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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918. No. 349

EXPORT LICENSE REVOCATION DATE POSTPONED TWO WEEKS BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD

TERMS OF THE NEW REGULATION

Licenses for Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium Will Not Be Valid After July 14—Notices Given to Certain Shippers.

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces (in a new ruling, W. T. B. R. 156) that all outstanding export licenses granted on or before May 14, 1918, for shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates) will not be revoked on July 1, 1918, as announced on May 13, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 104), but, instead, will be revoked on July 14, 1918. Therefore, licenses to export to the above-mentioned territories, which were granted on or before May 14, 1918, must be used on or before July 14, 1918, after which they will not be valid. Such licenses shall be deemed to have been used within the period of their validity if the shipping documents conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the expiration date of export licenses as announced June 29, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 152).

Use of Licenses Limited.

On and after July 15, 1918, licenses to export to the above-mentioned territories may be used only provided they have been issued on or after May 15, 1918. Steamship companies and other carriers should protect themselves by demanding from exporters satisfactory evidence that all licenses for shipments to the above-mentioned territories which are to be used on or after July 15, 1918, were granted on or after May 15, 1918. To obviate delays it is suggested that shippers show on all four copies of their Shipper's Export Declaration the date of the issuance of the license as well as the expiration date thereof. If licenses issued prior to May 14 are not to be used before July 14, 1918, exporters may make application for new licenses. In such cases appropriate supplemental information sheets must be attached, and the application filed through the mission in the United States of the country to which the exportation is to be made, in the manner prescribed by the War Trade Board in the announcement of May 13, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 104).

Values Less Than $100.

Attention is called to the announcement made May 15, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 113),

(Continued on page 16.)

20 Survivors of Dwinsk, Including U. S. Officer, Landed at Hampton

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that 20 survivors of the steamship *Dwinsk*, which was sunk by submarines, arrived at Hampton Roads Saturday night. They were picked up at sea by a naval vessel on June 28. The party included Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ross P. Whitemarsh, United States Navy, who was on the *Dwinsk* at the time she was torpedoed.

"GARABED" PRINCIPLE NOT SOUND, SPECIAL COMMISSION REPORTS

Free Energy Model not in Shape To Run or Develop Power, Investigators Say.

The Department of the Interior authorizes publication of the following:

We, the undersigned, who are members of the commission duly appointed in accordance with the provisions of public resolution No. 21, Sixty-fifth Congress, hereby certify that Mr. Garabed T. K. Giragossian showed us on Saturday, June 29, 1918, a model embodying the principles of his invention known as the "Garabed." We found that the model was not in shape to run or to develop power. The inventor admitted that he had no working machine and that he was merely explaining principles. We do not believe that his principles are sound, that his device is operative, or that it can result in the practical development or utilization of free energy.

Witness our signatures at Boston, Mass., this 29th day of June, 1918.

James A. Moyer, director, Massachusetts State Board of Education.

Edward F. Miller, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

M. de Kay Thompson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Edwin B. Wilson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Charles L. Norton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SERVICE BUREAU
.. OF THE ..
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Function, and Location of all Government Departments ::

DOCKS AND PIERS AT NEW YORK OWNED BY GERMAN COMPANIES TAKEN OVER BY UNITED STATES

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Title Acquired to All Terminal Equipment of North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines Located on the Hudson River.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas the act of Congress making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses and for other purposes, approved March 28, 1918 (Public No. 109, Sixty-fifth Congress), contains the following provisions:

"The President is authorized to acquire the title to the docks, piers, warehouses, wharves, and terminal equipment and facilities on the Hudson River now owned by the North German Lloyd Dock Company and the Hamburg-American Line Terminal and Navigation Company, two corporations of the State of New Jersey, if he shall deem it necessary for the national security and defense: *Provided*, That if such property can not be procured by purchase, then the President is authorized and empowered to take over for the United States the immediate possession and title thereof. If any such property shall be taken over as aforesaid, the United States shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President. Upon the taking over of said property by the President, as aforesaid, the title to all such property so taken over shall immediately vest in the United States: *Provided further*, That section 355 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not apply to any expenditures herein or hereafter authorized in connection with the property acquired."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the said act of Congress approved March 28, 1918, do hereby determine and declare that the acquisition of title to the foregoing docks, piers, warehouses, wharves, and terminal equipment and facilities is necessary for the national security and defense, and I do hereby take over for the United States of America the immediate possession and title thereof, including all leaseholds, easements, rights of way, riparian rights, and other rights, estates, and interests therein or appurtenant thereto.

Just compensation for the property hereby taken over will be hereafter determined and paid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 28th day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and forty-two.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

WAR TRADE BOARD RESTRICTS TANNING MATERIAL IMPORTS

The War Trade Board issues the following:

Tanning materials have been placed on the List of Restricted Imports by a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 154).

Hereafter no licenses for the importation of tanning materials will be issued for the remainder of the calendar year of 1918 except as to—

1. Shipments from any source of any tanning materials not otherwise restricted, where ocean shipment is made on or before July 10, 1918.

2. (a) Shipments of tanning material of Canadian or Mexican origin not specifically restricted, when coming forward from those countries by other than ocean transportation. (b) Shipments of any tanning material not otherwise specifically restricted when coming from Europe when shipped from a convenient port where loading can be done without delay.

3. Shipments of a limited quantity of solid quebracho extract, of mangrove bark from Central and South America, of divi-divi, and of wattle bark.

The allocation of tanning materials covered by the last paragraph will be made in accordance with the recommendations of the tanning materials section of the chemical division of the War Industries Board.

This restriction does not in any way affect the regulations now in force regarding the importation of quebracho logs or wood.

Liberty Motor Excels European Engine in Test Says Vice Admiral Sims

Secretary Daniels to-day received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that the recent test of a seaplane equipped with the Liberty motor resulted in "better performance as regards climbing and load carrying" than similar airplanes equipped with one of the best types of European engines. Admiral Sims says: "The British express great confidence in the Liberty motor."

NEW U. S. CREDIT TO BELGIUM.

The Treasury Department has extended to Belgium an additional credit of $9,000,000, making a total of $131,800,000 to that country and a total of $5,981,590,000 to the cobelligerents of the United States.

Become a stockholder in the United States—buy war-savings stamps.

EXPORTS TO CERTAIN "ENEMIES" IN SWITZERLAND AUTHORIZED BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD

LIMIT PLACED ON COMMODITIES

General License Granted for Shipments of Specified Goods to the Society Suisse de Surveillance—Conditions and Limitations Noted.

The War Trade Board issues the following:

Owing to the fact that the rationing agreement of December 5, 1917, relating to exports from the United States to Switzerland provides that the distribution in Switzerland of the articles exported under the agreement shall be governed by the rules and statutes of the Society Suisse de Surveillance (usually referred to as the S. S. S.) and owing to the further fact that certain Swiss firms who, under the rules of the Society Suisse de Surveillance, are entitled to receive shipments of American goods fall within the definition of "enemies" with whom trading is prohibited by the trading-with-the-enemy act except under license from the War Trade Board, the War Trade Board has issued a general license permitting American exporters to make shipments to such firms of rationed commodities without obtaining an individual enemy trade license covering the transaction, provided certain conditions are complied with.

Terms of Ruling.

This authorization is set forth in the War Trade Board ruling (W. T. B. R. 153), which follows:

A general license is granted to all persons, firms, or corporations in the United States to trade (by exporting merchandise to such "enemy" persons, firms, or corporations and by receiving payment therefor) with, for, or on account of such "enemy" person, firm, or corporations as by the terms of article 3 of the statutes of the Society Suisse de Surveillance may not be excluded from the benefit of receiving commodities from the Society Suisse de Surveillance.

This license shall be subject to each of the following conditions:

A. The exportation or shipment of any such merchandise out of the United States shall be authorized by a duly issued export license.

B. Such payments shall be made to the person, firm, or corporation in the United States entitled thereto only through a dealer duly licensed by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the Executive order of January 26, 1918.

C. Such trading shall be limited to the delivery to such "enemy" of commodities or articles enumerated in the several schedules annexed to said memorandum of December 5, 1917, subject to the conditions of said memorandum, and the receipt of payment therefor.

D. Prior to receipt of payment by the person, firm, or corporation in the United States a certificate shall be issued in duplicate either by the S. S. S. or by a dealer only licensed by the Federal Reserve Board pursuant to the Executive order of January 26, 1918, or by a foreign correspondent of such dealer, who has signed the declaration required to be signed by said order, certifying that such "enemy" person, firm, or corporation is entitled to receive and has received, or will receive, delivery of said commodity pursuant to the provisions of said article 3, and specifying the description, character, and value thereof and stating that no other certificate has been issued covering the same transaction.

E. The person, firm, or corporation in the United States receiving payment or engaging in said transaction shall retain one of said duplicate copies and forward the other copy to the Federal Reserve Board for filing.

ORDERED BY WAR LABOR BOARD TO END INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The National War Labor Board has ordered the General Electric Co. to eliminate individual employment contracts at its plant at Pittsfield, Mass. At the same time the board turned the entire controversy at Pittsfield over to former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, the joint chairmen, as a section of the board with instructions to establish a just system of collective bargaining between the company and the men. The wage dispute, which forms a part of the controversy, will be adjusted by the two chairmen in connection with the settlement of the wage controversy between the same company and its workers in the plant at Schenectady, N. Y., in which hearings have already been conducted.

First Decision of Kind.

The decision banishing the individual contracts is the first of its kind made by the National War Labor Board. Individual contracts have been submitted to men upon taking up employment at the plant and are characterized by the board as a source of irritation. One of the principal demands of the men was that the contract be abolished and that a system be established by which the workers could deal collectively with the company. The order of the board is that such of the contracts as are now in existence be eliminated and that the company be directed to make none in the future. Individual contracts prevail in a large number of industrial establishments in the country.

A committee of the Pittsfield workers appeared before the board yesterday (Saturday) and the decision was communicated to them verbally by Chairman Taft.

Statement by Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft, speaking to the workers concerning collective bargaining, said:

"The gentleman constituting the section, Mr. Walsh and myself, shall also take up the question of representation and do with it as we, in justice, think should be done in order to secure proper representation for the men."

The staff of the War Labor Board will devise a system of elections by which workers may choose committees to represent them in dealing with the employing firm. Up to this time the company has not recognized either committees or individuals representing groups of the workers. At Schenectady, however, where there is a high percentage of organization, committee representation has for some time been recognized and accepted.

The committee representing the Pittsfield workers in Washington yesterday assured the board that its action would have the effect of preventing a strike. They said the workers had already voted to go out, but that they were induced to remain at work pending the board's decision.

Approximately 7,000 workers are employed by the General Electric Co. at Pittsfield.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

SERVICE BUREAU TAKES OVER WASHINGTON TERMINAL OFFICES

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Service Bureau, of the Committee on Public Information, will take over one week from to-day, July 8, the independent and separate bureaus of information maintained at Union Station, Washington, by the Navy Department, the Ordnance and the Quartermasters' Divisions of the War Department.

These independent information bureaus, together with that of the Signal Corps of the Army, will be merged by the Service Bureau under its general organization. A branch of the Service Bureau will be established at Union Station under the direction of the Service Bureau personnel, and the departmental details to these separate bureaus of information will return to their respective departmental duties.

Central Office Continued.

The central office of the Service Bureau will be continued in the present quarters at Fifteenth and G Streets NW., across the street from the Treasury and formerly the central passenger ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Accommodations there are sufficient to meet the expansion necessary for the absorption of the independent information bureaus and for the rapidly growing uses of the Service Bureau.

Under an order of President Wilson the Service Bureau opened offices May 1. Its function is to give accurate information and personal direction regarding Government officials to visitors coming to Washington on the multiplied phases of war work. It is a clearing house, also, for the Government departments through which the various executives in different activities may keep in touch with constantly changing office locations and personnel. In a recent reorganization in departmental duties and assignments there were 500 changes in executives in one day.

System of Card Indices.

A system of card indices, numbering 50,000, has been built up since the organization of the Service Bureau. These cards list the functions, location, and telephone number of officials of all departments who may be seen on Government business. The index is subject to daily revision through reports from the departments noting changes in personnel, new assignments, reorganizations, and relocations.

During the week of June 16 the Service Bureau handled 1,630 visitors seeking special information, and an average of 150 query letters a day. Last week the daily average of information seekers was heavier. The specially trained office force is assisted by experts from the various departments detailed to answer technical inquiries.

Prof. Frederick W. McReynolds, formerly of Dartmouth College, is in charge of the Service Bureau.

PASSENGER OFFICE MOVED.

On and after July 1, 1918, the office of the district passenger agent, United States Railroad Administration, will be located on the first floor of the Homer Building, 603 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Gains of about 24.6 millions in gold reserves accompanied by increases of 84.4 millions in net deposits and of 44.3 millions in Federal reserve note circulation are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business June 28, 1918.

Investments.—Net liquidation of discounted bills, amounting to 124 millions, is reported by the New York bank. For the system as a whole a decrease of but 62.1 millions in discounts is shown, Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis reporting considerable increases in their holdings of this class of paper. Of the total discounts on hand about 50 per cent, as against 58.4 per cent the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., members' collateral notes and customers' paper secured by United States war obligations. Acceptances on hand fell off 15.6 millions, New York, Richmond, Chicago, and San Francisco reporting the largest decreases. United States short-term obligations show an increase of 183 millions, the New York bank holding 195 millions of Treasury certificates pending the collection of checks and other items received in payment of war taxes. No material changes are shown in other earning assets.

Government Deposits Decline.

Deposits.—Government deposits declined about 74.9 millions, New York and Chicago reporting the largest withdrawals of Government funds. Members' reserve deposits increased 92.6 millions, while net deposits show an increase of 84.4 millions.

Reserves.—Total reserves show a gain of 25.1 millions, the week witnessing considerable concentration of funds at the New York bank. The ratio of cash reserves to combined net deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities shows a decline from 63.4 to 61.7 per cent.

Federal Reserve Circulation.—Additional net issues of Federal reserve notes during the week aggregated 43.3 millions. Federal reserve notes in actual circulation increased 44.3 millions. Four banks report an aggregate liability on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation of 10.4 millions as against 9.9 millions the week before.

Capital.—An increase of $88,000 in paid-in capital is due largely to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members, the New York bank alone reporting an increase under this head of $60,000.

Condition of Member Banks, June 21.

Further reduction in the holdings of certificates of indebtedness, accompanied by considerable withdrawals of demand deposits, is indicated in the board's weekly statement showing condition on June 21 of 695 member banks in about 100 leading cities.

United States bonds with the circulation privilege show an increase for the week of about 2 millions, while other United States bonds, including Liberty bonds, went up about 6 millions. Redemption on June 18 of 4½ per cent Treasury certificates accounts apparently for most of the reduction of 224.4 millions in certificates held. Over 75 per cent of the total decrease is reported by the central reserve city banks and about 20 per cent by the banks in the other reserve cities. Loans secured by war bonds and Treasury certificates show a decline of about 6.6 millions, notwithstanding a slight increase in such loans shown for the central reserve city banks. Other loans and investments of all reporting banks increased 139.4 millions largely at banks outside the central reserve cities. As a result of the large decrease in the holdings of certificates the ratio of United States war securities to total loans and investments of reporting banks shows the very substantial decline from 16.4 to 13.9 per cent. For the banks in the three central reserve cities this ratio declined from 20.6 to 18.4 per cent.

Net Demand Deposits.

Aggregate net demand deposits fell off nearly 300 millions, apparently in connection with the heavy tax payments due about the middle of the month. Time deposits of banks outside the central reserve cities increased about 46.4 millions. Government deposits went up 18.3 millions, though the banks in the central reserve cities show a decrease under this head of 12.4 millions. Alongside with the reduction in deposits there is shown a decrease of 78.9 millions in reserves, largely for the banks in the central reserve cities. Cash in vault shows a gain of 21.5 millions.

For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to total net deposits shows an increase from 119 to 121.3 per cent. For the central reserve city banks this ratio, owing to the relatively larger decrease in investments, shows a smaller increase from 112.4 to 113.5 per cent. The ratio of combined reserve and cash to total net deposits shows a decline from 15 to 14.9 per cent for all reporting banks, and from 16 to 15.6 per cent for the central reserve city banks. Excess reserves declined from 129.2 to 82.9 millions for all reporting banks, and from 75.8 to 46.7 millions for the banks in the central reserve cities.

BACK HAUL PRIVILEGE EXTENDED BY WAR TRADE BOARD RULING

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board has, by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 155), extended the back haul privilege under the general policy of restricted imports, hitherto applying only to convenient ports in Europe, to apply under the same conditions to convenient Mediterranean ports in Africa. The Shipping Control Committee will determine what ports are to be considered as convenient within the meaning of this regulation.

Furthermore, in interpreting the list of convenient ports for shipments from Europe any Spanish or Portuguese port may be construed to include adjacent islands in the Mediterranean Sea or in the Atlantic Ocean north of the Grand Canaries, belonging to those countries. West Italian or Sicilian ports may be construed as including ports in Sardinia and other Italian islands lying to the westward of the west coast of Italy.

Serve abroad or serve at home. Buy war-savings stamps.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NAVY'S DEAD IN MEMORIAL HONOR GALLERY

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels requests that photographs of men of the Navy who have lost their lives in service against the enemy be sent to recruiting division, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to be preserved in the Navy's records.

To perpetuate the memory of enlisted men of the Navy lost during the war photographs are now being carefully collected. As rapidly as these pictures are received copies are made and the originals returned to the owners.

For a Gallery of Honor.

A photograph of each man is then forwarded to the training station where he began his career in the service. There a memorial gallery of honor or a hero's corner is formed, so that for all time the faces of the men of the Navy who have made the supreme sacrifice may be honored by the youths of the future sent to the station for training.

Relatives of men who have been lost in the present war who have not received requests for pictures are asked to mail them to the department for this memorial.

All pictures should be securely wrapped after they have been marked with the name, branch of service, and training station the young man entered after enlistment. These should be addressed to the recruiting division, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. When copied the photograph will be returned to the sender with one of the copies.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique, No. 45.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
June 28, 1918.

Section A.—In the Chateau Thierry region we again improved our positions south of Torcy. The number of prisoners taken by us at this point in the operation of June 25 has increased to 309, of whom 7 are officers. There have been no new developments at other points held by our troops. It is established that our aviators have shot down three hostile machines in the Toul region since the beginning of the week.

Section B.—Of the three planes mentioned in the American official communique of June 28, one was brought down at 9.30 o'clock on the morning of June 24 between Pont-a-Mausson and Thiaucourt by Lieut. Raymond. Lieut. Raymond encountered a hostile biplane which dived under his own. Lieut. Raymond then executed a dive on the hostile plane, firing as he did so. He saw tracer bullets entering the fusilage of the enemy plane. The destruction of the hostile machine has now been confirmed. The two other planes were shot down on June 25 by Maj. Hartney and Lieut. McArthur. Maj. Hartney reports that his patrol of four planes answering a call at 8.30 o'clock in the evening encountered two German planes, of which one was a biplane rumpler and the other a monoplane. They were flying at an altitude of 4,500 meters. The German monoplane obtained a position over the tail of Lieut. Hill's machine. Maj. Hartney fired a long burst at the monoplane, which turned over and landed upside down. The German rumpler biplane was pursued by Lieut. McArthur below the cloud level. The two machines exchanged fire. On emerging from the cloud level the hostile machine went over backwards. Lieut. McArthur was at one time within 30 yards of the German plane, was able to observe that his tracer bullets entered the fusilage, and is certain that the observer was wounded before the plane fell. He fired a total of 226 rounds. The destruction of these two planes has also been confirmed.

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique, No. 46.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
June 29, 1918.

Section A.—Raiding and patrolling have been marked at several points. In Picardy this morning a small detachment of our troops captaured 36 prisoners, of whom one was an officer, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. Our casualties were very small. In the Chateau Thierry region a strong, hostile patrol was driven back and suffered severely in a patrol encounter. A raiding party, which attempted to reach our lines in the Vosges, was repulsed by rifle fire.

Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region the day of June 26 to June 27, noon to noon, was marked by the operations of our troops south of Torcy, where our line was advanced for one-third of a mile and our positions improved, with little opposition. Besides this, our infantry was active in continuous patrolling and our artillery in delivering harassing and destructive fire. The German artillery shelled our positions in front and rear with considerable vigor. The Belleau, Clerembauts, and Marette woods along our front lines, as well as positions in the rear extending back several kilometers and covering most of the sector, received harassing and destructive fire during most of the time covered by this report. Two hostile batteries were observed to be especially active from the vicinity of Torcy, Givry, and Petret, at all of which points they are able to find cover in patches of woods. The German machine-gun fire was directed as formerly on the Belleau Wood and Hill 204. It originated mainly in the vicinity of the La Roche Wood and the outskirts of Torcy. The German air forces were extremely active, but performed only reconnaissance work. In the enemy's rear areas movements were mainly confined to small groups, although detachments numbering up to about 100 men were more than once observed. There was also considerable traffic of wagons and trucks.

The enemy continues to construct works in and near the woods around Bourches. In the early morning a large German patrol was seen near Vaux moving northeast. On being challenged by our listening posts it disappeared. From the firing and cries which were heard shortly after it is believed that the patrol was fired upon by its own machine guns.

Along the Marne from the early evening of June 26 to the early evening of June 27, there were no notable developments, except further increase in the activity of the German artillery. The fire, which was almost entirely harassing and destructive over the front, and in some areas destructive only, included a considerable amount of shrapnel. The shrapnel fell mainly on the left of our sector. The German airplanes showed an even greater increase in activity, flying up and down the Marne in numerous groups of from 2 to 7 machines. In the enemy's rear areas a number of men were seen circulating in small groups, and seemed to be continuing the pillage of French prop-

(Continued on page 8.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate made good headway Saturday in the passage of appropriation bills before the end of the fiscal year. The $12,000,000,000 Army bill was passed late in the afternoon without a roll call. Without a dissenting vote and without a roll call the $5,408,000,000 fortifications bill was passed after only 20 minutes of discussion. Both these measures were at once sent to conference. The Senate gave its approval to the House provision clothing the President with authority to increase the size of the Army by further draft calls up to the total number in his judgment that can be trained and equipped. Important amendments written into the bill were as follows: Authorizing the President to organize a volunteer Slavic and Russian legion; proposing the rank of lieutenant general during the war for Provost Marshal General Crowder; providing for training and equipping foreign troops, especially those from Latin-American countries; amending the draft law to base the quotas on the number of men in class 1 instead of on State population; authorizing the formation of a $100,000,000 aircraft production corporation under the Aircraft Board; providing a distinctive badge or button for honorably discharged men or those rejected for military service; authorizing the President to commandeer timber and lumber and conduct timbering operations for the aircraft and shipbuilding programs; providing Medals of Honor and Distinguished Service Crosses and other decorations for those who distinguish themselves in the service of their country; authorizing officers to obtain their uniforms and equipment at cost from the Government; providing more general officers and promotions for the Medical Corps.

Bond Bill Favorably Reported.

The Finance Committee considered and ordered favorably reported the $8,000,000,000 bond authorization bill as it was adopted in the House. The conferees on the $1,610,000,000 naval appropriation bill agreed and the report was adopted. Senate amendment to give the rank of lieutenant general to the commandant of the Marine Corps, authorizing payment of bonuses to navy-yard workmen, and providing for promotion from the Navy staff to the line were stricken from the bill.

The motion of Majority Leader Martin that the Senate recede from its amendment increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.50 a bushel was under consideration Saturday without action. Basing his arguments on the report of the Federal Trade Commission, that evidence before it justified the conclusions there had been profiteering in American industries, mentioning specifically the flour and packing industries, the Food Administration was criticized by Senator Reed, of Missouri.

Vote on Suffrage Postponed.

Chairman Jones, of the Suffrage Committee, made a formal announcement that the resolution for a constitutional amendment would not be brought up again until after the forthcoming congressional recess. Senator Lewis introduced a bill extending the benefits of war-risk insurance to men engaged in war work for the Government that imperils health or life.

The Senate, and also the House, late Saturday afternoon adopted a resolution to extend from July 1, to January 1, next, the time within which the Government may relinquish control over certain short-line railroads. House amendments to a resolution were accepted authorizing the Secretary of War until July 1, 1919, to continue to issue water-power permits to manufacturing plants along the Niagara River. A resolution was adopted unanimously declaring Senator Sutherland, of West Virginia, Republican, entitled to his seat. A contest was filed about a year ago by former Senator Chilton.

HOUSE.

After eliminating from the Post Office appropriation bill the item for continuing the operation of the pneumatic mail tube system in certain large cities, to which the President objected in his veto message, the House repassed the bill, an effort to pass it over the veto having failed by a vote of 187 to 113. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was agreed to, it having already been adopted in the Senate.

A minority report was filed on the water-power bill by Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma. One of his chief objections was to the provision under which the Federal Government or State or municipalities would be required to pay the "net investment" in power projects at the expiration of license periods if it were desired to take them over. He proposed the payment of a "fair value."

Through Housing Commissioner Eidlitz, Congress was asked for $100,000,000 additional for housing war workers in industrial centers.

Under the terms of a resolution introduced by Mr. Lunn, of New York, the President would be authorized to pay a reward of $50,000 to the first person making a successful aeroplane flight across the Atlantic.

Mr. Taymor, of Colorado, introduced a bill requiring the statue of Frederick the Great, recently removed from its place at the War College, be melted and molded into a new "liberty bell."

Bills Approved by President

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 27, 1918.*

June 25, 1918, the President approved Senate bill of the following number and title:

S. 4482. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, as amended.

June 26, 1918, the President approved bill of the following number and title:

H. R. 10297. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved Feb. 17, 1911.

June 27, 1918, the President approved joint resolution and bills of the following numbers and titles:

H. J. Res. 70. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of a statue of James Buchanan, a former President of the United States.

H. R. 11185. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes.

S. 4557. An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes.

The President on the same date also approved a bill of the following number and title:

S. 3391. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a deed to C. H. Beckwith for certain land within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.

RISK IN MAILING PERISHABLE GOODS TO SOLDIERS AT CAMP

The Post Office Department issues the following:

To all postmasters:

It has been brought to the attention of the department by postmasters at post offices to which are attached military branches that large numbers of packages, many of them insured, containing fruit and other edibles, are received daily in such condition as to render the contents unfit for use. It is also reported that many packages containing fruit in decayed condition have been insured, and because of the condition of the contents are not delivered to the addressee by the military authorities, but for sanitary reasons are destroyed.

Contrary to Wishes.

The mailing of such edibles is understood to be contrary to the wishes of the military authorities, who have found it necessary in many cases to withhold delivery in order to safeguard the health of the soldiers.

Postmasters are directed to advise their patrons of these facts and to refuse to accept for mailing parcels containing perishable articles, especially fruit, addressed to military camps or cantonments, if there is reason to doubt that contents will not be in perfect condition upon delivery to the addressee.

Often Necessarily Delayed.

It should be borne in mind that mail matter for the soldiers in these camps can not always be delivered to the addressee immediately upon arrival there as it comes in large quantities and must be separated into many units, and the time of the soldiers is largely taken up with their military duties. Furthermore, a large percentage of the mail is delayed by insufficient addresses and frequently it must be forwarded because of changes for military reasons in the location of the troops.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Total Casualties in U. S. Army and Marine Corps 10,383 From Beginning of the War and Including June 30 Report

The following weekly statement is authorized by the War Department:
The total number of casualties to date, including those reported yesterday (June 30), is as follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	1491
Died of wounds	479
Died of disease	1287
Died of accident and other causes	465
Wounded in action	5024
Missing in action (including prisoners)	385
Total	9131

The Marine Corps authorizes the following summary of its casualties to date:

Officers:	
Deaths	14
Wounded	29
Missing	1
Enlisted Men:	
Deaths	393
Wounded	813
In hands of enemy	1
Missing	1
Total casualties	1252

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties have been reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

JUNE 30, 1918.

Killed in action	11
Died from wounds	7
Died of disease	3
Died of accident and other causes	3
Wounded severely	46
Prisoner	1
Total	71

Killed in Action.

M. [illegible] Dugal. George Dugal, 72 River Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Sergt. Alfred W. Vinal. John W. Vinal, 42 North Chelmsford, Mass.

[illegible] Alvin E. Eichelberger. Jacob Eichelberger, Clear Spring, Md.

Corpl. Henry A. Lord. Harry Lord, Milo, Me.

PRIVATES.

Arthur F. Bond. Mrs. Clara E. Bond, 1082 Euclid Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

[illegible] Mike Swiderski, 65 Lakeview Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

Enrico Ferrera. Carmino Ferrera, 131 South Canal Street, Newark, N. J.

Otto F. Folgmann. Mrs. Louise Folgmann, 42 West Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Charles A. McKenney. Galen M. Kenney, 62 Kendus Kong Avenue, Bangor, Me.

[illegible] T. Shepard. Walter Shepard, care of Lincoln Life Insurance Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Edward F. Stanton. Mrs. Frank Stanton, 887 Strafford Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Jeremiah F. Leahy. Mrs. Mary A. Leahy, Norfolk, Conn.

Corpl. Gordon A. Sutherland. Miss Rubina Sutherland, 3 Gunn Square, Springfield, Mass.

PRIVATES.

John Adams. John A. Adams, sr., general delivery, Norfolk, N. Y.

Chester F. Floyd. E. C. Floyd, Dancy, Miss.

Richard J. Hartigan. Mrs. Margaret Hartigan, 81 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Angelo Piccolo. Tony Piccolo, 1728 South Ninth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Robert Vavrosky. Matthew Vavrosky, 3025 South Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease.

Dr. Henry B. Herrick. Miss Frances Herrick, 10510 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Musician Norman F. Hunt. W. F. Hunt, 149 Pond Street, Stoneham, Mass.

Pvt. Acy A. Thompson. John R. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 1, Efland, N. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. John Budeslav Radovich. Charles Justen, 100 Hamilton Place, Fond du Lac, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Herman E. Obenauf. W. F. Obenauf, R. F. D. No. 1, Twin Lake, Muskegon County, Mich.

Edwin Stickney. N. E. Stickney, Bowdon, N. Dak.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. Edison M. Boerke. C. C. Boerke, 1206 Fifth Street, Wausau, Wis.

Sergt. Russell F. Aldrich. Mrs. Nellie D. Aldrich, 21 Farmer Avenue, Fitchburg, Mass.

Sergt. Frank Grabowski. Mrs. Mertha Bragowski, 2214 Clayburn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Floyd W. Harper. Mrs. Alice Harper, Hixson, Tenn.

Sergt. Harold O. Koenig. Mrs. Lillian Koenig, 89 Van Dyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sergt. William E. Turpin. Mrs. Lon Davis, Monroe, Ga.

Corpl. Henry H. Gutzmann. Mrs. Ida Gutzmann, 3136 West Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Corpl. George Johnson. Mrs. Nettie Johnson, R. F. D. No. 30, Beloit, Wis.

Corpl. Edward J. Lynch. Miss Julia Lynch, 459 Baldwin Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Corpl. Mortimer Susskind. Mrs. R. Susskind, 1469 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Sidney F. Watts. Edwin Crockett Watts, Ashland City, Tenn.

Bugler Morris Greenberg. Louis Schwartz, 416 East Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Cook Joe B. Marks. Mrs. Ermine Marks, 718 West Second Street, Bicknell, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Beck. Howard J. Reckefus, 2533 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John P. Bordenave. Mrs. Anna Bordenave, 1553 Galves Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Edmund G. Brown. Miss Margaret Wilkinson, 13 Short Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Frank Butterworth. Edgerton Butterworth, 448 Rivet Street, New Bedford, Mass.

William J. Dawson. E. B. Gallagher, 1542 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, N. Y.

Carl C. Foster. Mrs. Grace Foster, 98 Central Street, Leominster, Mass.

John W. Gresh. Mrs. Anna Gresh, P. O. Box 74, Unionville, Conn.

Michael J. Guilfoyle. John P. Guilfoyle, 8 Rockford Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Harry H. Hartley. M. A. Hartley, Bay Minette, Ala.

Charles Holk. Niles C. Holk, 663 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chapin G. Hurd. Mrs. Lilian Hurd, Hudson, Wis.

John F. Kendall. Henry J. Kendall, 151 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

Oscar Lawyerson. Robert Lawyerson, Caratunk, Me.

Stanley J. Lesniowski. Joseph Lesniowski, 251 Person Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harold A. McAleer. Mrs. Clara McAleer, 51 Higholborn Street, Gardiner, Me.

Roy B. Martin. Fred Martin, 2 Church Street, Stoneham, Mass.

Charles D. Mills. Mrs. Charles D. Mills, 417 Golden Hill Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Frank Morawek. Eddie Watt, 488 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Jack Okon. Mrs. Bertha Okon, 65 East One hundred and third Street, New York, N. Y.

John Pezzuto. Mrs. Giovannonzeta Pessuto, Colle Sannita, Province of Benevento, Italy.

Norman B. Phillips. Charles Phillips, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Thomas F. Pliske. John Pliske, R. F. D. 3, Stevens Point, Wis.

James S. Powrie. Mrs. Annie Powrie, 53 Larchmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dennis Ryan. William Ryan, Pleasant Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Louis Schmertz. Mrs. Rosie Schmertz, 2937 West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, N. Y.

Walter E. Simonds. William H. Simonds, 45 Court Street, Middlebury, Vt.

Frank K. Snyder. Mrs. Julia Snyder, R. F. D. 2, Black Rock Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.

Nick R. Theodoro. Rizo Theodoro, Carista, Greece.

Joseph Titulaer. Mrs. Gertrude Titulaer, West De Pere, Wis.

Edward J. Trudeau. Mrs. Trudeau, 94 Chestnut Street, Waltham, Mass.

Ange White. Mrs. Adelaide White, 6 Grand Street, Hartford, Conn.

Fred G. Wilmore. John E. Wilmore, R. F. D. 11, Charlotte, Mich.

Adrian L. Yelle. Mrs. Odile Boucher, 40 Edward Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Prisoner.

Pvt. Charles J. Szilanskis. John Szilanskis, 10 Gross Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

JULY 1, 1918

Killed in action	5
Died from wounds	4
Died of disease	7
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	26
Missing in action	1
Total	49

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Norborne R. Gray. N. G. Gray, Cortlandt Appartments, Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. Carl Adolph Johnson. Alex P. Johnson, 356 Cherry Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Corpl. Frank A. Morgan. Mrs. G. D. Merriman, R. F. D. No. 1, Litchfield, Conn.

Corpl. John J. Simcoe. John Simcoe, 842 East Westmoreland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Richard J. Weise. Mrs. Julia Weise, 2862 Mercer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Alfred Bruno. Tom Bruno, 179 Lake Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Jesse L. Dixon. Griffin M. Dixon, Blackshear, Ga.

Ellec Jackson. Jim Collins, Clarksville, Ark.

Morris G. Russel. Mrs. R. L. Rodgers, R. F. D. No. 1, Amory, Miss.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Charles C. Foust. Owin Foust, R. F. D. 15, Dayton, Ohio.

Corpl. Glenn H. Counts. George M. Courts, Mulberry, Ark.

Pvt. John A. Dodds. Artie F. Dodds, 155 West North Street, Decatur, Ill.

Pvt. James Jackson. Bob Jackson, R. F. D. 9, Cordele, Ga.

Pvt. Jeremiah S. Lynch. Mrs. Kate Brabender, 1663 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. James Palmer. Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer, R. F. D. 1, Box 47, Vance, S. C.

Pvt. Franklin H. Whittemore. Charles P. Whittemore, Nashua, N. H.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. George T. O'Laughlin. Mrs. John O'Laughlin, 834 Main Street, Racine, Wis.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. John Henry Dorman, jr. Mrs. Emma Dorman, 516 North Eighth Street, East St. Louis, Mo.

Corpl. Joseph Gallagher. Mrs. Mary Gallagher, Cashalnor, Ireland.

Pvt. Herbert P. Payson. Mrs. Sarah Payson, 3902 Olive Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Pvt. Monte Purvis. Thomas Purvis, Sumner, Mo.

Pvt. Louis Williams. Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Lexa, Ark.

Severely Wounded.

Sergt. Michael De Marzo. Antony De Marzo, 272 Third Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Sergt. Joseph Wahl. John P. Wahl, Huncherauge, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

CORPORALS.

Martin H. Betty. Mrs. Mary Betty, Hooker, Okla.

Arthur M. Foote. Wilbur M. Foote, Middlebury, Conn.

Jesse F. Hubbs. Riley D. Hubbs, Lamb Ill.

Edwin Steinwedle. George M. Bell, Washington Hotel, Sixth Avenue, Gary, Ind.

Barry Tourtelot. Jerome Tourtelot, Putnam, Conn.

Mech. Clem Goodman. J. W. Goodman, Cumberland, Va.

PRIVATES.

Will A. Carey. Miss Phe Pulliam, South Austin, Tex.

James F. Clark. Amos Lemmons, 62 Thirty-second Street, Detroit, Mich.

Harl Coffman. Charles Schall, 535 South Thirteen-and-a-half Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Pliny V. Daily. Mrs. Jose Daily, Paoli, Ind.

John G. Doocey. Mrs. Annie Doocey, 77½ Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Robert J. Heacox. Mrs. William McCormick, Pine Meadow, North Hartford, Conn.

Abe Kauffman. Mrs. Ester Kauffman, 740 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oliver Lee. Tollef Lee, Klevenville, Wis.

Elmer F. Mikell. Mrs. F. C. Mikell, general delivery, Groveland, Ga.

Theo. L. Money. Hugh R. Money, R. F. D. No. 6, Altus, Okla.

Elbert H. Ramey. Oliver Ramey, 615 North C Street, Richmond, Ind.

John Skrjnick. Mrs. Susie Talian, 9 Fourth Street, Passaic, N. J.

Elmer Smith. Mrs. Fred Smith, Sister Bay, Wis.

Mack B. Stregle. Mrs. Winnie Ambrose, Dixondale, Va.

Joseph Vinckier. Mrs. Morton, 716 St. Jean Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Jacob Wellner. Meyer Levine, 107 Herbert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hector J. Wilfore. Mrs. Joe Duffney, R. F. D. No. 52–B, Barre, Vt.

Anthony Wisniski. Mrs. Mary Wisniski, 795 Mitchell Street, Detroit, Mich.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. Lucius M. Cook. Mrs. William M. Cook, care of Dr. McCullough, Mill Neck, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	4
Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	41
Total	47

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Henry K. Smith. Minnie Smith, mother, 61 Snyder Street, Larksville, Pa.

Leonard L. Wright. Mary A. Wright, mother, Gainesville, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Clinton S. Lindsey. Felix W. Lindsey, father, San Marcos, Tex.

Fred B. Morse. Edward T. Morse, father, 339 Central Street, East Bridgewater, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Lloyd W. Williams. Mrs. Lloyd W. Williams, wife, 404 East Main Street, Spartansburg, S. C.

Corpl. Frank W. Franczek. William F. Franczek, father, 218 Front Street, Chicopee, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANT.

Robert D. McGiffert. Alberta D. McGiffert, mother, 1035 Clay Street, Topeka, Kans.

CORPORALS.

George T. Bishop. Helen M. Bishop, wife, 1033 Boston Roads, New York, N. Y.

Gerald E. Greenwood. Millie Greenwood, mother, Dunningville, Mich.

John F. Pinson, jr. Madeline Pinson, mother, 5225 North Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

David L. Spaulding. Frank R. Spaulding, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Hood River, Oreg.

TRUMPETER.

John J. Mulqueen. Ida Rasmussen, friend, Prospect Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Elmer B. Asher. Unknown.

John Askren. James H. Askren, father, 3015 Mathers Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Norwood B. Boles. Mary E. Boles, mother, Merion Station, Pa.

Jesse J. Callahan. Morris Callahan, father, Grafton, Ill.

Paul E. Coddington. Robert K. Coddington, father, 521 Garfield Avenue, Middletown, Ohio.

Orville I. Comp. Ida Comp, mother, general delivery, Sheffield, Ill.

Arnold A. Conklin. Elvira Conklin, mother, general delivery, Vesper, Wis.

Simon Davis. Florence H. Brubaker, sister, Hemet, Cal.

Frederick D. Fallon. Annie L. Fallon, mother, 66 Lowell Street, Arlington Heights, Mass.

Thomas M. Fannon. Mrs. Elsie Kneale, mother, 19 North Paxon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry E. Harris. Lillian D. Harris, mother, 60 Vedadoway Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Irwin D. Harris. Helana Harris, mother, 1321 Cedar Street, Green Bay, Wis.

Lambert V. Heitlinger. Mary M. Heitlinger, mother, 831 Kickapoo Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Paul R. Herbig. Bertha Herbig, mother, 1206 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Sidney B. Hill. Ensign Bunker Hill, father, general delivery, Roche Harbor, Wash.

Edward Hondlik. Rose Hondlik, mother, 1216 South Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Henry W. Huntley.

Jerry P. Jeter. Maud Jeter, mother, Dresden, Tenn.

William J. Kimbel. Mary Kimbel, mother, 411 East Third Street, Marion, Ind.

Lyall D. Kingsbury. Clara B. Kingsbury, mother, Bascom, Ohio.

Joseph J. Laskowski. Mary Laskowski, mother, 705 Michigan Avenue, Bay City, Mich.

Frederick J. McCauley. Michael J. McCauley, father, Earlington, Ky.

Leroy McKinney. Rhoda McKinney, mother, Tango, Lincoln County, W. Va.

David S. Messinger. Frank L. Messinger, father, 1 Marston Way, Worcester, Mass.

Forest P. Pogozelski. Victor Pogozelski, father, Tenth Street and Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Guy I. Potter. Abbie N. Peterson, mother, 56 Tyler Street, Portland, Me.

John C. Russell. Frank Russell, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Eastbrook, Pa.

Robert Slater. Morris Slater, father, 666 East One hundred and fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Ernest J. Smith. John V. Smith, father, Laporte, Colo.

William H. Stephens. Mollie Stephens, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, Mayfield, Ky.

Leroy W. St. Peter. Genevieve St. Peter, mother, 2863 Shakespeare Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Melvin Warner. Margaret Warner, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Hayburn, Idaho.

Noel E. White. Lettie White, mother, general delivery, Fox Lake, Ill.

William Wilson. William B. Wilson, father, 204 Ohio Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

John D. Wiltshire. John M. Wiltshire, father, 1537 North Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.

Missing in Action.

Second Lieut. Thomas R. Brailsford. Mrs. T. R. Brailsford, wife, 811 Franklin Avenue, Houston, Tex.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES

(Continued from page 3.)

ever, which has been noticed on numerous occasions on the north bank of the river. Fresh trenches are being constructed and new wire has been seen. In the enemy's line the infantry seemed to be more than usually upon the alert.

The United States Army Ambulance Section No. 575 has been cited in the orders of the French Army Corps, with which it is acting, as follows:

"American Automobile Sanitary Section 575: Under the conduct of Lieut. Moore, from April 16 to 28, insured day and night the rapid evacuation of all the wounded in a very active sector, under a ceaseless bombardment which destroyed or damaged a part of its material. The section carried out its mission without a break or failure with a devotion, courage, and sacrifice which were admired by all the units engaged."

American Official Communique, No. 47.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
June 30, 1918.

Section A.—Except for the increase of artillery activity on both sides in the Chateau Thierry region, there is nothing to report.

Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region June 27 to 28 there was no special activity other than that of the hostile air forces and of the artillery on both sides. The German artillery fire was in fact lighter than on the preceding day, especially on the left half of our sector. Shrapnel and gas were used in moderate quantities. A large part of the hostile fire was concentrated on our lines in the general direction of Bouresches and Triangle farm. The activity of the German air forces was marked only by the frequency of the reconnaissance flights made. German machine guns were intermittently active at the points mentioned in yesterday's report. Behind the enemy's line activity was normal. In patrolling activities carried on in the usual fashion by both sides there occurred an encounter between a hostile patrol of about 20 men and one of our ambush patrols. After a hot skirmish near the La Roche woods the hostile party, having suffered losses, withdrew to his own lines.

South of the Marne, between the evening of June 27 and the evening of June 28, it was noticeable that the activity of the enemy had increased, while a certain nervousness on his part was also observed. His artillery was constantly active throughout the breadth of our sector, and as on the preceding day paid special attention to our positions on the left. In the last-named region the use of shrapnel was again marked. German airplanes were again busy along our front, although somewhat less so than during the days preceding. Very energetic efforts are being made by the Germans to prevent further crossings of the river on the part of our troops.

In contrast to the activity which has recently prevailed in the sector occupied by our troops in Picardy, the day extending from noon June 26 to noon June 27, was uneventful. The hostile artillery, instead of scattering its fire over the whole of our sector, fired a greatly reduced number of shells on a few localities, notably the Coullemelle Wood, the Herelle Wood, the country surrounding Broyes, and our positions near Cantigny. Gas, high explosives, and shrapnel were all used. In some cases the enemy was apparently attempting to adjust his fire. The enemy's trench mortars were in action for a short time during the early afternoon. A few German airplanes appeared during the day. A German patrol attacked one of our outposts during the early morning, but was driven off by rifle fire.

In the Mulhouse sector our troops experienced on June 27 a very quiet day. The only unusual event was the falling within our lines of a number of small propaganda balloons dispatched by the enemy. The German artillery delivered a scattering fire of normal intensity. During the early morning, the late afternoon, and the evening, his machine guns delivered occasional bursts against our lines.

For our troops operating in the vicinity of Colmar the days of June 26 and 27 were marked chiefly by the attempts of the enemy to raid our lines. On the night of June 25 to 26 a large German patrol made a determined attack which was repulsed after 2 hours of brisk fighting. The condition of the ground, as it appeared on the morning of June 26, gave clear evidence that the Germans had sustained casualties, a fact which was further borne out by the amount of material left behind. This material included 18 bags of grenades, each bag containing 10 grenades, rifles, wire cutters, knives, gas masks, caps, and two lengths of steel pipe charged with explosive, which were obviously intended for blowing up our wire. Another feature of the attack was the use by the Germans of liquid fire. This was a complete failure, none of the fire reaching our troops. During the night of June 26 to June 27 a hostile raid took place between 11 o'clock evening and 1 o'clock morning. Details will be furnished later. It is reported that the Germans at one point have been attempting to make friends with our men. On the morning of June 25 they made signs signifying "Good Morning." They had deposited some kittens on the parapets of the small posts and threw a package of cigarettes into one of our barbed wire entanglements. Our soldiers do not reciprocate these attentions. Raiding activity has not been above normal on either side. The fire of the German artillery has been light and has not included any marked concentration. His machine-gun fire has consisted of intermittent bursts and scattered spots distributed on various points along the front of our sector. The same is true of his rifle and grenade fire. A few hand grenades have fallen in front of our trenches. The German airplanes confined their activity to reconnaissance duty. Most of them remained over our lines only for short periods and some remained at very high altitudes. In some cases our antiaircraft batteries succeeded in driving them off. The German balloons showed normal activity. Behind the German lines the most interesting feature was again the appearance of considerable groups of men and women engaged in agricultural work in the fields. These groups are at present largely engaged in making hay. The proportion of women is apparently large. The usual individuals and small groups passing from post to post, signalling, observing our lines and performing other routine duties were noted. There was also the usual movement of wagons, trucks, and trains. In the matter of works the enemy is showing considerable activity in repairing those already constructed and in making additions at several points. The works are of the customary sort. One of his working parties was broken up by our grenade fire on June 27.

KEEP BULLETIN POSTED IN ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOARDS OF TRADE, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN IS DAILY POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THEIR BUILDINGS SO THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC MAY HAVE EASY AND REGULAR ACCESS TO ITS COLUMNS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON'S ORDER REQUIRING THE BULLETIN TO BE POSTED IN 56,000 POST OFFICES HAS PROVED OF INESTIMABLE VALUE AS A REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS OF THE NATION, AND IT IS REALIZED THAT THIS BENEFIT MAY BE VASTLY EXTENDED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS NOW RECEIVING COPIES.

DO NOT MISS FILING A SINGLE COPY; THE ONE MISSING IS OFTEN THE MOST VALUABLE. WRITE FOR EXTRA COPIES BY NUMBER, NOT BY DATE.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Service Cross Awarded Private Joseph Leitzán

Emergency address of Pvt. Joseph Leitzan, Field Artillery, deceased, who, according to American Official Communique No. 44, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces for gallantry:

Mrs. Anna Leitzan, mother, 419 Wentworth Avenue, Hammond, Ind.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD PLAN FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF AUTOMOBILE RIMS AND TIRES

PURPOSE IS TO CONSERVE RUBBER

Program Submitted to Manufacturers Will, It Is Expected, Lessen Amount of Material Used and Capital Tied up in Stocks.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

To the manufacturers of automobile tires and automobiles:

It is of primary importance in the present emergency that the country's resources be used to full advantage and that we husband our supply of materials, equipment, and capital to aid in carrying on the war. This is especially necessary in the case of materials that are brought into this country in ships.

Economy in Rubber.

The conservation division of the War Industries Board has already put into effect in various industries plans for saving essential materials and equipment and for reducing the amount of capital tied up in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks. We are advised that the conservation of rubber is necessary, and we have taken up with the industry the problem of determining the most practical means of meeting this situation. In the automobile tire industry it appears that the greatest economy can be effected by a substantial reduction in the variety of types and sizes of pneumatic tires.

Standard Pneumatic Tires.

At the request of this division, the war service committee of the rubber industry has submitted a program for the standardization of pneumatic tires. This, we are informed, has been indorsed by the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the Tire and Rim Association, and the tire and rim division of the standards committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers. A statement of this program is inclosed for your information, and unless there is valid objection it will be put into effect by this division. We believe that this program will aid substantially in the conservation of rubber and in lessening the amount of material and capital carried in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks.

Program for Standardization.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
June 25, 1918.

PROGRAM FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF PNEUMATIC TIRES.

CLASS A.

30" x 3½" clincher, plain, and nonskid.
32" x 3½" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
31" x 4" clincher, plain and nonskid.
33" x 4" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
34" x 4½" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
35" x 5" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
36" x 6" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
38" x 7" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
40" x 8" straight side, plain, and nonskid.

The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class A is to be continued.

CLASS B.

30" x 3" clincher, plain, and nonskid.
32" x 4" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
34" x 4" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
32" x 4½" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
33" x 4½" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
35" x 4½" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
33" x 5" straight side, plain, and nonskid.
35" x 5" quick detachable and nonskid.
37" x 5" straight side A nonskid.

The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class B is to be discontinued not later than November 1, 1920.

CLASS C.

33" x 4½" straight side, plain tread.
36" x 4½" straight side, plain tread.
36" x 4½" straight side, nonskid tread.
35" x 4½" quick detachable, nonskid tread.
37" x 5" quick detachable, nonskid tread.

The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class C is to be discontinued not later than November 1, 1919.

CLASS D.

30" x 3½" straight side, nonskid.
32" x 3½" quick detachable, nonskid, clincher nonskid.
33" x 4" quick detachable, nonskid, clincher nonskid.
35" x 4" straight side, nonskid.
29" x 4½" straight side, nonskid.
32" x 4½ quick detachable, nonskid.
33" x 4½" quick detachable, nonskid.
36" x 4½" quick detachable, nonskid, straight side plain.
34" x 4½" quick detachable, nonskid.
37" x 4½" straight side, nonskid.
33" x 5" straight side, plain.

The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class D is to be discontinued not later than November 1, 1918.

CLASS E.

All other types and sizes.

The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class E is to be discontinued at once.

CONSERVATION DIVISION, WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

MAXIMUM PRICES FIXED FOR LUMP CANNEL COAL

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

A regulation of the United States Fuel Administration provides that mines producing cannel coal, by receiving a permit therefor, may sell lump cannel coal at a sum not to exceed $1 per ton in advance of the mine price for run-of-mine bituminous coal at mines within their district.

Any producer desiring to obtain a permit to make the additional charge should make application to the Bureau of Prices of the United States Fuel Administration. All invoices for cannel coal for which additional charge is made must bear the number of the permit of the producer of such coal.

Cannel coal loaded in box cars may bear an additional charge of 50 cents a ton to cover the cost of loading.

MR. BENTLEY RETIRES.

Resigns as Assistant to Railroad Director of Operations.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

H. T. Bentley, who has been serving as assistant to the director of operations, Mr. Carl R. Gray, has resigned and returned to his previous position as superintendent of motive power of the Chicago & North Western Railway. Mr. Bentley's services have been very satisfactory, but ill health led him to ask for his return. His duties will be taken over by Mr. Frank McManamy, manager of the locomotive section, in addition to his other work. Mr. Bentley, as chairman of the committee on engine and freight car standards, has had active charge of preparing standards for Government engines and freight cars.

RAILROAD RATES CLASSIFIED IN ONE COMPLETE VOLUME

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

The work of combining the official, western, and southern classifications into one volume, uniform as to rules, descriptions, carload minima, etc., and with three columns of ratings—one for each of the three classification territories—has been completed and the proposed consolidated classification No. 1 has been compiled and submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for their consideration and for public hearing.

Subjected to Different Rules.

Under the three separate classifications it was often the case that a shipment moving through two territories was subjected to different rules on the different parts of its journey and a shipper, say, from an eastern point to a point west of the Mississippi River, was required not only to be familiar with the rules and descriptions applying east of the river, but the possible different ones west of the river and was compelled, moreover, to refer to two distinct classifications in order to ascertain his through rating.

These difficulties will disappear when the new consolidated classification becomes effective and it will only be necessary for a shipper to consult one volume, while the only territorial variation will be in the rate which can be easily located.

Work of Several Years.

The work of accomplishing this very important reform of tariff publication has been going on for some years, but its completion was undertaken early by the Railroad Administration and the book is now ready for publication, subject to any changes that may be determined necessary or advisable after public hearing.

SHOT HIT ENEMY SUBMARINE.

Armed Guard Commander Commended for Conduct in Attack.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels has commended Harry R. Chambers, chief gunner's mate, United States Navy, for his efficient conduct when the vessel on which he was commander of the armed guard was attacked by a German submarine on May 12, 1918, and the conning tower of the U-boat was hit, compelling her to submerge.

The submarine attacked at 8.50 a. m., Chambers's report shows. It came to the surface at a distance of 1,000 yards from the steamer about two points abaft the port beam.

As the ship was swinging from port to starboard the submarine launched two torpedoes which missed the bow by about 12 feet, and two more torpedoes which barely missed the stern.

The port gun of the steamer went promptly into action. The fourth shot hit the conning tower of the submarine as it submerged, Chambers reported. A heavy black smoke rose over the U-boat from the explosion of the shell. Chambers enlisted at Philadelphia, June 15, 1915. His mother, Mrs. Mollie Chambers, resides in Atlanta, Ga.

Authorized List of U. S. Government Purchasing Agents, Including the Departments and War Administrations, Compiled for Guidance of Manufacturers and Merchants

In accordance with the suggestion of the Attorney General to the various departments that all purchases for the Government be made directly from manufacturers and dealers with stocks actually in hand, thus eliminating any contingent fee practise if there be any, the OFFICIAL BULLETIN herewith presents for the benefit of manufacturers and merchants the names and addresses of the several Government purchasing agents and agencies.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

There are listed below the names of the purchasing units with their addresses and the classes of materials handled by each:

Ordnance Department, Procurement Division, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C.: Cannon and artillery; apparatus and machinery for service and maneuver of artillery; artillery ammunition; small arms; small-arms ammunition and accouterments; tools, machinery, and materials for ordnance service; tanks; bombs and trench-warfare materials; testing appliances, instruments, etc.; optical instruments; steel mill products; office supplies.

Corps of Engineers, General Engineering Depot, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.: Paints; railway construction materials, machinery, and tools; locomotives and rolling stock; electrical equipment and supplies for overseas; sawmill and woodworking equipment; demolition explosives; mechanical rubber goods; office supplies; chain.

Quartermaster's Corps, Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue, Washington, D. C.: Textiles, yarns, and threads; cotton and wool; clothing and personal equipment; rubber and rubber goods (other than mechanical); laundry equipment and supplies; reclamation, reduction, and repair plants and equipment; food; forage; horses and mules; harness and horse equipment; vehicles; motor vehicles; hardware; kitchen equipment; tobacco; office supplies.

Surgeon General's office, Medical Department, General Purchasing Office, Seventh and B Streets, Washington, D. C.: Medicines, surgical instruments, surgical dressings, dental supplies, veterinary supplies, hospital equipment, sanitary appliances, office supplies.

Construction Division, Procurement Branch, Seventh and B Streets, Washington, D. C.: All materials and articles entering into construction projects, such as buildings, wharves, roads, sewers, power stations, etc., in the United States, including lumber, roofing, hardware, heating, plumbing, refrigerating, ventilating, water supply, sewage disposal, kitchen equipment, fire apparatus, light and power, office supplies.

Aircraft Production, Director of Purchases, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.: Airplanes and parts; airplane engines and parts; balloon equipment; special aircraft chemicals, paints, and varnishes; aircraft lumber, veneers, and plywood; airplane fabrics; aviation clothing; castor oil and castor beans; office supplies.

Signal Corps, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.: Batteries, technical instruments, telephone and telegraph line materials, telephone and telegraph wire and cable, field glasses, radio apparatus, telegraph apparatus, telephone apparatus, wood distillates, office supplies.

Edgewood Arsenal, Purchase Section, 311 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.: Acids and chemicals.

Supply Division, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.: Office equipment and supplies.

Gas Defense, Procurement Department, F Group, Seventh and B Streets, Washington, D. C.: Gas masks, special gas defense appliances.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

All supplies for the State Department proper are ordered by the chief clerk of the department, supplies for the Consular Service by the chief of the Consular Bureau, and those for the Diplomatic Service by the chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and all supplies are purchased, as far as possible, under the contracts awarded by the general supply committee.

Where is it necessary to purchase goods not on the general supply schedule, separate contracts are called for and bids sent to not less than three bidders in this city if possible, and if not, wherever they may be found.

WAR TRADE BOARD.

All contracts are awarded through the purchasing agent, Mr. A. E. Klinger, whose office is in the building at Twentieth and C Streets NW.

Purchases for branch offices must all be placed through this purchasing agent in Washington when they are in excess of $5.

NTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

All purchases for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the awarding of contracts by the commission are under the direction of Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent W. M. Lockwood, whose office is in the Interstate Commerce Commission at Eighteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

All purchasing for the Food Administration is done through open competitive bids to the supply division, of which B. F. Durr is chief.

In each State and in Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii there are Federal food administrators who are authorized to purchase office supplies without reference to Washington. All the vouchers, however, for expenditures in the States pass through the Washington office for approval.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

All purchases for the Federal Reserve Board are made through the office of the secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

List of bureaus or offices, with purchasing officers and their addresses:

Office of the Secretary (general department and bureau supplies), E. W. Libbey, chief clerk, room 719, Commerce Building, Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Bureau of the Census, Thomas J. Fitzgerald, chief clerk, room 518, Commerce Building.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Nicholas Eckhardt, jr., chief clerk, room 1120, Commerce Building.

Bureau of Standards, S. W. Caywood, purchasing officer, room 300, South Building, Connecticut Avenue and Pierce Mill Road.

Bureau of Fisheries, I. H. Dunlap, assistant in charge of office, room 5, Fisheries Building, Seventh and B Streets SW.

Bureau of Lighthouses, district lighthouse inspectors, as follows:

District.	Address.
First	Portland, Me., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Second	Boston, Mass., Customhouse.
Third	Tompkinsville, N. Y.
Fourth	Philadelphia, Pa., P. O. Bldg.
Fifth	Baltimore, Md., New C. H.
Sixth	Charleston, S. C., Old P. O. Bldg.
Seventh	Key West, Fla.
Eighth	New Orleans, La., Customhouse.
Ninth	San Juan, P. R.
Tenth	Buffalo, N. Y., Federal Bldg.
Eleventh	Detroit, Mich., P. O. Bldg.
Twelfth	Milwaukee, Wis., Federal Bldg.
Thirteenth	Rock Island, Ill., Federal Bldg.
Fourteenth	Cincinnati, Ohio, Customhouse.
Fifteenth	St. Louis, Mo., Customhouse.
Sixteenth	Ketchikan, Alaska.
Seventeenth	Portland, Oreg., Customhouse.
Eighteenth	San Francisco, Cal., C. H.
Nineteenth	Honolulu, Hawaii, McCandless Bldg.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, P. A. Welker, hydrographic and geodetic engineer in charge of office, room 3, 205 New Jersey Avenue SE.

Bureau of Navigation, Arthur J. Tyrer, deputy commissioner of navigation, room 917, Commerce Building.

Steamboat-Inspection Service, Dickerson N. Hoover, jr., chief clerk, room 1022, Commerce Building.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. M. A. Downes is the purchasing officer for the Fuel Administration, and all bids on materials may be sent to him.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The chief clerk of the Department of Labor is its purchasing agent, the detailed work connected therewith being performed by the Chief of the Division of Publications and Supplies.

The location of the department building is 1712–1722 G Street NW.

The bureaus are as follows: Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Naturalization, Department Building; Bureau

(Continued on page 11.)

U. S. Government Purchasing Agents

LIST OF U. S. GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AGENTS.

(Continued from page 10.)

of Industrial Housing and Transportation, 613 G Street NW.; United States Employment Service, Gordon Hotel, 916 Sixteenth Street NW.

All of the bureaus make their purchases through the central purchasing agency, the Division of Publications and Supplies.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

This office has only one purchasing agent or bureau, in charge of Edward S. Moores. The purchasing office is located in the Government Printing Office Building, at the corner of North Capitol and G Streets NW.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department has but one purchasing agent, Mr. J. A. Edgerton, whose offices are located in the Post Office Department Building, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Purchasing agents or bureaus and their locations under this department are as follows:

E. J. Ayers, chief clerk, Washington, D. C.

General Land Office: Frank M. Johnson, supervisor of surveys, Denver, Colo.; John D. Yelverton, Chief of Field Service, Washington, D. C.

Office of Indian Affairs: Frank Sorenson, superintendent United States Indian warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill.; Burton B. Custer, superintendent United States Indian warehouse, 310 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Richard C. Jordan, superintendent United States Indian warehouse, 608 Howard Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Reclamation Service: Emmett Carr, Washington, D. C.; A. McD. Brooks, purchasing agent, Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo.

Bureau of Education: Dr. John H. Francis, director of School and Home Gardening, Washington, D. C.; Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent for Alaska Division, L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.

National Park service: Dr. William P. Parks, superintendent, Hot Springs Reservation, Hot Springs, Ark.; Chester A. Lindsley, acting superintendent, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Walter Fry, superintendent, Sequoia and Gen. Grant Parks, Three Rivers, Cal.; W. B. Lewis, superintendent, Yosemite Park, Yosemite, Cal.; D. L. Reaburn, superintendent, Mount Rainier Park, Ashford, Wash.; Alex Sparrow, superintendent, Crater Lake Park, Crater Lake, Oreg.; T. W. Brazell, superintendent, Wind Cave Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak.; R. A. Sneed, superintendent, Platt Park, Sulphur, Okla.; Thomas Rickner, superintendent, Mesa Verde Park, Mancos, Colo.; Walter W. Payne, superintendent, Glacier Park, Belton, Mont.; L. Claude Way, superintendent, Rocky Mountain Park, Estes Park, Colo.

St. Elizabeths Hospital: A. E. Offutt, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Freedmen's Hospital: Dr. William A. Warfield, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Howard University: George W. Cook, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Alaskan Engineering Commission: C. E. Dole, general purchasing agent, Alaskan Engineering Commission, 422 Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash.

All advertisements for general supplies for construction of buildings and other works of any magnitude are passed through the department, and copies of these advertisements will appear from time to time in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Purchasing and assistant purchasing officers of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with their respective addresses:

F. A. Browne, general purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. L. Bell, assistant general purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. L. Lewis, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. R. Jasper, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. D. Adams, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. F. Tomlinson, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. K. Fawcett, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. K. Paxton, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. R. McCann, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. J. Lyons, assistant purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. A. Manion, district purchasing officer, Securities Building, Seattle, Wash.; T. G. Plant, district purchasing officer, 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.; W. J. Haynen, district purchasing officer, 430 Audubon Building, New Orleans, La.; R. E. Heizer, district purchasing officer, Heard Building, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. L. Marshall, district purchasing officer, customhouse, Boston, Mass.; F. C. Selby, district purchasing officer, 615 Lexington Building, Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Lewis, district purchasing officer, Perry-Payne Building, Cleveland, Ohio; C. P. Morrell, district purchasing officer, 115 Broadway, New York City.

RESIGNS AS ASSISTANT.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

H. T. Bentley, who has been serving as assistant to the director of operations, Mr. Carl R. Gray, has resigned and returned to his previous position as superintendent of motive power of the Chicago & North Western Railroad. Mr. Bentley's services have been very satisfactory, but ill health led him to ask for his return. His duties will be taken over by Mr. Frank McManamy, manager of the locomotive section, in addition to his other work. Mr. Bentley, as chairman of the committee on engine and freight-car standards, has had active charge of preparing standards for Government engines and freight cars.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD CONSIDERS WAGE REGULATION

The War Labor Policies Board authorizes the following:

The War Labor Policies Board in session Thursday considered the question of a uniform regulation of administration of the statutes and proclamation dealing with the basic eight-hour day in Government work.

Some of the Recommendations.

The board recommended in part:

1. That as heretofore all mechanics and laborers employed by the Government directly should be paid upon a basic day rate of eight hours, with overtime paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

2. That mechanics and laborers employed upon work of construction shall be paid in the same way.

3. (a) While a uniform application of wage provisions of the Executive order of March 24, 1917, to all work done by the Government would tend to eliminate one of the most serious causes for labor trouble, such action, if taken at the present time, would seriously interfere with and hamper the Government departments in securing the supplies needed in the prosecution of this war.

Conference is Recommended.

(b) That conference be had to consider to what extent during the pendency of the war the adoption of the basic eight-hour-day principle of determining wages is feasible.

MR. DELANO RESIGNS FROM CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

The Capital Issues Committee announces the appointment of Dudley Cates, of San Francisco, as secretary and chief examiner, and the creation under him of a new bureau of examiners to digest applications for approval of proposed securities issues. This bureau will assist in gathering information on these issues from local capital issues committees in each Federal reserve district and from the Fuel, Food, and Railroad Administrations, War Industries Board, and other Government departments which can throw light on the war necessity of the project covered by proposed securities issues.

Frederick A. Delano, who has resigned as a member of the Federal Reserve Board to enter the Army, also has given up his membership on the Capital Issues Committee, and a successor will be appointed by President Wilson.

RULING ON CANNED SARDINES.

Trade Unit Reduced from 60,000 Pounds to 45,000 Pounds.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following notice with further reference to letters of recent dates regarding rule 9 of the United States Food Administration:

The trade unit on canned sardines has been reduced from 60,000 pounds to 45,000 pounds.

CAR SERVICE SECTION,
W. C. KENDALL,
Manager.

Complete Directory of Government Offices in Washington, Including Those Organized for Special War Activities, Together With Their Chief Executives and Bureau Heads

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT	David Franklin Houston, Secretary	The Mall bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sts.
Accounts and Disbursements Division	A. Zappone, Chief	Agricultural Grounds.
Animal Industry, Bureau of	John R. Mohler, Chief	Twelfth and B Streets.
Biological Survey	E. W. Nelson, Chief	1338 B Street SW.
Chemistry, Bureau of	Carl L. Alsberg	216 Thirteenth Street SW.
[illegible]	[illegible] Chief	Agricultural Grounds.
[illegible]	L. O. Howard, Chief	Entomology Building, Agricultural Grounds.
Federal Horticultural Board	R. C. Althouse, Secretary	Entomology Building, Agricultural Grounds.
Forest Service	Henry S. Graves, Forester	928-930 F Street NW.
Information, Office of	G. W. Wharton, In Charge	Thirteenth and Mall.
Insecticide and Fungicide Board	J. G. Shibley, Executive Officer	220 Thirteenth Street SW.
Journal of Agricultural Research, Committee on Editing of	Karl F. Kellerman, Chairman	Fourteenth and B Streets SW
[illegible]	[illegible] Librarian	1338 B Street SW.
Markets, Bureau of	Charles J. Brand, Chief	1338 B Street SW.
Plant Industry, Bureau of	Wm. A. Taylor, Chief	Fourteenth and B Streets SW.
Publications, Division of	Joseph A. Arnold, Editor and Chief	215 Thirteenth Street SW.
Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Office of	Logan Waller Page, Director	513, 514 Fourteenth Street.
Secretary's Office	Robert M. Reese, Chief Clerk	Agricultural Grounds.
Soils, Bureau of	Milton G. Whitney, Chief	Twelfth and B Streets SW.
States Relations Service	A. C. True, Director	220 Fourteenth Street SW.
Weather Bureau	Charles F. Marvin, Chief	Twenty-fourth and M Streets.
[illegible] DEPARTMENT	William C. Redfield, Secretary	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
[illegible]	Chilton Hastings	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Census Bureau	Sam L. Rogers, Director	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Coast and Geodetic Survey	E. Lester Jones, Superintendent	New Jersey Avenue and B Street SE.
Fisheries Bureau	Hugh M. Smith, Commissioner	Sixth and B Streets SW.
Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau	Burwell S. Cutler, Chief	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Lighthouses, Bureau of	George R. Putnam, Commissioner	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Navigation Bureau	Eugene Tyler Chamberlin, Commissioner	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Publications Division	Thos. F. McKean	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Solicitor, Office of	Albert Lee Thurman	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Standards, Bureau of	S. W. Stratton, Director	Pierce Mill Road.
[illegible]	George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Supplies Division	Francis M. Shore	Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT	Franklin Knight Lane, Secretary	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
[illegible]	Edgar C. Bradley, Assistant to Secretary	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Capitol Building and Grounds, Superintendent of	Elliott W. Woods	Capitol.
[illegible] for Deaf	Percival Hall, President	Kendall Green.
Education, Bureau of	Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner	Pension Office.
Freedmen's Hospital	Wm. A. Warfield, Chief Surgeon	Sixth and Bryant Streets.
[illegible]	George Otis Smith, Director	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Howard University	Dr. Stephen M. Newman	Sixth and Howard Place.
[illegible]	Cato Sells, Commissioner	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Land Office, General	Clay Tallman, Commissioner	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Mines, Bureau of	Van. H. Manning, Director	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
National Park Service	Stephen T. Mather, Director	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Patent Office	James T. Newton, Commissioner	Patent Office, Seventh and F Streets.
Pensions, Bureau of	Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Commissioner	Pension Office, Fifth and G Streets.
[illegible]	Arthur Powell Davis, Director	Eighth and E Streets.
St. Elizabeths Hospital	William A. White, Superintendent	Nichols Avenue.
Secretary's Office	Ezekial J. Ayers, Chief Clerk	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT	Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney General	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
[illegible]	Calvin Satterfield, Chief	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Appointment Clerk	C. B. Sornborger	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Attorney General, Office of	C. E. Stewart, Chief Clerk	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Chief Clerk, Office of	C. E. Stewart, Chief Clerk	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Customs Division	Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General	New York City.
Disbursing Clerk	J. H. Mackey	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Investigation, Bureau of	A. Bruce Bielaski, Chief	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
[illegible]	Henry H. Glassie	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Library	George Kearney, Librarian	Vermont Avenue and Fifteenth Street.
Pardons	James A. Finch, In Charge	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Prisons	Francis H. Duehay, Superintendent	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Solicitor General	Hon. John W. Davis	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
Titles	Charles S. Lawrence, In Charge	Vermont Avenue and K Street.
LABOR DEPARTMENT	William B. Wilson, Secretary	1712 G Street.
Children's Bureau	Julia C. Lathrop, Chief	1712 G Street.
Conciliation Division	Hugh L. Kerwin, Chief	1712 G Street.
Employment Service, United States	John B. Densmore, Director General	916 Sixteenth Street.
Immigration Bureau	Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General	1712 G Street.
Industrial Bureau	Roger W. Babson, Chief	1712 G Street.
National War Labor Board	Wm. H. Taft and Frank Walsh, Joint Chairmen	1712 G Street.
Naturalization Bureau	R. K. Campbell, Commissioner	1712 G Street.
Negro Economics Division	Prof. Geo. F. Haynes, Director	1712 G Street.

Complete Directory of Government Offices in Washington

Statistics, Bureau of Labor	Royal Meeker, Chairman	1712 G Street.
War Labor Policies Board	Felix Frankfurter	1712 G Street.
NAVY DEPARTMENT	Josephus Daniels, Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
Coast Guard	Capt. Commdt. E. P. Bertholf, Head	Bond Building, 14th and New York Avenue.
Compensation Board	Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Chief Contractor	Navy Annex, 1734 New York Avenue.
Construction and Repair Bureau	Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Enemy Vessels, Board to Appraise	Capt. Wm. A. Gill, President	Southern Building, 15th and H Streets.
General Board		Navy Annex, 1729 New York Avenue.
Judge Advocate General, Office of	Capt. W. C. Watts	State, War, and Navy Building.
Medicine and Surgery, Bureau of	Rear Admiral Wm. C. Braisted, Surgeon General	Navy Annex, 1729 New York Avenue.
Naval Academy		Annapolis, Md.
Naval Operations, Office of	Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Naval Records and Library	C. W. Stewart, Superintendent	State, War, and Navy Building.
Navigation, Bureau of	Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Navy Mutual Aid Association	H. H. Balthis, Secretary and Treasurer	State, War, and Navy Building.
Navy War College		Newport, R. I.
Ordnance, Bureau of	Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief	New Interior, 18th and F Streets.
Secretary's Office	Edward E. Britton, Private Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
Solicitor, Office of	Graham Egerton, Solicitor	Navy Annex, 1734 New York Avenue.
Steam Engineering Bureau	Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Superintendent's Office	Col. C. S. Ridley, Superintendent	Lemon Building, 1729 New York Avenue.
Supplies and Accounts Bureau	Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General	State, War, and Navy Building.
Yards and Docks, Bureau of	Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, Chief	1317 F Street.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT	Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
First Assistant Postmaster General	John C. Koons	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
Second Assistant Postmaster General	Otto Praeger	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
Third Assistant Postmaster General	Alexander M. Dockery	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	James I. Blakslee	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
Post Office Inspectors' Division	J. B. Corridon, Chief	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
STATE DEPARTMENT	Robert Lansing, Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
Accounts Bureau	William McNeir, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Appointments Bureau	Miles M. Shand, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Citizenship Bureau	Richard F. Flournoy, jr., Acting Chief	1423 New York Avenue.
Commercial Treaties Adviser, Office of	William B. Flemming, Adviser	State, War, and Navy Building.
Consular Bureau	Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Consular Service	Wilbur J. Carr, Director	State, War, and Navy Building.
Diplomatic Bureau	Sydney Y. Smith, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Far Eastern Affairs Division	Edward T. Williams, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Foreign Intelligence Division	P. Patchin, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Foreign Trade Adviser, Office of	Julius G. Lay, Chief	1653 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Indexes and Archives Bureau	David A. Salmon, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Information Division	John H. James, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Latin-American Affairs Division	Jordan Herbert Stabler, Acting Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Law Clerk, Office of the	Henry L. Bryan	State, War, and Navy Building.
Mexican Affairs Division	Leon J. Canova, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Near Eastern Affairs Division	Albert H. Putney, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Rolls and Library Bureau	John A. Tonner, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Secretary's Office	Ben G. Davis, Chief Clerk	State, War, and Navy Building.
Solicitor, Office of	Lester H. Woolsey, Solicitor	State, War, and Navy Building.
State, War, and Navy Department Building	Col. Clarence S. Ridley, United States Army	State, War, and Navy Building.
Translator, Office of the	John S. Martin, jr	State, War, and Navy Building.
Western European Affairs Division	Joseph C. Grew, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary	Treasury Building.
Appointments, Division of	James E. Harper, Chief	Treasury Building.
Appraisers, Board of	J. Sullivan, Chief	641 Washington Street, New York City.
Architect, Supervising	H. G. Sherwood, Acting Executive Officer	Treasury Building.
Auditors for Departments—		
Interior Department	C. C. Reay, Auditor	Fourteenth and B Streets SW.
Navy Department	Edward L. Luckow, Auditor	Fourteenth and B Streets SW.
Post Office Department	Chas. A. Kram, Auditor	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
State and Other Departments	Edward D. Hearne, Auditor	Fourteenth and B Streets SW.
Treasury Department	Samuel Patterson, Auditor	Fourteenth and B Streets SW.
War Department	James L. Baity, Auditor	Winder Building, 17th and F Streets.
Bookkeeping and Warrants Division	Charles H. Miller, Chief	Treasury Building.
Chief Clerk	Paul F. Myers	Treasury Building.
Coast Guard	See Coast Guard under Navy Department.	
Comptroller of Treasury	W. W. Warwick, Comptroller	Treasury Building.
Currency, Comptroller of	John S. Williams, Comptroller	Treasury Building.
Customhouse, Georgetown, D. C	John D. C. Koogle, in Charge	1221 Thirty-first Street.
Customs Division	F. M. Halstead, Chief	Bond Building, 14th and New York Avenue.
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of	James L. Wilmeth, Director	Fourteenth and C Streets SW.
Federal Farm Loan Board	W. W. Flannagan, Secretary	Bond Building, 1406 New York Avenue.
Federal Reserve Board	Sherman P. Allen, Assistant Secretary	Treasury Building.
Government Actuary	Joseph S. McCoy, Chief	Treasury Building.
Internal Revenue, Commissioner of	Daniel C. Roper	Treasury Building.
International High Commission, United States Section	Gen. Constantine E. McGuire	Treasury Building.
Liberty Loan Publicity	Frank R. Wilson, Director	Treasury Building.
Loans and Currency Division	William S. Broughton, Chief	70 Treasury Building.

Complete Directory of Government Offices in Washington

[illegible]	Samuel M. Gaines, Superintendent	Treasury Building.
Mint, Bureau of	Raymond T. Baker, Director	Treasury Building.
Printing and Stationery, Division of	Frederick F. Weston, Chief	Treasury Building.
Public Health Service, Bureau of	Rupert Blue, Surgeon General	3 B Street SE.
Public Moneys Division	H. P. Huddleson, Chief	Treasury Building.
Red Cross Unit	Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Chairman	Treasury Building.
Register of the Treasury	Houston B. Teehee	Treasury Building.
Secret Service Division	W. Herman Moran, Chief	Treasury Building.
[illegible] Office of	Lawrence Becker	Bond Building, 1403 New York Avenue.
Supply Committee, General	Guy V. Norwood, Acting Superintendent	Fourteenth and B Streets SW.
Surety Bonds, Section of	Llewellyn Jordon, Chief	Treasury Building.
Treasurer, Office of	John Burke, Treasurer	Treasury Building.
War Loan Organization	L. B. Franklin, Director	Treasury Building.
War Risk Insurance	Wm. C. DeLanoy, Director	New National Museum, Tenth and B Streets.
War Savings Committee, National	Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman	Metropolitan Bank Building, 613 15th St. NW.
Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, National	Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, President	Treasury Building.
WAR DEPARTMENT	Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
	Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
	Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
	Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
Secretary's Office	John C. Scofield, Assistant and Chief Clerk	State, War, and Navy Building.
Adjutant General's Office	Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain	State, War, and Navy Building.
Aircraft Board [illegible] cooperating with War Department	See Aircraft Board in Miscellaneous List.	
Aircraft Production, Bureau of	John D. Ryan, Director	4½ Street and Missouri Avenue.
Army War College	See General Staff, War Planning Division.	
Coast Artillery, Office of Chief	Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe	Seventh and E Streets, Room 132.
Construction Division	Maj. A. H. Erck	Seventh and B Streets.
Engineer Corps	Maj. Gen. W. M. Black, Chief	Seventh and B Streets.
Field Artillery, Chief	Brig. Gen. Wm. J. Snow, Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
General Staff	Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Government Explosives Plants	D. C. Jackling, in charge	Mills Building, 17th St. and Pa. Avenue.
Housing and Health Division	Maj. Z. L. Potter, in charge	719 Fifteenth Street.
Inspector General, Office of	Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlin	Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue.
Insular Affairs	Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief	Mills Building 17th St. and Pa. Avenue.
Inventions Section	Col. Hilton	Army War College.
Judge Advocate General, Office of	Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder	State, War, and Navy Building.
Militia Bureau	Maj. Gen. Jesse J. McI. Carter	1800 E Street.
Ordnance and Fortifications, Board of	Col. G. L. Anderson	502 Union Trust Bldg., 740 15th Street.
Ordnance Department	Gen. Clark C. Williams, Acting Chief	Seventh and B Streets.
Administration Division	Brig. Gen. W. S. Peirce, in charge	Seventh and B Streets.
Engineering Division	Brig. Gen. J. H. Rice	451 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Estimates and Requirements Division	Col. Odus C. Horner	Seventh and B Streets.
Information Desk		Seventh and B Streets.
Inspection Division	Col. C. L. H. Ruggles, Chief	Sixth and B Streets.
Nitrate Division	Col. John W. Joyes, Chief	Sixth and B Streets.
Procurement Division	Col. C. N. Black, Acting Chief	Sixth and B Streets.
Production Division	Col. Guy E. Tripp, Chief	Seventh and B Streets.
Supply Division	Col. Thales L. Ames, Chief	Sixth and B Streets.
Panama Canal	A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer	1709 G Street NW.
Provost Marshal General, Office of	Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder	Old Land Office, Seventh and E Streets.
Quartermaster General	Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Administrative Bureau	Maj. Benj. J. Jacobson, in charge	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Assistant, Office of	Robert J. Thorne, Assistant Quartermaster	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Central Disbursing Division	Lieut. Col. P. L. Smith	Lemon Building, 1729 New York Avenue.
Chief Clerk	Mr. F. M. Cunley	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Clothing and Equipage Division	Malcolm Donald, Chief	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Conservation and Reclamation Division	Phillip Wrenn, in charge	Sixth and B Streets.
Depot Division	Mr. L. M. Nicholson, Chief	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Finance and Accounts Division	Lieut. Col. James M. Canby, in charge	Fifteenth and M Streets.
Fuel and Forage Division	Geo. E. Warren, Director	Sixth and B Streets.
Hardware and Metal Division	Wm. A. Graham, Chief	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Information Desk	Maude I. Taylor	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Methods Control Division	Geo. E. Frazer, Officer in charge	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Motor Transport Service	Col. Fred Glover, in charge	Seventh and B Streets.
Personnel Division	Maj. G. H. Hahn, in charge	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Remount Division	Lieut. Col. M. C. Bristol	Sixth and B Streets.
Subsistence Division	Col. W. R. Grove, in charge	Seventh and B Streets.
Supply Control Division	Col. Geo. F. Downey, in charge	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Vehicle and Harness Division	Col. W. S. Wood, in charge	Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue.
Real Estate and Rental Board	Gen. Johnson, in charge	Mills Building, 17th St. and Pa. Avenue.
Signal Corps	Maj. Gen. G. O. Squier	1607 H Street.
Surgeon General's Office	Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas	Seventh and B Streets.
Tank Corps, Office of Director	Col. Ira C. Welborn	1860 F Street.
War Credits Board	Lieut. Ziegler, Executive Secretary	1801 I Street.
War Ission	Lloyd Harris, Commissioner	Munsey Building.

MISCELLANEOUS BODIES.

Aeronautic Cognizance, Joint Army and Navy Board	Maj. Gen. Geo. O. Squier, Chairman	1607 H Street.
Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, National	Rear Admiral Robt. E. Peary, Chairman	411 Union Trust Building, 740 15th Street.
Aircraft Board	John S. Ryan, Chairman	4½ Street and Missouri Avenue.

Complete Directory of Government Offices in Washington

Alien Property Custodian	A. Mitchell Palmer, Chief	Sixteenth and P Streets.
Arsenals and Navy Yard Wage Commission	F. D. Roosevelt, Chairman	State, War, and Navy Building.
British Artillery Mission	Maj. Gen. Headlam	Sixth and B Streets.
British Aviation Mission	Lt. Col. C. F. Lee, Commanding Officer	Arcade Building.
British Military Mission		703 Fifteenth Street.
British War Mission	Arthur Willert, Secretary	Munsey Building.
Canadian War Mission	Lloyd Harris, Commissioner	Munsey Building.
Cantonment Adjustment Commission	Gen. S. F. Ansell, Chairman	State, War, and Navy Building.
Capital Issues Committee	Chas. S. Hamlin, Chairman	613 Fifteenth Street.
Censorship Board	F. B. Hyde, Secretary	Post Office Building, Eleventh St. & Pa. Ave.
Civil Service Commission	John T. Doyle, Secretary	1724 F Street.
Coast Guard	See Navy Department, Coast Guard	
Committee on Public Information	George Creel, Chairman	8 Jackson Place.
Council of National Defense	Walter S. Gifford, Director	Council of National Defense, 18th and D Sts.
Efficiency, Bureau of	Herbert D. Brown, Chief	Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets.
Emergency Fleet Corporation	Charles W. Schwab, Director General	140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Employees Compensation Commission	Arthur H. Deibert, Secretary	Union Trust Building, 740 Fifteenth Street.
Federal Trade Commission	Wm. H. Harris, Chairman	921 Fifteenth Street.
Fine Arts, Commission of	Col. Clarence S. Ridley, Secretary	1729 New York Avenue.
Food Administration, United States	Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator	Nineteenth and D Streets.
French Aviation Mission	Joseph Tulasne, in Charge	Sixth and B Streets.
Fuel Administration	H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator	Twentieth and D Streets.
Geographic Board	Andrew Braid, Chairman	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Government Printing Office	Cornelius Ford	North Capitol and G Streets.
Government Research, Institute for	William F. Willoughby, Director	818 Connecticut Avenue.
Indian Commission, Board of	Malcolm McDowell, Secretary	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
International Association for Labor Legislation	Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, President	131 East Twenty-third Street, New York.
Interstate Commerce Commission	George B. McGinty, Secretary	Eighteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Italian High Commission	Cav. Ing. Francesco Quattrone	1712 New Hampshire Avenue.
Jewish Welfare Board	Col. Harry Cutler, Chairman	19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York.
Library of Congress	Herbert Putnam, Librarian	East Capitol and First Streets.
Mail Transportation, Committee on	Rudolph Braner, Chairman	Post Office Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue.
Marine Corps	Brig. Gen. C. O. McCawley	1734 New York Avenue.
Mediation and Conciliation Board	W. L. Chambers, Commissioner	920 Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Sts.
Minerals and Derivatives, Joint Information Board on	Pope Yeatman, Chairman	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
National Adjustment Commission	Robert P. Bass, Chairman	State, War, and Navy Building.
National Research Council	Dr. John Johnston, Executive Secretary	1023 Sixteenth Street.
Navy Yards and Naval Stations Commission		1317 F Street.
Pan American Union	John Barrett, Director General	Seventeenth and B Streets.
Patent Board, Army and Navy	Paul A. Blair, Chairman	Patent Office, Seventh and F Streets.
President's Commission	William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor	State, War, and Navy Building.
Railroads, Director General of	Wm. G. McAdoo, Director	Interior Building, Eighteenth and F Streets.
Red Cross, American National	Dr. Stockton Axson, Secretary	Seventeenth and E Streets.
Research Information Committee	Dr. S. W. Stratton, Chairman	1023 Sixteenth Street.
Saddlery Adjustment Commission	Stanley King, Chairman	State, War, and Navy Building.
Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board	L. E. Macy, Chairman	Munsey Building.
Shipping Board	Edward Hurley, Chairman	1319 F Street.
Smithsonian Institution	C. D. Walcott, Secretary	The Mall, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth Streets.
Tariff Commission	W. M. Stewart, Secretary	1322 New York Avenue.
Training Camp Activities Committee	Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman	Nineteenth and G Streets.
Vocational Education, Federal Board of	Chas. A. Prosser, Director	Ouray Building, Eighth and G Streets.
War Finance Corporation	Wm. G. McAdoo, Chairman Board of Directors	Treasury Building.
War Industries Board	Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman	Eighteenth and D Streets.
War Labor Board	See National War Labor Board, Labor Department.	
War Risk Insurance	See Treasury Department, War Risk Insurance.	
War Trade Board	Vance C. McCormick, Chairman	Twentieth and C Streets.
Y. M. C. A.	Wm. Knowles Cooper, General Secretary	1736 G Street.
Young Men's Hebrew Association	Headquarters	Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Young Women's Hebrew Association	Headquarters	Eleventh Street and New York Avenue.

WAR INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE ON FIRE PREVENTION REORGANIZED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The advisory committee of the fire-prevention section of the War Industries Board has been reorganized with Henry Evans, of New York City, as chairman; W. E. Mallalieu, of the section's executive committee, as secretary; and the following members:

R. M. Bissell, Hartford, Conn.; F. C. Buswell, New York, N. Y.; John R. Freeman, Providence, R. I.; John Marshall, jr., Chicago; C. A. McCotter, Indianapolis; C. G. Smith, New York, N. Y.; S. Y. Tupper, Atlanta, Ga.; L. R. Welch, Fitchburg, Mass.

Thomas B. Love, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been made a member of the cooperating committee to represent the Treasury.

MAJ. DAVIS TRANSFERRED.

Special orders, No. 134.

35. Maj. Donald D. Davis, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, now detailed as liaison officer between the purchase and supply branch, purchase, storage, and traffic division, and the Signal Corps, is relieved from such duty and will report to the director of aircraft production for duty in the production department.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

Crew of the Californian Landed at French Port

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the crew of the American steamship *Californian*, which struck a mine off the coast of France, has been landed at a French port. Several days ago a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stated that the *Californian* had struck a mine and was sinking, but no further particulars as to the fate of the vessel were received here until the news of the arrival at port of the crew, all the members of which were saved.

The *Californian* was an American steamship of 9,125 tons, which was being used as an Army supply ship.

COAL OPERATORS ARE AGAINST BONUS SYSTEM TO MINERS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Coal operators of Central Pennsylvania, in a conference held in Washington, took cognizance of the warning of the United States Fuel Administration that the practice of paying "bonuses" to miners [illegible] to disturb the entire labor situation throughout the soft coal fields of the country. The conference adopted a resolution requesting the Fuel Administration to close down any mine that persists in the payment of bonuses or other violations of the Washington wage agreement and the rules and regulations of the Fuel Administration.

More Than 150 Operators Attend.

The conference was attended by more than 150 operators. All of the speakers who addressed the conference emphasized the fact that competition for labor by the payment of bonuses, premiums, prizes, etc., had a disorganizing effect, some mines getting more than their supply of labor, while others were rendered idle or nearly so on that account. The net result, they contended, was dissatisfaction among the miners as a whole and loss of production through the shifting of the men from one mine to another in competition for the higher wages.

Address by Mr. Garfield.

H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, told the operators that the Fuel Administration was opposed to any practice which resulted in disturbing labor conditions and curtailed production at a time when the coal output was vital to the success of America and her allies.

The resolution adopted by the conference recommending that the Fuel Administration take vigorous steps to suppress the so-called "bonus system" was transmitted at once to all of the operators in the central Pennsylvania field.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution read:

Whereas, it has been brought to our attention by the Fuel Administration that many coal operators are granting bonuses and other [illegible] for labor, thereby causing unrest, abnormal labor turnover, and interfering with [illegible] production of coal:

Resolved, That we recommend the Fuel Administration close down coal mines in central Pennsylvania operating wasteful and uneconomic [illegible] in the present war emergency, where the wage rates or conditions offered at the mines exceed the rates and conditions in effect under the Washington agreement, as applied to the central Pennsylvania field, or decreed by the United States Fuel Administration thereunder.

Board of Five Recommended.

That a committee of five members be constituted by the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, subject to appeal to the United States Fuel Administration, to determine in each case upon hearing to the operator the question of whether any [illegible] in the case of such wasteful and uneconomic rates for working at this time, the findings and recommendations of such committee to be subject to appeal to the Fuel Administration by any aggrieved party.

ASSIGNED TO DEPOT BRIGADE.

Special Orders, No. 134:

150. Chaplain James A. Smith, National Army, is relieved from duty with the 88th Division and is assigned to the 163d Depot Brigade. He will report without delay to the commanding officer of the brigade for duty.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

JULY 1.

The Comptroller of the Currency issues the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the period from June 22 to June 30, 1918, for authority to organize National Banks and to convert State banks into National banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved and National banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks—The First National Bank of Dutton, Mont	$25,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organization—The First National Bank of St. Helens, Oreg	25,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Increase.
The First National Bank of Hemet, Cal., from $25,000 to $50,000	25,000
The Peoples National Bank of Ottawa, Kans., from $50,000 to $100,000	50,000
Total	75,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

The First National Bank of Ford City, Pa., until close of business June 23, 1938.

CHARTERS REEXTENDED.

The First National Bank of Deadwood, S. Dak., until close of business June 26, 1938.

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	1	$25,000
Applications rejected	None.	
Charters issued	1	25,000
Increases of capital approved	2	75,000
Reductions of capital approved	None.	
Charters extended	1	
Charters reextended	1	
Changes of title approved	None.	

Mails Lost by Sinking of S. S. Kong Magnus

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 22, 1918.

Through information received from Norway, it is now learned that by the sinking in the North Sea of the steamship *Kong Magnus* by a German submarine about the 7th of December last, mails for Bergen and Christiania were lost, these mails having left New York by the steamship *St. Louis* on November 13, 1917.

The mails lost consisted of 26 sacks of letters, 141 sacks of newspapers and prints, and 4 sacks of equipment, including 1,044 registered articles and about 49,000 ordinary letters and post cards, being the accumulation at New York after the sailing of the steamship *St. Paul* on November 3, 1917.

In connection with inquiries for missing mail matter, postmasters will consider the information herein given and when it furnishes a reason for the nonreceipt of mail matter at destination they will so inform the senders.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

EXPORT LICENSE REVOCATION DATE IS POSTPONED

(Continued from page 1.)

with respect to small shipments of less than $100 in value to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates). The date of the withdrawal of the authority of collectors of customs to license such shipments has likewise been postponed for a period of two weeks. Licenses of this character issued by collectors on or before July 14, 1918, shall be deemed to have been used within the period of their validity if the shipping documents conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the expiration date of export licenses, as announced June 29, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 152).

The attention of exporters of cotton is called to the fact that the War Trade Board have likewise postponed for a period of two weeks the expiration date of the special license issued through the Customs Service, under which shipments of raw cotton, excepting sea-island and Egyptian cotton, have been proceeding to the United Kingdom, France, and Japan. This special license now expires on July 14, 1918. Raw cotton shall be deemed to have been shipped within the period of the validity of this special license if the shipping documents conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the expiration date of export licenses, as announced June 29, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 152).

Shipments of Raw Cotton.

Shipments of raw cotton which can not be shipped against this special license under the above provisions will require individual licenses. Applications for such licenses to ship to the United Kingdom or to France must be accompanied by appropriate supplemental information sheets, and must be filed through the mission in the United States of the country to which the exportation is to be made, in the manner prescribed by the War Trade Board in the announcement of May 13, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 104).

Particular attention is directed to the fact that the announcement of May 13, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 104), refers only to shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates).

Summarizing the foregoing, the revocation of licenses which will take place on July 14, 1918, under this ruling affects only—

(1) All licenses granted on or before May 14, 1918, to export to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates).

Special Customs Licenses.

(2) The special license issued through the Customs Service, under which shipments of raw cotton have been proceeding to the United Kingdom, France, and Japan, and their colonies, possessions, and protectorates. There has been no modification of the ruling issued on May 31, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 122), which revoked this special license so far as concerned exports of raw cotton to Italy.

(3) The licenses issued through the customs service to export shipments of less than $100 in value to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates).

Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

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EXECUTIVE ORDER ESTABLISHING A NEW DEFENSIVE SEA AREA

Two Areas at Chesapeake Bay Entrance are Abolished and New Lines Designated.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ESTABLISHING DEFENSIVE SEA AREA.

In accordance with the authority vested in me by section forty-four of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by the act "Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do order that the defensive sea area at Chesapeake entrance and the defensive sea area at Hampton Roads, established by Executive order under date of April fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be hereby abolished.

And further, I do order established, subject to the same disclaimer of responsibility for damage inflicted as proclaimed in said order of April fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, a defensive sea area, to be maintained until further notification, at the place and within the limits described as follows—that is to say:

Lower Chesapeake:

Outer limit.—Line parallel to that joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and 4 nautical miles to eastward thereof, and the lines from Cape Charles Light and from Cape Henry Light perpendicular to this line.

Inner limits.—Line tangent to end of wharf on west side of Old Point Comfort and Fort Wool, and a line running from Back River Light through the Light Vessel marking the southern end of the 35-foot cut known as the Baltimore Channel, thence to the eastern shore of Virginia.

And I do further order that the "Regulations for Carrying into Effect the Executive Order of the President Establishing Defensive Sea Areas," approved by me April 5, 1917, duly promulgated and published, are and shall be considered as of full effect and binding on all persons and vessels within the limits of the defensive sea area hereby established.

The designated points for ships entering and leaving the defensive sea area herein established shall be as follows:

Eastern limit.—Chesapeake Bay main ship channel entrance buoy.

Western limit.—In channel to northwestward of entrance buoy of dredged channel, Elizabeth River.

Northern limit.—Light vessel marking the southern end of the 35-foot cut known as the Baltimore Channel, thence to the eastern shore of Virginia.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 29, 1918.*

Cabinet Members, with the President's Approval, Urge Government Supervision of all Telegraph and Telephone Lines

Fourteen Destroyers to Be Launched July 4

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Latest reports received from shipyards that are building vessels for the Navy indicate that fourteen destroyers will be launched on July 4, as follows:

Bethlehem Union Plant, San Francisco	8
Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydocks Co.	3
William Cramp & Sons Co., Philadelphia	2
Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Boston	1
	14

NEW "LIGHTLESS NIGHT" PLAN TO SAVE ELECTRIC-GAS FUEL

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration is confronted with the immediate necessity for further conserving coal used in the manufacture of electrical current and illuminating gas.

An order is in preparation which is to take the place of the so-called "lightless-night" order of November 13, which was suspended by the Fuel Administrator on May 1 by reason of the daylight-saving law and the fact that the general conservation program of the administration was deemed sufficient notice to the country that coal and the power derived from coal must be conserved in every possible way.

Electricity Being Wasted.

It now appears that in every city and village of the country, from which statistical and other reports have been gathered, electricity is being wasted in large quantities in the production of light for advertising, street and store illumination, and other similar purposes. The country needs now—and for the whole period of

(Continued on page 8.)

LETTERS TO MR. ASWELL

Postmaster General Burleson and Secretaries Baker and Daniels Point out Reasons for Proposed Government Authority over all Means of Communication By Electricity—Text of the Empowering Resolution.

Following is the text of the resolution by Mr. Aswell, of Louisiana, granting to the President authority to take over the telegraph and telephone lines of the country:

Joint resolution to insure the continuous operation of electrical communicating systems, to guard the secrecy of war dispatches, and prevent communications between public enemies.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, if in his discretion it is deemed desirable, in order to insure their continuous operation, or to guard the secrecy of military and governmental communications, or to prevent communications by spies and other public enemies thereon, or for other military or public reasons, shall have power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio systems, and operate the same subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads while under Federal control.

Letter to Chairman Sims.

Upon its introduction Postmaster General Burleson sent the following letter to Chairman Sims of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which committee it was referred:

"MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Answering your inquiry requesting my 'opinion as to the desirability and advisability of the immediate passage' of the Aswell joint resolution, H. R. 309, giving the President power 'if in his discretion it is deemed desirable' to assume control of the communicating systems by electricity 'in order to insure their continuous operation' during the occasion of the war and 'to guard the secrecy of military and govern-

and discretion to act seems imperative to

"At this moment paralysis of a large part of the system of electrical communication is threatened, with possible consequences prejudicial to our military prep- and other [illegible] activities that might prove serious or disastrous. We are reminded that there is not a nation engaged in the war [illegible] its military or other communications to unofficial

"I deem it therefore my duty not merely to approve but to urge the passage of the resolution, in order that the President may act, if necessary, to safeguard the interests of the country during the prosecution of the war.

"Respectfully,

"A. S. BURLESON,
"*Postmaster General.*"

President Wilson's Letter.

This letter from the Postmaster General was referred by Chairman Sims to President Wilson, who replied to it as follows:

"WHITE HOUSE, *June 29, 1918.*

"MY DEAR MR. SIMS: Thank you for consulting me about the inclosed. I indorse heartily the inclosed letter from the Postmaster General, which I herewith return, and think that the reasons are stated by him truly and comprehensively.

"Cordially and sincerely, yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

The letter of Secretary Baker, which was read to the committee yesterday, was as follows:

"DEAR MR. SIMS: I thought it both expedient and wise that the President should have conferred upon him the powers which he is given under the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 309.

"Cordially, yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER."

Secretary Daniels's letter was as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:

"I have received your letter of June 28, asking my opinion as to the desirability and advisability of the immediate passage of House Joint Resolution No. 309, 'to insure the continuous operation of electrical communicating systems, to guard the secrecy of war dispatches, and prevent communications between public enemies.'

"I believe that such resolution is of high military importance and that during this period of war the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy ought to have the power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio systems, and operate them under conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to railroads while under Federal control.

"It was found absolutely necessary to carry this into effect as to railroad systems, and I think it is almost as important that the President should have the power to control all other methods of communication.

"Sincerely, yours,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

War Department to Assume the Custody of 2,500 German "Commercial Prisoners"

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of about 2,500 enemy aliens held at Hot Springs, N. C., from the jurisdiction of the Labor Department to the War Department. The transfer will take place on July 1, but the aliens will not be removed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where internment barracks of the War Department are located, until about July 15. The camp at Hot Springs, N. C., will be taken over by the Surgeon General for use as a reconstruction hospital. Those now at Hot Springs are known as commercial prisoners, having been taken from enemy merchantmen.

POSTMASTER GENERAL URGES ALL POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO PUSH WAR-SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,

To all postmasters and postal employees:

The President having designated the period ending June 28 as a special time during which the people should invest their surplus funds in war-savings securities and pledge themselves to continue such investment regularly, I earnestly request you to cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in this concerted thrift movement to the limit of your ability. The people of the United States have heretofore generously responded to the appeals of the Chief Magistrate in behalf of the Liberty loans, Y. M. C. A., and Red Cross, thus indicating that they will make the war-savings movement equally successful with these other patriotic activities.

I am sure that every employee of the postal establishment has read the inspiring statement of the President, but nevertheless I desire to emphasize one of his very impressive thoughts—

"To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world to-day for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity."

While the President makes his appeal to "every man, woman, and child," it is especially significant to postal employees, because upon them the law devolves the duty of aiding in the sale of war-savings stamps. It is extremely gratifying to be able to say that during the six months these stamps have been offered to the public the Postal Service has displayed great diligence in promoting their sale; but, while practically the entire personnel of the service has been capable and alert, it must be realized that past services will not suffice for present duties and future requirements. A vast volume of war-savings stamps must yet be sold if we are to aid effectively in meeting the needs of the National Treasury.

All reports in relation to war-savings stamps by postal officials should continue to be addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who is chairman of the committee having immediate supervision of the sale of the war-savings loan by the Postal Service.

In the name of duty and the devotion we feel for the heroic Americans who are fighting the battles of freedom, I call upon every postal employee for unceasing efforts in the sale of these stamps.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Belgian Steamer Sunk By Submarine About 1,400 Miles From U. S. Coast

The Navy Department is informed that the Belgian steamship *Chilier* was sunk by shell fire from a German submarine about 1,400 miles at sea from the Atlantic coast on June 21. Twenty-five survivors were rescued on June 27 by a sailing vessel. First information was received last night. The *Chilier* was a ship of 2,966 gross tons.

GIVEN HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Special orders, No. 146:

92. By direction of the President, Col. Franklin S. Hutton, Infantry, National Army (major, Infantry, Regular Army), is honorably discharged as colonel, Infantry, National Army, only.

Lieut. George B. Redwood Killed In Action May 28

The following statement is authorized by the War Department from The Adjutant General's Office:

The Statistical Division of The Adjutant General's Office is in receipt of a cablegram from Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, that First Lieut. George B. Redwood was killed in action May 28, 1918. His emergency address is Mrs. Frances T. Redwood, No. 11 Stock Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md.

Through a cable error this casualty was reported on June 16 as "George Lekes Redwood, first lieutenant."

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

RULES EXTENDED PROHIBITING SALE OR THE GIFT OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS AT CAMPS OR ELSEWHERE IN THE U. S.

BAN IN PRIVATE HOMES

May Not Be Served to Members of Families or Bona Fide Guests in Uniform, as Heretofore—Dry Zones Wherever 250 or More Men Are Stationed for More Than Thirty Days.

The commission on training camp activities issues the following:

Upon recommendation by representatives of the Attorney General, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the War Department commission on training camp activities, President Wilson and Secretary Baker have made new regulations, which prohibit the furnishing of liquor to officers and men of the Army anywhere in the United States, even within private homes, it was announced officially by the War Department commission on training camp activities. Serving of liquor to soldiers who are members of the family or bona fide guests in private homes outside the extra-cantonment zones has heretofore been permitted.

New "Dry Zone" Regulations.

The revised regulations also establish dry zones around every camp where as many as 250 men have been or shall be stationed for more than 30 days. The old regulations provided such zones only around divisional camps, embarkation camps, officers' training camps, and a number of specified training camps for various staff corps.

The new regulations, which supersede all former regulations except the regulation of March 2, 1918, relating to the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, are as follows:

Text of Regulations.

1. Around every military camp at which officers and enlisted men, not less than 250 in number, have been or shall be stationed for more than 30 consecutive days, there shall be for the purpose set forth in this regulation a zone 5 miles wide, except that within the existing limits of an incorporated city or town within which the sale of alcoholic liquor shall not be prohibited by the State or local law, the zone shall not include any territory more than one-half mile from the nearest boundary of such camp. Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered by one person to another within any such zone, or sent, shipped, transmitted, carried, or transported to any place within any such zone: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving of such liquor in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests, other than members of the military forces, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying, or transporting of such liquor to a private home for use as aforesaid: *Provided also*, That this regulation shall not apply to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medicinal purposes, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying, or transporting of such liquor to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians, or medical officers of the United States for use as aforesaid.

2. Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the military forces within the United States, their territories or possessions, or any place under their control, except to medical officers for medicinal purposes, or when administered by or under the direction of a licensed physician or medical officer.

Medicinal Use at Camps.

3. The sale or supply of intoxicating liquors to licensed physicians and medical officers for medicinal purposes, and the possession, use, and administration thereof by such physicians and officers for medicinal purposes, at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, or post is permitted.

4. All prior violations of former regulations and all penalties incurred thereunder shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if these superseding regulations had not been established.

WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 27, 1918.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 27, 1918.

Mail Not Accepted for Certain Parts of Italy

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 20.

In order to avoid the transportation of mail which can not at present be delivered postmasters are informed that mail and parcel-post packages shall not be accepted for the Provinces of Udine and Belluno, nor for places in the Provinces of Treviso and Venezia (Venice) which are located east of the Piave River, as the territory named is invaded by enemy forces.

Such articles for places herein named as have been mailed shall be returned to the senders and the postage prepaid thereon refunded to the senders if application is made in accordance with section 461, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Postmasters shall give publicity to this notice as far as may be practicable in order to acquaint the public concerned with the facts as herein stated.

Until further notice, the registration of parcel-post packages for Italy has been suspended, effective July 1, 1918.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR URGES MINERS TO WORK JULY FOURTH

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration deems it so important that every pound of coal that constant effort can mine should be produced that it is making a strong appeal to the mine workers everywhere to cut down their holiday making just so far as is consistent with the spirit of the times. United States Fuel Administrator Garfield, while realizing that during wartime the celebration of Independence Day, July 4, has a deeper significance than ever, is anxious that the holiday making of that period shall not extend beyond the single day. It is only by the speeding up of production that the Nation may hope to keep pace with the excessive demand for coal brought about by the war.

Proclamation to Miners.

The United States Fuel Administrator has addressed the following proclamation to the miners:

"*To the coal miners of the United States:*

"Every coal miner is asked to be at his place ready for work on the morning of the 5th of July. You will remember President Wilson's words to the men who mine coal: 'The work of the world waits on you.'

"We are falling short in our coal needs every week. We face now a shortage of 1,000,000 tons a week and, unless the output is increased by 10 per cent, necessary war work will be hampered. Car service is improving and, where there are enough cars, every miner should exert himself to the utmost so that no empty cars are above the tipple when the day's work is done.

"Never before in the history of our country has Independence Day, July 4, had a deeper significance than this year, which finds us forced to take our part in a world war.

War for Freedom.

"On our part, as President Wilson has so ably pointed out, it is a war for freedom—freedom of thought, of ideals, of opportunity. As in the days of old we fought to make the Nation free, so to-day we fight to make the world free. We fight for no selfish purpose. We fight only to insure to all people, great and small, the right to enjoy that civilized freedom of thought and action which our forefathers brought into being.

"I appeal, then, with the utmost confidence to the coal miners of the country to see that the celebration of July 4 is not carried over into unnecessary holidays. We have pledged our Nation to a righteous cause and none of us must turn back.

"H. A. GARFIELD,
"*United States Fuel Administrator.*"

ASSIGNED TO FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Special Orders, No. 140:

73. Maj. James G. Flynn, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person to the commanding officer, Base Hospital No. 1, Southern Department, for temporary duty and by letter to the commanding general, Southern Department.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published ... Daily, Except ... by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 7600.

Copies of this Official Bulletin will be ... without charge to all newspapers ... in any part of the United States ... daily, for the ... of the ... Bureau ... officials of the United States ... and all commercial institutions ... for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor.*

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily— One year ... $5.00
Six months ... 3.00
... foreign countries ... 3.00
... 1.50

Make all ... money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Use of 200-Pound Sacks Urged for Fertilizers

The United States Department of Agriculture issues the following:

... bring about a more economical distribution of fertilizer, and to effect a saving in the cost of fertilizer to the farmer, the United States Department of Agriculture in a statement just issued requests that no new burlap bags of less than 200 pounds capacity be used after July 1 in the distribution of fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients by any licensee under the President's ... relating to the fertilizer industry.

The practice appears to be common, the ... of less than 200 pounds capacity, such as the 167, 125, and 100 pound bags, in the ... fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. This seems to be a wasteful practice under existing conditions, ... the scarcity of burlap in this country. The department's ... does not apply to ... burlap bags, the use of which in the distribution of fertilizer and its ingredients is advocated in any size obtainable to save the new bags.

Red Cross War Fund Total More Than $170,000,000

The Red Cross issues the following:

... drive, received ... the grand total $170,-...

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War.

American Official Communique,
No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 1, 1918.

Section A.—The day has passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

Yesterday one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the Toul region.

Section B.—In Picardy between noon June 27 and noon June 28, the enemy showed little aggressiveness. His artillery fire was much lighter even than that of the day before. It was directed largely against the region of Grivenes. The activity of his airplanes showed the same decrease as regards reconnaisance work, coupled with a marked increase in bombing operations. During the night, bombs were scattered in small numbers over a considerable part of our sector. The enemy continued to strengthen his position. Hostile patrols attempted more than once to reach our lines, but either retired without establishing contact, or were driven off by rifle fire. Our own artillery operated very effectively on the German front lines and also on his rear areas where one of his ammunition dumps exploded at 9 o'clock in the evening. One of his balloons was brought down in flames by an allied airplane.

In the Picardy sector the day of June 28 to June 29 was notable in the success of our raiding, as reported in the cable of June 29. Our party penetrated the German lines in the region of Chateau Jenlis at 3 o'clock in the morning, taking the enemy completely by surprise. Within the space of 20 minutes they had captured 33 prisoners, including an officer, a number nearly equal to our party. In the course of the operation we destroyed several dugouts and machine guns. Our casualties were remarkably small. As on the preceding day, the German artillery was fairly quiet. Registration fire was delivered at several points and our positions around Villers Tournelle and Cantigny were bombarded during the early afternoon with shells of medium and heavy caliber. In connection with our attack, counter-preparation fire, changing into a barrage, was laid down by the hostile batteries and lasted until 3.45 o'clock. The barrage extended from the Fontaine wood as far north as Grivenes. There was little trench-mortar or machine-gun fire during the day. The German airplanes did comparatively little reconnaissance work but during the night dropped a number of small bombs on our positions, and in the course of the afternoon made several attempts to destroy our balloons.

In the case of one balloon they were successful, but at the cost of one of their machines, which was shot down in flames by a French plane. Our antiaircraft batteries forced other German airplanes to retire without accomplishing this mission. A number of wagons were observed during the day in the German rear areas, but the circulation there was not notable in any respect. Of the German working parties which continued their activities of the preceding days, one was bombed by an American patrol and another dispersed by our artillery. Our artillery fire was again very effective along the enemy's front line.

Particulars of the raids attempted by German troops on our forces in the Colmar sector on June 27 are now available. They were preceded by machine-gun barrage lasting for half an hour. One party of the enemy entered our line, attacking one of our posts at the same time from the north and from the south with rifle fire and hand grenades. It was repulsed and driven off without attaining any results. Another party, estimated to be have been 25 strong, attacked another point, was repelled, and took to flight. At still another of our posts some of the enemy were heard cutting our wire, but were driven off before they had been able to penetrate it. They left behind rifles, caps, and wire cutters. In this sector the day of June 28 furnishes no new developments. There was the usual scattered artillery fire, some trench-mortar activity, and the customary bursts of machine-gun fire. The Germans also used a few rifle grenades. The aerial activity, movements in the German rear areas, and the operations of the German working parties were all as previously reported.

In the Mulhouse sector, from June 28, the only occurrence of any note was the fire directed by the German artillery on our front lines. On preceding days the German shells had been directed exclusively on our rear positions and our lines of communication. This artillery fire was comparatively light, both as regards the caliber of guns employed and number of shells fired. The enemy's machine-gun fire, which consisted of the ordinary short bursts, came as usual from the vicinity of Aspach le Bas and Burnhaupt le Maut. The hostile planes that came over our lines were attacked even more vigorously than usual by our antiaircraft batteries. A German patrol which approached our lines at daylight came under our rifle and machine-gun fire and was quickly dispersed.

The German plane reported destroyed in American official communique July 1 was brought down at 6.30 o'clock on the evening of June 30 by Lieut. Pittman. Its destruction has been confirmed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The resolution extending until January 1 next the time within which the Railroad Administration can relinquish control of railroads was signed by Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall yesterday and sent to the President. The motion of Majority Leader Martin directing the conferees on the Agricultural appropriation bill to recede from the Senate amendment increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.50 a bushel was rejected by a vote of 46 to 19 after a discussion that continued through much of the afternoon. The measure was sent back to conference.

Among the bills passed yesterday afternoon were the following: For the Federal incorporation of the "Mothers of Democracy," a patriotic organization to which women who have relatives in the military service would be eligible for membership; a bill to protect the uniforms of the allies by penalizing their use by those not authorized to wear them.

To Amend Trade-Mark Law.

Senator Fletcher introduced a bill amending the trade-mark law and designed to facilitate trade with South American countries. It carries out the provisions adopted at Buenos Aires in 1910, when trade-mark regulations were signed by representatives of American Republics. Senator Robinson introduced a bill to encourage instruction in hygiene of maternity and infancy. It provides that $480,000 shall be apportioned equally among the 48 States to aid in the work, and that further appropriations to be equaled by the different States shall be allowed. Senator Sheppard introduced a resolution identical with that introduced in the House giving the President authority to take over the telegraph lines of the country.

The Senate yesterday afternoon confirmed the nominations of John Joy Edson and Dr. George Kober to be members of the Board of Charities of the District.

Action on Oil Land Bill Deferred.

With the understanding that enactment of the oil-land leasing bill, involving development of western naval reserves will go over until after the recess of Congress action on the bill was again deferred by the Senate and House conferees.

Senator Owen, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, announced that as there was no possibility of the hearings on the bill to establish a Federal reserve foreign exchange bank before the summer recess the hearings have been indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

The President yesterday afternoon sent to Congress a message vetoing the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. His message was as follows:

"*To the House of Representatives:*

"Though I realize very keenly the inconvenience to the Government of returning without my signature H. R. 10358, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, I feel constrained to do so because of the provision contained in the last paragraph of the bill which increases the hours of work for the employees of the Government within the District of Columbia from 7 to 8 hours per day. At the outset of the war I felt it my duty to urge all employers in the United States to make a special effort to see to it that the conditions of labor were in no respect altered unfavorably to the laborer. It has been evident from the first how directly the strain of this war bears upon those who do the labor which underlies the whole process of mobilizing the Nation, and it seemed to me at the outset, as it seems to me now, that it is of the highest importance that the advantages that have been accorded labor before the war should not be subtracted from or evaded.

"Having taken this position in as earnest appeals to other employers I do not feel justified in assenting to a measure in which the United States as an employer changes the condition of the labor of its own employees unfavorably to them, and I feel freer to take this position because I have not learned from any quarter that the employees of the Government in the District have been slack in their labor or have demurred from doing the necessary additional tasks which the time and the exigency required. On the contrary, I have learned that they have cheerfully done additional labor and have not needed the compulsion of law.

"WOODROW WILSON."

The House declined to pass the bill over the veto by a vote of 246 to 50. The Appropriations Committee reported the bill back with the objectionable feature removed, when it was promptly passed and sent to the Senate, where similar action was taken.

Control of Wire Systems.

In a letter to Chairman Sims, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the President recommended Government control and operation of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country. The Interstate Commerce Committee began at once the consideration of a resolution to that effect which was pending before it, with the purpose of reporting it promptly to the House. Postmaster General Burleson and Secretaries Daniels and Baker were asked to appear before the committee in connection with this proposed legislation.

A general deficiency bill, the last for this session, was passed yesterday afternoon. It carries a total of $926,504,000 for the Military Establishment and $50,000,000 additional for war housing. Of the Army appropriation $712,223,600 is for clothing. The $12,000,000,000 Army appropriation bill was sent to conference, with instructions to the conferees to give full and careful consideration to all the Senate amendments, which are numerous. Conferees on the rivers and harbors bill again found themselves deadlocked over the Senate increase in the item for the improvement of Mobile Harbor, the House conferees refusing to accept the Senate's increase in that item from $360,000 to $500,000.

Retirement Pay Bill.

By a tie vote the Military Committee refused a favorable report on the Senate bill to give retirement pay to volunteer officers of the Civil War. Before the Rules Committee Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, opposed a pending resolution for an investigation of expenditures of the Indian Bureau and submitted his reasons therefor. Before the Ways and Means Committee A. C. Dustin, of Cleveland, Ohio, submitted an argument, contending that the present definition of invested capital in the war-revenue law is unjust. He contended the law should recognize the value of property as of the date the taxing law is effective and that money borrowed by the taxed concern should be deducted.

Nominations Sent to Senate

Nominations sent to the Senate July 1, 1918:

To be chief inspector of locomotive boilers.—Alonzo G. Pack, of Colorado, now assistant chief.

Justice.

To be United States district judge.—Louis Fitz Henry, of Bloomington, Ill., for southern district of Illinois.

To be judge of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia.—George C. Aukam, of the District of Columbia.

To be judge of the Police Court, District of Columbia.—John P. McMahon, of the District of Columbia.

To be judge of the Juvenile Court, District of Columbia.—Miss Kathryn Sellers, of the District of Columbia.

To be United States attorneys.—Harry B. Tedrow, of Denver, Colo., for district of Colorado, reappointment; Fred H. Brown, of Concord, N. H., for district of New Hampshire, reappointment. Clarence Merritt, of Paris, Tex., eastern district Texas, reappointment. James G. Burnside, of Vandalia, Ill., eastern district Illinois, vice Karch, term expired.

To be United States marshals.—McDuffie Cain, of Montgomery, Ala., for middle district, Alabama, reappointment; James B. Holohan, of San Francisco, Cal., northern district, California, reappointment; Vincent Y. Dallam, of Springfield, Ill., southern district, Illinois, reappointment; E. R. Moore, of Dubuque, Iowa, northern district, Iowa, reappointment; Otho T. Wood, of Topeka, Kans., for district of Kansas, reappointment; Charles J. O'Neill, of Concord, N. H., district of New Hampshire, reappointment;

Marine Corps.

First lieutenants to be captains in the Marine Corps.—Augustus Aiken, Austin G. Rome, Arthur J. Trask.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants in the Marine Corps.—Donald B. Creecy, Robert E. Mills, George R. Jackson, Stewart W. Chaffee, Clinton I. Smallman, William F. Brown, jr.

Temporary second lieutenants to be second lieutenants for a probationary period of two years.—Judson H. Fitzgerald, Samuel A. Milliken.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION ISSUES LIST OF WHEAT PRICE CHANGES TO MEET NEW RAILROAD RATES

BASIS AT THE VARIOUS MARKETS

Schedule Given Upon Which The Grain Corporation is Prepared to Make Purchases—President's Proclamation Superseded by List.

The Food Administration issues the following:

The establishment of new freight rates by the Railroad Administration has necessitated a change in the Government price basis for wheat. After consideration of all factors the Food Administration announces the price basis at various markets for the grades of No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 durum, No. 1 hard white in store public elevators approved for storage by the grain corporation (seaboard or in store on export terms), as follows, effective July 1:

Terminals and Prices.

Terminal:	Prices.
New York	2.39½
Philadelphia	2.39
Baltimore	2.38¾
Newport News	2.38¾
Chicago	2.26
New Orleans	2.28
Galveston	2.28
St. Louis	2.24
Duluth	2.22½
Minneapolis	2.21⅓
Kansas City	2.18
Omaha	2.18
San Francisco	2.20
Los Angeles	2.20
Portland	2.20
Tacoma	2.20
Seattle	2.20
Astoria	2.20

Basis for Grades.

The basis for No. 2 wheat will be 3 cents below No. 1 and the basis for No. 3 7 cents below No. 1. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample.

It is expected that the changes in Federal grading standards will throw more wheat into higher grades than last year. The changes in price are worked out as nearly as possible to compensate for increases in railway and sea freights.

The other classes of wheat than those mentioned above as equivalents will be dealt with on the following basis.

The class of dark hard winter will be bought at 2 cents above hard winter; dark northern spring at 2 cents above northern spring; amber durum at 2 cents above durum; while yellow hard winter will be bought at 2 cents under hard winter; red spring at 5 cents under northern spring; red walla at 7 cents under red winter; red durum at 7 cents under durum; soft white at 2 cents under hard white; and white club at 4 cents under hard white.

Intermountain Territory.

Certain parts of the intermountain territory do not receive full compensation for freight increases under the above arrangements and, therefore, special arrangements by which the grain corporation assumes the compensation directly in this territory will be announced in a few days.

We wish to emphasize that the above is the basis upon which the grain corporation is prepared to buy wheat at the above markets.

Prices established by presidential proclamation of February 21, which are superseded by the new schedule, follow:

Chicago	$2.20
Omaha	2.15
Kansas City	2.15
Minneapolis	2.17
Duluth	2.17
New York	2.28
Philadelphia	2.27
Baltimore	2.27
Newport News	2.27
Charleston	2.27
Savannah	2.27
Portland	2.05
Seattle	2.05
San Francisco	2.10
Galveston	2.20
New Orleans	2.20
Salt Lake City	2.00
Great Falls	2.00
Spokane	2.00
Pocatello	2.00
Fort Worth	2.09
Oklahoma City	2.05
Wichita	2.08
St. Louis	2.18

"Fair" Flour and Feed Price Schedule Issued by the Food Administration

The Food Administration issues the following:

There is no limitations upon the freedom of flour mills or traders to buy or sell in any market, the mills being under restriction to reflect the Government price within the profit limitations upon flour.

A full plan of mill regulation will be announced by the Food Administration in a few days. In the meantime, in order that there be no interruption in milling, the mills are advised that prices in excess of the following will be considered as including unreasonable profits:

"Fair" Flour and Feed Prices.

Food Administration schedule of "fair" flour and feed prices (bulk basis), not including bags where sales are made by wheat-flour mills in carload lots on basis of cash or draft with bill of lading attached:

	Flour.	Feed.
Portland	$10.83	$26.88
Boston	10.83	26.88
New York	10.77	26.71
Philadelphia	10.73	26.59
Baltimore	10.71	26.53
Norfolk	10.71	26.53
Newport News	10.71	26.53
Wilmington, N. C.	10.84	26.84
Charleston	10.85	26.96
Savannah	10.85	26.96
Jacksonville	10.85	26.96
Tampa	10.83	27.03
Pensacola	10.53	26.05
Mobile	10.47	25.89
New Orleans	10.27	25.33
Galveston	10.35	25.59
San Antonio	10.35	25.59
El Paso	10.35	25.59
Brownsville	10.35	25.59
San Diego	9.95	24.44
Los Angeles	9.95	24.44
San Francisco	9.95	24.44
Portland	9.95	24.44
Seattle	9.95	24.44

Relative Reasonable Prices.

In making sales at points other than those named above the mill can figure the proper relative reasonable price, by deducting the regularly used local freight rate between its milling point and any of the above-named terminal points on which its freight rates in milling are naturally based. This deduction of freight will give a price, bulk milk, for carload cash or draft sales.

Then the addition to this bulk mill price of the regularly used local freight rate from the mill to destination will give the relative maximum reasonable bulk selling price at destination.

Rules Apply to Feed.

Feed prices: The same rule will apply as regards feed prices as named in the above schedule.

All differentials on less than carload or jobbing business and all package differentials should be maintained as at present prescribed.

The whole plan has been approved by the agricultural advisory board and by a considerable part of the representatives of the milling and grain trades.

62,966 SHIP TONNAGE ADDED IN THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Four requisitioned steel ships, aggregating 29,200 dead-weight tons, and five contract steel ships, aggregating 33,766 tons, were added to the fast-growing merchant marine by deliveries to the Shipping Board during the week ending June 20. One of the completed contract vessels was the 9,066-ton steamer *Eastern Sun*, built by the Japanese Kawasaki dockyard. This is the first of a number of ships being built by Japan for the United States Government to be delivered to the Shipping Board. It was completed in Japan and turned over to the board at Seattle, Wash.

Other Vessels Delivered.

Of the other contract vessels delivered, two were 8,800-ton cargo ships. One of these, the *West Apaum*, was delivered by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation at Seattle. This is another feather in the cap of this fast-working concern, which has led all competitors in actual ship delivery. The other 8,800-ton contract ship delivered was built by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Co. She is named the *Accomac*. The American Shipbuilding Co. delivered two cargo carriers of 3,550 tons each, both having been built in the Cleveland yard.

Vessels Requisitioned.

In requisitioned vessels, the Sun Shipbuilding Co., at Chester, Pa., leads the list with the delivery of a 10,000-ton cargo carrier, the *Lancaster*. The Standard yard delivered a 7,300-ton refrigerator ship, *Passaic*, and the Willamette plant on the Pacific coast turned over an 8,800-ton cargo ship, the *Western Ocean*. The American Shipbuilding Co. completed also one requisitioned vessel, the *Lake Benton*, a 3,100-ton cargo carrier.

There have been delivered to date 172 requisitioned steel vessels of 1,107,906 dead-weight tonnage and 17 contract steel ships of 123,616 dead-weight tons.

Save for the country's sake.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	8
Died of wounds	10
Died of disease	1
Wounded severely	48
Wounded slightly	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Missing in action	10
Total	81

Killed in Action.

Lieut. James C. Brewer. James K. Brewer, 10 Fifth Street, Bristol, Tenn.

Lieut. George B. Redwood. Mrs. Francis T. Redwood, 11 Stock Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md.

Wagoner Frank J. Kutcher. Mrs. Anna Kutcher, 309 Coltan Street, Millvale, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Curd W. Earls. George Earls, Corbin, Ky.

James A. Jordan. Joseph S. Jordan, Eby, Ky.

Frank C. McDermott. Mrs. Maggie McDermott, Portales, N. Mex.

Richard C. Naegle. Charles Naegle, 5205 North Masher Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

David G. O'Neil, jr. David G. O'Neil, care of Utah Construction Co., Camp 6, Reno, Nev.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. George P. Gustafson. William Gustafson, 915 West State Street, Sycamore, Ill.

Lieut. George D. Jackson. Mrs. D. Jackson, Kingwood, W. Va.

Sergt. Stanley C. Ostrowski. Mrs. Eva Ostrowski, 2236 Sacramento Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Konstanty Adach. Thomas Adach, 841 Eastern Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

Emory Ellsworth Baird. William Allen Baird, R. F. D. No. 6, North Topeka, Kans.

Jeff D. Clarke. W. M. Clarke, Rockland, Tex.

Ruben B. Harelson. William H. Harelson, R. F. D. No. 1, McRae, Ga.

Albert H. Waller. Mrs. Edith Waller, 30 Monroe Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

Charles Wheatley. Thomas Wheatley, Bunker Hill, Kans.

William Yawn. S. J. Yawn, Three Rivers, Miss.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Lemuel T. Shortbridge. Mrs. Jess Shortbridge, Kenmare, N. Dak.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. William A. Cross. Mrs. Dora B. Cross, Franklinville, N. C.

Lieut. George Linwood Jeffers. George Jeffers, 404 West Twenty-fourth Street, South Richmond, Va.

Lieut. John W. Leach. Mrs. S. J. Leach, 1102 Eighth Street, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Lieut. Robert L. Moore. Moore, 6 Buckingham Place, Cambridge, Mass.

Lieut. Philip L. Rose. Mrs. L. S. Miller, 105 East Fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieut Earle Mohler Sefton. Mrs. G. B. Sefton, 1907 South Main Street, Anderson, Ind.

Lieut. Robert Wade. Mrs. S. C. Mincey, Unionville, Tenn.

Sergt. Norman F. Berg, Mrs. Annie Berg, 2829 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Benjamin H. Lewis. J. H. Lewis, 628 Broadway West, Centralia, Ill.

Corpl. Freeman Blackwell. William E. Blackwell, R. F. D. No. 4, Auburn, Ga.

Corpl. Thomas C. Gardner. Mrs. Allie Gardner, 3703 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Corpl. Charles E. Huffman, jr. Charles E. Huffman, sr., 518 Cherry Street, Gadsden, Ala.

Corpl. Ralph C. Robinson. Mrs. Justin E. Peterson, 416 Lincoln Highway, Rawlins, Wyo.

PRIVATES.

Samuel W. Atzer. Mrs. Rebecca Atzer, 1315 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Keith B. Copenhaver. Thomas D. Copenhaver, Lytle, Mont.

John H. Critchlow. Mrs. John Critchlow, 312 Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.

Melroy Cummings. Mrs. Lena Cummings, 622 Crescent Avenue, Rumford, Me.

James S. Daugherty. George F. Daugherty, General Delivery, Bluefield, W. Va.

Ralph L. Diedrich. Nicholas Diedrich, 108 Glenwood Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

Edgar E. Dragoo. Mrs. Mary Dragoo, Basin, Wyo.

William Dube. Harry Bernard, 7 Deerfield Street, Lowell, Mass.

Hugh S. Funk. Mrs. Belle Funk, Liberal, Kans.

Andy Gomole. Steve Gomole, R. F. D. No. 3, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Oscar Goossens. Miss Carrie Goossens, 611 West Sixth Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Grill. Joseph Grill, 339 River Street, Reading, Pa.

Peter Hanke. Mrs. Josie Hanke, 1541 Augusta Street, Chicago, Ill.

Amos Hardin. Mrs. Mary E. Hardin, R. F. D. No. 2, Dalton, Ga.

Earl Horton. E. Honeycutt, Bracken Road and Gate Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John W. Ivens. E. C. Kohl, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Horace C. Johnston. George Johnston, Box 384, Libby, Mont.

John P. Kaulen. Herbert Kaulen, 510 South Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.

James J. Kennedy. Mrs. Mary Reed, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Howell N. McKay. Malcom McKay, 312 Cedar Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Edward A. McLaughlin. Mrs. M. McLaughlin, Park City, Utah.

William E. McLaughlin. Mrs. Naoma Rodenberg, Foraker, Ohio.

John E. M. Nelson. Mrs. Svea Nelson, 12 Myrtle Court, Bridgeport, Conn.

Charles S. Raffington. A. D. Raffington, 125 West Tenth Street, Hutchinson, Kans.

John C. Ryan. Mrs. John J. Ryan, Box 175, Rawlins, Wyo.

Otis Sampson. Andrew Sampson, 203 East North Street, Stoughton, Wis.

Joseph Schlachter. Mrs. Iola Schlachter, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Fred Olie Seaver. Mrs. Jennie Seaver, Sharon, Wis.

Louis Selleseth. Mrs. Math Evenrud, St. Peter, Minn.

Andrew G. Storrar. Mrs. Andrew G. Storrar, 59 West Broadway Street, Butte, Mont.

Paul A. Sullivan, jr. Paul A. Sullivan, sr., R. F. D. No. 8, Paris, Tenn.

Morris H. Thomas. H. W. Thomas, Edgar Springs, Mo.

Lawrence J. Wells. Mrs. Margaret Wells, 2558 West Walton Street, Chicago, Ill.

La Vern Whipple. John L. Whipple, Sunnyside, Nev.

John Wilson. John Wilson, jr., 85 Pomeroy Avenue, Kearney, N. J.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieut. Paul Daly. Daniel Daly, 31 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. John Summe. Frank Summe, Mentone, Ind.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Charles L. Miller. William L. Miller, 503 East Walton Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Pvt. Paul A. Beach. James H. Beach, Green Ridge, Mo.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Charles C. Croal. J. P. Croal, Sisseton, S. Dak.

Sergt. Daniel A. Foley. Mrs. Marion Rose, 730 South Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Corpl. Harry A. Jones. Henry Jones, Westminster, Colo.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Birmingham. Mrs. Louisa Danhouser, 1312 Caldwell Avenue, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Joseph M. Bogacz. Miss Mary Bogacz, 81 Court Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Robert A. Collins. Tom Collins, Montrose, Ark.

Joseph V. McGinn. Miss Gertrude McGinn, 119 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur A. Randall. Frank Randall, Columbia, Miss.

Carl T. Wetz. Carl Wetz, 3265 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Harry L. Wright. Martin Wright, R. F. D. No. 4, Binghamton, N. Y.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Alive and on Duty.

Corpl. Robert H. Jackson. Mrs. Mary Henderson, 274 Metropolitan Avenue, Roslindale, Mass.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	1
Missing	29
Total	32

Died of Wounds.

Pvt. William J. Attaway. Joseph Attaway, father, 1006 North Second Avenue, Rome, Ga.

Pvt. Anthony M. Sherman. Elizabeth Sherman, mother, 400 South Miami Street, Sidney, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

Pvt. Edward W. Parkins. Ida Parkins, mother, 303 Linden Street, Detroit, Mich.

Missing in Action.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Ashley. Charles H. Ashley, father, Deerfield, Mass.

Sergt. Franklyn L. Dost.

Corpl. Earl B. Blackden. Perry D. Blackden, father, General Delivery, Medford, Oreg.

Corpl. Frank J. White. Mrs. Helen White, mother, 38 East Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.

Trumpeter Leslie J. Harris. Margaret Dunning, aunt, 623 Hillgar Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Carl R. Bell. Maud Bell, mother, general delivery, Clinton, Ill.

Boykin W. Craft. Clarence Craft, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Elberton, Ga.

Cedric E. Lyon. Mrs. E. J. Stollar, mother, 622 South Second Street, Hopewell, Va.

Sebren L. Arnold. Estella Green, mother, 1339½ Louis Street, Charleston, W. Va.

Wayne G. Austin. Mary H. Austin, mother, Burrton, Kans.

William E. Ballinger. Elma Ballinger, mother, 815 Richard Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Mont Bennett. John Bennett, father, Poteau, Okla.

George R. Crist. Jacob Crist, father, P. O. Box 101, Broadway, Va.

Clinton W. Fulmer. Dela Fulmer, mother, Concrete, Colo.

Frank Gorney. Stella Gorney, mother, 2701 Cologne Street, Chicago, Ill.

Raymond C. Johnson. Hannah E. Johnson, mother, 1044 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

Frederick J. Kingston. Elizabeth Kingston, mother, 81 North Empire Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Robert Law. Agnes Law, mother, 314 East Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.

Garry Nagle. Garry J. Nagle, father, 44 Tappan Street, Newark, N. J.

John Ramold. Andrew F. Ramold, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Nebraska, Nebr.

(Continued on page 8.)

Fuel Administration's Order Regulating Added Charges to Coal and Coke Prices

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective June 22, 1918, at 7 a. m., until further or other order, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

REGULATIONS AS TO TRANSPORTATION CHARGES TO BE ADDED TO OR INCLUDED IN SELLING PRICE OF COAL AND COKE.

No producer, distributor, or retail dealer shall include in or add to the price asked, demanded, or received for coal or coke any sum for transportation charges in excess of the amount actually paid by or charged to such producer, distributor, or retail dealer for the specific coal or coke sold, and no increased freight rate shall be included in or added to the selling price of coal or coke stored by or standing to the credit of such producer, distributor, or retail dealer in or on any pool, dock, yard, trestle, vehicle, barge, vessel, or bin unless such increased freight rate has been actually paid by or charged to such producer, distributor, or retail dealer on the specific coal stored or on the specific shipment of coal which gives such credit. The provisions of this regulation apply to all orders of the undersigned fixing prices of coal or coke heretofore or hereafter made which provide that the prices therein contained shall be increased if freight rates are increased and no increased price shall be asked, demanded, or received under such orders except by producers, distributors, or retail dealers who actually pay or become obligated to pay such increased freight rates.

The above regulation was promulgated this 22d day of June, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Order Establishing Maximum Coke Prices at Tennessee and West Virginia Ovens

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1918.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of coke, and of the price at which the same may be sold,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Additions to Regulations.

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning at 7 a. m. June 25, 1918:

(1) The maximum price f. o. b. cars at ovens per ton of 2,000 pounds for coke made in bee hive ovens at Ansted, W. Va., County, in the State of Tennessee, shall be for blast-furnace coke $7.25, and for 72-hour selected foundry coke $8.25.

Maximum Price at Ovens.

(2) The maximum price f. o. b. cars at ovens per ton of 2,000 pounds for coke made in beehive ovens at Ansted, W. Va., shall be for blast-furnace coke $7, and for 72-hour selected foundry coke $8.

The expression "72-hour selected foundry coke" shall include only coke selected in accordance with the usual trade practice for foundry use, and the price named for 72-hour selected foundry coke shall in no case be charged for any shipments to blast furnaces for smelting iron or other metal.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

Frank A. Rea. Daniel Rea, father, 175 Linden Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Robert J. Rhodes. Thomas J. Rhodes, father, 123 Magnolia Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Irving H. Robinson. Abraham Robinson, father, 5 Nineteenth Street, Lapeer, Mich.

John E. Sawyer. Alice Sawyer, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Wapato, Wash.

Wenefred S. Simmons. Tena Simmons, mother, 1156 McKinley Street, Akron, Ohio.

Benjamin J. Spang. Clara V. Spang, mother, 714 Shirley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carl Stielke. Mary Weber, sister, Cadilla, Mich.

James P. Walton. Maggie Walton, mother, 174 Lindsey Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Robert D. A. Wilson. Carry Halbert, mother, 901 13th Street, Bakersfield, Cal.

ANIMAL IMPORT REGULATIONS.

Revised Rulings Issued by Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued revised regulations for the inspection and quarantine of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other animals imported into the United States.

The regulations are contained in a booklet which is a compilation and summary of orders previously issued. The changes in the regulations are mainly of a technical character.

ORDER PLACING PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES UNDER ONE CONTROL

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas, In order to avoid confusion in policies, duplication of effort, and to bring about more effective results, unity of control in the administration of the public health activities of the Federal Government is obviously essential, and has been so recognized by acts of Congress creating in the Treasury Department a Public Health Service, and specially authorizing such service "to study the diseases of man and the conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof" and "to cooperate with and aid State and municipal boards of health":

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive, and by the act "authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 20, 1918, do hereby order that all sanitary or public health activities carried on by any executive bureau, agency, or office, especially created for or concerned in the prosecution of the existing war, shall be exercised under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This order shall not be construed as affecting the jurisdiction exercised under authority of existing law by the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and the Provost Marshal General in the performance of health functions which are military in character as distinguished from civil public health duties, or as prohibiting investigations by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of vocational diseases, shop sanitation, and hygiene.

WOODROW WILSON.

The WHITE HOUSE, *July 1, 1918.*

NEW "LIGHTLESS NIGHTS" PLAN

(Continued from page 1.)

the war will need—more coal than it can possibly produce and transport.

Confronted by this condition, the Fuel Administrator will order radical reductions in the quantity of coal consumed in the manufacture of electricity and illuminating gas used for the purposes specified. While the official order has not yet been signed, it is expected that it will provide for closer restrictions in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, than in other States where the transportation of coal is not such a tremendous problem.

In any case, it is expected the order will provide that no theater or other outdoor lights shall be turned on until the street lights shall have been lighted. Unnecessary daylight use of electric lights and electric-advertising displays will probably be shut off altogether. The order will deal also with store-window lights, and will extend to all kinds of fuel, including gas and oil.

The amount of public lighting in any city, village, or town shall be only so much as may be necessary for safety, and the use of lights commonly known as cluster lights for purposes of display or decoration shall be discontinued.

Pacific Coast Shipyards Win Honors for Construction During Month of May

Championship Blue Pennants Awarded to the Bethlehem Corporation, San Francisco, and to the Grant Smith-Porter Yards, St. Johns, Oregon. Second-Place Pennants Also Carried off by West Coast Companies. List of all Concerns and Points Awarded.

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Shipyards of the west coast have made a clean sweep of the honors awarded by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to shipbuilding plants which excelled in construction of vessels during the month of May. The standing of the various yards, decided upon by a committee on awards appointed by Director General Schwab and headed by Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, shows the championship blue pennants belong to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (Union plant), of San Francisco, in the steel-yard competition, and to the Grant Smith-Porter yard, at St. Johns, Oreg., in the wood-yard competition.

Second-Place Pennants.

Second-place pennants were awarded to the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle, Wash., and the Aberdeen, Wash., yard of the Grant Smith-Porter Co., steel and wood yards, respectively. The Moore Shipbuilding Co., of Oakland, Cal., took third honors in the steel-yard competition, and the Allen Shipbuilding Co., of Seattle, in the wood yard.

To the winners of first place a blue pennant has been awarded. This pennant is 5 by 10 feet in dimensions, on a background of blue, with a circular insignia on a white field, bearing the official flag of the United States Shipping Board. The second-place pennant is similar in design, except that it is a red background, with the Shipping Board flag on a field of white. The third-place penant is white, with a similar design.

Flags Hurried to Winners.

The flags will be sent to the winning yards as soon as possible, in the hope that they may be flying from the yard flagstaffs on the Fourth of July.

Acting with Admiral Fletcher on the committee on awards are F. W. Wood, vice president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, and Hugh Frayne, a member of the War Industries Board. Mr. Schwab, who originated the competition, is taking keen interest in the scheme and expects to see the race for flags develop into a national contest, with rivalry keen enough to draw the interest of thousands of persons throughout the country.

Members of the committee stated that picking the winners of the May contest was an extremely difficult task owing to the small margins which separated the contestants.

Contestants Close Together.

"There are only three pennants to be awarded in each division," said Admiral Fletcher, "and the first 10 contestants are so close together that we had to reduce the whole matter to an algebraic formula in order to determine which ones were entitled to first, second, and third places.

"As shipyard organization is improved, I fear the committee will be confronted with a very delicate task, as all the shipbuilders are extremely interested and will strain every nerve to fly the blue pennant, which denotes first place."

The judges, in fixing the winners, considered not only the difference in the size of the yards and the difference in the number of ways in various yards, but took into consideration the general efficiency of the contesting organizations, the labor turnover, the daily attendance of workers, the percentage of accidents, and the natural and other handicaps, such as weather, on the one hand, and rail congestion, shortage of steel, etc., on the other. Everything, in fact, was considered on which the committee had data, and, as Admiral Fletcher remarked, "we have data on everything."

Awards Based on Merits.

It is emphasized that the officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, from Director General Schwab down, exerted absolutely no influence upon the deliberations of the committee on awards; that the board devised its own scheme for arriving at an accurate and fair basis of measuring the output of the yards. The board has not made public the details of how this basis was arrived at. It is somewhat involved, there being so many considerations entering into the awards that the committee chooses not to go into a detailed explanation. The yards, however, it is announced officially, may rest assured that the basis of measurement is absolutely fair to the small yard as against the large; that the shipyard building one type of vessel for the Fleet Corporation has an equal chance with the yard building another type; and that everything which, in the opinion of the most expert ship brains in the country, goes into the building of a vessel is taken into consideration.

Yards and Standing for May.

The shipyards and their standing for May performances, as fixed by the committee's award, follow:

Standing in the flag contest for May, 1918.

STEEL YARDS.

No.	Shipyard.	District.	Points.
1	Bethlehem-Union	7	1,000
2	Skinner & Eddy	8	885
3	Moore Shipbuilding Co.	7	799
4	Northwest Steel Co.	8	767
5	Columbia River Shipbuilding Co.	8	706
6	American—Detroit	9	606
7	American—Cleveland	9	592
8	Newport News Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	3	553
9	Great Lakes—Ecourse	9	527
10	Baltimore Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	3	526

STEEL YARDS—Continued.

No.	Shipyard.	District.	Points.
11	J. F. Duthie & Co.	8	525
12	New York Shipbuilding Co.	10	498
13	Great Lakes—Ashtabula	9	488
14	Ames Shipbuilding Co.	8	471
15	Sun Shipbuilding Co.	10	455
16	Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Co.	8	435
17	Bethlehem—Maryland	3	399
18	Los Angeles Shipbuilding Co.	7	396
19	Bethlehem—Harlan	3	393
20	Pusey & Jones	3	362
21	Western Pipe & Steel Co.	7	340
22	Wm. Cramp & Sons	10	335
23	Tampa Shipbuilding Co.	4	322
24	American—Chicago	9	319
25	Haulon Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	7	310
26	Standard Shipbuilding Co.	2	296
27	Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co.	9	286
28	Toledo Shipbuilding Co.	9	283
29	Albina Engineering & Machine Works	8	265
30	McDougall—Duluth	9	254
31	American—Superior	9	244
32	Bethlehem—Fore River	1	241
33	Chester Shipbuilding Co.	10	239
34	American—Buffalo	9	216
35	Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Co.	7	194
36	Globe Shipbuilding Co.	9	192
37	Downey Shipbuilding Co.	2	191
38	American—Lorain	9	190
39	Staten Island Shipbuilding Co.	2	187
40	Newburgh Shipyard Co.	2	186
41	Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co.	10	156
42	Bethlehem—Moore	2	136
43	Long Beach Shipbuilding Co.	7	136
44	Texas Shipbuilding Co.	1	128
45	Federal Shipbuilding Co.	2	112
46	Merrill—Stevens	4	106
47	Saginaw Shipbuilding Co.	9	97
48	Merchants Shipbuilding Co.	Fab.	88
49	Oscar Daniels Co.	4	85
50	Submarine Boat Corporation	Fab.	84
51	Groton Iron Works	1	55
52	American International Corporation	Fab.	40
53	Atlantic Corporation	1	31
54	Bayles Shipbuilding Co.	2	26
55	Virginia Shipbuilding Co.	3	12

WOOD AND COMPOSITE YARDS.

1	Grant-Smith-Porter, St. Johns	11	1,000
2	Grant-Smith-Porter, Aberdeen	8	747
3	Allen Shipbuilding Co.	8	635
4	Peninsula Shipbuilding Co.	11	598
5	Seaborn Shipyards	8	530
6	Supple & Ballin	11	514
7	Grays Harbor Ship Co.	8	496
8	McEachern Ship Co.	11	469
9	Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation	2	461
10	Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	5	445
11	The Foundation Co.	2	442
12	The National Shipbuilding Co.	6	395
13	V. M. Murdock	4	392
14	Tacoma Shipbuilding Co.	8	371
15	Wilson Shipbuilding Co.	11	353
16	Sommarstrom Shipbuilding Corporation	11	350
17	Wright Shipyards	8	339
18	G. M. Standifer Construction Co.	11	335
19	Nilson & Kelez	8	332
20	Portland Ship Ceiling Co.	1	318
21	Hillyer-Sperring-Dunn Co.	4	316
22	Cumberland Shipbuilding Co.	1	312
23	Coos Bay Co.	7	306
24	L. H. Shattuck	1	297
25	Morey & Thomas	4	296
26	Fulton Shipbuilding Co.	7	263
27	Dantzler Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.	5	262
28	Meacham & Babcock	8	262
29	Geo. A. Gilchrist	1	254
30	Geo. F. Rogers & Co.	11	254
31	Southern Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	6	243
32	Babare Bros.	8	243
33	Dierks-Blodgett Shipbuilding Co.	5	236
34	Feeney & Bremer	11	234
35	Midland Bridge Co.	6	226
36	Kruse & Banks	7	226
37	Lone Star Shipbuilding Co.	6	223
38	Hammond Lumber Co.	7	217
39	Pacific American Fisheries	8	216
40	Universal Shipbuilding Co.	6	209
41	Maryland Shipbuilding Co.	3	205
42	Sanderson & Porter	8	199
43	Johnson Shipyard Co.	2	197
44	Union Bridge & Construction Co.	6	195
45	Kelly Spear Co.	1	191

(Continued on page 15.)

Digest of Recent Supreme Court Decisions On Corporation Excise and Income Taxes, Issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has authorized publication of the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF
INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

The following propositions of law, stated for the information and guidance of internal-revenue officers and others concerned, are expressed or implied in the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in United States v. Biwabik Mining Company (T. D. 2721), Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company v. Scott (T. D. 2722), Doyle v. Mitchell Bros. Co. (T. D. 2723), Hays v. Gauley Mountain Coal Company (T. D. 2724), United States v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (T. D. 2725), William E. Peck & Co. (Inc.) v. Lowe (T. D. 2726), Lynch v. Turrish (T. D. 2729), Southern Pacific Company v. Lowe (T. D. 2730), Lynch v. Hornby (T. D. 2731), and Peabody v. Eisner (T. D. 2732).

Determination of Net Income.

1. In the determination of net income the excise tax act of August 5, 1909, permitted the deduction from gross income of "a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property, if any;" the income tax act of October 3, 1913, permitted "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business, not to exceed, in the case of mines, 5 per centum of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year for which the computation is made;" and the income tax act of September 8, 1916, as amended permits "in the case of mines a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof which has been mined and sold during the year for which the returns and computations are made."

(a) As mining leases are not conveyances of the ore in place, but are grants of the privilege of entering upon the premises and mining and removing the ore, under none of the acts of 1909, 1913, or 1916 may a lessee of mining property deduct as an outlay deduction of capital assets the proportionate value in place on January 1, 1909, or any other date, of ore mined during the taxable year. See T. D. 1606 (75); article 145, of regulations No. 33; and articles 8, 171, and 172 of regulations No. 33 (revised), United States v. Biwabik Mining Co. (See Von Baumbach v. Sargent Land Co., 242 U. S., 503.)

Corporation Owning Mines.

(b) Under the act of 1909 a mining corporation owning its mine is not entitled to a deduction from its gross income of any amount whatever on account of depletion or exhaustion of the ore bodies caused by its operations for the year for which the tax is assessed nor to a deduction against the gross proceeds from the mining and treatment of ores to the extent of the cost value of the ore in the ground before it was mined. T. D. 1675 (80–89) and T. D. 1742 (96–106) are modified accordingly. In view of their different provisions this rule is inapplicable to situations arising under the acts of 1913 and 1916. See articles 141 and 142 of regulations No. 33; and articles 8, 171, and 172 of regulations No. 33 (revised). Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. v. Scott. (See Stratton's Independence v. Howbert, 231 U. S., 399; Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co., 240 U. S. 103.)

2. The excise-tax act of August 5, 1909, measured the tax by the net income of a corporation "received" by it from all sources during the taxable year; the income-tax act of October 3, 1913, imposed the tax upon the net income "arising or accruing" from all sources during the taxable year; and the income-tax act of September 8, 1916, as amended, upon the net income "received" from all sources during the taxable year.

Sale of Property.

(a) Where property is acquired by a corporation and subsequently sold for a higher price, under all three acts the gain on the sale is income to the corporation. If, however, the property was acquired before January 1, 1909, only such portion of the gain as accrued subsequent to December 31, 1908, was taxable under the act of 1909, and if it was acquired before March 1, 1913, only such portion of the gain as accrued subsequent to February 28, 1913, was taxable under the act of 1913 or is taxable under the act of 1916. See Regulations No. 31, T. D. 1906 (40, 50, 76), T. D. 1675 (37, 48, 75), T. D. 1742 (43, 55, 91), and articles 88, 101, and 116 of Regulations No. 33 (revised). (Doyle v. Mitchell Bros. Co.; Hays v. Gauley Mountain Coal Co.; United States v. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.)

(b) In order to determine whether there has been gain or loss on a sale, and the amount of the gain, if any, in general under all three acts an amount must be withdrawn from the gross proceeds sufficient to restore the cost of the property or the capital value that existed at the commencement of the period under consideration (either Jan. 1, 1909, or Mar. 1, 1913.) Interest should not be added to the purchase price in order to ascertain the cost of the property. In apportioning the profits derived from a disposition of property acquired before and sold after January 1, 1909, for the purpose of the act of 1909, or acquired before and sold after March 1, 1913, for the purpose of the act of 1913, the division may be pro rata according to the time elapsed or may be based on an appraisal or inventory taken as of December 31, 1908, or February 28, 1913. This is a matter of detail, to be settled according to the best evidence obtainable and in accordance with valid departmental regulations. For the purpose of the act of 1916, however, the fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913, to be ascertained in any practicable manner, is the statutory basis for determining the amount of gain on a sale of property acquired before that date. See Regulations No. 31, T. D. 1578, T. D. 1588, T. D. 1606 (37, 71), T. D. 1675 (36 55, 69), T. D. 1742 (42, 62, 86); Articles 4, 90, 91, 92, 93, 101, 109, 111, 112, and 116 of Regulations No. 33 (revised), and T. D. 2649 (Doyle v. Mitchell Bros. Co.; Hays v. Gauley Mountain Coal Company; United States v. Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.)

Income from Foreign Sales.

(c) The act of 1913 is valid and constitutional in taxing net income derived from sales in foreign commerce. The same principle applies to the acts of 1909 and 1916. (William E. Peck & Co. (Inc.) v. Lowe.)

(d) Where a stockholder in a corporation receives as a liquidation dividend, representing his share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the property of the corporation upon dissolution, a sum greater than the cost of his stock, under the acts of both 1913 and 1916 the gain is income to the stockholder. If, however, he acquired the stock before March 1, 1913, only such portion of the gain as accrued subsequent to February 28, 1913, was taxable under the act of 1913 or is taxable under the act of 1916. Compare the case of a dividend in ordinary course in paragraph (f) below. See the citations in paragraphs (a) and (b) above. (Lynch v. Turrish.)

(e) Where a corporation owns all the stock and operates under a lease all the property and business of another corporation, acting as banker for it and the two corporations being in substance identical and merged for all practical purposes, under the acts of both 1913 and 1916 surplus of the lessor corporation accrues as income to the lessee corporation as and when accumulated by the lessor corporation, notwithstanding the formal distribution of such surplus in dividends to the lessee corporation may not occur during the taxable year. This special situation forms an exception to the general rule stated in paragraph (f) below. See articles 125, 207, and 208 of Regulations No. 33 (revised). (Southern Pacific Co. v. Lowe.)

Dividends as Income.

(f) Where a stockholder of a corporation receives dividends paid in the ordinary course of business, even though extraordinary in amount, under the acts of both 1913 and 1916, such dividends are income in the year in which they are received by the stockholder. If paid out of surplus accrued to the corporation prior to March 1, 1913, they were subject to tax under the act of 1913, although expressly exempt from tax under the act of 1916. A dividend paid by a going corporation out of current earnings or accumulated surplus when declared by the directors in their discretion, being in the nature of a recurrent return upon the stock, is distinguishable from a so-called dividend in liquidation of the entire assets and business of the corporation, which is a return to the stockholder of the value of his stock upon the surrender of his entire interest in the corporation. Compare the case of a liquidation dividend in paragraph (d) above. See articles 105, 106, and 107 of Regulations

(Continued on page 14.)

Fuel Administration Order Relating to Production and Distribution of Coal In the High Volatile Kentucky Region

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1918.*

Order relative to bituminous coal "Zone M, 4" regulating the production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment of bituminous coal and the method of such production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal-producing districts of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio, Sandy Valley, and Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential to the national security and defense, the successful prosecution of the war, and the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, that the greatest possible supply of bituminous coal should be produced in the United States; that such production, even though all other conditions necessary therefor are present and capable of employment, is, because of the locations of the mines and the nature of the commodity, limited in part by the capacity of existing transportation facilities for the movement of the coal from points of production to points of delivery and consumption; that the amount of production, notwithstanding a continuance of the other present favorable conditions therefor, can be immediately increased by means of the greater utilization of coal cars, locomotives, and other railroad facilities; and that among such means are the elimination of unnecessarily long hauls and of avoidable cross hauls of loaded and empty coal cars, and the provision of the necessary supply of such coal for each consuming section of the country from the one or more coal fields nearest thereto, or most readily accessible thereto, either in actual distance or in the freedom from congestion and delays in rail movements between such coal fields and such section; and that apportionment of the bituminous coal, produced in the various coal fields of the United States, for delivery and consumption thereof in different designated consuming sections of the United States, sometimes called a "zoning system," will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent either locally or generally scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war;

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term includes every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky district along the Chesapeake & Ohio, Sandy Valley, and Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections, shall, except as hereinafter provided, sell, ship, and distribute such coal only to dealers and consumers and for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States hereinafter called "consuming zone," viz:

(1) All of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

(2) That portion of the State of Ohio on and within the following boundary lines: On the east from Kenova, W. Va., coincident with the Norfolk & Western Railway to Sciotoville, Ohio; thence coincident with the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway to Waverly; thence coincident with the Norfolk & Western Railway to Marion; thence coincident with the Pennsylvania lines west of Sandusky, Ohio, on and west from Cincinnati, Ohio, on a line coincident with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway to the Ohio-Indiana State line.

(3) Points in the States of Kentucky and West Virginia located on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway westbound to and including Cincinnati, and on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway from Ashland to Louisville, inclusive.

(4) Westbound to all points reached via the car ferries of the (a) Grand Trunk Railway operating between Grand Haven, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.; (b) Pere Marquette Railway operating between Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., and between Ludington, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.; (c) Ann Arbor Steamship Co., operating between Frankfort, Mich., and Manistique, Mich., between Frankfort, Mich., and Menominee, Mich., between Frankfort, Mich., and Kewaunee, Wis., and between Frankfort, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., only when coal is loaded in returning box cars or returning stock cars.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such quality and for such special use or purpose and to such retail dealer or consumer outside the above designated zone as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration;

And provided further, That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal

(a) Shipped for use as railroad fuel.

(b) Shipped in whole or part by inland waterways (other than the Great Lakes) excepting cases where any rail movement from the mine to the waterways would not terminate within the above designated consuming zones.

(c) Shipped to any points in Canada or Mexico.

Wherever any boundary of the consuming zone described in this order follows a line of railway the consuming zone shall include all places usually taking deliveries of bituminous coal from points on switching limits of other railway lines connecting therewith.

This order hereby cancels the order dated March 27, 1918, effective April 1, 1918, entitled "Order relative to bituminous coal 'zone M' regulating the production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment of bituminous coal and the method of such production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal-producing district of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker, Kanawha, and Logan districts along the Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways and in the high volatile coal-producing districts in Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio, Sandy Valley & Elkhorn and Norfolk & Western Railways and short-line connections," and all modifications thereto, from and after June 20, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after June 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

50 WOUNDED U. S. SOLDIERS IN SCOTTISH WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

The Committee on Public Information, Division on Woman's War-Work, issues the following:

Fifty wounded American soldiers are being cared for in the Scottish Women's Hospital, Abbaye de Royaumont, according to a cablegram received by Kathleen Burke, a special delegate to America:

"America contributed approximately $750,000 to the Scottish Women's Hospital," said Miss Burke, "and naturally we are glad to have the practical opportunity for showing our gratitude.

Opened in December, 1914.

"The hospital at the Abbaye de Royaumont was opened in December, 1914, French authorities providing the building. Women of the Scottish Women's Hospital brought in their own water supply, put in their own electric lighting installation, and prepared the building for reception of the wounded. The hospital started with 200 beds. This number has been increased to about 500 beds. The walls are 4 feet thick, and the building where the sick lie is cool in summer and warm in winter. The nurses and doctors are exceptionally splendid women."

The "Baby of Royaumont."

Miss Burke tells a story of the "baby of Royaumont," a little French child found by one of the soldiers who was passing through a bombarded village. The women doctors operated upon the baby and took a piece of shrapnel from its back. Now it has constituted itself lord and master of the hospital. "When it calls 'Papa' in the morning," says Miss Burke, "as many as 25 fathers answer."

Answers to Questions Regarding Soldiers and Sailors Insurance

The Treasury Department has issued the following in form of a pamphlet:

Under an act of Congress approved October 6, 1917, persons in the active military and naval service of the United States, in addition to other privileges, are given the right to take out insurance with the Government. This act is being administered by the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department.

It is to the advantage of everyone entitled to do so to take out this insurance, and since the time within wich it may be secured is limited I desire to bring the facts promptly to the attention of the soldiers and sailors of the Nation, so that they may be informed of their rights.

This pamphlet is designed to explain as clearly and briefly as possible some of the essential facts that should be known by the men and women who are applying for War insurance. The questions and answers are based on inquiries that have come to the Treasury from soldiers and sailors. It is hoped that the material may prove helpful, both to officers and enlisted men. If additional information is desired, enlisted men should ask their officers.

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., will at all times be glad to answer any further question relating to this subject.

The necessity of prompt action with regard to this insurance can not be emphasized too strongly. Because of the cessation of automatic insurance on February 12, 1918, no persons are insured until they have made application therefor.

It is dangerous to delay. The Government is making a liberal, an unprecedented offer to its fighting forces; but the offer is open for only a limited period. Now is the time to act.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION, MAY 1.

America's fighting forces have responded with spirited enthusiasm to the Government's insurance offer and are continuing to do so. "Insurance means preparedness; preparedness means victory."

Up to April 12, 1918, more than 1,700,000 persons in the military and naval service had applied for Government insurance, representing more than $14,500,000,000. The average amount applied for is upward of $8,200.

The only way you can obtain the full Government protection for yourself and your family is to apply for Government insurance—to apply for the full $10,000—and to apply now.

IMPORTANT.—The time within which persons in the military and naval service may apply for Government insurance is limited by law. If you wish to avail yourself of the Government protection, you must apply within 120 days after you have entered the service.

WHAT GOVERNMENT INSURANCE IS.

1. Q. By whom is this insurance offered?—A. By the United States Government, as authorized in an act of Congress for that purpose approved October 6, 1917.

2. Q. What security is back of this contract of insurance?—A. The United States Government.

3. Q. Is it the only protection furnished by the Government to its soldiers and sailors?—A. No. The Government has provided, in addition, compensation for death or injuries or disease suffered in line of duty.

4. Q. The insurance, then, is in addition to compensation?—A. Yes; and they are entirely independent of each other.

5. Q. Does insurance interfere with service or retirement pay?—A. No; the right to insurance is independent of the right to service or retirement pay.

6. Q. Am I compelled to take insurance?—A. No; you may take it or not, as you see fit. The Government recomends it, but does not compel you to take it.

INSURED—BENEFICIARIES.

7. Q. Who can be insured?—A. When engaged in active service under the War Department or Navy Department, any of the following can be insured: (1) Commissioned officers; (2) enlisted men (meaning a person, male or female, enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, including noncommissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law); (3) members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and members of the Navy Nurse Corps (female).

8. Q. Who can be named as beneficiary?—A. Any one or more of the following may be named: Wife, husband, child, grandchild, brother, sister, adopted brother, adopted sister, stepbrother, stepsister, parent, grandparent, or step-parent of the insured, and parent, grandparent, or step-parent of the insured's wife or husband. [A bill pending before Congress proposes to include, in the permitted class, a father through adoption, mother through adoption, and any person who, at any time preceding Oct. 6, 1917, or the insured's enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces, has stood in loco parentis to the insured for a period of not less than five years.]

9. Q. Can I name as a beneficiary anyone other than those named in No. 8; for instance, a trustee or guardian or the legal representative of some one in the permitted class or my estate?—A. No; only those in the permitted class may be named.

10. Q. Can I name as beneficiary a person who is not a citizen of the United States or one who resides in another country?—A. Yes. If such beneficiary is in the permitted class. If he be resident in enemy territory or territory occupied by the enemy, payment will be subject to the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act.

11. Q. Can the beneficiary be changed?—A. Yes; within the permitted class at any time in writing and subject to the regulations of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

BENEFITS AND PAYMENTS.

12. Q. What benefits does this insurance give to the insured?—A. $5.75 per month for each $1,000 of insurance payable in the event of total and permanent disability as long as the insured lives and is so disabled.

13. Q. What benefits does it give to my beneficiary?—A. In case of your death each $1,000 of insurance will pay to the beneficiary $5.75 per month for 240 months, less any payments made to the insured for total and permanent disability.

14. Q. Can I have the benefits paid in a lump sum?—A. No; benefits can only be paid in 240 monthly installments.

15. Q. Does it pay for death or total and permanent disability from illness as well as injury?—A. Yes.

16. Q. Must the injury or illness be suffered while in the line of duty?—A. No; insurance protection is not limited by any provision as to line of duty. This is in direct contrast to the rights as to compensation. (See questions 3 and 4.)

17. Q. Must the injury or illness be suffered while in the service?—A. No; if you continue to pay premiums you are protected, even though you may leave the service.

18. Q. If I am totally permanently disabled, may I still apply for insurance?—A. Yes; if you apply within 120 days from date of enlistment; but the benefit will be only to your beneficiaries in case you die—not to you personally for disability.

19. Q. If payment of premium is not made on the exact day when it falls due will insurance lapse?—A. No; it is subject to 31 days' grace, during which time it will remain in full force and effect.

20. Q. If insurance lapses, can I have it revived or reinstated?—A. Yes; at any time within six months after lapse, on compliance with the terms and conditions as may be specified in the regulations of the Bureau.

21. Q. If I leave the service, do I lose my insurance?—A. No; you may carry insurance with the Government even though you leave the service, but in order to do so you must change to another form within five years after the close of the war.

HOW AND WHEN TO APPLY.

22. Q. What must I do to become insured?—A. Make written application, stating your name, service number, military organization, date of last entry into active service, age, the amount of insurance desired, and if you wish to name persons to whom you wish it paid in the event of death, give the name of such beneficiaries, using their given name. Example: Jane Elizabeth Smith; do not write it Mrs. John Smith or Mrs. J. E. Smith.

23. Q. Will application blanks be furnished?—A. Yes. They may be procured from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.; from your commanding officer; or the insurance officer of your organization. The application should be made under the direction of your insurance officer, witnessed and delivered to him promptly, to be forwarded to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, through military channels.

(Continued on page 13.)

MACHINISTS BEING MOBILIZED BY U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Census of Skilled Labor in Progress to Systematically Supply War Munitions Plants.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following statement:

In conjunction with its preparation for taking over the recruiting and supplying of common labor for war industries on August 1, the United States Employment Service is taking comprehensive measures to relieve the shortage of skilled workers, particularly machinists, which is handicapping the output of war materials and is little less serious than the common labor shortage.

Soon to Include Skilled Labor.

While the ban against private labor recruiting for war work for the present applies only to unskilled labor, it will eventually include skilled workers, such centralized skilled labor mobilization to be carried out through the common labor recruiting and placing machinery now being completed in each State by the Federal Employment Service.

Mobilization by the International Association of Machinists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of its entire membership for war work; deferred classification of all skilled machinists registered in the draft, and furloughs of skilled machinists already inducted into military service and now in the cantonments are sought by the Federal Employment Service as the chief remedial measures immediately possible.

Machinists' Association Cooperating.

While the question of deferred classification and furloughs for machinists is under consideration by the War Department, the International Association of Machinists is already cooperating with the Employment Service in its machinists' mobilization by registering men in that trade for war work. The association is putting its whole weight behind the war-labor supplying program, and William J. Murphy, a former officer of the International Association of Machinists and recently enrolling agent of the public service reserve at Springfield, Mass., has been assigned by the Employment Service to the association's headquarters at Washington in the interest of this cooperative plan.

E. C. Davidson, general secretary-treasurer of the international machinists' organization, has sent a circular to each of its locals, in which the following information is sought:

The number of skilled machinists, members of the local, now serving in the Army and Navy.

The number of machinists in each local engaged in nonessential industries and an estimate of the number of nonunion men in the locality engaged in nonessential work.

A list of the nonessential industries in the locality, both union and nonunion, including registrations which will be made of all machinists and toolmakers in such plants.

Blanks are also being furnished each local for the registration of all toolmakers and machinists of draft age, with a view to possible deferred classification. Duplicate copies of all this information will be sent to the Public Service Reserve of the Federal Employment Service and will be utilized in the redistribution of machinists to fill the needs of war industries.

The Department of Labor is asking both essential and nonessential manufacturers to assist in its work of transferring machinists, and in Baltimore, Md., Waterbury, Conn., and other cities, committees of manufacturers have been formed to help the local officers of the Employment Service. Both essential and nonessential industries are represented on such committees.

Skilled Labor Recruiting.

The skilled labor recruiting activities of the Federal Employment Service are in the hands of its clearance section, of which I. W. Litchfield, of Boston, is chief. This section is daily besieged with calls for machinists by concerns with war orders. The Government arsenals are now short between 3,000 and 4,000 machinists and toolmakers, while private plants with war contracts are in need of many times that number.

QUESTIONS REGARDING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS INSURANCE

(Continued from page 12.)

24. Q. Must I name a beneficiary?—A. You need not name a beneficiary. The law provides that where no beneficiary is named the insurance, in case of death, will be paid to those in the permitted class who would be entitled to your personal property should you die without making a will.

25. Q. If I do not name a beneficiary now, may I do so later?—A. Yes; at any time by written designation, which should be attested by at least one witness, and sent to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

26. Q. If I wish Government insurance, when must I apply for it?—A. Within 120 days after your enlistment or entry into active service.

27. Q. If I take less than $10,000, can I increase it after my 120 days have expired?—A. No; but during the time within which you may apply for insurance you may increase it to not more than $10,000.

28. Q. May another party make application for insurance upon my life, under the law?—A. No, unless you have given him authority to do so, or unless you ratify the application made by him before the time within which you make application for insurance expires.

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

29. Q. What will the Government insurance cost?—A. See table of rates on last page.

30. Q. How much can I take?—A. Any amount from $1,000 to $10,000 (in multiples of $500).

31. Q. If I take $10,000 or any other amount, can I drop part of it at any time?—A. Yes.

32. Q. How can my premiums be paid?—A. By deduction from your pay, by deduction from any deposit with the Government, or by direct payment to the bureau by yourself or by some one for you. To avoid lapse it is recommended that deduction from pay be authorized. This will give the best protection to you and yours.

33. Q. For how long must my premium be paid in advance?—A. You may pay monthly or for any longer period.

34. Q. Will my premium always be the same?—A. No; it increases annually in accordance with premium table (question 29) until you change to another form after the war, when the premium will depend upon the plan then chosen.

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.

35. Q. What form of insurance is it?—A. Annual renewable term insurance. Change to the usual forms of insurance on some other plan will be made within five years after the close of the war.

36. Q. Can I carry my insurance after the war?—A. Yes; in its present form for a period of five years, but within such five years you must change it to another form which can be done without regard to your then physical condition. No medical examination will be required for the change.

37. Q. Will the permanent insurance after the war continue to be Government insurance?—A. Yes.

38. Q. How are the expenses of handling the insurance paid?—A. By the Government.

39. Q. Will the cost to me be increased by the losses due to war?—A. No. Any losses in excess of premiums received will be borne by the Government.

40. Q. What form of insurance can I change to after the war?—A. Usual forms, including ordinary life, 20-payment life, and endowment.

41. Q. Has this insurance during the war a cash value or loan value?—A. No.

42. Q. Will permanent forms of insurance after the war have cash and loan values?—A. Yes.

43. Q. Can people to whom I owe money collect such debts out of my insurance?—A. No. This insurance can not be attached, assigned, or otherwise taken by creditors.

44. Q. Did the Government provide automatic insurance?—A. Yes; for those who become totally and permanently disabled or died before February 12, 1918, without having applied for insurance, the Government provided insurance in the amount of $25 per month, payable to a wife, during her widowhood; and to a child or widowed mother during life. This insurance ceased on February 12, 1918. Those now in the service are not insured until they have applied for insurance.

ON LEAVING THE SERVICE.

45. Q. If while in the service I become insured, do I lose my insurance when I leave the service?—A. No; you may carry the insurance even though you leave the service, but you must change it to another form within five years after the close of the war in order to continue it beyond that time.

46. Q. I am single and have no dependents; why should I take insurance?—A. (1) Because the insurance is payable to you in monthly installments of $5.75 for each $1,000 of insurance should you become totally and permanently disabled; (2) You may at some later date acquire by marriage a dependent whom you will be glad to make your beneficiary; (3) Then, too, you may not be able to pass an examination for life insurance in a regular company after the war (see answer to No. 36).

AWARDS BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ENGINEERING DEPOT

Contracts have been awarded by the [illegible] Depot, War Department [illegible]:

June 25, 1918.

The Acme Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., fire [illegible].

American Ax & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., [illegible].

Arcadia Trailer Corporation, Newark, N. J., [illegible].

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., saws, [illegible].

Atlantic Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., black[illegible].

C. L. Berger & Sons, Boston, Mass., parts [illegible].

Boorum & Pease Co., New York City, note[illegible].

Breneman & Co., Lancaster, Pa., rasps.

George B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., [illegible].

Cattaraugus Cutlery Co., Little Valley, N. Y., [illegible].

Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., combination forges.

The Clauss Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, shears.

Coes Wrench Co., Worcester, Mass., monkey [illegible].

Columbus Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible].

Commercial Camera Co., Rochester, N. Y., [illegible].

Compound Merchandise Co., New York City, needles.

Crane Co., Washington, D. C., black malle[illegible].

Crocker-Wheeler Co., Baltimore, Md., spare parts for motors.

Dennison Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., sealing [illegible].

Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Mich., heaters.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, pro[illegible], scales.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., files, crosscut saws, rasps, bevels, levels.

Duff Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., automobile [illegible].

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., tetryl electric caps, dynamite, electric [illegible].

Enlow Co. (Inc.), New York City, type[illegible] brushes.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J., steel pens.

Evansville Tool Works, Evansville, Ind., [illegible].

A. W. Faber, Newark, N. J., erasers, rubber [illegible].

J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, planer, matcher, and molder band-saw tables, [illegible] equipment for same.

Fulton Specialty Co., Elizabeth, N. J., ink pads.

Garlock Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gaskets.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., spare parts for searchlights, insulated cable.

Fred S. Giebner, Washington, D. C., carbon tongs.

Goodell Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., calipers, dividers, grinders.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steam hose.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Dayton, Ohio, [illegible].

W. & L. E. Gurley, Seattle, Wash., level rods.

W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., stadia rod [illegible].

Hobbie Motor Car Co., Montgomery, Ala., [illegible].

Honeyman Hardware Co., Portland, Oreg., [illegible].

Huron Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., sal [illegible].

Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, [illegible].

J. A. Isbell, Baxter, Tenn., pick handles.

Miller-Bryant-Pierce Co., Aurora, Ill., car[illegible].

Andrew J. Morse & Sons (Inc.), Boston, Mass., diving equipment sets.

Morban Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., nailing machine.

Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills, New York, N. Y., twine.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C., countershafts.

Oakville Co., Waterbury, Conn., paper fasteners.

Oakland New York Saw Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., saws.

C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., steel arrows and ranging poles.

Peck Stow & Wilcox Co., New York, N. Y., wrenches.

Samuel Peterson, Warren, Pa., pick handles.

Pike Mfg. Co., Pike, N. H., oil stones.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., wire nails.

William Powell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, water columns.

Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., spike maul handles.

Robbins & Meyers Co., Philadelphia, Pa., spare parts for motor.

Sieber Products Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., binders and indexes.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., spare parts for searchlights, thermostats.

Standard Oil Co., Louisville, Ky., signal oil.

The Technical Supply Co., Scranton, Pa., tin tubes for [illegible].

Yempleton, Kenley & Co. (Ltd.), Chicago, Ill., auto jacks.

Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., New York City, office tape.

Trautwine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., civil engineer pocketbooks.

Twin City Iron & Wire Co., St. Paul, Minn., gravel screen.

Typewriter & Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies.

Union Steel Products Co., Albion, Mich., sand screens, wire cloth.

Vacuum Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., oil.

D. Van Nostrand & Co., New York City, engineering text books.

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., blacksmiths' gad tongs.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., pipe taps, vises, wrenches.

Whitaker-Glessener Co., Wheeling, W. Va., steel buckets.

John Wiley & Sons, New York City, surveying text books.

Wright Mfg. Co., Lisbon, Ohio, chain hoists.

June 26, 1918.

American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., jute.

Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., metal sections.

C. L. Berger & Sons., Boston, Mass., transits.

Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., wrenches.

A. B. Dick, Washington, D. C., stencils.

R. & J. Dick (Ltd.), Passaic, N. J., balata belting.

Eugene Dietzgen Co. (Inc.), New York City, protractors, rules, alidades, scales, eraser shields.

Henry Disston & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., files.

District of Columbia Paper Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., blotting paper.

H. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., steel blocks.

The Fairbanks Co., Binghamton, N. Y., globe valves.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., parts for gas-electric sets.

Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., calipers and dividers.

Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., drill, with spare parts.

Knox Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rock drill hose connections.

The Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta, Ga., repair parts for wagons.

Lovell Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., mouse and rat traps.

Marshalltown Trowel Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, trowels.

The Norton Co., Worcester, Mass., extra wheels for grinders.

Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co., Providence, R. I., shoe calk.

Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., hack saw blades.

Splitdorf Electric Co., Newark, N. J., electric parts.

The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., malleable blocks.

Sullivan Machinery Co., New York City, blacksmiths' tools.

Trimont Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, Mass., pipe wrenches.

Trexler Lumber Co., Newark, N. J., lumber.

Underwood Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.

Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y., engine parts.

Wolfe Brush Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., glue brushes.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS CONTRACTS

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa., medicine.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., medicine.

W. D. Young & Co., Boston, Mass., sutures.

Henry Small, New York City, sutures.

West Disinfecting Co., New York City, medicine.

Rochester Germicide Co., Rochester, N. Y., medicine.

Plymouth Rubber Co., Canton, Mass., rubberized fabric.

Lebanon Mill Co., Pawtucket, R. I., stockinette.

Fulford Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., eyepieces.

Alvey Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., conveyor parts.

American Cord & Webbing Co., New York City, webbing.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, laboratory equipment.

Sargent & Co., New York City, wire cutters.

Tyer Rubber Co., Andover, Mass., surgical equipment.

U. S. Rubber Co., New York City, basins.

Wilford Hall Laboratories, Port Chester, N. Y., first-aid packets.

Morton E. Converse & Son, Winchendon, Mass., tongue depressors.

Daniel J. Barry & Co., New York City, brooms.

W. H. Gunlocke Chair Co., Wayland, N. Y., chairs.

E. R. Squibbs & Sons, New York City, medicine.

Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md., medicine.

Charles Pfizer & Co., New York City, medicine.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa., medicine.

H. K. Mulford, Philadelphia, medicine.

Watters Laboratories, New York City, cotton.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C., flashlights.

H. O. Wilbur & Sons (Inc.), Philadelphia, cocoa.

Green & Bauer, Hartford, Conn., X-ray supplies.

Waite & Bartlett, New York City, X-ray equipment.

Domestic Electric Co., Dayton, Ohio, X-ray equipment.

William S. Merrell, Cincinnati, Ohio, medicine.

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, Conn., medicine.

Hoffman-Corr Co., Oxford, Ala., mops.

Kny-Scheerer Corporation, New York City, food trucks.

E. Kessling Thermometer Co., New York City, thermometers.

Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.

John P. Morton, Louisville, Ky., books.

Dean Plaster Co., Yonkers, N. Y., adhesive plaster.

DIGEST OF TAX DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 10.)

No. 33 (revised), T. D. 2659 and T. D. 2678. (Lynch v. Hornby; Peabody v. Eisner.)

(g) A dividend in ordinary course paid on stock of a corporation in property or stock other than its own is income to the stockholders to the amount of its cash value when received under the acts of both 1913 and 1916. A dividend paid in stock of another corporation is not a stock dividend. See articles 4 and 106 of Regulations No. 33 (revised). (Peabody v. Eisner. Compare Towne v. Eisner, 245 U. S., 418.)

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

Approved June 24, 1918.

L. S. ROWE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS OF NAVY

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

June 20, 1918.

No.	Contractor.	Material.
39182	L. Barth & Son, New York City.	Bake ovens.
39183	Canfield Stove & Ref. Co., New York City.	Heating stoves.
39184	Wm. Cramp & Sons Co....	Propellers.
39185	H. M. Sawyer & Son, East Cambridge, Mass.	Oiled clothing.
39191	G. S. Blakeslee & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Dishwashing machines.
39192	American Slicing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill.	Meat slicer machines.
39193	Union Stove Works, New York City.	Heating stoves.
39195	Davis Bournonville Co., Jersey City, N. J.	Oxygen cylinders.
39196	Syracuse Sander Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	Disk sanders.
39197	Safety Car H. & L. Co., Jersey City, N. J.	Solenoids.
39198	Arnold, Constable & Co., New York City.	Carpets.
39199	Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Oil heaters.
39200	Ward & Co., Washington, D. C.	Linseed oil.
39201	General Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Acid.
39203	Universal P. C. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Cement.
39204	Yaryman Rosin & Turpentine Co., Brunswick, Ga.	Turpentine.
39205	E. E. Court, Washington, D. C.	Protractors.
39206	Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J.	Rulers and spy glasses.
39207	Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City.	Dividers, navigation.
39208	Publicker-Ward Distillery, Philadelphia, Pa.	Alcohol.
39209	Pratt & Whiting Co., Hartford, Conn.	Die-sinking machines.

June 21, 1918.

39217	Brooklyn Varnish Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mixing varnish.
39219	East Coast Lumber Co., Watertown, Fla.	Yellow pine.
39220	Cummer Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	Do.
39221	Morgan Spring Co., Worcester, Mass.	Steel bar.
39222	Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Do.
39223	American Chain Co., New York City.	Chain cable.
39224	Emery Christopher Co., New York City.	Chairs.
39225	The W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C.	Do.
39226	A. Kochs Co., Chicago, Ill.	Do.
39227	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., New York City.	Do.
39228	S. Karpen & Bros., New York City.	Do.
39230	Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	Meat grinders.
39231	Shepard & Morse, Boston, Mass.	Airplane spruce.
39232	Foxburgh Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.	North Carolina pine.
39233	Trexler Lumber Co., Newark, N. J.	Do.
39234	M. T. Davidson Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Steam pumps.
39235	D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Drills.
39236	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, New York City.	Steam pumps.
39237	Dow Pump & Diesel Engine Co., Washington, D. C.	Do.
39238	National Brass & Copper Tube Co., New York City.	Cable.
39239	Joseph E. Greene Co., Boston, Mass.	Wire.
39240	York Safe & Lock Co., York, Pa.	Safe lockers.

June 21, 1918—Continued.

No.	Contractor.	Material.
39241	Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co. Fort Wayne, Ind.	Tanks.
39242	Long Bell Lumber Co., Beaumont, Tex.	Yellow pine decking.
39243	H. H. Babcock Co., Watertown, N. Y.	Spare parts.
39244	Kroeschell Bros., Chicago, Ill.	Refrigerating equipment.
39245	Acme Boiler Works, Detroit, Mich.	Oil tanks.

June 22, 1918.

39248	Bradley Knitting Co., Delevan, Wis.	Gloves.
39249	Gehrke Knitting Mills, Reading, Pa.	Cotton socks.
39250	Ballard Vale Mills Co., Ballard Vale, Mass.	White blankets.
39251	Southern Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.	Heating stoves.
39252	B. F. B. Lawson, New York City.	Wool bunting.
39253	York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa.	Refrigerating equipment.
39254	Packard Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.	Trucks.
39261	Keuffel & Esser, Hoboken, N. J.	Measuring tape.
39262	Detroit Forgings Co., Detroit, Mich.	Forgings.
39266	Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City.	Cement.
39277	Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa.	Kettles.
39278	Rome Brass & Copper Co., Rome, N. Y.	Rods, sheet, tubes.
39279	Mohawk Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Boring bars.
39280	Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City.	Portable cranes.
39281	The American Metals Co., New York City.	Slab zinc.
39282	Van Norman Machine Tool Co., Springdale, Mass.	Milling machinery.
39283	Charleston Gas & Electric Co., Charlestown, Mass.	Coke.
39284	N. E. Coal & Coke Co., Boston, Mass.	Do.
39285	Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	Measuring pumps.
39286	Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich.	12 Ford cars.
39287	Becker Milling Machine Co., Hyde Park, Mass.	Milling machinery.

CREW OF TENDER COMMENDED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, June 13, 1918.

SIR: Referring to the report of the assistance rendered by the tender *Maple*, on May 22, 1918, to the occupant of a hydroplane in the vicinity of Windmill Point Light Station, the department takes pleasure in commending you and the other officers and the crew of the tender *Maple* concerned for the service thus rendered. This commendation will be noted on the records as part of the official history of those who participated in this matter.

It is requested that the inclosed copy of this letter be brought to the attention of those on board the tender *Maple* who engaged in this service.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

THOMAS J. MILES,
Commanding Tender "Maple."
(Through Commissioner of Lighthouses).

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION CLASSIFICATION NO. 1 COMPILED

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

The work of combining the official, western, and southern classifications into one volume, uniform as to rules, descriptions, carload minima, etc., and with three columns of ratings—one for each of the three classification territories—has been completed and the proposed consolidated classification No. 1 has been compiled and submitted to the Interstate Commerce Comission for their consideration and for public hearing.

Under the three separate classifications it was often the case that a shipment moving through two territories was subjected to different rules on the different parts of its journey, and a shipper, say, from an eastern point to a point west of the Mississippi River, was required not only to be familiar with the rules and descriptions applying east of the river, but the possible different ones west of the river, and was compelled, moreover, to refer to two distinct classifications in order to ascertain his through rating.

These difficulties will disappear when the new consolidated classification becomes effective, and it will only be necessary for a shipper to consult one volume while the only territorial variation will be in the rate which can be easily located.

The work of accomplishing this very important reform of tariff publication has been going on for some years, but its completion was undertaken early by the Railroad Administration, and the book is now ready for publication, subject to any changes that may be determined necessary or advisable after public hearing.

COAST SHIPYARDS WIN HONORS

WOOD AND COMPOSITE YARDS—Continued.

No.	Shipyard.	District.	Points.
46	Beaumont Shipbuilding Co.....	6	191
47	McBride & Law.....	6	191
48	Lake & Ocean Navigation Co ..	9	191
49	Ralph J. Chandler.....	7	185
50	United States Maritime Corporation.....	4	183
51	Hodge Ship Co. (Inc.).....	5	180
52	Heldantels Bros.....	6	180
53	North Carolina Shipbuilding Co.	4	179
54	Johnson Shipbuilding Co.....	5	175
55	Tampa Dock Co.....	4	172
56	Puget Sound Bdg. & D. Co.....	8	171
57	Emery Smith & Sons.....	3	169
58	Benicia Shipbuilding Corporation.....	7	169
59	Kingston Shipbuilding Co.....	2	167
60	Housatonic Shipbuilding Co.....	2	166
61	Ship Construction & Trading Co.....	2	159
62	American Shipbuilding Co.....	4	159
63	St. Helen Shipbuilding Co.....	11	148
64	Groton Iron Works.....	2	142
65	Slean Shipyard Co.....	8	141
66	Gildersleeve Ship Construction Co.....	2	138
67	Terry Shipbuilding Co.....	4	132
68	Coast Shipbuilding Co.....	11	132
69	Merrill-Stevens (Odell).....	5	132
70	Freeport Shipbuilding Co.....	1	128
71	Newcomb Lifeboat Co.....	3	127
72	J. N. McCammon.....	6	127
73	Sandy Point Shipbuilding Co...	1	117
74	Potomac Shipbuilding Co.....	3	106
75	York River Shipbuilding Co....	3	106
76	Murnan Shipbuilding Co.....	5	85
77	Mobile Shipbuilding Co.....	5	74
78	Merrill-Stevens (Jacksonville).	4	51
79	Rolph Shipbuilding Co.....	7	43

AMENDMENTS MADE TO RULES FOR STEAMBOAT INSPECTION

The Steamboat-Inspection Service has issued a circular letter dated May 27, 1918, addressed to inspectors of the service, steamboat companies, and others concerned, containing amendments of the General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors and approval of vessel equipment adopted by the executive committee of the board, at a meeting held from May 11 to 22, inclusive, 1918, as follows:

Carrying Oils on Steam Vessels.

The following resolution prescribing the method of carrying kerosene or other illuminating oils and lubricating oils on steam vessels, in pursuance of a recent act of Congress, was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to carry into effect the amendment to section 4472, Revised Statutes, as provided in bill S. 1546, Sixty-fifth Congress, "An act to permit the use of certain refined products of petroleum as stores on steam vessels carrying passengers," approved March 29, 1918, the following regulations are hereby prescribed for the storage of kerosene and lubricating oils, viz:

Lubricating oils may be stored as heretofore in secure tanks, casks, or cans in the engine-room compartments or storeroom, or in metal-lined lamp lockers or oil rooms. Kerosene or other illuminating oils meeting the requirements of the law must be stored in metallic tanks or cans, and carried in the oil rooms or lamp lockers constructed in accordance with the general rules and regulations.

Heads and Butt Straps of Boilers.

The following resolution relating to method of stamping of heads and butt straps of boilers by inspectors was adopted:

Resolved, That the paragraph under the heading, "Test of plates for butt straps or boiler heads," as contained in the Eighth Supplement to General Rules and Regulations issued November 15, 1917 be amended by inserting after the word "stamp" in the last line of the said paragraph the words, "in one place where it is most likely to be left legible after working into the boiler," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

TEST OF PLATES FOR BUTT STRAPS OR BOILER HEADS.

Resolved, That, until further ordered, inspectors testing iron or steel plate at the mill where same is manufactured shall allow the mills to shear any plate into butt straps or heads before the coupon from the plate is tested, and they shall accept the statement of the mill manager that the coupon presented to the inspector for testing was taken from the plate from which the butt straps or heads were cut, and if the coupon meets all the requirements of Rule I, Rules and Regulations of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the inspector shall stamp in one place where it is most likely to be left legible after working into the boiler all heads and butt straps cut from the plate.

Vessel Equipments Approved.

The following-described vessel equipments were approved:

Kapok life-preserver jacket, presented by the G. H. Masten Co., New York, N. Y.

Sanitary Java kapok life-preserver vest, presented by the Everfloat Life Preserver Co., New York, N. Y.

Coston improved life belt (combination cork and kapok), presented by the Coston Supply Co., New York, N. Y.

Cambridge life float, presented by The T. J. Flynn Metal Works (Inc.), Cambridge, Mass.

Sweeney life float, presented by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., Bristol, R. I.

Fire gun-fire extinguisher No. 1, 1 quart size, carbon tetrachloride, manufactured by the Fire Gun Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.

The above action of the executive committee received the approval of the Secretary of Commerce on May 25, 1918, under the provisions of sections 4405 and 4491, Revised Statutes.—Commerce Reports.

Analysis of U. S. Foreign Commerce for May and 11 Months Preceding

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

The usual monthly statement of the foreign trade of the United States has been completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The imports and exports by great groups during the month of May, 1918, and the 11 months ended May, 1918, are presented in the following statement:

Groups.	Month of May—		11 months ended May—	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
IMPORTS.				
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$139,596,366	$122,914,038	$1,123,904,432	$979,108,011
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	32,545,565	39,272,354	340,855,089	296,439,216
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	52,077,112	39,827,225	346,706,684	306,000,674
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	58,002,070	47,765,361	498,739,455	416,856,695
Manufactures ready for consumption	40,624,777	30,274,114	363,759,950	339,470,206
Miscellaneous	983,589	674,072	18,316,303	14,858,444
Total imports	323,829,479	280,727,164	2,686,281,913	2,352,732,246
EXPORTS.				
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	72,301,734	52,127,788	824,573,299	684,578,534
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	30,179,870	55,908,037	355,928,501	464,987,709
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	160,050,066	75,178,698	1,028,087,173	658,919,494
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	98,420,997	118,427,452	1,116,752,332	1,070,102,513
Manufactures ready for consumption	181,432,387	237,094,814	2,027,846,266	2,691,424,152
Miscellaneous	986,993	4,257,438	24,390,443	87,028,269
Total domestic exports	543,372,047	543,894,522	5,372,578,014	5,660,100,671
Foreign merchandise exported	8,663,226	5,779,023	72,891,157	56,479,934
Total exports	552,035,273	549,673,545	5,445,379,171	5,716,580,605

Exports of principal items under the heading "miscellaneous" for May, 1918, were: Horses, $401,595; mules, $73,200; and seeds, $447,660; and for 11 months ended May, 1918: Horses, $13,941,054; mules, $4,585,529; and seeds, $5,409,378.

Fuel Administration Modifies Coal Order Relating to West Virginia High Volatile

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1918.*

Modification No. 4 of order March 28, relative to bituminous coal "Zone N," modifying the provisions of said coal "Zone N," with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the Tug River low volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administration that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the Tug River low volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections be restricted in their shipments of coal from certain points in "Zone N," as described in the order of March 28, and that restriction of the movement of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his order relative to bituminous coal "Zone N," of March 28, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantiy of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war;

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said order and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the Tug River low volatile coal-producing district of West Virginia along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections shall not, except as provided in the order of March 28, 1918, sell, ship, and distribute such coal to dealers and consumers and for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

All points west of Iaeger, W. Va.

This order shall be effective on and after June 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1918. No. 351

CHANGES METHOD OF HANDLING WAR INSURANCE ALLOWANCES

New Treasury Plan to Speed Up Delivery of Checks to Soldiers' and Sailors' Dependents.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

A radical change in the method of handling allotments and family allowances which will speed up the delivery of Government checks to the dependents of soldiers and sailors went into effect July 1, Secretary McAdoo announces.

Several important amendments of the war-risk insurance act, just approved by the President, make possible the change in procedure.

Government to Add Bonus.

After July 1 every enlisted man in the military or naval service, regardless of rank or pay, must make the same compulsory allotment to his wife and children—$15 a month. To this allotment the Government will add a monthly allowance ranging from $5 a month for a motherless child and $15 for a wife without children up to a maximum of $50.

In addition, the enlisted man, if he desires Government allowances for his dependent parents, grandparents, grandchildren, brothers, and sisters, may make voluntary allotments to them—fixed by the new amendments at $5 a month, where allotment is made to a wife and children and $15 where no such allotment is made.

Heretofore allotments were on a sliding scale and varied accordingly to the soldier's pay or the numbers and personnel of his family.

Simplifies Allotment System.

The new system, which was put into effect with the approval of the War and Navy Departments, will simplify the administration of allotments and allowances both by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance and in the field. Henceforth the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will handle allotments of only two amounts—$15 or $20.

The amounts of family allowances paid by the Government to supplement these allotments are not changed by the amended law.

Beginning with July pay, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will handle allotments only to support family allowances—and then only in the amounts required by law to support such allowances. The excess allotments and allotments to persons not entitled to allowances will be handled by the War Department, Navy Department, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

This change in administrative procedure will considerably increase the bureau's efficiency in handling its allotment and allowance problem.

OVER A MILLION MEN BACKING THE U. S. FLAG ON FRENCH SOIL, PRESIDENT'S FOURTH OF JULY MESSAGE TO AMERICAN NATION

744,865 YOUNG MEN REGISTERED JUNE 5

The office of the Provost Marshal General authorizes the following table showing the registration on June 5, 1918, of young men who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917:

Alabama	15,358
Arizona	1,695
Arkansas	13,208
California	18,834
Colorado	6,923
Connecticut	10,380
Delaware	1,430
District of Columbia	2,622
Florida	7,380
Georgia	16,715
Idaho	2,788
Illinois	44,842
Indiana	20,093
Iowa	18,032
Kansas	13,122
Kentucky	18,626
Louisiana	13,819
Maine	5,207
Maryland	10,428
Massachusetts	24,909
Michigan	25,799
Minnesota	21,029
Mississippi	12,071
Missouri	25,608
Montana	4,255
Nebraska	9,875
Nevada	561
New Hampshire	2,776
New Jersey	20,574
New Mexico	1,674
New York	69,529
North Carolina	16,743
North Dakota	5,086
Ohio	43,540
Oklahoma	16,315
Oregon	4,701
Pennsylvania	63,237
Rhode Island	3,849
South Carolina	10,776
South Dakota	5,197
Tennessee	18,153
Texas	34,256
Utah	3,051
Vermont	2,354
Virginia	15,788
Washington	7,705
West Virginia	11,522
Wisconsin	20,599
Wyoming	1,831
Total	744,865

COAL INSPECTION MANAGER.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

To see that coal is properly prepared in conformity with the regulations of the United States Fuel Administration, J. M. Roan, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, has been named as field manager of the inspection section, his appointment becoming effective July 1.

MR. BAKER GIVES DATA

Half Million Crossed Over in May and June, Says Secretary of War in Letter Detailing Monthly Figures Since War Began — "A Record to Cause Universal Satisfaction," Mr. Wilson's Comment.

Statement by the President:

I have to-day received the following letter from the Secretary of War which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"*Washington, July 1, 1918.*

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: More than 1,000,000 American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our over-seas military effort.

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Base Hospital No. 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses Corps.

Embarkation By Months.

"Gen. Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917:	
May	1,718
June	12,261
July	12,988
August	18,323
September	32,523
October	38,259
November	23,016
December	48,840
1918:	
January	46,776
February	48,027
March	83,811
April	117,212
May	244,345
June	276,372
Marines	14,644
Aggregating	1,019,115

"The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea, and casualties is 8,165, and of these by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the

Navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been sent abroad.

"The unsurpassed equipment in France for all troops and the fact that our losses remain negligible, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

"Respectfully, yours,

"NEWTON D. BAKER."

To which I replied:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"*Washington, July 2, 1918.*

"MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Your letter of July 1 contains a very significant piece of news and an equally significant report of the forwarding of troops during the past year to the other side of the water. It is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of the country is unquestionably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their force put faster and faster into the great struggle which is destined to redeem the world.

"Cordially and sincerely, yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

"HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
"*Secretary of War.*"

PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS ASKED FOR STOCK STATEMENTS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

R. S. Hubbard, chief of the paint and pigment section, has sent the following letter to the paint and varnish manufacturers:

"In order to aid in putting into effect the program announced January 21 and March 11 by the Commercial Economy Board, now the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, all manufacturers are hereby requested to send us an accurate statement as to any stocks on hand July 1 of those items which have been dropped in accordance with its recommendations.

"This statement should be prepared as promptly as possible and include the following:

"1. Complete account of stock of shades or colors, grades, and sizes of packages, which, according to the board's recommendations, will be dropped, and the dates on which these were put up.

"2. Complete account of stock of the unfilled half-gallon cans and smaller sizes which are to be eliminated in accordance with the board's recommendations and the dates when these were manufactured or received.

"May we have your reply on or before July 10."

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR FOR OHIO.

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Joseph H. Frantz, of Columbus, as State fuel administrator for Ohio. Mr. Frantz is vice president of the Columbus Iron & Steel Co. and the secretary of the Ohio Manufacturers Association. He is president of the North American Steamship Co.

He has served on the advisory committee of the Ohio fuel administration, and is recommended by the retiring administrator, Henry H. Johnson.

SERBIA'S REPLY TO AMERICA'S DECLARATION OF SYMPATHY

The special agent and charge d'affaires of the United States to Serbia has transmitted to the Department of State the following note from the minister for foreign affairs of Serbia in response to a communication from him conveying the announcement of the Secretary of State of May 29:

CORFU, May 31, 1918.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KINGDOM OF SERBIA.

MR. MINISTER: It is with the greatest pleasure that I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 30, in which, by order of your Government, you have been good enough to communicate to me the declaration of the Secretary of State relative to the interest with which the Government of the United States has followed the proceedings of the congress of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary and the sympathy which that Government has for the nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-Slavacs and the Jugo-Slavs.

While requesting you to interpret to your Government the feelings of the greatest gratitude which the Royal Government entertains for the great friendly and allied nation beyond the seas for all that it has done already for the Serbian people, I desire to tell you, Mr. Minister, how much this new mark of friendship of your Government for our people, which bears three names but yet forms but one nation, has touched us and encouraged us in our national aspirations. Our people does not doubt but that with the help and sympathy of the Government of the United States the hour of its complete liberation and the realization of its national aspirations will not be delayed and thereby all its sufferings and sacrifices endured during this war, which was imposed upon it, will be largely requited.

I beg you to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration.

NIK. P. PACHITCH.

HON. H. PERCIVAL DODGE,
American Charge d'Affaires,
Corfu.

LIMIT ON U. S. POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASED TO $2,500

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1918.

To Postmasters at Postal Savings Depository Offices:

The limit on the amount that a postal savings depositor may have to his credit at interest has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. Noninterest-bearing deposits can not be accepted. It is requested that postmasters notify depositors who have $1,000 to their credit that $2,500 may now be accepted. The authority for accepting larger deposits is contained in the postal service appropriation act for 1919, approved July 2, 1918.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.

NEW YORK RETAIL STORES ADOPT DELIVERY SERVICE ECONOMIES

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

It has just been reported to the conservation division of the War Industries Board that practically all of the retail stores of New York City have decided to comply with the request of the Government for economies in delivery service. The request is that each store shall make only one delivery a day over each route, eliminate special deliveries, and refuse to accept the return of merchandise that has remained in the customers' possession more than three days.

Adopted in Other Cities.

Other cities in which the merchants have recently adopted the conservation program are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Detroit, Denver, Boston, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Baltimore, Newark, Los Angeles, Portland, and Oakland. These are in addition to those who have previously complied with the request made by the Government in time of war for the general welfare of the country.

The adoption of this program has made it possible to avoid replacing employees who have been drafted or who have entered essential war work. The large stores of 30 cities have been able to operate with 35 per cent less of a force, and the saving in automobile trucks has been 40 per cent. This is according to the reports made by these stores to the War Industries Board. Limiting the return of merchandise to not more than three days has made an average reduction of 36 per cent in the amount returned, because of greater forethought in the selection and ordering of goods.

Saving In Small Stores.

In smaller stores one delivery a day has enabled one delivery man to do the work that formerly required two. In 30 small stores in several towns in one Eastern State the number of delivery men employed has been reduced from 116 to 55, as their men have been called away for other service.

The experience in these cities shows that there is no hardship to the public through these restrictions.

RUPEE EXCHANGE ARRANGED.

Treasury Plan to Finance War Imports from British India.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements with the British Government for a supply of rupee exchange sufficient for an indefinite period to finance imports from India reasonably required for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with the prosecution of the war. The sale of rupee exchange for the purposes aforesaid will, as heretofore, be administered through the Federal Reserve Board. The price will be 35.73 cents per rupee for telegraphic transfers.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

Provisions of Naval Appropriation Bill "Entirely Satisfactory and Sufficient," Says Secretary Daniels in Analysis of Measure Carrying Over Billion and Half

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

"The Navy's smile is broader than usual to-day," said Secretary Daniels, in prefacing a statement to the press regarding the annual naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning the 1st of July, to which the President has affixed his signature.

"The country, Congress, and the Navy are all due congratulations," the Secretary continued. "The country and the Navy because of this manifest indorsement of the Navy and its achievements, and Congress because of its wisdom in previously voting money and enacting necessary laws to enable the Navy to attain that degree of efficiency which warranted such a degree of confidence that every dollar for which a need was apparent has been included in this bill, and its generous provision in this act.

Provisions of Bill Satisfactory.

"Moreover, the many legislative provisions in this bill are entirely satisfactory and sufficient. Of these latter, I am personally greatly interested in the provision applying promotion by selection to the staff. The law of 1916 dealt with the line alone, but the seniority rule is as objectionable in one case as in another, and I am glad that Congress has seen fit to dispense generally with a practice which put a premium on mediocrity, and I am glad to say that this new procedure is as welcome to the staff as to myself.

"The bill abolishes the National Naval Volunteers, or, in other words, the federalized Naval Militia, and empowers the President to transfer the members thereof to the Naval Reserve. This legislation was needed for administrative reasons and a better and more efficient organization is bound to result.

Permanent Enlisted Strength.

"Perhaps the outstanding feature of the bill is the permanent increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy from 87,000 to 131,485 men. Many new ships have been permanently added to the fleet and many more will be commissioned in 1919, and this increase in personnel is to provide the officers and crews for these permanent additions as they are completed and placed in commission. The officers come automatically with the increase of ships and the men to man them. That is to say, the existing law fixes the permanent commissioned personnel at 4 per cent of the enlisted strength, but, of course, our officers come from Annapolis, and the authorized number will be made up of graduates from the academy, so it will be several years before the full authorized number of permanent officers needed for the 131,485 increased permanent strength will be commissioned. In the end the new law will give 18 additional rear admirals, 72 captains, 125 commanders, and over 1,600 in lower grades for service.

"The bill authorizes an increase to 75,500 in the Marine Corps from 30,000 and carries also one new permanent major general and one temporary major general, who, with the Major General Commandant, gives three officers of this rank to the Marine Corps. It also authorized for the duration of the war 6 brigadier generals, 22 colonels, and 22 lieutenant colonels. There are no better fighting men in the world than the marines, as recent events in France have emphasized, and Congress wisely provided for an increase in numbers and for increased training stations where men can be prepared.

The Site at Quantico.

"The admirable site at Quantico, on the Potomac River, now under lease, with additional land adjoining, will be purchased. The bill appropriates the money for the purchase of this land and toward the erection of suitable buildings to make this a complete and well-equipped barracks and advance base training station. Provision is made also for the purchase of Paris Island, S. C., already a fine station. With the ownership of the whole of this island, this will make an ideal place, with wholesome environment, for the training of young men for the Marine Corps. The bill also provides a large appropriation for carrying on the large station heretofore authorized for the new marine post at San Diego, which is rapidly becoming an important naval base.

"There is one new provision that will give recognition to civilians who deserve it in that civilian naval employees who render conspicuous services by putting their lives in jeopardy to save life or property are to be awarded medals in the same way as medals are awarded to men at sea for conspicuous service.

Biggest Single Credit.

"The bill votes $1,573,468,415.84, the biggest credit ever appropriated for the Navy in a single measure. For the past fiscal year five separate measures, carrying $1,676,409,668.70 for the Navy, were enacted, and this one bill falls short of the total of those acts by $102,941,252.86.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Function, and Location of all Government Departments

"These figures show that during the last 12 months Congress has appropriated, in round numbers, $3,250,000,000 for the support and increase of the Navy. These figures recall a statement made something like a dozen years ago by the late Senator Eugene E. Hale, then chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. In that year the appropriations for the Navy had been increased to nearly $100,000,000, and there was some comment upon the large increase. Turning to Mr. Padgett, now chairman of the House Committee and then a new member, Senator Hale said: 'Mr. Padgett, you may not now believe it, but you will live to see the day when Congress will, in one year, appropriate as much as $150,000,000 for the Navy.' This year Mr. Padgett reported one bill for more than a billion and a half dollars, and in one year Congress has appropriated more than $3,000,000,000 for the Navy. Senator Hale had what was called a large vision for his day, but his prediction fell short over $3,000,000,000.

"Over $220,000,000 is provided for aviation—every penny asked. Further large appropriations for ordnance are made, including provision for a naval nitrate plant, and a large isolated plant for the storage of high explosives. The bill also provides for railroad communication with the powder factory at Indian Head, which is being enlarged, and for the new proving ground, which will be made ready as rapidly as possible.

"Many needed specific appropriations are provided for the development of the navy yards, and a further lump-sum appropriation of $10,000,000 is made for continuing yard expansion and improvement as necessity arises. Among the specific appropriations for public works is one for development of a submarine base at Key West and another for a building for seamanship, navigation, and other instructive purposes at Annapolis, to cost $2,500,000.

Dry Dock at Charleston.

"At present there is no dry dock south of Norfolk on the Atlantic coast for ships of the largest dreadnaught type. The bill directs the construction of such a modern dry dock at Charleston, S. C., the river and harbor bill having authorized a 40-foot channel to the Charleston Navy Yard.

"Money is not only provided for completing the big three-year program, but an additional $100,000,000 is made available for additional torpedo-boat destroyers, submarine chasers, and other naval craft as the exigencies of the war may make necessary.

"The bill makes it obligatory," concluded the Secretary, "to begin the construction of all of the 48 vessels of the 156 vessels comprising the three-year program, authorized in the act of August 29, 1916, the construction of which has not previously specifically been directed to be begun. I am keenly interested in the early execution of this program and have regretted that lack of facilities due to the big demand for destroyers, transports, and cargo ships rendered it necessary to somewhat abate the fine progress that was being made. However, I requested that the act be worded in this mandatory way, for it is my earnest desire and expectation to carry it out, and I have already taken steps to expedite construction as much as possible."

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RATES BY MAIL.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Peru Makes July Fourth a National Holiday Out of Respect for the U. S.

A telegram to the Department of State from the American charge d'affaires at Lima states that as a mark of friendship for the United States the Government of Peru has declared the Fourth of July a national holiday throughout Peru.

A telegram from the American minister at Managua states that President Chamorro has issued a statement that July 4 is to be celebrated as a national holiday in Nicaragua. The President will make an address on July 4 at the camp of the United States marines.

Fourth of July Declared National Holiday in Cuba

A telegram to the Department of State from the American minister at Habana states that the Cuban Congress has declared July 4 and July 14 public holidays.

FOUR APPOINTED MAJORS.

Special Orders, No. 145:

[illegible] The appointment of the following-named officers in the National Army, with date of rank as indicated after their names, is announced:

To be majors: Capt. Allen R. Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps, June 6, 1918; Capt. John T. H. [illegible], Coast Artillery Corps, June 6, 1918; Capt. Ralph E. Haines, Coast Artillery Corps, June 6, 1918; Capt. Thomas H. Jones, Coast Artillery Corps, June 7, 1918.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *July 2, 1918.*

Section A.—Yesterday afternoon in the Chateau Thierry region our infantry, with effective cooperation from our batteries, stormed the village of Vaux, the Bois de la Roche and the neighboring woods. The attack was made in cooperation with the French on our right who advanced their line on hill 204. Our own positions were advanced on a front of a mile and a half and to a depth of 1,000 yards. The enemy's losses in killed and wounded were heavy. His regiment holding the sector attacked offered obstinate resistance and was practically annihilated. Our losses were relatively light. A German counterattack made early this morning was entirely repulsed. The enemy again suffered severely and left additional prisoners in our hands. The prisoners captured in the attack and counterattack number over 500 and include six officers. This increases the total of prisoners taken by our troops in this vicinity during the last month to nearly 1,200. The material captured by our troops during yesterday afternoon's operation includes trench mortars and over 60 machine guns. The day passed quietly at other points.

American aviation squadrons cooperated with our troops in the action northwest of Chateau Thierry. Three of our aviators did not return.

RESTRICTION ON THE IMPORT OF PLUMBAGO IS EXTENDED

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The restriction upon the import of plumbago or graphite has been extended by the War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 157), to be effective for the entire calendar year of 1918. Under the list of restricted imports No. 1, this restriction was made absolute until July 1 of this year, the possibility of importing not to exceed 5,000 long tons for the remainder of the year being left open, should investigation prove that stocks in this country were inadequate to meet the home requirements for the entire year.

As a result of the investigation, it has been found that present stocks, together with the home production, suffice to meet the home requirements until well into 1919. The restriction has therefore been continued in effect, and the Bureau of Imports has been instructed to issue no licenses for the importation of plumbago or graphite for the rest of the calendar year.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., July 2, 1918.*

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$198,515.16
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	107,050,388.26
Miscellaneous	1,608,828.42
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	577,916.86
Total ordinary receipts	109,735,648.70
Panama Canal receipts	[illegible]
Public debt receipts	220,774,251.76
Balance previous day	1,585,006,851.47
Total	1,917,449,860.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$14,037,899.40
Panama Canal disbursements	3,678.40
Purchase of obligation of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public debt disbursements	116,280,141.47
Balance in general fund to-day	1,757,135,497.66
Total	1,917,449,860.13

MILLION TON MARK PASSED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SHIPS

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

There were completed and delivered to the Shipping Board in June steel and wood ships totaling 280,400 deadweight tons. Of this output, the steel ships total 262,900 tons, the wood ships 17,500 tons. This is a new record of production for the United States, and comes within approximately 15,000 deadweight tons of the world's record for any month made by the British yards in May.

(The British totals comprise all production, whereas the figures given above for the United States apply only to ocean-going tonnage built for the Shipping Board, and do not include small craft or vessels built for private parties.)

Exceeds June Production.

The June production for the Shipping Board exceeds that of May, the previous high-water mark in American shipbuilding, by 21,159 deadweight tons. The following table of progress discloses that the first million tons of ships on the 1918 program have been delivered:

DELIVERIES OF COMPLETED SHIPS IN 1918, BY MONTHS.

	Deadweight tons.
January	88,507
February	123,625
March	172,611
April	160,286
May	259,241
June	280,400
Total 1918 production to date	1,084,670

A war saver is a life-saver.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

A large number of minor measures on the calendar were passed by the Senate yesterday, among them being the following: Appropriating $13,500 to reimburse Mme. Crignier, a French woman, whose property was damaged in the search for the body of John Paul Jones. A bill granting a monthly allowance of $100 for 20 years to Lieut. Frank Barber, of the British Army, blinded last February by an accident at Camp Wheeler, Ga.; the bill was urged by Secretary Baker as an act of "international courtesy and grace." A bill placing clerks of the Federal district courts on a salary basis at between $2,500 and $5,000 a year, according to the business transacted. A resolution revoking the Federal charter of the National German-American Alliance. House bill extending the penal statutes so as to provide punishment for the embezzlement of funds from Federal reserve banks and authorizing those banks to issue $5,000 and $10,000 notes.

Bills Introduced.

Senator Weeks introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint Capt. William R. Rush, United States Navy, retired, a rear admiral on the active list. Senator Gore introduced as an amendment to the pending suffrage constitutional amendment a proposition that would make it unlawful for unnaturalized aliens to vote for a Member of Congress, United States Senator, or for presidential and vice presidential electors. Senator King introduced a bill providing for the transfer to points west of the Mississippi River, to be designated by the President, of the offices of those bureaus having to do with matters pertaining to lands and other Government interests located in that region. Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to conduct an inquiry into the reason for the Railroad Administration taking over the electric lines operated through the Hudson tubes connecting New York and New Jersey.

Recognition of the "Angelus."

Official recognition of the "Angelus," the noon prayer for victory, that is now being uttered daily by millions of Americans, is sought in a resolution introduced by Senator Myers, of Montana. It asks that the President announce by proclamation the setting aside of one minute at noon for prayer for the success of the American forces and their allies. Immediate consideration of the resolution was blocked by objection, on the ground that it might lead to debate.

The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill carrying appropriations and authorizations aggregating approximately $5,500,000,000 was agreed to.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee an estimate of $100,000,000 for the housing program of the Department of Labor for war workers.

HOUSE.

Secretaries Daniels and Baker and Postmaster General Burleson appeared before the Committee on Interstate Commerce and strongly indorsed the Aswell resolution for Government control of all telegraph and telephone lines and recommended its immediate enactment into law. While the hearing was going on the House voted to give the Military Committee consideration of the bill, but later reversed that action and left the resolution with the Interstate Commerce Committee. Secretary Baker argued that at least temporary control was necessary to prevent interruption of communication by strikes, or other causes, which would seriously hamper efficient conduct of the war. Secretary Daniels said control was was essential to preserve secrecy, to prevent communication by spies, and to give the Government power to deal adequately with disloyalists found in the service of the wire, cable, and radio companies. Postmaster General Burleson submitted a complete argument for governmental operation of electric communications systems on the same terms as domestic and foreign mail.

Chairman Padgett, of the Naval Committee, introduced a bill which would make it unlawful to possess any radio apparatus without a license from the Secretary of the Navy.

For the purpose of permitting the Department of Commerce to increase the annual salaries of lighthouse keepers in 1919 from $600 to $840, a supplemental estimate of $504,200 was submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Revenue Bill Hearings.

Formal hearings on the war-revenue bill ended yesterday afternoon. The Ways and Means Committee adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Kitchin. Hearings in executive session will be held with Treasury officials, and it will then be decided just what form the various taxation provisions will take. The closing testimony yesterday afternoon dealt largely upon the excess profits and income tax, with further suggestions as to the definition of invested capital.

Bills Approved by President

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 28, 1918.

June 28, 1918, the President approved bill of the following number and title:

H. R. 8563. An act to amend the homestead law in its application to Alaska, and for other purposes.

PRICE OF COPPER IS ADVANCED BY WAR INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Subject to the approval of the President, the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board, in conference with representatives of the industry, to-day (July 2) fixed the price of copper at 26 cents per pound, an advance from 23½ cents, the price formerly fixed.

The new price goes into effect to-day (July 2) and will continue until August 15.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported in the Marine Corps by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. Vernon L. Somers. Maggie A. Somers, mother, Bloxom, Va.

First Sergt. Joseph A. Sissler. Joseph Sissler, father, 312 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Clifford L. Brockway. Albert Brockway, brother, 1632 Steuben Street, Utica, N. Y.

Harold Carman. Celia Carman, mother, 53 North First Street, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

Peter Conway. Mrs. P. J. Conway, mother, 2637 Rice Street, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur F. Ware. Libby Riley, aunt, 601 Blair Avenue, Fort Scott, Kans.

CORPORALS.

Harry W. Elliott. Betty Elliott, mother, 312 Hennipen Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ambrose Hughes. Mrs. Margarete Hughes, mother, Madrid, N. Y.

Rollin W. Laidlaw. William Laidlaw, father, Fezuela B. Cerro, Habana, Cuba.

Napoleon J. LeBlanc. Eva LeBlanc, mother, 3252 Franklin Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Harry T. Lyon. Annie Lyon, mother, Hattieville, Ark.

Harley H. Slone. Bell Dye, mother, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Palmer A. Adwell. William Adwell, father, Renville, Minn.

Ian Brandon. Mary R. Brandon, mother, Clearwater, Fla.

George I. Chandler. Mrs. Sidney Chandler, mother, general delivery, Waverly Hall, Ga.

Milford R. Colley. Charles H. Colley, father, Waynesville, Mo.

Earl M. Collier. Inez Collier, mother, Olathe, Kans.

Herbert D. Dunlavy. Hettie Hall, mother, Box 21, Goose Creek, Tex.

John P. Eaton. Jamima Eaton, mother, 152 East Second Street, Corning, N. Y.

Buster A. Ellsworth. Leonard E. Ellsworth, father, 407 West Eaton Street, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Harry J. W. Field. Charles W. Field, father, Hatfield, Pa.

Theodore C. Grant. Charles G. Grant, father, 2104 Obear Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

John A. Hanmer. Mamie Hanmer, sister, Bogalusa, La.

George W. Lockhart. Nettie Lockhart, mother, Wallsburg, Utah.

George W. Luce. Dora J. French, mother, Oxford, Mass.

Arthur McBride. Mrs. S. H. McBride, mother, P. O. Box 593, Clarendon, Ark.

Walter A. May. Bertha May, mother, 1711 A Carroll Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Raymond H. Niesen. Frank A. Niesen, father, 817 Twenty-sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry Pankow. Julius Pankow, father, 2718 Keeler Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fred W. Schulte. Anthony Schulte, father, 935 Ohio Street, Quincy, Ill.

Morris T. Suttles. Thomas E. Suttles, father, San Marcos, Tex.

David Tartikoff. Samuel Tartikoff, father, 60 Linwood Street, Malden, Mass.

Alfred E. Weisbaker. Louise Weisbaker, mother, 133 Seymour Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. William Hoffman. Margaret H. O'Brien, mother, 627 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corpl. Robert B. Hess. Mrs. Sarah Hess, mother, 415 Jenks Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Pvt. Raymond R. Benson. Anna R. Hicks, mother, North Woodstock, Conn.

Pvt. Edward R. Murray. May Manley, sister, 503 West One hundred and seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Corpl. Harold E. McCurdy. Mrs. E. McCurdy, mother, 6435 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Thor A. Rylander. Albert S. Rylander, father, 39 Newburg Street, Roslindale, Mass.

Pvt. Harry E. Clausen. Peter Clausen, father, 1851 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties have been reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	18
Died from wounds	9
Died of disease	4
Died from accident and other causes	6
Severely wounded	12
Missing in action	36
Total	85

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Boyd S. Crawford. Mrs. Boyd S. Crawford, 326 Fourth Avenue, Tarentum, Pa.

Lieut. John V. Curry. Mrs. Sarah Curry, 102 Henry Street, Plains, Pa.

Sergt. Adolph Cornell. Peter J. O. Cornell, 61 Church Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Sergt. Edward H. Foley. Mrs. Margaret Foley, 415 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corp. William M. Batjer. William F. Batjer, Rogers, Ark.

Corp. Arthur Lehner. Carl Lehner, 228 Lance Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wagoner Delbert F. Callender. Mrs. Emma B. Ruffner, 429 Melcher Avenue, Elkhart, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Claude J. Brewster. Mrs. Effie Beloir, Newport, N. H.

Elsie B. Coxwell. Jim Coxwell, Gadsden, Ala.

Warren Le Roy Day. Mrs. Josie Day, Blue Springs, Neb.

Paul K. Eskew. Mrs. Belle Eskew, Frankfort, Ky.

Delfide Gonzales. Jose Gonzales, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

James A. King. Mrs. Mary King, 1216 Bolton Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Joseph Massorra. Angelo Massorra, 164 Atkinson Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Frank W. Palsgrove. Alfred Palsgrove, 15 Randall Street, Philippsburg, N. J.

Nick Reichling. John Reichling, 5316 South Throop Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

James K. Shoemaker. Gertrude Upton, 42 Windsor Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Henry V. Traynham. Mrs. Evalyn Spurr, Arbuckle, Cal.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Howard Lowell Smith. Mrs. Martha W. Smith, 113 Otter Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Sergt. Carl W. Hackman. Ervin Ormsby, 833 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Bugler Antonio Bailey. Mrs. Mildred Bailey, 20 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Jack Lowell. Mrs. Mary Reily, 2551 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Harold S. Keefe. John J. Keefe, 48 Maple Street, Dunmore, Pa.

James J. Kirkpatrick, jr. Jas. Kirkpatrick, sr., Wylie Street, Hamilton, Mass.

John C. McKee. Mrs. Ida Staley, R. F. D. No. 1, Nelsonville, Ohio.

Manuel Niotis. Nick Niotis, Burgettstown, Pa.

Sidney Owens. Mrs. Orby Lovejoy, Owanka, S. Dak.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Ernest F. Curth. Mrs. Margaret Curth, 63 Jackson Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Francois. Lee Francois, Scott, La.

Henry Hutchinson. George Hutchinson, Seattle, Mass.

Russell D. Wentzel. Mrs. F. P. Wentzel, Troy, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Alvah Crocker, jr. Alva Crocker, care of Crocker Burbank Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

Corpl. Ross T. Hadley. Mrs. Maggie A. Hadley, 2223 County Avenue, Texarkana, Ark.

Corpl. Denver Smith. Guy Smith, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Joe Bloodough. Mrs. Theron Bloodough, Salisbury, N. Y.

Walter H. T. Breisch. Howard W. Breisch, 236 North Third Street, Allentown, Pa.

Lloyd B. Person. Mrs. Tibither A. Person, 206 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Severely Wounded.

Capt. Henry D. Cormerais. Mrs. Grace A. Cormerais, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass.

Lieut. Godfrey Child. Alfred Child, Pocomoke City, Md.

Lieut. Elwyn B. Gay. James S. Gay, Briggsville, Wis.

Sergt. Joseph H. Smith. Mrs. Margaret Smith, 127 Greggs Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Ralph N. Blue. Mrs. Emma Blue, Stewardson, Ill.

Charles L. Carson. W. H. Carson, 111 East Sterling Street, Coffeyville, Kans.

George Clement. Mrs. Catherine Clement, 234 Sussex Street, Harrison, N. J.

Glen M. Libhart. Mrs. Byrde Libhart, French Camp, Cal.

Rudolph A. Magruder. Joseph Magruder, 187 Baldwin Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Joseph Norton. J. W. Norton, Canisteo, N. Y.

Thomas Sovia. Mrs. Salina Sovia, R. F. D. 16, Sanborn, N. Y.

Donald C. Waite. Glen C. Waite, 611 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Albert D. Holbrook. Frederick Holbrook, 22 Camden Street, Rockland, Me.

Corpl. Mitchell Barton. Miss Victoria Barton, P. O. Box 82, Victory Mills, N. Y.

Corpl. Jack Breskin. Louis Breskin, 1456 Wilkins Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Geo. D. Hughey. Clarence V. Hughey, Lehigh, Okla.

Corpl. Edward J. McGrath. Mrs. Bridget McGrath, 242 State Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Corpl. Joe E. Pitts. William D. Pitts, Blanton, Ala.

PRIVATES.

Osburn Bell. Seveause Bell, Picton, Nova Scotia.

Thomas J. Brady. Mrs. Anna Brady, 351 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Charles L. Burkett. Mrs. Mary F. Burkett, Thayer, Mo.

Joseph A. Downey. Mrs. Ellen Downey, 1150 Oneida Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Ralph E. Ellinwood. E. E. Ellinwood, Bisbee, Ariz.

Roy Fisk. Grant Fisk, Russell, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

George Franklin. Ike Dreir, Pekin, Ill.

Harry C. Harter. Miss Neva Harter, 105 South Fifth Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.

George Jorgensen. Henry Jorgensen, 215 Collins Street, Waukesha, Wis.

Michael Kazemersky. John Kazemersky, 68 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.

Dennis Kelleher. Mrs. Mary Kelleher, 15 Fifth Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Thomas Kennedy. Miss Bessie Kennedy, 226 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Frank Kotava. John Kotava, Christopher, Ill.

Joseph Kowalski. Mrs. Annie Montcille, 134 Crown Street, Meriden, Conn.

Alton Lager. Duplicie Lager, Sulphur, La.

Eugene A. La Jeunesse. Joseph La Jeunesse, 37 Trotting Park Road, Lowell, Mass.

Kenneth Ritchie Moore. Mrs. Clara R. Moore, Third and Hill Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomas Morgan. Joseph Morgan, Lansing, Ohio.

Harry Burns O'Conner. Daniel O'Conner, care of B. & O. Depot, Newark, Ohio.

Frank V. Reitzell. William B. Reitzell, Riverton, La.

William A. Roberts. Mrs. Susan E. Roberts, P. O. Box 259, Merryville, La.

Jack Rochin. John Rochin, Paratschi, Russia.

William Romanov. Miss Helen Romanov, 75 Van Buren Street, Newark, N. J.

Philip Rosen. Zabel Rosen, 128 Livingston Street, New York, N. Y.

Lyle O. Talbot. William Talbot, State Street, Lowville, N. Y.

Claude Tedrick. Douglass Tedrick, McAlester, Okla.

Edward Thune. Fred Thune, 938 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Frank Tinelo. John Romio, 2524 Sixth Street, Watervliet, N. Y.

Tony Victory. Guiseppe Victory, 10 Bartoloman Street, Tufino, Italy.

Joe Zbrowski. John Zbrowski, 1531 Forsyth Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Slightly Wounded.

Bugler Herbert R. Newton. Mrs. W. L. Newton, 65 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported to Have Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Richard Mortimer. Richard Mortimer, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

Coal Production Decrease in Week Ending June 22

The Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, issues the following weekly report on the production of bituminous coal and the causes of loss of working time:

A sharp decline in production of bituminous coal occurred during the week ending June 22. The output of soft coal (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 12,016,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the week of June 15 of 610,000 net tons or 5 per cent, and an increase over the same week of 1917 of 701,000 net tons or slightly over 6 per cent.

The average production per working day during the current week is estimated at 2,003,000 net tons as against 2,104,000 net tons during the preceding week and 1,888,000 net tons during the week of June 22, 1917.

Shipments from all districts decreased during the week of June 22. Shipments from Ohio and Alabama decreased the most; from the former fields the decrease amounted to 7 per cent and from the latter fields 12 per cent. Central and western Pennsylvania shipments decreased 4 per cent. Anthracite shipments during the week of June 22 decreased 790 cars or 1.9 per cent.

TWO COLONELS APPOINTED.

Special Orders, No. 145.

354. The appointment of the following-named officers in the Medical Corps, National Army, with rank from June 15, 1918, is announced:

To be colonels: Maj. William J. Mayo, Medical Reserve Corps; Maj. Charles H. Mayo, Medical Reserve Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

George John Zeller, machinist's mate, first class, aviation, United States Navy, drowned at Pensacola, Fla., June 28, while pinned under a seaplane which had fallen and submerged. Zeller enlisted at Richmond, Va., next of kin, wife, Mrs. Evelyn Mary Zeller, 431 Fourth Avenue northeast, Roanoke, Va.

Elbreth Pope Johnson, radio electrician, third class, United States Navy, drowned in foreign waters June 25. The body was not recovered. Johnson enlisted at Richmond; next of kin, father, Kelly Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Barnesville, N. C.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION IS SHOWN IN GREAT BRITAIN

May Be Independent in Matter of Breadstuffs Next Year. American Tractors Help.

Consul General Skinner, at London, reports:

In connection with the increased food production in the United Kingdom shown by official reports it is interesting to know that a very great part of this increase has been made possible by the importation of American motor tractors since the beginning of the food campaign in November, 1915. According to unofficial figures 8,100 motor tractors have been imported up to the present. There are, furthermore, outstanding orders for tractors to the number of 5,500, which are coming forward from time to time. The use of these tractors in plowing has completely revolutionized farming methods, and it is quite unlikely that the old-fashioned horse plow will ever come into use again in Great Britain as heretofore.

Grain and Potato Area.

According to this same unofficial information, and assuming that crops reach a fair average by next year, this country should then be independent in the matter of breadstuffs, whereas at the beginning of the war probably not more than one-third of the domestic requirements were covered by domestic crops.

The following is the report by the Director General of Food Production for England and Wales on this very important subject:

It is now possible to give some results to date of the Government's efforts to increase home-grown supplies of grain and potatoes. An official census, obtained on April 27, 1918, from occupiers of land in England and Wales, shows the following total acreages up to that date:

Crop.	Acres, 1918.	Increase over 1916.	
		Acres.	Per cent.
Wheat	2,665,000	752,000	39
Barley	1,490,000	58,000	11
Oats	2,820,000	735,000	35
Rye, dredge, corn, and pulse	682,000	280,000	69
Potatoes	[1]645,000	217,000	50
Total	8,302,000	2,042,000	33

[1] Ministry of food census.

Grass Lands Plowed Over.

Complete returns of the acreage of grass land plowed are not yet available, but a census taken on March 11, 1918, showed that over 1,800,000 acres of permanent grass in England and Wales had been broken up by that date, and it is estimated that a total addition of not less than 2,500,000 acres to the tillage area of England and Wales (as compared with 1916) has now been made. [The area under permanent grass and under various cereal and vegetable crops in England and Wales in 1916 and 1917 is given in Commerce Reports for Sept. 21, 1917.] If, as may be anticipated from the recent forecasts of the boards of agriculture for Scotland (300,000) and Ireland (1,500,000), the corresponding addition to the tillage area in those two countries will approximate 1,800,000 acres, the total for the United Kingdom will be well over 4,000,000 acres.

The foregoing figures indicate that the total acreage in the United Kingdom under wheat, barley, and oats in 1918 will be the highest ever recorded in the history of British agriculture. The acreage under potatoes will be the greatest since 1872. Particulars of other crops are not yet available.—Commerce Reports.

ITALY REQUISITIONS CROPS OF OATS, BEANS AND CAROBS

Consul General Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

The Gazzetta Ufficiale of May 18 contained a decree in regard to the requisitioning of this year's Italian crops of oats, beans, and carobs. The producers have been notified to hold at the disposal of the authorities the amounts of oats, beans (broad beans, horse beans, cooking beans, etc.), and of carobs harvested in 1918, with the exception of the amounts strictly necessary for the producers.

List of Exemptions.

The exemptions are as follows:

(a) The amounts of cooking beans necessary for food for the owner, for his family, for his paid employees, regular and casual, to whom are due food or payment in kind;

(b) The amounts of oats and of beans destined for sowing the lands of the owner;

(c) The amounts of oats, of beans for forage, and of carobs indispensable for food for the beasts of burden possessed by the owner of the goods liable to requisition.

Owners Forbidden to Sell.

Owners are forbidden to effect any sale or cession for any reason whatever, of oats, of beans, or of carobs coming from the harvest of 1918.

All contracts referring to oats, beans, and carobs are canceled without right to indemnity.—Commerce Reports.

KEEP BULLETIN POSTED IN ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOARDS OF TRADE, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN IS DAILY POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THEIR BUILDINGS SO THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC MAY HAVE EASY AND REGULAR ACCESS TO ITS COLUMNS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON'S ORDER REQUIRING THE BULLETIN TO BE POSTED IN 56,000 POST OFFICES HAS PROVED OF INESTIMABLE VALUE AS A REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS OF THE NATION, AND IT IS REALIZED THAT THIS BENEFIT MAY BE VASTLY EXTENDED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS NOW RECEIVING COPIES.

DO NOT MISS FILING A SINGLE COPY; THE ONE MISSING IS OFTEN THE MOST VALUABLE. WRITE FOR EXTRA COPIES BY NUMBER, NOT BY DATE.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Leave For Grand Army Men To Attend Reunion

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that all veterans of the Civil War in the service of the Government of the United States who desire to attend the Fifty-second National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Portland, Oreg., August 18 to 24, 1918, shall be granted leave of absence with pay, in addition to the annual leave provided for by statute, from August 18 to 24, inclusive, that they may have the opportunity to attend the encampment, and that they be granted as many more days additional leave with pay in each case as are necessary for the journey to Portland and return to their posts of duty.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 21, 1918.

Leave for the Spanish War Veterans to Attend Reunion

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that all veterans of the Spanish-American War in the service of the Government of the United States who desire to attend the Twentieth Annual Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans to be held in Baltimore, Md., September 3, 4, and 5, 1918, shall be granted leave of absence with pay, in addition to annual leave provided for by statute, from September 3 to 5, inclusive, that they may have the opportunity to attend the encampment, and that they be granted as many more days' additional leave with pay in each case as are necessary for the journey to Baltimore, Md., and return to their posts of duty.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 13, 1918.

TWO NAVY MEN COMMENDED.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Secretary Daniels has commended Raymond Pyne, boatswain's mate, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to U. S. S. *Vulcan*, for his gallantry and good judgment on March 7, 1918, when his efforts, in the opinion of his commanding officer, averted a double drowning.

While making a line fast Seaman Gresenz fell into the water. In jumping overboard to rescue him Lieut. Nelson was seriously injured. Seeing that both were in danger of drowning Boatswain's Mate Pyne jumped overboard, succeeded in passing a line about Lieut. Nelson, and both the lieutenant and seaman were rescued.

Pyne enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H., February 9, 1917. Next of kin, sister, Miss Ella Pyne, Milford, Mass.

George W. Yearion, jr., fireman, first class, serving on the U. S. S. *Quincy*, is commended for heroism in rescuing a boy who had accidentally fallen into the water on May 9. Yearion enlisted at Cincinnati, September 13, 1915. Father, George Washington Yearion, sr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. MOBILE HOSPITAL UNITS READY AT GEN. PERSHING'S CALL

The following statement is authorized by the War Department from the Office of the Surgeon General:

Mobile hospital units are ready and waiting in this country to sail whenever Gen. Pershing asks for them.

The units ready to sail now, or able to embark on from two weeks' to a month's notice, include base hospitals, evacuation hospitals, evacuation ambulance companies, railroad hospital trains, convalescent camps, and medical supply depots. All these are in addition to the regular medical department units, with each division or other separate military organization.

Railroad Hospital Trains.

Fifty railroad hospital trains of 16 cars each are on order in Europe or already delivered to the American Expeditionary Forces. These railroad trains are used to evacuate large hospitals quickly. Each has a capacity of 400 patients with operating rooms, kitchens, personnel car, etc.

A base hospital is a large general hospital usually located from 50 to several hundred miles behind the firing line.

Of the number organized and not yet sent to France half are to-day ready to go and the others could be sent at from two weeks' to a month's notice. Each comprises the personnel and equipment for a hospital with a normal capacity of 1,000 beds but adapted for expansion. The personnel is 35 medical and sanitary officers, 100 Army nurses (women), and 200 enlisted men.

The evacuation hospitals have a normal capacity of 1,000 beds and include about the same equipment as the base hospitals. The personnel of each includes 34 officers and 237 enlisted men—no women nurses. Except for the dressing stations on the firing lines, or immediately in the rear, and the field hospitals, the evacuation hospital is the nearest place to the actual fighting for the handling of sick and wounded soldiers. As soon as possible after patients are received in an evacuation hospital they are sent back to a base hospital if they are likely to be confined more than a few days.

Twenty Ambulances Per Company.

An evacuation ambulance company is attached to an evacuation hospital. The ambulances for these companies are supplied to them when the personnel reaches the other side. Each company will operate 20 ambulances. The strength of the company can be increased temporarily or permanently after its arrival in Europe if desired. As organized, each company includes 1 officer and 37 men. All of the companies formed can sail at request.

A convalescent camp is designed to care for about 10,000 patients. It includes a 1,000-bed hospital, although it does not require specialists and equipment for handling all of the general run of serious cases, since only convalescents are ordered into it. Its personnel as formed on this side is 10 officers and 90 enlisted men. This is merely the medical personnel, and will be augmented and later largely replaced by medical officers and enlisted men from among those convalescing.

At these camps, and at the convalescent depot being organized for over-seas service when it shall be asked for, considerable physical reconstruction work will be carried on to restore more completely and quickly physical functions of patients whose sickness or injuries interfere with normal processes. The depot will have a 5,000-bed capacity for those in confined stages of convalescence and as many more as Gen. Pershing and the chief of the Medical Service in France may decide to provide for. Those ordered to the convalescent depot will be men in whose recovery time is the principal element.

Each medical supply depot has a personnel of 3 officers and 34 enlisted men.

TRANSFERS CANAL ZONE LAND TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The following-described portion of that certain tract of land situated at Balboa, Canal Zone, and placed under the control of the Secretary of the Navy by the Executive order of May 26, 1914, No. 1948, is hereby transferred from the control of the Secretary of the Navy and placed under the control of the Secretary of War for military purposes:

Beginning at monument V in the present boundary line of the naval reservation, Balboa; thence on a line connecting the said monument V with the center of the most southerly foot of the south radio tower to its intersection with the top of the slope a disance of 63 feet more or less; thence a distance of 554 feet more or less on a line having an azimuth of 260° 44′ to a point immediately west of the main road to Fort Amador; thence a distance of 408.6 feet more or less on a line having an azimuth of 250° 0′ to the intersection with the present southerly boundary line of the naval station, marked W. Z.; thence in a southeasterly direction along said line W. Z., that has an azimuth of 307° 40′, a distance of 630 feet more or less to the monument Z; thence in a northeasterly direction along the line marked V, that has an azimuth of 217° 40′ a distance of 765 feet more or less to the point of beginning; all as shown on blue print marked "United States Navy Radio Station, Balboa, C. Z., March 17, 1915, F. H. Cook, Civil Engineer, U. S. N.," which plan is on file in the Navy Department.

The transfer of the above-described tract of land is made subject to the continued right of the Navy Department to lay and maintain therein underground antennae receiving wires needed in connection with the maintenance and operation of the naval radio station at Balboa, C. Z.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 28, 1918.

RED CROSS BLANKETS FOR ITALY.

Appropriation of $229,500 Made for Purchase of 75,000.

The Red Cross issues the following:

Seventy-five thousand blankets will be needed in connection with the Red Cross relief work in Italy next winter, according to the estimate of the commission to that country. An appropriation of $229,500 has been made to cover purchases as indicated, owing to the desirability of placing contracts at the present time for fall delivery.

DESTROYER CASSIN AGAIN IN SERVICE AFTER REPAIRS

Heroism of Gunner's Mate Ingram Saving Ship at Cost of His Own Life Recalled.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. destroyer *Cassin*, which was struck by a torpedo in an encounter with a German submarine in European waters on October 16 last, has been completely repaired and is again on duty with the destroyer forces.

While on patrol duty the *Cassin* sighted a submarine 5 miles away, put on all steam and speeded toward the enemy vessel. Before it reached the spot the submarine had submerged. After a search of half an hour for the U-boat, of which no sign was visible, Commander Walter Vernou suddenly sighted a torpedo, about 400 yards distant, making for the destroyer at high speed. Realizing that his vessel was in imminent danger of being hit amidships, the commander ordered full speed ahead, and the wheel hard over. The destroyer was just clear of its path when the torpedo broached on the surface, turning sharply toward the stern of the ship.

Gunner's Mate Died a Hero.

It was realized in an instant that if it struck in that part of the vessel among the high explosives placed there, the *Cassin* would almost certainly be blown up and sunk. It was almost certain death to any man who might be at the point where the torpedo hit. But Gunner's Mate Osmun K. Ingram dashed down the deck and threw the explosives overboard just before the torpedo struck. Ingram was instantly killed, but the ship was saved. Though badly damaged by the explosion of the torpedo, the *Cassin* continued the search for the submarine until darkness came on and there was no more chance of finding the enemy. Later, convoyed by other patrol vessels, the *Cassin* made port.

Praised by Officers.

The courage of the crew who remained at their stations, and the efficient navigation which enabled the vessel to reach port, were highly praised by both British and American officers, and the officers and crew of the *Cassin* were officially commended. Ingram's notable display of personal bravery in sacrificing his life to save his ship and shipmates was later signalized by the Secretary of the Navy in naming one of the new destroyers the *Ingram*, in his memory.

LIEUT. ISAACS A PRISONER.

The Navy Department has received information that Lieut. Edouard V. M. Isaacs, United States Navy, who was taken prisoner by the submarine which sank the transport *President Lincoln*, is now in a prison camp in Germany.

Advices from Red Cross headquarters in Berne, Switzerland, state that a letter was received from Lieut. Isaacs dated June 18 stating that he was then a prisoner at Karlsruhe, but expected to be transferred.

CAMPAIGN TO CONSERVE COAL IN POWER PLANTS IS LAUNCHED

Engineers Appointed to Supervise Systematic Saving as Planned by Fuel Administration.

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of administrative engineers as follows:

Thomas R. Brown, Pittsburgh, for the western half of Pennsylvania. He was formerly special engineer with the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

George K. Henderson, Philadelphia, for the eastern half of Pennsylvania. He was formerly consulting engineer with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Edward N. Trump, New York, for the State of New York. He has been the vice president of the Solvay Process Co.

W. R. C. Corson, Hartford, for New England. He has been actively engaged in practice as a consulting engineer.

Here for Consultation.

These engineers, with others who are awaiting formal appointment, are in Washington in consultation with officials of the Fuel Administration in charge of conservation. Others attending the conference, which will go on for several days, are M. S. Hopkins, Columbus, Ohio; O. P. Hood, chief mechanical engineer of the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh; Prof. H. P. Breckenridge, Yale University; and H. H. Stoek, professor of mine engineering, University of Illinois.

Although the efforts of the Fuel Administration to increase production have resulted in a record output of bituminous coal for the past several weeks, the Fuel Administration is determined to supplement its efforts toward speeding up production by a carefully planned conservation program.

Coal Waste Question.

The principal question under consideration at this conference is the waste of coal in the 250,000 industrial power plants of the country and the means of cutting this waste short off in order that approximately 20,000,000 tons of coal will be available for war and nonwar industry in domestic consumption.

The system extends into all States east of Mississippi River and all of Louisiana, Missouri, and Minnesota. In laying the foundation for the organization—work which has been in progress for many months—it has been anticipated that this work will be a permanent service of the Government. From 10 to 20 per cent of the coal now used can be saved by correct operation of the steam power plants, using their present equipment, and without the delay or expense involved in the installation of new or improved apparatus.

The administrative engineers will work under the general supervision of State fuel administrators.

Scope of the System.

The system comprises certain fundamentals as follows: (1) Personal inspection of every power plant in the country; (2) classification and rating of every power plant, based upon the thoroughness of which the owner of the plant conforms to recommendations; (3) responsibility of rating to be based upon reports of inspectors, who will not express opinions, but will collect definite information.

State fuel administrators, in their judgment, may entirely or partially shut off the consumption of coal by any needlessly wasteful plant in his territory.

Inspectors are furnished from one or more of the following sources: (A) Inspectors of steam boiler insurance companies; (B) State factory inspectors; (C) engineering students from technical colleges; (D) qualified volunteers.

In this campaign of practical accomplishment the slogan of the Fuel Administration is "Maximum Production With Minimum of Waste," the object being to operate all industries at full capacity, but at the same time to make every pound of fuel perform its maximum service in power, light, and heat.

TELLS HOW WAR RISK INSURANCE HEARTENS OUR MEN OVERSEAS

The following cablegram from Gen. Pershing to Secretary McAdoo was made public by the Secretary:

"All ranks of the American Expeditionary Forces appreciate deeply the generous measure the Government has taken to provide insurance for their families, in proof of which more than 90 per cent of men have taken out insurance. To wisely provision for their loved ones heartens our men and strengthens the bonds that unite the Army and people in our strong determination to triumph in our most righteous cause.

"PERSHING."

Rush of Applications.

A record-breaking rush of applications in the last seven days, which brought in more than $1,000,000,000 of insurance, will probably increase the percentage of American soldiers insured to 95.

The total amount of insurance on the books of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance up to the close of business June 28 was $21,565,699,000. This represents 2,570,455 applications. The average amount applied for, which is steadily increasing, is now $8,387.

Many American battalions and regiments, both overseas and in the United States, have "100 per cent insurance records." In some units every officer and man is insured for the full $10,000.

Commanding officers are particularly proud of these records, for they feel that the morale of their men is thus raised to the highest possible level.

"An Element of Victory."

"Government insurance is an element of victory," said one major general as his division started overseas.

"The Army and Navy have rolled up their sleeves," writes a captain in the American Army, who has just arrived in France, "insured their lives, and said, 'Now we're ready.' This seems to mean that these men are grimly determined to fight to the finish—and no one has a doubt as to whose finish. If this is the feeling among the rank and file of the Army and Navy, the sneer of the Imperial German Empire when the American forces are mentioned will disappear as quickly as it did a few years ago in connection with the British Army."

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS IN FRANCE WOUNDED ON DUTY AT FRONT

The National War Work Council Y. M. C. A. issues the following:

Ira Henderson Van Emden, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been slightly wounded and Robert Grenville Armstrong, until December last pastor of the First Congregational Church, Spencer, Mass., is recovering from shell shock, according to cable dispatches received by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Both these "Y" secretaries have been working in the active Toul sector.

Van Emden, who was struck in the face by a shell splinter, insisted upon returning to his work after being attended at a front-line dressing station. Armstrong has recovered sufficiently to return to his duties.

Women Under Shell Fire.

Miss Edith Prescott, of Boston, is still in charge of her hut in the Toul sector despite orders from Army headquarters. She was informed that shell fire made it too dangerous for her to remain, but she prevailed upon the military authorities to hold up the order, and she is still on the job.

Miss May O. Clark, of Boston, was not so fortunate in her appeal to headquarters. After her hut in the same sector had been under shell fire for seven hours she was forced to go back to a safer location. She is awaiting permission to return and resume her work in the hut.

Rescued Wounded German.

Henry Wharton, a Y. M. C. A. worker from Philadelphia, and four soldiers, have brought in a wounded German boy lieutenant at the risk of their lives. The German officer was amazed when he discovered that he was in the hands of Americans and asked Wharton why he had risked his life.

Just about the time he returned with the German Wharton's hut was it by several large shells and 30 American soldiers were buried in the wreckage. Y. M. C. A. men dug them out and found that none of the men had been seriously injured.

G. W. COLEMAN IN CHARGE.

Appointed Director of Information for Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following statement:

The appointment of George W. Coleman, of Boston, as Director of Information for the Department of Labor, was announced by Secretary of Labor Wilson to-day (Saturday). Mr. Coleman will be associated with Roger W. Babson, Chief of the Division of Information and Education of the Labor Department.

Mr. Coleman has just returned from France and England where he studied industrial problems; the development of the labor movement in Europe and the methods of handling it pursued by the various Governments during the war.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Shipping Board Findings Regarding Rules Between Engineers and Vessel Association

Decisions Announced on Various Matters Remaining for Adjudication Following the National Marine Conference—Wages, Hours of Labor, Holidays, Subsistence, and Other Questions Decided—List of Rules Agreed Upon at Conference.

The Shipping Board authorizes publication of the following:

At the National marine conference held in May, 1918, the following rules, numbers 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 15 had not been agreed upon between the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the American Steamship Association, and accordingly were submitted to the Shipping Board for adjudication. The Shipping Board has made the following findings with respect to these rules:

Rule 3.—If, while the vessel is in port, an engineer is required to stay aboard at night after having worked all day and not required to do work not necessary for the safety of the vessel, he shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for the full period of night duty or be given a day off with half pay and six hours' pay at the rate of time and a half. If the engineer is required during such night duty to do any work that is not necessary for the safety of the vessel, he shall be paid at the rate of double time for all such hours' work. If an engineer is required to stay aboard on a Sunday or legal holiday he shall be paid time and a half. For the purpose of these rules the time and a half rate shall be 70 cents, and the double time rate shall be $1. Overtime when generally referred to shall be figured at the time and a half rate.

Rule 4.—All work done off watch at sea, except that which is necessary for the immediate safety of the vessel, shall be paid for as overtime.

Rule 7.—Holidays shall be Sundays, New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, and shall be observed at all ports.

Rule 10.—(It is the opinion of the Shipping Board that during the period of the war the demands of the M. E. B. A. as expressed in rule 10 should be waived and that no such rule should be adopted at this time.

Rule 12.—Chief engineers shall receive for subsistence allowance $2 per day; assistant engineers, $1.50 per day.

Rule 13.—Ship's articles shall contain a provision providing for the payment of wages and suitable transportation back to the point where articles were originally signed in the event that the vessel is sold, unless the officer is given a reasonable opportunity immediately to reship for the home port at an equal [illegible].

Rule 14.—In the interest of uninterrupted and rapid operation of vessels during the war all grievances or cases arising from the nonobservance of these rules should at once be reported to the Shipping Board for adjustment, this provision to hold only during the period of the war. A violation of these rules on the part of a member of this association shall be considered conduct unbecoming a member, and such a member shall be subject to the penalty prescribed by the by-laws.

Rule 15.—(It is the opinion of the Shipping Board that the claims advanced in rule 15 should be waived during the period of the war.)

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
LESTER SISLER, *Secretary.*

JUNE 27, 1918.

Not Acted Upon by Shipping Board.

The following rules of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 11, had been agreed upon between this association and the American Steamship Association and were not submitted to the Shipping Board for adjudication. Accordingly the Shipping Board has taken no action with regard to these rules:

Rule 1.—Watch and watch to be maintained on sailing day and at all outside ports at all times. No engineer shall be required or permitted to take charge of a watch upon leaving or immediately after leaving port unless he shall have had at least 6 hours' off duty within the 12 hours immediately preceding the time of sailing.

Rule 2.—A working day at outside ports, or any port where watches are broken, shall be from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., during which time one hour shall be allowed for dinner. All work performed in excess of this time after 5 p. m. and up to 8 a. m. shall be considered as overtime. If an engineer is required to perform night service, eight hours of such service shall constitute a day's work. (Provided, however, where there shall be a mutual agreement between the engineers on board relative to their watch this rule shall not apply.)

Rule 5.—If it is necessary to move a vessel in inside ports between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., or on Sunday or legal holiday when a vessel arrives from a voyage and anchors, or makes fast to a wharf, to wait for a suitable tide or berth or discharge passengers, or baggage, or receive fuel, the engineers shall continue their regular watches at the option of the chief engineer.

Rule 6.—In any case where an assistant engineer is required to perform service in excess of eight hours per day, all such work shall be paid for as overtime at the rate of 70 cents per hour. Chief engineers shall not be entitled to pay for overtime. Overtime shall not be payable unless such service shall have been performed upon the written order of the chief engineer, master, owner, or agent of the vessel.

Rule 8.—No engineer shall be laid off over a Sunday or holiday, and a full complement of engineers shall be employed at all times while the vessel is working cargo or in commission.

Rule 9.—The chief engineer shall be notified at the time of the arrival or as soon as possible thereafter of any anticipated detention of the vessel.

Rule 11.—Chief engineers shall be employed by the owners, superintending engineers, or agent; assistant engineers to be selected by the superintending engineer, owner, or agent, after consultation with the chief engineer.

PRICES FOR BITUMINOUS AND LIGNITE COAL IN TEXAS

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for revision of the prices as to lignite coal mined in the State of Texas, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said fuel administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that lignite coal mined in the State of Texas may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $1.55 per net ton for run of mine, $1.75 per net ton for prepared sizes, $1 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order became effective at 7 a. m., June 22, 1918.

Bituminous Coal Prices.

Other orders are:

Bituminous coal mined in the counties of Erath, Palo Pinto, and Young, in the State of Texas, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $3.40 per net ton for run of mine, $4.20 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.25 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917, subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 75 cents for the month of April, 60 cents for the month of May, 45 cents for the month of June, 30 cents for the month of July, 15 cents for the month of August.

This order became effective at 7 a. m., June 22, 1918.

Prices Elsewhere in Texas.

Bituminous coal mined in the State of Texas, excepting that produced in the counties of Erath, Palo Pinto, and Young, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $4.25 per net ton for run of mine, $5.05 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.25 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917, subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 75 cents for the month of April, 60 cents for the month of May, 45 cents for the month of June, 30 cents for the month of July, 15 cents for the month of August.

This order became effective at 7 a. m., June 22, 1918.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—W A R - S A V I N G S STAMPS.

Fuel Administration Order Relating to Production and Distribution of Coal In West Virginia and Kentucky District

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1918.*

Order relative to bituminous coal "zone M-3" regulating the production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment of bituminous coal and the method of such production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker districts along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administration that it is essential to the national security and defense, the successful prosecution of the war, and the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy that the greatest possible supply of bituminous coal should be produced in the United States; that such production, even though all other conditions necessary therefor are present and capable of employment, is, because of the location of the mines and the nature of the commodity, limited in part by the capacity of existing transportation facilities for the movement of the coal from points of production to points of delivery and consumption; that the amount of production, notwithstanding a continuance of the other present favorable conditions therefor, can be immediately increased by means of the greater utilization of coal cars, locomotives, and other railroad facilities; and that among such means are the elimination of unnecessarily long hauls and of avoidable cross hauls of loaded and empty coal cars and the provisions of the necessary supply of such coal for each consuming section of the country from the one or more coal fields nearest thereto or most readily accessible thereto, either in actual distance or in the freedom from congestion and delays in rail movements between such coal fields and such section; and that apportionment of the bituminous coal, produced in the various coal fields of the United States for delivery and consumption thereof in different designated consuming sections of the United States, sometimes called a "zoning system," will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent either locally or generally scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war;

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917;

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term includes every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the States of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker districts along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections shall, except as hereinafter provided, sell, ship, and distribute such coal only to dealers and consumers and for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States hereinafter called consuming zone, viz:

(1) All of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

(2) That portion of the State of Ohio on and within the following boundary lines: On the east from Kenova, W. Va., coincident with the Norfolk & Western Railway to Sciotoville, Ohio; thence coincident with the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway to Waverly; thence coincident with the Norfolk & Western Railway to Columbus; thence coincident with the Hocking Valley Railway to Marion; thence coincident with the Pennsylvania Lines west to Sandusky, Ohio; and on the west from Cincinnati, Ohio, on a line coincident with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway to the Ohio-Indiana State line.

(3) Points in the State of West Virginia located on the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway westbound to and including Kenova, W. Va.

(4) Westbound to all points reached via the car ferries of the (a) Grand Trunk Railway operating between Grand Haven, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.; (b) Pere Marquette Railway operating between Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., and between Ludington, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis.; (c) Ann Arbor Steamship Co., operating between Frankfort, Mich., and Manistique, Mich.; between Frankfort, Mich., and Menominee, Mich.; between Frankfort, Mich., and Kewaunee, Wis.; and between Frankfort, Mich., and Manitowoc, Wis., only when coal is loaded in returning box cars or returning stock cars.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such a quality, and for such special use or purpose and to such retail dealer or consumer outside of the above designated zone as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration;

And provided further, That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal—

(1) Shipped for use as railroad fuel.

(2) Shipped in whole or in part by inland waterways (other than the Great Lakes) excepting cases where any rail movement from the mines to the waterways would not terminate within the above designated consuming zones.

(3) Shipped to any points in Canada or Mexico.

Wherever any boundary of the consuming zones described in this order follows a line of railway, the consuming zone shall include all places usually taking deliveries of bituminous coal from points on the portion of the line of railway included in such boundary or within switching limits of other railway lines connecting therewith.

This order hereby cancels the order of March 27, 1918, effective April 1, 1918, entitled "Order relative to bituminous coal zone M regulating the production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment of bituminous coal and the method of such production, sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker, Kanawha and Logan districts along the Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways and in the high volatile coal producing districts in Kentucky in the Eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio, Sandy Valley & Elkhorn, and Norfolk & Western Railways and short-line connections," and all modifications thereto, from and after June 20, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after June 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

WOMEN HEALTH OFFICERS FOR DUTY IN MUNITIONS PLANTS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Ordnance Department:

Women health officers, whose duty will be to see that the thousands of women workers in munitions plants are kept healthy and their output of war materials thus maintained at the peak of production, are to be trained under the direction of the women's division of the industrial service section of the Army Ordnance Department.

Eight Weeks' Study Course.

An eight weeks' course of study for a limited number of carefully selected women health officers started Wednesday, June 26, at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. The course is being given under the general direction of Dr. Kristine Mann, health supervisor of the women's branch of the Ordnance Department. The staff of lecturers and instructors includes many well-known specialists in physiology and hygiene, physical education, factory organization, and labor.

The women who are taking the course are college graduates, or women of equivalent technical education. Almost all have had experience in dealing with working women. The first requirement for admission to the course has been perfect health, and only those have been selected who will inspire wholesome living among the munitions workers.

The work to be done is along entirely new lines. Many of the plants already have physicians and nurses to care for employees when they are ill, but they do not have health experts with a knowledge of the psychology of women workers to do constructive, preventive health work among the women.

$3,672,000,000 COLLECTED LAST YEAR BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU, MR. ROPER ANNOUNCES

EXCEEDS ESTIMATE OF CONGRESS

Amount Raised Compares with $800,000,000 for Previous Year. Tribute Paid to Office and Field Employees for Their Services.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

We have gone over the top with the Liberty tax for the fiscal year 1918, said Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper yesterday.

Congress estimated when the war revenue act was under consideration that it would yield in connection with existing laws $3,400,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918, as compared with $800,000,000 collected in the fiscal year 1917. The amount of taxes collected and turned into the banks from all internal revenue laws to the close of the fiscal year 1918 is $3,672,000,000 or $272,000,000 more than estimated by Congress. The accuracy of the estimate made a year ago as to the yield for 1918 is most remarkable. This estimate was made by Mr. J. S. McCoy, actuary of the Treasury Department, and is further evidence of the fact, frequently expressed, that he is the greatest fiscal statistician in this country and probably in the world.

Campaign of Education.

On October 3, 1917, Congress enacted a very comprehensive and complicated war-revenue law, which demanded the most careful and painstaking interpretation. It involved the construction of hundreds of rulings and numerous comprehensive forms and schedules for the use of taxpayers. This made necessary a campaign of education among taxpayers and required a largely increased force of revenue officers and employees in order to administer the law equitably and with the least amount of friction.

The force of office and field employees has been increased from about 4,000 to approximately 8,000. The cost of collecting the $3,672,000,000 received in 1918 was about $12,000,000.

Among the factors that have been most helpful in administering the law may be mentioned the unusually able group of legal and tax advisers assembled with the greatest care from all parts of the country. These men were selected wholly because of their ability and their knowledge of taxation and industrial methods and procedure. They have labored day and night, sacrificing themselves physically and financially to serve their country in this war crisis. Their work has been that of interpretation, construction of regulations, and the application of the law in the light of industrial knowledge to specific problems brought to the Department by taxpayers.

Cooperation by Taxpayers.

National patriotism and solidarity engendered by the war has contributed largely to our success. The way in which the taxpayers have generally assisted and cooperated has been a constant source of inspiration. I believe that the majority of honest taxpayers in this country now understand and appreciate more than ever before the methods and objectives of the Internal Revenue Bureau and will be most effective in assisting us in our campaign for delinquent taxpayers as well as those who have filed defective returns. It is our purpose to equalize the tax burden by collecting from every person and every industry the full amount of tax that is due to the Government and not 1 cent more, and on the other hand to return any excessive taxes which may have been collected.

Our efforts could not have been successful without the cooperation of a very efficient group of assistants within our organization and of a most loyal personnel throughout the service. Our men have not observed an eight-hour day, but have worked both day and night to bring about the result we have accomplished. They have rendered a real war service to their country.

Names of Three American Soldiers Added to List of Prisoners Held in Germany

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The following is a list of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Name.	Rank.	Camp.	Emergency address.
Casgrain, Wilfred...	First lieutenant.....	Landshut...	Charles W. Casgrain (father), 1226 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.
Meile, Harold.....	Lieutenant.....	Rastadt.....	Unknown.
Leyson, Burr W....	First lieutenant.....	Unknown...	Burr W. Leyson (father), 114 State St., Boston, Mass.

Miners Aroused to Need for Bigger Coal Output

The Fuel Administration issues tho following:

The intensive campaign inaugurated by the United States Fuel Administration to obtain the maximum of coal production is to be pushed vigorously in the Southwest with the arrival there of John P. White, labor representative in the Fuel Administration.

En Route to Oklahoma.

Mr. White, who recently completed a speaking tour through the mining districts of central Pennsylvania, has left for Oklahoma where he will deliver several addresses appealing to the miners and operators to leave nothing undone that would increase production, and emphasizing the vital need of more coal in connection with the war.

In the two weeks' campaign in Pennsylvania Mr. White addressed miners estimated to number fully 50,000. Great enthusiasm was manifested in response to the appeal to the patriotism of the miners.

During his campaign in the Southwest Mr. White will address the miners at Henrietta, Okla., on July 4 and at Thurber, Tex., on July 5. He probably will speak at Muscogee, Okla., and at other points in the mining fields in that territory before returning to Washington.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH BY OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

The national war work council, Y. M. C. A., issues the following under date of Paris, Saturday, June 29:

July 4th will be celebrated within range of German guns next Thursday. The American eagle will scream defiance at the two-headed vulture of Berlin, and all France will flame out with the spirit of '76. The American expeditionary troops have been assured a regular American Fourth of July by the Y. M. C. A. Its program will touch the entire army, including those in the front-line trenches. There will be athletics, dramatic and musical entertainments, oratory of the kind which made the glorious Fouth famous back home, and special patriotic pamphlets will be distributed to every soldier.

Extracts from President's Speeches.

This pamphlet contains extracts from President Wilson's speeches, appropriate poems, and other inspiring material, all handsomely printed and illustrated. The entertainment includes everything from jazz band to grand opera, with all the standard vaudeville stunts. Patriotic orators will be sent to 15 camps to deliver Independence Day orations. The orators and the dramatic and concert troupes will appear two or three times during the day in order to reach as many men as possible.

Field days will be held everywhere one of the 150 "Y" athletic directors is located. Baseball games will be played wherever a field big enough can be had.

Field Day in Paris Area.

In the Paris area a big field day and baseball game will attract thousands of spectators. It is estimated that 200,000 American soldiers will compete in July Fourth sports in France under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. In several sectors the athletic meets will be held within range of the boche artillery. The educational department of the Y. M. C. A. is distributing hundreds of fine engravings of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in English and French. On the coming birthday of the Nation the French people will get their first real idea of how America celebrates Independence Day.

They also serve who buy war-savings stamps—if they save and buy to the utmost of their ability, and buy in time.

$36,195,000 Advanced to Railroads in June, Making Grand Total of Loans $160,509,000

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following statement:

During the month of June the Railroad Administration advanced to 19 different railroads in the aggregate $36,195,000; the amount advanced to all railroads prior to June 1, 1918, was $124,314,000; so that the total sum advanced to the railroads throughout the country by the Director General of Railroads up to July 1 is $160,509,000.

These funds were obtained as follows: From surplus balances of certain railroads, $18,745,000; from the United States Treasury (revolving fund), $141,764,000; total $160,509,000.

List of Advances in June.

The railroads to which advances were made during the month of June were:

New York Central lines	$6,500,000
Erie R. R	4,500,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R	4,000,000
Pennsylvania R. R	3,000,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R	3,000,000
Illinois Central R. R	2,750,000
Southern Pacific R. R	2,000,000
Delaware & Hudson R. R	2,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio R. R	2,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R	1,500,000
Denver & Rio Grande R. R	1,200,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry	1,000,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry	750,000
Hocking Valley R. R	500,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. R	500,000
Norfolk Southern R. R	350,000
Central Vermont Ry	285,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R	200,000
Illinois Southern R. R	160,000

Of the advances made during the past month to the railroads, $16,610,000 was loaned them on demand at 6 per cent per annum interest, and the remaining $19,585,000 was paid on account of rental or compensation to the following lines: Erie, $4,500,000; St. Paul, $4,000,000; New York Central lines, $3,000,000; Southern Pacific, $2,000,000; Delaware & Hudson, $2,000,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $1,500,000; Denver & Rio Grande, $1,200,000; St. Louis-San Francisco, $750,000; Norfolk Southern, $350,000; and Central Vermont, $285,000.

Total Advances to Date.

The total advances made to date, either in the shape of loans or on account of compensation, aggregate $160,509,000, as follows:

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad	$46,964,000
New York Central Lines	35,000,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Co	25,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	9,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway	9,000,000
Illinois Central Railroad	7,750,000
Erie Railroad	7,500,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway	3,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	2,700,000
Southern Pacific Railroad	2,000,000
Delaware & Hudson Railroad	2,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	2,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1,500,000
Wabash Railroad	1,300,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway	1,000,000
Seaboard Air Line Railway	1,000,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway	750,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	750,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway	600,000
Hocking Valley Railway	500,000
Norfolk Southern Railroad	350,000
Central Vermont Railway	285,000
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad	200,000
Ann Arbor Railroad	200,000
Illinois Southern Railroad	160,000

There is at the present time an encouraging diminution in the pressure to borrow from the Government to meet the financial needs of the railroads.

Owing to improved money conditions and better earnings, the railroads of the country are showing increased ability to provide for their own financial requirements both in the matter of meeting maturing bond issues and in securing funds needed for improvements and additions to their property.

Men in Shipyard Plant Take $268,348 in Stamps

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Savings stamps to the amount of $1,495 were purchased by employees of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation during the week ending June 23. A report of the amount of stamps purchased each week, by each department, is posted at the plant, and the figures show that for the week ending June 23 employees of the yard office had an average of $4.59 per man, while the production department average $2.40 per man.

In the 14 weeks this campaign has been on the employees of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation have bought stamps valued at $268,348.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Transfer of Chemical Section, Mines Bureau, to New Gas Service of the War Department

War Department,
Washington, June 25, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President: In connection with the proposed transfer of the chemical section at American University from the Bureau of Mines to the newly constituted and consolidated gas service of the War Department, which you are considering, I am specially concerned to have you know how much the War Department appreciates the splendid services which have been rendered to the country and to the Army by the Department of the Interior, and especially by the Bureau of Mines under the direction of Dr. Manning. In the early days of preparation and organization Dr. Manning's contact with scientific men throughout the country was indispensably valuable. He was able to summon from the universities and the technical laboratories of the country men of the highest quality and to inspire them with enthusiastic zeal in attacking new and difficult problems which had to be solved with the utmost speed. I do not see how the work could have been better done than he did it, and the present suggestion that the section now pass under the direction and control of the War Department grows out of the fact that the whole subject of gas warfare has assumed a fresh pressure and intensity, and the director of it must have the widest control so as to be able to use the resources at his command in the most effective way possible. The proposal does not involve the disruption of the fine group of scientific men Dr. Manning has brought together, but merely their transfer to Gen. Sibert's direction.

Respectfully, yours,
Newton D. Baker.

The President.

The White House,
Washington, June 26, 1918.

My Dear Dr. Manning: I have had before me for some days the question presented by the Secretary of War involving the transfer of the chemical section established by you at the American University from the Bureau of Mines to the newly organized division of gas warfare, in which the War Department is now concentrating all the various facilities for offensive and defensive gas operations. I am satisfied that a more efficient organization can be effected by having these various activities under one direction and control, and my hesitation about acting in the matter has grown only out of a reluctance to take away from the Bureau of Mines a piece of work which thus far it has so effectively performed. The Secretary of War has assured me of his own recognition of the splendid work you have been able to do, and I am taking the liberty of inclosing a letter which I have received from him, in order that you may see how fully the War Department recognizes the value of the services.

I am to-day signing the order directing the transfer. I want, however, to express to you my own appreciation of the fine and helpful piece of work which you have done, and to say that this sort of teamwork by the bureaus outside of the direct war-making agency is one of the cheering and gratifying evidences of the way our official forces are inspired by the presence of a great national task.

Cordially, yours,
Woodrow Wilson.

Dr. Van. H. Manning,
Chief, Bureau of Mines,
Department of the Interior.

TWO APPOINTED COLONELS.

Special Orders, No. 131:

415. The appointment of Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Humphrey, Infantry, to the grade of colonel, National Army, with rank from May 11, 1918, is announced.

416. The appointment of Lieut. Col. John J. Toffey, jr., Infantry, National Army (major, Infantry), to the grade of colonel, National Army, with rank from May 11, 1918, is announced.

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES AWARDED BY THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

June 18, 1918.

Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, medicines.
D. J. Barry & Co., New York City, brooms.
Fairbanks Co., New York City, scales.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., New York City, trays.
S. Blickman, New York City, boilers.
Faultless Rubber Co., Ashland, Ohio, stoppers.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., X-ray supplies.
Whitall Tatum Co., Keyport, N. J., syringes.
The Torsion Balance Co., Jersey City, N. J., scales.
Van Camp Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., soap.
N. W. Greenhut Co., Buffalo, N. Y., cots.
Kelley Axe Mfg. Co., Charlestown, W. Va., axes.
The Mendelson Corporation, Albany, N. Y., chemicals.
The Empire Rubber & Tire Co., Trenton, N. J., clarifying tubes.
Schilling Bros. Table Co., Pulaski, N. Y., office tables.
P. W. Drackett & Sons, Cincinnati, medicines.
Dezell & Helwig, New York City, towels.
Becton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J., thermometers.
Proctor & Gamble Distributing Co., Ivorydale, Ohio, soap.
C. E. Jennings & Co., New Haven, Conn., chests.
Kny-Scheerer Corporation, New York City, hospital furniture.
Hodgman Rubber Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., syringes.
Wilford Hall Laboratory, Port Chester, N. Y., bandages.
H. Threlkeld Edwards, South Bethlehem, Pa., X-ray supplies.
Kelley-Koett Mfg. Co., Covington, Ky., X-ray supplies.
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass., chairs.
American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa., sterilizers.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., X-ray supplies.
Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, medicine.
Merck & Co., New York City, medicine.
P. W. Drackett & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, medicine.
F. B. Chamberlain Co., St. Louis, medicine.
Northern Textile Co., New York City, towels.

June 22, 1918.

Charles Cooper & Co., New York City, medicine.
H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, medicine.
Merck & Co., New York City, medicine.
Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, medicine.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, medicine.
Magnus Mabee Reynard, New York City, medicine.
Gebauer Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, medicine.
Larkins Co., Buffalo, medicine.
Madison Trading Co., New York City, medicine.
Charles Cooper & Co., New York City, medicine.
McKesson & Robbins, New York City, medicine.

June 24, 1918.

Wilson Bros., Chicago, pajamas.
De Vilbiss Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, atomizers.
F. J. Bernard & Co., New York City, laboratory equipment.
Henry Heil Medical Co., St. Louis, Mo., laboratory equipment.
Jackson Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, scissors.
New York Thermometer Co., New York City, laboratory equipment.
Parker Sterns & Co., Brooklyn, surgical dressings.
United States Rubber Co., New York City, [illegible].
Webster Basket Co., Webster, N. Y., splints.
United States Knitting Co., Central Falls, R. I., stockinette.
Holliston Woolen Mills Co., Holliston, Mass., blankets.
Miller Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, catheters.
J. Charles Teepe, New York City, trays.
John T. Stanley, New York City, soap.
International Cork Co., New York City, corks.
Pyrene Mfg. Co., New York City, fire extinguishers.
Spatz Tablet & Book Co., New York City, note paper.
Kny-Scheerer Corporation, New York City, food trucks.
Louis Bossert & Son, New York City, trays.
Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, books.
H. Planten & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., medicine.
William Wood & Co., New York City, books.
J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, books.
Young Glass Works, Boston, Mass., syringes.
Lelance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., New York City, pans.
Kny Scheerer Corporation, New York City, food trucks.
J. W. Ivory, Philadelphia, Pa., dental equipment.
Hodgman Rubber Co., Tuckahoe, N. Y., rubber tubing.
Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery Co., Baltimore, Md., battery for apparatus.
Beckton-Dickinson Co., Rutherford, N. J., syringes.
E. R. Squibbs & Son, New York City, medicine.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md., medicine.
Grubel & Co., New York City, medicine.
Allaire Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill., medicine.
Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York City, medicine.
Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., medicine.
Hoffman La Roche Chemical Works, New York City, medicine.
Heyden Chemical Works, New York City, medicine.
McKesson & Robbins, New York City, medicine.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 980, Opening of July 5, 1918.

35,000 ⅜-inch by 16-inch drift bolts or medium bar steel; 35,000 bolts ¾-inch by 18-inch drift bolts of medium bar steel.

Proposal No. 991, Opening of July 16, 1918.

7 screw plates, United States standard thread; 7 screw plates, United States standard thread; 7 screw plates, V thread; 7 screw plates, French metric thread; 14 screw plates, S. A. E. thread; 50 sets United States standard tap sets; 50 sets United States standard tap sets; 50 sets V thread tap sets; 50 sets French metric tap sets; 100 sets S. A. E. standard tap sets; 12 stay bolts with reamer points; 12 stay bolts with reamer points; 12 stay bolts with reamer points; 6 taper boiler taps, ⅝-inch United States standard; 6 ⅞-inch United States standard taper boiler taps; 6 1-inch United States standard taper boiler taps; 6 1⅛-inch United States standard taper boiler taps; 6 1¼-inch United States standard taper boiler taps; 6 1⅜-inch United States standard taper boiler taps; 6 1½-inch United States standard taper boiler taps; 6 ¾-inch United States standard taper boiler taps.

Proposal No. 994, Opening of July 12, 1918.

30 2-speed geared breast drills; 30 2-speed geared hand drills; 15 reversible ratchet hand drills with 18-inch handle.

Proposal No. 995, Opening of July 16, 1918.

50 air-operation riveting hammers; 150 riveting sets, and 300 chisel sets for same.

Proposal No. 996, Opening of July 12, 1918.

5,000 feet type P special reinforced lamp cord to be supplied in coils of 250 feet wrapped in burlap.

CONTRACTS OF BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

June 19, 1918.

No. 39138. Long Bell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., yellow pine.
No. 39147. Lawrence Bros. Co., South Gardiner, Me., airplane spruce.
No. 39148. Morse & Buffman Co., Providence, R. I., airplane spruce.
No. 39149. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, cement.
No. 39150. Marshall Furnace Co., Marshall, Mich., Hot-air furnaces.
No. 39151. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ore.
No. 39152. Mathias Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., forced-draft fan.
No. 39153. Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co., Rockford, Ill., steam roller.
No. 39155. Harron, Richard & McCone, San Francisco, Cal., pipe-threading machine.
No. 39156. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York, N. Y., lathe engine.
No. 39157. Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., threading machine.
No. 39158. Lorain Steel Co., Washington, D. C., railroad material.
No. 39159. Gem Metal Products Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., coffee boilers.
No. 39160. Harry Levis & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., railroad material.
No. 39161. William Whorton, Jr., Co. (Inc.), Easton, Pa., railroad material.
No. 39162. Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., railroad material.
No. 39163. Bond Foundry & Machine Co., Manheim, Pa., double coupling.
No. 39164. Northern Boiler Co., Cleveland, Ohio, repairs to boiler.
No. 39168. St. Louis Frog & Switch Co., St. Louis, Mo., frogs and guard rods.
No. 39169. York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., refrigerating machines.
No. 36170. The Clothel Co., New York City, refrigerating machines.
No. 36171. Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y., planers.
No. 36172. Russell, Burdsall & Ward, New York City, N. Y., nuts.
No. 36173. Stephans Nut & Bolt Co., Pawtucket, R. I., nuts.
No. 36174. Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bolts.
No. 36175. Buffalo Bolt Co., Buffalo, N. Y., bolts.
No. 36176. Lake Erie Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio, nuts and bolts.
No. 36177. Forest City Foundry and Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, furnaces.
No. 36178. Dayton Dick Co., Quincy, Ill., centrifugal pumps.
No. 36179. Van Blerck Motor Co., Washington, D. C., gas engines.
No. 36180. D. Ballauf, Washington, D. C., machine.
No. 38181. Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., bars.

Proposal No. 998, Opening of July 12, 1918.

250 expansion Jennings pattern bits with two cutters; 250 sets auger bits in sets; 250 sets screw driver for ratchet brace bits in sets; 300 sets screw-driver bits for ratchet brace; 42 dozen chisels (socket framing 1-inch); 42 dozen 2-inch socket-framing chisels; 21 dozen carpenters' 3-inch socket-handle slicks; 250 sets socket-framing chisels in sets of three; 63 dozen drawknives.

Proposal No. 999, Opening of July 12, 1918.

100 Baileys adjustable iron planes; 100 smooth 8-inch long planes; 50 adjustable beading rabbit planes; 500 plumb bobs, about 8 ounce; 850 plumb bobs, about 1 pound; 313 dozen 2-foot 4-fold rules; 146 dozen 6-foot folding flexible joint rules; 63 dozen 6-foot rules.

Proposal No. 1000, Opening of July 16, 1918.

10 vertical solid-frame punches, 24-inch throat; 10 vertical solid frame punches, including motors and other electrical equipment; 10 punches and dies for above to punch ¾-inch hole; 10 punches and dies for above to punch ⅞-inch hole; 10 punches and dies for above to punch ⅞-inch hole; 10 punches and dies for above to punch 1-inch hole; 10 punches and dies for above to punch 1⅛-inch hole; 10 punches and dies for above to punch 1¼-inch hole.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF TOBACCO ON SALE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consul General Skinner, at London, reports:

A schedule of maximum prices of tobacco on sale by manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and importers in the United Kingdom is now being put into effect.

The maximum price at which a manufacturer or importer may sell the tobaccos, cigarettes, and cigars of the qualities and descriptions set forth in the schedule shall now be at a price which, with all discounts deducted, is less than that at which tobaccos, cigarettes, and cigars may be retailed to the public under the provisions of any order in force for the time being by at least the amount shown in the schedule.

Cigarettes Manufactured and Imported.

Cigarettes manufactured in the United Kingdom put up in package, box, or other container, sold up to the rate of 8 cents for 10, to show at least 21 per cent on the manufacturers' price; at over the rate of 8 cents but not exceeding 11 cents for 10, 25 per cent; at over the rate of 11 cents but not exceeding 14 cents for 10, 27½ per cent; cigarettes sold at over the rate of 14 cents for 10, 30 per cent.

The maximum price at which a manufacturer may sell cigarettes manufactured in the United Kingdom and sold by weight shall be such that the difference between the manufacturers' price and the retail selling price shall be 5 per cent less than the difference which obtained between such prices on April 20, 1918, provided that the difference shall not in any case be less in pence per pound than it was on that date.

The gross difference between the importers' selling price of imported cigarettes (with all discounts deducted) and the price authorized by the schedule of prices shall be not less than 25 per cent on the net cost to the retailer.

Cigars Homemade and Imported.

The gross difference between the manufacturers' selling price of cigars per box of 50 (with all discounts deducted) and the price authorized by the schedule of prices referred to shall not be less than 30 per cent on the net cost price.

As to imported manufactured tobaccos and snuffs, the gross difference between the importers or dealers in bond or duty paid price and the price authorized by the schedule of prices referred to shall not bear a less profit in pence per pound to the wholesaler and retailer combined than they did on April 20, 1918.

As to British manufactured tobaccos and snuffs, the maximum price to be charged by the manufacturers of tobaccos and snuffs retailed on April 20, 1918, at 12 and 13 cents per ounce, and now to be retailed at 16 and 17 cents per ounce, respectively, shall be a price that will allow a profit to the retailer and to the wholesaler and retailer together of not less than 6 cents per pound more than was allowed under the schedule of wholesale prices dated August 13, 1917.

Maximum Prices Allowed.

The maximum price to be charged by the manufacturers of tobaccos and snuffs retailed on April 20, 1918, at 14 cents per ounce and upward and now to be retailed at 18 cents per ounce and upward shall be a price which will allow a profit to the retailer or the wholesaler and retailer together of not less in pence per pound than was allowed under the schedule of wholesale prices dated August 13, 1917.

The gross price, duty paid, charged by any importer shall not be more on imported cigars up to $21.89 per 100 than $1.46 per 100, and on cigars over $21.89 per 100 than $2.43 per 100 over the price charged by that importer for the same brands and quantities on April 20, 1918.

The above margins of profit, where goods are sold to a wholesale dealer and by him to a retailer, include both the wholesale dealers' and retailers' profit—that is, the retailer obtains the percentages of profit stated less the wholesaler's profit.

Sales to Retailers.

The maximum price at which a wholesale dealer sells to a retailer shall be the price at which he bought from the manufacturer with the addition of not more than the same proportion of the profit provided for the wholesale dealer and retailer together which it was customary for him to retain April 20, 1918.

Where a manufacturer sells to a purchaser a quantity of tobacco which under the conditions existing on April 20, 1918, would not have entitled the purchaser to the maximum discount allowed by the manufacturer, such manufacturer shall be entitled to retain a proportion of the maximum discount not exceeding that which it was customary to retain on April 20, 1918.

The net price at which a manufacturer or wholesale dealer sells any tobacco shall not exceed the price ruling on April 20, 1918, for the same or similar qualities sold by him under similar conditions of sale by more than the amount by which a retailer is entitled to increase the price of the same goods sold by him under any schedule or prices issued by the board of trade or the tobacco control board on their behalf in force for the time being.—Commerce Reports.

How First and Second Issue Liberty Bonds May Be Converted into Third Issue Bonds

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Liberty bonds of the first issue, Liberty bonds of the second issue, and Liberty bonds obtained by converting bonds of the first issue into bonds of the second issue can be converted into bonds of the third issue during the six months' period beginning May 9 and ending November 9, 1918.

Delivery of the bonds issued in conversion can not be made prior to July 1, but bonds presented for conversion on or before that date will be retained by the Treasury and a nonnegotiable receipt issued therefor. Interest will be adjusted in each case between the Government and the bondholder.

Expires on November 9, 1918.

After November 9, 1918, no further rights of conversion will attach to the 4 per cent bonds, either the original bonds of the second loan or those obtained by conversion of bonds of the first loan. Bonds of the first issue, however, will still have the privilege of conversion into any bonds issued, at a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent, before the termination of the war. All of the 4¼ per cent bonds are nonconvertible.

Bonds for conversion may be surrendered at any Federal reserve bank or at the Treasury Department. Registered bonds must be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury, but such assignment need not be witnessed.

Conversion of Registered Bonds.

On conversion of registered bonds, registered bonds only will be delivered, neither change of ownership nor change into coupon bonds being permitted.

Coupon bonds, however, may be converted into registered bonds upon request. Coupon bonds must have the May 15, or June 15, 1918, coupons and all subsequent coupons attached. Coupon bonds issued from conversion will have only four interest coupons attached, and later must be exchanged for new bonds with the full number of coupons attached.

All to be Dated May 9.

All bonds issued upon conversion into 4¼ per cent bonds will be dated May 9. The bonds secured upon conversion of bonds of the first loan and bonds obtained by conversion of bonds of the first loan into 4 per cent bonds will carry interest from June 15. Bonds issued upon conversion of 4 per cent bonds of the second issue will carry interest from May 15.

COTTON CONSUMED IN MAY.

Amounts on Hand Included in Department of Commerce Report.

The Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, has issued preliminary statistics on the consumption of cotton during the month of May and the amount on hand at the end of the month. These figures show that 577,288 running bales (counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales) of cotton were consumed during the month; that 1,795,497 bales were in consuming establishments at the end of the month; and that 2,414,831 bales were in public storage and in compresses at the end of the month. The foregoing figures include 13,340 bales of foreign and 7,581 bales of sea-island consumed, 51,506 bales of foreign and 24,659 bales of sea-island held in consuming establishments, and 35,218 bales of foreign and 32,586 bales of sea-island held in public storage and at compresses.

The imports of foreign cotton during the month were 29,735 bales of 500 pounds each and the exports of domestic cotton and linters were 292,041 running bales.—Commerce Reports.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

ENGINEER OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT CAMP HUMPHREYS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Engineer Corps:

The Chief of Engineers, Gen. William M. Black, announced to-day that the Engineer officers' training camp, scheduled to open about August 1, will be situated at Camp Humphreys, 17 miles south of Washington, on a plateau overlooking the Potomac River. Two thousand candidates for commissions as captains and first lieutenants will be trained under the same facilities provided for the 17,000 Engineer replacement troops now there preparing for over-seas service. These facilities include the ordinary military arrangements, and in addition some 15 special schools to instruct men on such operations as mining, quarrying, gas, and flame defense, barbed-wire fortification, water supply, and railroad communication.

Training in Sapper Work.

The candidates for commission will become familiar with the work of all these schools and conclude their training with a course in sapper work, in order that they may be fitted to command sapper troops if necessary. Many of the candidates will come from civil life, a campaign being under way to interest men of technical training and experience.

Many applications for entrance to the training camp have been received. To examine these candidates, Gen. Black has designated a traveling board, which will visit several of the larger cities and determine the physical and mental fitness of the applicants. This board will be headed by Maj. E. H. Williams, who will advise the candidates as to the dates on which they should appear in the cities to be visited for examination. Candidates for first lieutenancies should be between 32 and 36 years old, and those for captaincies between 36 and 42. Traveling expenses to the camp will be allowed successful candidates. Those accepted before August 1 will be sent to the existing Engineer officers' training camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

STEPS TO RELIEVE CONGESTION AT RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES

The Railroad Administration issues the following:

Congestion at the consolidated ticket offices in large cities results in part from an abnormally heavy passenger travel and in part from the recent advance in fares, which came at a time when the ticket offices were carrying their peak load for the season and which has slowed up the sale of tickets to a considerable extent. Another factor which has increased the burden of these offices is the recent authorization of a rate of a cent per mile for soldiers and sailors on furlough. Many men in the service are taking advantage of the low fare, and the work of issuing these tickets involves more or less delay.

The Director General has instructed that steps be taken promptly to remedy these conditions, and arrangements have been made to open on Monday next an annex to the Washington consolidated ticket office in the room formerly occupied by the Wells, Fargo Express Co., located in the same building as the ticket office. In this office Government orders—military, Navy, and other business, the transaction of which requires extended time—will be cared for. Other short cuts will be adopted in the sale of tickets both in the consolidated office at Thirteenth and F Streets and in the Washington Terminal, and the forces in both offices will be augmented.

Conditions in Other Cities.

The conditions which obtain in Washington also exist in New York City and other large centers, and like action will be taken in those cities to insure adequate service to the public.

CONDITION OF FRENCH CROPS IN APRIL BETTER THAN SAME MONTH A YEAR AGO

Consul General Thackara, at Paris, reports:

The minister of agriculture published in the Journal Officiel of April 18, 1918, a comparative statement of the condition of the French crops on April 1, 1918, and the figures for the same date in 1917. The condition of the crops is based as follows: 100 indicates very good; 80, good; 60, fairly good; 50, fair; 30, poor; and 20, bad.

Statement of Minister.

The statement of the minister of agriculture is as follows:

Crop.	1917	1918
Winter wheat	54	73
Spelt	59	73
Rye	62	74
Winter barley	56	72
Winter oats	52	70
Clover and other sown lands	62	70
Meadow lands (temporary)	62	70
Green forage	54	68
Meadow land	63	69

Commenting on the crop prospects, a leading French journal, Le Temps, says:

"As will be seen, the general agricultural condition is much better than last year, the weather being more favorable. We shall not know until next month how much land has been devoted to the growth of cereals, but we are already aware that since January 1, on which date an official inquiry showed an increase of about 320,000 hectares (790,734 acres) of land sown with winter wheat in comparison with the previous year, much of this sort of wheat has been sown. We know also that the sowings of spring wheat, and generally of all other spring cereals, has been on a large scale, and they have not yet finished; barley is still being sown, and maize and buckwheat will shortly follow.

Seed Distribution Slow.

"Unfortunately, the seed is distributed so slowly, owing to present circumstances, and so many formalities have to be complied with that it is to be feared that the efforts of the farmers will fall short of the desired result. In any case, it is considered that if the weather is favorable for the sowings many of the departments, which had to apply this season to the revictualing authorities or to more favored departments, will next season be able to supply their own needs. We may add that the recent rains have caused the spring sowings to germinate, but the temperature is at present too cold to allow of free growth. In every district warmer weather is needed."—Commerce Reports.

STUDY MADE OF SOLDIERS' FEET AND PROPER FITTING OF SHOES

The War Department authorizes the following:

A series of studies of soldiers' feet and the proper fitting of shoes has just been completed by a staff of officers, enlisted men, expert shoe men, and military orthopedists under the direction of the Quartermaster General and the Surgeon General. The experiments and tests, which covered a period of many months and a number of camps and cantonments, were thorough and complete and resulted in changes and improvements that will mean added comfort and marching power to the Army.

In several camps entire regiments have their feet measured and hundreds of drawings were made of oddly shaped or sized feet. One soldier was found to have feet measuring 13 inches long and 5 inches wide. Two out of every thousand men have had to have their shoes made to order.

Two Styles Necessary.

Heretofore there has been but one general type of Army shoe which has been used for all purposes. The size most in demand of this standard shoe was 7E. As a result of the special tests it was found that two styles are necessary; one, a field shoe and the other a marching shoe. The average size of the marching shoe is 8½D, while the average size of the field shoe is 9E. The marching shoe is somewhat lighter and softer than the field shoe. Larger size shoes are needed in the trenches as the men wear heavier or an extra pair of socks, which explains the difference in the average sizes of the field and marching shoes.

Men coming into the camps are surprised to find that their civilian shoes are too small and that marching has caused their feet to fill out. In many cases shoes several sizes larger than those worn in civilian life are needed after several weeks of training.

Men Larger Than in Previous Wars.

Facts brought out in the tests seem to prove that the men in the present Army are larger than those serving in previous wars. Not only is this shown by the larger sizes of shoes called for but by the larger sizes of outer clothing that is being required. Records in the Quartermaster General's office show that a size larger, on the average, is being called for in blouses, shirts, and breeches than have ever before been used. The average size in shoes and outer clothing is determined after a complete survey of all the records.

The Army uses up at the present time between two and three million pairs of shoes a month.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918. No. 352

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America Is Doing What Founders Would Have Done, Says President, in Address at Washington's Tomb, July 4

NEW ISSUE OF $750,000,000 IN TREASURY CERTIFICATES OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION

WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM JULY 9

Rate Will Be Four and One-Half Per Cent Per Annum—Federal Reserve Banks to Receive Subscriptions—Conditions Outlined.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal reserve banks, $750,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series IV B, dated and bearing interest from July 9, 1918, payable November 7, 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal reserve banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business July 16, 1918.

Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

Interest Exempt from Tax.

The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Upon 10 days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or

(Continued on page 2.)

FOOD ADMINISTRATION FINDS FARM WORK FOR "OBJECTORS"

Completes an Agreement with War Department for Men from Three Camps.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Useful war work in agriculture for "conscientious objectors" is being planned by the War Department and the Food Administration. Under an agreement just completed all men in Camps Taylor, Meade, and Lee who have religious scruples against fighting may be furloughed and set to farming.

About 160 in One Camp.

When it became known through Fred M. Sackett, Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky, that in Camp Taylor alone there were about 160 "conscientious objectors," nearly all of them farmers, a prompt interchange of views between Food Administration officials and the Adjutant General's Office provided the "objectors" with an opportunity to serve their country.

Commandants at the camps mentioned have been authorized to furlough the men until August 15.

Credit of $100,000,000 is Extended to France

The Treasury Department has extended to France an additional credit of $100,000,000, bringing that country's total indebtedness to the United States to $1,765,000,000 and the total of the allies to $6,081,590,000.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Function, and Location of all Government Departments

OUR PART IS CONCEIVED TO BE ONLY THE FRUITAGE OF WHAT THEY PLANTED

CAN BE BUT ONE ISSUE

"The Settlement Must Be Final and There Can Be No Compromise"—Reign of Law, Based Upon the Consent of the Governed, the One Object for Which the U. S. Fights.

Speaking at the tomb of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, on July 4, 1918, President Wilson said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our Nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we can not feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

It is significant, significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot, that Washington and his associates,

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB

like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see and to know that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw to-day. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose which which we act.

This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand, amid the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under military lust but can not act: peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves and those peoples who fall to their hands: governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The Past and the Present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

IV. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that can not be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

These great ends can not be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES

(Continued from page 1.)

after any date, occurring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates.

Do Not Bear Circulation Privilege.

The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after July 9, and on or before July 16. After allotment and upon payment Federal reserve banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definite certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal reserve banks.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to the following aggregate amounts in their respective districts:

Boston	$65, 000, 000
New York	254, 000, 000
Philadelphia	53, 000, 000
Cleveland	68, 000, 000
Richmond	26, 000, 000
Atlanta	22, 000, 000
Chicago	105, 000, 000
St. Louis	30, 000, 000
Minneapolis	26, 000, 000
Kansas City	30, 000, 000
Dallas	18, 000, 000
San Francisco	53, 000, 000
Total	750, 000, 000

Belgian Queen Expresses Her Admiration for War Work of American Women

Her Majesty, the Queen of Belgium, in a cable sent to the Belgian minister at Washington, D. C., asks the woman's division of the Committee on Public Information to express to the women of America her admiration for their war work. Count de Jehay, of the cabinet of King Albert, sends the cable, which reads as follows:

"Please transmit to the Woman's Division of the Committee on Public Information the following message: 'I am directed by the Queen on the occasion of the Independence Day to inform you that Her Majesty wishes to express her admiration for the work the women of America are doing for the Allied cause.'

"COUNT DE JEHAY,
"Chef du Cabinet du Roi.
"July 4, 1918."

GIFT FROM AZORES TOWN FOR CAPTAIN OF U. S. VESSEL WHICH REPELLED ATTACK BY U-BOAT

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The citizens of Ponta Delgada, Azores, have expressed, through the American minister at Lisbon, Portugal, their wish to present to the captain of the United States ship *Orion* a silver loving cup in recognition of his action in attacking and repelling an enemy submarine which bombarded that city on July 4, 1917. The Navy Department has decided that there is no legal objection to his acceptance of the gift, as it is not to be presented by any "king, prince, or foreign State," but by citizens.

Mr. Roosevelt's Reply.

In replying to the inquiry of the American minister, Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt wrote:

"The Navy Department notes with much pleasure the desire of the people of Ponta Delgada. There appears no legal objection to the reception of this gift by the captain of the *Orion*, which the department welcomes as giving an occasion for an expression of the warm desire of the Navy to be of very real service to the people of the Azores in this time of common danger, and of the wish that the cooperation of our forces in this war may form a lasting bond of mutual sympathy and trust. It is suggested that this acknowledgment of the Navy Department of the information tendered in your letter may be communicated to the citizens of Ponta Delgada."

The action referred to took place on the morning of July 4, 1917, and Lieut. Commander J. H. Boesch, of the United States Naval Reserve Force, was in command of the *Orion*. An enemy submarine was shelling the town when the *Orion* arrived, engaged the U boat, and ended the attack on Ponta Delgada.

"WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS mark an epoch in our NATIONAL LIFE."—Secretary McAdoo.

Women, as the Men, Stand at Very Center of Every Issue Involved in the War, Says Mrs. Wilson in July 4 Greeting

"The greeting which I am glad to send to the women of our beloved country, who are playing so large and so noble a part in this day of our supreme test, can have but a single thought for its theme—the thought that is in all our hearts. That thought is that we are sustaining, not a government, but the very principle of our Nation's life. The morale of the war is in the thoughts and aspirations and hopes of the women as well as of the men. They stand at the very center of every issue involved, as the men do, and in that sense the war is theirs. It is a war for what is humane and right. They can put all that is best of them into the struggle. And they are doing so. I deeply admire them, and am proud to stand with them. A new glory attaches to the Fourth of July because we are striving to make the whole world free.

"Mrs. WOODROW WILSON."

Pledge of the Foreign Born to America Is Renewed by Chairman of Committee in Address at the Tomb of Washington

Felix J. Streyckmans, of Chicago, representing the Belgian-Americans, and chairman of the committee of the foreign born, made the following address at the Mount Vernon celebration July 4, 1918:

"MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS: To this shrine of the American people, to the mortal remains of the man who, more than any other, gave the American ideal life and form, we have come to-day, bearing our humble tribute as citizens of the great Republic. You yourself, Mr. President, have acceded to our request that this Independence Day be designated as a festival of loyalty on the part of our foreign-born citizens and of their sons and daughters. It is for me, representing this committee of pilgrims, to tell you what it means to us.

Americans in Soul.

"One hundred and forty-two years ago to-day a group of men, animated with the same spirit as that of the man who lies here, founded the United States of America on the theory of free government with the consent of the governed. That was the beginning of America. As the years went on, as one century blended with another, men and women came from even the uttermost ends of the earth to join them. We have called them alien; but they were never alien. Though they spoke not a word of the language of this country, though they groped only dimly toward its institutions, they were already Americans in soul or they would never have come.

Spirit of Washington Guiding.

"We are the latest manifestation of that American soul. And scarcely had we settled ourselves into the structure of this dear country of our adoption when we found the spirit of Washington, now blazing up to be the guiding light of 20 great nations, assailed as never before by the sinister forces of reaction. Autocracy in its most murderous form had gathered itself for its final struggle. With the soul of Washington leading on America entered the battle line; and we, in a spirit of solemn gladness, entered with her.

Sealing Faith With Blood.

"We who make this pilgrimage are the offspring of 33 different nations—and Americans all. We come not alone. Behind us are millions of our people, united to-day in pledging themselves to the cause of this country and of the free nations with which she is joined. In my own city 800,000 foreign-born men and women are at this moment lifting their hands and renewing their vows of loyalty. From coast to coast in city, town, and hamlet our citizens will be demonstrating that the oath which they took upon their naturalization was not an empty form of words. Yes, and more than that. When to-morrow the casualty list brings heaviness to some homes and a firm sense of resolution to all we shall read upon the roll of honor Slavic names, Teutonic names, Latin names, Oriental names, to show that we have sealed our faith with the blood of our best youth.

Hopes Garnered in Hands.

"To this beloved shade we come to-day with the hopes of our races garnered in our hands. To you, worthy successor of our great liberator, we give the promise of the millions who sent us here that we will persevere in the struggle until lasting freedom is secured not only for this Nation but for the nations from which we sprang—yes, and for all the other nations. The sword which we have grasped we will not lay down until the dream of Washington and of his great generation be fulfilled for us, for our American sons and daughters, and for a whole suffering, struggling world."

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RATES BY MAIL.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

CONDITIONS OF NEW AGREEMENT ON MAXIMUM PRICE FOR COPPER

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The President has approved an agreement made between the producers of copper and the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board (after investigation by this committee in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of production), that the maximum price of copper shall be 26 cents per pound, taking effect July 2, but subject to revision after August 15, f. o. b. cars at refinery if shipped from eastern refineries, and f. o. b. New York if shipped from western refineries, subject to the additional charges on copper [illegible] approved by the price-fixing committee on June 5, 1918.

The Conditions.

The conditions are: First, that the producers of copper will not reduce the wages now being paid; second, that they will sell to the United States Government, to the public in the United States, and to the allied Governments at not above the maximum price; third, that they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, for the conservation of copper to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who might increase the price to the public; and fourth, that they will pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of copper so as to insure an adequate supply so long as the war lasts.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique,
No. 49—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 2, 1918.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished-service crosses to the following enlisted men and officers for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

CORPL. REXFORD H. DETTRE, Field Artillery: "At Villers Tournelle, Cantigny sector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished bravery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of wounded men lying exposed in the open."

CORPL. A. H. QUICK, Field Artillery: "At Villers Tournelle, Cantigny sector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished bravery in leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of a wounded man who was lying exposed in the open."

CORPL. LOUIS LIBERMAN, Field Artillery: "At Villers Tournelle, Cantigny sector, France, on May 1, 1918, displayed distinguished bravery in twice leaving his shelter during a heavy bombardment and going to the assistance of wounded men lying exposed in the open."

SECOND LIEUT. LOUIS F. TIMMERMAN, JR., Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6, 1918, he led his men in a bayonet charge against superior numbers of the enemy, capturing two machine guns and 17 prisoners. Wounded in the face by shrapnel, he continued heroically to perform his duties until relieved."

GUNNER SERGT. JOHN CROFF, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6, 1918, he charged an enemy of unknown numbers at the head of six men, dispersed them, and inflicted losses, showing exceptional coolness and bravery."

SERGT. DAREL J. McKINNEY, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he, although severely wounded, refused to go to the rear for treatment. Despite his wounds, he continued to lead his platoon to the attack, inflicting great losses upon the enemy."

CORPL. RAYMOND GIBSON, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he handled alone a Chauchat rifle with such accuracy in face of an extremely heavy fire that his platoon was thus enabled to move against the enemy machine-gun positions."

CORPL. CHARLES W. BROOKS, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he displayed great courage and absolute disregard for personal safety in repeatedly going through heavy machine-gun fire with messages."

PVT. HUGH S. MILLER, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6, 1918, he captured, single-handed, two of the enemy. Although in a weakened condition, he continued to perform his duty throughout the engagement."

SECOND LIEUT. RALPH W. MARSHALL, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6 and 8, 1918, he demonstrated conspicuous bravery and coolness in fearlessly exposing himself to heavy fire from machine guns, rifles, and hand grenades, in order that he might procure accurate information regarding the movements of the enemy."

FIRST LIEUT. ALFRED H. NOBLE, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6 and 8, 1918, he was conspicuous for his rare judgment and personal courage in handling his company in attacks against strongly fortified machine-gun positions."

CAPT. DWIGHT F. SMITH, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he was conspicuous for his gallantry and energy in conducting attacks against strongly fortified machine-gun positions. Under terrific machine-gun fire he held on until wounded."

FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES G. ROBERTS, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6 and 8, 1918, he showed rare courage in repeatedly leading his platoon to an attack against an impregnable machine-gun position. Severely wounded and having lost the greater part of his men, he remained in action and persisted in requesting reinforcements with which to renew the attack."

PVT. JOHN M. WORRELL, Marines: "During the capture of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he carried wounded men across the field swept by artillery and machine-gun fire until he himself was wounded."

PVT. LEON D. HUFFSTATER, Marines: "During the capture of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he carried wounded men across a field swept by artillery and machine-gun fire."

SERGT. GEORGE T. FRANK, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 8, 1918, he showed great bravery and coolness in leading a platoon to an attack on a strongly fortified machine-gun nest, which he reached and held."

The Commander in Chief has awarded the distinguished-service cross posthumously to the following officers and enlisted men for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

PVT. CLINTON S. LENDSEY, Marines: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6, 1918, he carried a wounded officer off the field to safety while

(Continued on page 10.)

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate was in session Wednesday only a few minutes, adjourning out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, whose death was announced. The customary resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to join a similar committee from the House to attend the funeral.

Conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill are still deadlocked over the Senate amendment increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.50 a bushel.

Conferees on the Army appropriation bill have reached a partial agreement on some of the many amendments adopted in the Senate. At the demand of the managers on the part of the House, Senate amendment which had been inserted at the request of the War Department providing for the training and equipment in the United States of foreign troops, especially those from Latin America, was stricken out. The Senate amendment providing for the sale at cost by the Government to Army and Navy officers of uniforms and equipment also was eliminated. Senate amendment providing for medals of honor and distinguished crosses and badges for those who distinguish themselves in the military service was agreed to.

HOUSE.

The bill providing for the taking of the 1920 decennial census was passed Wednesday afternoon by a vote of 158 to 128. Republican opposition was centered chiefly against the provision granting authority to the Director of the Census to name district supervisors.

Schuyler Otis Bland was sworn in as the successor to the late Representative William A. Jones of the first Virginia district.

By a unanimous vote the Committee on Interstate Commerce ordered a favorable report on the pending resolution giving the President authority to place all telegraph and telephone lines of the country under Government control for the period of the war. By a vote of 9 to 7 the committee rejected a proposal to extend the time to six months after the war, and on a viva voce vote rejected various other proposed amendments fixing a certain time after the close of the war. The text of the resolution as ordered reported is as follows:

> *Resolved, etc.,* That the President in time of war is authorized and empowered to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation, shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: *Provided,* That just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control, or operation.

As the manager on the part of the House conferees on the Agricultural appropriation bill, Chairman Lever reported a continued deadlock over the Senate item increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.50 a bushel.

Synopsis of the Trust Accounts of Alien Property Custodian

Following is a synopsis of the trust accounts of the Alien Property Custodian as of June 30, 1918:

Cash deposited with Secretary of the Treasury:		
Invested in Government securities	$27,172,027.82	
Uninvested	14,820,305.66	
		$41,992,333.48
Stocks		141,499,819.80
Bonds—other than investments made by Secretary of the Treasury		51,982,924.35
Mortgages		8,416,512.05
Notes receivable		5,829,425.78
Accounts receivable		52,372,121.39
Real estate		5,616,625.76
General businesses and estates in operation or liquidation, merchandise, miscellaneous, investments, etc		76,590,128.58
Enemy vessels		34,193,690.00
		418,493,581.19

Number of trusts reported to Alien Property Custodian, 20,091.
Number of trusts opened, 11,786.

DESTROYER IS NAMED IN HONOR OF THE LATE SENATOR TILLMAN

Secretary Daniels has named the latest destroyer the *Tillman* in honor of the late Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate. Secretary Daniels, in making the announcement, said:

"Senator Tillman had been a member of the Naval Affairs Committee for nearly twenty-four years and for over five years had been chairman of that committee. During these later years, in feeble health, he has given himself unstintedly to the work of increasing the Navy, often permitting his zeal to overtax his strength. He died as truly at his post of duty as any officer or sailor in the war zone. Therefore it is fitting that a destroyer should bear the name of a loyal fighter whose victories strengthened the Navy.

His Work for the Navy.

"The country owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Senator Tillman for the development of the Navy. He had the vision of a powerful Navy and lived to carry through measures that have enabled it to reach its present high state of efficiency and the legislation he championed will give to America a fighting Navy worthy of our great Republic. It was under the leadership of Senator Tillman that the three-year building program was enacted before America entered this war. That constructive piece of legislation, a radical departure from all precedents, can not be appraised at its true value to-day. Only when all the mighty ships, provided in that bill, are commissioned, will the country fully appreciate its obligation to Senator Tillman and his associates. That was his most lasting service, but was only one of the many wise measures enacted under his chairmanship of the Senate Committee. The Navy in every function had been helped by his intelligent interest and service. He knew all the chief naval officers and kept in touch with all naval activities. He was beloved by every man in the Navy, and in spirit all will to-morrow be in mourning when his body is laid to rest."

Telegram from Congressmen.

Secretary Daniels has received the following telegram from the South Carolina delegation in Congress:

COLUMBIA, S. C., *July 4.*

Hon. JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

The Members of the South Carolina delegation in the Senate and House of Representatives wish to express their appreciation of the honor conferred upon the State of South Carolina in naming a destroyer *Tillman* in honor of the deceased Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman. We are conscious of the fact that heretofore destroyers have been named only in honor of naval heroes, but we feel, with you, that this honor is rightfully conferred because of the loyal and effective services of Senator Tillman, who, like a hero, died at his post of duty, working for the development of the Navy of the United States.

E. D. SMITH, *Senator.*
A. F. LEVER,
J. F. BYRNES,
J. W. RAGSDALE,
R. S. WHALEY,
S. J. NICHOLLS,
F. H. DOMINICK,
W. F. STEVENSON,
Representatives.

ORDERED TO CAMP LEE.

Special orders, No. 146:

251. Majs. Bernard A. Miller and Paul T. Bock, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. They will proceed without delay to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer, Engineer officers' training camp, for duty as instructors.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

JULY 4, 1918

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	9
Died of wounds	6
Died of disease	5
Died of accident and other causes	3
Severely wounded	26
Missing in action	2
Prisoner	1
Total	52

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Roland Jackson. W. S. Jackson, 228 East Kiowa Street, Colorado Srings, Colo.

Hedley Cooper. Rev. C. O. Cooper, Riverside, Ill.

Halliday Smith. Spencer C. Smith, Sickles Street, Nyack, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Arthur Bridgenhagen. Mrs. Julia Bridenhagen, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Arthur H. Bunce. Wesley Bunce, Ashton, S. Dak.

Charles J. Houston. James Houston, 5644 Chew Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred L. Strong. Mrs. Verda Strong, R. F. D. 4, Hart, Mich.

Cecil R. Sullivan. Mrs. Daniel C. Sullivan, 1943 Florence Avenue, Butte, Mont.

Tom R. West. Edward A. West, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Beraldo Delbeato. Frank Delbeato, Pachino, Italy.

Pat Rogers. William Rogers, Glasdrummond, County Down, Ireland.

Joseph Sammartino. Samuel Sammartino, 315 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adolph Tonetti. Edward Tonetti, Millsboro, Pa.

Virgil E. Weaver. Mrs. Clara Weaver, 637 Prospect Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Earl R. Williams. Warren F. Williams, Yoder, Kans.

Died of Disease.

Wagoner Thomas H. Elston. C. H. Elston, Oswego, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

Anthony J. Bevilacqua. Daniel Bevilacqua, R. F. D., Colfax, Cal.

Charles Samuel Carpenter. Charles E. Carpenter, 15 Bronson Street, Littleton, N. H.

Bertrand C. Howell. J. N. Howell, 155 Fort Street, Nelsonville, Ohio.

Henry O'Neal. Mrs. Essie Pitts O'Neal, 406 Second Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

George Ashe. Vasseeb Areda, 72 Trinity Place, New York, N. Y.

Theodore L. Braaflat. Mrs. Gust Hendricks, Plaza, N. Dak.

Abraham Brown. Barnett Brown, 64 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Severely Wounded.

Sergt. John Martin. John Martin, 524 West Cherry Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Sergt. Robert Yarbrough. John F. Yarbrough, R. F. D. No. 2, Lamar, Ala.

Corpl. John Lewis. Richard Hughes, 520 North Street, Clinton, Ind.

Corpl. Charles T. Sierman. Mrs. C. A. Sierman, 952 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Alvin Bealer. Barton Z. Bealer, Mohnton, Pa.

Harry A. Cosgrove. Mrs. Agnes Cosgrove, 1717 West Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arthur Martin Drury. Mrs. William Drury, 417 Enterprise Street, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Alfred J. Garcean. Mrs. Matilda Leehan, 564 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

Ernest T. Goodnough. Mrs. Vernie Goodnough, 21 Duke Street, Dunsan Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Charles E. Hutton. J. R. Hutton, Rockville, Ind.

Harold C. Jolley. Armond Jolley, 505 Van Consant Street, St. John, Mich.

Albert Kainula. Henry Kainula, Gilbert, Minn.

Thomas M. Knight. Mrs. Lois E. Knight, Kimberly, Idaho.

Martin G. Lehman. Frank Lehman, 875 East Forest Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Jeremiah Long. Mrs. Catherine Worden, 346 South Street, Hagerstown, Md.

Gerald H. Lundegard. Mrs. Frieda Lundegard, 638 West Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Frank A. Matson. Mrs. Ben Matson, Hatfield, Ark.

James Virgil Moran. Mrs. Lucy Lamons, 1319 Peerless Court, Louisville, Ky.

Palmer A. Roye. Harry A. Roye, Farmerville, La.

George N. Sebren. Samuel Dear, Crystal Springs, Miss.

William H Shellenberger. Thomas J. Shellenberger, 403 Morehead Avenue, Troy, Ohio.

John P. Sullivan. Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, 955 North Main St., Butte, Mont.

Joseph J. Thowlatch. Miss Ethel Thowlatch, 961 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Patsy Vance. Onofrio Vance, Dioni, Italy.

Ernest M. Wendell. Mrs. Emma Wendall, Houghton Lake, Mich.

William Whitehead. Mrs. Ellen Whitehead, Glenavon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Parr Hooper. H. Hooper, 1626 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Joseph Maceira. John Puente, Animas Y. Crespo, Havana, Cuba.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Burr W. Leyson. Burr W. Leyson, 114 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported to have been Slightly Gassed and Now on Duty with Company.

Pvt. Edward M. Green. Mrs. Mary Green, 135 Farmington Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

JULY 5, 1918

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds	7
Died of disease	2
Died of accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	3
Missing in action	5
Total	23

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

James J. Keogh. Miss Marie Keogh, 235 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Christopher Martin. Mrs. Mary Martin, 413 Anaconda Road, Butte, Mont.

Fred Slinker. Mary Brosz, Terry, Mont.

Roswell F. Steeves. Walter B. Steeves, 300 Hawthorn Avenue, Derby, Conn.

George Lawrence Zornes. Mrs. Trinnie Zornes, Kehoe, Ky.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. John J. Herold, jr. Mrs. John Herold, 426 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Leon A. Baribault. Mrs. Ellen Baribault, 25 Cedar Street, Springfield, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Francisco Di Cresco. Mrs. Elizabeth Di Cresco, Sora, Italy.

John Dudala. Peter Dudala, Borccon, Russia.

Joseph Kotlyn. Mrs. Rose Kotlyn, 4710 Barkwell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gottfred Schwemmer. G. Schwemmer, North Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank Smith Snyder. Thomas Snyder, Meadowbrook, W. Va.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. John W. Raezer. Mrs. Stella Buck, 105 Vinton Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Pvt. Orazio Zona. Giacamo Zona, Santa Sabba, Messina, Italy.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Louie Bernstetter. Mrs. Mary Bernstetter, Fedora, S. Dak.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut, A. Mortimer Van Ostrand. Mrs. A. M. Van Ostrand, 508 Eighth Street, Lewiston, Idaho.

Pvt. Roy E. Lambert. Mrs. J. R. Rudd, Roseville, Cal.

Pvt. Carl A. Olsen. Ed. Olsen, Hartington, Nebr.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Leonidas B. Faulk. Mrs. L. B. Faulk, 103 Arkansas Avenue, Monroe, La.

Pvt. Harold Deiters. Mrs. Kate Deiters, 568 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Mather De Saint Croix. Mrs. Vene De Saint Croix, Savannah, N. Y.

Pvt. Martin J. Hallinan. James Hallinan, 250 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Willis E. Snowman. Mrs. C. S. Snowman, Blue Hill, Me.

Prisoner (previously reported missing).

Pvt. John L. Whalen. Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, 59 Congreve Street, Rosindale, Boston, Mass.

NOTE.—Previously reported missing, now reported discharged to depot division for duty: Pvt. Robert S. Niver. Samuel Niver, 101 Hudson Street, Hartford, Conn.

Steel Men Confer With War Industries Board

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

J. Leonard Replogle, chairman, and other members of a subcommittee on steel products were in conference to-day with a committee representing the American Iron & Steel Institute with a view to determining later the prices for various items of finished steel.

The representatives of the institute were: James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation; E. A. S. Clarke, of the Lackawanna Steel Co.; A. C. Kinley, of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.; E. G. Grace, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and John A. Topping, of the Republic Iron & Steel Co.

Costs and conditions of manufacture in various branches were discussed, particularly in steel rails, high speed tool steel and wire rope. The committee asked for further information which is to be submitted at another meeting next week.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Additional List of American Prisoners and German Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the following:

The following is a list of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces, whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Name and camp.	Rank.	Emergency address.
LIMBURG.		
Johnson, Arthur F.	Corporal	Edward Johnson, brother, 75 East Main Street, Middletown, Conn.
Johnson, Arthur S.	Private	Mrs. Martha M. Johnson, mother, 377 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Markle, Clifford N.	do	Frank J. Markle, father, 358 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
HESEPE.		
Deming, R. M.	Captain	Mrs. Deming, 251 South Willard Street, Burlington, Vt.
Gordon, A. J.	Lieutenant	I. Gordon, 244 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.
RASTATT.		
Hunter, Philip W.	First lieutenant	Mrs. J. J. Hunter, 19 West Liberty Street, York, S. C.
DARMSTADT.		
Herdman, Burnett A.	Private	Mrs. Martha Herdman, 635 North High Street, Middletown, Conn.
BAYREUTH.		
Horton, J.	do	Not known.
Lehnckey, Effin [1]	do	Do.
McGrath, Edward	do	Mrs. Bridgett McGrath, mother, 242 State Street, New Bedford, Mass.

[1] Probably refers to Pvt. Effim Lehukey, emergency address, Jacob Rach, 936 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RULING AS TO THE APPLICATION OF SOFTWOOD LUMBER PRICES

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Under date of July 2 the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board passed the following supplementary ruling as to the application of prices for softwood lumber:

Notice as to application of prices for softwood lumber affected by rulings of the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board.

All lumber manufacturers and dealers are hereby notified that the present prices for soft lumber for mill shipment, as heretofore established or which may hereafter be established by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, shall remain in effect during the period of time prescribed and that in no case must orders for lumber for mill shipment or reconsignment thereof be accepted, sold, or invoiced to any purchaser by either a manufacturer, dealer, or other person at a greater price per item than the maximum price fixed by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, except where delivered prices are made to purchasers' destination points, in which cases freight may be added on the basis of standard weights for each item so priced, also except as to orders received or contracts made prior to the date of ruling of the Price Fixing Committee governing the producing territory involved.

The Price Fixing Committee has taken the position that cost figures presented by the Federal Trade Commission on which the Price Fixing Committee has based its rulings already include sales service to purchaser. So, in fact, in paying the price fixed in the ruling, the purchaser has already paid for this sales service. The purchaser or public should not be asked to pay any additional price to any vender offering mill shipments.

SENDING FUNDS AND FOOD TO WAR PRISONERS IN U. S.

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board has authorized persons in the United States to send foodstuffs, funds, clothing, and other articles of personal use to Germans or Austrians interned or held as prisoners of war in the United States by the War Department, provided that the consent of the War Department is first obtained and the regulations of the War Department are observed. This authorization applies only to persons held within the United States by the War Department. It does not apply to any prisoners of war held by the United States forces in foreign countries.

In accordance with this ruling (W. T. B. R. 158), hereafter persons desiring to send funds, foodstuffs, clothing, or other articles for personal use to interned aliens and prisoners of war in this country should apply directly to the War Department.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION BEGINS CAMPAIGN TO UTILIZE GARBAGE

The Food Administration issues the following:

A campaign for the utilization of garbage has been inaugurated by the United States Food Administration, which is advising all State administrators to spread garbage utilization propaganda through their territory and urge upon housekeepers the necessity for keeping garbage (kitchen and table refuse) in a separate container from other house refuse.

Figures and statistics issued by the Food Administration show that in one ton of garbage there is sufficient glycerin to make the explosive charge for fourteen 75-millimeter shells, enough "fatty acid" to manufacture 75 pounds of soap, fertilizer elements to grow 8 bushels of wheat, and a score of other valuable materials essential in the manufacture of munitions.

It is also pointed out that 24 cities of over 100,000 are not utilizing garbage and that the combined population, which is estimated to be over 5,000,000, is wasting 4,400,000 pounds of nitroglycerin and 40,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap, besides 60,000 tons of tankage which contains fertilizer elements sufficient to produce a 3,000,000-bushel wheat crop. The value of this loss of materials is estimated at $5,000,000.

Saving in 29 Cities.

In 29 cities where there are garbage utilization plants the figures show that a combined population of 18,000,000 people are utilizing these products, to the value of over $11,000,000 annually, and that a large percentage of this saving is being directly used by the Government in munition making. Plans are under way in several cities for the manufacture of alcohol on a large scale from garbage, and from experiments it has been shown that the grade of alcohol produced equals a high-grade grain product.

But in these 29 cities, or most of them, large amounts of garbage are destroyed by burning or made useless by being mixed with other wastes. This means that around 9,000,000 pounds of grease is lost, or sufficient to produce 1,300,000 pounds of nitroglycerin, which would furnish the powder charge of about 2,000,000 shells of the famous French "seventy-fives." In addition there is a loss of fatty acids sufficient to manufacture 25,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap.

The fertilizer waste amounts to 1,250,000 pounds of nitrogen, 3,500,000 pounds of phosphate of lime, and 350,000 pounds of potash, or enough for the replacement of the elements removed from the soil by 1,000,000 bushels of wheat—in other words, a waste of 22,500 tons of fertilizer.

Keep the Garbage "Clean."

If in these 29 cities the garbage was "kept clean," or free from bottles, tin cans, crockery, and other foreign matter, the saving to the Government would be many million dollars more. The responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of the housewife, who is urged to see that nothing but garbage goes into the garbage pail. Other house refuse has a value, but its value is lost and the value of the garbage is lost if refuse and garbage are mixed.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN ARMY IN ONE YEAR REVIEWED IN DETAIL BY MR. BAKER IN LETTER TO CONGRESS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Representative Dent has had inserted in the Congressional Record the following letter from Secretary of War Baker:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1918.

Hon. S. HUBERT DENT, Jr.,
Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. DENT: I have received your letter of June 27 reminding me that just a year had elapsed since the first American troops were landed in France and suggesting that I furnish the Committee on Military Affairs of the House a summary of the development of the military establishment in the 15 months since Congress declared war against the Imperial German Government. Any such report might go into unlimited detail. I am happy, however, to have an opportunity to comply with your request, and will do so as fully as the compass of a letter will permit.

1. Since April 6, 1917, the Regular Army has increased from 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men to 11,365 officers and 514,376 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal service, from 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men to 17,070 officers and 417,441 enlisted men; the Reserve Corps in actual service has increased from 4,069 enlisted men to 131,968 officers and 78,560 enlisted men; the National Army has been created, with an enlisted force of approximately 1,000,000 men.

The Army has increased in 14 months from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to approximately 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men.

The number of men in France or en route to France, including combatants, medical service, service for supply, and all the units which go to make up an entire army is on July 1 practically 1,000,000 men.

2. Supplies for soldiers: The size of this undertaking may best be seen by these typical purchases made by the Quartermaster Corps from the beginning of the war to June 15, 1918:

Hardware and metals.

Articles:	Quantity.
Hammers	2,567,000
Axes	5,121,729
Files	10,870,000

Vehicles and harness.

Articles:	
Halters	1,700,000
Escort wagons	129,000
Combat wagons	26,000

Animals.

Articles:	
Horses and mules	339,593

Clothing and material for clothing.

Articles:	
Shoes ——pairs	27,249,000
Boots, rubber, hip——do	2,340,000
Overshoes, arctic——do	4,010,000
Cotton undershirts	43,922,000
Denim cloth ——yards	103,028,000
Stockings, wool——pairs	104,333,000

3. Health of men in cantonments: The deaths per thousand, from all causes, in the Regular Army of the United States has been as follows:

1898	20.14
1900	7.78
1901	6.90
1916	5.13

The death rate per thousand among all troops—Regulars, National Army, and National Guard—in the United States for the week ending May 31 was 4.89, and for the week ending June 7, 4.14. The death rate for disease only among all troops in the United States for the week ending June 7 was 3.16, which is still lower than that of the preceding week (3.2), which was then the record low rate since that of November 2, 1917.

Hospitals in U. S. and France.

The bed capacity on June 5 in all department hospitals in the United States was 72,667. New construction now under way will provide for a total of 87,344 beds. The number of base and general hospitals in this country has increased from 7 to 72, and will be further increased. Vast hospital facilities have been organized and are being organized in France, providing beds numbering from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the number of men in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Psychological examinations, of which more than 500,000 have been made, result in the weeding out of about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the men examined.

Nutritional surveys in 270 messes in 50 camps have resulted in a readjustment of rations and a conservation of food.

The number of officers in the Medical Corps has increased from 900 to 24,000; the number of enlisted men from 8,000 to 148,000. These figures, of course, are exclusive of the Sanitary Corps and of the Army nurses.

4. Transportation in France: With the completion of the organization of 5 new regiments and 19 battalions of railway engineers there will be over 45,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France. Nine regiments of railway engineers have been in France since last August.

Railroads in France.

There have been produced for the railroad operations of the War Department in France more than 22,000 standard gauge and 60 C. M. freight cars and more than 1,600 standard gauge and 60 C. M. locomotives. In addition to this, purchases of both cars and locomotives have been made abroad.

A double line of railroad communication has been secured from the French by Army Engineers, extending from the coast of France to the battle front, including the construction of hundreds of miles of trackage for yards and the necessary sidings, switches, etc.

Production of Aircraft.

5. Aircraft production (training planes, bombing planes, combat planes, and guns therefor, and production of Liberty engines):

Deliveries of elementary training planes to June 8	4,495
Deliveries of advanced training planes to June 8	820

The average weekly production of advanced-training planes during April was 22; during May was 45½; week ending June 8 was 78.

To June 8, 286 combat planes were delivered. The weekly average of this type of machine in April was 5; in May, 38; and for the week ending June 8 was 80.

Six thousand eight hundred and eighty elementary-training engines were delivered to June 8; 2,133 advanced-training engines were delivered to same date.

More than 2,000 Liberty engines have now been delivered to the Army and the Navy. The average weekly production in April was 96; in May, 143; and in the first week of June 115.

Thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty machine guns were delivered for use on aeroplanes before June 8.

6. Rifles and ammunition: More than 1,300,000 rifles were produced in America and delivered between the declaration of war and June 1 of this year.

Deliveries of new United States model 1917, the so-called modified Enfield, have passed the million mark. In the two weeks preceding June 1 more than 66,000 rifles were delivered. Sufficient rifles are being received now to equip an Army division every three days.

Guns and Ordnance Supplies.

7. Ordnance supplies, artillery, Browning guns, etc.: As to machine guns, heavy Browning guns for instruction purposes are in every National Guard camp and National Army cantonment in this country where troops are in training. During May more than 900 of these heavy machine guns were delivered.

More than 1,800 light Browning machine guns were delivered in May.

Probably the most difficult undertaking in the outfitting of an army is the manufacture of heavy artillery. Not only are the forging and machining processes extremely difficult, but it has been necessary to create manufacturing facilities for a vast proportion of the program. Sixteen plants had to be provided for the manufacture of mobile artillery cannon. In practically all cases these plants had to be retooled, and in some cases they were built from the ground up. The same difficulty is met in the design and manufacture of artillery carriages, but the artillery program is now approaching a point where quantity production is beginning.

The first of four Government-owned shell-fitting plants has been completed and is beginning to produce. In addition, a number of private plants are at work loading shells.

Vast as were the privately owned facilities for the manufacture of powder and high explosives, the Government has provided additional facilities which are very much larger than those which private enterprise had created.

Ordnance engineers, it seems, are well on the way to a solution of the problem of the motorization of field artillery. The problem of motorization of light artillery has been a constant factor in slowing up the advance of troops to await the bringing forward of their supporting guns. Tractors have been used by all nations, of course, to haul heavy pieces along good roads, but they have been unable to develop tractors for hauling light pieces over shell-shattered ground. On June 3 the Ordnance Department demonstrated a 5-ton armored artillery tractor which proved capable of negotiating the most difficult terrain, hauling a 4.7 howitzer which weighed approximately 9,000 pounds.

Approximately $90,000,000 are being spent to provide for the manufacture of nitrates, which are essential in the manufacture of explosives, but which have heretofore had to be procured from Chile. The building of these plants will add to our powder output, will save large amounts of cargo space, and it is supposed after the war will produce nitrate for fertilizing American farms.

Port Facilities in France.

8. Port facilities in France: Among the most dramatic stories of the war is that of the development by American engineers and American enterprises of port facilities on the French coast. It is not permissible to say where this development has taken place, but the scope of it may be judged by the fact that it would be possible to handle during the month of July a maximum of 750,000 tons at the ports of the American Army in France.

It was necessary, before troops of the American Expeditionary Force could be landed, to send an organization of foresters into the woods of France, to send knocked-down sawmills after them, to cut down trees, to shape them into timbers, and to build them into docks in order that our troops might leave their ships. Fast as this work was and large as the flow of troops has been accelerated, the facilities for dockage have kept pace with the shipments of troops and supplies.

Morale of the Army.

9. Morale of the Army: Consensus of opinion is that drunkenness in the Army is completely under control, both in the United States and in France. Gen. Pershing states:

"As there is little beer sold in France, men who drink are thus limited to the light native wines used by all French people. Even this is discouraged among our troops in every possible way."

You may travel for weeks in France without seeing an intoxicated American soldier. In the Congressional Record on or about March 31 there is reprinted the statement of a journalist in France, beginning:

"Everyone is on the water wagon at the American front. During the past month I have been at the front daily and often twice a day, seeing thousands of American soldiers. In that time I saw exactly one man drunk and one other who was under the influence of liquor."

The Third Assistant Secretary of War, in 10 days at a National Army camp adjacent to Chicago, saw two men intoxicated.

There is no permanent military camp in the United States with a red-light district in its vicinity.

The Commission on Classification of Personnel reports that a surprisingly large proportion of recruits ask to be placed in the most hazardous branches of the military service. If a reply is needed to those who say that the men of the National Army are in camp because they have to be, it is this, that those same men are going over the top because they want to go.

Men Eager to Get to Front.

The desire among men in the military service to get to France and to the front is universal. The Secretary of War stated before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that he had seen grizzled men of the Army turn away from his desk to hide their tears when

(Continued on page 24.)

"COMRADES IN A GREAT CAUSE" PRESIDENT WILSON'S GREETING TO MEN WHO BUILT BIG FLEET

PRIDE IN JULY 4TH LAUNCHINGS

Chairman Hurley Also Telegraphs Congratulations to Workers at All Yards Over "Splash That Will Go Around the World."

The Shipping Board issues the following:

To every shipyard in the country Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, wired verbatim the following letter from the President:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 26, 1918.

MY DEAR HURLEY:

I am very glad to take part in celebrating the launchings of the Fourth of July, and beg that you will make use of the following message:

"I join with you in feeling the greatest pride in the diligence and skill and devotion which the men in the shipyards have exhibited in completing the fleet which is to be launched on the Fourth of July, and I hope that you will convey to them my congratulations and my pleasure in feeling that we are all comrades in a great cause.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Chairman Hurley's Telegram.

To every shipyard launching a vessel for the Emergency Fleet Corporation on July Fourth Mr. Hurley sent the following telegram:

"Our historic launching to-day is a new declaration of independence. It is great. Yet it is only America's stride. The big splash will go around the world. Your yard helped make it. Your employees are behind Pershing's men, behind the faith of France, the dogged courage of England, the vim of Italy. They will douse the Kaiser. After that these ships mean service to our neighbor nations ranged on democracy's side in Latin America. Thanks and hearty good wishes from Mr. Schwab and myself. Let us all go back Friday morning to work for greater records. I believe you will share our satisfaction in June figures of ships completed and delivered just compiled showing 262,900 tons steel ships, 17,500 tons wood ships. Total of 280,400 tons ships actually put in service during June.

"EDWARD N. HURLEY,
"*Chairman.*"

To Other Shipyards.

To every shipyard engaged in Emergency Fleet work but not launching on July 4 Mr. Hurley wired as follows:

"Our country is 142 years old to-morrow, but our new shipbuilding industry less than a year old. As we celebrate our first Fourth of July by a historic launching let us remember that it is the splendid American shipyard spirit which makes such results possible—the spirit of 1918. This is America's idealism and energy put behind the blow which will crush Prussian militarism. Mr. Schwab and myself desire to thank every ship worker for the enthusiasm that makes our new industry a mighty unit. We are just beginning to fight and the fleet we are building will win the war and assure us our place on the oceans. I believe you will share our satisfaction in June figures of ships completed and delivered just compiled showing 262,900 tons steel ships, 17,,500 tons wood ships. Total of 280,400 tons ships actually put in service during June.

"EDWARD N. HURLEY,
"*Chairman.*"

"All Hail American Shipbuilders!" Cables Pershing to Chairman Hurley, Referring to July Fourth Launchings

Chairman E. N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, sent the following cablegram to Gen. Pershing:

JUNE 26, 1918.

"Not by delaying a single ship but by speeding to the utmost, the American shipyards will launch nearly 100 ships on July 4. On this one day, celebrating Nation's independence and backing up boys in the trenches the men in the shipyards will launch 450,000 deadweight tons, as much as was launched in six months last year. Your inspiring leadership of the American Army in France has thrilled the shipyard workers, and if the time comes when you need even the shipyard men over there, they will go to the last man. We want you and the boys in the trenches to know that the men in the yards are going the limit to provide in record-breaking time the ships that will carry more men, food, and munitions to the intrepid American Expeditionary Forces. A cablegram from you to be read in the shipyards July 4 will arouse increased enthusiasm."

This was the cabled reply from Gen. Pershing:

"The launching of 100 ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news there has come to us. All ranks of the Army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home. No more defiant answer could be given to the enemy's challenge. With such backing we can not fail to win. All hail American shipbuilders.

"PERSHING."

14 NEW DESTROYERS LAUNCHED IN U. S. YARDS

The Navy Department was informed to-day that all of the 14 destroyers scheduled to be launched on July 4 took their maiden plunge according to program.

The destroyers were launched as follows:

Bethlehem Union Plant, San Francisco: The *McKean, Harding, Gridley, Williams, Crane, Hart, Ingraham,* and *Burns.*

Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.: The *Thomas, Haraden,* and *Abbot.*

William Cramp & Sons Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.: The *Upshur* and *Elliot.*

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Fore River plant, Quincy, Mass.: The *Maury.*

Immediately after the launchings from the Bethlehem Union Plant at San Francisco the keels of eight additional destroyers were laid to take their places.

95 MERCHANT VESSELS ARE LAUNCHED BY AMERICAN YARDS

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Counting in 2 ships which stuck on their ways, 11 which had been held up by a sudden freshet on the Columbia River and whose crews had stood by until midnight hoping the flood would subside in time to get the ships overboard on the Fourth, and the 8 which, through tidal or other causes had been launched on the eve of the Fourth, the big splash, from reports so far received, represents a total of 95 ships with an approximate deadweight tonnage of 474,464, as against the 439,886 tons as had originally been announced.

The list comprises 42 steel ships of 287,464 dead-weight tons and 53 wooden vessels of 187,000 dead-weight tons.

It was at 2 o'clock this (Friday) morning that District Superintendent L. C. Wentworth telegraphed to Vice President Howard Coonley that the launching crews of the yards on the Columbia River had stood by until midnight and in readiness to launch 11 vessels which were ready for going down the ways but prevented by a sudden freshet. He asked that the 11 be included in the count of vessels launched, as only the suddenly swollen waters had prevented the launching. After hearing the circumstances Mr. Coonley decided that these should be included.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE COMPLETED.

The Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo was to-day notified by the Baldwin Locomotive Works that the first one of the 1,415 locomotives recently ordered by the United States Railroad Administration has been completed and is ready for inspection.

The order for the 1,415 locomotives was divided between the Baldwin Locomotive Co., the American Locomotive Co., and the Lima Locomotive Works.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES

(Continued from page 4.)

under heavy machine-gun fire. He was killed in action June 8, 1918."

SECOND LIEUT. ALTON P. WOOD, Infantry: "While on patrol in 'no man's land,' in the vicinity of Ancreville, on the night of May 3–4, 1918, he displayed great courage and devotion to duty in continuing to direct his men and after having been mortally wounded and refusing aid until he was assured of the safety of his men."

PVT. (FIRST CLASS) JOHN B. WALTERS, Infantry: "While a member of a patrol in 'no man's land,' in the vicinity of Ancreville, on the night of May 3–4, 1918, he displayed great self-sacrifice in refusing aid and continuing to do his duty after being mortally wounded."

SECOND LIEUT. WELLBORN S. PRIDDY, Infantry: "While in command of an important post near Badonviller, France, on May 26, 1918, he displayed, courage, judgment, and devotion to duty in heroically defending his position against a large force of the enemy, continuing to perform his duty after having been badly gassed. He has since died as a result of the gas poisoning."

SERGT. (FIRST CLASS) THERON DALRYMPLE, Engineers: "At Bois De Villers, France, on May 9, 1918, displayed heroic devotion to duty by rendering first aid assistance to the wounded, by handling his platoon under shell fire with coolness and courage, and by attempting to protect a comrade while he himself was mortally wounded."

PVT. FRANK P. VALLELY, Field Artillery: "At Coullemelle, France, on April 27, 1918, under a heavy bombardment, voluntarily went to the assistance of other soldiers who had been buried in a dugout by enemy shell fire, and was killed while engaged in this heroic action."

CAPT. KELLER E. ROCKEY, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, performed distinguished service by bringing up supports and placing them in the front lines at great personal exposure, showing exceptional ability and extraordinary heroism. He was indefatigable and invaluable in carrying forward the attack and organizing and holding the position."

CAPT. JOHN H. FAY, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism when placing his machine guns in position, exposing himself fearlessly. He was in the fight at all times and encouraged his men by his utter indifference to danger, setting an example to all near him."

SURG. PAUL T. DESSEZ, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, June 6, 1918, organized the service of caring for and evacuating the wounded in a most systematic and admirable manner, constantly exposing himself to the enemy, displaying extraordinary heroism, coolness, and energy."

PASSED ASST. SURG. RICHARD OBSHEA, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism, treating the wounded while under heavy bombardment. He showed utter disregard of personal safety during the whole attack and after."

FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD B. HOPE, Marines: "At Cheateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, displayed coolness and courage in directing his platoon in attack, during which he was badly wounded, but refused assistance until wounded men near him had been treated."

SERGT. MAJ. CARL J. NORSTRAND, Marines: "Volunteered to rescue wounded men from the field swept by machine-gun fire and under fire of snipers. He continued this work, with the aid of other volunteers, until all had been rescued. This at Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918."

MARINE GUNNER HENRY L. HULBERT, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism during attack on the enemy's lines, during which time he constantly exposed himself to the enemy's fire without regard for personal danger, thereby assuring the delivery of supplies."

GUNNER SERGT. CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, displayed coolness and extraordinary heroism throughout the attack. During the counterattack of the enemy he, armed with a rifle, charged and routed a group of machine gunners."

SERGT. JOHN CASEY, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, although wounded during the counter attack, remained with his group, refusing to go to the rear or to accept medical attention until assured that the enemy had retired and his men had properly dug in."

CORPL. ARNOLD D. GODBEY, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, volunteered to rescue wounded men from the field swept by machine-gun fire and under fire of snipers. He continued this work with the aid of other volunteers until all had been rescued."

CORPL. PRENTICE S. GREEN, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, when enemy counter attacked, his group having become isolated, he courageously charged the enemy with his bayonet and, with the assistance of his comrades, captured a machine-gun crew and repulsed the attack at that point."

PVT. JOHN KUKOSK, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, alone, charged a machine gun and with the utmost bravery captured it and its crew, together with an officer."

SERGT. JOHN H. CULNAN, Marines: "At Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, while assisting a wounded man to the rear, was himself wounded in the head, but carried out his mission, succeeding in bringing the other wounded man to the dressing station."

The commander in chief has also awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously to the following: enlisted men of the Marines: GUNNERY SERGT. HAROLD TODD, GUNNERY SERGT. FRANCIS J. FLYNN, GUNNERY SERGT. ARTHUR J. RINDEAU, FIRST SERGT. WILLIAM HIGGINSON, FIRST SERGT. JOHN GRANT, FIRST SERGT. EDMUND T. MADSON, SERGT. JAMES J. GIVENS, SERGT. LUTHER W. PILCHER, SERGT. FRED T. LUKINS, SERGT. WILLIAM B. PARMLEY, CORPL. ROBERT McC. FISCHER, SERGT. STEPHEN G. SHERMAN, CORPL. CHARLES AUER, SERGT. VINCENT M. SCHWAB, CORPL. WILLIAM H. OTTO, SERGT. WILLIE JEFFRESS, CORPL. WILLIAM L. GRIFFEN, SERGT. JOHN W. ROGERS, CORPL. CHARLES W. HEWITT, JR., SERGT. BERNARD WERNER, CORPL. CHARLES E. PLATT, CORPL. WILLIAM HANSEN, CORPL. BENJAMIN T. STRIN, CORPL. MEARL C. ALEXANDER, CORPL. KARL W. LOKE, CORPL. FRANCIS J. DOCK, CORPL. GEORGE A. MINCEY. "Killed in action at Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, they gave the supreme proof of that extraordinary heroism which will serve as an example to hitherto untried troops."

FIRST SERGT. DANIEL A. HUNTER, Marines: "During the attack at Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, he fearlessly exposed himself and encouraged all men near him, although he himself was wounded three times. He subsequently died of his wounds."

The successful attack made by our troops in the Chateau Thierry region on the evening of July 1 was carried out by two battalions of United States Infantry. The attack was preceded by a finely executed artillery preparation, which was executed by American batteries and lasted 12 hours. The Infantry action commenced at 6 o'clock in the evening. All objectives were gained and our positions consolidated inside of one and a half hours. The enemy's losses were exceedingly heavy, one of his regiments being practically annihilated. The enemy's positions were taken at the point of the bayonet. The amount of material captured was very large, and included considerable quantities or ammunition. At 3.45 in the morning the Germans counterattacked. Thanks to the thorough consolidations of the position which had been made the counterattack was repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy in killed and wounded. It also resulted in the taking by us of additional prisoners. The number of prisoners so far counted is over 500, and includes 6 officers. Our casualties were light, considering the success obtained.

In the Chateau Thierry region between June 29 and 30 there was con-

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siderable activity of various sorts, although no important developments took place. The German artillery was again aggressive, delivering much harassing fire during the morning hours. This was directed in part on our advance positions along the Belleau, Clerembauts, and Marette Woods, and was especially heavy on the right of our positions. Numerous points in our rear areas were also shelled. The fire was continuous rather than heavy. High explosives, shrapnel, and a small amount of gas were all employed. Besides delivering harassing fire the German batteries were obviously attempting to register on some of the roads in our rear. Our own batteries vigorously returned the fire and at one point registered directly upon a detachment of the enemy. The activity of the German airplanes, like that of the German artillery, was notable in being continuous rather than concentrated at any one time or place. More than the usual number of balloons were in evidence. One of the hostile planes was brought down by antiaircraft fire opposite the right of our sector and forced to land behind its own lines. Numerous groups of men passed frequently along the roads running between Givry, Epaux, Belleau, Bonnes, Grisolles, Etrepilly, le Tartre, and Plaisance. Wagons and trucks moved along the same routes singly and in large groups. Infantry activity on both sides was normal.

Along the Marne on June 28 and 29 the German artillery continued to deliver the scattered but fairly vigorous fire of the days preceding. On this day, however, the heaviest fire was on the left rather than on the right of our sector. On the other hand, our left sector still continued to draw most of the shrapnel. The shelling was confined mostly to the afternoon and evening, and on objectives identical with those previously reported. German machine guns were particularly quiet and there was little rifle fire. Hostile airplanes were also less frequently observed than has been usual during the past fortnight. Behind the German lines men were seen strolling about in the usual fashion.

In the Colmar sector the day of June 29 passed quietly. The German Infantry delivered some scattering machine gun and rifle fire and made use of a few hand and rifle grenades. During the night German patrols were observed on several occasions, two of them coming under our rifle and grenade fire. There were no encounters and no serious attempts to reach our lines. The German artillery delivered only light and scattered fire with guns mainly of medium caliber. His airplanes appeared only at rare intervals and were in nearly every case driven back by our antiaircraft batteries. They were engaged mainly in reconnaissance work, but made some attempt to regulate the artillery fire. Behind the German lines the haymaking, in which women play an increasingly large part, continued, but neither in the matter of circulation nor in the construction of works did anything of note occur.

In the Mulhouse sector there was no unusual occurrence on June 29 apart from the increased activity on the part of the German air forces. Late in the afternoon an air combat occurred and one of the German machines was seen to descend in an apparently crippled condition. Light artillery fire, the throwing of a few grenades on our wire, with normal rifle fire, and the ordinary circulation in the German rear areas comprised the other activities of the day.

American Official Communique, No. 50.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 3, 1918.

Section A.—Northwest of Chateau Thierry there has been intense artillery activity on both sides. In the Vosges three raiding parties which attempted to reach our lines were repulsed and suffered severely from our fire.

Section B.—Northwest of Chateau Thierry the day of June 30 to July 1 was occupied by our troops mainly in preparation for the attack made during the evening of July 1 on Vaux. The preparation consisted in continuous and heavy harassing fire from our batteries commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The German artillery, on the other hand, was somewhat less active than on the preceding day. Its operations took the form of harassing and registration fire which fell mainly on the Marette wood, le Thiolet, la Croisette, Bourbelin, the Paris road, Triangle farm, la Cense farm, the Belleau wood, Bouresches and La Voie du Chatel. Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's fire on Menneaux, Hill 204, our lines of Belleau wood, and our positions in the vicinity of Bouresches became heavy. The German infantry increased its machine gun, rifle and grenade fire, especially from the region of Hill 204 and Vaux. Otherwise, there was no unusual activity until after the commencement of our attack, when the circulation of troops and vehicles in the German rear areas greatly increased.

Of the numerous prisoners taken in and around Vaux July 1 to July 2, one gave especially interesting information regarding the German counter attack. The main points of his story were as follows: At 4.30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1 his battalion, while drilling in a rear area, suddenly received the order to fall in with marching equipment. At 7 o'clock they left camp and proceeded by the Chateau Thierry, Paris road and other minor roads through Vincelles to a point about 700 yards from Vaux. There they lay in readiness for the counter attack which was scheduled to take place at 3.15 o'clock. So heavy was the artillery fire on both sides, however, that it was impossible for them to advance until 3.45 o'clock. The counter attack was performed by groups of eight men deployed in skirmish line and immediately followed by other groups of which each carried two light machine guns. After several attempts to go forward they were stopped by our machine-gun fire. Their platoon leader asked for reinforcements before attempting to go forward, but reinforcements were refused and a continuation of the attack ordered. He next sent word that his platoon was receiving flanking fire from two machine guns and could make no progress. Once again he was ordered to attack under all circumstances but his men now refused to obey. Another platoon came up, deploying on the left of the first, but this, too, was decimated by our fire. Finally the men received orders to save themselves as best they could. They then took refuge in a cellar where 50 or 60 of them surrendered shortly before 6 o'clock.

On the day of June 29–30 the German artillery along the Marne did not maintain the activity shown on the day previous. The fire, which was mainly from guns of small caliber, was distributed almost impartially along the sector. A few gas shells were noted, this being the first occasion that gas has appeared in this sector for some time. German airplanes again showed moderate activity. Behind the German lines isolated and individual groups were seen here and there, a few of the men riding bicycles. During the night there was a plentiful display of red and white rockets of from one to four stars each, in connection with the usual hanging ropes.

In Picardy, between noon June 29 and noon of the 30th, there were no notable occurrences except the activity of the enemy's airplanes. His combat planes were more aggressive than usual and several fights ensued, in the course of which one German plane was brought down. A few bombs were again dropped by German machines during the night, falling on this occasion on our front lines. The total number of German planes was, however, distinctly below the average. The hostile artillery fire was light, consisting of slight harassing fire in our rear areas with short concentrations at Grivesnes, the Villers wood, and other points. Very little gas was used. In the German rear areas nothing of particular note was observed except that a party of 40 to 50 Germans came under our rifle fire while moving in the vicinity of Fontaine wood. They were scattered and put to flight. During the morning a propaganda balloon came down inside our lines.

The food YOU waste to-day may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

Make This "The First Independence Day for All Peoples," President Wilson's Fourth of July Message to the Nation

A FOUR-MINUTE Independence Day address by the President was read by Four-Minute Men yesterday to patriotic community meetings in 5,300 communities in every part of the United States. The message was as follows:

You are met, my fellow citizens, to commemorate the signing of that Declaration of Independence which marked the awakening of a new spirit in the lives of nations. Since the birth of our Republic, we have seen this spirit grow. We have heard the demand and watched the struggle for self-government spread and triumph among many peoples. We have come to regard the right to political liberty as the common right of humankind. Year after year, within the security of our borders, we have continued to rejoice in the peaceful increase of freedom and democracy throughout the world. And yet now, suddenly, we are confronted with a menace which endangers everything that we have won and everything that the world has won.

In all its old insolence, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice, military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self-government among its own people by an organization maintained in part by falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon us. One by one, it has compelled every civilized nation in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance, or else permit humanity to become the victim of a ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master.

Against its threat the liberty-loving people of the world have risen and allied themselves. No fear has deterred them, and no bribe of material well-being has held them back. They have made sacrifices such as the world has never known before, and their resistance in the face of death and suffering has proved that the aim which animates the German effort can never hope to rule the spirit of mankind. Against the horror of military conquest, against the emptiness of living in mere bodily contentment, against the desolation of becoming part of a State that knows neither truth nor honor, the world has so revolted that even people long dominated and suppressed by force have now begun to stir and arm themselves.

Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distinct peoples of eastern Europe, nor have they accepted the sordid ideals of their political and military masters. They have survived the slow persecutions of peace as well as the agonies of war and now demand recognition for their just claims to autonomy and self-government. Representatives of these races are with you to-day, voicing their loyalty to our ideals and offering their services in the common cause. I ask you, fellow-citizens, to unite with them in making this our Independence Day the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the peoples of the world.

July Fourth This Year More Than Holiday; Is International Holy Day

BY ROBERT LANSING, SECRETARY OF STATE.

This year the Fourth of July is more than a national holiday; it is an international holy day. While we rejoice over liberty achieved for our country, we should consecrate ourselves to the defense of that liberty which is imperiled by Prussian militarism. The flags displayed, the patriotic demonstrations, and the words of the Declaration of Independence have a new and more profound meaning, which kindles in our hearts a consuming flame of loyalty and service and sacrifice.

On this day of glorious memories America with stern will and unalterable purpose rededicates her all to liberty and looks into the future with supreme faith that God will crown with victory the cause of the nations arrayed against autocracy.

The Promise and Augury Given of "Independence Day for all Mankind"

BY NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

When the Imperial German Government undertook to dominate the world by the power of military conquest it brought a new challenge to the United States of America. We had learned, under Lincoln, that this Nation could not endure "half slave and half free." The aggressions of Imperial Germany have warned us that the world can not continue "half slave and half free"; that we can not preserve our peace and freedom unless we help to bring peace and freedom to the other peoples of the earth; that we can not maintain our own rights and liberties if we allow even little Belgium to be deprived of hers.

In that sense this Independence Day of 1918 is the promise and augury of an Independence Day for all mankind. We are fighting for our own national life, but the victory in which we share will save the life of democracy in Europe and in Africa and in Asia no less than in America. We have declared for the self-determination of all peoples, for their freedom and independence. And on this Independence Day we celebrate that declaration as much as ours of 1776.

American People's Fresh Baptism of the Spirit of Sacrifice for Liberty

BY JOSEPHUS DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The American people have had a fresh baptism of the spirit of sacrifice for liberty which enabled the men of '76 to make the Declaration of Independence the decree of a powerful nation. They have entered this war to aid in insuring to peaceful peoples freedom from conquest, and they will not lay down the sword until the menace of militarism is lifted from mankind. The men who have given their lives on land and sea in this glorious adventure will forever shine in the Republic's firmament, and we have highly resolved they shall not have died in vain. Out of the tragedy of war the steady light of peace, guaranteed by a league of all free nations, will illumine the world.

Americans at Home and Those in France Given New Inspiration

BY GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The Fourth of July is a symbol of freedom to all Americans. It represents the establishment on this continent of a government by the people, the outcome of a war where men sacrificed their lives and their fortunes in order that their destinies should not be controlled by autocracy.

On this Fourth of July we find the whole Nation mobilized for war in order that the freedom gained by our forefathers should not be wrested from us by a ruthless and despotic monarchy. Americans in France and Americans at home will to-day receive new inspiration,

(Continued on page 13.)

COAL PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR CERTAIN WEST VIRGINIA MINES

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following orders:

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall, in the State of West Virginia, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1918,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall, in the State of West Virginia, may be sold at prices, f. o. b. cars at the mine, not to exceed $1.90 per net ton for run of mine, $2.15 per net ton for prepared sizes, $1.90 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45 cents allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., June 29, 1918.

The United States Fuel Administration hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the county of Mason, in the State of West Virginia, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed $2.35 per net ton for run of mine, $2.60 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.10 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45 cents allowance for wage increase, if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., June 29, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Calls Nurses to Enroll for War Service and on Women to Train for Nursing

The Red Cross issues the following:

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman woman's committee, Council of National Defense, calls on nurses to enroll for service in the Army and the Navy, on women to train themselves for nursing, and on the public to economize in the use of nurses, in the following letter:

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Washington.

Miss JANE A. DELANO,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MISS DELANO: The information that a definite campaign for the purpose of securing Red Cross nurses is to be launched is exceedingly timely.

The news from the field of battle, where our splendid young soldiers are sacrificing life, and more than life—the agony of years of suffering, disappointment, and incapacity for future usefulness in defense of all that we, as Americans, hold dear—is a clarion call to young women to answer their call with service for service, sacrifice for sacrifice, and show themselves worthy of such loyalty and patriotism in volunteering by the thousands to prepare for hospital service, either at home or abroad, that our men may receive every possible care which women can render to prove our gratitude for all they have suffered and will suffer for us and for our country.

There is no greater patriotic service which the young, strong, and enthusiastic young women who are graduating from our colleges and high schools can render their country than to care for our wounded men. It is a service requiring intelligence, patience, and unfaltering courage; the kind of service that will do for our splendid young women what the drill and order and hardship of field service is doing for our men, and will make them fit comrades and coworkers with them when the time for the reconstruction of our national life comes after the war is ended.

This call of duty is not alone to our young women to prepare for service, but to the people everywhere to economize in the use of professional nurses except in cases of serious illness. The war has so drawn upon the nurses of the country that there are not half enough for serious home cases, and they should be employed in no other. Every household should care for its own sick so far as is consistent with the health of the community.

Call to Young Women.

The call from our brave men to our brave young women is: "Prepare to care for us when we come back from the field battle torn and shattered." And to the families everywhere: "Economize in the use of nurses; fit yourselves to care for home needs, and send to us at once the nurses already trained; we need them that we may be healed to go back to the front and fight until we win a conclusive peace for you, ourselves, and for the world."

Faithfully,

ANNA H. SHAW,
Chairman Woman's Committee,
Council of National Defense.

OFFICIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Catalogue Prepared by Picture Division, Committee on Public Information.

A catalogue of the official war pictures collected by the picture division of the Committee on Public Information has just been issued and is now ready for distribution to the public. The "official" pictures listed in the catalogue include photographs taken by the Signal Corps of the Army, the Navy, Marine Corps, and other branches of the American service, and also photographs taken by the French and Belgian Governments. Photographic prints of the pictures on heavy paper and ready for framing or insertion in albums are now on sale at 10 cents each. Stereopticon slides of finest workmanship, standard size, and suitable for the use of teachers and lecturers, are for sale by the committee at 15 cents each.

For further information in regard to these photographs address the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 12.)

from the recollection of what this day means to us, to pursue this war to a victorious conclusion. Free men all over the world are to-day united under one standard and are animated by one idea, never to be enslaved by any nation, and for this idea they will gladly die; and in this fact lies our assurance that Germany can never win.

U. S. Soldiers in France "Renew Pledge of Fealty and Devotion to Nation"

BY GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING.

On this anniversary of our independence the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces on the battle fields of France renew their pledge of fealty and devotion to our cause and country. The resolve of our forefathers that all men and peoples shall be free is their resolve. It is quickened by sympathy for an invaded people of kindred ideals and the war challenge of an arrogant enemy. It is fortified by the united support of the American people.

Facing Question Whether Freedom Shall Continue to Exist in the World

BY SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON.

With the exception of the Fourth of July, 1776, this Fourth of July is the most significant in the history of the Republic. In the 141 anniversaries which we have hitherto celebrated we have been concerned with the question of preserving and perpetuating liberty in the United States. On this fateful day, for the first time in our annals, we are face to face with the question whether freedom, as we understand it, shall continue to exist in the world, or whether the feudalism which we once deemed obsolete shall be reimposed upon mankind. All other issues are extraneous; all other considerations of slight account. The die has been irrevocably cast. If the tide of battle could be adverse it would mean that for many years the best hopes of humankind would come to disappointment or to naught. In that reflection lies the inspiration of the war, because it is inconceivable that this great and invincible Nation, in alliance with the liberated peoples of the world, can fail in the struggle wherein all the accomplishments of human progress are at stake. The vision of this people is now a world vision, and, as the result of our triumphant destiny, Europe, Asia, and all the continents of the earth will rejoice in the extended blessings of liberty, and we ourselves enjoy a greater and a better freedom than we have ever known. The ages made us, and the ages wait us!

War Industries Board Issues New Scale of Maximum Prices for Long and Short Leaf Virginia and Carolina Pines

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

After considering information submitted by the Federal Trade Commission and representatives of the industry as to cost of manufacture, the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board has determined by agreement with the representatives of the industry upon a new scale of maximum prices for long and short leaf pine lumber produced in Virginia and North and South Carolina. These prices are effective beginning at midnight, June 28, 1918, and apply to all purchases of lumber for mill shipment.

One Price to Government and Public.

The list contemplates the delivery of lumber of comparable grades to New York City on approximately the same basis as in the list published for southern pine, except as to box grades, which are somewhat higher. The prices to the Government show virtually the same increase as did the prices on southern pine. This means that there will be one price for the Government and the public, the Government paying considerably more than it did formerly and the public less.

The prices named in the new list are on the basis of delivery to Norfolk, Richmond, and other Virginia gateways and include freight charges to those points.

The agreement provides that all contracts for lumber shall be subject always to an option in favor of the United States Government and any nominee of the War Industries Board. It provides also for the maintenance of production and the present scale of wages.

Text of the Agreement.

The text of the agreement follows:

Maximum Mill Base Prices for Long and Short Leaf Pine Lumber Produced in the States of Virginia and North and South Carolina.

Prices of all long and short leaf pine lumber in the States of Virginia and North and South Carolina shall not exceed the item prices named on attached list. These prices are for long and shot leaf pine lumber delivered (freight allowed) to Norfolk, Richmond, and other Virginia gateways. For shipments to destination points north of and beyond these gateways these prices are for such portion of freight allowed to destination points as will equal shipments originating in above gateways. For shipments to destination points south of these gateways the f. o. b. cars mill or f. o. b. vessel rail-mill prices shall be $2.50 per thousand less on each item than prices named on attached list.

Prices Not Covered in List.

Prices on items not covered by above list shall be priced on basis of nearest comparable item.

The usual trade practices shall continue, including cash discounts to be applied to the United States Government purchases as well as all others, except that in commercial transactions, where purchasers do not avail themselves of the cash discounts, the accounts may be converted into trade acceptances, which do not bear interest before maturity.

The custom of delivered prices of lumber to purchasers' destination points shall remain unchanged.

Contracts for the sale of lumber entered into in good faith prior to midnight, June 28, 1918, and enforceable at law, will be performed in accordance with their terms, subject, of course, to orders received from the Government, which may require priority.

It is imperative that, with the least possible disruption of the industry, the vast war needs of the Government, both direct and indirect, for long and short leaf pine lumber from Virginia, North and South Carolina be supplied on a fair basis; that an adequate supply and equitable distribution thereof be assured for essential commercial needs; that the movement thereof be facilitated; and that injurious speculation therein be prevented. Therefore, the procedure outlined below, by agreement with the representatives of the manufacturers of long and short leaf pine lumber from above-mentioned States, has been adopted for a period of three months beginning midnight June 28, 1918.

Procedure for Manufacturers.

The procedure is that each manufacturer of long and short leaf pine lumber in Virginia and North and South Carolina shall—

(1) Make contracts and accept orders for his product at prices not in excess of the applicable maximum prices, always subject to an option at the applicable maximum prices in favor of the United States or the nominee of the War Industries Board. Under this option, which will cover all long and short leaf pine lumber from above-mentioned States down to actual delivery to the purchaser, the War Industries Board to any extent required will allocate either to the Government or to other essential users. Any balance not so allocated will be released for sale to commercial buyers, but at prices no greater than those determined upon as above set forth.

(2) Comply with the directions of the War Industries Board, as issued from time to time, with reference to filling commercial requirements in the order of their public importance and to furnishing such information and making such reports as may be required.

Maximum Prices for North Carolina Pine.

These prices are for long and short leaf pine lumber delivered (freight allowed) to Norfolk, Richmond, and other Virginia gateways. For shipments to destination points north of and beyond these gateways these prices are for such portion of freight allowed to destination points as will equal shipments originating in above gateways. For shipments to destination points south of these gateways the f. o. b. cars mill or f. o. b. vessel rail mill prices shall be $2.50 per thousand less on each item than prices named on attached list.

Effective June 28 to and including September 28, 1918:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Cull.
1 x 3 and 3½-inch flooring	$43.00	$41.00	$36.50	$32.00	.....
1 x 4 and 4½-inch flooring	42.00	40.00	36.50	32.00	.....
1 x 5 and 5½-inch flooring	.....	.....	37.00	33.50	.....
1 x 6-inch flooring	.....	.....	37.50	34.50	.....
1 x 2½ to 5½-inch flooring	.....	.....	36.00	32.00	$20.00
1¼ x 2½ and 3-inch flooring	47.00	45.00	37.50	32.00	.....
1¼ x 3½ and 4-inch flooring	47.00	45.00	37.50	32.00	.....
⅝ x 2½ to 3½-inch ceiling	27.50	26.00	24.00	21.00	.....
7/16 x 2½ to 3½-inch ceiling	29.00	27.50	25.50	22.50	.....
½ x 2½ to 3½-inch ceiling	31.50	30.00	28.50	24.00	.....
⅝ x 2½ to 3½-inch ceiling	34.00	32.50	30.00	26.00	.....
¾ and 13/16 x 2½ to 3½-inch ceiling	43.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....
1⅛ x 2½ and 3-inch partition	43.00	41.00	37.00	.....	.....
1⅛ x 3½, 4, and 4½-inch partition	44.00	42.00	37.50	.....	.....
1⅛ x 5 and 5½-inch partition	46.00	44.00	38.00	.....	.....
1 x 6-inch drop or O. G. siding	45.00	42.00	37.50	34.50	.....
Bevel siding from 1-inch stock	30.00	28.00	26.00	22.00	.....
Bevel siding from 1½-inch stock	32.00	30.00	28.00	24.00	.....

Add $1 per 1,000 feet for specified lengths.

Finish S2S.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
1 x 4 to 12 inches, random	$43.50	$41.50	.....	.....
1 x 4 inches, random	43.50	41.50	.....	.....
1 x 6 inches, random	44.50	42.50	.....	.....
1 x 8 inches, random	45.50	43.50	.....	.....
1 x 10 inches, random	46.00	44.00	.....	.....
1 x 12 inches, random	47.50	45.50	.....	.....
5/4 x 4 to 12 inches, random	47.50	45.50	$39.00	$34.50
5/4 x 6 inches, random	48.50	46.50	39.00	35.00
5/4 x 8 inches, random	49.50	47.50	39.00	35.00
5/4 x 10 inches, random	50.00	48.00	39.00	36.00
5/4 x 12 inches, random	51.50	49.50	42.00	37.50
6/4 x 4 to 12 inches, random	48.50	46.50	41.00	35.00
6/4 x 6 inches, random	49.50	47.50	41.00	35.50
6/4 x 8 inches, random	50.50	48.50	41.00	35.50
6/4 x 10 inches, random	51.00	49.00	41.00	36.50
6/4 x 12 inches, random	54.50	52.50	44.00	38.50
8/4 x 4 to 12 inches, random	42.50	47.50	41.00	.....
8/4 x 6 inches, random	50.50	48.50	41.00	.....
8/4 x 8 inches, random	51.50	49.50	41.00	.....
8/4 x 10 inches, random	52.00	50.00	41.00	.....
8/4 x 12 inches random	53.50	51.50	44.00	.....
Molded casing and base.				
From 1 x 4, 6 and 8 inch stock	50.00	47.00	.....	.....
From 1 x 5 and 10 inch stock	52.00	49.00	.....	.....
Jambs from 4/4-inch stock	50.00	47.00	.....	.....
Jambs from 5/4, 6/4 and 8/4 inch stock	53.00	50.00	.....	.....

The above prices are for S2S finish: for S4S add 50 cents per thousand feet.

For specified lengths add $1 per thousand feet; for rough, deduct 50 cents per thousand feet.

Moldings: 1⅛ inches width and smaller, 52 per cent discount; 1⅜ inches and wider, 47 per cent discount.

(3) Keep up to the best of his ability the production of long and short leaf pine lumber in Virginia and North and South Carolina, so as to insure an adequate supply so long as the war lasts.

(4) Neither reduce the scale of wages now being paid nor change fundamental labor conditions now in force.

Apportioning Car Supply.

The Government will apportion the car supply available for lumber and arrange for its transporation, subject to allocation by the War Industries Board as aforesaid, to the end that injury to the industry due to abnormal war-time conditions be neutralzed so far as may be.

Foreign trade, except to the Governments of nations associated with us in the present war, is not to be affected by this ruling.

Boards.

	1 x 3	1 x 4	1 x 6	1 x 8
No. 3, Slor2S	$36.00	$36.00	$37.00	$37.00
No. 4, Slor2S	31.50	31.50	34.00	34.00
Culls and red hearts	.....	.....	.....	28.50

	1 x 10	1 x 12	1 x 4 to 12
No. 3, Slor2S	$37.00	$40.00	$37.00
No. 4, Slor2S	35.00	36.50	33.50
Culls and red hearts	28.50	29.00	28.00
Dunnage	.....	.....	20.50
Nos. 1 and 2 bark strips and miscuts, Slor2S	.....	.....	34.00
Nos. 3 and 4 bark strips and miscuts, Slor2S	.....	.....	24.00

For 1-inch No. 3 and No. 4 in specified lengths add 50 cents, except 16-foot add $1; rough, 50 cents less than S2S; S4S, D&M, or shiplap add 50 cents to S2S prices. For resawing add $1 per thousand.

No. 1 and No. 2 bark strips, when worked to partition, add to above S2S price $2 per thousand feet; boards when ordered kiln dried, add $1 per thousand feet.

(Continued on page 15.)

Operation of "Work or Fight" Order Explained by Provost Marshal General

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the following:

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, in an interview, commenting on the "work or fight" regulation, which took effect July 1, called attention to the occasional misconception of its scope. It applies only to men between the ages of 21 and 30, viz., the ages covered by the selective-service law, and thus made liable to draft for military service. Gen. Crowder said: The widespread and instant popular approval of this regulation has been emphatic. But its scope should not be misunderstood, as occasionally it is found to be. It is primarily a military measure and was promulgated under the selective-service act, which places under liability for immediate military service all qualified men between the ages of 21 and 30. It does not affect men outside of those ages, and therefore does not affect industry at large.

Setting Free the Fighters.

The Army and Navy are taking the men who are best able physically to do the fighting. But that is only one part of the national task imposed by the war. The other part, the part that falls on the other men, is to set free these men who are to do the fighting. Every man who helps to set free a fighting man is helping to fight and win the war.

And it is every man's duty to give that share of help. That duty to work, and to work effectively, is the foundation of the new measure. "Work or fight." There is no other alternative.

Now, many of the men of draft age in deferred classes 2, 3, and 4, deferred, that is, on grounds of dependency, are not engaged in effective industry. The spectacle is not a satisfying one of a contingent of drafted men from Class 1 being marched down the street to camp while other men of their own age, watching them from the windows, remain behind to sell cigarettes or dispense soda-fountain drinks, solely because they have received deferment on grounds of dependency. If these men of the same age are to stay behind let them at least get into work more effective to help the war. Their deferment takes them out of military service and yet serves no economic war purpose whatsoever. They are of military age, and therefore have the primary duty to do war work. If their dependency gives them deferment from immediate military war work, let them at least do something economically useful to maintain the Nation's welfare while at war. They should get into some useful and effective occupations or else forfeit their deferment from military service. The alternative is a fair one.

Persons Outside Draft Age.

This regulation, therefore, does not affect any person outside of draft age, except indeed that it will offer him more opportunities of employment than before. The place left vacant by the men within draft age will now be filled by men of older or younger ages and by women. The limited list of noneffective employments was in part selected with a view to this very fact that the work in those occupations could as well be performed by older or younger men or by women. These men who are of military age will either go into military service or will go into occupations more necessary for the national welfare, where there is an unfilled demand for additional man power. They will be replaced, to the extent that they need replacing, by the others not liable to military service.

Natural and Logical Consequence.

This is a natural and logical consequence of the vast withdrawals for the Army. Nearly three million men are said to have gone into camp or into the Navy. It is a simple and obvious fact that if the Army is to be a national one in the fullest sense, the places left vacant by the fighters stepping forward out of the ranks of civic industry must be filled by new workers, and the places vacated by them must be in turn filled by still others, and so on, until the ranks have been closed up and the whole man power has been utilized in replacements.

The need is insistent and the demand is universal for systematic, Nation-wide organization of the man power that is now either idle or noneffectively employed.

(Continued from page 14.)

Dimension.

	10, 12, 14, and 16 feet.	18 and 20 feet.	22 and 24 feet.	Random.
2 x 2, S1S1E	$31.00	$33.00	$34.50	$30.50
2 x 3, S1S1E	29.50	30.50	32.00	29.00
3 x 4, S1S1E	30.00	32.00	33.50	29.50
2 x 6, S1S1E	28.50	29.50	31.00	28.00
2 x 8, S1S1E	29.50	31.50	33.00	29.00
2 x 10, S1S1E	30.00	32.00	33.50	29.50
2 x 12, S1S1E	32.00	33.50	35.00	31.50

Dimension when ordered kiln dried, add $2 per thousand feet.

Dimension D&M or shiplap, add $1 per thousand to S1S1E prices; rough 50 cents less than S1S1E prices; S4S add 50 cents per thousand to S1S1E prices; for dimension over 24 feet add $1 for each 2 feet up to 32 feet.

NOTE.—All lumber not over 2 inches thick when ordered in odd or fractional lengths will be invoiced as of next longer length in multiples of 2 feet.

Timbers.

	10 to 20 feet.	22 and 24 feet.	26 feet.
3 x 4 and 4 x 4	$33.00	$34.00	$35.00
3 x 6 to 8 x 8	32.00	33.00	34.00
3 x 10 to 4 x 10	36.00	37.00	38.00
5 x 10 to 10 x 10	35.00	36.00	37.00
3 x 12 to 5 x 12	38.00	39.00	40.00
6 x 12 to 12 x 12	37.00	38.00	39.00
3 x 14 to 5 x 14	43.00	44.00	45.00
6 x 14 to 8 x 14	42.50	43.50	44.50
10 x 14 to 14 x 14	42.00	43.00	44.00

	28 feet.	30 feet.	32 feet.
3 x 4 and 4 x 4	$36.00	$37.00	$38.00
3 x 6 to 8 x 8	35.00	36.00	37.00
3 x 10 to 4 x 10	39.00	40.00	41.00
5 x 10 to 10 x 10	38.00	39.00	40.00
3 x 12 to 5 x 12	41.00	42.00	43.00
6 x 12 to 12 x 12	40.00	41.00	42.00
3 x 14 to 5 x 14	45.00	47.00	48.00
6 x 14 to 8 x 14	45.50	46.50	47.50
10 x 14 to 14 x 14	45.00	46.00	47.00

Add for timbers over 14 inches $3 for each 2 inches over 14 inches.

Add for timbers over 32 feet $1 for each foot over 32 feet.

Prices above are for short-leaf dimension, rough; for better qualities and various working apply the following differentials: For long-leaf No. 1 common add $2 per 1,000 feet; for merchantable, 10 inches and smaller, add $3 per 1,000 to No. 1 long-leaf price; for merchantable, 12 inches and larger, add $2 per 1,000 to No. 1 long-leaf price; for prime rule of 1905 add $5 to No. 1 long-leaf price. Add for dressing $1 per 1,000 feet; add for tongue and grooved or shiplap $2 per 1,000 feet; add for grooving $3 per 1,000 to dressed-price stock 3 and 4 inches thick; add for grooving $5 per 1,000 to dressed-price stock 5 inches and thicker; add for beveling and outgauging $2 per 1,000 feet to dressed prices.

NOTE.—All timber when ordered in odd or fractional lengths will invoice as of next longer length a multiple of 2 feet.

SURVIVORS OF ROCKEFELLER COMMENDED FOR BEHAVIOR

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Secretary Daniels has commended the following-named survivors of the U. S. S. *William Rockefeller* for their excellent behavior and devotion to duty at the time that vessel was sunk by a torpedo on the night of May 18, 1918:

Huston, Myron Ellsworth, gunner's mate, first class, U. S. N.

Burke, Raymond Patrick, seaman, second class, N. N. V.

Martin, Carl Cecil, seaman, U. S. N.

Kasper, Ladislavs Joseph, seaman, U. S. N.

Mimms, Sam, jr., seaman, U. S. N.

Mulligan, Arthur James, seaman, second class, U. S. N.

Burch, William Earl, seaman, U. S. N.

Schroeder, William Henry, seaman, second class, U. S. N.

Moorhead, John Robert, gunner's mate, third class, U. S. N.

The commanding officer of the *William Rockefeller* reports that the first eight men above named, who comprised the crew of No. 1 gun, remained at their stations until the ship was so far down at the stern end that the guns could not be manned, and that John Robert Moorhead, gunner's mate, third class, U. S. N., went to the magazines, opened them, and stood by until called, to see that ammunition was sent to the guns.

Records of the Men.

Huston enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., February 27, 1917; father, George Cobern Huston, Gault, Mo.

Burke enlisted at Boston, March 29, 1917; next of kin, friend, Mrs. Margaret Lomasmy, Boston.

Martin enlisted at Minneapolis February 16, 1917; mother, Hannah Martin, Two Harbors, Minn.

Kasper enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, April 11, 1917; father, Joseph Kasper, Cleveland.

Mimms enlisted at Dallas, Tex., March 24, 1917; father, Samuel Mimms, Dallas.

Mulligan enlisted at Lowell, Mass., April 23, 1917; mother, Margaret Mulligan, Lowell, Mass.

Burch enlisted at Washington, D. C., August 10, 1917; father, Jubal Alexander Burch, Washington.

Schroeder enlisted at Cincinnati, December 13, 1917; father, Henry Schroeder, Cincinnati.

Moorhead enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., December 30, 1915; mother, Eugenia Moorhead, Hartwell, Ga.

War Industries Board Reaffirms Policies Regarding New Building Construction When Not Contributing to War Activities

The War Industires Board authorizes the following:

In order to correct the apparently widespread misapprehension of its position with reference to new building construction that does not contribute directly or indirectly to the war needs the War Industries Board authorizes this restatement of its attitude.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the one outstanding piece of work before the country is the winning of the war and that this demands the cooperation and best efforts of every industry and every individual. In proportion as each industry increases its devotion to the task will the country become better mobilized for victory and the speedy termination of the war.

The Building Materials Industry.

The building materials industry, being one of those most adversely affected by war conditions, has the full sympathy of the board and everything that is possible will be done to relieve its situation. To that end the building materials section of the board has been and is in frequent conference with the building interests of the country in an effort to mobilize their resources and their activities to meet the requirements of the Government and has served as the point of contact through which the needs of each building industry have been communicated to the War Industries Board in order that all possible relief might be furnished.

The War Industries Board has been gratified by the patriotic, unselfish, and unstinted support with which all branches of the building industry have responded to its appeal and is wholly disposed to do everything possible to relieve adverse conditions. However, the board has not changed its general policy with reference to new construction that does not contribute to war needs.

Policy Set Forth in Resolutions.

That policy was and is expressed in the following resolutions, formerly adopted and published:

Whereas it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

Whereas plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities, and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

Whereas the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital urgently required for war purposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the war Industries Board, that in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement: Be it further

Resolved, That in fairness to those interested therein, notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril.

Applications for Preferences.

The building materials section of the War Industries Board considers and in proper cases arranges for and assists industries and plants in presenting to the priorities board their application for preference treatment in the supply of fuel, transportation, and raw materials. If preferential treatment is to any extent accorded an industry or plant it is subject to reconsideration at the end of 30 days as the classification may require modification in order to meet changing conditions. The necessity for conserving the fuel supply and relieving congestion in transportation is particularly imperative in what is known as the "congested district," which, generally speaking, is that territory lying north of the Potomac River and east of the Allegheny Mountains. The wholehearted cooperation of the building materials industries in conserving fuel, materials, transportation, and labor needed to meet war requirements is invited and confidently expected.

Commercial Stocks of Grain, Flour, Meals, and Other Foods in U. S. on June 1, 1918

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The commercial stocks of wheat reported to the United States Department of Agriculture in a food survey for June 1, 1918, amounted to 17,068,487 bushels. This refers to stocks actually reported and does not represent an estimate of the total commercial stocks of the country. Neither do the figures include stocks on farms on June 1, for which no data are available. According to the statement just issued by the department these stocks were held by 9,576 firms out of a total of 13,109 submitting reports (the firms consisting of elevators, warehouses, grain mills, and wholesale grain dealers), and were 38.2 per cent of the stocks held by the same firms on June 1, 1917.

Commercial Visible Supply.

The commercial visible supply figures as published by the Chicago Board of Trade show only 1,146,000 bushels of wheat, as against 28,896,000 bushels a year ago, and the Bradstreet figures for June 1 show 4,479,000 bushels, as against 34,876,000 bushels for the same date in 1917. The board of trade figures cover commercial holdings in about a score of large cities; the Bradstreet figures cover these holdings and those in certain smaller markets; in all, about 50. The food-survey figures cover practically all commercial holdings throughout the country. These figures indicate that the stocks of wheat in the primary markets were largely depleted and that the commercial holdings were confined for the most part to the smaller interior points.

Stocks of Other Cereals.

The commercial stocks of other cereals on June 1, according to the department's statement, were as follows: Corn, 32,834,521 bushels; oats, 42,943,610 bushels; barley, 8,228,164 bushels; and rye, 3,178,105 bushels. These stocks represent the following percentages of the corresponding stocks on June 1, 1917: Corn, 149.5 per cent; oats, 90.6 per cent; barley, 121.7 per cent; and rye, 208.8 per cent.

The commercial stocks of flour and meal, as reported in the survey, were: Wheat flour, white, 4,433,515 barrels; whole wheat and graham flour, 153,966,000 barrels; rye flour, 1,005,691 barrels; rye meal, 3,612,863 pounds; barley flour, 1,092,310 barrels; barley meal, 1,266,047 pounds; corn flour, 49,701,212 pounds; granulated corn meal, 77,664,450 pounds; other corn meal, 43,238,183 pounds; and buckwheat flour, 3,101,059 pounds.

Percentage of Year Ago.

These stocks represent the following percentages of the stocks on hand a year ago: Wheat flour, white, 64.6 per cent; whole wheat and graham flour, 141.7 per cent; rye flour, 419.9 per cent; rye meal, 376.1 per cent; barley meal, 377.9 per cent; granulated corn meal, 220.9 per cent; other corn meal, 227.9 per cent; and buckwheat flour, 95.5 per cent. The stocks of corn flour and barley flour on hand June 1, 1917, were so small as to make unnecessary any comparison between them and the present stocks on a percentage basis. The stocks of corn flour on June 1 this year show an increase over the holdings reported a month earlier, being 49,701,212 pounds, as against 24,396,026 pounds.

The following commodities were reported by wholesale grocers, with the results indicated: Beans, 5,770,709 bushels; rice, 61,584,539 pounds; rolled oats, 50,057,798 pounds; canned salmon, 78,615,960 pounds; canned tomatoes, 95,571,689 pounds; canned corn, 47,399,225 pounds; and sugar, 237,191,696 pounds.

Increase in Certain Stocks.

The stocks of beans, rolled oats, canned salmon, and canned tomatoes showed a substantial increase, the present stocks representing the following percentages of those on hand a year ago: Beans, 184.6 per cent; rolled oats, 137.5 per cent; canned salmon, 119.2 per cent; and canned tomatoes, 113.1 per cent. The stocks of sugar, rice, and canned corn, on the other hand, were from 11 to 21 per cent smaller than those of last year. Returns from wholesale grocers reporting holdings of condensed milk on June 1, 1918, indicated that the stocks of condensed milk, amounting to 20,375,502 pounds, were 11.7 per cent larger than those last year, and that the stocks of evaporated milk, amounting to 73,243,924 pounds, were 177.1, 20.6 per cent larger than on the corresponding date a year ago.

NEW SHIP REQUISITION LAW PASSED IN THE NETHERLANDS

Paul L. Edwards, commercial attache at The Hague, reports:

The Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament has just passed a law, which will go into effect immediately, giving the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce the power to requisition Dutch vessels of over 500 tons cargo-carrying capacity, for the purpose of carrying outward-bound cargo of all descriptions and for the purpose of conveying passengers on inward and outward voyages.

Extends Power of Ministry.

This new law greatly extends the power of the minister of agriculture in the matter of directing the use of Dutch ships according to his own desires and the interests of the public. The first Netherlands ship requisition law, which was passed on February 10, 1917, gave the minister the power to require the use of space on homeward-bound Dutch vessels for the purpose of bringing goods the distribution of which was controlled by the Government. This law was modified in May, 1917, so as to enable the minister to requisition space for the purpose of conveying to Holland all goods which might be designated.

To Be in Force At Once.

It is understood that several vessels are to be requisitioned immediately for the purpose of carrying passengers and cargoes from Holland to the Dutch East Indies.—Commerce Reports.

Bought a French Hotel to Biliet U. S. Troops

The National War Work Council Y. M. C. A., authorizes the following:

In one of the big seaport towns of France recently, a division of American soldiers debarked. Every available house in town had its full complement of soldiers billeted, and there was no place where the tired troops just off the steamship could be housed. The nearest city was 50 miles away. The only chance was to lodge them at an immense hotel. This was crowded with guests. The Y. M. C. A. secretary, upon whom devolved the necessity of finding quarters for the soldiers, had to think quickly.

He went to the maritime governor and told him that he would like to lease the hotel. For some reason the official declared this to be impracticable.

"Then we'll buy the hotel," said the "Y" man.

"How about the guests?" asked the official.

The "Y" secretary made arrangements with each of the guests, all of whom patriotically waived their privileges and went by rail to the distant town where accommodations had been arranged for them by telegraph by the "Y" man.

The Y. M. C. A. will continue to use the hotel during the war for the accommodation of the soldiers.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

TABLE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS OF "NONESSENTIAL" ARTICLES

Consul Johnson, at Kingston, Ontario, reports:

A compilation for the fiscal year 1916–17 and for the 10 months of 1917–18, ending February 1 last, shows the imports of nonessentials which are included in the Canadian Government's first list of prohibited importations to have aggregated $36,486,700, as follows: 1916–17, $18,985,300; 1917–18, $17,501,400.

Under Nine Distinct Heads.

The Dominion Government's decree barring purchases of nonessentials abroad may be separated under nine distinct heads. Further progress in cutting down Canada's luxury imports may be expected. In the calendar year 1917 Canada's total imports reached $1,005,134,000, so that the ratio of now prohibited importations is less than 2 per cent of the total of Canada's foreign buying.

Table of "Nonessentials."

The following table gives the imports of "nonessential" articles for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, and for the 10 months ended February 1, 1918:

Articles.	Year ended Mar. 31, 1917.	Ten months ended Feb. 1, 1918.
SPORTING GOODS.		
Billiard tables, etc.	$3,200	$20,500
Pleasure boats, etc.	28,900	32,000
Cartridges, etc.	279,600	205,600
Powder	404,100	10,500
Sport bags, etc.	4,100	2,300
Skates	34,100	35,400
Guns, etc.	665,200	184,000
Fish rods	20,600	23,400
Total	1,439,800	513,700
FRUITS AND NUTS.		
Nuts	2,328,600	2,527,800
Berries	5,000	4,000
Blackberries	542,100	674,000
Cherries	59,700	107,000
Cranberries	135,000	101,100
Currants	100	100
Grapes	440,500	440,000
Peaches	353,500	496,800
Pineapples	270,400	312,400
Plums	293,600	409,100
Quinces	510,800	691,000
Total	4,939,300	5,763,300
VEGETABLES.		
Fresh tomatoes	491,100	521,200
Sugar beets	39,000	24,000
Total	530,100	545,100
SWEETS, CONFECTI, ONSETC.		
Preserved ginger	40,000	20,000
Jellies, etc.	150,400	27,400
Sugar candy, etc.	712,100	370,200
Lime juices (10 months)	138,000	230,000
Total	1,040,500	647,600
AUTOMOBILES.		
Passenger (50 per cent of total imports)	4,291,300	4,462,700
Auto parts (50 per cent)	3,600,000	2,798,700
Total	7,891,300	7,261,400
PAINTINGS.		
Paintings, etc.	852,000	971,600
Total	852,000	971,600

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION DATES FOR EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the non-assembled type, that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training, and experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Telephone operator, departmental service.

List No. 2. Examinations of the non-assembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Assistant in transportation, Department of Agriculture, July 30.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Field station aid and herbarium assistant, Department of Agriculture, July 24; library assistant, departmental service, July 24 and August 21; assistant examiner, Patent Office, July 24–25 and August 21–22; clerk qualified in modern language, Department of Commerce, July 24–25 and August 21–22; calculating-machine operator, multigraph and writer press operator, operative (card-perforating machines), statistical clerk, departmental service, July 24, August 21, and September 18; stenographer and typewriter, Panama Canal Service, August 6.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, or the civil-service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

APPOINTED TO COLONELCY.

Special Orders, No. 131:

247. The appointment of Lieut. Col. John B. Schoeffel, Infantry, to the grade of colonel, National Army, with rank from May 11, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., and report to the commanding general for assignment to duty with the Infantry replacement camp.

Articles.	Year ended Mar. 31, 1917.	Ten months ended Feb. 1, 1918.
PERFUMERY.		
Perfumery, etc.	$669,900	$657,800
Total	669,900	657,800
GOLD AND SILVER.		
Jewelry	966,600	711,700
Manufactures of	475,900	260,500
Total	1,442,500	971,200
MARBLE.		
Manufactures of	179,900	169,600
Total	179,900	169,600

—Commerce Reports.

JUNE 25 OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OVERSUBSCRIBED

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces that the offering of $750,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness Series IV A, dated June 25, 1918, subscriptions for which closed on July 2, was oversubscribed by $88,000,000. This was the first issue in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan and the first issue under the program announced by the Secretary of the Treasury to the banking institutions of the country in his letter of June 12. It was the largest offering of Treasury certificates ever made at one time by the Treasury Department and the largest oversubscription of any offering ever received. The following is a list of the Federal reserve districts, giving their quota and the amount of subscriptions received and allotted:

Federal Reserve bank.	Quota.	Allotment.
Treasury United States	.....	$11,938,000
[illegible]	$[illegible],000,000	64,590,000
New York	251,000,000	312,814,500
[illegible]	53,000,000	53,000,000
Cleveland	68,000,000	80,000,000
Richmond	26,000,000	19,013,000
Atlanta	22,000,000	[1] 16,140,500
Chicago	105,000,000	131,481,500
St. Louis	30,000,000	31,054,000
Minneapolis	26,000,000	20,000,000
Kansas City	30,000,000	28,410,500
Dallas	18,000,000	18,481,500
San Francisco	53,000,000	48,000,000
Totals	750,000,000	838,553,500

[1] Final figures from Atlanta not yet received.

Loan Subscriptions Not to be Restricted to Banks Qualified as Depositaries

Newspaper dispatches on the morning of June 27, commenting on the fourth Liberty loan bond act, stated as follows:

"Only banks and trust companies which are qualified Government depositaries would be allowed to take subscriptions for future loans."

Section 4 of the fourth Liberty loan bond act provides as follows:

"That any incorporated bank or trust company designated as a depositary by the Secretary of the Treasury * * * may, upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, act as a fiscal agent of the United States in connection with the operations of selling and delivery of any bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or war-savings certificates of the United States."

It is not the intention of the Treasury Department that banks which do not qualify as depositaries and become fiscal agents should not be designated by their customers to receive applications for subscriptions to Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates of indebtedness. On the contrary, the Treasury Department desires that all banking institutions shall continue in the future, as they have in the past, patriotically to assist and cooperate during the various campaigns for the sale of Government securities.

Magnesia and Asbestos Subject of Conference

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A committee representing the manufacturers of magnesia and asbestos coverings and textiles of the United States was accorded a hearing before the priorities commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board for the purpose of presenting claims for preferential treatment in procuring supplies of fuel, raw materials, and transportation service.

The hearing clearly developed the fact that a free and proper use of magnesia and asbestos in heating plants and in pipe coverings enormously conserves fuel; and because the demands for fuel far exceed the supply now available, or that can be made available, it was determined that the production of magnesia and asbestos coverings should be stimulated in so far as they are used in connection with heating plants and other uses measurably curtailed.

Preferential Treatment for Hollow-Tile Makers

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A committee representing the principal manufacturers in the United States of hollow tile were accorded a hearing before the priorities commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board. The hearing developed the fact that considerable quantities of hollow tile are required in connection with Government construction, a limited amount in expansion by war industries and in the building of silos, etc.

The conclusion was reached that the industry should be accorded preferential treatment to the extent necessary to produce the tile required for the uses mentioned and no more, conditioned upon the producers pledging themselves to sell their product only if devoted to essential uses as that term shall be defined by the Priorities Board.

Restrictions Modified on Manganese Imports

The War Trade board has, by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 159), amended the restriction upon the importation of magnesite to permit its importation, under the back-haul proviso, permitting the importation of magnesite when shipped as return cargo from Europe and the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and when shipped from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

Importations of manganese ore from Asia and Australasia have, by another ruling, been prohibited as to ocean shipments made on and after July 20, 1918; and, to make this ruling effective, all outstanding licenses for the importation of manganese from those countries have been revoked as to ocean shipment on and after July 20, 1918.

Adequate supplies can be obtained, it has been found, from sources near by, entailing far less strain upon the tonnage resources of the United States during the present difficult period than shipments from the distant ports in Asia and Australasia.

FLYING FIELD AT ANACOSTIA IS NAMED "BOLLING FIELD"

The following order has been issued by Maj. Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics:

"The flying field at Anacostia, D. C., is named 'Bolling Field,' in memory of the late Col. Raynal C. Bolling, Signal Corps, who was killed in action on or about March 29, 1918, on the road between Estree and Foukan Court, France, during the German offensive."

The new field, which is now practically completed, will be a single squadron field with a capacity for 18 planes. It will serve three purposes, first as a field for experiments which it is desired be made near Washington; second as the terminal of the New York-Philadelphia-Washington Aerial Mail Service, and third as a training field where administrative officers in Washington may learn to fly, without interfering with their other duties.

Col. Bolling, for whom the field was named, was sent overseas on July 16, 1917, as head of America's first Aviation Mission to the Allied Governments. Under his direction all the early negotiations as to industrial cooperation between this country and England, France, and Italy, including the whole program of American purchases abroad and questions such as the allocation of raw materials and the interchange of patent-rights, were carried out.

Col. Bolling was born in Hot Springs, Ark., September 1, 1877, graduated from Harvard College in 1900 and Harvard Law School in 1902, and rose rapidly through the legal profession to the position of general solicitor of the United States Steel Corporation. In August, 1915, he organized and took to the training camp at Plattsburg an experimental motor machine gun battery of 70 officers and men, and in the spring of 1915, as a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the National Guard of New York, organized the first aero company of the guard in the United States. He passed his reserve military aviators test in the following September, and on March 14, when war with Germany appeared inevitable, was recommended for a commission as major in the Signal Corps. He was assigned to active duty on May 10, and on June 9 ordered overseas as special representative of the Aircraft Production Board.

Quartermaster Corps Establishes a Survey Course at Camp Meigs

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Quartermaster Corps has established an introductory survey course at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of acquainting new appointees and new commissioned officers with the general organization of the War Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and the American Expeditionary Forces.

All officers and all civil-service appointees receiving a salary in excess of $2,000 per year who report for duty at the Office of the Quartermaster General will be assigned for two weeks to Camp Meigs for the introductory survey course.

Questions Affecting 50,000 Workers In Essential Plants at Bridgeport Are Submitted To War Labor Board

Agreement to Abide By Latter's Decisions Posted In Every Factory In the City.

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The entire existing system of industrial relations in Bridgeport, Conn., affecting 53 employing firms and corporations and more than 50,000 workers, has been turned over to a section of the National War Labor Board for such changes, corrections, or improvements as, after a thorough investigation of prevailing conditions, it sees fit to make.

Outcome of Hearing.

This significant development in the effort of the National War Labor Board to maintain a maximum of production by effecting a maximum of mutual satisfaction and understanding in the relations of employer and employed throughout the country marked the end of a three-day hearing of testimony concerning the causes leading up to the strike of 10,000 skilled workers at Bridgeport last week. The hearing was conducted at Bridgeport by former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen of the board, and Loyall A. Osborne and William H. Johnson, two of its members representing, respectively, capital and labor.

On the last two days the place of Mr. Taft, who has gone to Murray Bay, Canada, for the summer, was taken by Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, Mo., whom he nominated as his alternate during his absence. Beginning Friday, July 5, the hearing will be resumed by examiners for the board.

Blanket Authority Given.

The blanket authority to revise the existing system at Bridgeport was given to the section when the employers of the city, most of whom were not affected by the recent strike, made known their belief that it would lead to further instability and unrest in the district if an award involving increased wages and improved working conditions were made in favor of machinists and some other skilled workers in a restricted number of plants. The remainder of the working population, the employers felt, would undoubtedly formulate demands of their own and set out upon a campaign to realize them. Consequently, the employers asked that the board extend its inquiry to take in the conditions prevailing throughout all of the plants and that such award or decision as it finally arrives at be made applicable to the entire industrial life of the community. Moreover, each of the employing companies signed an agreement binding it to abide by whatever decision is ultimately reached.

Predicated On Principles.

The decision, whatever it may be, will, of course, be predicated upon the principles and policies of the National War Labor Board.

This being the case, the section at Bridgeport would hear but little of what promised to be a great deal of evidence intended to show that employers at Bridgeport, affiliated with the Manufacturers' Association, maintained a so-called "black list." Instead of hearing all of the testimony on this point, it was announced from the bench that discriminatory practices against union workmen were forbidden by the principles and policies and by the agreement between capital and labor upon which the principles and policies of the board itself are founded. The employers, furthermore, were asked to reinstate several men whose names were shown to have been on cards kept by the manufacturers and the reason for whose discharge from their employments was given on the cards as "belonging to the union." The principle of the War Labor Board on this point is that the workers shall have the right to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives with their employers. A promise was obtained from the manufacturers concerned that men dismissed for union affiliations would be reinstated.

Questions of Wages.

Other grievances which have created general unrest at Bridgeport throughout a more or less belligerent six months, during which time several strikes have occurred, concern wages and the right of the workers to participate, through chosen representatives, in a reclassification of employees in various plants. It is complained by the workers that wages are not sufficient to meet the cost of living. Those of them who are organized have also contended that the employers should not arbitrarily set up classifications of work and wages. As a result of the submission of the whole matter by both sides, all of these questions will now be decided on the basis of the principles and policies of the War Labor Board.

An award increasing the wages of machinists and toolmakers was recently made by a board representing the Ordnance Department, but, for some reasons, principally, the employers stated, because it was not sufficiently clear on several important points the employers did not put it into effect. It was this situation which directly led up to last week's strike.

Notices Posted in Shops.

In order that all workers might fully understand that the manufacturers will abide by the decision of the section of the War Labor Board, the section to-day effected an agreement with the manufacturers by which printed notices were posted in every shop as follows:

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., *July 3, 1918.*

To whom it may concern:

In order that maximum production may be maintained and as a guarantee of fair treatment to all, as well as the conservation of national interest in this crisis, an agreement has been entered into this day between the (name of particular company) and the National War Labor Board to the effect that all differences now existing between said company and its employees have been submitted to the arbitration of the National War Labor Board with the understanding that said company and its employees shall be bound by the award of said board and that all parties will faithfully abide by its decisions.

It may further be understood that the award of said board shall have a just and [illegible] active effect, and that the award shall be made as close to August 1, 1918, as the circumstances of the board may permit.

FREDERICK N. JUDSON,
FRANK P. WALSH,
Joint Chairmen.
L. A. OSBORNE.
WM. H. JOHNSTON.

Those of the employers who were not involved in the recent strike and who have at present no differences with their workers also posted the notice affixing a statement that they also would be bound by the decision.

Industries Vital to the War.

The industries of Bridgeport are almost exclusively employed upon production vital to the prosecution of the war. One of the plants, that of the Remington Arms Co., with five other firms, manufactures 98 per cent of all the cartridges used by the American forces. The award finally made in the case now before the section of the War Labor Board will affect from 80 to 90 per cent of the industrial population of Bridgeport.

Following are the firms involved in the recent strike who have submitted to arbitration by the labor board's section: American & British Manufacturing Co., Locomobile Co. of America, American Tube & Stamping Co., Singer Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport Brass Co., A. H. Nilson Machine Co., Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Co., Liberty Ordnance Co., Remington Arms Co.

Following are the contract shops, so-called, or jobbers, involved in the controversy, who have consented to submit to the decision of the section sitting as a board of arbitration: The E. W. Carpenter Manufacturing Co., the Bradley Machine Co., the Feeney Tool Co., Bridgeport Die & Machine Co., Bridgeport Gun Tool Co., J. Pederson Machine Co., S. Lowe & Sons Co., H. H. Boudreau, Lindstrom Tool Works, Electric Compositor Co., Fred G. Breul, International Tool & Gauge Co., W. T. Smith Manufacturing Co., the Anderson Die & Machine Co., Harris Engineering Co.

Others Giving Consent.

Following are the manufacturers, not parties to any agreement and not involved in the strike, who submitted with the others in order to stabilize conditions of labor in Bridgeport: The Bilton Machine Tool Co., Automatic Machine Co., Holmes & Edwards Silver Co., Bridgeport Motor Co. (Inc.), Bridgeport Chain Co., American Chain Co. (Inc.), The Eastern Malleable Iron Co., Bridgeport Malleable Iron Works, Salts Textile Manufacturing Co., Bryant Electric Co., The Bullard Machine Tool Co., The Bullard Engineering Co., The Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., The Black Rock Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport Metal Goods Manufacturing Co., The Raybestos Co., Bridgeport Hardware Manufacturing Co., Handy & Harman, Bridgeport Cutter Works (Inc.), Hamilton & Deloss (Inc.), Electric Cable Co., Housatonic Machine & Tool Co., Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co., Grant Manufacturing & Machine Co., Heppenssall Forge Co., Blue Ribbon Body Co., H. Hubbell (Inc.), Standard Coupler Co., Manufacturers' Iron Foundry, The Max Ams Machine Co., Bridgeport Deox Bronze & Metal Co., Sprague Meter Co., Remington Typewriter Co.

FAR-REACHING ORDER STOPPING UNNECESSARY LIGHTING WILL SHORTLY BE PLACED IN EFFECT

TO LIMIT DISPLAY ILLUMINATION

Store Window Electric Advertising and Other Forms of Lighting to Be Restricted—Will Ask Economy in Homes.

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The order of the United States Fuel Administration curtailing unnecessary lighting, which will go into effect shortly, is far-reaching. It forbids wasteful practices in outdoor lighting and especially illumination during the daylight hours. As now proposed, the order restricts display illumination, store window illumination, electric advertising, and other forms of lighting, which in ordinary times are considered legitimate merchandising propaganda, to four nights a week in the Eastern States, where coal is particularly short, and to two nights a week in other parts of the country.

Emergency Need Recognized.

Advertising companies and store owners have insisted that display lighting and display advertising were legitimate industries and involved large legitimate investment of capital. They have patriotically recognized, however, that conditions brought about by the war have made necessary immense personal sacrifices on the part of those whose business involves a large consumption of fuel. They are unfortunate enough to have their investments in a business which, while legitimate and even important in times of peace, can be more easily spared in times of war than many others.

The new "lightless night" order is to be followed by another order, in preparation, establishing rules for lighting and heating large public buildings, including office buildings, hotels, and apartment houses. These regulations will reduce the present practice very considerably.

Less Lighting in Homes.

The public will be asked at the same time to reduce lighting in homes.

A survey of the lighting and heating practices of the country has shown that a change to a war standard of economy will save the country from a very disastrous fuel shortage the coming winter, and when all of the regulations which have been passed upon by the Fuel Administration as reasonable and necessary are in full effect and the public has been aroused to its share in the work of conserving fuel, the United States as a nation will have taken a long step toward "stripping for war."

ORDERED TO CAMP LAUREL.

Special Orders, No. 146:

249. Lieut. Col. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., and will proceed without delay to Camp Laurel, Md., and report in person for duty in charge of the organization of engineer troops at that station.

Apportionment of Railroad Revenues From Ticket Sales and Other Sources

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Office of Director General,
Washington, June 29, 1918.

General Order No. 32.

Effective with the settlement of interline passenger accounts for the month of June, 1918, and thereafter, during the period of Federal control, the following rules and regulations shall govern the apportionment of revenues from the sale of tickets, collection of excess baggage revenues, and other analogous revenues derived from interline passenger service by one road under Federal control to other roads under such control:

(1) Interline passenger revenue shall be apportioned to interested carriers under Federal control by the initial carrier on bases of mileage applying via route over which the service is performed.

(2) Each selling carrier shall determine monthly:

(a) The total passengers carried 1 mile separately for each carrier over whose line tickets are sold.

(b) The total revenue applicable to the total passengers carried 1 mile, as determined by (a).

(c) The average revenue per passenger per mile by dividing the total revenue (b) by the tota passengers carried 1 mile (a); such average to be extended to four points beyond the decimal.

(d) The revenue accruing to each carrier by multiplying the passengers carried 1 mile for each carrier (a) by the average revenue per passenger per mile (c).

(3) The revenues derived from the various classes of traffic, such as mileage and scrip exchange passage tickets, excess train fare tickets or coupons, etc., which are based upon rates other than three (3) cents per mile, shall be eliminated from the regular sales and apportioned separately on the passengers-carried-one-mile-basis. This should also be done in the case of special excursion, military, or other traffic interchanged between two or more carriers where, if included, it would serve to distort the average revenue per passenger per mile that would obtain for other carriers interested in the distribution of the entire sales.

(4) Excess baggage revenue shall be divided on the same general basis.

(5) A carrier which, on and after June 10, 1918, may have a standard rate of fare in excess of three (3) cents per mile, shall be allowed, in the apportionment of revenue on interline tickets, a constructive mileage; such constructive mileage shall be based on the ratio that the excess rate bears to the standard rate of three (3) cents per mile. Carriers should not claim constructive mileage when fares to be divided are not made a combination of the local fares based on the higher rate per mile. Revenue derived from such traffic should be apportioned as provided in paragraph 3.

(6) The selling carrier shall be held responsible for the correctness of rates and the collection of the proper revenues derived therefrom.

(7) The initial or reporting carrier shall be held responsible for the prompt and proper reporting and distribution of interline revenues collected by it in the manner herein prescribed. Claims should be made for unreported tickets. Claims for substantial errors in apportionment, due to the use of erroneous mileage or erroneous average revenue per passenger per mile, shall, if correct, be accepted and adjusted in reports for the subsequent month. Claims for arithmetical errors, such as errors in calculation, addition, etc., which affect a single carrier's proportion to the extent of $5 in any one item, shall likewise be made, and if correct, adjusted; no adjustments shall be made for such errors under $5.

(8) Land-grant revenues and revenues affected by land-grant equalizations shall, until otherwise ordered, be reported and apportioned separately on bases heretofore applicable.

(9) Arbitraries on account of water transfers, bridge tolls, omnibus and baggage transfers, and other similar arbitraries heretofore considered in the division of interline fares, shall be allowed to the carrier to which such arbitraries accrue. Proportions accruing to carriers not under Federal control, including boat and stage lines, etc., shall also be determined and allowed on regular bases heretofore in effect, and reported direct to such lines; such arbitraries and proportions shall be deducted from the gross revenue and the remainder shall be used in establishing the average revenue per passenger per mile for apportionment of revenues to carriers under Federal control.

(10) Interline passenger revenues shall be reported to interested carriers in such manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the Director of Public Service and Accounting, in instructions to be issued by him, which instructions shall be complied with. For the present, the standard association form of blanks may be used.

(11) The methods herein prescribed for apportioning interline passenger revenues should be extended to carriers not under Federal control as far as practicable; therefore, should carriers not under such control desire to avail themselves of the simplified bases for apportioning interline passenger revenues, as herein prescribed, in conjunction with carriers under such control, arrangements may be made between such interested carriers for the extension of such methods.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

EXAMINING BOARD CALLED.

Special Orders, No. 145:

290. A board of officers, to consist of Maj. John C. Walker, jr., National Army; Capt. John J. Deeming, Quartermaster Reserve Corps; and Capt. Edward E. Green, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at Hoboken, N. J., at the call of the president thereof, under the provisions of section 9, Bulletin No. 32, May 24, 1917, War Department, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the capacity, qualification, conduct, and efficiency of Capt. Ralph C. Doughty, Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

RIGID ECONOMY IN USE OF PAPER URGED UPON ALL NEWSPAPERS

The War Industries Board authorizes publication of the following letter to all newspaper publishers:

On account of the shortage of materials the question of the supply of paper is becoming acute and the use of paper must be economized to the greatest possible extent.

It is necessary that all newspapers which publish a daily and weekly edition put the following preliminary economies into effect July 15, 1918:

Discontinue the acceptance of the return of unsold copies.

Discontinue the use of all samples or free promotion copies.

Discontinue giving copies to anybody, except for office-working copies or where required by statute law in the case of official advertising.

Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on news dealers (i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than they can legitimately sell in order to hold certain territory).

Discontinue the buying back of papers at either wholesale or retail selling price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.

Discontinue the payment of salaries or commission to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.

Discontinue all free exchanges.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
Chief, Pulp and Paper Section.

Flaxseed and Linseed on the Restricted List

The War Trade Board issues the following:

Flaxseed and linseed have been placed by the War Trade Board in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 160) upon the list of restricted imports.

All outstanding licenses for the importation by sea of flaxseed and linseed have been revoked, except for the importation of flaxseed or linseed which is now in transit or is to be transported upon vessels which are now loading. No licenses will be issued hereafter for the importation of flaxseed or linseed, except that, up to and including July 10, 1918, licenses will be issued for the importation of cargoes which are now in transit and for the cargoes of vessels which are now loading.

CHIEF OF PULP SECTION.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Thomas E. Donnelley, of Chicago, has been appointed chief of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board, to succeed W. B. Colver, who is unable to continue in charge of the section because of increasing duties as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and a member of the price-fixing committee. Mr. Donnelley will have the benefit of Mr. Colver's advice on matters that require consultation.

GRAIN CORPORATION REORGANIZED UNDER NAME OF CEREAL DIVISION

The Food Administration issues the following:

With the alterations made in the milling plan for next year, a reorganization has been made in the Food Administration to cover the new plan of control. The grain corporation has been expanded to cover all cereals and is now to be known as the cereal division. Mr. Julius H. Barnes, who has been head of the grain corporation, will be head of the cereal division. Mr. F. J. Lingham, one of the largest millers in the East, has entirely severed his connection with the milling business in order to serve as head of the milling section of the new division. The grain corporation will, as before, be the instrument through which the financial transactions of the Food Administration with regard to grain are to be carried out.

27,000,000 CARTRIDGES MADE IN ONE DAY FOR U. S. TROOPS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Ordnance Department:

American records for daily production of ammunition for rifles and pistols were broken on June 27, when approximately 27,000,000 cartridges of every description were produced in plants manufacturing for the United States Government. This figure includes no cartridges manufactured commercially or for other Governments. The twenty-seven million should not be regarded as an average production figure—only as a high record.

Rifle Record Broken.

The daily average for the production of United States Army rifles of the models of 1917 and 1903 was broken in the week ending June 29. An average of 10,142 rifles of these types—the modified Enfield and the Springfield—was maintained, 55,794 rifles being produced, together with spare parts, equivalent to several thousand rifles. Russian rifles to the number of 3,280 also were manufactured.

Workman Sets Record.

A Mr. Cahill, a workman in the rifle department of the Midvale Steel Ordnance Company at Eddystone, Pa., finally assembled 281 Model 1917 rifles in a ten-hour day last week. This is a record. The average finally assembled, per man, is approximately 200 per day. When Eddystone was making rifles for the British, the largest number assembled per man per day was 50, and the average was 40. Mr. Cahill's only comment on his record was, "I guess the boys in the trenches will need them."

RELIEVED FROM GAS DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 146:

146. Maj. Milton C. Winternitz, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty with the gas defense service, office of the Surgeon General of the Army, this city, and will proceed to New Haven, Conn., and report in person to the military director, Yale University, that place, for duty.

PLAN TO ESTABLISH STANDARD "HELP WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS

The Division of Information and Education of the Department of Labor authorizes the following:

A delegation from the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Associated Business Papers Association, together with representatives of the leading newspapers of America, participated in a conference at the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The subject under discussion was the uses and abuses of "Help Wanted" advertising. J. B. Densmore, director general of the United States Employment Service, presided.

Standard "Help Wanted" Ad.

Officials of the Department of Labor outlined the policy of the Government. Among other things it was stated that the newspapers would be requested not to take advertising which results in "stealing labor," or unnecessarily transporting men from one territory to another, which results in an unnecessary turnover among industries engaged on war work.

In the course of the discussion it was brought out that the best results are obtained both for the newspapers and industry by using only a standard form of advertising and limiting the same either to firms certified to by the United States Employment Service or by employment agents licensed by such service.

Standardizing of Wages.

Norman E. Mack, of the Buffalo Times, made the point that most valuable work can be done by standardizing wages, and that such a standardization should be carried on in connection with any rulings regarding advertising. Mr. Densmore replied by stating that a committee is now at work on such a standardization of wages. Several of the speakers claimed that the employment service is now compelled to waste money in recruiting labor along present lines, and that the Government could save much money by using paid advertising in newspapers, thus following the system used by the English and Canadian Governments.

Willingness to Cooperate.

Roger W. Babson, chief of the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor, agreed with this position, and stated that he is in favor of the Government paying for certain classes of advertising. A willingness to cooperate was expressed by all interested, and it was agreed that the American Newspaper Publishers Association will appoint a committee of three with which further negotiations will be carried on.

POST-OFFICE FRAUD ORDERS.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 25, 1918.

Order No. 1611 has this day been issued against the Dr. J. Russell Price Co., its officers and agents as such, and V. Leverne, at 208 North Fifth Avenue and 9 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

JUNE 26, 1918.

Order No. 1616 has this day been issued against the Mississippi Kennels, Booneville, Miss.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

AWARDS BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ENGINEERING DEPOT

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

June 28, 1918.

Lansing Co., New York City, wheelbarrows.
Howells Mining Drill Co., Plymouth, Pa., telescope drill and spare parts.
Coes Wrench Co., care of John H. Graham, New York City, wrenches.
I. Block & Sons, New York City, lantern wicks.
Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., miners' drills.
Sneath Glass Co., Hartford City, Ind., lantern globes.
Excelsior Bag Manufacturing Co., Troy, N. Y., twist-drill rolls.
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md., block tin.
Marcus Ward (Inc.), New York City, paper scratch pads.
W. D. Allen Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., leather belts.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, rubber fire hose and attachments.
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md., babbitt metal.
The Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., searchlight parts.
Miller, Reese, Hutchinson (Inc.), Orange, N. J., batteries.
Richard Dudgeon, New York City, jacks.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York City, asbestos sheets, wicking, packing.
The Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, ship augers.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., picks.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, braces, ratchet bits.
Taylor Instrument Cos., Washington, D. C., barometers.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., kodak supplies.
Hendee Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., bicycle and motorcycle tools.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., carpenters' supplies.
Harrington & King Perforating Co., Chicago, Ill., steel screen sections.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, Ill., coil chains.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., carpenters' supplies.
Justrite Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., miners' lamps and spare parts.
Anchor Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., hydraulic and rubber packing.
Dymalkon Metals Corporation, New York City, searchlight mirrors.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., rheostats, projectors, and parts.
Katzenback & Bullock Co., New York City, soldering acids.
The Alvey Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., gravity lumber conveyor.
Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., scales.
Henry Disstons & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., files and levels.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York City, hoists.
Buffum Tool Co., Louisiana, Mo., scrapers.
Hobbs Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., split-lock washers.
Acme Printing Co., Washington, D. C., requisition forms.
Arcadia Trailer Corporation, Newark, N. Y., tire press trailers.
Detroit Trailer Co., Detroit, Mich., reversible trailers.
Highway Trailer Co., Edgerton, Wis., reversible trailers.
Semmes Motor Co., Washington, D. C., motor trucks and parts.
International High Speed Steel Co., New York City, drill steel.
The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., leather belts.
Milwaukee Locomotive Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., spare parts for tractors.
Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey, Rochester, N. Y., cameras and lenses.
Fred J. White Iron Works, Washington, D. C., iron pintable bolts.
Union Envelope Co., Richmond, Va., envelopes, rope.
The James Swan Co., Seymour, Conn., gimlet bits.
Eberson-Lindsley Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., paint, battleship gray.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, claw and pinch bars.
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., pencil cases.
Charles Hvass & Co. (Inc.), New York City, brooms.
Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., hydraulic compressed broke lining.
Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., stocks and dies.
C. Draw & Co., Kingston, Mass., marlin spikes.
Fayette R. Plumb Co. (Inc.), Bridesburg, Pa., ball peen hammer.
District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., paper.
Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., rawhide mallets.
Sasgen Derrick Co., Chicago, Ill., hand winch.
The Germantown Tool Works, Philadelphia, Pa., broad hatchets.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., clevises.
John B. Black Co. (Inc.), Chester, Pa., adz handles.
Kelly Ax Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. V., hammers.
Standard Seamless Tube Company, Ambridge, Pa., boiler tubes.
Bartlett Edge Tool Co., Salem, N. Y., grass hooks.
B. F. Gladding & Co. (Inc.), New York City, chalk line, hanks.
James Graham & Co., New Haven, Conn., hammers.

June 29, 1918.

The American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., ax handles.
James Walker Company, Baltimore, Md., iron pitch payers.
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., typewriters.
West Disinfecting Co., Washington, D. C., fumigators.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., searchlight parts.
William B. Bliss, Jr., & Co., Washington, D. C., tracing tape.
The Eagle-Tool Works, Bayonne, N. J., chisels and bars.
Beaumont Glass Co., Morgantown, W. Va., office supplies.
Crane Co., Philadelphia, Pa., countersink plugs.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., turnouts, rail braces.
Rampo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., standard rigid frogs.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., bolts and nuts.
C. Hammond & Sons (Inc.), Ogontz, Pa., hammers.
Tower Manufacturing & Novelty Co., New York City, adhesive tape.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hose and couplings.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., air compressors and parts, calking machines and parts.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., magnifying glasses and lenses.
Allen-Bradley Co., New York City, spares for motor starter.
The Piqua Handle Manufacturing Co., Piqua, Ohio, chisel handles.
The James Walker Co., Baltimore, Md., pitch mops.
The Lansing Co., New York City, wheelbarrows.
Thomas Somerville Co., Washington, D. C., water piping supplies.
Driver-Harris Co., Harrison, N. J., wire.
Imperial Electric Co., Akron, Ohio, motors.
The Duff Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., jacks.
Conneaut Shovel Co., Conneaut, Ohio, shovels.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, braces.
O. M. Edwards Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., office supplies.
Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., pipe cutters.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., calipers.
L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., blacksmiths' calipers.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., dies.
Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga., duck.
The Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C., exhaust fans.
Klein-Logan, Pittsburgh, Pa., picks.
Warwood Tool Co., Wheeling, W. Va., pick mattocks.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., lineman's climbers.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., repair-shop supplies.
Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C., barometers.
American Saw Mill Machinery Co., New York City, saws.
Greenlee Bros. & Co., Rockford, Ill., draw knives.
Winsted Edge Tool Works, Winsted, Conn., chisels.

July 1, 1918.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wood borers, hammers, etc.
Carolus Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill., bolt clippers.
A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo., hoisting rope.
Kennedy Manufacturing Co., Van Wert, Ohio, office furniture.
Beaumont Glass Co., Morgantown, W. Va., office supplies.
Charles Pfizer & Co. (Inc.), New York City, borax.
Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo., hoisting rope.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., squaring shears.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., post drills.
Sterling Grinding Wheel Co., Tiffin, Ohio, carbolon wheels.
American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., axe handles.
Magor Car Corporation, Passaic, N. J., gondola cars.
The National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, carbons and containers.
McCord Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Detroit, Mich., radiators.
American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., steel hoisting rope.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., picks, mattocks, and hammers.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., turpentine.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., bolt cutters.
Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., New York City, rotometers.
Henry Disston & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., levels.
North Indianapolis Cradle Works, Indianapolis, Ind., scythes, snaths.
Whitman-Barnes Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, wrenches.
J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., seats for limber and caisson wagons.

Marine Corps Contracts

Contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, as follows:

No.	Contractor.	Material.
197–19	Wolfe & Ronan, Savannah, Ga.	Onions.
197–19	Max Klein, Pensacola, Fla...	Onions and potatoes.
197–19	H. T. Cottam & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans, La.	Subsistence.
197–19	Henry H. Dutton, Portsmouth, N. H.	Oleomargarine.
197–19	Ferguson Bakery, Boston, Mass.	Bread.
197–19	Amos C. Humphrey, Hingham, Mass.	Subsistence stores.
197–19	Samuel E. Hunter, New York, N. Y.	Potatoes and onions.
197–19	J. L. Christian, Philadelphia, Pa.	Onions.
197–19	Frederick W. Schaper, Haverstraw, N. Y.	Bacon and lard
230–19	J. Edward Chapman, Washington, D. C.	Fuel.
230–19	L. P. Steuart & Bro., Washington, D. C.	Unloading, hauling, and storing coal.
72–19	Old Dominion Paper Co., Norfolk, Va.	Stationery.
212–19	Stevens Lumber Co., Lynchburg, Va.	Lumber.
1179	A. G. Spalding & Bros., New York, N. Y.	Athletic equipment.
124–19	The Union Ice Co., San Diego, Cal.	Ice.
124–19	M. J. Ford, Bremerton, Wash.	Do.

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES APPROVED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

June 24, 1918.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Philadelphia, medicine.
Bristol Myers Co., New York City, medicine.
F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, medicine.
Schiefflin & Co., New York City, medicine.
Mager & Gougelmann (Inc.), New York City, surgical dressings.
Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, medicine.
Lowell Textile Co., New York City, towels.
Lehn & Fink (Inc.), New York City, medicine.
E. R. Squibbs & Son, New York City, medicine.
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York City, medicine.
Glenn Falls Pharmaceutical Co., Glenn Falls, N. Y., medicine.
R. J. Strasenburgh Co., Rochester, N. Y., medicine.
H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, medicine.
Heyden Chemical Works, New York City, medicine.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa., medicine.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, medicine.
M. Ames Chemical Co., Glen Falls, N. Y., medicine.
Allaire Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill., medicine.
Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, medicine.
Merck & Co., New York City, medicine.

June 25, 1918.

Emil Greiner, New York City, laboratory apparatus.
Ernst Leitz, New York City, laboratory supplies.
Martin Dyeing & Finishing Co., Bridgeton, N. J., duck.
McCaskey Register Co., Alliance, Ohio, chests.
F. J. Stokes Machine Co., Philadelphia, distilling apparatus.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., ax helves.
Henry Smail, New York City, sutures.
Dezell & Helwig, New York City, towels.
F. B. Chamberlain Co., St. Louis, medicine.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, medicine.
Ludwig Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., medicine.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, medicine.
Charles Pfizer & Co. (Inc.), New York City, medicine.
H. J. Baker & Bros., New York City, medicine.
Block & Co., Brooklyn, medicine.
W. D. Young & Co., Boston, medicine.
Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, medicine.
Wm. S. Merrill Co., Cincinnati, medicine.
E. R. Squibbs & Son, New York City, medicine.
H. J. Baker & Co., New York City, medicine.

June 26, 1918.

Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Eau Claire, Wis., emergency cases.
L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, rubber aprons.
Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York City, X-ray supplies.
Bauer & Black, Chicago, bandages.
F. A. Cigol Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., stoppers.
American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa., sterilizing outfits.
C. J. Tagliabae Manufacturing Co., New York City, thermometers.
Rogers & Madison Trunk Co., Petersburg, Pa., dental equipment.
Pyrene Manufacturing Co., New York City, fire extinguishers.
Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Eau Claire, Wis., autoclaves.
F. F. Fromeyer & Co., Cincinnati, floor brightener.
Central Stamping Co., New York City, buckets.
E. E. Smith, Philadelphia, hand pieces.
National Thermometer Co., New York City, thermometers.
Schilling Bros. Table Co., Pulaski, N. Y., tables.
Republic Metalware Co., Buffalo, N. Y., tubs.
Edward Miller Co., Meriden, Conn., lamps.
Hospital Supply Co., New York City, bed cradles.
American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., nose clip springs.
British American Manufacturing Co., Springdale, Conn., face fabric.
Maurice O'Meara, New York City, stationery.
Enlow Co., New York City, files.
Mendelson Corporation, Albany, N. Y., lye.
J. L. Mott Iron Works, Trenton, N. J., surgical stands.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, medicine.
United States Stamping Co., Moundsville, W. Va., laboratory equipment.
American Cord & Webbing Co., New York City, webbing.
Kelley-Koett Manufacturing Co., Covington, Ky., X-ray equipment.
Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.
John Wyeth & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., medicine.
Beechnut Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, medicine.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, medicine.
Flach & Seibert, Philadelphia, medicine.
Abbot Laboratories, Chicago, medicine.
The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., medicine.
Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, medicine.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, medicine.
Leon Hirsh & Son, New York City, medicine.
Avri Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., medicine.
Peter Von Schaack & Sons, Chicago, medicine.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, medicine.
Larkin Co., Buffalo, medicine.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York City, medicine.
United Drug Co., Boston, Mass., medicine.
Bauer & Black, Chicago, medicine.
Ludwig Remedy Co., St. Louis, medicine.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, medicine.
Lehn & Fink, New York City, medicine.
Oakland Chemical Co., New York City, medicine.
Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, medicine.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, medicine.
Eli Lilly & Co., medicine.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, medicine.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, medicine.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., medicine.
Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, medicine.
Madison Trading Co., New York City, medicine.

June 27, 1918.

E. B. Meyrowitz, New York City, laboratory equipment.
V. Mueller & Co., Chicago, laboratory equipment.
Kny-Scheerer Corporation, New York City, laboratory equipment.
H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, drugs.
H. Reeve Angel & Co. (Inc.), New York City, paper.
Baker Castor Oil Co., New York City, drugs.
George Lueders & Co., New York City, drugs.
Hospital Supply Co., New York City, sterilizing outfits.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., flutter-valve guards.
Kalamazoo Sled Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., chairs.
United States Rubber Co., New York City, cushions.
Henry Heil Chemical Co., St. Louis, laboratory equipment.
Cooper & Cooper, New York City, drugs.
Lyster Chemical Co., New York City, drugs.
Ralph L. Fuller & Co. (Inc.), New York City, drugs.
Bowman, Mell & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., drugs.
Liberty Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., drugs.
Fred C. Arner, Buffalo, Mich., drugs.
La Fayette Pharmacal Co., Lafayette, Ind., drugs.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., drugs.
Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, drugs.
F. A. Thompson Co., Detroit, drugs.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, drugs.

June 28, 1918.

Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., drugs.
Allaire Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill., drugs.
Chas. H. Franzoni, Washington, D. C., drugs.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York City, drugs.
W. D. Young & Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., drugs.
Vollrath Co., Sheboygan, Wis., pitchers.
Wallace & Teirnan Co., New York City, tank valves.
Waite & Bartlett, New York City, X-ray apparatus.
Republic Metalware Co., Buffalo, N. Y., pails.
Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.
Kny Scheerer Corporation, New York City, sterilizers.
Kelley-Koett Manufacturing Co., Covington, Ky., X-ray equipment.
S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., dental equipment.
C. V. Mosley Medical Book & Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., books.
Torsion Balance Co., New York City, scales.
Newton & Hoit Co., Chicago, Ill., tables.
Kny Scheerer Corporation, New York City, sterilizers.
United States Stamping Co., Moundsville, W. Va., pitchers.
American Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio, stoves.
The Pelton & Crane Co., Detroit, Mich., laboratory equipment.
Gimble Bros., New York City, aprons.
Davol Rubber Co., New York City, rubber tubes.
Kimble Glass Co., Vineland, N. J., laboratory supplies.
Arthur V. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, Pa., laboratory glassware.
Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., dental equipment.
Patterson Screen Co., Towanda, Pa., X-ray equipment.
Meir Dental Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., dental supplies.
Scanlon-Morris Co., Madison, Wis., sterilizers.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., X-ray supplies.
Newton & Hoit Co., Chicago, Ill., tables.
Tincture & Extract Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drugs.
P. W. Drackett & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio, drugs.
Fraser Tablet Co., New York City, drugs.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drugs.
E. R. Squibbs & Son, New York City, drugs.
Organic Salt & Acid Co., Long Island City, N. Y., drugs.
Heyden Chemical Works, New York City, drugs.
H. D. Ainge, General Fire Proofing Co., Rochester, N. Y., safes.
L. D. Caulk Co., Milford, Del., dental supplies.

LANDS CLASSED FOR ENTRY.

Over 3,000,000 Acres Designated in May Under Homestead Act.

The Department of the Interior issues the following:

Secretary Lane announces that during the month of May over 3,000,000 acres of land were classified for entry under the act which provides for acquiring stock-raising homesteads embracing 640 acres each. Of this land, 985,000 acres are in Colorado, 370,000 in New Mexico, 475,000 in South Dakota, and 1,265,000 in Wyoming. This makes a total of more than 6,000,000 acres that have so far been designated for entry under this act.

Also during the month nearly 1,000,000 acres of land were designated for entry under the enlarged homestead act under which entrymen may take up 320-acre tracts. These lands are located in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Twenty-two thousand acres in Montana and 2,400 acres in Washington were restored from coal withdrawals.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

DEPARTMENTS ASKED TO WAIT STANDARDIZATION OF LABOR

The War Labor Policies Board authorizes the following:

In view of the conferences now in progress concerning the stabilization of wages, hours and conditions of work, in order to enable America to produce as rapidly as possible the materials urgently needed by the armies overseas, the War Labor Policies Board appeals to all interests involved to await the formulation of these policies.

Statement By Chairman.

Chairman Felix Frankfurter in drawing attention to the request of the policies board said:

"The elimination of the lost motion in American war industry is imperative if the men and women of this country are to do their full duty by our fighters in France.

"The standardization of working conditions is the next necessary step in the attainment of this end.

"The policies board is proceeding with all speed commensurate with the magnitude of the interest to substitute reasonable and just conditions for the confusion now so costly. It has, therefore, called upon the departments and boards it represents to refrain from making any changes which would jeopardize the success of the greater war policies. In making this request it assures all concerned that nothing drastic is contemplated and that no affirmative action will be taken until every interest has been properly consulted and every relevant point of view considered. Consultations have already been arranged with the representatives of organized labor, of industrial management, of the governmental departments, and of all other agencies concerned.

Resolution Outlining Sentiment.

"The following resolution expresses the sense of the board:

"'Whereas the War Labor Policies Board was appointed to establish harmony in those industrial matters on which the governmental departments were agreed that there should be unity of action; and

"'Whereas the War Labor Policies Board has now under advisement methods of standardizing wages, hours, and conditions of labor in establishments engaged on war work, and is now, with that dispatch compatible with the importance of the interests involved, conferring on war labor policies with representatives of organized labor, of industrial management, and of governmental departments, and other agencies: Therefore be it

"'*Resolved*, That the War Labor Policies Board urgently requests the departments and boards represented on it to refrain from making changes pending the standardization now under consideration.

"'Representatives of the Department of Labor, Agricultural Department, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, Navy Department, U. S. Shipping Board, War Department, and War Industries Board were present.'"

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

SALE OF STANDARDIZED TICKETS NOW MADE AT SPECIAL WINDOWS

The Director General of Railroads authorizes the following:

The sale of railroad tickets out of Washington has been greatly facilitated by the arrangement at the Union Station of special windows for tickets to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and New York. These tickets can now be handled as rapidly as theater admissions.

In the past persons desiring to purchase these standard tickets have sometimes had to wait in line while tickets covered by more complicated rates were being worked out. The result of the change has been to facilitate the sale of both classes of tickets. A large proportion of the travel out of Washington is to the points mentioned.

Similar arrangements are being made in other large cities wherever it is possible to thus care for standardized tickets for which there is a heavy demand.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN ARMY

(Continued from page 8.)

they were asked to do organization work in America rather than go to France where the glory of their profession lies. When the Secretary of War started for Europe and was on the ocean he was approached in a number of instances by seamen, requesting transfers to the Army in order that they might see service which seemed more active and closer to the front.

In France it was necessary to change the name of the zone behind the armies from the "Service of the rear" to "Service of supply," because of the difficulty in getting men to serve in a region having the shell-proof connotation of the word "rear." Even at the actual front there is something of a tradition against the use of the term "No Man's Land." Our men prefer to call it—and make it—"Yankee Land."

I have written the above in a somewhat intimate and free way, both because I know that as to many of these statements full and ample details are in the hands of the committee, and also because I am so deeply grateful to the committee for its sympathy and cooperation during all these months, and I wish to express to them in some degree my own happiness and satisfaction at the results which the War Department has been able to achieve with the cordial support it has received from Congress.

Cordially, yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$651,708.27
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	38,330,012.77
Miscellaneous	3,929,111.15
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	205,833.18
Total ordinary receipts	43,116,665.37
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	23,746,016.40
Balance previous day	1,757,135,497.66
Total	1,823,998,179.43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$35,661,254.22
Panama Canal disbursements	1,199,798.86
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	1,405,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	218,060,338.50
Balance in general fund to-day	1,567,671,787.85
Total	1,823,998,179.43

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN NAVAL OR MILITARY SERVICE

The Bureau of Naturalization of the Labor Department authorizes the following:

Under the act of Congress approved May 9, 1918, a new procedure has been provided by which the United States will be assured of an all-American Army. Under the provisions of this law, a code of procedure has been established whereby any foreigner who is in the military or naval service of the United States may become naturalized without the delays required in the general provisions of the naturalization law.

Many Already Naturalized.

Many have availed themselves of this privilege of the naturalization law and offered themselves for enlistment in the military service of the United States. Included among these are Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, Italians, French, and those from neutral countries. No age limit is set upon those who desire to volunteer; any who are upward of 18 years of age may enlist, even including those up to 45 years of age or over, if they can pass the physical examination. The American recruiting officers are to be found in every city in the United States.

Where to Address Inquiries.

Any questions relating to the procedure to become naturalized should be addressed to the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Those who live in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, St. Louis, Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Portland, Oreg.; San Francisco, or Los Angeles should apply direct to the local representative of the Bureau of Naturalization.

SCHOOL FOR TRAINING WOMEN AS RAILROAD TICKET SELLERS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Because of the need for skilled ticket sellers and the difficulty of obtaining enough trained men the Railroad Administration has opened schools in several sections of the country for training women to fill these positions.

The present force of trained men ticket sellers will be retained whenever possible because of the expert character of their work, but it has been found necessary to supplement their activities with women. This is due partially to the increase of traffic and partially to the loss of men to the Army and Navy.

When thoroughly trained, women ticket sellers will be paid the same salaries as men doing the same work. Already enough applications have been made to fill the schools for the present.

After preliminary training of from one to two months, the women who show aptitude will be given work of actual selling the simpler form of tickets and gradually will be work into the sale of more complicated forms.

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918. No. 353

GERMANS ARE PREPARING FOR A HEAVY ASSAULT ON ALLIED LINES IN FRANCE, GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES

REORGANIZING FORCES

"We Are Now Going After the Second Million," the Chief of Staff Says, in Regard to Embarkation of American Soldiers for France—Nothing to Give Out About Russia.

Statement of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, to the press July 6, 1918:

"The activities of the United States in the war have been so completely summarized by the Secretary of War during the past week that there is nothing to be added to that.

"The situation along the various western fronts has developed a situation where nibbling by the allied forces is going on all the time, and with complete success so far as the allied attacks are concerned. The most interesting of these minor raids, from the American standpoint, was the successful attack on Vaux, which occurred on the 1st of July. This town was taken by a very nicely planned American attack, in which the 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry furnished the Infantry contingent, and the 12th, 15th, and 17th Regiments of Field Artillery supported the attack. These troops form a part of our Second Division, which is under the command of Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy. The successes attained have been consolidated, and subsequent attacks of the Germans have not been sufficient to cause our withdrawal from any terrain which has been occupied.

Situation in Italy.

"On the Italian front the situation has now come down to complete occupation by Italy of the southern bank of the Piave, with the exception of one small sector. The size of that sector, which is the only part of the south bank of the Piave still held by the Austrians, is 3½ by 1½ miles. It is on the delta near Gricolera. Along that entire region, which has been held by the Austrians for a long time, the Italians have made successful advances over practically a 9-mile front, driving the Austrians back of the river, with the exception of the little area I have indicated to you.

(Continued on page 5.)

U. S. TRANSPORT COVINGTON TORPEDOED ON HOME TRIP; SIX OF HER CREW MISSING

WENT DOWN WHILE BEING TOWED

Former German Ship Was in Convoy With Other Vessels When Struck Forward of Engine Room—List of the Missing Men.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Vice Admiral Sims stating that the U. S. S. *Covington* was struck by a torpedo on the night of July 1 at 9.17 o'clock. The torpedo struck just forward of the engine room bulkhead and the engine room and fireroom were rapidly flooded.

With its motor power gone the vessel was helpless and, facing the possibility of the torpedoing of another ship in the convoy, the *Covington* was temporarily abandoned. This was done in excellent order and the officers and crew taken on board a destroyer. The submarine was not seen.

Efforts at Salvage Fails.

At daybreak the captain, several officers, and a number of members of the crew returned to supervise salvaging operations. Another vessel and two tugs took the *Covington* in tow, in the effort to get her to port, but she was too badly damaged to keep afloat and sank.

All the officers and crew except six were taken to a French port, none of those landed being seriously injured. The six men of the crew who, at last accounts, were still missing are:

(Continued on page 7.)

SERVICE BUREAU
.. OF THE ..
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and location of all Government Departments

WORLD-WIDE PRIDE IN AMERICA SHOWN IN CABLES TO PRESIDENT

Fourth of July Greetings from England, Italy, and Australia.

FAITH IN THE REPUBLIC

British Premier Sends Congratulations on U. S. Ship Launchings.

The White House makes public the following messages received by the President and his replies:

FROM MR. BALFOUR TO LORD READING.

JULY 4, 1918.

The following for the President from the prime minister:

Have just heard that 100 ships are being launched in the United States to-day. Heartiest congratulations on this magnificent performance.

JULY 5, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: I am very much obliged to you for sending me a copy of the telegram received last night from the prime minister conveying his congratulations on the launching of 100 ships in the United States yesterday, and beg that you will be kind enough to transmit to the prime minister the following reply:

Your personal telegram of yesterday is most welcome and will give great pleasure to those who are working with enthusiasm and success to fill the sea with ships that shall, if only by their very number, make the successful conduct of the war absolutely certain. Please accept my personal thanks for your message.

I am, My Dear Lord Reading,
Cordially and sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE EARL OF READING,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

FROM MR. BALFOUR TO LORD READING.

JULY 4, 1918.

Following from the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia:

The Commonwealth of Australia would be glad if His Majesty's ambassador at Washington can be requested to communicate the following message to the President of the United States of America:

Australia warmly greets America on its natal day; it notes with pride and gratitude that although only 14

months have elapsed since the memorable declaration of war by the peace-loving nonmilitary United States against the enemies of civilization and small nations, the brave armies and illimitable resources of the great English-speaking democracy are already a powerful factor in the world fateful struggle against militarism; springing from common family stock, Australia looks to the day when America will clasp hands across the ocean with Australia as a brother, thus making real the family tie and securing the destiny of the liberty-loving peoples of the Pacific.

JULY 5, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR:

May I not thank you for sending me a copy of the telegram from Mr. Balfour in which he conveys a message to me from the Commonwealth of Australia on the occasion of the Fourth of July celebrations? I am taking the liberty of inclosing a reply, which I would be obliged if you would send by such channels as you think proper to the governor general of the Commonwealth of Australia:

The people of the United States send their warmest greetings to the people of Australia. They sincerely appreciate the friendly sentiments of your message and wish in reply to express their pride in being associated with the gallant sons of Australia in this great struggle which illustrates in everything that lies at the heart of it the deep convictions of right and of liberty which underlie the political life of both people. I am happy in their name to send their heartiest fraternal greetings.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE EARL OF READING,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA TO LORD READING.

JULY 4, 1918.

Please convey the following message to the President:

On behalf of the people of Western Australia whose sons are fighting beside the sons of America for liberty and freedom, I beg to convey their fraternal greetings to the citizens of the United States, through you, their Chief Magistrate, on this their most honored day.

WILLIAM ELLISON MACARTNEY.

JULY 5, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR:

I have been gratified to receive the telegram from the Governor of Western Australia conveying on behalf of the people of that Province fraternal greetings to the citizens of the United States, and beg that you will be kind enough to convey to the Governor of Western Australia the following message:

Your message on behalf of the people of Western Australia has been received with the greatest satisfaction. Will you not convey to them sincere and hearty greetings of friendship from the people of the United States, who feel very sensible of the ties of comradeship which now bind the two people together in a common sacred cause?

Sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE EARL OF READING,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

Asks Press Not to Mention the Location or Movement of Any Ships in U.S. Waters

Secretary Daniels issues the following request:

To the Press in America:

The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic Coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspapers, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure, or location, or supposed location of any ship in American waters.

This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will cooperate with the Government in its efforts to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines which may be off the American coast.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Daniels explains that this does not indicate any new submarine activity off the American coast but is a measure of general precaution, taken on the recommendation of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS TO THE PRESIDENT:

JULY 4, 1918.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Upon the great national holiday inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. John renew to you their pledge of loyalty and express appreciation of interest manifested in islands' welfare and their generous treatment. May the spirit of the glorious anniversary inspire anew the sons of America now bravely battling for democracy, and speedy victory reward their noble sacrifices.

COLONIAL COUNCIL ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN.

JULY 5, 1918.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS:

Please convey to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. John, on behalf of their fellow Americans of the United States, very warm thanks for their message of loyalty and brotherhood which you have been kind enough to convey, and assure them of the very great satisfaction we all feel that the islands are now so vitally associated with us, as well as of the sincere interest of the whole country in their welfare.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE MAYOR OF FLORENCE, ITALY, THROUGH THE AMERICAN EMBASSY AT ROME:

JULY 4, 1918.

The people of Florence, assembled in the Piazza della Signoria in the presence of His Excellency Minister Crespi, as representative of the Government, and of the political and military authorities and of the representatives of the communes and provinces of Tuscany, proclaim you an honorary citizen of Florence, solemnly ratifying the deliberations of the common council which I have delivered to the representative of your Government. The people of Florence have desired in this way, on your sacred Day of Independence, to render homage to you personally, Mr. President, and to render still deeper and still more fruitful the current of sympathy which has come into being between the young American Nation and the old Commune of Florence. As a fellow citizen, the mayor,

PIER FRANCESCO SERRAGLIO.

JULY 5, 1918.

TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT ROME:

Please take the earliest opportunity of conveying to the people of Florence an expression of my warm gratitude to them for the great honor they have done me and my pride in being a citizen of the great city they represent. I am sure that the people of the United States will feel as I do that the municipal authorities and people of Florence have sought in this way to show their generous sense of unity with the people of the United States in this crisis of freedom as well as their gracious wish to honor me. The people of Florence may rest assured that the heart of our people is with them and that we shall hope in every possible way to show our interest in their welfare and security.

WOODROW WILSON.

From the President of Mexico.

The following telegram was received yesterday by President Wilson from the President of Mexico:

HIS EXCELLENCY, WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America, Washington.

I take great pleasure in sending to Your Excellency and to the American people, on the occasion of the glorious anniversary celebrated on this day, the most cordial felicitations of the Mexican people and Government. I am glad at the same time to express to Your Excellency my most sincere and fervent wishes for the prosperity of the United States and for the very early advent of the everlasting reign of peace and justice in both continents.

V. CARRANZA.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

World-wide Celebrations of July 4 Indicated in the Many Cablegrams Received at the State Department

A telegram to the Department of State from the American ambassador at Rio de Janeiro says that Independence Day was being commemorated as a national holiday in Brazil. There was much popular enthusiasm. The streets were decorated and there was a parade of Brazilian naval, military, and volunteer forces during the afternoon and a popular torchlight procession in the evening. All of the newspapers published sympathetic articles appreciative of President Wilson and America's disinterested fight for democracy.

The American colony held a religious service on the evening of July 3 and a patriotic celebration on the 4th, to which all their friends were invited. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Lucien Kinsolving and others.

Celebration at Algiers.

A telegram from the American consul at Algiers said that a parade and a most enthusiastic demonstration by the civil and military establishments in honor of the United States took place on the evening of July 3 before the American consulate. It was a unique occurrence in the history of the city. The Fourth was a complete holiday. A review of troops took place in the forenoon, with official visits from colonial, municipal, and other authorities to the consulate. There were other festivities throughout the day and evening. Arches, a statue of liberty, and other elaborate decorations were erected. The consul states that the celebration comprised an unprecedented homage to a foreign nation.

The American consul at St. Pierre, Martinique, said that there are no Americans there, but that July 4 would be celebrated by the French colonists and the Colonial Government as a national fete.

Observed at Saltillo, Mexico.

The allied club at Saltillo, Mexico, sent the following telegram to the American consul at Piedras Negras:

All business houses with the exception of German closed to-day in honor your country. Accept our congratulations.

The American consul at Marseille has reported that the Marseille Chamber of Commerce unanimously voted on July 2, upon the occasion of the Fourth of July, to request the French Government that the name "Bassin President Wilson" be given to the largest dock of that port. The chamber's action, the consul stated, has the enthusiastic indorsement of the entire population of Marseille.

Telegram from Brisbane.

A consular telegram to the Department of State says that the mayor and council of Brisbane requested the transmission of the following cablegram to the President of the United States:

On this the national day of the United States of America, the mayor and alderman of the city of Brisbane, the metropolis of Queensland, for and on behalf of the citizens, tender their felicitations to the people of the United States of America on their 142 years of free and independent Government and express their appreciation of the whole-hearted manner in which the United States of America have entered upon, and, in conjunction with Great Britain and her allies, are prosecuting the war against the enemies of liberty, freedom and justice.

Roumanian Colony at Paris.

The American ambassador at Paris has reported that representatives of the Roumanian colony of Paris called upon him on July 3, stating that in a desire to participate in the great manifestation of friendship and admiration which is taking place in France on the Fourth of July, they send to the President the following message:

To His Excellency President Woodrow Wilson: The Roumanian colony of Paris have the honor to present to you their respectful homage on the occasion of the national fete of liberty. They express the most ardent hopes for the victory of the armies of the great American democracy who are fighting so generously and with such noble valor for the cause of liberty for all oppressed peoples.

Holiday at Tunis.

A consular telegram from Tunis says that the Fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated publicly and privately throughout the regency. A holiday was proclaimed. The city of Tunis was dressed with flags and there was a review and speeches. At night there was a torchlight procession of troops with music.

Celebration at Havre, France.

The American consul at Havre has sent the following telegram to the Department of State:

"The authorities and inhabitants of Havre and the entire region honored the United States by a most enthusiastic and impressive celebration of Independence Day.

"The municipal council of Havre passed cordial resolutions, which were delivered to me on the Fourth by Mayor Morgand, at a brilliant ceremony at the Hotel de Ville, attended by distinguished representatives of all the allied governments."

A consular telegram to the Department of State from Dakar says that Independence Day was gloriously celebrated by all the French in West Africa.

The American consul at Swansea has sent the following text of a resolution adopted by the Swansea Chamber of Commerce:

"That this meeting of members of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce, on Independence Day, July 4, tenders to Mr. Moorhead, the United States Consulate, Swansea, and through him to President Wilson and the people of America, the expression of their heartiest greetings and felicitations and their admiration of the whole-heartedness that America has demonstrated in the fight for liberty and justice, expressing also their full confidence in the complete success of the allied cause."

The mayor of Swansea issued proclamations calling on all citizens to decorate buildings with American flags.

FIVE CENTRAL CAMPS NAMED FOR TRAINING CIVILIANS AND ENLISTED MEN FOR OFFICERS

ARE TO BE RUN CONTINUOUSLY

New Class to be Admitted Each Month—Course to be Three and Four Months According to the Branch of Service.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Five Central Officers' Training Camps, at which civilians and enlisted men will be trained for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, have been established by the War Department. Camps for Infantry training are located at Camp Lee, near Petersburg, Va.; Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Ark.; a camp for Field Artillery training at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky.; and a camp for machine-gun training at Camp Hancock, near Augusta, Ga.

To Run Continuously.

These training schools will be run continuously, a new class being admitted monthly. The course of training will be for four months at the Infantry and Machine Gun Schools and about three months at the Field Artillery School. These schools are open to qualified enlisted men of all branches of the service, except Coast Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, and labor units, and also to a limited number of civilians.

To be eligible for admission to a central training school, candidates, either civilians or enlisted men, must be between the ages of 20 years and 8 months and 40 years; must be citizens of the United States and not have been born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war or allies of such countries. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational, and physical qualifications required of an officer. Civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction; must be of good moral character; and must have the physical qualifications required for a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Field Artillery Candidates.

For the Field Artillery candidates must, in addition to the above, possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, to include quadratic equations, and plane geometry. A knowledge of trigonometry and the use of logarithms is desirable. Men having had a previous scientific and technical education and training are most desirable, particularly those educated and trained as civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, or architectural engineers.

Civilians possessing the requisite qualifications as to education, character, and physique, who desire to attend an officers' training school, will apply for information and necessary blank forms to the Army officer on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest the residence

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RATES BY MAIL.

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Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

$6,000,000 IN ALLOTMENTS PAID BY QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Quartermaster General:

All allotments payable by the Central Disbursing Division, office of the Quartermaster General, formerly payable by the depot quartermaster, were completed with the third instant. This included checks to the designated allottees of officers and enlisted men, both active and retired, wherever stationed. The amount paid was approximately $6,000,000, and covered allotments made by some 800,000 allotters. These payments included checks to the dependents of officers whose accounts had been left in Washington for settlement and officers on foreign service who had made allotments to their families, as well as enlisted men. This payment also included checks for the settlement of accounts of enlisted men in detachments located in and around Washington whose rolls had been submitted for settlement.

FOOD DEALER PENALIZED.

The U. S. Food Administration issues the following:

Fifteen hundred dollars has been given to the Red Cross by Thomas Duggan, wholesale grocer at Savannah, Ga., in lieu of prosecution by the Food Administration for profiteering, for selling wheat flour without substitutes, and for doing business without a license.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 51.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *July 4, 1918.*

Section A.—In the course of successful patrolling activity in Picardy and in the Chateau Thierry region we captured prisoners. In Picardy a machine gun was also taken. Hostile planes which approached our lines near Vaux and in the Vosges were driven back by our fire.

Our troops cooperated with the British in their attack made to-day.

Section B.—Near Cantigny one of our raiding parties this morning encountered an enemy raiding party of 70 ready to start out. Twenty-five of our men penetrated the enemy's wire, killing at least 20 Germans, wounding others, and capturing three with machine gun.

Further details are now available concerning the German counterattack in the vicinity of Bois de la Roche in the early morning of July 2. The attack broke down completely under our artillery, rifle, and machine-gun fire. Besides inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded our troops took 140 prisoners. These were included in the total of 500 previously reported. For some time after the counterattack the enemy kept up a continuous harassing fire on our front lines, and during the day of July 2, intermittent fire on our front lines and on points in our rear areas. Our own batteries were equally active. The German air forces were also active, but met considerable opposition from our airplanes, whose activity is increasing. Conflicts occurred of which the results have not been reported. In the German rear areas troops were in position around Bonnes Wood and near Givry, Epaux, and the Picardy Farm. During the night of July 3 to July 4 a hostile infantry showed some slight activity, directing bursts of machine-gun fire on the right of our line and sending out a patrol which attempted to occupy a house north of Vaux. The patrol was easily driven back. At the same time two of our own men penetrated the German lines in the same region and brought back two prisoners. Throughout the night the hostile artillery shelled our front and rear positions on the right of our line using more than the usual amount of gas. American artillery vigorously replied. During the day of July 3 there was some machine-gun fire and sniping of the right half of our sector, but such aggressiveness as was shown by the enemy was developed mainly by his air forces. Once again, however, the American planes showed themselves able to cope with the situation, driving some of the German machines back over their own lines.

In Picardy the day extending from noon, June 30, to noon, July 1, was marked only by the aggressiveness of the enemy's airplanes. The German machines were more active in combat than has been the case recently. They were fired on by our own planes and antiaircraft batteries. No results are as yet reported. The enemy's artillery fire was of moderate intensity and was concentrated only on some of our positions in the vicinity of Broyes and Villers Tournelle. Very few shells fell on our front lines. His machine-gun fire, originating mainly from the vicinity of Chateau Jenlis, was directed principally on our lines near Cantigny.

In the Mulhouse sector on July 1 the feature of the day was the attempt of the enemy to raid our trenches after artillery preparations. In connection with this our advance positions between the Doller River and Balschwiller were heavily bombarded between 3 o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the morning. The bombardment involved the use of a very large number of shells of small, medium, and large caliber, but our casualties were exceptionally light. The raid itself was entirely repulsed by our counter barrage. Besides the artillery activity on both sides connected with the attempted raid much shelling occurred during the day. The most notable concentration on the part of the enemy was one placed in the vicinity of the Doller River shortly after noon. Our own batteries in conjunction with the French artillery were active along the whole front. The German machine guns kept up a continuous fire from the direction of Pont d'Aspach and Burnhaup le Haut. Between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening a number of German planes circled over our lines, and over the enemy's advanced positions. Some penetrated our lines but were forced back by antiaircraft batteries in our rear areas. During the night the enemy offered a particularly fine exhibition of signal lights, including 300 flares and rockets at various points along the front, and red and yellow balloons. Carrier pigeons were seen flying from his front to his rear positions. Our own infantry was active in patrol and raiding operations. One party entered the German trenches at Pont d'Aspach on the night of June 30–July 1. Results are not yet reported.

In the Woevre sector the day of June 29 to June 30 passed quietly for our troops. The enemy's artillery delivered a scattered fire which included moderate concentrations during the early evening and about midnight on the Bois de Jury. A small amount of gas was used. His machine gun and rifle fire were also light

(Continued on page 6.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Without a roll call and with only informal discussion the Senate yesterday afternoon passed the bill authorizing a further issuance of $8,000,000,000 in Liberty bonds. Other measures passed included the following: A resolution by Mr. Frelinghuysen directing the Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the taking over by the Railroad Administration of the Hudson tubes connecting New York City and Jersey City and Newark, N. J. A resolution by Mr. Myers requesting the President to issue a proclamation calling on the American people to observe the noon prayer during the period of the war. A resolution by Senator Saulsbury directing the Secretary of Commerce to furnish the Senate with information regarding the advisability of connecting Chesapeake Bay, Delaware River, New York Bay, and Massachusetts and Buzzards Bay by a series of canals. A resolution by Senator Sutherland asking the Secretary of War and Postmaster General to inform the Senate regarding the movement of mail to and from American troops abroad and the steps being taken to improve the service.

Agreement on Deficiency Bill.

Conferees on the general deficiency bill reached an agreement. The measure carries a total of $995,000,000, largely for clothing for the Army and housing accommodations for war workers. The housing item was compromised at $100,000,000. Conferees on the rivers and harbors appropriation bill reached an agreement. The bill carries a total of $23,994,600.

A complete and final agreement was reached yesterday afternoon on the Army appropriation bill carrying a total of $12,000,000,000. The Senate amendment for the training and equipment in the United States of foreign troops, especially those from Latin America, was stricken out. The provisions for the Slavic Legion was retained, but the Senate amendment for a Russian Legion was eliminated. The Senate amendment to elevate Provost Gen. Crowder to the rank of lieutenant general was rejected, Gen. Crowder having sent Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee, a letter declining the promotion provided for by the Senate amendment. He gave credit to many other officers and civilians for the success of the administration of the selective-service law and said he did not wish to be singled out alone for promotion on account of any work he may have done. Increases in the Medical Corps agreed upon were two assistant surgeon-generals with the rank of major general and two with the rank of brigadier general in the Regular Army, and a major general and two brigadiers for each 1,000,000 in the National Army. A Senate amendment basing the Army draft quota on the number of men in class 1 instead of upon the State population was retained, as was the House provision granting the President unlimited authority to increase the Army by calls under the draft law.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, introduced a resolution proposing the formation of an alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan to keep Germany out of the Pacific. When Russia and China have established a sufficiently stable government they are to be permitted to become parties to the alliance.

From the Judiciary Committee a favorable report was made on the bill passed by the House providing for the equipment of the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for the manufacture of cotton goods for the Government to be used for war purposes. The Commerce Committee gave its approval to a bill directing the Commisioner of Patents to recognize the international registration of trade-marks by the Pan-American Bureau at Habana as valid, this being intended as a substitute for proposed amendments to the present trade-mark law designed to carry out the convention signed in 1910 by all North and South American countries. The Finance Committee favorably reported House bill permitting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to insure vessels of friendly nations when under charter to the Shipping Board or citizens of the United States, or when carrying cargoes for the Government or American citizens.

HOUSE.

After discussion continuing through yesterday afternoon, the House late last evening passed the resolution empowering the President to take over the telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems. The vote by which this action was authorized was 221 to 4. The resolution now goes to the Senate. During the discussion Acting Minority Leader Gillett, of Massachusetts, paid a tribute to the President. He asked that the address delivered by the Executive at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July be printed in the Record, and added: "By it the President demonstrates that he is the ideal spokesman for the American people in this world crisis."

The conference report on the rivers and harbors bill was agreed to by a vote of 110 to 103. House conferees yielded on the Senate increase in the appropriation for Mobile Harbor. The Senate also adopted the conference report.

DEPARTMENT DENIES RUMORS.

Reports of Tax on Broom Corn Are Pronounced Ridiculous.

The United States Department of Agriculture issues the following:

The latest rumor intended to discourage food production comes from Colorado, where, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, farmers are being told that the Government will tax broom corn and other crops from $5 to $6 an acre. This latest lie is ridiculous, according to the department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. D. C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, states that there is no foundation for it. Such taxes, it is explained, can be levied only by act of Congress.

The Department of Agriculture warns against further attempts to discourage production by the circulation of rumors. Farmers and others who hear such rumors concerning food production are urged to communicate at once with their local authorities or county agents in order that action may be taken to suppress them.

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS PREPARING HEAVY ASSAULT

(Continued from page 1.)

"It is perfectly evident that this delay is preparatory to a heavy assault in force by the German high command, and the present condition of affairs due our mean anything but that. They are reorganizing their troops, filling up [illegible], and preparing to try it again.

"With reference to the American program, as you have been told during the week, we have embarked a million men and we are now going after the second million."

Supplies for Troops.

In answer to specific questions, Gen. March said:

"We have nothing official on the statements in the press that supplies intended for the Russians are going to Americans. So far as I know there is not a word of truth in it. When we have American troops serving with the British we are furnished with exactly the same supplies the British troops get, and when we have American troops serving with the French we are furnished with supplies by the French, and that is always a matter of subsequent adjustment. What is furnished is replaced, paid for, or covered in some other way. When part of our troops are scattered and the entire service of supply is in the hands of our allies it is absolutely necessary that they should supply our troops, as it would be impossible for us to bring up, from our own base, supplies for our troops.

"There is nothing to give out on the subject of Russia.

"So far as our information goes the Germans did not use large bodies of cavalry in the recent drive."

Gas Service.

"The matter of the use of gas in our service has recently been consolidated, as has been announced to the press, by organizing what we call the chemical warfare service, under Maj. Gen. Sibert, and this under presidential order has taken over the Bureau of Mines and experiment stations heretofore conducted by a great number of agencies, and is now being pressed forward under Gen. Sibert into a very large and important section of Army work. Chemical service in France was formerly called the gas service. Gen. Pershing has been directed to make his organization conform to the organization adopted here, and the chemical warfare service is the title now given to that section in France also. In that connection the tribute which has been paid to the fine work of our chemists under the Bureau of Mines is thoroughly deserved. They have really done unusually good work, but the work now coming under one directing head will show the fine results achieved from unity of command everywhere. In order to have success in modern war you can not have four or five men doing the same thing."

RELIEVED FROM FLYING DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 146:

145. Maj. Albert D. Smith, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is announced as being relieved from duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from June 1, 1918.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

(Continued from page 1.)

and scattered. His airplanes flew [illegible] time to time, but on [illegible] occasion were driven back by American machines and by antiaircraft guns. During the night a large number of flares were lighted along his entire front. A [illegible] balloon was found by us containing copies of La Guerre Qui Vient, L'Anglais tel qu'il est, and Gazette des Ardeness.

In the same sector the day of June 30 to July 1 was marked only by activity in the German rear areas. Men on foot, men on horseback, trucks, and wagons were seen on the roads, and working parties were observed. The enemy's airplanes were normally active, while the number of balloon ascents was above the average. None of the balloons remained up longer than an hour and a quarter. The enemy's batteries showed slightly increased activity, his antiaircraft batteries being greatly on the alert. The area which seemed especially singled out for shelling was the Haslett wood. In this vicinity some gas was used. During the night the German lines were again lighted up with flares, while star shells and rockets were sent up in great numbers.

The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished service crosses to the following officers and enlisted men for acts of gallantry, as set forth after their names:

CORPL. RAYMOND W. BOONE, "After receiving three severe wounds, he continued in the advance on Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918. Having been sent to the rear, he returned close to the advanced lines and there assisted in bringing in wounded."

CORPL. HARRY B. FLATCHER, Marines. "After being severely wounded in the capture of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he refused to go to the rear for treatment, remaining at his post and urging on his men to renewed efforts."

CORPL. DAVID L. SPAULDING, Marines. "He returned to the front line encouraging his men after having been sent to the rear with a severe wound in the advance on Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918."

PVT. ALBERT E. BROOKS, Marines. "At Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he was conspicuous for the heroic action of placing his body in front of his platoon leader, while under heavy machine-gun fire, in order that he might dress the latter's wounds. He was shot twice in the hip while shielding the body of his leader."

PVT. JOHN G. FLECKEN, Marines. "During the capture of Bouresches, France, June 6, 1918, twice hit in the leg, he dragged his autorifle 200 yards forward, opened fire on an enemy machine gun and silenced it."

PVT. ERIEA C. HUFFSTEDER, Marines. "After being severely wounded in the occupation of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he refused to go to the rear. He remained and assisted with the wounded, displaying great self-sacrifice and devotion to duty."

FIRST LIEUT. JULIUS C. UPGAWELL, Marines. "Having been previously wounded in the bombardment of La Cenco Farm, he refused to be evacuated, remaining with his company and conducting his platoon with marked bravery and skill in an assault on a formidable machine gun position until seriously wounded on June 6, 1918."

CORPL. HAROLD J. RANDLES, Marines. "In the Bois de Belleau on June 6, 1918, in delivering messages, voluntarily chose the most direct route through a machine gun barrage to deliver information which prevented the bombardment of positions that had just been occupied. He chose the path of danger to serve his comrades because it was the shortest."

CORPL. DONALD R. SHEAFF, Marines. "In the Bois de Belleau on June 6, 1918, in delivering messages, voluntarily chose the most direct route through a machine gun barrage to deliver information which prevented the bombardment of positions that had just been occupied. He chose the path of danger to save his comrades because it was shortest."

CORPL. JOHN J. INGALLS, Marines. "Wounded in the assault on machine gun positions in the Bois de Belleau, France, on June 6, 1918, he refused to be evacuated, assisting in the evacuation of the wounded, thereby displaying qualities of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty."

CORPL. RAY W. CHASE, Marines. "Assumed command of his platoon in the attack on enemy gun positions in the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, during which they captured two machine guns and killed their crews. He did not retire from the action until all his men had been killed or wounded."

CORPL. FRANK A. VIAL, Marines. "Although exposed to fire from strongly fortified machine gun positions in the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918, he repeatedly carried messages from one post to another. In the face of a heavy machine gun fire he volunteered and brought to its position a detachment which had been left to hold a point while companies were being reorganized."

CORPL. FRED W. HILL, Marines. "Regardless of personal danger he showed conspicuous bravery in carrying ammunition from a dump into fighting line in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire from the enemy in the Bois de Belleau on June 8, 1918. Learning of the need of hand grenades in the assault against strong enemy machine gun positions, and without waiting for orders, carried same to that point."

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES McB. WELLERS, Marines. "On June 6, 1918, at Bouresches, France, carried an important message through heavy artillery and gun-shell fire and delivered same, although seriously wounded, making a report of value at a critical stage."

PVT. EARL BELFRY, Marines. "He showed great courage in the capture of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, entering the town after being wounded and taking a leading part in causing the machine guns of the enemy to evacuate."

PVT. JAMES W. CARTER, Marines. "After having been wounded in the capture of Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, he displayed remarkable energy and courage in fearlessly attacking superior numbers of the enemy and materially assisted in their defeat."

FIRST LIEUT. P. H. HARLEY, Marines. "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 6, 1918, displayed coolness, judgment, and utter disregard for danger in leading platoon in its objective under heavy fire."

CORPL. JOSEPH A. GARGES, CORPL. BENJAMIN TILGHMAN, CORPL. HOWARD CHILDS, and PVT. HERMAN L. McLEOD, Marines. "These four men were prominent in the attack on enemy machine-gun position in the Bois de Bellieu on June 6 and 8, 1918; were foremost in their company at all times, and acquitted themselves with such distinction that they were an example for the rest of their command."

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES F. ROBERTSON, Marines. "Displayed marked courage and resourcefulness in capturing the town of Bouresches, France, with one platoon of his company, on the night of June 6, 1918. In the face of a heavy machine-gun barrage, he entered the town and heroically withstood all attempts to dislodge him."

FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES I. MURRAY, Marines. "Displayed conspicuous bravery and efficiency during the advance upon the town of Bouresches, France, on the night of June 6, 1918. Having been shot through both arms, he refused assistance and walked to the rear alone."

CAPT. RANDOLPH T. ZANS, Marines. "While holding the town of

KILLED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.

Two Naval Airmen Dead in France, Department Hears.

The Navy Department is informed that Thomas MacMillan Weddell, landsman for quartermaster, aviation pilot, and Edward Charles Kneip, machinist's mate, aviation observer, were killed in an aviation accident in France on July 1.

Weddell's next of kin, his father, Thomas R. Weddell, resides at 82 North Lincoln Street, Hinsdale, Ill. Kneip's next of kin, his mother, Mrs. Charles E. Kneip, resides at 168 East End Avenue, New York.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

Bouresches, France, on the night of June 7 and 8, 1918, he displayed such bravery and coolness as to inspire the garrison to successfully resist heavy attack by machine-gun fire and infantry.

PVT. WILET A. STAIR, Marines; PVT. EARL C. ROCKWELL, Marines. "Near Torcy, France, on the night of June 4, 1918, as members of a reconnoitering patrol, displayed great courage and devotion to duty by fearlessly entering the German lines and obtaining there valuable information."

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM B. MOORE, Marines. "On June 6, 1918, he volunteered and took a truck load of ammunition and material into the town of Bouresches, France, over a road swept by artillery and machine-gun fire, thereby relieving a critical situation."

SERGT. MAJ. JOHN H. QUICK, Marines. "On June 6, 1918, he volunteered and assisted in taking a truck load of ammunition and material into the town of Bouresches, France, over a road swept by artillery and machine-gun fire, thereby relieving a critical situation."

SECOND LIEUT. FREDERICK C. WHEELER, Marines. "On the 5th of June, 1918, near Bouresches, France, he was conspicuous for his bravery in remaining in action, although twice wounded, refusing to be evacuated until wounded a third time, and then endeavoring to return to his command."

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM A. EDDY, Marines. "Near Torcy, France, on the night of June 4, 1918, while leader of a reconnoitering patrol, displayed great courage and devotion to duty by fearlessly entering the German lines and obtaining there valuable information."

The Commander in Chief has also awarded the distinguished-service crosses to the following men posthumously:

PVT. HERBERT D. DUNLAVY, Marines. "Showed conspicuous courage in capturing a machine gun single-handed during the street fighting in Bouresches, France, when that town was captured on the night of June 6, 1918. This brave soldier was killed in the repulse of the enemy on the night of June 7–8, 1918."

SERGT. GROVER C. OKELLEY, Marines. "In the operations against the enemy in the Bois de Belleu, France, on June 6 and 8, 1918, displayed the greatest qualities of courage and leadership in the assault against strong enemy machine-gun positions. This brave soldier was killed in performance of his duty."

DENTAL SURG. WEEDON C. OSBORNE, United States Navy. "During the advance on Bouresches, France, on April 6, 1918, at great risk of his life, performed heroic deeds in aiding the wounded. He was struck by a shell while carrying an officer to a place of safety."

Addresses of Men Who Won Service Crosses for Gallantry in Action

The War Department authorizes the following statement from The Adjutant General's Office:

The following are emergency addresses of officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces mentioned in section B, Communique No. 49:

Pvt. (first class) Rexford H. Dettre, Field Artillery. Mrs. J. R. Dettre, mother, 2331 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Louis Liberman, Field Artillery. M. Kline, uncle, 712 Ashland Building, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. (first class) Theran E. Dalrymple, Engineer Corps. Asa C. Dalrymple, father, 19 Ruth Place, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Welborn S. Priddy, Infantry. Emerson Priddy, father, 1650 East Fifty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Arthur H. Quick, Field Artillery. Mrs. E. Quick, mother, 104 South Parker Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Second Lieut. Alton P. Wood, Infantry. Nathaniel Wood, father, 327 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. (first class) John B. Walters, Infantry. S. Walters, father, 519 Washington Street, Gadsden, Ala.

Pvt. Francis P. Vallely, Field Artillery. Mary Grady, aunt, Pratt City, Ala.

The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished-service crosses to the following officers and men for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

MAJ. EDMUND B. COLE, Marines. "In the Bois de Belleu, on June 10, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism in organizing positions, rallying his men, and disposing of his guns, continuing to expose himself fearlessly until he fell. He suffered the loss of his right hand and received wounds in upper arm and both thighs."

SURG. RAY G. FARWELL, Marines. "On June 6, 1918, he personally supervised the evacuation of his wounded commanding officer across a field exposed to fire of machine guns and snipers, thereby displaying the greatest qualities of self-sacrifice and fidelity to duty."

ASST. SURG. W. H. MICHAEL, United States Navy. "Displayed unusual courage on the morning of June 6, 1918, near Bois de Belleau when he established a dressing station in the open exposed to both shell and machine-gun fire. Under these conditions he worked for several hours, evacuating a large number of wounded."

The Commander in Chief also has awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously to the following officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps:

CAPT. JOHN BLANCHFIELD, CAPT. DONALD F. DUNCAN, CAPT. JAMES McCOY, FIRST LIEUT. ORLANDO C. CROWTHER, DENTAL SURG. W. G. OSBORNE, SECOND LIEUT. CLARENCE A. DENNIS, SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM C. PETERSON, SECOND LIEUT. C. C. ROBINSON, SECOND LIEUT. VERNON L. SOMERS, SECOND LIEUT. JOSEPH A. SYNNETT, MARINE GUNNER W. R. CORNELL, SECOND LIEUT. H. LESLIE EDDY, SECOND LIEUT. WALTER D. FRAZIER, SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS H. MILES. Killed in action at Chateau Thierry, France, June 6, 1918, they gave the supreme proof of that extraordinary heroism which will serve as an example to hitherto untried troops."

U. S. TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED

(Continued from page 1.)

Ernest C. Anderson, fireman, third class, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Mary E. Hamm, 54 Winthrop Street, Lynn, Mass.

Joseph P. Bowden, seaman, second class, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Ellen Bowden, House No. 33, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Ambrose C. Ford, fireman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ford, 32 Mount Vernon Street, Somerville, Mass.

William Henry Lynch, jr., fireman, first class, United States Navy; mother, Mrs. Margaret Lynch, 1260 Brown Avenue, Manchester, N, H.

Albert S. Payne, seaman, second class, National Naval Volunteers; mother, Mrs. Mary Payne, 35 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Lloyd H. Silvernail, seaman, second class, United States Navy; father, Farion A. Silvernail, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Was Former German Ship.

The *Covington* was one of the German ships taken over by this Government and was formerly the *Cincinnati*, having been renamed when she was put into the United States service. She was 608 feet long, 65 feet beam; gross tonnage, 16,339. She was used as a transport, but had no Army personnel or passengers aboard when she was torpedoed.

Vessels have been searching for the missing men, and the Navy Department awaited the report of the names of those missing, which was not received until to-day, before announcing the sinking of the ship.

60 More Women Telephone Operators Reach France

The Committee on Public Information, division on woman's war work, issues the following:

A fourth detachment of 60 women telephone operators in the uniform of the American woman's telephone unit has reached France for work with the American Expeditionary Forces, according to the announcement of the Civilian Personnel Section, Signal Corps, United States Army. One hundred and sixty women are now serving in this capacity with the American troops abroad.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Forwarding and Delivery of Mail for United States Soldiers in Europe.

Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, recently issued a circular letter in reference to mail for soldiers in Europe, from which the following is quoted:

Mail for American troops stationed in England is transmitted by the Post Office Department to the Army post office, London, England, which gives the mail to the proper military authorities for delivery to the addressee.

Mail for Americans who may be serving in the English, the Canadian, or the French Army, is dispatched as foreign mail to the postal service of the foreign government with which such American is identified, and the delivery of such mail is effected by such Government.

Mail for members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, including civilians and independent organizations attached to the American Expeditionary Forces, is handled by the United States Army postal service, which delivers the mail in bulk to the proper military mail authorities, who undertake the delivery of the letters, papers, or parcels to the individuals to whom they are addressed. All mail for the American Expeditionary Forces in France is made up in this country to companies and other units, and under military regulations is delivered by the postal authorities in France to the regular military mail orderlies or their agents, who upon returning to the camps or stations of the troops, undertake the delivery of this mail to the individuals to whom it is addressed, or if they can not deliver it, undertake to have it sent to such other unit to which the addressees may have been transferred. Should an addressee not be known in the regiment his letters are returned to the postal authorities, who endeavor to locate him at the general military headquarters. Should the addressee have been transferred to some other unit the mail orderlies are under instructions to readdress his letters to the proper unit. Every effort is being made by the American authorities in France to effect, as promptly as war conditions admit, the delivery of mail for our troops.

Complaints as to delay or failure to deliver letters, papers, or parcels arise, in the main, from the fact that persons communicating with our troops do not take into consideration that approximately 30 days are required from the time of mailing for a letter to reach the addressee, owing to the disturbed ocean traffic. By far the larger part of the mail is taken to France on the Army transports, which, of necessity, must give preference to men and supplies, and the movement of mail across the water consequently is very irregular. Again, the railroad transportation in France is strained to the utmost to meet military needs. Many persons who have complained to the Post Office Department have later advised that the mail is reaching the persons to whom it is addressed in a satisfactory manner. Their original complaints were due to not allowing sufficient time for their letters to get across and the answers to return.

Another cause of complaint is due to the insufficient manner in which letters are addressed. Thousands of communications, as well as parcels, reach the military terminals with an insufficient address, and weeks must sometimes elapse before it is possible to obtain the necessary information to complete the address. The English and French Governments refuse to forward letters which do not carry the complete address, and with the steady increase in the volume of mail from this country to soldiers in France the Post Office Department will shortly be compelled to follow the same practice and return to the senders all such pieces of mail.

Mr. Praeger further stated that after July 1 the delivery of mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces will be conducted under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The plans for a military postal express service under the direction of Lieut. Col. T. D. Howe, of the United States Army, were announced in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN on June 11. Thus far mail for the Expeditionary Forces has been delivered by the Post Office Department to the "rail head" in France; that is, to the end of the railroad nearest the headquarters of the division or regiment for which the mail is intended. After July 1 the Army will assume jurisdiction over the delivery of this mail from the time it leaves this country. It is hoped that this transfer of jurisdiction may tend to hasten the delivery of letters to men in the Expeditionary Forces, especially to men who have recently arrived in the war zone and whose location is known only to the military authorities and for military reasons can not be disclosed to civilian employees of the Post Office Department.

To deliver a letter to a man in the American Expeditionary Forces takes on the average a little less than 30 days from the time the letter is put in the mail box in America until it is delivered to the mail orderly of the United States Army at the rail head in France. Some letters have made this trip in 17 days; in other cases it has taken 42 days, and 60 per cent of this mail makes this trip in from 20 to 25 days. This is somewhat remarkable when it is remembered that the sailing of fast vessels, such as are intrusted with this mail, is very irregular, and also because of the fact that the men and supplies which are pouring into France have tied up all rail transportation from the ports of arrival to the rail heads. Between 1,000,000 and 2,850,000 letters are carried upon each vessel.

The delivery of these letters after they leave the railway is, of course, subject to the uncertainties of war conditions. The importance of giving the "last unit"—for instance, the company—as well as the regiment to which a man belongs can not be overemphasized. If the letter bears merely the number of the man's regiment, or if the man is in the air service, the Quartermaster Corps, or some other organization which is not divided into companies, it is necessary to send the letter to the statistical division to ascertain where the soldier is stationed.

Effect of Unlimited Furloughs on Allotments and Insurance.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army recently rendered the following opinion in reference to questions as to the effect upon allotments, allowances and insurance of furloughs granted under the act of March 16, 1918. Under this act furloughs "with or without pay and allowances or with partial pay and allowances" may be granted to enlisted men to engage in civil occupations and pursuits. The questions asked and the answers thereto rendered by the Judge Advocate General are as follows:

Q. Whether allotments, compulsory and voluntary, and family allowances will be continued to soldiers who are granted (such) furloughs.

A. Compulsory and voluntary allotments in force on April 2, 1918 (date when regulations under the act went into effect) and family allowances based thereon, continue during the period of furlough. Sufficient pay is to be credited to the furloughed soldier to meet such allotments. If the furloughed soldier had no allotment, either compulsory or voluntary on April 2, 1918, neither allotment nor family allowances will continue during the period of furlough. In this connection, it must be stated that the decision of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as to the payment of family allowances under such circumstances would be controlling.

Q. Whether a soldier who, while on such furlough, allows his insurance to lapse, will after the expiration of the furlough be entitled to apply for insurance as a new applicant or whether he must seek reinstatement under the terms of his original policy.

A. If a soldier while on furlough allows his war-risk insurance to lapse, he will not upon return to duty be entitled to be considered a new applicant for insurance, or have 120 days after such return to duty to apply therefor. He must seek reinstatement under the terms of his policy, which provides as follows: "If any premium be not paid, either in cash or by deduction as herein provided, when due or within the days of grace, this insurance shall immediately terminate, but may be reinstated within six months upon compliance with the terms and conditions specified in the regulations of the bureau."

Q. Whether, where such a furlough is granted with part pay, such part pay will be sufficient to meet the soldier's allotments, including those for insurance premiums and Liberty bonds.

A. Such "furloughed soldiers shall be given pay only sufficient to meet allotments in force on April 2, 1918, war-risk insurance and pledges on Liberty bonds."

Return of United States Sailors' Bodies on Warships and Transports.

The following reply recently received by the department of civilian relief from Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General, United States Navy, indicates the policy of the Navy Department in connection with the shipment of the remains of deceased members of the Navy:

It is the desire and intention of the Navy Department to return to the United States and their homes the remains of all officers and men who lose their lives during the war. The only exceptions to this policy will be in the cases of those who die or are killed in France, where military laws prohibit the transportation of bodies during the war, and in other locations in the war zone where facilities for embalming and preparing the body are not available. Every endeavor will be made to have our ships and transports provided with facilities for preserving the bodies and returning them to this country.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$561,799.15
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	24,702,913.55
Miscellaneous	11,561,348.39
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	3,810,883.64
Total ordinary receipts	40,636,944.73
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	66,446,006.66
Balance previous day	1,567,671,787.85
Total	1,674,754,739.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$58,724,778.03
Panama Canal disbursements	1,190,223.91
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	42,849,300.05
Balance in general fund to-day	1,574,370,885.07
Total	1,674,754,739.24

Statement of War Industries Board to Producers and Consumers of Iron and Steel—Is Issued to Clear up Misunderstandings Regarding Practices to be Observed

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

To all producers and consumers of iron and all manufacturers and consumers of iron and steel products:

In order that misunderstandings which have apparently arisen in some quarters as to the practices to be observed in the distribution of pig iron and of iron and steel manufactured products may be removed we invite careful consideration of the following:

1. All pig iron and steel manufactured products are now being shipped and delivered by the producer or manufacturer in accordance with the resolution of the War Industries Board adopted June 6, 1918, a copy of which resolution, marked for identification "Exhibit A," is hereunto attached and made a part hereof.

Priority Orders and Certificates.

2. Priority orders.—It will be noted that under the resolution of June 6, 1918, all orders covered by priority certificates shall be first provided for or filled and thereafter orders embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preferential treatment as determined by the Priorities Board may be filled without other specific priority instructions and without the further approval of any governmental agency.

The purpose was to permit deliveries of pig iron and of steel-manufactured products under the schedule of purposes not only after orders covered by priority certificates shall have been filled, but at any time to the extent that such deliveries will not interfere with the filling when and as required of orders covered by priority certificates.

The Priorities Committee is now issuing certificates of three classes, namely, Class AA, Class A, and Class B. One effect of this resolution is to put all orders not covered by priority certificates, but embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment, in a fourth class, which we will designate Class C, and to give such orders priority and precedence over all other orders not covered either by priority certificates or embraced within the said schedule of purposes, which other orders will be designated Class D.

If reasonably satisfactory delivery can be secured on Class C orders, no application for a higher priority rating need or should be made to the Priorities Committee.

Filling Class D Orders.

3. Class D orders, permit to ship.—Orders falling within Class D may be filled from surplus stocks, if any remain after orders covered by priority certificates or falling in Class C have been provided for or filled, subject, however, to the approval in writing of the director of steel supply first had and obtained.

In order to avoid delays in the filling of small orders urgently required for essential civilian uses, the director of steel supply does hereby approve in writing the filling of such orders falling in Class D on the conditions following:

(a) That the order in the aggregate shall not exceed in quantity 5 tons.

(b) That the manufacturer shall, on or before the 10th of each month, report to the director of steel supply all orders filled during the preceding month under this authority, and shall certify that he believes that it was in the public interest that such orders should be filled.

Applications for Permit.

Applications for permit to manufacture or ship Class D orders which can not be shipped under the foregoing authority must be filled out and mailed in duplicate to the Director of Steel Supply on blanks which will be forwarded each manufacturer; such applications must be made by the manufacturer only and not by the purchaser. Upon receipt of such application it will have prompt and careful consideration at the hands of the Director of Steel Supply who will indorse on the bottom of the application in a space provided therefor the word "Granted" or the word "Declined" and return one copy to the applicant. If granted the manufacturer may ship on such terms and under such conditions as may be imposed by the Director of Steel Supply.

4. Allocations.—The direct war requirements of iron and of iron and steel products of all departments and agencies of the United States Government and of its allies will be allocated to the various manufacturers by the Director of Steel Supply.

All other orders for direct and indirect war requirements for iron and iron and steel products should be placed by the consumer with his regular source of supply. In the event a consumer is unable to find a producer or manufacturer who will accept this order, application for allotment should be made to the Director of Steel Supply only when supported by strong evidence in writing that the public interest requires that such order shall be placed and filled.

Pledge by Jobbers.

5. Jobbers' stocks.—It is in the public interest that jobbers dealing in plates, sheets, bars and shapes, structural shapes, tubular products, wire and wire products, tin plate, heavy hardware, farm implements, mining tools, machinery and equipment, oil-well supplies, and similar products should be permitted to maintain reasonable stocks from which Government agencies, war industries, and the civilian population may draw to meet essential requirements. The jobbers recognize the necessity for rigidly restricting all iron, steel, and tin products to essential use and have pledged their whole-hearted cooperation to a program to prevent hoarding on the part either of the jobbers or of their customers, and to reduce to an absolute minimum both jobbing and retail stocks. On the faith of this pledge on the part of the jobbers a plan has been adopted as follows:

(a) Each jobber shall, not later than the 5th of each month, file with the director of steel supply, on forms to be furnished by him, a certified statement covering shipments made by the jobber during the preceding month.

(b) To the extent that such shipments fall within priority Class AA, Class A, Class B, or Class C, as hereinbefore defined, or by permits issued by the director of steel supply, the jobber shall be entitled to place with the manufacturer or manufacturers constituting his regular source or sources of supply, orders for the replacements of shipments so made, provided the total tonnage or quantity of each commodity ordered for replacement shall not be in excess of the amount of such commodity shipped by him during the previous month and embraced within the priority classes mentioned.

Scrutiny of Orders.

(c) The manufacturer will upon receipt of such order scrutinize it carefully in the light of the other demands to the supply generally and the particular requirements and demands for the products ordered in the territory served by the jobber placing the order, to guard against hoarding or an inequitable distribution of the supply available to meet all demands for essential uses. The Government is depending upon the experience and patriotism of the manufacturers to assist it in securing an equitable distribution of all products and their restriction to essential uses.

(d) All orders for stocks placed in accordance with the foregoing rules shall be and are hereby rated as class B–4 and entitled to priority and precedence accordingly, conditioned, however, upon the jobber placing the order having first filed with the priorities committee and also with the director of steel supply a pledge in writing as follows:

I do hereby pledge myself not to use, or so far as lies within my power, permit the use of any stocks now or which may hereafter come into my possession or control, save (1) for essential uses, as that term may be defined from time to time by the priorities division of the War Industries Board, or (2) under permits in writing signed by the director of steel supply; that I will make no sale or delivery from such stocks to any customer or retailer before his filing with me a similar pledge in writing; and that I will use my utmost endeavor to prevent the hoarding of stocks and to insure that they be distributed solely for essential uses.

Certificate by the Jobber.

Where such pledge has been once filed in accordance with the above paragraph the jobber should so certify to the manufacturer when placing his order, and the order shall not be accepted by the manufacturer in the absence of such certification.

5. Exports.—No application for a license to export iron or iron and steel products (save on direct orders of the United States and its allies) should be made of the War Trade Board unless the orders fall within priority Class AA, Class B, or Class C, as hereinbefore defined, or are covered by a permit by the Director of Steel Supply.

All communications with respect to priority matters dealt with herein should

(Continued on page 15.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	15
Died from wounds	2
Died of disease	5
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	1
Severely wounded	17
Missing in action	2
Total	43

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Thomas W. Desmond. Jeremiah J. [illegible], Plymouth Street, Randolph, Mass.

Lieut. Thomas Goodfellow. G. C. Goodfellow, 206 Schwartz Building, Peoria, Ill.

Sergt. Joseph A. Hauptman. Carl Hauptman, 1408 North Morris Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.

Corpl. Roman Lemanski. John Lemanski, 1053 Middleman Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corpl. Lawrence F. Murphy. Peter Murphy, 616 Stevenson Street, Sayre, Pa.

Corpl. Ernest Frederick Oldenburg. Christian John Oldenburg, Box 46, Wilson, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Carl Bell. Mrs. Emma Bell, 67 Salem Street, Hillsdale, Mich.

Lee Caudle. E. L. Caudle, McCrory, Ark.

George E. Doran. Daniel Doran, 764 Fourteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph Downey. John Lemieux, 89 Granby Road, Chicopee, Mass.

Tod. F. Gillett. Myron E. Gillett, 110 Crescent Place, Tampa, Fla.

Francis M. Lesley. Mrs. Carrie B. Collier, R. F. D. No. 1, Scottsburg, Ind.

John Naujokitis. Mrs. Mary Naujokitis, 222 East Third Avenue, Homestead, Pa.

Peter Rahubik. Mrs. Anna Grineski, Gilman, Wis.

Arthur F. Voss. Herman Voss, Horicon, Wis.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Stephen P. McGroarty. C. M. McGroarty, Falls Church, Va.

Pvt. Chester O'Neil. Robert Gawne, 1222 West Seventieth Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Ernest W. Pearson. Mrs. John Pearson, 1062 Cherry Street, Wausau, Wis.

Corpl. Clyde Gillespie. Mrs. Nina Elizabeth Gillespie, 59 Atlantic Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PRIVATES.

William Allen. Mrs. Mary Allen, 201½ Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph H. Kellenbach. Henry C. Kellenbach, 250 West Jefferson Street, Williamsport, Pa.

William B. Lesher. Nicholas Lesher, 511 North Root Street, Aurora, Ill.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Pvt. Ernest Adams. Mrs. Mary E. Adams, 1197 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Johnny G. Myrick. Ernest W. Myrick, R. F. D. 2, Portsmouth, Va.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. LeRoy V. Davis. J. Max Davis, Hoplin, Mo.

Lieut. William M. Mayes. Mrs. Sarah C. Mayes, Newberry, S. C.

Lieut. J. Kenneth Rutherford. Mrs. J. K. Rutherford, 158 Alta Avenue, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

Lieut. Frederick G. Wagoner. George W. Wagoner, 571 West One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. John F. Auchter. Joseph Auchter, 1013 Thirty-seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corpl. Julius Bruskin. Abraham Bruskin, 271 Franklin Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

Corpl. Edward P. Hagedorn. Miss Hazel Crabtree, General Delivery, Paoli, Okla.

Corpl. Joseph H. Hanford. Mrs. F. E. Goodman, Mount Hope, P. O., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Corpl. Charles J. Kennedy. Miss Mary Kennedy, 73 Marshall Street, Paterson, N. J.

Corpl. John Quinn. Mrs. Una Quinn, 433 South Walnut Street, Lansing, Mich.

Corpl. Harvey J. Troyer. David W. Troyer, R. F. D. 2, North Judson, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Raymond L. Bayle. Steve S. Bayle, R. F. D. 1, Stirum, N. Dak.

Oran Emberton. Thomas Houck, Glasgow, Ky.

Carl Jay Geney. Mrs. Emma Shaw Geney, Box 285, Corunna, Mich.

Lawrence Ludovici. Carlo Ludovici, 2836 North Van Pelt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peter A. Molver. Harry B. Hendricksen, Kalispell, Mont.

John Wade. William Wade, R. F. D. No. 4, Owosso, Mich.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

John J. Micklovich, jr. John Micklovich, 181 Church Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

McKinley Pigg. Dan Pigg, Louisa, Ky.

Prisoners (previously reported missing).

Corpl. Le Roy E. Congleton. Mrs. Abbey E. Congleton, 922 South Yewdello Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Ralph Harney. T. F. Harney, 87 Concord Street, Framingham, Mass.

Pvt. (first class) Louis R. Ziegra. Mrs. Mary Ziegra, Deep River, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Joseph D'Anna. Frank Onarato, box 264, New Milford, Conn.

Chester Darman. Mrs. Mary Cole, Moundsville, W. Va.

Ernest A. French. Mrs. Martha French, 42 Irvington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Clifford Markle. Frank J. Markle, 358 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Edward J. Murray. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, 24 Berlin Avenue, Southington, Conn.

George E. Newton. Mrs. Anna Newton, 65 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Walter S. Wolf. Mrs. Alexander Kafstein, 1208 Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Died of Disease.

Pvt. Howard Van Campen. Mrs. Elmora Van Campen, R. F. D. No. 3, Haven, Kans.

Pvt. Richard J. Hartigan. Mrs. Margaret Hartigan, 81 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTE.—The emergency address of Ross T. Hadley, listed as died from accident, etc., should read John W. Hadley, North English, Iowa. Pvt. Ray W. Miner, reported severely wounded; emergency address, Mrs. Francis E. Miner, Ione, Cal., should read: Pvt. Ray W. Minor; emergency address, N. A. Minor, father, Boerne, Tex.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	17
Died of wounds received in action	18
Died of disease	1
Wounded (severely)	24
Wounded (degree undetermined)	66
Missing in action	18
Total	144

Killed in Action.

Capt. Edward C. Fuller. Col. Ben H. Fuller, father, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. John D. Burns. Mrs. Jacob Keigler, sister, 255 Sly Avenue, Corning, N. Y.

Capt. Harlan E. Major. Mrs. C. J. Major, mother, Crescent, Ohio.

Second Lieut. Walter D. Frazier. Mrs. Walter A. Frazier, mother, 48 Pixley Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

Corpl. Thomas A. Gragard. Matilda R. Gragard, mother, 2339 Octavia Street, New Orleans, La.

PRIVATES.

Louis Chartier. Louise Chartier, mother, 3525 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph C. Clark. Delia Jane Clark, mother, general delivery, Alexandria, Ind.

Elmer Fogelstad. John Fogelstad, father, 3745 Palmer Street, Chicago, Ill.

John H. Kaiser. August Kaiser, father, 313 East Perry Street, Belvidere, Ill.

Ralph T. Wright. Theodore Wright, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Hibbetts, Ohio.

Nathan L. Pizer. Sam Pizer, father, 116 Roberts Street, Houston, Tex.

Russell Rawlings. Herchel L. Rawlings, father, 5880 Delmar Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Rozaire D. Rivard. Joseph H. Rivard, father, North St. Paul, Minn.

George D. Snow. George E. Snow, father, 1934 South Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert Vitatoe. Mary Vitatoe, mother, Cotula, Tenn.

Horace A. Ward. Mary A. Ward, mother, Box 178, Plymouth, Ohio.

Joseph S. Wilkes. Albert Wilkes, father, 403 Seventh Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Died of Wounds.

Maj. Edward D. Cole. Mrs. Edward B. Cole, wife, 22 Strathmore Road, Brookline, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Harry W. Anderson. Hilda Anderson, mother, 110 West One hundred and eleventh Place, Chicago, Ill.

George C. Stine. L. H. Stine, father, Tower City, N. Dak.

Floyd C. Knight. Hattie Syers, mother, Holton, Muskegon County, Mich.

William Weaver. Sergt. C. E. Weaver, brother, Police Station, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Joseph M. Flanagan. Mary Flanagan, mother, General Delivery, Bellewood, Ill.

Thomas B. Kenney. Nellie Kenney, mother, 3629 Park Hill Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ray E. Dornblaser. Mary Dornblaser, mother, Georgetown, Ill.

John J. McGrath. Mary McGrath, mother, 101 Grove Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Ora J. Douglass. Amy E. Douglass, mother, 490 Harrison Avenue, Greenville, Ohio.

Dewey A. Gruhn. Minnie Gruhn, mother, Malcolm, Iowa.

Paul F. Hartley. Pauline C. Hartley, mother, 28 New Street, Upper Darby, Pa.

Phillip H. Hoover. Manson M. Hoover, father, Lequire, Okla.

Richard Kimball. Emily H. Kimball, mother, 18 Norman Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Joseph E. King. Rose King, mother, 1257 Union Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Berrell A. Lemmon. Rachel Luke, sister, 160 Park Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Claude H. Marlette. Blanche Hull, mother, Memphis, N. Y.

Lee Roy Sarver. Minnie Sarver, mother, Henton, Ill.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. William Hall. Lawrence Hall, father, 8 Heffernan Street, Somerville, Mass.

Severely Wounded in Action.

Second Lieut. Edgar A. Poe. Edgar A. Poe, father, 1604 Parke Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Gun. Sergt. Dana C. Lovejoy. Winnie Oerman, sister, 2217 Battery, Little Rock, Ark.

CORPORALS.

Benjamin F. Haugh. May B. Haugh, mother, 420 West Twelfth Street, Anderson, Ind.

William Pince. Frank Pince, brother, 176 James Street, Hackensack, N. J.

Warren S. Freund. George A. Freund, father, Austin, Tex.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PRIVATES.

Alfred Mays. Mary A. Mays, mother, Huntsville, Ark.
William R. Morgan. George Morgan, father, Emory, Tex.
Chauncey A. Norris. Clement A. Norris, father, 1515 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Leo J. Struif. Theresa Struif, mother, 1817 State Street, Alton, Ill.
Benjamin Wierman. Bunion Wierman, father, R. R. No. 2, Lexington, Ky.
John W. Biggerstaff. Frank Biggerstaff, father, 316 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank W. Demski. John Demski, father, 604 Spruce Street, Manistee, Mich.
Joseph E. Ellis. Della Ellis, mother, Cameron, Mo.
Louis Flaherty. Sadie E. Flaherty, Hyannis, Nebr.
Dewey Graydon. Gracemott Dewey, mother, Waterport, N. Y.
William O. Hillburg. Augusta Hillburg, mother, General Delivery, Covert, Mich.
Roy E. Lile. Anna Lile, mother, Richmond Heights, St. Louis County, Mo.
Frank H. Luzenski. F. H. Luzenski, father, 48 Moran Street, Detroit, Mich.
Oland M. McFarland. Sara McFarland, mother, 118 Grove Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
Edward J. Mansfield. Margaret Mansfield, mother, 242 Broadqaym, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. Prinza. Carolina Prinza, mother, 250 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles W. Spencer. Catherine Spencer, mother, 4448 Greer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Archie Tanner. Byron E. Tanner, father, 1927 South Sixteenth Street, Springfield, Ill.
Fred A. Uhlendorff. Anna Uhlendorff, mother, 3432 Elaine Place, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Charles S. Thompson. Amelia V. Thompson, mother, Ravenwood, Mo.
Robert H. Donaghue. Martha Blair, sister, Wyona, Okla.
Richard Mazereeuw. Nellie Mazereeuw, sister, 712 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
John P. Martin. Payton B. Martin, father, Beaumont, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Matthew A. Anderson. Robert Anderson, father, Wilbaux, Mont.
Raymond W. Boone. Robert T. Boone, guardian, General Delivery, Elsinore, Cal.
Matthew H. Galloway. William H. Galloway, father, Trezevant, Tenn.
Rayce C. Martin. Lewis W. Martin, father, 612 South Sargent Avenue, Glendive, Mont.
George N. Nelson. Nels P. Nelson, father, 1107 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.
Adolph L. West. Andrew J. West, father, Minnith, Mo.
John W. Yost. Andrew Yost, father, 1132 Banlick Street, Covington, Ky.
William A. Pevehouse. William F. Pevehouse, father, 202½ Cherokee Avenue, Muskogee, Okla.
William T. Shaw. Lula Shaw, sister, Greenfield, Mo.
Joseph A. Dargis. Anna Dargis, mother, 638 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

TRUMPETER.

Clarence J. Bent. William Bent, father, Lake and New Scotland Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Ora R. Allen. John Henry Allen, father, general delivery, North Yakima, Wash.
Elbert E. Brooks. Annie M. Argo, mother, Trezevant, Tenn.
Harvey S. Brown. Josie D. Brown, mother, general delivery, Village Springs, Ala.
Edmund A. Butler. Elizabeth Butler, mother, Irving Avenue N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Percy Clark. G. W. Clark, father, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Howard Barras. Effie Barras, mother, Ben Avon, Pa.
Walter E. Capps. George Capps, father, 700 South Humphreys Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
James L. Cavanaugh. Mary Cavanaugh, sister, 5573 Terry Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
James E. Clark. McClellen Clark, mother, Bent County, Colo.
Dudley McA. Covell. Ralph W. Covell, father, 2539 Irving Avenue N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Rossie B. Currie. Lillie Robinson, mother, 106 Jackson Street, Talladega, Ala.
Earle W. Davis. Laura Davis, mother, 207 West Orman Street, Pueblo, Colo.
Robert G. Dickson. John Dickson, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Waukegan, Ill.
Ohmer C. Ehrstine. Louis C. Ehrstine, father, 15 Woodward Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
William C. Foss. Ferdinand Foss, father, general delivery, Coloma, Wis.
Henry M. Fox. Louis R. Fox, brother, Reed House, Chattanooga, Tenn.
William Garrioch. William T. Garrioch, father, 4317 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
Franklin A. Haberland. Lena Haberland, mother, general delivery, Middleton, Wis.
Northmore W. Hamill. Wilbur Hamill, father, 344 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich.
Raymond E. Hattery. Catherine Hattery, mother, 609 Canal Street, Massillon, Ohio.
Richard C. Hawkins. Mary Hawkins, mother, box No. 4, Tipton, Iowa.
Joseph Heinzen. Andrew Heinzen, father, 11 Ninth Street, Waterford, N. Y.
George A. Hess. Mary Hess, mother, 4305 Cressman Street, Flint, Mich.
Frank W. Hubbard. Margurete Hubbard, mother, 1009 West Main Street, Medford, Oreg.
Chris Jensen. Minnie Jensen, mother, Avoca, Iowa.
Ralph H. Johnson. Emma Johnson, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, box 14, Milrun, Pa.
Alfred F. Kirsch. George F. Kirsch, father, 15 Hampton Park, Clayton, Mo.
Joe H. Krus. Andrew M. Krus, father, R. F. D. No. 5, Bryan, Tex.
George P. Kotalik. Andrew Kotalik, father, 65 East Liberty Street, Ashley, Pa.
William C. League. Letha Smith, mother, 31 Athens Street, Gainesville, Ga.
George F. Ledger. Kate Ledger, mother, 2011 Lunt Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John T. Leidenheimer. Eva Leidenheimer, mother, 333 Woodlawn Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
Edward J. Lindblad. Anna Lindblad, mother, general delivery, Six Prong, Wash.
Harold T. Linnell. Susie S. Linnell, mother, 979 Fourteenth Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
Patrick H. Maguire. Maggie Maguire, mother, General Delivery, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oswald J. Martin. Robert L. Martin, father, Gainesville, Va.
Leo A. Millar. Catherine Millar, mother, Thief River Falls, Minn.
John H. Moore. Annie Moore, mother, 6318 Wellsmar Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Wilbur F. Moore. Ellie B. Moore, mother, 1252 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
Roy J. Mosner. William Mosner, brother, 2821 Caroline Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Raymond F. Munzer. Henrietta Munzer, mother, 55 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Arthur J. Murphy. Henry Murphy, father, 1139 West Seventy-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harry E. Nelson. Petrus Nelson, father, General Delivery, Enumclaw, Wash.
Maurice F. O'Neill. Mary O'Neill, mother, 2703 Semple Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
John F. Rafferty. Thomas Rafferty, father, 1459 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bynum Randolph. Florida Randolph, mother, Cook Place, Tenn.
Charles Shelly. Carl Shelly, father, 3506 North Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Carl Vermillion. William H. Vermillion, father, 620 Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles E. Wold. Ellen G. Wold, mother, 3848 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Anselm B. Zingg. William H. Zingg, father, 3401 First Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lawrence V. Stevenson. Lena Stevenson, mother, 317 Elton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Frank J. Guillod. Clara McKenna, sister, 11 Lapham Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Corpl. David D. Foster. Laura D. Foster, mother, 1712 Jenny Street, McKeesport, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Edward G. Applebee. Leora L. Applebee, mother, 1111 Oak Street, Flint, Mich.
William J. Applebee. Leora L. Applebee, mother, 1111 Oak Street, Flint, Mich.
Lawson McV. Babbitt. Christina C. Babbitt, mother, P. O. Box No. 55, Youngstown, Ill.
Theodore E. Bangs. Lora V. Bangs, mother, Bengies, Baltimore County, Md.
Emile Blais. Alfred Blais, father, 1008 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.
Harry Bracken. Mary Copeman, sister, 1602 Pearl Street, Wilkensbury, Pa.
William K. Bray. Oscar E. Bray, father, 201 Washington Street, Batavia, N. Y.
Sidney T. Carter. James E. Carter, father, Vienna, Route No. 2, Fairfax County, Va.
Ernest J. Ferranti. Frank Ferranti, father, 30 Copeland Street, West Bridgewater, Mass.
David J. Hillery. Dennis J. Hillery, father, 2046 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ralph Lindley. Hattie Lindley, mother, Paoli, Ind.
William T. Nolan, jr. Clara Nolan, mother, 3676 Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph T. Ouzts. Eva E. Ouzts, mother, Edgefield, S. C.
Oard Richardson. Thomas E. Richardson, Goreville, Ill.
Herbert D. Sager. Peter and Annie Seger, parents, Ligonier, Pa.
Merwyn C. Shawe. Merwyn C. Shaw, father, 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, Baltimore, Md.

FIVE CENTRAL CAMPS NAMED FOR TRAINING OF CIVILIANS

(Continued from page 3.)

of the applicant. This may be done either in person or in writing. The application and other blank forms furnished must be filled out in detail and must be accompanied by at least three testimonials by reputable persons as to good character, and a record of the physical examination of the applicant, submitted on prescribed form and made by a reputable physician. The application and accompanying papers will then be forwarded to the officer of the Army on duty as professor of military science and tactics at an educational institution nearest the residence of the applicant. Upon receipt of the application and necessary papers, each applicant will be notified to appear in person, at his own expense, at an appointed time, before such professor of military science and tactics, for a preliminary examination, regarding the applicant's qualifications to attend an officers' training school.

Forwarding of Applications.

After the applicant has been examined by a professor of military science and tactics his application will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the appropriate central officers' training school. Only such applications as are approved by the professor of military science and tactics will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the Central Officers' Training School. On receipt of such applications at the Central Officers' Training School, the commanding officer will notify from time to time such applicants as may be needed, directing them to report at a designated training school on a specified date.

In the selection of men to attend these training schools preference will be given to qualified enlisted men so long as they are available. The number of civilians designated to attend will be small. The selection of civilians will be made by the commanding officers of the various training schools, who will endeavor to apportion geographically those selected. No applications for admission to these training schools will be received or considered by the War Department.

TRANSFERRED TO CAMP LEE.

Special orders, No. 146:

252. Maj. Lunsford E. Oliver, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Camp Dix, N. J., and will proceed without delay to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer, Engineer officers' training camp, for duty as instructor.

Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army, and Regular Army Camps as Reported for the Week Ending June 28

[illegible] June 28. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that [illegible]

[illegible] health conditions [illegible] the United States [illegible] for the week ending June 28, [illegible] 75 new cases of pneumonia reported from the camps, as against 87 the last week. Of this number Camp Pike reports 16 [illegible] 12 last week, and Camps Travis and Taylor 11 and 10 new cases, respectively. Malaria admissions total 89 for all troops of this group; 53 are charged to two camps, namely, Camps Beauregard and Shelby.

Camp Grant's Low Rate.

2. Cantonments.—The best health record for [illegible] in camps of this group continues to be held at Camp Grant, which has the remarkably low noneffective rate of 12.3 and admission rate 15.9. The highest sick rates are reported from Camps Travis and Taylor. Measles continue quite generally prevalent in [illegible] camps. Camp Dodge leads in the number of new cases (150); Camp Pike is second in this respect with 61 new cases. One hundred and [illegible] cases of pneumonia are reported from this group against 111 last week. Of this number Camp Pike reports 15; Camp Lee, 12; Camp Taylor, 11; and Camps Gordon and Travis, 10 each. Out of a total of 57 admissions for malaria, 33 are charged to a single camp (Pike).

3. Departmental and other troops.—Sick rates of stations in this group are lowest of all groups. Reports from aviation camps and ports of embarkation indicate continued satisfactory health conditions.

Figures given as "sick rate per 1,000" in the following tables are of new cases first reported during the week. The total number of sick and injured per 1,000, whether in hospitals or quarters, is given under the "noneffective rate." The weekly rate for new cases of sickness reported (the "admission rate") is used in this report.

GERMANY.

[illegible]	[illegible] rate.		[illegible] rate.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
[illegible]	[illegible]	40.0	21.8	21.4	2.6	4.2	1.7	3.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.5	2.9	4.6	2.8	3.4
[illegible]	32.6	40.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.2	3.4	2.0	1.8

Health conditions [illegible] week ending June 28.

[illegible]	Admission rate per 1,000.	Cases of disease—							Non-effective rate.[2]
		Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	15	3	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	82.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.5
Northeastern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	45 (21)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	55	2	[illegible]	23.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	1	50.5
Central	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	4	31.4
Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	47 (20)	11	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	5	32	71 (1)	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.0
Beauregard	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	8	31 (15)	4	[illegible]	1	24.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	32 (2)	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	21.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 (3)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	19 (2)	19	1	[illegible]	33.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	2	30 (2)	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	20 (2)	10	[illegible]	1	21.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	20 (2)	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	82.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	1	[illegible]	31 (20)	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	63.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	150 (60)	42	2	[illegible]	57.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	21	32 (1)	8	1	[illegible]	41.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	40 (2)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	88.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible] (6)	8	[illegible]	1	30.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 (25)	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	35.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	55 (5)	15	[illegible]	1	17.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	37 (11)	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	31.3
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2	1	79 (6)	1	2	1	31.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	56 (7)	66	1	[illegible]	51.9
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	1	52 (1)	18	[illegible]	9	49.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	1	211 (7)	10	1	[illegible]	51.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 (1)	12	1	1	14.3
[illegible]	18.3	2	1	1	15 (1)	17	2	[illegible]	47.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	75 (12)	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.3
[illegible]	11.3	12	2	3	20 (3)	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	69.8
[illegible]	22.[illegible]	1	2	1	317 (7)	20	1	3	37.1
Meade	11.[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 (1)	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.6
[illegible]	28.[illegible]	6	[illegible]	33	66 (2)	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	58.9
Sherman	25.[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2	111 (3)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	58.7
Taylor	18.[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	29 (1)	33	1	2	72.5
[illegible]	10.[illegible]	19	3	5	99 (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62.5
[illegible]	15.[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.6 (11)	12	1	1	39.6

[illegible] for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure [illegible] during the week by men in that camp's command [illegible] the number of cases first reported during the [illegible] (a) recruits or (b) cases brought by men transferred [illegible] or (c) old cases which have previously evaded [illegible] the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at [illegible]

[illegible] and fever also reported from Camp Bowie, Sevier (2), Jackson, Lee (2).

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	2	Pneumonia, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Stuart	3	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism by firearms, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Eastern	3	Peritonitis, 1; empyema, 1; accidental drowning, 1.
Northeastern	1	Pancreatitis, 1.
Southeastern	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis, 1.
Southern	3	Cerebrospinal meningitis, 1; traumatism, 1; fractured skull, 1.
Central	3	Drowning, 1; peritonitis, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Western		
Beauregard	1	Suicide, 1.
Bowie	1	Appendicitis, 1.
Cody	3	Pneumonia, 2; traumatism, 1.
Dodge		
Fremont	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Hancock		
Kearney	2	Fracture of skull, 1; traumatism, 1.
Lewis	1	Shock, 1.
McArthur		
McClellan	3	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; endocarditis, 1.
Taylor	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis, 1.
Shelby	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Sheridan		
Wadsworth	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Wheeler		
Custer	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Devens	0	
Dix	2	Pneumonia, 1; undetermined, 1.
Dodge	1	Traumatism by firearms, 1.
Funston	0	
Gordon	1	Cerebellar abscess, 1.
Grant	1	Tuberculosis, 1.
Jackson	6	Pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1; cerebrospinal fever, 2; peritonitis, 1.
Johnston	0	
Lee	1	Septicemia, 1.
Lewis	6	Traumatism, 2; pneumonia, 4.
Meade	1	Tuberculosis, 1.
Pike	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Sherman	2	Tuberculosis, 1; fractured skull, 1.
Taylor	1	Nephritis, 1.
Travis	3	Drowning, 1; gangrene of colon, 1; pneumonia, 1.
Upton	3	Endocarditis, 1; pericarditis, 1; delirium tremens, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	15	Last week	22
Cantonments	32	Last week	41
Departmental troops	34	Last week	39
Total	81		102

Soldiers Who Died Last Week

List of names of soldiers reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died in the United States and its possessions during the week ending June 28,

(Continued on page 13.)

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

(Continued from page 12.)

1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers, not previously published, who died in the United States and its possessions prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Beauregard, La.—Pvt. Robert Barone, 526 Girard Street, Marion, Ohio.

Camp Bowie, Tex.—Pvt. Guy W. Copeland, Seminole, Fla.*

Camp Cody, N. Mex.—Pvt. Clarence H. Brewer, Edom, Tex. Pvt. Walter P. Judd, La Junta, Colo.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Julian Arnston, Vermillion, Alberta, Canada.

Camp Doniphan, Okla.—Pvt. Willie H. Brown, Bronson, Kans.*

Camp Devens, Mass.—Lieut. John A. Bottoms, 112 Maple Street, Camden, Ark.* Pvt. Peter Kosranis, Smyrna, Turkey.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Ralph Galasso, 49 Barber Avenue, Clifton, N. J. Pvt. William Laurisch, Clarence Center, N. Y. Pvt. John W. Ross, Mercerville, N. J.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Victor Matthews, R. F. D. No. 1, Adairsville, Ga.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. Jesse Simpson, 617 East Church Street, Xenia, Ohio.*

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.—Pvt. Mike Kostishak, Frackville, Pa.; Pvt. Harold N. McCleery, Stromberg, Nebr.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. James Gallegher, 924 Market Street, Wichita, Kans.; Pvt. Lucius Gleton, Germantown, S. C.; Pvt. Herbert D. Odom, Aulander, N. C.; Pvt. Thomas Rowell, Carbur, Fla.; Pvt. John W. Walker, Reidville, N. C.; Pvt. Hosea Williams, Avon Park, Fla.; Pvt. Joseph Williams, Alcolu, S. C.

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Rct. George F. Gravatt, 1033 Forty-seventh Street, Oakland, Cal.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. Charlie R. Raynor, Selma, Johnson County, N. C.; Rct. August Wasloha, 635 Sanicon Street, Oil City, Pa.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. George Armstrong, Harrington, Wash.; Pvt. Walter Kalahan, Reno, Wash.; Pvt. John H. Mullin, R. F. D., Wheatland, Wyo.; First Class Pvt. Frank Eugene Stratton, 1832 Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Wgnr. Lawrence E. Sweeney, 522 Maple Street, San Francisco, Cal.;* Pvt. George V. Yates, 323 Greenwood Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. Chest Empey, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 93, Central Lake, Mich.; Rct. Ben G. Luetkemeir, Route 2, Box 17, August, Mo.

Pvt. Wtasystak Trahing, 4711 Ada Street, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. V. Turner, Fort Chadburne, Tex.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Olmstead Hamilton, Arlington, Tenn.; Pvt. John Rose, Norfolk, Va.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Elias Williams, Oakfield, Ga.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Pvt. Thomas T. Collentine, 513 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York; Pvt. William J. Colton, 4 Ridgewood Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Logan Doles, Ramer, Tenn.

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Recruit Walter Hoyt, R. F. D. No. 2, Perrysville, Ind.;* Pvt. Roy Lowe, 2718 Brinmore Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pvt. James A. Ransom, Jopha, Ala.; Pvt. Henry Skinner, Jackson, Ala.*

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Edward Wilkins, Lake Placid, N. Y.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Pvt. Jamie Holmes, Lexington, Miss.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Recruit Charles Isaacs, 123 South Seventh Street, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Pvt. Charles Maher, Salemville, Ohio.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Ellis W. Bluff, McLeansboro, Ill.; Pvt. Frank Ottos Little, Manchester, Ohio.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Marion M. Holt, Lonecamp, Tex.; Pvt. Alfred Kohl, Fannin, Tex.; Pvt. Jess M. Nowell, Chandler, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. Charles E. Allen, 39½ Leavett Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.; Pvt. Harry W. Bonser, Peconopines, Pa.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. Robbie Bugg, Route 1, Clinton, Ky.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Robert S. Casey, R. F. D. No. 2, Covin, Ala.; Pvt. Arelius Hallback, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 97, Leesburg, Ga.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.—Rct. Henry C. Barron, R. F. D. No. 3, Troy, Ala.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Sergt. Young J. Shirley, Duncan, Okla.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Pvt. Alvin Shue, North Pleasanton, Tex.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Raymond W. Owen, 150 Crest Street, North Adams, Mass.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Rct. Dick Bradbury, 1820 Pearl Street, Joplin, Mo.

Fort McDowell, Cal.—Pvt. Hugh Groth, 530 West One hundred and fifty-second street, New York City, N. Y.; Sergt. James F. Wilson, care of Sheriff's Office, Riverside, Cal.

Fort McKinley, Me.—Pvt. Clarence O. Davis, 243½ Peters Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Gratien Berdaxaque, 320 East Eighteenth Street, New York City, N. Y. Pvt. John Shuster, Larue, Ohio.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. George L. Tidwell, Burns, Tenn.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Sergt. Norman Burk, 537 Nevada Avenue, Highland Park, Detroit, Mich. Pvt. Austin Fortune, Wheaton, Minn.

Fort Shafter, Honolulu, P. I.—Second Lieut. Joseph Corso, 140 New Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Pvt. Winfield Friend, 305 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fort Stevens, Oreg.—Pvt. Byroan W. Lemmon, Hastings, Nebr.

Fort Worden, Wash.—First Class Pvt. Jack Lewis Kleinlein, 1207 East Powell Street, Seattle, Wash.*

Fort Worth, Tex.—Wagnr. Foy L. Wallace, R. F. D. No. 1, Belcherville, Tex.

Madison Barracks, N. Y.—Pvt. Roy T. Crusius, R. F. D. No. 4, Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.—Pvt. James B. Lewis, 132 Main Street, Detroit, Mich. Pvt. Arthur Wilson, 719 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Pvt. August F. Radomski, 435 Missouri Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Barron Field, Tex.—First Class Pvt. Gordon Webster Cooper, 128 Morres River Drive, Lansing, Mich.*

Kelly Field, Tex.—Corpl. Adolph Sorlie, Rothsay, Minn.

Park Field, Tenn.—Master Signal Electrician Edgar Eugene Chapman, 410 West Silas Brown Street, Jackson, Miss.

Payne Field, Miss.—Second Lieut. Orland M. Lord, 134 Dakota Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Selfridge Field, Mich.—Second Lieut. John P. Boyle, 270 Eighth Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Taliaferro Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Charles J. Buckley, 6606 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill. Cook Howard W. Gibson, Missoula, Mont.*

Alexandria, Va.—Pvt. Joseph Jonnantone, 753 Forquer Street, Chicago, Ill.*

Bonanza, Ark.—First Class Pvt. Hugh Shumaker, Bonanza, Ark.*

Columbia, S. C.—Pvt. Edward Howard, Mayesville, N. C.

Capt. Perry D. Shaw, Berkeley Apt., Columbia, S. C.

Dayton, Ohio.—Pvt. Dana E. Traxlar, Excline, Iowa.

Delrio, Tex.—Pvt. John McGuire, 418 Brooklyn Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Pvt. Julius A. Heyerhoff, 2026 Second Avenue, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Pvt. Egbert O. Jensen, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Dover, N. J.—Pvt. Howell Seymour, Nephi, Utah.

Greenville, Ky.—Rct. James R. Eaves, P. O., Greenville, Ky.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Harry F. Snyder, Poughkeepsie, Ark.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Lt. Col. James A. MacDonnell, Vancouver, B. C.*

Little Silver, N. J.—Pvt. Delton A. Baker, 78 Jackson Ave., Tiffin, Ohio.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Second Lieut. Raymond E. Templeton, Douglas Apts., Pendleton, Oreg.

New Orleans, La.—Pvt. Hypolite David, Eunice, La.*

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Leonard N. Bone, Streetman, Tex.; Maj. Eugene W. Caldwell, 480 Park Avenue, New York City; Pvt. Lloyd Chadwick, R. 3, Box 92, Holdenville, Okla.; First Lieut. Alexander McClintock, Lexington, Ky.; Pvt. Thomas O'Gorman, 716 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Albert W. Pfaff, Wanatchee, Wash.; Pvt. Narcise J. Ward, 601 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Powers, N. Y.—Pvt. Arthur Lytle, Montrose, Colo.*

Red Bank, N. J.—First Class Pvt. Theo. F. Berlinger, 782 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.—Corpl. Herman Ploog, McCausland, Iowa.

San Antonio, Tex.—Pvt. Max Heirich, 64 West Seminole Street, McAlester, Okla.

San Benito, Tex.—Pvt. Arthur Chapel, Heppner, Oreg.*

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. Frans Edwin Mathander, Stockholm, Sweden.

Washington, D. C.—Pvt. Clyde L. Murphy, 172½ Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa.

INFORMATION AS TO BENEFITS UNDER AMENDED PENSION LAW

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, issues the following:

The act of June 10, 1918, amending the pension law of May 11, 1912, provides the minimum rate of $30 per month for soldiers and sailors of any age who served ninety days or more during the Civil War and were honorably discharged, and who are now receiving a lower rate. Those who are 72 years of age, or over, and who served six months, are entitled to receive $32 per month; those who served one year, $35 per month; one and one-half years, $38 per month; and two years or over, $40 per month. These increases will date from June 10, 1918, and will be granted automatically, without application of any kind, to all soldiers and sailors now pensioned under the act of May 11, 1912, who have attained the required age and served the necessary length of time.

Applications Under the Act.

Soldiers and sailors who served during the Civil War and are pensioned at lower rates under some other law, but who are entitled to pension under the act of May 11, 1912, will be required to file an application under that act in order to receive the benefits of the new law. In such cases the increase, if allowed, will begin from the date of filing the application in this bureau (or from the date of attaining the age of 72 years thereafter), and not from June 10, 1918. If, however, they have once had their pensionable rights determined under the act of May 11, 1912, they may have their pension renewed under said act upon written request, and the new rate of increase in such cases shall begin from June 10, 1918.

The Pension Bureau will make these allowances with all the dispatch possible under existing conditions. A special force for the adjustment of cases within the provisions of the new law has been organized which will handle these cases exclusively. It should be borne in mind by those concerned that there are now nearly 268,000 pensioners under the act of May 11, 1912, and all are urged to exercise patience and consideration. While every effort will be made to hasten this work, there will be no avoidable interference with the progress of claims now on file or hereafter filed under other laws. A special effort will be made not to interfere with the adjudication of widows' claims.

New Payments in August.

It will be wholly impracticable to make payments at the increased rate on July 4, 1918; but it is hoped that payments due August 4, 1918, may be made at the rate provided by the new law. It will not be necessary to write the bureau about these increases. Letters of inquiry will simply delay the work of making allowances.

No attorneys' fees will be allowed or paid for services in securing increase of pension under the act of June 10, 1918.

G. M. SALTZGABER,
Commissioner.

25,000 STUDENT NURSES WANTED FOR TRAINING IN U. S. HOSPITALS

The Council of National Defense announces the following:

With the Nation's reserve of trained nurses depleted through the calling of [illegible] nurses for service in military and naval hospitals, both [illegible] in the United States, it has become necessary to call immediately for 25,000 student nurses for training in [illegible] hospitals.

This call for women between the ages of 19 and 35 is being issued jointly by W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army; Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; H. P. Davison, chairman, War Council, American Red Cross; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense; Anna Howard Shaw, chairman, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

The call is made necessary because only [illegible] nurses can be used to advantage in military hospitals and to replace the graduates in this profession already called to service. The enrollment will begin July 29, and those who register will thereby be subject to call for training in the Army nursing school or in civilian hospitals until April 1, 1919.

Following is the formal appeal issued:

"To the Young Women of America:

"Across the sea, from France, with every closing day of the heroic struggle of our fighting men, there comes a more imperative call to the women of America to assume their full share of responsibility in winning this world war for the right of men, women, and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes.

"There exists now an extreme need for at least 25,000 women of character, inteligence, and education to fill the gaps in our hospital staffs caused by the calling of many thousands of skilled nurses to the fighting front.

"There is only one way to fill these gaps: by helping our hospital training schools supplied with students, who are not only preparing for service abroad and at home at the end of their course and at the same time are equipping themselves to earn their living in one of the noblest of professions, but from the very outset of their course are serving their country as well as learning.

"The Surgeon General of the United States Army, the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross, the General Medical Board, and the women's committee of the Council of National Defense therefore unite in an earnest appeal for 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in what shall be called the United States Student Nurse Reserve. The enrollment will begin on July 29, 1918. Those who register in this volunteer body will engage to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to be assigned to training schools in civilian hospitals or to the Army Nursing School and begin their course of study and active student nursing.

"The service which we are asking calls for the best that the womanhood of America can offer in courage, devotion, and resourcefulness. We can not go forward to victory overseas if the wives and families of our fighters are not sustained in health and strength, if we can not protect our workers against the hazards of war industries, if we can not defeat accident and disease—our enemies at home. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their forces in the field.

"Acting on the urgency of the need, the undersigned have asked the State divisions of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, through their local units, to enroll the 25,000 women needed. We ask the women of America to support us in our further effort not to lower American hospital standards, and to give us the practical assurance of their support by going to the nearest recruiting station established by the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense on or after July 29 and enrolling in the United States Students Nurse Reserve."

ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman, Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

W. C. GORGAS,
Surgeon General, United States Army.

RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

H. P. DAVIDSON,
Chairman, War Council, American Red Cross.

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN,
Chairman, General Medical Board, Council of National Defense.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Officers Ordered from Philippines to Camp Lee

Special Orders, No. 141:

305. The following-named officers, Engineer Reserve Corps, are assigned to active duty; they will proceed from the Philippine Islands by first available transportation to the United States and to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., and report in person to the commanding officer for assignment to duty as students:

Majs. Alexander C. Cornelison and Fred L. Patstone; Capts. Carl B. Andrews, Elbert C. Brown, Harry D. Cranston, Levant R. Brown, William Debenham, John B. Findley, Walter J. Grodske, Eusebius J. Halsema, Ernest I. Jeffery, Paul W. Mack, Allen R. Pease, Wallace C. A. Palmer, Claud Russell, Alpheus D. Williams, Wade C. West and Andrew G. Yankey; First Lieuts. H. A. R. Austin, Henry W. Corp, LaMonte T. Clark, Merton C. Collins, Seward W. Hulse, John G. Morgan, Charles D. Rea, Robert B. Stanton, jr., Frank E. Wilmot and John J. Riehl.

NEED OF CERTAIN SKILLED MEN IN THE ARMY ENGINEER CORPS

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the following:

JULY 1, 1918.

Draft executives in all States:

Number E–1720.

The Engineer Corps is in need of certain skilled men. Only white men qualified for general military service may be accepted under this call. No man who is needed to fill the July calls already announced should be allowed to volunteer for this service. Volunteers may be accepted from the 1918 class provided the registrant waives all time limits for classification and examination.

The following types of men are desired: Auto repairmen, axmen, blacksmiths, boatmen, bridge carpenters, cabinetmakers, calkers, concrete foremen, concrete workers, construction foremen, cooks, draftsmen, electricians, gas-engine men, stationary-engine men, farriers, horseshoers, lithographers, machinists, buglers, photographers, plumbers, powder men, quarrymen, riggers, saddlers, shoemakers, surveyors, tailors, teamsters, telephone operators, timbermen, and topographers.

Please give the widest publicity to this matter, using the "Nation's Want Column" method and urging qualified registrants to present themselves to their local boards for listing. If a sufficient number of volunteers are not secured, involuntary induction will be used. On July 18 wire this office the number of qualified men listed in each of the above occupations which we may expect from your State. Upon receipt of this information we will make definite allotments and complete mobilization details. Local boards must understand thoroughly that these registrants are not to be inducted until orders are received as to allotments and that no men needed to fill the July calls already announced shall be permitted to volunteer. Volunteers for this service shall not be released to the Navy or Marine Corps or to withdraw their application prior to August 1. Acknowledge.

CROWDER.

JOINS THE SHIPPING BOARD.

Mr. J. H. Rosseter Succeeds Mr. Carry as Director of Operations.

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board announces the appointment of J. H. Rosseter as director of the department of operations to succeed Edward F. Carry, who resigns to become chairman of the Port and Harbor Commission. The appointment is in line with the Shipping Board's policy of drafting men of large practical experience and ability for the tasks and problems arising in connection with our rapidly expanding merchant fleet.

Mr. Rosseter brings to the Shipping Board a wide experience and knowledge of international shipping gained in a long and successful career on the Pacific coast, where he was the vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

Statement of War Industries Board Concerning Iron and Steel

(Continued from page 9.)

be addressed to the priorities committee. All communications with respect to all other matters dealt with herein should be addressed to the Director of Steel Supply.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.
J. LEONARD REPLOGLE,
Director of Steel Supply.

Approved:
B. M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1918.

"EXHIBIT A."

The War Industries Board on June 6, 1918, adopted the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the War Industries Board, That the following agreement, reached as a result of several conferences between a committee of this board and the American Iron & Steel Institute, be, and the same is hereby, ratified, confirmed, and approved, to become effective at once.

The agreement follows:

Whereas, a careful study of the sources of supply in connection with the present and rapidly increasing direct and indirect war requirements for iron and steel products has convinced the War Industries Board of the necessity for (1) a strict conservation of the available supply of iron and steel products on the one hand, and (2) the expansion of existing sources and development of new sources of supply of iron and steel products, on the other and; and

Whereas, the producers of iron and of iron and steel products in the main concur in this conclusion reached by the said board and have expressed their willingness to whole-heartedly cooperate with the said board in its efforts to provide for promptly meeting the direct and indirect war requirements of the United States and its allies for iron and steel products;

Conditions of Shipment.

Now, therefore, it is understood and agreed by the committee on steel and steel products of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the War Industries Board that no pig iron or steel manufactured products shall be shipped or delivered except as follows:

(1) By priority certificates issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; or

(2) After orders covered by priority certificates shall have been provided for or filled, then producers of pig iron and of steel manufactured products may utilize such raw materials and manufacturing capacity, if any, as they may have available, to fill orders of their customers not covered by priority certificates, provided such orders are embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment as determined by the Priorities Board as follows:

Ships.—Including destroyers and submarine chasers.

Aircraft.

Munitions, military and naval supplies and operations.—Building construction for Government needs. Equipment for same.

Fuel.—Domestic consumption. Manufacturing necessities named herein.

Food and collateral industries.—Foodstuffs for human consumption and plants handling same. Feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals, and plants handling same. All tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for production, harvesting, and distribution, milling, preparing, canning, and refining foods and feeds such as seeds of foods and feeds, binder twine, etc. Products of collateral industries, such as fertilizer, fertilizer ingredients, insecticides and fungicides, containers for foods and feeds, collateral products, materials and equipment for preservation of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies including ice. [Including all necessary raw materials partially manufactured parts and supplies for completion of products.]

Clothing.—For civilian population.

Railroad.—Or other necessary transportation equipment including water transportation.

Public utilities.—Serving war industries, Army, Navy, and civilian population.

Provided, however, whenever the Priorities Board shall have promulgated and certified for observance to the producers of pig iron and steel manufactured products a revised preference list, no surplus material or capacity after filling or providing for all orders covered by priority certificates shall be used to fill nonpriority orders save such as are placed by industries or plants embraced within preference lists; and

Provided, further, that each producer of pig iron and of steel manufactured products shall at the end of each week, ending with midnight Saturday thereof, prepare and forward to the Director of Steel Supply of the War Industries Board a detailed statement of all shipments made during such week not covered by such priority certificates.

Be it further resolved, That should any producer of pig iron or of steel manufactured products have any surplus war material or manufacturing capacity after filling (a) all orders covered by priority certificates, and (b) all orders embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment or placed by industries or plants embraced within the revised preference list, after it shall have been promulgated and certified by the priorities board, then in such event such surplus materials or capacity may be disposed of by such producer or manufacturer to other customers subject to the approval in writing of the director of steel supply first had and obtained.

Be it further resolved, That the director of steel supply and a committee appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute shall jointly make a careful study of the present and prospective iron and steel requirements of each and every department and agency of the Government of the United States and of its allies, and the capacity of the iron-producing and steel-manufacturing plants of the United States to meet such requirements and present to this board as early as practicable (1) a report of their findings, together with (2) recommendations of measures, if any, which should be taken to stimulate and increase the production of iron and of iron and steel products in order to meet the direct and indirect war requirements and the demands of industries of exceptional or national importance.

ORDER FIXING COAL PRICES AT DOCKS ON GREAT LAKES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1918.*

Order of the United States Fuel Administrator fixing prices for the sale of anthracite coal received by rail and water on docks located on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other order by the United States Fuel Administrator, the following maximum prices per gross ton are fixed for anthracite coal f. o. b. cars, docks on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior:

1. The selling prices for anthracite coal shipped from the mines on or after June 25, 1918, and received at such docks and reshipped by rail from such docks to purchasers buying in carload lots shall be as follows:

Broken, $10.20; egg, $10.10; stove, $10.35; nut, $10.45; pea, $8.80.

The above prices are subject to a summer reduction of 30 cents per gross ton until September 1, 1918, and are based on the freight rates effective June 25, 1918, from the mines to Lake Erie ports. In the event that the above-mentioned freight rates are increased by order of the United States Railroad Administration effective at any time hereafter, an amount equivalent to the amount of such increase in freight rates may be added to such prices.

2. The selling prices for anthracite coal shipped from the mines before June 25, 1918, and reshipped on or after June 25, 1918, by rail from such docks to purchasers buying in carload lots shall be the prices specified in paragraph numbered "1" of this order, less 45 cents per gross ton, which sum represents the advance in freight effective June 25, 1918.

3. The selling price for anthracite coal received at any dock on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior and sold on and after June 25, 1918, for delivery by truck, wagon, or other usual facility for retail delivery to consumers without any rail reshipment, shall be fixed and determined in the manner and in accordance with the provisions and limitations prescribed in the orders and regulations of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to maximum gross margins and prices to retail coal dealers.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

Railroad Revenues and Expenses for May and for Five Months Ending with May

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Statistics, issues the following first partial summary of operating revenues, expenses, and income of large railroads, as returned in 123 monthly reports.

Returns are expected from 19 additional roads in the eastern district, 12 in the southern district, and 41 in the western district.

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

Item.	United States. 1918	United States. 1917
1. Average number of [illegible]	177,698.70	176,750.60
2. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	236,688,363	[illegible]
4. Net revenue from railway operations	77,101,813	87,989,410
5. [illegible] taxes")	12,794,032	11,657,130
6. [illegible] revenues	30,976	41,611
7. Railway operating income	64,276,805	76,290,630
8. Equipment rents	[1] 2,462,127	253,955
9. [illegible] (debit)	842,167	953,763
10. Net of items 7, 8, and 9	61,002,511	75,570,822
11. Revenues per mile	1,766	1,611
12. Expenses per mile	1,332	1,113
13. Net revenue per mile	434	498
14. Railway tax accruals per mile	72	66
15. Uncollectible revenues per mile		
16. Operating income per mile	362	432
17. Equipment rents per mile	[1] 14	
18. Joint facility rent per mile (Dr.)	5	6
19. Net of items 16, 17, and 18	343	428

[1] Debit item.

FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY.

Item.	United States. 1918	United States. 1917
20. Average number of miles operated	177,667.27	176,795.50
21. Railway operating revenues	$1,390,282,620	$1,274,970,498
22. Railway operating expenses	1,142,013,643	922,231,229
23. Net revenues from railway operations	248,268,974	352,739,269
24. Railway tax accruals (excluding "war taxes")	61,083,295	57,352,730
25. Uncollectible railway revenues	198,535	202,569
26. Railway operating income	186,987,144	295,183,970
27. Equipment rents	[1] 10,574,829	[1] 8,334,045
28. Joint facility rent (debit)	4,974,338	5,047,685
29. Net of items 26, 27, and 28	171,437,977	281,802,240
30. Revenues per mile	7,825	7,214
31. Expenses per mile	6,428	5,219
32. Net revenue per mile	1,397	1,995
33. Railway tax accruals per mile	341	324
34. Uncollectible revenues per mile	1	1
35. Operating income per mile	1,052	1,670
36. Equipment rents per mile	[1] 60	[1] 47
37. Joint facility rents per mile (Dr.)	27	29
38. Net of items 35, 36, and 37	965	1,594

JULY 1, 1918. [1] Debit item.

Summary of Recent Important Legislation Affecting the U. S. Lighthouse Service

Commissioner Putnam, of the Lighthouse Service, authorizes the following statement concerning legislation affecting the service:

The general lighthouse act approved June 20, 1918, contains provisions of much importance to the Lighthouse Service, including a retirement system for all of the field force, and more equitable compensation for the officers in charge of the lighthouse districts, whose designation is changed to superintendent of lighthouses, and for the lightkeepers, as well as other much needed relief for the latter.

Terms of the System.

The retirement system provided permits optional retirement at 65 years for those having 30 years' active service; retirement compulsory for employees 70 years and over, and applies to all employees in the field service and on vessels except those continuously employed in the district offices and shops. The retirement pay is one-fortieth average annual pay during last five years of service times the number of years spent in active service in the Lighthouse Service or some other branch of the Government which has a retirement system, not exceeding, in any case thirty-fortieths of such average annual pay.

The designation of the officers in charge of lighthouse districts heretofore known as lighthouse inspectors is changed to superintendent of lighthouses and their compensation, except in the third district, is increased from $2,400 to $3.000 per annum.

The limit for the average pay of lightkeepers is increased to $840, from the $600 at which it was fixed by law 51 years ago. The commutation for rations for lightkeepers is increased from 30 to 45 cents per day, and authority is given to pay traveling and subsistence expenses of teachers while actually employed by States or private persons to instruct the children of keepers of lighthouses.

The sale of publications of the Lighthouse Service is authorized, including the allowance of a commission for such sales.

Special Work Authorized.

The following special works in the Lighthouse Service are authorized by this act, but appropriations for these have not been made except as noted:

Lighthouse tenders and light vessels, to replace old vessels	$760,000
Ambrose Channel, N. Y., improvements in lighting	26,000
NOTE.—Appropriation made in sundry civil appropriation act for 1919.	
Nantucket Breakwater, Mass., appropriation of $15,000 made available for electrically operated fog bell.	
Staten Island Lighthouse Depot, N. Y., improving and extending wharves	65,000
Staten Island Lighthouse Depot, N. Y., extending and enlarging machine shop	30,000
Joe Flogger Shoal, Del., gas buoys and improving aids	40,000
NOTE.—Unexpended balance of appropriation of $40,000, made June 30, 1916, made available for this purpose, by sundry civil appropriation act for 1919.	
Portsmouth, Va., fifth lighthouse district, lighthouse depot	275,000
Fifth lighthouse district, gas buoys for improving aids to navigation	125,000
NOTE.—$65,000 for this item appropriated in sundry civil appropriation act for 1919.	
Potomac River, Maryland, and Virginia, improving aids to navigation and establishing new aids	95,000
Sand Island Light Station, Alabama, improvements	45,000
NOTE.—$37,000 for this item appropriated in sundry civil appropriation act for 1919.	
New Orleans, La., eighth lighthouse district, lighthouse depot	88,500
American Virgin Islands, establishing and improving aids to navigation	50,000
Spectacle Reef Light Station, Mich., improvements	28,000
NOTE.—Appropriation made in sundry civil appropriation act for 1919.	
St. Marys River, Mich., improvements, etc., aids to navigation	80,000
Lakes Washington and Union, Wash., establishment and maintenance of post lantern lights and other aids to navigation.	

Miscellaneous Appropriations.

In addition to the appropriations for special works noted above the sundry civil appropriation act for 1919 provides for the following:

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, keepers' dwelling and improving lighting	$14,000
Second lighthouse district, lighthouse depot	85,000
Detroit, Mich., lighthouse depot	51,000
Ketchokan, Alaska, lighthouse depot	90,000
Authority for commutation of rations for members of field-working parties.	
Authority to use general appropriation for the restoration of light stations and depots and buildings connected therewith.	
The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act provides for one additional clerk, office of Bureau of Lighthouses at Washington	1,400

Other legislation of general character in legislative, executive, and judicial act, not affecting Lighthouse Service exclusively, includes increase of compensation for next fiscal year, $120 per annum, subject to various conditions. Authorizes open-market purchases not to exceed $25.

Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918. No. 354

PAYMENTS TO THE DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS UNDER THE ARMY ALLOTMENT LAW EXPLAINED

ARE NOW IN EXCESS OF 800,000

Central Disbursing Division, Office of Quartermaster General, Makes the Payments—Former Delay of One Month Eliminated.

The War Department authorizes the following:

There has been considerable misunderstanding regarding the payment of allotments to the dependents of soldiers because of the confusion in the minds of many persons concerning the allotments under the old system and those paid under the so-called war-risk insurance act. The law of 1899 authorized an allotment system and the war-risk insurance act of last year also provides for allotment to dependents of enlisted men.

Under the first law the Army perfected an allotment system which enabled enlisted men who are ordered for duty abroad to have withheld from their pay a stated amount that would be paid to their families in this country. These payments were made through the depot quartermaster at Washington. The war-risk insurance act provided for the dependents of enlisted men called into the service under war conditions. This enactment, which is more liberal and generous in the scope of its provisions than any similar law enacted, provided that in addition to the amount withheld from the soldiers' pay the Government should pay an allowance to the soldier's family.

Army Allotment Law.

The Army allotment law, as originally drawn, provided for the intervention of a complete month between the date of the accruing of the soldier's pay, from which the allotment was deducted, until the time of payment; that is, an allotment withheld from the pay of the soldier due on May 31 could not be paid until July 1. For the purpose of advancing the date of payment and doing away with this intervening month the law was amended and steps were immediately taken to bring the payments up to date, two payments of allotments being made in the month of November, 1917. At the present time the allotment payments for any one month are made beginning with the first of the succeeding month.

At the beginning of the war the Army allotments were less than 10,000 in number, while at the present time they are in excess of 800,000. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of allotments, payments have been made each month promptly and accurately, except where al-

(Continued on page 10.)

DRASTIC COAL RATIONING SYSTEM IS ANNOUNCED BY THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

PRESIDENT'S INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS BEYOND THE SEAS

The Department of State sent the following Independence Day greeting from the President to all American diplomatic missions and consular officers:

"*On the anniversary which the people are celebrating throughout the United States to-day, I extend to American citizens beyond the seas cordial greetings.*

"*The burden of this great war which has been thrust upon us has been greatly lightened by the co-operation and loyalty of American citizens abroad, and I take this occasion to thank them in the name of the American people for their devotion to the cause of their country and that of the allied powers, with the assurance that much is to be gained by that filial affection which is so potent a factor in the lives of our people and which will redound to the glory of peace and victory for all civilized mankind.*"

Several replies have now been recieved.

A telegram from Sydney, Australia, states:

"The Americans residing in Australia most heartily appreciate the President's message of confidence and wish to convey to him, a worthy successor to Washington and Lincoln, renewal of their devotion and loyalty in this trying hour of their country's history."

The following came from Port of Spain:

"The Americans in Trinidad assembled at their annual celebration express their thanks and great appreciation for the President's greetings. They will gladly continue to loyally devote themselves to the cause of their country and her allies in this great fight for liberty and civilization."

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
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Information available as to Officials, Functions, and location of all Government Departments

ELIMINATES HOARDING

Householder Will Be Allowed Only Enough Fuel to Heat His House to 68 Degrees—Thoughtless or Wasteful Consumer May Find His Allowance Gone Before the End of Winter.

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

With every ounce of pressure possible being put upon increasing the production of coal, requirements continue to mount. It is evident that there will be an insufficient supply for winter necessities unless the utmost conservation is practiced and a system of local distribution inaugurated which will prevent any consumer from obtaining more coal than is sufficient for his wants with the utmost care and economy being employed in its consumption.

There will not be enough household coal available this winter if last year's waste continues, or if unequal local distribution is not prevented.

May Start Coal Rationing.

The Fuel Administration has taken the necessary steps to this end. Householders may be put on coal rations, as in England and France. The coal allowed to each consumer will not be the amount used last year, but only so much as is scientifically found sufficient to heat his house to 68°, providing every conservation rule has been obeyed. The allowance for each will be sufficient for comfort, but the thoughtless and wasteful consumer who finds his allowance gone before the end of the winter will have only himself to thank if he has no fuel with which to heat his house.

Under this system everyone will get his fair proportion of coal. The hoarder will be eliminated. This system was originally worked out and applied in Philadelphia. It has proved an unqualified success and, with modifications suggested by the experiences in that city, the adoption and enforcement has been referred to the Federal Fuel Administration in all States.

Features of the Plan.

This plan involves a department of coal allotments in connection with each local fuel administrator's office. Plans for this organization and for the necessary equipment have been completed by the administration in Washington in

such detail that the local bureaus can inaugurate the system without delay.

The important features of the plan are:

First, a censorship of every order for coal received by any dealer, each order being compared with a figure obtained by very simple yet effective formulas showing the rating of the house where the coal is to be used.

Second, actual inspection of all doubtful cases and a checking up through inspectors of statements made by householders as to the coal on hand, the space to be heated, and the heating system employed.

Third, an effective refusal to furnish any householder more coal than a scientific analysis shows is necessary if the requisite care is taken in the heating of the house. Under this system surplus coal will be refused.

All consumers who have obtained a quantity of coal in excess of their allotments, or who by deceit or misrepresentation have violated any rules and regulations of the Fuel Administration, will be prosecuted.

System Will Be Drastic.

This system will be drastic and will introduce conditions new to the country. It will be no more drastic, however, than conditions demand in the interest of all concerned. No one will be deprived of coal actually needed for heating; but no one will be allowed fuel for waste or extravagance, or to doubly insure a supply of fuel, while neighbors on account of this excess are unable to obtain enough.

With a shortage of coal confronting the country, it is only through such detailed regulations that a necessary supply can be insured to all. To delay until the emergency is upon us would be fatal. The Fuel Administration expects every one to recognize the necessity and the reason for this supervision and to cooperate fully with the local committees entrusted with carrying out the plan.

CHANGES IN RED CROSS SERVICE ASSIGNS H. D. GIBSON TO FRANCE

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the American National Red Cross and member of the war council, has been appointed Red Cross commissioner to France, relieving Maj. James H. Perkins of his duties as head of the French organization. Maj. Perkins will continue in the service as Red Cross commissioner to Europe, having, since the resignation of Maj. Grayson M.-P. Murphy to accept a commission on the staff of Gen. Pershing, served as chief of both the European and French commissions. Mr. Gibson will remain a member of the war council during his service in France, which is for an indefinite period.

G. E. Scott Acting General Manager.

George Eaton Scott, of Chicago, who has served the Red Cross national headquarters as assistant general manager, has been designated acting general manager. S. M. Greer, formerly director of the department of development, has been appointed assistant general manager, and H. G. Atwater, formerly of the Bureau of Standards, has been appointed assistant to the general manager. These changes are made in consequence of the departure of members of the general manager's staff for France in company with Mr. Gibson.

In the absence of Joseph M. Hartfield, Ralph Wolf will act as legal adviser to the war council. James G. Blaine, jr., formerly assistant director of the department of development, succeeds Mr. Greer as director. Austin Gailey succeeds Mr. Atwater as director of the Bureau of Standards.

GENERAL LICENSE IS REVOKED FOR IMPORTS FROM CANADA

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The general import license covering the importation of commodities from Canada and Newfoundland has been revoked as to shipments of articles on the List of Restricted Imports on and after July 20, 1918. After that date all shipments of articles, the importation of which from other countries has been restricted, will require individual import licenses when imported into the United States from Canada or Newfoundland.

Reasons for Ruling.

Reasons for this new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 161), which has been adopted after consultation with the Canadian Government, are given by the necessity of closing the door to possible evasions of the General Restricted Import Regulations through shipments by sea into Canada, whence restricted commodities could be transported by rail into the United States. The general policy regarding restriction of imports is based, as is well known, upon tonnage reasons, the design being to make available ocean-going tonnage for war purposes and more essential imports by restricting or prohibiting importation of the commodities in question by sea. In logical consequence of this policy import restrictions have been subject to the general exception permitting importations from Canada by rail or Great Lake tonnage and from Mexico by rail. Unfortunately, however, importers have been found who have endeavored to evade the plain intent of these regulations by having shipments from overseas directed to Canada, where their identity would be lost sight of in the general mass of Canadian merchandise, and then entering the commodities into the United States as Canadian merchandise under the blanket license now revoked.

Aim of the Board.

The aim of the War Trade Board under the new procedure, under which individual import licenses will be required, is to bar the importation of commodities of non-Canadian origin. Goods of Canadian origin on the restricted lists will be granted entry as before in conformity with the above-enunciated general policy.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 138:

422. Lieut. Col. Norris Stayton, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed from Fort Worth, Tex., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty in the depot division.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE TO CONTROL GAS OPERATIONS

The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War:

The organization of the Chemical Warfare Service has been completed. Henceforth all phases of gas warfare will be under the control of the Chemical Warfare Service commanded by Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert.

Heretofore chemical warfare has been carried on by divisions in the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Bureau of Mines. All officers and men who have been connected with offensive or defensive gas warfare here will be responsible to the Chemical Warfare Service. The field training section at present is under the Corps of Engineers.

Defensive Warfare.

Defensive warfare has been under the control of the Medical Department. This work has consisted of the designing and manufacture of masks both for men and animals and the procurement of appliances for clearing trenches and dugouts of gas.

Offensive gas warfare consists principally of manufacturing gases and filling gas shells. The work has been under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

The new department will take over the work of chemical research for new gases and protection against known gases which has been carried on by the Bureau of Mines. All testing and experiment stations will be under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The responsibility of providing chemists for all branches of the Government and assisting in the procurement of chemists for industries essential to the success of the war and Government has been intrusted to the Chemical Warfare Service.

All chemists now in the Army will be removed from their units and placed under the authority of the Chemical Warfare Service. Newly drafted chemists will be assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service.

Authority to assign enlisted or commissioned chemists to establishments manufacturing for the Government has been granted to the new section.

U. S. Mails Destroyed By Bomb in France

OFFICE OF SECOND ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
Washington, July 3, 1918.

This office has been advised that on the night of May 30th a mail car in France was struck by an incendiary bomb and the contents entirely destroyed. The following mails from the United States were lost:

Four sacks for the 28th Division.

One sack for the 412th Telegraph Battalion.

One sack for the 13th General Hospital.

One sack from the 35th Division A. E. F. for British Army Post Office No. 3.

Two sacks from the United States for Boulogne.

One sack of empty mail bags for the United States.

No information is available with respect to the number of letters lost, the place of origin, or the approximate posting dates of said mails.

In connection with inquiries for missing mail matter, postmasters will consider the information herein given and when it furnishes a reason for the nonreceipt of mail matter at destination they will so inform the senders.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Heroism of American Women at Front Revealed in Vivid Letter Written to the Secretary of State by His Sister

Experiences Under Fire and in Barracks Filled With Badly Wounded Men of Many Nationalities Described—Nerved by Keeping Busy to Face Terrible Scenes—With Her Sister a Red Cross Canteen Worker.

The Committee on Public Information, division on women's war work, issues the following:

The heroism of American women in canteens and hospitals in France is revealed in a letter to the Secretary of State from his sister, Miss Katherine Ten Eyck Lansing, who, with Miss Emma Sterling Lansing, another sister, has been engaged in canteen work with the American Red Cross in France since September, 1917. The letter follows:

"FRANCE, *Thursday, June 6, 1918.*

"Long before you receive this you will have received the cablegram we hope reached you through the ambassador and have been relieved of your anxiety about us. We have been living through thrilling days and I am still tired enough to be afraid that I won't write a very clear letter. This is the first chance either of us has had to write, for we have been tremendously busy.

"Of course, the first news we had of the big German attack came a week ago Monday. We knew that it was all along the line near us, but felt no anxiety about our own situation, although two of the ladies had decided to go to Paris that day for the day—but decided not to, as they were afraid there might be some difficulty about getting back to ———, (a place about 12 miles from the front,) on account of the movement of troops. The troops passed all day and we knew they were being taken to the different points of attack.

Advised to Go to Paris.

"Tuesday morning there was some excitement in the hall while I was still in bed. I got up to see, and found Miss E—— (head of the canteen) had received a letter from an English friend, couched in very ambiguous terms, but by reading between the lines we made out that he thought we should all go at once to Paris while 'the going was still good,' as he put it. After consultation with the military authorities we decided there was no immediate danger. Tuesday the ambulances kept going by with the wounded, and Tuesday night Miss E—— took one person and went to see if there was anything to be done at the Evacuation Hospital. We did not all go, as she was not willing. About 10 she came back for five more people. Emma could not go, as she was on night duty in the canteen, but I went with four others, and I never spent such a strange night. As soon as I reached the hospital I was asked if I would go into one of the barracks where the more lightly wounded were and interpret between the French doctors and English.

"The hospital is a huge place with wooden shacks for the different wards and spreads over a great deal of ground. I was taken into one of these barracks crowded with people, becoming more crowded as the night went on. There were both English and French, and I was asked to take the names of all the English, their regiments, enlistments, and so on, and find out where they were wounded. I was told what to do, then left alone, and there I was all night, the room crowded with French, Algerians, blacks, and English.

"As the night wore on the poor things laid down as they could on the floors, under the tables, and on the tables, bloody bandages all around. I had made out all the English papers by about half past 2. In the midst of it, about 1, we had an air raid, and I can tell you the bombs never sounded so loud as they did out there, all alone with all those wounded men. In the midst of it some one opened the door and called 'a l'abri,' and those who were able left the shack and went to the abri. I went out to see how it was and found many of them standing outside, as the abri was full. About 4 it began to be light and I wondered whether the others had gone home, but as I was alone with all these men I did not like to leave. A little later some of the officials came in, and then began the task of fitting the papers to the men and getting them off in the train. They wanted me to stay to read the names, as they were so difficult to pronounce. I made another list of men who had to go off on stretchers, told the doctors, in French, where they were wounded, and so on, and did not get back to the house until 12 at noon. It was rather a long stretch from 10 the night before, especially as I had nothing to drink or eat.

Amazing Troop Movements.

"In the afternoon I went to the canteen. Some of the people in ——— were beginning to leave, and the inhabitants were all gathered in knots around the street. The military movement through the town was something amazing. Of course, excitement ran high. We spent all our days and nights—until Saturday night—at the hospital, with only two people left at the canteen.

"I can't tell you anything about it—only with the most vivid imagination. I do not think anyone can dream of such suffering, such patience, such heroism, or such terrible human wreckage, and until one has seen it they can not know what war means. We found more than we could do even with our lack of knowledge, giving the men water, washing their bloody faces, interpreting between the English and the French doctors, and wishing we could go a hundred times as fast. One French boy I brought water to, and the tears rolled down his face, he had waited so long for it—and for a French boy to cry like that means more than other nationalities.

"I have found that you can bear seeing the most horrible wounds if you are doing something. I was so afraid I would not have the courage, but when I was doing something I did not think of that side of it. I went into the operating room—or, rather, the room where the wounds were cleansed and dressed—and gave water to the men on the tables, but the hardest thing was to give milk or water to the men whose faces were completely smashed to pieces. No words could describe such sublime endurance of suffering.

"Friday night we had a heavy air raid. Miss E———, Miss L———, and I were in bed and were caught in the house before we could go to the cave, and I must say we were all pretty scared, not only for ourselves, but for those at the canteen and the hospital. When a break came we made a dash for the cave next door, but the next day we had mattresses taken to one of the champagne caves, and all 17 of us slept there—at least tried to sleep.

"The hospitals were evacuated Saturday, so after Saturday there was nothing more for us to do there, and we went back to canteen work. Saturday night came a telegram from the ambassador, asking the general to make possible Emma's and my return to Paris. Of course, we could not leave like cowards before the rest of the unit left, so we sent the telegram to him, saying that unless he had bad news for us from home we preferred not to leave ———, telling him to cable you that we were well and well taken care of.

First Shell Strikes Town.

"Sunday afternoon the first obus (shell) fell in the town, and that night it was decided that 10 of us should leave, 7 staying, Emma and I among them, but Monday morning Miss E——— said only the 4 who could run cars were to stay. Some went to ———, some to ———, and 7 of us came here.

"We had musettes packed for several days ready to leave—expecting two of them were the only things each of us could take, but as we came in a big Red Cross truck we each brought a suit case besides. However, most of our things are in two trunks in ——.

"This is a very quaint, picturesque town, with many old buildings. We went to 10 places to find a place to stay and Emma and I are with the widow of a doctor—a quaint house with a lovely garden where I am writing now—the house much run down. We have a very small room for which the lady allows us to pay one franc a day. She wished nothing to be paid as we are working for the French. We take our meals at the hotel—very near. All seven of us are scattered around. A French canteen is to be opened here and we expect to help in opening it, at least two or three of us.

"Trains are uncertain, but this letter may reach you as I hope it will. Don't worry about us, we shall not run into danger, and if it comes to us you don't want us to run away from it, but take it as bravely as other people do. We shall send you word whenever we can.

"Lovingly yours,

"KATE."

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	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

INSTRUCTIONS ON SETTLEMENT OF RAILROAD CONTROVERSIES

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, July 3, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 39.

Order No. 13 created Railroad Board of Adjustment No. 1, to which board all disputes between railway employees, members of certain organizations, and the several railroads, that can not be satisfactorily adjusted, are to be referred for investigation and disposition. Order No. 29, creating Railroad Board of Adjustment No. 2, carries with it a like assignment of duties. Where controversies are not amicably adjusted and where they do not fall within the provisions of General Orders 13 and 29, they are to be referred to the Director, Division of Labor, United States Railroad Administration.

My attention has been called to an arbitration held by agreement between the employees and officials of a certain railroad to adjust matters in controversy in a different manner than that prescribed herein.

In order that uniformity of application of decisions affecting labor matters may be preserved, no agreement should be reached between officials and employees of any railroad to adjust their differences in any other manner than prescribed in orders 13 and 29, and by other orders hereafter issued.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique,
No. 52.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 5, 1918.

Section A.—Our patrols again took prisoners in the Chateau Thierry region. In Picardy, Chateau Thierry region and in the Vosges there was brisk artillery fighting. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party and two patrols, attempting to reach our lines, were driven off.

Section B.—Concerning the operations of our troops in the vicinity of Vaux July 1 to July 2 it is stated that the enemy fled in disorder from the Bois de la Roche to the Bois des Rochets before our Infantry. Hand-to-hand fighting was of short duration. So effective was our Artillery fire that communication between German battalion and regimental headquarters could be maintained only by a single messenger dog. Intense machine-gun fire and a heavy bombardment of the Clerembauts wood and adjacent points preceded the German counter attack. Some gas was used. Hostile airplanes, which made frequent flights, dropped bombs on some of our advanced positions in the early morning and in one case fired on our lines. One of them was brought down near Torcy. In the German rear areas long columns of men and wagons moved from point to point, while, during the night red and green rockets gave signals, while searchlights kept watch for our airplanes.

In this sector between the evening of July 3 and July 4 activity on both sides greatly decreased. The enemy, however, shelled the region of the Marette wood with gas during the morning hours and put down some harassing and interdiction fire in our rear areas. Our own batteries maintained a continuous harassing fire, apparently destroying an ammunition dump in Etrepilly and setting on fire buildings in the enemy's rear areas. It was again notable that the activity of the enemy's air forces decreased, while our own became more aggressive. American snipers seemed to be successful in killing and wounding a number of the enemy during the day. One of our reconnaissance patrols, consisting of a corporal and two men crawled from our front lines north of Vaux to a house inside the German lines at Bois des Rochets at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They captured a German outpost of two men and brought them back to our lines at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in spite of the continuous fire of German snipers.

Our troops located along the Marne at 8 o'clock p. m. on July 1 to 8 p. m. on July 2 experienced a comparatively quiet day. There was, however, an increase in the enemy's rifle and machine-gun fire, the result of our activities in patrolling. The enemy's light artillery fire consisted of shells of small caliber. A decrease was also noted in the enemy's airplane activity, which was concentrated on observation and reconnaissance work. These planes made flights along our lines singly and in usual patrol formations. Several hostile observation balloons were also seen. There was an unusual amount of movement in the enemy's rear areas, but no large groups were observed. A large number of wagons were seen in the vicinity of Charteves. The enemy's signaling continues excessive. There were several indications of hits being made by our artillery on the ammunition dumps in the enemy's rear areas. One of these occurred late in the evening, when a large blaze was seen in the sky and a heavy explosion heard from a point which had just been shelled by our artillery. Later in the same vicinity an occasional glow was seen and reports were heard. Our guns had been firing very heavily in that direction just prior to the explosion. Another explosion probably of an ammunition dump occurred at about the same time in another locality, where a bright light was at first observed, followed directly by a loud explosion. In the early morning of July 2 there was still another report of an explosion. Our guns were playing on this particular spot at the time, and the report, the smoke which immediately arose, the high-shooting flames, and the bursting of cartridges are evidence that this was still another ammunition dump. Still another large fire, accompanied by several explosions, was observed. This was probably an ammunition dump struck by French shells.

In Picardy the enemy's artillery fire was the only outstanding feature of hostile activity on July 1 to July 2, noon to noon. A large proportion of his fire was employed in concentrations on our lines in the vicinity of Cantigny and the northern edge of the Bois Fontaine. In addition to these concentrations there was slight harassing fire on our front about noon July 1. The enemy's infantry was quiet during the day; we did, however, see early on July 2 an enemy patrol returning to its lines. The enemy's airplanes were more active during the morning than at any other time during the day, one patrol of five planes being seen over our lines at that time. During the night bombs were dropped in what appeared to be an attempt to explode one of our ammunition dumps. Shortly before

(Continued on page 8.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

A determined effort was made in the Senate until a late hour Saturday night to bring about an adjournment until the 12th of August and the postponement of consideration of the wire control bill until the reassembling of Congress, the Interstate Commerce Committee in the meantime to conduct hearings on the subject. There were several hours of debate on the subject of legislation authorizing the taking over by the Government of all forms of electrical communication, and the advisability of Congress adjourning at all. In the end a resolution offered by Majority Leader Martin providing for such an adjournment was adopted by a margin of one vote. The Senate then made the food stimulation bill the next order of business, with its war prohibition amendment attached, as reported from the committee. When word was received that the House had failed to act on the adjournment resolution and had adjourned until today, the Senate followed the same course. The vote on the resolution intended to provide a midsummer recess was cast as follows:

FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Democrats.—Beckham, Fletcher, Gerry, Gore, Gulon, Kendrick, King, Lewis, McKellar, Martin, Overman, Phelan, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Underwood.—22. Republicans.—Cummins, Dillingham, Lenroot, Penrose, Poindexter.—5. Total—27.

AGAINST ADJOURNMENT.

Democrats.—Ashurst, Bankhead, Jones of New Mexico, Myers, Nugent, Pittman, Sheppard, Shields, Smith of Georgia, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman.—12. Republicans.—Borah, Curtis, Fernald, France, Hale, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, New, Morris, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland.—14. Total—26.

Bills Passed.

Bills were passed by the Senate Saturday afternoon and evening as follows: Providing penalties for corrupt practices at elections of Federal officers, amending it to make the measure applicable to primaries and to vote selling as well as vote buying. Those convicted under the proposed law may be fined $1,000 or imprisoned one year. The bill now goes to the House. A bill designed to prevent a fuel shortage by stimulating production of peat and lignite. It appropriates $150,000 to be expended by the Bureau of Mines in a survey of peat fields with a view to obtaining increased production of these substitutes for coal. A bill already acted upon by the House, authorizing the insuring by the War-Risk Insurance Bureau of vessels of friendly nations when under charter by the United States Shipping Board, or to a citizen of the United States, or on the cargoes whether or not they are so chartered. "House bill, with minor amendments, providing for the establishment of a factory at the Atlanta penitentiary for the manufacture of cotton fabrics and cotton duck to be sold only to the Government, and for the acquisition of land near the penitentiary to be used for farming by convict labor. House bill enlarging the powers of the Shipping Board, conferring upon the board through the President authority to prescribe charter and freight rates and to requisition vessels, either built or now under construction. The bill in some of its provisions is designed to perfect and clarify the powers already exercised by the board.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of of eight brigadier generals to be major generals in the National Army, and forty-one colonels to be brigadier generals.

Agree on $2.40 Wheat.

The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, with its compromise of $2.40 as the guaranteed price of wheat per bushel, was adopted by the Senate Saturday afternoon. Similar action was taken in the House and the bill sent to the President.

Senator Lewis introduced a bill to create a Department of Transportation and Telegraph, to be headed by a Cabinet officer to be known as the Secretary of Transportation and Telegraph. The bill proposes to give the department it seeks to create jurisdiction over railroads and water craft and such commercial telegraph and telephone lines as the United States may own or control, and other lines owned or supervised by the War and Navy Departments.

Senator Lewis also introduced a bill giving Army nurses rank in the service.

Senator Swanson, of Virginia, on Saturday was chosen chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs to succeed the late Senator Tillman.

HOUSE.

The House Saturday evening manifested such opposition to the proposed midsummer adjournment without action by the Senate on the resolution authorizing the President to take over all means of electrical communication that Majority Leader Kitchin withdrew the resolution which had been sent over by the Senate, and the House promptly adjourned. The President's desire for prompt action by Congress on this subject was shown in a letter written to Chairman Sims, of the House committee, which was made public at the Capitol, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Sims:

"I am deeply grateful that the House acted so promptly and so emphatically in the matter of the control of the wires, and I want to thank you and all who were associated with you in getting the measure adopted.

"I feel the critical importance of the whole thing very keenly and am hoping that Members of the House may be influential with Members of the Senate in pressing for action by that body before the recess."

Returns Fund to Col. Roosevelt.

Acting in accordance with a request from former President Roosevelt the House passed a resolution providing for the return to Mr. Roosevelt of the $40,000 Nobel peace-fund prize. Calling attention in a letter to Representative Gallivan that nothing had ever been done with this money, Mr. Roosevelt said if returned to him he intended to use it in war relief work through the American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish war fund, and other relief organizations.

The conference report on the $12,000,000,000 Army bill was agreed to, it having been previously adopted in the Senate. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill also was agreed to, including the compromise of $2.40 as the guaranteed price of wheat.

Mr. Steenerson, of Minnesota, introduced a bill under which newspapers entitled to second-class mail privileges when addressed to officers, soldiers, or sailors, or marines would be carried free of postal charges.

The report from the special committee appointed to investigate the race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., a year ago was submitted to the House. It condemned the conduct of the city and county officials and the Illinois National Guard.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF ARCHITECTS ASSIGNED TO HOUSING PROJECTS

The War Labor Policies Board authorizes the following:

Additional assignment of architects in Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation:

New London, Conn. (Project No. 157).—Architects, Hoppin & Keen, 4 East Forty-third Street, New York City; engineers, Tribus & Massa, 86 Warren Street, New York City.

Rock Island, Ill. (Project No. 246).—Architects, Cervin & Horn, Rock Island, Ill.; town planner, George E. Kessler, 423 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; engineer, W. S. Shields, Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

Moline, Ill. (Project No. 246a).—Architects, Cervin & Horn, Rock Island, Ill.; town planner, George E. Kessler, 423 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; engineer, W. S. Shields, Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

East Moline, Ill. (Project No. 246b).—Architects, Cervin & Horn, Rock Island, Ill.; town planner, George E. Kessler, 423 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; engineer, W. S. Shields, Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa (Project No. 246cd).—Architects, Temple & Burrows, 208 Maine Street, Davenport, Iowa; town planner, George E. Kessler, 423 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.; engineer, W. S. Shields, Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. (Project No. 404).—Architects, Dean & Dean, 137 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Indian Head, Md. (Project No. 496).—Architects, Donn & Deming, 803 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Alliance, Ohio (Project No. 621).—Engineer, R. Winthrop Pratt, Hippodrome Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Project No. 102).—Engineer, Alfred Terry, 886 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Lowell, Mass. (Project No. 398).—Architect, Henry L. Rourke, Lowell, Mass.

Portsmouth, N. H. (Project No. 604).—Architect, James H. Ritchie, 8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Sharon, Pa. (Project No. 138).—Architect, George H. Schwann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Niles, Ohio (Project No. 481).—Architect, George H. Schwann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warren, Ohio (Project No. 118).—Architect, George H. Schwann, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nominations Sent to Senate

Nomination sent to the Senate July 6, 1918.

Charles E. Lobdell, of Great Bend, Kans., to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board for a term of eight years; a reappointment.

Charles H. Verrill, of Maine, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

Total Casualties in U. S. Army and Marine Corps

The following weekly statement is authorized by the War Department:
The total number of casualties to date, including those reported Sunday (July 7), is as follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	1,574
Died of wounds	532
Died of disease	1,322
Died of accident and other causes	489
Wounded in action	5,200
Missing in action (including prisoners)	452
Total	9,569

The total number of Marine Corps casualties, including those reported on July 5, is as follows:

Officers:	
Deaths	21
Wounded	28
Missing	2
Enlisted men:	
Deaths	476
Wounded	941
In hands of enemy	2
Missing	47
Total	1,517

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

JULY 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	25
Died from wounds	17
Died of disease	9
Died of aeroplane accident	2
Died from accident and other causes	3
Severely wounded	48
Missing in action	13
Total	117

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Wesley Freml. Mrs. Kathreen E. Freml, 42 Van Ness Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Lieut. Frank C. Linn, jr. Mrs. F. C. Linn, R. F. D. 9, Box 42, San Antonio, Tex.
Sergt. Dey L. Allen. Joe E. Allen, Lykins, [illegible].
Corpl. Harry T. Gale. George W. Gale, Box [illegible], Wyoming, Ill.
Cook William S. Craven. Mrs. Jeanette Craven, [illegible] West Main Street, Meriden, Conn.
Wagoner John A. Hamilton. Alexander Hamilton, Lehigh, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Meinrad Aufdermaur. Frank Bricker, 641 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Alex Backer. Kostanti Backer, 63 Auburn Street, Springfield, Mass.
Lee I. Brown. Mrs. Florence I. Brown, Syracuse, Kans.
Walter Daetwiler. Arnold Daetwiler, 615 Western Avenue, Janesville, Wis.
David Doctor. Mrs. Lena Russell, 276 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lloyd E. Hutcheson. Mrs. L. E. Hutcheson, Meridian, Idaho.
Edward H. McLin. Berry L. McLin, Canton, Mo.
Beaven E. Patterson. Mrs. F. F. Martin, 549 Central Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Domenico Patti. Angelo Patti, Tisna, Italy.
Frederick J. Renn. Ed. Renn, Epping, N. Dak.
Ernest Russell. Mark Russell, 32 Melrose Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Lee D. Saxton. William D. Saxton, Belvidere, Nebr.
Fred A. Sell. Mrs. Rosa Sell, Chelsea, Iowa.
Gust Shellburg. Dan Rielly, Tappen, N. Dak.
John J. Sheridan. Mrs. Mary Robinson, 193 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J.
John W. Shumate. John S. Shumate, South Charlestown, W. Va.
Lyndley T. Spencer. Mrs. Mary Spencer, Canutillo, Tex.
Floyd H. Wood. Mrs. N. E. Wood, 587 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph Zboran. Frank Zboran, Dunkin, Pa.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Charles Abbott Dean. A. A. Dean, 5809 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
Lieut. Harold Lloyd Pinkham. William F. Pinkham, 69 Sagamore Avenue, West Medford, Mass.
Sergt. Cyril Mosher. Rev. Gibson Mosher, 56 Spring Street, New Haven, Conn.
Sergt. Boyd F. Mulligan. Mrs. Sara Mulligan, 418 Cedar Street, Topeka, Kans.
Corpl. Ollie Ralph Hatcher. Peter Lloyd Hatcher, Station A, Boston, Ga.
Corpl. Edward D. Prichard. David C. Prichard, Geneseo, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Oswald E. Apitz. Mrs. Martha LePage, 807 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Chester A. Fleet. Mrs. M. Fleet, 124 Maple Street, Lynn, Mass.
Barney Ginsberg. Alex Ginsberg, 625 Wales Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Wesley Heffner. Amos Heffner, Chanceford, Pa.
Earl Horton. E. Honeycutt, Bracken Road and Gate Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James H. Hurd. Henry Hurd, Florida, Ohio.
George MacInnis. Mrs. Eben W. Wheeler, South Street, Wrentham, Mass.
Wylie V. McCauley. S. H. McCauley, R. F. D. No. 1, Summerville, Ga.
Otis Morris. James H. Morris, Montezuma, Ind.
Adolf William Mueller. Henry Fred Mueller, 1406 Seventh Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Ben Nudd. E. E. Nudd, 920 First Avenue North, Seattle, Wash.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Dennis Falvey. Mrs. Julia Falvey, 2749 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Edward Daly. Mrs. Harriet E. Daly, 119 Second Avenue, North Troy, N. Y.
Frank M. Hensley. Mrs. R. E. Hensley, 501 Brooklyn Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Barney C. Ivey. Adam C. Ivey, Boston, Ga.
Decater Nelson. Mrs. Mary Hunfery, Rosa, Ark.
Lyman H. Payne. Frank C. Payne, Portland, Conn.
Tinsley Rucker. Mrs. Winnie Browne Rucker, R. F. D. No. 5, Oglesby, Ga.
Robert Henry Schaich. Mrs. Virda Schaich, Talmage, Kans.
Clifford A. Smith. Stephen A. Smith, Brockton, N. Y.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Capt. Elliot P. Hinds. Fred A. Purchase, McGraw, N. Y.
Lieut. John J. Donnohue. Mrs. Annie Donnohue, Appleton City, Mo.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Theodore N. Carter. Milton H. Carter, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Corpl. Adam Demaraski. Joseph Demaraski, Montreal, Wis.
Pvt. Oscar Male. Ole Male, Malta, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. John P. Lucas. Charles C. Lucas, Kearneysville, Jefferson County, W. Va.
Maj. Daniel F. Maguire. Mrs. D. F. Maguire, 6 West Gonsales Street, Pensacola, Fla.
Lieut. Joseph J. Devine. John F. Devine, 139 Rosette Street, New Haven, Conn.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Lieut. Charles I. Kerr. Mrs. Marinda Kerr, Winslow, Ind.
Lieut. Thomas H. Lee. Thomas J. Lee, 216 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Ralph L. Warren. E. A. Warren, Carlsbad, N. Mex.

SERGEANTS.

William J. Condrick. John F. Meehan, 109 Bastable Building, Syracuse, N. Y.
Daniel J. Ennis. John F. Ennis, 3831 Newton Street, Denver, Colo.
Le Roy A. Hammer. Mrs. Laura Pearl Hammer, Lone Tree, Iowa.
Richard C. Hertal. Mrs. Katherine Hertal, 408 Ward Street, Saginaw, Mich.
John Kallman. Clares Kallman, 212 Drake Street, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Emile F. Miller. Mrs. Emma Miller, 2315 Lafayette Avenue, New Orleans, La.
Corpl. Ben S. Boyce. William D. Boyce, 500 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Harry Hopson. Mrs. Mary Scott, 1810 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Corpl. Ben Sendobry. Frank Sendobry, 2022 South Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Mechanician Harry L. Depp. Mrs. J. E. Depp, 334 Glenn Avenue, Portland, Ore.
Cook Bennie O. Hanson. Hilmer Hanson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 37, Duluth, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Sigurd Arnvig. Mrs. Astrad Faeborg, Elkhorn, Iowa.
Irus A. Bell. Henry A. Bell, 324 West Fourth Street, Leadville, Colo.
Frank A. Billman. Jacob Billman, R. F. D. 1, Myerstown, Pa.
John A. Boardman. Cornelius Cronin, 27 Bedford Street, Hartford, Conn.
Flint Breneman. Joseph Breneman, El Cerrito, Cal.
Robert E. Carson. Ernest Carson, Chatfield, Minn.
Merrill E. Charleson. Mrs. Mattie Dove, Flora, Ill.
Paul E. Cobb. Press Cobb, Gastonia, N. C.
George Cody. William E. Smith, 225 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Clarence C. Coles. Geo. E. Coles, Collins, Iowa.
Daniel F. Cronin. Joseph Cronin, Hyattville, Wyo.
Andrew G. Eakman. Luster Eakman, Export, Pa.
Lewis Flattum. Mrs. Lucy Flattum, St. Croix, Wis.
Mike Gladue. Mrs. Joe Gladue, Neche, N. Dak.
Walter Gray. Mrs. Nancy Gray, Loma, Mont.
Ross Hall. Mrs. Willie Pique, Fitzgerald, Ga.
Herbert Hertig. Christian Hertig, general delivery, Alpena, W. Va.
Jesse M. Lingo. William Lingo, Baldridge, Mo.
Clarence R. Martin. Mrs. Sarah Martin, Smithsburg, Md.
John M. Meehan. Mrs. Ellen Meehan, 514 Rice Street, Springfield, Ohio.
Henry L. Miller. Mrs. John Gallagher, 225 East Polk Street, Chillicothe, Mo.
Lawrence Joseph Mulhearn. Mrs. Charlotte Mulhearn, 172 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aaron Price. Mrs. May Price, 902 East Dewarl Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Charles W. Ratliff. Charles W. Ratliff, 706 Park Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Fred J. Runge. Mrs. Emma Brickman, 3032 South Tripp Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
James Henry Smith. Robert Cutting, 1552 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Patrick F. Sullivan. Mrs. John D. Kelly, 26 West Center Street, Butte, Mont.
Joseph E. Tressler. Samuel T. Tressler, 24 Locust Street, Uniontown, Pa.
John Wasserbach. George Wasserbach, Algoma, Wis.
Albert Weinrich. Frank Weinrich, 556 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Louis Winters. John Winters, Skillman Avenue, Oceanside, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

John B. Ardis. William H. Ardis, Brownfield, Tex.
Joseph Ascenzi. J. Ascenzi, 262 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William M. Bourdeau. Mrs. J. Bourdeau, 44 Dumming Street, Concord, N. H.
William Davies. Mrs. Sarah Prichard, 1140 Seymore Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Leslie Ray Elliott. Myron J. Elliott, Brunswick, Vt.
Oke C. Freeberg. Mrs. Louisa Freeberg, Houtzdale, Pa.
Edward V. Mallery. Mrs. Alice Meyers, 2120 Second Street, Menomonie, Wis.
Joseph Michaud. Peter Michaud, St. Leon Le Grand, Canada.
Henry L. Miller. Charles Miller, R. F. D. 3, Pittsford, N. Y.
Millard F. Roberts. Joseph Roberts, R. F. D. 13, Knoxville, Tenn.
Harry Sebe. Harry Sebe, 1305 East High Street, Lima, Ohio.
Frank Siers. Jink Siers, Nebo, W. Va.
Joseph C. Solane. Mrs. Margaret Solane, Maplewood Street, Etna, Pa.

Prisoners (previously reported missing).

CORPORALS.

Miles S. Dunning. Harry G. Dunning, 110 California Street, West Haven, Conn.
William Kluth. Charles Kluth, 205 Springside Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Eric A. Lee. George Lee, 189 Massachusetts Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Bugler Nelson F. Waters. Mrs. Amanda Waters, 1238 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS.

Frank Butler. Alfred Butler, 245 Shelton Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Albert Garand. Mrs. I. Pare, 29 Maple Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Herbert Hall. Mrs. H. D. Hall, Guilford, Conn.

Arthur P. Heon. Napoleon Heon, 10 Railroad Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Austin M. Ready. Mrs. Mary Redfield, 245 Custer Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Warren E. Thompson. Mrs. Katherine Thompson, Marlborough Street, Portland, Conn.

PRIVATES.

James J. Brennan. John J. Brennan, 10 Boylston Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Leo H. Buyanoski. John Buyanoski, 75 Harrington Street, Terryville, Conn.
Leonard Colburn. Walter Colburn, 518 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.
Raymond E. Ely. Mrs. Phoebe M. Ely, Hilldale Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
James I. Goodwin. Henry Goodwin, 201 Vine Street, Everett, Mass.

Angelo Basso. Mrs. Josephine Basso, 52 South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.
Lory M. Couch. Harmon G. Couch, Bridge Street, New Milford, Conn.
Battiste Cuzzipoli. Antonio Cuzzipoli, R. F. D. 55, Springdale, Ohio.
Fred Hager. John Hager, R. F. D. 2, Prospect, Conn.
William P. Lemieux. Joseph Lemieux, Middletown, Conn.
Hugh Marron. Mrs. Jene Marron, 35 Smith Street, Norwalk, Conn.
Albert J. Maynard. C. Maynard, 483 Main Street, New Haven, Conn.

Charles Monson. Mrs. Frances E. Monson, 284 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.
Ernest D. Moquin. Mrs. Jules Moquin, 36 Roberts Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

William C. Nelson. Harry Nelson, Wenatchee, Wash.

Anthony L. Penda. Michael Penda, 97 South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.

Paul A. Peterson. John E. Peterson, 32 Walnut Street, South Farms, Middletown, Conn.

Walter H. Pierce. Mrs. Mary A. Pierce, 159 Newton Road, Haverhill, Mass.
William L. Quinn. Martin L. Quinn, 47 Hillside Avenue, Swampscott, Mass.
Dascomb P. Rowe. E. L. Rowe, Barnet, Vt.
John Sachs. Israel Sachs, 43 Hallock Street, New Haven, Conn.

Dennis F. Sweeney. Mrs. Josephine Sweeney, 255 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Stephen L. Torok. Mrs. Mary Torok, Darien, Conn.

Howard A. Webb. Mrs. S. Webb, 9 Jackson Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Pvt. (1st class) Patrick Wall. Mrs. Bessie Wall Soelch, 55 Vernon Street, New Haven, Conn.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Returned to Duty.

Pvt. Albert L. Hall. Mrs. Albert L. Hall, 369 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

JULY 8, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	6
Died from wounds	13
Died from accident and other causes	2
Severely wounded	29
Total	50

Killed in Action.

Cook Walter L. Crouch. William Crouch, Elmdale, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Gust Anikewich. John Anikewich, 16 Bostford Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
Bennie W. East. C. F. East, Magnolia, Miss.
Albert Hage. George Hage, Box 72, Franklin, La.
Lloyd H. Still, Miss Ida Still, Wibaux, Mont.
Marvin G. Wright. George W. Wright, 1913 Wrightboro Road, Augusta, Ga.

Died from Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Guido Castiglione. Vincent Castiglione, Ibitingee Street, St. Paul, Brazil.
Ray A. Wood. Mrs. Ray W. Wood, Highlands, N. J.
Cook Carmine Ienco. Sam Ienco, Box 36, Central Rutland, Vt.

PRIVATES.

Elmer A. Chatham. Mrs. Mae Chatham, 1801 Harrison Avenue, Bath, Mont.
Michael Gill. Mrs. Katie Guxbosky, 141 Eveline Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
Merton V. Hair. George Hair, Early, Iowa.
Edward J. Miller. Stanley Little, Alton, Ill.
George D. O'Laughlin. Mrs. Willard Usher, Stuart, Iowa.
Joseph H. Schultz. Charles L. Medenback, 71 Howard Street, Newark, N. J.
Thomas C. Seder. Hiram Seder, Ravenscroft, Tenn.
Arthur L. Sinnell. Clarence Sinnell, R. F. D. No. 1, Babylon, N. Y.
William H. Taylor. James W. Taylor, Aldershot, S. Dak.
Alexander E. Vautrain. Mrs. Alice Vautrain, 1820 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

James H. Booth. Mrs. Anna M. Booth, 45 North Willow Street, Montclair, N. J.
Harry V. Parker. Mrs. Sarah M. DeShell, 207 Delaware Street, Salisbury, Md.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

John E. Crow. E. B. Crow, Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
Steve O. Stubblefield. W. K. Stubblefield, Rosenberg, Tex.
William W. White. Mrs. Helen White, 133 Douglas Street, Houghton, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Frank W. Anderson. Mary Anderson, 7 Mills Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Charlie R. Brantley. John D. Brantley, Georgetown, S. C.
Joseph Duncan. Mrs. H. Leonard, Shorehouse, Old Orchard, Me.
James E. Fitzwilson. J. Fitzwilson, New London, N. H.
James R. Loel. William Loel, 523 Vine Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Joseph R. Stevens. Mrs. Francis H. Stevens, R. F. D. No. 42, Gerry, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Willis Bartlett. Mary Keenan, 903 Fairview Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Theodore Combs. Mrs. Ada Baker, 115 Webster Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.
Santo Freni. Antonia Freni, 186 Marion Street, East Boston, Mass.
Jessie E. Hays. Ervin C. Hays, Hansford, Tex.
Clarence M. Heskett. Ambrose W. Heskett, Center, N. Dak.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

George T. Holifield. William T. Holifield, Brockport, Ill.
Ira R. Holsapple. Mrs. J. W. Holsapple, Glendive, Mont.
Charles A. Khoury. John A. Khoury, 116 Wilson Street, Torrington, Conn.
Fred Krech. Christ Krech, Portage, Wis.
William T. McGraw. Lafayette M. Allen, 578 Estralla Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Raphael Parente. Angelo Crazzo, 19 Grand Street, Middletown, Conn.
William J. Pugh. Mrs. Ellen Pugh, 316 South Main Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Franklin C. Rose. George S. Rose, 710 East Main Street, Coatesville, Pa.
Joseph Stillitano. Frank Stillitano, 2 Boston Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Vincent Super. Joseph Super, 421 South Perry Avenue, Bay City, Mich.
John Tolleson. Dr. L. D. Tolleson, Waldron, Ark.
Edward H. Townsend. H. T. Townsend, R. F. D. No. 1, Danville, Ala.
Laird A. Wray. Mrs. L. D. Black, 525 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Adolph L. Young. Mrs. Emma Kirby, 1022 Reno Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick M. Young. Frederick C. Young, 38 Molly Avenue, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Prisoners (previously reported missing).

CORPORALS.

Fred W. Chitty. George Chitty, 146 Foster Street, New Haven, Conn.
Franklin J. Damon. Mrs. A. N. Damon, 84 Pleasant Street, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph Sabatini. Charles Sabatini, 113 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bugler Joseph M. McNamara. Mrs. Mary Conroy, 289 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Leon S. Bernard. Mrs. J. S. Bernard, Mount Auburn Street, Hopkinton, Mass.
Richard A. Brightman. Charles Brightman, 120 Pine Street, Fall River, Mass.
Edward Clark. E. L. Clark, Collinsville, Conn.
James F. Coleman. Benjamin Robertson, 79 Pine Street, New Haven, Conn.
Herbert Collings. Mrs. Edith Collings, 19 Hillside Street, Norwalk, Conn.
Harold F. Dolan. Thomas Dolan, 35 Valley Street, New Haven, Conn.
Norman C. Elliott. Mrs. Mary G. Elliott, 11 River Court, Webster, Mass.
Newman S. Gee. Mrs. Thomas Gee, Caribou, Me.
James C. Goldrick. Mrs. Margaret Goldrick, 55 Archer Street, New Haven, Conn.
Charles B. Kenny. Edgar Kenny, East Rock Road, Norwalk, Conn.
Harry M. Lufkin. Mrs. G. E. Smith, 34 Dexota Street, Providence, R. I.
Bernard T. Lynch. Lillian Morse, 545 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John T. McCartin. Frank McCartin, 50 Thompson Street, New Haven, Conn.
Edward A. Olson. Edward Olson, 20 Pardee Street, Bristol, Conn.
James E. Pitochelli. Mrs. Louise Pitochelli, 20 Brown Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
Clarence H. Riedle. Mary E. Stone, 210 Divinity Street, Bristol, Conn.
Cecil Tieman. Henry Tieman, 414 Sixth Avenue, Dayton, Ky.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	13
Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	38
Total	53

Killed in Action.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Reisner. B. A. Reisner, father, 813 Commerce Avenue, Houston, Tex.
Sergt. William E. Scott. John Scott, brother, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Corpl. Elwood L. Colby. Charles L. Colby, 100 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Claude M. Dey. Richard H. Dey, father, 1507 Ashley Street, Beaumont, Tex.
Corpl. Ira L. Spring. Edward Walton, father, 406 Lakeview Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Leslie E. Corn. Sam Corn, father, Okmulgee, Okla.
Curtis E. Disbennett. Claude E. Disbennett, father, 370 Monroe Street, Memphis, Tenn.
George N. Erlando. Arvid G. Erlando, father, Mt. Vernon, N. H.
Theodore L. Guerry. Sam Guerry, father, Montezuma, Ga.
Alvin E. Long. William G. Long, father, Hickory Corners, Pa.
Albert R. Marshall. Catherine Horst, aunt, State Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William H. Monahan. Bridget Monahan, mother, 316 East Magnolia Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Frank E. Peterson. Mary C. Peterson, mother, Park City, Utah.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Paul J. Althoff. Annie C. Althoff, mother, 139 South Park Avenue, York, Pa.
Corpl. Peter Nowak. Martin Nowak, brother, 1225 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Gerritt DeHaan. Anne DeHaan, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Zeeland, Mich.
Arthur C. Elsholz. Minnie Elsholz, mother, 569 Milburn Street, Evanston, Ill.
William A. Bihary. Joseph Bihary, father, Box 17, Division Road, South Bend, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Charles H. Earl. Rosa Earl, mother, Austin, Minn.
Harry B. Fletcher. Harry Fletcher, father, 167 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Glen G. Hill. Ensign Bunker Hill, father, general delivery, Roche Harbor, Wash.
Earl M. Marchand. Joseph R. Marchand, father, Darrow, La.
Ray R. Schenk. Elmer Schenk, brother, 237 Fingal Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Calvin Bergerom. William Bergerom, father, Houma, La.
Martin Sojourner. Lafayette Sojourner, father, Potect, Tex.

TRUMPETER.

Theodore J. Waldeman. Helen Waldeman, mother, 1413 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

William L. Barton. William A. Barton, father, 1116 Vance Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Walter J. Bowker. Edith Hawkins, sister, 8416 Quincy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
James R. Chadwick. Maggie Dixon, mother, Swifts, Ohio.
Mannie T. Davis. Crawley Davis, father, Cologne, Va.
John O. Degenhart. Edith Degenhart, mother, 546 East Fortieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
James E. Foreman. Margaret Foreman, mother, R. F. D. No. 5, Brookville, Ohio.
Adam Fried. Corrinne Fried, mother, 1503 Gentilly Avenue, New Orleans, La.
Charles Girten. John Girten, father, 1022 Virginia Street, Evansville, Ind.
John F. Grennan. Mary Grennan, mother, general delivery, Sequir, Wash.
Joseph C. Harlan. Justine Harlan, mother, Houma, La.
Frederic E. Holmes. Mary F. Holmes, mother, 460 Hubbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Albert W. Hunt. Mrs. Fred Hunt, mother, 1922 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Labrash. Henry Labrash, father, Wimbledon, N. Dak.
Hugh Murtha. Anna Murtha, mother, 478 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Carl Musgrave. Perry Musgrave, brother, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 49, Yale, Ill.
Frank J. Olshefski. Augusta Olshefski, mother, 755 White Rock Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
Frank Palmer. Kate Palmer, mother, 678 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
Charles F. Rice. Belle Rice, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, New Martinsville, W. Va.
George H. Rumschlag. B. C. Rumschlag, brother, 214 St. Clair Street, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Samaritan. Josephine Samaritan, mother, 1618 Chartress Street, Houston, Tex.
Jeremiah J. Sheehan. Jeremiah Sheehan, father, 345 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Clifford Souers. Caroline Souers, mother, West Carrollton, Ohio.
Fred G. Steinker. Frank Steinker, father, 3116 Warsaw Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sigurd M. Swensen. Gilbert Swensen, uncle, 110 Michigan Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
Henry B. Taylor. Car Taylor, father, Row, Okla.
Gilbert Rene Thiele. Walter J. Thiele, father, 3311 Oakland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Fred. A. Wegenast. John Rowe, uncle, St. Matthews, Ky.

American Communiques

(Continued from page 4.)

midnight air combats occurred. At 9 o'clock in the morning a German plane was brought down by an allied machine over the enemy's lines. Five enemy planes were observed engaged in photographic work. The enemy's balloons continued their activity of yesterday. Our antiaircraft batteries and machine guns were in active operation against the enemy's planes. There was only slight movement of troops or traffic of any sort in the enemy's front and rear areas. Enemy working parties were heard at intervals near Chateau Jenlis, Fontaine sous Montdidier, Montdidier, and other points. Our artillery apparently registered hits directly on German ammunition dump.

In Lorraine during the day extending from noon, June 30, to noon, July 1, there was unusually heavy machine-gun and rifle fire on our lines. The machine-gun fire doubled in the space of 24 hours, originating largely in the German position opposite Badonviller. The enemy's artillery fire was light and scattered, consisting mainly of small caliber shells, and including the use of some shrapnel and gas. His planes were fairly active over both our front and rear areas and at one point dropped a few bombs, which did no damage. In his rear areas there was considerable movement of men, trucks, wagons, and trains.

In the same sector the day followed showed the same unusual amount of machine-gun fire and the same moderate artillery activity by the enemy during the morning. On the other hand, the circulation in the enemy's rear areas was very notable, automobiles, wagons, trucks, cyclists, and pedestrians moving along the roads at frequent intervals. Our patrols were very successful in gaining information.

In the Colmar sector on July 1 there were no developments of note, conditions being in every case normal. An amusing example of German propaganda, designed to induce our men to surrender easily, was found. A German plane dropped in our line a post card, reading: "Soldiers of the U. S. A. say that we kill prisoners of war or do them some other harm. Don't be such greenhorns! How can you smart Americans believe such a silly thing?"

American Official Communique, No. 53.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 6, 1918.

Section A.—In the Chateau Thierry region, where the artillery activity of the preceding days still continues, our patrols again took prisoners. In the Vosges and in the Woevre the enemy once more failed in attempts to reach our lines. In the Woevre a strong hostile party succeeded in occupying, for a short time, one of our outpost positions.

Resolution Directs Public Printer to Discontinue All Publications Not Essential to War Activities

Congress Joint Committee Points Out Necessity for the Saving of Paper and Labor.

In accordance with its policy of economy in the public printing, the Joint Committee on Printing, of which Senator Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona is chairman, has adopted a resolution directing the Public Printer to discontinue the printing of publications that are not essential to the work of the Government during the war, and exercise to the fullest extent his authority under the law to regulate the use of paper in Government printing.

Text of the Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the joint committee is as follows:

Whereas the supply of paper is short and the prices demanded therefor exceedingly high, which situation the paper and pulp section of the War Industries Board reports will soon become even more serious owing to the requirements for fuel and transporation by essential war industries;

Whereas large quantities of paper have been used in Government printing that has no relation to the war and is not required for the essential work of the Government at this time, thereby tending to cause delays in printing which is necessary to the war activities of the Government and greatly increasing the expenditures for the public printing;

Whereas the Joint Committee on Printing has "power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing and binding" (act of Mar. 1, 1907);

Whereas the Public Printer has authority to determine the forms and style in which printing and binding ordered by any of the departments may be executed and the material to be used (sec. 51, act of Jan. 12, 1895); and

Whereas the Joint Committee on Printing, on December 12, 1917, adopted and transmitted to the Public Printer the following recommendation of its Subcommittee on Paper Specifications:

"In order to conserve paper-making material during the war recommendation is made that the Joint Committee on Printing request the Public Printer to exercise, to the fullest extent, his authority under section 51 of the printing act approved January 12, 1895, to require the use of the lightest weight and lowest grade paper possible in the execution of the public printing and binding.

"If all the departments and establishments of the Government will regulate their paper needs, at least for the period of the war, by the determination to use the lightest, lowest grade suitable paper, the estimated saving ($320,000) can be readily more than doubled, and the country will further benefit in the labor, fuel, and transportation thereby released. These statements are as true of the requirements of business as of the Government, and the elimination of the needless use of paper will contribute not a little to the national well-being."

Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Joint Committee on Printing, That the Public Printer be requested to strictly enforce the authority vested in him under law to determine the material, including paper, to be used in the public printing and binding, and that during the continuation of the war he be directed to print only such publications as are required for the essential work of the Government and which do not delay necessary war printing; be it further

Resolved, That all cases of doubt or dispute as to whether publications are nonessential at this time and are thereby causing delay in the public printing and binding be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing for the adoption of such additional measures as it may be deemed necessary.

The Joint Committee, after a careful study of the subject, has come to the conclusion that a number of Government publications could and ought to be suspended during the present war, not only to effect desirable economy in the public printing, but also, and which is even more important, to avoid serious delays in war printing, which is the chief duty of the Government Printing Office in this emergency. In this endeavor the committee hopes to have the hearty cooperation of all the departments of the Government without the necessity of taking further action in regard thereto. The Joint Committee has long realized that printing ought to be placed upon a war basis as well as all other work of the Government.

That the Joint Committee has begun its work of economy at home is evidenced by the fact that not a single reprint of publications authorized by law for distribution by Members of Congress has been ordered by the committee since the beginning of the war. Under the law the committee has authority to fix editions in which such publications shall be printed, and by its regulations, which have been effective since October 6, 1914, the number of documents available for distribution by Members of Congress has been decreased more than 50 per cent. This has resulted in a saving of several hundred thousand dollars to the Government and has relieved the Government Printing Office of a corresponding amount of work at a time when it was imperative for that establishment to exert all its energies to the production of war printing.

Saving in Purchases.

In this connection it is also appropriate to state that, through the action of the Joint Committee on Printing in rejecting bids for annual contracts and directing the Public Printer to purchase paper in the open market, a net saving to the Government of $846,278.14 was effected for the year ended March 1, 1918. This was a saving of nearly 50 per cent, as the total open-market purchases of paper for that year amounted to $1,920,998.14. The total amount of paper bought for the Government Printing Office, both on contract and in the open market, during the same year amounted to $4,500,000. In addition to fixing the standards for all this paper and awarding the contracts therefor, everyone of the hundreds of open-market purchases was submitted to the joint committee for its consideration and approval before such purchases by the Public Printer were authorized. The committee also exercises direct supervision over the inspection of all this paper, the technical tests of which are made by the Bureau of Standards, so that the interests of the Government are in every way safeguarded.

Waste Material Utilized.

In a further effort to relieve the paper situation, particularly as to the supply of raw material, the committee has authorized the Public Printer to sell as waste paper several hundred thousand obsolete and useless publications which have accumulated at the Government Printing Office. This waste will go to paper manufacturers to again be made up into paper, and will relieve the present shortage of material to that extent. A similar effort to utilize waste and useless papers in the manufacture of new paper has also been suggested by the paper and pulp section of the War Industries Board, with which the Joint Committee on Printing is cooperating.

TRUCE PROVISIONS SIGNED BY RUSS-UKRAINIAN DELEGATES

State Department Informed of Principal Terms of Kieff Agreement of June 12.

A telegram to the Department of State gives the following summary of the provisions of the truce signed on June 12 by Russian and Ukrainian delegates at Kieff:

Military activities along entire front are stopped during the period of peace negotiations. Nationals of the contracting parties are allowed to return to their respective States with their property with the exception of merchandise, interest-bearing papers, and valuables.

Cash Allowed Nationals.

Cash to be taken is limited to 10,000 roubles for the head of family and 2,000 roubles for each member, with maximum of 20,000 for the family. An additional 80,000 roubles may be transferred if resulting from sale of property. Both contracting parties have the right to limit and stop import and export of foreign currency.

A commission of representatives of both States will be formed to transfer gradually from Russia to Ukrainia railway rolling stock taken from Ukrainia. Postal, telegraphic, and passenger communication will be reestablished simultaneously with fulfillment of above provisions of this paragraph.

Basis of Reciprocity.

Both States, on a basis of reciprocity, will establish their representative commissaries and consuls for Russia and Ukrainia. The Red Cross societies shall facilitate the journey to their respective States of prisoners of war who are citizens of either State. A committee shall be formed within one week to regulate requests for and exchange of merchandise. Both States shall immediately consider terms of peace.

300 Draft Men Ordered to Fort Seward, Alaska

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the following:

Three hundred men (whites) called by the selective draft of June, 1918, have been directed to report at Fort William Seward, Haines, Alaska. No date of entrainment has been announced.

Limited service clerks will entrain July 15, 1918, as follows:

From New York, 500, to Camp Joseph Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.

From Connecticut, 150, to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

Make every day a thrift day and help your Government end the war days.

INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS FROM ANGLO-SAXON FELLOWSHIP

Meeting at London Sends Message to President and People of United States — Mr. Wilson's Reply.

President Wilson has received the following telegram:

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
The White House, Washington.

At this representative meeting of Anglo-Saxon fellowship, assembled at the Central Hall, Westminster, London, and presided over by the Right Honorable Viscount Bryce, O. M., the following resolution has been proposed by the Right Honorable Winston S. Churchill, seconded by the Honorable A. Meighen and carried with acclamation:

The meeting of Anglo-Saxon fellowship assembled in London on July 4, 1918, sends to the President and people of the United States their heartfelt greetings on the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the declaration of American independence. They rejoice that love of liberty and justice on which the American Nation was founded should in the present time of trial have united the whole English-speaking family in a brotherhood of arms. They congratulate the United States Army and Navy on the marvelous achievement involved in the safe transportation to the battle fields of Europe of the first million soldiers of the American Continent. They affirm their devotion to the noble and righteous cause in which we are fighting, and their faith that by the help of God a complete and lasting victory will be won for freedom and humanity.

BRYCE.

The following reply has been sent:

The Right Hon. VISCOUNT BRYCE, O. M., *London, England.*

The generous resolution of the great meeting held on July 4th by the citizens of London in celebration of the anniversary of the independence of the United States has been received with the deepest appreciation. The people of the United States have entered this war not only with the full force of their own national life and action, but also with a profound sense of the interdependence of free peoples of the world, and it is with [illegible] that they find themselves associated in close fraternal [illegible] with the people of the British Empire.

WOODROW WILSON.

FOUND DEAD ABROAD.

The Navy Department is informed that Hugh Geary Martin, yeoman, first class, United States Navy, was found dead on a railroad abroad. He enlisted at Houston, Tex. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Julia Martin, 232 Front Street, McComb, Miss.

PAYMENT OF ALLOTMENTS

(Continued from page 1.)

lotment forms were incorrectly filled out, addresses incorrectly given, or other causes over which the disbursing officers had no control.

These payments have been made by the finance division of the depot quartermaster, which is now the central disbursing division, office of the Quartemaster General. The total payment for May was approximately $5,000,000, and this payment was completed June 8. The allotment law, as amended October 6, provided also for the allotment of commissioned officers as well as enlisted men, and at the present time some 30,000 commissioned officers have taken advantage of this provision, allotting approximately $1,000,000 per month.

Included in the allotments are the thousands of monthly payments for Liberty bonds allotted for by commissioned officers and enlisted men. During the month of August the central disbursing division will be faced with the duty of distributing a million fifty-dollar bonds of the second Liberty loan, which were contracted for by officers, enlisted men, and permanent civilian employees.

Movie Actors Not to Be in Nonessential Class

The office of the Provost Marshal General authorizes the announcement that skilled men, including legitimate performers, engaged in the production and presentation of motion pictures, will not be placed in classes designated in the selective service regulations as being engaged in nonessential industries. This will include musicians who are actual performers in legitimate concerts.

DETAILED TO AIRCRAFT BUREAU.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The appointment is announced of Maj. B. H. Gitchell, National Army, under detail to the office of the Secretary of War, as Chief of the Industrial Relations Section, Bureau of Aircraft Production, to take the place of Charles P. Neill, who is now chairman of the Railroad Board of Adjustment No. 1.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER SYSTEM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1918.

Sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for sewer system, water supply and distributing system at the Toadlena School, under the jurisdiction of the San Juan School, Shiprock, N. Mex." and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of July 18, 1918, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of a sewer system, water supply, and distributing system in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian Warehouse at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; and the Builders' Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and at office of the superintendent of the San Juan School, Shiprock, N. Mex. For further information apply to the superintendent of the San Juan School.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

URGED TO COOPERATE IN CURBING SPECULATION IN WOOL GOODS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Woolens Section of the War Industries Board has sent to a number of organizations representing dealers in woolens and woolen clothing the following letter:

The War Industries Board is advised that speculation in woolen piece goods persists.

It is, therefore, desired that you communicate to the members of the industries represented by you that profiteering in cloth or clothing is detrimental to the public welfare and is contrary to the industrial policy as outlined by the President.

Please urge that trading should be confined to those who are known to serve in some generally recognized way as distributors. If speculation is allowed to continue it is bound to react upon all concerned.

Your cooperation in spirit and act to help correct this situation is requested.

HERBERT E. PEABODY,
Chief, Woolens Section,
War Industries Board.

List of Organizations.

The organizations to which the letter was sent are: The National Garment Retailers' Association; National Association Garment Manufacturers; National Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association; Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association; International Ready-to-Wear Corporation; Mutual Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association; Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association; Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association; Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association; Chicago Designers' Association of Women's Wearing Apparel; War Service Committee of the Wool Manufacturing Industry; National Retail Clothiers' Association; War Service Committee of Retail Clothiers; National Custom Tailors' Association; Wholesale Jobbers of Woolen for Custom Tailors; War Service Committee of the Clothing Industry.

BIDS FOR PAINTING BRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1918.

Sealed proposals plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for repainting and replanking one steel highway bridge near Tanners Crossing, Little Colorado River," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of July 24, 1918, for furnishing material and labor for the repainting and replanking of one steel highway bridge in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the office of the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian warehouses at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; the Builders' Exchange, St. Paul, Minn.; and at the office of the superintendent of the Western Navajo School. For further information apply to the superintendent of the Western Navajo School, Tuba City, Ariz.

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

ORDERED TO LOUISVILLE.

Special orders, No. 146:

77. Chaplain William R. Arnold, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed without delay to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and report to the commanding general thereof for temporary duty as instructor in the Training School for Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates at that place.

Bills Approved by President

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 5, 1918.*

July 1, 1918, the President approved bills of following numbers and titles:

H. R. 12441. An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes.

H. R. 10854. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes.

July 2, 1918, the President approved bills of the following numbers and titles:

H. R. 12000. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes.

H. R. 12599. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes.

H. R. 7634. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 8496. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 9160. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 9612. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 10027. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 10477. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

July 2, 1918, the President approved joint resolution and bills of the following numbers and titles:

S. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, Aurelio Collazo, a citizen of Cuba.

S. 2104. An act to amend sections 4402, 4404, and 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

H. R. 10350. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 11364. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

H. R. 11663. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

July 3, 1918. The President approved bills of the following number and title:

H. R. 3332. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell and convey certain land to the city of Faribault, Minn.

H. R. 12633. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes.

H. R. 9508. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 9641. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 10843. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, to certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 10924. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

H. R. 11658. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

S. 1553. An act to give effect to the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded at Washington, August 16, 1916, and for other purposes.

S. 4127. An act to authorize the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., a corporation, to construct bridges across the branches and tributaries of the Big Sandy and their tributaries, in the counties of Buchanan and Dickenson, in the State of Virginia.

Additional List of American Prisoners Sent Through Spanish Embassy at Berlin

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Additional list of American Prisoners of War, interned at various prison camps in Germany, as reported by the Royal Prussian War Ministry, Central Information Bureau, which list was forwarded to the American Legation at Berne by the Royal Spanish Embassy at Berlin:

Name.	Rank.	Date and place of capture.	Where interned in Germany.	Emergency address.
Goodrich, Harold A....	First lieutenant.	Mar. 23, 1918, near Beugny.	Mainz.....	17 East Lockwood Street, Webster Groves, Mo.
Gordon, William Henry.	First lieutenant.	Apr. 13, 1918, St. Michael	Villingen..	Mrs. Etta W. Gordon, 464 Riverside Drive, N. Y.
Hardesty, John F.....	Captain.....	Mar. 23, 1918, Doignies.	Villingen..	B. Frank Hardesty, Winfield, Mo.
Jeffrey, Robert Harrison.	Lieutenant.....	Mar. 21, 1918, Lempire.	Villingen..	Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Jeffrey, Uniontown, Pa., 335 Gallatin Avenue.
Kern, Thomas Benjamin.	Lieutenant.....	Mar. 21, 1918, trenches.	Villingen..	Mrs. Thos. B. Kern, 216 North Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
Quigley, James Earl..	Lieutenant.....	Mar. 21, 1918, Louverval.	Villingen..	Mrs. Francis Quigley, Adrian, Pa.
Stonina, Joseph.....	Sergeant.....	Mar. 1, 1918, Romier.	Tuchel....	Katherine Stonina, 51 Litcomb Street, Webster, Mass.
Strauss, Abraham[1]...	First lieutenant.	Mar. 22, 1918, St. Emilie.	Villingen..	Cleveland, Ohio.

[1] The records of the Adjutant General's office do not show a First Lieut. Abraham Strauss of Cleveland, Ohio, but do show a First Lieut. Abraham Strauss of No. 1 West Ninety-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Y. M. C. A. RADIO SCHOOL.

Total of 280 Students Graduated from Three Classes at Detroit.

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

A marked degree of success has attended the work of the Y. M. C. A. Radio School in Detroit, Mich., which was opened October 15, 1917, under the supervision and instruction of Mr. S. W. Edwards, United States radio inspector, and has been in continuous operation since that date. From three classes organized, 280 students were graduated. A fourth class of 75 students is now under instruction and is expected to finish early in August. Out of the 280 students already graduated 89 passed the Government examination for commercial radio operator's license; 137 of the graduates are now in active service—25 being in aviation work, 44 in the Navy, 62 in the Signal Corps, and 6 employed as commercial operators on the Great Lakes.

Letters have been sent to the various schools and colleges in the Detroit radio district stating the situation in regard to the demand for radio operators, requesting them to continue their efforts in training large classes of young men, and assuring them of the full cooperation of the radio inspector.

Analysis of U. S. Merchant Shipbuilding Shows 1,622 Vessels of All Description, Totaling 1,430,793 Tons in Past Year

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, issues the following statement of American merchant shipbuilding for the year ended June 30, 1918:

Merchant vessels built in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, as officially returned to the Commerce Department, Bureau of Navigation, numbered 1,622, of 1,430,793 gross tons. The output of the past four months, 706,084 gross tons, almost equaled that of the preceding eight months, and is greater than any previous annual output in our history. The years' output is more than double the largest output of German shipyards in peace times. The output of the United States for the 12 months ended June 30 has not been stated, but for the 12 months ended May 31 it was 1,406,838 gross tons, or about 70 per cent of the annual output of peace times.

Of the years' American output, 253 of 1,034,604 gross tons were seagoing steel steamers, 157 of 213,088 gross tons seagoing wooden vessels, and the remainder were vessels for the lakes, rivers, and domestic transportation. One concrete seagoing steamer of 3,427 gross tons is included.

The years' output is almost exclusively from established private shipyards as the great shipbuilding plants like Hog Island, established through Government cooperation, had not begun to add finished ships to the cargo fleets to win the war.

Built for Foreign Owners.

The vessels covered by the year's official returns to the Commerce Department, Bureau of Navigation, are almost wholly ships building or contracted for by private shipowners, American, British, French, or Norwegian, and in the main requisitioned by the Shipping Board, as relatively small tonnage originally contracted for by the Government was finished, but will appear in large volume in the new fiscal year's returns.

Of the years' output 48,364 gross tons were built for and delivered direct to foreign owners.

Output by Months.

Vessels built and officially numbered in the United States from July, 1916, including vessels built for foreign owners.

Months.	Seagoing. Steel. No.	Steel. Gross.	Wood. No.	Wood. Gross.	Total. No.	Total. Gross.	Nonseagoing. No.	Nonseagoing. Gross.	Grand total. No.	Grand total. Gross.
1916.										
[illegible]	4	9,826	3	1,781	7	11,610	114	19,121	121	30,731
[illegible]	5	22,479	5	3,168	10	25,647	114	27,121	124	52,768
[illegible]	5	25,552	5	2,632	10	28,184	84	10,239	94	38,423
[illegible]	15	37,770	7	14,238	22	52,008	95	18,224	117	70,232
[illegible]	20	[illegible]	3	2,644	23	69,073	86	21,563	109	90,636
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	2	1,295	6	19,681	81	18,205	87	37,886
[illegible]	53	180,441	25	25,762	78	206,203	574	114,473	652	320,676
1917.										
[illegible]	10	52,082	6	6,672	16	58,754	83	14,841	99	73,595
[illegible]	4	18,779	5	6,777	9	25,556	63	11,448	72	37,004
[illegible]	6	38,553	5	5,448	11	44,001	126	15,110	137	59,111
[illegible]	[illegible]	44,653	11	22,570	19	67,223	148	11,822	167	79,045
[illegible]	11	36,086	19	33,004	30	[illegible]	162	22,137	192	91,227
[illegible]	22	97,908	9	31,216	31	129,124	196	22,877	227	152,001
[illegible]	61	288,061	55	105,687	116	393,748	778	98,235	894	491,983
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	14,113	21	[illegible]	184	20,148	205	89,152
[illegible]	9	[illegible]	14	12,155	23	58,871	152	27,171	175	85,042
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	12,513	21	47,586	80	28,999	101	76,585
[illegible]	41	44,420	22	35,879	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	10,386	122	90,685
[illegible]	19	[illegible]	11	10,872	30	[illegible]	87	15,736	117	77,268
[illegible]	17	[illegible]	15	20,611	33	106,528	52	16,053	85	122,581
Total	81	317,677	82	106,143	[illegible]	423,820	642	118,493	805	542,313
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	211,830	[illegible]	817,568	1,420	216,728	1,699	1,034,206
1918.										
[illegible]	12	53,748	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	60,216	39	4,579	57	64,795
[illegible]	17	[illegible]	14	17,874	31	112,116	53	5,485	84	117,601
[illegible]	29	[illegible]	12	20,776	41	[illegible]	97	11,329	138	147,145
[illegible]	31	130,637	15	21,017	46	151,654	119	11,396	165	163,050
[illegible]	[illegible]	157,598	13	16,453	53	174,051	132	20,413	185	194,464
[illegible]	[illegible]	165,662	15	24,357	58	190,019	130	11,406	188	201,425
[illegible]	172	716,927	75	106,939	247	823,872	570	64,608	817	888,480

[1] Includes 1 cement vessel of 3,427 gross tons.

(Continued on page 13.)

FOUR FIRMS ARE PENALIZED BY THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Food Administration issues the following:

Two Massachusetts firms have been put out of business and another has had its sugar supply curtailed by the Food Administration for disregarding its rules and regulations. The licenses of two of the firms have been revoked for an indefinite period and they will not be allowed to deal in any commodities licensed under the food control act.

Boston and Lawrence Firms.

The two concerns are E. R. Sherburne & Co., of Boston, and L. M. Koritz Co., of Lawrence, Mass. Both were found to have accepted bonuses of about $10 a barrel in connection with sugar sales and of having sold large quantities to a small retailer.

The other concern to come under the ban was the P. M. Leavitt Co., of Boston. The Food Administration has forbidden all refiners and distributers from selling more sugar to this firm than was sold in the corresponding period of last year. The order was issued because P. M. Leavitt and the P. M. Leavitt Co. together controlled both of the concerns which have been put out of business.

Donation to Red Cross.

A payment of $5,000 to the Red Cross in lieu of other penalties for violation of United States Food Administration rules, has been made by the wholesale grocery firm of Oberman & Scherl, of 217 West One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York City.

The violations consisted of sales of flour at excessive margins of profit, and sales of wheat flour without proper substitutes. The case was heard before the New York Food Board, which gave the firm the opportunity of making the Red Cross donation.

Three Additional Naval Vessels Are Launched

The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that in addition to the 14 destroyers launched on July 4, 3 other naval vessels were launched as follows:

Gunboat.—Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., gunboat *Asheville.*

Mine sweepers.—Alabama Dry Dock Co., Mobile, Ala., the *Swanhill.* Staten Island Shipbuilding Co., New York, the *Oriole.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

During the continuance of the present war the Public Printer is authorized to appoint skilled laborers without regard to the requirements of the civil-service act and rules. This order is issued on the recommendation of the Public Printer, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commission, in view of the difficulty under present conditions of securing efficient help, and will be revoked as soon as the necessity for it is passed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 24, 1918.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION TO PAY EXPENSES INCURRED BY CARRIERS IN MAKING VALUATIONS

The Railroad Administration has issued the following:

PUBLIC SERVICE AND ACCOUNTING CIRCULAR No. 10.

The Director General will pay as a part of operating cost whatever expenses may be necessarily incurred by carriers in making the valuation which is now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission; he will not pay expenses incurred to test the accuracy of this valuation or to contest the same before the commission or the courts. This valuation is of great importance to the corporation and it is entirely proper that the corporation should assure itself of its correctness; but it is also manifest that the corporation and not the Director General must determine the manner and extent of all this and that it should decide upon the amount of the outlay necessary to test such correctness and pay it.

In the application of this rule the following classes of expenditure will be borne by the Director General as an operating cost.

1. Whatever is necessary to comply with the valuation orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

2. Whatever is necessary to prepare and furnish the information required by the Bureau of Valuation. This includes requirements by its employees who are conducting the valuation in the several districts.

3. Whatever may be necessary to cooperate in the field by the furnishing of men to point out the property of the company, to assist in the taking of the inventory, etc.

4. For computers when, and only when, they work with the computers of the Bureau of Valuation or under its direction or on preparation of data required by the Bureau of Valuation.

5. For land appraisers provided they proceed in the same general manner as the appraisers of the commission in the collection of facts and opinions bearing upon the value of the lands to be appraised, and provided further that they will after such information is accumulated exhibit the same to the employees of the Bureau of Valuation in an effort to agree upon reasonable values. Expenses for expert opinions will not in any case be paid for.

6. When the field work of the Bureau of Valuation in any branch has been completed no further outlay by the carrier for account of the Director General in respect of that branch will be paid for and charged to Federal operation without special authority obtained from this office.

The above rules will apply as of July 1, 1918, and thereafter, leaving open for further consideration and instruction the six months then already elapsed.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director Division of Public Service and Accounting.

Analysis of U. S. Merchant Shipbuilding

(Continued from page 12.)

Number and Tonnage.

Gross tonnage of merchant vessels built in the United States (including those for foreign owners) and officially numbered during successive 12-month periods beginning with the 12 months which ended June 30, 1916.

	Seagoing.						Grand total, including nonseagoing.	
	Steel.		Wood.		Total.			
	Number.	Gross.	Number.	Gross.	Number.	Gross.	Number.	Gross.
1916.								
June							1,030	347,147
July							1,012	361,313
August							1,042	398,671
September							1,057	424,058
October							1,086	476,922
November							1,124	537,683
December							1,179	555,262
1917.								
January							1,230	602,449
February							1,253	606,891
March							1,314	639,508
April							1,367	683,725
May							1,445	713,071
June	114	468,502	80	131,449	194	599,951	1,546	812,659
July	124	513,567	84	143,778	208	657,345	1,630	871,080
August	128	537,804	93	152,765	221	690,569	1,681	904,354
September	132	547,325	100	162,646	232	709,971	1,688	942,516
October	130	553,975	115	184,287	245	738,262	1,693	962,969
November	139	538,206	123	192,515	252	730,721	1,701	949,601
December	142	605,738	137	211,830	279	817,568	1,699	1,034,296
1918.								
January	144	607,404	137	211,626	281	819,030	1,657	1,025,496
February	157	682,867	146	222,723	303	905,590	1,669	1,106,093
March	180	759,354	153	238,051	333	997,405	1,670	1,194,127
April	203	845,338	157	236,498	360	1,081,836	1,668	1,278,132
May	232	966,850	151	219,947	383	1,186,797	1,661	1,381,369
June	253	1,034,604	157	213,088	410	1,247,692	1,622	1,430,793

ACT REQUIRING NUMBERING OF UNDOCUMENTED VESSELS

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

June 17, 1918.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

Your attention is invited to the following act: "To require numbering and recording of undocumented vessels" approved June 7, 1918:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every undocumented vessel, operated in whole or in part by machinery, owned in the United States and found on the navigable waters thereof, except public vessels, and vessels not exceeding sixteen feet in length measured from end to end over the deck excluding sheer, howsoever propelled or equipped with detachable motors, shall be numbered. Such numbers shall be not less in size than three inches and painted or attached to each bow of the vessel in such manner and color as to be distinctly visible and legible.

Award of Numbers.

SEC. 2. That the said numbers, on application of the owner or master, shall be awarded by the collector of customs of the district in which the vessel is owned and a record thereof kept in the customhouse of the district in which the owner or managing owner resides. No numbers not so awarded shall be carried on the bows of such vessel.

SEC. 3. That notice of destruction or abandonment of such vessels or change in their ownership shall be furnished within ten days by the owners to the collectors of customs of the districts where such numbers were awarded. Such vessel sold into another customs district may be numbered anew in the latter district.

SEC. 4. That the penalty for violation of any provisions of this act shall be $10, for which the vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against in the district court of the United States in any district in which such vessel may be found. Such penalty on application may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Commerce shall make such regulations as may be necessary to secure proper execution of this act by collectors of customs and other officers of the Government.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect six months after its passage.

Rules and Regulations.

1. Application for numbers will be made by the owner or master to the collector of customs of the district in which the owner resides. The owner will then receive full instructions as to the number awarded, how it is to be placed on the vessel, etc.

2. In the case of power tenders for a boat which is itself numbered under this act, the tenders will take the same number as the parent boat. Tenders of documented boats will take a separate number for each power tender.

3. This law does not amend section 14 of the act of March 4, 1915, requiring the marking of lifeboats.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Schedule A, Subdivision V, paragraph 3, of positions excepted from the requirements of examination under the civil-service rules is hereby amended to except from examination all positions under the Navy Department in the Virgin Islands. As amended paragraph 3 will read as follows:

3. All positions in the Island of Guam, in the Island of Samoa, and in the Virgil Islands.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 24, 1918.

465,000 Officers and Men in Naval Service Today, Secretary Daniels Tells Pelham Bay Station Recruits

"There are 465,000 officers and men in the naval service to-day," said Secretary Daniels in addressing recruits at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station at the Fourth of July flag raising, "and the number is growing at the rate of nearly 2,000 a day. At the present rate of increase we will soon pass the half-million mark.

"When we recall that at the time we entered the war there were but 70,000 men in the Navy and 13,000 men in the Marine Corps, making about 83,000 in the entire service, some idea can be gathered of the tremendous growth in little more than a year. Shortly before the beginning of the war Congress authorized the organization of the Naval Reserve Force. Only a few hundred had been enrolled, but since the war began the Naval Reserve Force has grown to 170,000 officers and men, and here at Pelham Park are gathered now 10,000 of the choicest spirits and soon the number here will reach 20,000.

Enlisted Men Promoted.

"More than 550 enlisted men of the Regular Navy have been promoted to the commissioned rank in the last 12 months; 1,220 warrant officers have won commissions, while 1,619 have gone to the warrant rank. There is the open door of promotion and honor to every man who enlists in the Navy.

"The subject of aviation has been a good deal before the public in the last few months, and you might like to hear a word or two on naval aviation. I know we have not done as much in aviation as we would have liked to do. Perhaps we have not done as much as we should have done; but still much has been accomplished. Some of you perhaps have seen in the last few months a dirigible or so over the city of New York. These are not the big German Zeppelins, but a type of small [illegible] dirigible which has been found very useful for seacoast patrol.

Navy's Own Design.

"In a few months the Navy designed and had built its own type of dirigible, [illegible] are coming forward steadily. We have developed sources of supply adequate to our needs. As regards airplanes, perhaps not very much has been seen of naval aircraft, for the reason that while the Army flies over the land the Navy flies over the water, and there are not many spectators at sea. [illegible] at sea naval aircraft may be seen every day—at least I know they are flying and patrolling every day. Naval aircraft built in this country are now in service abroad, and they are going over in a steady stream. Mind you, the Navy flying boat is a craft of size, and perhaps it should be more properly called a flying ship, with its [illegible] its length of 50 or 60 feet, it has always been a wonder to me that it could rise from the water at all, much less fly at a rate approaching 100 miles an hour.

"I wish it were permissible to tell in detail what has been accomplished by the experts in ordnance. The things of which we are proudest it is inadvisable now to discuss publicly, but I may say that the tests of the Navy's 16-inch gun, which forms the armament of our new dreadnaughts, which are to be larger than any other nation has built or is building, have fulfilled all the expectations of its designers. The Navy has a personal interest in the defense of Venice because a large number of our medium-caliber guns were mounted on floats there and used in the protection of that city. Torpedoes are being manufactured in increasing numbers. We are manufacturing more mines in this country every day than we produced in a whole year before America entered the war.

Supply of Depth Charges.

"The Navy has produced practically an unlimited supply of depth charges which alone have contributed more to solving the U-boat menace than any other agency. German testimony is abundant as to the effectiveness of this new weapon, for there is nothing the German commander fears so much as an American destroyer bearing down upon it with a cargo of these death-dealing depth charges which the Germans well know means the destruction of their ship. The skilled experts in ordnance in the Navy and their civilian assistants receive no glory and never appear in the limelight."

352,223 Tons of American Shipping Sunk since War Began, Says Mr. Daniels

Addressing the Tammany Society in New York at its July Fourth celebration, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said in part:

"One year ago to-day I had the pleasure of officially announcing that all the units of the first convoy of American transports had safely landed their precious cargoes in France in spite of submarine attempts at sinking. That news cheered the people of the whole country because the boasts of the Germans at that period when the sinking of ships by submarines was at its height had alarmed many mothers and fathers. When the vigilant and valorous destroyers, hovering as a protecting mother over the ships carrying our first soldiers of liberty to return the call of Lafayette had landed these brave youths in safety, there was a sigh of relief and a prayer of thanksgiving, a patriotic Fourth of July, rejoicing, and a shout of praise for the men of the American Navy, whose protection gave fresh confidence in the ability of the Navy of our day to live up to its best traditions. So impressed was Congress and the country by this initial success of naval convoys that soon thereafter Congress voted the money to build as many destroyers as facilities could be provided for their construction. And we are building them in large numbers more rapidly than such craft were ever completed.

"The recent enemy submarine activities off our coast resulted in the loss of 25,411 gross tons of American shipping. During this same time 130,000 deadweight tons of shipping were built.

"To give some idea of the tonnage situation with reference to American shipping, it may be of interest to know that the total tonnage of American vessels lost prior to the entry of the United States into the war was 67,815. The total American tonnage sunk since the entry of the United States into the war is 284,408; or a total of 352,223 tons sunk during the whole period of the European war. As against this loss, the gross tonnage of merchant ships built in the United States since the commencement of the European war is 2,722,563 tons, 1,736,664 gross tons of which have been built since the entry of the United States into the war. In addition to the tonnage thus built 650,000 tons of German shipping have been taken over. This does not include the tonnage acquired of Dutch, Japanese, and other vessels. It will be of further interest to know that to-day there will be launched in the great shipyards of this country over 400,000 deadweight tons. These figures are in addition to those previously given.

"Since last Independence Day a million men have been transported to Europe. Despite the constant threat of enemy submarines, coming almost to our very shores in their murderous hate, not one American transport bound for France has been sunk, and not one soldier on our transports on the way to France has been lost by enemy action. Only two vessels carrying American troops abroad, the *Tuscania* and the *Moldavia*, have been torpedoed. The *President Lincoln* and the *Antilles* were sunk while returning; the *Finland* was torpedoed but reached port under her own steam, and was repaired and put back into service."

SOFT COAL PRICES REVISED IN CERTAIN KENTUCKY REGION

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for further revision of the prices as to bituminous coal mined in the State of Kentucky west of the eighty-fifth degree of longitude, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the State of Kentucky west of the eighty-fifth degree of longitude may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $1.90 per net ton for run of mine, $2.15 per net ton for prepared sizes, $1.60 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., June 29, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

APPLICATION OF RAILROAD GENERAL ORDER NO. 25 IS EXPLAINED AND EFFECTIVE DATE FIXED AS AUGUST 1

The Railroad Administration has issued the following:

F. S. & A. CIRCULAR NO. 9.

Numerous objections have been filed to Order No. 25 and, in consequence, I have held several conferences with shippers and railroad accounting officers with a view to determining the practical questions involved in the enforcement of that order. As a result of these conferences I am not satisfied that any change should be made in the order, but it is apparent that further explanation of the application of the same is necessary.

1. A railroad has a lien upon the property for its freight charges; that is, it may demand payment of the freight money as a condition precedent to the delivery of the property. This right should never be waived if there is a reasonable possibility that the carrier will thereby lose its freight money. This must be read into and considered as a part of whatever is said in this circular. To what extent payment before delivery will be insisted upon is usually a local question and must be left largely to the discretion of the individual carrier.

2. While the carrier must protect itself in cases where such protection is necessary it should also treat shippers or consignees in a business way. The majority of shippers or consignees in the past have paid their freight when they received their goods and that practice should be continued for the future. In many instances with regular customers there is no necessary connection between the delivery of the freight and the presentation and payment of the freight bill; that is, the freight will be delivered to one person at one time and the bill presented to and collected from some other person at some other time. It is not the intent of this order to interrupt reasonable arrangements of that sort which do not involve the granting of a period of credit, but simply to put the transaction upon a cash basis.

NO PERIOD OF CREDIT GIVEN.

Assume, for example, that freight is delivered to such regular customer on Monday, and that the freight bill is mailed or delivered on the same day to the shipper or consignee, being received by him in due course upon the morning of the next day. If, now, the shipper or consignee remits his check for the amount during Tuesday, so that it may be received by the carrier the morning of Wednesday, that is to be treated as a cash transaction. The bill is presented and paid in due course of business and no period of credit in the ordinary acceptation of that term is given.

This might in fact allow one day for the examination and correction of the freight bill but that would not be the purpose of the transaction. In such case no bond will be required.

3. If in a particular case it is in the opinion of the carrier necessary or in the interest of economy that a period of two days in addition to that above prescribed should be allowed, this may be done upon the filing of the necessary bond. The check in this case should be mailed or payment made on Thursday.

4. Any plan may be adopted for the payment of these freight charges which is equivalent to a cash transaction. Take for example the movement of ore from the mine to the dock at the head of the lakes. The ore is weighed at the dock and the consignee has no representative there who can conveniently pay the freight. At the present time, in some instances at least, the railroad agent draws a sight draft upon the consignee, attaching the freight bills. Subsequently these freight bills are checked by the consignee, a statement of alleged errors transmitted to the carrier, which, if found correct, is taken account of in the drawing of subsequent drafts. The draft is always honored. This and similar practices are treated as cash payments. No bond is required in this case, but failure to honor a draft would automatically cancel the arrangement.

5. In many cases at the present time the shipper or consignee corrects his freight bill before paying the same, and pays, not the bill as rendered, but the bill as corrected. There is no objection to a continuance of this practice provided that the shipper or consignee does not abuse it but proceeds in good faith with a revision of the bill both for undercharges and overcharges. The change should be made in red ink and the tariff authority for the change indicated upon the bill. The carrier should at once check the correctness of the change. If found correct, the transaction is ended; if not correct, the bill should be at once returned to the shipper or consignee with a statement of the amount the collection of which will be insisted upon, in which case this amount must be paid.

REFERS ONLY TO RATE QUESTIONS.

It will be understood that all this refers to questions of rates arising out of the interpretation of the tariff. Any question of loss and damage, shortage in shipment, etc., is an entirely different matter which must be settled through the regular channel.

The above will serve as illustrations of the many questions which may arise. In disposing of these questions, railroad officers must remember that we are in fact the servants of the public and that it should be our earnest and honest effort to administer our duty in the public interest. They should attempt in all cases to get at the viewpoint of the shipper or consignee and to work out some cooperative arrangement under which the best results for all parties can be attained. I am satisfied that if shippers or consignees and carriers approach the application of this order in that spirit, it will be found possible to comply with it without undue hardship. All parties must remember that these are abnormal times and allow something on that account.

In order that working arrangements may be fully consummated before the order goes into force, the effective date has been postponed until August 1, 1918. In all doubtful cases the matter should be at once taken up between the carrier and the shipper or consignee. Either party may consult this office where a doubtful principle is involved, but it is my desire that these questions be worked out locally in all cases. Both carrier and shipper or consignee will understand that the mass of detail can not be disposed of here.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director of Division of Public Service and Accounting.

MISSING U. S. NAVAL AVIATOR IS A PRISONER IN GERMANY

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has been informed that Ensign George Thomas Roe, United States Navy, aviation pilot, of Scituate, Mass., is a prisoner at Camp Landschut, Germany.

On June 4 a dispatch was received from Admiral Sims stating that Ensign Roe had made a forced landing 18 miles from the Dutch coast, due to his engine failing while on a long reconnaissance flight from a British seaplane station, and that he had probably been picked up either by the enemy or by the Dutch. Later a letter of the same date as the dispatch was received, giving the following details:

Landed on Water.

Ensign Roe left a British station as pilot of a British seaplane on a long-distance reconnaissance flight. He was accompanied by another seaplane. The two were sent on a long patrol of the enemy coast. On arriving at a point about 8 or 10 miles offshore Ensign Roe's plane developed engine trouble, and he was forced to land on the water. He made a signal to his comrade machine, which was circling overhead, that he would make temporary repairs and proceed shortly. Shortly thereafter two enemy planes were sighted in the distance and an attempt was made to drive them away. These enemy seaplanes gave battle, and after the exchange of a few shots flew away in the direction of the German coast.

Sent Message by Pigeon.

At the end of this brief engagement the British seaplane returned to stand by Ensign Roe and his machine, but was unable to trace them. Shortage of gasoline compelled the British seaplane to return to its station. At 8 p. m. a pigeon message was received at the Royal Air Force Station as follows: "On the water, attacked by three Huns." This was the last information received from Roe until it was learned that he was in a German prison camp.

Ensign Roe was detailed on January 2, 1918, from the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla., for duty with the Naval Aviation Forces in France. He was born at Boston August 10, 1893. His next of kin is his mother, Mrs. T. P. Roe, Scituate, Mass.

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of war-savings stamps each month.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDER FIXING PRICE OF CANNEL COAL

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The President of the United States having by Executive order dated 21 August, 1917, fixed the prices at which bituminous coal produced in the United States should be sold after that date, and said order not having specifically fixed the price at which that kind of bituminous coal known as cannel coal should be sold;

And the United States Fuel Administrator, by paragraph numbered 19 of the order dated October 6, 1917, contained in Publication No. 9, having provided that until further action of the Fuel Administrator, cannel coal might be sold at the market prices prevailing at the time of sale, and it being desirable that the prices of cannel coal shipped after the effective date of this order should be fixed:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated 23 August, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulations effective June 29, 1918, until further or other order and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

REGULATION FIXING THE PRICE OF CANNEL COAL.

SECTION I.

The prices of cannel coal shipped on and after the effective date of this regulation are hereby fixed f. o. b. cars at the mine per net ton at not to exceed the applicable Government mine prices for bituminous coal at the mine where such cannel coal is produced: *Provided, however*, That if the producer of such cannel coal shall obtain from the United States Fuel Administration a permit therefor, lump cannel coal may be sold for a sum not to exceed $1 per net ton above the applicable Government mine price for run of mine bituminous coal at the mine where such coal is produced.

SECTION II.

Any producer desiring to obtain a permit to make the additional charge for cannel coal provided in Section I of this regulation, may file with the Bureau of Prices of the United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., an application therefor in such form as said Bureau of Prices may from time to time prescribe.

SECTION III.

All invoices for cannel coal for which the additional charge provided in Section I hereof is made must bear the number of the permit of the producer of such coal.

SECTION IV.

When cannel coal is loaded into box cars, a charge of 50 cents per net ton, in addition to the prices fixed in Section I hereof, may be made to cover the cost of labor and material necessary to load such coal into box cars.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Tendency Toward Strikes is on Decrease, Says Conciliation Director, Making Report

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The tendency toward strikes is still on the decrease, according to Hugh L. Kerwin, director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor. Thirty-seven different disputes between employer and employees have been adjusted during the past week by the department. While the number of cases is unusually high and is the second largest since the first of the year the number of persons involved is unusually low. Eighteen of the cases involved simple controversies, 10 involved actual strikes, 8 threatened strikes, one walkout, and one lockout. Of the total persons involved in the various disputes adjusted only 11 per cent actually lost any time by reason of strike.

ADJUSTMENTS REPORTED WEEK OF JUNE 24 TO JUNE 29, 1918.

Name.	Conciliator.	Workmen affected. Directly.	Workmen affected. Indirect.
Controversy—Ohio State Power Co., Fremont, Ohio	D. W. Benjamin	5	25
Controversy—Heinz Pickle Co., Henderson, Ky	do	50	.....
Strike—machinists and tool makers, Bijou Motor Lighting Co., Hoboken, N. J.	J. R. Buchanan	55	800
Controversy—Forstman & Hoffman Co., Garfield, N. J	do	450	2,200
Strike—weavers, Katterman Silk Mill, Passaic, N. J	do	42	60
Controversy—Swift & Co., Los Angeles, Cal	C. T. Connell	2	60
Walkout—transfer and baggage men, Los Angeles, Cal	do	105	.....
Threatened strike—miners, gold mines, Oatman, Ariz	H. Davies	400	.....
Controversy—Enterprise Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio	A. L. Faulkner	100	.....
Threatened strike—pattern makers, Cleveland, Ohio	do	150	.....
Threatened strike—Union Rolling Mill, Cleveland, Ohio	do	800	.....
Strike—American Hominy Co., Terre Haute, Ind	F. L. Feick	300	3,000
Controversy—Baker Bros. Foundry Co., Toledo, Ohio	do	300	500
Controversy—American Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky	do	.....	.....
Lockout—building trades, C., I. & W. R. R. Co., Indianapolis, Ind	do	50	200
Strike—Western Union Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo	P. F. Gill	200	10
Threatened strike—St. Louis Fire Deptartment, St. Louis, Mo	do	850	.....
Threatened strike—stone masons and bricklayers, Turner Construction Co., Washington, D. C.	J. V. Graham	100	35
Strike—Merchants Ship Building Co., Bristol, Pa	E. E. Greenawalt	90	.....
Controversy—Sun Shipyard, Chester, Pa	do	12	.....
Threatened strike—street car employees, Philadelphia Railway Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	55	.....
Strike—freight handlers, O.-W. R. & N. Co., Portland, Oreg	G. Y. Harry	100	.....
Controversy—miners, Blossburg Coal Co., Blossburg, Pa	R. B. Mahany	.....	.....
Controversy—American Hide & Leather Co., Sheboygan, Wis	R. M. McWade	350	.....
Controversy—Badger State Tannery, Sheboygan, Wis	do	550	560
Strike—machinists, Globe Seamless Steel Tube Co., Milwaukee, Wis	do	12	732
Controversy—Standard Foundry Co., Racine, Wis	do	90	100
Controversy—F. Eggers Veneer Seating Co., Two Rivers, Wis	do	45	184
Controversy—Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Two Rivers, Wis	do	65	554
Threatened strike—2 shops, Aluminum Goods Manufacturing. Co., Two Rivers, Wis.	do	397	885
Threatened strike—Marinette & Menominee Paper Co., Marinette, Wis	do	280	384
Controversy—cooks, waiters, etc., Fort Worth, Tex	J. S. Myers	200	.....
Strike—retail clerks, Bloomington, Ill	C. F. Nelson	300	.....
Controversy—sausage manufacturers, Chicago, Ill	do	4,000	500
Strike—teamsters, Kankakee, Ill	do	.....	.....
Controversy—American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., New Castle, Pa	J. A. Smyth	800	2,200
Strike—Rice Bros., East Booth Bay, Me	J. A. Sullivan	40	10

NEW PRICE FOR BEEHIVE COKE AT NEWCASTLE, ALA., OVENS

The United States Fuel Administrator issues the following order:

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1918.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of coke, and the prices at which the same may be sold,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulation additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning at 7 a. m., June 28, 1918:

The maximum price f. o. b. cars at ovens, per ton of 2,000 pounds for 72-hour selected foundry coke made in beehive ovens at the plant of the Newcastle Coal Co., at Newcastle, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Alabama, shall be eight dollars and twenty-five cents ($8.25).

The expression "72-hour selected foundry coke" shall cover only coke selected in accordance with the usual trade practice for foundry use, and the price named for 72-hour selected foundry coke shall in no case be charged for any shipments to blast furnaces for smelting iron or other metal.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Serve abroad or serve at home. Buy war-savings stamps.

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918. No. 355

MAXIMUM PRICES OF COTTON GOODS AT MILL ESTABLISHED

Represent Reduction from Market Prices of 20 to 30 Per Cent.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board with the cotton manufacturers maximum net prices at mill were agreed upon and approved by the President for the following basic products:

36 inches 48 by 48 3-yard sheeting, 60 cents per pound.

36 inches 56 by 60 4-yard sheeting, 70 cents per pound.

38½ inches 65 by 60 5.35-yard print cloth, 83 cents per pound.

38½ inches 80 by 80 4-yard print cloth, 84 cents per pound.

Standard wide and sail duck, 37½ per cent and 5 per cent from list.

Standard Army duck, 33 per cent from list.

These prices represent a reduction from quoted market prices of about 20 per cent to 30 per cent, and apply to all primary civilian purchases as well as to the Government and those Governments associated with us in the war. A committee is at work on a list comprising a full line of staple cotton fabrics for the purpose of establishing prices upon a parity with those herein quoted. It is expected that this list will be published in a few days. These prices are to remain in effect until October 1, of this year, before which date the industry will meet with the Price Fixing Committee for the purpose of agreeing upon prices for a further period of 90 days. Future agreements will be premised on figures to be collected and analyzed by the Federal Trade Commission designed both to show basis of profit and equity of parities.

Considered Fair and Equitable.

Present prices were necessarily based upon inadequate information, but, in the emergency nature of the case and the advisability of a gradual adjustment, are considered fair and equitable by both the manufacturers and the Price Fixing Committee. Prices named are to cover primary sales made since June 8 for delivery after October 1, and all primary sales made since June 21 regardless of the delivery dates.

The President, in approving these prices, has expressed his appreciation of the spirit with which the cotton manufacturers have met the Government's efforts to stabilize an industry which so directly reaches into the life of every citizen. The President calls upon and expects all manufacturers of ready-to-wear goods, as well as all dealers in cotton fabrics, to so regulate their profits as to insure to the consumer the full benefit of this large reduction in price.

POSTMASTERS URGED TO KEEP AMPLE STOCKS OF WAR STAMPS

Many Complaints Received of Exhausted or Depleted Supplies in Post Offices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 9, 1918.

The department has repeatedly published instructions to postmasters to keep themselves amply supplied, by means of timely requisition, with war savings and thrift stamps. Yet many complaints are being received that stocks in post offices are exhausted or depleted. As a patriotic duty postmasters should realize the great importance of the sale of war-savings stamps, and that failure to have them in stock when wanted by the public may seriously impair their sale.

Central-accounting postmasters must see that their district postmasters are kept fully and promptly supplied with stamps, and that the fixed credits of money-order district postmasters are increased when greater stock is needed. The stocks of district postmasters should be liberal, but not in any case excessive. See sections 6, 7, and 9, pages 7 and 8, Instructions Form 3343, with which all postmasters were supplied by the department in November, 1917.

Central-accounting and direct-accounting postmasters must keep themselves fully supplied with war-savings and thrift stamps, by means of timely requisition, upon the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, on Form 3201. To meet unexpectedly large demands, accounting postmasters may draw requisitions directly upon the postmaster of the nearest city listed in section 4, pages 6 and 7, Form 3343. This method, however, should not be made a practice, but may be resorted to only in emergencies when there is not sufficient time to obtain stamps from the department.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

WIRE MANAGER NAMED.

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Circular No. 14.

Effective this date, Mr. Martin H. Clapp is appointed manager, telegraph section, division of operation, with office in Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clapp will have supervision over telegraph and telephone lines belonging to the railroads under Federal control.

C. R. GRAY,
Director Division of Operation.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and location of all Government Departments

WAR COUNCIL IS ABOLISHED BY ORDER OF SECRETARY BAKER

The Room Occupied by It will be Utilized for Meetings of Various Officials.

The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War:

The War Council, which was created under General Orders, No. 160, War Department, 1917, is abolished.

The room now occupied by the War Council for its meeting place will be turned over to the statistics branch of the General Staff and will be utilized for the Monday meetings of the heads of bureaus as at present; the Wednesday conferences with the representatives of the Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, War Industries Board, etc., and for the meetings with the Senate and House Military Committees.

The Wednesday Meetings.

At the Wednesday meetings the War Department will be represented by the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Crowell, and the Second Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Stettinius, the Chief of Staff, and the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.

The meetings with the Senate and House Military Committees will be under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Crowell, and will be attended when practicable by the Chief of Staff.

All records of the War Council will be filed with the records of the War Plans Division, General Staff.

Maj. Walton Assigned to General Staff.

Maj. B. F. Walton is assigned to the General Staff, coordination section, for the period of the present emergency. He will, in addition, remain in charge of the details of the conferences indicated above.

At these conferences Lieut. Col. Ayres or other representatives of the statistics branch, and Capt. Martin will continue as at present their exposition of the information available pertaining to the conduct of the war.

Red Cross Gives $71,278 to Buy Food for Serbia

The Red Cross issues the following:

An appropriation of $71,278 has been voted by the war council for the purchase of 452 tons of staple foodstuffs, including flour, rice, beans, sugar, fats, and salt, and 30 tons of soap, to be shipped to the American Red Cross commission to Serbia. These amounts, which Dr. Ryan, of the Serbian commission, requested the war council to buy in this country and send to Saloniki, will constitute practically a six months' supply for 10,000 persons.

Fourth of July Celebrations Held in Many Foreign Lands Described in State Department Dispatches

The Department of State has received further telegrams describing Fourth of July celebrations in various places. A telegram from the American chargé d'affaires at London said that Independence Day celebrations in Great Britain were very remarkable. Not only American citizens in England conducted demonstrations to commemorate the day, but the whole country rejoiced with the United States in our great national holiday—British subjects, municipalities, and even the Government taking part cordially and enthusiastically.

Practically every newspaper in England published President Wilson's message to American citizens in full, and it was received almost as a greeting to all English-speaking peoples. The public was deeply impressed by his statement of the purpose of American troops now in France.

Flag Over Buckingham Palace.

The flag of the United States flew with that of Great Britain over Buckingham Palace, the Government offices, and the Houses of Parliament, as well as over great numbers of private buildings. This manifestation was quite general and not typical of London alone. At the Central Hall, Westminster, there was held during the afternoon a large Anglo-Saxon fellowship meeting. The Bishop of London opened the ceremonies, and the speakers included Mr. Winston Churchill, and for the United States Admiral Sims, Gen. Biddle, and Mr. G. H. Putnam.

In the afternoon the King and Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal family, including the Duke of Connaught, attended a baseball game between Army and Navy teams. The game was played at the Chelsea football grounds.

The chargé d'affaires adds that the evidences of cordial friendly understanding between the two countries has raised the spirits of everybody, and that the timely and encouraging comments from America have been very helpful.

Holiday Throughout Italy.

A telegram from Rome stated that the day was proclaimed a public holiday in honor of the United States throughout Italy, and from reports received was enthusiastically celebrated everywhere. The embassy was the recipient of some 500 telegrams and letters of congratulation and memorials from municipalities, public bodies, and individuals.

At Rome the ovation could not have been more universal, enthusiastic, and impressive. Thousands of people waving American flags assembled during the afternoon and evening between the American Embassy and the Victor Emanuel Monument. In the historic Piazza Venetia, before the steps leading up to the Victor Emanuel Monument, notable addresses were made in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of ministers, senators, deputies, and other high civil and military officials. The entire diplomatic corps was present, including the British ambassador and staff. Speeches, cordial and patriotic, were made by the mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, by Leonida Bissolati, ex-minister and former leader of the Socialists. He spoke at length and with great eloquence, and his speech, which was most eulogistic, attracted great attention. Others who spoke were Senator Cotillo, of New York; ex-Minister Ruffini; Maj. Byrne, of the American Red Cross; and Capt. Deroode. After this ceremony there was a procession of patriotic societies with their banners up the wide Via Nazionale, profusely decorated with American, Italian, and ally flags, to the American Embassy. Here an informal reception was held, many of the highest civil and military authorities being present. Addresses were delivered from the balcony of the chancery of the embassy by Deputy Barzilai and the American ambassador, who spoke in Italian to the immense crowd which packed the square below.

It is generally believed that there has never been at Rome a more enthusiastic or larger popular demonstration. It is estimated that 100,000 people took part in it. Similar ovations occurred in the principal cities of Italy. The small body of wounded soldiers who had come from the front in France attracted great attention.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page adds: "No manifestations which I have ever seen in Italy has ever made a deeper impression on me."

Celebration By Belgians.

Following is a report of the celebration of the Fourth of July from Mr. Whitlock at Havre:

Most touching demonstrations were made on the Fourth of July by the Belgian Government and Belgian citizens. A beautiful and affecting ceremony was held in the morning, when Belgian troops, commanded by Gen. Der Utte, saluted our flag with many spontaneous acclamations of the President and the Navy. All the Belgian ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and the officers commanding the Belgian, French, British, Portuguese, and American bases in Havre were present. I received an eloquent telegram from the minister of war, who is at the front. The President's portrait was displayed in all the schools and Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read to the school children. Addresses were presented at the legation by delegations representing refugees and several Belgian societies.

Tributes in Chile.

A telegram from the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile, said that all the newspapers on July 4 commented enthusiastically on American Independence Day. La Nacion said that the United States to-day was at the height of its greatness, and shows that it continues to increase in the huge proportions characteristic of American enterprise.

Mercurio said that this fourth of July could be appreciated even more keenly in the midst of a war wherein the United States was straining every effort to secure a world peace, a real peace which right and not force will dictate. In the midst of extraordinary times not only can the United States be great in industry, commerce and science but she knows how to take up arms and fight honorably for great ideals of liberty and right. South American nations are proud to-day, the paper said, of their great sister and fervently pray that her glories in war and her economic successes may be great.

The Diario said that if the state of war and conditions of peace are in favor of entente it will be due to the strength of the United States which is being felt in spite of distance. What is most interesting in the rôle of the United States is that they enter a conflict without seeking to satisfy their own ambitions and with ideals, like that of a league of nations, to insure future peace.

FREE VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX AND TYPHOID FEVER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Washington, June 4, 1918.

To persons in charge of establishments manufacturing war materials:

From the standpoint of health conservation and labor efficiency it is imperative that such communicable diseases as smallpox and typhoid fever be prevented in all establishments manufacturing materials for the Federal Government. This is of special importance at the present time in view of the constant movement of labor from one locality to another, which facilitates so greatly the spread of disease.

The experience of every civilized country shows that complete protection is furnished against smallpox by vaccination, and temporary immunity against typhoid by inoculation with typhoid vaccine.

In order to prevent such diseases, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, persons in charge of plants engaged in the manufacture of war materials are urged to require every person employed under them to be vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid fever, as now done in the case of our military forces.

The medical staff should be instructed to take the necessary steps for the enforcement of these measures. The need for them has already been demonstrated by the occurrence of isolated outbreaks of small pox in establishments engaged in the production of war materials through imported labor. These outbreaks not only cause the quarantine of the personnel, but also interfere seriously with the production of materials necessary to the conduct of the war.

The Public Health Service is ready to cooperate in enforcing these measures, and any persons calling at any of the service stations will, on request, be vaccinated against smallpox or typhoid fever free of cost.

J. H. MOYLE,
Acting Secretary.

Special Orders, No. 152:

225. Col. Stephen H. Mould, Coast Artillery Corps, National Army, is relieved from duty as inspector of the 79th Division and will repair to this city and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office.

LIST OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW HELD IN PRISON CAMPS OF GERMANY

The War Department announces the following list of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces, whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany, the emergency address in each case following immediately after the name:

Camp Darmstadt.

Damon, Franklin J., corporal. Mrs. A. M. Damon, mother, 43 Stephen Street, Boston, Mass.

Elliott, Norman C., private. Mrs. Mary G. Elliott, mother, 11 River Court, Webster, Mass.

Harney, Ralph, corporal. T. F. Harney, father, 87 Concord Street, Framingham, Mass.

Kluth, William, corporal. Charles Kluth, father, 205 Springside Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Lacourciere, Royal J., corporal. Joseph Lacourciere, father, 55 Grove Street, Meriden, Conn.

Lee, Eric E., corporal. George Lee, father, 189 Massachusetts Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Newton, George Evans, private. Anna Newton, mother, 65 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Tieman, Carlisle, private. Henry Tieman, father, 414 Sixth Avenue, Dayton, Ky.

Camp Unknown.

Cuzzipoli, Battiste. Antonio Cuzzipoli, brother, R. F. D. No. 55, Springfield, Conn.

Murray, Edward J., private. Elizabeth Murray, mother, 24 Berlin Avenue, Southington, Conn.

Penda, Anthony L., private, first class. Michael Penda, father, 97 South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.

Camp Giessen.

Nelson, William C., private. Harry Nelson, brother, Wenatchee, Wash.

Camp Hammellburg.

Andrews, Warren G., corporal. A. Andrews, mother, 1188 Harrison Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

Chitty, Fred W., corporal. George Chitty, father, 146 Foster Street, New Haven, Conn.

Clark, Edward F., private. E. L. Clark, father, Collinsville, Conn.

Darman, Chester, private. Mary Cole, sister, Moundsville, W. Va.

French, Ernest A., private. Martha French, mother, 42 Irvington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Heon, Arthur, private (1st class). Napoleon Heon, father, 10 Railroad Street, Johnsburg, Vt.

Lemiux, William P., private. Joseph Lemiux, father, Middletown, Conn.

Peterson, Paul L., private. John E. Peterson, father, 32 Walnut Street, South Farms, Middletown, Conn.

Pierce, Walter R., private. Mary A. Pierce, wife, 159 Newton Road, Haverhill, Mass.

Sabatini, Joseph, corporal. Charles Sabatini, father, 11½ Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sachs, John, private. Israel Sachs, brother, 265 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn., also Mrs. Jack Sachs, 47 Ward Street.

Sweeny, Dennie F., private. Josephine Sweeny, mother, 255 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Thompson, Warren E., private (1st class). Katherine Thompson, mother, Marlborough Street, Portland, Conn.

Waters, Nelson F., bugler. Amanda Waters, mother, 1238 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Webb, Howard N., private. S. Webb, mother, 9 Jackson Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Wolf, Walter S., private. Mrs. Alexander Katstein, sister, 1208 Achusnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.

Ziegra, Louis G., private. Mary Ziegra, mother, Deep River, Conn.

Camp Limburg.

Basso, Angelo, private. Josephine Basso, mother, 52 South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.

Bernard, Leon S., private. J. S. Bernard, mother, Mount Auburn Street, Hopkinton, Mass.

Brennan, James J., private. John J. Brennan, father, 10 Boylston Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Brightman, Richard A., private, first class. Charles Brightman, father, 120 Pine Street, Fall River, Mass.

Butler, Frank, private, first class. Alfred Butler, father, 245 Shelton Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Buyanoski, Leo H., corporal. John Buyanoski, father, 75 Harrington Street, Terryville, Conn.

Colburn, Leonard, private. Walter Colburn, father, 518 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.

Coleman, James F., corporal. Benjamin Robertson, brother, 79 Pine Street, New Haven, Conn.

Collings, Herbert, private. Edith Collings, mother, 18 Hillside Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Congleton, Leroy E., corporal. Abbey E. Congleton, mother, 922 South Yewdello Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Couch, Lory M., private. Harmon G. Couch, father, Bridge Street, New Milford, Conn.

D'Anna, Joseph, private. Frank Onarato, brother, Box 264, New Milford, Conn.

Dolan, Harold F., private. Thomas Dolan, father, 35 Valley Street, New Haven, Conn.

Dunning, Miles S., corporal. Harry G. Dunning, brother, 110 California Street, West Haven, Conn.

Ely, Raymond E., private. Phoebe M. Ely, mother, Hilldale Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

Garand, Albert, private, first class. J. Paro, sister, 29 Maple Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Gee, Newman S., private, first class. Mrs. Thomas Gee, mother, Caribou, Me.

Goldrick, James C., private. Margaret Goldrick, mother, 58 Arthur Street, New Haven, Conn.

Goodwin, James, private. Henry Goodwin, father, 201 Vine Street, Everett, Mass.

Hager, Fred, private. John Hager, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Prospect, Conn.

Hall, Herbert, private, first class. H. D. Hall, mother, Guilford, Conn., also Miss Mildred Carpenter, 582 Woodward Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Lufkin, Harry M., private. G. E. Smith, mother, 34 Desota Street, Providence, R. I.

Kenny, Charles B., private. Edgar Kenny, uncle, East Rock Road, Norwalk, Conn.

Lynch, Bernard T., private. Lillian Morse, aunt, 545 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

McCartin, John T., private, first class. Frank McCartin, father, 285 James Street, New Haven, Conn.

McDermot, Michael J., private, first class. Margaret McDermot, 18 Rosette Street, New Haven, Conn.

McNamara, Joseph M., private. Mrs. Mary Conroy, aunt, 389 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Markle, Clifford N., private. Frank J. Markle, father, 358 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Marron, Hugh P., private. Jene Marron, mother, 35 Smith Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Maynard, Albert James, private. C. Maynard, father, 483 Main Street, New Haven, Conn.

Monson, Charles, private. Francis E. Monson, mother, 64 Edge Hill Road, New Haven, Conn.

Moquin, Ernest D., private. Jules Moquin, mother, 36 Roberts Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

Olson, Edward A., private. Edward Olson, father, 20 Pardee Street, Bristol, Conn.

Petochelli, James E., private. Louise Petochelli, mother, 20 Brown Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

Quinn, William L., private. Martin L. Quinn, father, 47 Hillside Avenue, Swampscott, Mass.

Ready, Austin M., private (first class). Mary Redfield, sister, 245 Custer Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Riedel, Clarence H., private. Mary E. Stone, friend, 210 Divinity Street, Bristol, Conn.

Rowe, Dascomb, private. E. L. Rowe, father, Barnet, Vt.

Samak, John, private. K. Samak, father, Kovel, Russia.

Torok, Stephen L., private. Mary Torok, mother, Darien, Conn.

Wall, Patrick, private (first class). Bessie Wall Soelch, sister, 55 Vernon Street, New Haven, Conn.

Green, Edward, private. Not identified.

Allen, Leslie, private. Not identified.

Ashengen, James C., lieutenant (aviator). E. H. Ashengen, father, 1123 Albion Avenue, Chicago, Ill. [Lieut. Ashengen was forced to land in Switzerland on June 25 because he ran out of gasoline.]

MOTOR CORPS OF RED CROSS TO CARRY CASUALTY REPORTS

Auxiliary Members Enabled to Render Home Service Where Woman's Sympathy Counts.

The following statement is authorized by the American Red Cross:

It has been decided that women of the American Red Cross Motor Corps Service, which includes more than 6,000 women, shall carry the official telegrams containing information regarding overseas casualties to the homes of relatives of the killed and wounded. In performing this work auxiliary members of the corps are in position to render home service of a tender sort as well, at a time when a woman's help and sympathy are most valuable.

In conformity with the request of the War Department, the uniform of khaki and the insignia formerly employed have been discarded. The new regulation uniform of the Motor Corps is to be of the Red Cross Oxford gray. Commanders will wear three silver diamonds, embroidered on their shoulder straps. Captains will wear two silver diamonds, first lieutenants one, and second lieutenants a gilt diamond. Pearl-gray tabs on the collar will indicate staff officers. Service stripes will be worn on the sleeves.

Right of Way for Cars.

The cars of the service are to be distinguished by a white metal penant, bearing the red cross and the words "Motor Corps." This and the driver's identification card will be sufficient to give the cars the right of way when on official business.

As a result of a conference recently held in Washington at the call of the director of the Bureau of Motor Corps Service, the motor service in six of the principal cities of the country which previously had been independent in its organization, was amalgamated with the Red Cross Corps. This makes the Red Cross Motor Corps Service a thoroughly coordinated institution, able to meet the local and interlocal demands for transportation throughout the length and breadth of the land on a nationalized basis.

Independent Services Added.

The organizations which have become parts of the Red Cross Motor Corps Service are the Motor Messenger Service, of Philadelphia; the National Service League Motor Corps, of Atlanta; the National Service League Motor Corps, of New York City and Buffalo; the Emergency Motor Corps, of New Orleans, and the Emergency Drivers of Chicago. All these organizations were represented at the conference by their commanding officers, who now become commanders of the Red Cross Motor Corps Service in their respective cities. The four independent services added more than 600 members to the Motor Corps ranks.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions engaged in the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor.*

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	3.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

UNIVERSAL MILEAGE SCRIP ON SALE ABOUT AUGUST FIRST

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following announcement:

There will be placed on sale on or about August 1 a universal mileage scrip at the basic rate of 3 cents per mile.

Each coupon of the ticket will represent the value of 3 cents and can be used for the payment of sleeping and dining car charges and transportation of excess baggage, as well as transportation charges on all trains on railroads under Government control.

The advantages of this simple form of ticket are obvious, and the change is expected to relieve the pressure on ticket agencies at busy centers.

The war tax will be collected by conductors at the time of the presentation of the mileage scrip.

RED CROSS PARCELS EXEMPT.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 1, 1918.

Parcels of merchandise mailed at the fourth-class rates of postage by the American Red Cross, which are to be used exclusively in connection with war work for the benefit of the United States, are exempt from the war-stamp tax imposed by the act of October 3, 1917, embodied in paragraphs 7 and 8, amended section 456, Postal Laws and Regulations.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 53.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 6, 1918.

Section B. (Paragraph omitted here due to errors in transmission now being corrected.)

Around Belleau, Bonnes, Bois Bonnes, Plaisance, Le Tartre, Givry, Epaux, and other centers of activity in the German rear areas horsemen, cyclists, pedestrians, and all kinds of vehicles circulated continuously in very considerable numbers. During the night fires occurred in the region of Etrepilly and Chateau Belleau. The fire in the latter region is supposed to have resulted from the success of our artillery in finding one of the enemy's ammunition dumps. Our snipers continued to pick off the enemy in notable fashion.

Concerning the capture of German prisoners of our patrol north of Vaux during the afternoon of July 4 the following particulars are now available: Our patrol of three men crawled to a house in Bois des Rochet at 2 o'clock, as stated in the cable of July 5. One man was posted as sentry, while a corporal and the other man entered the house. They found in the house one man belonging to a German outpost, sent for observation and to prepare a position for a machine gun. A second German was found hiding in the house. The corporal in command of our party sent back one of his men to warn our front line that he was bringing in prisoners, and asking for machine-gun protection. The prisoners were brought in safely in spite of German snipers, who fired continually.

The Marne region occupied by our troops was unusually quiet from 8 o'clock in the evening of July 2 to 8 o'clock in the evening of July 3, all activity decreasing except the continuous circulation of troops and traffic, which began on the preceding day. The enemy artillery fire, which consisted of harassing, destructive, and registration fire, with slight use of shrapnel, was very light. An enemy patrol of about 10 men was seen on the bank of the Marne. Our automatics opened fire on them, but the result is unknown. The enemy machine guns were intermittently active, and our troops seem to have located another machine-gun position. The enemy's airplane and balloon acttvity was slight. The number of flares has decreased, but brilliant rockets and flares of different colors continue to light up the region at night.

In Picardy there was little enemy activity on July 2 to July 3, noon to noon. The artillery fire from the enemy's batteries was concentrated on our front lines at about midnight, the shells being of medium caliber. On our positions north of Cantigny he placed a barrage in reply to our fire from that vicinity. Shells of varying caliber also fell in the vicinity of Bois de Gland during the night. The usual machine-gun fire was directed on our lines and on Cantigny. One of our patrolling parties examined the enemy wire and enemy trench at one point. The German air forces were normally active, planes being over our lines yesterday and over Cantigny this morning. One plane flew low over our lines in the region of Grivesnes. Enemy observation balloons were also up. The enemy, on discovering one of our patrolling parties, threw up rockets, which brought a barrage from our batteries, followed by a counter barrage from the batteries of the enemy. During the artillery fighting red and orange rockets were sent up. The circulation in the enemy's rear areas late in the day was distinctly abnormal in the vicinity of Montdidier, Fontaine, and other points, where unusual numbers of lorries, wagons, and motors were observed.

In the Mulhouse sector July 2, 3, and 4 were all uneventful days. The German artillery used an average number of shells on July 2 and 3 and an exceptionally small number on July 4. On July 3 there was a single concentration on our positions in the vicinity of Balschwiller. The German rifle and machine gun fire was very light. The enemy's air forces showed little activity on July 2, less on July 3, and none whatever on July 4. Little circulation was observed in the enemy's rear and his working parties did nothing notable except to cut and carry away hay from the vicinity of their first-line trenches during the night. On July 2 a hostile patrol, discovered in front of our trenches, was driven off by infantry fire.

In the Lorraine sector the days of July 2 and July 3 were uneventful. The artillery fire of the enemy was very light in caliber and amount, and scattered both as to origin and objectives. The use of a few heavy shells was noted, however. The enemy's machine gun and rifle fire was more active than usual, occasioned in part, no doubt, by the unusual activity of our own patrols. The German air forces were moderately active, but were held in check by heavy bombardment from our antiaircraft batteries. In the enemy's rear area there was the usual circulation of troops and traffic movement. Our patrolling parties were successful in their observation work.

In the Woevre region on July 2 and July 3 there was quiet except for heavy artillery fire on one of our subsectors, where shells of medium and small caliber were used, together

(Continued on page 15.)

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

By a vote of 4 to 3 the Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday decided to report the wire control resolution which has passed the House, but without recommendation. Upon the submission of the report by Chairman Smith, of South Carolina, Senator Penrose made a point of order against it on the grounds that the report came to the Senate without the action of a quorum of the committee. After discussion this point was sustained by the Senator temporarily presiding, and it was sent back to the committee.

The Agricultural Committee yesterday afternoon agreed upon a compromise war prohibition amendment to the food stimulation bill, which is now under discussion in the Senate. Under it the sale of distilled liquors, wine, and beer after January 1, 1919, would be prohibited; on and after November 1 of this year the manufacture of wine and beer would be prohibited. The amendment would provide for the export of liquors already produced.

Bills Passed.

Among bills passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon were the following: Providing for the payment of $40,000 to Greece, as an act of international courtesy, for injuries received by Greek citizens at Omaha in the race riots of February 21, 1909. House bill forbidding during the war the sale or charter of American vessels or the sale of ships under construction without the approval of the Shipping Board. Increasing the salary of the collector of customs at Wilmington, N. C., from $2,500 to $5,000 a year. Repealing existing law requiring the United States Treasury to maintain a sinking fund to reduce the public debt, and permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem interest-bearing obligations from any surplus in the Treasury. House resolution returning to former President Roosevelt the $40,000 Nobel peace prize, to be used by him in war relief work.

Christie Benet, the new Senator from South Carolina, appointed by Gov. Manning to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Tillman, took the oath of office.

HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee decided to give a special hearing to platinum dealers and manufacturers of jewelry tomorrow. The first formal meeting of the committee to consider terms of the proposed bill was held this afternoon in executive session.

Practically all of yesterday afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the Keating bill providing for the creation of a minimum wage board to fix wages of women and children employed in the District of Columbia, but without action.

Consideration of the water-power bill began to-day under a unanimous consent arrangement reached yesterday.

Additional funds to the extent of $3,451,000 for the Navy for the new fiscal year were asked by Secretary Daniels. Of this total $2,000,000 is for the Medical Department and $1,250,000 for the naval operating base at Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW LABOR RECRUITING POLICY IS EXPLAINED BY DEPARTMENT

Only Manufacturers Engaged on War Contracts and Employing over 100 Workers are Directly Affected.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

"Only manufacturers engaged on war contracts and employing over 100 workers will be required to obtain their unskilled labor through the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor by the ruling which goes into effect August 1. So much uncertainty as to the scope of the new labor recruiting policy has been shown in inquiries received by the Department of Labor from employers not engaged in war work that the department to-day announced the exceptions under which private recruiting of labor may still be carried on.

Nonwar Industries.

"Nonwar industries are affected only indirectly. But they are one and all affected indirectly from the fact that the war industries of the Nation are now of paramount importance, demanding sacrifice and cooperation from all employers not engaged in war work in order that they may function with maximum efficiency.

"Nonwar industries, therefore, must not offer superior inducements, prevent the transfer of workers urgently needed for war production, or in any way attempt to compete with the Government for labor.

"The following five classes of labor need not at the present time be recruited through the United States Employment Service, although, of course, the machinery of the Employment Service is available to all employers needing these classes.

Five Classes of Labor Needed.

"1. Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.

"2. Labor for railroads (except in so far as the Director General of Railroads has already, or may in the future require, that recruiting shall be exclusively through the United States Employment Service).

"3. Farm labor—to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with the Department of Agriculture.

"4. Labor for nonwar work.

"5. Labor for establishments the maximum force of which (including the additional number recruited) does not exceed 100 employees."

GROWING DEMAND FOR GASOLINE NECESSITATES RIGID ECONOMY

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The constantly growing demand for gasoline to supply airplanes and motor transports now with the American overseas forces in France will necessitate continually increased shipments to the American Expeditionary Forces. Present stocks of gasoline, however, are now ample to supply the war demand and to allow the normal rational consumption in this country to continue.

Waste Must Be Halted.

The abnormal waste which characterizes the use of gasoline in motor-propelled vehicles, however, must be brought to an immediate halt. Legitimate use of gasoline for internal combustion engine fuel does not mean that gasoline may be handled wastefully. The present method of distribution of gasoline is extremely wasteful, the product being handled carelessly and without the slightest regard for conservation in thousands of garages and supply stations throughout the country. The Fuel Administration is urging everyone concerned in the production, distribution, and consumption of gasoline to eliminate every possible point of waste. Unless this is done, the present supply may in a short time become an actual shortage. If this condition develops the Fuel Administration will not hesitate to make effective enforced conservation methods, which, however, up to the present have not been necessary.

NEW NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS AND 1917-18 CAPITAL CHANGES

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued the following:

Charters granted: In the year ending June 30, 1918, 168 charters were granted with capital of $15,435,000, as compared with 163 charters granted with capital of $9,470,000 during the preceding year.

Charters refused: During the past fiscal year the Comptroller of the Currency refused 24 applications for charters for new national banks, while 27 applications were rejected during the year preceding.

Charters applied for: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, this office received 248 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of $13,685,000, compared with 321 applications received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, with capital of $21,185,000.

Capital increases: In the year ending June 30, 1918, 164 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of $16,150,000, against 150 banks increasing their capital by $25,507,490 during the year ending June 30, 1917.

Capital reductions: Six national banks reduced their capital during the past year by $277,800. During the preceding year 19 banks reduced their capital by $1,255,500.

Liquidations: Fifty-eight national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during the year just ended, their aggregate capital being $7,365,000, as compared with 87 such banks liquidating during the year ending June 30, 1917, with an aggregate capital of $8,902,500.

At close of business June 30, 1918, there were 7,718 active national banks. On June 30, 1917, the number was 7,635.

Buy war-savings stamps to the utmost of your financial capacity, and then increase your capacity by saving more.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	14
Died from wounds	10
Died of disease	1
Wounded severely	18
Wounded slightly	2
Missing in action	11
Prisoner	1
Total	57

Killed in Action.

Sergt. William A. Hamilton. Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Selmer, Tenn.

Corpl. Peter A. Sieberz. Joseph P. Sieberz, 591 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

George A. Brochu. Frank G. Brochu, 453 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Albert J. Carron. Frank J. Carron, 66 Main Street, Milford, Mass.

Henry Cumminskey. John Cumminskey, 28 Windsor Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Harvey S. David. Ferdinand David, R. F. D., Conesville, Ohio.

William Deluca. Frank Delgadio, 47 Morgon Street, Hartford, Conn.

Thomas Duncan. Mrs. Rhody Duncan, Moorehead, Ky.

Jack H. Insley. Mrs. J. W. Insley, 111 West Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.

Arthur Kennedy. J. M. Lamare, 1342 Columbus Street, New Orleans, La.

John F. Lawson. Mrs. Margaret Lynch, 32 Sargent Street, Worcester, Mass.

Joe V. Salac. Mrs. Catherine Salac, R. F. D. No. 1, Buckholts, Tex.

Nik Skittino. Mario Skittino, Province de Potenza, Tursa, Italy.

———. Frank Chull, Bell Harbor, N. Y.

John J. Stack. William F. Stack, 1251 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

Sergt. Martin Popiacki. Joseph Popiackl, 1818 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Corpl. Carlie Colman Robinson. Mrs. Susie J. Robinson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 37, Canton, N. Y.

Cook Charles H. Stipe. Mrs. Jane Stipe, general delivery, Medora, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Hubert S. Coon. Andrew Hansen, R. F. D. No. 1, Briggsville, Wis.

John Grabowski. August Grabowski, 122 Culbert Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Anthony Parzych. Miss Eva Parzych, LaSalle, Ill.

Joseph Pecheca. August Pecheca, 119 Williams Street, Fall River, Mass.

Ernest C. Ross. William A. Ross, Milner, Ga.

Joseph D. Rountree. Lucie L. Cobb, 1003 North Queen Street, Kinston, N. C.

John Rusinko. Andrew Chick, 1325 Dartmouth, Scranton, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Capt. James S. Moore, jr. John S. Cohen, 777 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. William J. Blake. Thomas A. Mullen, 11 Orkney Road, Brookline, Mass.

Sergt. Gratton Angel. Charles Angel, Springhill, W. Va.

Corpl. Archie R. Ott. Mrs. G. W. Ott, Horace, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Homer W. Amburgey. Newton Amburgey, Pagan, Ky.

Albert G. Bamford. Mrs. Ludia Bamford, Erie, B. C.

Austin Barkman. Calvin Barkman, R. F. D. No. 2, Middleburg, N. Y.

William D. Botkins. Mrs. E. H. Styles, New Rockford, N. Dak.

John F. Few. Miss Dona Few. Rush Springs, Okla.

William B. P. Hall. Mrs. E. A. Schaffer, 3204 South Proctor Street, Tacoma, Wash.

George B. Mayer. Mrs. C. B. Mayer, 2017 Cornell Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur Miller. Mrs. Mae Miller, 957 Gayes Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Henry F. Nehring. F. D. Nehring, R. F. D. No. 8, Box 44, Valparaiso, Ind.

James G. Reynolds. Mrs. Sarah J. Reynolds, Monroe, Utah.

James H. Smith. Charles B. Smith, Skidmore, Mo.

Howard S. Staub. John H. Staub, R. F. D. No. 1, Biglerville, Pa.

Patrick E. Tangeney. Mrs. Bridget Fareguery, Dooks Glemparch, Ireland.

Robert E. Toombs. C. W. Toombs, Minden, W. Va.

Luther S. Williams. Thomas L. Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Rutherford, Tenn.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieut. George C. Walker, jr. G. C. Walker, 251 West Summit Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

Pvt. John Francis Hennessy. Mrs. John Hennessy, 95 West Hayes Avenue, Corona, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Hubert Parker. Mrs. Demarest Payne, 409½ Tennessee Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

William D. Bell. Mrs. Cecilia E. Bell, 493 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

Ray G. Estes. M. Estes, Whitefield, N. H.

Dominik Filippello. Frank Filippello, Andoli, Italy.

George Fox. C. Benson, 30 Canal Street, Geneva, N. Y.

James W. Grayson. Mrs. Ruth Grierson, 71 Oakland Avenue, Methuen, Mass.

Frank G. Gualtieri. Mrs. Mary G. Gualtieri, 407 North State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mario Lucchesi. Jerome Lucchesi, 3½ Jackson Terrace, Lawrence, Mass.

V. McClentick. Mrs. Florence Fulton, 208 Trail Street W., Jackson, Mich.

Martin R. O'Brien. Henry O'Brien, 27 Nevins Avenue, Whitman, Mass.

Clyde Temperly. Mrs. Ester Temperly, Hazel Green, Wis.

Prisoner.

Pvt. Louis Peccerillo. L. Peccerillo, 15 Auburn Street, New Haven, Conn.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	17
Died of wounds received in action	10
Wounded in action (severely)	13
Missing	12
Total	52

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Miles, jr. Anna H. Miles, wife, 224 West Walnut Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Grover C. O'Kelley. Hettie E. O'Kelley, sister, Commerce, Ga.

CORPORALS.

John R. Danley. John H. Danley, father, 704 West Twenty-first Street, Lorain, Ohio.

Charles A. Martin. James E. Martin, father, 321 Beech Street, Sullivan, Ind.

John W. Mofield. Mary Mofield, mother, Hondo, Tex.

David L. Thor. Minnie Thor, mother, 624 North Humphry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

James B. Whipple. Florence Straus, mother, R. F. D. No. 7, South Wilton, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Gunnar Dahl. Edith Dahl, mother, 130 North Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas D. Glen, jr. Thomas D. Glen, father, R. F. D. No. 6, Atlanta, Ga.

David T. Morgan. Tilden Bozardh, uncle, 800 Paige Street, Staunton, Ill.

Joseph F. Newitt. Lucie Newitt, mother, 5322 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

Laverne T. Perrottet. Arthur Perrottet, father, 615 North Wheaton Avenue, Wheaton, Ill.

William Prchal. Frank Prchal, father, 2012 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wallace B. Prichard. Eliza Rice, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, Holly, Mich.

William L. Rounds. J. M. Rounds, father, 250 College Street, Wadsworth, Ohio.

Winton P. Burtner. William H. Burtner, father, Harrisonburg, Va.

Arthur E. Romer. Mabel Storms, sister, 410 East One hundred and fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Clarence C. Knepp. Catherine L. Bowen, mother, Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Corpl. Richard W. Rose. Charles F. Rose, father, 1229 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

PRIVATES.

Allyn T. Anderson. Anna Anderson, mother, 753 Twelfth Street, Wilmette, Ill.

Hendon H. Hardwick. William R. Hill, grandfather, Aquilla, Tex.

James L. Killoran. Thomas E. Killoran, father, 17 Marie Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Carl S. Schreiber. Elizabeth Schreiber, mother, 414 Rutherford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank A. Beevers. Alfred E. Beevers, father, United States Coast Guard, Station No. 19, Salisburg Beach, Mass.

Harold F. Blackwood. George W. Blackwood, father, Winchester, Tenn.

Harry V. Brooks. Elizabeth O'Neal, aunt, Henryton, Md.

Herbert L. Hill. Myrtle Hill, mother, Henager, Ala.

Wounded Severely.

Corpl. Sabie L. Nienhouse. Mrs. L. Nienhouse, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Spring Lake, Mich.

PRIVATES.

John R. De Vine. Florence De Vine, mother, Box 20, Dexter, Mich.

Joseph H. Diket. Catherine Diket, mother, 1418 Teche Street, Algiers, La.

Lewis W. Doerner. John L. Carter, friend, Fargo, N. Dak.

Lloyd O. Madison. Eva L. Madison, mother, 906 Forsythe Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Torsten H. Milinius. Bertha Milinius, mother, 8 Third Avenue, Warren, Pa.

Guy B. Murry. Katherine Sherard, mother, Fairport, Mo.

Raymond Ross. Tookah Garrett, mother, Del Rio, Tex.

Harold I. Turney. Amanda Turney, mother, 1236 Pennsylvania Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Walter Wehrle. Emma Wehrle, mother, Eureka, Mo.

Raymond H. Wilson. Samuel Wilson, brother, 659 Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cedric E. Lyon (previously reported missing). Mrs. E. J. Stolar, mother, 622 South Second Street, Hopewell, Va.

Carl C. Ouse. Lena Ouse, mother, general delivery, Genesee, Idaho.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Thomas J. Jackson. Ferdinand F. Jackson, father, 2829 Hayes Avenue, Camden, N. J.

PRIVATES.

George F. Brautigan. Lillian Brown, aunt, 1434 Gladstone Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William J. Dyer. Mrs. M. Chilcott, mother, Eagle, Idaho.

Allen M. Ennis. Susan Ennis, mother, 505 East Second Street, Middletown, Ohio.

Frank J. Fowler. Margaret Kenny, aunt, 128 South Eleventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Percy H. Hoskins. H. H. Hoskins, father, 651 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dewey Minor. Nelson Minor, father, General Delivery, Viola, Mich.

Walter E. Lange. Olga Lange, mother, 1334 Sheridan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Ollie P. Montgomery. Bertha Cop, sister, R F. D. No. 1, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

William T. Schmanke. John C. Schmanke, father, 195 Birr Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Edward K. Simpson. Anna Storro, mother, 55 Berkley Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Lionel E. Williams. E. B. Williams, father, 87 Pulliam Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Independence Day Messages Exchanged Between President of the United States and Heads of Various Foreign Countries

The Department of State makes public the following exchanges of telegrams:

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

PARIS, *July 3, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY, WOODROW WILSON,
President of the Republic of the United States of America, Washington:

The Government of the Republic, at one with all the national representatives and the whole country, ordained that to-morrow the Independence Day of the United States, shall also be a French holiday. Paris will give your glorious name to one of its handsomest avenues, and acclaim to the skies the parade of the valiant American soldiers. In every department, in every town, large and small, these manifestations of fraternity will be echoed. Two peoples in communion of thought will, one and all, remember the fights of old that won liberty for America and hope for the forthcoming victories which will secure for the world a just and fruitful peace based on the law of nations and fortified by the approval of human conscience. Permit me, Mr. President, cordially to extend to you on the eve of that great day of union and confidence the wishes and felicitations of France for the United States and yourself.

RAYMOND POINCARE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 6, 1918.

SON EXCELLENCE, RAYMOND POINCARE,
President of the Republic, Paris.

With a full heart I welcome your message of congratulation upon the American Day of Indeepndence. It is fitting that this glorious anniversary should witness the fraternity of free peoples in the cause of national self-determination. The happy fruitage of the ancient association of our lands in the common cause of liberty is to-day fitly seen in the union of our countries in the splendid task of upholding their rights in the face of barbaric aggression. My countrymen are alike gratified and filled with pride at the tribute of brotherly affection which the French people are offering them so generously at every point of intercourse. I most hopefully reciprocate your prayerful wish that this may all presage the ultimate triumph of the rights of France and America not only but also the rights of humanity.

WOODROW WILSON.

Message from Belgium.

FROM THE KING OF THE BELGIANS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

[Translation.]

Dr. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America, Washington.

On the occasion of the memorable anniversary occurring on the Fourth of July, I wish to thank once more the great American Nation for its untiring efforts toward ameliorating the unfortunate condition of my fellow countrymen and to express to it my admiration for the bravery displayed by its great Army on the battlefields of France. Be pleased, Mr. President, to accept the ardent wishes I make for the greatness and prosperity of the United States of America.

ALBERT.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 6, 1918.*

HIS MAJESTY ALBERT,
King of the Belgians.

Your message is very welcome to the American Government and people. It comes at a time when the seeds of nation-wide compassion have yielded the ripe harvest of brotherly union in the common cause of defending the freedom and the right of human communities to live for themselves and shape their own destinies. May the clouds that overshadow our countries soon pass away, and the sun of world-righteousness arise, spreading its healing beams over the enfranchised lands and peoples of the earth. To this the liberty-loving world is dedicating its noblest efforts without stint or reservation, and may God defend the right.

WOODROW WILSON.

Felicitations from Greece.

FROM THE KING OF GREECE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

ATHENS, *July 4, 1918.*

Mr. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America, Washington.

On this memorable day in which the great Republic celebrates the anniversary of its independence, I join the Hellenic people in expressing to you, Mr. President, and to the American nation, my cordial felicitations and the ardent wishes I make for the happiness and prosperity of the American people. The Republic's participation in the world war constitutes all the more valuable a factor in the allied struggle, as it has for its sole aim the defense of the imprescriptible rights of the oppressed peoples and the restitution of their spoliated property.

ALEXANDER.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE KING OF GREECE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 6, 1918.*

His Majesty ALEXANDER,
King of Greece.

I ask Your Majesty to be so good as to believe that your courteous and friendly Fourth of July greetings are most highly valued by me and the Government and people of the United States, coming as they do from the sovereign of a people whose love of liberty and justice is historic, and with whom the Government and people of the United States are proud to be associated in the present struggle for the preservation of human rights and the equality of nations.

WOODROW WILSON.

Congratulations from Cuba.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CUBA TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

HABANA, *July 3, 1918.*

Hon. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

I send to Your Excellency my most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the Fourth of July, always a glorious day for all the free peoples, but now more revered than ever for its significance in the supreme conflict which is to decide the future of liberty and democracy in the world. I take pleasure in informing Your Excellency that it has afforded me patriotic satisfaction to approve the law enacted by the Congress which makes the Fourth of July a holiday in Cuba.

M. G. MENOCAL,
President of the Republic of Cuba.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PRESIDENT OF CUBA:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 6, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY M. G. MENOCAL,
President of Cuba, Habana.

I thank Your Excellency most sincerely for your highly appreciated Fourth of July message and ask you to be so good as to make known to the Government and people of Cuba the high appreciation of the Government and people of the United States of Cuba's fraternal and complimentary action in making our Independence Day a holiday in Cuba. I need not assure you that the people and Government of the United States have the welfare and happiness of the people of Cuba deeply at heart.

WOODROW WILSON.

Greetings from Italy.

FROM THE KING OF ITALY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

[Translation.]

His EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

Even in proclaiming their independence, the American people affirmed that their mission in the world was one of liberty and justice; they have nobly kept faith with that supreme ideal, always and more than ever in that ruthless conflict of all the people by spontaneously intervening in the defense of right against violence. Wherefore this anniversary is to-day celebrated by all the free peoples as it were their own gladsome holiday, as a rite portending the victory of liberty and justice.

(Continued on page 8.)

Allied and Neutral Travelers May Enter Canada Freely, Says Censor

Col. E. J. Chambers, Chief Press Censor for Canada, has requested publication of the following statement:

Hon. G. D. Robertson, chairman of the Canada Registration Board, and a member of the Dominion Government, officially announces that the reports circulated in Canada and the United States to the effect that visitors to Canada from the United States will be compelled to register at a post office before being able to secure hotel accommodation or transportation, that women visiting in Canada will be detained and that Americans traveling in Canada will require passports, are absolutely without the least foundation.

No Authority for Restrictions.

Senator Robertson states that neither in the law, in the regulations for Canadian registration, nor in any instructions issued or contemplated is there anything that would indicate desire or intention to impose restrictions upon Americans or allied or neutral aliens, entering, traveling in or leaving Canada. The registration act applies only to people permanently resident in Canada and does not affect any one living in the United States; no registration at a post office is necessary and no passports are required. On entering Canada visitors give assurances that their usual place of residence is not Canada and are supplied with identification cards by the Canadian immigration officials which enable them to travel freely where they wish without any interference.

No Regulation Whatever.

In the administration of the Canada registration act every effort is being made to cause as little inconvenience to the traveling public as possible and transients visiting Canada need experience no difficulty so far as registration is concerned in obtaining the same accommodation and facilities as heretofore. There is in fact no regulation of any kind in existence or in contemplation which interfares with bona fide tourist travel in Canada.

THE AREA OF COTTON IN CULTIVATION AND CONDITION OF CROP ON JUNE 25

United States Department of Agriculture issues the following:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the area of cotton in cultivation this year (1918) in the United States is about 37,073,000 acres, as compared with 34,925,000 acres, the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago being an increase of 2,148,000 acres, or 6.2 per cent.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 85.8 per cent of a normal condition as compared with 82.3 on May 25, 1918, 70.3 on June 25, 1917, and 79.8, the average condition for the past 10 years on June 25.

A condition of 85.8 on June 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 200 pounds and a total production (allowing 1 per cent from planted area for abandonment) of about 15,325,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 11,300,254 bales, two years ago 11,449,930, three years ago 11,191,820, and four years ago 16,134,930 bales.

Railroad Administration Ruling on Per Diem Claims

UNITED STATES
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF PUBLIC
SERVICE AND ACCOUNTING,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1918.

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 13.

In the matter of the reporting, charging, and collection of per diem, as provided for in General Order No. 31:

The question has been asked as to whether per diem reports, charges, credits, and collections which accrued prior to July 1, 1918, should be discontinued.

The order contemplates that per diem reports, charges, credits, collections, reclaims, and all claims in reference to per diem other than those due to arithmetical errors, up to and including June 30, 1918, shall be continued as heretofore, and that the provisions of the order relate only to accruals on and after July 1, 1918.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGES

(Continued from page 7.)

Italy, unshakable in her resolution to bear and do everything in the great common cause, sends to the people of the United States her expression of brotherly sympathy at the very moment when she enthusiastically and proudly welcomes the sons of America, who have come to fight by the side of her own sons. To you, Mr. President, who with enlightened wisdom and unswerving decision, worthily presides over the destinies of your very great Nation, I am glad to manifest those sentiments, those purposes, and that confidence of the Italian people.

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE KING OF ITALY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 6, 1918.*

HIS MAJESTY VITTORIO EMANUEL II,
King of Italy, Rome.

I was deeply gratified to receive your message of congratulation upon our national Day of Independence. It is fitting that there should be a community of sentiment between the American people, who from the first dedicated themselves and their country to the imperishable cause of human freedom, and the Italian people, in whose veins flows the blood of so many champions of liberty. We are proud that this identity of high resolve brings our sons together on the field of conflict, and we fervently hope and pray and confidently believe that our indomitable common purpose may be achieved.

WOODROW WILSON.

Premier Venizelos Pays Homage.

FROM THE PREMIER OF GREECE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

[Translation.]

Mr. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the Republic of the United States of America, Washington.

Mr. President, on this day, in which the great American Nation celebrates the proclamation of its independence, I wish to pay homage to the United States of America which, finding in the principle in whose name it had achieved its revolution a command to crush the arrogance of a power that spurned all law and humane sentiments, that aimed to force despotism upon the world, has in a magnificent effort thrown into the world conflict all its physical and moral forces. So the United States nobly took the position of a belligerent and with admirable unanimity and dash succeeded in organizing the valiant troops that are now fighting in defense of the French land. Greece is tensely watching their success, for a peace will spring from the defeat of Germany that will rest on the respect of all rights. It also salutes, with respectful admiration, him who successfully led his country in the path of duty and of sacrifice for the liberties of mankind.

VENIZELOS.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE PREMIER OF GREECE.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 6, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY
ELEUTARIOS VENIZELOS,
Premier of Greece, Athens.

Your message of congratulation on America's natal day of freedom comes to blend the glorious traditions of our own struggle to conserve for our own land and people the priceless heritage of freedom with the splendid history of the great Greek people, whose indomitable aspirations for national self-government have reawakened and inspired their sons from of old to renewed endeavor in the great work of world-wide regeneration and enfranchisement. It is fitting that Greeks and Americans should stand side by side and strive for the triumph of their common cause to the end that the spirit of freedom shall not perish among men. In the name of the Government and people of America I extend the hand of fellowship to your land and its people.

WOODROW WILSON.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

RULES PRESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT FIXING ORDER OF DRAFT CALL WITH PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S SCHEDULE AND MASTER LIST

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 25th day of June, 1918.

Under authority vested in him by the public resolution approved May 20, 1918, and the act approved May 18, 1917, the President of the United States prescribes the following rules and regulations, and directs that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

PART I.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE PRESIDENT.

For determining the order in which the persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of the respective local boards and who are registered in accordance with the provisions of the public resolution approved May 20, 1918, and the President's proclamation of the same date promulgated thereunder, and who are liable to be called for military service by the respective local boards, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the terms of said public resolution and the act of Congress to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States, approved May 18, 1917. These rules and regulations may be modified at any time by the President.

NOMENCLATURE.

In the interpretation and construction of these rules and regulations, the following definitions and instructions shall be observed:

(a) The word "State" shall include any State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

(b) The word "governor" shall include the governor of any State or Territory and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

(c) By the term "adjutant general" is meant the adjutant general of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or person or department performing the duties imposed upon the adjutant general of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, in the administration of the act approved May 18, 1917, and the public resolution approved May 20, 1918.

(d) By the term "master list No. 2" is meant the schedule of numbers drawn as prescribed in section 1 hereof.

(e) Words importing the singular number shall be held to include the plural, and vice versa, except where such construction would be unreasonable.

(f) By the term "first registration" is meant the registration of persons in the class of June, 1917, required to register by virtue of the act approved May 18, 1917, and the proclamation by the President of the same date promulgated thereunder.

(g) By the term "second registration" is meant the registration of persons in the class of June, 1918, required to register by virtue of a public resolution approved May 20, 1918, and the proclamation by the President of the same date promulgated thereunder.

(h) By the term "class of June, 1917," is meant the persons required to register by virtue of the act approved May 18, 1917, and the proclamation by the President of the same date promulgated hereunder.

(i) By the term "class of June, 1918," is meant the persons required to register by virtue of the public resolution approved May 20, 1918, and the proclamation by the President of the same date promulgated thereunder.

Drawing By Numbers.

SECTION 1. A drawing of the numbers from 1 to 1,200, both inclusive, shall be made in Washington under the direction of the Secretary of War on a day and at a time to be fixed and determined by the Secretary of War. The numbers from 1 to 1,200, both inclusive, shall be printed or stamped on slips and placed in a receptacle, or receptacles, under the direction of the Secretary of War. A person or persons blindfolded shall draw one number at a time from such receptacle, or receptacles, until all the numbers therein shall have been drawn. Tellers will record as each number is drawn the exact order in which the number was drawn.

A schedule shall then be prepared by the Provost Marshal General containing all such numbers from 1 to 1,200, both inclusive, and such numbers shall all be placed in such schedule in the exact order in which they were drawn from the receptacle, or receptacles, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The first number drawn shall be placed at the top of the first page of such schedule, and the second number drawn shall be placed next below in such schedule; and this order shall be followed in making such schedule until all the numbers drawn shall be so placed in such schedule in the exact order in which they were drawn.

SEC. 2. Such schedule, hereafter referred to as "Master List No. 2," shall control and determine the exact order in which every person of the class of June, 1918, whose registration card is in the possession of a local board, appointed under the authority of the act approved May 18, 1917, and which has been given a "registration number," in accordance with "Registration Regulations No. 2," or these regulations, is liable to be called by the local board for military service.

The Registration Number.

SEC. 3. In accordance with sections 43 and 44 of "Registration Regulations No. 2," and the directions of the Provost Marshal General, the registration cards of the second registration which are in the possession of the respective local boards on or before the 18th day of June, 1918, have each been given a "registration number" in black ink. Five identical lists of the names of all persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local boards on or before the 18th day of June, 1918, have been prepared by each local board. The "registration number" of every such person registered on or before the 18th day of June, 1918, is on such lists before the name of each such person. One copy of the list prepared by each local board has been posted in the office of the local board, one copy made accessible to the press, and one copy each mailed to the State adjutant general and to the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

Registration cards of the second registration received after the 18th day of June, 1918, have not been assigned "registration numbers," have been held in the possession of local boards, and no lists of the names of persons whose cards have been received after said day have been made.

SEC. 4. The method of determining the order to be followed by each local board in calling for military service the persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in its possession and which have been given "registration numbers" in accordance with sections 43 and 44, Registration Regulations No. 2, on or before the 18th day of June, 1918, is:

A list of the names of the persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in its possession and have been so assigned "registration numbers" shall be made by each local board as prescribed in section 6 hereof.

First Name on List.

The first name to be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be the name of the person in the class of June, 1918, the "registration number" of whose registration card is first placed in such schedule containing the numbers from 1 to 1,200, both inclusive, reading down from the top of the first column of the first page of the schedule and disregarding the numbers in the schedule which do not appear on any registration card so assigned a "registration number" and in the possession of the local board.

Before the name of the first person on each list shall be written the "registration number" of his registration card.

The order number, that is, the "number" designating the order in which he will be called for military service to be

RULES PRESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT FIXING ORDER OF DRAFT CALL

written on the list made by each local board after the name of such first person on each list is No. 1.

The next name to be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be the name of the person in the class of June, 1918, whose "registration number" is next placed in such schedule containing the numbers from 1 to 1,200, reading down the columns from the top thereof and disregarding the numbers in the schedule which do not appear on any registration card so assigned a "registration number" and in the possession of the local board.

The order number to be written on the list made by each local board after the name of such person on each list is No. 2.

The order in which the names of all such persons in the class of June, 1918, shall be entered on the list prepared by each local board shall be determined in the exact manner above described for determining the names of the first and second persons on each such list, and this method shall be pursued by each local board until the name of every person in the class of June, 1918, whose registration card is in its possession and which has been given a "registration number" in accordance with sections 43 and 44, Registration Regulations No. 2, on or before the 18th day of June, 1918, shall have been entered upon the list as prescribed in section 6 hereof.

Form For Lists.

SEC. 5. The list shall be made by each local board on Form No. 102–a, provided by the Provost Marshal General.

SEC. 6. Immediately after the order in which the persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective boards, are liable to be called for military service, shall have been determined by each local board, in accordance with section 4 of these regulations, the list (Form 102–a) of the names, residences, and race of such persons in the order of their liability to be called for military service, and having the "registration number" of the registration card of each such person before his name, and the "number" designating the order in which he will be called for military service after his name, shall be posted in the office of the respective local board in a place accessible to the public view.

As promptly as practicable thereafter a complete copy of such list shall be made accessible in the office of the respective local board to the press with a request for publication; and one copy each of such list shall be mailed by the clerk of the respective local board to The Adjutant General and to the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

Such list should be, if practicable, completed, posted, made accessible to the press, and mailed as above required within one day after the determination by each local board of the order of liability of the persons within its jurisdiction to be called for military service.

Each such list must contain the names of all persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local board and have been given "registration numbers" in accordance with sections 43 and 44, Registration Regulations No. 2, on or before the 18th day of June, 1918, and whose names have been copied upon the lists and supplemental lists required by section 47 of Registration Regulations No. 2 on or before the 18th day of June, 1918.

The Classification List.

SEC. 6. The classification list (Form 1000) shall then be prepared in accordance with section 90 of the Selective-Service Regulations promulgated on the 8th day of November, 1917. After the caption "Classification list" shall be written, in bold characters, the words "Second registration," and it shall hereafter be known as the "Classification list for second registration."

SEC. 7. In furnishing the quotas required to be called and furnished by each local board, in accordance with the directions received from the governor, acting for and by direction of the President, every registrant of the second registration to be ordered into military service by a local board in filling any part of its quota under a call for general induction shall be selected in the order of his liability within his respective class as shown on the classification list, except that such registrant shall not be ordered into military service until those who have been placed in the class in which he has been placed under the first registration and who are available for general military service have been ordered into military service.

SEC. 8. The "registration numbers" assigned in the second registration shall be regarded as serial numbers and in the preparation of forms shall be entered in the space provided for serial numbers. The order number assigned to each registrant as herein prescribed shall be entered at the top of his registration card between the words "Serial No. ——" and "Registration No. ——," and exact copies of all cards of the second registration shall thereupon be made as prescribed in section 46, Registration Regulations No. 2.

Errors in Cards.

SEC. 9. All registration cards of the second registration received by any local board after the 18th day of June, 1918, shall be copied and a list of the names of all persons of the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are so received made by the local board. The original registration card shall be retained by the local board and no "registration number" shall be assigned by such local board to any such registration card, and no "registration numbers" will be placed before the name of any person on the list to be so made. A copy of all such cards and the list of the names of all such persons whose registration cards have been so received shall be daily forwarded to the adjutant general.

SEC. 10. Whenever an examination of a registration card of the second registration in the possession of any local board discloses that it has not been assigned a "registration number," or that it has been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly assigned a "registration number," or has not in some other respect been assigned a "registration number" as required by sections 43 and 44 of Registration Regulations No. 2, it shall be the duty of the local board having jurisdiction thereof to forward such registration card to The Adjutant General without assigning any "registration number" thereto.

SEC. 11. Whenever an examination of a copy of a registration card of the second registration received in the office of The Adjutant General and an examination of the list of the names of all persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in the possession of the local board which forwarded such copy, discloses that the registration card has not been assigned a "registration number" or has been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly assigned a "registration number," or has not in some other respect been assigned a "registration number," as required by sections 43 and 44 of Registration Regulations No. 2, it shall be the duty of The Adjutant General, under the direction of the governor, to assign a "registration number" to such registration card and to certify the number assigned thereto to the local board having jurisdiction as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 12. All registration cards of the second registration lacking "registration numbers" or improperly, erroneously, or illegibly assigned "registration numbers" shall be assigned such numbers by the adjutant general as follows:

(a) When any registration card of the second registration is found bearing more than one "registration number" there shall be assigned to such card the lowest in order of the numbers which it bears, provided such number is not borne by any other registration card of the second registration in the possession of the local board having jurisdiction thereof. The remaining number or numbers appearing on any such card shall be disregarded.

Duplicate Card Numbers.

(b) When two or more registration cards of the second registration are found bearing the same "registration number" with fractions added to the number for the purpose of distinguishing the cards, or with letters of the alphabet or other distinguishing marks preceding or following the "registration number," for the same purpose, one card of any such group of cards within the jurisdiction of any local board shall be drawn by lot and shall be assigned the common "registration number" which they all bear. All the other cards of any such group shall be regarded as having no "registration number" and shall be assigned "registration numbers" as hereinafter provided in the case of registration cards of the second registration having no "registration numbers." This rule applies to "registration numbers" only. It does not apply to order numbers which may have a letter attached thereto as provided in section 15 hereof.

(c) When the "registration number" on any registration card of the second

RULES PRESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT FIXING ORDER OF DRAFT CALL

registration is found to be illegible and no unused number in the consecutive numbers from 1 upward on the list furnished by the local board having jurisdiction of any such card can be found to correspond with it, such card shall be regarded as having no "registration number" and shall be assigned a "registration number," as hereinafter provided in the case of cards having no "registration numbers."

SEC. 13. All registration cards of the second registration received by any local board after the 18th day of June, 1918, and copies of which have been forwarded, as hereinbefore required, to the adjutant general; and all other registration cards of the second registration which have been forwarded to the adjutant general, and which have not been assigned a "registration number" by any local board, or by the adjutant general, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall each be assigned by lot a "registration number" by such adjutant general, under the direction of the governor.

"Registration numbers" so to be assigned to each such registration card shall be determined by lot for cards within the jurisdiction of one local board as expeditiously as possible, at such times and places and in such manner and under conditions insuring absolute fairness, impartiality, and the necessary publicity as may be prescribed by the governor of the State.

The "registration numbers" so to be assigned by the respective adjutants general to all such registration cards of the second registration within the jurisdiction of one local board shall consist first of all "registration numbers" on the consecutive list of the names of persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board which have not been assigned to any registration card of the second registration within its jurisdiction. If there are no such "registration numbers" on the consecutive list from 1 upward, or when all such numbers have been assigned to registration cards, the "registration numbers" to be thereafter assigned by the adjutant general to registration cards within the jurisdiction of such local board shall consist of the "registration numbers" in their consecutive order beginning with the next "registration number" following the highest "registration number" on the list of persons in the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of such local board, filed with the adjutant general by such local board.

Adjutant General's Certificate.

SEC. 14. The adjutant general of the State shall forthwith certify to the local boards having jurisdiction of the respective registration cards, to which "registration numbers" have so been assigned a list showing the "registration numbers" assigned to each such registration card. It shall be the duty of such adjutant general to send exact copies of such cards, so given "registration numbers," to the proper district board.

It shall be the duty of any local board, upon receiving any such list from the adjutant general, forthwith to assign "registration numbers" to the original registration cards in accordance with such list, unless the original registration card has been assigned a "registration number" by the adjutant general as hereinbefore provided, and such local board shall thereupon place the names of all persons whose registration cards have as herein provided been assigned "registration numbers" on the list of the names and residences of persons in the class of June, 1918, in the order they are liable to be called for military service as prescribed in section 6 hereof. Such local board shall also enter upon said card and upon the classification list (Form 1000) the "registration number" and the order number, which order number shall be ascertained as prescribed in section 15 hereof.

SEC. 15. Upon receipt from the adjutant general of "registration numbers" for additional registration cards of the second registration or registration cards of the second registration which have been improperly, erroneously, or illegibly given "registration numbers," the local board shall ascertain the proper order number for any such card by consulting Master List No. 2 (Part II hereof). The order in which such "registration number" appears on Master List No. 2 among other "registration numbers" in the jurisdiction of the local board shall be the order of liability of the registrant. If the number designating such order of liability ("order number") has already been assigned to the cards of registrants within the jurisdiction of the local board, such number shall, nevertheless, be entered on the registration card and on the classification list, but there shall be added to such number the letter "a," "b," or "c," etc., which will insure that the registrant will be called in his proper order of liability next after registrants whose cards already bear such order number with prior letters of the alphabet (if any) attached.

If the registrant is finally placed in class 1 and if the order number so assigned is such that the registrant would have been called for entrainment had it appeared on the classification list at an earlier date, then the local board shall summon the registrant for physical examination, and if qualified, shall forthwith forward him to a mobilization camp.

These rules and regulations shall apply only to persons in the class of June, 1918, who are required to register by virtue of the public resolution approved May 20, 1918, and the President's proclamation of the same date promulgated thereunder. The Selective Service Regulations promulgated on the 8th day of November, 1917, and more particularly sections 64 to section 69 thereof, prescribe the method of procedure to be followed by local boards with respect to registration cards hereafter received of persons in the class of June, 1917.

P. M. G. O. Form No. 102-a.

LOCAL BOARD_____

Address_____

List of names of registrants of the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in the possession of this local board, in the order of their liability for military service, as determined by this local board, as required by the rules and regulations.

Registration No.	Name.	Address given on registration card.	Color.	Order No.

Wh.—White.
Col.—Negro.
Ind.—Indian.
Or.—Oriental.

LOCAL BOARD_____

By_____

Chairman.

_____

Clerk.

Dated _____ day of _____, 191__
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

PART II.

SCHEDULE PREPARED BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENTRAL

Which shall control and determine the exact order in which the persons, whose registration cards are in the possession of the respective local boards and who are registered in accordance with the public resolution approved May 20, 1918, and the proclamation of the President of the same date promulgated thereunder, are liable to be called for military service by the local boards.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR LOCAL BOARDS.

Draw a light pencil line through every number which does not at the present time appear on any registration card of the second registration in the possession of your local board. The list as thus prepared controls and determines the order of call for every registrant of the second registration whose registration card is now within your possession. Each such registrant within the respective classes shall be called as prescribed in section 7 of Part I of these Rules and Regulations. If additional registration cards of the second registration are received, or reg-

RULES PRESCRIBED BY PRESIDENT FIXING ORDER OF DRAFT CALL

istration cards of the second registration which have been wrongly given "registration numbers" and are assigned "registration numbers" by the adjutant general as provided in these Rules and Regulations, your list will be changed accordingly so as to include in their exact order such additional "registration numbers" as fixed in this schedule.

MASTER LIST NO. 2.

(Read from top of column 1 to bottom, from top of column 2 to bottom, etc.)

248	1174	579	51	714	35	278	1135	368	1127	647	14	506	983	736	715	1000	384	997	738
1105	1111	589	348	429	644	581	512	584	123	232	1193	37	1044	729	532	1101	1116	994	408
818	226	1125	244	816	113	815	813	914	631	633	595	1136	907	805	509	1161	826	376	1019
1091	57	466	63	688	630	682	769	930	1191	903	1036	487	733	794	508	874	759	109	968
450	885	792	1198	48	976	184	160	1077	186	754	165	735	872	539	201	938	730	996	1119
460	76	1107	231	549	655	438	98	1080	347	351	763	364	1074	400	955	1047	461	878	544
492	1115	719	703	206	676	344	382	663	739	1021	602	1184	973	101	127	1066	515	249	982
151	330	820	613	13	513	958	360	112	300	621	710	36	292	651	191	888	111	281	1013
529	597	308	1173	251	869	636	632	510	900	559	610	1066	181	775	744	851	824	261	425
355	1164	302	335	477	1034	935	751	812	629	959	237	68	422	912	1113	803	175	215	502
580	268	401	41	353	1183	1137	909	939	1011	517	471	531	1156	1087	475	563	491	814	1140
749	78	1120	974	3	398	264	1098	948	451	863	366	741	1061	932	159	50	458	950	931
19	122	28	875	1104	62	789	49	828	1189	284	1092	861	1148	542	330	903	1121	5	1182
590	785	1089	317	342	1014	745	695	423	431	565	416	884	382	986	731	891	953	290	641
29	1169	881	1051	321	1188	88	546	687	201	654	520	1041	667	157	1177	484	523	1103	121
210	668	89	446	64	303	1028	1037	2	503	804	1094	949	586	31	483	1075	116	333	901
415	928	1147	274	924	337	188	979	947	963	7	572	295	140	678	965	324	852	463	444
305	279	454	84	168	895	797	704	1175	871	27	436	784	835	890	709	47	1124	873	725
259	557	151	902	567	666	537	1179	768	587	474	944	1023	222	642	170	674	9	919	774
1097	516	691	833	372	964	1072	942	588	120	929	71	85	467	1073	971	1166	331	283	221
1153	1209	937	367	198	1163	607	857	1197	615	541	887	755	1099	627	582	126	20	1039	705
410	87	787	637	442	709	578	432	247	194	251	208	195	1035	746	144	1132	601	166	162
298	742	1067	32	137	843	434	547	202	150	1057	662	417	128	1063	23	732	551	779	896
361	252	807	66	545	728	192	25	95	1050	916	671	975	1142	1088	749	1092	1081	117	810
17	209	867	16	776	1122	450	452	918	781	665	178	592	1176	96	350	86	1150	1199	132
328	1025	793	299	626	18	701	1043	962	91	610	679	686	217	272	473	60	600	571	1123
370	177	800	203	297	1105	245	480	412	148	1038	896	716	1027	989	832	783	556	723	488
74	923	90	218	1118	819	418	707	561	260	1036	764	926	371	1144	883	129	327	139	981
961	747	291	1112	267	143	685	288	1100	577	415	798	428	495	837	573	1149	720	310	641
836	199	522	718	694	462	978	316	972	773	163	386	838	1018	876	614	790	1017	609	788
618	269	65	548	193	440	224	991	77	265	1024	336	329	782	124	270	685	334	133	960
136	4	752	315	155	223	493	253	46	1033	576	612	1005	1009	845	388	273	220	105	449
969	753	1169	984	999	1086	808	657	1138	156	726	19	172	1157	524	569	724	255	42	413
1094	778	411	574	543	620	1155	540	309	970	837	459	161	814	934	22	659	212	213	894
322	306	519	957	823	521	1005	58	1114	407	702	230	356	533	490	427	323	591	176	118
1195	820	125	1000	1152	200	727	847	287	67	1015	998	1108	455	780	673	395	883	1059	681
115	822	1035	191	216	1049	1151	277	758	1026	258	1058	83	197	314	1185	205	951	333	271
737	230	365	153	249	401	114	12	263	1155	1158	196	566	103	593	1053	821	580	235	97
661	859	825	82	992	54	257	435	243	956	223	494	1097	79	256	616	375	100	1178	325
470	130	921	530	1146	781	39	802	227	786	558	318	905	771	1094	670	1183	849	559	721
482	500	829	995	1083	594	855	34	8	706	262	1046	387	511	1079	585	1143	486	870	332
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1104	851	45	238	864	660	1145	448	713	811	1	796	623	1131	142	457	1010	877	476	1051
988	1093	72	147	865	603	940	433	608	770	52	562	313	1192	846	21	523	309	526	379
507	1133	570	622	518	591	30	856	392	289	1170	660	1076	1134	1141	460	831	291	174	389
617	397	135	762	1128	81	977	677	553	1159	920	842	44	625	538	189	73	403	525	834
767	465	1029	990	638	649	925	594	93	40	1110	383	1172	1106	391	866	1171	892	341	850
692	1126	275	801	270	966	498	554	760	913	6	698	478	1139	106	1068	993	326	1039	619
1117	1181	304	1048	11	1040	119	453	658	182	858	680	116	943	1020	839	536	634	933	171
1078	809	212	419	1130	338	280	661	911	38	1052	439	1056	945	374	703	311	650	499	468
652	319	396	55	880	173	1022	228	426	564	1070	722	514	369	1035	699	1031	401	373	301
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817	1069	61	56	927	489	296	717	791	333	381	635	92	26	248	286	421	879	605	568
1071	575	596	862	69	189	952	149	99	790	456	339	343	110	134	954	167	441	987	750
377	108	234	285	241	601	734	1015	402	795	403	990	497	211	765	1055	169	496	598	152
447	840	91	535	464	266	1167	500	628	624	219	922	653	748	1003	75	1129	848	345	684
1012	357	743	639	385	443	893	420	841	693	24	59	696	1004	358	672	307	611	390	690
712	860	405	1042	1084	643	352	830	190	605	597	505	164	772	340	1102	675	583	889	936
555	414	1162	102	766	481	187	430	131	1060	917	531	899	967	80	282	946	354	1008	225

JUNE 27, 1918.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

S. HUBERT DENT,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.

Enables National Banks to Give to Red Cross

PUBLIC—No. 153—65TH CONGRESS.

S. 3911.

An act authorizing national banks to subscribe to the American National Red Cross.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the state of war how existing it shall be lawful for any national banking association to contribute to the American National Red Cross, out of any net profits otherwise available under the law for the declaration of dividends, such sum or sums as the directors of said association shall deem expedient. Each association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency within ten days after the making of any such contribution the amount of such contribution and the amount of net earnings in excess of such contribution. Such report shall be attested by the president or cashier of the association in like manner as the report of the declaration of any dividend.

SEC. 2. That all sums so contributed shall be utilized by the American National Red Cross in furnishing volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the combatant armies, the voluntary relief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the relief and mitigation of the suffering caused by the war to the people of the United States and their allied nations.

Approved, May 22, 1918.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO OPERATION OF BUREAU CHARGED WITH PAYMENT OF WAR RISK ALLOTMENTS

Expresses Opinion That "Considering Magnitude of the Problem the Service Has Been as Efficient as Could Reasonably Be Expected."

The War Department authorizes the following:

The committee appointed in May by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the operation of the bureau in charge of the payment to relatives of soldiers of the money allotments and allowances provided for by law has submitted its report. The findings of the committee reveal the causes for delays, suggest changes in methods and recommend improvements that will result in the saving of 19 days from the receipt of the application to the issuing of the check in payment of the allotment. The outstanding facts of the report are as follows:

Blank Filed by Every Man.

Every enlisted man, whether he has dependents or not, is required to file with the War-Risk Insurance Bureau a blank upon which are scheduled facts relating to class "A" relatives (wife, child, or former wife divorced, in respect to whom the allotment of pay is compulsory) and certain information as to class "B" dependents (mother, father, brother, or sister, in respect to whom the allotment is entirely voluntary), which information must include the amount which the enlisted man had habitually contributed to their support prior to his entrance into the service. The number of such applications on file with the bureau at the end of June 15, 1918, was 2,313,880.

Of the 2,313,880 statements on file there are 1,371,150 in which the enlisted men have declared that they have no dependents, and therefore have allotted no part of their pay. The experience of the bureau has been that in many such cases dependents do exist, and the failure to report them is due either to a misunderstanding on the part of the soldier or his willful intention to misrepresent conditions, so that he may be spared the necessity of allotting part of his pay.

Dependents Sometimes Misled.

In some cases it has developed that although he has reported no dependents the enlisted man has misled the wife or mother by writing to her that he has allotted part of his pay and that she should receive each month a check from the Government. After waiting some time and failing to receive a check the wife or mother either writes to the bureau or complains to her Senator or Congressman. As soon as the bureau is notified of this situation a special application blank is forwarded to the wife, upon which she can lay the basis of her claim, supported by the testimony of witnesses. It is then definitely ascertained whether the man is in the service, and if such is the case an award is made and the commanding officer of the soldier is notified of the facts. The commanding officer then withholds a part of the man's pay each month to reimburse the bureau for the allotment which it forwards each month.

Under the present law nothing can be done in the case of dependent mothers for whom the soldier has not made an allotment, for they come under class "B," and it is entirely voluntary upon the part of the soldier to make allotment for the benefit of dependents within that classification. In these cases a notice is sent to the commanding officer with the suggestion that he bring the situation to the attention of the enlisted man and urge him to make suitable allotment so that the bureau may pay the allowance justified by the facts. In view of the large number of applications alleging no dependents the committee decided to have a more definite warning given to enlisted men, and in the future a warning notice will be printed in large type on each application.

Punishment for Failure.

The notice will call attention to the fact that failure to report the existence of a wife or child or the making of any false statement in such report will render the offender liable to two years' imprisonment, a fine of $5,000, or both. It will also urge the enlisted man having dependents in Class B (mother, minor sister, minor brother, etc.) to allot some portion of his pay for their benefit and to correctly state the amount of the habitual monthly contribution previously made for their support.

Since November 1, 1917, the day the war-risk insurance act became effective, up to June 15, 1918, there have been 23,653 applications filed by enlisted men claiming exemption from making allotments to their wives upon the ground of desertion, unworthiness, or other causes. In many of these cases ignorance is expressed of the wife's whereabouts. When such application is received steps are taken to ascertain the wife's address, and she is then called upon to reply to her husband's charge. The matter is then carefully considered by counsel attached to the Exemption Division of the bureau, and it may be noted that of the 23,653 claims for exemption 8,350 have been allowed, 4,530 have been denied, and 10,773 are still pending.

One of the most common causes of delay, for which the bureau is not responsible, is the giving of an incorrect address of the beneficiary either through carelessness or confusion on the part of the soldier. The application blanks in many cases contain insufficient or incorrect addresses and the checks can not be delivered by the postal authorities. In other cases the allottee has moved without giving the proper forwarding address. Over 6,000 checks are returned each month by the postal authorities to the bureau because the allottees can not be found at the address given. The bureau then attempts in numerous ways to locate them, through the investigating field force and in other ways. The soldier is also communicated with and told of the failure to deliver the check at the address given in his application blank and the check is then indexed and filed away in the hope that some letter of complaint will furnish the clue for a proper delivery.

Delivery of Checks.

The carrying out of rules issued by the Pension Bureau in connection with the delivery of pension checks by the Post Office Department has resulted in troublesome delays for allottees under the War-Risk Insurance Act. Pension checks can not be delivered unless the beneficiary establishes, by the possession of an identification number, to the satisfaction of the carrier or the postmaster that he is entitled to receive the check. No such regulation has been established by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and the enforcement of the rule by the postal authorities has resulted in numerous complaints. Troublesome cases are gradually being cleared up and the Post Office Department is cooperating with the bureau to that end.

A large number of complaints are due to the failure of officers in the field in charge of such matters to forward promptly the application blanks of the men to the bureau. Even at this late date applications are being received from different camps, the blanks having been executed three, four, or five months previous to the date of receipt in the bureau. In one instance the application blanks for the entire enlisted strength of one division of troops, 23,000 men, although executed in this country in November, 1917, were taken to Europe, deposited in the Paris office of the bureau, held there for several months, and were not received in the bureau until April 30, 1918. To prevent the recurrence of such delays the Adjutant General's Office, at the instance of the committee, issued instructions to all department, division, recruit depot, depot brigade, and port of embarkation commanders to give their personal attention to the matter of immediate forwarding of all allotment applications as soon as executed.

Lack of Organization.

While all of the foregoing causes have developed a large number of complaints the committee found that a great number are due to the lack of organization and the inability of the bureau to put in operation the necessary machinery before the applications arrived in overwhelming numbers. The war-risk insurance act was approved October 6, 1917, and became effective November 1, 1917, about three weeks afterward. In those three weeks rules and regulations for the management of the bureau had to be established, instructions for the information and guidance of the regimental officers (who would be expected to explain the provisions of the act to the men serving under them) had to be prepared, quar-

REPORT OF COMMITTEE CONCERNING WAR RISK ALLOTMENTS

ters had to be provided, printing and distribution of the millions of application forms had to be arranged, office furniture, equipment, and supplies had to be purchased. The recruiting and developing of a force of clerks who could handle an administrative proposition of such magnitude was in itself a gigantic task to be accomplished in three weeks.

There were no precedents to guide those in charge, and the necessity for providing methods of administration which had never before existed resulted in blunders and delays. The United States Bureau of Efficiency was invited to assist in outlining an efficient and economical system of operation, and since last December representatives of the Bureau of Efficiency have been systematizing the work. In 7½ months, from November 1, 1917, to June 15, 1918, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance has sent out 3,321,172 checks in payment of allotments, family allowances, compensation, and insurance claims. At the present time more than 800,000 checks are issued each month, and by the end of July the monthly average will be increased to 1,000,000.

Methods of the Bureau.

In order to obtain a comprehensive idea of the methods in vogue at the bureau so as to ascertain possible causes of delay the committee followed an application from the time of its receipt until the check was deposited in the post office. The application first arrived at the mail division, where mail of all description is received and sorted, the applications being separated from the letters, which in turn are divided into two divisions, those containing checks which have been returned and those without returned checks. No envelope is destroyed unless the letter itself contains a sufficiently complete address to which replies can be sent. Each piece of mail matter is stamped with the date of its receipt, and in this way it is possible to determine if undue delay occurs.

The number of pieces of mail matter received each day averages 11,000, and on Mondays and days after legal holidays 20,000. From the mail division the application goes to the allotment and allowance section where it is stamped with the date of receipt to show the length of time from its receipt in the mail division until its arrival in the allotment and allowance section. It is then sent to an awarder who calculates the amount of the soldier's pay which should be withheld as allotment, either compulsory or voluntary, and the amount of the family allowance shown by the size of the family or the degree of dependency. After the findings of the awarder are reviewed the application is passed to a typist, who prepares the award card, which serves as a basis for the checks drawn by the disbursing office, and the index card which is sent to the index file. The cards and the application are forwarded to the numbering section where a number is stamped upon the application, the award card, and the index card.

After the index card has been numbered it is sent to the index file section where it is filed alphabetically by the soldier's name. At the present time there are approximately 2,300,000 cards in the file and the duplication of cards is a frequent cause of delay. Wives writing about their allotments sometimes fail to give the organizations with which their husbands are connected and in consequence it is frequently impossible to identify the soldier about whom inquiry is being made. There are hundreds of cards of one name, with 110 John J. O'Briens and 189 John Smiths. Even when the organization is given it is impossible in many cases to render the identification because of the frequent transfers which have taken place. These difficulties will disappear when the system of numbering each enlisted man, recently adopted by the Army, is completed, and the records of the bureau contain each man's serial number.

The application when it leaves the mail division goes to the application files, where it is filed numerically. In this way it serves as a cross index to the index files, where the cards are arranged alphabetically. The system installed provides that correspondence pertaining to any particular application is attached thereto, and when it becomes necessary to withdraw an application for the purpose of changing the award or the address or having it serve as the basis for correspondence the application is given to awarders and correspondents who sit immediately in front of the file where the application belongs. An average of 250,000 changes are received each month.

Most Important Function.

Early in the history of the bureau it became necessary to decide which were its most important functions. As a result of careful deliberation it was decided that the payment of checks to the dependents was of primary importance, and in consequence the efforts of the entire force were centered upon the issuing of checks rather than to the answering of letters. This resulted in many thousands of letters remaining unanswered and caused considerable irritation and annoyance. However, the correspondence is now in the hands of the Chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency and a corps of assistants, and schools are being held to train employees to handle correspondence with the purpose of expediting replies to inquiries.

After the application and the index card have been filed the award card is sent to the audits and records office, where it is placed in a cabinet according to the name. In this section the necessary records are made and controls established to serve as a check upon the disbursing office. The final step, the forwarding of the actual check to the allottee, is taken in the disbursing office. Each day some 45,000 cards are forwarded from the audits and records section to this office, arranged in units of 100 cards. At the present time the checks are written on the typewriter, but this method requires elaborate verification as to the correctness of the names, addresses, and amounts written. Steps are now under way to install a mechanical system whereby the checks will be printed from plates, so there will be no necessity for verification. This change is not only vital in the interest of saving time, but is conducive to greater accuracy.

Committee Favorably Impressed.

The committee was favorably impressed with the system and methods in the disbursing office in providing safeguards against error. With the installation of machinery checks can be printed in advance, arranged by postal zones, and mailed in time to reach all beneficiaries, no matter where located, on the same day, which will be the last day of the month for which the allotment is due. The following schedule shows the different operations performed in the bureau and the opinion of the committee as to the possibility of reducing delays in the various steps:

From—	To—	Time involved.	Possibility of expedition.
1. Enlisted man	Bureau's mail room	Uncertain	Yes; very materially.
2. Mail division	Allotments and allowances section.	2 days	No.
3. Allotments and Allowances.	Audits and Records	14 days	Yes; 3 or 4 days.
4. Audits and Records	Disbursing office	3 days (new cases)	Yes; 2 days.
5. Disbursing office	Outgoing mail	6 days	Yes; 2 days.

Part of the delay in making payments and in answering correspondence is due to the fact that the bureau is not housed under one roof, but is occupying 11 buildings in different parts of Washington, which naturally results in much lost motion. Upon the recommendations of the committee application has been made for 10,000 feet of additional floor space, which will permit the needed expansion of several departments and the employment of additional clerks in anticipation of the needs of the new draft registrants. Wherever possible a night shift is supplementing the work carried on during the day and at the present time there are 776 night workers. At the close of business June 20, 1918, there were 7,988 employees of various kinds in the bureau.

In its summary the committee ascribes the delays to the following causes:

"(a) The short time which elapsed between the approval of the war-risk insurance act and the date when it became effective.

"(b) The necessity for bringing into existence a large bureau and training a large force of employees in a short time.

"(c) The absence of controls and safeguards over vital records which has resulted in many being misfiled and going astray."

The committee states, however, that the training of employees, the increasing familiarity with their duties which experience only gives, and the many improvements constantly being made in methods

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American Official Communiques

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with a very little gas. The machine gun and rifle fire of the enemy was frequent in the afternoon and evening. Part of it was apparently the reaction to the operation of one of our patrols. One of our reconnaissance patrols entered a German trench which proved to be abandoned and in bad condition, owing to allied shell fire. There was but slight enemy activity in the construction of new works.

American Official Communique No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 7, 1918.

Section A. In the Vosges we made a successful raid, killing and wounding a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners. The day passed quietly at other points occupied by our troops.

Section B. In the Chateau Thierry region between July 4 and July 5 the rifle and machine-gun duel on the right of our line continued. Most of the German fire came as before, from Hill No. 204 and the Bois Bouresches. Machine guns were also in operation against Bouresches. The enemy's artillery fire was distinctly lighter. A much smaller number of his shells fell on the right of our advanced positions than during the preceding days, although this part of our lines remained the principal objective. It was also notable that most of the shells were of small and medium caliber and that the proportion of gas shells had diminished. On the other hand, the German airplanes appeared in greater numbers and larger formations, a number of groups of from five to eight planes being observed. In the enemy's rear across the abnormal troop movements which followed our attack on Vaux seemed to have decreased. The enemy is busily engaged creating machine-gun emplacements and constructing other works. There was evidence pointing to the destruction of still another ammunition dump. Several paper balloons containing copies of the "Gazette Des Ardennes" fell in our lines. American patrols, consisting of an officer and 25 men, operating south of Torcy, killed one of the enemy and captured two others, all three being found in shell holes. One of our battalion scouts penetrated the German lines, located machine-gun emplacements, and returned safely. A group of the enemy on duty at the machine-gun positions fled at his approach.

In the Marne sector held by our troops July 3 and July 4 were quiet. The enemy's artillery fire was much less than ours and was of a harassing and destructive nature. Most of the enemy machine-gun and rifle fire was in reply to our fire. There was a further decrease in the enemy's aerial activity. The movement of troops in the German rear areas continues abnormal. The flares and signals behind the German lines have slightly increased. From explosions and fire observed in his rear areas at points on which we were firing at the time it is believed that we struck at least two ammunition dumps and ignited a fire which burned for several hours.

In Picardy from July 3 to July 4 the main event was the capture of prisoners and a machine gun by a party of our men. From the statements of prisoners it was learned that the Germans were told to be on the alert, since the Americans were likely to attempt some operation on Independence Day. Our party started in three groups supported by a box barrage. The Germans opened strong resistance, but were overpowered. Besides suffering heavy losses in killed and wounded, they left three prisoners in our hands. The German artillery showed only average activity. There were concentrations near Cantigny and Grivesnes, with attempts by the enemy to place interdiction fire on our roads around Villers Tournelle and Broyes. There were also attempts at adjustment of the northern part of our advanced positions. There was no really heavy fire at any point. Very few German balloons or planes were in operation. In the German rear areas a fire occurred at Mesnil St. Georges and a heavy explosion between Faverolles and Etelfay during the night.

In the Colmar sector on July 2, 3, and 4, patrolling and raiding activities were very marked on both sides. During the night of July 1 to July 2 no less than four hostile parties of varying strength approached our line. On the right of the sector two German patrols were driven off at 9 o'clock in the morning and at one point at 3 o'clock in the morning. One of our men was wounded and captured. In the same region a raid was attempted by the enemy at 3 o'clock in the morning. A party of 40 men, supported by automatic rifle fire, approached our wire and threw a large number of grenades. None of the grenades reached our trenches. Our machine gun and automatic rifle fire, and particularly the flanking fire of one of our machine guns, forced the party to withdraw. Our Artillery cooperated in forcing the withdrawal. Our own patrols operated this night without incident. On the night of July 2 to July 3 no German patrol approached our lines, but one of his parties, consisting of about 25 men, was encountered and driven back by one of our patrols. Our own patrols, numbering four, carried out a very useful reconnaissance work. On the night of July 3 to July 4 our own patrols were again very successful in investigating the German positions, while a German patrol which approached our trenches and threw grenades was driven off by our rifle and grenade fire. During these days the German Artillery was exceptionally inactive, its fire being very light and scattered. The enemy's machine guns, on the other hand, were decidedly active, especially on the night of July 2 to July 3, when some of his guns fired at intervals during the whole night and others delivered strong bursts from time to time. The German planes showed moderate activity on July 2, but almost none on the two succeeding days. There was nothing unusual in the circulation in the German rear areas nor in the works observed there. Red, green, and white flares, with rockets of the same colors, appeared frequently during the nights.

In Lorraine between July 3 and July 4 our own troops furnished most of whatever activity there was to report. Our batteries heavily shelled the positions of the enemy, while his executed only a light and scattered fire in reply. On the other hand, the German machine-gun fire, which had shown marked increase over the preceding day, again doubled in intensity originating from around Domevre, Montigny, Neuviller, Bois des Haies, Montreux and others of his advanced positions. Patrolling activity was marked on both sides. Our own parties secured much valuable information and returned safely. A hostile patrol which attacked one of our advanced positions at 2 o'clock in the morning was driven off by our rifle and grenade fire. Very few German airplanes and balloons were seen. The enemy working parties were very busily improving their roads and trenches.

(Continued from page 14.)

of procedure, are resulting in greater efficiency with the consequent reduction in delays and errors. With the introduction of the necessary machinery which is being installed as rapidly as it can be procured, and the adoption of the recommendations of the committee, there will be a reduction of 19 days from the receipt of the application to the issuing of the check. This time is exclusive of the days and weeks that will be saved when the instructions from the Adjutant General's office relating to the delay in transmitting applications from the men are put into effect.

Conclusion by Committee.

Following the review of the work of the bureau and the recommendations that it has made to promote the speed and efficiency of its operations, the committee concludes as follows: "Considering the magnitude of the problem and the conditions which surround it, it is the opinion of the committee that the service has been as efficient as could reasonably be expected."

The members of the committee are Col. Herbert M. Lord (president), representing the War Department; Maj. S. H. Wolfe (recorder), representing the Treasury Department; and Herbert D. Brown, who was chosen as the third member of the committee by the other two members. Col. Lord is chief of the Finance and Accounting Division of the Quartermaster Corps, Maj. Wolfe has been since February detailed by the War Department for special duty in connection with the War-Risk Insurance Bureau, and Mr. Brown is chief of the United States Bureau of Efficiency.

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Assurance given cloth mills that wool supply is ample. June 24— 4
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VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1918. No. 356

DENIES REPORT IN REGARD TO DEFERRED RAILROAD DIVIDENDS

Mr. McAdoo States that Penna. and B. & O. Lines Did Not Delay Action Because of Unsigned Contract.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

Director General McAdoo to-day authorized the following:

In some inexplainable way a report has gained circulation that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have deferred their regular dividends because the contract between the Government and railroads under Federal control has not been signed.

There is no basis for this report.

Pennsylvania R. R. Statement.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, following the last June meeting of its board of directors, issued the following statement:

"At the close of the regular meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held to-day the following announcement was made:

"'In view of the fact that the board of directors has determined not to adjourn over the summer months, as has been usual heretofore, it was not necessary to declare at the meeting held to-day a dividend on the stock payable August 31. The declaration was deferred until the meeting of the board to be held in July.'"

B. & O. Statement.

The Baltimore & Ohio, after the June meeting of its board of directors, issued the following:

"The question of dividends was not given consideration at the board meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. held to-day. Ordinarily the meetings of the board have been suspended during the months of July and August, and in view of this suspension action on the dividends has been taken at the June meeting. In view of the present situation, however, it is anticipated that the meeting of the board will be held in July."

The Railroad Administration, upon showing of reasonable necessity, is making advances to railroads on account of just compensation until the contract can be agreed upon and executed. It is my desire and plan to do every reasonable and just thing for railroad security holders pending the execution of the contracts.

A Fourth of July Message From Gen. Diaz, of Italy, and Reply of Gen. March

The War Department authorizes the following delayed cablegram addressed to the American people from the commanding general of the Italian Army:

On this day in which the mighty chivalrous American people celebrate those ideals of independence and justice for which the free nations are to-day fighting on the battle fields of Europe, that noble stand, the most heroic crusade that history ever remembers, the Italian Army tenders to its brethren in arms of the great Republic the confident prophecy of victorious fortunes of war and of resplendent glory.

DIAZ.

JULY 4, 1918.

JULY 9, 1918.

Copy of cablegram sent to Gen. Armando Diaz, commander in chief, Royal Italian Army:

Your Fourth of July greetings to the American people, on behalf of the Royal Italian Army, are deeply appreciated. Please convey to your forces the sincere thanks of the United States Army and its admiration for the splendid achievements of the Italian Army.

MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff,
United States Army.

RAILROAD SECTION CREATED TO AID AGRICULTURAL WORK

UNITED STATES
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
W. G. McADOO, DIRECTOR
GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
Washington, July 9, 1918.

On July 10 there will be established by the Division of Traffic of the United States Railroad Administration a department to be known as the Agricultural Section, whose particular duty will be to look after the relations between the railroads and the Department of Agriculture, in order to give all possible assistance to the general agricultural development of our country.

Mr. J. L. Edwards, of Atlanta, Ga., who has had long experience in agricultural development work, has been appointed manager, and his familiarity with the general agricultural conditions eminently fits him for his new duties. It is expected that through the assignment of Mr. Edwards to this particular work, the encouragement and extension of agriculture, especially throughout the South and West, will be actively stimulated in the relation of transportation to this most important industry.

LABOR DEPARTMENT SPEAKERS BEGIN THREE-DAY CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT LABOR POLICIES

PROGRAMS WILL BE REHEARSED

Plans for Recruiting and Supply of Common Labor for War Industries and Other Matters Will Be Discussed at the Meeting.

The Department of Labor to-day authorized the following:

Secretary of Labor Wilson and Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, will be the speakers to-day at the opening session of a three-day conference of speakers of the Department of Labor. The conference will be held in the Department of Labor Building and is for the benefit of the men who are entrusted with explaining the Government's war labor policies to the wage earners of the country.

Plans to Be Rehearsed.

The work of the United States Employment Service, which, after August 1, will assume exclusive charge of the recruiting and supply of common labor for war industries, and other war labor policies of the Government will be discussed by the Labor Department officials charged with their planning and execution. Plans and programs will be rehearsed in detail in order that there may be perfect understanding between the executive heads of the department and the speakers.

Nathan A. Smyth, chief of the Common Labor Section of the United States Employment Service, will address the conference Thursday morning, explaining the steps which have been taken to put the Federal agency in shape to handle its task of exclusive supply of unskilled labor to all war plants. Other speakers Thursday will be Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, and Hugh Kerwin, director of labor adjustment of the Department of Labor. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will address the Friday meeting.

Representatives Present.

The following traveling representatives of the Department of Labor will be among those present at the conference:

James L. Rodier, Atlanta, Ga.; James H. Dahm, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. W. Woodman, Fort Worth, Tex.; Charles P. Howard, Portland, Oreg.; Thomas J. Williams, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Barker, Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph Lord, Peoria, Ill.; James C. Stenlan, Meriden, Conn.; John B. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles H. Govan, New York City; Jerome Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; James T. Barrett, Ashville, N. C.; William H. Urmer, San Francisco, Cal.; Joseph Poggiani, Indianapolis, Ind.

WAR TRADE BOARD ANNOUNCES NEW PARTIAL SHIPMENT RULES

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 162), directs the attention of shippers to the fact that the new procedure covering partial shipments on export licenses, as announced in the Rules and Regulations of the War Trade Board No. 2, May, 1918, will be operative on and after July 10, 1918. This procedure was first announced as being effective June 1, but this date has been changed to July 10, as noted above.

Heretofore partial shipments from interior points or at ports of exit where the license itself could not be readily presented, have been made by means of a special partial shipment certificate sworn to before a notary public or a certificate of transfer drawn by a collector of customs. The use of these forms, EAB–23 and WTB–176, will be discontinued, and on and after July 10 partial shipments against export licenses may be made in the following manner, except in instances when the license itself can be presented at the port of exit:

Method of Procedure.

The shipper will prepare a shipper's export declaration in quadruplicate and will indorse upon the back of the license in the space provided for the purpose the full details of the partial shipment he desires to make. He will then present the declaration (four copies) and the license (with the partial shipment indorsement on the back) to any postmaster of the first or second class or to a collector of customs. The postmaster or collector to whom the papers are presented will compare them and if they agree in fact that official will countersign and date the partial shipment indorsement on the back of the license and will stamp all four copies of the shipper's export declaration with an official partial shipment stamp and sign and place his seal on such stamp. He will then return the license and all four copies of the declaration to the shipper. The collector of customs at port of exit will allow the partial shipment to proceed upon presentation of the declaration so stamped, signed, and sealed.

Information from Postmasters.

Shippers located in cities where there are no collectors of customs, but where the post offices are of the first or second class, may communicate with their postmaster and ascertain at which post-office station, if more than one, and at which window this service will be rendered. The attention of shippers is called to the fact that postmasters in cities wherein are located collectors of customs will not exercise this authority. Shippers in such cities may apply to a collector of customs.

ALASKA FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Philip R. Bradley, of Treadwell, Alaska, has been appointed Federal Food Administrator for Alaska to succeed Judge R. A. Gunnison, who died recently. The appointment has been approved by President Wilson, and Mr. Bradley is ready to enter upon his new duties at once.

Additional List of American Prisoners and German Camps Where They Are Held

It has been ascertained by the War Department that the following soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces are prisoners of war in Germany:

Name and camp.	Rank.	Emergency address.
ALTEN GRABOW.		
Thune, Edward	Private	Fred Thune, 938 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
CAMP STENDALL.		
Vellacott, Paul Cairn		Not identified.
CAMP LIMPURG.		
Daley, Frank	Private	Mrs. H. E. Daley, 66 Garfield Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
CAMP NOT KNOWN.		
Morton, James E	do	Mrs. Sara Coffery, 116 North Hughson Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Pecerrilo, Louis	do	B. Pecerrilo, 15 Auburn Street, New Haven, Conn.
Gile, Harold H	First lieutenant	M. G. Gile, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Hyde, Frederick R	Cerporal	Mrs. E. M. Hyde, Chester, Vt.
Reese, Charles B	Private	William Reese, Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, Canada.
HELD IN LOWER AUSTRIA.		
Young, Clarence M	Lieutenant	John H. Hilmes, Mineral Springs Hotel, Alton, Ill.

CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES DIVISIONS CREATED BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board has created two new divisions—the chemicals division and the explosives division, formerly organized as the chemicals and explosives section in the group of commodity sections.

Charles H. MacDowell, formerly chief of the chemicals section, has been made director of the chemicals division and M. F. Chase, director of the explosives division.

The chemicals division is subdivided into the following sections to handle the various commodities with which it is concerned:

Acids and heavy chemicals.—Albert R. Brunker, chief; Russell S. Hubbard, associate; A. E. Wells, associate.

Artificial and vegetable dye.—Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf, jr., chief.

Alkali and chlorine.—H. G. Carrell, chief.

Asbestos.—(See chemical glass and stoneware section.)

Chemical glass and stoneware.—Robert M. Torrence, chief.

Coal gas products (benzol, toluol, etc., including commandeering and allocation of toluol).—J. M. Morehead, chief; Ira C. Darling, associate.

Rare gases (nitrogen and oxygen).———.

Creosote.—Ira C. Darling, chief.

Electrodes and abrasive.—Henry C. Du Bois, chief.

Ethyl alcohol (molasses and grain).—William G. Woolfolk, chief.

Ferroalloys (chrome, manganese, and tungsten ores).—Hugh W. Sanford, chief; C. D. Tripp, associate; J. H. McKenzie, associate.

Fine chemicals.—A. G. Rosengarten, chief.

Nitrates.—Charles H. MacDowell, chief; J. A. Becker, associate.

Paint and pigment.—Russell S. Hubbard, chief.

Platinum.—C. H. Conner, chief; R. H. Carleton, associate; G. E. De Nike, associate.

Refractories.—Charles Catlett, chief.

Sulphur and pyrites.—William G. Woolfolk, chief; A. E. Wells, associate.

Tanning material (including inedible oils, fats, and waxes).—E. J. Haley, chief; E. A. Prosser, Frank Whitney, and Harold G. Wood, associates.

Technical and consulting.—Dr. E. R. Weidlein, chief; Dr. Herbert E. Moody, Dr. Thomas P. McCutcheon.

Toluol.—(See coal gas products.)

Wood chemicals.—C. H. Conner, chief; A. H. Smith, R. D. Walker, and Frank Whitney, associates.

Statistics, chemical (joint office).—Capt. Willis B. Rice, Army; Lieut. M. R. Gordon, Army; Asst. Paymaster Raymond P. Dunning, Navy; Arthur Minnick, Chemicals Division.

A representative of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and other departments are assigned to each section and, with the Commodity Chief, constitute the sections' membership.

In the Explosives Division Mr. Chase coordinates with representatives of the Army, the Navy, and other departments concerned, and consults with the various section chiefs of the Chemicals Division.

Mr. Chase was a pioneer in the development of the contact process of manufacturing sulphuric acid, and is known to be one of the world's experts in acid construction. He planned the Avonmouth Smelter of the Swansea Vale Smelter Co. in England and was associated with Quinnan, formerly an American mining engineer now director of the explosives plants of England, in developing plans for acid units in connection with certain explosives plants. Since last December Mr. Chase has been director of the United States explosives plants with D. C. Jackling. He will give his entire time to directing the work of the Explosives Division.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Text of Telegrams Received by President In Commemoration of the Fourth of July

The Department of State makes public the following telegrams received by the President, and certain replies thereto, in commemoration of the Fourth of July:

TO THE PRESIDENT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

[Translation.]

RIO, *July 4, 1918.*

To HIS EXCELLENCY,
Mr. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the Republic,
Washington:

Brazil joins in the American people's rejoicing over the glorious date of their political emancipation which Your Excellency greatly enhanced by bringing the United States into this war to decide the destinies of the world. So strong and so suggestive is the expression of its military power exclusively devoted to the moral and political equipoise of the nations and so disinterested are the purposes of its intervention in Europe valuing right higher than peace that this is the day of all the free peoples, who, looking forward to the future in great confidence, pray to God for the happiness of the United States.

May Your Excellency be pleased to accept the enthusiastic congratulations of the Government and people of Brazil.

WENCESLAU BRAZ.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 8, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WENCESLAU BRAZ,
President of Brazil:

Allow me to express my very warm and cordial thanks for your generous message of the Fourth of July. It is a subject of peculiar gratification to the people of the United States that the people of Brazil should have come to their sides in this great and final struggle for the rights of free peoples. They are happy that such additional bonds of friendship and common purpose should unite them with neighbors whom they so highly respect and so sincerely admire, and I am sure that I am speaking for them in assuring Your Excellency of their deep satisfaction at being accounted the close friends and associates of the Brazilian Republic.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

MEXICO, *July 4, 1918.*

The Most Excellent WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America,
Washington.

I take great pleasure in sending to Your Excellency and to the American people on the occasion of the glorious anniversary celebrated on this day the most cordial felicitations of the Mexican people and Government. I am glad at the same time to express to Your Excellency my most sincere and fervent wishes for the prosperity of the United States and for the very early advent of the everlasting reign of peace and justice in both continents.

V. CARRANZA.

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 8, 1918.*

His Excellency VENUSTIANO CARRANZA,
President of Mexico.

In response to your generous telegram of greeting and good will, may I not express to you the sincere friendship of the people and Government of the United States, their earnest desire that the bonds of association and mutual helpfulness between the two countries may be drawn closer and closer, and their confident hope that as the friendship of the two countries ripens their common championship of political freedom may become more and more effective.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA TO PRESIDENT WILSON:

[Translation.]

LA PAZ, *July 4, 1918.*

THE MOST EXCELLENT MR. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States, Washington.

I have the honor to extend to Your Excellency my most cordial compliments on the occasion of your country's glorious anniversary. The Government over which I preside, expressing the sentiments of the Bolivian people, has desired to demonstrate its special sympathies with the great Nation over whose destinies Your Excellency so wisely presides.

Accept once more the wishes I make for the triumph of the cause so valorously upheld by the United States and its allies together with my earnest wishes for Your Excellency's personal happiness.

JOSE GUTIERREZ GUERRA,
President of Bolivia.

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 8, 1918.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOSE G. GUERRA,
President of Bolivia, La Paz, Bolivia.

I thank Your Excellency and the Bolivian Government for your cordial felicitations on the anniversary of the independence of the United States of America and assure you that the sympathy expressed by those Governments friendly to the United States and their well wishes for the triumph of the great cause of humanity serves much to lighten the burden and heartens the will to achieve success. I extend my own best wishes for Your Excellency's future happiness and well being and a glorious future for Bolivia.

WOODROW WILSON.

TO THE PRESIDENT FROM THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

[Translation.]

MANAGUA, *July 4, 1918.*

President WOODROW WILSON:

Nicaragua celebrates as a national holiday this happy anniversary of the day on which the virile patriots of the United States founded the great Nation which is now fighting to establish democracy throughout the world.

EMILIANO CHAMORRO,
President.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 8, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY EMILIANO CHAMORRO,
President of Nicaragua, Managua.

I beg to express to Your Excellency in my own name and on behalf of my countrymen sincere appreciation of the action of your Government in recognizing Independence Day as a national holiday of Nicaragua, and to express the earnest hope that the goal of an early victory for world democracy will soon be reached.

WOODROW WILSON.

The President has also sent telegrams in acknowledgment of the following messages:

[Translation.]

PARIS, *July 4, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT:

The Grand Orient of France, which counted among its members Franklin, Lafayette, Rochambeau, joins in the commemoration of American independence by sending its affectionate greetings to the great people who, under the guidance of their eminent President and inspired by high ideals of justice are fighting for the independence of the world.

CORNEAU, *President.*

DIJON, *July 6, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington:

Dijon, France, changed name of public square to Park President Wilson.

CHARLES DUMONT, *Mayor.*

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington:

The Council of the Entente Peoples Alliance in conference with the representatives of Anglo-Foreign Societies in London send warmest fraternal greetings to their American brethren and respectfully ask you to accept their sincere thanks for the clear exposition of the allied aims which you have given on many occasions. Confident that the cause of right and justice will prevail they pray that the day may not be far distannt when the perpetrators of the outrages which brought the great Republic of the West into the conflict may receive the punishment which is their due and that the present carnage may result in the free nations being drawn together in such a manner as will render war impossible in the future.

W. GREY WILSON,
K. C. M. G. K. B. E, Chairman.
E. T. SCAMMELL,
JAMES E. CAVER,
Honorable Secretaries,
1 City Road, London, E. C.

PLYMOUTH, *July 4, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington.

Historic Plymouth on the birthday of America's great Republic offers to her illustrious

(Continued on page 6.)

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

SULPHUR CONTROL TAKEN OVER BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board has passed a resolution, approved by the President, taking over control of the production and distribution of sulphur materials. This was made necessary by the increased demand from the Government for sulphur in the manufacture of explosives and for other purposes and by the increasing burdens on the rail and water systems in the transportation of materials.

William G. Woolfolk, chief of the section in charge of sulphur and pyrites, has been named to act for the War Industries Board in controlling the production and distribution of sulphur materials, availing himself of such voluntary assistance as he may see fit of individuals or committees representing the producers and consumers.

MESSAGE OF BRITISH LABOR.

President Wilson has received the following telegram:

LEICESTER, *July 4, 1918.*

WOODROW WILSON,
President United States,
Washington:

General Federation of Trade Unions in conference at Leicester offers sincere appreciation of American services to the cause of liberty in this world crisis. Labor welcomes America's intervention and has implicit faith in her determination to see that democracy shall not suffer defeat.

O'GRADY, *President.*
APPLETON, *Secretary.*

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 55.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 8, 1918.

Section A.—There have been no fresh developments at the points occupied by our troops.

Section B.—In the sector occupied by our troops in Picardy there was some brisk artillery fighting on the days of July 4 to July 5. Our own batteries shelled L'Alval wood with gas early in the night and the enemy retaliated by firing on our front lines from the Fontaine wood to Grivesnes and on some of our positions in the rear. The German artillery was particularly active between 10 o'clock in the evening and midnight, but it was noted that their fire slackened or ceased whenever our artillery started counter preparation. Most of the German shells fell on the north of our sector. The enemy's trench mortars frequently came into action just prior to the commencement of concentrated fire by his artillery. His machine guns delivered heavy bursts of fire in the morning on the right of our sector. His airplanes were not usually active except the dropping of bombs, a small number of which fell on our positions before daybreak. At two points in the German rear areas fire, smoke, and explosions indicated the destruction of German ammunition dumps.

In the Marne sector, which our troops are holding, the activity of the German aerial forces was the most significant feature of July 4 to July 5. There was a slight increase in the artillery fire, but it is still much less than ours and not of great volume. Most of the shells used were of small and medium caliber. The fire was for harassing and destructive purposes. About half of the machine-gun fire was directed against our planes. The enemy's air forces were entirely abnormal in their activity, some group flights being observed in which 8 and 10 planes participated. There was an increase in the movement of traffic in the rear areas. During the entire night white and green flares were seen. These and rockets were in larger numbers than usual. Two searchlights played intermittently from one part of the enemy's sector.

In this same sector conditions during the day of July 5 to July 6 were in all respects so normal as to offer nothing of interest.

In the Colmar sector on July 5 the activity of the German artillery showed some increase on portions of our front, but did not become notably heavy at any point. His airplanes also distributed their activity over the sector, dropping a few bombs at one point. More German patrols than usual were observed, one throwing a few grenades at our positions and another cutting some of our wires. During the night the German positions were lighted up to a greater extent than usual, mainly by a liberal use of red and white flares. All along our front our own patrols reconnoitered the hostile positions, but in spite of their number and activity encountered no enemy parties and drew no enemy fire.

In the Mulhouse sector on July 5 the German airplanes showed an activity which is unusual in this region. They circled constantly over their advanced positions and sometimes over ours. Our antiaircraft batteries and a number of allied planes drove them back on numerous occasions. The enemy's artillery fire was slight and widely distributed. Behind the German lines, in addition to the usual movements of pedestrians, horsemen, and vehicles, a considerable number of infantry in a body was observed on the march during the afternoon. A number of small balloons, probably containing propaganda, were sent up.

In Lorraine, from July 4 to July 5, nothing except the activities of our own patrols called for especial mention. Our patrolling parties did much valuable reconnaissance work in inspecting the enemy's defense positions and returned safely, although one of them came under the enemy's fire. Artillery fighting was very moderate, our own batteries showing much greater activity than those of the enemy. Our antiaircraft guns brought down a German plane in the region of La Chapelle. Both pilot and observer were killed. The German machine guns were somewhat more active than usual.

In a sector in the Vosges, recently occupied by our troops, conditions were normal on July 5. During the night preceding German troops made two small attacks, which were easily repulsed. The German artillery scattered its fire over the sector, using guns of small and occasionally of medium caliber. The ordinary number of German airplanes and balloons performed their customary duties. During the day red-message balloons were seen over the German lines and at night flares and rockets of the customary sort. Our own patrols performed their usual duties without incident.

ADDED DUTIES FOR MR. POWELL.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, July 3, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 40.

Effective this date, Mr. T. C. Powell will, in addition to his duties as manager of inland traffic, War Industries Board, act as special representative of the United States Railroad Administration with that board.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

By a vote of seven to three the Committee on Interstate Commerce, after hearing President Newcomb Carlton, of the Western Union Telegraph Co., for upward of three hours yesterday afternoon, decided to close the hearings on the wire-control resolution and ordered a favorable report to the Senate on the resolution as it passed the House. Chairman Ellison D. Smith, of the committee, expected to report the resolution to-day. After the conclusion of Mr. Carlton's statement the committee voted down every effort to have the hearings continued. Members of the committee who voted to close the hearing and report the resolution favorably were: Chairman Smith, Myers, of Montana; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Thomas, of Kansas; Lewis, of Illinois; Underwood, of Alabama, Democrats; Poindexter, of Washington, Republican. Against reporting the resolution were Pomerene, of Ohio, and Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrats, and Kellogg, of Minnesota, Republican.

Food Production Bill.

Although the emergency agricultural bill appropriating $11,0000,000 to stimulate food production was under discussion yesterday afternoon the war prohibition amendment was not reached. It went over by common consent until the other provisions of the pending bill have been passed upon. Early in the discussion Senator Penrose made a point of order that the prohibition amendment is general legislation attached as a rider to an appropriation bill and therefore out of order. That point is yet to be passed upon by the presiding officer.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Food Administration for information regarding the control of milk condenseries, including prices paid and received, and profits.

Maj. C. A. Rice, an American aviation officer, recently returned from France, was a witness before the aircraft subcommittee of the Military Committee yesterday. He was questioned particularly about the machines in use by the American Army in France. His testimony was largely technical and was continued to-day.

HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee received from the Treasury Department a long list of "luxuries" upon which it is recommended that heavy taxes be levied by the new war revenue bill. The taxes on most of the articles named would be collected on retail sales. In a statement accompanying the memorandum it is said: "Waste and extravagance is akin to treason. The retail sales tax distinctly labels the taxed article as a luxury and serves notice that the Government's ban is honest."

General debate began yesterday on the water-power bill. By a vote of 228 to 7 the House passed Senate bill granting pensions of $12 a month to widows of Spanish war veterans, with an allowance of $2 monthly for each child under 16 years of age. The House took its first three days recess, adjourning over until Friday.

The Judiciary Committee ordered a favorable report on Senate resolution revoking the charter of the German-American Alliance.

Representative Siegel, of New York, introduced a resolution providing for the observance of July 14, the French national holiday, as a public legal holiday.

LABOR DEPARTMENT CABINET HOLDS FIRST WEEKLY MEETING

The Secretary of Labor yesterday made the following statement:

"The first regular meeting of the departmental cabinet of the Department of Labor was held to-day.

"I have long had it in mind that a regular meeting of the division chiefs would be an excellent means of correlating the work of all. The appointment of the new division heads for the war activities of the department afforded a favorable opportunity to launch the undertaking.

"In the future these meetings will be held weekly. All the bureau and division heads will be represented. At the first meeting only administrative problems of the department were considered."

The following were present: W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; John W. Abercrombie, Soliciter; Felix Frankfurter, assistant of the Secretary and chairman of the War Labor Policies Board; Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration; Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau; J. B. Densmore, Director General United States Employment Service; Roger W. Babson, Director Division of Education and Information; Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Labor Adjustment; Dean Herman Schneider, Director Division of Training and Dilution; Ethelbert Stewart, Chief of the Investigation and Inspection Service; Grant Hamilton, Director of Conditions of Labor Service; Miss Mary Van Kleek, Director of Women in Industry Service; Otto M. Eidlitz, Director of Industrial Housing and Transportation; Charles T. Clayton, Director of Civilian Insignia; and S. J. Gompers, chief clerk, Department of Labor.

Red Cross Asks Women to Enroll for Nurses

The Red Cross issues the following address to the women of America:

Training and experience in modern nursing is one of the most valuable gifts you can make to your Nation.

All possessed of this skill must make it directly available either in military hospitals or in home defense nursing. When 32,000 nurses have been withdrawn for service in military hospitals, all of the remaining nursing resources must be mobilized.

Enroll in the Red Cross for assignment to the military forces or for community service, which is the second line of defense.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING FOR BACK PAY DUE R. R. WORKERS

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Division of Public Service
and Accounting,
Washington, July 9, 1918.

P. S. & A. Circular No. 14.

The amounts due employees for back pay in accordance with General Order No. 27, issued by the Director General under date of May 25, or supplements thereto, for the five months ended May 31, 1918, shall be accounted for in the following manner:

The entire amount of such back pay shall, unless previously taken into the accounts, be included in the accounts for the month of June, 1918, and shall be distributed as follows:

First. There shall be determined the amount chargeable to additions and betterments, and the amount thereof shall be distributed to the appropriate accounts.

Second. There shall be determined the amounts collectible from individuals and companies (except for use of joint facilities by roads under Federal control) and deficiency bills shall be rendered therefor.

Third. The amount representing operating expenses shall be divided among appropriate operating expense subprimary accounts in detail by the use of one of the two following methods:

(a) By distributing the increases shown by the supplemental pay rolls for each month on the basis of the distribution of the original roll for the same month, including in each primary account the amount of the pay-roll increase properly applicable thereto.

(b) By aggregating the operating expense pay-roll charges for the five months ended May 31, 1918, separately by general accounts, and apportioning the wage increases applicable to each general expense account among the appropriate primary accounts for that period on the basis of the distribution determined by the five months' pay-roll compilation.

If deficiency bills for increased pay rendered to individuals and companies can not be collected, the amount thereof shall be charged to an account styled "Back-pay bills due from individuals and companies uncollectible," and the balance therein shall be charged to the income from Federal operations.

In the event that it is not practical to determine the actual figures for inclusion in the accounts for the month of June, 1918, an estimate of the amount chargeable to the various operating expense accounts shall be made and included in the accounts and in the statement of operating expenses for that month. Subsequently, when the actual amounts are determined, adjustment shall be made to the correct figures in the accounts of the month in which the actual figures are determined.

Class I carriers, in rendering the monthly income account statement for June, 1918, shall attach thereto a statement showing the amount of back pay for the months of January to May, 1918, inclusive, included in each of the general operating accounts enumerated on the monthly income account statement.

C. A. Prouty,
Director.

Text of Telegrams Received by President

(Continued from page 3.)

President proud greeting, and rejoices in the present alliance for the world's freedom.

JOSEPH PEARCE BROWN,
Mayor of Plymouth.

STOKE-ON TRENT, *July 4, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington.

The corporation and citizens of Stoke-on-Trent beg to offer their sincerest congratulations on the anniversary of the independence of the United States of America and to express their intense satisfaction that in the cause of liberty the States of America stand shoulder to shoulder with this country and its allies on the battlefields of France and Italy. They also profoundly hope that the present happy relations between the two countries may endure for all time.

ROBINSON, *Mayor.*

SCARBOROUGH, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
White House, Washington, America.

Scarborough sends hearty greetings to America. May close union between the two nations endure for all time and make for peace and prosperity.

GRAHAM,
Mayor Scarborough.

OLDHAM, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
White House, Washington.

Oldham sends best wishes to American allies on Independence Day and congratulations on speed and success of American forces.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
Mayor Oldham.

BATH, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

City of Bath, England, having honor entertaining American troops to-day, sends warmest greetings great American Republic.

KING, *Mayor.*

NOTTINGHAM, *July 4, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT,
Washington.

On behalf of the City of Nottingham, I desire to express our most cordial sentiments on the anniversary of Independence Day and our gratification at your great efforts in the cause of freedom.

SMALL, *Mayor of Nottingham.*

BOLTON, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

Stars and Stripes now flying on Town Hall, emblematic of union of Britain and America with our Allies in fight for world's freedom.

KNOWLES EDGE, *Mayor, Bolton, England.*

NEWPORT, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT, U. S. A.,
Washington.

The mayor and citizens of Newport, Monmouthshire, assembled on Liberty Day in service of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, send greetings of friendship and good will to the great American Nation and its President.

DUNDEE, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

On behalf of the citizens of Dundee, who have had a long and close connection with America, I beg to tender heartiest congratulation on this day and the whole-hearted support given by the United States to the allies in vindication of freedom and liberty.

LORD PROVOST DUNDEE.

STOCKPORT, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES,
Washington.

People of Stockport send hearty congratulations upon one hundred and forty-second anniversary Declaration of Independence and sincere appreciation of friendship between United States and this country.

ROWBOTHAM, *Mayor.*

OSWESTRY, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES.

Greetings from burgesses of Oswestry with confident hopes of speedy victory.

BARLOW, *Mayor.*

YORK, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES,
Washington.

Old York sends most hearty greetings.

FORSTER TODD,
Lord Mayor.

BOOTLE, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

Congratulations and good will from Bootle, Lancashire.

MAYOR.

LLANDUDNO, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

Llandudno inhabitants offer President and citizens of United States cordial greetings upon the anniversary of their independence.

SMITH,
Chairman Llandudno Council, Wales.

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington.

The corporation of Lloyds, London, in conclave assembled, desire to convey to the President of the United States of America their intense satisfaction that the two great English-speaking races of the world are at the present time fighting side by side in the cause of justice and freedom.

CHARLES IDE ROUGEMONT,
Chairman of Lloyds.

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

Hail Columbia. Godspeed from two British deaf-mutes.

DAVES AND SHOTTON,
Overseas Club, London.

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

The members of the London Commercial Sale Rooms greet their American brothers.

CHAIRMAN.

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington:

Members Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange assembled here to-day send heartiest greetings and express their cordial feelings to your great Nation on this auspicious day.

GARRARD, *Chairman.*

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT UNITED STATES,
Washington:

The members of British Navy League throughout Empire send you cordial greetings on great anniversary and express profound appreciation of magnificent work of United States Navy.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH,
President.

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington:

Officers, committee, and members Eccentric Club send hearty greetings and congratulations on America's day.

HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington:

Representatives of the London Drug, Chemical, and Allied Trades meeting to-day at the Royal Exchange send hearty congratulation on celebration of Independence Day and pray that the magnificent efforts of yourself and people in support of our allied cause for freedom may soon be crowned with victory and a permanent peace.

J. W. DRYSDALE, *Bilgate, London.*

LONDON, *July 4, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

The Committee of Lloyds Register of Shipping in general meeting assembled desire on this memorable anniversary of Independence Day respectfully to offer to you their heartiest greetings and the expression of their intense admiration of the skill, courage, and energy which have been displayed by American shipbuilding in the magnificent launching performance which under your inspiring leadership they have achieved to-day and by which all the nations of the world are profoundly moved as an earnest of the determination of the American people to use to the utmost their vast resources in putting an end once for all to military domination and thus secure a lasting peace to the world.

THOMAS L. DEVITT, *Chairman.*

Receiving Bids on Houses at Charleston, W. Va.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor is receiving bids for the construction of some 85 houses in Charleston, W. Va. It is expected that the bids will be opened and an award made before the close of the current week. This is one of the first projects under the general housing program being handled by the department to be gotten under way.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	21
Died from wounds	15
Died from disease	4
Died from accident and other causes	3
Severely wounded	45
Slightly wounded	1
Missing in action	12
Prisoners	2
Total	103

Killed in Action.

Lieut. William Chandler Peterson. Fred Peterson, North Crystal Lake, Ill.

Sergt. James T. Mason. Tom Mason, Huntsville, Ala.

Corpl. Henry O. Diller. Mrs. John Diller, 152 Olympia Street, Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. William P. Gallagher. Mrs. Rose McCuse, 537 North Elizabeth Street, Lima, Ohio.

Corpl. Christopher Alexander Mohr, Jr. Mrs. Emma Mohr, 123 Monroe Street, Hoboken, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Henry J. Allman. Mr. Joe Allman, Lanare, Cal.

Joseph J. Breton. Toto Breton, 74 Center Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Antonio Cemato. Louise Cemato, Naples, Italy.

Frank G. Doucette. George Doucette, 74 Fourth Street, Bangor, Me.

Ashby J. Downey. Mrs. Clara Downey, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

George Dvorak. Mrs. Mary Janechek, 1873 South Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph Gugliuzo. Mrs. Maria Camutti, Sapeiro Patti, Province of Messina, Italy.

Clarence E. Harris. Mrs. Alma Harris, 421 Second Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Stanley Kobzinski. Joseph Kobzinsky, 309 South Division Street, South Bend, Ind.

Elzie Hubert Moore. Erastas Moore, Milton, Ill.

Donald Munro. W. Munro, Back Stornaway, Scotland.

Clifton Elmer Ogier. Mrs. Ollie Ogier, R. F. D. No. 1, Menlo, Kans.

Jasper Winfield Thomason. Mrs. Rena Braddy, Newbern, N. C.

Henry Elmer Watkins. Mrs. Malinda Sexton, East Jordan, Mich.

Pliny M. Weber. Mrs. Minnie Weber, 505 South Columbus Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

Oscar L. Woods. Sam Woods, Coal Valley, Ala.

Died from Wounds.

Sergt. Charles F. Davis. John S. Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Bonne Terre, Mo.

Sergt. Edgar Downey. Mrs. Susie Downey, R. F. D. No. 2, Sidell, Ky.

Sergt. Edison Miller. Mrs. C. C. Osborn, R. F. D. No. 3, Delaware, Ohio.

Corpl. Isaac V. Boursaw. Louis St. Andrews, Groscap, Mich.

PRIVATES.

John Butero. Dick Butero, Indiana, Pa.

John Earl Carpenter. Mrs. Rose Alice Carpenter, Ridgeville, Ind.

Harry Levan. Frank Levan, 515 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Antonio Lozzi. Miss Mary Lozzi, Veto Reto, Italy.

Lauren J. Massison. William H. Massison, 7 Mount Pleasant Street, Lynn, Mass.

Richard Joseph Mullen. Mrs. Matilda Mullen, 327 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

John Ostrowski. Alex Korseniecki, 714 Michigan Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oscar F. Paxton. S. G. Paxton, Slaughter, La.

Edward J. Stutz. Mrs. Bertha Stutz, 30 Faxon Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Melville O. Talley. W. H. Talley, Snyder, Tex.

Domenico Togniotti. G. Togniotti, Elko, Nev.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Guyser Canipe. Andy Canipe, Cherryville, N. C.

Harry Daly. James L. Daly, 1102 North Church Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Patrick Hearn. Miss Mary Hearn, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Ben Johnson. Mrs. Mayme E. Stottle, 3035 East Thirty-second Street, Kansas City, Kans.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Cook Charles Lovis Emrich. Mrs. Mary Emrich, 839 Concord Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wagoner Floyd Hollenberger. Mrs. Flora Hollenberger, Plymouth, Wis.

Melvin Martin Carr. Mrs. Ella Hughes, Elkhorn, W. Va.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Charles E. Speer. Mrs. Theodore K. Miller, Washington Apartments, North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Joseph F. Williamson. Frederick F. Williamson, Sevastopol, Cal.

Lieut. James J. Sheeran. Mrs. K. E. Sheeran, 7130 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Arthur Tilghman. Mrs. V. H. Borsodi, 1116 West Main Street, Montrose, Houston, Tex.

Sergt. Percy Alexander. B. D. Alexander, Forest, West Carroll County, La.; B. D. Alexander, Forest, Concordia County, La.

Sergt. Elder B. Hacker. Mrs. Bettie Hacker, 4307 Willon Street, Dallas, Tex.

Sergt. Arthur Harris. Mrs. Maude M. Harris, 1611 North Washington Street, Mason City, Iowa.

Corpl. Harvey Edmund Adams. Mrs. Sarah Adams, Roachdale, Ind.

Corpl. John E. Gleason. Mrs. Viola Gleason, 133 Bradford Street, Waverly, N. Y.

Corpl. William F. Hoop. Mrs. Levina Hoop, 1024 Lamont Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. Bertram Aaron Turner. Mrs. Bertram Turner, Paducah, Ky.

Corpl. John R. Wilson. Miss Mea Wilson, 647 South Ray Street, Newcastle, Pa.

Corpl. Joseph Wolski. Mrs. Lizzie Wolski, 1054 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cook Stephen Wencek. William Wencek, 1539 Noble Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Winston Arant. Newell Arant, Mountain Creek, Ala.

Jack Atherton. Miss Julia Hoar, 411 East Water Street, Urbana, Ohio.

Paul M. Baldyga. Mrs. Mary Baldyga, 5 Parson Street, Easthampton, Mass.

Henry W. Barnes. Levi Barnes, 689 West Prospect Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.

Michael Bayer. John Bayer, 2521 Erine Street SW., Cleveland, Ohio.

Luther Bradley. Charles F. Bradley, Morrilton, Ark.

Levi H. Cooper. George W. Cooper, Hillyard, Mo.

Clyde W. Day. Frank Day, Somerville, Tenn.

Prosper De Lee. Peter De Lee, 302 North Walnut Street, South Bend, Ind.

John T. Elrod. James W. Elrod, R. F. D. No. 2, Otwa, Ohio.

Joseph B. Freedman. Mark S. Freedman, 20 Barton Street, Boston, Mass.

Charles D. Fulton. H. W. Fulton, 1413 East Bannock Street, Boise, Idaho.

Albert L. Harle. Mrs. Cora Harle, 211 North Fifth Street, Boise, Idaho.

Ernest Harris. W. S. Harris, R. F. D. No. 4, Thompsonville, Ill.

Charles Jewell. Mrs. Janie Yates, 121 East Center Street, Centerville, Mont.

Howard Karkia. Mrs. Catherine Karkia, Ansonia Block, Butte, Mont.

Robert H. Koppenhaver. Oliver Koppenhaver, Gilbert, Iowa.

George O. Lindblad. Mrs. Ruth Weske, Moose Lake, Minn.

Clement F. Noonan. Patrick Noonan, Crosby, N. Dak.

Elmer Nusbaum. Mrs. Susa Nusbaum, Wakarusa, Ind.

John Oscar Pearson. Mrs. Anna Lind, 238 Harrison Street, Elyria, Ohio.

Berat Polaski. Joseph Polaski, 643 Market Street, Detroit, Mich.

Sam Sallaro. Joe Sallaro, Sunnyside, Utah.

Bradley A. Sego. Mrs. Elizabeth Sego, Krupp, Ky.

Jim Simonetta. Tony Simonetta, 21 Cedar Alley, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Joseph A. Sastek. Mrs. Merle Brych, 1410 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Bruce A. Spencer. J. A. Spencer, Campbell, N. C.

Herbert DeWitt Stanley. Shedrick T. Stanley, Ohoopee, Ga.

Elijah C. Todd. James Todd, Atchison, Kans.

Richard Peter Werner. Mrs. Edward Werner, 1036 Brahm Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Christ W. Zarnescu. Mrs. Anna Pricap, Dysart, Province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Wounded Slightly.

Pvt. Felice Barbiere. Miss Luigia Barbiere, St. Louis, Mo.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Jay I. Carpenter. Mrs. Estelle Carpenter, Rochelle, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Matthew Casey. David Casey, 226 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Alva N. Graves. Mrs. Mabel M. Graves, general delivery, Akron, Colo.

William McCarrick. Mrs. Melinda McCarrick, 237 College Avenue, Elmira Heights, N. Y.

Robert S. Rankin. Mrs. Ruth Rankin, South Boise, Idaho.

Joe R. Reiniche. Frank Reiniche, 1462 East Fifty-fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

William Howard Stewart. Mrs. Levera Stewart, 1006 Kerns Avenue, Elkins, W. Va.

Avdei Stick. Cornelios Stick, Volinsh, Russia.

Tony Tocci. Joseph Tocci, 2529 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Phillip F. Warfield. Charles Warfield, 1116 Miller Street, Sunbury, Pa.

John L. Wilson. H. G. Sholes, 113 Paul Building, Utica, N. Y.

Hyman Wolfe. Mrs. Rebecca Wolfe, 13 Auburn Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Prisoners.

Lieut. Harold Gile. N. C. Gile, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Pvt. James E. Morton. Mrs. Sara Coffery, 116 North Hughson Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Prisoners (Previously Reported Missing).

Corpl. Frederick R. Hyde. Mrs. E. M. Hyde, Chester, Vt.

PRIVATES.

Burnett A. Herdman. Mrs. Martha Herdman, 635 North High Street, Middletown, Conn.

Michael J. McDermott. Margaret McDermott, 18 Rosette Street, New Haven, Conn.

Edward J. McGrath. Mrs. Bridget McGrath, 242 State Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Charles B. Reese. William Reese, Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, Canada.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in Action.

Pvt. Adrian J. Michels. Elsie Michels, mother, 639 Jackson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pvt. William J. Walker. Maggie Dewart, aunt, 3608 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

Gunnery Sergt. Alcide N. St. John. Elias St. John, father, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Pvt. Donald M. Blankenship. W. L. Blankenship, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Rome, Ga.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Present for Duty.

Pvt. Ivan C. Walker. Charles H. Walker, father, Rockford, Ill.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Seriously Wounded.

Pvt. George E. Michael. Rebecca Michael, mother, Dalmatia, Pa.

NEW WHEAT PRICES ANNOUNCED BY CEREAL DIVISION AT NEW YORK

The Cereal Division of the Food Administration, formerly the United States Grain Corporation, from its headquarters in New York has announced new wheat prices, necessitated by advanced railroad freight rates, as follows:

No. 1 wheat of the northern spring, hard winter, red winter, Durum, and red white grades will be sold in the various markets at the following basic prices:

New York, $2.39½; Philadelphia, $2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, $2.38¾; Duluth, $2.22½; Minneapolis, $2.21½; Chicago, $2.26; St. Louis, $2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, $2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, $2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Astoria, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, $2.20.

The price basis for No. 2 wheat will be 3 cents below No. 1, and for No. 3, 4 cents below No. 2. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample.

Special classes of wheat will be sold on the following schedule: Dark hard winter, 2 cents above hard winter; dark northern spring, 2 cents above northern spring; amber Durum, 2 cents above Durum; yellow hard winter, 2 cents under hard winter; red spring, 5 cents under northern spring; red Walla, 7 cents under red winter; red Durum, 7 cents under Durum; soft white, 2 cents under hard white; white club, 4 cents under hard white.

School for Oxyacetylene Welders in Operation

The School for Oxyacetylene Welders at Washington Barracks has now been in operation about two months and is prepared in the regular course of instruction to make all kinds of reasonable sized welding repairs for the various Government departments. About 75 men are receiving instruction at this school, each course lasting one month. The men are taught all kinds of commercial welding and cutting—including the welding of steel, cast iron, brass, copper, aluminum, and monel metal—and lead burning.

Any department wishing repairs made should communicate with the Director of Trade Schools, Washington Barracks, D. C.

$4,176,516,850 the Total of Third Liberty Loan, the Final Figures Show

Secretary McAdoo has made public the final figures of subscriptions to the third Liberty loan by Federal reserve districts as follows:

Boston	$354,537,250
New York	1,115,243,650
Philadelphia	361,963,500
Cleveland	405,051,150
Richmond	186,259,050
Atlanta	137,649,450
Chicago	608,878,600
St. Louis	199,835,900
Minneapolis	180,892,100
Kansas City	204,092,800
Dallas	116,220,650
San Francisco	287,975,000
Treasury	17,917,750
Total	4,176,516,850

In announcing on May 18 that the total subscriptions received and allotted for bonds of the third Liberty loan were $4,170,019,650, the Secretary stated that the figures were subject to modification upon the receipt of final audited returns from the several districts.

Above includes Army subscriptions subject to change.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and location of all Government Departments

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the period from July 1 to July 6, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, of Benton, Ark	$25,000
The Farmers National Bank, of Barnesville, Minn	25,000
The American National Bank, of Fort Towson, Okla	25,000
The First National Bank, of Alexandria, Pa	50,000
The First National Bank, of San Juan, Tex	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank, of Manteca, Cal. Conversion of The First State Bank, of Manteca	50,000
The Liberty National Bank, of Dawson, Tex. Conversion of the First State Bank, of Dawson	50,000
Total	250,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The First National Bank, of Rodeo, Cal.	25,000
The First National Bank, of Sweetwater, Tenn	60,000
The First National Bank, of Rudyard, Mont	25,000
Total	110,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The City National Bank, of Bridgeport, Conn., from $250,000 to $500,000	$250,000
The Commercial National Bank, of Youngstown, Ohio, from $300,000 to $500,000	200,000
The National Bank of Commerce, of Louisville, Ky., from $800,000 to $1,000,000	200,000
The Second National Bank, of Hoboken, N. J., from $125,000 to $250,000	125,000
Total	775,000

CHANGES OF TITLE APPROVED.

The Anniston City National Bank, Anniston, Ala., to "The Anniston National Bank."

The German-American National Bank, of Arlington, Iowa, to "The American National Bank, of Arlington."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, July 9, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$693,272.99
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	121,580,410.34
Miscellaneous	5,180,791.75
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	358,071.09
Total ordinary receipts	127,812,546.17
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	19,200,061.10
Balance previous day	1,380,416,845.46
Total	1,527,429,452.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$43,691,818.50
Panama Canal disbursements	19,078.92
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	91,986,212.58
Balance in general fund today	1,391,732,342.73
Total	1,527,429,452.73

Every American Heart Thrilled by Valor of U. S. Soldiers, McAdoo Cables Pershing

Secretary McAdoo has sent the following cablegram to General Pershing:

"Absence from Washington has prevented earlier acknowledgment of your highly appreciated cable concerning insurance and family allowances granted by the Government to our soldiers and sailors and their families.

"I rejoice with you and our heroic men on this just and humane provision the generous American people have made for them and I am proud to have the Treasury Department administer this great law. Please congratulate the men of your gallant force for me on the wisdom they have shown in taking the benefits of the insurance law, and congratulate them particularly for me on the glorious work they are doing on the desecrated soil of noble France for suffering humanity and world freedom. Every American heart is thrilled by the valor and achievements of our splendid sons."

More Than Three and a Half Billions Collected in Internal Revenue Taxes, Including Income and Excess Profits

Wall Street District, New York, Leads with Payment of $457,000,000, with Pittsburgh Second—Success Attributed by Commissioner Roper to "Patriotism and Cooperation of the People in Promptly and Cheerfully Meeting War Burdens."

The Bureau of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

Figures made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to-day show that the second district of New York, in which is located the Wall Street section, led the country in the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1918. The total was $457,058,250.19, of which $414,608,907.24 was in income and excess-profit taxes and $42,449,342.95 in miscellaneous taxes.

The district producing the second largest amount of taxes was the twenty-third Pennsylvania, in which is located the city of Pittsburgh. The total was $332,159,701.43, of which $292,576,362.29 was in income and excess-profit taxes and $39,583,339.14 in miscellaneous taxes.

Total Over Three and a Half Billions.

Collections in the 64 collection districts in the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippines for the fiscal year 1918 amounted to $3,671,918,236.91. For the fiscal year 1917 they amounted to $809,393,640.44.

In 10 collection districts the miscellaneous taxes, in which is included the revenue from distilled spirits and tobacco, exceeded the income and excess-profit taxes.

These included the following:

Fifth Illinois.—Income and excess-profit taxes, $5,734,263.18; miscellaneous, $23,179,720.16.

Second Kentucky.—Income and excess profits, $1,981,606.95; miscellaneous, $9,725,991.09.

Fifth Kentucky.—Income and excess profits, $10,488,025.25; miscellaneous, $42,705,929.32.

Sixth Kentucky.—Income and excess profits, $3,340,394.94; miscellaneous, $8,123,056.84.

Seventh Kentucky.—Income and excess profits, $2,811,429.67; miscellaneous, $11,554,772.46.

Eighth Kentucky.—Income and excess profits, $2,250,482.72; miscellaneous, $5,713,968.20.

Seventh Indiana.—Income and excess profits, $7,448,767.56; miscellaneous, $14,136,386.96.

Fourth North Carolina.—Income and excess profits, $6,882,041.08; miscellaneous, $12,895,622.31.

Fifth North Carolina.—Income and excess profits, $13,369,662.96; miscellaneous, $36,529,177.97.

Second Virginia.—Income and excess profits, $10,195,698.49; miscellaneous, $13,061,238.66.

Aided by Patriotism of Citizens.

The success attained by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in collecting in one year more than three and a half billion dollars is attributed by Commissioner Daniel C. Roper to the patriotism and cooperation of the American people in promptly and cheerfully meeting the war burdens imposed by Congress.

"The way in which taxpayers generally have assisted and cooperated is an incentive and inspiration to every official and employee of the bureau in the administration of the new war revenue bill," said Commissioner Roper. "In the campaign to round up delinquents as well as those who intentionally filed defective returns, the further assistance of all honest taxpayers is requested."

Credit is given by Commissioner Roper to the personnel and to the legal and tax advisors who have given their services to the Government.

The estimate of collections made to Congress a year ago by J. S. McCoy, actuary of the Treasury, and verified by the returns, is evidence, he said, that he is one of the greatest fiscal statisticians in the country. Mr. McCoy's estimate was that the yield would be $3,400,000,000.

Collections by Districts.

An indication of the distributed wealth of the country is shown by the collections by districts which follows:

District.	Income and excess profit tax.	Miscellaneous taxes.	Aggregate collections.
Alabama	$23,174,956.22	$1,294,096.79	$24,469,053.01
Arkansas	5,731,393.25	581,212.77	6,312,611.02
First California	59,482,172.24	26,670,847.44	86,153,019.68
Sixth California	17,798,130.01	6,890,500.72	24,688,630.73
Colorado	25,875,792.26	2,819,330.73	28,695,122.99
Connecticut	78,709,097.01	16,261,084.23	94,970,181.24
Florida	4,639,717.09	3,225,322.13	7,865,539.22
Georgia	16,230,449.09	2,785,250.96	19,015,700.05
Hawaii	8,961,868.17	724,972.47	9,686,840.94
First Illinois	251,576,061.33	52,798,869.00	304,374,930.33
Fifth Illinois	5,734,263.18	23,179,720.16	28,913,983.34
Eighth Illinois	10,097,658.98	8,596,960.82	18,694,619.80
Thirteenth Illinois	8,760,609.59	2,172,315.53	10,932,925.12
Sixth Indiana	21,576,842.13	14,418,379.48	35,995,221.61
Seventh Indiana	7,448,767.56	14,136,386.96	21,585,154.52
Third Iowa	14,634,525.85	2,488,652.14	17,123,177.99
Kansas	26,125,166.10	3,163,671.79	29,288,837.89
Second Kentucky	1,981,606.95	9,725,991.09	11,707,598.04
Fifth Kentucky	10,488,025.25	42,705,929.32	53,193,954.57
Sixth Kentucky	3,340,394.94	8,123,056.84	11,463,451.78
Seventh Kentucky	2,811,429.67	11,554,772.46	14,366,202.13
Eighth Kentucky	2,250,482.72	5,713,968.20	7,964,450.92
Louisiana	21,807,341.85	13,359,076.04	35,166,417.89
Maryland	75,456,805.11	30,911,284.68	106,368,089.79
Third Massachusetts	166,598,752.86	25,215,545.13	191,814,297.99
First Michigan	58,610,263.93	26,691,252.49	85,301,516.42
Fourth Michigan	12,451,044.19	2,926,207.45	15,377,251.64
Minnesota	58,218,134.48	12,487,960.64	70,706,095.12
First Missouri	43,956,247.49	22,395,195.66	66,351,743.15
Sixth Missouri	16,056,705.93	6,151,507.91	22,208,213.84
Montana	7,285,249.21	4,982,602.07	12,267,851.28
Nebraska	11,335,081.62	2,540,733.36	13,875,814.98
New Hampshire	21,924,598.54	3,023,909.44	24,948,507.98
First New Jersey	17,575,683.17	6,305,685.42	23,881,368.59
Fifth New Jersey	51,236,554.82	25,159,364.56	79,395,919.38
New Mexico	7,982,321.53	1,269,081.47	9,251,403.00
First New York	36,188,212.99	26,833,695.10	63,026,908.09
Second New York	414,608,907.24	42,449,342.95	457,058,250.19
Third New York	123,756,443.19	46,380,847.08	170,137,290.27
Fourteenth New York	34,698,997.75	10,567,456.74	45,266,454.49
Twenty-first New York	24,301,710.28	7,609,034.50	31,913,744.78
Twenty-eighth New York	56,359,762.40	14,654,371.34	71,014,133.74
Fourth North Carolina	6,882,041.08	12,895,622.31	19,777,663.39
Fifth North Carolina	13,369,662.96	36,529,177.97	49,898,840.93
North and South Dakota	4,307,828.10	609,221.01	4,917,049.11
First Ohio	40,994,666.73	28,627,978.05	69,622,644.78
Tenth Ohio	12,344,727.24	7,744,867.86	20,089,595.10
Eleventh Ohio	17,355,970.03	4,922,430.37	22,278,400.40
Eighteenth Ohio	160,342,084.17	18,744,136.49	179,086,220.66
Oklahoma	18,263,347.97	1,271,673.39	19,535,021.36
Oregon	10,070,079.46	1,403,012.03	11,473,091.49
First Pennsylvania	162,897,782.62	37,611,888.72	200,509,671.34
Ninth Pennsylvania	14,691,012.02	6,193,825.20	20,884,837.22
Twelfth Pennsylvania	25,922,105.66	9,597,306.73	35,519,412.39
Twenty-third Pennsylvania	292,576,362.29	39,583,339.14	332,159,701.43
South Carolina	7,884,740.03	567,045.02	8,451,785.05
Tennessee	14,167,978.86	3,825,718.60	17,993,697.46
Third Texas	24,415,964.82	10,194,086.04	34,610,050.86
Second Virginia	10,195,698.49	13,061,238.66	23,256,937.15
Sixth Virginia	11,205,816.95	1,429,391.00	12,635,207.95
Washington	17,701,482.10	1,725,564.70	19,427,046.80
West Virginia	45,717,645.16	2,463,534.73	48,181,179.89
First Wisconsin	31,434,390.72	16,105,775.38	47,540,166.10
Second Wisconsin	7,758,180.58	3,519,355.94	11,277,536.52
Philippine Islands, 10 months	Not taxed.	616,778.42	616,778.42
	2,821,340,801.51	850,577,435.40	3,671,918,236.91

The above figures are based on telegraphic reports from the collectors of internal revenue and the difference between the totals and the amounts in the daily Treasury statement represent items in transit to Washington.

Supplements to Railroad Order No. 27 Concerning Pullman Car Employees and Adding Long List of Short Lines

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1918.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 TO GENERAL ORDER No. 27.

The terms and conditions of the above order will apply to the Pullman Co. operating department, except that on account of the peculiar character of the employment of conductors, porters, and maids, in that provision is made for rest and sleep while actually on duty, it is impracticable to apply a basic eight-hour day to such service. It is therefore ordered that with respect to conductors, porters, and maids, the increases shall be upon the basis shown in section A of article 2 relative to "monthly wages"; but article 3 relative to basic eight-hour day will not be applicable thereto.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 27.

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1918.*

The following railroads are hereby added to, and made a part of, Article I, of General Order No. 27:

A.

Abilene & Southern.
Ahnapee & Western Railway.
Akron & Barberton Belt R. R.
Akron, Union Passenger Depot Co.
Albany Railroad Bridge Company.
Allegheny Terminal Co.
Allentown Terminal Railroad.
Alton & Southern Railway.
Arkansas Central Railroad Company.
Arkansas & Memphis Railway Bridge & Terminal Co.
Arkansas Western Railway Co.
Arrowrock Branch.
Asheville & Craggy Mountain Railway.
Asheville & Southern Railway.
Ashland Coal and Iron Railway.
Atchison & Eastern Bridge Company.
Atchison Union Depot & Railroad Co.
Atlantic & Yadkin Railway.

B.

Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal R. R.
Baltimore & Sparrows Point R. R.
Barrington Canal Bridge Company.
Barry & Chelsea Railroad.
Bath & Hammondsport Railroad.
Battle Creek & Sturgis Railroad.
Bay City Belt Line Railroad.
Bay City Terminal Company.
Beaumont & Great Northern R. R.
Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western.
Beaumont Wharf & Terminal Company.
Bellingham & Northern Railway.
Belt Railway of Chicago.
Bethel Granite Railway.
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railway.
Blue Ridge R. R.
Boonville, St. Louis & Southern Railway.
Boston Terminal Company.
Bowling Green Railroad.
Brazos, Texas & Gulf Southern Railway.
Brewster & Perry Bridge Terminal Railroad.
Brownwood North & South Railway Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad.
Buffalo Union Terminal Railroad.
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company.

C.

Cairo & Thebes Railroad.
Calumet Western Railway.
Canton & Akron Railroad.
Canton Bridge Company.
Cape Girardeau Railroad.
Carolina & Northwestern Ry.
Carolina & Tennessee Southern Railway.
Catawba Valley Railroad.
Central Indiana.
Central Terminal Railway.
Central Union Depot of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cherry Tree & Dixonville Railroad.
Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway of Indiana.
Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer R. R.
Chicago Junction Railway.
Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railroad (controlled by M. C. & N. Y. C. R. R.).
Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railroad (operated by Grand Trunk R. R.).
Chicago & Kalamazoo Terminal Railway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad.
Chicago River & Indiana.
Chicago Union Station Co.
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R.
Cincinnati, Burnside & Cumberland River Ry.
Cincinnati & Dayton R. R.
The Cincinnati Inter-Terminal R. R.
Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Ry.
Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad.
Coal River Railway.
Coeur D'Alene & Pend Oreille Railway.
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek Dist. Ry.
Columbus, Findlay & Northern R. R.
Connecticut River Railroad.
Connecting Terminal Railroad.
Copper Range Railroad.
The Covington & Cincinnati Elevated R. R. & Transfer & Bridge Co.
Cumberland & Penna Railroad.
Cumberland Railway.

D.

Dallas Terminal Railway & Union Depot Co.
Danville & Western Ry.
Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Ry. Co.
Dayton & Union Railroad.
Dayton Union Ry.
Deep Creek Railroad.
Delta Southern Ry.
Denison & Pacific Suburban Railway Company.
Denver Union Terminal Railway.
Des Moines Union Railway.
Des Moines Western Railway.
Detroit, Bay City & Western Railway.
Detroit & Huron Railway.
Detroit Manufacturers Railroad.
Detroit River Tunnel Co.
Detroit Terminal Ry. & Transportation Co.
Detroit Terminal Railroad.
Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad.
Direct Navigation Co.
Dover & Rockaway Railroad.
Duluth & Superior Bridge Co. R.
Duluth Terminal Railroad.
Duluth Union Depot & Transfer Company.
Dunleith & Dubuque Bridge Company.

E.

Easton & Western R. R.
E. St. Louis Belt Railroad.
E. St. Louis & Carondelet Railway.
E. St. Louis Connecting Railway.
E. St. Louis National Stock Yards Co.—E. St. Louis.
E. St. Louis & Suburban.
Edgewater Connecting Railway.
Edgewater Terminal Railroad.
Elk Horn & Beaver Valley Railway.
Englewood Connecting Railway.
Exeter Southern Railway.
Erie Terminals R. R. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R.

F.

Farmer's Grain & Shipping Co.'s Railroad.
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad.
Fort Smith Suburban Railroad.
Fort Smith & Van Buren Railroad.
Fort Street Union Depot Co.
Fort Worth Belt Railroad.
Fort Worth Union Passenger Station Co.

G.

Gale Co. Valley Railroad.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R.
Gauley & Meadow River Ry.
Gilmore & Pittsburg R. R.
Grand Canyon Railway Co.
Grand Rapids Terminal Company.
Grand Trunk Junction Railway.
Grand Trunk Milwaukee Car Ferry Co.
Granite City & Madison Belt Line R. R.
Grant's Point Terminal Railway.
Great Falls & Teton County Railway.
Great Northern Terminal Company.
Green Bay & Western Railroad.
Greenwich & Johnsonville R. R.

H.

Hamilton Belt Railway.
Hannibal Union Depot Co.
Harriman & Northeastern R. R.
Hartwell Railway.
Hawkinsville & Florida Southern Ry.
Helena Terminal.
Hibernia Mine Railroad.
High Pt. Randleman, Ahseboro & Southern R. R.
Houston Belt & Terminal Railway.
Houston & Brazos Valley Railway.
Houston & Shreveport Railroad.
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R.

I.

Iberia & Vermillion Railroad.
Illinois Terminal Railroad.
Illinois Transfer R. R.
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R.
Indianapolis & Frankfort R. R.
Indianapolis Union Ry.
Interstate Car Transfer Co.
Interstate Railroad Co.
Iowa & St. Louis Railway.
Iowa Transfer Railway.
Island Creek R. R.

J.

Jay Street Terminal.
Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad.
Joplin Union Depot Company.

K.

Kanawha Bridge & Terminal Co.
Kanawha & W. Virginia Ry.
Kankakee & Seneca R. R.
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Ry. Co.
Kansas City Connecting R. R.
Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Terminal Ry.
Kansas City Stock Yards Co.—Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City Terminal Co.
Kansas Southwestern Ry. Co.
Keeneys Creek Railroad.
Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R. R.
Keokuk & Des Moines Railway.
Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co.
Keokuk Union Depot Company.
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R.
Kiowa, Hardtner & Pacific Railroad.

L.

Lackawanna & Montrose R. R.
Lake Charles & Northern R. R.
Lake Erie & Eastern R. R.
Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Ry.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Ry.
Lake Superior Terminal Ry.
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Ry. Co.
Lansing Manufacturers Railroad.
Lansing Transit Company.
Lawrenceville Branch R. R.
Leavenworth Depot & R. R. Co.
Leavenworth Terminal Ry. & Bridge Co.
Lehigh & Susquehanna R. R.
Lewiston & Auburn Railroad.
Lima Belt Railway.
Litchfield & Madison Railway.
Little Kanawha R. R.
Little Rock Junction Railway.
Logan & Southern Ry.
Lorain, Ashland & Southern Railroad.
Lorain & W. Virginia Ry.
Louisiana Southern Ry.
Louisville Bridge Co.
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co.

M.

Mackinac Transportation Co.
Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R.
Manistique & Lake Superior Railroad.
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co.
Maumee Connecting Railway.
Maywood & Sugar Creek Ry.
Memphis Union Station Co.
Michigan Air Line.
Milwaukee Terminal Ry.—Minneapolis Belt Line Co.
Minneapolis & Eastern Ry.
Minneapolis Western Railway.
Minnesota & International Ry.
Minnesota Northwestern Elec. Ry.
Minnesota Transfer Ry.
Mississippi Central R. R.
Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Belt R. R.
Missouri Pacific Corp. in Illinois.
Missouri Pacific Corp. in Nebraska.
Missouri Valley & Blair Ry. & Bridge Co.
Montana Eastern Ry.
Montpelier & Wells River R. R.
Moreno Southern Ry.
Morris Terminal Ry.
Muncie Belt Railway.

N.

Narragansett Pier Railroad.
Natchez & Louisiana Railway Transfer Co.
Natchez & Southern Railway.
New Iberia & Northern R. R. Co.
New Jersey & New York R. R.
New Orleans Great Northern.
New River, Holston & Western R. R.
New York Connecting R. R.
New York Dock Co. R. R.
New York & Long Branch Railroad.

(Continued on page 11.)

List of the Purchasing Officers for Treasury Department, Panama Canal, and War Industries Board

Following is a list of the purchasing officers for the Treasury Department, the Panama Canal, and the War Industries Board:

Treasury Department.

All contracts for supplies, etc., for use in the Washington offices of the several bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department are made through the chief clerk of the department, Mr. Paul F. Myers, except contracts of a particular nature, which are made by the following offices:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Purchasing officer, the director, Mr. James L. Wilmeth, Fourteenth and D Streets SW.; contracts for various colors for inks; linseed oil; paper for postage stamps, disbursing officers' checks, and internal-revenue stamps; printing presses, motors, generators, and other machinery; steel plates; muslin and linenette; engravers' tools and supplies; designs for vignettes, etc.

Printing and Stationery Division.—Purchasing officer, the chief of the division, Mr. F. F. Weston, Treasury Building; contracts for emergency purchases of stationery supplies.

Public Moneys Division. — Purchasing officer, the chief of the division, Mr. H. P. Huddleson, Treasury Building; contracts for oak-grain jute board boxes.

Supervising Architect's Office. — Purchasing officer, the Acting Supervising Architect, Mr. James A. Wetmore; contracts for repair of buildings under control of Treasury Department in Washington and for construction of buildings specifically authorized.

Contracts for supplies, etc., for use in the field service are made by the following offices:

Customs Division.—Purchasing officer, the chief of the division, Mr. F. M. Halstead, Bond Building; contracts for fuel, laboratory supplies, general office supplies, except stationery, weighing scales and repairs, and miscellaneous articles used in the Customs Service.

Internal Revenue Bureau.—Purchasing officer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Treasury Building; contracts for rental of buildings and for emergency purchases of office supplies.

Loans and Currency Division.—Purchasing officer, the chief of the division, Mr. William S. Broughton, Treasury Building; makes an annual contract for distinctive paper on which to print United States currency and securities.

Mint Bureau.—Purchasing officer, Hon. Raymond T. Baker, Treasury Building; contracts for laboratory supplies, chemicals, graphite goods, machinery, copper, zinc, nickel, silver, gas, and electricity, brass and iron castings, etc.

Printing and Stationery Division.—Purchasing officer, the chief of the division, Mr. F. F. Weston, Treasury Building; contracts for emergency purchases of stationery supplies.

Public Health Service.—Purchasing officer, the Surgeon General, Dr. Rupert Blue, Butler Building; contracts for laboratory, scientific, office, medical, hospital, and household supplies, foods, etc.

Public Moneys Division.—Purchasing officer, the chief of the division, Mr. H. P. Huddleson, Treasury Building; contracts for cloth coin bags.

Supervising Architect's Office. — Purchasing Officer, the Acting Supervising Architect, Mr. James A. Wetmore, Treasury Building, contracts for repair, operation, and maintenance of Federal buildings under control of Treasury Department and for construction of buildings specifically authorized.

The purchasing officer of the Federal Reserve Board is the secretary, Treasury Building, and the purchasing officer of the War Finance Corporation is the chief clerk, Mr. H. E. Dameron, Treasury Building.

The Panama Canal.

The Washington office is the headquarters for the Panama Canal in the United States and handles all purchasing, administrative, and appointment matters (not military) relating to the canal. Assistant purchasing offices are located in New York City, New Orleans, La., and San Francisco, Cal. The addresses follow:

Washington office: 1709 G Street NW. A. L. Flint, general purchasing officer and chief of office.

New York office: 24 State Street. R. E. Rutherford, assistant purchasing agent.

New Orleans office: 606 Common Street. A. S. Perry, assistant purchasing agent.

San Francisco office: Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal. In charge of depot quartermaster, United States Army.

War Industries Board.

The only purchasing agent for the War Industries Board is Mr. M. D. Crowley, who purchases office supplies, furniture, etc.

Data Concerning Maine's Records as to Volunteers

Gov. Milliken, of Maine, has submitted the following data in reply to inquiries concerning the number of volunteers from Maine in the naval and military service and the strength of the National Guard of that State:

1. The only volunteers for Regular Army on record are those of draft ages.
2. The only volunteers for Navy on record are those of draft ages.
3. No record (Marine Corps volunteers) unless included in Navy record.
4. Maine National Guard, Apr. 1, 1917 [1] ---------- 1,968
   Recruits, Apr. 2–Aug. 5 ---------- 3,506
   Recruits Aug 6 to date ---------- [2] 43
   Total ---------- 5,427

[1] Called into U. S. service Apr. 13.
[2] Incomplete record.

Serve abroad or serve at home. Buy war-savings stamps.

SUPPLEMENTS TO R. R. ORDER 27

(Continued from page 10.)

New Westminister Southern Ry.
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line R. R.
Norfolk Terminal Ry.
Northern Alabama Ry.
Northern Maine Seaport R. R.
Northern Ohio R. R.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon.
Norway Branch Railroad.
Northwestern Terminal Ry.

O.

Ogden Mine Railroad.
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co.
Oklahoma Belt Ry.
Oklahoma City Junction Ry.
Ontonagon Railroad.
Orange Branch (Sou. Ry.).
Orange & Northwestern Railroad.
Oregon Electric Railway.
Oregon Trunk Railway.

P.

Pacific Coast Railroad.
Paris & Great Northern R. R. Co.
Pennsylvania Terminal Railway.
Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.
Peoria & Pekin Union Railway.
Peoria Railway Terminal Co.
Philadelphia Belt Line.
Pierre & Port Pierre Bridge Ry.
Pierre, Rapid City & Northwestern Ry.
Pine Bluff, Arkansas River Railroad.
Piney River & Paint Creek Railway.
Piqua & Troy Branch Railroad.
Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Ry.
Pittsburgh, Ohio Valley & Cincinnati Ry.
Pond Fork Railway.
Pontiac, Oxford & Northern Railway.
Port Huron Southern Railway.
Portland Terminal Company.
Port Townsend & Puget Sound Ry.
Poteau Valley Railroad.
Pueblo Union Depot & R. R. Co.
Puget Sound & Willapa Harbor Railway.

Q.

Quanah, Acme & Pacific Railway Co.
Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad.

R.

Railway Transfer Co.
Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe R. R.
Rio Grande Junction Railway.
Rio Grande Southern.
Rio Grande Southwestern.
Riverside, Rialto & Pacific Railway.
Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad.
Rock Island & Dardanelle Railroad.
Rock Island-Frisco Terminal Railway.
Rock Island, Memphis Terminal.
Rock Island, Stuttgart & Southern Railway.
Roslyn Connecting Railroad.
Roswell Railroad.

S.

St. Charles Air Line.
St. Clair & Western Railroad.
St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain R. R.
St. Joseph Belt Railway.
St. Joseph & Central Branch Railway.
St. Joseph, South Bend & Southern Railroad.
St. Joseph Terminal Railroad.
St. Joseph Union Depot Co.
St. Louis-Belleville Electric Railway.
St. Louis Belt & Terminal Ry.
St. Louis Bridge Co.
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway.
St. Louis National Stock Yards Co.
St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway.
St. Louis Terminal Ry.
St. Louis Transfer Railway.
St. Louis, Troy & Eastern Railroad.
Sainte Marie Union Depot Co.
St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Railway.
St. Paul & Kansas City Short Line Railroad.
St. Paul Union Depot Co.
Salt Lake City Union Depot & R. R. Co.
San Antonio Belt & Terminal Railroad.
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf Railroad.
Sandy Valley & Elkhorn & Long Fork R. R.
Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Ry.
Sapulpa & Oil Field Railroad.
Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company.
Seattle, Port Angeles & Western Railway.
Sharpsville Railroad.
Shreveport Bridge & Terminal Co.
Sievern & Knoxville R. R.
Sioux City Bridge Company.
Sioux City Terminal Railway.
South Chicago & Southern R. R.
South Dayton Railroad.
Southern Illinois & Missouri Bridge Co.
Southern Pacific Electric Railway.
State University Railroad.
Stock Yards Terminal Ry. Co. of St. Paul.
Sullivan County Railroad.
Sulphur Mines Railroad.

(Continued on page 12.)

PRESIDENT'S ORDER TRANSFERRING PERSONNEL AND RECORDS OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Fuel Administration to Have All Files, Reports, Etc., Relating to Coal or Coke and Services of Certain Persons Employed in Relation Thereto—Order in Force During Period of War and Six Months Thereafter.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas, in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote unity and concentration of control in the administration of the provisions of section 25 of the act of Congress approved August 10, 1917, entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," certain activities now being carried on by the Federal Trade Commission relating to the coal industry can, and ought to be carried on by the United States Fuel Administration.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive and, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 20, 1918, do hereby order and direct:

1. That all records, files, reports, copies of contracts, correspondence, papers and proceedings on file or deposited with the Federal Trade Commission relating to coal or coke, and under and in compliance with the provisions of section 25 of said act approved August 10, 1917, or the orders, rules and regulations of the United States Fuel Administrator (excepting such as relate to costs of coal-mine operations and to general research into the coal industry) be transferred forthwith from the Federal Trade Commission to the United States Fuel Administration.

2. That that part of the personnel of the Federal Trade Commission engaged in such activities hereinabove described and now transferred is hereby detailed or assigned to the United States Fuel Administration.

3. That the books, correspondence, records, and papers in any way referring to transactions of any kind relating to the mining, production, sale, or distribution of coal or coke, and not hereby transferred, shall, at all times, be subject to inspection by the United States Fuel Administrator and by his duly authorized agents, examiners, employees, assistants, and subordinates, together constituting the governmental organization called the United States Fuel Administration.

4 That all persons, partnerships, and corporations engaged in the production or distribution of coal or coke shall promptly furnish, whenever called for, to the United States Fuel Administrator, or his duly authorized agents, examiners, employees, assistants, and subordinates, any data or information relating to the business of such persons, partnerships, or corporations engaged in the production or distribution of coal or coke.

5. That the said United States Fuel Administrator is hereby authorized to procure information in reference to the business of coal and coke producers and distributors in the manner provided for in sections 6 and 9 of the act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled, "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," and said United States Fuel Administration, acting through the United States Fuel Administrator, or his duly authorized agents, examiners, employees, assistants, and subordinates, is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers granted to the Federal Trade Commission by said act approved September 26, 1914, for the carrying out of the purposes of this order.

This order shall be, and remain, in full force and effect during the continuance of the present war and for six (6) months after the termination thereof by the proclamation of a treaty of peace or until amended, modified, or rescinded.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 3, 1918.

SUPPLEMENTS TO R. R. ORDER 27

(Continued from page 11.)

Sunday Creek Railroad.
Sunset Railway.
Sweet City Bridge Company.
Sweet City Terminal Railway.
Sylvania Central Railway.

T.

Tacoma Eastern Railroad.
Tallulah Falls Railway.
Tennessee & Carolina Southern Railway.
Terminal Railroad Assoc'n of St. Louis.
Terminal Railroad of East St. Louis.
Terminal Railroad of St. Louis.
Texas Mexican Railway.
Texas Midland Railroad.
Tidewater Southern Railway.
Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon Railway.
Toledo Terminal Railroad.
Trans-Mississippi Terminal Railroad.
Troy Union Railroad.
Tug River & Kentucky Railroad.
Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis.
Tylerdale Connecting Railroad.

U.

Union Depot Co. of Columbus.
Union Depot Company of St. Louis (The).
Union Freight Railroad.
Union Railway.
Union Railway & Transit Company (of Illinois).
Union Railroad of Baltimore.
Union Railroad (Pennsylvania).
Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha.
Union Terminal Company of Dallas, Texas.

V.

Van Buren Bridge Co.
Vermont Valley Railroad.
Virgina Air Line Railway.
Virginia-Carolina Railway.

W.

Washington Terminal R. R.
Waterloo, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway.
Waupaca Green Bay Railway.
Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Ry.
Wellston & Jackson Belt R. R.
West Side Belt Railroad.
West Tulsa Belt Railway.
Wheeling Terminal Railway.
White & Black River Valley Railroad.
White Oak Railway.
Wichita Union Terminal Railway.
Wiggins Ferry Company.
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton R. R.
Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad.
Winona Bridge Railway Co.
Winston-Salem South Bound Railway.
Wood River Branch Railroad.
Wyoming & Northwestern Railway.

Y.

Yadkin Railroad.
York Harbor & Beach Railroad.

Z.

Zanesville Belt & Terminal Railroad.
Zanesville & Western Railway.
Zanesville Terminal Railroad.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

FOOD CROP ACREAGE THIS YEAR 23,000,000 GREATER THAN 1916

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

At Dubuque, Iowa, on June 20, in an address to the State Convention of Bankers, Hon. David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in reviewing the achievements of the farmers of the United States during the preceding year indicated the achievements of the current year. He explained that the farmers planted 23,000,000 acres more of the leading food crops than in 1916, and made largely increased yields of all except wheat, which suffered on account of unprecedented winter kill. At the same time they increased the number of horses, milch cows, and other cattle, sheep, and hogs. The indications at this time are that the farmers will do even better this year.

Calls Upon Business Men.

The Secretary called upon business men "to familiarize themselves with the agencies serving to aid the farmers and to promote wise plans to secure the necessary results," with special reference to the mobilization of men of farm experience in the towns and cities for harvest, and to the financing and marketing of the crops. He declared that the farmers and the agencies assisting them were prepared when we entered the war and had been for years, but that they are not spectacular performers. "They do not furnish sensations and headlines," he said. "They have no fixed labor day. They work in season and out of season—from early morning to dusk; but they do not work in the limelight."

Stimulus to Production.

Describing the operations of the Department of Agriculture, he said:

"It is stimulating production. It is increasingly controlling plant and animal diseases, reducing losses from the cattle tick, hog cholera, predatory animals, and cereal pests. In cooperation with the Department of Labor, it is rendering assistance to the farmers in securing labor. It has safeguarded seed stocks and secured and distributed good seeds to farmers for cash at the lowest possible cost; aided in transporting stock from drought-stricken regions; greatly assisted in the marketing of farm products, and, under enormous difficulties, has helped the farmers to secure a larger supply of fertilizers. It has also placed under license and control the ammonia industry, the fertilizer industry, the farm machinery manufacturers and distributers, and is now developing plans for the regulation of the stockyards."

RESULTS OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS CAMPAIGN AT A PORT OF EMBARKATION HEADQUARTERS

EDITOR THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN:

A competitive sale of war thrift and war savings stamps, lasting from May 13 to June 15, in which all organizations attached to the headquarters of one of the ports of embarkation participated, has just closed. And, in view of the creditable record attained by the contestants through their untiring efforts to serve their country economically as well as heroically, total sales aggregating $46,868.21 from a personnel not exceeding 3,000 resulted.

Particular attention is directed to the 200 Army field clerks on duty at these headquarters, whose average purchase per capita was $101.55. The 310th Guard & Fire Co., composed of 122 enlisted men, whose purchase was $61.97 per capita, is a case equally deserving of special mention. Other organizations of enlisted men who were close to the top in the contest averaged per capita sales in the neighborhood of $36 to $41.

If you can spare these creditable showings space in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN, I am inclined to believe it will be entirely worth while and serve as an inducement to other organizations to institute similar campaigns.

J. PERRY MOORE,
Captain, A. G. N. A.,
Asst. Adjutant.

Winners of Campaign.

HEADQUARTERS PORT OF EMBARKATION,
June 17, 1918.

Memorandum: For organization and detachment commanders on duty at these headquarters.

In reference to memorandum issued under date of May 13, 1918, announcing the competitive sale of war-thrift and war-savings stamps of the different organizations and detachments attached to headquarters, port of embarkation, stationed in ———, and at the various piers, the Army field clerks (on duty at these headquarters) are hereby announced the winners of this campaign, having to their credit the largest per capita purchases.

Each and every man having participated in this campaign has reason to be proud of the creditable record this port has attained through your untiring efforts to serve your country, economically as well as heroically.

The following is the final standing of the contestants:

Organization.	Strength of command.	Total sales.	Average amount per capita.
Army Field Clerks	200	$20,310.30	$101.55
310th Guard & Fire Co.	122	7,561.33	61.97
438th Depot Engineers	139	5,738.76	41.28
Ordnance Detachment	145	5,262.75	36.29
306th Guard & Fire Co.	144	903.23	6.22
363d Guard & Fire Co.	111	612.28	5.60
301st Guard & Fire Co.	134	680.61	5.08
305th Guard & Fire Co.	104	515.01	4.95
22d Service Co., Signal Corps	218	870.18	3.99
342d Fire, Truck & Hose Co	18	62.43	3.47
Hospital, Port of Embarkation	102	249.60	2.44
Detachment, Q. M. C., N. A	606	961.95	1.58
Detachment, Medical Department	151	148.63	.98
304th Guard & Fire Co.	142	74.60	.52
307th Guard & Fire Co.	138	13.16	.09
302d Guard & Fire Co	143	4.00	.02
Total		43,968.82	
Honorary Associates: Naval Communication Office	60	464.90	7.75
Grand total		$44,433.72	

It is the desire of the commanding general that the excellent showing made by the various organizations and detachments be further enhanced and that organization commanders continue to encourage the purchase of war thrift and war-savings stamps, both as a means of promoting thrift and financially aiding our country.

Stamps, as heretofore, can be purchased at these headquarters, Room 321, Pier 2.

J. PERRY MOORE,
Captain, A. G. N. A., Asst. Adjutant.

Additional Purchasers.

HEADQUARTERS
PORT OF EMBARKATION,
June 17, 1918.

MEMORANDUM.

In compliance with paragraph 10, memorandum under date May 13, 1918, these headquarters, the following-named officers and civilian employees, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have purchased 32 or more war thrift stamps (25 cents each) or the equivalent thereof in war-savings stamps:

Capt. E. Martin Larson, Medical Reserve Corps	$667.20
First Lieut. Joseph R. McCrary, Medical Reserve Corps	562.40
Capt. Thos. McCrossin, 310th Guard and Fire Company	83.40
Capt. Hindman, Medical Reserve Corps	83.40
First Lieut. James Lynch, Medical Reserve Corps	83.40
Capt. Charles Wright, Medical Reserve Corps	71.98
Maj. Simon Strauss, Medical Reserve Corps	50.04
Maj. John T. Axton (chaplain)	25.02
Capt. O. H. Heffter, Medical Reserve Corps	41.16
Lieut. Louis W. Severy, 304th Guard and Fire Company	16.91
Capt. Geo. B. Bowers, 304th Guard and Fire Company	16.68
First Lieut. Eugene Goodfellow, Medical Reserve Corps	16.68
Lieut. Joseph A. Dowdy, 304th Guard and Fire Company	16.34
Lieut. Clarence Rogers, 304th Guard and Fire Company	16.34
Maj. Harry P. Ward, Adjutant General's Department, National Army	8.34
Maj. Royal Mattice, Adjutant General's Department, National Army	8.34
Capt. J. J. Wayland, National Army	8.34
Second Lieut. L. J. Mullin, Infantry Reserve Corps	8.34
Lieut. Arthur O'Neill, 304th Guard and Fire Company	8.34
Capt. W. T. King, Quartermaster Reserve Corps	8.00
Total	1,803.95
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.	
Manuel Periera, A. T. S	100.08
Miss R. Dimique	83.40
Miss Eleanor R. Cox	8.32
Grand total	1,995.75

Attention is invited to memorandum of even date citing purchases of organizations and detachments having participated in this campaign, aggregate total, including all sales, amount to $46,868.21.

J. PERRY MOORE,
Captain, A. G. N. A., Asst. Adjutant.

COMMISSION TO SWITZERLAND IS APPOINTED BY RED CROSS

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

The American Red Cross has appointed a special commission to Switzerland, the personnel of which was to-day announced by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council. This step was taken because of the increased activities of the Red Cross in that country.

Charge of Relief Work.

The commission will have charge of the relief work of American prisoners of war and American civilian prisoners in the hands of the central powers, including the handling of communications between these prisoners and their relatives in this country. It will also be the duty of the commission to extend relief to the many citizens of the allied powers now living in destitute circumstances in Switzerland, to aid the Swiss in their efforts to relieve the suffering occasioned by the great war, and to take up any other activities of a similar nature, need for which may from time to time arise.

Joseph B. Dimmick, of Scranton, Pa., has been appointed chairman of the commission. Mr. Dimmick was at one time mayor of the city and was prominently identified there with works of a public character. He has in the past resided in Switzerland for a considerable period and is thoroughly familiar with the Swiss people.

Serve Without Pay.

He will be assisted by Carl P. Dennett, Boston; Atholl McBean, San Francisco, Cal.; Ralph S. Stewart, Boston, Mass.; and Dr. Alfred Worcester, Waltham, Mass., as deputies, all of whom will serve without pay.

The general organization of the commission at the Berne headquarters will include Elton G. Clark, Brookline; Prof. Henry Rushton Fairclough, Palo Alto, Cal.; Henry Reese Roberts, Walter G. Smith, Francis Hardy Duvere, Leon G. Levy, Harry Edwin Heath, Louis Detoy, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Annie Windsor, all of San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Mrs. Laura E. Langley and Miss Elizabeth M. Bowling may be appointed to the positions of telephone operator in the Department of State without reference to civil-service rules and requirements.

Mrs. Langley and Miss Bowling have been employed temporarily upon the State Department switchboard for the periods of nine and five months, respectively.

They have thus acquired technical proficiency and necessary knowledge of the department and its personnel, and to replace them at this time with inexperienced operators would seriously effect the efficiency of the department telephone service.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 12, 1918.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

The following contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster's Department:

HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION—CONTRACTS.

June 22, 1918.

United States Steel Products Co., Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., wire fencing.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

June 24, 1918.

United States Handle Export Co., Piqua, Ohio, [illegible].

New York Stamping Co., New York City, can covers.

P. Lowentraut Manufacturing Co., 113 Chambers Street, New York City, box hooks.

American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., bake ovens.

Salles Bros., Pocahontas, Ark., ax helves.

June 26, 1918.

Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., [illegible].

Davenport Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Iowa, paper baling presses.

Townsend Co., New Brighton, Pa., rivets.

Minnich Machine Works, Landisville, Pa., paper baling press.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York City, sewing machines.

American Oil & Disinfectant Co., 196 Water Street, New York City, crefenol.

A. Kramer (Inc.), 307 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., boilers.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York City, darning machines.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., electric irons.

June 27, 1918.

A. H. Leathers Handle Co., Dickson, Tenn., ax helves.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., can covers.

Transit Sales Co., Marietta, Ohio, oil thief.

Transit Sales Co., Marietta, Ohio, oil thief.

John B. Black Co. (Inc.), Chester, Pa., broadaxes.

Richmond Foundry Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va., grates.

Roberts Brass Manufacturing Co., hose bibbs.

Bradley Stencil Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo., [illegible].

Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, oil heaters.

Richmond Foundry & Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va., grates.

Barstow Stove Co., Providence, R. I., grates.

Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Mich., grates.

Arcade Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill., [illegible].

American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., field bake [illegible].

Edwards Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 4-inch elbows.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Awards for parts for the new series model B 3-ton standard Army motor trucks have been made as follows:

June 21, 1918.

The Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, sets tool-bag equipment.

Fairmount Tool & Forging Co., Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible] equipment.

The Hinkley Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich., motors.

June 27, 1918.

American Brass & Iron Works, Detroit, Mich., gasoline feed pipe shut-off cocks.

Duff Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., jacks.

Templeton Kenly Co., Chicago, Ill., jacks.

June 26, 1918.

Kales Stamping Co., Detroit, Mich., gasoline feed pipe [illegible].

The Hayes Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., air cleaner assemblies, air cleaner clamp assemblies.

General Motors Co., Flint, Mich., transmission front hangers.

Sterling Motor Truck Co., Milwaukee, Wis., pedal pads.

Peters Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, universal joints.

June 24, 1918.

Perry-Fay Co., Elyria, Ohio, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing cover stud, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing retaining nut, rear axle worm shaft radial bearing lock nut, differential carrier to rear axle housing stud, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing cover stud nut, rear axle worm shaft radial bearing cover screw, differential carrier to rear axle housing stud nut, rear axle worm shaft nut, rear axle worm shaft radial bearing spacer (narrow), rear axle worm shaft radial bearing spacer (wide), rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing retaining nut washer, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing sleeve, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing spacer.

Globe Machine & Stamping Co., Cleveland, Ohio, rear axle worm shaft oil thrower (front), rear axle worm shaft oil thrower (rear), rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing retainer nut lock, rear axle worm shaft radial bearing lock nut lock.

National Malleable Castings Co., Toledo, Ohio, malleable iron castings, No. 1909–Y, rear axle differential carrier; malleable iron castings, No. 1906–W, rear axle worm shaft radial bearing cover; malleable iron castings, No. 1911–V, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing cover; metal pattern equipment for No. 1909–Y, rear axle differential carrier; aluminum vibrator plate pattern for No. 1911–V, rear axle worm shaft thrust bearing cover; aluminum vibrator plate pattern for No. 1906–W, rear axle worm shaft radial bearing cover.

Cleveland Worm Gear Co., Cleveland, Ohio, No. 1910–Y, axle worm shaft.

Lincoln Brass Works, Detroit, Mich., gasoline shutoff cocks.

United States Ball Bearing Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., radial bearings complete with bronze retainer; special thrust bearings, complete with bronze retainer.

The Prudden Wheel Co., Lansing, Mich., sets wheels.

Breeze Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., pieces air cleaner to carbureter tube, with paper packing.

July 3, 1918.

Rear axle worm shaft radial bearing cover gaskets, Garlock Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Body seat assemblies, Hayes Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Body seat assemblies, C. R. Wilson Body Co., Detroit, Mich.

Air cleaner assemblies, Orem Motor Protector Co., Baltimore, Md.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION.

June 27, 1918.

LARD SUBSTITUTE.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., 36½-pound net weight square tins.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., 33-pound net weight square tins.

Swift & Co., New York City, 33-pound net weight square tins.

Florida Cotton Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Swift & Co., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill., 45-pound tins or tubes.

Capitol Refining Co., Washington, D. C.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Southern Cotton Oil Co., New York City.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dixie Refining Co., Memphis, Tenn.

LARD SALES, NO. 5 PAILS.

North Packing Co., Boston, Mass.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

LARD ISSUE IN TUBS.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

Jones & Lamb, Baltimore, Md.

North Packing Co., Boston, Mass.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

LARD ISSUE, NO. 5 PAILS.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

North Packing Co., Boston, Mass.

Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.

LARD SUBSTITUTE, NO. 5 PAILS.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

COOKING OIL.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

MILK—EVAPORATED.

Allotments from June 17 to June 22, none.

SUGAR.

Pennsylvania Sugar Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Union Sugar Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Spreckles Sugar Co., San Francisco, Cal.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, 3½ bags.

Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.

Pennsylvania Sugar Co., Philadelphia.

FLOUR.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 29, 1918.

MILK—EVAPORATED.

Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill.

Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.

Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill.

Waterloo Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr.

Waterloo Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr.

Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

Van Camp Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

SUGAR—GRANULATED.

Revere Sugar Refinery, Boston, Mass.

American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

Warner Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

Arbuckle Bros., New York, N. Y.

American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.

Spreckles Sugar Co., San Francisco, Cal.

B. H. Howell Son & Co., New York, N. Y.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

Federal Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

Arbuckle Bros., New York, N. Y.

B. H. Howell Son & Co., New York, N. Y.

Warner Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

FLOUR.

Sperry Flour Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Kaw Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kans.

Kaw Mfg. Co., Topeka, Kans.

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.

REPLY COUPONS TO CHINA.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 21, 1918.

Postmasters are notified that the administration of China has arranged to participate in the exchange of international reply coupons, effective July 1, 1918 (see sections 131, 334, and 345, P. L. and R., and 1917 Postal Guide, pp. 33, 105).

The Chinese administration is not willing to exchange reply coupons which do not bear the date stamp of the issuing office, and will not accept in final settlement as valid coupons which do not bear the imprint of the date stamp of the Chinese office of issue.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

June 26, 1918.

No. 39319. Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., abrasive wheels.
No. 39320. B. F. Sturtevant & Co., Hyde Park, Mass., draft blower.
No. 39321. Cambria Coke Co., Camden, N. J., stove coke.
No. 39322. Porteimon Coal & Coke Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., coke, grade No. 3.
No. 39323. The Whitman & Barnes Co., Chicago, Ill., drop forgings.
No. 39324. Benton Harbor Wall Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., forgings.
No. 39325. Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., drop forgings.
No. 39326. Urschel Drop Forging Co., Bowling Green, Ohio, drop forgings.
No. 39327. Michigan Bolt & Nut Works, Detroit, Mich., drop forgings.
No. 39328. Alvord Reamer & Tool Co., Millersburg, Pa., drop forgings.
No. 39329. Endicott Forging & Manufacturing Co., Endicott, N. Y., drop forgings.
No. 39330. Aumen Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., drilling machines.
No. 39331. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., engine lathe.
No. 39332. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., ventilating sets.
No. 39333. National Acme Co., Cleveland, Ohio, automatic locker.
No. 39334. International Boiler Works, Stroudsburg, Pa., boiler tubes.
No. 39335. Mount Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
No. 39336. Michelin Tire Co., tires.
No. 39337. Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., glue.
No. 39346. R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pipes and fittings.
No. 39347. Taylor Instrument Cos., Washington, D. C., thermometers.
No. 39348. C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometers.
No. 39352. Keller Pneumatic Tool Co., Grand Haven, Mich., chyspring hammers.
No. 39353. E. P. Burton Lumber Co., Charleston, S. C., North Carolina pine.
No. 39354. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, balloons.
No. 39355. Gleason Tiebout Glass Co., New York City, N. Y., spare globes.
No. 39356. General Electric Co. (Ivanhoe Regent Works), Cleveland, Ohio., spare globes.
No. 39357. Rome Holland Wire & Tube Co., Rome, N. Y., brass tubing.
No. 39358. E. W. Bond Co., Lake Helen, Fla., yellow pine.
No. 39362. Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., Worcester, Mass., engine lathe.
No. 39363. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., motor-driven drill.
No. 39364. Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., engine lathe.
No. 39365. Parker, Wilder & Co., New York City, N. Y., unbleached muslin.
No. 39366. Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill., cement.
No. 39367. Tidewater Portland Cement Co., Baltimore, Md., cement.
No. 39368. American Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn., skid chains.
No. 39369. St. Joe Lead Co., New York City, N. Y., pig lead.
No. 39371. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel bolt material.
No. 39372. Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., extra-soft steel.
No. 39373. Westinghouse Electric Co., Washington, D. C., fans.
No. 39374. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., machinery.
No. 39375. Plymouth Cordage Co., Plymouth, Mass., lead lines.
No. 39376. Wall Rope Works (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., lead lines.
No. 39377. H. C. Kelley Co., New York City, N. Y., lead lines.
No. 39379. Harold M. Twiner, agent U. S. Bunting Co., New York City, N. Y., wool bunting.
No. 39380. Col. Steel & Shafting Co., Washington, D. C., steel, etc.
No. 39381. Monoanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., carbolic acid.
No. 39382. Slocum, Avram & Slocum, New York City, N. Y., tension motors.
No. 39386. Wingate Lumber Co., Georgetown, S. C., North Carolina pine.
No. 39387. John L. Roper Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va., North Carolina pine.
No. 39388. Foreman Blades Lumber Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., North Carolina pine.
No. 39390. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bench milling machines.
No. 39391. Harbinson-Walker Refrigerator Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., electric-arc material.
No. 39392. Sudworth Printing Co., Washington, D. C., stationery.
No. 39395. Hill Pump Co., Anderson, Ind., centrifugal pumps.

June 27, 1918.

No. 39397. Meilink Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, steel boxes.
No. 39398. Page Detroit Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., special, MLF.
No. 39410. Albany Boat Co., flying boat surfaces.
No. 39411. National Costume Co., New York City, N. Y., hammocks.
No. 39412. St. Louis Frog & Switch Co., St. Louis, Mo., steel railroad frogs.
No. 39413. Pennsylvania & Delaware Oil Co., New York City, N. Y., light mineral oil.
No. 39415. Allied Sales Corporation, Tuscaloosa, Ala., yellow pine.
No. 39416. Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La., yellow pine.
No. 39421. Charles Cory & Co. (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., transmitters.
No. 39422. Edison Electric Appliance Co., Chicago, Ill., bake ovens.
No. 39423. Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass., gas masks.
No. 39424. United States Rubber Co., New York City, N. Y., gas masks.
No. 39425. Ozone Lumber Co., Talestreek, La., yellow pine.
No. 39426. Ironton Portland Cement Co., Ironton, Ohio, cement.
No. 39427. A. M. Byers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., iron pipe.

June 28, 1918.

No. 39428. Togon Stiles Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., portable houses.
No. 39441. Philadelphia Brass Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel tubing.
No. 39442. Metallurgical Sales Corporation, ferro silicon.
No. 39243. Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., pipe-cutting machine.
No. 39244. Newton Machine Tool Works, Philadelphia, Pa., slotting machine.
No. 39245. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, N. Y., bolt-cutting machine.
No. 39246. Williams, White & Co., Moline, Ill., punch and shears.
No. 39251. Russ Co., Cleveland, Ohio, steam tables.
No. 39252. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
No. 39253. Cannon Manufacturing Co., Kanapolis, N. C., Turkish toweling.
No. 39254. Young Bros. Co., Detroit, Mich., smokestack and bracing.
No. 39255. Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill., portable boiler.
No. 39457. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., electric motors.
No. 39458. Crucible Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel bars.
No. 39459. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., vertical machine.
No. 39460. Combination Ladder Co., Providence, R. I., dies for drop forgings.
No. 39461. M. G. Gest & Co., New York City, N. Y., radio shield system.
No. 39462. The American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., rolled brass.
No. 39463. American Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., telephone type sets.
No. 39467. Tidewater Portland Cement Co., Baltimore, Md., cement.

June 29, 1918.

No. 39468. Washington Portland Cement Co., Seattle, Wash., cement.
No. 39469. United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., steel bars.
No. 39470. Barber Paschall Lumber Co., Maxton, N. C., North Carolina pine.
No. 39471. Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., holders-on.
No. 39472. General Electric Co., Sprague Electric Works, New York City, switches.
No. 39479. Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I., wire feed screws, machine.
No. 39480. Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I., grinding machine.
No. 39481. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., gear machine.
No. 39482. Lucas Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, milling machine.
No. 39483. Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., TNT, refined.
No. 39484. Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., TNT.
No. 39485. Russe & Burgess (Inc.), Memphis, Tenn., oak.

July 1, 1918.

No. 39486.—Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., locomotives.
No. 39487.—C. & G. Rumley Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss., yellow pine.
No. 39488.—White Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., pumps.
No. 39489.—Samson & Rowland, Philadelphia, Pa., taps.
No. 39490.—D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lathes.
No. 39491.—Ideal Electric Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio, motor.
No. 39492.—Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., machinery.
No. 39493.—Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., machinery.
No. 39494.—General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., office furniture.
No. 39495.—W. D. Campbell & Co., Washington, D. C., office furniture.
No. 39496.—Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, twist drills.
No. 39497.—Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., chain studs.
No. 39498.—Garvin Machine Co., New York City, N. Y., milling machine.
No. 39499.—Lincoln Twist Drill Co., Taunton, Mass., twist drills.
No. 39500.—Ball Bros.' Glass Manufacturing Co., Muncie, Ind., zinc.
No. 39501.—Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va., zinc.
No. 39502.—The American Zinc Products Co., Greencastle, Ind., zinc.
No. 39503.—Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill., zinc.
No. 39504.—Mattiesen & Hegelar Zinc Co., LaSalle, Ill., zinc.
No. 39505.—Niles-Bement & Pond Co., New York City, N. Y., mill.
No. 39506.—The White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, truck parts.
No. 39507.—Aumen Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., lathes.
No. 39508.—George Gorton Machine Co., Racine, Wis., engraving machine.
No. 39509.—Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., plate machine.
No. 39517.—Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., medium steel.
No. 39518.—Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
No. 39531.—D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., saw, hack.
No. 39533.—Knickerbocker P. C. Co., New York City, N. Y., cement.
No. 39534.—James McKay Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., chain.

July 2, 1918.

No. 39541.—Mundy, Hastings Engineering Co., Newark, N. J., tank boiler.
No. 39544.—Lind Air Products Co., New York City, N. Y., gas oxygen.
No. 39551.—John S. Tilley Ladders Co., Watervliet, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39552.—Julius Brockwold & Co., Dolgeville, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39553.—Malone Lumber Co., Malone, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39554.—W. H. Plumb & Son, North Bangor, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39555.—George A. Stevens, Lake Placid, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39556.—Len Alger, Lyonsdale, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39557.—Benton Falls Paper Co., Watertown, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39558.—Johnson & Son, Port Leyden, N. Y., airplane spruce.
No. 39559.—L. W. Chandler, Boston, Mass., airplane spruce.
No. 39560.—Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., machinery compasses.
No. 39561.—Henry J. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y., barographs.
No. 39562.—Greenfield Tap & Die Co., Greenfield, Mass., taps and dies.
No. 39563.—Russell Manufacturing Co., Greenfield, Mass.—taps and dies.
No. 39564.—Bonney Vise & Tool Works (Inc.), Allentown, Pa., studs, chain.
No. 39565.—Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel.
No. 39566.—Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., meat choppers.
No. 39568.—Sprague Electric Works, New York City, N. Y., switchboxes.
No. 39569.—Hall-Scott Motor Car Co., Berkeley, Cal., motor.

Conduct of Officers and Men on the President Lincoln, Sunk by U-Boat, Reflected Credit on Navy, Court Holds

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

-Secretary Daniels has received the report of the court of inquiry into the sinking of the U. S. S. *President Lincoln*, which was torpedoed by an enemy submarine May 31, with the loss of three officers and 23 enlisted men, one officer, Lieut. Edouard V. M. Isaacs, having been taken prisoner by the submarine.

The court rendered the opinion that the sinking of the *President Lincoln* was "caused by an act of war on the part of a German submarine, identity unknown, and that no responsibility therefor attaches to any officer or man belonging to the U. S. S. *President Lincoln*," and, further, "that the conduct of all officers and men of the U. S. S. *President Lincoln* and of the two destroyers which went to the rescue reflected credit on the United States Navy."

Relates Incidents of Sinking.

Commander Percy W. Foote, commanding officer of the *President Lincoln*, called on Secretary Daniels Saturday, July 6, 1918, and at the suggestion of the Secretary related for publication some of the most striking incidents in the sinking of the transport.

"Three torpedoes were sighted approaching the ship on the port side at a distance of from three to four hundred yards away," said Commander Foote. "Efforts were made to turn the ship to avoid the torpedoes, but there was not sufficient time to do so, and two torpedoes struck together practically in the same place, about 120 feet from the bow, and one torpedo struck about 120 feet from the stern.

"The call to battle stations was instantly sounded when the torpedoes were sighted, and everyone went quickly but quietly to his proper post.

715 Persons on Board.

"There were 715 people on board, including the officers and crew of the ship and a few Army officers and soldiers returning from France. Among the latter were two soldiers who were paralyzed.

"Preparations were made for launching the boats and life rafts, and the guns were manned and made ready for fire. Inspections were made below decks, and it was found that the bulkheads were holding the water in the forward hold, but aft the engine-room bulkhead was ruptured and the water entered the engine room. There was plenty of time, however, for the men to escape from the engine and fire rooms, and no casualties occurred therein. Seven men at work in the forward end of the ship were killed by the force of the explosion or the inrush of water."

"Fifteen minutes after the ship was struck it appeared quite evident that she would sink. The boats and rafts were placed in the water and the order was given all hands to abandon ship. This order did not include the guns' crews, however, who remained at their guns awaiting further orders. A few minutes later fire was opened from the bow gun, firing in the general direction in which it was thought the submarine might be, this being done with the idea that it might prevent another possible attack.

"Four or five minutes before the ship finally sank, half the vessel being then under water, the chief master-at-arms reported that his inspection below decks showed all hands to be out of the ship. The order was then given for everyone, including the gun crews, to leave the ship, and the master-at-arms and I then went into the water and swam to a life raft.

"Due to the difficulties which generally exist when boats are filled with people and lowered quickly in emergency, it had been previously arranged for everyone to go in the water and get on the rafts. Only five men and an officer were assigned to the boats to lower them; the boats then to go among the life rafts and pick up the people. This proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement, as the boats were lowered and got clear of the ship without difficulty. One boat, however, was loaded with the sick before lowering, and all the sick, including the two paralyzed soldiers, were saved.

"After the ship sank the work of loading the boats to their capacity and securing the rafts together was begun, and while this work was under way, about half an hour after the ship sank, the submarine appeared and came near the boats and rafts.

Took Officer Captive.

"The submarine first took one of the sailors, Seaman Anderson, on board, and then a little later took one of the officers, Lieut. Isaacs, after which it returned the seaman to the boat. Anderson stated that the submarine commander treated him kindly and gave him coffee and cognac.

"The submarine remained in the vicinity of the boats for about an hour and a half. It returned in the afternoon about 2 o'clock, remained near at hand for about an hour, and then left the vicinity and did not reappear.

"The work of collecting the boats and rafts together was continued, and by dark we had the rafts tied together and the boats secured to the rafts and to each other; the boats being loaded practically to their carrying capacity, there being about 500 men in the boats and about 200 on the rafts.

"Lighted lanterns were hoisted on the oars in the boats and Coston flare lights were burned at frequent intervals. Watches were set, and those not on watch were told to go to sleep.

"Water and rations were in the boats, but were not used, as it was considered advisable to save them until they were absolutely required, this being in preparation for a possible stay of several days in the boats.

"At about 11 p. m., when it was quite dark, a blinking white light was sighted and very soon it was found that one of the American destroyers had arrived to our rescue. A rousing cheer was given by the men and the work of embarking on board the destroyer was begun. About an hour afterwards another destroyed arrived, and by 2 a. m. all the survivors were embarked aboard the destroyers. After waiting till daylight, when a final search was made for any persons who might still be adrift, the return trip to France was begun, where we arrived in due course of time, and very shortly afterwards embarked for America on another ship.

"Due to the previous preparation and drills which had been conducted, it was not necessary to give many orders when the *Lincoln* was torpedoed, and the men went about their duties in a cool and intelligent manner. In fact, the entire lack of fear for personal safety on the part of everyone was quite evident.

Examples of Coolness.

"At one time it was decided to stop lowering the boats, as there appeared to be some possibility of the ship remaining afloat. Due to the noise of the escaping steam from the boiler safety valves, it was difficult to make verbal orders understood, but a motion of the hand from the commanding officer on the bridge was all that was necessary to stop the boats in mid-air, and a little bit later, at further motion of the hand, the boats were dropped into the water.

Sings "Where Do We Go From Here?"

"I was afterwards somewhat amused by a description given me by Chief Petty Officer Oulette of some of the things that occurred during the day on the raft. There were a number of officers with the men on the rafts, among whom was the chaplain, and Oulette told me that the chaplain very properly said prayers for the rescue of the men. But Oulette feared the men would become somewhat despondent so he decided to tell some jokes and sing a song, and the song he sang was: 'Where Do We Go From Here?'

"Out of a total of 715 persons aboard, three officers and 23 men lost their lives. Two of the officers, Surgeon Whiteside and Paymaster Mowat, apparently remained on the after deck too long and were caught in the ship as she sank. Paymaster Johnson got on a raft near the ship, but was also caught by the vessel as it went down. Seven of the enlisted men were caught below decks and killed either by the explosion or the inrush of water. The other men got lost on the rafts near the ship, but were caught in some way, which I am unable to explain, probably in the rigging of the ship, and carried down, this being due possibly to the rafts being drawn in toward the vessel by the current of water rushing through the hole in the ship's side made by the torpedo.

"All the survivors who were taken aboard the two destroyers were landed uninjured, after a voyage of a day and a half to port."

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of war-savings stamps each month.

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918. No. 357

NEW WARNING TO BREWERIES CONCERNING THE CURTAILMENT IN COAL ALLOTMENTS TO THEM

CAN SEND MORE TO NEW ENGLAND

The Brewers Can Count on Only Enough Fuel to Utilize Materials in the Process of Manufacture, Dr. Garfield States.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Referring to the order of July 3, cutting down fuel going to breweries, Mr. Garfield states that in view of the present coal transportation and other shortages, and until the prospect of larger service is assured, breweries will not be able to count upon a supply of coal beyond that needed to utilize the materials in the process of manufacture, including malt already manufactured.

This is merely another step in the program of curtailment of nonwar industries begun several months ago, and is necessary in order that coal may be immediately delivered to war industries and to sections of the country remote from the mines.

More Coal for New England.

At the present time, for example, the railroads report that 200 more cars can be passed daily through the New England gateways, provided the coal can be furnished. It is imperative that advantage be taken of this opportunity, because two-thirds of New England's coal supply goes in by water and after winter sets in shipments are greatly reduced. Moreover, the delivery of the New England allotment by water is seriously behind schedule, but coal for 200 additional cars can be had only by diverting it from other industries, and obviously it should be taken from nonwar industries.

Before issuing the order of July 3 the Fuel Administrator conferred with a special committee appointed by the President, composed of Mr. Baruch, Mr. Hoover, Mr. McCormick, and Mr. Garfield, to consider the reduction of activities in nonwar industries to save the consumption of raw materials, food, labor, and transportation, and that the order had their approval.

This committee has recommended the appointment of a special committee, composed of Messrs. Clarence M. Woolley, Edward Chambers, P. B. Noyes, Theodore F. Whitmarsh, and Edwin B. Parker, of the priorities board, and Prof. Edwin F. Gay, statistician, to study each industry with a view to ascertaining what curtailment can be made, and to report to the priorities board from time to time, the priorities board in turn advising the various administrative departments to take such action as will effectuate its recommendation.

All Ships and Stations of Navy Are Ordered to Observe "Bastile Day"

Secretary Daniels has sent the following telegram to all ships and stations of the Navy:

"July 14, Bastile Day, shall be observed by all United States naval vessels and stations as a special day of allied tribute to France.

"Ships shall be dressed and salutes fired to French colors in the same manner as prescribed for July 4.

"Commanders of forces, stations, and districts will assist in every way to insure hearty cooperation of the Navy in connection with local celebrations of Bastile Day. "JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

GEN. PERSHING DENIES ALLEGED STATEMENTS BY U. S. SERGEANT

Soldier Reported as Making Charges Against Enemy Contrary to Facts.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cablegram from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

A St. Louis, Mo., paper recently received here states that a sergeant, one of 50 men sent back in connection with the Liberty loan campaign, is making speeches in which he states:

"The Germans give poisoned candy to the children to eat and hand grenades for them to play with. They show glee at the children's dying writhings and laugh aloud when the grenades explode. I saw one American boy, about 17 years old, who had been captured by the Germans, come back to our trenches. He had cotton in and about his ears. I asked some one what the cotton was for.

"'The Germans cut off his ears and sent him back to tell us they want to fight men,' was the answer. They feed Americans tuberculosis germs."

As there is no foundation whatever, in fact, for such statements based on any experience we have had, I recommend that this sergeant, if the statements quoted above were made by him, be immediately returned for duty here, and that the statements be contradicted. PERSHING.

ORDERS INSURANCE OF SEAMEN ON ALL MERCHANT SHIPS SAILING FROM ATLANTIC AND GULF PORTS

RULING BY MR. M'ADOO ANNOUNCED

Reduction in the Rates of Insurance on Fishing Vessels, Both as to Cargoes and Craft, Also is Made Public.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo has announced an order in regard to the protection offered by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance to the masters, officers, and crews of American merchant vessels, and also a reduction in the rates of insurance on fishing vessels, both as to cargoes and vessels.

The new order makes it obligatory for the owners of all American merchant vessels leaving Atlantic and Gulf ports in the United States for any ports whatsoever, and vice versa, including vessels engaged in coastwise traffic, to insure the masters, officers, and crews against the loss of life or personal injury, or capture caused by the risks of war.

Heretofore this insurance has been compulsory only for vessels trading between the United States and various European ports and certain designated parts of Africa.

Boats on Fishing Trips Excepted.

All American merchant vessels leaving Atlantic and Gulf ports come under the new rule, except fishing vessels while on trips simply for the purpose of catching fish. Vessels engaged in the transportation of fish are not excepted.

The rates charged by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance for protection of masters, officers, and crews of steamers range from one-half a cent per $100 of insurance for Atlantic coastwise trips and three-fourths of a cent per $100 for trips to Gulf ports, up to 15 cents per $100 for steamers crossing the war zone.

The rates charged for the protection of the officers and crews of sailing vessels engaged in coastwise trade are double those charged for steamers. The new order goes into effect on July 13 for vessels sailing from the United States and on July 28 for vessels sailing from foreign ports.

More Than 70,000 Now Insured.

More than 70,000 officers, masters, and seamen on American merchant vessels have already been protected by policies issued by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. The liberal terms and the broad protection of this insurance are spurring on recruiting for America's merchant marine.

With regard to fishing vessels. The Secretary announced that the monthly

rate, both as to cargoes and vessels, had been reduced from three-fourths of 1 cent per $100 of insurance to one-half of 1 cent.

In response to inquiries, it was stated that no increase had been made in any of the war-risk rates.

SAYS NAVY IS AMPLY PROVIDED WITH NEEDED MEDICAL SUPPLIES

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels states, in connection with rumors to the effect that there was a lack of medical supplies on some ships, that the Navy has an abundance of all needed medical supplies and that all requests for supplies have been promptly met.

The medical supply depot of the Navy in Brooklyn is packed with supplies, sufficient for months to come, and day and night shifs of men are constantly filling every need for all ships.

It is requested that private individuals refrain from efforts to supply ships unless requested to do so by proper authority. The collecting of funds for this purpose is not desired or authorized.

Statements of a lack of supplies of this kind should be reported immediately to the district commandant of the Navy, who will always have these reports investigated at once by his medical officer.

GOVERNOR OF PANAMA CANAL GIVEN ESPIONAGE ACT POWERS

Executive Order.

Whereas a national emergency exists of the character contemplated in section 1 under Title II of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1917, commonly known as the espionage act:

Therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the said act of Congress, do hereby authorize the governor of the Panama Canal to exercise, within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone, all the powers mentioned in said section 1, Title II, of said act, to the same extent as is conferred therein on the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the territorial waters of the United States, and all acts heretofore done by the governor of the Panama Canal or under his authority pursuant to said section of said act are hereby ratified and confirmed.

This order supersedes Executive Order No. 2867, dated May 28, 1918.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 9, 1918.

MARINE CORPS NOTICE.

The Office of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, United States Marine Corps, in a letter to the editor of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN, calls attention to the fact that in a directory of the Government offices in Washington, which was published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN on July 1, 1918, the Marine Corps was incorrectly listed under the head of "Miscellaneous Bodies" instead of under the Navy Department, of which it is a part. The head of the Marine Corps is Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant, and its headquarters are in the Navy Annex, 1734 New York Avenue NW. Brig. Gen. C. O. McCawley, who was given in the directory as the presiding officer, is the quartermaster of the corps.

21. Maj. Curran S. Benton, Signal Corps, is designated as an acting quartermaster for the purpose of issuing transportation requests covering the travel of civilian employees and enlisted men traveling as individuals on orders issued by authority of the director of military aeronautics.

STATEMENT ON AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

The Post Office Department authorizes the following figures concerning the airplane mail service between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington during the month of June:

Performance of Aviators.

Total possible number of flights	100
Total possible mileage	11,250
Total perfect (uninterrupted) flights made	88
Total interrupted flights made	8
Total flights defaulted on account of weather	4

	Perfect flights.		Interrupted flights.		Uncompleted flights.		Total flights.	
	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.	Number.	Miles.
Lieut. J. C. Edgerton	18	2,430	1	135	0	0	19	2,565
Lieut. Stephen Bonsal	14	1,890	1	135	1	40	16	2,065
Lieut. E. W. Killgore	13	1,710	2	270	1	25	16	2,005
Lieut. Walter Miller	18	1,620	1	135	1	45	20	1,800
Lieut. T. H. Webb	16	1,440	0	0	0	0	16	1,440
Lieut. H. P. Culver	9	810	0	0	0	0	9	810
Total	88	9,900	5	675	3	110	96	10,685

Aerial Mail Operation.

Date, 1918.	Miles flown. 1.	Hours of flying. 2.	Mail carried. 3. A.	Mail carried. 3. O.	Per cent of performance. 4.	Arrival. 5. Washington.	Arrival. 5. New York.
		Hrs. min.			*P. ct.*		
June 1	360	5 11	37⅜	221	75	4.55	3.25
3	405	5 41	36	253½	75	4.25	2.43
4	450	6 35	37½	463	100	3.20	2.58
5	450	5 58	44½	460½	100	3.15	2.28
6	450	6 06	51	610½	100	4.15	3.40
7	270	4 11	20	272	50	3.55	4.45
8	340	4 55	38	266½	75	9.15	3.05
10	450	6 31	51½	463½	100	4.07	2.35
11	360	6 57	40	219	75	3.45	3.47
12	450	7 46	49	612	100	6.05	3.12
13	450	6 43	45	719	100	3.22	2.51
14	450	6 46	45	544½	100	4.30	2.23
15	450	6 23	37	616	100	3.10	3.10
17	450	5 56	41	431	100	3.42	2.36
18	450	6 20	37½	504	100	3.15	3.05
19	450	5 46	41	497	100	3.05	2.51
20	450	5 46	39	600	100	3.15	2.33
21	450	6 48	46	582	100	4.12	2.40
22	450	6 01	34	513	100	4.00	2.46
24	450	6 11	40	561	100	4.00	3.25
25	450	5 47	40	577	100	3.20	2.47
26	355	4 27	28	379	75	3.05	4.20
27	450	5 51	38½	478	100	2.50	3.10
28	450	6 07	30⅞	685	100	3.17	2.43
29	450	6 39	30½	571	100	5.15	3.25

NOTE.—Number hours dead flying for month, 8 hours 38 minutes.

EXPLANATION OF TABULATION.

1. Miles flown.—Leg from Washington to Philadelphia, 135 miles; leg from Philadelphia to New York, 90 miles. Miles flown for the day, whether one, two, three, or four legs of the trip have been made. The aim is to get exactly the number of miles flown in connection with the mail service each day. Therefore mileage of partial trips should be indicated.

2. Hours of flying.—To include the actual hours and minutes machine is in the air with mail.

3. Mail carried.—In this column, under A give pounds of airplane mail, and under O give pounds of ordinary mail.

4. Per cent of performance.—Round trip Washington-New York consists of four legs, each leg valued at 25 per cent if completed by airplane and not by train before close of day.

5. Arrivals.—Time plane reaches Washington and New York, or, if train carrier, the scheduled time.

Record of the Industrial Controversies Adjusted During Week Ending July 6

The Department of Labor authorizes the following report of the Division of Conciliation, Department of Labor, for the week ending July 6, 1918:

Adjustments Reported.

Name.	Conciliator.	Workmen affected.	
		Directly.	Indirectly
Controversy, U. S. Gypsum Co., Port Clinton, Ohio	D. W. Benjamin	3	200
Controversy, machinists and boilermakers, Salt Lake City, Utah	C. T. Connell	530	.....
Strike, Lombards Iron Works, Augusta, Ga	W. R. Fairley	100	.....
Controversy, Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind	F. L. Feick	20	1,200
Controversy, C. N. Allen Sons Co., Kenosha, Wis	R. M. McWade	830	.....
Strike, street-car motormen and women conductors, Kenosha, Wis	do	47	.....
Controversy, Athletic Mining & Smelting Co., South Fort Smith, Ark	J. S. Myers	100	100
Controversy, Fort Smith Smelter Co., Fort Smith, Ark	do	80	20
Strike, yard laborers, Arkansas Zinc & Smelting Co., Van Buren, Ark.	do	110	90
Strike, machinists and helpers, auto garages, Bloomington, Ill	O. F. Nelson	60	30
Strike, employees, Portable Elevator Manufacturing Co., Bloomington, Ill.	O. F. Nelson and J. B. Lennon.	60	.....
Controversy, machine and tool makers, 10 shops, New York	C. Reeves	912	90
Controversy, sheet metal workers, Pennsylvania R. R., Trenton, N. J.	C. Reeves	65	1,150
Controversy, Ohio River Power & Traction Co., Steubenville, Ohio.	W. H. Rodgers	10	9
Controversy, Steubenville, East Liverpool & Beaver Valley Traction Co., and linemen, Steubenville, Ohio.	do	2	.....
Strike, boilermakers, machinists, and helpers, contract and machine shops, Pueblo, Colo.	C. W. Woodman	.....	.....
Strike, teamsters, Kankakee, Ill	O. F. Nelson	.....	.....
Strike, Arkansas Zinc & Smelting Co., Van Buren, Ark	J. S. Myers	90	100
Controversy, plasterers and building contractors, Fort Wayne, Ind.	F. L. Feick	60	300
Controversy, street railway employees, New Orleans, La	J. W. Bridwell	600	3,000
Controversy, B. F. Sturtevant Blower Co., Hyde Park, Mass	J. A. Sullivan	430	1,760
Threatened strike, cooks and waiters, Seattle, Wash	E. C. Snyder	650	.....
Threatened strike, Broadway Dairy, Seattle, Wash	do	38	.....
Threatened strike, bakers, Seattle, Wash	do	200	.....
Threatened strike, affecting transfer sheds and warehouses of Northern Pacific Ry., Auburn, Wash.	do	150	.....
Threatened strike, wet wash laundry workers, Seattle, Wash	H. M. White	100	.....

Imports of Cocoa Beans Now on Restricted List

The War Trade Board issues the following:

Cacao (cocoa beans) has been placed by the War Trade Board upon the list of restricted imports (as announced in a new ruling, W. T. B. R. 163). The importation of an amount not to exceed 30,000 tons during the remainder of the calendar year will be permitted. Out of the amount so licensed the requirements of the Army and Navy will be met in full, and the remainder will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board. In addition, shipments from Mexico may be licensed when brought forward by other than ocean transportation.

To effect this regulation, all outstanding licenses for the importation of cacao (cocoa beans) have been revoked as to ocean shipments after July 20, 1918.

An investigation of cocoa stocks in this country, conducted by the War Trade Board as a preliminary to this regulation of imports, showed stocks on hand sufficient, together with the 30,000 tons of permitted imports, to last until June, 1919, so that the restriction will not interfere with the normal consumption of cacao in this country.

POSTAL FRAUD ORDER.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, *June 26, 1918.*

Order No. 1624 has this day been issued against Landon C. Johnson, Landon Johnson, C. L. Johnson, L. C. Johnson, L. Johnson, L. E. Johnson, and J. C. Johnson, at Ayden, N. C.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Graphite Crucibles on Restricted Import List

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board have by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 164) placed graphite crucibles upon the List of Restricted Imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of graphite crucibles have been revoked as to ocean shipments after July 15, 1918, and no licenses for the importation of this commodity for shipment after that date will be granted for the rest of the calendar year.

Imports of graphite are already prohibited, the result of this restriction having been to develop an adequate supply of graphite within the country. The action of the War Trade Board in restricting the importation of graphite crucibles is complementary to the restriction upon the importation of graphite.

Big Decrease in Exports from Paris to the U. S.

Consul General A. M. Thackara, Paris, France, reports by cablegram as follows:

The total value of the declared exports from the Paris consular district to the United States for the first six months of 1918 was $16,492,283, against $28,546,225 for the same period in 1917. The principal decreases were in cigarette papers, cotton, feathers, furs, mushrooms, perfumery, pearls, precious stones, seeds, silk, and wool.

ECONOMY IN SWEATER INDUSTRY DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of the sweater industry met yesterday with representatives of the knit goods and woolens sections and the conservation division of the War Industries Board. The conference resolved itself into a discussion of various methods of conservation of equipment, materials, and labor in the sweater manufacturing industry. Several suggestions formulated will be taken up by the war service committee of the industry, and a report made as soon as possible. Questionnaires will be sent out to the industry as soon as this report is made. Conservation in this industry will follow the plan carried out in other industries.

Representatives of the industry who were present were: Sidney Warren, chairman, and S. Rottenberg of the Sweater and Fancy Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association; Fred Mayer and H. Bachrach of the Philadelphia Sweater Manufacturers' Association; M. Reinthal of the Cleveland Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association; Richard Lorenz and I. G. Strauss of the Sweater Manufacturers' Association of the Middle West.

PLANTS FOR DRYING FOOD PRESENT EMERGENCY NEED

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Food Administration agree that establishment of more commercial plants for the drying of fruits and vegetables is highly desirable in the present emergency. Warning is given, however, against poor products and stock-selling schemes. Many inquiries regarding the extension of the drying industry, which is in its infancy in this country, are being received.

It is essential from the beginning to assure products of excellent quality, Government officials point out. Processes that do not give such products will lead to loss of capital and local discouragement, and will retard the general movement.

The public is advised to beware of irresponsible and unscrupulous stock-selling schemes. Establishment of drying plants and manufacture of high-grade products require skill and experience, absence of which may damage the industry through flooding the market with inferior products.

Drying when properly done is recognized as an efficient means of conserving food. It requires no sugar. It is reported that the German Government has fostered the drying industry in that country.

APPOINTED ORDNANCE MAJOR.

Special Orders, No. 134:

164. The appointment of Willis D. Ballard as major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, to rank from June 8, 1918, is announced. He is placed on active duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance, 1330 F Street NW., for assignment to duty.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

The Mothers of Italy Sends Greetings to Those of U. S.

The following message, transmitted through the Italian ambassador, is released for publication by reason of the President's belief "that it will be received with the deepest interest and appreciation by the mothers of our soldiers":

ROME, *July 2, 1918.*

In the day in which Rome, all Italy, exultant, welcomes and acclaims your generous sons, mothers of the Italian combatants send a fraternal auspicious greeting to the American mothers, and, united with them by the same throb of patriotic and maternal love, they hail the valor of their sons, the final victory, the triumph of civilization.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION OF MOTHERS OF THE COMBATANTS, ROME.
ELVIRA CIMINIO.
ERSILIA GIGLIOLI.
CLELIA PANZINI.
EMMA LENZI.
IDA BALIVERA.

SERVICE BUREAU
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and location of all Government Departments

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 56.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *July 9, 1918.*

Section A.—There is nothing of importance to report.

Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region conditions were practically normal on July 5 to July 6, the outstanding exception being the activity of the German air forces. The enemy's intermittent artillery fire was heavier in the vicinity of Vaux than usual, but the total number of shells which he used on this day was considerably less than on the days immediately preceding. The majority of the shells were of small and medium caliber. An enemy attempt to raid one of our advanced positions was driven off by our rifle and machine-gun fire with losses. There was much movement of troops in the German rear areas, where as many as four companies were seen at one time.

The traffic was also excessive. Our observers reported buildings on fire at the Souillard farm and the explosion by our batteries of what is believed to have been a trench-mortar ammunition dump. Our troops were continuously active in ambush and reconnoissance patrols, and our batteries were active. During the bombardment of Vaux we replied with counter-offensive preparation fire.

This sector on July 6 to July 7 experienced an increase in enemy artillery activity on the right half of our line, where there was considerable use of gas, shrapnel, and high-explosive shells. Most of the shells were of small or medium caliber. Barrage fire was put down in the vicinity of Vaux and Hill 204. The German air forces were still very active. The planes flew in groups of varying size. At about noon a German patrol of five machines was attacked and driven off by five of our planes. The movement of troops and traffic in the German rear areas continued abnormal. Our own troops continued their activity in patrolling. Our batteries were also active.

In the Marne sector between July 6 and July 7 conditions were quiet. The enemy's artillery fire was light and scattered, and his airplanes made less than the customary number of flights. His infantry, while not aggressive, was on the alert. Machine guns fired intermittently from several points on the north bank of the river and some rifle and hand grenades were thrown at our patrols. In the German rear areas more traffic than usual was observed.

In the Colmar sector the patrolling of the enemy troops and our own troops were the only incidents of particular interest on July 6. An enemy patrol of about 20 men was seen at about midnight outside of our wires at one point. Rifle grenade fire was immediately put down from our lines and the enemy withdrew. At about 2.30 o'clock in the morning another patrol of eight men was heard by our troops. Flares revealed the fact that the patrol was attempting to reconnoiter our positions. Our troops fired on them and they scattered into the brush. At daylight several of the enemy were discovered in shell holes. Five small red balloons were sent up at various intervals. Our own reconnoissance patrols were active.

Our troops in Lorraine experienced a quiet day on July 5 to July 6. There was little of interest except increased machine-gun fire and abnormal train movement in the German rear areas. Our antiaircraft batteries were active against the German air forces. Three German propaganda balloons were released.

FUEL DIRECTOR FOR DISTRICT.

Mr. Frank G. Jones, Former Business Partner of C. K. G. Billings, Named.

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Frank G. Jones as fuel director for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jones, who is a New Yorker by birth, was for 20 years a partner of C. K. G. Billings in the ownership of the street railway company of Memphis, Tenn., and was interested in the street railway business in other cities.

The resignation of Mr. John L. Weaver, formerly fuel administrator for the District of Columbia, was recently announced.

June Live Stock Receipts Show Gain in all Classes

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at 36 cities in June show increases over receipts in June, 1917, according to the monthly report just issued by the Bureau of Markets. The June totals for the two years covering all the larger cities, with 1918 figures given first, are: Cattle, 1,580,920—1,544,299; hogs, 2,596,619—2,472,090; and sheep, 1,247,115—1,042,[illegible]35. Although previous monthly reports have shown increases in one or two classes of live stock, it is pointed out that this is the first time increased receipts are reported for all three classes of live stock—cattle, hogs, and sheep—in the same month.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Chairman Ellison D. Smith, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, yesterday formally reported the House resolution granting the President authority to take over the telegraph, telephone, radio, and cable systems of communication for the period of the war. Immediate consideration was asked, but on objection of Senator Penrose the resolution was sent to the calendar. It can be called up at any time and Chairman Smith intimated that he would so move at a very early day, expressing the conviction that it would be passed without undue delay. Several Senators read into the Record telegrams from employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. opposing a strike or Government operation of the telegraph lines.

By a vote of 36 to 33 the Senate yesterday afternoon overruled a decision of the presiding officer holding the war prohibition amendment to the food stimulation bill not in order. The point of order was raised against the prohibition amendment by Senator Penrose on the ground that it was new legislation attached as a rider to an appropriation bill and not in order under the rules. After brief discussion President pro tempore Senator Saulsbury, in the chair, sustained the point of order. Senator Jones, of Washington, appealed from this decision. On the Democratic side of the chamber 18 Senators voted to sustain the ruling and 21 voted against it. On the Republican side there were 15 voting each way. The vote was cast as follows:

To sustain the ruling of the chair:
Democrats—Gerry, Gore, Hitchcock, Jones (New Mexico), King, Lewis, Martin, Phelan, Pomerene, Ransdell Reed, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Swanson, Underwood, Wolcott—18.
Republicans—Baird, Brandegee, Calder, France, Frelinghuysen, Harding Johnson (California), Kellogg, Knox, New, Penrose, Smoot, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson—15.
Against the ruling of the chair:
Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead Beckham, Benet, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Henderson, Kendrick, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Pittman, Shafroth Sheppard, Shields, Smith (South Carolina), Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, Walsh—21.
Republicans—Borah, Colt, Curtis, Fernald, Hale, Jones (Washington), Kenyon, Lenroot, Nelson, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith (Michigan), Sterling, Sutherland—15.

Every effort is being made to give better mail service between the United States and American troops in France and already much improvement has been shown, Secretary Baker reported to the Senate yesterday in response to a Senate resolution. The Secretary called attention to the large number of men now being sent across and the constant movement of units from one point to another as presenting unusual difficulties. He said that expert post-office employees have been constantly engaged upon the problem and the cooperation between them and Army officials has been complete and constant. The Secretary said that Gen. Pershing had been asked for a complete report regarding the mail service which would be transmitted to the Senate when received.

HOUSE.

Indignant denials of the charge that they had profiteered in the sale of platinum and had defeated the Government's attempt to conserve the supply for strictly war needs were made by representatives of manufacturing jewelers before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. Meyer D. Rothschild, chairman of the jeweler's revenue tax committee, charged that the Government had taken no adequate steps to get a sufficient supply of platinum for war purposes. The committee was told that the luxury tax on jewelry proposed by the Treasury Department would not yield any revenue, as it would drive all jewelers out of business. A suggestion was made to the committee by one of the witnesses that a tax be imposed on every retail sale of every kind of goods or merchandise sold at retail, in the form of a stamp to be placed on the sales tag or receipt by the retailer when the sale is made.

The House was not in session yesterday nor to-day.

DISCUSS WAYS OF INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF MACHINE TOOLS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Methods of increasing the output of plate-working machine tools to meet the unusual demands, principally of the Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were discussed at a meeting of such tool builders with representatives of the War Industries Board, Army and Navy engineers, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and some of its subcontractors. Probably 95 per cent of the manufacturers of punching and shearing machinery, bending rolls, plate planers, spacing tables, etc., were represented.

Suggestions for Increasing Output.

Suggestions for increasing the output included: More intensive manufacturing by eliminating from certain shops the building of the usual large variety of tools and concentrating on the production of a limited variety, and the distribution of contracts to concerns that have no urgent war contracts, but which, with the aid of patterns, drawings, and the cooperation of regular manufacturers, could produce standard equipment. It is hoped in this way to advance the general war program.

Committee Is Appointed.

To carry out the suggestions adopted by the meeting a committee of manufacturers was appointed to work in conjunction with G. E. Merryweather, chief of the Machine Tool Section of the War Industries Board. This committee includes: H. J. Bailey, of Hilles & Jones, Wilmington, Del., as chairman; W. R. Beatty, of the Beatty Machine & Manufacturing Co., Hammond, Ind.; W. H. Harman, of the Southwark Machine Co., Philadelphia; Walter D. Sayle, of the Cleveland Punch & Shear Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred C. Avery, of the Long & Allstater Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

Make thrift your buy-word.

WOMEN'S DIVISION CREATED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Secretary of Labor makes the following statement announcing the establishment of a Women's Division in the Department of Labor:

In recognition of the great importance to the Nation of the work of women in industry and the urgent necessity for a national policy in determining the conditions of their employment I have urged, and Congress has now granted, the necessary authority to establish a Women's Division in the Department of Labor. Its immediate task will be to develop in the industries of the country policies and methods which will result in the most effective use of women's services in production for the war, while at the same time preventing their employment under injurious conditions. Its large and very necessary aim will be to focus attention on the national importance of the conditions of women's work as influencing national standards and as affecting the welfare of the entire Nation.

Miss Van Kleeck as Chief.

I have been fortunate to secure as the chief of this new division Miss Mary Van Kleeck. She brings to her new work the tested training of a thinker on the various problems of women in industry as well as unusual administrative experience gained during the war as chief of the Women's Division in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. Associated with Miss Van Kleeck will be Miss Mary Anderson, one of the best-known leaders of American women workers. She has long been influential as a national spokesman for the trade-union women.

The Women's Division will be charged primarily with determining policies rather than carrying on detailed administration. Because of this policy-making function of the Women's Division Miss Van Kleeck will serve as a member of the War Labor Policies Board. It will coordinate work for women in other divisions of the Department of Labor and in industrial service sections of other departments of the Federal Government. It will cooperate with State departments of labor, working with and through them, in order to bring about united action by the States in national problems of women's work.

NEW YORK MAIL INVESTIGATION.

Alien Property Custodian Will Not Act Until Inquiries are Concluded.

The Alien Property Custodian issues the following statement:

Pending the completion of the examination of the books of the Mail and Express Co., of New York, by certified public accountants, appointed by the Alien Property Custodian, and other investigations now proceeding, the Alien Property Custodian withholds decision as to the course which will be pursued relative to the stock of that company held in the name of Edward Rumely, and said to be enemy-owned. In the meantime Henry L. Stoddard and Paul Block, representing the bondholders, for the protection of their own interests, are conducting the paper.

GEN. CROWDER ACKNOWLEDGES HELP BY CENSUS EXPERTS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1918.

Mr. S. L. ROGERS,
Director of the Census,
Commerce Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The time approaches when Mr. Hunt and the census employees under his direction, who have been assisting this office in the great task of making an industrial index of registrants under the selective service act, will finish their work. It is hoped that by July 1 the undertaking will have reached a stage that will enable us to take over the clerical force, or such part of it as may be needed, and to permit your experts to return to their accustomed duties.

Under the circumstances I am moved to break through the usual formalities of official intercourse and express to you personally my deep appreciation of the valuable service rendered this office. Lieut. Col. Wigmore and the officers associated with him in the Industrial Index Division testify to the very great ability and energy with which Mr. Hunt and his assistants have carried on the work. Mr. Cragg, Mr. Koch, and Miss Riddleberger, who have been in daily contact with the officers, have been uniformly courteous, patient and helpful. Their subordinates have been equally faithful. Indeed, the whole undertaking has been carried out in a spirit of generous cooperation which not only reflects the highest credit upon your organization but evidences a patriotic determination, on the part of everyone concerned, to make his best effort to support the Army in France.

Please accept, for yourself and for all who have been engaged in the work, my sincere gratitude.

Yours, very truly,

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1001, opening of July 19, 1918.—400 cold, octagon tool steel chisels, ¾-inch cut by 5½ inches long; 400 cold, octagon tool steel chisels, ½ inch by 6 inches; 400 cold, octagon tool steel chisels, ⅝-inch by 8 inches; 6⅜-inch top fullers; 6⅜-inch, with shank fullers; 6 square 2½-inch handled flatters; 100 hand striking hammers; 35 ball pein oil finish hammers; 20 ball pein 2-pound hammers; 20 ball pein 3-pound hammers; 100 10-pound blacksmith's sledge hammers; 50 8-pound striking hammers; 50 3-pound ball pein hammers; 50 3-pound cross pein hammers; 50 2-pound straight pein hammers; 50 10-ounce octagon poll farrier's hammers; 50 12-ounce riveting hammers; 50 1-inch oval eye handled hammers; 50 2-pound turning hammers; 100 1-pound tinner's riveting hammers; 100 1⅝-inch cutting edge toe knives; 100 12-inch shoeing nippers; 75, 12 inches long, ⅝-inch octagon tool steel pritchels; 75 ⅞-inch farrier's creasers; 100 ⅝-inch body hand punches; 125 rivet busters; 150 18-inch rivet tongs; 65 straight hardies; 50 14-inch shoeing tongs; 50 ⅝ inch tongs; 50 1-inch tongs; 50 14-inch straight tongs; 100 18-inch double pick-up tongs; 750 14-inch half hatchet handles; 50 14-inch tinner's riveting hammer handles; 1,200 ball pein hammer handles; 500 1½-inch brass padlocks with 8-inch galvanized chain; 25 blacksmith's anvils; 650 ½-pint oil cans; 250 1-pint oil cans; 200 3-gallon galvanized steel oil cans; 12 rivet sets; ¼-inch rivet; 12 rivet sets for 7/16-inch rivets; 12 button head rivet sets for ⅜-inch rivets; 12 button head rivet sets for 9/16-inch rivets; 12 rivet sets for ⅝-inch rivets 12 button head rivet sets for 11/16-inch rivets; 12 button head rivet sets for ½-inch rivets; 12 button head rivet sets for ⅝-inch rivets; 12 button head rivet sets for ¾-inch rivets; 12 straight rivet dollies for ½-inch rivets; 12 do rivet dollies for 7/16-inch rivets; 12 do for ⅝-inch rivets; 12 do for 7/16-inch rivets; 12 do for ½-inch rivets; 12 do for 9/16-inch rivets; 12 do for ⅝-inch rivets; 12 do for ¾-inch rivets.

Proposal No. 1002, opening of July 16, 1918.—14 000 pinch dogs, 1 inch long; 14,000 pinch dogs, 1½ inches long; 14,000 pinch dogs, 2 inches long; 14,000 pinch dogs, 2½ inches long; 14,000 pinch dogs, 3½ inches long.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION

Following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster General's office, War Department.

The Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster Corps was made a division on June 1, 1918, and the following are the executive officers thereof:

Mr. William A. Graham, Chief.

Mr. H. L. Arnold, Assistant to Chief on Outside Relations.

Maj. H. P. Hill, Assistant to Chief on Inside Relations.

Mr. George W. Welles, Chief of Procurement Branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware).

Mr. William F. Fusting, Chief of Procurement Branch No. 2 (tools and hardware sundries).

Mr. W. J. Peck, Chief of Procurement Branch No. 3 (kitchen and camp equipment).

Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, Chief of Methods and Service Branch.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made and bids must be submitted within one week.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH, NO. 1.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit.	Name of buyer.	Bid to be submitted by—
Jacks, Brooklyn No. 4	100	Only	A. S. Rogers	Within 10 days.
Rivets (round head) iron	37,100	Pounds	John Bertram	Within one week.
Pins, cotter (brass)	54,185	Pieces	do	Do.
Awls, lock stitch	134,191	Each	S. St. J. Eshleman	
Bolts, door, chain, iron	38,044	do	do	
Handles, spade	5,000	do	do	
Handles, hoe	4,352	do	do	
Handles, shovel, short D	000	do	do	
Screws, round head, bright	952	Gross	do	
Shoes, horse	20,000	Pounds	Geo. W. Welles	July 25, 1918.
Shoes, mule	50,000	do	do	Do.
Tools, farriers and blacksmiths	30	Sets	do	Do.
Rope, manilla, 5/16 inch	110,020	Feet	do	Do.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH, NO. 2.

Saws, meat, special	15,000	Only	J. D. Rennick	
Saws, meat, complete, 22 inches	20,049	do	do	
Blades, meat-saw, various	26,507	do	do	
Countersinks, blacksmiths'	500	do	do	
Clamps, steel, 6 inches	3,006	do	do	
Clamps, steel, 10 inches	3,006	do	do	
Knives, bread	30,000	do	C. L. Butts	
Knives, butchers'	30,000	do	do	
Knives, skinning	30,000	do	do	
Steels, butcher, 10 inches	15,000	do	do	
Forks, cooks'	30,000	do	do	
Cleavers	15,000	do	do	

PROCUREMENT BRANCH, NO. 3.

Mops	83,304		W. B. Mitchell	July 17, 1918.
Do	75,806		do	Do.
Handles, mops	83,304		do	Do.
Pots, marking	23,318		do	Do.
Scoops, aluminum, large	1,535		do	Do.
Scales, bakers	736		do	Do.
Tables, folding	10,920		do	Do.
Tables, molding	736		do	Do.
Do	4,630		do	Do.
Brushes, greasing	9,750		do	Do.
Brushes, bench	8,830		do	Do.
Boards, dough trough	6,820		do	Do.
Clocks, alarm	4,060		do	Do.
Sieves, flour	5,380		do	Do.
Scrapers, dough	13,100		do	Do.
Springs, coil	40	Gross	J. G. Williams	
Charges, fire extinguisher	500,000	Quarts	do	
Scales, portable	3	Each	do	
Scales, platform	1	do	do	
Scales, bakers'	6,060	do	do	
Scales, counter	952	do	do	
Scales, spring balance	3,806	do	do	
Scales, platform, 1,000 pounds	952	do	do	
Scales, platform, 2,000 pounds	952	do	do	
Lamps, acetylene	8,310	do	do	

The Sick and Wounded U. S. Soldiers Returned to This Country Last Week

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General on the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces:

Week ending June 28	153
Week ending July 5	76

These men are sent to the various Army hospitals where treatment and facilities for physical reconstruction have been provided.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	5
Died from wounds	10
Died of disease	2
Died from accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	26
Wounded slightly	1
Missing in action	23
Total	68

Killed in Action.

Corpl. William O. Gorner. Mrs. Lorena Gorner, 1916 Penn Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Corpl. Richard Haugh. Robert Haugh, 1812 Ashmund Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Wagoner Tipton J. Brewer. Mrs. Vick Branden, R. F. D. 4, Finley, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Ralph H. Lasser. Mrs. M. Lasser, 18 Longfellow Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Joseph P. Socia. Miss Margaret Eckenrode, 325 South Washington Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut Jouett Fitch Singleton. J. P. Singleton, 123 Williams Street, Niagara Fire Ins. Co., New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Charles Ralph Maler. Mrs. Mildred Maler, East Patchogue, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Ralph J. Carpenter. Mrs. Alice Carpenter, R. F. D. 22, Freedom Station, Ohio.

Ernest Carter. Mrs. Edna Carter, Seminole, Okla.

Tadency Cihocki. Stanley Cihocki, 184 Seventh Street, Jersey City, N. J.

David Gorcister. Abraham Gorcister, 111 North Beendry Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Fannie Sherman, 128 West Forty-second Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Gordon K. MacKenzie. Herbert A. Bass, Concord, Mass.

Tom Marallo. Mrs. Andoloro Steforia, Proval Signa, Messina, Italy.

Troy F. Rhymes. C. A. Rhymes, Silsbee, Tex.

Gustave Stankus. Frank Stankus, 4612 Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease.

Cook E. W. Rupert. Miss Anna K. Rupert, Saltsburg, Pa.

Pvt. Charles H. Setchel. Mrs. L. R. Setchel, 1249 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Frank Levine. Sam Levine, 128 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Irvin R. Johnston. Mrs. Vira Johnston, 817 High Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Corpl. Homer W. Bennett. George Bennett, R. F. D. No. 1, Ladonia, Tex.

Corpl. Thomas P. Conroy. Mrs. Jessie A. Saucier, Cornish, Me.

Corpl. John Kokolich. Mrs. Amelia Montoney, Wayne, Mich.; Arthur E. Whipple, County Building, Detroit, Mich.

Wagoner Harry Green. Mrs. Anna Green, 319 Brandson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

George W. Barta. Mrs. Mary Barta, Bigfork, Mont.

Charles E. Birk. Mrs. Catherine Birk, 404 Woodlawn Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Charles A. Chandler. Mrs. Lula Helsey, Haubstadt, Ind.

Antonio Cipriano. Mrs. Egidio Cipriano, 23 East Green Street, Nanticoke, Pa.

Martin J. Fahey. Michael Bowan, 2520 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert Finocchio. Ignazio Finocchio, 635 Main Street, Clifton, N. J.

William C. Fox. Mrs. F. Moore, 1 Summer Street, Auburn, Mass.

George Geiss. Mrs. Lizzie Geiss, 429 East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Alex E. Grenier. Mrs. Blanche Gragoir, 126 Green Street, Lynn, Mass.

Claude L. Hibdon. Mrs. S. A. Hibdon, R. F. D. No. 40, Linn Creek, Mo.

James J. Kelly. Arthur T. Noonan, 2 Elton Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Steve K. Kenololos. James Aleko, 346 Martin Avenue, East Hammond, Ind.

William Legeres. Sam Legeres, 2400 West Sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Parker Massingil. C. W. Massingil, Kirkland, Ala.

Noah M. Milliken. Mrs. Kate Milliken, Enville, Okla.

James C. Peterson. Mrs. Mary A. Peterson, 368 Meridian Street, East Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Robert R. Pilcher, R. R. Pilcher, Ozark, Ala.

Antonio J. Poirier. Leo N. Poirier, Van Buren, Me.

Martin John Ryan. Mrs. Julia Ryan, Coolbawn, Castle Comer, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

Ralph L. Stratton. Mrs. Martha J. Crill, Thirty-second and Douglas Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Walter E. Vann. Mrs. Minnie Vann, Hazel Green, Wis.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieut. Vivian B. Mayo. Ernest A. Mayo, 910 Dempster Street, Evanston, Ill.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Chester Zientarski. Mrs. Valentine Zientarski, 74 Brownell Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Sterling Bias. John H. Bias, Sheridan, W. Va.

Sidney Glenn Braman. Eugene F. Braman, Rosalia, Kans.

Carl Raymond Burgess. George E. Burgess, Arnold, Kans.

Charles Edgar Dysart. Mrs. Laura Dysart, 322 North Main Street, Senia, N. C.

Joseph Albert Edelin. Mrs. Catherine Schmiedel, 2220 Fulton Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Felix Albert Elliott. Robert L. Elliott, Crutchfield, Ky.

Helmeth Albert Goetz. Mrs. W. Goetz, Renville, Minn.

James W. Hope. Eugene M. Hope, 1052 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Harry K. James. Mrs. S. C. Dimond, 123 High Street, Bristol, R. I.

Charles C. Jatho. Charles L. Jatho, 10 Bonheim Street, Albany, N. Y.

John Mann Jones. Mrs. Gertrude Anna Jones, 356 Bleecker Street, Utica, N. Y.

Josef Mazurcak. J. Mazurcak, 158 Third Street, Detroit, Mich.

Elmer Rehberger. Conrad Rehberger, Glenmore Avenue, Cheviot, Ohio.

John David Sears. Ely Sears, Swartwood, N. Y.

Dewey Lee Simmons. Mrs. Alva Simmons, Newalla, Okla.

Frederick Steinmiller. Mrs. Louisa Steinmiller, 595 Delaware Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.

Clyde Summerfield. Mrs. Mary Summerfield, Gatewood, W. Va.

Fred Sweetland. Charles Sweetland, 8 Pond Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Alex Swiecki. Felix Swiecki, 125 Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don Crandle Wade. James Wade, Ogden, Utah.

John Leonard Walter. Banhart Walter, Selden, Kans.

William J. Wright. Minturn T. Wright, Chestnut Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Prisoner (previously reported missing).

Pvt. Frank H. Daly. Mrs. Daniel F. Daly, 66 Garfield Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.

Correction.

NOTE.—The following, previously listed as "wounded severely" should be listed as "missing in action":

Capt. Joseph F. Williamson. Frederick F. Williamson, Sebastopol, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Michael Bayer. John Bayer, 2521 Erine Street SW., Cleveland, Ohio.

Luther Bradley. Charles F. Bradley, Morrilton, Ark.

Christ W. Zarnescu. Mrs. Anna Pricap, Dysart, Saskatchewan, Canada.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	13
Died of wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	18
Total	35

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Synnott. Mrs. Mollie S. Reiley, sister, 117 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Gunnery Sergt. Arthur Russell. Delia McNamee, mother, 308 High Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Corpl. Henry L. Dowdle. Mary Dowdle, mother, 1739 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

John F. Blalock. Julius H. Blalock, father, Hamlet, N. C.

Christian Boehm. Fred Boehm, father, 87 Washington Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

William H. Coughlin. Mrs. John J. Coughlin, mother, 2330 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank D. Fairclough. Mrs. Henry B. Schofield, sister, 12 Ferry Street, Beacon, N. Y.

Roy J. Ford. Joe Bush, friend, 152 Baltimore Street, Detroit, Mich.

George O. Hamlet. R. L. Hamlet, father, care Union Station, Anniston, Ala.

Paul M. Kidwell. Mary Kidwell, mother, 2011 Channing Way, Berkeley, Cal.

Edmond J. LaBonte. John B. LaBonte, father, York Beach, Me.

Charles A. O'Connor. Mrs. Edna Morris, mother, General Delivery, Orlando, Fla.

Raymond F. Schaufele. Christiana Schaufele, mother, 3020 East Seventy-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. George H. Yarborough. George H. Yarborough, sr., father, Mullins, S. C.

PRIVATES.

Norman D. Hutchinson. Roswell Hutchinson, father, Eaton, Colo.

Walter B. Pickartz. Carrie Pickartz, mother, 1304 N[illegible] Street, Chicago, Ill.

Harry A. Wendel. Peter H. Wendel, father, 25 North Mayfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

(Continued on page 8.)

Conference of Colored Editors and Leaders on Methods by Which Negro May Best Aid in Winning the War

By the authority and direction of the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, called to Washington recently for a conference 30 or 40 representatives of important colored newspapers of the country, together with a number of the leaders of thought and opinion among the negro people, to consider methods by which the millions of colored people of the Nation may best assist in the winning of the war.

The conference formally opened Wednesday morning, June 19, in the main auditorium of the new building of the Department of the Interior, Eighteenth and F Streets NW., at 10.30 o'clock, and continued throughout Thursday and Friday, June 20 and 21.

Wide Range of Discussion.

The discussion covered a wide range, and the conferees were given an opportunity to present their views, reflecting the state of mind of the colored people of the country, with the utmost freedom and frankness, unhampered by parliamentary restrictions or any effort to direct opinion in any particular channel—save that of utilizing in the most effective manner every resource at the command of the race to bring victory to the American arms in its present struggle for liberty and world-wide democracy.

Dignity of statement, harmony of thought and unity of action were the predominating features of the three days' session. The document, reported by the special committee appointed to summarize the expression of the conference as to the best plans for the mobilization of the resources of the 12,000,000 negroes of the Republic in support of the war aims of the Government, was adopted by a unanimous vote, given heartily and enthusiastically. "America" was sung with fervor as final adjournment was taken.

Addresses by Officials.

The conference was addressed in sympathetic vein during the sessions by the following officials:

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board.

Maj. Joel E. Spingarn, attached to the General Staff, United States Army.

Capt. Arthur S. Spingarn, of the Medical Reserve Corps, National Army.

Gen. Paul Vignal, military attache of the French Embassy.

Maj. Edouard Requin and Maj. L. P. De Montalon of the French high commission.

Personnel of the Conference.

The following gentlemen were invited to be present at the conference:

Dr. Robert E. Jones, editor Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

John H. Murphy, editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

W. T. Andrews, editor Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md.

Chris J. Perry, editor the Tribune, Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible] Mitchell, editor the Planet, Richmond, Va.

Charles W. Anderson, former collector internal revenue second district of New York City, now assistant commissioner of agriculture for State of New York, at present serving on exemption board, New York City.

Robert L. Vann, editor the Courier and assistant city solicitor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. S. Abbott, editor the Defender, Chicago, Ill.

George L. Knox, proprietor and publisher, the Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. H. M. Minton, 1130 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Manning, publisher the World, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Ernest Lyon, chairman colored branch of Maryland council of defense and consul general of the Republic of Liberia to the United States, Baltimore, Md.

Ralph W. Tyler, former Auditor for the Navy Department, contributing editor the Cleveland Advocate.

W. E. King, editor Dallas Express, Dallas, Tex.

George W. Harris, editor the News, New York City.

Edward A. Warren, editor the Amsterdam News, New York City.

P. B. Young, editor Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

W. E. B. Du Bois, editor the Crisis, New York City.

Fred R. Moore, editor the New York Age, New York City.

H. C. Smith, editor the Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. E. Mitchell, editor the Argus, St. Louis, Mo.

C. K. Robinson, editor the Clarion, St. Louis, Mo.

Nelson C. Crews, editor the Sun, Kansas City, Mo.

Benj. J. Davis, editor the Independent, Atlanta, Ga.

George E. Haynes, director negro economics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

J. Finley Wilson, editor the Eagle, Washington, D. C.

W. Calvin Chase, editor the Bee, Washington, D. C.

William H. Steward, editor American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Robert R. Moton, principal Tuskegee N. and I. Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Maj. Allen W. Washington, president Virginia Organization Society, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Charles N. Love, editor the Texas Freeman, Houston, Tex.

Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, member of city council, representing the Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.

Henry Allen Boyd publisher of the Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, former president National Medical Association, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Grimke, president Washington Branch National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington, D. C.

John R. Hawkins, financial secretary, A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Walter H. Brooks, pastor Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

James A. Cobb, former assistant United States district attorney, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, judge municipal court, District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

George W. Cook, secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, assistant superintendent public schools, Washington, D. C.

P. B. S. Pinchback, former governor of the State of Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

John C. Dancy, secretary church extension board of A. M. E. Zion Church, Washington, D. C.

The following gentlemen were invited, but were unable to be present:

Kelly Miller, dean of academy of arts and sciences, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, now attorney at law Boston, Mass.

William Monroe Trotter, editor the Guardian, Boston, Mass.

C. E. Bush, publisher the Mosaic Guide, Little Rock, Ark.

An extract of the resolutions adopted by the conference was published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN on June 29, page 5.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 7.)

Wounded Severely.

Second Lieut. Aaron J. Ferch. Charles J. Ferch, father, Correll, Minn.

Sergt. Claude S. Corson. Mrs. L. S. Corson, mother, 60 South Main Street, Doylestown, Pa.

Sergt. John H. Kelly. Agnes Martin, aunt, 329 Kramer Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Frank J. Endicott. Ellen Endicott, mother, 26 Union Road, Walthouston, London, England.

Corpl. Odom P. Martin. John Martin, father, Ringling, Okla.

Corpl. Jerry Vucic. Mary Vucic, mother, 5233 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Robert A. Caughey. Doreas Caughey, mother, 15337 Vine Avenue, Harvey, Ill.

Paul W. Chantler. George W. Chantler, father, Box 415, Greene, N. Y.

Patrick J. Doyle. Margaret Cary, sister, 7 Bartley Street, Wakefield, Mass.

George A. Harney. Charles Harney, father, Woodson, Ill.

Richard M. Henneberger. Anna Henneberger, mother, 3622 Lierman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Brady T. Leveridge. John P. Leveridge, father, Scranton, Tex.

James A. McCloskey. Susie McCloskey, mother, Box 62, Texas City, Tex.

William J. Manda. Joseph A. Manda, father, 191 Valley Road, West Orange, N. J.

John D. Quan. John Quan, father, 7158 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Schoenlaub. Albert Schoenlaub, father, 5332 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Sam Spalter. Joseph Spalter, father, 928 Richmond Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drue C. Wilson. James A. Wilson, father, Frenchcamp, Miss.

[Weeden E. Osborne, dental surgeon, United States Navy, attached to marines, killed in action June 6.]

Naval Casualties

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Charles Edward Nelson, chief machinist's mate, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to U. S. sub chaser 193, drowned July 8 at Norfolk, Va. Father, Peter Nelson, 466 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Evan W. Burton, fireman, second class, United States Navy, killed in automobile accident in France July 6. Mother, Margaret Frederick, 653 North Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hopper Benson Parrott, fireman, first class, United States Navy, drowned from the U. S. S. *Louisiana* July 7. Enlisted at Baltimore. Father, George Parrott, 1206 Cleveland Street, Baltimore, Md.

FOOD LICENSE REVOKED.

Harriman, Tenn., Grain Company Guilty of Violating Rules.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The license of the Farmers' Hay & Grain Co., of Harriman, Tenn., has been revoked until further notice by the United States Food Administration, effective July 9. The company was found guilty of the unjustifiable rejection of two carloads of potatoes, also with failing to comply with directions of the food administrator.

The Ayres Mercantile Co., of Denver, Colo., will lose its license for 30 days, and has agreed to give $200 to the Red Cross, for collecting excess profits on mill feeds and flour. The firm admitted the facts as charged, and in addition to the other penalties will make a refund of the excess charges on the sales of mill feed. The suspension of its license will become effective July 15.

TRAINING CAMPS FOR INSTRUCTORS INTENDED TO PREPARE COLLEGE MEN FOR EFFICIENT MILITARY SERVICE

Colleges, Providing an Enrollment of 100 or More Able-Bodied Students Over 18 Years of Age, Will Be Entitled to Benefits of Course Soon to Be Established.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Adjutant General's office:

Training camps to fit men to act as assistant instructors in the new Students' Training Corps will be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, and Presidio, Cal., from July 18 to September 16. Colleges have been invited to send a limited number of picked students and members of the faculties to these camps.

The camps will be conducted with a view to teaching the attendants to give military instruction to students, and it is believed that satisfactory results can be obtained from an intensive 60-day course.

Further instructions relative to the new corps have just been issued. These are being sent to all colleges that have signified their willingness to establish corps among their students.

The purpose of the new plan, as shown in the new instructions, is to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges. This will be accomplished by providing efficient military instruction under the supervision of the War Department for students in all colleges enrolling the required minimum of students. In order to receive this instruction, all students over 18 years of age must volunteer and enlist in the Army of the United States.

Requirements for Colleges.

Only colleges which can provide an enrollment of 100 or more able-bodied students over 18 years will be entitled to the course. The intention is to extend the system of instruction for college students to the largest practicable extent in view of the available supply of officers and equipment. To be classified as one of the institutions of college grade to which the privilege of maintaining a Students' Army Training Corps unit is extended, an institution must require for admission to its regular curricula graduation from a standard secondary school or an equivalent; must provide general collegiate or professional curricula covering at least two years of not less than 33 weeks each; and must be carried in the lists of higher institutions prepared by the United States Commissioner of Education.

Institutions of college grade will include, providing all other conditions are met: Colleges of arts and sciences; engineering schools; schools of mines; agricultural colleges; colleges of pharmacy, veterinary, medicine; teachers' colleges; and law, medical, dental, graduate, and normal schools; junior colleges and technical institutions. Students enrolled in preparatory departments of these schools and colleges can not at present be considered eligible for enlistment in the units, and such students can not be counted by college authorities in reckoning the 100 able-bodied students enrolled for a military training unit.

Organization of Units.

The units will be organized in the colleges in the various branches of the service in accordance with the needs of the Army as determined by the War Department, taking into account the character of the institution. The majority of the training units will be for instruction in the line branches of the service. Most of the units will be infantry; others will be field artillery, heavy artillery, and possibly one or more cavalry units. A limited number of units for training in the staff departments of the service will be organized in technical schools.

All qualified students in the selected colleges will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment contract of all students will constitute them members of the Army of the United States, and they will become thereby subject to active service at the call of the President. The enlisted students will be on furlough status until called to the colors, but will not receive pay or allowance except when attending summer training camp, in which case they will be entitled to transportation and rations. All enlistments will be in the grade of private.

It will be the policy of the Government not to call members of the Students' Army Training Corps units to active duty until they reach draft age, unless urgent military reasons compel an earlier call. A system will be devised whereby the military instructors of the colleges will keep the military authorities informed of the status of the students as to their coming of draft age, and they will be called after they have finished the current instruction year. The student body is not to be made a deferred or favored class under the selective-service act. Arrangements are made for the discharge of students from the units in appropriate cases.

Summer Camps a Feature.

The character of the training will depend on the kind of training unit which is organized in the particular institution. The standard time to be allotted to military work will be 10 hours per week during the college year supplemented by six weeks of intensive training in a summer camp. The 10 hours a week will not involve the hours of outdoor work in drill.

The summer camps will be an important feature of the system. These will be active for six weeks, and there will be an intensive and rigid course of instruction under experienced officers.

The plan will provide approximately 650 hours of military work per annum. It is expected that this will qualify a considerable percentage of the students to enter officers' training camps on being called to the colors, and a large percentage of the remainder to serve as noncommissioned officers.

Officer instructors and noncommissioned officer instructors will be provided by the War Department when available. Officers returning from overseas and unfit for further field service will be utilized. The Government will supply the uniforms and equipment whenever available.

The Students' Army Training Corps will be supervised and controlled by the training and instruction branch, war plans division of the General Staff, in accordance with the instructions of the Chief of Staff. An advisory board to this committee, representing educational interests, has already been appointed by the Secretary of War. This will insure the closest cooperation between the War Department and the colleges.

GUARDING SOLDIERS' CAMPS AGAINST FLIES AND MOSQUITOES

The following statement is authorized by the War Department from the Surgeon General's office:

To guard troops stationed in camps and cantonments from disease carried by mosquitoes and flies, the medical department of the Army has installed a system of prevention which is safeguarding not only the soldiers but also civilians living in the neighborhood of training camps.

There is attached to each camp a division surgeon who is responsible for the health of the camp. Assisting him is a sanitary inspector who has the assistance of a sanitary engineer and from 100 to 200 enlisted men who are continually employed in work designed to protect the health of the soldiers.

Special attention is now being given in all camps to cleaning up spots where mosquitoes and flies breed. In some cases it has been necessary to dig channels in streams, drain swamps, and put in elaborate ditching systems in order to clean up stagnant pools and streams. In those cases where it has been found impossible or impracticable to drain swamps and to do other work of a similar nature, there has been installed a system for keeping these slow-moving streams and still bodies of water covered with oil. At all points within the camp where there is the slightest possibility of mosquitoes or flies breeding daily spraying of oil is done.

Arrangements have been completed with the Federal Public Health Service to carry out a similar program in the territories adjacent to the camps. The Health Service has agreed to fill bogs, open streams, and drain swamps and continue the oil spraying for a distance of 1 mile around all camps.

Special precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of disease by flies. With the approach of the fly season a general order was sent to all division surgeons and other health officers to take all necessary steps to prevent the breeding of flies. Instructions were given on the disposal of materials that were likely to become breeding spots. Arrangements were made to protect all food from flies. With this end in view all buildings in which food is prepared or stored were screened. The entrance to the buildings have been vestibuled. An added guard is the placing of flytraps in all buildings. An average of 6,000 such traps have been placed in each camp. More than 22,700,000 square feet of screening has been placed in all camps.

Fuel Consumption in Breweries Cut One Half by Administrator's Order

New Regulation in Effect from July 1, 1918, to June 1, 1919—Text of Rule.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration after consultation with the War Industries Board has issued a regulation curtailing the consumption of fuel in breweries to 50 per cent of the average annual amount of fuel consumed at such brewery during the period from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1917.

Text of the Order.

The order reads:

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1918.

REGULATION RESTRICTING FUEL CONSUMPTION BY BREWERS.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator, after consultation with the chairman of the War Industries Board, in view of the necessity for conserving the country's resources for the prosecution of the war and in consideration of the increased demand for fuel for industries engaged in the production of munitions and commodities required in the conduct of the war, and the fact that owing to the limitations upon transportation facilities and other causes resulting from the war, there is an insufficient supply of fuel for these purposes, and also for all the other purposes existing in normal times, that it is essential to the national security and defense for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to restrict the consumption of fuel in certain lines of industry; and that among such industries is that of the brewing of beer, ale, porter, and other cereal beverages, as defined in the regulation hereinafter prescribed; and the United States Fuel Administrator hereby finding that the restriction of fuel consumption to the extent specified in said regulation is reasonable, and that such restriction will contribute to the successful outcome of the war through the releasing of fuel and other resources for war purposes, and will result, with other limitations upon the use of fuel in various other lines of industry through the establishing of similar regulations, in an equitable distribution and apportionment of fuel among consumers, in accordance with the relatively essential nature of their product to the prosecution of the war;

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulation effective until further or other order, and subject to general or specific modification hereafter from time to time, and at any time:

REGULATION RESTRICTING FUEL CONSUMPTION BY BREWERS.

1. That the term "brewer" in this regulation shall be construed to include any person, firm, association, or corporation, engaged in the brewing of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beer, ale, porter, or other cereal beverages.

2. That the term "brewery" shall be construed to mean any building, private or public, in which artificial heat is used to aid in the production of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beer, ale, porter, or other cereal beverages.

3. That no brewer, as defined above, shall at any of his breweries consume, burn, or use fuel of any description, including coal, coke, natural gas, fuel oil, or other petroleum products, or use power derived from any such fuel, for or in connection with the brewing of either alcoholic or nonalcoholic cereal beverages, including beer, ale, porter, and beer substitutes, as above defined, during the year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919, to an amount in excess of 50 per cent of the average annual amount of the fuel consumed at such brewery during the period from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1917.

4. That where it appears that any particular brewery was not in existence on January 1, 1915, then and in such case the period during which it has been in existence prior to January 1, 1918, shall be considered and used as a basis in determining the quantity of fuel that may be consumed under this regulation during the year beginning July 1, 1918.

5. That any brewer as above defined owning and operating more than one brewery for the brewing of alcoholic or nonalcoholic beer, ale, porter, or other cereal beverages, may combine such breweries and use in such combined brewery the fuel allotted to each of such breweries by this regulation, provided the total amount of fuel so used at such combined brewery shall not be in excess of the amount of fuel permitted to be used by all of such breweries when operated separately.

6. That whenever two or more brewers find that a further fuel economy would result from using in one brewery the allotments of fuel as provided for by this regulation to two or more breweries then, upon application to the United States Fuel Administration and upon receipt of a permit therefor, such brewers may use the aggregate allotments of fuel to their respective breweries at one or more breweries operated jointly by them, provided the amount of fuel so used shall not exceed the amount of fuel permitted to be used by all such breweries when operated separately.

7. That any such brewer violating or refusing to conform to the above regulation shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Primary Purpose of the War Finance Corporation

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The War Finance Corporation was designed primarily to extend credit through the banks of the country, and not directly to borrowers, to industries which are necessary or contributory to winning the war. Only in exceptional cases, in rare instances, will loans be made directly to industries.

War conditions have brought to bear a very heavy burden on the banks of the country. They are called upon to assist largely in financing the Government, as well as to meet the increased legitimate financial demands of the industries of the country. The War Finance Corporation was created to enable them to continue to furnish essential credits for war industries and enterprises necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.

The corporation, therefore, is an instrumentality to which the banks can resort to obtain assistance to finance war industries and is not intended to be a direct lender to corporations or individuals.

"MODIFIED RUN OF MINE" COAL PRICES ESTABLISHED

The Fuel Administrator issues the following:

An order of the United States Fuel Administration, effective to-day (July 5), provides regulations fixing the prices of "modified mine run" coal f. o. b. the mines. "Run of mine" coal describes the product as it comes from the mine without going through the process of separation into sizes. "Modified mine run" coal is described as "run of the mine from which a certain portion of lump has been screened."

The regulation fixes the prices for "modified mine run" at not to exceed the applicable Government mine prices for screenings at the mine where such "modified mine run" coal is produced plus the following percentages of the margin or difference between the applicable Government mine prices for mine run and screenings at such mines:

Run of mine passed through 2-inch openings, 40 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 3-inch openings, 75 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 4-inch openings, 90 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 5-inch openings, 95 per cent of such margin.

Run of mine passed through 6-inch or larger openings shall take the applicable Government price for run of mine.

GIVES $1,000 TO RED CROSS.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The Savannah (Ga.) Chapter of the Red Cross has been given $1,000 by the Schroeder-Schnaars Co., wholesale grocers. This contribution, in addition to suspension of business for one week, was made in lieu of other action by the Food Administration, on a charge of profiteering in flour and sugar.

COAL PRODUCTION FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 29 NEAR RECORD

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The second highest weekly bituminous coal production in history is shown for the week ended June 29 by reports furnished to the United States Fuel Administration by the Geological Survey. The total estimate for the week (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 12,458,000 net tons as against 12,003,000 net tons during the week of June 22, and as against 11,583,000 net tons for the corresponding week of 1917. The record week was that ending June 15, when the production was 12,606,000 tons.

Production Per Day.

The average production per working day is estimated at 2,076,000 net tons, for the week ending June 29, an increase of 75,000 net tons over the preceding week, or 3.8 per cent; over the corresponding week of 1917 the increase per diem is 145,000 tons, or 7.5 per cent.

During the week all coal districts showed increased shipments save central Pennsylvania and Alabama. The decrease from Alabama was 2.4 per cent, and that from central Pennsylvania amounted to 1.8 per cent. Material increases in shipments from northeastern Kentucky, the high volatile fields of West Virginia, and the smokeless fields of West Virginia amounted to 13 per cent; from southwest Virginia, 11.8 per cent; from Ohio, 10 per cent; and from the Fairmont district, 5.7 per cent.

Anthracite shipments increased 471 cars during the week ending June 29, the total movement amounting to 41,641 carloads.

Working Conditions.

A reflection of the early ordering movement is to be seen in the fact that the percentage of production lost on account of no market fell to 0.2 per cent, the lowest point of the year.

Transportation showed a slight improvement during the week as did market conditions; there was a slight increase in the losses attributed to labor shortage.

During the week ended June 22 mines operated to 79.6 per cent of their full-time output. The percentages of full time lost are accounted for as follows: Car shortage, 10.6; labor shortage including strikes, 4.6; mine disability, 3.2; no market, 0.2; all other causes, 1.8.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRICES REVISED IN CERTAIN COUNTIES

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the Counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, and Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, except (1) that portion of Allegheny County from the lower end of Tarentum Borough north to the county line, (2) the territory in Westmoreland County from a point opposite the lower end of Tarentum Borough north along the Allegheny River to the Kiskiminitas River and along the Kiskiminitas River eastward to the Conemaugh River and continuing along the Conemaugh River to the county line of Cambria County, (3) operations on Indian Creek in Westmoreland County, and (4) operations in the Ohio Pyle district of Fayette County, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917.

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, and Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, except (1) that portion of Allegheny County from the lower end of Tarentum Borough north to the county line; (2) the territory in Westmoreland County from a point opposite the lower end of Tarentum Borough north along the Allegheny River to the Kiskiminitas River and along the Kiskiminitas River eastward to the Conemaugh River, and continuing along the Conemaugh River to the county line of Cambria County; (3) operations on Indian Creek in Westmoreland County; and (4) operations in the Ohio Pyle District of Fayette County, in the State of Pennsylvania, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed $1.90 per net ton for run of mine, $2.15 per net ton for prepared sizes, $1.90 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., June 29, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Revised Prices Announced for Soft Coal on Cars at Mines in the State of Ohio

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the State of Ohio, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the various districts of the State of Ohio may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton, viz:

	Run of mine.	Prepared sizes.	Slack or screening.
District No. 1, to wit:			
The county of Meigs and the townships of Cheshire and Addison in the county of Gallia	$2.35	$2.60	$2.10
District No. 2, to wit:			
The counties of Vinton, Jackson, Lawrence, Sciota, Pike, and the county of Gallia except the townships of Cheshire and Addison	3.00	3.25	2.85
District No. 3, to wit:			
The counties of Hocking and Athens, and the township of Coal and the south half of the township of Monroe in the county of Perry	2.10	2.35	1.85
The Bailey Run or No. 7 seam	2.50	2.75	2.25
District No. 4, to wit:			
The counties of Washington and Noble, the county of Morgan except the township of Homer, and the county of Perry except	.....	.....	.....
District No. 5, to wit:			
The counties of Guernsey and Muskingum	2.25	2.50	2.00
District No. 6, to wit:			
The counties of Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Coshocton, and the townships of Monroe, Franklin, Washington, and Freeport in the county of Harrison, and the townships of Washington and Yellow Creek in the county of Columbiana, and the townships of Brush Creek, Saline, Springfield, Ross, and Knox in the county of Jefferson	2.50	2.75	2.25
District No. 7, to wit:			
The counties of Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Mahoning, Medina, Wayne, and Stark, and the county of Columbiana except the townships of Washington and Yellow Creek	3.00	3.25	2.85
District No. 8, to wit:			
The county of Monroe, the county of Belmont except the township of Warren, the county of Harrison except the townships of Monroe, Franklin, Washington, and Freeport, and the county of Jefferson except the townships of Brush Creek, Saline, Ross, Knox, and Springfield	1.90	2.15	1.90

To the above prices there may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., June 29, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

TO MANAGE FIELD FORCE.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Henderson W. Knott to manage the field force of engineers and inspectors which is at work among the 250,000 power plants of the country, carrying out a campaign of instruction and inspection designed to bring the use of fuel for the production of power to the highest possible efficiency and economy. Mr. Knott has been the general manager of the Morgan Crucible Co., of New York City.

Analysis of Coal Production Based on Reports by U. S. Geological Survey

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

While the reports of bituminous coal production for the week ended June 22, furnished the Fuel Administration by the United States Geological Survey, indicate a sharp decline compared with the preceding week, they still indicate that the mines have adjusted their stride to a basis of 12,000,000 tons a week. This weekly output is not far below the average necessary to provide the tonnage to meet the estimated requirements of the country.

Credit Given the Miners.

The significant fact is disclosed in the report of working conditions for the week ended June 15 that the record coal production registered during that week was accomplished without any enlargement of the working forces at the mines. That is to say, the output of the mines was materially enlarged by the individual efforts of the men at work, and while the tipples worked approximately 3 per cent less hours in the week the men were doing more to keep the tipples busy. In view of the efforts being made to enlarge production by appeal to the men to do their best, this indication of their response is gratifying to the Fuel Administration.

Output of Soft Coal.

The output of soft coal (including lignite and coal made into coke) for the week ended June 22 is estimated at 12,016,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the preceding week of 610,000 net tons, or 5 per cent and an increase over the corresponding week of 1917 of 701,000 net tons, or slightly over 6 per cent. Revised figures upon the output for the week of June 15 place the production at 12,626,000 net tons. Former reports showed 12,571,000 net tons.

The average production per working day during the week of June 22 is estimated at 2,003,000 net tons, as against 2,104,000 net tons during the previous week and 1,888,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917.

Falling Off in All Districts.

The falling off in production is reported from all producing districts. Shipments from Ohio and Alabama decreased the most, amounting to 7 and 12 per cent, respectively. Central and western Pennsylvania shipments decreased 4 per cent.

Anthracite shipments for the week of June 22 amounted to 41,170 cars, being a decrease of 790 cars, or 1.9 per cent.

A compilation of the bituminous coal production during the present coal year, showing the output by weeks, the percentage of full-time capacity of the mines, and the percentage of full time lost on account of car shortage, is as follows:

Week of—	Tons.	Full-time output.	Full time lost on account of car shortage.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Apr. 6 (Mitchell Day)	9,317,000	61.9	12.5
Apr. 13	10,864,000	70.1	18.1
Apr. 20	11,039,000	72.2	16.2
Apr. 27	11,803,000	74.7	14.4
May 4	11,554,000	75.6	13.1
May 11	11,825,000	76.6	11.2
May 18	11,712,000	77.2	11.9
May 25	11,801,000	75.8	12.1
June 1 (Decoration Day)	10,747,000	70.6	8.4
June 8	12,401,000	82.3	7.8
June 15	12,626,000	79.7	10.9
June 22	12,016,000	.....	.....
Total for 12 weeks	137,705,000		

Working Conditions Week of June 15.

During the week of June 15, during which week coal production reached its highest mark, the mines operated up to 79.7 per cent of their full-time output. The percentages of full time lost are accounted for as follows: Car shortage, 10.9 per cent; labor shortage including strikes, 4.7 per cent; mine disability 3 per cent; "no market," 0.3 per cent; all other causes, 1.4 per cent. Compared with the previous week, the mines produced a smaller percentage of their full-time output, though the total production was enlarged. This is attributed to no other cause than actual increase in capacity due to more regular working by individual men. That is to say, although the tipples worked approximately 3 per cent less hours in the week, more men were in the mines producing coal.

Insufficient Car Supply.

Insufficient car supply hampered production in many of the important coal producing fields, notably Illinois, Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Somerset County, high volatile district of West Virginia, Cumberland-Piedmont district, northeastern Kentucky and in the Western States. Illinois also reported labor shortage. Car shortage based upon full time capacity in some of the districts ranged as high as 28 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND COAL DEALERS WARNED TO MAKE REPORTS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Telegrams were sent by the United States Fuel Administration to 750 retail coal dealers in New England, notifying them that unless they furnished to the Fuel Administration by July 10 the weekly reports required of them by a recent order their supply of coal will be cut off. The State administrators within the States affected have been notified of the action of the Fuel Administration, and have been furnished with a list of the dealers who have failed to comply with the orders.

Importance of Reports.

The reports in question furnish each State fuel administrator in New England and the Federal Administration in Washington with information as to the receipts of each dealer and his deliveries to domestic users and to industrial plants, together with his stocks at the end of each week. It is only by means of these reports that the Fuel Administration will be able to effect an equitable distribution of coal and to properly take care of the domestic consumer. The Fuel Administration authorities in Washington are determined that a sufficient supply of coal shall be provided for domestic consumption and that it shall go to domestic consumers and not be dissipated among industrial plants. This program can only be carried out through the regular receipt of the reports called for.

Purpose Fully Explained.

The purpose of the reports has been fully explained to the dealers and letters have been written to those who have failed to respond. If it is their notion that the Fuel Administration did not mean what it said when it ordered these reports made, the telegrams that went out left no doubt that several hundred dealers in New England will either begin making these reports promptly and send them in regularly, or go out of business.

System to be Extended.

The system of reports required by the Fuel Administration of dealers in New England will be extended to other parts of the country and letters will go out to them the first of next week, calling on them for similar reports beginning with the first week in July. The plan was first put into effect in New England because of the difficulties surrounding coal distribution in that section.

The consequences of failure of dealers to act promptly, indicated in the telegrams to New England dealers, will be followed in like cases elsewhere.

Increase in Limit of Postal Saving Deposits

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 2, 1918.

To Postmasters at Postal-Savings Depository Offices:

The limit on the amount that a postal-savings depositor may have to his credit at interest has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. Noninterest-bearing deposits can not be accepted. It is requested that postmasters notify depositors who have $1,000 to their credit that $2,500 may now be accepted. The authority for accepting larger deposits is contained in the Postal Service Appropriation Act for 1919, approved July 2, 1918.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Naval Fireman Killed by Fall.

The Navy Department is informed that Guy Casey, fireman, first class, United States Navy, died July 5 from a fractured skull, caused by a fall down a hatch aboard the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*. On listment on December 23, 1914, at St. Louis, Casey gave as his next of kin his mother, Mrs. Menerva Menke, 925 North Sixteenth Street, St. Louis.

FINED UNDER FOOD CONTROL ACT.

The Food Administration issues the following:

The United States District Court of Portland, Oreg., has imposed fines of $500 and $250 respectively on Fred Kebbe, sr., and Fred Kebbe, jr., of Mohler, Oreg., for flour hoarding, after an investigation had been made and evidence secured by operatives of the United States Secret Service. The prosecution and conviction were based on the Food Control Act.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

Aggregate gains of over 10 millions in gold reserves, combined with substantial declines in net deposits and considerable increases in reserve note circulation, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on July 5, 1918.

Investments.—Following large withdrawals of funds by the Government from depositary institutions, discounted bills on hand at the Federal reserve banks show an increase for the week of 207.6 millions, all the banks, notably New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, and Philadelphia, reporting largely increased holdings of discounted paper. Of the total shown, 52.3 per cent as against 50 per cent the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., members' collateral notes and customers' paper secured by United States war obligations. Acceptances on hand show a further decrease of 4.9 millions, the largest decreases being shown for the New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland banks. United States bond holdings went up about 2.5 millions, the Boston bank reporting an even larger increase. Short-term securities of the Government show a decline of 201.5 millions following the redemption by the Government of the 195 millions of Treasury certificates reported last week among the investments of the New York bank. Total earning assets show an increase for the week of 3.7 millions.

Increase In Deposits.

Deposits.—Government deposits increased 43.9 millions, member banks' reserve deposits decreased 187.9 millions, and net deposits decreased 55.9 millions. The New York banks report decreases of 6.7 millions in Government deposits and 156.8 millions in member banks' deposits.

Reserves.—Total cash reserves show a gain of about 9 millions, Chicago and Cleveland showing the largest gains in reserves. The ratio of cash reserves to aggregate net deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities remains unchanged at 61.7 per cent.

Federal reserve circulation.—Federal reserve agents report additional issues of 68.3 millions of notes. The banks increased their outstanding circulation of Federal reserve notes by 69.4 millions, and slightly increased their liability on outstanding Federal reserve bank notes.

Capital.—A total increase of $305,000 in paid-in capital, reported by eight banks, is due largely to payment for reserve bank stock by newly admitted members, the New York, Richmond, and Chicago banks reporting the largest gains for the week.

Condition of Member Banks.

Large increases in Government deposits, accompanied by substantial decreases in other demand deposits, also in holdings of Government securities, are shown in the board's weekly statement of condition on June 28 of 681 member banks in leading cities.

United States bonds other than circulation bonds show a decrease of about 19.3 millions, largely at the banks outside the 3 central reserve cities. Holdings of certificates of indebtedness declined about 100 millions, the banks in the central reserve cities alone showing a decrease under this head of 159.5 millions. But little change is shown in the amounts of loans supported by United States war obligations. All other loans and investments of the banks outside the central reserve cities show a smaller total than the week before, while for the central reserve city banks an increase of 162.3 millions in this item is noted. The ratio of United States war securities and loans protected by such securities to total investments shows a further decline for the week from 13.9 to 13.6 per cent. For the central reserve city banks this ratio declined from 18.4 to 15.8 per cent.

Net Demand Deposits.

Aggregate net demand deposits show an apparent decrease of 174.8 millions, of which 46.8 millions represent the decrease for the banks in the three central reserve cities. But little change is shown in the aggregate volume of time deposits, while reported Government deposits, largely redeposits of tax funds, show an increase of 318.5 millions. Reserves gained 123.5 millions, while cash in vault shows some loss.

For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to total net, including Government, deposits shows a decline from 121.3 to 118.7 per cent. For the central reserve city banks, owing to the relatively larger increase in total deposits, this ratio shows a larger decline from 113.5 to 109.2 per cent. The ratio of combined reserve and cash to net deposits rose from 14.9 to 15.6 per cent for all reporting banks, and from 15.6 to 17.8 per cent for the banks in the three central reserve cities. Excess reserves show a total increase of 142.5 millions. For the central reserve city banks an increase of excess reserves from 46.7 to 210.5 millions is noted.

BRITISH EMBARGO ON COCAINE.

Importation of Opium into the United Kingdom Also is Prohibited.

The consul general at London reported by cable of June 26 that the British restrictions on the importation of cocaine and opium have been amended to read as follows:

The importation into the United Kingdom of cocaine and opium is prohibited. The word "cocaine" includes ecgonine and any substance, whether a preparation, admixture, extract, or otherwise, containing one-tenth of 1 per cent or more of cocaine or ecgonine or of any salt or derivative thereof. The word "opium" means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semisolid mixture containing opium.—Commerce Reports.

ORDERED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Special orders, No. 133.

429. The following-named officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty in the Hawaiian Department and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions: Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Gibner, Maj. Charles M. Walson. [210.321, Med.]

WAR DEMAND FOR ATHLETIC SPORTING GOODS IN ENGLAND

Vice Consul Hayes, at London, reports:

The extent to which the war has diminished the demand for athletic goods in England has been estimated by the head of a prominent firm, manufacturing and importing sporting goods, as being about 60 per cent on all goods except footballs, boxing gloves, and baseball equipment. In these lines this particular firm has experienced an increased trade, due to orders from the Army far in excess of the prewar Army requirements. In this increase, however, it is believed that this firm has shared to a greater extent than the average sporting-goods house, because it was in a peculiarly advantageous position to supply large quantities.

The demand for baseball equipment has at all times during the war far exceeded the supply. This is directly attributable to the coming of the Canadian expeditionary forces, and the limited supply of baseball paraphernalia obtainable. From time to time the leading firms have imported large quantities of baseball goods, but, unable to gauge the market for the coming year, continued to underestimate the demand until the restriction of imports made the obtaining of a sufficient stock extremely difficult.

American and Canadian Teams.

During the summers of 1915 and 1916 various leagues were formed, composed of teams representing Canadian hospitals and teams of young American college men employed in the London branches of American firms. Games were played at summer resorts in England and Ireland, for charity, to exceptionally large crowds, and the interest displayed by the British public encouraged other hospitals to place teams in the field. In 1917 there were in the Canadian Army 101 organized ball teams, and probably another 600 or 700 that were not members of any league or officially recognized.

At present, when the American Army and the American Navy have forces in England, stocks of baseball goods are almost exhausted, and it is impossible to satisfy a constantly increasing demand from camps and stations for balls, bats, gloves, masks, shoes, protectors, etc. It is estimated that there will be a demand for baseball gear during the present season to outfit 2,000 teams, and all of it must be brought over from New York.

The books of a large London sports store indicate the increased demand for baseball equipment since 1914. In 1915 the approximate value of its imports was $10,000; in 1916, $30.000; in 1917, $40,000; and in 1918, to date, $57,500. On the other hand, in some lines, such as cricket, tennis rackets, and golf clubs, the demand has decreased by approximately 70 per cent.

In studying the foregoing statistics it is well to bear in mind that the age limit for the British Army was 41, which applied to all who had not reached the age of 41 years in April, 1916, and that the raising of this limit to 50 is now certain. In short, every able-bodied man is either in the Army or engaged in some work of such national importance that he is unable to take the time to pursue the ordinary sports.—Commerce Reports.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

Contracts with the following firms have been placed by the Army Ordnance Department:

Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn.
The Hershaw Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Chatham Machine & Tool Works (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Allison Experimental Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Carlson-Wenstrom Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Root & Vandervoort Engineering Co., East Moline, Ill.
Pan-American Munitions Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.
The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.
Pyrene Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
Empire Tire & Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J.
United States Tire Co., Washington, D. C.
Padgitt Bros. Co., Dallas, Tex.
The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis.
J. Fegeley & Son, Pottstown, Pa.
Lamson Co., Washington, D. C.
H. C. Berry, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Keppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Messrs. Leonard & Son, London, Ontario, Canada.
Buffalo-Pitts Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
C. Keck Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Universal Rolling Mills Co., Bridgeville, Pa.
Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., New York, N. Y.
Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa.
Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn.
John F. Betz & Son (Ltd.), Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Winchester Repeating Arms Corporation, New Haven, Conn.
The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.
Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
Krasberg Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass.
Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Smity & Dove Manufacturing Co., Andover, Mass.
Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co., New York, N. Y.
The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Keller Engineering & Sales Service, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. T. Rugg & Co., Newark, Ohio.
F. H. Noble & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Charles B. Parker Co., Meriden, Conn.
Central Stamping Co., New York, N. Y.
R. Wallace & Sons Co., Wallingford, Conn.
Eberhard Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
United States Horseshoe Co., Erie, Pa.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H.
Wyoming Shovel Works, Wyoming, Pa.
United States Horseshoe Co., Erie, Pa.
The M. S. Little Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
Liberty-Durgin (Inc.), Haverhill, Mass.
L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
McIntyre Burrall Co., Green Bay, Wis.
Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn.
Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa.
J. C. Nichols Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn.
The Raybestos Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
The Raybestos Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
The Ansonia O. & C. Co., Ansonia, Conn.
Empire Weaving & Belting Co., East Rochester, N. Y.
Wood Shovel & Tool Co., Piqua, Ohio.
Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn.
Universal Rolling Mill Co., Bridgeville, Pa.
Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich.
McIntyre Burrall Co., Green Bay, Wis.
L. Frank Saddlery Co., San Antonio, Tex.
The Gould-Mersereau Co., New York, N. Y.
Strauss Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.
American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia Roll & Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Slocum, Avram & Slocum Laboratories, New York, N. Y.
J. N. La Pointe Co., New London, Conn.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
W. H. Evans, New York, N. Y.
H. W. Cooper Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Co., Moline, Ill.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
Koken Barber Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.
F. Burkart Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Nicholson File Works, Providence, R. I.
O. B. North & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn.
International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y.
Springfield Armory, United States Army, Springfield, Mass.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Koken Barber Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa.
The Raybestos Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Western Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa.
Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
Gorham Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.
Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md.
The Edison Phonograph Works, Orange, N. J.
C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Henry B. Gilpin Co., Baltimore, Md.
Rome Manufacturing Co., Rome, N. Y.
Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C.
Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis.
Henry C. Karr, Washington, D. C.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.
Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tatum, Pinkam & Greevy, New York, N. Y.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Terrington, Conn.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H.
Smith & Hemmenway Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase Rolling Mills, Waterbury, Conn.
Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio.
American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Wilson Body Co., Detroit, Mich.
Militor Corporation, Jersey City, N. J.
Manning Maxwell & Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Doty Manufacturing Co., Janesville, Wis.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
The Alexander Milburn Co., Baltimore, Md.
Mason Regulator Co., Boston, Mass.
Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpenterville, Ill.
Commanding Officer, Rock Island, Ill.
Brownell & Co., Moodus, Conn.
Brownell & Co., Moodus, Conn.
Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn.
Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Curtain Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gregory & Read, Lynn, Mass.
Leatherweat Co. of America, New York, N. Y.
Catby & Barton, Providence, R. I.
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Braddock Manufacturing Co., Braddock, Pa.
Penn Seaboard Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Quartermaster Department, Motor Transport Service, Washington, D. C.
Nash Motor Co., Kenosha, Wis.
Collieries Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
The Skinner Co., New Britain, Conn.
Clegg Manufacturing & Tool Co., Attleboro, Mass.
Jewelers Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.
Tumley Machine & Tool Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y.
Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Progressive Knitting Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. D. Taylor Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
The Raybestos Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Summerdale Dyeing, Printing & Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
The Thread Agency, New York, N. Y.
American Chain Co., New York, N. Y.
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Boston Consolidated Gas Co., Everett, Mass.
Ward & Co., Washington, D. C.
The Thread Agency, New York, N. Y.
James McKay Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Inspection Manager, Bridgeport Zone Office, Bridgeport, Conn.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant Motor Car Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.
Moon Motor Car Co., St. Louis, Mo.
The Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation, Waterbury, Conn.
Gorham Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.
New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y.
J. C. Nichols, Sheboygan, Wis.
J. C. Nichols Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Iowa.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
McIntyre, Burrall Co., Green Bay, Wis.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
L. Frank Saddlery Co., San Antonio, Tex.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.
P. R. L. Hardenbergh & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
The Gould-Mersereau Co., New York City.
The Gould-Mersereau Co., New York City.
Tate, Jones & Co. (Inc.), Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Doty Manufacturing Co., Janesville, Wis.
Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.
Animated Target Co. (Inc.), New York City.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.
Loew Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C.
American Steel Foundries Co., Chicago, Ill.
Braddock Manufacturing Co., Braddock, Pa.
National Lead Co., New York, N. Y.
Dreegar & Connolly, Philadelphia, Pa.
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn.
International Banking Corporation, New York, N. Y.
Imperial Munitions Board, Ottawa, Canada.
Chamberlain Machine Works, Waterloo, Iowa.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
Pennsylvania Seaboard Steel Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.
Gathman Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md.
Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio.
B. F. Sturtevant Co., Washington, D. C.
Ideal Stencil Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.
New England Westinghouse Co., Springfield, Mass.
The Burr Co., Champaign, Ill.
Wm. F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass.

LIST OF CONTRACTORS FOR ORDNANCE MATERIAL

American Woodworking Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn.
Oliver Machinery Co., New York, N. Y.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn.
Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y.
Liberty Ordnance Co., New York, N. Y.
Standard Steel Car Co., Butler, Pa.
Baltimore Copper, Smelting & Rolling Co., Baltimore, Md.
The American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.
The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis.
Cudebred Bros. Silk Co., New York, N. Y.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn.
L. Y Randall & Co., Gaffney, S. C.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), St. Louis, Mo.
Strauss Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.
O. B. North & Co., New Haven, Conn.
Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
E. T. Rugg & Co., Newark, Ohio.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.
Piqua Handle Manufacturing Co., Piqua, Ohio.
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Smith & Hemenway, Irvington, N. J.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Columbia Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn.
Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass.
Utica Drop Forge & Tool Co., Utica, N. Y.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Hess Steel Corporation, Baltimore, Md.
Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.
The McKinney Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal.
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
St. Louis Wood Products Co., St. Louis, Mo.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
New England Box Co., Winchester, N. H.
Montgomery Bros. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Dubois Machine Shop (Inc.), Albany, N. Y.
The Euclid Square Garage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Worcester Pressed Steel Co., Worcester, Mass.
John Boyle & Co., New York, N. Y.

Marine Corps Contracts

Contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, as follows:

June 26, 1918.

No. 213-19. Alart & McGuire, Brooklyn, N. Y., pickles.
No. 201-19. Best Clymer Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., jam.
No. 263-19. The Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y., thread.
No. 264-19. Austin Nichols & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 1178. Phillip Levy & Co., Norfolk, Va., furniture.
No. 270-19. The Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J., medals.
No. 153-19. Wm. H. Devitt, Philadelphia, Pa., soap and stove polish.
No. 153-19. The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa., lye.
No. 1180. Manhattan Card & Paper Co., New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 1184. Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), Baltimore, Md., oil, etc.
No. 174-19. Federal Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y., sugar.
No. 153-19. The R. M. Hollingshead Co., Camden, N. J., soap and polish.
No. 153-19. Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sapolio.
No. 153-19. J. B. Rodgers, Washington, D. C., leather polish.

June 27, 1918.

No. 1183. Henry Lindenmeyr, New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 182-19. United States Stamping Co., Moundsville, W. Va., soup tureens.
No. 269-19. Wm. H. Devitt, Philadelphia, Pa., gilling line.
No. 72-19. Ellis A. Gimbel, Philadelphia, Pa., stationery.
No. 221-19. The Stanley Works, New York, N. Y., hardware.
No. 1182. Hogshire Hudgins & Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., awnings.
No. 153-19. The N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago, Ill., soap.
No. 153-19. Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., soap powder.
No. 153-19. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., toilet soap.
No. 141-19. The Arobol Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., target paste.
No. 1181. Manhattan Card & Paper Co., New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 1191. The Studebaker Corporation of America, New York, N. Y., truck.
No. 262-19. Moloney & Carter Co., Charleston, S. C., forage.
No. 153-19. Universal Trading Co., New York, N. Y., leather preservative.
No. 203-19. The Wm. Miller Range & Furnace Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Army ranges.
No. 189-19. Richard W. Geldart, New York, N. Y., door mats.
No. 189-19. Acme Steel Goods Co., New York, N. Y., door mats.

June 28, 1918.

No. 265-19. Drake Produce Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.
No. 265-19. Brown & Avery, Miami, Fla. subsistence.
No. 265-19. P. Ullendorff Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.
No. 265-19. John Seybold, Miami, Fla., bread.
No. 265-19. Baker and Holmes, Miami, Fla., subsistence.
No. 265-19. C. D. Kenny Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.
No. 265-19. Ferguson Produce Co., Miami, Fla., potatoes.
No. 265-19. Romfh Wholesale Grocery Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.
No. 265-19. Armour & Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.
No. 1272-19. J. W. Fitzgerald, Savannah, Ga., building sand.
No. 272. William M. Bird & Co. (Inc.), Charleston, S. C., plaster.
No. 280-19. Joseph N. Snellenburg, Philadelphia, Pa., mattress covers.
No. 1188. Manhattan Card & Paper Co., New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 252-19. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacuring Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1-10 kilowatt turbo generator.
No. 1187. Georgia Supply Co., Savannah, Ga., aluminum ware and enamel ware.
No. 275-19. Springfield Fuel Co., Savannah, Ga., wood, cord.
No. 278-19. Thomas Parry's Sons Co., Camden, N. J., letters and figures.
No. 153-19. Madison Trading Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., soap, castile.
No. 153-19. William H. Devitt, Philadelphia, Pa., Sapolio.
No. 1185. Whitehead & Alliger Co., New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 273-19. Old Dominion Paper Co., Norfolk, Va., paper.
No. 279-19. F. B. Foster & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., paper cartons.
No. 285-19. Commercial Stamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rubber stamps, etc.
No. 288-19. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
No. 288-19. New London Fruit & Produce Co., New London, Conn., potatoes and onions.
No. 288-19. Swift & Co., New London, Conn., bacon, lard, and oleomargarine.
No. 288-19. New England Bakery, New London, Conn., bread.
No. 1186. The Globe Iron Roofing & Corrugated Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, corrugated steel.

June 29, 1918.

No. 183-19. Universal Trading Co., New York, N. Y., veterinary cabinets and brackets.
No. 183-19. Richard W. Geldart, New York, N. Y., door mats.
No. 183-19. Wm. H. Devitt, Philadelphia, Pa., hand trucks.
No. 183-19. Charles Lynch, Philadelphia, Pa., tierces.
No. 282-19. Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., automatic loop cloth dryer.
No. 183-19. Puffer Hubbard Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., chairs.
No. 188-19. F. S. Hardy & Co., Boston, Mass., lamp cord.
No. 188-19. Novelty Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tape.
No. 274-19. Safepack Paper Mills, Boston, Mass., paper.
No. 1192. Philip Levy & Co., Norfolk, Va., furniture.
No. 295-19. Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Mich., 3 chassis.
No. 286-19. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tires.
No. 286-19. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, tires and tubes.
No. 293-19. Frank B. Perry & Sons, Newton Center, Mass., buzzer and blinker signal sets.
No. 180-19. Cummer Lumber Co., Jacksonville, Fla., lumber.
No. 180-19. Brooks-Scanlon Corp., Eastport, Fla., lumber.
No. 192-19. Clermont Specialty Co., Philadelphia, Pa., blanco.
No. 297-19. Excelsior Illustrating Co., New York, N. Y., lantern slides.
No. 1126. Boulevard Lace & Embroidery Co. Inc., West New York, N. J., chevrons.
No. 302-19. Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., cutting and making shooting jackets.
No. 218-19. Chas. G. Stott & Co. Inc., Washington, D. C., folders.
No. 283-19. Nathan Faggan & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., cutting and making 100,000 chambray shirts.
No. 191-19. Seneca Camera Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., cameras.
No. 191-19. Williams Brown & Earle Co. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., pace tallies.
No. 191-19. Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey, Rochester, N. Y., film tanks.
No. 251-19. L. H. Parke Co., Philadelphia, Pa., baking powder.
No. 251-19. Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y., sirup.
No. 221-19. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., hardware.
No. 191-19. New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn., clocks.
No. 193-19. Edwin N. Appleton, Inc., New York, N. Y., books.
No. 193-19. The U. S. Infantry Association, Washington, D. C., books.
No. 272-19. Clinchfield Portland Cement Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., cement.
No. 193-19. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, N. Y., books.
No. 304-19. C. B. Porter Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bread pans, etc.
No. 310-19. Clinchfield Portland Cement Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., cement.
No. 309-19. The National Steel Barrel Company, Cleveland, Ohio, steel barrels.

DETAILED TO STAFF CORPS.

Special Orders, No. 136:

347. By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Col. Harry G. Bishop, 11th Field Artillery; Col. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Infantry, National Army; Col. Frank J. Morrow, Infantry, National Army; Col. Roger D. Black, 13th Engineers; Col. Clarence H. McNeil, 66th Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps); Lieut. Col. Fred E. Buchan, Infantry, National Army; Lieut. Col. Hu B. Myers, 308th Ammunition Train; Lieut. Col. Robert Whitfield, 22d Infantry; Lieut. Col. Francis W. Honeycutt, Field Artillery, National Army; Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shartle, inspector general; Maj. Charles Telford, 8th Cavalry; Maj. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cavalry; Maj. Donald H. Connolly, Corps of Engineers. [210.61, Gen. Staff Corps.]

U. S. WAR BADGES TO BE GIVEN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WORKERS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

On the recommendation of the War Labor Policies Board, Secretary of Labor Wilson has authorized the issuance of a war badge as an insignia of distinction for industrial workers.

The plan was worked out by Hugh Frayne, labor representative on the War Industries Board; Carl Byoir, of the Committee on Public Information; L. Howland, of the Shipping Board; Louis McH. Howe, of the Navy Department; Maj. F. W. Tully, of the War Department; and Roger W. Babson, of the Department of Labor. It was approved by the war-production departments of the Government.

For Civilian Workers.

War badges will be awarded to civilian workers employed for at least four consecutive months in Government war industry (i. e., industries where work is sufficient in volume and importance to require the supervision of a Government official, or a plant certified by the chief of a Government department as of sufficient importance in war production to have badges issued).

Service bars will be given for employment beyond four months.

The right to issue badges is accorded only to such plants as make the National War Labor Board program a part of their Government contract.

So far as is possible the manufacture and issue of other than the governmental war industry insignia will be restrained.

Board to Supervise Issue.

A United States war badge board will be created to supervise the issuance of war badges. Charles T. Clayton, Assistant Director General of the United States Employment Service, has been designated Chief of the War Badge Board by Secretary Wilson.

Head of Hotel Section of Fuel Administration

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Eugene C. Eppley, of Sioux City, Iowa, president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, has been appointed head of the hotel section of the Conservation Bureau, United States Fuel Administration. Regulations for the conservation of heat, light, and power in hotels, in keeping with plans laid down at a recent conference between the hotel men's war service committee and the Conservation Bureau are under consideration.

These regulations involve drastic reductions in the lighting and heating of hotels and in the elevator service. The conservation work will extend also into the boiler room, laundry, and kitchen.

ASSIGNED TO DEPOT BRIGADE.

273. Col. Edward C. Carey, Infantry, National Army, is relieved from his present duties at Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., reporting upon his arrival to the commanding general for assignment to duty with the One hundred and fifty-third Depot Brigade.

BRICK PRODUCTS FOR WAR USE WILL CURTAIL OTHER DELIVERIES

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of approximately 15 of the 18 zones into which the 7,000 manufacturers of the fire brick, paving brick, and common brick have divided in the United States, met with the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board and outlined the following industrial conditions and agreements:

(1) That, with the exception of the zones in the district north of the Potomac River and east of the Allegheny Mountains, including New England and the zone which includes the Birmingham district, the shortages in coal and disturbances in deliveries have not been sufficiently serious, generally speaking, to disturb manufacturing.

(2) In the greater number of the zones manufactured output was materially less in 1917 than in 1916, and materially less during the first six months of 1918 than during the first six months of 1916. This result was attributed in part to diminishing demand for general peace-time uses and in part to labor shortage, which in many zones have been quite noticeable.

(3) The necessity of curtailing all uses which could be deferred without interference with the war program or are vitally essential for the civilian welfare was unanimously recognized as being unavoidable. The manufacturers present pledged themselves to exercise such oversight of the uses to which their products were to be put as to guard against its being consumed in any deferable uses.

(4) The priorities commissioner undertook to give applications of individual brick manufacturers for places on the preference list favorable consideration, upon condition that such individuals and the industry would devote their output to vital war needs, direct and indirect, and to indispensable and nondeferable uses.

ORDER RESTRICTING GAS COAL TO GAS MANUFACTURE USES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

By an order of the United States Fuel Administration made public to-day (July 3), owners and operators of docks on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior are prohibited from distributing gas coal, except to persons engaged in the manufacture of gas or in the operation of by-product coke plants, unless under special permit issued by the distribution division of the United States Fuel Administration.

Permits Necessary.

The order further stipulates that no gas coal shipped or distributed from Lake Michigan or Lake Superior docks shall be used for the purpose of generating steam without a similar special permit.

At present there is a tremendous demand for gas coal. By-product coke plants, which supply raw material for many explosives and other necessary war manufactures, must have every possible ton of coal suitable for by-product conversion. Artificial gas plants which supply domestic consumers in many large cities throughout the country are also working on a very narrow coal margin. The Fuel Administration intends to assure both by-product plants and domestic gas plants of their coal supply so far as possible.

Purpose of Prohibitions.

The prohibitions contained in this order are intended to restrict to the special purposes for which gas coal is suited all gas coal going into this zone whether consigned under the zone orders of the administration or under zone permits.

WOULD REDUCE QUANTITY OF METAL USED IN MAKING BEDS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A committee representing the manufacturers of metal beds and supplies met in conference with the Priorities Commissioner and representatives of other divisions of the War Industries Board Friday, when the following conclusions were reached:

1. That the quantity of steel used in the manufacture of metal beds can and should be substantially reduced as a war measure by cutting down the height of the frames both head and foot; by standardizing the sizes of tubes, eliminating odd sizes; by limiting the diameter of tubes to 2 inches; and by the standardization of models.

2. That the manufacture of brass beds should be discontinued during the war, as they are a luxury, and as the brass is needed to meet war requirements.

3. That the demand by the Government for beds for cantonments, mobilization camps, transports, for use on the west front, for use in connection with housing programs, must be met, and a reasonable supply provided to meet the requirements due to the shifting of labor to war industrial centers.

4. That not a bed should be manufactured during the war to replace one that can be made to last until after the war, and that the civilian population generally must come to realize that they must get along with the beds and other furniture which they now have, drawing upon the supplies which have been discarded and stored in attics and elsewhere, as well as spare articles not in use.

5. That regional and local representatives of the War Industries Board throughout the United States, representatives of the Council of National Defense, the war-savings organizations, and other Government agencies should urge all patriotic citizens everywhere to draw from their attics and other hiding places stocks of surplus furniture which can, through second-hand dealers or otherwise, be made available to meet the essential requirements of the civilian population during the war.

ORDERED TO CAPE MAY.

Special Orders, No. 145.

313. Maj. Norval H. Pierce, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and will proceed to Cape May, N. J., and report in person to the commanding officer, United States Army General Hospital No. 11, that place, for duty with Base Hospital No. 115.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918. No. 358

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FOOD ADMINISTRATION FORMS SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD

Capital of $5,000,000 to be Supplied by President — Plans to Stabilize Prices.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The President has approved the formation of a sugar-equalization board by the Food Administration. The board is to be composed of: Herbert Hoover, chairman; George Rolph, president; directors, Prof. F. W. Taussig, of the United States Tariff Commission; Theodore F. Whitmarsh, George Zabriskie, of the Food Administration; Clarence Woolley, of the War Trade Board; William A. Glasgow, jr., Chief Counsel of the Food Administration.

The office of the board will be in Washington.

Hopes to Equalize Cost.

The purposes of the board are to equalize the cost of various sugars and secure the better distribution. The arrangements will facilitate joint dealing with the allies in foreign sugars and the adjustments of differentials in overseas freight rates.

Under certain circumstances it may be advisable to acquire the production of some beet-sugar factories that can not under the present price of beets be sold to the public at a reasonable price.

The board will take charge of the distribution plan initiated on July 1, and will conduct this plan at the expense of the board.

$5,000,000 Capital Stock.

The Board will be incorporated to the extent of $5,000,000 of capital which will be supplied by the President from his special funds, in order to enable it to deal with facility in foreign sugars and otherwise, and the whole stock will be held by the President for the United States Government. The object is to absorb the high peaks of cost in sugar production and to make a small margin on the low cost of certain foreign sugars which may be purchased and thus secure an equalization of the price to the public on a lower level than will otherwise be possible. The arrangements will further secure an even distribution of the sugar throughout the United States. It is expected that any profits will be equalized to the consumer over the year's operations.

It is expected that the price of sugar will need to increase in the latter part of the year in view of the increased costs of overseas and internal railway rates and in view of the higher cost of production and manufacture of sugar, particularly in the increased costs of beets, bags, and labor and transportation.

By the creation of this Board, however, it will be possible to work out a price for the public upward of 1 cent per pound less than would be the case if the price of sugar were advanced to a price that will cover the high peaks in costs from all quarters.

The full plan will be developed in the course of the next 30 days.

Application for a charter was filed yesterday in the State of New Jersey.

55,185 MARINE CORPS STRENGTH AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 10

The Marine Corps authorizes the following:

Marine Corps recruiting is proceeding briskly, 2,260 actual enlistment papers having been received at headquarters since July 1, and more than that number—estimated at 3,000—are pending at recruit depots and not yet received.

The strength of the Marine Corps at close of business July 10, follows:

Enlisted, Marine Corps		47,467
Enrolled, reserve		4,996
Enrolled, reserve, class 5 (Aviation)		251
Enrolled, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve		87
Enrolled, National Naval Volunteers		791
		53,592
Commissioned officers (permanent, probationary, and temporary)	1,167	
Commissioned officers, reserve	179	
Commissioned officers, reserve, Aviation	100	
Commissioned officers, National Naval Volunteers	8	
Warrant officers (permanent, temporary, and reserve)	130	
		1,593
Total		55,185

U. S. HOUSING CORPORATION CREATED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Department of Labor announces the creation of the United States Housing Corporation, which will, in a large measure, take over the functions that are now being performed by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. It is expected that this new vehicle will afford more facility in operation than would be possible under the usual governmental agency.

The charter was taken out under the laws of the State of New York, and the articles of incorporation provide for the issuance of 1,000 shares of stock without par value.

The executive officers of the corporation are: President, Otto M. Eidlitz; vice president, Joseph D. Leland; treasurer, George G. Box; secretary, Burt L. Fenner. They, in conjunction with Albert B. Kerr, John W. Alvord, and William E. Shannon, serve as directors.

The stock is held on behalf of the Government by the Secretary of Labor, who is credited with 998 shares, and Otto M. Eidlitz and George G. Box, with one share apiece.

SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO OF CERTAIN ARTICLES TO BE LICENSED FREELY IN TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP

30,000 TONS OF CORN

List of Commodities Given Not Intended to Be Exclusive, as Requests by Mexican Government for Other Commodities Will Receive Careful Consideration.

In giving concrete expression to the friendly sentiments expressed in behalf of the Government of the United States by President Wilson in his address to the Mexican journalists at the White House on June 7 last, the Department of State has arranged that export licenses will be freely granted for shipments to Mexico of the commodities hereinafter enumerated, subject only to the restrictions imposed by the laws and regulations of the United States respecting trading with the enemy.

1. Corn, 1,500,000 bushels, approximately 30,000 tons, between now and November. If purchases are in considerable quantities they should be made through United States Food Administration.

2. Coke will be licensed if drawn from certain specified districts.

Ammonia for Ice Making.

3. Ammonia will be supplied to Mexico for ice making, refrigerating, and foodstuffs, but not for beer making. In other words, Mexico will be treated in exactly the same way as all other South and Central American countries.

4. Agricultural machinery licenses will be granted liberally. Mining machinery licenses, where required for production of metals, will be granted liberally.

5. Articles of iron and steel manufacture. Generally speaking, this country will license freely all articles of steel and iron manufacture which are to be used for the purpose of producing war material for this country. In other cases this country, on account of the necessity for conservation, restricts the exportation of iron and steel to all countries.

6. Articles for the exploitation of mines, especially cyanide, dynamite caps, and fuses. Mexico is now getting cyanide for their gold products. All countries have been rationed with respect to cyanide, since there is not enough to go around. Export licenses are granted for dynamite to Mexico as required for mining purposes. The same applies to caps and fuses.

7. Common soap. License will be granted for 2,000 tons.

8. Licenses will be granted for copper in manufactured form to as great an extent as the conservation measures of the United States will permit. The same applies to zinc. United States is short of ferromanganese and, accordingly, will not be able to grant export licenses for this commodity to any great extent.

9. Licenses will freely be granted for the following foodstuffs to Mexico: Canned herring, canned sardines, butter, cocoa, condensed milk, corn, corn meal, corn flour, confectionery (including chocolate candy), barreled beef, dried fruit, lard, mutton oil, oats, pork, pork products, oleo oil, peas (not seed), tea. Purchases in considerable quantities to be made through Food Administration. The United States will freely license all pork products to Mexico.

The United States is also prepared to license for export to Mexico a considerable amount of railway equipment the character of which has been communicated to the Mexican Government.

List Not Exclusive.

The above list of articles is not meant to be exclusive. The Government of the United States will be glad to consider carefully and in the most friendly spirit any requests which the Mexican Government may make for the inclusion of other articles in this list. The United States has been compelled to conserve certain commodities indispensably required for its own use and for the use of the governments associated with it in the war which in normal times would be permitted to be freely exported from the United States to Mexico; but as a result of the efforts of the United States Government to stimulate production, the list of such conserved articles will gradually contract and conditions of trade and intercourse between the two countries will, it is hoped, soon become normalized. In taking this friendly position toward Mexico, the United States Government has no doubt that the Mexican Government will continue to allow commodities not imperatively needed in Mexico to be exported to the United States, and will not permit the commodities and food received from the United States nor similar commodities and food to be exported to other countries.

Y. M. C. A. to Get Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes at Cost from Army in France

The War Department authorizes the following:

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General, has authorized the Chief Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces to sell to the Young Men's Christian Association tobacco, cigarettes and cigars from the subsistence stores at the same prices as those charged by the Quartermaster Corps to the men in the Army abroad.

This action has been taken so as to place the Y. M. C. A. in a position to resell to the men in the Army tobacco, cigarettes and cigars at the same prices as charged the men by the Quartermaster Corps. Smoking materials are sold to the men by the Quartermaster Corps at cost without the addition of freight charges.

REDUCTION IN DAVENPORT AND METAL BED STYLES IS AGREED UPON AT MEETINGS HELD HERE

Manufacturers Asked to Discontinue Use of Larger Tubes—Text of Letter Sent Out by Conservation Division of War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At meetings of representatives of the davenport and metal-bed industries with the conservation division to discuss economies that might be carried out during the war period, tentative plans were made to reduce the number of styles and varieties in order to conserve labor and materials. The materials involve steel, genuine and artificial leather, woolen, cotton, and silk fabrics, and lumber.

One manufacturer's line was found to include about 100 designs. It was tentatively agreed that each manufacturer should reduce his line of bedsteads and cribs to 30 designs, that the number of brass-bedstead designs should be reduced to 15, and the number of styles of woven, spiral, and link fabric springs to 6.

Reduction in Size of Tubes.

It was recommended that manufacturers discontinue the use of round tubes larger than 2 inches in diameter, square tubes larger than 2½ inches, and substitute light-wall tubing for heavy wherever practicable.

Manufacturers of bed davenports have been making from 25 to 75 patterns. They will probably be requested to reduce their lines to not more than 20 patterns. Steel can be saved by discontinuing the use of springs for the backs of davenports and the use of band-iron supports or slats for all springs. Either wood or wire could be substituted.

According to the present plans, the manufacturers will also be requested to restrict the use of material for covering to one grade of split leather and two grades of artificial leather, both to include only shades of black and brown Spanish. The use of wool or mohair fabrics is to be discontinued. The use of tapestries, damasks, and velours will be confined to those made of cotton or silk in not more than four grades of three patterns each. Many other unnecessary features are to be eliminated in order to conserve materials and reduce stocks.

Manufacturers have been requested to aid in conserving shipping space by adopting most careful methods of packing and by shipping all goods "knocked down."

Letter from Conservation Division.

Following is a letter from the Conservation Division:

"In the present emergency it is a primary necessity that the country's resources be used to full advantage for carrying on the war and that we carefully husband our supplies of materials, equipment, and capital. The Conservation Division is making an inquiry to learn what savings in materials, labor, and equipment manufacturers of metal bedsteads can effect and to what extent the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks can be reduced.

"The division has been told that a greater variety of steel and brass bedsteads, cribs, and springs is now being offered than is necessary to meet the essential needs of the civilian population in time of war. It is also pointed out that some manufacturers are using larger and heavier tubing than is necessary and that the heights of the head and foot ends and the number of fillers can be substantially reduced. It is believed that by these modifications and through other economies, important savings in materials and labor can be effected, and the amount of capital tied up in manufacurers' and merchants' stocks substantially reduced.

Saving of Enamel.

"The division furthermore requests manufacturers to discontinue the use of Damar white enamel. The Damar gum required in the manufacture of this enamel is imported overseas from the Far East. It is necessary at the present time to utilize this shipping space for importing other raw materials of more vital importance to our war program. It is believed that it is entirely practicable to use a substitute for finishing all steel bedsteads, either in the form of electro galvanizing or Japan. Where white is required, a gloss paint enamel can be made from a zinc oxide or lithopone pigment with a varnish vehicle composed of China wood oil and American rosin. The conservation division, with the assistance of the Bureau of Standards, will gladly aid manufacturers in finding a satisfactory substitute for the Damar enamel, should there be any difficulty in this direction.

"The division wishes to have the benefit of your experience as a manufacturer in order to learn, before definite recommendations are issued, how these economies can best be effected. The attached schedule is drawn up in accordance with the plans that are being put into effect in numerous industries in order that the country's resources and facilities may be used to full advantage in carrying on the war. Will you, therefore, kindly fill in the enclosed blank form and return it to us promptly, with any additional information or suggestions that you care to give us. Any information that you send us regarding your own business will, of course, be kept strictly confidential."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$553,679.64
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	40,979,968.92
Miscellaneous	2,368,162.73
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	1,218,518.23
Total ordinary receipts	45,120,329.52
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	423,219,297.62
Balance previous day	1,391,732,342.73
Total	1,860,071,969.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$68,603,193.71
Panama Canal disbursements	428.35
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	20,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	222,518,411.24
Balance in general fund today	1,548,949,936.59
Total	1,860,071,969.89

LIST OF HEARINGS TO BE GIVEN IN STREET RAILWAY DISPUTES

The following schedule of hearings by examiners is announced by the National War Labor Board:

July 12.—Examiners W. L. Stoddard, Lee McClung, and Arthur Sturgess will sit in the Federal Building, New York City, to hear evidence in the controversies between the employing street railway corporations and their employees in the cities of Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady, Rochester, Newark, and Trenton.

July 13.—Examiners John A. Henderson, Joseph Chiesa, and C. W. Smith will sit in the Federal Building, Chicago, to hear evidence in the controversies between the employing surface and elevated railway companies and their employees in the city of Chicago and vicinity.

July 13.—Examiners Raymond E. Swing, Edwin Newdick, and Alpheus Winter will sit in the Federal Building, East St. Louis, Ill., to hear evidence in the controversies between the employing electric railway corporations in Galesburg and East St. Louis, Ill.

July 17.—Examiners W. L. Stoddard, Lee McClung, and Arthur Sturgess will sit in the Capitol Building, Columbus, Ohio, to hear evidence in the controversies between the Elyria and Cleveland Railway Company and the Columbus Street Railway Company and their employees.

Hearings in the street-railway controversies in Portland, Oreg.; New Orleans, La.; and Jacksonville, Fla., will be had in Washington late next week, the exact date not having been fixed.

Purpose of Hearings.

The purpose of these hearings by examiners is to supplement the evidence so far adduced in the street-railway situation before the joint chairmen, Messrs. Taft and Walsh. The street-railway cases before the two chairmen number 28. With the conclusion of the hearings scheduled above, all of the evidence will be turned over to Messrs. Taft and Walsh, whose decision on the questions involved, principally concerning wages, will be rendered as soon thereafter as possible.

The hearings in the case at Bridgeport, Conn., where all of the employers—56 in number—have agreed to be bound by the board's decision involving every class of worker in every plant will be resumed on Monday, before the chief examiner, H. S. Hanna. Investigators have also been sent to Bridgeport. More than 50,000 workers are affected in this matter.

Agricultural Section of Traffic Division Created

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Division of Traffic,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

Circular No. 3.

The agricultural section of the division of traffic is hereby created, and Mr. J. L. Edwards is appointed manager, with office in the Interstate Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

The agricultural section will give its attention to the transportation needs of agricultural interests and their encouragement.

Edward Chambers,
Director, Division of Traffic.

Serious Shortage of Baggage Cars Prompts the War Industries Board to Urge Fewer Trunks for Salesmen

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The conservation division of the War Industries Board has requested all dry goods wholesalers to reduce the quantity of baggage carried by their traveling salesmen in order to meet the shortage of baggage cars. There are only 9,700 baggage cars in the country. On these cars, it is estimated, 24,000,000 sample trunks were checked last year. This was equivalent to 30 per cent of the total baggage carried free by the railroads.

During the last few months many baggage cars have been converted into dining cars for the movement of troops to cantonments and embarkation points. The shortage of baggage cars has become so serious that it has been necessary in some instances to attach freight cars to troop trains to take care of troop equipment. Freight cars, however, are not made to travel over 20 or 25 miles an hour, and their use on troop trains has resulted in delays caused by hot boxes. Consequently a reduction in the number of salesmen's trunks handled will facilitate the movement of troops.

The baggage of the traveling salesman employed by dry goods wholesalers makes up so large a part of the whole movement of salesmen's trunks that attention has first been directed to that trade. The conservation division has made a careful investigation of the number of trunks carried by these traveling salesmen and of the means whereby their baggage can be reduced.

Sampling Devices Helpful.

The division has found that photographs, lithographs, catalogues, and other sampling devices are being utilized so successfully that their use should be widely extended. One firm has reported, for example, that each of its salesmen carried 22 trunks in 1915. By the use of these sampling devices each salesman carrying the same lines now uses from 12 to 15 trunks. In another case the reduction has been from 10 trunks to 3 trunks per salesman. In general, the wholesalers who are using sampling devices have cut in half the number of their sample trunks.

The conservation division further recommends that one full-size model only should be used for each style of merchandise shown and that all articles sold in pairs, such as garters, hosiery, and gloves, should be sampled one-half pair for each model.

The reduction in the quantity of baggage carried by traveling salesmen is also being reduced by other means. The plans that the conservation division has put into effect for reducing the number of styles and sizes of many kinds of merchandise result in a material decrease in salesmen's sample baggage. One shoe manufacturer, for instance, reports that as a result of the decrease in the number of styles of shoes that he manufactures each of his salesmen now carries one trunk instead of three. This is typical of the saving that is being made by manufacturers and wholesalers as an incidental result of the reduction in the variety of their production.

Letter to Dry Goods Wholesalers.

Following is the conservation division's letter to dry goods wholesalers:

Replies to the inquiry as to the practical means for reducing the number of trunks carried by your salesmen show that, while the saving has been noteworthy, there is still opportunity for substantial savings by almost every dry goods wholesaler. It is apparent that a more general reduction can be effected and transportation conditions make this imperative.

It appears to be unfair, in fact impossible, to apply uniform reductions. It is, however, clearly the duty of every dry goods wholesaler to make all the savings that he can in order to facilitate the execution of the war program.

The successful use of photographs, lithographs, and catalogues is reported by many, with the consequent reduction of trunks carried from 9 or 10 to each salesman to 3 or 4. It is very apparent that these sampling devices should be much more widely used.

It further appears that in most instances one full-size model only is necessary for each style of merchandise shown. All articles sold in pairs, such as garters, hosiery, and gloves, should be sampled one-half pair for each model, using swatches of fabrics and colors in connection with photographs, where necessary for other styles.

As a majority reported that they are using trunks 40 inches or less extreme measurement, it would seem practical for each dry goods wholesaler to limit his salesmen's trunks to 40 inches extreme measurement.

With the contemplated general reduction in the number of styles, not only of fabrics but of knit goods and other merchandise, it should be possible for salesmen ordinarily to carry not more than one trunk only during the "filling in" season.

There is a marked shortage of baggage cars because of the necessity of using them on troop trains. Under the circumstances every dry goods wholesaler should make all possible reductions in the amount of baggage carried by his salesmen. Will you take time to satisfy yourself that you have made a generous contribution to the reduction of the travelers' trunks?

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

NEW WAR TRADE BOARD RULING ON THE IMPORTATION OF WOOL

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The supply of wool in the United States has been gradually decreasing owing to the enormous demands for military requirements, and because of the shortage in ocean tonnage for transporting wool to this country, and it is evident there will not be sufficient wool to take care of both civilian and military needs unless some comprehensive plan is adopted for purchasing and importing the necessary supply.

It is apparent that under the present system of private transactions in wool it is difficult to insure the utilization thereof in the best interests of the country, and likewise difficult for individuals to secure the necessary tonnage because of lack of assurance to the Shipping Board that the wools imported will be used for the national interests.

The War Trade Board after consultation with the War Industries Board and the War Department have therefore adopted the following ruling (W. T. B. R. 166):

1. All outstanding licenses for the importation of wool from Uruguay, Argentina, and South Africa are revoked as to ocean shipments from abroad after July 28, 1918.

2. Hereafter no licenses for the importation of wool from the countries above referred to for shipment from abroad after July 28, 1918, will be issued for the remainder of the present calendar year, except to the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 57.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 10, 1918.

Section A.—The day again passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

Section B.—For our troops in the Chateau Thierry region the day of July 7 to 8 was uneventful. The enemy continued to direct much rifle and machine-gun fire on our new lines in the vicinity of Vaux and north of Vaux, and also on Bouresches. The activity of the German artillery was not abnormal for so active a sector and consisted mainly of harassing fire on our front lines. Gas was, as usual, employed in the shelling of the Marette, the Belleau, and other woods. The number of German airplanes in operation again decreased. In the German rear areas the movements observed were mainly those of men in groups of small or moderate size. Our own troops were active in patrolling and in artillery fire.

In the Marne sector from July 7 to 8 the day passed almost without incident. The enemy's artillery fire was lighter than on the preceding day and only a few of his planes were seen. His trench mortars were active for a time during the evening. There was little activity on our side. Our batteries exploded one of the enemy's ammunition dumps.

In the Woevre there were no notable events between July 3 and July 6 except the attempts of parties of the enemy to penetrate our lines, especially in the region of Xivray. On the night of July 3 a German patrol was driven back in this region by one of our patrols after an exchange of fire. On the night of July 4 one of our outposts in this region was fired on by a German patrol but sustained no casualties. On the night of July 5 a strong German patrol attacked a weak outpost at Xivray with the intention of taking prisoners. Our outpost exchanged hand grenade fire with the assaulters. The Germans, having failed in their purpose, withdrew from the outpost, which was then reoccupied. On the same night there was an exchange of grenade fire between another of our outposts and a German patrol, and at another point a patrol encounter. During all three days the enemy's artillery maintained a rate of fire which is normal for a quiet sector, distributing his shells over our front and rear areas and our lines of communication. Only a small amount of gas was used. His airplanes and balloons did little work between July 3 and July 4, but were moderately active between July 4 and 6. Our own forces were active mainly in artillery work. The German lines were heavily shelled with gas on the morning of July 5.

In the Lorraine sector the outstanding incidents of July 6 and 7 were the activities of the enemy patrolling parties and of our own. During the night three German patrols approached our lines, two coming under our fire. One of them used light machine guns, but was thrown back by our rifle and grenade fire after a fight lasting 20 minutes.

In the Altkirch sector on July 6 and 7 no unusual acts of any description were reported.

The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished-service crosses to the following officers and enlisted men for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

PVT. WILLIAM R. DAVIS, Infantry: "For exceptional courage and devotion to duty in action, remaining at his post and continuing to fire his rifle and grenades at the enemy after being severely wounded in action April 12, 1918."

PVT. JOSEPH J. CANNON, Infantry: "For courage and self-sacrificing devotion to duty in action against the enemy on April 12, 1918, voluntarily going with one comrade to an advanced post in a communication trench and with an automatic rifle holding back the advance of the enemy through the trench until his comrade was killed and himself severely wounded."

PVT. ELMER L. LANE, Infantry: "For coolness and gallantry in action April 13, 1918. Standing on the parapet of a trench in order to see the advancing enemy through a heavy fog, he continued, under heavy fire, to throw hand grenades at the enemy until severely wounded, thus preventing the enemy from penetrating the line in the vicinity of his post."

SERGT. JOHN J. COURTNEY, Infantry: "During the action of April 10, 1918, displayed courage, coolness, and the spirit of self-sacrifice in voluntarily going through a shell-swept area to bring back wounded to a place of safety, carrying one wounded man more than 50 yards under heavy shell fire."

SERGT. LEE P. T. JACQUES, Infantry: "During the action of April 10, 1918, displayed courage, coolness, and the spirit of self-sacrifice in voluntarily going through a shell-swept area to bring back wounded to a place of safety, carrying one wounded man more than 50 yards under heavy shell fire."

PVT. ALFRED P. LEE, Infantry: "During the action of April 10, 1918, displayed courage, coolness, and the spirit of self-sacrifice in voluntarily going through a shell-swept area to bring back wounded to a place of safety, carrying one wounded man more than 50 yards under heavy shell fire."

(Continued on page 7.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The President yesterday afternoon sent to Congress a veto of the resolution passed late last week extending until January 1 next the time within which the Railroad Administration might relinquish control of lines not needed in the Federal system. The veto message was as follows:

I regret to be obliged to return without my signature Senate joint resolution 159.

I do so because I very respectfully but very earnestly dissent from the policy which it embodies. Under its terms the Government would be obliged to assume the control and administration of all short-line railroads without discrimination. I respectfully submit that this is not in the public interest. There are terminal short lines at many centers of freight shipment, and some 1,700 short lines which were built and are controlled by manufacturing, mining, lumbering, and other companies and which are operated merely for the convenience of those companies, which would be included under the language of this resolution, very few of which it seems to me, if any, ought to be taken over and administered by the Government.

The remaining short roads are feeders to the main trunk lines, and more than mere feeders most of them, for they have in most instances played a very important part in building up the industries of the communities through which they run and have become essential to the prosperity of hundreds of towns and neighborhoods all over the Union. I quite agree that practically all of these should be retained and that they should not only be retained but that they should be accorded a fair division of joint rates—a fairer division than some of them have been accorded hitherto—an equitable allotment of cars and motive power, and fair routing arrangements. Some of them constitute connecting links between two or more trunk line systems. Those who play this part in the system of railways ought to be accorded as full a share in through shipments as is consistent with the general interests of the shipper and the public.

This is the policy which the Railroad Administration will pursue toward these roads. They will not be put at an unfair or ruinous disadvantage. The Government owes a recognized obligation to the communities which they serve, but it is not in my judgment wise to oblige the Government to deal in the same way with all of them regardless of a very great variety of circumstances which affect their facilities and their administration. I beg that the Congress will leave the Government free to enter into arrangements with them which will in each case be to the interest alike of the road dealt with and of the local public.

WOODROW WILSON.

Wire Control Resolution.

By general consent the emergency Agricultural bill providing for food-production stimulation, with its war prohibition amendment, was temporarily laid aside yesterday afternoon, and consideration of the wire-control resolution recently passed by the House proceeded with. Chairman Smith, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which reported the resolution, expressed the hope that the resolution would be finally adopted by the end of the week. The debate that ensued disclosed considerable opposition to the resolution. Senator Watson, of Indiana, introduced an amendment to exclude from Federal control all telephone lines and to prevent interference with press association wires and press dispatches to the newspapers of the country. The charge was made that if the wires of the country were placed under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster General news matter would be censored and the facilities of the press curtailed. This was denied by Senator Lewis, who defended the Postmaster General against these intimations and charges, and declared that he had personal knowledge of the fact that absolutely no interference with the press was contemplated by any officer of the Government. Senator Underwood strongly urged prompt adoption of the resolution as a war measure because the President had expressed a desire for prompt action, and based his request on the existing war-emergency situation. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, also spoke for the resolution. It was attacked by Senators Borah, Smith of Michigan, and Kellogg of Minnesota, Republicans.

Senator Lenroot introduced a bill imposing a tax of 5 per cent in addition to any other tax paid on the net profits of mines, quarries, canneries, workshops, and factories where child labor is employed, if they are employed more than eight hours a day and six days a week.

Tribute to the late Maj. John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York, who recently lost his life on a southern aviation field, was paid in the Senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Calder.

A bill already passed by the House establishing customs ports of entry at Bar Harbor, Me., and Oswego, N. Y., was passed yesterday.

HOUSE.

After further hearings evidence tending to show the shortage in platinum in this country, which is greatly needed for war purposes, the Ways and Means Committee yesterday afternoon decided to recommend for passage a special emergency bill to give the Government control over all platinum in the United States. Chairman Kitchin expressed the belief to the committee that such a measure should be adopted at once without awaiting final action on the war-revenue bill, which the committee is considering. Testimony submitted showed that recent commandeering orders had not extended to all wholesale or manufacturing jewelers, that shipments of the metal from Colombia, one important source of supply, have been interfered with through pro-German influences, and that the supply available to meet Government demands is rapidly diminishing. The Ways and Means Committee also acted favorably on a bill to admit free of duty all articles donated by people of foreign countries to the American Red Cross. It was stated that sweaters, bandages, and other articles needed for Red Cross work are held up at various American ports of entry pending authority to admit them free of duty.

DRAFTING OF NEUTRALS WHO HAVE DECLARED INTENTIONS TO BECOME U. S. CITIZENS HALTED

NEW REGULATIONS TO BE ISSUED

Relief from Military Service Conditioned Upon Withdrawal by Alien of Declaration of Intention to Become American.

The Provost Marshal General's office authorizes the following:

The Army appropriation bill carries an amendment to the selective service act which reads as follows:

The second sentence of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

That such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens between the ages of 21 and 30 years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act: *Provided*, That a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Suspension of Induction.

A telegram has been sent from this office suspending the induction of all registrants who are subjects or citizens of a country neutral in the present war and who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, but who have not completed final naturalization. This suspension is merely temporary until the President prescribes regulations putting into effect the act of Congress whereby the relief from military service will be conditioned upon the withdrawal by the registrant of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which operates as a permanent bar to ever becoming a citizen of the United States.

List of Un-Neutral Countries.

For the guidance of local boards the following countries have been designated as not neutral in the present war:

Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Monaco, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, San Marino, Servia, Siam, Turkey. Austria-Hungary and Germany being enemies of this country, of course are not neutral in the present war.

Fourth of July Messages to President From the Heads of Foreign Countries

The Department of State makes public the following exchange of telegrams:

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

TEGUCIGALPA, *July 6, 1918.*

To His Excellency WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

Will Your Excellency deign to accept on this one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the independence of your country my most respectful and cordial greetings and the sincere congratulations which on this immortal date it is both my honor and pleasure to send to the Government and people of the United States in the name of the people and Government of Honduras, making the most fervent wishes that the present world conflict may end in the most happy crowning of the noble efforts of the great American Nation in the defense of right and humanity.

F. BERTRAND.

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 10, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY,
The President of Honduras,
Tegucigalpa.

I have been deeply pleased to receive Your Excellency's cordial telegram on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States. Fighting as the United States is to preserve those principles of right and justice upon which all American Republics are founded and are governed, I thank Your Excellency most reartily for the gratifying assurances you give me of the sympathy and best wishes of the Government and people of Honduras, whose happiness and prosperity I greatly desire.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PERU TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

[Translation.]

LIMA, *July 4, 1918.*

The Most Excellent MR. WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

On this glorious day which my Government, heeding the sentiments of the Peruvian people, has proclaimed to be a national holiday, I send to your excellency my cordial felicitations and sincere wishes that the great American Republic may bring into being for the good of humanity its generous ideals by establishing in the world the reign of peace founded in justice.

JOSE PARDO.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF PERU.

His Excellency JOSE PARDO,
President of Peru.

I thank your excellency for your courteous telegram of felicitations sent to me on July 4. Your excellency's sympathetic good wishes for the success of the cause for which the United States is fighting, and which is of vital importance to all free governments, is most highly appreciated, as is the fraternal and complimentary action of the Government of Peru in proclaiming the 4th of July a national holiday. I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States in assuring you of the sincere and active friendship for the people and the Government of Peru.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

[Translation.]

PORT AU PRINCE, *July 7, 1918.*

PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States, I take the greatest pleasure in addressing to you my cordial felicitations, and expressing to you in my name and in that of the Haitian Government and people my sincere wishes for your happiness and for the prosperity of the American people.

PRESIDENT DARTIGUENAVE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 9, 1918.*

His Excellency President DARTIGUENAVE,
Port au Prince, Haiti.

I thank your excellency for your highly appreciated message of felicitations sent to me on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States, and extend to you and to the Government and people of Haiti sincere good wishes.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Translation.]

LISBON, *July 4, 1918.*

To His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Washington.*

I take pleasure in sending to Your Excellency on this day my greetings and those of the Portuguese people, and to assure Your Excellency that we in Portugal all make wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America.. We salute Your Excellency, the true spokesman of the great American nation, so admirable for its virtues of order, liberty, and industry, as well as for its ideal of justice and right, in whose defense and for whose triumph it has taken its place by the side of the allies. Those are the virtues on which Portugal wishes to establish her future and that is the ideal which guides the Portuguese people, and for that reason they will maintain their union with their allies up to the day of assured victory.

These sentiments will bring to Your Excellency the best assurances of the sincerity with which the Portuguese Republic salutes the great American democracy on the occasion of its national holiday.

SIDONIO PAES,
President of the Portuguese Republic.

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 8, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY, SIDONIO PAES,
President of Portugal,
Lisbon:

I have received with great pleasure Your Excellency's courteous telegram of July 4 in which you are so good as to embody sentiments of so friendly a character to the United States as to deeply touch our Government and people and to receive their grateful thanks. It is encouraging and comforting to be assured directly by Your Excellency of what I had no doubt, that the valorous people of Portgual, inspired by the same unselfish motives, are, like the people of the United States, determined to continue in the present struggle until those eternal prinicples which govern free people are secured and recognized for all governments, great and small.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE KING OF MONTENEGRO TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

[Translation.]

PAU, *July 4, 1918.*

Mr. PRESIDENT WILSON,
Washington:

On the day in which your great country celebrates its National holiday I wish in my own and the Montenegrin people's behalf to have my voice heard with those which unanimously acclaim the nobleness, greatness, disinterestedness of the United States led by its illustrious Chief Magistrate. On this memorable day from our heart crushed by the foreign invader, but comforted by the indissoluble union of all our allies, we enthusiastically and gratefully hail your heroic soldiers who day after day bring us in increasing numbers the help of their bravery. We can see, we can feel them coming inspired by your high moral authority and high sense of justice, eager to contribute to the triumph of liberty, and the safeguard of States, large or small, with their decisive and glorious cooperation. Asserting at this grave and solemn hour my faith in the future, I extend to you, Mr. President, my ardent wishes together with the sincere tribute of my profound admiration.

NICHOLAS R.

FROM PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE KING OF MONTENEGRO:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 9, 1918.

HIS MAJESTY NICHOLAS,
King of Montenegro, Pau, France.

I thank Your Majesty sincerely for the courteous greetings you so kindly despatched to me on July 4, which I value highly. I deeply sympathize with Your Majesty in the calamity which has overtaken Montenegro by the invasion of a ruthless foe. I trust that Your Majesty and the noble and heroic people of Montenegro will not be cast down, but will have confidence in the determination of the United States to see to it that in the final victory that will come, the integrity and rights of Montenegro shall be secured and recognized. I send Your Majesty my best wishes.

WOODROW WILSON.

TO PRESIDENT WILSON FROM THE SULTAN OF PERSIA;

TEHERAN, *July 4, 1918.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
Washington.

I take the keenest pleasure in availing myself of the auspicious occasion of Independence Day to express to the noble nation of the United States of America and to its illustrious chief, my warm felicitations, and wish that this new year now beginning for the distinguished people of Your Excellency may be fruitful in happiness and prosperity.

SULTAN AHMAD KADJAR.

TO THE SULTAN OF PERSIA FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 9, 1918.

His Majesty AHMED KADJAR,
Sultan of Persia, Teheran:

I thank Your Majesty most sincerely for the courteous and valued telegram of felicitation

(Continued on page 7.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency address following immediately after the name:

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Wilmarth Brown. Mrs. D. W. Brown, Wardman Courts, South, Washington, D. C.
Lieut. Harry M. Coppinger. Charles H. Coppinger, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Miss Margaret Coppinger, 924 Michigan Avenue, Chickasha, Okla.
Lieut. John Cannon Paisley. John W. Paisley, Gibsonville, N. C.
Lieut. Augustus M. Trotter. T. K. Trotter, Camden, S. C.
Sergt. Peter G. Miller. Mrs. Barbara Miller, 219 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Sherman L. Conklin. Mrs. John W. Conklin, 247 Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Steve Dusannki. Joe Rititeskic, 1 Dover Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
Harry Frank Jones. Robert L. Phillips, Roanoke, Va.
Walter Santimaw. Mrs. Melissa Santimaw, 23 Swan Street, Potsdam, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

Capt. George R. Spalding. Luther P. Spalding, Columbus, Ky.
Lieut. Robert Elijah Ball. Mrs. Clare A. Ball, 136 Marlboro Street, Wollaston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

John W. Bresnihan. Miss Katie Bresnihan, St. Bernard Seminary, Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
Harry L. Erisman. Mrs. Annie Erisman, 502 Fifth Avenue, Sterling, Ill.
John V. Fennessy. Richard J. Fennessy, 339 Frost Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
Hyman Klein. Mrs. Fanny Baron, 153 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter F. Ryan. James Ryan, R. F. D. 6, Portage, Wis.

Died from Disease.

Lieut. George G. Macnish. Mrs. C. G. Macnish, 402 Church Avenue, Stevens Point, Wis.
Lieut. Goodwin Warner. W. P. Warner, 920 Center Street, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Sergt. Frank Allen Browne. Mrs. Olna Rachel Browne, R. F. D. No. 2, Petersburg, Va.
Sergt. Walter R. Lux. Mrs. J. C. Jankin, Fort Shaw, Mont.
Fireman Constance Hendricks. Mme. Jean Louise Hendricks, 27 Rue Racine, Havre, France.

PRIVATES.

James H. Ensley. Joseph R. Ensley, Ainsworth, Nebr.
Ray U. Nicholson. J. M. Nicholson, Scott's Mills, Oreg.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. William D. Robbins. Mrs. Susie M. Robbins, 1115 Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Lieut. John C. Wilford. Mrs. C. W. Baird, 73 Cumberland Avenue, Asheville, N. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. Karl H. Dauber. Mrs. Karl H. Dauber, Benicia, Cal.
Sergt. Arnold J. Peterson. Anton Peterson, 1025 Eighth Street, Beloit, Wis.
Corpl. Guy M. Cox. Mrs. H. H. Foreman, 815 Owings Street, Denison, Tex.
Cook Harry E. Hollingsworth. Mrs. Sallie A. Hollingsworth, La Harpe, Kans.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Charles Harrold Cook. W. F. Cook, sr., Cusseta, Ga.
Lieut. William H. Osborne. William C. Osborne, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Harold H. Tittman, jr. H. H. Tittman, sr., 5024 Westminster Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
Lieut. Manton W. Williams. J. D. Williams, Sinton, Tex.
Corpl. Thomas Brace. Mrs. Emma Brace, 240 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Louis J. Allen. Mrs. Dora Allen, Good Hope, Ill.
Frank J. Blanchard. Mrs. Mary Blanchard, 243 Prospect Street, South Manchester, Conn.
Jake L. Dyer. John Dyer, Novice, Tex.
Conrad D. Ekblom. Mrs. Karin Ekblom, 60 Midland Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Nikolas Geanaris. Miss Mary Geanaris, Cania, Crete, Greece.
Clyde W. Hall. Mrs. Hilda H. Hall, 1924 West Echo Street, Lafayette, Ind.
Samuel T. Johnson. Shermand Johnson, Dot, Va.
Clinton Lamphere. Julia Butler, Main Street, Dolgeville, N. Y.
Blair L. Renand. Fred Renand, Keewaydin, Pa.
Max Arthur Seltz. Mrs. Leonard Romey, 24 Thirty-fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Slightly.

Pvt. Joseph Leaon Eastland. Mrs. Annie Snow, 46 Westminster Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Edward A. Ogle. A. M. Ogle, Terre-Haute, Ind.
Lieut. Charles J. Riley. James Riley, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Harry Christian. Mrs. Aley Christian, Filbert, W. Va.
Harry Clohessy. Katherine Black, 111 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theodore Grimes. John William Grimes, 712 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.
John William James. Dan Clinton James, Oil Trough, Ark.
Charles W. Preston. Charles W. Preston, sr., 51 Manor Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

FOURTH OF JULY MESSAGES

(Continued from page 6.)

which you did me the honor to send me on July 4, the friendly sentiments of which I heartily reciprocate both with respect to Your Majesty and the people over whom Your Majesty reigns—a people for whom the people of the United States entertain the sincerest friendship.

WOODROW WILSON.

FROM THE PRINCE DE MONACO TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, *July 6, 1918.*

President WILSON,
Washington:

From all peoples, small and great, thanks come to you for your utterances of the Fourth of July, which open to the world's life a horizon of justice and truth.

PRINCE DE MONACO.

FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 9, 1918.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF MONACO,
Paris, France:

Be so good as to accept my sincere thanks for the courteous and highly appreciated telegram which I received from you on July 6.

WOODROW WILSON.

American Official Communique

(Continued from page 4.)

PVT. CHARLES MARINO, Infantry: "Displayed coolness, courage, and the spirit of self-sacrifice during the action of April 10, 1918, in voluntarily going through a shell-swept area to bring back a wounded noncommissioned officer to dressing station."

PVT. (FIRST CLASS) KENNETH B. PAGE, Infantry, and Pvt. (first class) Charlie M. Dodge, Infantry: "Displayed conspicuous gallantry during action of April 10, 1918, in running through a heavily shelled area to rescue an officer who had fallen mortally wounded, and, at great personal risk, carrying him to dressing station."

PVT. (FIRST CLASS) WALTER J. McCANN, Infantry: "During action of April 10, 1918, displayed conspicuous gallantry in running through a heavily shelled area to pick up a wounded soldier and carry him unaided and at great personal risk to dressing station."

SECOND LIEUT. ALLEN K. DEXTER, Infantry: "While acting as battalion scout officer during action of April 12 and 13, 1918, displayed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty by exposing himself constantly under heavy shell fire to secure information; continuing his work for 24 hours after being wounded, and until he collapsed at dressing station, where he had been sent for treatment."

PVT. GLEN HILL, Infantry: "For coolness and gallantry in action April 12, 13, 1918. Having recently been assigned to a regiment and hearing an order for a counter attack being given in an adjoining detachment, he joined the latter, and himself killed two of the enemy with his bayonet."

The Commander in Chief has also awarded distinguished service crosses posthumously to the following enlisted men:

PRIVATE JOSEPH R. BLAIR, Infantry: "During the action of April 12, 1918, displayed exceptional coolness and devotion to duty in declining to seek cover during a bombardment and continuing at his post in an exposed position awaiting the attack of the enemy. Killed in action."

CORPORAL RUSSEL A. HOYT, Infantry: "During action of April 12, 1918, displayed courage and self-sacrificing devotion to duty in going to a communication trench with one comrade and holding back the advance of the enemy through the trench until killed at his post."

PRIVATE HOWARD P. FITZGERALD, Infantry: "Displayed coolness, courage, and the spirit of self-sacrifice in the action of April 10, 1918, digging out a buried comrade while himself under heavy fire, persisting in this work until he himself received a mortal wound."

FUEL ADMINISTRATION FIXES CARLOAD CHARCOAL PRICES

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

To provide for the better distribution of charcoal the United States Fuel Administration has promulgated regulations covering the distribution of carload lots, together with the maximum prices which may be charged by the producer therefor.

Under the regulations the maximum prices of charcoal in car lots shall be: Lump in bulk, 20 cents per bushel; lump in bags, 22 cents per bushel; screenings in bags, 20 cents per bushel. All the maximum prices apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery. Any commission paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers shall be paid by the vendors and shall not be added to the established prices. Where wagon deliveries are made by the producer to the purchaser a reasonable charge for such handling may be added subject to the approval of the Federal fuel administrator for the State in which such deliveries are made.

Where charcoal is shipped in bags the actual cost of the bags may be added to the prices given. The purchaser may return bags suitable for refilling to the point of shipment within 60 days after date of shipment, in which case the price charged for the bags shall be refunded.

FEDERAL MANAGER FOR NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CANALS

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 33.

Mr. G. A. Tomlinson, general manager of the New York canal section of the United States Railroad Administration, is appointed Federal manager of New York and New Jersey canals, effective July 15, 1918, and as such will perform the functions heretofore performed by him as general manager of New York canal section of the United States Railroad Administration, and in addition will operate for the Director General upon the Delaware & Raritan Canal and connecting waters such equipment as the United States Railroad Administration now has in its possession and control engaged in such operation, and such additional equipment as may be assigned for that purpose. He is authorized to enforce and collect such toll charges as are or may hereafter be established for the use of the Delaware & Raritan Canal by boats operated by others and empowered to enter into contracts, either in his own name as such Federal manager or in the name of the Director General of Railroads, for the purchase of supplies needed in such operation, and for the transportation of property upon such canal and other waters.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

The food YOU waste today may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, *July 3, 1918.*

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following materials.

Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule numbers.

Heat Insulating Material.

Article.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Schedule.
Blocks, insulating, high-pressure	70,000 square feet	Various	1866
Blocks, magnesia	Miscellaneous	do	1866
Cement, plastic, magnesia	175,000 pounds	do	1866
Covering, pipe, magnesia	Miscellaneous	do	1866
Felting, asbestos, fiber	do	do	1866
Millboard, asbestos	do	do	1866
Packing, asbestos, wick or rope	38,725 pounds	do	1866
Paper, asbestos	47,750 pounds	do	1866
Plaster, asbestos	271,000 pounds	do	1866

Lumber.

Ash, white	Miscellaneous	Various	1869
Basswood, live, firsts and seconds	680,000 feet	do	1868
Beech, birch, or maple, or mixed	246,000 feet	do	1876
Butternut, firsts and seconds	344,000 feet	do	1868
Cedar, white; juniper, selects; Southern; Port Orford.	Miscellaneous	do	1873
Cherry, firsts and seconds	170,000 feet	do	1868
Cypress	Miscellaneous	do	1873
Iron bark, for dry-dock blocks and fenders on tugs	6,000 feet	Mare Island, Cal	1875
Knees, hackmatack; fletches, oak; tamarack; California oak or laurel.	Miscellaneous	Various	1877
Lignum vitæ	427,000 pounds	do	1868
Lumber, box and crate	709,000 feet	do	1879
Maple, hard, No. 1 common; first and seconds	315,500 feet	do	1868
Oak, white; red	Miscellaneous	do	1867
Pine, sugar	do	do	1875
Pine, white, California	20,000 feet	Mare Island, Cal	1875
Pine, white, Northern	Miscellaneous	Various	1872
Pine, white, New England	do	do	1871
Poles, hickory	500	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1868
Poles, juniper	1,990	Various	1868
Poles, spruce, spar, bark peeled off	820	Norfolk, Va	1878
Poplar, firsts and seconds; selects	Miscellaneous	Various	1868
Redwood, shingles; ties	do	do	1874
Spruce, New England; Southern	do	do	1878
Ties; track; switch; cross	do	do	1870

Sales of War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps at 50 Post Offices

OFFICE THIRD ASST. POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1918.

The following is a statement showing the sales of war savings certificates and thrift stamps for 24 consecutive weeks (January 19 to June 29, 1918, inclusive) at the 50 post offices having the largest postal receipts, together with the per capita sales based on the population as estimated by the United States Census Bureau as of July 1, 1916 (latest published estimates):

Post offices.	Amount of sales.	Per capita sales.
Omaha, Nebr.	$1,787,942	$10.83
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,130,826	7.25
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,857,169	6.66
Dayton, Ohio	844,120	6.65
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,721,642	6.33
Hartford, Conn.	701,232	6.32
Nashville, Tenn.	713,630	6.10
Memphis, Tenn.	903,648	6.06
St. Louis, Mo.	3,468,353	5.90
New Haven, Conn.	848,829	5.66
Salt Lake City, Utah	661,651	5.65
Milwaukee, Wis.	2,438,133	5.58
Albany, N. Y.	563,193	5.41
Baltimore, Md.	3,149,167	5.31
Columbus, Ohio	1,143,332	5.32
Seattle, Wash.	1,806,005	5.17
Toledo, Ohio	978,968	5.10
Kansas City, Mo.	1,478,032	4.96
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,957,584	4.77
St. Paul, Minn.	1,174,087	4.75
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,199,931	4.69
Portland, [illegible]	1,348,826	4.55
Houston, Tex.	490,816	4.38
Des Moines, Iowa	443,715	4.35
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,570,316	4.33
Dallas, Tex.	530,629	4.24
Jacksonville, Fla.	299,963	3.95
Worcester, Mass.	$633,721	$3.89
Akron, Ohio	331,811	3.86
Providence, R. I.	981,274	3.85
Cleveland, Ohio	2,550,218	3.78
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,882,741	3.74
Louisville, Ky.	878,267	3.67
Boston, Mass. (Postal District)	5,147,703	3.67
Detroit, Mich.	1,986,522	3.47
San Francisco, Cal.	1,588,191	3.42
New York, N. Y. (1)	10,772,103	3.36
Washington, D. C.	1,198,161	3.29
Richmond, Va.	512,574	3.26
Chicago, Ill.	7,858,661	3.15
Newark, N. J.	1,142,981	2.79
Jersey City, N. J.	791,472	2.59
Springfield, Mass.	274,689	2.59
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,193,464	2.45
Brooklyn, N. Y. (2)	4,241,796	2.20
Denver, Colo.	564,680	2.16
Atlanta, Ga.	391,968	2.05
Rochester, N. Y.	497,370	1.94
Grand Rapids, Mich.	239,256	1.87
New Orleans, La.	625,847	1.68
Total	87,492,119	3.75

(1) Based on population of Boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan.

(2) Base on population of Borough of Brooklyn.

The foregoing statement tells a story of patriotic activity by the postmasters and postal employees at these offices. While commendable results have already been accomplished, intensive and continuous efforts to sell the stamps will surely result in still larger sales, which will be shown in our next statement.

A. M. DOCKERY,

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ☆ ☆ ☆ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918. No. 259

INCREASED FREIGHT TRAFFIC IN APRIL OVER SAME MONTH LAST YEAR SHOWN IN REPORTS

DUE TO COOPERATION OF SHIPPERS

Better Performance Made Possible by More Complete Utilization of Cars and More Scientific Loading of Trains.

The Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

In a report to Director General McAdoo the Operating Statistics Section of the Railroad Administration has compiled a statement which shows some gratifying tendencies in freight train operation. The complete returns for approximately 94 per cent of the mileage of roads whose annual operating revenues are in excess of $1,000,000 show that in the month of April, 1918, as compared with the corresponding month last year, the freight traffic, measured in tons of revenue freight moved 1 mile, increased 8.9 per cent. The transportation of this extra traffic was accomplished with an increase of only 1.3 per cent in freight train miles, and with an actual decrease (of 0.3 per cent) in freight car miles. The better performance was made possible by the more complete utilization of freight cars, and the more scientific loading of freight trains.

Heavier Car Loads.

The average loaded freight car in April of this year carried 29.4 tons. The corresponding figure for last year was 25.7 tons. Each loaded car this year, therefore, contained 3.7 tons (or 14.4 per cent) more than last year.

The number of tons of freight in the average train of April this year was 696, as compared with 651 last April, a gain of 45 tons per train, or an increase of 6.9 per cent in freight loading efficiency.

If the greater volume of freight traffic in April, 1918, had been handled with the average train load of April, 1917, it would have required 3,690,179 more freight trains one mile than were actually required in 1918 with the better supervision of car and train loading. If it is assumed that each freight train ran 100 miles, then the better performance in April, 1918, was equivalent to a saving of 36,902 trains during the month, or a saving of 1,230 trains every day.

A large part of the saving is due to the cheerful cooperation of the shipping public in making it possible more fully to utilize the carrying capacity of freight cars.

The statements above referred to show also the freight operation results for the

(Continued on page 9.)

President Orders French National Flag Displayed

Executive Order.

In recognition of the valor, courage, and heroism with which the people of France have, for nearly four years, defended the liberties of the world, it is hereby ordered that the National Flag of France be displayed on all public buildings and vessels of the United States, at home and abroad, on July 14, 1918, in honor of the French National Holiday—Bastile Day.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 13, 1918.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION INTO DEATH OF MAJ. MITCHEL

Witnesses Believe Aviator Killed in Louisiana Failed to Buckle Safety Belt.

The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War:

The Director of Military Aeronautics has received from the Commander of Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., the following official report:

"The Board found that Maj. J. P. Mitchell, R. C. A. S., while flying a scout airplane, Signal Corps, No. 41,372, at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., at about 8 a. m. on July 6, 1918, fell out of said airplane at an altitude of about 500 feet when said airplane nosed down sharply and was killed instantaneously. Said airplane was found about half mile south of hangar No. 24, a total wreck and Maj. Mitchel's body was found about 500 yards nearer hangar No. 24. The Board also finds that death occurred in line of duty and not the cause of his own misconduct. The accident investigation officer reports that safety belt was found unbuckled and intact with no evidence of any strain having been placed upon it. The fire extinguisher was found 70 yards from body on line with ship. Body bounded 10 feet in opposite direction to ship on line with it. The consensus of opinion of witnesses is that he failed to buckle safety belt and upon nosing over for glide was thrown out by the peculiar quick snap of the scout when the stick pushed too far forward.

"KIRBY."

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

ORGANIZATION OF THREE AMERICAN ARMY CORPS IN FRANCE ANNOUNCED BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

NO LET-UP IN TROOP MOVEMENT OVERSEAS

Advance of Italian and French Forces in Albania Described by Gen. March. Not Informed as to Reason for Delay in Renewal of German Offensive.

Press statement by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, July 13, 1918:

The activities along the various fronts have been of a minor character during the last week. Small raids along the French line have been continued with practically unvarying success for the allied arms.

The only striking advance during the week is that on the Macedonian front, which has not heretofore come into these weekly talks. By shelling from the sea by British and Italian monitors, the Austrian line was forced to withdraw and a general advance was made over this entire sector. At the farthest point the Italians advanced 22 miles. The advance in Albania was made largely by Italians, but on the right flank the French assisted, and on the coast, as I have said before, the Italian infantry acted in conjunction with monitors. This advance was over a crescent about 80 miles long and was in the Balkan Mountains, which in this region rise to a height of from 2,700 to 4,000 feet. The greatest advance which, as I have indicated, is 22 miles, reached Berat. Farther in from seacoast the French and Italians are pushing westward down the valleys making a gain there of some 6 miles.

First American Corps.

With reference to our own troops in France, the first American corps in France includes two Regular divisions and four National Guard divisions. These divisions are as follows:

The First Division, Regulars, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard.

Second Division, Regulars, which also includes Marines, under the command of Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy.

Twenty-sixth Division, National Guard, composed of troops from the New England States, was the first National Guard division to go across. This division was composed of units many of whom were in

service along our Mexican border. This division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Forty-second Division, which is a National Guard division, known in the United States as the Rainbow Division, is commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher.

Forty-first Division, National Guard division, known as the Sunset Division, is composed of National Guard troops from the Pacific Coast States. The division was at Camp Green for some time and was commanded by Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, who is now in command of the First Corps.

The remaining division of this corps is the Thirty-second Division, which is a National Guard division composed of troops from Michigan and Wisconsin. They came from Camp MacArthur, Tex., and were commanded by Maj. Gen. William G. Haan.

The Second Corps.

This corps includes two National Army divisions, one Regular division, and three National Guard divisions, as follows: Seventy-seventh Division, which I have referred to before in these talks, trained at Camp Upton, N. Y., and is a New York division, the first of the National Army to be sent to France and first to get on the firing line. Commanded by Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, who went over as a brigadier general and was recently promoted to major general for efficient service in France.

(2) Thirty-fifth Division—National Guard Division—composed of National Guard troops from Kansas and Missouri, which I have referred to before, trained at Camp Doniphan, Okla., is commanded by Maj. Gen. W. M. Wright.

(3) Eighty-second Division, composed of National Army troops, largely from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, trained at Camp Gordon, Ga., commanded by Maj. Gen. William P. Burnham.

(4) Thirtieth Division, composed of National Guard units from Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, trained at Camp Sevier, commanded by Maj. Gen. George W. Read.

(5) Twenty-eighth Division, composed of National Guard troops from Pennsylvania, trained at Camp Hancock, Ga., commanded by Maj. Gen. C. H. Muir.

(6) Fourth Division—Regulars—which was assembled at Camp Greene, N. C., commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron.

The Third Corps.

This corps is composed of six divisions, two of which are Regular Army, two National Army, and two National Guard.

(1) Third Division, Regulars, who were in camp largely at Camp Greene, N. C., commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman.

(2) Fifth Division, Regulars, consists of different units which were assembled from various Army posts, commanded by Maj. Gen. John E. McMahon.

(3) Seventy-eighth Division was the third division of the National Army to go to France. It was trained at Camp Dix, N. J., and includes largely drafted men from Delaware and part of New York. Commanded by Maj. Gen. J. N. McRae.

(4) Eightieth Division was the fourth of the National Army divisions to embark. Was trained at Camp Lee, Va. Commanded by Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite.

(5) Thirty-third Division embraces the Illinois National Guard, trained at Camp Logan, Tex., and commanded by Maj. Gen. George Bell.

(6) Twenty-seventh Division, National Guard, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., commanded by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

These 18 divisons make up the 3 corps, including 5 Regular Army, 9 National Guard, and 4 National Army divisions. As other corps organize I will announce them.

With reference to our own troops: The shipment of our troops is proceeding without any let-up whatever, in exactly the same manner as in previous months. We are keeping up the same rate.

In answer to a question regarding the delay in the German offensive, Gen. March said:

I am not informed by official cablegrams of any reason which is supposed by the nations on the other side to account for this delay. It would be necessary before embarking upon an offensive of such magnitude for them to completely refit, and fill up their divisions from their depots to get everything in readiness for an attack. That must be done by any nation in case of an offensive of that size. The delay in the German offensive obviously permits large increase in the number of American troops in France.

In regard to a change in the command of the 77th Division, Gen. March said:

The 77th Division was organized and trained by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, jr., at that time Commanding General, Eastern Department, New York, and when Gen. Bell was taken off the list of generals for overseas duty, the senior general of the division happened to be Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, who took the division across. Gen. Bell's relief took place just before going across and Gen. Duncan stepped into that vacancy.

In regard to how many men constitute an army corps, Gen. March said:

"You can say that an army corps, as I have described it, contains from 225,000 to 250,000 men. A field army in round numbers is 1,000,000 men.

"The policy of the War Department about corps commanders is to wait until major generals get the experience necessary in handling such a large number of men. When they have demonstrated that they can handle an army of that number the appointments of lieutenant generals will be made."

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The following additional list of American prisoners of war is made public by the War Department:

Name.	Rank.	Emergency address.
CAMP KARLSRUHE.		
Williamson, Joseph Frederick.	Captain.....	Frederick F. Williamson, Sebastopol, Cal.
Battle, Blanchard B.....	Lieutenant..	Charleton E. Battle, Columbus, Ga.
CAMP SALZERBAD, LOWER AUSTRIA.		
Young, Clarence M.....	Lieutenant..	John H. Hilmes, Mineral Springs Hotel, Alton, Ill.
CAMP RASTATT.		
Leyson, Burr W.....	Lieutenant..	Burr W. Leyson, 114 State Street, Boston, Mass.
CAMP MEWE.		
Baer, Paul F.....	Lieutenant..	Mrs. Emma Baer Dwyer, 1304 Maud St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Summary of Fatalities on Flying Fields in This Country for Three Weeks

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country for three weeks ending respectively June 22, 29, and July 6, 1918.

Place at which fatality occured.	Number of fatalities.
Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex	2
Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex	2
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill	1
Ellington Field, Houston, Tex	1
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La	2
Park Field, Millington, Tenn	1
Payne Field, West Point, Miss	3
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla	1
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill	1
Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich	3
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex	5
Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala	1
Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio	1
Total	24

NEW DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS.

Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, has announced the appointment of J. H. Rosseter as director of the department of operations to succeed Edward F. Carry, who resigns to become chairman of the port and harbor commission.

MAXIMUM PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR STANDARD SIZES OF COKE

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of coke made in beehive ovens and of the prices at which the same may be sold,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of said Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations shall be in effect beginning at 7 a. m., July 9, 1918:

(1) The price of coke shall be understood as the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant where the coke is manufactured.

(2) All the maximum prices mentioned herein shall apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery; any commissions paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the prices established hereby.

(3) In all cases where wagon deliveries are made by the coke producer, a reasonable charge for such handling and delivery may be made, subject to the approval of the Federal fuel administrator for the State to which such delivery is made.

(4) The maximum price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at ovens for crushed coke over three-fourths inch size, produced at any beehive coke-oven plant, shall be the maximum price for 72-hour select foundry coke plus 30 cents.

(5) The expression "crushed over three-fourths inch size" shall include all prepared sizes of the clean hard coke over three-fourths inch size whether crushed and screened mechanically or screened by hand.

(6) The maximum price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at ovens for all prepared sizes of clean dry screened coke under three-fourths inch size shall be $1 less than the price established by the United States Fuel Administrator for blast furnace coke made at beehive ovens where such coke is produced.

(7) The maximum price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at ovens for breeze shall be one-half the price established for blast-furnace coke made in beehive ovens where such breeze is produced. The term "breeze" shall be understood to include: (*a*) All the small coke that is left after loading coke into cars by means of forks if shipped without further screening or sizing; (*b*) any portion of this coke that remains after removing the prepared sizes; (*c*) any undersized coke that is left after removing the metallurgical coke, the foundry coke, or the prepared sizes by screening.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Government's Position Concerning Child Labor and Prison Labor is Outlined

The War Labor Policies Board authorizes the following statement of the position of the production departments of the Government concerning child labor and prison labor:

All work required in carrying out this contract shall be performed in full compliance with the laws of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia where such labor is performed. A contractor shall not directly or indirectly employ in the performance of this contract any minor under the age of 14 years, or permit any minor between the age of 14 and 16 years to work more than 8 hours in any one day, more than 6 days in any one week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. Nor shall the contractor directly or indirectly employ any person undergoing sentence of imprisonment at hard labor which may have been imposed by a court of any State, Territory, or municipality having criminal jurisdiction.

GERMAN SHORE BATTERIES DESTROY U. S. MOTOR LAUNCH

Three Men Saved, Two Unaccounted for, and Two Are Taken Prisoners by Enemy.

The Navy Department has been advised that motor launch *No. 3429*, after assisting a French destroyer to tow an American seaplane, came within range of German shore batteries and was immediately fired upon and sunk. Men of the crew, with life conveyances, began swimming toward shore. Three were picked up on the allied shore unhurt but exhausted. Asst. Surg. Albert Mason Stevens, United States Naval Reserve Force, and Philip Goldman, quartermaster, second class, were only able to make shore on the German side, and they were seen to have been taken prisoners by German soldiers. The other two members of the crew, Charles Joe Tatulinski, seaman, second class, United States Navy, and John Peter Vogt, seaman, second class, United States Navy, are unaccounted for.

Albert Mason Stevens, assistant surgeon, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mrs. Katherine S. Stevens, wife, 2226 Loring Place, New York City.

Philip Goldman, quartermaster, second class, United States Navy. Julius Goldman, father, 234 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.

Charles J. Tatulinski, seaman, second class, United States Navy. John Tatulinski, father, 6215 Fullerton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

John Peter Vogt, seaman, second class, United States Navy. Mrs. Albertine Brown Vogt, mother, 3042 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, La.

WAR CREDITS BOARD.

A letter from the War Credits Board to the editor of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN calls attention to the fact that in a directory of the various Government offices in Washington, published in THE BULLETIN on July 1, 1918, the War Credits Board was listed as a branch of the War Department, whereas it is a separate, distinct board, acting under the Secretary of War, and should have appeared under the head of "Miscellaneous Bodies." The board consists of Lieut. Col. M. W. Thompson, Sig. Corps, U. S. A., President; Lieut. Col. Charles Elliot Warren, Ord. Dept., N. A., and Mr. Fernando P. Neal.

U. S. MASKS PROTECT SOLDIERS AGAINST ANY GERMAN GASES

Fighting Men Also Provided with Neutralizing Ointment for Rubbing on Body.

The following statement from the chemical warfare section is authorized by the War Department:

Protection against any of the gases now in use by the Germans is given to American soldiers by the masks now being worn. Statements that American masks do not protect soldiers from the effects of mustard gas are not warranted.

—The masks now worn will protect soldiers as long as they are required to remain in areas drenched by gas. The clothing worn by the soldiers will resist the effects of the gas for a normal period.

Neutralizing Ointment.

As an added precaution the soldiers are now provided with a neutralizing ointment to be rubbed on those parts of the body where mustard gas is likely to penetrate through the clothes.

This ointment is being prepared in quantities greater than the demand for it. The first month's shipment consisted of 800,000 tubes. It is a new preparation made after a formula prepared by chemists connected with the Chemical Welfare Section. Rubbed on the body before a gas attack, it has the power to neutralize the poisonous effects of mustard gas.

For the protection of the special men whose duty is to clear trenches of all traces of the gases, special underwear is new being provided. These suits are chemically treated and neutralize poisonous gases.

Men are being thoroughly trained in gas defense, so that every soldier who enters the zone of fire thoroughly understands the measures of gas defense. Every man is drilled in the adjustment of his gas mask before he is subjected to a gas test, either here or overseas.

Great Britain is Given New $175,000,000 Credit

The Treasury Department has granted an additional credit of $175,000,000 to Great Britain, making the total of loans to that country to date $3,345,000,000 and the total credits to the allies $6,226,590,000.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions engaged in the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all Checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

PAYMENTS OF WAR INSURANCE COVER A PERIOD OF 20 YEARS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Numerous inquiries have been received by the finance division of the Quartermaster Corps from relatives of enlisted men as to the method of payment of insurance benefits to the beneficiaries of those men who have become insured under the provisions of the war-risk insurance act.

Under the provisions of the act the beneficiary named does not secure the amount of the policy in a lump sum on the death of the insured, but receives a monthly payment from the Government as proceeds from the insurance. The payments cover a period of 20 years, or 240 months.

For an insurance of $1,000 the beneficiary would receive a monthly payment of $5.75 for 20 years. For the maximum insurance of $10,000 the beneficiary would receive a payment of $57.50 per month for 20 years. Insurance may be had in any amount from $1,000 to $10,000 in multiples of $500, and the policy is payable on the basis of $5.75 per month for each $1,000 of insurance for 240 monthly installments.

Proceeds from insurance of soldiers under the war-risk insurance act can not be attached, assigned, or otherwise taken by creditors.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 53.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
July 11, 1918.

* * * * * *

Section A.—In the Vosges a raid, attempted by the enemy, broke down with losses before our lines had been reached. The day passed quietly at other points.

As the result of a bombing expedition last evening, five of our machines are missing.

Section B.—In Picardy the enemy was very quiet on July 5 to 6. His artillery fire was considerably below the average. The vicinity of Coullemelle was his principal objective. The German air forces engaged in but little activity. One of our planes brought down an enemy observation balloon. An ammunition dump was exploded in the German rear areas.

Our troops in the Marne sector experienced a quiet day July 8 to 9. The enemy's artillery activity was slightly less than on the days preceding. Most of the shells were of small and medium caliber, some of them containing shrapnel. Our artillery was very active and drew considerable fire from the enemy batteries. The balance of his fire was harassing and destructive. The heaviest fire continues to come from the Brasles sector in the rear areas which movement continues active. There was an increase in the enemy's machine gun fire. Our batteries destroyed two ammunition dumps and a dump containing skyrockets and flares.

In Lorraine our forces were particularly active on July 7 to 8. We easily dispersed two enemy patrols; our artillery fire was in excess of the enemy's; our antiaircraft batteries were active against his normal aerial activity and we sent out successful patrols. One of our patrolling parties penetrated the third German line. Another of our patrols penetrated the enemy's entanglements and reconnoitered his advanced positions.

In the Munster section the enemy's patrols and our own continued active on July 7. Three enemy patrols, two of which were wire-cutting parties, were driven off by our troops. The enemy's trench mortar fire was heavier than usual both in caliber and number of shells. The only hostile plane which made an afternoon flight was driven back by our fire. Our patrols were active all along the sector.

The Munster sector was again quiet on July 8. The enemy artillery fire decreased to a very small number of medium caliber shells. The total trench motor fire was in excess of the preceding day, but was widely scattered and of medium caliber. The German air forces showed a slight increase in reconnaissance and observation flights. Our own wire and ambush water holes continued active in all sectors. One of our reconnaissance patrols penetrated the enemy's second line trench and reconnoitered his position there.

On July 8 the Altkirch sector was quiet. There was a decided increase over the two preceding days in the enemy's artillery fire which comprised shells of light, medium, and heavy caliber. His airplanes were increasingly active. One of them was attacked by an allied plane over no man's land, and after machine-gun fire had been exchanged the enemy plane was seen to burst into flames. A man fell from it and a few seconds later the gasoline tank exploded and the machine fell to the ground in the enemy's rear area. Our troops continued their patrol activity all along the sector.

The Thann sector was very quiet on July 6 to 8. Several patrols attempting to raid our lines were driven back. The enemy's air forces were not particularly active on July 6, but his activity was marked on July 8. On this date we drove back two planes over Muhlbach.

In the Woevre the day July 6 to 7 was exceptionally quiet.

The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished service crosses to the following enlisted men for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

CORPL. JAMES R. THORNLEY, Infantry: "Wounded early in the Seicheprey engagement on the morning of April 20, 1918, he displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty in continuing to urge his men to defend their positions, aiding greatly in the defense of the same by climbing a tree and from there shouting out directions as to the enemy's location."

PVT. H. R. JOHNSON, Field Artillery: "For exceptional bravery and devotion to duty on April 20, 1918, when, although wounded in the arm and leg, he continued, while under heavy shell fire, to repair the telephone lines and succeeded in reestablishing communication."

PVT. J. C. PARENT, Field Artillery: "For faithfulness and great coolness in the execution of his duty on April 20, 1918, when, although severely wounded in the head and left leg, he continued, under heavy shell fire, to repair the telephone lines and succeeded in reestablishing communication."

PVT. EDWARD L. DION, Infantry: "Displayed extraordinary heroism in defending his post during the Seicheprey engagement on the morning of April 20, 1918. Although completely surrounded by the enemy on

(Continued on page 6.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

When the Senate adjourned last night a practical agreement had been reached by which after final action on the wire-control bill has been had no further business of importance shall be considered until August 20 or 26. Pending that time the Senate will take three-day recesses. The agreement includes the bringing up of the food stimulation bill with its war prohibition amendment immediately upon the expiration of this period of recesses and its continuous consideration until the vote is taken. It was hoped that the wire-control bill might be passed before adjournment to-day and the recesses begin at once, but a delay may result to afford time to repass the agricultural bill, which was vetoed yesterday. The wire-control bill was under consideration all of yesterday, the chief attack upon it being based upon the prediction that it would be used to censor the press of the country. This was vigorously denied by several Senators who gave personal assurances on information they said had been given them by Government officials that nothing of this sort was contemplated or would be tolerated.

Charges Irregularities.

A subcommittee of the Military Committee had before it yesterday Fred E. Farnham, of Chicago, a former lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, who charged there were certain irregularities in the letting of concessions for the officers mess at Camp Joseph E. Johnson, at Jacksonville, Fla. He charged that the contract had been let to board officers at $1.17 a day, and that the contractor had sublet it at 90 cents. Members of the committee said the matter would be inquired into further.

A resolution containing a message of greeting to the French people and urging the American people to join in the observance of July 14, the French national holiday, was adopted by the Senate as a "mark of special regard for our allies."

The resolution (S. Res. 282) is as follows:

Whereas the people and Government of France have expressed their friendship for the United States by celebrating our national holiday, the Fourth of July; and

Whereas the 14th of July, France's national holiday, is similar in meaning to our Fourth of July; and

Whereas it is fitting that the American people should express their appreciation for the celebration in France of our Independence Day and their admiration for the sublime courage with which the people of France have for nearly four years defended the liberties of the world, and give voice to the unalterable determination of America to support the common cause of free nations to the utmost limits of our resources: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States of America hereby tenders the fraternal greetings of the American people to the people and Government of France, and urges all citizens of the United States to observe the national holiday of France, the 14th of July, as a mark of special regard for our ally.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Government of the French Republic.

HOUSE.

The President yesterday vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill containing a provision increasing the minimum guaranteed price of wheat to $2.40 a bushel. The text of the veto message is as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," but I feel constrained to do so because of my very earnest dissent from the point of view of principle as well as of wise expediency from the provision of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 northern spring wheat of $2.40 per bushel.

I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions, and because I believe that the present method of regulating by conference with all concerned has resulted in the most satisfactory manner, considering the complexity and variety of the subject matter dealt with.

It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to depend upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proved to be unavoidable.

Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the Nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country. To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

[illegible] upon a [illegible] advantage [illegible] would in large [illegible] advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

A fixed minimum price of $2.40 per bushel would, it is estimated, add $2 per barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of $10.50 at the mill to $12.50 at the mill, and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of $387,000,000.

Such an increase of the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat. The allied Governments would, of course, be obliged to make all of their purchases at the increased figure, and the whole scale of their financial operations in this country, in which the Government of the United States is directly assisting, would be thereby correspondingly enlarged. The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wages paid in practically every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, can not, I assume, have been in contemplation by the Congress in passing this legislation.

WOODROW WILSON.

Revenue Bill Hearings End.

Hearings on the war-revenue bill before the Ways and Means Committee closed yesterday and Chairman Kitchin announced that the committee would meet on Monday in executive session to begin consideration of the measure. Representatives of periodical publishers appeared yesterday and argued in support of their plea to suspend, modify or repeal the zone system of second-class rates in the existing law.

The President transmitted to the House reports from various boards having charge of exports and imports and their transportation bearing upon the liquor question. It was in response to a resolution asking for the information and showed that an absolute embargo on the importation of malt liquor from Europe has been established by the War Trade Board. The report showed that the War Trade Board and the Railroad Administration have taken steps to restrict the manufacture of liquors. The chairman of the War Industries Board said his board had ruled that no license shall be granted for the export of alcohol for the manufacture of beverages. Alcohol may be exported only for war uses.

Responding to the Madden resolution the Shipping Board reported that it had obtained deferred classification for 500 men. The Interior Department informed the House that 308 men in that department had been given deferred classification.

In response to a resolution of inquiry Secretary Baker reported to the House that contracts for the exhibition of war films were awarded after competitive bidding to the highest bidder and that the amount received is divided with the allied nations.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

(Continued from page 4.)

several occasions, he fought them off with grenades and rifle fire, finally succeeding in driving them away, after which he carried a wounded comrade through a rain of shrapnel to a first-aid station and returned to his post."

PVT. JEREMIAH TRYON, Infantry: "Displayed unusual daring and courage during the Seicheprey engagement on the morning of April 20, 1918, when, under heavy artillery fire, he climbed out of his trench in the front line onto the top and killed a sniper who was pouring destructive fire into our trenches."

The Commander in Chief has also awarded distinguished service crosses posthumously to the following enlisted men for the following acts of gallantry:

SERGT. JOSHUA H. BROADHEAD, Field Artillery: "Displayed exceptional bravery and devotion to duty during the action of April 20, 1918, when, although wounded early in the engagement, he refused to leave his section, remaining on duty and keeping his gun in action until killed later in the day."

PVT. (FIRST CLASS) FRANK P. GORDON: "Displayed conspicuous courage on April 20, 1918, in voluntarily going to the aid of a wounded comrade, during which action he and the man he was assisting were killed."

The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished service crosses to the following officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

LIEUT. COL. LOGAN FELAND, Marines: "During the operations at Bois de Belleau, from June 6 to June 14, 1918, distinguished himself by his energy, courage, and disregard for personal safety in voluntarily leading troops into action through heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. His efforts contributed largely to our successes at this point."

MAJ. J. S. TURRILL, Marines: "At Bois de Belleau, on June 6, 1918, displayed extraordinary heroism when, in leading his men to the attack, he constantly exposed himself to danger, ever setting a splendid example to his men."

FIRST SERGT. BENJAMIN JAMES, Field Artillery: "During the action of April 21, 1918, when shell struck the gun pit of a battery, although seriously wounded in the chest and legs by fragments, he immediately obtained stretchers for the other men, doing everything possible for their comfort until he fell. He declined medical attention until all others had been looked after, setting a splendid example of self-sacrifice."

PVT. WILLARD S. PAULEY, Machine Gun Battalion: "Showed the greatest determination and courage at Bois de Belleau, on June 2, 1918, when he maintained communication between the firing line and his headquarters by visual signaling. Knocked down twice, he remained at his post in the open for several hours under heavy shell fire."

The following are extracts from a German document recently captured. It is the formal report of a German intelligence officer at the headquarters of the Seventh German Army and is dated June 17, 1918:

"Intelligence Officer of the Supreme Command at Army Headquarters, No. 7. J. Number. 3528.

"Army headquarters, June 17, 1918.

"Second American Infantry Division.

"Examination of prisoners from the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-third Regiments captured from June 5 to 14, in the Bouresches sector.

"Principal points of information.

"Purpose of the attacks.

"The prisoners were not informed of the purpose of the attacks. The orders for the attacks on Belleau Woods were made known only a few hours before the attacks took place.

"Arrival in line and relief.

"The Marine Brigade went into sector from June 2 to June 4, and elements of the other two regiments from June 5 to 6 in the area Torcy-Vaux (4 km. west of Chateau Thierry), one battalion from each unit being in the front line. There they relieved French troops of various divisions whose identity they did not know. They had no information concerning their relief. Only the prisoners from the Marine Brigade considered that on account of heavy losses their relief was imminent.

"Organization:

"Paragraph one: The third Marine Brigade belongs to the Marine Corps which was already in existence in the United States during peace time. The First and Second Marine Brigades are said to be still at home.

"Paragraph two: Regarding the distribution of machine guns the prisoners made contradictory statements. They claim that, in the Third Marine Brigade for instance, each regiment, in addition to the Infantry Battalion, has one machine gun battalion of four platoons, each platoon having 12 machine guns. Furthermore, each brigade is said to have one brigade machine gun battalion.

"According to a captured order of battle of the Twenty-sixth American Division (intelligence officer seven; number Thirty-two hundred twenty-eight, June 8, 1918) that Division has only one machine gun company to a battalion in each regiment. In case the vague statements of the prisoners are correct the discrepancy can perhaps be explained by the fact that the Marine Corps was part of the United States peace army and was therefore equipped according to principles other than in the case of the Twenty-sixth American Division which has been formed from National Guard troops since the war began.

"History of the division:

"Elements of the Second American Division were put into the Moulanville (Verdon) sector from the middle of March to the middle of May for training and were relieved by unknown French troops.

"The division was then moved by rail to the vicinity of Vitry-Le-Francois, where it remained about five days. From there the division was transferred by rail, via Coulommiersit, Denis-Pontoise, into the regions west of Beauvais. The Fifth Regiment of Marines was in the vicinity of Gisors, 30 kilometers southwest of Beauvais. The Sixth Regiment of Marines was at Chars, 7 kilometers northwest of the Marines along the Pontoise to Beauvais railway.

"The Ninth and Twenty-third Regiments were quartered with and near the Marines.

"The division rested eight days in this region. Maneuvers on a large scale or with large units were not held; only exercises in minor tactics, hand-grenade throwing, and target practice were carried out. A few long practice marches (hikes) were made.

"On May 31 the Third Marine Brigade was ordered to move and were put into French motor trucks (20 men or 10 officers in each truck). The Fifth Regiment of the Marines was the first to leave and traveled via Beaumont, Lucarches, Ermenonville (west of Nanteuil), Les Flessis-Belleville and Meaux to Lizy-Sur-Ourcq, where they were unloaded after a journey of 18 hours. The next regiment to leave was the Sixth Regiment of Marines, which followed the same route, while the Ninth and Twenty-third Regiments apparently moved via Beaumont, Ecouen, Gonesse, Aulnay (environs of Paris), Clave, Meaum and were unloaded in the neighborhood of La-Ferte-Sous-Jouarre. The Fifth Regiment of Marines was put into line during the night of June 2–3 as the First Regiment of the division, the other elements taking up their position in the sector en echelon.

"Fighting value:

"The Second American Division may be classified as a very good division, perhaps even as assault troops. The various attacks of both regiments on Belleau Woods were carried out with dash and recklessness. The moral effect of our firearms did not materially check the advance of the infantry. The nerves of the Americans are still unshaken.

"Value of the individual:

"The individual soldiers are very good. They are healthy, vigorous, and physically well-developed men of ages ranging from 18 to 28, who at present lack only necessary training to make them redoubtable opponents. The troops are fresh and full of straightforward confidence. A remark of one of the prisoners is in-

(Continued on page 9.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	14
Died from wounds	1
Died from accident and other causes	2
Wounded severely	46
Missing in action	8
Total	71

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Herbert A. Buermeyer. Mrs. P. H. Buermeyer, 193 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. Edward Hayek. Frank Hayek, 370 Duke Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Teamster Victor J. Geisert. Charles Geisert, 714 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Walter W. Cole. Alpha Cole, Rapid River, Mich.

Arthur M. Duffy. Patrick Duffy, 316 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Raymond Howard. Mrs. Anna B. Howard, Grant Street, Newell, W. Va.

Zachory Kryvoy. Mrs. Solomonka Kryvoy, Stufchinoy, Russia.

Delbert Murray. Mrs. Katherine Stoneman, Forestville, Wis.

Fred W. Nenneman. Ferdinand Nenneman, Noble, Ohio.

Walter Orwick. Mrs. Sara Orwick, R. F. D. 1, Steubenville, Ohio.

Yerkes Plowman. James Plowman, Glomawr, Ky.

Max R. Roshon. Mrs. Claude Stover, 128 Mill Street, Wadsworth, Ohio.

Abe Rosen. Samuel Rosen, 425 Victor Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rayburn E. Williams. Mrs. J. A. Williams, 70 Rose Avenue, Clifton Forge, Va.

Died from Wounds.

Musician Arthur J. Stowell. John Stowell, Freeport, Me.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. James G. Ellis, jr. Dr. J. G. Ellis, sr., 417½ Main Street, Denison, Tex.

Pvt. Malachi McGee. Patrick Delaney, Heckscherville, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Charles J. Smith. Mrs. Charles J. Smith, Choteau, Mont.

Lieut. William H. Comrie. William H. Comrie, Fargo, N. Dak.

Sergt. John L. Shiflett. Mrs. Mary Shiflett, Basic City, Va.

Corpl. Roger Fleury, jr. Mrs. Alice Fleury, Auburn Street, Stanville, Mass.

Corpl. Elmer Iverson. Andrew Iverson, R. F. D. No. 1, Duluth, Minn.

Corpl. Earl D. McVey. Mrs. Prudence McVey, Mansfield, Ohio.

Corpl. John D. Mathews. J. D. Mathews, Utica, Miss.

Corpl. Harry Rogers. Frank Rogers, General Delivery, Cushing, Okla.

Corpl. Albert Wathersten. Mrs. Daisy Coyne, 55 Stevens Street, New Haven, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Melvin Balke. Miss Amelia Balke, North Main Street, Edgerton, Wis.

Rufus E. Beggs. Mrs. Emma Beggs, R. F. D. No. 1, Canon, Ga.

Charles D. Behrsing. Hanns. Behrsing, 1595 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

Clarence A. Bishop. Mrs. V. A. Bishop, Ebensburg, Pa.

Harry Boyle. Mrs. Chris Lorenson, 40 Oak Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.

Joseph Brescia. James Budine, 162 Melody Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Baste Castello. Thomas Castello, 44 Jackson Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph C. Chase. Mrs. Ellen Chase, 184 Philip Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.

Richard Denton. Ike Denton, Houlka, Miss.

Francis DiVito. John Melora, 333 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Henry Dix. Mrs. Stella Dix, 1219 Denver Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William Doukas. George Doukas, 523 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

George J. Dunn. Mrs. Ella Dunn, 516 Graham Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Lionel Dusablon. Idola Dusablon, 299 Cass Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.

Theophile L. Fontaine. Mrs. Cora Fitzpatrick, Belmont Park, Norwood, R. I.

Wilbert M. Gregory. Mrs. Millicent McGady, 19 Union Road, Roselle Park, N. J.

Hobart G. Hallman. William H. Hallman, R. F. D. No. 1, Grampian, Pa.

John Heine. John Heine, 1011 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Roy Hogoboom. George A. Hogoboom, R. F. D. No. 2, Albion, Pa.

Stephen Korda. William Korda, 161 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Harry Leventhal. Miss Jennie Leventhal, 836 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Earl F. Lewis. Mrs. Martin Lewis, 348 Howard Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

Joe Lucz. Louis Tekalovich, 1522 Missouri Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

Frank McShane. Mrs. Sophie Tryon, 807 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

William A. Marrion. Mrs. Harriet J. Marrion, 1041 Southgate Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

James J. O'Donnell. Mrs. Mary McElvy, 407 East Diamond Avenue, Hazleton, Pa.

Dan E. Pasko. Mrs. Marion Pasko, 4267 North Hanore Street, Chicago, Ill.

Leon Robertson. Howell Robertson, Black Hawk, Miss.

Clarence D. Shelton. Mrs. Lena Holtz, 918 Fourner Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Fred W. Sinner. William Sinner, General Delivery, St. Paul, Minn.

Orville Smith. Mrs. Sena Smith, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

Laslovico Tasoni. Mrs. Elizabeth Larencine, 214 South Street, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Edward L. Teague. Mrs. Lilly M. Teague, 33 K Street NE., Washington, D. C.

Albert L. Thrush. Arthur R. Thrush, Van Ettan Avenue, Sheffield, Pa.

Nicholar Wager. Olaf Clauson, 318 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dock White. Miss Rose White, Bald Knob, Ark.

Cesare Zunnio. Mrs. Angeline Zunnio Geno, Giovo, Legro, Italy.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. James F. Ashenden. E. H. Asbenden, 1123 Albion Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Blanchard B. Battle. Charleton E. Battle, Columbus, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Peter Kochanowski. John Waselesky, 1304 Farren Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Jesse R. Miller. Clayton H. Miller, Ava, N. Y.

Don C. Murphy. Mrs. Clara Murphy, 406 Keokuk Street, Lincoln, Ill.

Cornelious Pauley. Mrs. Lucinda Pauley, McCorkle, W. Va.

Ernest Rouch. Mrs. Mary L. Rouch, 452 Dumiper Street, York, Pa.

Bolestown Senkewiss. Mrs. Mary Senkewiss, 926 Water Street, New Bedford, Mass.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	11
Died of wounds	5
Severely wounded in action	17
Total	33

Killed in Action.

Sergt. David A. Moskovich. Sadie Moskovich, mother, 212 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Sergt. Benj. T. Strain. Anna T. Strain, mother, 629 West Main Street, Greensburg, Ind.

Corpl. Elijah H. Coldwell. Jessie Coldwell, mother, Medway, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Frank A. Cummings. Anna Brown, sister, California, Washington County, Pa.

Raymond Ehrhardt. Charles Scherrer, uncle, 3300 Walworth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hiram G. Luhman. Metmora Luhman, mother, Oakfield, N. Y.

Solon A. Nelson. Mrs. Della Haskans, aunt, Fife Lake, Mich.

Fred E. Prosser. William Benyard, uncle, R. F. D. Box 232, Fresno, Cal.

James F. Reynolds. Napoleon B. Reynolds, father, R. F. D. No. 10, Clare, Ohio.

Lowell F. Richardson. Margarete Quinlan, mother, 124 West Apricot Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Raleigh Waldran. Eliza Bradley, mother, Drummonds, Tenn.

Died from Wounds.

Gy. Sergt. Carl H. Horton. Jennie Horton, mother, Macy, Ind.

Corpl. Daniel W. Keffer. Martha Keffer, mother, 112 Shaw Avenue, Clairton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Raymond R. Eames. Mary Eames, mother, 237 Burr Oak Avenue, Blue Island, Ill.

William B. Flanagan. Nancy Tannehill, mother, Conception Junction, Mo.

Earl W. Mattimore. Patrick Mattimore, father, Classon, Mich.

Severely Wounded.

Sergt. Edwin Runquist. Jacob Runquist, father, 517 Prospect Street, Warren, Pa.

Gunnery Sergt. Sethie A. Henson. William F. Henson, stepbrother, Huntsville, Ala.

Sergt. William F. Croal. Mary Croal, mother, 53 Spring Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Robert C. Scheer. Jeanette Emery, mother, R. F. D. 7, Mayfield, Ky.

Roland C. Heslop. W. J. Heslop, father, P. O. Box 183, Cristobal, Panama.

Hans H. Thode. Mrs. M. Thode, mother, General Delivery, Orland, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Emile Blais. Alfred Blais, father, 109 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.

Homer W. Bonney. Henry Bonney, father, New Gloucester, Me.

Arthur Card. Anna Card, mother, 40 Alexandra Avenue, Madison, N. J.

Charles P. DeGrange. Ella Peterson, mother, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Arthur G. Giles. Daniel Giles, father, 820 Clinton Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Orville Harris. (No emergency address.) Born Grantsville, W. Va.

James L. Whited. William C. Whited, father, Gay, Jackson County, W. Va.

Laura Schmidt. Lizzie Schmidt, 4159A Ashland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Eugene G. Strubbe. John Strubbe, brother, 601 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robert W. Wentz. Robert A. Wentz, father, General Delivery, Rockton, Ill.

Louis Zak. Mary Zak, mother, 2626 East One hundred and twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded Now Reported Sick.

Pvt. Paul W. Gordon. James W. Gordon, father, Oquawka, Ill.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded Now Reported Present for Duty.

Pvt. Vergil V. Ingham. Glen Ingham, father, R. F. D. 1, Hopkins, Mich.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Law Establishes National Program

The vocational rehabilitation law as enacted by Congress and approved by the President on June 27, 1918, establishes the national program for the rehabilitation of disabled solders, allocating responsibility to the military medical authorities previous to discharge, and to a civil department of the Government, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, subsequent to discharge. The law recognizes to the fullest extent the principle that the restoration of disabled soldiers to a satisfactory economic as well as physical basis is a national responsibility to be discharged under the sole direction and control of the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government. In general, the law is clearly based upon the acceptance of the theory that the making of a civilian out of a soldier is a task which should be intrusted to and controlled by civilian agencies.

The law provides in section 6 "that all medical and surgical work or other treatment necessary to give functional and mental restoration to disabled persons prior to their discharge from the military or naval forces of the United States shall be under the control of the War Department and Navy Department, respectively." This means that in addition to the full range of usual measures for medical and surgical treatment work may be utilized by the Surgeon General in military hospitals for its curative value. What is known as bedside or ward occupation, as well as the later utilization of curative workshops in connection with the hospitals, will therefore be primarily under the direction of the military medical authorities.

As bearing upon the practical operation of the new law, especially in regard to the work done while the man is still in the Army and under treatment it should be remembered that upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War in May, 1918, it is now the policy of the Army to retain in the service every man disabled in line of duty (even though not expected to return to duty) until he has attained complete recovery or as complete recovery as is to be expected that he will attain when the nature of the disability is considered.

When medical treatment is completed and the man is discharged from the Army the new law offers to his free choice the privilege of taking vocational training courses provided by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. No compulsion, military or economic, will be exercised except that the law authorizes the withholding of compensation from a man who neglects or willfully fails to follow a course of vocational training which he has once selected and embarked upon.

Section 4 of the law authorizes the Federal Board for Vocational Education "to provide for the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable or gainful occupations," and to this end authorizes and directs the said board "to utilize with the approval of the Secretary of Labor the facilities of the Department of Labor in so far as may be practicable in the placement of rehabilitated persons in suitable or gainful occupations."

The law provides that every person so following a course of vocational rehabilitation under the provisions of section 2 of the law shall "receive monthly compensation equal to the amount of his monthly pay for the last month of his active service or equal to the amount to which he would be entitled under article 3 of said act" (meaning the war-risk insurance law), "whichever amount is the greater." In the case of enlisted men the family is entitled to compulsory allotment and allowance under the war-risk insurance law in the same manner as if the man were still in the service and "for the purpose of computing and paying compulsory allotment and family allowance, his compensation shall be treated as his monthly pay." The Federal board has the power to pay the expense of travel, lodging, subsistence, and other necessary expenses of persons following its courses of vocational education.

In order that there may be effected a continuous process of vocational training the law directs that the Federal board shall, in establishing its plans and rules and regulations for vocational training, cooperate with the War Department and the Navy Department to this end. It is specifically required that "whenever training is employed as a therapeutic measure by the War Department or Navy Department a plan may be established between those agencies and the board acting in an advisory capacity to insure in so far as medical requirements permit a proper process of training and the proper preparation of instructors for such training." Reciprocally, it is further provided that the medical authorities of the Army and Navy may act in an advisory capacity with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the care of the disabled soldier or sailor after his discharge.

The foregoing summary of the main provisions of the vocational rehabilitation law will serve to indicate the general limits of the program of the Red Cross. This will have little to do with the technical phases of treatment, training, or even placement. So far as the after care of disabled soldiers is a community problem, the responsibility will fall upon the home service sections, and their chief duty will be to continue the helpful relations to the man and his family already established during the period of active service. In the forthcoming special pamphlet to be issued by the department of civilian relief, entitled "Home Service and the Disabled Soldier" (ARC 210), the duties of home service have been summarized as follows:

(1) To bring solidly behind the disabled soldier at all stages of the reconstruction process the moral support of his family, making them realize that he is at this time just as much in the service of his country as when in the trenches.

(2) To assist the men, through the competent legal service at the command of the home service section, to secure the benefits of the war-risk insurance law, and especially the provisions for compensation and insurance.

(3) To urge upon disabled men as opportunity presents the wisdom and necessity of taking full advantage of the Government's plans for their care and training.

(4) To encourage them in the early and critical stages of their return to employment when the struggle to overcome the mental and physical handicap is most acute.

(5) To help bring about a reasonable and sympathetic attitude on the part of employers which shall give every handicapped man more than an average chance, while avoiding the danger of tempting him to forego the necessary training for the specious attraction of an immediate but perhaps unsuitable job.

(6) To mold public opinion so that it will discountenance trivial and demoralizing entertainment and hero worship and substitute a constructive attitude which, while demanding a square deal for the returned soldier, shall require of him every reasonable effort to insure his economic independence.

(7) To supply information, encouragement, legal, medical, and business advice, and other service, and even material relief when necessary, in like manner as is now being done for the families of men at the front—such service to continue from the time the man ceases to be an active member of the fighting forces to the time when neither he nor his family shall longer need or desire assistance.

Message of the Red Cross to Disabled Soldiers of the United States Army

The following message from the Red Cross will be published in The Way Out, a "cheer-up" pamphlet soon to be issued by the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army to all disabled soldiers:

To the men who come back:

Let me say this one thing to every fighting man—the Red Cross is for you and with you.

It is the aim of Red Cross home service to keep their homes safe for those who fight to make the world safe for our homes.

To an equal extent—and that extent means to our utmost—it shall be our aim to make for you who are returning, bearing the marks of camp life, trench life, or battle, a world at home wherein you may live as full and useful and happy a life as ever before.

Those marks of battle are sacred symbols of your service to a high cause. More than chevrons, bars, or any insignia, they have given you a rank among your fellows.

That rank makes you forever one of those to whom the Nation shall always look for future sacrifices as noble as those you have already made and for future achievements worthy of your past.

No matter what has befallen you, you are still a soldier. Although you have returned from the front, you still have to fight foes more worthy of your steel than the Germans. Those foes are discouragement, the letting down of ambition, readiness to accept the easiest way, reluctance to play one's part in the peace world. We know you will conquer all these enemies. Your country needs you yet to fight the battles of peace.

And you are still one of the world's workers. In spite of your handicap, you

(Continued on page 16.)

FLY TO NEW YORK WITH MAIL IN TWO AND A HALF HOURS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Airplane mail was carried from Washington to New York July 10 in 2½ hours, including the stop at Philadelphia.

The average rate of speed for the entire trip was over 90 miles per hour, and that between Philadelphia and New York was 108 miles per hour. Lieut. Dodge left Washington at 11.28 a. m. with 211 pounds of mail, arriving in Philadelphia at 1 p. m., making the distance of 135 miles in 1 hour and 32 minutes. Lieut. Miller left Philadelphia at 1.08 p. m. with 134 pounds of mail, arriving in New York (distance 90 miles) at 1.58 p. m.

The mail from New York arrived at Washington at 3.30 p. m., flying through the storm.

Record for June.

During the month of June the Airplane Mail Service made the remarkable record of falling below 100 per cent only six times. Since June 12 it has fallen below 100 per cent only once.

Increasing familiarity of the fliers with conditions attending the flights has resulted in a considerable shortening of the average time. The direction of the compass is compared with the chart every 10 minutes during the flight and at each of the larger towns on the route. In this way the route through the air has been accurately charted.

American Communique

(Continued from page 6.)

dicative of their spirit: 'We kill or get killed.'

"Method of attack:

"In both attacks on Belleau Woods, which were carried out by one or two battalions, the following method of attack was adopted:

"Three or four lines of skirmishers at about 30 to 50 paces distance; rather close behind these, isolated assault parties in platoon column. Abundant equipment of automatic rifles and hand grenades. The assault parties carried forward machine guns and were ordered to penetrate the German position at a weak point, to swing laterally and to attack the strong points from the rear.

"Particulars on the American position:

"No details are available. The prisoners are hardly able to state where they were in position. According to their statements, it may be assumed that the front line consists only of rifle pits 1 meter deep, up to the present not provided with wire entanglements. The oragnization of the positions in rear is unknown.

"General:

"Morale:

"The prisoners in general make an alert and pleasing impression; regarding military matters, however, they do not show the slightest interest. Their superiors keep them purposely without knowledge of military subjects; for example, most of them have never seen a map. They are no longer able to describe the villages and roads through which they marched. Their ideas on the organization of their unit is entirely confused. For example, one of them claimed that his brigade has 6 regiments, his division 24. They still regard the war from the point of view of the 'big brother,' who comes to help his hard-pressed brethren, and is therefore welcomed everywhere. A certain moral background is not lacking; the majority of the prisoners simply took as a matter of course that they had come to Europe in order to defend their country.

"Only a few of the troops are of pure American origin; the majority is of German, Dutch, and Italian parentage, but these semi-Americans—almost all of whom were born in America and never have been in Europe—fully feel themselves to be true-born sons of their country.

"VON BERG,
"Lieutenant and Intelligence Officer."

Coke and Breeze Prices Established by United States Fuel Administration

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

By orders of the United States Fuel Administration, effective July 9, price regulations have been established on crushed and screened coke and breeze produced in by-product ovens, on crushed and screened coke and breeze made in beehive ovens, on beehive coke in the State of Utah, and on gas coke.

As anthracite coal is not obtainable in certain districts where gas coke is produced, and as there are no published railroad freight rates on anthracite coal to such districts, the base price for such coke at the plant plus the lowest published coke freight rate to such point shall be: Run of retorts, $5.50; run of retorts screened above three-fourth inch size, $6.; screened and sized about three-fourth inch, $6.50; screened and sized between one-half and three-fourth inch, $4.50.

Prices of Gas Coke.

The prices of gas coke, at the plant in districts where anthracite coal is obtainable, sold to dealers for distribution in less-than-car lots, or delivered direct to consumers for household purposes, are fixed as follows: Screened and sized above three-fourth inch, the same price established for stove anthracite in the same locality; run of retorts screened about three-fourth inch, 25 cents less than the price of stove anthracite; run of retorts not screened, 75 cents less than the price of stove anthracite. Coke sold for purposes other than those just mentioned will take same price as gas coke in localities where anthracite is not obtainable.

The maximum price for breeze shall be one-half the price established for run of retorts coke unscreened made in gas retorts where such breeze is produced.

The order relating to coke made in beehive ovens provide that the price per ton f. o. b. the ovens for crushed coke over three-fourth inch size shall be the maximum price for 72-hour selected foundry coke, plus 30 cents. All prepared sizes of clean dry-screened coke under three-fourth inch size shall be $1 less than the price for blast furnace coke made at beehive ovens where such coke is produced. The maximum price for breeze shall be one-half the price established for blast-furnace coke made in beehive ovens where such breeze is produced.

Prices for Prepared Sizes.

The maximum price for coke per ton f. o. b. cars at ovens for crushed coke over three-fourth inch size produced at any by-product oven plant shall be the maximum price for run-of-ovens coke, plus 50 cents. This shall include all prepared sizes of clean hard coke over three-fourth inch size, whether crushed or screened mechanically or screened by hand. The maximum price per ton f. o. b. cars at ovens for all prepared sizes of clean dry-screened coke under three-fourth inch size shall be $1 per ton less than the price for run-of-ovens made in by-product ovens where such coke is produced. The price per ton for breeze shall be one-half the price of run-of-oven coke made in by-product ovens where such breeze is produced.

Prices for coke produced in the State of Utah were established as follows: $8.50 per ton for smelting or furnace coke; $9.50 per ton for 72-hour selected foundry coke.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 1.)

first four months of 1918. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable weather conditions of January and February, with the resultant traffic congestion during those two months, the four months' figures compare favorably with the same four months of 1917. The railroads managed to move an increase of nearly 1 per cent in revenue freight tons 1 mile, with a decrease of 3.2 per cent in freight trains run 1 mile, and a decrease of 7.4 per cent in freight cars moved 1 mile. The improvement was due to the increase of 3.9 per cent in the tons per train, and an increase of 10 per cent in the tons per loaded car.

Had the train load of the first four months of this year been the same as the train load of the first four months in 1917, the 1918 traffic would have required nearly 8 millions of train miles more than actually were run during the first four months of this year. On the basis of 100 miles per train, the performance of this year meant a saving of approximately 661 freight trains every day during the four months.

U. S. WILL DISPLAY EXHIBITS ON CIRCUITS OF LARGER FAIRS

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Joint Committee on Government Exhibits, representing the Departments of Agriculture, War, Navy, Interior, and Commerce, the Food Administration, and the Committee on Public Information, has adopted a revised itinerary for the display of exhibits representing the war-time and other activities of the Federal agencies.

Five circuits of larger fairs and expositions throughout the country have been planned, according to an announcement by F. Lamson-Scribner, of the Department of Agriculture, who is chairman of the joint committee. Following are the itineraries:

Circuit No. 1.

Sedalia, Mo., August 10 to 17; Des Moines, Iowa, August 21 to 30; Hamlin, Minn., September 2 to 7; Milwaukee, Wis., September 9 to 14; Oklahoma City, Okla., September 21 to 28; Wichita, Kans., September 30 to October 12; Dallas, Tex., October 15 to 27; Waco, Tex., November 2 to 17.

Circuit No. 2.

Erie, Pa., August 19 to 24; Rochester, N. Y., September 2 to 7; Syracuse, N. Y., September 9 to 14; Trenton, N. J., September 30 to October 4; Richmond, Va., October 7 to 12; Petersburg, Va., October 15 to 19.

Circuit No. 3.

Springfield, Ill., August 9 to 24; Detroit, Mich., August 30 to September 8; Nashville, Tenn., September 16 to 21; Memphis, Tenn., September 21 to 28; Knoxville, Tenn., October 7 to 12; Atlanta, Ga., October 14 to 19; Macon, Ga., October 30 to November 9; Jacksonville, Fla., November 27 to December 6.

Circuit No. 4.

Columbus, Ohio, August 26 to 31; Indianapolis, Ind., September 3 to 7; Topeka, Kans., September 9 to 14; Hutchinson, Kans., September 16 to 21; Muskogee, Okla., September 30 to October 5; Kansas City, Mo., October 16 to 26; Shreveport, La., October 30 to November 4.

Circuit No. 5.

Lincoln, Nebr., September 1 to 6; Douglas, Wyo., September 10 to 14; Pueblo, Colo., September 23 to 28; Salt Lake City, Utah, September 28 to October 5; Los Angeles, Cal., October 12 to 26; Phoenix, Ariz., November 11 to 16.

Huron, S. Dak. (Sept. 9 to 14), is to be provided for in a sixth circuit which has been approved by the joint committee.

RELIEVED FROM DETAIL.

Special Orders, No. 145:

291. By direction of the President, Maj. John R. Musgrave (now lieutenant colonel, National Army), Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster Corps. He is assigned to the 48th Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps) and will proceed to join that regiment at Camp Eustis, Va.

LISTS OF ADDITIONAL RAILROADS INCLUDED IN THE VARIOUS REGIONS

The United States Railroad Administration has made public the following circulars and supplements to circulars dated July 10, 1918:

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR NO. 28.

In addition to the railroads named in Circular No. 28 the following railroads are included in the Allegheny region:

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.
Cherry Tree & Dixonville Railroad.
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad.
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain R. R.
Long Island Railroad.
Monongahela Railway.
Philadelphia Belt Line.
Pittsburg, Chartiers & Youghiogheny R. R.
Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.
Union Railroad (Pennsylvania).
Washington Terminal Railroad.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR NO. 30.

In addition to the railroads named in Circular No. 30 the following railroad is included in the Pocahontas region:

Ashland Coal & Iron Railway.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR NO. 33.

In addition to the railroads named in Circular No. 33, the following railroads are included in the Northwestern region:

Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal R. R.
Belt Railway of Chicago.
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Ry. Co.
Calumet Western Railway.
Camas Prairie Railroad.
Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer R. R.
Chicago Junction Railway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary R. R.
Chicago River & Indiana R. R.
Chicago Union Station Company.
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R.
Copper Range Railroad.
Des Moines Union Railway.
Des Moines Western Railway.
Duluth & Iron Range Railroad.
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry.
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway.
Englewood Connecting Railway.
Escanaba & Lake Superior R. R.
Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R.
Green Bay & Western Railroad.
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad.
Iowa Transfer Railway.
Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Ry. Co.
Mineral Range Railroad.
Minneapolis Belt Line Co.
Minneapolis & Eastern Ry.
Minnesota Transfer Railway.
Ontonagon Railroad.
Oregon Electric Railway.
Pacific Coast Railroad.
Port Townsend & Puget Sound Railway.
St. Charles Air Line.
St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Ry.
St. Paul Union Depot Co.
Sioux City Terminal Ry.
South Chicago & Southern R. R.
Stock Yards Terminal Ry. Co. of St. Paul.
Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha.
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry.
Waupaca-Green Bay Railway.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR NO. 35.

In addition to the railroads named in Circular No. 35, the following railroads are included in the southwestern region:

Abilene & Southern Railway.
Alton & Southern Railway.
East St. Louis National Stock Yards Co.
East St. Louis & Suburban Railway.
Fort Worth Belt R. R.
Fort Worth Union Passenger Station Co.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R.
Houston Belt & Terminal Ry.
Houston & Brazos Valley Ry.
Illinois Terminal Railroad.
Joplin Union Depot Company.
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Lines.
Litchfield & Madison Railway.
Missouri & Illinois Bridge & Belt Ry.
Oklahoma Belt Railway.
St. Joseph Belt Railway.
St. Joseph Union Depot Company.
St. Louis & Belleville Electric Railway.
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry.
St. Louis National Stock Yard Company.
St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway.
St. Louis, Troy & Eastern R. R.
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf R. R.
Southern Illinois & Missouri Bridge Co.
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.
Texas Midland Railroad.
Trans-Mississippi Terminal R. R.
Union Terminal Co. of Dallas.
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry.
West Tulsa Belt Railway.
Wiggins Ferry Company.

The following railway is transferred from the central western region to the southwestern region:

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (Tucumcari, N. M., to El Reno, Okla.; south of Herington, Kansas, to Chickasha, Okla., including branches).

CIRCULAR NO. 41.

The following railroads are added to the eastern region:

Akron & Barberton Belt Railroad.
Akron Union Passenger Depot Co.
Boston Terminal Co.
Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal R. R.
Buffalo Creek Railroad.
Central Union Depot of Cincinnati.
Dayton & Union Railroad.
Dayton Union Railway.
Detroit, Bay City & Western Ry.
Detroit Terminal Railroad.
Indianapolis Union Railway.
Jay Street Terminal (New York).
Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R. R.
New York Dock Company R. R.
Toledo Terminal Railroad.
Troy Union Railroad.
Zanesville Terminal Railroad.

CIRCULAR NO. 42.

The following railroads are added to the southern region:

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway.
Birmingham & Northwestern Ry.
Memphis Union Station Company.
Mississippi Central Railroad.
New Orleans Great Northern Railroad.
Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Co.

The following railway is transferred from the southwestern to the southern region:

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. (between Memphis and Birmingham).

COTTON-MILL RESTRICTIONS.

British Regulations Forbid Operations Without Control Board License.

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

From June 10 no spindles or looms in cotton mills shall run without license from Cotton Control Board. Spinning mills will be licensed when engaged entirely on Egyptian, sea island, or Surat cotton and waste up to 80 per cent of total spindles 55½ hours per week; when engaged on American cotton and on other growths up to 50 per cent of total spindles 40 hours per week. Mixed mills will run 40 hours per week, percentage of spindles varying with individual case. American spinners who have not already started spindles on Egyptian cotton will not be permitted to do so after May 18. No weaving shed, unless entirely engaged on waste, clothes, or Government orders, can run more than 40 hours per week.—Commerce Reports.

ENEMY TRADING LIST ADDITIONS AND REMOVALS MADE AS OF JULY 12

The following changes will be made in the enemy trading list as of July 12, 1918:

Additions.

Argentina.—Torta, Jose B., Calle Salta 231, Buenos Aires; Ullman, H. & Co., Buenos Aires; Wulff, Otto, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia.—Frank, Jacob, & Co., Oruro; Gottowski, Max, Oruro; Lehman, Waldemar, La Paz.

Brazil.—Andrade, Marcelino de, Rua Dr. Cochrane 36, Santos; Bercht, Adolfo, Rio Grande do Sul; Bloch, Eugen, Sao Paulo; Blohm, F., Blumenau; Bojunga, H. C., Pelotas; Jurghens, John & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Pinatel, Luis, Sao Paulo; Schumann & Co., Para and Porto Alegre.

Colombia.—Friederich, Arthur, Cartagena.

Costa Rica.—Chavez, Maximo, San Jose; Debo Ruin, Francisco (see Ruin, Francisco Debo); Kopper, Eusebio Otto & Co., Grecia; Luthmer, Frederico, San Jose; Reimers, Ferdinand (or Fritz), San Jose; Ruin, Francisco Debo (or Francisco B. Ruin), San Jose; Wille, Carlos, San Jose.

Cuba.—Holz, Alfredo, Habana; Ibern & Co., Habana; Ibern, Jose A., Habana; Kirberg, Adolph G., Habana; Orenstein y Koppel—Arthur Koppel, S. A., Habana.

Denmark.—Hansen, Peter, Copenhagen; Kohl, Louis von, Copenhagen; Nordiske, Forfatteres Forlag Akties Elskab, Copenhagen; Rasmussen, Einar, Fredensborg.

Ecuador.—Brandes, Alfredo, Quito.

Greece.—Stoltenhof, Hermann, Patras.

Guatemala.—Kirsch, B., & Co., Guatemala City; Pateau, Max, Guatemala City.

Honduras.—Davidson, Adolfo, Tegucigalpa.

Morocco.—Martinez, Claudio, Tangier.

Netherlands.—Bakker & P. Dijksen, S. A., Ijmuiden; Dietrich, O. A., Amsterdam and Apeldoorn; Gimborn, Svan Arnhem Zevenaar, Suthertenberg and Emmerich; Gitsels Aton, G. M. B. H., Ijmuiden; Kehding, F. Handelsvereeniging (C. H. Siegmund), Amsterdam; Kocks, Herman, Kinstwolffabrieka, Valkenburg; Leeuw Hoornstra, S. de, Amsterdam; Metal Handelsvereeniging N. V., Amsterdam; Metens & Co., Amsterdam; Nederlandsche Mij Voor Handels Cultoor and Mijn Bovwzaken Nutv, Amsterdam; Ostwald, E. M., & Co., Amsterdam; Ostwald, Ernst, Amsterdam; Prins, N., Amsterdam and Ymuiden; Steenkolengroot Handel Nutv, Oostsingel, Venlo; Wanders, Remaer A., Arnhem.

Netherlands, East Indies.—Ayer Moelik estate, Sumatra; Bloeme, J. A. S., Medan; Boerma, B. F., Jr., Batavia; Braun, P., Sibolga; Busselaar, Mac, Samarang; Cramer, P. C. M. (or Pierre), Sourabaya and Medan; Djie Hon Swie, Sourabaya; Djokjasche Machine Handel (R. Glied), Djocjakarta; Gading estate, Sumatra; Gosewisch, W. H., Ch., Gorontalo; Indragiri Cultuur Mij, Sumatra; International Auto Garage, Batavia; Kasinder Estate, Sumatra; Kerkhoff and Com Handel Miji, Medan; Marihat Boris estate, Sumatra; Merckelbach & Co., Batavia; Quitner, S., Padang; Sago estate, Sumatra; Smets, Mrs. A., Sourabaya; Soenger Soetekouw, Lieut. H. A., Djambi, Sumatra; Steffens, H. F., Batavia; Stubbe, F. (alian Stibbe), Sumatra; Tjin, the Tan Menado Toe Laer, & Co., Medan; Tjo Toen Swie, Sourabaya.

Nicaragua.—Lehmann, Otto, Cabo Gracias.

Norway.—Braadlands Conservefabrik, A/S., Hilleraag; Elecktrisk Union, A/S., Christiania; Elektrohm, A/S., Christiania; Kristiania Saltlager, A/S., Christiania; Lombardbanken, A/S., Christiania; Private Banking House Rieber & Co,. A/S., Stavanger.

Panama.—Gebert, Otto, Bocas del Toro; Neuman, Ernst, Panama.

Peru.—Agencia Maritima de Casa Grande, Salaverry; Cockburn, M. S., Ica.; Ledgard (Legard), Carlos E. B., Lima; Cerveceria Aleman, Arequipa.

Salvador.—Rosenblum Hermanos, San Salvador.

Spain.—Baldes, Otto, Calle Maderuelas, Antiquera; Baquera Segalerva, Vincente, Granada; Bernal, Tomas Pose, Valencia; Bottelo, Angel & Son (Bottelo Feu Angel & Son), Ayamonte; Camp, Hijos de Natish del, Cabeza del Buez, Badajoz; Centro de Instalaciones Electrias, Calle Mayor 71, Madrid; Charola y Antiua Ebar (Flemming, Ernest), Hartaleza 9, Madrid; Flemming, Ernest, Nartaleza 9, Madrid; Gabanach, Francisco, Barcelona; Gast, H. F., Calle Barbieril, Madrid; Hafner, Enrest (Hafner & Wienken), Calle Almos 492, Malaga; Huber, Hugo, Calle Saragossa 440, Barcelona; Industria Electrica de Dornella Kruger, Alfredo, Calle Py Margall, Vigo; Krammer, W. O., Calle Luis, Tiboada 30, Vigo; Moyana y Esteban, Augustin Barquillo 28, Madrid; Ramos y Montilla, Malaga; Royal ta Jam Factories, Carcagente and Silla; Wienken, Eduardo (Hafner & Wienken), Calle Alfonso XII 14, Malaga. (See below for Sweden.)

Uruguay.—Borras, Pedro, Montevideo; Carreras y Bach, Montevideo.

Sweden.—Ehnimo, G. A. E., Stockholm.

Removals.

Brazil.—Demarchi & Co., Uruguayana; Demarchi, Joao, Uruguayana; Schmitt, Abdo, & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

Mexico.—Valdes Hermanos, Vera Cruz.

Netherlands East Indies.—Lio Oe Kiong Menado Tjia Kwie Tek, Medan; Molenkamp, G., Pajakombo, Sumatra.

Spain.—Jimenez Davila Hijos, Puerta de Santa Maria, near Cadiz; Jimpez Mateos, Jose, Puerta de Santa Maria; Mateos Hermanos, Puerto de Santa Maria; Ugarte Viuda y Sobrinos, Colegiata 13, Madrid.

Sweden.—Lagamills A/B., Timsfors; Nya Bank, Stockholm.

Amends Act Providing for Chaplains in Army

PUBLIC—No. 158—65TH CONGRESS.

S. 4409.

An act to amend section fifteen of the act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved May twelfth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifteen of the act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved May twelfth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. CHAPLAINS.—The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, chaplains in the Army at the rate of not to exceed, including chaplains now in the service, one for each one thousand two hundred officers and men in all branches of the Military Establishment, with rank, pay, and allowances as now authorized by law: *Provided*, That there shall be assigned at least one chaplain for each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, and Engineers: *Provided further*, That the persons appointed under this act shall be duly accredited by some religious denomination or organization and of good standing therein, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That no person shall be appointed chaplain in the Army who on the date of appointment is more than forty-five years of age."

Approved, May 25, 1918.

MEASURES TO PREVENT EXCESS PROFITS IN FLOUR MILLING

The Food Administration issues the following:

The Food Administration has made public the measures that were taken earlier in the season to prevent profiteering in the flour-milling industry. The millers, under the original regulations, were allowed a maximum gross profit of 25 cents a barrel, based on their annual business. The business is a seasonal one and can not be determined upon a few months' operations. The milling year ends on July 1, and as some differences of opinion had arisen between the millers and the Food Administration as to the basis upon which profits were to be calculated, the question was referred to a committee comprising the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, a member of the Agricultural Advisory Board, with Mr. Charles Espenschied, a retired miller, and a representative of the Food Administration.

Chief Points of Difference.

The chief differences with respect to the conduct of the millers under the regulations, to date, revolve upon whether they should include excess profits taxes as a part of their expenses. Based on the decision which was sent out to the millers on June 17, neither excess profits tax nor income taxes should be recognized as items of expense for the purposes of the mills' accounting.

Remedy for Excess Profit.

With regard to millers finding themselves at the end of the fiscal year with an amount in excess of 25 cents a barrel profit, it was suggested that they could release themselves from the difficulty by selling a sufficient amount of flour at a nominal price to the Food Administration or the Army or Navy to liquidate any such surplus profit. The accounts of millers will be, and are, audited by the representatives of the Enforcement Division of the Food Administration.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

July 2, 1918.

Black Steel & Wire Co., Kansas City, Mo., steel hoisting rope.

The Bonney Supply Co. (Inc.), Rochester, N. Y., unloaders, car.

The Moseley Lathe Co., Elgin, Ill., jewelers' lathes.

Henry W. Peabody & Co., New York City, shellac gum.

W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., drawing boards, canvas cases.

South Bend Foundry Co., South Bend, Ind., swage blocks.

Star Electric Motor Co., Newark, N. J., spares for lathes, shaper, and drill presses.

Safety Emery Wheel Co., Springfield, Ohio, [illegible].

Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg, W. Va., [illegible].

Sterling Grinding Wheel Co., Tiffin, Ohio, [illegible].

A. F. Pontz & Co., Lancaster, Pa., rosin, [illegible].

Tower Manufacturing & Novelty Co., New York City, office supplies.

Beasbee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., turpentine.

Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., drills [illegible].

John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., steel hoisting rope.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., pinions.

Gabriel Streion Factory, Oshkosh, Wis., log carts.

Burke & James (Inc.), New York City, [illegible].

Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., spare parts for compressors.

The W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C., [illegible].

The Winton Co., Cleveland, Ohio, gasoline electric generating sets.

American Hoist & Derrick Co., Washington, D. C., blocks and shackles.

Charles G. Stott & Co., Washington, D. C., office supplies.

The Grasselli Chemical Co., New York City, [illegible].

S. F. Bower & Co., Washington, D. C., port[illegible].

Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., carpenters' supplies.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., targets, foot latches.

General American Tank Car Corporation, Chicago, Ill., oil-tank cars.

Variety Iron & Steel Works, Cleveland, Ohio, cable reels.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., New York City, construction tools.

Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.

The Adsit-Ward Lumber Co., New York City, backamatack knees.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., water hose.

King Construction Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., powder-bag clamps.

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., survey[illegible].

Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, [illegible].

The Globe-Wernicke Co., Washington, D. C., card cabinets.

The Eagle Picher Lead Co., Chicago, Ill., zinc.

Oliver Machinery Co., New York City, grindstone frames.

[illegible], Washington, D. C., index cards.

Iron City Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., rivet sets.

W. Toepfer & Sons Co., West Bend, Wis., framing for gates.

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Binder Co., Washington, D. C., binders.

Enlow Co. (Inc.), New York City, office supplies.

The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., blocks, malleable.

[illegible]

Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bolts.

C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., harness makers' tools.

American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., pick handles.

Chicago Nipple Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., steel pipe nipples.

July 3, 1918.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, alidades, levels, transits.

Iron City Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., rivet sets.

Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., rope splicing outfits.

B. F. Bond Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper pads.

Champion Hardware Co., Washington, D. C., cast iron shoes.

Rundle-Spence Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., lead melting furnaces.

Eck Dynamo & Motor Co., Belleville, N. J., spares for bolt cutters.

American Sponge & Chemical Co., New York City, [illegible].

Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., screw drivers.

Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., New York City, gray duck.

John T. Ryerson & Son, New York City, steel bars.

Horace T. Potts & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel.

Union Steel Products Co., Albion, Mich., steel wire weaving.

American Lawn Mower Co., Muncie, Ind., cast iron shoes.

The Kelly Ax & Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., carpenters' adzes.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., splice bars, bolts, and spikes.

The American Multigraph Sales Co., Washington, D. C., printers' supplies.

Enlow Co. (Inc.), New York City, office supplies.

Estey Brothers Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., steel wire weaving.

C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., file cabinets.

The Arlington Works, New York City, celluloid.

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., alidades and levels.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Philadelphia, Pa., spares for cupola blowers.

Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. D., spares for cupola blowers.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

H. F. Watson Co., Erie Pa., asbestos felting cement.

Library Bureau, Washington, D. C., pressboard folders.

July 5, 1918.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., close nipples.

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., section cabinets.

Druid Oak Belting Co., Baltimore, Md., [illegible].

W. B. Hausman, Philadelphia, Pa., counter shaft accessories.

Library Bureau, Washington, D. C., card-index cabinet.

American Multigraph Sales Co., Washington, D. C., multigraph supplies.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., kodak lenses.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass., electric wire and cable.

Emanuel Baumgarten, Washington, D. C., office supplies.

The C. D. Pruden Co., Baltimore, Md., horn detector.

Wm. Powell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, valves.

Western Electric Co., New York City, copper wire bars.

Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel shelters.

General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., expanded metal.

Russell Burdsall & Ward Bolt & Nut Co., Port Chester, N. Y., stove bolts.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, hand levels.

Julius King Optical Co., New York City, "Dust Safe" goggles.

Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., prisms, brass fixtures.

Park Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., screw posts.

Enlow Co. (Inc.), New York City, office supplies.

Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., New York City, gray duck.

Henry Disston & Sons (Inc.), Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., handles, cross-cut saw.

Heller Brothers, Newark, N. J., blacksmith's hammers.

Cumberland Steel Co., Cumberland, Md., steel screws.

Geo. H. Bishop & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., saws.

Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., adjustable stocks and dies.

Smith-Dixon Co., Washington, D. C., paper, office.

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., scrapers, pipe taps, bits, drills, mattocks.

The Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., index cards.

The Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., quartz bushing retainers, feed carbons.

Grey Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., motor engines.

Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., soft steel.

July 6, 1918.

Smith & Hemenway Co. (Inc.), Irvington, N. J., combination crimpers.

Imperial Electric Co., Akron, Ohio, spares for commutating pole for compressors.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., transit oil.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md., soft sheet lead.

Pemberty Injector Co., Detroit, Mich., automatic injectors.

Simonds Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass., saws, compass.

Eberhard Faber, Washington, D. C., office supplies.

Continental Broom Works, Chicago, Ill., brooms.

Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich., paint.

Cleveland Osborne Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, brushes.

Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., adjustable stocks and dies.

C. E. Atkins & Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., saw vise.

Henry Disston & Sons (Inc.), Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., setters for hand saws.

Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio, paint.

Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Washington, D. C., piston pumps.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Baltimore, Md., piston pumps.

Domestic Engine & Pump Co., Shippensburg, Pa., gasoline engines.

Heller Bros. Company, Newark, N. J., cold chisels.

Richard De Cou Co., Philadelphia, Pa., I beams.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., barbed wire.

E. T. Fraim Lock Co., Lancaster, Pa., padlocks.

Boston Woven Hose Co., Boston, Mass., blankets, rubber cloth.

Repro-Art Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., process camera.

The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., steel scales, steel tapes.

Whiting-Patterson Co. (Inc.), New York City, writing paper.

Mound Tool Co., St. Louis, Mo., bearing scrapers.

The Ullman Philpott Co., Cleveland, Ohio, paint.

Warren Tool Co., Warren, Ohio, sledge hammers.

Frank A. Weeks Mfg. Co., New York City, [illegible].

Brown Company, Portland, Me., paper, wrapping.

Gray Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., gasoline engines.

M. B. Skinner Co., Chicago, Ill., valve reseating tools.

National Brass Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., brass castings.

Mabie Todd & Co., New York City, fountain pens.

Russakov Can Co., Chicago, Ill., brass spout fittings.

AWARDS BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARAMENT

HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION.

June 28, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Stein-Burn Camp & Field Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., marmite food containers.
T. E. Conklin & Co., Duane Street, New York City, brass wire.
Waterman Waterbury Co., Minneapolis, Minn., elbows and stove joints.
The Stanley Works, 100 Lafayette Street, New York City, hinges.
Garrison Brass & Machine Works, 107 West Thirteenth Street, New York City, boxwood dressers.

CONTRACTS.

John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 1015 North Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md., wire solder.
The Walter W. Woodruff & Sons Co., Mount Carmel, Conn., woodworker's clamps.
McKinney Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., hinges.
Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., coils.
Townsend Co., New Brighton, Pa., rivets.
Dow Wire & Iron Works, Louisville, Ky., attachments for field ranges.

June 29, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Garrison Brass & Machine Works, 107 West Thirteenth Street, New York City, plumber's rounding irons.
Ivory Handle Co., Hope, Ark., ax helves.
Crescent Tool Co., Jamestown, N. Y., wrenches.
Balance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co., 299 Broadway, New York City, frying pans.
A. Kreamer (Inc.), 307 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., bake pans.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., knives and forks.

CONTRACTS.

Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, Mich., joints.
Whitaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., joints.
Edwards Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, tent stoves.
A. H. Leathers Handle Co., Dickson, Tenn., ax helves.
Sharon Steel Hoop Co., Sharon, Pa., soft steel hoops.
N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tin sheets.
Eagle Lock Co., New York City, drawer locks.
Rathbone, Sard & Co., Albany, N. Y., boiling plates.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., coils.

July 1, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

C. E. Jennings & Co., 71 Murray Street, New York City, hack saw blades.
Simonds Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass., hand saws.
Bridgeport Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn., repair chain links.
Cleveland Stone Co., Cleveland, Ohio, mounted grindstones.
Western Woodenware Co. (Inc.), El Paso, Tex., sledge handles.
American Radiator Co., West Forty-second Street, New York City, tank heaters.
International Heater Co., Utica, N. Y., tank heaters.
Western Woodenware Co. (Inc.), El Paso, Tex., axe handles.
Hart & Crouse Co., 1220 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., tank heaters.
N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tin sheets.
Waterman-Waterbury Co., Minneapolis, Minn., field ranges.
American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., boiling plates.
The Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
U. S. Steel Products Co., Wilkins Bldg., Washington, D. C., sheet steel.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., butcher knives.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., axe helves.
Allan Wood, Iron & Steel Co., Conshohocken, Pa., steel plates.
The Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngtown, Ohio, sheet steel.
Lebanon Valley Iron & Steel Works, Lebanon, Pa., iron works.
Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., manila rope.
Many Use Oil Co., 113 Chambers Street, New York City, oil cans.
Chas. Miller Sons Co., Utica, N. Y., solder.
The Northwestern Chemical Co., Marietta, Ohio, tins of paste.
The Northwestern Chemical Co., Marietta, Ohio, soldering.
The Northwestern Chemical Co., Marietta, Ohio, tins of salts.

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PURCHASE ORDERS.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio, wire.
Edward Katzinger Co., Chicago, Ill., dough scraper.
Dow Wire & Iron Works, Louisville, Ky., meat forks.
Atlantic Brush Corporation, New York City, bench brushes.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., boilers.
Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y., wire.
Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y., wire.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., steel sheets.
The William H. Page Boiler Co., New York City, tank heaters.
Adendroth Bros., Fort Cheater, N. Y., tank heaters.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio, wire.
Miehle Printing Press Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., printing press parts.
Market & Hammacher Co., New York City, clippers, top plates and bottom plates.

CONTRACTS.

Grey Iron Casting Co., Mount Joy, Pa., can openers.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., wire.

SURGEON GENERAL OF ARMY

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

June 29, 1918.

Worthington & Raymond, New York City, dental equipment.
Leach & Garner Co., Attleboro, Mass., sutures.
C. R. Bard, New York City, catheters.
General Laboratories, Madison, Wis., drugs.
Einer & Amend, New York City, burette supports.
Park Davis & Co., Detroit, drugs.
Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, drugs.
John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, drugs.
De Zeng Standard Co., Camden, N. J., laboratory equipment.
Powers Weightman Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, drugs.
Cooper & Cooper, New York City, drugs.
Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co., Philadelphia, packing supplies.
Chase & Sanborn, Boston, Mass., provisions.
Underwood Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn., ribbons.
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, cabinets.
Larkin Co., Buffalo, drugs.
Victor Electric Co., Chicago, X-ray equipment.
Christian Becker (Inc.), Jersey City, N. J., balances.
Hope Webbing Co., Providence, R. I., webbing.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., dental supplies.
Tyer Rubber Co., Andover, Mass., rubber bags.
The Vulcanized Rubber Co., New York City, rubber castings.
A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven, Conn., flutter valve guards.
General Motor Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich., spare parts for chassis.
Meredith Linen Mills, Meredith, N. H., towels.
The Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., tools.
Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis., dental supplies.
J. Bird Moyer Co., Philadelphia, laboratory supplies.
H. H. Babcock Co., Watertown, N. Y., ambulance spare parts.
W. V. Ames Co., Fremont, Ohio, drugs.
Spatz Tablet & Book Co., New York City, stationery.
Kny Scheerer Corp., New York City, surgical tables.
Chas. Pfizer & Co. (Inc.), New York City, drugs.
H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, drugs.
[illegible] New York City, drugs.
Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York City, drugs.
McCambridge & McCambridge Co., Washington, D. C., drugs.
Paramount Knitting Co., Chicago, gauze.
H. J. Baker & Bro., New York City, drugs.
Herman Chemical Co., Brooklyn, drugs.
Merck & Co., New York City, drugs.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, drugs.
Magnus Mabee & Raynold (Inc.), New York City, drugs.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, chemicals.
Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York City, chemicals.

July 1, 1918.

Isidor Blickman, New York City, incubators.
Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., buckles.
John A. Casey Co., New York City, drugs.
Worthington & Raymond, New York City, blowers.
Henry Troemner, Philadelphia, balances.
Schaar & Co., Chicago, laboratory equipment.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., wire cutters.
Wm. H. Otto Metal Goods Co., Jersey City, N. J., kerosene burners.
Meyer Camera & Instrument Co., New York City, laboratory equipment.
Hard Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., cot covers.
Eddystone Manufacturing Co., Eddystone, Pa., duck.
Wm. Boekel & Co., Philadelphia, laboratory equipment.

NAVY SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed the following contracts:

July 3, 1918.

No. 39585—American Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y., laundry equipment.
No. 39586.—N. S. Hoffman Machinery Co., New York, N. Y., laundry equipment.
No. 39587.—Troy Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y., laundry equipment.
No. 39588.—Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., machinery.
No. 39589.—Stowell Co., Milwaukee, Wis., metal blocks.
No. 39590.—H. H. Erickson, Chicago, Ill., metal blocks.
No. 39591.—Deering Milliken, New York, N. Y., woolen cloth.
No. 39592.—Dixie Portland Cement Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., cement.
No. 39593.—W. H. Allen Son & Co., Bedford, England, services.
No. 39594.—Gardner Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., spiral grinder.
No. 39595.—American Can Co., New York, N. Y., gas masks.
No. 39596.—The Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., studs, chain.
No. 39597.—Pacific Mutual Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash., spar timber.
No. 39598.—International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
No. 39600.—Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York, N. Y., planers.
No. 39601.—Becker Milling Machine Co., Boston, Mass., milling machine.
No. 39602.—Vulcan Engineering Sales Co., Chicago, Ill., spruce cutter.
No. 39603.—Beamen & Smith Co., Providence, R. I., milling machine.
No. 39,604.—James Clarke, jr., Electric Co., Louisville, Ky., drills.
No. 39610.—Carlisle & Finch Co., Washington, D. C., searchlights.
No. 39611.—General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., searchlights.
No. 39612.—W. F. Davis Machine Tool Co., Washington, D. C., bench latches.

July 8, 1918.

No. 39576.—Federal Telegraph Co., radio sets.
No. 39577.—Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., taps and dies.
No. 39578.—Angle Window & Door Co., Buffalo, N. Y., steel cases.
No. 39579.—Elliot Frog & Switch Co., East St. Louis, Mo., frogs and switches.
No. 39582.—Winther Motor Tire Co., Winthrop Harbor, Ill., truck.
No. 39584.—National Brass & Copper Tube Co., New York City, N. Y., brass wire.

Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army, and Regular Army Camps as Reported for the Week Ending July 5

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending July 5. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—Health conditions continue very satisfactory. The admission rate for disease is slightly lower than last week, while the noneffective rate remains practically the same. The death rate continues low, though it is slightly higher than the exceptionally low rate of last week. Measles and venereal diseases show a higher incidence as compared with last week due to the recent influx of new men in camp. The number of new cases of pneumonia and other of the more serious camp diseases shows a decline as compared with last week.

2. Divisional camps.—Camp Cody has the lowest (18.6), and Camp Sevier the highest (45.9) noneffective rates of all larger camps of this group. The number of new cases of various diseases reported as compared with last week follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Pneumonia	56	75
Measles	218	131
Venereal diseases	1,206	933
Malaria	55	80
Dysentery	1	8

Of the 55 cases of malaria reported from camps of this group, 20 were from Camp Beauregard and 21 from Camp Shelby.

3. Cantonments.—Camps Meade and Grant have the best health records of the week for all large camps. Camp Meade reports the lowest admission rate (402.7) and Camp Grant the lowest noneffective rate (13.6). Camps Custer and Devens have sick rates much below the average. The highest sick rates are reported from Camps Travis, Sherman, Taylor, and Pike. Measles is prevalent in all camps. Camp Pike leads in the number of new cases, 54, Camp Lee is second with 48, and Camp Dodge third with 39. There were 94 new cases of pneumonia as compared with 113 last week. Nine new cases were reported from each of the following camps: Camps Custer, Devens, Dix, and Upton. Camp Pike reported 38 new cases of malaria out of a total of 74 of all camps of this group. Ninety-eight cases of dengue fever are reported from Camp Las Casas.

4. Departmental and other troops.—The Eastern Department has the highest (admission 3,010, noneffective 85.8) and the Northeastern Department the lowest (admission 652, noneffective 21.9) sick rates of all departments. The unusually high rates in the Eastern Department are due not to actual increase in sickness but to a reduction in strength of command upon which the rates are based. The strength of the command reported this week is about one-fourth of that reported last week. There is no prevalence of diseases at other stations of this group calling for comment.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate. All causes.		Death rate. Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	36.5	38.0	20.2	24.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7
Cantonments	37.7	41.3	18.3	18.4	4.0	2.9	3.8	2.4
Departmental, etc.	38.9	32.6	20.2	19.0	4.9	3.2	2.7	2.0

Health conditions for the week ending July 5.

Camp or department.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Number of cases of— Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.[2]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate.[3]
Merritt	17.0	8	2	2	251 (15)	33	3	7	42.5
Stuart[1]	25.6	7	5	5	133 (10)	5	1	.....	69.4
Eastern	57.9	15	3	4	97 (47)	24	3	2	85.5
Northeastern	12.5	1	.....	3	32 (21)	7	.....	.....	21.9
Southeastern	20.0	1	.....	4	38 (14)	22	1	.....	49.4
Southern	15.6	5	1	7	120 (58)	8	.....	.....	20.6
Central	17.3	.....	.....	.....	63 (29)	9	.....	1	27.2
Western	14.2	2	.....	1	87 (23)	14	1	4	27.5
Beauregard	26.4	8	.....	20	57 (?)	17	.....	.....	41.2
Bowie	18.1	9	1	2	28 (13)	9	.....	1	20.1
Cody	18.2	5	.....	.....	276 (3)	34	.....	.....	18.6
Fremont	13.0	3	.....	.....	11 (4)	4	.....	.....	37.5
Greenleaf	12.3	2	.....	2	3 (?)	12	.....	.....	36.2
Hancock	15.2	2	.....	1	15 (?)	1	.....	.....	33.9
Kearney	10.7	3	.....	2	71 (?)	16	.....	5	22.5
Lee	29.8	1	.....	.....	13 (?)	6	.....	.....	109.4
MacArthur	23.3	2	.....	.....	231 (?)	3	.....	2	42.9
McClellan	15.7	2	.....	1	28 (20)	.....	.....	.....	51.2
Sevier	21.5	3	.....	6	45 (1)	85	.....	.....	49.9
Shelby	21.7	5	.....	21	37 (3)	5	1	.....	37.4
Sheridan	52.1	2	.....	.....	38 (1)	1	1	.....	72.6
Wadsworth	14.0	6	.....	.....	282 (?)	22	.....	1	50.0
Wheeler	16.8	3	.....	.....	40 (6)	.....	1	.....	31.0
Custer	12.2	9	.....	.....	183 (11)	15	.....	5	15.9
Devens	10.5	9	.....	1	83 (19)	39	.....	1	37.6
Dix	13.0	9	.....	18	62 (5)	1	4	.....	27.5
Dodge	18.3	1	.....	.....	98 (?)	39	1	.....	47.4
Funston	19.9	6	.....	.....	150 (?)	2	.....	.....	41.0
Gordon	24.1	8	.....	3	93 (?)	8	.....	.....	49.0
Grant	7.9	6	.....	1	29 (1)	14	.....	.....	13.6
Jackson	24.2	1	.....	1	414 (?)	23	1	.....	44.4
Johnston[1]	15.7	3	.....	.....	48 (23)	14	.....	.....	27.7
Lee[1]	11.7	5	1	2	69 (3)	48	.....	.....	42.6
Lewis	24.9	3	.....	.....	472 (1)	6	.....	1	40.7
Meade	7.7	5	.....	.....	17 (?)	12	.....	1	15.4
Pike	21.0	6	.....	38	105 (?)	54	1	.....	50.1
Sherman[1]	27.8	3	.....	.....	238 (3)	3	.....	.....	51.8
Taylor	20.2	3	.....	.....	143 (2)	33	.....	.....	35.8
Travis	43.7	2	1	11	70 (?)	1	.....	1	51.1
Upton	21.2	9	.....	1	454 (?)	5	.....	.....	39.1

[1] Nine cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camps Stuart, Jackson, Johnston, Lee; two cases at Sherman.

[2] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parentheses is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease. The difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week, which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

[3] Per 1,000.

Causes of deaths, by camps.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	2	1 pneumonia; 1 heart disease.
Stuart	2	1 pneumonia; 1 mastoiditis.
Eastern	0	
Northeastern	1	1 peritonitis.
Southeastern	2	1 traumatism; 1 cerebrospinal meningitis.
Southern	3	1 pneumonia; 2 fracture of skull.
Central	3	1 pneumonia 1 appendicitis; 1 nephritis.
Western	6	1 emphima; 1 peritonitis; 1 heart disease; 1 traumatism; 1 cerebral absass syphitis.
Beauregard	2	1 pneumonia; 1 pneumococcaic meningitis.
Bowie	0	
Cody	2	2 pneumonia.
Greenleaf	2	2 alcoholism.
Fremont	1	1 peritonitis.
Hancock	0	
Kearney	2	1 suicide; 1 pneumouia
Logan	0	
McArthur	2	1 meningitis; 1 pneumonia.
McClellan	0	
Sevier	1	1 appendicitis.
Shelby	0	
Sheridan	1	1 suicide.
Wadsworth	0	
Wheeler	3	3 pneumonia.
Custer	1	1 pneumonia.
Devens	2	Cause not reported.
Dix	6	2 pneumonia; 2 meningitis; 1 necrosis of brain; 1 abscess of brain.
Dodge	8	2 pneumonia; 2 traumatism; 1 suicide; 3 judicial hangings.
Funston	3	2 empyema; 1 nephritis.
Gordon	3	3 pneumonia.
Grant	1	1 pneumonia.
Jackson	7	4 pneumonia; 1 cerebrospinal peva; 1 delirium tremens; 1 heart disease.
Johnston	2	1 typhoid; 1 epilepsy.
Lee	3	2 pneumonia; 1 delirium tremens.
Lewis	4	2 pneumonia; 1 drowning; 1 dementia.
Meade	2	1 alcoholic psychosis; 1 endothelioma.
Pike	6	4 pneumonia; 1 abscess of brain; 1 ulcer of duodenum.
Sherman	2	1 alcoholic; 1 typhoid.
Taylor	1	1 malaria.
Travis	4	2 pneumonia; 1 septicemia; 1 sunstroke.
Upton	1	1 tuberculosis.

Deaths:			
Camps	16	Last week	15
Cantonments	56	Last week	32
Departmental troops	40	Last week	34
Total	112	Total	81

NAMES OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN CAMPS WEEK ENDING JULY 5

List of names of soldiers reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died in the United States and its possessions during the week ending July 5, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers, not previously published, who died in the United States and its possessions prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Beauregard, La.—Pvt. Claude I. Conerly, Sunnyhill, La.; Pvt. Robert E. Rethwisch, 1518 Christie Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Richard Jones, 408 East West Street, Sturgis, Mich.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Rct. Frank Cassidy, 139 North Avenue, Burlington, Vt.; Pvt. Ben Merrill, Portage, Me.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Campbell Fairly, Jacksonville, Fla.; Pvt. Frank Fortiner, 303 Linden Street, Moorestown, N. J.; Pvt. John Scott, 627 Fort Stall Street, New Orleans, La.; Pvt. Adam Tapacy, 65 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Fred Allen, R. F. D. 4, Box 45, Georgina, Ala.; Pvt. Milton Henry, R. F. D. 3, Box 37, Anniston, Ala.; Pvt. Robert Johnson, Tuscanbia, Ala.; Second Lieut. Grant A. McDonald, Grafton, N. Dak.; Pvt. Arthur B. Thomas, 1103 South Oak Street, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Pvt. Stanley G. Tramble, care of John Lee, R. F. D. 1, Roanoke, Ala.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Levy Green, Renfraes, Ga.; Pvt. Carl G. Johnson, 821 Division Street, Kewanee, Ill.; Pvt. Lon G. Wells, 402 Thirty-eighth Avenue, Meridian, Miss.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Corpl. Elmer Edward Lind, 336 West Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Registrant Henry Ackerberg, 903 Newport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. Douglass B. Bunton, R. F. D. No. 1, Whitehall, S. C.; Pvt. Thomas Duncan, Whitmire, S. C.; Pvt. Joseph M. Harzog, Summit, Ill.; Pvt. John W. Walker, Reidville, N. C.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Pvt. James A. Cottingham, 307 Tinsley Street, Griffin, Ga.; First Class Pvt. Lonnie L. Sheffield, Ragland, Ala.; Sergt. Earle C. Stanley, 160 North Main Street, Rochester, N. H.

Camp Kearney, Cal.—Pvt. Kenneth E. Brittain, St. Helens, Oreg.; Recruit Clarence Cole, Onyx, Cal.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. Ollie Knott, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Pvt. Ernest E. Zimmerman, Arlington, Va.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. George D. Laberge, Butte, Mont.; Pvt. William A. C. Schleicher, Albany, Stearns County, Minn.

Camp Logan, Tex.—Pvt. William Halfin, 307 Convent Street, Victoria, Tex.*

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. George Ambrose, Cate, Tex.; Pvt. Ben H. Meyers, Kenney, Tex.; Pvt. George N. Nelson, 346 East Seventh Street, Salt Lake City, Utah; Pvt. Nelse Robinson, Bedras, Tex.

Camp McClellan, Ala.—Corpl. John Rowland, 149 Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J.;* Pvt. George D. Sibley, Ishpeming, Mich.*

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Frank Vollrath, 24 Luzerne Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Charles McClure, Hendersonville, N. C.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Roy Bennett, Box 23, R. F. D. No. 1, Atkins, Ark.;* Pvt. James N. Brewer, 1106 Taylor Street, Bloomville, Ohio; Pvt. John Cobb, Madison, Ark.; Pvt. Jordan C. Griffin, Phoenix, Miss.; Sergt. James H. Gwyn, 300 Union Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; Pvt. Arthur Martin, Box 136, Wilmot, Ark.; Pvt. Everett Philpott, Martin, Tenn.; Pvt. Dillard Richardson, Arkansas City, Ark.

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. Phocan M. Bodine, R. F. D. No. 1, Guntersville, Ala.; Pvt. Earl A. Hall, Route 2, Donalds, S. C.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Moses Elias Levine, 1363 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. William Brown, 217 Warren Street, Greenville, Ohio;* Recruit Joseph Ducett, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 28, Sawyersville, Ala.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Harrison Curry, Morriltown, Ark.*

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. William L. Ackley, Negley, Tex.; Pvt. Irving O. Bleibaum, Mexico City, Mexico; Pvt. James W. Varner, Clarksville, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. James McCullough, Route 3, Greenville, S. C.;* Pvt. Caesar Scarbelle, 245 East Fortieth Street, New York City, N. Y.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Joseph H. Benfield, Hubberl, Mich.; Pvt. Willie Jackson, Hardway, Ala.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. William E. Belde, 574 Edmund Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Pvt. John H. Degraw, Minetto, N. Y; Pvt. Maurice Fonseca, 72 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Corpl. Dock Smelly, Blockton, Ala.; Sergt. James Bates, 2142 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Pvt. Arthur Pasley, R. F. D. No. 2, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Fort Caswell, N. C.—Rct. Albert Holly, R. F. D. No. 1, East Brady, Pa.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Second Lieut. Vinson Runyan Boardman, Hoopeston, Ill.; Second Lieut. Oliver D. Forbes, 1408 Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rct. Abner R. Turner, 517 Mills Street, Raymond, Wash.*

Fort Lawton, Wash.—Sergt. Edgar O. Williams, R. R. No. 7, Nashville, Tenn.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Pvt. Joseph C. Marsh, 211 Park Avenue, Marshfield, Wis.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Rct. Carman E. Hayes, 12 Kendall Square, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Ind. Rct. James J. Gorman, 2527 East Lehigh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pvt. Andrew B. James, Gray, Pa.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Pvt. Alfred J. Airey, 1131 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Fort William McKinley, Luzon.—Pvt. Bartolo Blancapler, Barotac, Iloilo Province, Luzon; Pvt. Rafael Pena, Cyyapo, Nueva Ecija, Luzon.

Fort Mills, Luzon.—Pvt. Luis Kabanzag, San Raymundo, Sulu(Jolo) Island.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Montie Brooks, R. R. No. 9, Fulton, Mo.; Pvt. Henry B. Burma, Lenox, S. Dak.; Pvt. Joe Oprone, Box 201, Lake Forest, Ill.; Pvt. Jesse Willis, Tuscalolla, La.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Recruit Joseph F. Desanto, 302 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fort Stellacoom, Wash.—Pvt. Benjamin F. Landis, Lancaster, Pa.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.—Pvt. (first class) Alva Nestor, R. F. D. No. 3, St. George, W. Va.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Recruit William L. Miller, Fortville, Ind.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit Roy C. Hallerman, Moberly, Mo.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Recruit Sidney Jamison, Richland, Wash.; Pvt. Harry I. Leighton, Newbury, Vt.*

Callfield, Tex.—Pvt. William Hunter Lees, 1819 Bernard Street, Boise, Idaho.

Chanute Field, Ill.—Pvt. Harry Carruthers Noble, 23 Carlisle Avenue, York, Pa.*

Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.—Second Lieut. Edmund L. Cone, 532 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.*

Gerstner Field, La.—Pvt. Paul O. Hanson, Levan, Utah.

Selfridge Field, Mich.—Pvt. Edward G. Sawyer, R. F. D., Waterford, Conn.

Taliaferro Field, Tex.—First Lieut. Frederic P. Clement, jr., Brush Hill Road, Readville, Mass.; Second Lieut. Arthur M. Parsons, 65 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.

Aberdeen, Wash.—Pvt. Fred Tremayne, 301 Hoffman Avenue, Monterey, Cal.

Brownsville, Tex.—Pvt. Dayis L. Millican, 1306 Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Corpl. Joseph H. Hoeken, Hillsboro, Mo.

Charleston, S. C.—Pvt. John Ross Kennedy, Page, Nebr.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Pvt. (first class) Frank L. Sweeney, North Grafton, Mass.

Chicago, Ill.—Capt. Fred Skoning, Illinois Park, Elgin, Ill.; Lieut. Col. Frank C. Todd, 411 Groveland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Columbus, N. Mex.—Sergt. Peter Jensen, 310 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.*

Deming, N. Mex.—Pvt. William C. Graham, Ozona, Tex.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Warren M. Mitchell, 307 Hanover Street, Mankato, Minn.

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Anthony Esposito, 220 South Eighth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Key West, Fla.—Pvt. Frank John Hunt, Yeager, Okla.

Laredo, Tex.—Pvt. John Lee Leo, 694 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Logansport, Ind.—Pvt. Jay Spillman, Logansport, Ind.

Manila, P. I.—Capt. Paul Clements, Fort William McKinley, Luzon.

Lawton, Okla.—Pvt. (first class) Charles J. Lenz, 508 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Mineola, N. Y.—Second Lieut. James J. Penny, 3805 Review Place, New York City, N. Y.

Newport, R. I.—Pvt. Horace A. Brotzman, Marengo, Ill.*

Newport News, Va.—Pvt. Charlie Moore, Route 2, Box 34, Butts, Ga.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Eimar Samuelson, Cypress Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.; First Lieut. Harry Arthur Datteltaum, 345 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Petersburg, Va.—Pvt. Webster W. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 2, McKenney, Va.*

Raymond, Wash.—Pvt. Ernest B. Gillman, Greenbrier, Tenn.*

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. George E. Fisher, Cavespring, Ga.; Col. James W. Clinton, care of Boykin, Carmer & Co., 11 and 13 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.

Steeles Bridge, Ga.—Pvt. Abe L. Marquisee, 329 Jackson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

St. Paul, Minn.—Pvt. Herman M. Hartford, 715 Monroe Street, Santa Clara, Cal.

Waco, Tex.—Pvt. Ellsworth Eppenstein, 1230 Muhlenberg Street, Reading, Pa.

Washington, D. C.—Lieut. Col. Rufus B. Clark, Gainesville, Ga.

Willimantic, Conn. Corpl. John Webber, 606 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

York, Pa.—First Lieut. G. E. Evans, 325 West Market Street, York, Pa.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED BY SERBIAN PEOPLE AT CORFU

The official Serbian press bureau in Washington has received the following cablegram from Corfu, the present seat of the Serbian Government:

CORFU, *July 5.*

The national festival of the United States was celebrated at Corfu with great solemnity.

In the morning a religious service was held in the Serbian Church, at which were present the members of the Government, the Skupshtina, the representatives of the allied armies, and a large attendance of the public.

Tribute by Metropolitan.

After the mass the metropolitan dimitriye delivered a sermon in which he pointed out that the great American nation had only entered the war on the side of the allies after a conscientious investigation by the most conscientious man of our time, into the war aims of the two groups of belligerents. As soon as President Wilson had acquired the conviction that right and justice were on the side of the allies he threw the powerful weight of his country into the scale in defense of the weaker nations, who were only justified in basing their confidence in him in virtue of the principle of human solidarity.

"We have seen powerful nations completely despise this great human ideal," continued the metropolitan, "which seemed destined to perish. But we draw our greatest confidence in the future from seeing the continual increase in the number of the great nations which have taken up the defense of this ideal. It is on account of the greatness of the soul of the American people and of its President that we celebrate to-day with special emotion, made up of admiration and gratitude, the national festival of the great American Republic."

Serbian Journals Pay Homage.

All the Serbian journals of Corfu and Salonica give an account of the vents which led the United States to declare war on the central powers. They place on record that "the war aims of the allies are, beyond, all doubt, inspired by considerations of the noblest idealism," but add that it was President Wilson who, "by his calm but implacable policy, reached that ideal of justice which exposed in all their nakedness and horror the aims of conquest and violence of the central powers. He thus raised to a prodicious degree the moral forces of the allies' armies even before the arrival of the American forces on the battle field, an arrival which is now the sure gauge of victory."

Comment of Official Journal.

The official journal, Srpske Novine, writes: "At the moment when the blind German militarism believed that the moment of the realization of its schemes of conquest was at hand, schemes which called for the destruction of the rights and liberties of the other peoples, the great American Republic took up the defense of the sacred principles of humanity and its President did not hesitate to declare that the era of conquest and violence was closed. But what is sublime in the action of the United States is their solicitude for the weaker peoples which aspire to liberty and independence. All the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes hail joyously the national festival of the great Nation whose Government has just confirmed their right to liberate themselves from the yoke of foreign oppression. We are grateful to the United States, which knows the price of independence and which, by contributing generously to the common victory, will cause the light of liberty to shine throughout the world and upon us who will see our independence and our national aspirations realized."

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION FIXES MAXIMUM PRICES FOR GAS COKE

The United States Fuel Administration [illegible]:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that anthracite coal is not obtainable in certain districts where gas coke is produced, and that there are no published railroad freight rates on [illegible] to such districts, therefore certain additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of distribution of gas coke, and of the prices at which it should be sold.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of said Fuel Administrator, subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations shall be in effect beginning at 7 a. m., July 9, 1918:

(1) The price of coke shall be understood as the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant where the coke is manufactured.

(2) All the maximum prices mentioned herein shall apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery; any commissions paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the prices established hereby.

(3) In all cases where wagon deliveries are made by the coke producer a reasonable charge for such handling and delivery may be made subject to approval of the Federal fuel administrator for the State in which such delivery is made.

(4) In those localities where anthracite coal is not obtainable the maximum price of each grade of gas coke, per ton of 2,000 pounds f. o. b. cars at the plant where such coke is produced, shall be the base price for such grade, plus the lowest published coke freight rate to such point from any beehive coke district. The base price shall be as follows:

Run of [illegible]	$5.50
Run of [illegible] screened above ¾ inch size	6.00
[illegible] and sized above ¾ inch size	6.50
[illegible] and sized between ½ and ¾ inch	4.50

(5) Where anthracite coal is obtainable the maximum prices of various grades of gas coke per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant at which it is produced, sold to dealers for distribution in less-than-carload lots, or delivered direct to consumers for household purposes, shall be as follows: Screened and sized above three-fourth inch, the same price as that established by the United States Fuel Administrator for stove anthracite in the same locality; run of retorts screened about three-fourth inch, 25 cents less than the price of above anthracite; run of retorts not screened, 75 cents less than price of stove anthracite. The maximum price of gas coke sold for other purposes than those heretofore mentioned in this paragraph shall be the prices established in paragraph (4) of this order.

(6) The maximum price, per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at plant at which it is produced, for breeze shall be one-half the price established by the United States Fuel Administrator for run of retorts coke unscreened made in gas retorts where such breeze is produced. The term breeze shall be understood to include: (a) All small coke that is left after loading coke into cars by means of forks, if shipped without further screening or sizing; (b) any portion of this coke that is left after removing the prepared sizes; (c) any undersized coke that is left after removing the metallurgical coke, the foundry coke, or the prepared sizes by screening.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

MAXIMUM PRICES ARE FIXED ON "MODIFIED MINE-RUN" COAL

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The President of the United States having by Executive order dated August 21, 1917, fixed the prices at which bituminous coal produced in the United States should be sold after that date, and said order not having specifically fixed the price at which that kind of bituminous coal known as "modified mine-run" coal, which is run of the mine from which a certain portion of lump has been screened, should be sold, and it being desirable that prices of such "modified mine-run" bituminous coal should be fixed, the United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby makes and establishes the following regulation fixing the price of modified mine-run coal, effective July 5, 1918, until further or other order and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

The prices of "modified mine-run" coal shipped on and after the effective date of this regulation are hereby fixed f. o. b. cars at the mine per net ton at not to exceed the applicable Government mine prices for screenings at the mine where such "modified mine-run" coal is produced plus the following percentages of the margin or difference between the applicable Government mine prices for mine run and screenings at such mines, viz:

	Per cent of such margin.
Run of mine passed through—	
2-inch openings	40
3-inch openings	75
4-inch openings	90
5-inch openings	95

Run of mine passed through 6-inch or larger openings shall take the applicable Government price for run of mine.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

MESSAGE OF THE RED CROSS TO DISABLED U. S. SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 8.)

can produce with hand or with brain just as much as the next man. Your country needs soldiers in the great army of workers.

You will not have to go it alone. The Government and the Red Cross will see you through. The Government will make you well; it will restore to you the use of injured members; it will teach you a trade; it will find for you an opportunity to earn a living just as you did before—perhaps better than you did before. It will make you a skilled producer.

And all along the line the Red Cross will be with you and your family—your ally and the Government's in this greater warfare in which you as a soldier of peace are fighting to make the world better because of your being in it. The Red Cross will come to you whenever you ask—when courage is at low ebb—in any hour of distress; it will go to your family if there is any information, counsel, service, or aid they need; it will stand by you in the new job and believe in you and sustain you if it be found that the job doesn't fit. It will see you through if you want to go through.

After a while there will come to you this thought: "What I have lost—arms, legs, sight, physical strength—is insignificant by comparison with what I have saved and what I have gained. I still have my friends, old and new; my family; my brain; my courage; my will to succeed; my soul, which must be the only thing really worth saving, because it is that alone which God has deemed worthy to make eternal. And if I take what is offered, I shall have skill to produce and earn, and I shall have opportunity to do a man's work in the world and to receive a man's need. I can still laugh and love and serve."

All you want is the equipment to do the task before you and an opportunity to take your place in the ranks of the world's indispensable producers. You will not get more than you earn; but you will earn what every other man who can look the world in the face earns—a competent, independent livelihood.

You can do it. It has been done by many. Their stories are in this book. It will be done in the future by all who will. Never before has the Government and the public given a guaranty such as this—physical and mental rehabilitation, vocational reeducation, replacement in industry, and constant encouragement to those who have suffered and sacrificed.

You can do it. We have pledged our faith in you. We are for you and with you—always.

This is the message of the Red Cross.

W. FRANK PERSONS,
Director General, Department of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross.

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918. No. 360

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SYSTEM FOR GIVING FREE LEGAL AND BUSINESS ADVICE TO MEN IN ARMED SERVICE ARRANGED

FOUR AGENCIES ARE COOPERATING

Judge Advocate of Army, Council of National Defense, Red Cross, and American Bar Association Assisting Soldiers and Sailors.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Council of National Defense, the American Red Cross, and the American Bar Association are working together to establish a complete system for giving free legal and business advice to men of the armed service and their families.

Advice for Men About to Enter Service.

In a majority of States lawyers are being organized in legal committees by the State councils of defense with the aid of the State bar associations. These legal committees are making special efforts to see each man about to enter service for the purpose of helping him to set his affairs in order. The personnel of the legal advisory boards established at the time the draft questionnaire was inaugurated are forming the nucleus of this organization. In several States legal committees are using the legal handbooks prepared for them by the State legal committees, presenting not only Federal but State law affecting the rights of soldiers, sailors, and their dependents.

In States which have not yet organized local legal committees the legal advisory boards and the local bar associations are offering their services free to soldiers, sailors, and their dependents.

Legal Advice for Men in Service.

Legal advice for men who are in the camps is to be obtained through the division or camp judge advocate. If the problem must be settled at the man's home, the Red Cross representative in charge of home service at the camp will refer the case to the home service section in the man's home town. There the case will be handled by the local home service section with the assistance of the local legal committee or such other legal advisory machinery as is established there.

Legal Advice and Relief.

The American Red Cross provides financial aid and whatever other forms of assistance needed, including information and guidance respecting allotments, allowances, compensation, and insurance under the war-risk insurance act, and in respect to other matters which make for the welfare of the men in service and their families.

(Continued on page 4.)

TEN PERSONS ARE SELECTED BY PRESIDENT TO ACT AS UMPIRES IN CONTROVERSIES WHICH WAR LABOR BOARD CAN NOT SETTLE

NO NEED FOR ONE TO DATE

Action Taken Is in Accordance With Recommendations of War Labor Conference Board, on Whose Report the Establishment of Taft-Walsh Commission Was Based.

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The President has advised the National War Labor Board of his selection of ten distinguished citizens to act as umpires in controversies which can not be settled by agreement of the membership of the War Labor Board. The President's action is in accordance with the report of the War Labor Conference Board, upon which the establishment of the War Labor Board was based.

Following is the President's letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 12, 1918.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Hon. FRANK P. WALSH,
Chairmen National War Labor Board,
Department of Labor Building,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with paragraph (d) of the report of the War Labor Conference Board, I hereby nominate ten disinterested persons suitable to act as umpire when drawn by lot as provided in said paragraph:

Henry Ford, Detroit, Mich.,
Matthew Hale, Boston, Mass.,
James Harry Covington, Washington, D. C.,
Charles Caldwell McChord, Washington, D. C.
V. Everit Macy, New York City,
Julian William Mack, Chicago, Ill.,
Henry Suzzallo, Seattle, Wash.,
John Lind, Minneapolis, Minn.,
William R. Willcox, New York City,
Walter Clark, Raleigh, N. C.

Cordially yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Decisions Hitherto Unanimous.

Up to this time there has been no final decision of the National War Labor Board upon which the entire membership has not been in complete agreement, and the necessity for the selection of one of the President's nominee to act as umpire is not immediately in view. However, as the President's letter indicates, the report of the War Labor Conference Board, anticipating the possibility of a failure of the 12 members of the War Labor Board to come to agreement in one or more of the controversies which may come before it for settlement, provided:

(c) If the sincere and determined effort of the National Board shall fail to bring about a voluntary settlement, and the members of the board shall be unable unanimously to agree upon a decision, then, and in that case and only as a last resort, an umpire appointed in the manner provided in the next paragraph shall

"Present Bastile Fast Nearing Its Doom"

By NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Comrades at the beginning of their democratic careers, France and the United States are again brothers in arms in democracy's defense. Our present bastile has yet to fall; but the spirit of 1776 and of 1789, aflame to-day in the hearts of both armies and peoples, insures that it is fast nearing its doom. And when it topples there will be established a new historic date marking the liberation not of a people only, but of mankind—an anniversary in the commemoration of which all free nations will delight to join.

Bastile Day Message to Head of French Navy

Secretary Daniels on Saturday sent the following dispatch to the French minister of marine, Paris:

Every ship and station of the United States Navy will celebrate the 14th of July in the same manner as we do our own national anniversary. I rejoice that our two Republics join in the celebration of the Fourth and the Fourteenth of July—two days that opened new doors to men seeking for liberty. This mutual recognition of national holidays will bind more closely together the peoples of both Republics.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED.

Bids for Making Improvements at St. Elizabeths Hospital Invited.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington June 20, 1918.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the department until 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, July 23, 1918, and then opened, for furnishing and erecting boiler, the necessary piping, and stoker at the St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the chief clerk of the department.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

hear and finally decide the controversy under simple rules of procedure prescribed by the National Board.

(d) The members of the National Board shall choose the umpire by unanimous vote. Failing such choice, the name of the umpire shall be drawn by lot from a list of 10 suitable and disinterested persons to be nominated for the purpose by the President of the United States.

The President's Nominees.

Henry Ford is the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the country. He was once a machinist and later chief engineer of the Edison Illuminating Co. In January, 1914, he set a new precedent for industrial relations when he established a plan of profit sharing involving the annual distribution of $10,000,000 among his employees and fixing a minimum wage based upon the cost of living.

Matthew Hale, of Boston, is a distinguished lawyer and newspaper publisher. He has been an alderman and a member of the city council of Boston, chairman of the Progressive Party State Committee of Massachusetts, and a member of the Progressive National Committee from that State.

James Harry Covington, now an attorney at law, was formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and a Member of Congress from the State of Maryland. He was a member of the Railway Wage Adjustment Board.

Charles Caldwell McChord is a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Railway Wage Adjustment Board. He has been a member of the Kentucky Senate and chairman of the Railroad Commission of the State of Kentucky.

V. Everit Macy, of New York, is chairman of the Labor Wage Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, treasurer of the National Child Labor Committee, and a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. He is a director in numerous banks and industrial institutions.

Julian Williams Mack, of Chicago, is a judge of the United States Circuit Court and a prominent educator. He has been professor of law at Northwestern University, and now holds the chair of law at the University of Chicago. He was judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., from 1903 to 1911; assigned as judge of the juvenile court from 1904 to 1907.

Henry Suzzallo is president of the University of Washington; is a publisher, lecturer, author, and contributor to educational magazines. Recently Dr. Suzzallo was chairman of the board of arbitration which settled the street railway controversy in the city of Seattle.

John Lind was formerly governor of the State of Minnesota; is a lawyer; former Member of Congress; was envoy and personal representative of President Wilson to Mexico in 1913.

William R. Willcox, of New York, is a lawyer; former chairman of the Republican National Committee; former chairman (for New York City) of the Public Utilities Commission of New York State.

Walter Clark is chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina; is a historian, author, and translator. Was lieutenant colonel in the Confederate Army at 17 years of age, being the youngest officer of this rank in either Army during the Civil War.

WAR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS ON METHODS FOR CENTRAL RECRUITING OF LABOR

RESULT OF A CONFERENCE HERE

National Employment Service Will Supervise All Labor Recruiting Organizations After August 1—Cooperation Asked.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

At the close of a three days' conference of employment managers, State employment agents, and officials of the United States Employment Service instructions were sent out to war-industrial plants concerning methods by which the central recruiting of labor will be put into effect. The conference, in which both State and Federal agents as well as industrial management were represented, devoted itself to a consideration of methods by which the national system may be made most useful. The instructions which were sent out authorize under certain conditions war industries with field forces for recruiting labor to continue their use after August 1, when recruiting and distributing unskilled labor will, in accordance with the President's statement, be unified in the national service. The labor recruiting organzations of private industry will, however, after that date operate only under the supervision of the national service.

The full instructions are as follows:

Recruiting of Unskilled Labor.

1. Order blanks are inclosed which you are requested to fill out and return, in accordance with the printed instructions thereon, within 24 hours after receipt, to the man in charge of the work in the State where your plant is located. The information sought is necessary to ascertain the total requirements of industry for unskilled labor and the requirements by States for your particular industry as well as for your plant. Filling out and forwarding the blank does not imply at this time a promise that your labor requirements can or will be supplied promptly—that is the goal aimed at.

2. Shortly after the filing of your order you will be notified by the United States Employment Service of the office and agent assigned to cooperate with you in getting your unskilled labor. You should promptly get in touch with him.

3. The total of the present needs of the country's war industries for unskilled labor is to be divided into quotas among the States and subdivided among communities. Vigorous efforts will be made in every community to secure the allotted quota of competent men in such a way as not to take labor from other war industries or from the farms, or needlessly to cripple less essential industries. So far as possible recruiting for your plant will be centered in certain definite States and localities.

4. If you have a field force for recruiting labor, you may on request be authorized to continue using your own force, under the direction of and subject to the regulations of the United States Employment Service.

Apply for authorization to the man in charge of the work of the United States Employment Service for your State. (See list inclosed.)

While this authorization is subject to withdrawal at any time, it is the intention to continue it as long as it works satisfactorily.

Community Labor Boards.

5. In order to stabilize labor recruiting and distribution as far as possible, a community labor board will be organized in each community. This board will be made up of a representative of the United States Employment Service, a representative of the workers, and a representative of employers. It will assist in recruiting local labor, but its principal work will be to decide on the relative needs of local establishments and prorate labor supply when the supply is less than needed.

6. Nonwar industries should not offer superior inducements or in any other way undertake to compete with the Government for labor.

7. The requirement that unskilled labor must be recruited through the sole agency of the United States Employment Service does not at present apply in the following five cases:

(1) Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.

(2) Labor for the railroads.

(3) Farm labor to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with the Department of Agriculture.

(4) Labor for nonwar work.

(5) Labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed 100.

The plan as outlined is the result of the universal demand of industry that the Government regulate the distribution of labor.

It is apparent that the plan is based very largely on the cooperation which employers are in a position to give.

The success which the plan will have depends upon the measure of cooperation it receives from employers.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.
J. B. DENSMORE,
Director General.

Receipts From Sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps Grow

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

From July 1 to 11 inclusive, the Treasury Department receipts from the sale of war-savings and thrift stamps totaled $60,789,657.59, this amount exceeding the Treasury receipts from this source for the entire month of June.

Additional concrete evidence of the progressive success of the war savings campaign is found in the fact that the Treasury receipts from this source for the week of June 24 made a new weekly record, which was in turn surpassed by the record for the week of July 1. It is to-day certain that the receipts for the current week from the sale of these securities will represent the best weekly record since the inauguration of the war savings campaign.

GREETINGS TO FRANCE ON BASTILE DAY SENT BY PRESIDENT WILSON

The President sent to American Ambassador Sharp at Paris, for transmission by him to President Poincare, the following message to the French people on the anniversary of Bastile Day, Sunday, July 14.

America greets France on this day of stirring memories with a heart full of warm friendship and of devotion to the great cause in which the two peoples are now so happily united. July 14th, like like our own July 4th, has taken a new significance not only for France, but for the world. As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose of which we are deeply proud. The sea seems very narrow to-day, France is so close neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerable things, but it is also being fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated; and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world. The French flag flies to-day from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to do honor to that flag.

WOODROW WILSON.

The President's greeting to France was read at meetings held Sunday in observance of the French holiday by the Committee on Allied Tribute to France, in New York; the National Security League, of Chicago; and the Societe Francaise de St. Louis, in St. Louis.

NEW DUTY FOR CAPT. MANN.

Special Orders, No. 157:

126. Capt. Ransford V. Mann, Ordnance, National Army, is relieved from duty at the plat of Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Eddystone, Pa., and will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue, for duty.

Message to France From American People on Bastile Day Anniversary

Following is a message from the American people which the Four-Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information transmitted through the Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington, M. Jusserand, to the French people on the anniversary of Bastile Day.

Before being dispatched the message was presented for indorsement by the Four-Minute Men to all audiences throughout the country which the members of that organization addressed. The audiences which the Four-Minute Men had facilities to reach approximated 25,000,000, and this large number of Americans was asked to subscribe by resolution to the sentiments set forth in the communication.

The message, which was translated for transmission by Comte de Chambrun, a great grandson of Lafayette, follows:

Liberty has two birthdays, one in the New World and one in the Old. One is marked by the anniversary of our Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It is the birthday of a Nation in the new western world dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. Its cradle was Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

That Nation has become a great people, which has gathered to its ideals the self-governing nations of the two Americas, and now fights for the preservation of its life, that governments of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the face of the earth.

The second cradle of liberty was amid the ruins of the Bastile in Paris. On July 14, 1789, the people of Paris destroyed this great medieval prison, the emblem to them of tyranny and oppression and autocratic government. They lighted the torch of liberty at its smouldering ruins and sent their armies forth from the first great European Republic to carry this torch into a Europe governed by absolutism and cursed with privilege and inequality and injustice.

These two great Republics are children of the same spirit. Their essential union from the days of Lafayette and Washington to the days of Wilson and Clemenceau, of Pershing and Foch has been unbroken.

French blood and treasure were given so that we might found the first great experiment of self-government.

America to-day sends her millions in men and her billions in gold that the home of Joan of Arc and the tomb of Lafayette may remain inviolate.

France stands erect to-day, unconquered and unconquerable. America stands beside her. Our boys in khaki stand shoulder to shoulder with the horizon blue of France's brave men. Our Stars and Stripes over the trenches beside the tricolor of France proclaim to the military masters of Germany a union which shall carry the cause of democracy to triumph and form the basis of greater world federation in the days of peace.

To-day we ask of France nothing but the privilege of repaying the debt we owe. We, too, celebrate the fall of the Bastile, the first stronghold of absolutism to go down before the rising power of freemen. We shall stand beside her till the last strong hold of autocracy falls in ruins about the Hohenzollern dynasty.

You, sister Republic, are giving everything, keeping only the imperishable hope, that spirit of self-sacrifice for things greater than the lives of men and nations, which is the crown and glory of France through all the ages.

Accept from America, on the one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of your dedication to self-government, the tribute not of our sentiment alone, but of ourselves.

The voice of America proclaims to-day with one accord "Long live, long live—France."

To each audience to which the message was read the Four-Minute Men presented the following resolution for adoption:

"Resolved that the 14th of July message you have just heard be the sentiment of America's millions; that it be delivered through Four-Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information to the French ambassador for transmission to the people of France; and that this audience (or congregation) with thousands of others, this day (or evening) salute and honor our noble ally, the Republic of France."

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

ASSIGNED TO WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

T. C. Powell, manager of inland traffic for the War Industries Board, announces that the United States Railway Administration has assigned for services to the board H. B. Faroat, former district passenger agent of the B. & O. Railroad at Washington. Mr. Faroat will conduct a railroad information bureau for the convenience of the War Industries Board and its personnel.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

SHOE RETAILERS ASKED TO AID IN THE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

C. F. C. Stout, chief of the Hide, Leather, and Tanning Materials Section of the War Industries Board, has sent to the shoe retailers of the United States a letter requesting them to assist in carrying out the program of conservation in the manufacture and distribution of shoes for the spring season of 1919, as recently outlined to shoe manufacturers and jobbers.

The purpose of the program is to eliminate needless use of materials, equipment, and capital in order to meet war requirements. Mr. Stout explains that excessive multiplicity of styles of shoes involves needless work and ties up large amounts of capital and materials. He asks that in the general plan for conservation in the industry the retailers of shoes give wholehearted cooperation in reducing the variety and amount of stock which they have heretofore carried. There is no intention, of course, to interfere with the disposal of stocks now on hand or with those that have been ordered for the fall season in accordance with the recommendations of the Commercial Economy Board. Such stocks may be sold in the ordinary course of business.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. HORNER.

Special Orders, No. 157:

166. The resignation by Capt. Albert Horner, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War.

American Official Communique,

No. 59.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

July 12, 1918.

Section A—In the Chateau Thierry region a trench raid attempted by the enemy broke down with losses under our fire.

Yesterday our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the region of Thiaucourt.

Section B—In the Chateau Thierry region conditions on the day of July 8 to 9 were normal. A German patrol was driven back with losses by an American patrol in the Belleau region. There was much other patrolling activity on both sides but there were no incidents except fire directed from the German front lines on an American patrol. There was more German artillery fire for adjustment than usual, with the customary harassing fire. Some shrapnel was used. Considerable circulation was noted in the Tercy region.

In the Chateau Thierry region from July 9 to 10, the German artillery was more than usually active and his infantry nervously alert. His alertness resulted in the use of many flares during the night. His batteries were active in counter battery fire and in harassing fire on our positions in the front and rear. There was short concentration during the evening in the Voie du Chatel region. Some gas, mainly of the sneezing and lachrymatory variety was used. There was continued intermittent rifle and machine-gun fire on our positions in the Vaux area. German airplane and balloon activity was moderate. Patrols on both sides were active without particular incident.

Along the Marne, July 9 to 10, the activity of our artillery was the only feature of interest. We shelled the enemy positions heavily, drawing only feeble response from his batteries in counter battery harassing and registration fire. German hand grenades, thrown from the north bank, fell into the river. A moderate number of German air patrols and a large number of German balloons were used in observation. An ammunition dump near Jaulgonne was exploded by our artillery.

In Lorraine, July 8 to 9, the enemy showed no particular activity except in machine-gun fire. Besides a large number of bursts his machine guns on several occasions fired continuously on our positions for periods of from 10 minutes to half an hour. His artillery fire was light. His airplanes and balloons were constantly in observation. Our anti-aircraft was successful in driving back his airplanes. Our reconnaissance patrols operated successfully.

The Munster sector was very quiet on July 9. There was no fire from the enemy's artillery. We drove off four of the enemy's planes. Our patrols were active.

In the Woevre, July 7 to 8, conditions remained normal. An American patrol bombed a German outpost during the night.

In the Thann sector, July 9, there was no unusual occurrence except an increase in the German machine gun and rifle fire.

The German airplane reported shot down in the American Official Communique number 59, Section A, was brought down July 11 near Thiaucourt by Lieuts. Jones and Tobin. As result of their fire the German plane fell in flames.

LEGAL AND BUSINESS ADVICE FOR MEN IN U. S. UNIFORM

(Continued from page 1.)

Legal committees, legal advisory boards, and individual lawyers refer to the home service sections cases requiring the services of the Red Cross.

In doing its work the Red Cross necessarily encounters a large number of cases requiring legal advice or the institution of legal proceedings. To attend to these matters the home service sections of the American Red Cross are calling upon the lawyers as organized in a legal committee of the State council of defense, a legal advisory board, or otherwise to furnish the necessary assistance. Where the State councils have organized legal committees, the home service sections are, wherever consistent with existing arrangements, providing legal assistance through these legal committees.

As many of the matters handled by the home service sections relate to allotments, allowances, compensation, and insurance, and as these problems are the subject of frequent rulings and decisions by administrative authorities in Washington, the American Red Cross maintains an information service by means of which decisions and rulings made in Washington are promptly communicated to all home service sections. These rulings are available at the home service sections for legal committees, legal advisory boards, and other lawyers cooperating with the Red Cross.

DISTRICT MANAGER APPOINTED.

The appointment of Harry Penton as manager of the ninth district is announced by Vice President Charles Piez, of the Shipping Board, in a general order, under date of July 2. No change is made in the jurisdiction of the district.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

After voting down all proposed amendments, the Senate late Saturday evening passed the House resolution granting the President full authority to take over and operate for the period of the war all telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio lines or systems. The vote was 46 to 16. As the resolution was not changed in any respect it was not required to go to conference. Speaker Clark and the Presiding Officer of the Senate signed the resolution to-day and it was sent at once to the President for his approval. The 16 votes against the measure were cast by Republicans. The roll call was as follows:

For the resolution:

Senators Ashurst, Bankhead, Benet, Colt, Curtis, Fletcher, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson of California, Jones of New Mexico, Jones of Washington, Kendrick, Kenyon, King, Knox, Lenroot, Lewis, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Nelson, Norris, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Poindexter, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Saulsbury, Shaforth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Sterling, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood, and Vardaman. Total, 46.

Against the resolution:

Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Kellogg, McCumber, New, Penrose, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Wadsworth, and Watson. Total, 16.

Vacation Until August 24.

A unanimous-consent agreement having been reached late Saturday afternoon for a vote on war-time prohibition late in August, an arrangement was made under which by a series of three-day recesses the Senate will take a vacation until Saturday, August 24. It was arranged that if at any time a quorum of the Senate was present and urgent business was presented that it might be proceeded with. The consent agreement provides, however, that upon the reassembling of the Senate on Monday, August 26, the food stimulation bill with its war-time "bone-dry" prohibition amendment shall be taken up for consideration and proceeded with to the exclusion of everything else, except by unanimous consent, until the measure is finally voted upon.

The Russian situation was the subject of a general discussion in the Senate Saturday afternoon. Senator Borah, of Idaho, precipitated the debate in a speech in which he urged military and political friendly intervention in Russia to bring about a stable government and overthrow German influence in that country.

Soft Drink Resolution.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, introduced a joint resolution proposing an investigation of soft drinks containing caffeine or opiates. The President would be authorized to appoint a commission to conduct the inquiry and an appropriation of $50,000 would be authorized.

Saturday afternoon the President nominated Maj. Gen. William Crozier and Maj. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe to be major generals of the line of the Army; Brig. Gen. Harry L. Rogers to be quartermaster general with the rank of major general for a four-year term; Brig. Gen. Clarence C. Williams to be chief of ordnance with the rank of major general for a four-year term. Saturday evening the Senate confirmed all these appointments with the exception of that of Gen. Rogers, which went over temporarily for a day.

A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with the names of all National Guard officers dismissed from the service since the war began, together with reasons for their dismissal.

HOUSE.

The veto of the Agricultural appropriation bill by the President was sustained when the House refused to pass the bill over the veto by a vote of 172 to 72. The measure was then referred to the Committee on Agriculture which arranged to report it back to the House promptly with the objectionable item increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.40 eliminated.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the American people to celebrate July 14, the French national holiday. It was worded to conform to the Senate resolution. Senate resolution revoking the charter of the German-American Alliance was passed.

Secretary Baker reported to the House in response to a resolution that between 400 and 500 men in the War Department of draft age have been given deferred classification or exemption. Many of these he said were draftsmen.

A tour of inspection of the American fleet in European waters having been approved by Secretary Daniels, members of the House Naval Committee will shortly start upon that mission. In the party will be Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee and Members Riordan of New York, Hensley of Missouri, Connelly of Kansas, Oliver of Alabama, Venable of Mississippi, Littlepage of West Virginia, Wilson of Texas, Butler of Pennsylvania, Browning of New Jersey, Farr of Pennsylvania, Mudd of Maryland, Peters of Maine, and Hicks of New York.

MORE GERMAN SHIPS COMING UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The American flag has been raised over the first of eight former German steamers which were seized some time ago by the Uruguyan Government. This is the *Artigas*, once known as the *Wiegand*, a vessel of 8,800 deadweight tons. The other German ships that will shortly follow the *Artigas* into the merchant marine of the United States increases the new tonnage thereof by 62,000.

By the terms of the contract entered into with the Uruguyan Government, the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has agreed to allocate all eight ships or their tonnage equivalent to war trade with that country. The agreement also provides that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, as head charterer, may subcharter four of the steamers to the British Government.

Officials of the Shipping Board express satisfaction at the cooperation of the Uruguyan Government in the steps which have resulted in bringing the former German steamers under the American flag.

WORKING AGREEMENT REACHED AT WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

After conferring on Friday with representatives of the War Industries Board and other government representatives, the subcommittee of the War Service Committee of the Wool Manufacturing Industry returned to New York and will issue from there a statement to the trade covering all phases of the subject of woolen manufacture, together with recommendations to be followed by the industry until further notice.

The committee representing the wool manufacturers consisted of George B. Sanford, Frederick S. Clark, and J. J. Nevins. The government representatives were George N. Peek, director of Finished Products of the War Industries Board; John W. Scott, director of the Textiles Division; H. E. Peabody, chief of the Woolen Section; Louis Penwell, chief of the Wool Section; A. M. Patterson, chief of the Foreign Wool Section; A. W. Shaw, chairman of the Conservation Division; John Cutter, of the Conservation Division; and Dean Gay, representative of the Shipping Board.

The Subjects Discussed.

Subjects discussed at the conference with decisions to be made the basis of recommendations to the wool manufacturing industry included detailed figures as to stocks on hand and where and how held; questions of distribution of stocks and working plans for mills and factories; plans for stabilization of fabrics under observation of a fabrics committee, which the war service committee is to reestablish and facts and statistics concerning the present status of the rag situation. Leading rag dealers are protesting against a possible embargo on all woolen rags.

Practical working agreements were reached at the conference on all the issues presented. These agreements will be developed under the recommendations to the industry to be worked out by the war service committee of the manufacturers.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$774,500.57
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	32,094,187.14
Miscellaneous	2,498,732.70
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	368,098.41
Total ordinary receipts	35,735,318.82
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	62,459,673.89
Balance previous day	1,505,331,519.97
Total	1,603,526,712.68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$48,849,270.88
Panama Canal disbursements	97,566.35
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	40,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	757,294.53
Public-debt disbursements	15,167,492.04
Balance in general fund to-day	1,498,655,088.88
Total	1,603,526,712.68

You may not be able to fight, but you can save and buy war-savings stamps.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

JULY 14, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	13
Died from wounds	11
Died of disease	2
Died from accident and other causes	4
Wounded severely	38
Wounded slightly	2
Missing in action	2
Total	72

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Presley R. Brown. Mrs. P. R. Brown, Morganton, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Walter A. Barben. Walter A. Barben, Watertown, N. Y.

Walter S. Bass. Mrs. Fanny Bass, Luter, La.

Tony Cimino. Mrs. Filomeno Cimino, 401 West Mount Pleasant Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Louis Cohen. Isador Cohen, 124 South Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward W. Fant. D. L. Fant, 3 Donwood Street, Greenville, S. C.

Blaz Kapich. William Kapich, 1215 East Park Avenue, Butte, Mont.

Thomas F. McCarthy. Miss Nora McCarthy, Valentine, Mont.

Harry B. Pendleton. Mrs. Emma Pendleton, 2514 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Deonice W. Ragsdale. James Ragsdale, Maxwelton, Tax.

Alpio Souppo. John Souppo, Catania, Sicily, Italy.

Solomon Watin. Mrs. Anna Watin, 538 East One hundred and seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Antonio Wolpi. Mrs. Tofiglio Mariglianno, Fiano, Province Di Salerno, Italy.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Edward L. Garrett. George L. Garrett, Paoli Star Route, New Albany, Ind.

Lieut. Andrew P. Peterson. Andrew Peterson, Lamberton, Minn.

Sergt. Dennis A. Sullivan. Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, 69 Lansing Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Corpl. Julius Bruskin. Abraham Bruskin, 271 Franklin Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

Corpl. Clarence S. Dunlap. Fred C. Dunlap, Skowhegan, Me.

Corpl. Floyd W. Gilliland. Mrs. Lena Kidding, 849 Butler Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Edward E. Gray. B. Gray, 5600 Spalding Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Wagoner William L. Crystal. Mrs. Mary E. Crystal, Rigby, Idaho.

PRIVATES.

Harry M. Gipson. Mrs. Alice Gipson, Newport, Me.

Andrew Lynch. Miss Catherine Lynch, 441 Franklin Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Samuel Packer. Joseph Packer, 354 Powell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Charles R. Kelley. Mrs. Mary Kelley, Cove, Oreg.

Edwin H. Raub. Andrew G. Raub, 370 Main Street, Luzerne, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Drew Selby Webster. Mrs. M. S. Webster, Pomeroy, Ohio.

Bugler Earl M. Chase. Mrs. Minnie P. Chase, West Harwich, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Harry Dunn. Miss Mamie Rohrs, 246 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jim Peyton. Tom Peyton, R. F. D. 1, Bloc-ton, Ala.

Total Army and Marine Corps Casualties

The following weekly statement is authorized by the War Department:

The total number of casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces to date, including those reported Sunday (July 14), is as follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	1,656
Died of wounds	599
Died of disease	1,333
Died of accident and other causes	507
Wounded in action	5,431
Missing in action (including prisoners)	519
Total to date	10,050

The Marine Corps casualties are as follows:

Officers:	
Deaths	24
Wounded	29
Missing	2
Enlisted men:	
Deaths	549
Wounded	1,016
In hands of enemy	2
Missing	61
Total to date	1,683

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Harry Eugene Cheney. Mrs. Mellissa Cheney, 329 Lansing Street, Charlotte, Mich.

Lieut. George Winslow Furbush, jr. George W. Furbush, Pumping Station, Waltham, Mass.

Lieut. Victor A. Hoersch. William Hoersch, 402 West Seventh Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Lieut. John Frederick Luden. Mrs. M. B. Luden, Ivanhoe, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. Raymond Kipfer Mitchell. Charles H. Mitchell, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Lieut. Edward N. Wigton. Mrs. L. W. Wigton, School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. W. Wigton, 808 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Lyman Dunlap. Mrs. A. Malberg, 142 Park Avenue, Dubois, Pa.

Corpl. Louis Liberman. M. Kline, 712 Ashland Building, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Jay J. Swarthout. Mrs. W. T. Wheeler, 103 Chestnut Street, Saginaw, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Adams. Miss Mary Page, 120 Pond Street, Leedsburg, N. J.

Charles Ayers. Joseph Ayers, 409 Broadway, Watervliet, N. Y.

Harry Banker. Mrs. Homer Day, 309 South Academy Street, Janesville, Wis.

Herbert C. Barker. Mrs. Mary Barker, 27 Linden Street, Exeter, N. H.

Roland W. Bay. Mrs. T. A. Bay, 216 North Broadway, Salem, Ill.

William N. Bloomer. Mrs. William N. Bloomer, 138 Front Street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Chester L. Boldman. S. L. Boldman, Auburn, Wash.

Morris Brooks. Alex Brooks, 121 Seneca Street, Utica, N. Y.

Francis D. Gilbert. Miss Mary Gilbert, 96 Webster Street, Hartford, Conn.

Clarence M. Gruesbeck. W. P. Gruesbeck, R. F. D. No. 4, Shepherd, Mich.

Oscar C. Johnson. John O. E. Johnson, Pleasant Street, West Rutland, Vt.

John Kwiatkowski. Casimir Kwiatkowski, 762 Congo Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Daniel G. McDavitt. Patrick McDavitt, 72 Woburn Street, Reading, Mass.

Charles B. McMahon. Mrs. Hannah McMahon, 310 Eastern Avenue, Herkimer, N. Y.

Orville L. Mikesell. Mrs. May Mikesell, 2705 South Franklin Street, Michigan City, Ind.

James D. Norris. Mrs. Rhoda Norris, Aylville, Mo.

Andrew J. Offutt. Mrs. Mamie Underwood, 3215 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Rene H. Pelletier. Mrs. Natherlie Pelletier, 542 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass.

Samuel Petrucci. Tony Petrucci, 11 Allen Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Mike Rega. Mrs. Rosa Rega, 21 Eighth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.

Tony Salerno. Agrappino Salerno, Mineo, Italy.

William Sewastynowicz. Martyn Ancisscwski, 153 Madison Street, Worcester, Mass.

Leroy H. Sherman. John Sherman, 428 East Center Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Joseph Sokoloskie. Mrs. Mary Sokoloskie, 1641 Oneida Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Joseph M. Sweetser. Sarah Haynes, 30 Howard Street, Haverhill, Mass.

William A. Sykes. Asa Sykes, Sykesville, Pa.

Anthony A. Walsh. John Curan, 110 Cameron Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Warren G. Weller. Jonas Weller, Bechtelsville, Pa.

Arthur M. Wilson. John Wilson, Yale, Iowa.

Wounded Slightly.

PRIVATES.

Edward L. Heuer. Edward C. Heuer, 1300 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank Sessa. Mrs. Rose Disanza, 2306 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Ralph Berger (and wounded). John Berger, Marysville, Ohio.

Homer Winthrop Lockwood. T. W. Lockwood, Gloucester, Mass.

Prisoners (previously reported missing).

Lieut. Guy Daniel Tibbetts. Mrs. Guy D. Tibbetts, Bennington, N. H.

Lieut. John A. White, jr. Mrs. John A. White, jr., Clarksville, Tex.

JULY 15, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	14
Died of wounds	7
Died of disease	7
Died of accident and other causes	1
Severely wounded	28
Missing in action	3
Total	60

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Anacheto Bononni. Miss Mary Bononni, Ovindoli, Italy.
Charles Burch. N. H. Burch, Kiesling, Wash.
Henry K. Burtner. David H. Burtner, 344 McAdoo Avenue, Greensboro, N. C.
Charles B. Cottone. Angelo Cottone, 2534 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Louis Alexander Desrosier. Louis Desrosier, Bergland, Mich.
Arthur J. Gendron. Sam. Gendron, 16 Kennedy Street, Clayville, N. Y.
Anthony Kopcewicz. Mrs. Francis Kraiesske, 913 Willis Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Charles Joseph Lesch. Mrs. Mary Lesch, 174 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Victor J. Lorenson. Mrs. James Wilding, East Greenwich, R. I.
William E. Mayo. Mrs. Anna Mayo, Dexter Avenue, Oriskany, N. Y.
John Popelka. Rudolf Popelka, 2727 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill.
Harry St. Clair. R. St. Clair, 503 Tenth Avenue, Roanoke, Va.
Harry Stephenson. Mrs. Mina Stephenson, St. Francis, Kans.
William Wilson. Mrs. Belle Bredesen, Havre, Mont.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. William Faller. Joseph Reid, Sutter Avenue, Middle Village, Long Island, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Robert L. Bagwill. Mrs. Rose Bagwill, 363 Del Rio Avenue, Sacramento, Cal.
Edgar Oliver Jarman. Mrs. Lama E. Jarman, R. F. D. No. 1, Ashland, Nebr.
Joseph Pickoos. Bromsinl Pickoos, Lublin, Russia.
Bonnie M. Sloan. Y. Sloan, R. F. D. No. 2, Georgetown, Ind.
Morris H. Thomas. H. W. Thomas, Edgar Springs, Mo.
Reuben Offerall Wright. George Wright, 5436 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Leo M. Miller. William Miller, Mill Street, Hortonville, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Morrow. Mrs. Ida L. Morrow, 2908 Evergreen Terrace, Baltimore, Md.
Carl E. Nelson. Mrs. Carl Nelson, Fall Creek, Wis.
Francis Rich. Mrs. Anna Rich, R. F. D. No. 1, Richford, N. Y.
Robert M. Simpson. Talbot Simpson, 1833 Pendleton Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Grover K. Spratt. Benjamin W. Spratt, Belmont, N. C.
Joe Williams. Clark Underwood, Cataula, Ga.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Edwin F. Raymond. Mrs. Alphonce Raymond, 70 Dewitt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. Howard L. Beye. Mrs. N. C. Beye, 2727 Lincoln Street, Evanston, Ill.
Sergt. Ray Buckley. Miss Emma Williams, 1345A Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.
Sergt. William D. Miles. Miss Ellis Miles, Hinton, W. Va.
Sergt. David E. Sanders. Philip A. Sanders, Lohrville, Iowa.
Corpl. Lawrence W. Gibney. Patrick Gibney, Central, N. Mex.
Corpl. George Pete. John Pete, 829 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chief Mechanician Roy W. Sherman. Mrs. W. R. Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Temple, Pa.

PRIVATES.

John Braciak. Mrs. Mary Braciak, 1331 Vance Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Clarence F. Braun. Frank Braun, 703 Beinsein Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Burton F. Burns. Mrs. Leon F. Burns, 917 La Follette Avenue, Madison, Wis.
Harold Coward. Harry Coward, Jacksonville, Fla.
George Davidson. Mrs. Murel Davidson, 1301 Marsc Street, Bay City, Mich.
Anthony De Pierro. Nichols De Pierro, 171 Oak Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Arthur Dilbeck. J. S. Dilbeck, Clairfield, Tenn.
James Lewis Forbes. Henry Forbes, Linn Creek, Mo.
George Gieck. August Gieck, sr., 2390 Catalpa Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Gould. Mrs. Pauline Gould, 1662 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marny Lesniowsky. Mrs. Albinia Lampty, 901 Franklin Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
Leonard R. Lissman. Mrs. Minnie Lissman, 1234 Manlius Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Reginald R. McGraw. Mrs. Anna McGraw, 233 Wall Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Walter Materna. Mrs. Mary Witek, 1524 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William J. Nagle. John P. Nagle, 143 Stevens Street, Wellsville, N. Y.
John H. Perry. (Gave no emergency address.)
Henry William Sankiaho. Charles Sankiaho, Box 21, Princeton, Mich.
Charlie F. Snyder. Howard Snyder, R. F. D. No. 2, Continental, Ohio.
Walter F. Touwsma. Henry Touwsma, 142 Graham Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y.
Gaetano Vaccaro. Dominic Fandatti, 97 Putnam Street, Providence, R. I.
Charles W. Williamson. Anderson Williamson, Salladasburg, Pa.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Joseph J. Cahill. Mrs. Rose Cahill, 1124 Porter Street, Lansing, Mich.
Harold G. Lawrence. R. H. Lawrence, 315 South Fourteenth Street, Independence, Kans.
George W. Manhart. Mrs. J. W. Manhart, R. F. D. 4. Box 1570, Sacramento, Cal.
Note.—Previously reported missing, now reported to have been slightly gassed: Pvt. Tony Bardinella. Joseph Bardinella, Portland Street, Middletown, Conn.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency address following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	10
Died of wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	34
Missing	4
Total	52

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Homer Grossman. Geanette Bogl, mother, 4356 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Charles E. Woodgrift. Birdie Woodgrift, mother, 873 Iroquois Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Edgar J. Deming. Isabelle Deming, mother, 1258 Stevens Avenue, Flint, Mich.
Harvey G. Dial. Mary Dial, mother, 36 Flora Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Lionel H. Esslin. Frances L. Esslin, father, 150 Dougal Avenue, Windsor, Canada.
Frederick S. Flick. Mary Flick, mother, 440 Fifth Street, Braddock, Pa.
Frank A. Kerrigan. Margaret Kerrigan, mother, 1100 South Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Robert B. Kirk. Frank Ashby, friend, 1019 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
John B. McDonald. Mary McDonald, mother, Martinsville, Ky.
Edward H. Wendell. Minnie Wendell, mother, general delivery, Brule, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Bruno Barnes. Boleslow Tirksles, cousin, 2518 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Foy Boyd. Lou Boyd, mother, Abbott, Tex.
Russell B. Digby. John H. Digby, father, 1502 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.
Lewis A. MacGregor. Catharine Macgregor, mother, 1335 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. John M. Garrett. George W. Garrett, father, Fletcher, W. Va.
Sergt. Herbert H. Jonte. Minnie Jonte, mother, 3812 Roseland Avenue, Dallas, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Clinton M. Bates. Netty Braton, mother, Riley, Kans.
Marion R. Calmes. Emma Calmes, mother, Stanword, Ky.
Leo J. Cunniff. Mary M. Cunniff, mother, 80 Dalevan Street, Rochester, N. Y.
William G. Holahan. John Holahan, father, 1430 Jessup Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. McCollom. James N. McCullon, father, Wentworth, N. C.
Allison M. Page. Mrs. Frank Page, mother, Aberdeen, N. C.
Christen Poulsen. James C. Paplsen, father, 7141 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Aldrich. James E. Aldrich, father, Campbell, Minn.
William T. Altizer. Bertha Altizer, mother, Sweetwater, Tex.
Leroy Barbee. E. A. Barbee, father, Hico, Tex.
Albert M. Ball. Mrs. L. E. Ball, mother, Huntsville, Tex.
Harry M. Bender. Emma Ulickleborough, aunt, 4016 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Gust A. Birttnen. Emma Thomke, friend, 583 Livingston Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Herbert Brooks. J. W. Brooks, father, Newton, Ga.
Robert L. Carrithers. Unice Eldridge, sister, Mount Washington, Ky.
George T. Christensen. Nelse Christensen, father, 646 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joseph Clark, jr. Joseph Clark, father, Kenton, N. C.
Ottis Cook. William A. Cook, father, Vardaman, Miss.
Horace V. Corson. Roy Corson, father, 653 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.
Horace W. Gary. Lulu Crandall, mother, Tecumseh, Mich.
Lawrence A. Hack. Angeline Hack, mother, 15 West Fifth Street, Monroe, Mich.
Edward W. Hallerman. Julia Hallerman, mother, 2731 Scito Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Robert G. Harpold. E. C. Harpold, father, Station A, R. F. D. No. 1, Dallas, Tex.
Harry C. Holmquist. Selma Gilbert, sister, 3732 Minnehaha Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jackson E. Howard. Ada M. Woods, mother, Cape Girardeau, Harshian Flats, Me.
Leonard L. Kitsinger. John R. Kitsinger, father, Gulfport, Miss.
Charlie S. Lewis. Wilson M. Lewis, father, R. F. D. No. 5, Columbus, Ohio.
Peter Marcusse. Jacob Marcusse, brother, 107 Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Gerald E. Mathis. John A. Mathis, father, general delivery, Enfield, Ill.
William J. Morgan. John P. Morgan, father, Bloomington, Ill.
Henry E. Trusler. Mrs. H. W. Brannon, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 56, Little Rock, Ark.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Ray Anderson. Jennie Triplett, mother, 578 Buchtel Avenue, Akron, Ohio.
Corpl. Ethan E. Harris. Minerva Harris, mother, 1308 South Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Pvt. Raymond S. Joyner. George H. Joyner, father, 722 Bush Street, Norfolk, Va.
Pvt. Edward U. Stephens. Rachel Laing, mother, Dixonville, Pa.
(Lester L. Pratt, captain, assistant surgeon, and Orlando H. Petty, first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, United States Navy, attached to marines, severely wounded in action.)

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE PURCHASES.

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following statement in response to the recommendation of the Attorney General that the various departments of the Government make public all invitations for bids on needed materials and all contracts awarded:

All requests for copies of proposals and for information in regard thereto should be addressed to R. M. Reese, chairman, Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

TWO DECISIONS BY NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD ANNOUNCED

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The National War Labor Board has arrived at two important decisions affecting the questions of the living wage and the basic 8-hour day.

In the first decision the board readjusted the existing wage schedules in eight plants, employing 3,000 men, at Waynesboro, Pa., fixing 40 cents per hour as the minimum rate to be paid any class of workers, including common laborers, and announced that it now has under consideration the question of determining the living wage which, under its principles, must be the minimum rate of wage to permit the worker and his family to subsist in health and reasonable comfort. Final determination of the question was made a special order of business for Tuesday, July 23.

Waynesboro Award.

In the Waynesboro case the award of the board gives many of the workers wage increases greatly in excess of their demands, to gain which they were recently on strike. For instance, the minimum rate is fixed at 40 cents per hour, while minimum rate demanded was 30 cents per hour. Until now common laborers at Waynesboro have been receiving as little as 22 cents per hour. The increase to the lowest paid men, therefore, will be 81 per cent. Skilled workers were awarded the increases they demanded.

The second decision was made in the controversy between the Worthington Pump & Machinery Co. and its employees in the Blake-Knowles plant at East Cambridge, Mass., and in the Snow plant at Buffalo, N. Y. The East Cambridge plant has been tied up for several days by a strike of 1,000 workmen. At both places the paramount issue was the application of the basic eight-hour day. A wage dispute formed a part of the controversy at East Cambridge. The section of the board assigned to the case, composed of Loyal A. Osborne and Fred Hewitt, representing, respectively, capital and labor, readily came to agreement on the question of wages, but disagreed on the question of the application of the basic eight-hour day, Mr. Hewitt holding that the basic eight-hour day should be applied, Mr. Osborne taking the opposite position.

Section's Decision Approved.

The controversy was referred by the section back to the entire board, which approved the section's award as to wages at the plant at East Cambridge, and decided upon a resolution offered by Frank P. Walsh, one of the two joint chairmen, that the basic eight-hour day be installed at once at both plants, at the same time announcing that the board is considering the matter of the determination of what should be fixed as the proper working day. As in the matter of the living wage, final consideration of the question of the basic workday was fixed as a special order of business for Tuesday, July 23.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Resources and Liabilities of the Entente Allies and Those of the Central Powers

The Treasury Department has made public the following:

The entente allies—excluding Russia and including only those British dominions which are self-governing and only the United States proper—have 11,000,000 square miles of territory, 303,000,000 people, and $495,000,000,000 of national wealth.

The central powers have 1,250,000 square miles of territory, 147,000,000 people, and $134,000,000,000 of national wealth.

The entente owe an aggregate debt of $69,000,000,000, which is about 14 per cent of their total assets. The central powers owe $37,000,000,000, or 28 per cent of their national wealth.

BANK CHANGES ANNOUNCED BY COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the period from July 8 to July 12, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved; and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation were as follows:

Applications for Charter.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The First National Bank of Nilands, Cal	$25,000
The First National Bank of Conyers, Ga	75,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The American National Bank of Longmont, Colo.; conversion of the Emerson & Buckingham Bank & Trust Co. of Longmont	50,000
The First National Bank of College Springs, Iowa; conversion of the Farquhar Savings Bank of College Springs	50,000
Total	200,000

Charters Issued.

Original organizations:	
The Vallejo Commercial National Bank, Vallejo, Cal.; succeeds commercial department of Vallejo Commercial Bank, Vallejo, Cal	100,000
The First National Bank of Timblin, Pa	25,000
The Farmers National Bank of Appomattox, Va	50,000
Conversion of State bank:	
National Central Bank of Baltimore, Md.; conversion of the German Bank of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Md	400,000
Total	575,000

Charter Extended.

The First National Bank of New Bloomfield, Pa.; until close of business July 11, 1938.

Increase of Capital Approved.

The First National Bank of Claremont, Cal.; increased from $25,0000 to $50,000.

Change of Title Approved.

The German-American National Bank of Shawano, Wis., to "The Wisconsin National Bank of Shawano."

Voluntary Liquidations.

For consolidation with other national banks: The Claremont National Bank, Claremont, Cal. (liquidating agent, J. T. Brooks, Claremont; consolidated with the First National Bank of Claremont)	30,000

ALL WOUNDED ARE CARED FOR BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

State Department Denies Reports Circulated Through Newspapers of Germany.

Early in June the Department of State was informed by the American minister at Berne that the International Red Cross at Geneva had received a letter from the central committee of the German Red Cross at Berlin which stated that it was understood from press news that Mr. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross, had made the proposition that the American Red Cross should not assist the wounded and helpless Germans but should leave them to their miserable fate.

In response to this the Department of State sent to the American minister at Berne as from the American Red Cross the following:

"The American Red Cross knows no such thing as the nationality of a wounded man. Any wounded enemy turned over to the care of the American Red Cross will receive as kindly treatment as any friend."

Supplementing the foregoing Mr. Davison said:

"These sentiments are exactly those which I have publicly expressed throughout the United States. I have never entertained nor expressed any thought to the contrary. The fact that we are today caring for German wounded in our Red Cross hospitals should dispose of the frequently recurring statements that we do not care for such of the enemy wounded as fall within our lines."

Further advices from Switzerland indicate that there has been no circulation of the above denial in the German press, although the original calumny was circulated.

Early in June the Department of State requested the Spanish ambassador at Berlin to ask the German Government the bases for the allegations which were made. No reply has been received.

Summary.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	4	$200,000
Charters issued	4	575,000
Charters extended	1	----------
Increases of capital approved	1	25,000
Changes of title approved	1	----------
Voluntary liquidations for consolidation with other national banks	1	30,000

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918. No. 361

U. S. Troops Holding Their Advanced Positions, Gained by Counter Attack, on the Marne, War Department States

The War Department authorizes the following:

Dispatches received from Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss confirm the press accounts of yesterday's fighting. American troops west of Surmelin counter attacked, captured prisoners, established and are holding their advanced position. Germany's barrage was met by counter barrage which in many places prevented the advance of their infantry. Full reports covering the entire fronts are, of course, not yet available. The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory.

The first day in such a battle is, of course, merely general advance-guard action. The great pressure of reserves and concentrated masses is still to be looked for.

ALLOTMENT OF $6,000,000 FOR IRON ORE FROM SWEDEN

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," approved April 17, 1917, appropriating the sum of $100,000,000, "for the national security and defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith" (and which appropriation was by act of Congress approved December 15, 1917, "continued and made available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen"), I hereby order, that out of said sum so appropriated there be allotted six million dollars ($6,000,000) to be expended by the Secretary of Commerce in payment to the proper authorities of the Government of Great Britain of one-third part of the purchase price (together with the storage and transportation charges and any other expenses incurred in connection with the purchase, storage, and/or transportation to the United States) of 2,000,000 tons of Swedish iron ore, the purchase of which is provided for in the agreement of May 29th, 1918, between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and the Government of Sweden.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 29, 1918.*

ENGINEER EXAMINATIONS.

The War Department announces that the board to examine candidates for commissions in the Engineering Reserve Corps will meet in the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, on Thursday and Friday, July 18 and 19, and in the Lake Side Hospital, Cleveland, July 20 and 22.

HOLLAND SAILORS GO HOME AFTER WAIT OF FOUR MONTHS

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

After a wait in this country of nearly four months, 3,000 Holland officers and seamen who manned the Dutch ships taken over by the United States last March have been sent home, transportation for them being finally available. These seafarers were guests of the Nation during their long wait. Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, has written Netherlands Consul General Spakler thanking him for his assistance in helping care for and repatriate his countrymen, and also speaking in terms of praise of the Holland sailors.

"We have been much impressed with the high character and admirable conduct of the Netherland officers and seamen during their sojourn in the United States," says Mr. Hurley in his letter to the Dutch consul general. "Under peculiarly trying circumstances they have made us appreciate vividly how valuable an asset to a great commercial nation is the existence of a class of stalwart, sober and self-reliant seafaring men."

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CONTRACTS FOR 30 STEEL CARGO SHIPS AWARDED TO JAPANESE YARDS BY U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

380,000 TONS THE TOTAL TO DATE

Board Had Already Chartered 150,000 Tons of Shipping and Purchased Another 127,000 Tons—Will Provide Steel Necessary.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Following the conclusion of an arrangement with the Kiangnan Dock & Engine Co. of Shanghai, whereby that company is to build 120,000 tons of steel steamships for the United States Shipping Board, it was announced yesterday that contracts for 30 additional steel cargo steamships had been awarded to Japanese shipyards.

The yards which have been awarded the contracts and the number of ships which they are to build is as follows:

One cargo ship, Asahi, Osaka, Japan.
One cargo ship, Fujinigata, Osaka, Japan.
Two cargo ships, Harima Co., Aici, Japan.
Two cargo vessels, Ishikawajima, Tokio, Japan.
Five cargo ships, Kawasaki, Kobe, Japan.
One cargo ship, Ritta, Osaka, Japan.
Three cargo vessels, Yokohama, Japan.
Two cargo vessels, Asano, Tsurumi, Japan.
Three cargo vessels, Uraga, Japan.
Two cargo vessels, Mitsue Bussan, Uno, Okayama, Japan.
Two cargo vessels, Mitsubishi, Nagasaki, Japan.
Two cargo vessels, Uchida, Kawasaki, Japan.
Four cargo vessels, Osaka, Japan.

150,000 Tons Already Chartered.

The Shipping Board had already chartered 150,000 tons of shipping from Japan and purchased another 127,000 tons. Some of the ships will be equipped with guns and gun crews and put immediately into the over-seas service to carry men and supplies to France. Others will be used in the coastwise and South American trades.

Total contracts now let to Japanese shipbuilders provide for 380,000 tons of shipping, including 50 cargo carriers. These will cost approximately $78,000,000, of which about $20,000,000 has been expended. The estimate of the Shipping Board, which was submitted to the Appropriations Committee of the House, asked for an additional $55,000,000 for this purpose. The Shipping Board had also permitted Japan to obtain 100,000 tons of steel plates, and will now provide 35,000 tons for this new construction.

CAPT. LIPSNER LEAVES ARMY TO HEAD AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Capt. B. B. Lipsner, United States Army, has resigned his commission in the Army to accept the appointment as Superintendent, Aerial Mail Service, in charge of operation and maintenance, effective July 15. Capt. Lipsner has been recognized as an authority on transportation and mechanical maintenance. He has assisted the Post Office Department in the installation of its Aerial Mail Service. He was appointed to the Army May 15, 1917, from Chicago, which has been his home. Capt. Lipsner's headquarters as Superintendent of the Aerial Mail Service will be in Washington.

Statement by Capt. Lipsner.

Capt. Lipsner makes the following statement:

I have accepted the honor of being appointed the first Superintendent of the Aerial Mail Service because I feel confident of its future results as a speedier mode of mail delivery. The extension of the service is sure to follow when the personnel becomes fully established.

"The position of Superintendent, Aerial Mail Service, was tendered Capt. Lipsner," said Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, "in anticipation of the ultimate taking over of this service by the department, with its own equipment and personnel. Capt. Lipsner is thoroughly conversant with the administration of aerial service, and is one of the best authorities on motor transportation in this country. Through the kindness of the military authorities he has already been able to render the department valuable assistance in developing the Aerial Mail Service."

PLAN TO CONSERVE MATERIALS IN MAKING REFRIGERATORS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

On account of the shortage in the supply of sheet steel and in order to meet increased needs of the Government for certain other materials, the war service committee of the refrigerator manufacturers of the United States has been in conference with representatives of the War Industries Board to work out a program of conservation and substitution of materials. The committee's report of a plan to eliminate various sizes and styles of refrigerators for the purpose of saving not only materials, but labor and capital as well, will be submitted within a few days to the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board.

It is expected that the industry will concentrate production on certain standardized sizes and styles to be agreed upon and eliminate surplus styles that consume material the Government requires. This will make it possible to provide the refrigerators that are required for the preservation of food, with the maximum economy of materials.

The war service committee of the refrigerator manufacturers expressed the desire of the industry to comply with the requirements of the Government in its conservation program.

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 167), the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list, effective July 16, 1918:

Beverages, nonalcoholic, containing sugar.

Films, as follows: Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undevoloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films.)

Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but not undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films.)

Nonalcoholic beverages containing sugar.

Phosphorous sesquisulphide, X–2.

Photographic films, including moving-picture films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films.)

Photographic plates, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed plates.)

Plates, photographic, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed plates.)

Sesquisulphide, phosphorous, X–2.

Stearin, X–1.

The modifications to the export conservation list, as shown below, have been adopted, also effective July 16, 1918. Items listed in column 1 include the new modifications and should be substituted for the corresponding items in column 2:

Column 1. [Effective July 16, 1918.]	*Column 2.* [Export conservation list, May 17, 1918.]
Medicines, patent or otherwise, if containing any ingredient on export conservation list other than alcohol.	Medicines, patent.
Patent medicines, if containing any ingredient on export conservation list other than alcohol.	Patent medicines.
Proprietary compounds, if containing any ingredient on export conservation list other than alcohol.	Proprietary compounds.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATE ON RAW COTTON SHIPPED TO PORTUGAL

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The attention of shippers and others concerned is called to a ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 165), effective immediately, which provides that hereafter all licenses for the exportation of raw cotton to Portugal shall be issued only upon the condition that the cotton shall be carried from the United States to Portugal at a freight rate not exceeding $9.25 per 100 pounds gross weight, including primage, on standard bales, and $6.25 per 100 pounds gross weight, including primage, on high density bales. Shippers of cotton to Portugal must, therefore, conform to the following procedure:

On every shipment of raw cotton to Portugal the Shipper's Export Declaration which accompanies the goods to the customs inspector on the dock, shall have attached thereto the original dock permit or a true copy of the same, bearing an indorsement signed by the steamship company to the effect that the rate of freight to be paid on that particular shipment will not exceed the rates as stated above.

Customs inspectors will not allow any raw cotton destined to Portugal to be delivered at any dock against license dated July 13, 1918, or later, unless a dock permit, indorsed as prescribed above, is presented to them. Such indorsed dock permits thereafter are to be made a part of the records of the War Trade Board.

Hereafter all licenses for the exportation of all raw cotton to Portugal shall be issued upon the condition that the cotton shall be carried from the United States to Portugal on steamship.

8-HOUR LAW SUSPENDED TO RUSH ALASKAN RAILROAD

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Under authority contained in act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1192), wherein it is provided:

That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided, further, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours of work in excess of eight hours, it is hereby ordered that during the present national emergency the provisions of law limiting the hours of daily service of mechanics and laborers to eight hours in any one day, on work under contracts to which the United States is a party, are suspended with respect to contracts in connection with the construction and maintenance of the Alaskan Railroad now being built and operated by the United States under the act of Congress approved March 12, 1914 (38 Stat., 305), wages and overtime rates to be computed and paid in the manner provided by said act of March 4, 1917, supra.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 10, 1918.*

MAJ. HOYT TRANSFERRED.

Special Orders, No. 156:

361. Maj. Charles S. Hoyt is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to the commanding general, 8th Field Artillery Brigade, for assignment to duty as brigade adjutant.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN CREATES A SELLING ORGANIZATION TO DISPOSE OF ALL GERMAN-OWNED CORPORATIONS

Will Have Complete Control Over 140 Concerns Taken Over by Mr. Palmer Under "Trading With the Enemy Act"—Forty Now Ready for Sale—Advisory Committee.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, yesterday announced the formation of a selling organization, which as a part of the Alien Property Custodian's office will sell all German-owned corporations, etc., taken over by him under the "trading with the enemy act." This selling organization will have complete control over the sale of the 140 German-owned corporations now in the custody of the Alien Property Custodian, the value of which is approximately $250,000,000. Forty of these German-owned corporations, with a capitalization of over $100,000,000, are now ready for sale. The remaining 100 and all other corporations hereafter taken over will be sold as soon as the new organization can make them ready for sale.

The Selling Organization.

In addition to the Alien Property Custodian the new selling organization will consist of a Washington committee, an advisory committee in New York, a sales manager in New York, representatives of the Alien Property Custodian in charge of each property to be sold (called local representatives), and an attorney representing the Alien Property Custodian in respect of each property to be sold (called local attorney).

The advisory committee named by Mr. Palmer consists of the following:

Chairman, Otto T. Bannard, chairman of the board of directors of the New York Trust Co., president of the Yale Club, and a member of the Yale Corporation.

George L. Ingraham, former presiding justice of the appellate division of the New York State supreme court.

Cleveland H. Dodge, well known New York banker and business man; classmate of President Wilson at Princeton; and prominent in civic and philanthropic work in New York City.

Benjamin H. Griswold, jr., head of the banking firm of Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore.

Ralph Stone, president of the Detroit Trust Co. Mr. Stone was formerly director of the Bureau of Trusts of the Alien Property Custodian's office, the work of the bureau having been organized under his supervision.

The Washington Committee.

The Washington committee consists of members of the Alien Property Custodian's organization as follows:

Chairman, Lee C. Bradley, general counsel.

Bradley W. Palmer, associate general counsel.

Homer A. Dunn, director of bureau of audits.

J. Davis Brodhead, chief of department of corporation management.

Jos. A. Bower, chief of general business department.

George P. Wagner will act as secretary of the Washington committee, whose office will be at Sixteenth and P Streets NW., Washington.

The Sales Manager.

The sales manager of the selling corporation will be Jos. F. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, formerly general manager of the Philadelphia company and a prominent oil operator. Mr. Guffey is now president of the Natural Gas Association of America, and was formerly on the petroleum committee of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Guffey's headquarters will be in the New York office of the Alien Property Custodian at 110 West Forty-second Street.

Ralph J. Baker, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Spier Whitaker, of Birmingham, Ala., assistants general counsel to the Alien Property Custodian, have been assigned as counsel for the sales manager and Washington committee, respectively, with headquarters at Washington.

The Washington committee will prepare the German-owned property for sale.

Purpose of Advisory Committee.

The purpose of the advisory committee is to give the Alien Property Custodian appropriate and adequate advice and recommendations with regard especially to—

(1) The advisability or propriety in the public interest of selling any specific property.

(2) The manner of selling any specific property, with recommendations as to any special conditions or details respecting the same.

(3) The minimum or upset price, and whether or not the same should be announced either before or at the sale.

(4) The manner of advertising, and any special class of purchasers to be invited to bid.

(5) The acceptance of the highest bid, or recommendations to reject all bids, with the reasons therefor. Under the act of Congress the Alien Property Custodian may reject all bids, but only on the order of the President, stating the reasons therefor. The reasons must be sufficient to justify the President in making such order.

The two principal considerations for the advisory committee concern—

(1) The possibility of favoritism or unfairness in the sale.

(2) The qualifications of the purchaser.

The sales manager shall have charge of the actual sale of the German-owned corporations and will supervise all the details. He will work in cooperation with the advisory committee and with the Washington committee in all things connected with the sale and in all matters that may arise before the property is actually turned over to the purchaser.

Sales at Public Auction.

Sales will be made at public auction whenever it is possible to do so and unless the advisory committee recommend different procedure. This applies not only to sales by the Alien Property Custodian, but also to sales by and in the name of corporations controlled by him.

Under no circumstances will any person in the employ or connected with the organization of the Alien Property Custodian be permitted to bid for or purchase any property, or be interested directly or indirectly in any such purchase, or in any corporation or syndicate interested therein. This provision also applies to local representatives and local attorneys in the sales of properties in respect of which they have represented or acted for the Alien Property Custodian.

The expenses of each sale, which shall include all expenses and costs of every kind, shall be paid out of the funds of the specific property sold, or out of the purchase money received from such sale, or deducted from the purchase price.

WALNUT NEEDED FOR AIRPLANE PROPELLERS AND GUNSTOCKS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

More American walnut is needed for airplane propellers and gunstocks. During the four years' test in the present war this wood has proven to be the best material for the manufacture of the above articles.

The Government needs all the walnut that can be secured during the continuance of the war, but it does not buy the wood direct, as not all of it can be used for the above purposes. Mills holding Government contracts for gunstocks or propellers are anxious to purchase walnut trees and logs, and the Government urges the owners of trees or logs to sell them to the sawmills. Owing to their inability to purchase sufficient walnut logs, the sawmill proprietors have not been able to supply the present requirements of this Government and the allies.

Every Tree Counts.

"Fight with your walnut trees," is the new slogan of the Hardwood Section, Bureau of Aircraft Production, and the Small Arms Section, Ordnance Department. Half a dozen trees will provide lumber for a propeller and supply gunstocks for a platoon of infantry. The lack of one plane in the air or a platoon in the front line might lose a battle. Every tree counts.

If you have walnut trees 12 inches or more in diameter, write to Capt. R. L. Oakley, Production Division, Small Arms Section, Ordnance Department, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. He will advise you where you can sell your walnut at a fair price.

20 TROOPSHIPS TO BE BUILT ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

During the week ending July 5 contracts for 20 troopships were awarded to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, of Alameda, Cal. During the same period the Shipping Board contracted for the building of three barges, the award going to the Union Bridge & Construction Co., of Morgan City, La.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Food Price Increased 63 Per Cent in Five Years

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The retail price of food for the United States on May 15, 1918, showed an increase of 3 per cent over the price of April 15, 1918, according to a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to be published in the forthcoming Monthly Labor Review.

A comparison of prices as between May 15, 1918, and May 15, 1917, shows that food as a whole increased 5 per cent. Seven of the 25 articles recorded showed a decline in the retail price. Potatoes declined 64 per cent; onions, 35 per cent; flour, 24 per cent; sugar, 9 per cent; beans, 7 per cent; cheese, 1 per cent; and coffee, less than 1 per cent.

Ten articles show an increase of 20 per cent or more. Plate boiling beef increased 32 per cent; corn meal, 30 per cent; hens, 29 per cent; milk, 26 per cent; and pork chops, 20 per cent.

A comparison for the five-year period shows that food was 63 per cent higher in May, 1918, than in the same month of 1913. Every article increased 38 per cent or over. The least increase, of 38 per cent, was shown in potatoes. Three articles show an increase of 100 per cent or more.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique,
No. 60.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 13, 1918.

Section A.—There is nothing of importance to report.

Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region, July 10 to 11, there was activity on both sides, mostly that of infantry. A German patrol numbering 40 and equipped with light machine guns opened fire on the American lines near Torcy, and was driven back leaving at least 3 killed. Our own patrols were very active. German artillery fire was much lighter than on the previous day. Few German airplanes were in operation. A patrol of 8 German planes attacked an American photographic mission at 8 o'clock in the morning 7 kilometers behind the German lines.

The Marne sector experienced a decrease in enemy artillery fire and aerial activity and a slight increase in transport movement July 10 to 11. Our artillery fire continues very much in excess of hostile fire. Fires and explosions in the vicinity of Jaulginne were evidently caused by our artillery. An enemy patrol of 6 men was fired on by our troops and disappeared.

The Lorraine sector was unusually quiet, July 9 to 10, with a decrease in enemy's rifle and machine-gun fire and aerial activity. There was an abnormal movement of men and indications of work in his rear areas.

In the Woevre, July 8 to 9, enemy machine gun and rifle fire were very active along the entire sector. The enemy's antiaircraft batteries heavily shelled the allied planes which persistently patrolled the enemy's lines all day. German aerial activity was slightly increased.

In the Munster sector, July 10, German machine-gun fire was above normal, artillery and trench mortar fire being exceptionally light. There was no aerial activity. Our patrols were very active in reconnoissance.

The Altkirch sector was very quiet July 9 and 10.

American Official Communique,
No. 61.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 14, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from artillery fighting of moderate intensity in the Vosges there is nothing of importance to report.

Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region July 11 to 12 there was moderate activity, but no marked developments. The German artillery fire somewhat increased, especially on the American front lines. There was increased circulation of men and trucks in the German rear areas. There was very little aerial activity. There was a patrol encounter, with an exchange of shots between an American patrol and German ambush patrol. Our artillery was active on moving groups in the German rear areas and in reprisal fire.

In the Marne sector, July 11 to 12, moderate activity continued. The enemy's artillery fire again was greatly exceeded by our own. Some of his patrols, which attempted to cross the river, were driven back. German airplanes were fairly active, but balloons were very quiet.

In the Munster sector on July 11 no unusual developments occurred. Two German patrols which approached our trenches were driven off. The German machine-gun and trench-mortar fire was somewhat above the average.

In the Thann sector, on July 11, the Germans attempted a raid in the Hilsenfurst area at 3 o'clock in the morning after artillery preparation. They were driven off with losses, failing to reach even our wire. German artillery fire was otherwise light. It included some sneezing gas. German airplanes were unusually active for this sector. Our patrols were active, without incident.

In the Altkirch sector, on July 11, there was no unusual activity except numerous hostile airplanes. Of these, two attacked an American balloon, but were driven off by two French planes. Patrols were active on both sides, without incident.

In the Woevre, on July 9 to 10, everything was quiet. American artillery scattered a German working party.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 13, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$671,717.85
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	5,984,731.64
Miscellaneous	2,414,658.90
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	117,910.20
Total ordinary receipts	8,288,218.59
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	48,761,517.98
Balance previous day	1,498,655,088.88
Total	1,555,704,855.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$26,094,187.14
Panama Canal disbursements	21,778.82
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	5,200,099.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	252,465.75
Public-debt disbursements	42,535,090.90
Balance in general fund today	1,481,601,332.84
Total	1,555,704,855.45

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday began their midsummer vacation. Under an agreement reached by each House independent of the other three-day recesses will be taken, a so-called "gentlemen's agreement" providing that no business shall be transacted other than the merest routine and the reading and approval of the journal. Adjournments will be taken each Monday and Thursday on the part of the Senate until August 26 and by the House until August 19. The President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker Clark yesterday signed the resolution giving the President authority to take over the telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio lines or systems, and it was immediately sent to the President for his approval.

Senator Gore undertook to make a speech by way of criticism of the veto of the agricultural appropriation bill on account of the amendment increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.40 a bushel, but after he had been speaking a short time Senator Ashurst made the point that the delivery of the speech was business and violated the agreement under which the Senate bound itself to proceed when the unanimous-consent arrangement was reached Saturday night. The presiding officer so held, and the discussion ended.

Madame Bochkarova, who was in command of the woman's "Battalion of Death" in the Russian Army, yesterday afternoon addressed a considerable number of Senators in the marble room through the medium of an interpreter. She made a plea for military aid for Russia and urged that at least 100,000 American troops be sent into that country by way of Vladivostock.

HOUSE.

Prof. W. F. Taussig, chairman of the Tariff Commission, conferred with the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, which is now meeting in executive session for consideration of the war-revenue bill. Prof. Taussig recommended a "padlock clause" in the new bill which would be designed to prevent escape of revenue while the measure is under consideration and the withdrawal of large quantities of merchandise ahead of the date when new legislation goes into effect for the express purpose of avoiding the payment of the taxes that the committee may recommend. Under the system proposed by the head of the Tariff Commission the taxes or duties proposed in the new bill would become effective as soon as the bill is introduced by the committee. Taxes, of course, can not be collected until the bill becomes law, but dealers and importers would be required to give bond for payment of taxes on all goods moved from the moment the bill is introduced. This system is in effect in some European countries, and the argument was made before the committee that it prevents the loss of large sums of taxes and revenues.

Representative McClintic, of Oklahoma, and Knutson, of Minnesota, read letters in the House from families of soldiers killed in the war, tending to show that certain Washington lawyers had offered to collect the amounts due for allowances and back pay that may be due for 20 per cent of the amount collected. A demand was made for a resolution of investigation, but no action was taken yesterday.

BETHLEHEM STEEL TO GET $20,000,000 FEDERAL LOAN

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Upon the request of the Director of Steel Supply of the War Industries Board, the War Finance Corporation, in order to assist in meeting the urgent requirements of the country for steel and certain other war products, has agreed to make an advance to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of approximately $20,000,000.

Will Complete Extensions.

The proceeds of this advance will be used for the completion of certain contemplated extensions for coke ovens, blast furnaces, plate mills, etc., at the Sparrows Point plant of the Steel Corporation. These extensions will round out and materially increase the production of this plant. It is expected that the work will be completed within one year. The War Finance Corporation will receive for this advance serial notes of one to five year maturities, part of a total authorized issue of $50,000,000.

Notes Secured by Steel Bonds.

The remainder of this issue is to be underwritten by a syndicate to be formed by bankers for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The notes will be ultimately secured by bonds of Bethlehem Steel Corporation of a par value equal to 140 per cent of the notes. These bonds are in turn to be secured by direct mortgage upon the principal steel properties controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation through its subsidiaries, and also indirectly, through the pledge of securities, upon other properties controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Belgium Gets Additional U. S. Credit of $1,680,000; Grand Total, $6,268,270,000

The Treasury Department to-day announced the extension of an additional credit of $1,680,000 to Belgium.

The totals to date are:

Belgium	$133,480,000
Cuba	15,000,000
France	1,765,000,000
Great Britain	3,345,000,000
Greece	15,790,000
Italy	660,000,000
Russia	325,000,000
Serbia	9,000,000
Grand total	6,268,270,000

MAJ. NORTH TRANSFERRED.

Special Orders, No. 155:

332. Maj. Clarence L. North, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, is relieved from his present duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army for assignment to duty with the motor transport service.

WARNING TO MANUFACTURERS WHO COMPETE FOR LABOR

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At its meeting July 11 the War Industries Board adopted the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the War Industries Board:

First. That the practice of manufacturers using competitive peace-time methods in the procurement of labor, resulting in the withdrawal of labor from war industries, is strongly disapproved, and henceforth this board, through its Priorities Division, will in proper cases withhold priority assistance from employers who persist in pursuing such methods.

Second. That a copy of this resolution be certified to the chairman of the War Labor Policies Board and to all other governmental agencies employing or dealing with labor and that it be given general publicity.

HONOR RED CROSS WORKERS FOR SERVICES TO SERBIANS

The Red Cross makes public the following:

The State Department has transmitted to the War Council of the American Red Cross a communication received from the Serbian Legation in Washington, advising the department that by a decree of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Serbia, Alexander, decorations had been bestowed on several Red Cross officials, for services rendered to Serbians in the war during 1917.

On the following the royal order St. Sava of the Third Class has been bestowed: H. C. Beatty, Russel Greeley, and Rev. Dr. Watson.

The Royal Order St. Sava of the Fourth Class has been bestowed on Horace Stanton, American delegate at the Mission de Coordination des Secours aux Armees d'Orient, and Geoffrey Dodge, secretary of the division of help to hospitals at the American Red Cross.

The courtesy displayed by the Serbian Government, as above stated, has been made a matter of formal record in the minutes of the Red Cross War Council.

RED CROSS GAINS $1,000.

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

The National Mercantile Co., of Philadelphia, has been ordered to close its branch store at Daisytown, Pa., for a period of 30 days and to suspend all sales of wheat flour for 30 days in all of its stores in Washington County, Pa., for violation of the United States Food Administration regulations. The company has also agreed to contribute $1,000 to the Red Cross as a part of its penalty. The order becomes effective July 15.

Violations, which officers of the company admitted, consisted of repeated sales of flour at a figure in advance of the market price, selling excessive quantities of flour and without the required amount of substitutes. The company is said to do a business of about $500,000 a year.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	14
Died from wounds	8
Died of disease	3
Died of accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	53
Missing in action	22
Prisoner	1
Total	102

Killed in Action.

Sergt. John W. Hanley. Miss Florence Hanley, 183 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

Sergt. Jacob Mannis. Abraham Mannis, box 104, Centerville, N. Y.

Corpl. Frank H. Collings. William A. Collings, General Delivery, Edmond, Okla.

Corpl. Harry A. Fuller. A. J. Fuller, Geraldine, Mont.

Corpl. Frank H. Raidt. John H. Raidt, Wellston, Okla.

PRIVATES.

Louis Bruno. Joseph Pontillo, 605 Burnett Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Frederick J. Fagan. Mrs. Kate E. Fagan, 18 Seventeenth Street NE., Washington, D. C.

Alfred E. Hutchison. Mrs. O. J. Hutchison, R F. D. No. 3, Gregory, S. Dak.

Forest S. Knowlton. Miss H. G. Knowlton, Bradley, Me.

Ernest T. Many. Louise Many, Roe Avenue, Newburgh, N. Y.

Alex Mensurati. Mrs. Mathilda Mensurati, Praci, Italy.

Mario Ruconich. Domanico Ruconich, Ossero, Austria.

George Turcotte. Mrs. Mary Turcotte, 142 Jenks Street, Fall River, Mass.

Vernon Wymer. Charles Wymer, North Baltimore, Ohio.

Died from Wounds.

Sergt. Floyd E. Roderick. William Roderick, 1017 South Eighteenth Street, South Bend, Ind.

Corpl. William G. Storch. Harry Storch, 136 Brack Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Meta Storch, 232 West One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Dewey Patterson. John B. Patterson, McConnelsville, Ohio.

Eriberto C. Rocha. J. A. Rocha, 1220 South Wall Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Isham A. Smith. Pete L. Smith, Zephyr, Tex.

Lee E. Smith. Jasper Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 162, Pineville, La.

Charlie F. Snyder. Howard Synder, R. F. D. No. 2, Continental, Ohio.

Arthur E. Winslow. Mrs. Charles W. Winslow, 334 Limerock Street, Rockland, Me.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Lucius Hampton. Ton Hampton, R. F. D. No. 3, St. Matthews, S. C.

Ralph Perry. Mrs. Ruth Perry, 406 North Central Street, Cushing, Okla.

Bernard M. Sponsky. Mrs. Frances Sponsky, Bakerton, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Michael J. Ward. Mrs. Delia Lavin, 1507 Stillman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. John G. Gillen. Mrs. Mary Gillen, Johnsonburg, Pa.

Sergt. George D. Grigsby. Mrs. Earl E. Grigsby, Lookeba, Okla.

Sergt. Edward S. Lassus. August Lassus, 1803 East Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Corpl. William P. Doyle. Mrs. Mary Green, 213 Oak Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Corpl. Ellis R. Evans. Mrs. Harriet E. Evans, 208 East Yates Street, East Syracuse, N. Y.

Corpl. Luther M. Gaudren. Mrs. Cora B. Gaudren, Bushton, Kans.

Corpl. Leslie Huebner. David Huebner, Bushton, Kans.

Corpl. Henry Kerby. J. M. Kerby, Rice Station, Ky.

Corpl. Max I. Meistrich. Mrs. Rebeca Meistrich, 87 Sheriff Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Herbert H. Miller. H. A. Miller, Raymond, Ill.

Corpl. George C. Thompson. Alfred Rock, 171 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Corpl. Karl V. West. Mrs. Eva West, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

Corpl. Guy E. Williams. Edward W. Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Oakfield, Me.

Corpl. Thomas A. Wood. Arthur T. Wood, Orchard Park, N. Y.

Cook, Frederick Hunziker. William Hunziker, 453 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

Cook Lee Shelton. George R. Shelton, Salt Rock, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

George Barrett. Joseph Barrett, 219 Third Avenue, College Point, N. Y.

William J. Bowes. John Bowes, 27 Merrifield Street, Worcester, Mass.

Louis Brandt. Mrs. Erick Orman, R. F. D. No. 2, Grandy, Minn.

William M. Brown. Mrs. Lily Burrick, 139 Hill Street, Dubois, Pa.

Thomas F. Butler. Mrs. Catherine Davis, 30 Cedar Street, Hartford, Conn.

Thomas Dalrymple. Mrs. Ellen Dalrymple, 223 West Fifth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Fred Rothwell Davidson. Mrs. Sarah Stone, 1715 South Seventh Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

William De Feo. Joseph De Feo, 230 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.

John Deellis. Mrs. Josephine Gurgono, 104 Oak Street, Frankfort, N. Y.

Frank H. Frankeberger. J. E. Frankeberger, R. F. D. No. 2, Parsons, Kans.

William H. Frotten. Reubin Frotten, 71 Lowell Street, Reading, Mass.

Peter Gianakopoulon. Mrs. Elinin Gianakopoulon, Kiparissici, Greece.

Alvin B. Gilliam. John E. Gilliam, 120 Bridge Street, Charleston, W. Va.

Louis G. Howard. Mrs. Ida C. Smith, 1207 West Market Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Elmer P. Lennon. Patrick Lennon, Pleasant Street, Portage, Wis.

Roy E. McConnaghy. Will McConnaghy, East Bernard, Tex.

Patsy Maffe. Mrs. Jennie Maffe, Ricci, Province of Caserta, Italy.

Bartholomew J. Mahoney. Mrs. Helen Mahoney, 5 Shawmut Street, Boston, Mass.

Charles Marshal. Mrs. Mary Marshal, 1130 Midland Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles F. Massey. James H. Massey, 2606 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.

Semil Morgan. Samuel Testo, 88 Orange Street, Rochester, N. Y.

David H. Murdoch. Mrs. Margaret Murdoch, 644½ North Third Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Albert Novak. Mrs. Susie Novak, 1528 Johnson Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Peter I. Penteli. Paul Penteli, 171 Market Street, Warren, Ohio.

Edward C. R. Riley. Edward Riley, 1115 Boston Road, New York, N. Y.

George Root. Mrs. Annie Root, Pine Meadow, Conn.

John E. Slavin. Mrs. Anna Slavin, 507 Pine Street, Wilmington, Del.

Raymond E. South. Mrs. Mary Wiley, 395 St. Jose Avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. South, 114 Kossouth Street, Trenton, N. J.

Hubert L. Stewart. Miss Ethel Stewart, Woodward, Okla.

Joseph Tardiff. Fred F. Tardiff, 728 Washington Street, Bath, Me.

William M. Thorne. Louis Thorne, 170 Van Dyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph Aloyisius Troy. Mrs. Ellen Troy, 2701 Bond Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

Bernard Tucker. Peter Tucker, 111 Huron Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph Walters. Mrs. Anna Buda, 1712 Sherman Street, Bay City, Mich.

Harlow W. Welch. Ernest Welch, Chelsea, Mich.

John B. Whisman. Hiram Whisman, Landsaw, Ky.

Genie Wilson. Leroy Wilson, R. F. D. 1, Box 11, Winfield, Tenn.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. John Schwartz. Adam Schwartz, 801 East Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

Sergt. R. D. Studebaker. Rolly Studebaker, Robert, Oreg.

Corpl. Martin L. Anderson. Mrs. Martin Anderson, Womelsdorf, Pa.

Corpl. Harry E. Chambers. J. E. Chambers, S. W. Ninth and Park Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Corpl. Alvin T. Rowley. William Rowley, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

Corpl. John E. Smith. Mrs. Pearl Smith, 325½ Main Street, Lyons, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Ellis R. Beard. John M. Mahon, Rector, Ark.

Valentine Gaudian. Mrs. Ellen Morgan, 1925 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal.

Joseph Marion Griffitts. Mrs. Landora Griffitts, 724 Penn Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.

Orrin H. Jones. Orrin A. Jones, R. F. D. No. 28, Lyons, Mich.

Clarence M. Law. Mrs. Emma I. Law, Rolette, N. Dak.

Harry M. Leonard. Miss Katherine Leonard, 199 Pearl Street, Paterson, N. J.

Fred W. McEnany. Mrs. A. V. McEnany, Station A, Vancouver, Wash.

John A. McInnis. Mrs. Mary McInnis, R. F. D. No. 5, Eau Claire, Wis.

Thurston McSwain. Walter S. McSwain, R. F. D. No. 1, Blacksburg, S. C.

James D. Matchett. Mrs. Maggie Strop, Glenwood, Iowa.

H. G. Niehaus. Mrs. L. Niehaus, 34 Sweet Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Howard Pferdeort. Mrs. Elizabeth Pferdeort, 228 Forty-second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Leny Sabatinno. Mrs. Anna Sabatinno, 206 Chestnut Street, Ambler, Pa.

Conway Skillicorn. J. T. Jones, 1418 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wadislow Skrouwski. Mrs. Stella Ragalaska, 2601 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Homer Steele. Will Steele, Chanute, Kans.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Herbert A. Wardle. Mrs. J. Wardle, 1364 Vinton Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	42
Died of wounds received in action	10
Wounded in action (severely)	17
Missing in action	18
Total	87

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Maj. William J. Geary. Claudia E. Geary, mother, 47 T Street NW., Washington, D. C.

SERGEANTS.

Daniel E. Donahue. John F. Donahue, brother, 7-A Vinton Street, South Boston, Mass.

Rex W. Ish. Rosa Ish, mother (present address unknown).

Clement C. Kite. Frances V. Kite, wife, 7426 Boyer Street, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Herman Grollman. Marie Grollman, mother, 179 Madison Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Harry Hillix. Jeannette Branson, mother, 522 Harrison Street, Fredonia, Kans.

Joseph G. W. Klapp. Katherine Klapp, mother, 199 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Joseph W. Korskey. Mike Korskey, brother, 1227 Hamilton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Jack Napp. Rebecca Napp, mother, 424 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. MARINES OVERSEAS

Ernest A. Neil. Munsel Neil, mother, 306 Berkshire Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
John Semian. Anna Semian, mother, 538 Thomas Court, Taylor, Pa.
Frank Sidders. Samuel Sidders, father, Yardville, N. J.
Benjamin F. Turner. Lizzie Turner, mother, Waco, Tex.
Drummer John A. Overland. Albert G. Overland, father, 423 Steven Street, Camden, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Henry Bemberg. William Bemberg, father, 2046 Howe Street, Chicago, Ill.
Paul G. Glandin. Harvey C. Glandin, father, R. F. D., Amherst, N. H.
Joseph B. Brown. George D. Brown, father, 813 Forest Street, Lynchburg, Va.
Ernest L. Buchheister. Oscar Buchheister, father, 910 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William E. Burton. Emma Burton, mother, 4807 East Seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
George E. Cleveland. Mary C. Cleveland, mother, East Greenwich, R. I.
James D. Dougherty. Mary D. Dougherty, mother, 934 Beach Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
George E. Duclo. John Duclo, father, Cascade, Colo.
Hugh Fackrell. Eliza Fackrell, mother, Alridge, Idaho.
Herman E. Fischer. George A. Fischer, father, O'Fallon, Ill.
Harvey J. Hagan. Christina Hagan, mother, 3432 North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Andrew J. Higgins. Bettie Higgins, mother, Ennice, N. C.
Donald C. Horton. Gilbert L. Horton, father, Litchfield, Minn.
Thomas H. Joyce. John J. Joyce, father, 208 F Street, South Boston, Mass.
Realis C. Kiestler. Dona Eudy, mother, Cypress, Ill.
Carl E. Marcus. Thomas Lay, friend, Tyrone, Mo.
George E. Minerd. Armanda Lingelbaugh, aunt, 428 Eleanor Street, Pitcairn, Pa.
Lyndon C. Nelson. Chalmer Nelson, father, 103 French Avenue, Brockton, Mass.
Eric D. Quinn. Elizabeth C. Quinn, mother, 124 Glenwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Walter Rosenspire. Anna Rosenspire, mother, 168 Macy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Rubinson. Sarah Rubinson, mother, 105 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Van Rensselear Skidmore. Mrs. Van Rensselear Skidmore, wife, 1055 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clyde H. Slider. Thornt Slider, father, Davis, W. Va.
Henry C. Snider. Ira C. Snider, father, 413 Stealy Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Walter J. Spearing. Ellen Spearing, mother, 1532 North Fifty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert S. Spencer. Julia Spencer, mother, 133 Ross Street, Batavia, N. Y.
Eugene Wallace. Anna Wallace, mother, Fremont, Wis.
Sidney Weller. Abe Weller, brother, 1195 Twenty-eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

First Sergt. Simon D. Barber. Margaret Barber, mother, Rockport, Tex.
Sergt. Fred Belcher. Minerva Belcher, mother, General Delivery, Pe Ell, Wash.
Corpl. Bert E. Ames. Louis H. Ames, father, Americus, Kans.

PRIVATES.

John D. Fehr. Florin Fehr, brother, 6741 Palatin Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Harry F. Hathaway. Seth Hathaway, father, 90 Pembroke Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Lewis G. Humphries. Ida Keller, sister, 1426 Madison Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frank W. Kemble. Allen Messler, uncle, Rutherford, N. J.
Charles Kryszewski. Stefania Kryszewski, mother, 20 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Benjamin R. Tyson. Anna Swenson, cousin, 434 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George E. Williams. Eva Williams, mother, 1381 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Claude C. Edwards. Myrtle I. Olighine, sister, Sallisaw, Okla.

CORPORALS.

Henry H. Kelley. Annie E. Kelley, mother, Kerrville, Tenn.
George Fleischer. Bettie P. Winant, mother, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.
Arlynn M. Price. Mary E. Price, mother, 307 West Pearl Street, Abdingdon, Ill.
Edward R. Anderson. Mollie Anderson, mother, R. No. 6, Cedartown, Ga.
Lyle G. Stephenson. Frank Stephenson, brother, Lebanon, Ind.
Odin A. Thomasen. Emanuel C. Thomasen, father, 2155 Summerdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Stanley R. Williams. George W. Williams, father, Osawatomie, Kans.

PRIVATES.

George W. Barker. Anna Brosman, aunt, 2805 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph M. Beach. Zora Ruggierro, sister, 1420 Arden Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Edward K. Hopkins. Octavy Hopkins, mother, Crescent, Ohio.
John A. Maxfield. Nancy J. Maxfield, mother, Palmyra, Ill.
Chauncey F. Morrison. Anna R. Morrison, mother, 1102 Johnson Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
Russell J. Mullins. Emma A. Mullins, mother, Farmington, Mo.
Harry B. Scott. Harry B. Scott, father, 10500 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.
Irvin W. Sokoll. Clara G. Sokoll, sister, 714 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Herbert C. Tuttle. Myra W. Tuttle, mother, Kingfisher College, Kingfisher, Okla.
Mark W. Wade. James A. Sharp, friend, Parsons, Kans.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Anthony S. Kowalak. Mary Gielda, sister, 1124 Twenty-fourth Street, Bay City, Mich.
Joseph C. Toulson. Margaret Toulson, mother, 88 Fifth Street, Salem, N. J.
Herbert McK. Vest. Henrietta Vest, mother, Kerrs-Creek, Va.

PRIVATES.

Arthur G. Colvin. Rose Colvin, mother, 649 Baden Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
James T. Cotter. Mary Cotter, mother, 1822 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Karl A. Dupes. D. W. Dupes, father, 3446 Fur Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
William F. Elderson. Mary Metzger, mother, 9515 Fuller Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Robert L. Ely. J. D. Ely, father, 1005 Kirby Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
George D. Gaddis. Esther Gaddis, mother, R. F. D. No. 5, Dahlonega, Ga.
Benjamin E. Henderson. Charles Henderson, father, 6400 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Jewell T. Hill. Mrs. M. V. Hill, mother, Jefferson, Ga.
Livingstone Latham. Olga Latham, mother, 723 Thayer Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Alban B. Lewis. Clara Lewis, mother, 6546 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
William J. Obrien. John Obrien, father, 6701 East Ledge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
David E. Proctor. Catherine Proctor, mother, 36 Third Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Alvin H. Schlumpberger. Alfred A. Schlumpberger, father, 100 South Franklin Street, New Ulm, Minn.
Charles W. Steinkamp. Henry Steinkamp, father, 829 Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.
John W. Winston. Ada E. Winston, mother, Hollyford Road, Memphis, Tenn.

FIRST HOUSING CONTRACT LET.

New York Concern to Build 85 Houses at Charleston, W. Va., for Labor Department.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Wills-Egelhof Co., of New York City, has been awarded the contract for the construction of eighty-five houses at Charleston, W. Va., by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor. This is the first contract for the erection of houses to be authorized under the general housing program which is being administered by the Department of Labor.

300 ENLISTED MEN IN MARINE CORPS BECOME LIEUTENANTS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Three hundred enlisted men of the Marine Corps were commissioned as second lieutenants at the graduating exercises of the Marine Corps officers' training camp at Quantico, Va., on July 15.

Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the corps, reviewed the student battalion. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, and Capts. Barrett and McConnell, aids-de-camp, were present at the exercises.

The new officers have completed a three months' course of intensive training. French and English instructors have given them first-hand information of the art of modern fighting. Military texts and lectures have been supplemented by mimic warfare.

The camp is the first of its kind held by the Marine Corps. The students were picked from the enlisted personnel as promising officer material by selection boards. Another class of 125 will graduate next month.

Of the total sent to Quantico 150 were college graduates, more than 200 had attended college from one to three years, and many others had had the experience of foreign service in the Marines. All had served as enlisted men and won promotion on merit.

The camp has been a model of its kind, a resort to discipline having been practically unnecessary from the beginning. It was opened April 24, and has been superintended by Maj. Presley M. Rixley, jr. It is the first of a series of similar camps required to fill the demand for 1,800 new commissioned officers in the corps.

SECRETARY OF NAVY COMMENDS TWO MEN FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

Secretary Daniels has commended Thomas Olsen, chief boatswain's mate, formerly on board the U. S. S. *Wakiva*, for the coolness, initiative and resourcefulness he displayed at the time of the collision which resulted in the sinking of the *Wakiva*, May 22.

The commanding officer reported that Olsen took a prominent part in rigging out the motor boats, getting men out from below, getting boats lowered and cleared, and that he stayed on board until everyone else was off the ship. Olsen enlisted at New York, N. Y., December 11, 1915; wife, Mrs. Matilda Olsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Secretary Daniels also has commended Ensign Elwood L. Houtz, United States Naval Reserve Force, for his presence of mind and bravery while serving on the U. S. S. *Corsair* as a coxswain, December 17, 1917.

During a heavy storm on that day two depth charges were washed overboard. Houtz discovered a depth-charge cable leading down into the lazaretto. Knowing that if a charge was rolling around below deck it might explode any moment, he gripped the cable and followed it until he found the explosive.

Houtz enlisted at New York, April 3, 1917, giving as his next of kin, father, Daniel Daily Houtz, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHANGES IN MARGINS ALLOWED ON STORAGE BUTTER AND CHEESE

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

A number of changes have been made by the Food Administration in the maximum margins allowed over cost on cold-storage butter and on American or Cheddar cheese. The revised rules allow a little larger margins on small sales to take care of the small wholesale dealer.

According to the amended rules on cold-storage butter the maximum margin that may be taken on car lots is 1 cent a pound; on sales of 7,000 pounds or more, 1½ cents; on quantities between 3,500 and 7,000 pounds, 2 cents a pound; 700 to 3,500 pounds, 2½ cents a pound; 100 to 700 pounds, 3 cents a pound, and on sales less than 100 pounds, 3¾ cents a pound if conditions justify it.

Changes in Cheese Margins.

Similar changes have been made in the cheese margins. As the rules now stand a dealer may, if conditions warrant, add the following margins over his cost: Three-fourths of a cent a pound on carlot sales, 1¼ cents on sales of 7,000 pounds up to a carload, 1¾ cents on 4,000 to 7,000 pound sales, 2½ cents on sales of 1,000 to 4,000 pounds, 3 cents on sales between 100 and 1,000 pounds, and 3½ cents on sales less than 100 pounds.

These are the maximum margins that may be added. They are made wide to provide for exceptional cases where the cost of doing business is high. A dealer can not charge the limit given here if by doing so he makes an excessive profit.

Ordnance Chief Named for District of New York

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Acting Chief of Ordnance:

George J. Roberts, of Richmond, Va., vice president and general manager of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, has been appointed ordnance district chief of the New York district. His offices in New York will be in the Albemarle Building, Broadway, at Twenty-fourth Street.

The appointment completes the list of 10 district chiefs who have general administrative charge of the 10 district offices and supervision of production of ordnance material by all contractors in each of the 10 districts into which the country has been divided.

DEATH OF MINISTER O'REAR.

The Department of State is informed by the American Legation at La Plaz, Bolivia, of the death of John D. O'Rear at 10 a. m., July 14.

Mr. O'Rear was born in Audrain County, Mo., March 21, 1870. His home was in Mexico, Mo., where he practiced law until 1913. He served as city counsel and prosecuting attorney of Audrain County. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Bolivia June 26, 1913.

Thrive by thrift.

OPERATORS TO MAKE OPTICAL GLASS INSTRUMENTS NEEDED

School Established at Rochester, N. Y., by Ordnance Department to Train Workers.

The War Industries Board authorizes lzes the following:

Some of the fundamental items required by the Army and Navy in war times are technical in nature and would ordinarily not be thought of by the casual observer. Such an item is optical glass, which is used in telescopes and instruments that serve in the direction and control of firing large and small guns and in engineering and surveying operations. The artilleryman without fire-control instruments can accomplish little; the submarine without its periscope is of small value; the airplane without a camera can make no maps of the enemy's country. Therefore, optical glass is very essential in military instruments of different types.

Training School for Operatives.

The optical glass problem in this country has been solved and there is now available manufacturing capacity for optical glass sufficient to supply the Army and Navy; but the skilled labor necessary to work up this glass into lenses and prisms, and to assemble these into finished instruments is not adequate. This situation is so serious that unless steps are taken to provide this labor the soldiers and sailors will be only partially equipped with necessary fire-control instruments.

To meet this situation the Ordnance Department of the Army is establishing in Rochester, N. Y., a training school for operatives on precision optics. The school is to be located at the Mechanics Institute, in Rochester, and the large optical manufacturing firms in Rochester are providing instructors and aiding in the installation of the necessary grinding, polishing, and centering apparatus.

Courses in the different branches of this industry will be given and extended over a period of six weeks. A living wage will be paid to those who take these courses. On completion of the course the student will be in a position to enter one of the optical munition factories and be competent to perform certain of the operations required.

Work Suited for Young Women.

Work of this kind on the grinding, polishing, centering, assembly, and inspection of lenses and prisms for optical systems is not heavy, and is well suited for young women who desire to do their share in war-munitions work. Many young women in this country have been knitting and doing such other work as they are able to do to aid our soldiers and sailors, but have desired an opportunity for more responsible work. Not every woman can become a nurse, and there are still great numbers of young women whose energies are not fully utilized and who are not doing their bit toward winning the war. A good opportunity to do this is afforded by the optical training school at Rochester. Work in optical munitions is most urgent and is of highly responsible character. Optical munition workers are well paid and are contributing directly to American success in this war.

Two Schools In England.

In England two training schools of this nature were established some time ago and have proved most successful. As a result, the manufacture of optical munitions in England is well in hand, and many of the responsible positions are held by young women, not formerly employed, who are serving their country most effectively in this capacity.

Details regarding the courses of instruction can be obtained from Dr. Barker, president of the Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y. The largest factories are located in Rochester, Buffalo, and New York, N. Y.; Boston and Southbridge, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dayton, Ohio.

CERTAIN DECISIONS CONCERNING LUMBER PRICES ANNOUNCED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

After conferences between some of the representatives of the Southern Pine Association and a subcommittee of the War Industries Board, certain decisions as to the interpretation of the price-fixing order made effective June 15 are announced.

One question raised concerned the price on Government orders placed prior to midnight on June 14, when the old schedule expired. It has been decided that on such orders the old price shall govern. On all future business, however, it has been agreed that whatever price rules at the time of shipment shall be applied.

Cash Discount Clause.

Another point raised was as to the interpretation of the cash discount clause in the new ruling. That has been interpreted to mean 2 per cent off for cash in 10 days.

On the question of a subcommittee to represent the manufacturers in the territory covered by the Southern Pine Association, the subcommittee of the War Industries Board expressed the opinion that a committee of five should be chosen to represent all the manufacturers of the district and not any association, group of mills, or any faction of the industry.

Large Railroad Orders.

On the question of placing large railroad orders through the bureaus, the subcommittee decided that such large orders as that recently placed for cars should pass through the regular channels of the War Industries Board and the bureaus, and that ordinary orders for railroad maintenance should go direct to the vendor.

Aside from the explanations here made, all the rules and regulations as to Southern pine lumber will remain unchanged until further notice.

APPOINTED TO BOARD.

Special Orders, No. 157:

190. Lieut. Col. William R. Taylor, Infantry, National Army, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by paragraph 182, Special Orders, No. 150, June 27, 1918, War Department, vice Lieut. Col. William Taylor, judge advocate, National Army.

FOOD STORES ON LISTS OF SHIPS IN NEW YORK HARBOR REDUCED 250,000 POUNDS JUNE 1 TO 24

HAD EXCEEDED STANDARD RATION

Vessels Clearing for Certain Countries Permitted to Take Aboard Supplies of Some Articles for the Outward Voyage Only.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Because they had requisitioned a greater quantity of essential foodstuffs than those allowed under the Food Administration standard ration for ships, vessels in New York Harbor had 250,000 pounds of food cut from their lists from June 1 to 24 through action of the War Trade Board. In many cases these supplies had been actually taken aboard, and had to be sent ashore again when the slashing began.

Striking reductions were made in wheat, beef, pork, sugar, and butter. On the other hand, the amount of wheat substitutes was increased by 85,000 pounds.

Flour for Outward Voyage.

In order to conserve the national food supply by encouraging purchase abroad, ships clearing for Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, India, and Australia are permitted to take aboard only enough wheat flour for the initial outward voyage and must supply themselves for the return and the next voyage to foreign destination from the markets of the above-named countries.

Exceptions are made only in special cases where unforeseen difficulties present themselves. Cargo ships clearing for Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Peru may take aboard stores for only one way in beef, pork, mutton, veal, lamb, poultry, lard, and eggs. All passenger ships are urged to buy in foreign ports as much as possible, and more is expected of steamers with refrigeration plants than of others that carry only ice to preserve their stores.

On Man-Per-Day Basis.

The Food Administration ration is on a man-per-day basis. Three ounces of sugar per man per day are allowed crews and passengers on salt-water vessels and for crews on lake ships. On the latter passengers are limited to 3 pounds for every 90 meals served, the same regulation governing public-eating places and households ashore. Most of the trans-Atlantic passengers nowadays are soldiers, whose ration is larger than the civilians ashore.

The standard ration recommended by the Food Administration to the War Trade Board in determining stores ships shall be allowed to take aboard is as follows, per man per day, in ounces: Butter and its substitutes, 2; beef, 16; pork, 6; lard, ¾; wheat products, 10; wheat substitutes, 8; sugar, 3; groceries, 10. In addition, applicants may ask for veal; mutton and lamb; fish, fresh, canned, and salted; poultry and game; milk and eggs—but the total of these commodities, added to those listed above, must not be more than 5 pounds per man per day. Potatoes and fresh vegetables and fruits may swell the allowance to not more than 9 pounds.

Reductions made in ship stores at New York, June 1 to 24, were as follows:

Article.	Original amount asked for.	Amount granted.	Reduction.	Increase.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Butter and substitutes	38,482	20,755	17,727	.....
Wheat products	453,038	307,310	145,728	.....
Wheat substitutes	54,335	139,364	.....	85,039
Lard	3,840	1,450	2,390	.....
Sugar	33,188	23,920	9,268	.....
Coffee	6,888	1,200	5,688	.....
Salt	978	300	678	.....
Groceries	44,370	41,306	3,064	.....
Potatoes	4,520	2,600	1,920	.....
Vegetables and fruits (canned)	2,288	1,288	1,000	.....
Vegetables and fruits (dried)	9,332	3,982	5,350	.....
Milk	3,995	2,700	1,295	.....
Olive oil	1,576	600	976	.....
Beef	140,056	103,902	36,154	.....
Mutton	760	400	360	.....
Pork	19,970	12,655	7,315	.....
Fish, canned	740	500	240	.....
Poultry	630	500	130	.....
Rice	6,100	3,500	2,600	.....
			241,882	

FREIGHT TARIFFS AMENDED.

Certain Commodities Not Subject to Minimum Carload Charge.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Instructions are being issued to regional traffic committees to promptly amend tariffs to provide in addition to articles named in General Order No. 28 of the Director General that the following commodities will not be subject to the rule which provides that the minimum charge for a carload of freight will be $15.

Chert.

Forest products, viz: Bark; billets; bolts; logs; waste, consisting of slabs, sawdust, shavings, boughs, edgings, listings, hog product, shingle tow, broken lumber of miscellaneous widths and lengths, but none as long as 10 feet; cordwood; fuel wood; and pulp wood (not wood pulp).

Slag.

Sugar cane.

The instructions will require that tariffs containing these changes be made effective upon one day's notice after filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LABOR DEPARTMENT CABINET EMBRACES ALL BUREAU HEADS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The last step in the organization of the war labor administration has been taken by the Secretary of Labor in the formation of a departmental cabinet embracing the executives of all labor branches. This cabinet includes the chiefs of all bureaus now in the Department of Labor, together with others in process of organization. The new organizations are as follows:

A woman in industry bureau, which will deal with all industrial problems involving women.

A conditions of labor bureau, which will set up and administer conditions of labor within business plants, such as safety, sanitation, working conditions, etc.

A training and dilution bureau, which will have charge of the training of workers for war occupations requiring particular skill. This organization will have jurisdiction in those industries where the number of skilled workers in the country is not sufficient to provide for present production and where it becomes necessary to dilute the already existing supply of workers with men of lesser skill especially trained for that purpose.

To Adjust Labor Disputes.

A bureau of labor adjustments, which will supervise essentially the same work which is now conducted by the division of conciliation in the department and will have jurisdiction over the settlement of strikes, lockouts, and other labor disputes.

A civilian insignia service, which will deal with the problems of rewards for war workers and will set up a system by which badges or other rewards are given for continuous and satisfactory service in war production.

An investigation and inspection service, which will make investigations, other than statistical, into labor conditions for the purpose of keeping the department informed continuously upon labor problems as they arise.

The War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board, as well as other production departments of the Government, will be represented through the chairman of the War Policies Board, which embraces representatives from all production and distribution departments.

Labor Department Cabinet.

The full membership of the departmental cabinet follows: W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; John W. Abercrombie, Solicitor; Felix Frankfurter, assistant to the secretary and chairman of the War Labor Policies Board; Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration; Dr. Royal Meeker, Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Richard K. Campbell, Commissioner of Naturalization; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau; J. B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service; Roger W. Babson, Director of the Division of Education and Information; Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Labor Adjustment; Dean Herman Schneider, Director of the Bureau of Training and Dilution; Ethelbert Stewart, Chief of the Investigation and

(Continued on page 10.)

TOBACCO NEEDS OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES ARE ESTIMATED

United Kingdom Will Require 177,000,000 Pounds and France 135,000,000, It Is Stated.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Investigations have been carried on under the direction of the tobacco section of the War Industries Board into the tobacco requirements of the allied nations to find how much tobacco must be conserved in this country to supply their needs.

Comparisons have been made of the tobacco rations issued by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium with the proposed ration for the United States forces.

In the United Kingdom the British War Mission reports the manufactured output of tobacco products for 1917 was 177,000,000 pounds—29 per cent tobacco and 70 per cent cigarettes. The military forces consumed 40 per cent of this output. It is essential that shipments from the United States keep pace with the present estimated consumption. Taxes on tobacco in Great Britain have been materially increased.

France's Estimate.

The French minister of finance has estimated that in 1918 the manufactured output of tobacco would be approximately 135,000,000 pounds, providing shipments of raw materials go forward from the United States in sufficient quantities. Of this output, approximately 40 per cent is allocated to the military forces. There have been large increases in the prices of tobacco products in France.

The Italian minister of finance reports that the total consumption in Italy in 1918 will be about 75,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. Of this quantity about 75 per cent is American grown. Consumption by the Army and Navy is about 45 per cent of the total. Of this amount probably one-third is issued free to the men either in the form of tobacco, cigarettes, or cigars, but only those actually at the front or under fire are allowed free rations of tobacco. Soldiers and sailors in the zone of operation but not actually at the front, or those on leave, pay for their tobacco.

Supply for Belgium.

The Belgian commission for the purchase of war supplies is buying tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars from manufacturers in this country for shipment to Belgian [illegible].

The per capita consumption of tobacco products in the United States is 7½ pounds per annum, in Great Britain 4 pounds, in France 3½, and in Italy 2 pounds.

In 1917 the United States raised 1,196,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

Figures show an increase of 50 per cent in the prices of leaf tobacco in the United States between 1914 and 1917. The 1912–1915 crops averaged 10.6 cents per pound; the 1916 crop 14.7 cents and the 1917 crop 24.9 cents.

The estimate of the amount of tobacco available for 1918 for United States manufacturers from the 1917 crop is 850,000,000 pounds.

Call for 12,143 Additional Draft Men Issued by Provost Marshal

The office of the Provost Marshal General has issued a call for 12,143 registrants to be inducted into the military service, the period of entrainment being from August 1 to August 28. The men must be grammar-school graduates and they will be required to report at the schools specified below on the dates indicated. The quotas from each State and the schools designated are as follows:

Arkansas	300	University of Texas, August 22.
Colorado	500	University of Nebraska, Lincoln, August 15.
Connecticut	288	Newton School Board, Newton, Mass., August 15.
District of Columbia	268	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., August 1.
Illinois	144	University of Chicago, August 15.
	206	Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill., August 15.
Indiana	500	Purdue University, Lafayette, August 28.
	500	Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., August 1.
Iowa	500	Iowa State Agriculture & Mechanical College, Ames, Iowa, August 15.
Kansas	130	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., August 15.
Kentucky	500	Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, August 15.
Louisiana	400	Tulane University, New Orleans, La., August 15.
Maine	255	Wentworth Institute, Boston, August 15.
Massachusetts	130	Franklin Union Institute, Boston, Mass., August 15.
	250	Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass., August 15.
	134	Franklin Union Institute, Boston, Mass., August 15.
Michigan	500	Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., August 15.
Minnesota	300	Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, August 15.
Missouri	275	St. Louis Board of Education, August 15.
	125	Washington University, St. Louis, August 15.
	282	St. Louis Board of Education, August 15.
Montana	206	University of Montana, Missoula, August 15.
Nebraska	427	University of Nebraska, Lincoln, August 15.
New Hampshire	268	Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., August 15.
New York	113	New York University, New York City, August 15.
Ohio	100	University of Akron, August 15.
Oklahoma	300	University of Texas, Austin, Tex., August 1.
Oregon	103	Modern Auto School, Spokane, Wash., August 15.
Pennsylvania	320	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, August 15.
	464	Do.
Texas	300	University of Texas, Austin, August 1.
	300	University of Texas, Austin, August 15.
	309	University of Texas, Austin, August 29.
	[1] 154	Prairie View Normal & Industrial School, Prairie View, Tex., August 15.
Vermont	155	Tufts College, Medford, Mass., August 15.
Washington	309	Washington State College, Pullman, Wash., August 15.
West Virginia	515	Purdue University, West Lafayette, August 28.
Wisconsin	412	Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., August 15.
	230	Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, August 15.
	165	State University of Iowa, Iowa City, August 15.
	515	Iowa State College of Agriculture & Mechanics, Ames, Iowa, August 15.
White	11,989	
Colored	154	
Total	12,143	

[1] Colored.

DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS

Consul Haven, at Turin, reports:

The Italian automobile industry is centered in Turin, the seven most prominent Italian cars being manufactured in this city. Of these, the F. I. A. T. is perhaps the most widely known, since practically 80 per cent of Italian cars are of this make.

Interesting data in regard to the automobile industry in Italy has recently appeared in a publication issued by the Italian ministry of finance, from which it appears that the export of Italian motor vehicles has practically tripled in the past six years, and the estimate of the value of automobile exports for 1917 is over 100,000,000 lire.

All the Italian automobile factories are working for the Government. The number of touring cars manufactured has considerably decreased, and in proportion the number of motor trucks augmented, these latter being mostly of the 1½ and 3 ton type, although such a concern as the F. I. A. T. manufactures very heavy tractors. Nowhere more than in Italy has been demonstrated the very important part played by motor-driven vehicles in this war.

The Italian-made motor truck, because of its rugged construction and simplicity of engine, is especially adapted to war work, which fact is substantiated by the automobile export figures for the past seven years, it being remembered that practically the entire export of Italian motor driven vehicles since 1914 has been taken by the allied armies. The following table shows the exports of trucks and cars from Italy, the value being in lire:

Year.	Trucks.	Cars.	Total.
	Lire.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
1911	2,236,072	29,127,875	31,363,947
1912	2,929,580	35,786,180	38,715,760
1913	2,305,470	31,875,467	34,180,937
1914	4,037,325	36,634,670	40,671,995
1915	35,830,400	27,550,575	63,380,975
1916	71,663,100	9,515,150	81,178,250
1917 [1]	45,171,140	1,515,915	46,687,055

[1] For the 4 months ended Apr. 30, 1917.

NOTE.—The conversion of the above figures from lire to dollars has not been attempted, since the exchange rate has varied to such an extent that any conversion at a fixed rate would create a wrong impression. (The normal value of the lira is 19.3 cents.)—Commerce Reports.

LABOR DEPARTMENT CABINET.

(Continued from page 9.)

Inspection Service; Grant Hamilton, Director of Conditions of Labor Bureau; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Women in Industry Bureau; Otto M. Eidlitz, Director of Industrial Housing and Transportation; Charles T. Clayton, Director of Civilian Insignia; and S. J. Gompers, Chief Clerk, Department of Labor.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Substantial gains in earning assets, largely discounts and Treasury certificates, accompanied by increases in Government and members' reserve deposits, also in Federal reserve note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on July 12, 1918.

Investments.—Discounted bills on hand show an increase for the week of 83.1 millions, largely at the New York, Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago banks. Of the total discounts, 606.6 millions, as against 563.5 millions the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., member banks' collateral notes and customers' paper secured by United States war obligations. Acceptances on hand gained about 6.5 millions, largely at the Boston and San Francisco banks. Boston reports the liquidation of 2.3 millions of United States bonds, while New York reports an increase of about 15 millions in Treasury certificates, the equivalent of an amount temporarily advanced to the Government. Total earning assets increased 101.8 millions during the week.

Deposits. — Government deposits increased about 41 millions, the Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco banks reporting considerable concentration during the week of Governments funds. Members' reserve deposits increased by 69.6 millions and net deposits by 79.7 millions.

Reserves.—No appreciable changes in aggregate gold or cash reserves are noted, though the week saw considerable movement of reserves away from New York and Chicago.

Federal reserve circulation.—During the week the agents issued 46.6 millions net of Federal reserve notes. The banks report an increase of 21.9 millions of Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, besides a slight increase in their liability on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—An increase of $161,000 in paid-in capital, largely of the Atlanta and Chicago banks, is due primarily to payment by newly admitted members for Federal reserve bank stock.

Condition of Member Banks.

Withdrawals in some volume of Government deposits accompanied by increases in investments and reductions in reserves are indicated by the board's weekly statement showing condition on July 5 of 696 member banks in leading cities.

Government securities on hand show a slight decline since the last Friday in June, though a decrease of 138.4 millions since June 21, when the number of reporting banks was about the same as shown in the present statement. Treasury certificates show by far the larger decrease, especially at the Greater New York member banks, notwithstanding the taking by the banks about the end of June of 750 millions of Treasury certificates. Loans secured by United States war obligations likewise show some decrease, mainly at the New York banks. Total loans and investments increased since June 21 by 37.1 millions, notwithstanding a reduction under this head of 34.6 mil-

(Continued on page 13.)

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the publication of this additional list of American prisoners of war, interned at various prison camps in Germany, as reported by the Royal Prussian War Ministry, Central Information Bureau, which list was forwarded to the American Legation at Berne by the Royal Spanish Embassy at Berlin:

Name.	Rank.	Date and place of capture.	Emergency address.
CAMP DARMSTADT.			
Akers, Homer	Private	Apr. 14, 1918; Verdun.	Mrs. Leone Akers, R. 3, Norwood, Mo.
Bennett, Edward	do	do	Mrs. Julia Wallace, sister, Harrisburg, Ill.
Bergeron, Arsene	do	Apr. 8, 1918, Bois Brule.	Michael Bergeron, brother, One hundred and forty-seventh Street, Turner Falls, Mass.
Bretschneider, Frank	do	Apr. 14, 1918; Verdun.	Anton Bretschneider, brother, 1612 Loomis Street, Chicago.
Daniels, Fillipo	do	do	Joseph Daniels, 313 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.
Dodson, Russell	Private, first class	do	Mrs. Samuel Duncan, Vinton-Dale, Cambria County, Pa.
Doherty, Edward J	do	Apr. 7, 1918, Ramacourt.	Mrs. J. Doherty, mother, 1253 Cenert Street, Newton Center, Mass.
Dougherty, Owen	do	Apr. 14, 1918; Verdun.	Roger Dougherty, 1420 Twelfth Street, Eddystone, Pa.
Harger, Melville S	Private	do	Mrs. Bertha Harger, mother, 47½ East Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Holst, Carl	do	Apr. 7, 1918, Ramacourt.	Mrs. M. Holst, mother, 1258 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass.
Korman, George	Private, first class	Apr. 14, 1918; Verdun.	Mrs. Eva Korman, mother, 56 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.
Kraukuszeski, Aleksander.	Private	do	Magdaliena Sowierka, 216 South Ferry Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
Lehane, Jeremiah	do	do	Mrs. J. Lehane, wife, 230 Riverside Drive, New York City.
Marquies, Wilfred	do	do	Mrs. Elida Marquies, mother, 1069 Lavaue Street, Fall River, Mass.
Mason, Roy R	do	do	H. D. Mason, Gainesville, Fla.
Meehan, Patrick F	Corporal	Apr. 8, 1918; Bois Brule.	Mrs. Bessy Meehan, mother, 20 Genesee Street, Springfield, Mass.
Meyer, Frank John	Private	Apr. 14, 1918; Verdun.	John Meyer, father, 321 Douwalter Street, Reading, Ohio.
Muldoon, James N	do	Apr. 7, 1918, Ramacourt.	J. Muldoon, 17 Upland Road, Brighton, Mass.
Newton, Clarence Edward.	do	Apr. 14, 1918, Verdun.	Mrs. Barbara Newton, mother, 226 Sixty-ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prosser, Emmit John	Private, first class	do	Martha Prosser, 209 North Sheridan Street, Minneapolis, Kans.
Puntillo, James	Private	do	Joseph Bangenajo, 103 High Street, Newark, N. J.
Puopolo, Carmenile	do	do	Mrs. Jennie Puopolo, Box 388, Page Street, Avon, Mass.
Summa, Rocco	do	do	John Ferro, 93 South Elm Street, Woodbury, Conn.
Svitak, Harry	do	do	Mrs. Carrie Svitak, 2744 East Pacific Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sweeny, William C	do	do	Mrs. Mary Sweeny, mother, 376 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.
Walker, Robert	Sergeant	do	Mrs. Bridgett Walker, mother, 212 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Watkins, David L	Private	do	S. J. Watkins, Sonora, Ky.
Whitehead, Lee H	Corporal	do	F. W. Whitehead, father, Jeffrey, Ky.
CAMP BAD STUER.			
Willis, Harold	Sublieutenant	Aug. 18, 1917, Duer sur Meuse.	Mme. G. Audenreid, 49 Rue Gablee, Paris.
CAMP HEIDELBERG.			
Mackenzie, A. Eneas	Second lieutenant	July 9, 1917; Ypres	William Mackenzie, 354 Twelfth Street, Portland, Oreg.
CAMP LIMBURG.			
Hickman, Fred	Private	Apr. 13, 1918; front.	James B. Hickman, Loogootee, Ind.
CAMP LANGENSALZA.			
Dow, Julien N	First lieutenant	Mar. 24, 1918; Ypres	E. E. Dow, father, Neoga, Ill.
Miller, Frank K	Lieutenant	Mar. 23, 1918; Mauchis.	Dr. S. J. Miller, father, Madera, Pa.
Miller, Samuel	First lieutenant	Mar. 21, 1918; St. Quentin.	Mrs. Ida Miller, mother, Lakeville, Pa.
CAMP KARLSRUHE.			
Crawford, James Frank	First lieutenant	Apr. 10, 1918; Lasoutre.	Eliza H. Crawford, wife, Warsaw, N. Y.
Edens, Louis M.[1]	Lieutenant	Apr. 10, 1918; Messines.	Mrs. Claire Belle Edens, wife, Cabool, Mo.
Meredith, John Joseph	Lieutenant aviator	Apr. 1, 1918.	1509 Swain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Redmond, Maurice Snowden.[1]	First lieutenant	Apr. 11, 1918; Ploegsteert.	Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Redmond, 331 South Pacific Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[1] American minister at Berne states has been reported transferred to camp at Villingen.

PLAN OF WHEAT AND FLOUR CONTROL FOR THE 1918 CROP STATED BY CEREAL DIVISION OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Fair Price Bases, Classes, and Grades on Which United States Grain Corporation Will Buy Wheat in Elevators, at Various Points, Announced.

The following has been issued by the cereal division of the United States Food Administration:

It is of course generally known that the value of wheat of various grades and varieties depends upon three factors: First, the relative distance from the consuming markets, because of the differences in freight rates to the points named below; second, the variety of the wheat and its relative value for flour production; third, the grade of the wheat as to quality and impurities within the various varieties.

These differences have been established by years of custom and experience, and it is the object of the Food Administration, in giving effect to the law, to equably reflect these differences in value as far as physically possible.

Grain Corporation.

In order to simplify accounting and to avoid "red tape," the President authorized the creation of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation as an instrument of the Food Administration to carry out the financial details of buying and selling wheat and various cereal commodities. Therefore contracts and payments are made in the name of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, which operates without profit, charging such differentials as will cover risks, storage, and insurance.

Likewise the United States Department of Agriculture, acting under the Grain Standards Act, has endeavored to establish wheat grade definitions according to relative merits of various qualities and varieties of wheats.

Prices, Classes, and Grades.

The following are the fair price bases and wheat classes and grades on which the Food Administration Grain Corporation will buy wheat in elevators at the points named:

1. The wheat grades are those adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Grain Standards Act. (Revised grades effective July 15, 1918.)

2. The Food Administration "fair prices" are named below for "basic" wheats, and the market relations fixed as follows:

New York	$2.39½
Philadelphia	2.39
Baltimore	2.38½
Newport News	2.38½
Duluth	2.22½
Minneapolis	2.21½
Chicago	2.26
St. Louis	2.24
Kansas City	2.18
Omaha	2.18
New Orleans	2.28
Galveston	2.28
Tacoma	2.20
Seattle	2.20
Portland	2.20
Astoria	2.20
San Francisco	2.20
Los Angeles	2.20

BASIC WHEATS.—No. 1 Northern Spring, No. 1 Hard Winter, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 1 Durum, No. 1 Hard White.

Intermountain basis f. o. b outgoing car $2. The above are for "basic" wheats. Certain other classes and varieties of wheats will be dealt in at premiums over, and others at discounts under the above prices.

The "premium" wheats are as follows:

	Premium.
No. 1 dark hard winter	$0.02
No. 1 dark northern spring	.02
No. 1 amber Durum	.02

The "discount" wheats are as follows:

	Discount.
No. 1 yellow hard winter	$0.02
No. 1 red spring	.05
No. 1 red Walla	.07
No. 1 red Durum	.07
No. 1 soft white	.02
No. 1 white club	.04

Discounts for other grades than No. 1:

No. 2 wheat, 3 cents under No. 1.
No. 3 wheat, 7 cents under No. 1.
Grade below No. 3 will be dealt in on sample on merit.

NOTE.—The grade discounts for No. 2 and No. 3 are made with the expectation that mills and dealers will absorb the better qualities of these grades at a premium over these fixed differences at which the Government will buy, and with the expectation that the qualities tendered to the Government will approach the minimum of the grade. It is also expected that the character of the wheat going into No. 4 and No. 5 grades will be of such wide range that it would not be fair to the producer to name a fixed price at which the Government will buy. It has therefore been left to the discretion of the Government representatives to buy the wheat which is represented by the No. 4 and No. 5 grades, as well as wheat which is represented by "sample," on the basis of their judgment as to its proper value.

Where the term "primary markets" is used in this statement it refers to points at which the Grain Corporation maintains buying agencies, as named above.

Details of Buying Plan.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation will buy on the above fair-price bases at the principal primary markets as named.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation will buy warehouse receipts in approved elevators at the principal primary markets as named above. In the intermountain territory, where there are no public storage facilities available, an adjustment will be made to make effective the $2 minimum for the No. 1 grade f. o. b. outgoing car, available for transportation to a public terminal elevator. The intermountain region comprises southern Idaho, western Montana, western Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, western Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Further details can be obtained at grain corporation offices.

At all these principal primary markets there is an open market where all classes of buyers are well represented, and the producer and the consumer will be amply protected through the competitive activities of the several interests, the Food Administration Grain Corporation being prepared to buy and protect the "fair price" basis.

As the miller is restricted to a "fair price" basis for his flour, he can not pay more for wheat than the expense of milling and a reasonable profit will allow.

Farmer Can Protect Himself.

The farmer can protect himself by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to the Food Administration grain corporation, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

There is nothing in the "1918 plan" which prevents a buyer at point of origin from placing his own grade upon the wheat which he purchases. If by the buyer's act the grade is raised, it is equivalent to an increase in the price. If the buyer lowers the grade, the producer or dealer's protection is to ship to the Food Administration grain corporation.

Marketing Direct to Grain Corporation.

Producers or dealers have the right to bill cars of wheat direct to the Food Administration grain corporation at any of the principal primary markets named above. When the wheat is unloaded in the elevator and weight and grade returns are made to the Food Administration grain corporation remittance will be made on the basis of weight and grades so reported, and on the basis of the Government price less 1 per cent administration charge for the service.

Transportation.

The Government does not discriminate between shippers in matters of transportation.

Traffic Bureau.

The Food Administration maintains a traffic bureau for the purpose of assisting shippers of grain and flour in securing their car supply and also in expediting the movement of shipments to destination. Application for assistance can be made to Food Administration Grain Corporation offices in each primary market.

Charges for Handling.

Country elevators and buyers are entitled to receive fair compensation for their services in the handling and marketing of wheat, and the charges for such service are necessarily a deduction from the terminal price of wheat. These charges or margins are well established by custom and vary in different sections of the country according to local conditions.

Insurance.

The Government carries no insurance on the property which it owns. It does, however, require that the elevator operators shall exercise due diligence in protecting grain stored in their warehouses from ordinary hazards. Owners of grain stored in warehouses or elevators should therefore protect their grain so stored which has not been delivered to or paid for by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

Inspection.

Shippers to any of the principal primary markets should insist that their grain be inspected and graded by inspectors licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Producers and dealers, in shipping

(Continued on page 16.)

SCHEDULE OF TYPES AND SIZES OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND OPERATING EQUIPMENT ADOPTED BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board has completed a comprehensive investigation of the general farm implement and farm operating equipment industry and, after numerous preparatory meetings, a detailed schedule of types and sizes of the principal class of farm implements and farm operating equipment to be manufactured during the war period has been formally adopted by all the interests involved.

Under the elimination program, approximately 3,000 surplus types of plows and tillage implements have been discontinued. For example, out of 303 types of plows only 65 will be manufactured after December 31, 1918. Of over 300 types of corn planters and drills only 10 will be manufactured, and 107 types of harrows have been reduced to 44.

Members of the industry prepared the initial program of conservation at the request of the War Industries Board. The final schedule was completed only after carefully taking into consideration the actual needs of the farmer as well as various styles of farm equipment that might be termed "lesser essentials."

Will Reduce Stocks.

The eliminations made effective by this program will materially reduce the size of stocks carried and the capital invested as well as volume of transportation necessary to carry the agricultural implements to the farmer. Production of the remaining types of implements will also be materially increased as a matter of course. A large amount of steel and iron will be released automatically for war purposes and other necessary industries by the reduction of stocks carried by factories, jobbers, and other distributors.

In addition to the reduction in styles and, consequently, of stocks carried, concentrating efforts on fewer types is expected to work toward stabilizing the cost to the farmer without hardship on the producer.

Further elimination of unnecessary types and additional standardization is being worked out by various committees representing different branches of the industry in connection with the War Industries Board. This plan is similar to those that are being put into effect in numerous other industries by the Conservation Division. The savings in labor, capital, and material thus effected with the wholehearted support of all parties interested will contribute largely to promoting the general war program.

Schedule for the Manufacturers of Grain Drills, Seeding Machines, etc.

This schedule is to become effective November 1, 1918, no eliminated machinery to be manufactured after this date, and no additional material for eliminated lines to be ordered after July 15, 1918, except such as may be necessary to even up stocks on hand for the 1918 fall trade.

1. Drills.—Each manufacturer to restrict his output of the following drills to the sizes noted:

(a) Plain 6-inch drills to 12-6, 16-6, 20-6, and 24-6.
(b) Plain 7-inch drills to 10-7, 11-7, 12-7, 14-7, and 18-7.
(c) Plain 8-inch drills to 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, and 16-8.
(d) Low-down press drills in 6-inch to 20-6.
(e) Low-down press drills in 7-inch to 12-7 and 16-7.
(f) Low-down press drills in 8-inch, all sizes to be eliminated.
(g) Fertilizer drills in 6-inch, all sizes to be eliminated
(h) Fertilizer drills in 7-inch to 9-7, 10-7, 11-7, and 12-7.
(i) Fertilizer drills in 8-inch to 6-8, 8-8, and 10-8.

2. Seeders.—Each manufacturer to restrict his output of these seeders to 3 sizes, viz, 12-bar, 16-bar, and 24-bar.

3. Sowers.—Each manufacturer to restrict his output of these sowers to two styles, viz, 11-foot wide track and 11-foot narrow track.

4. One-horse drills.—Each manufacturer to restrict his output of these drills to 5-disk and 5-disk fertilizer types.

5. Agitator wheel seeders.—The manufacture of agitator wheel seeders to be discontinued.

6. 5-inch drills.—The manufacture of 5-inch drills to be discontinued.

7. Broadcast fertilizer distributors.—Each manufacturer to restrict his output of these distributors to one size, viz, 8-foot.

8. Land measures.—Land measures to be eliminated from all sowers.

9. Concavity of disks.—The following description of disks to be recognized as standard and all disks manufactured after July 15, 1918, to conform to this standard, viz, size 13-inch, gauge No. 13, concavity $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

10. Polishing concave disks.—The polishing of concave disks to be optional with each manufacturer.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

(Continued from page 11.)

lions shown for the New York banks. The share of war loans and war paper in loans and investments given by all reporting banks shows a decline from 13.9 per cent on June 21 to 13.6 on June 28 and to 13.3 per cent on July 5. For the New York banks this ratio declined during the two weeks from 20.5 to 15.7 per cent.

Further reductions during the week in total net demand deposits are practically offset by increases in time deposits. For the central reserve city banks, notwithstanding the increase in the number of New York City member banks, net demand deposits show a decline for the week of about 112 millions and time deposits a decline of 11.5 millions. During the week net withdrawals of Government deposits totaled 290.3 millions, of which 168.5 millions represents the net amount withdrawn from banks in the three central reserve cities. Reserves show a decline during the week of 164.5 millions, nearly all for the New York banks, while cash in vault shows some gain.

RED CROSS ADOPTS NEW PLAN IN SENDING LETTERS TO GERMANY

Messages Sent Through Division Offices to be Rewritten and Made Spy Proof.

The American Red Cross issues the following:

To prevent the possibility of valuable information getting into Germany, the American Red Cross, in sending letters behind the enemy lines at the request of persons in this country, is following carefully a plan worked out by the State Department to do away with code.

Americans, Germans, or others in the United States wishing to communicate with relatives in Germany must now write out their messages in Red Cross chapters throughout the country. These are sent through the division offices of the organization to national headquarters. Here they are rewritten and the wording absolutely changed to prevent the sending of any diagram or secret code. The messages are then given to the censorship board and are passed or refused by them, as the case may be. When they reach a neutral country they are translated on other paper and in most cases delivered by the Red Cross of the place to which they go. The plan is considered as spy proof as it is possible to devise.

Welfare Messages Permitted.

During the last 25 years the practice has grown up that welfare inquiries and messages shall be permitted between civilians in countries which are at war with each other. The promiscuous sending of letters through organizations in neutral countries could not be permitted because of the large number of enemies in the country. To prohibit entirely the sending of messages would, for example, prevent a loyal American from finding out whether his sister, unfortunately married to a German, was alive or dead. Prohibition was in force for a time and pitiful appeals were received by the Red Cross from French, Belgians, and Italians begging the society to get word for them as to whether their people in the occupied districts were still alive.

Is Humanitarian Work.

The State Department presented to the Red Cross the present plan in detail, and asked that the Red Cross put it into effect. As it was a purely humanitarian work, the Government could do no more than supervise the work.

To-day the American Red Cross is sending an average of 1,300 letters a day to persons living behind the enemy lines. This work is done through Washington headquarters of the American Red Cross by the bureau of communication, of which Edward M. Day is acting director.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

July 8, 1918.

Diamond Forging & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., whiffletrees.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., blacksmiths' flatters, swages, and punches.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., chisels and punches.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, fullers, hardies, tongs.
F. W. McIntosh Co., Chicago, Ill., fountain pens.
American Lubricator Co., Detroit, Mich., steam lubricators.
Hay-Budden Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., anvils.
M. B. Skinner Co., Chicago, Ill., valve reseating tools.
Frank A. Weeks Manufacturing Co., New York City, erasers, steel.
Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, blacksmiths' vises and anvils.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., hot-pressed steel nuts.
Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio, valves.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., check valves.
J. K. Larkin Co., New York City, galvanized barb wire.
Mabie, Todd & Co., New York City, fountain pens.
Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, motor head, complete.
A. F. Mitchell, assignee, Toledo, Ohio, fountain pens.
American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., railroad pick handles.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., kodak tanks, glasses, trays, paper, acids.
Trimont Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, Mass., pipe wrench.
Diamond Chain & Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., links, motor chains.
Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., I-beams.
Cutter Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa., single pole circuit breakers.
H. A. Rogers Co., New York City, Scotch gauge glasses.
F. H. Lovell & Co., Arlington, N. J., junction boxes.
Whiting-Patterson Co. (Inc.), New York City, paper, typewriting.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., spares for high intensity searchlights.
U. S. Electrical Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, spares for type KM motor.
Gray Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., gasoline engines.

July 9, 1918.

Globe-Wernicke Co., Washington, D. C., office decks.
Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., gasoline storage tanks.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, scales.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., handles for hand saws.
Gray Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., spare parts for gasoline engines.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., centrifugal pumps.
Quaker Tool Co., Newark, N. J., blacksmith's fire rakes.
Victor Brass Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, brass valves.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., manila rope.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., protractors.
P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., swing saws.
Union Brass & Metal Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., bibb cocks.
American Woodworking Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., swing saws.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., diagonal prisms.
Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., steel falling wedges.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co., Meriden, Conn., knife grinder.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hose, suction.
Emery Candle Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, candles.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hose.
Midwest Manufacturing Corporation, St. Paul, Minn., railroad picks.
Watson & McDaniel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., improved steam trap.
Humphreys Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio, pumps.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., compass sawsets.
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N. J., mercury vapor lamps.
Pennsylvania Smelting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pig lead.
Cardinell-Vellum Manufacturing Co., Montclair, N. J., pads, tracing.
Nelson Rivet Co., Taunton, Mass., buttonhead rivets.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., pencils.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., roofing paper.
Chicago Car Seal Co., Chicago, Ill., car seals.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., adze handles.
Mattatuck Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., thumb tacks, German silver.
Brown Company, Portland, Me., paper, wrapping.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Washington, D. C., asbestos-felted insulation.
Walter W. Woodruff & Sons Co., Mount Carmel, Conn., boat clamp screw.
Tempelton, Kenly & Co. (Ltd.), Chicago, Ill., jacks, automobile.
American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa., split-steel pulleys.
Anthony Carlin Co., Cleveland, Ohio, buttonhead rivets.
National Belt & Nut Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., boiler rivets.
Studebaker Corporation of America, Detroit, Mich., automobile spare parts.
New York Mallett & Handle Co., New York City, standing and hand fids.
W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C., tables.
Fred S. Lincoln Co., Washington, D. C., file cabinets.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., dynamite, blasting powder.
Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., double-end hooks.
O. M. Edwards Co., Washington, D. C., steel file cabinets.
Vane-Calvert Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., paint, battleship gray.
Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.

July 10, 1918.

P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., band saw tables.
Ames Shovel & Tool Co., North Easton, Mass., shovels.
Standard Oil Cloth Co., New York City, duck.
Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., malleable tees.
Collins & Co., New York City, machetes.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., solder, bolts, funnels, ax handles, hammers.
Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., coated flexoid tubing.
W. H. Peden Excelsior Co., Fredericksburg, Va., excelsior.
Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Baum Paper & Stationery Co., Washington, D. C., envelopes.
Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C., cone shades, fuse plugs, porcelain cleats, cutouts.
Stark Tool Co. (Inc.), Waltham, Mass., jackshaft.
W. L. Barrell Co., New York City, gray duck.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., searchlight lamp cartridge.
Sweets Steel Co., Williamsport, Pa., rails.
The Warwood Tool Co., Wheeling, W. Va., railroad picks.
Niagara Machine & Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y., crimpers and beaders.
Thomas Somerville Co., Washington, D. C., valves, couplings, elbows.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, mandrels, stove pipe.
M. Ruehlmann, Philadelphia, Pa., barometer cases.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., bushings, tees, unions.
Star Electric Motor Co., Newark, N. J. spares for lathes, drill presses, tube expanders.
United States Rubber Co., New York City, rubber gloves with gauntlets.
American Wood Working Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., band saw tables.
Theodore Altenedер & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., boxwood scales.
Davis-Bourneville Co., Washington, D. C., cabinet trucks.
W. L. Barrell Co., New York City, gray duck.
The Miami Paper Co., West Carrollton, Ohio, paper, mimeograph.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., railroad picks.
Marvin Casler Co., Canastota, N. Y., geophones.
Edwin C. Burt Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., leather machete sheaths.
The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., blocks, malleable.
American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., annealed steel.
The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., leather carrying cases.
Tophams, Washington, D. C., marching compass cases.
Schlueter Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., galvanized iron buckets.
Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., long yellow pine.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., farrier knives.

July 11, 1918.

The Oldham New York Saw Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., spares for saw bands to fit wheels.
Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pick mattocks.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., forges.
Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio, valves.
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill., screw jacks.
Iron City Tool Works (Ltd.), Pittsburgh, Pa., drift pins.
Wiebusch & Hilger (Ltd.), New York City, cold chisels.
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., New Bedford, Mass., center keys.
Keystone Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., drilling posts.
Charles Hyass & Co. (Inc.), New York City, sweeper brooms.
Standard Horse Nail Co., New Brighton, Pa., horseshoe nails.
G. L. Stuebner, Long Island City, N. Y., buckets.
Sasgen Derrick Co., Chicago, Ill., toggle hooks or tongs.
P. Wall Manufacturing & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel oilers.
W. G. LeCount, South Norwalk, Conn., steel bridge clamps.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., drift bolts.
North Carolina Mica Co., Boston, Mass., sheets of mica.
United States Rubber Co., New York City, rubber gloves.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., globe valves.
Universal Drafting Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, drafting supplies.
Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., hose.
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., hammers, claw.
Duane H. Nash (Inc.), Millington, N. J., I-beams.
Republic Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., tire castings.
Garford Motor Truck Co., magneto batteries, breakers, and low-tension wire.
Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., radiator hose, brake lining.
The Warwood Tool Co., West Virginia, pick mattocks.
W. H. Anderson Tool & Supply Co., Detroit, Mich., molders.
Marvin & Gasler Co., Canastota, N. Y., geophones.
Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg, W. Va., shovels.
The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., leather carrying cases for geophones.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., compasses.
Taylor Instrument Co's., Rochester, N. Y., compasses.
The National Brass & Copper Tube Co. (Inc.), New York City, wire, firing.
Chicago Pump Co., Chicago, Ill., vertical pump.
James H. Channon Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., club and rivet dollies.
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co., Milwaukee, Wis., brass gauge cocks.
The Seiss Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, horns.

AWARDS BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ENGINEERING DEPOT

George L. Lyon, Milford, N. Y., tire measuring wheels.

The Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., guides, pressboard, Manila folders.

Vacuum Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., oil in barrels.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., post drill.

Sieber Products Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., binders, leather.

July 12, 1918.

Ohio Canvas Goods Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, tarpaulins.

National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., Pre-I-O-Lite gas tanks.

Best Light Co., Canton, Ohio, hand lanterns.

Manufacturers' Belt Hook Co., Chicago, Ill., rivets.

Keystone Lantern Co., Philadelphia, Pa., railroad lanterns.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., rules

Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa., flat soft steel.

American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., fire pots.

Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bolts.

Otto Bernz, Newark, N. J., ladles.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., spares for road rollers.

James H. Channon Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., rivet dollies.

Joseph Gillott & Sons, New York City (Alfred Field & Co., sole agents), Gillott's pens.

Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., miners' drills.

George L. Lyon, Milford, N. Y., tire-measuring wheels.

George Russell Reed Co., San Francisco, Cal., Reed wooden baths.

Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., blacksmiths' hardies.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motors, 5 and 3 horsepower.

Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.

Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., photo-engraving glue.

Lea-Courtenay Co., Newark, N. J., centrifugal pumps and fittings.

Repro-Art Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., vacuum printing frames.

The Winton Co., Cleveland, Ohio, parts of power plants for searchlights.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., kodak supplies.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., switch stands.

The Browning Co., Cleveland, Ohio., locomotive cranes for storage division.

Donner Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., rail.

Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y. rail.

C. A. Turner Co. (Inc.), Pittsburgh, Pa., track spikes.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., files.

Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., ship materials.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., flood lighting projectors.

Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bars.

Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., New York City, aluminum upper beams.

George D. Whitcomb Co., Rochelle, Ill., gasoline locomotives.

Orton & Steinbrenner Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.

Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., ship materials.

Robbins & Myers Co., Philadelphia, Pa., spares for motors for grinders.

Dayton Pump & Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio, galvanized iron tanks.

International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., tractors.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., compass saws.

Smith & Hood, Newark, N. J., clinch irons.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Altoona, Pa., box cars less trucks.

The Kilbourne & Jacobe Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, rocker dump.

Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich., parts for Dodge cars.

C. E. Jennings & Co., New York City, bits.

Studebaker Corporation of America, Detroit, Mich., rims for Studebaker cars.

Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C., orange shellac.

Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, Ohio, hub odometers.

Bufum Tool Co., Louisiana, Mo., carbon scrapers.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1008, opening of July 19, 1918.—Cotter pins as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1009, opening of July 19, 1918.—80 cable reels as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1010, opening of July 19, 1918.—840,000 pounds poultry netting, 1½-inch mesh, No. 16 wire, 48 inches wide, galvanized before weaving, or 840,000 pounds, same, galvanized after weaving.

Proposal No. 1011, opening of July 23, 1918.—48,000 pairs men's lumbermen's overs, with leather tops, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1012, opening of July 23, 1918.—150,000 joints 6-inch stovepipe, 27 gauge each joint, to be 2 feet long; 45,000 one-piece 6-inch stovepipe ells, 27 gauge; 15,000 one-piece stovepipe ells, 6-inch, 45°, 27 gauge; 30,000 stovepipe collars or flanges for 6-inch pipe.

Proposal No. 1013, opening of July 19, 1918.—7,550 corrugated steel shelters, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1014, opening of July 19, 1918.—14,500 pounds hot-pressed hexagon nuts for ⅝-inch bolts; 14,500 pounds, same, for ¾-inch bolts; 14,500 pounds, same, for ⅞-inch bolts; 14,500 pounds, same, for 1-inch bolts.

Proposal No. 1015, opening of July 19, 1918.—28,000 pounds No. 6, regular pattern horseshoe nails; 26,000 pounds No. 7, same; 2,000 pounds 8d. common wire nails, flat head; 2,000 pounds 10d., same; 1 ton common wire nails, flat head, 4d.; 492 tons, same, 16d.; 132 tons, same, 20d.; 324 tons 30d. common wire spikes, flat head; 120 tons 40d., same; 300 tons 60d., same; 125 tons 1½-inch, No. 9 wire, plain wire staples, ungalvanized.

Proposal No. 1016, opening of July 19, 1918.—288,000 ½-inch by 10-inch drift bolts; 230,000 ¾-inch by 18-inch drift bolts.

Proposal No. 1017, opening of July 19, 1918.—2,880 rolls electrician's rubber insulating tape packed for export shipment; 2,880 rolls, same, packed for domestic shipment.

Proposal No. 1018, opening of July 19, 1918.—3,600 spools of pure soft copper wire on wooden spools for export shipment; 3,600 spools, same, for domestic shipment.

Proposal No. 1019, opening of July 23, 1918.—1,480 dozen carpenter's claw hammers; 250 dozen carpenter's 24-inch levels; 280 dozen carpenter's 3½-inch round-face mallets.

Proposal No. 1020, opening of July 23, 1918.—180 gross white carpenter's chalk; 14,880 pieces white braided cotton chalk line.

Proposal No. 1021, opening of July 23, 1918.—720 gross flathead bright iron screws, 1-inch, No. 6, in packages; 720 gross, same, 1½-inch, No. 8, in packages; 720 gross, same, 1¾-inch, No. 10, in packages; 720 gross, same, 1¾-inch, No. 12, in packages; 4,320 gross, same, ⅞-inch, No. 6, in packages; 4,320 gross, same, 1½-inch, No. 10, in packages; 4,320 gross, same, 1¾-inch, No. 9, in packages; 4,320 gross, same, 2¾-inch, No. 14, in packages.

Proposal No. 1022, opening of July 23, 1918.—350 dozen ratchet braces, 10-inch sweep; 80 dozen ratchet drill braces, 10-inch sweep; 4,320 sets handled framing chisels, in sets of three; 30 dozen, 3-inch socket firmer chisels; 30 dozen, same, 1-inch; 250 dozen, 10-inch draw knives, with folding handles; 10 dozen 5-inch screw drivers; 250 dozen 8-inch screw drivers; 320 dozen steel squares; 280 dozen try 9-inch blade squares; 250 dozen T bevels; 30 dozen 8-inch carpenter's screw drivers.

Proposal No. 1023, opening of July 23, 1918.—3,750 corrugated steel shelters (small) as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1024, opening of July 30, 1918.—Lighting fixtures as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1025, opening of July 26, 1918.—Armored and lead-covered cable as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1026, opening of July 26, 1918.—Sixteen hundred handled bark spuds with maple handles.

Proposal No. 1027, opening of July 26, 1918.—One hundred and fifty center punches 4 inches long; 10 belt lacing cutters, cutting $\frac{3}{16}$-inch to ¾-inch wide; 150 four-tube revolving spring-belt punches.

Proposal No. 1028, opening of July 26, 1918.—Fourteen hundred and forty small ¾-inch pinch bars, approximate weight 3½ pounds; 22,680 large 4-foot 8-inch long pinch bars, weight about 12 pounds.

Proposal No. 1029, opening of July 26, 1918.—Forty-three pounds soldering paste in 1-pound cans, packed for export; 720 cans soldering paste in 4-ounce cans; 720 pounds bar solder, 50 per cent tin, 50 per cent lead.

Proposal No. 1030, opening of July 26, 1918.—Five hundred 9-inch-blade mortar hoes; 50 nine-inch-blade mortar hoes; 500 six-foot-handle 10-inch-blade mortar hoes.

Proposal No. 1031, opening of July 26, 1918.—Three hundred and sixty pipe cutters for ½-inch to 2-inch pipe; 3,600 monkey wrenches, 18-inch steel handle; 1,440 twelve-inch-knife-handle monkey wrenches; 3,360 18-inch pipe wrenches; 3,360 extra jaws for above wrenches.

Proposal No. 1032, opening of July 26, 1918.—Six hundred and sixty field desks "A" complete with folding support; 660 field desks "B" complete with folding support. As per specifications.

Proposal No. 1033, opening of July 26, 1918.—Technical books as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1034, opening of July 19, 1918.—Electrical supplies as per specifications.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

How a Ship's Tonnage is Figured Four Ways

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

To many persons who are not experienced shipbuilders the various uses of the term "tonnage" in relation to the size of a ship may be confusing. The following article from the "Pusey & Jones Shipbuilder" explains the terms well and makes a clean distinction between the various ways in which they are used:

There are four kinds of tonnage in use in shipping circles. They are gross tonnage, net registered tonnage, dead-weight carrying capacity, and displacement.

Dead-weight tonnage is what the vessel actually can carry in tons of lading, cargo, plus stores and bunker coal.

Gross tonnage is based on the cubical contents of the hull, with certain arbitrary spaces deducted, and has little bearing on the cargo-carrying capacity of the vessel.

Net registered tonnage is gross tonnage, with certain allowances for crew space and machinery space deducted, and has little bearing on the dead-weight carrying capacity of the vessel.

Displacement is the total weight of the vessel when full of cargo—that is, the weight of her hull plus her dead-weight tonnage.

In round numbers a ship of 9,000 tons dead-weight would stand about as follows:

Dead-weight carrying capacity	9,000
Gross tonnage	5,000
Net registered	3,000
Displacement	12,000

NEWS-PRINT PAPER PRICES AND TERMS OF SALE FIXED BY TRADE COMMISSION

Taken Action In Accordance With An Agreement Between Attorney General Gregory and Three United States and Seven Canadian Companies.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued the following:

The Federal Trade Commission has had before it as a reference, the agreement made on November 26, 1917, between Thomas W. Gregory, the Attorney General of the United States, as trustee, and certain persons and corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of news-print paper.

The manufacturers, parties to this agreement, comprise three United States companies and seven Canadian companies as follows:

UNITED STATES COMPANIES.

International Paper Co.; Minnesota & Ontario Power Co.; Gould Paper Co.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills (Ltd.); Abitibi Power & Paper Co. (Ltd.); Laurentide Co. (Ltd.); Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co. (Ltd.); Price Bros. & Co. (Ltd.); Donnacona Paper Co. (Ltd.); Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. (Ltd.).

These ten companies produced in 1917 about 950,000 tons of news-print paper or nearly 50 per cent of the total output of all mills on the North American continent. The bulk of this tonnage was consumed by newspaper publishers in the United States.

Provisions of Agreement.

The agreement provides briefly that the Federal Trade Commission shall fix the maximum prices and terms of sale of the output of the news-print paper of these ten companies sold to purchasers in the United States for the duration of the war and three months thereafter. In the case of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Co. and its subsidiary, the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. (Ltd.), the agreement provides that the prices shall be fixed as of January 1, 1918. The commission is also directed to determine the just and reasonable maximum prices and terms of resale of all paper merchants, sales agents or other middlemen selling the product of these ten companies to customers in the United States.

All parties at interest were invited to lay before the commission any pertinent data, and counsel were diligent and helpful to the commission in securing a complete knowledge of the circumstances surrounding production and distribution. Extensive hearings were held and a mass of evidence taken.

Cost figures were drawn from books of original entry, and the vouchers and accounts of the several manufacturers were scrutinized by expert accountants. Complete appraisals of various plants were also presented.

The commission has heard the evidence and examined the data presented to it and finds the following maximum prices as of April 1, 1918, to be fair and reasonable for each of the 10 signatory companies for sales of standard news-print paper to customers in the United States:

Roll news in car lots, $3.10 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.

Roll news in less than car lots, $3.22½ per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.

Sheet news in car lots, $3.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.

Sheet news in less than car lots, $3.62½ per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill.

The cost of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. (Ltd.), which is an incomplete mill of small news-print tonnage and which buys its sulphite, was not allowed to control in the determination of the above prices.

The Minnesota & Ontario Power Co. is directed to adjust its settlements for the months of January, February, and March, 1918, on a basis of 10 cents per 100 pounds above these maximum prices; thereafter the said maximum prices shall apply.

Terms of Sale.

The commission directs that the so-called standard form of contract be used at this time with changes in terms that shall provide: (a) A definite tonnage specification and passage of full and unrestricted title to the customer upon delivery, and (b) that the signatory manufacturers shall credit customers for overweight above the 32-pound basis, computed by taking the annual average of the total tonnage delivered on contract, provided that the customer gives such prompt notice as to overweights from time to time as will enable the manufacturer, if he desires, to verify the claims currently and to make correction in weights of subsequent deliveries.

Certain other changes in the terms of contract urged by the publishers contain merit, but this does not appear to be a proper time for introducing avoidable changes.

Jobbers' Prices and Terms of Resale.

The maximum commissions for jobbers or other middle men selling news print obtained from any of the signatory manufacturers to customers in the United States shall be:

15 cents per 100 pounds on carload lots.

40 cents per 100 pounds on less than car lots.

60 cents per 100 pounds on less than ton lots.

The commissions shall be added to the actual cost of paper at the mill or at the warehouse. The cost at the warehouse will be the net mill price plus freight, cartage, and other reasonably necessary expenses incurred in getting the paper to the warehouse. In billing customers these items and the commission shall be stated separately.

Basis of Findings.

In determining the maximum prices to be effective after April 1, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission considered all pertinent conditions, including those prevailing during the months of January, February, and March, 1918, so that the maximum prices herein announced cover the facts as of the time of the effective date of the new prices.

The commission in reaching its conclusions did not take into consideration income or excess-profits taxes, whether individual or corporate.

Since this is not a condemnation proceeding, and there is no taking of property, in the sense of a sale of the plants, there is no alienation of going value, and full costs of manufacture and a just and reasonable profit being allowed, the result is the same as though fixed by the seller.

Given the plant and its output, the commission has reached its result by a full consideration of the cost of manufacture, with depreciation, and a just and reasonable profit on the operation, based upon the value of the property employed and the circumstances surrounding the industry. In making the computations, the operation of the mills, as agreed by counsel, has been considered as 300 days per year.

PLAN OF WHEAT AND FLOUR CONTROL FOR 1918 CROP

(Continued from page 12.)

grain to said primary markets, should advise their commission man to see that their grain is correctly inspected and graded, and that if in his judgment the grain has been improperly graded, an appeal should be taken to the Federal Supervisor.

It is the policy of the Food Administration and of its agents and representatives to work in entire harmony with the Department of Agriculture in maintaining the integrity of grades named and defined by them under the grain standards act, in order that the producer, the consumer, and all interests handling grain may be properly protected.

The producer or dealer should always keep in mind that if he is not satisfied with the prices paid by individual buyers or with the grading of wheat, his protection lies in his being able to ship to the Food Administration Grain Corporation at the various terminal markets named above.

Flour Milling Profit Control.

The plan for the profit control of flour milling for the 1918 crop is formulated on the basis of naming a maximum "fair price" at which any miller may sell flour and feed.

This maximum "fair price" is based upon a reasonable allowance, above the fair price for basic wheat, for handling, milling and marketing expenses, freight charges on products, and profit. It is anticipated that competition will eventually reflect reductions from these prices.

A temporary plan has been published along these lines, which will be supplemented in the near future by the naming of detailed maximum prices, at which it will be considered fair for each mill of the country to sell its flour and feed.

This plan, as soon as completed, will be given general publicity.

The "1918–19 plan of control" and this statement have been prepared with the approval of the Agricultural Advisory Committee and with their cooperation.

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918. No. 362

NEW SYSTEM TO PROTECT GOVERNMENT IN BUYING OF ALL WAR MATERIAL IS NEARLY COMPLETED

REVIEW BOARDS NAMED

Study of Every Contract, Centralization of Purchases, Standardization of Contract Clauses, and Daily Fiscal Survey Among Objects in View.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

With the cooperation of the Department of Justice the War Department has nearly completed a system of control designed to protect the Government in the procurement of all war materials. This system, in part, was put in operation under the direction of the General Staff about six weeks ago.

The new system provides for a review of every contract by boards of control, the centralizing of purchases, the standardization of contract clauses, a daily fiscal survey, and provisions for public information on War Department needs.

About May 1, 1918, under instructions of the Secretary of War, a new division of the General Staff began to supervise the policy and practice of War Department purchases.

Competition Among Bureaus Eliminated.

The new division has arranged to centralize the purchase of commodities falling within the same classification in the hands of one bureau so that now, for instance, one bureau instead of five, as heretofore, purchases all leather goods for the whole Army, and similarly for cotton, hardware, and all the usual trade classification of materials. This single step has eliminated competition among the bureaus, centered technical purchase among expert purchasers in each commodity, reduced the personnel engaged in specialized purchase, simplified the control of purchase methods, and resulted in the saving of a great deal of money to the Government.

Investigations were made to determine which of the five bureaus was best qualified to act as the sole War Department purchasing agency for each commodity. Decision has been made in nearly all cases of conflict.

There has been set up in each bureau boards of awards which are the ultimate authority on the awards of all important contracts. These boards are composed of

(Continued on page 3.)

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE PRAISES U. S. TROOPS

The White House makes public the following cablegram from the President of France replying to President Wilson's Fourteenth of July message:

The French national holiday following the American Independence Day has afforded the two peoples another occasion to combine their sentiments and hopes. The message you were pleased to send me in honor of the 14th of July has reached the heart of France. Once more Paris has acclaimed General Pershing's magnificent troops which are already giving on the battlefields such striking evidence of their grand military quality. The great memories that united our two countries are drawing from the war we are waging together a strength and vividness that nothing can impair. Right and Liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring even nearer together our two beloved Nations in the splendor of the same ideal.

RAYMOND POINCARE.

Carlisle Indian School to Be Used as Hospital

Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, yesterday announced that the Indian school plant at Carlisle, Pa., has been turned over to the War Department for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of sick and wounded soldiers.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

CONTROL OF CHLORINE TAKEN OVER FOR THE GOVERNMENT

War Industries Board for Present Doing No More Than Allocate the Product.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Owing to the shortage of chlorine in the United States, the War Industries Board, with the approval of the President, has passed a resolution taking over control of its production and distribution. For the present, however, the board is doing no more than allocate the product, and this is being done under the direction of H. G. Carrell, Chief of the Alkali and Chlorine Section of the War Industries Board.

Chlorine has a wide range of uses, the most important from the present Government point of view being in the manufacture of gas shells and in carbon tetrachloride, which is the basis of one of the most effective smoke screens and also of the best fire extinguishers.

One of the most important commercial uses of chlorine is in the bleaching of paper and various cloth fabrics.

MANUFACTURERS ARE WARNED AGAINST RESELLING OF STEEL

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The attention of the War Industries Board has been called to the fact that certain manufacturers, now on the preference list for steel supply, are reselling steel that has been delivered to them as a result of Government priority assistance.

In order to prevent abuses of this priority privilege the board has passed a resolution that, if any such resales are made hereafter without the approval of J. Leonard Replogle, director of steel supply of the War Industries Board, the manufacturer who is responsible for those resales will be dropped from the preference list and will not receive further priority assistance.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION CHANGE.

Evans Woollen Succeeds Walter E. Hope as Bureau Director.

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Walter E. Hope, who has been director of the bureau of State organizations of the United States Fuel Administration since its formation, has been compelled to return temporarily to his office in New York.

During his absence the bureau will be directed by Evans Woollen, Federal fuel administrator for Indiana.

NEW RULING ON IMPORTATION OF CONCENTRATES OF COPPER

The War Trade Board has issued the following:

Owing to some uncertainty regarding the application of the restriction imposed by the War Trade Board upon the importation of copper ore, the board has, by a new ruling No. 169, altered the original ruling to read that hereafter no licenses will be issued for the importation of copper concentrates containing less than 60 per cent of copper, except for shipments from Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. All outstanding licenses for the importation of copper concentrates containing less than 60 per cent of copper have been revoked as to shipments from abroad after July 20, 1918, except for shipments from the three countries above specified, from which copper ore may be imported.

This restriction is not to be construed as affecting the importation from any nonenemy country of copper matte or blister copper, or copper concentrates containing 60 per cent or more of copper.

The purpose of the new ruling, as of the former one, is to bring about the ocean transportation of copper in a concentrated form rather than as the bulkier ore.

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION OF COPRA HAVE BEEN RESCINDED

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The limitations imposed by the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 148, published June 25, 1918), upon the importation of copra (coconut meat broken, but not shredded, desiccated, or prepared) have now been rescinded. Licenses which were then revoked have now been reinstated and new applications for licenses to import copra will be considered.

On the other hand the restriction then imposed upon the importation of shredded, desiccated, or prepared coconut meat (otherwise known as "Ceylon copra") remains in force and (according to this new ruling, W. T. B. R. 168) none will be admitted except such ocean shipments as were made on or before June 30, 1918.

Two American Aviators Are Prisoners in Germany

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department is in receipt of information that Aviator William Plyler is a prisoner at Camp Karlsruhe, Germany. This is believed to refer to Second Lieut. William H. Plyler, Signal Corps, who gave his emergency address as Mrs. Loula Plyler, mother, Kershaw, S. C.

The War Department is also in receipt of information that Aviator Clarence Shoninger is a prisoner of war and is slightly wounded. The name of the prison camp where he is interned is as yet unknown to the department. From information obtained from unofficial sources, it would appear that this prisoner was a sergeant in the Lafayette Escadrille.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION RESTRICTS THE USE OF COAL BY PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUBS

WOOD AND PEAT ARE NOT BARRED

Applies to Associations Organized for Participation in Outdoor Sports and Depending Upon Membership Dues for Maintenance.

The United States Fuel Administration has issued the following:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator, in view of the necessity for conserving the country's resources for the prosecution of the war, the increased demand for fuel for industries engaged in the production of munitions and commodities required in the conduct of the war, and the fact that owing to the limitations upon transportation facilities and other causes resulting from the war there is an insufficient supply of fuel for those purposes, and also for all the other purposes for which it was used in normal times, that it is essential to the national security and defense, for the efficient and successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy to restrict the consumption of fuel in certain of its uses, and among such uses is that of furnishing heat for private country clubs, and the United States Fuel Administrator hereby finding that is is reasonable and just to deny the use of fuel to private country clubs, and that such order will contribute to the successful outcome of the war through the release of fuel for war purposes, and will result, with other limitations upon the use of fuel in various lines of industry, in an equitable distribution and apportionment of fuel among consumers, in accordance with the relatively essential nature of their products in the prosecution of the war:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Text of Regulation.

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective until further or other order and subject to general or specific modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

REGULATION RESTRICTING FUEL CONSUMPTION BY PRIVATE COUNTRY CLUBS.

The term "private country club" in this regulation shall be construed to include any club or association organized wholly or in part for participation in outdoor sports and depending for its maintenance upon dues of individual members.

During the period from December 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, no private country club shall burn or use fuel of any description, including coal, coke, natural gas, fuel oil or other petroleum products, or use power derived from any such fuel for purposes of heating or cooking, excepting:

First. This regulation shall not be construed to prevent or restrict the use of wood or peat for heating or cooking purposes by any country club when such wood or peat is available without the use of railroad transportation.

Second. Any private country club may use or burn fuel other than wood or peat for heating or cooking purposes on receiving a permit for such use from the United States Fuel Administration. Such permit may be granted upon receipt of a certificate from the fuel administrator for the State within which the country club applying therefor is located that the fuel to be used can be spared for such purpose and that it is not against the public interest to grant such permit, or that the use of fuel for heating or cooking purposes is necessary for the maintenance of the regular employees of such club, provided that in case a permit shall be granted for the reason last above mentioned such a permit shall authorize the use of only so much fuel as shall be necessary to furnish heat and cook food for the regular employees of the club.

Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate or refuse to conform to this regulation will be liable to the penalties prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress approved August 10, 1917.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

CAMOUFLAGING OF MERCHANT SHIPS TO BE DIRECTED BY NAVY

Department and Shipping Board Come to Agreement as to Course to Be Followed.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

All camouflaging of ships built for the Shipping Board will hereafter be prescribed and supervised by the Navy Department. A decision to this effect has been reached at a conference held between representatives of the Navy Department and the Shipping Board. It was mutually agreed that camouflaging the ships for war service constituted a military requirement, and therefore the Navy should say how it is to be done.

The agreement provides as follows:

"The Navy Department will prepare the types and designs of camouflage painting for general use, and, where practicable, design of camouflage painting applicable to particular ships.

"These designs will be furnished the district camoufleurs through the camouflage section, division of steel-ship construction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The district camoufleur will use the design most applicable to the form and type of ship to be camouflage painted.

"The district camoufleur shall not change the principle of the design furnished by the Navy Department, but may adopt such design to suit the particular ship which is being camouflage painted."

The food YOU waste to-day may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

TWO HOUSING DIVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN FULL ACCORD

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

A. Merritt Taylor, director of passenger transportation and housing, Emergency Fleet Corporation, called on O. M. Eidlitz, director of housing and transportation of the Department of Labor, in Washington yesterday, and at a protracted interview Messrs. Eidlitz and Taylor gave the following general statement:

"We have adopted policies whereunder our respective activities will be carried on in complete cooperation and accord to the end that duplication of effort will be avoided and maximum results will thereby be obtained for the Government at a minimum cost with maximum efficiency.

"We have a complete understanding whereby the activities of the United States Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor and the passenger transportation-housing division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation will at all times be fully informed with relation to their respective projects, procedures, and all matters relating thereto; and that all other information of the one department will be available for the use of the other at all times.

"One matter that has been causing us a great deal of concern in solving the problem of promptly supplying workers to the plants is inadequate passenger transportation facilities on electric railways.

"An investigation proves that there are difficulties inherent in this connection which make an immediate and complete investigation not only desirable but imperative.

"This investigation will be taken up by the two organizations jointly without delay."

NEW SYSTEM TO PROTECT GOVERNMENT IN BUYING

(Continued from page 1.)

officers other than those who have conducted the actual negotiations.

A superior board of awards, composed of one officer from each of the bureau boards, sits in the General Staff and passes on and presents to the Secretary of War for decision all questions of general policy, receives the instructions of the Secretary of War concerning such policies, and thus makes uniform throughout the War Department the execution of policies of purchase.

Over six weeks ago a committee composed of officers and civilians, whose duty has been to prepare the tens of thousands of contracts of the War Department, began an intensive study of every contrtct War Department in an endeavor to prescribe in the light of over a year's experience with war conditions the form of contract clauses that would best safeguard the interests of the Government, with a view to prescribing for instant use well-considered and practice-proved forms for every conceivable circumstance of purchase. This committee is about ready to make its report.

On June 1 the General Staff ordered that, except in cases of immediate necessity, no contracts should be made with sales agents, and that all War Department procurements should be negotiated either with the manufacturer or with clause and policy in every agency of the recognized jobbers carrying the stocks on hand from which they proposed to supply the Army.

In addition to this precaution steps have been taken in conjunction with similar steps in the War Industries Board to mobilize the industries of the Nation behind the needs of the War Department.

In order to regulate purchases in accordance with the appropriations of the department, an improvement in fiscal accounting has just been introduced. On July 1, an analysis of all War Department appropriations was reported to the Secretary of War in such a way as to show the precise status of each congressional appropriation on the close of the preceding day's business. These reports are now made daily.

Reports Every Night.

A bureau has been created which receives the reports from each department at the end of the day's work. A force of clerks works at night on these reports and has ready by the following morning the totals for the Secretary of War and the General Staff.

In addition to the review boards, a mechanical system for the analysis, comparison, and administrative scrutiny of every procurement transaction, great or small, is being set up in the General Staff. By this system the essential details of every contract are tabulated and checks made to determine the cause of any variation of price or standard.

There is also operating a single real estate office which is handling all real estate transactions.

The function of commandeering, requisitioning, and issuing compulsory orders to the whole war machine has been centralized and intrusted to the General Staff as has also the determining of just compensation for all property commandeered and requisitioned for the War Department. Agencies for these purposes have been fully organized and have passed the stage of routine accomplishment.

Record of Industrial Controversies Adjusted During Week Ending July 13

The Department of Labor authorizes the following report of the Division of Conciliation, Department of Labor, for the week ending July 13, 1918:

Adjustments Reported.

Name.	Conciliator.	Workmen affected.	
		Directly.	Indirectly.
Controversy, Canton Sheet Steel Co., Canton, Ohio	D. W. Benjamin	.....	.....
Controversy, Hoover-Owen-Rentschler Co., Hamilton, Ohio	....do	.....	.....
Threatened strike, shipyards, Biloxi, Mass	J. W. Bridwell	200	.....
Controversy, Wausau Southern Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss	....do	200	1,800
Strike, electrical workers, 5 companies, Boston, Mass	J. B. Colpoys	.....	.....
Controversy, electrical workers, Camp Kearney and North Island, Cal.	Chas. T. Connell	25	50
Controversy, National Transit Co., Oil City, Pa	F. G. Davis	92	.....
Controversy, tin plate mills, Elwood, Ind	....do	3	1,500
Controversy, Lombards Iron Works, Augusta, Ga	W. R. Fairley	100	.....
Controversy, pattern makers, Muncie Foundry & Machine Co., Muncie, Ind.	F. L. Feick	20	400
Lockout, Warner-Gear Co., Muncie, Ind	....do	4	200
Controversy, Jos. Kopperman & Son and coppersmiths, Philadelphia.	E. E. Greenawalt and J. J. S. Rodgers.	8	6
Strike, boilermakers, Midwest Refining Co. and Standard Oil Co., Casper, Wyo.	G. Y. Harry	70	900
Strike, carpenters on grain elevators, American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill.	J. B. Lennon	150	600
Controversy, Lanyon-Starr Smelting Co., Bartlesville, Okla	J. S. Myers	250	.....
Controversy, Bartlesville Zinc Co., Bartlesville, Okla	....do	650	725
Controversy, National Zinc Co., Bartlesville, Okla	....do	250	.....
Lockout, Boynton Refining Co., Boynton, Okla	....do	20	15
Strike, drug clerks, Bloomington, Ill	O. F. Nelson	22	.....
Strike, plumbers and steamfitters, Rochester, N. Y	J. Purcell	300	.....
Controversy, Iroquois Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y	C. Reeves	300	1,800
Controversy, Bertelsen & Peterson, East Boston, Mass	J. A. Sullivan	14	500
Strike, textile workers, Stark Mills and Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.	H. J. Skeffington	8,000	20,000
Strike, composition roofers, Boston, Mass	J. B. Colpoys	110	.....
Controversy, painters, Indianapolis, Ind	F. L. Feick	28	.....
Controversy, Baltimore & Ohio Ry., boilermakers, Washington, D. C.	H. L. Kerwin	18	.....
Strike, meter readers, Peoples Gas, Light, Coal & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.	O. F. Nelson	118	4,900
Strike, steamfitters, Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, Alexandria, Va.	T. J. Williams	25	.....

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Mr. Samuel Myer may be reinstated to an appropriate position in the Government Printing Office, without regard to the length of time that he has been separated from the service.

This order is issued upon the recommendation of the Public Printer, who states that he concurs in the opinion of his predecessor that an injustice had been done, and that in his judgment Mr. Myer deserves an appointment to an appropriate position in the Government Printing Office.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 5, 1918.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

EXPECT TO PLACE DISABLED SOLDIERS AT USEFUL WORK

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Many well-intentioned individuals have offered to take crippled soldiers into their service as watchmen, messengers, and in positions of similar character. While the spirit in which these offers are made is appreciated, they conflict with the policy of the Medical Department of the Army.

From the time a wounded soldier is taken to the field hospital he is encouraged to understand that the seriousness of his wounds will not render him worthless for useful work. The work of reconstructing him both physically and mentally is carried on simultaneously.

At the present time there are many soldiers in the Army hospitals in this country who have been crippled in the course of duty. In many cases these men are receiving the preliminary training which will be finished by civil boards authorized to continue the work begun by the Surgeon General. It is hoped that business men in general will accept these trained men on an equal footing with men who have not been crippled. These men will receive a training which will make them competent in the trade or profession which they elect to follow.

Special Orders, No. 159:

15. Col. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 62.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 15, 1918.

Section A.—East of Chateau Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground, our troops counterattacked and drove the enemy back to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners. In the Vosges, five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down under our fire.

Section B.—Nothing for this section.

Saving in Tonnage Space by Dried Fruit Shipments

The War Department authorizes the following:

Another saving in tonnage space has been effected by the Quartermaster Corps in the shipment of dried fruits for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. Fruits will be shipped thoroughly dried instead of in the semidried condition in which they are found in commercial markets.

Considerable tonnage will be saved, as prunes, dried apples, and dried peaches are largely consumed by our troops overseas. The new practice of shipping the fruits thoroughly dried will also act as a preventive against spoilage and worms.

Nominations Sent to Senate

Nominations sent to the Senate July 12, 1918:

Capt. George R. Clark, to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

Andrew C. Witherspoon, of Pennsylvania, to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Henry W. Hemple, of Illinois, to be aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Lieut. Col. Kenneth Morton, to be colonel, Ordnance Department.

Also a number of appointments in the Medical Corps of Army.

SENDING WOMEN TO ITALY.

The division on woman's war work, Committee on Public Information, issues the following:

American women who speak Italian fluently and who are trained in social-service work are being sent to Italy by the American Red Cross to help with the refugees and children, to conduct soup kitchens and nurseries, and to organize and carry on other forms of relief work, according to the statement of the American Red Cross.

For service with the American Red Cross Commission to Italy, a small number of women is being supplied as stenographers and warehouse clerks. Passport regulations which affect women sent to France apply also to workers going to Italy.

LATEST BRITISH REGULATIONS RELATING TO WAR-TIME BOOTS

Consul Franklin D. Hale, Huddersfield, England, transmits the following:

The Yorkshire Post publishes the latest Government regulations relating to war-time boots, a recent issue stating:

The list of Government war-time boots [see Commerce Reports for Jan. 22 and Feb. 6, 1918] has again been increased, and there are now 79 varieties on the market. To meet the demands of manufacturers the whole of these have been recently revised, and to cover additional cost of leather and the extra wages paid in the form of war bonuses to operatives an all-round advance of 5 per cent is quoted. The lowest price at which a child's stout split laced boot can now be obtained is 8s. 6d. [$2.06] per pair, and the maximum chargeable is 29s. 6d. [$7.18] for a man's waxed kip walking boot of medium substance and fair stitched. Both of these classes represent an advance of considerably over 100 per cent compared with pre-war prices, yet it is claimed that they are lowest at which thoroughly reliable boots can now be provided.

[Samples of British war-time shoes are available for inspection at the New York and Boston offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce under file No. 20076.]—Commerce Reports.

Pay Rate for Temporary Postal Service Duty

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 3, 1918.

The appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, which has just been passed by Congress, provides that all auxiliary and temporary clerical and carrier service, and substitute service in place of clerical employees, laborers, and city carriers on vacation shall be paid for at the rate of 40 cents an hour.

On account of the delay in passing the appropriation bill it was impossible to issue allowances for such service prior to July 1. These allowances, based on estimates submitted by postmasters at first and second class post offices, will be issued at the earliest date practicable.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Senate and House conferees on the oil-land leasing bill which was passed by both Houses before the recess and is now in conference, have decided to lay the whole matter aside during the recess. The decision was reached yesterday to defer all further conferences until August 26. This bill, among other things, involves the disposition of the California naval reserve lands.

Neither House of Congress was in session yesterday. They will meet briefly under their respective agreements tomorrow and adjourn at once until next Monday.

Navy Men Not Affected by Overseas Parcel Ban

OFFICE OF THIRD ASST. P. M. GEN.,
Washington, July 12, 1918.

Referring to departmental order No. 1259 of March 28, 1918, and the instructions of this office pertaining thereto dated April 8 and May 31, 1918, prohibiting the acceptance for mailing to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe of parcels containing articles which are not being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected, postmasters are advised that such restrictions do not apply to parcels addressed in care of the postmaster at New York, N. Y., to the officers and men on board United States naval vessels or attached to naval bases and not addressed to the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

Next Liberty Loan Bonds Being Rapidly Engraved

The Treasury Department makes public the following:

Bonds of the fourth Liberty loan are now being turned out by the thousands daily by the Treasury's Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The bonds are similar in form and design to those of the third loan, and space has been left on each bond for insertion of the exact terms of the bonds.

It is believed that a sufficient number of the bonds will be ready to make possible immediate delivery of all bonds of the fourth loan as they are purchased.

NO CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

The Railroad Administration has issued the following:

CIRCULAR NO. 11.

In several instances railroad systems have been divided or combined for purposes of operation. This will produce no effect upon the accounting organization or personnel of those railroads, which will remain and act exactly as in the past until instructions are issued from this office.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director, Division of Public Service and Accounting.

Notice on "Prevention of Waste of Food" Sent Naval Commanders

Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, has sent the following, on "Prevention of Waste of Food," to all commanders in chief, commanding officers and commandants:

1. One of the principal purposes for creation of the United States Food Administration was to insure an adequate and always dependable supply for the fighting forces—a recent official circular giving as one of Food Administration's four aims:

"To feed our own sailors at sea and our soldiers overseas, that they may want for nothing."

2. This includes, of course, not only the stimulation of production so as to effect the necessary increase, but also the conservation of the visible supply, wherever it may be.

3. In so far as the Navy is concerned, this means not any reduction at all in the quantity, quality or variety of the subsistence furnished (for that should and shall be the very last extreme of conservation, by no means necessary thus far), but the practice of careful economy at all times and the elimination of all avoidable waste; in particular, that nothing be thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed that can properly be used.

4. In this way the Navy can best render the most appreciative and helpful cooperation in the Food Administration's great work.

5. The service has responded whole-heartedly to previous letters on this subject and the conservation work already done and being done in the Navy is realized and appreciated; but, with the immense increase in personnel, it is deemed desirable to once more point out the necessity for the greatest care and the most complete cooperation along the established lines of conservation.

6. This letter will, accordingly, be given the widest possible service publicity—especially among officers and others who have recently come into the Navy; and it is requested that any special measures successfully tried out ashore or afloat in pursuance of the Department's wishes in this matter may be reported promptly and in detail so that the same may be distributed for information and, if practicable, for general adoption.

Reduction in Rates for Airplane Mail

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 26, 1918.

ORDER NO. 1617.

Effective July 15, 1918, the Postal Laws and Regulations are amended so that paragraph 2 of section 399½ shall read as follows:

Mail carried by aeroplane shall be charged with postage at the rate of 16 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof and 6 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, of which 10 cents shall be for special-delivery service. Such mail shall consist of matter of the first class, including sealed parcels not exceeding 30 inches in length and girth combined. The postage on aeroplane mail shall be fully prepaid with special aeroplane postage stamps or with ordinary postage stamps. When the latter are used the mail should be indorsed "By aeroplane."

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Prohibition of Imports in the Windward Islands

The British Embassy has notified the Department of State of the publication of a list of articles prohibited from importation by steamer into the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia), effective July 19.

The articles prohibited are the following: Arms and ammunition of all kinds; traveling bags, trunks and valises; baskets of all kinds; carriages, carts, and wagons, bicycles and tricycles of all kinds, motor cars and motor vehicles; chinaware or porcelain; earthenware and pottery; clocks and watches; furniture of all kinds; glass, glassware of all kinds; jewelry; musical instruments of all kinds, including phonographs; perfumery of all kinds, including perfumed spirits; plate, plated ware; toys and games of all kinds.

Auctioning of Refused or Unclaimed Freight

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 34.

Carriers subject to Federal control shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, without advertisement, carload and less than carload nonperishable freight that has been refused or is unclaimed by consignee and has been on hand for a period of 60 days. The consignee, as described in the waybilling, shall be given due notice by mail of the proposed sale.

Perishable freight shall be sold whenever in the judgment of the agent or other representative of the carrier it is necessary to do so, such reasonable effort being made to notify the consignee as described in the waybilling as the circumstances will permit.

The place of sale of both nonperishable and perishable freight shall be determined by the carrier. The net proceeds, if any, after deducting freight and other legitimate expenses, will be paid over to the owner on proof of ownership.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

NAVAL COMMANDER AWARDED MEDAL FOR RESCUING FIREMAN

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Commander Henry C. Mustin, United States Navy, has been awarded a gold life-saving medal on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, for his heroic action in jumping overboard in a heavy sea and rescuing a fireman from drowning. The medal has been received from the Treasury Department and forwarded to him.

Bore Fireman's Whole Weight.

On January 15, 1918, Commander Mustin rescued Fireman H. L. Le Gette. An exceptionally heavy sea was running at the time and the vessels of the fleet were rolling heavily. Commander Mustin put a bowline around his body, jumped overboard, seized Le Gette with one arm, wrapped both legs around him, and they were both hauled to the main deck. He bore the whole weight of Le Gette, a heavy man, when seas receded from under them. His action entailed the risk of being crushed against the ship's side or under a 5-inch gun, and was done skillfully, at exactly the right time, and in the right manner. Secretary Daniels commended Commander Mustin for his coolness, courage, and readiness to meet an emergency, and recommended that a gold medal be awarded him.

Commended for Maneuvering of Ship.

The commander was also commended for his prompt and efficient maneuvering of the ship during his temporary command on the bridge, so as to bring it into position in the quickest possible time.

Commander Mustin was born in Pennsylvania on February 6, 1874, and was appointed to the Naval Academy on September 6, 1892, from the first congressional district of Tennessee. On May 6, 1898, he was appointed an ensign; on May 6, 1901, promoted to lieutenant (junior grade); on March 21, 1903, to lieutenant; on June 24, 1909, to lieutenant commander; and on July 1, 1917, to commander.

His wife, Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, resides at 233 Harvey Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$522,506.89
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	8,043,967.90
Miscellaneous	2,519,744.57
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	379,337.35
Total ordinary receipts	11,465,556.71
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	37,633,207.20
Balance previous day	1,481,601,332.84
Total	1,530,100,096.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$27,538,991.32
Panama Canal disbursements	30,335.64
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	252,500.00
Public-debt disbursements	74,307,289.79
Balance in general fund today	1,427,970,980.00
Total	1,530,100,096.75

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The following additional list of American prisoners of war is made public by the War Department:

Name.	Rank.	Emergency address.
CAMP DARMSTADT.		
McWhirk, Harry F	Corporal	Mrs. Catherine L. McWhirk, 227 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
Curtin, Edward J	do	Jerome Curtin, 12 Conant Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Riley, Michael E	Private first class	Geo. L. Jones, 18 Pittsburg, Boston, Mass.
Carlson, Harold	Sergenat	Mrs. E. C. Carlson, 83 Lansdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.
McDonald, George J	Private	Mrs. Rachael McDonald, 2558 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Daley, Frank	do	Mrs. H. E. Daley, 66 Garfield Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
Kirk, Thomas J	Sergeant	Mrs. Mary Kirk, 229 Spring Street, Medford, Mass.
Nelson, George	do	Mrs. Constance Nelson, 157 Church Street, Bristol, Conn.
Cropper, Charles	Private first class	Walter Cropper, 76 Dagget Street, New Haven, Conn.
Sturgeon, Charles F	Private	Mrs. Bertha Sturgeon, 2 Mill Street, Bristol, Conn.
Carione, Tony	do	Patsy Carione, 13 George Street, Norwalk, Conn.
Mulfitano, Francesco	do	Alasanto Mulfitano, State Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
Ready, Austin M	Private first class	Mrs. Mary Redfield, 245 Custer Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Prunier, Edward W	do	Albert E. Prunier, 248 W. Hazel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Owen, Harold	Private	Mrs. Owen, 48 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.
Johnson, Frank L	Private first class	Ira C. Johnson, 12 Huntinghill Avenue, Middletown, Conn,
Robinson, Lionel S	do	Mrs. Mary E. Robinson, R. F. D. Box 104, East Hampton, Conn.
Cuzzipoli, Battiste	Private	Antonio Cuzzipoli, R. F. D. 55, Springdale, Conn.
Murray, Edward J	do	Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, 24 Berlin Avenue, Southington, Conn.
Minor, John A	do	Mrs. Ellen Minor, 1190 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Narowski, Frank	do	Ludvika Kapusta, 8 Water Street, Derby, Conn.
Turning, Ejnar J	do	Ernest Turning, 83 Prospect Street, Middletown, Conn.
Pope, Edward M	do	Frank E. Pope, Hardwick, Vt.
Chappa, William J	do	John Chappa, Box 33, Saugatuck, Conn.
Sexton, James	do	Mrs. M. F. Burks, 31 Fairview Street, Brattleboro, Vt.
Fortin, George N	do	William O. Fortin, 433 Dexter Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Ouellette, Oliver J	Private, 1st cl.	Alfred Ouellette, Lyndonville, Vt.
Moreau, Hermand F	Private	Mrs. C. Moreau, 34 Cabet Street, Providence, R. I
CAMP GIESSEN.		
Preston, Charles W	Private	Charles W. Preston, sr., 51 Manor Road, Wynnewood, Pa.
Thorpe, Harry F	do	Mrs. Harriet B. Thorpe, 224 Hillside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
Wright, William J	Private, 1st cl.	Minturn T. Wright, Chestnut Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
CAMP LIMBURG.		
Eaton, Paul W	Lieutenant	Mr. Eaton, 712 First Street, Jackson, Mich.
CAMP NOT KNOWN.		
Morris, John W	Lieutenant	George Morris, care Senator Shields, Washington, D. C.
Tibbetts, Guy D	do	Mrs. Guy D. Tibbetts, Bennington, N. H.
White, John A	do	Mrs. John A. White, Duncan, Okla.

Emergency Addresses of Officers and Men Awarded Distinguished Service Crosses

The War Department authorizes the following list of emergency addresses of officers and men mentioned in the American Official Communique, No. 57, as having received distinguished service crosses:

Pvt. Joseph R. Blair, Company H, 104th Infantry, slightly wounded March 18. Albert Blair, father, 82 State Road, North Adams, Mass.

Pvt. Joseph J. Cannon (files show Pvt. Joseph J. Gannon), Company E, 104th Infantry, slightly wounded Apr. 12. Mrs. James T. Gannon, mother, 8 Winship Street, Brighton, Mass.

Sergt. John J. Courtnay (files show Sergt. John T. Courtnay), Company L., 104th Infantry. Mrs. George Banforth, sister, 22 Bolton Street, Waltham, Mass.

Pvt. William R. Davis, Company E, 104th Infantry, severely wounded April 12. May Taylor, friend, 566 North Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Second Lieut. Allen K. Dexter (files show Second Lieut. Allan F. Dexter), Company H, 104th Infantry. Wallace D. Dexter, father, 50 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Charley M. Dodge, Sanitary Detachment, 104th Infantry. Mrs. August W. Dodge, mother, 53 Buckingham Street, Springfield, Mass.

Pvt. Howard P. Fitzgerald, Co. F, 104th Infantry, severely wounded April 9, died April 11 from wounds received in action. Mrs. Michael Fitzgerald, mother, 47 Moreland Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Pvt. Glen Hill, Infantry, Camp Custer, Replacement Detachment, First Company. Gladys Lewis, sister, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Corpl. Russell A. Hoyt, Company E, 104th Infantry, killed in action April 12, 1918. William Hoyt, father, 232 Putnam Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Sergt. Lee P. T. Jacques, Company L, 104th Infantry. L. W. Jacques, father, 32 Lincoln Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Pvt. Elmer L. Lane, Company F, 104th Infantry, severely wounded, April 12, 1918. Fletcher S. Hyde, friend, 91 Barrister Hall, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Alfred P. Lee [files show Cook Alfred P. Lee], Company L, 104th Infantry. Mrs. P. J. Lee, mother, 27 Highland Avenue, North Hampton, Mass.

Pvt. Walter J. McCann, Sanitary Detachment, 104th Infantry. T. T. McCann, father, 48 Sheldon Street, Springfield, Mass.

Pvt. Chas. Merino [files show Corpl. Chas. Merino], Company K, 132d Infantry. Mrs. Hattie Merino, mother, 2207 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Chas. Merino, Company L, 104th Infantry. Mrs. Elizabeth Merino, mother, 38 Fleet Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Kenneth B. Page, Sanitary Detachment, 104th Infantry. Frank K. Page, father, 116 Ingersoll Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency address following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	38
Died from wounds	16
Died of disease	4
Died of aeroplane accidents	2
Died from accident and other causes	6
Severely wounded	96
Missing in action	9
Prisoner	1
Total	172

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Ralph Cox. John N. Cox, Sharpsville, Ind.
Charley Davis. Mark Davis, Washington, N. C.

CORPORALS.

Dave Davis. A. J. Connor, Soddy, Tenn.
Claude Roy Harper. Mrs. Hattie P. Harper, Social Circle, Ga.
Samuel M. Krafft. Mrs. Effie Krafft, 215 Curgohogo Street, Akron, Ohio.
Luke Napodano. James Napodano, 203 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Peters. Peter Peters, 1342 Page Street, Toledo, Ohio.
William Henry Salvador. Mrs. A. M. Salvador, 1227 North Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cook Joseph Wallace Hoce. Mrs. Pearl Hoce, Salisbury, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Charles Afremoff. A. Schafter, 1778 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alonzo P. Baldwin. William D. Baldwin, 1445 Dean Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
Samuel Belinski. M. Belinski, 275 Lexington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Joseph Bucior. Miss Michaelina Bucior, 168 Marion Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bradley Burkhart. Isaac Burkhart, McRoberts, Ky.
George H. Downing. Charles H. Downing, R. F. D. No. 1, Natural Bridge, N. Y.
James A. Dunham. Miss Hazel Havener, Whiting, Kans.
William Ellison. Mrs. Laura Ellison, 206½ West Twelfth Street, Elmira Heights, N. Y.
Roy Lee Finney. A. L. Finney, Cambridge, Kans.
Edwin Lewis Frank. G. Frank, Constableville, N. Y.
Frank Bernard Huddleston. Mrs. A. B. Myles, Melbourne, Fla.
Morris Krupot. Max Rabinowitz, 620 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Samuel Lemma. Mrs. Mary Lemma, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Nick Mainus. Miss S. Mainus, Ageia Cania, Greece.
Joe Patrick Meagher. Mrs. Sarah Meagher, Lillis, Kans.
Robert E. Mitchell. Miss Ruth Mitchell, 26 South Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Charles Ernest Montague. Charles Montague, 619 Willow Street, Hoboken, N. J.
William Newsbaum. Mrs. William H. Newsbaum, 406 South Fifth Street, Fulton, N. Y.
Samuel Roscoe Nicholas. Mrs. Ester Nicholas, Tullahoma, Tenn.
Earl Conrad O'Brien. Mrs. Martin O'Brien, Ronceverte, W. Va.
John O'Connor. Mrs. Ruby O'Connor, 211 O'Gorman Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Charles E. Patterson. James Patterson, Paola, Kans.
James H. Poe. John W. Poe, Laurel Bloomery, Tenn.
Joe D. Pulliam. James R. Pulliam, Round Bottom, Va.
Charles A. Schiavone. Alphonse Schiavone, 20 West Clay Street, Waterbury, Conn.
William Seibert. Mrs. Celia Figley, 649 Forest Drive, Hagerstown, Md.
Donald C. Stough. Charles Stough, Lander, Wyo.
John Joseph Tesoro. J. Tesoro, 738 Freemont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Milton E. Van Pelt. E. W. Van Pelt, 430 East One hundred and fifty-fourth Street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

Scott L. Lennen. F. W. Lennen, Soldier, Kans.
Harold Cotthurt Mills. Rev. S. A. Mills, 1 Winslow Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

John J. Hogan. Thomas D. Hogan, 205 Boar Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Newton Louden. Mrs. Arttie Offutt, Humansville, Mo.

CORPORALS.

Ernest Benedict. George Benedict, McLean, Ill.
Gerald D. Fitgerald. James J. Fitzgerald, 3141 Kingsbridge Terrace, New York, N. Y.
Nathaniel McConahy. Mrs. William Rouse, 833 Franklin Avenue, New Castle, Pa.
William H. Parsons. Robert T. Parsons, Sandy Hook, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Joseph J. Butler. Peter J. Butler, 45 King Street, Burlington, Vt.
Max Feinsod. Mrs. Lena Feinsod, 402 Hunterdon Street, Newark, N. J.
Raymond Harrison. George T. Harrison, 21 Winthrop Street, Torrington, Conn.
Frank W. Manning. Mrs. William G. Manning, 43 Riverdale Avenue, Newton, Mass.
Edward A. Nelson. Mrs. Sadie Nelson, 506 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.
Ernest Paeschke. Robert Paeschke, R. F. D. No. 2, Junction City, Oreg.
John Oscar Pearson. Mrs. Anna Lind, 238 Harrison Street, Elyria, Ohio.
Van R. Tolford. J. C. Tolford, Sand Creek, Mich.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Gordon Bentley. G. H. Bentley, Pontiac, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Norman H. Hawkinson. Emanuel Hawkinson, R. F. D. No. 2, Weiser, Idaho.
Paul William Hornaday. Henderson Hiram Hornaday, R. F. D. No. 3, Royal Oak, Mich.
Nicola Piccoli. Mrs. Mary Tati, 205 Simpson Road, Ardmore, Pa.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Abram R. Frye. Mrs. Martha Frye, 462 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Sergt. Robert Dunn. Martin Dunn, 2 Hubbard Avenue, Norwich, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Wagoner Edwin H. Gray. Mrs. Sadie Christensen, General Delivery, Elsinore, Utah.

PRIVATES.

Harold A. Bracken. Mrs. Annie Bracken, 431 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
Francis J. Buckley. Mrs. Kate Buckley, 207 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewis A. Burger. Mrs. Leona Burger, 1606 Eleventh Avenue N., Birmingham, Ala.
Donald L. Figenbaum. Christopher Figenbaum, 15146 Myrtle Avenue, Harvey, Ill.
William Laidlaw. W. A. Laidlaw, 419 Beacon Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Harper Clyde Burns. John S. Burns, Perkins, W. Va.
Joe Charles Collins. Mrs. Mary Collins, Winnebago, Minn.
Steward Fatland, Local 458, Northwestern Cooks Union, 45 Fourth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Weldon Giles. Mrs. Dollie Giles, Leonard, Tex.
Joseph Hibbert. Thomas Hibbert, sr., 6240 Reedland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elmer Charles Lindquist. Mrs. Matilda E. Lindquist, 413 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
Robert A. Roper. Mrs. R. A. Roper, R. F. D. No. 6, Macon Road, Memphis, Tenn.
Albert S. Samples. Mrs. Mollie Rigsby, Richwood, W. Va.
Robert Sweed. Mrs. L. Ogden, 1713 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Noah Akers. Henry C. Akers, Beaver, Ky.
Steve Bajewicz. M. Ostapch, 4718 Steele Street, Frankfurt, Pa.
Harry N. Hall. Mrs. Isabelle Hall, 704 South Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James M. Jones. J. L. Jones, R. F. D. No. 3, box 17, Williamston, N. C.
Robert E. McDonough. John McDonough, Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Edvige Mezzanotte. Gerolamo Mezzanotte, 185 West Lohan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Benjamin Napier. Elijah Napier, Toliver, Ky.
Bruce E. Neubig. Mrs. M. B. Merritt, R. F. D. No. 5, Oswego, N. Y.
Fred A. Rankin. Mrs. Mary E. Rankin, Estherville, Iowa.
Joseph W. Rice. Henry Rice, R. F. D. No. 6, Hornell, N. Y.
Morris Schuchman. Mrs. Sarah Schuchman, 2 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
Clarence E. Scott. Mrs. Julia E. Willes, 720 Madison Street, Wilmington, Del.
Willie Singleton. Samuel Singleton, Ritchie, Ky.
Musician John Branca. Mrs. Maria Branca, 225 Boss Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mechanic James Anthony Esposete. Mrs. Mary Esposete, 68 Wright Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Wagoner Abraham Zung. Morris Thea, 503 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOKS.

Thomas J. Doherty. Mrs. Annie Doherty, Lower Campsie, County Derry, Ireland.
Arthur L. Kramer. E. C. Kramer, 2515 Court Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Zachary Bailey. C. A. Bailey, Berwind, W. Va.
Joseph Beck. Mrs. Mary Hanikos, 2902 West Forest Street, Chicago, Ill.
Elisha Bedell. Benjamin Sargis, 12 Maple Street, New Britain, Conn.
Harry Berry. William Berry, Ogdensburg, N. J.
Ivan D. Berry. W. T. Berry, 608 West Washington Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
David V. Binkley. H. R. Warner, 708 Northwestern Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
Hubert Blayney. Gilbert Blayney, Olin, Iowa.
William F. Borchardt. Mrs. Martha Johnson, 304 West One hundred and fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert O. Borgert. Barney Borgert, Brady, Mont.
Joseph Borowski. John Wyaaske, P. O. Box 614, Bessemer, Mich.
Paul L. Brady. Mrs. C. D. Brady, Whitesboro, N. Y.
Silas Delaney Branham. Mrs. Pollie Adcox, R. F. D. 3, Amherst, Va.
Lawrence E. Brooks. Mrs. Laura Brooks, 2701 South Eighth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Ray S. Brooks. Mrs. Mary Brooks, Radcliffe, Colo.
John Capuziello. Frank Capuziello, 86 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Sol B. Cohn. Miss Rose B. Cohn, 832 Eighteenth Street, Oakland, Cal.
John Rufus Coolidge. Joel Bigelow Coolidge, 1214 Hemphill Street, Fort Worth Tex.
Royal Crook. Mrs. Nellie Crook, 429 Turin Street, Rome, N. Y.
Andrew Cushie. Mrs. Annie Cushie, Gilberton, Pa.
Paulo Dibotanica. Cammillo Dibotanica, High Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Archie Donaldson. Mrs. Nora Donaldson, Dexter City, Ohio.
Floyd Washington Donathan. Mrs. Icie Donathan, Falls Mills, Va.
Horace England. John England, Glasgow, Ky.
Robert Pressley Falls. Ebb Rhodes, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Inke G. Franklin. Mrs. Sally Franklin, Golden Pond, Ky.
Joseph H. Goodman. Mrs. Sara Goodman, 44 Church Street, Springfield, Mass.
Jesse Simpson Gustin. M. C. Gustin, Hanover, Kans.
Charles P. Hammer. Mrs. W. Case, Kingsley, Iowa.
Theodore Hargins. Mrs. Catherine McCarthy, 534 Penn Avenue, Irwin, Pa.

(Continued on page 8.)

RULING AS TO BONDS COVERING CREDIT FOR SHIPPING CHARGES

Instructions to Railroads Given in Circular on Accommodations to Patrons.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF PUBLIC
SERVICE AND ACCOUNTING,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1918.

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 16.

As to the matter of bonds to be required in connection with the extension of credit for transportation charges as prescribed in paragraph (2) of General Order No. 25:

It should be carefully noted that the giving of a bond will only be permitted or required in certain cases. It is not open to the shipper or consignee to obtain credit by the mere giving of a bond; the cash rule, as explained in P. S. & A. Circular No. 9, must be observed unless the circumstances of each case are such that this can not properly be done. All bonds given for credit accommodations shall be taken in the name of W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, _____ (Name of Railroad).

Bonds of Two Classes.

Bonds covering the extension of credit will be of two classes, i. e.:

(1) To cover patrons transacting business at one or more points with one carrier: In such cases, applications for credit accommodations shall be filed with an agent of the carrier from which the credit is desired. Such applications shall show the station or stations at which the accommodation is desired and the maximum amount of credit applying to each station; such applications shall be transmitted to the treasurer having jurisdiction by such agent with his recommendations. If, in the judgment of the treasurer, credit should be granted he shall prepare a bond to cover the maximum credit desired and proceed to have it executed. When executed, he shall authorize the agent or agents at the stations at which the accommodation is desired to extend credit to the extent of the amount applicable to each station. Treasurers shall be the custodians of such bonds.

(2) To cover patrons transacting business at one point with two or more carriers: In such cases applications for credit may be filed with an agent of either of such carriers. Such applications shall state the carriers from which the credit is desired and the maximum amount of credit appliable to each carrier. Upon receipt of such applications by an individual agent, he shall proceed to obtain the joint recommendations of the agent of each carrier interested, after which the application with such recommendations shall be transmitted to the treasurer of the carrier with which the application was originally filed. Such treasurer shall thereupon act as provided in paragraph (1) hereof, and if the accommodation be granted or declined, he shall immediately notify the treasurer of each interested carrier of such action. If the accommodation be granted, treasurers of each individual carrier interested shall, upon receipt of notice thereof, authorize their respective agents to extend the credit.

(3) Failure to pay for transportation service within the prescribed credit period shall, as prescribed in General Order No. 25, automatically cancel the accommodation. Advice of such failure shall be promptly given by the agent with which the default occurs to the treasurer of the carrier he represents. If the bond covering such accommodation be in favor of two or more carriers, the treasurers of all such carriers shall be immediately advised of the default by the treasurer first receiving the information.

(4) In the event of default in payment of transportation charges within the credit period, and unless settlement is promptly made thereafter, the treasurer, having jurisdiction, shall take immediate steps to realize upon the bond applicable.

(5) The treasurer of each carrier shall, as often as once each year, review each credit authority and the bond in connection therewith in order to determine whether or not the conditions under which the authority was granted still exist and that the financial standing of the principals and sureties has not been impaired.

Bonds for Each Transaction.

(6) Bonds given to cover credit accommodations shall not include liability for the delivery of freights consigned to order notify prior to surrender of original bills of lading; bonds for each bill of lading transaction must be given as provided for in paragraph (5) of General Order No. 25.

(7) Premiums on all bonds taken under the provisions of General Order No. 25, and all expenses incident thereto, shall be borne by the applicant to whom the accommodation is granted.

(8) It is realized that the instructions contained in this circular do not cover the many contingencies that may arise in connection with these credit matters, and agents and treasurers are therefore expected and are hereby directed to take whatever steps in their judgment may be necessary to properly and adequately protect the interests of the Director General and to prevent money losses.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 7.)

Henry J. Hartman. Harvey R. Hartman, 648 North Fourth Street, Allentown, Pa.
Robert E. Lee Hickey. Mrs. A. J. Vickus, Denton, Tex.
Charles Higgins. Simon Higgins, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Elmer Horning. Mrs. Norah Horning, Chaumont, N. Y.
John E. Howe. Herbert W. Howe, Glenburn, Pa.
Vincent Hreben. Jerry Hreben, 5333 Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Tony Jochumson. Fred Jochumson, 1503 Walnut Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
William L. Johnson. Frank Johnson, 204 West Third Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
Thomas J. Kilty. Mrs. Minnie Kilty, 6 Carter Street, Charlestown, Mass.
George Joseph Lang. Mrs. Anna Lang, Ottawa, Minn.
Charles Laquzza. Michael Maltono, 172 Canal Street, Cavastota, N. Y.
Jabez Crockett Laverty. H. Laverty, Dry Creek, W. Va.
Leroy Lawrence. C. A. Lawrence, Camden, N. Y.
William Legg. J. R. Legg, Grimms Landing, W. Va.
George E. Lewis. Mrs. Tompy Parks, Clifty, Tenn.
John Long Tail. Philip Long Tail, Winnebago, Nebr.
Eugene McCarthy. James McCarthy, 316 West Dominick Street, Rome, N. Y.
Howard Hutchinson McGee. J. W. McGee, Olathe, Kans.
Muir M. McKelvey. C. W. McKelvey, 1646 Magnolia Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
LeRue E. Martin. Mrs. D. R. Martin, Malvern, Iowa.
Albert E. Mayer. Emil Mayer, Westmoreland, Kans.
Ottaviano Pettineo. Miss Antonia Pettineo 42 Jefferson Street, Newark, N. J.
George Samuel Pinfold. James Pinfold, 7 Pendrell Street, London, England.
Harrison F. Rachow. George Rachow, Round Lake, Minn.
William C. Ramm. Carl Ramm, sr., Battle Creek, Iowa.
Ollis Guy Raworth. Ebenezi Raworth, Dorchester, Nebr.
George Francis Roberts. Mrs. Mary Roberts, 144 Delaware Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.
Anthony C. Rupp. Joceff Rupp, Catherine, Kans.
Clarence A. Schmidt. Mrs. J. P. A. Schmidt, 505 Howard Street, Le Mars, Iowa.
Max C. Shaw. Mrs. A. T. Perrson, 1513 Grove Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Glenn Sheets. Mrs. Charles K. Sheets, R. F. D. No. 2, Holton, Ind.
James F. Silhanek. John Silhanek, 1307 South 57 Court, Cicero, Ill.
W. B. Spears. Mrs. Edwin Wilkinson, 178 South Spencer Street, Aurora, Ill.
Amos M. Tippins. Mrs. M. M. Tippins, 32 Fulton Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.
Dominik Tomkin. John Tomkin, 1720 Duschon Street, South Bend, Ind.
L. Troutman. J. W. Troutman, Lewis, Kans.
Earl M. Ward. Mrs. Eva Ward, Atlanta, Ind.
James Othnal Williams. Mrs. Ida Williams, 623 West Frisco Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Kenna James Williams. William R. Williams, Liverpool, W. Va.
Timothy W. Williamson. R. J. Williamson, Van Zant, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Carl Samuel McKee. Charles D. McKee, Sibley, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Charles Herschel Doane. Mrs. Mollie Doane, 1325 South Fifteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Earle E. Murphy. John E. Murphy, Homestead Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

PRIVATES.

E. E. Brunkow. August Brunkow, Wamego, Kans.
Robert E. McEnany. W. H. McEnany, Vancouver, Wash.
Mike Orestean. John Fleserin, Tenth Street, East Youngstown, Ohio.
John E. Sciullo. Mathew Sciullo, 74 South Elm Street, Waterbury, Conn.
James Joseph Shea. Mrs. Josephine Shea, 62 East Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
James Whriteneur. Mrs. David Whriteneur, general delivery, Smiths Mills, N. J.

Prisoners.

Pvt. Effim Lehukey. Jacob Rach, 936 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Casualties

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Ensign Junius F. Andrews, United States Naval Reserve Force, died as the result of burns received in a seaplane accident at Chatham, Mass., July 13. Ensign Andrews was born in Chatham County, N. C., January 19, 1893. He enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve Force as seaman, second class, August 8, 1917, and was promoted to ensign February 22, 1918. His mother, Mrs. Augusta L. Andrews, resides at 913 Angier Avenue, Durham, N. C.

William J. Behan, chief quartermaster, United States Naval Reserve Force, was killed in a seaplane accident at Bay Shore, L. I., July 12. His mother, Mrs. Ellen Behan, resides at 489 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. Railroad Administration Issues Instructions Anent Revenues Derived from Interstate Passenger Traffic

P. S. & A. Circular No. 12.

Carriers Under Federal Control:

Pursuant to General Order No. 32, dated June 29, 1918, prescribing rules and regulations for the apportionment of revenues derived from interline passenger traffic, effective with the accounts for the month of June, 1918, and continuing during the period of Federal control, all carriers under Federal control will also be governed by the folowing:

Distance Tables.

1. For the present the mileages used in determining the passengers carried 1 mile shall be obtained from the Official Railway Guide or such other tables as may be published by the individual carriers covering points not shown in the Guide. As soon as it can be arranged the carriers under Federal control shall publish tables of distances from their junction points with other carriers to all points on their lines alphabetically arranged. The tables should show water transfer, bridge toll, and omnibus and baggage transfer arbitraries heretofore considered in the division of the fares, denoting where incurred.

2. Where roads under the General Order are to be allowed constructive mileage their distance tables should show both the regular and constructive mileage, with information as to the territory to and from which the latter should be applied.

3. Constructive mileage will not be placed in effect until all carriers so affected have published distance tables and placed same in the hands of other carriers with whom they interchange passenger traffic. Pending the distribution of distance tables of constructive mileage, two or more carriers directly concerned may arrange to apportion separately on this basis between their respective lines the passenger revenue derived from the sale of tickets at rates in excess of the standard three-cent per mile rate of fare as provided in the General Order.

4. Half distances should be used for half tickets and double the distance for round-trip tickets when routed both ways over the same line.

Apportionment Sheets.

5. Passengers carried one mile for the various roads need not be extended opposite each item on the apportionment sheets, but should be accumulated to a total at the bottom.

Arbitraries.

6. Arbitraries should not be considered separately in connection with each item, but should be drawn off on separate sheets showing a list of the roads alphabetically arranged with columns opposite in which to enter, under appropriate heading, the number of arbitraries at the various rates, these to be extended in the aggregate for each classified section of the apportionment to find the revenue as represented by such arbitraries to be allotted to each road. This should be done after the distances have been inserted on the apportionment sheets.

Division Slips.

7. Carriers should prepare division slips or cards covering their printed forms of tickets, as illustrated in Exhibits A, B, and C.

"A."—The distances from the junction point of the terminal carrier to destinations alphabetically arranged.

"B."—The distances for the intermediate carriers opposite the route in the heading with the distances from the junction point of the terminal carrier to destinations alphabetically arranged.

"C."—The distances to the selling stations from the points of interchange of the initial carrier.

Segregation of Sales by Classes.

8. When necessary to segregate the various classes of tickets agents should be required to use separate sheets in rendering reports of such items.

Prepaid Orders.

9. The value of prepaid orders, including war tax, shall be reported by the issuing carrier to the road on which drawn.

Exchange Orders and Tickets Issued in Exchange.

10. The revenue on account of exchange orders should be apportioned in the same manner as that for passage tickets, allowing the entire mileage beyond the point of exchange to the exchanging carrier. A separate apportionment should be made on account of tickets issued in exchange, the revenue allowed by the initial carriers on all exchange orders for lifted tickets to form the basis of such apportionment; such revenue should then be apportioned between carriers interested in the tickets issued in exchange on a passengers-carried-one-mile basis.

Redeemed Tickets.

11. The value of redeemed tickets, regardless of date of sale, shall be deducted currently from the total ticket sales and the passengers carried one mile accruing to interested carriers shall be reduced correspondingly before establishing the average revenue per passenger per mile.

Settlements for Tickets Honored Under Optional Route Interchange Arrangements.

12. A—The carrier over whose line the tickets read will settle with the honoring carriers.

B—Local tickets should be settled for at the rate at which such tickets were sold.

C—Home and foreign interline tickets should be settled for on a basis of the passengers carried 1 mile compiled for such tickets and extended by the average revenue per passenger per mile that was derived by the settling carriers from interline tickets of like class during the corresponding month.

D—Separate statements of the local and interline tickets should be sent to the carriers concerned on or before the 15th of the following month and the amount of revenue added to interline passenger traffic report to the honoring carriers for the current month.

Apportionment of Revenue on Account of Excess Baggage Collections.

13. Excess baggage revenue, including C. O. D. collections, shall be divided between all carriers under Federal control on basis of the miles in the aggregate compiled via the routes of the shipments. Storage and transfer charges included in C. O. D. checks shall be set up as arbitraries before arriving at the average revenue per mile and allowed to the carriers concerned. Roads not under Federal control should be allowed regular proportions on basis heretofore applicable.

Reports of Interline Passenger Traffic.

14. A—Monthly reports of interline tickets to carriers shall show description of all tickets issued, i. e., selling station, destination, form, consecutive numbers, and number of tickets sold in columns to denote the class. Distances for the honoring carrier should be shown opposite each item, omitting the individual extensions of the passengers carried 1 mile. At the close of the report the total passengers carried 1 mile applying to the sales that are divided on this basis shall be shown, the average revenue per passenger per mile, and the amount of revenue accruing to the carrier. To this should be added the amount of arbitraries, prepaid orders, correction account, etc. For the present standard Form 1, prescribed by the Railway Accounting Officers' Association, may be used. Later this blank should be revised, so that four columns will be provided for the distances to permit of making reports to two or more carriers in one writing by the use of carbon.

B—Monthly reports of excess baggage collections shall show the description of the checks, i. e., forwarding station, destination, form, number of check, and excess weight; the distances used in the apportionment will be inserted in columns to the right, opposite each item; the total miles in column at the bottom shall be extended by the average revenue per mile. Storage and transfer charges treated as arbitraries should be added. For the present standard Form 2, prescribed by the Railway Accounting Officers' Association, may be used. Later blank should be revised to permit of making report to two or more carriers in one writing.

C—The report of interline tickets issued in exchange for tickets of other companies' issues should show the particulars of the lifted tickets or exchange orders together with the description of tickets issued in exchange, using association standard Form No. 9.

D—Until otherwise ordered the arrangement for rendering advance report of interline exchange orders issued shall be discontinued, which carries with it the abolition of association standard Form No. 5.

E—The statement of corrections made by the initial carrier in subsequent

Continued on page 20.

ITALY REQUISITIONS CHEESE IN CERTAIN OF THE PROVINCES

Consul General Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

The Gazzetta Ufficiale published at Rome, March 26, 1918, contains a new ministerial decree in regard to the requisition of cheese, reading, in part, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Dating from the day following the publication of the present decree there shall be effected for the commissariat-general for food supply and consumption the general requisition of cheese in the Provinces of Turin, Cuneo, Novara, Pavia, Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Cremona, Mantua, Piacenza, Reggio, Emilia, Modena, and Bologna.

Qualities and Types.

"ART. 2. The qualities and types of cheese subject to requisition are: Grana reggiano-parmigiano; grana lodigiano; grana similar to reggiano; of Swiss type (Emmenthal, Sbrinz, Gruyère) and similar types; Provolone and cacio cavallo, fat, and half fat; Fontina, Branzi; half butter, lagazzo, similar to Monte, similar to Asiago, similar to Fontina; Bra; similar to Pecorino; of skimmed milk, fatted in any way, with butter, margarine; without fat.

"ART. 3. Dating from the day following the publication of the present decree, the making of any other type of cheese whatsoever than those indicated in the preceding article is prohibited.

"ART. 4. For the requisition of cheeses of any kind whatsoever which are produced in Provinces other than those indicated in the first article of the present decree, the commissary general for food supply and consumption will provide by delegations to the prefects.

"ART. 6. The general requisition applies to all goods produced up to the day following the publication of the present decree and to all that which shall be produced afterwards, whether by national or by foreign firms.

"ART. 9. Dating from the day following the publication of the present decree the sale of curd is prohibited."

Maximum Prices for Certain Varieties.

The same issue of the Official Gazette contains a decree fixing maximum prices for various types of cheese, as follows:

"Article 1. The following maximum base prices are established for the various types of cheese indicated below per quintal [220.46 pounds] and for goods on car station of departure:

"Cheeses grana reggiano-parmigiano, lodigiano, similar to reggiano of the production of 1916 and the preceding years, 450 lire. [At normal exchange the Italian lira is worth 19.3 cents United States currency.]

"Grana lodigiano and similar to reggiano vernengo of the production of 1917–18, 325 lire.

"Grana reggiano-parmigiano of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 500 lire.

"Grana similar to reggiano of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 460 lire.

"Grana lodigiano of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 460 lire.

"Caciocavallo and provolone half fat of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 450 lire.

"Caciocavallo and provolone fat of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 485 lire.

Table Cheese of Swiss Type.

"Table cheeses of the Swiss type (Emmenthal, Fribourg, Sbrinz, Gruyère) of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 495 lire.

"Gorgonzola, fresh, of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 325 lire.

"Gorgonzola, mature, of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 405 lire.

"Quartirolo, fresh, of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 300 lire.

"Quartirolo, mature, of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 360 lire.

"Cheese of the Alps (Asiago, Fontina, Bitto, Branzi, half butter, Bagozzo, of Monte and similar types) of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 440 lire.

"Bra cheese, half fat, of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 485 lire.

"Pecorino type of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 495 lire.

"Cheese from skimmed milk of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 345 lire.

"Cheese from skimmed milk, fatted in any way, of production of the cheese year 1918–19, 380 lire.

"Art. 2. As cheeses of production of the cheese year 1918–19, as ruled in the preceding article, are understood all those made later than April 30, 1918, except grana reggiano, for which the cheese year is considered as running from April 1, 1918."—Commerce Reports.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE ON EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES OUTLINED BY THE WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

The War Labor Policies Board authorizes the following:

The War Labor Policies Board has adopted a resolution setting forth the Government's attitude toward the employment of women in war industry. Its principles have been approved by all the production and distribution agencies of the Government. The policy adopted will govern the work of the Division of Women in Industry of the Department of Labor, of which Miss Mary Van Kleek is chief.

The resolution is as follows:

The existing shortage of labor, aggravated daily by the military and naval demands of the Government, which require a greatly increased production of war materials and at the same time the withdrawal from civilian occupations of about a quarter of a million additional recruits each month, necessitates widespread recourse to the labor of women in the United States.

In order that their services may be fully utilized and their working power conserved, a clearly defined policy is needed which shall determine what kinds of work women should perform, how they should best be introduced, under what conditions they should be employed, and what work should be prohibited.

Standards as to hours, night work, wages, and conditions of labor have already been provided by the Government in orders issued by the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General, and in the recommendations made by the War Labor Board, which should be observed by all employers.

First: The shortage of labor in essential war industries should be met in part by further introducing women into occupations easily filled by them, such as clerical and cashier service and accounting in manufacturing, mercantile, and financial establishments and in the offices of transportation companies and other public utilities, such as sales clerks and floor walkers in mercantile establishments, including among others department stores, specialty stores, shoe stores, men's furnishing stores, florists' shops, jewelry stores, drug stores, soda-water fountains, etc.

Second. Women should not be employed to replace men in occupations or places of employment clearly unfit for women owing to physical or moral conditions, as, for instance, in barrooms and saloons, in pool rooms, in or about mines, smelters, and quarries, on furnace work in glass works, etc. In addition, girls under 21 years of age should not be employed in occupations or places of employment clearly unfit for them owing to their youth, as for instance in the public messenger service, in street car, elevated, and subway transportation service, as elevator operators, as bell boys in hotels and clubs, etc.

Special Hazards.

Third. 1. The introduction of women into war industries or into employments involving special hazards such as the use of industrial poisons should be guided by the standards as to health, comfort, and safety set up from time to time by the War Labor Policies Board, in addition to the standards already defined by the Federal Government and by State labor departments.

2. The introduction of women into new occupations such as street railway service, public messenger service, etc., should be guided by regulations concerning hours of labor, night work, etc. Such, for instance, as those adopted by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin for street railway service and by the legislature of New York State for messenger service.

3. The recruiting of mothers of young children for war industries should be discouraged.

4. The introduction of women into positions hitherto filled by men should not be made a pretext for unnecessarily displacing men.

Services of the Division of Women in Industry should be sought by employers to advise on best methods of introducing women, and the working conditions which should be established.

Fourth. Older men should be more generally employed. They constitute a largely unused labor reserve. In the past they have been considered superannuated at early ages. It is estimated that since the war began the maximum age of engaging men has advanced 10 to 12

(Continued on page 13.)

CANADA EXTENDS REGULATIONS ON SUGAR AND FLOUR STORAGE

Consul Johnson, at Kingston, reports:

A Canadian order in council provides that no person, with the exception of manufacturers of flour, bakers, confectioners, wholesale or retail dealers, or persons living at a greater distance than 2 miles from a licensed dealer, shall hold or have in his possession or under his control more flour, made wholly or in part from wheat, than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding 15 days.

Varied According to Distance.

Anyone living at a distance greater than 2 miles and less than 5 miles from a licensed dealer may hold or control flour made wholly or in part from wheat up to an amount sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding 30 days. Anyone living more than 5 and less than 10 miles from a licensed dealer may have sufficient for his ordinary requirements up to 60 days, while a person living more than 10 miles from such a dealer may have sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period up to 120 days.

Any wholesale or any retail dealer licensed by the Canada food board may not hold flour made wholly or in part from wheat in excess of a quantity sufficient for his ordinary trade requirements for a period exceeding 60 days.

The regulation regarding sugar parallels this save in the last clause. Manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers may not have more sugar than is required for a period exceeding 45 days.

Further Provisions of Flour Order.

The flour regulations go on to state that:

"On and after May 1 it will be illegal to feed or permit feeding of milling wheat or any other product thereof except bran and shorts to live stock or poultry, or to permit such feeding. It will be illegal, moreover, knowingly to sell the same to be used for such prohibited purposes. It is provided, however, that where wheat has been grown with other grain and can not be separated from it for milling purposes without undue cost such mixture may be purchased or sold or used for the feeding of poultry if it does not contain more than 25 per cent of wheat. No person shall grind any milling wheat or mixture of milling wheat with other grain for the purpose of making feed for live stock.

"Any person holding or having under his control flour made wholly or in part from wheat in quantities greater than are provided in the order, must forthwith return such flour to the miller or dealer from whom it was purchased, and such miller or dealer must accept if it be in good condition and pay for it at the purchase price or the market price on April 20, 1918, whichever be the lower.

Dealers Required to Report.

"Every dealer in wheat flour must report forthwith to the Millers' Committee, 178 Queen Street, Ottawa, the quantities of flour held in excess of his requirements for 60 days, and must give the name of the miller manufacturing such flour, the brand, date of purchase, price paid, and the dealer's requirements for the months of May, June, and July. Upon receipt of this information the Millers' Committee is required to notify the miller who manufactured such product, and the latter shall then be required to purchase such flour at the price paid by the dealer or the market price on April 20, 1918, f. o. b. dealer's station, whichever price be the lower, or to dispose of it in such manner as the Canada food board may direct."

The violation of any of the provisions of the order makes the offender liable to a fine of $100 to $1,000 or imprisonment for a period up to three months, or both fine and imprisonment.—Commerce Reports.

List of Numbers of U. S. Liberty Bonds Lost or Stolen and Those Recovered

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

In the following list will be found the numbers of United States Liberty bonds that have been lost or stolen; also a list of the bonds that have been recovered and returned to the proper owners.

FIRST 3½ PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1947.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
78749	$500	961103	$50
892879	50	380058	100
380057	100		

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1942.

92212	$50	3262438	$100
893011	50	5446722	100
3262431	100	5446723	100
3262435	100	5446724	100
3262437	100	5446725	100

THIRD 4¼ PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1928.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
705913	$50	943968	$1,000
705914	50	943969	1,000
705915	50	943970	1,000
385332	100	943971	1,000
385333	100	943972	1,000
385358	100	943973	1,000
385369	100	943974	1,000
385373	100	943975	1,000
924086	1,000	943976	1,000
924087	1,000	943977	1,000
924088	1,000	943978	1,000
924089	1,000	943979	1,000
924090	1,000	943980	1,000
924091	1,000	943981	1,000
924092	1,000	943982	1,000
924093	1,000	943983	1,000
924094	1,000	943984	1,000
924095	1,000	943985	1,000
924096	1,000	943986	1,000
924097	1,000	943987	1,000
924098	1,000	943988	1,000
924099	1,000	943989	1,000
924100	1,000	943990	1,000
943953	1,000	943991	1,000
943954	1,000	943992	1,000
943955	1,000	943993	1,000
943956	1,000	943994	1,000
943957	1,000	943995	1,000
943958	1,000	943996	1,000
943959	1,000	943997	1,000
943960	1,000	943998	1,000
943961	1,000	943999	1,000
943962	1,000	944000	1,000
943963	1,000	944001	1,000
943964	1,000	944002	1,000
943965	1,000	944003	1,000
943966	1,000	944004	1,000
943967	1,000	944005	1,000

In the following list appear the numbers of United States Liberty bonds that have been recovered and restored to the interested bank. These numbers appeared in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, June, 1918.

FIRST 4 PER CENT CONVERTED, DUE 1947.

No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
540340	$50	540345	$50
540341	50	540346	50
540342	50	540347	50
540343	50	540348	50
540344	50	540349	50

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1942.

5446705	$50	5446714	$50
5446706	50	5446715	50
5446707	50	5446716	50
5446708	50	5446717	50
5446709	50	5446718	50
5446710	50	5446719	50
5446711	50	5446720	50
5446712	50	5446721	50
5446713	50		

THIRD 4¼ PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1928.

4620	$500	385331	$100
385330	100	385353	100

If any of these bonds or coupons are presented, kindly write, telephone, or telegraph, collect, to L. W. Gammon, manager protective department, American Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

FACTS ABOUT THE RED CROSS SUPPLY SERVICE IN FRANCE

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

Four thousand three hundred and sixty-one hospitals, situated in 1,509 cities, now are being provided for by the hospital supply service of the American Red Cross in France. To these hospitals is sent whatever is needed—surgical instruments or appliances, equipment, drugs, bedding, clothing, and even games of cards and dominoes.

Paris Distribution Station.

More than 12,614,000 articles have been packed and shipped from the distribution station in Paris since January, 1915.

There are 166 employees at the distributing headquarters in the Rue Troyon. The second floor of the building is devoted to the storing of merchandise. There are stacks of clothing, socks, gloves, slippers and shirts. There are shelves filled with sealed packages of gauze and absorbent cotton, elastic bandages, and surgical dressings of all kinds. Drugs, clinical thermometers, and sundry glass appliances also are stored on this floor. Two other floors above are used for the storage of goods.

Opened Soon After War Began.

The hospital supply service of the American Red Cross was founded by Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, wife of the councilor of the American Embassy in Paris, and was called the American Distributing Service. It was begun a few days after the declaration of war in 1914 and coordinated with the Red Cross in 1917.

HOLD TO PRESENT STANDARDS URGES LABOR POLICIES BOARD

The chairman of the War Labor Policies Board authorizes the publication of the following amended resolution concerning the stabilizing of wages:

Whereas the War Labor Policies Board was appointed to establish harmony in those industrial matters on which the governmental departments were agreed that there should be unity of action; and

Whereas the War Labor Policies Board has now under advisement methods of standardizing of wages, hours, and conditions of labor in establishments engaged on war work, and is now, with that dispatch compatible with the importance of the interests involved, conferring on war labor policies with representatives of organized labor, of industrial management, and of governmental departments, and other agencies: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the War Labor Policies Board urgently requests the departments and boards represented to refrain from making changes in present standards pending the standardization now under consideration.

MAXIMUM PRICE ESTABLISHED FOR CHARCOAL IN CAR LOTS

The United States Fuel Administration has issued the following:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of charcoal and the prices at which same should be sold, the United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of said Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations shall be in effect beginning at 7 a. m. July 9, 1918:

(1) The price of charcoal shall be understood as the price per bushel, 20 pounds to constitute a bushel, f. o. b. cars at the point from which the charcoal is shipped.

(2) All the maximum prices mentioned herein shall apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery; any commission paid to selling agencies or margins allowed to jobbers shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the prices established hereby.

(3) The maximum prices of charcoal in cents per bushel shall be—

[illegible] in bulk	20
Lump in bags	22
[illegible] in bags	25

(4) In all cases where wagon deliveries are made by the producer to the purchaser, a reasonable charge for such handling and delivery may be made in addition to the maximum prices stated above, subject to the approval of the Federal fuel administrator for the State in which such delivery is made.

(5) If charcoal is shipped in bags the actual cost of such bags may be added to the above prices. The purchaser may return all bags that are suitable for refilling to the point of shipment within 60 days after date of shipment, in which case the price charged for such bags shall be refunded.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

SECRETARY OF NAVY COMMENDS TWO U. S. AVIATORS FOR HEROISM IN RESCUE OF TWO OTHERS AT SEA

Secretary Daniels has officially commended two officers of the United States Naval Aviation Forces in service abroad for their part in the rescue of American aviators who were caught in the wreck of a French dirigible balloon in which they were operating.

In a letter to Lieut. Commander Louis H. Maxfield, commandant of a naval air station, who was making a flight in the dirigible to inspect the airship and its crew, the Secretary wrote:

"The courage and resource displayed by you after the wreck of the dirigible, particularly in the rescue of two of your men, are worthy of the gallant traditions of the service to which you belong."

Secretary Daniels has made recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury that a life-saving medal be awarded Lieut. Commander Maxfield.

Lieut. Frederick P. Culbert was highly commended for the courage and initiative he displayed in aiding in saving the lives of the two men who were in danger of drowning after the dirigible was wrecked.

The dirigible on which the American aviation officers and men were serving was escorting a convoy in the war zone when it got into difficulties. Efforts to right it were unavailing. The dirigible soon hit the water, nose downward. As it struck, Chief Gunner's Mate L. E. Allely and Quartermaster H. A. Elliott, who were in the forward part of the balloon car, jumped.

Carried Toward Land.

A landward breeze began to carry the dirigible and the nacelle (or car), to which the others were sticking, swiftly toward land. The shore was not more than a mile and a half distant. Allely and Elliott, both of whom were incumbered with heavy flying clothes, called for help. Allely was heard to say: "Oh, these Teddy Bears; I can't swim," referring to his heavy suit.

The nacelle remained afloat, and there was consequently no immediate danger to those who remained there. But the two men in the water were rapidly being left behind. Lieut. Commander Maxfield kicked off his khaki trousers and jumped into the water and swam to their assistance.

Before doing so he ordered Lieut. Culbert to break the anchor in an effort to keep the wreck near the men in the water. But the anchor line was jammed in the smash up and could not be gotten clear. Two of the men emptied 5-liter gasoline tins and threw them overboard to serve as life preservers. Lieut. Culbert ordered all remaining sacks of sand and other weights thrown over to keep the nacelle afloat.

In the meantime, Maxfield had gotten near Elliott, who was weighed down by his wet clothes and getting very tired. "Stick to it, I'll come and get you!" he called out encouragingly to the man. Reaching Elliott, Maxfield told him to hold on to his shoulders and take off his shoes. Elliott did so and had gotten off his left shoe and was loosening his right one when Allely, who was about to give in, called out for aid.

Maxfield thereupon asked Elliott if he thought he could keep up. Elliott said he thought he could. Maxfield then swam to Allely, who was about 50 feet away. Elliott struck out toward two oil tins between him and the wreck. He had not gone far, however, when he felt himself giving way. He called for help again. "Keep up, Elliott, there's a boat coming!" Maxfield called out as he started to his aid once more.

But at the moment of starting, he saw Allely about to go down, and went back to him. He called for Lieut. Culbert, who had started to the aid of the men after getting off his leather trousers, coat, and flying boots to "hurry up." Lieut. Culbert had gone into the water about two minutes after Maxfield.

Launch to the Rescue.

In the meantime a little launch had put out from a point of land about 2 miles distant. Elliott says the first thing he knew it was right on him. A man threw a line, but Elliott missed it and was drawn aboard by the shoulders. As he got into the boat he heard Maxfield calling out "This is the man," to attract attention to the man he was holding up.

In a few minutes both Maxfield and Allely were pulled ino the launch and then Lieut. Culbert was picked up. The launch then went by the nacelle of the dirigible and picked off the wettest of the men and took the party ashore. By this time the wreck had been blown almost on the beach, so that all danger to those left aboard was over.

The other Americans, members of the naval aviation forces abroad, who were on the dirigible acted coolly and calmly, according to the report of Lieut. Culbert, and "with entire disregard of an extremely dangerous predicament."

Lieut. Commander Maxfield was born in St. Paul, Minn., November 19, 1883, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1904. He was made ensign in 1908; lieutenant (junior grade) in 1911, promoted to lieutenant July 1, 1914, and to lieutenant commander (temporary) August 31, 1917. He was designated as a naval aviator October 31, 1917, and has been for some time in service abroad. His wife, Mrs. Harriett Page Maxfield, resides in Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Culbert was born in Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20, 1893; appointed to the Naval Academy from New Jersey in 1911, appointed ensign in 1915; lieutenant (junior grade) July 1, 1917; lieutenant (temporary) October 5, 1917. His father, W. H. Culbert, resides at 301 William Street, Orange, N. J.

Summary of Nation's Business Conditions on June 23 as Outlined in Reports to the Federal Reserve Board

The following has been issued by the Federal Reserve Board:

Summary of business conditions, June 23, 1918.

District.	General business.	Crop condition.	Industries of the district.	Construction, building, and engineering.	Foreign trade.	Money rates.	Railroad, post office, and other receipts.	Labor conditions.
No. 1—Boston	Active	Average, promising.	Busy	Decreased	Increased	Steady and strong	Mixed	Scarce; wages high.
No. 2—New York	Very active.	Good	Engaged to full capacity; widespread adaption of production to war essentials.	Dull, except for construction of Army warehouses, shipyards, housing for Government labor and factory construction.	Many restrictions, but large aggregate.	Firm and steady.	Post office increase, 19.28 per cent over last year; railroads show increase in gross and decrease in net earnings.	Scarcity and high competitive wage rates, resulting in large turnover.
No. 3—Philadelphia.	Very good	Excellent	Very busy	Very little new building.	Large	Firm; no change.	Gross receipts increasing.	Shortage acute in all lines.
No. 4—Cleveland	Good	Satisfactory and promising.	Busy	Very dull		Increasingly firm.	Increase	Unsatisfactory; scarcity.
No. 5—Richmond	Active, limited only by labor and supplies.	Excellent	Active, profitably employed.	Private building negligible; Government work active.	Limited by freight room.	6 per cent; heavy demand and increasing.	Railroad irregular; post office, volume large; reflects increased rates.	Inadequate; unsatisfactory.
No. 6—Atlanta	Good	Very satisfactory	Busy	Inactive	Unsatisfactory	Firm		Unsettled.
No. 7—Chicago	Very active.	Excellent	Generally at capacity.	Dull		do	Post-office receipts decrease over last month.	Very scarce.
No. 8—St. Louis	Good	do	Active	do		do	Increase in postal receipts.	Nearing settlement.
No. 9—Minneapolis	do	do	do	Fair		Very firm	Not much change.	Good.
No. 10—Kansas City.	do	Good to excellent.	do	Slightly improved.		Firm		Equalization of firm demand and supply.
No. 11—Dallas	Quite satisfactory.	Fair to good	do	Building activities below normal; Government work has right of way.	As satisfactory as shipping space available permits.	Firm, heavy demand, but slight evidence of increase.	Railroad increase and higher tariffs not noticeable in travel; post-office increase.	Unsatisfactory; shortage in all branches.
No. 12—San Francisco.	Active	Good	do	Operations generally curtailed.	Increase	Firm	Increasing	More settled.

REPORT ON HYDROELECTRIC POWER AT NIAGARA FALLS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Acting under orders from the Secretary of War, Robert J. Bulkley and Brig. Gen. Charles Keller, of the Corps of Engineers, have been exercising a general supervision over the supply of electrical power in that portion of western New York in which Niagara Falls hydroelectric power is used. This supervision has been in effect since November, 1917, and its first result was to cause the Secretary of War to requisition for the United States all power generated or imported by the Hydraulic Power Co. and the Niagara Falls Power Co., both of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and to distribute it to war industries.

Companies Following Orders.

Both companies affected obeyed loyally the orders issued December 28, 1917, and since then have been disposing of all the electric power under their control in exact accordance with the instructions of the representatives of the Secretary of War. Other power companies not requisitioned have been cooperating in the plans, and this has resulted in the curtailment of the supply of power to many minor and nonwar-essential industries and the assignment of the power so saved to plants producing war essentials. During the past winter difficulties caused by ice or shortage of coal were met by cutting off all but the essential industries and by supplying the latter with power in order of preference indicated in the schedules accompanying the requisition orders.

As a result of supervision accurate knowledge has been obtained of the uses of power generated in this country in the Niagara Falls district and that imported from Canada. This information shows that practically all the power available is used to aid the prosecution of the war, direct war industries securing an average of 85.29 per cent of the total power of the two requisitioned companies and an average of 54.29 per cent of the total power of the cooperating companies. Under war conditions the power supply falls short of the demand by about 200,000 horsepower, which amount is not based on new industries but is determined as the amount of power which could be absorbed by the industries now operating, were such a supply available.

Proposed Enlargements.

Some of this shortage will be relieved by the proposed enlargements of the steam plants of the Buffalo General Electric Co. and the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. Additions to these two plants will aggregate 62,000 horsepower. By means of a further development by the American hydropower companies at Niagara Falls their existing supply of power, amounting to about 250,000 horsepower, will be increased by about 160,000 horsepower. In order to make certain that the fuel supply of the important steam-power plants in this territory will be maintained arrangements have been made to secure the early cooperation of the Fuel Administration to that end.

The increased allotments of power to the essential electrochemical industries in the Niagara district and to the plants devoted to the production of such essentials as ferrosilicon, electrodes, phosphorus, chlorine, and abrasives have conclusively demonstrated the beneficial results of regulating and controlling the distribution of power.

ATTITUDE ON EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from page 10.)

years—that is, from about 38 to 50. It has been found that tasks can be graded for these workers according to their strength, and that work unsuitable for women, especially at night, can be performed by them. In many trades their experience is an asset which offsets less physical strength. Thus the productive power of this large class, now wasted, can be utilized.

The needs of the country require the united efforts of all classes of workers, in accordance with their capacities; and to maintain the standards and conditions of labor set up by the Government is, in the words of President Wilson, "indispensable to the Nation's full productive efficiency."

PROMOTIONS IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS POST OFFICES

Provisions in Appropriation Act Relating to Increase of Employees' Salaries.

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, July 3, 1918.

The act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, contains the following provisions regarding increases in salaries for employees at first and second class offices under the jurisdiction of this bureau.

"That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the annual salaries fixed by law for assistant postmasters at first and second class post offices, and supervisory officials, whose compensation is $2,200 and less per annum, shall be increased $200, and those whose compensation is in excess of $2,200 shall be increased 5 per cent; that clerks in first and second class post offices and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service shall be divided into six grades as follows: First grade, salary $1,000; second grade, salary $1,100; third grade, salary $1,200; fourth grade, salary $1,300; fifth grade, salary $1,400; sixth grade, salary $1,500. Clerks and carriers shall be promoted successively to the sixth grade: *Provided*, That on July 1, 1918, clerks in first and second class post offices and letter carriers in the City Delivery Service who are in grades 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, under the act of March 2, 1907, as amended, shall pass automatically from such grades and the salaries they receive thereunder to the new grades, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively, with the salaries provided for such grades in this act: * * * *Provided further*, That the salary of clerks, carriers * * * shall be increased during the fiscal year 1919 not more than $200: *Provided further*, That the classifications herein provided for shall not become effective until July 1, 1918: *Provided further*, That the salaries of such other employees, fixed by law or paid from lump-sum appropriations provided for in this act, * * * who receive $800 per annum or less shall be increased 20 per cent per annum; those who receive in excess of $800 and not more than $1,500 shall be increased 15 per cent per annum; and those who receive in excess of $1,500 and not more than $2,200 shall be increased 10 per cent per annum. * * * *And provided further*, That the increased compensation, at the rate of 5 per cent and 10 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section."

Authority to Postmasters.

Postmasters at first and second class post offices are authorized to make the promotions as specified above, effective from July 1, 1918, and assign them to the class indicated under the new classification, and are instructed to immediately report to this bureau, on Form 1533, in quadruplicate, the promotion of every employee in their offices (other than those in the motor-vehicle service) under the jurisdiction of this bureau, grouping them in the following order, each group to be arranged alphabetically: (1) Assistant postmaster; (2) supervisory employees; (3) special clerks; (4) watchmen, messengers, and laborers; (5) printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers, and (6) clerks. A separate set of forms should be submitted covering the city letter carriers.

Your reports on the forms above mentioned should be promptly submitted in order that the auditor may be authorized to pass your accounts covering the promotions.

For the guidance of postmasters the following summary is given of the increases provided herein: All watchmen, messengers, laborers, printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers will receive an increase of 15 per cent. All other employees—assistant postmasters, supervisory employees, including special clerks, clerks, and carriers—who on June 30, 1918, are receiving a salary of $2,200 or less, will be given an increase of $200. All assistant postmasters and supervisory employees receiving on June 30, 1918, salaries of more than $2,200 will be given an increase of 5 per cent. Attention is especially directed to the fact that in computing these increases consideration shall not be given to the percentage increases contained in the appropriation act for the current fiscal year, i. e., an assistant postmaster, clerk, or city carrier who is now receiving $880 shall be considered as in the $800 grade and shall be promoted to $1,000; a laborer who is now receiving $990 shall be considered as in the $900 grade and shall be given the 15 per cent increase, which amounts to $1,035.

Automatic Promotions.

The automatic, 85 per cent and 15 per cent, promotions will not be made during the current fiscal year as the law above quoted provides that the compensation of clerks and carriers shall not be increased more than $200 during the year.

Vacancies in the grades above $1,200 occurring prior to July 1, 1918, should be reported and recommendations for the promotion of employees to fill such vacancies forwarded so as to reach the department by August 1, otherwise the vacancies in these grades will revert and recommendations for filling them will not be approved.

Postmasters at offices where the Government-owned automobile service is in operation will be advised under separate communication regarding the increased compensation for employees in the motor-vehicle service.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

DENTAL SURGEON W. E. OSBORNE KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Dental Surg. Weeden Edward Osborne, United States Navy, who was killed in action in France June 6, while attached to the marines serving with the American Expeditionary Force.

The distinguished service cross was posthumously awarded Dental Surg. Osborne by the commander in chief of the Expeditionary Forces with the following notation in official orders:

Dental Surg. Weeden E. Osborne, United States Navy, during the advance on Bouresches, France, on June 6, 1918, at great risk of his life, performed heroic deeds in aiding the wounded. He was struck by a shell while carrying an officer to a place of safety.

Osborne, who had been with the marines at the front only a few days when the action at Bouresches took place, went into the zone of fire time and again to rescue wounded. He went to the aid of a wounded officer and had succeeded in carrying him almost out of the range of fire when a shell struck, killing both Osborne and the officer. In reporting his death, his commanding officer wrote:

Having joined this regiment but a few days before, and new to the service, he displayed heroism worthy of its best traditions.

Dental Surg. Osborne was born in Chicago, November 13, 1892. On May 8, 1917, he was appointed a dental surgeon in the Navy, and served at the navy yard, Boston, from June 5, 1917, to December 13, 1917, when he was detached and assigned to duty on the *Alabama*. On March 30, 1918, he was ordered to report to the commanding officer of a regiment of marines, with the American Expeditionary Force in France, and was serving with this regiment at the time of his death. Next of kin, Elizabeth Osborne, sister, 4427 Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT ITEMS ARE ADDED TO ITALIAN EMBARGO LIST

Additions to the Italian export embargo list are rarely made, as the list adopted in 1916 contains many general headings which authorize the prohibition of large classes of articles. It is customary for the authorities to announce temporary suspension of prohibitions, in effect until notice is given of withdrawal, or to permit the exportation of limited quantities of certain articles. Such concessions are usually given out as instructions to customs officials.

From reports by the consul general at Genoa and from official publications it is learned that the following items have been added to the 1916 embargo list within the past few months: Silkworm eggs; rough marble in slabs or otherwise worked; precious stones of all kinds.

The consul general has also furnished a translation of the decree recently issued regarding the sending to foreign countries of printed matter containing advertisements. These regulations are to remain in force for the duration of the war, and the significant provisions are as follows:

The sending to foreign countries of any periodical or printed matter whatsoever containing advertisements is prohibited. Directors and editors of newspapers or of periodicals and editors of publications who intend to continue sending to foreign countries must prepare special editions in which the advertisements are suppressed.

The periodicals and publications to be sent abroad must be submitted at the offices of the respective editors to the examination of a censor and of a postal official, to whom are consigned the copies certified for forwarding. Private persons are forbidden to send to foreign countries copies of newspapers, periodicals, and other publications containing advertisements.—Commerce Reports.

United States Fuel Administrator Modifies Provisions of Coal Orders Affecting Zone E and G Producers

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following modification No. 3 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal zone E, modifying the provisions of said coal zone E with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the producing districts of western Kentucky to certain points in northern Alabama.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the western Kentucky producing districts be permitted to make shipments of bituminous coal to points outside of zone E, as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his order relative to bituminous coal zone E of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war, the United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in western Kentucky on the Illinois Central; Louisville & Nashville; and Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railways and their short-line connections may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under zone E as described in the order of March 27, 1918, sell, ship, and distribute such coal to dealers and consumers and for use and consumption within the following-described sections of the United States, viz:

(1) To all points in the State of Alabama located on the Nashville & Decatur division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to and including Albany, Ala.

(2) To all points in the State of Alabama located on the Lewisburg division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to and including Athens, Ala.

(3) To all points in the State of Alabama located on the Nashville, Florence & Sheffield division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to and including Sheffield and Tuscumbia, Ala.

This order shall be effective on and after July 8, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following modification No. 1 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal zone G, modifying the provisions of said coal zone G with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the coal producing districts of Tennessee to certain points in Alabama located on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal in Tennessee be permitted to make shipments to points outside of zone G, as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal zone G" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war, the United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Tennessee may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under zone G, sell, ship, and distribute such coal to dealers and consumers and for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz, all stations and points of delivery in the State of Alabama which are located along the Huntsville & Gadsden Branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway between Guntersville and Boaz, including all points of delivery within switching limits on other railway lines connecting therewith.

This order shall be effective on and after July 8, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

RANGE FOR PAST THREE MONTHS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

Monthly ranges of exchange rates on leading foreign money centers quoted in New York during the three months ending June, 1918.

	Exchange at par.	April.		May.		June.	
		Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High
London:							
60-day bankers' bills, dolls. for £1	4.8665	4.7225	4.7275	4.72625	4.7275	4.7225	4.72625
Sight drafts, do	4.8665	4.7535	4.7550	4.7545	4.7550	4.7530	4.7550
Paris, francs for 100 dolls	518.1347	572.25	571.75	572	570.50	571.50	571.25
Petrograd, dolls. for 100 rubles	51.46	13.25	14.50	[1]14.50	15.25	[1]15	15.25
Milan, lire for 100 dolls	518.1347	902	879	914.50	896.50	911	886
Madrid, dolls. for 100 pesetas	19.30	25.50	29.75	27.50	28.40	27.25	28.55
Amsterdam, dolls. for 100 florins	40.20	46.50	48.25	47.75	50.50	49.75	51
Stockholm, dolls. for 100 kronor	26.80	33.75	34.50	33.70	34.75	34	35.60
Copenhagen, do	26.80	31	31.75	31	31.50	30.80	31.25
Zurich, francs for 100 dolls	518.1347	431.50	425	425	383	404	394
Buenos Aires,[2] dolls. for 100 gold pesos	96.48	97.75	99.65	95.25	99.80	97.15	98.60
Rio de Janeiro,[2] dolls. for 100 paper milreis	[3]54.62	25.32	25.84	25.19	25.64	24.88	25.64
Valparaiso [2], dolls. for 100 pesos	36.50	29.37	31.10	31.55	33.23	32.95	33.78
Yokohama, dolls. for 100 yen	49.85	51.65	51.90	51.90	52.75	52.50	52.90
Hongkong, dolls. for 100 Hongkong dolls		74	77	74.75	76.50	76.35	79
Shanghai, dolls. for 100 Shanghai taels		104.50	109	107	109.50	109	113.50
London price of silver at nominal rate of £ ($4.8665) [4]							
New York price of silver [5]							

[1] Quotations for May and June are cable rates.
[2] Cable rates on New York.
[3] Rate for a gold milreis.
[4] Average for April, $1.035; for May, $1.074; and for June, $1.0714.
[5] Average for April, $0.953; for May, $0.995; and for June, $0.995.

NEW MAJORS AND CAPTAINS.

Special Orders, No. 138:

410. The appointment of the following-named officers in the National Guard in the service of the United States, with date of rank as indicated after their names, is announced:

To be majors:

Capt. LeRoy J. Linn, National Guard, June 10, 1918.

Capt. Marcus R. Limb, National Guard, June 8, 1918.

To be captains:

First Lieut. Harry D. Churchill, National Guard, June 5, 1918.

First Lieut. Robert E. Kennedy, National Guard, June 9, 1918.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Marcolin, National Guard, June 10, 1918.

First Lieut. Albert L. Allen, National Guard, June 8, 1918.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS IS BEING ORGANIZED FOR DOCTORS INELIGIBLE TO MEDICAL RESERVE UNIT

Insignia Adopted and Comprehensive Questionnaire Sent to Executive Committees Now Being Appointed in the Several States.

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN, member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and chairman of the Council's General Medical Board, authorizes the following:

(INSIGNIA ADOPTED.)

Questions likely to arise in the minds of doctors seeking membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps are answered in a questionnaire, which is being sent in quantity to the executive committees of the corps in the several States. These executive committees are now being appointed.

The central governing board of the corps, which is a committee of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, makes it plain that the information in the questionnaire is not complete, as cases relating to eligibility are constantly arising. As previously announced, this corps is for the doctors not eligible to enrollment in the Medical Reserve Corps because of physical disability, age (over 55), essential public or institutional need, or dependents.

The insignia for the corps has been designed and passed upon by the Council of National Defense, and the buttons will shortly be ready for distribution. The design is an openwork shield with the medical caduceus and wings, surmounted by the letters V. M. S. C.

The executive committees in each State will be furnished lists of the applicants for membership. The questions and answers are as follows:

Information on the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

1. How should I apply for membership?

Write to the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, and application blanks and circulars of information will be sent. When received, fill out the application form in full, being guided by instructions contained in the rules of organization and the circulars of information.

2. What shall I do with application [illegible]?

Forward to the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

3. What is to be gained by the creation of this organization?

A classification as to the availability of all physicians not eligible for military service.

4. What is meant by classification?

Our record of information furnished by the physician himself, so that if the future demands each one could be used to the best advantage.

5. What is meant by availability for service?

Information of record, so as to determine where, when, and how physicians can be requested to render service.

6. Who are eligible?

All physicians who would be accepted by the Medical Reserve Corps were it not for physical disability, age (over 55), essential public need (boards of health and the medical care of isolated communities), essential institutional need (medical schools and hospitals), or dependents. Women physicians are eligible.

7. How will eligibility to this corps be determined?

Information obtained from application blanks, three personal references, and the executive committee in your State will be considered by the central governing board, which shall determine final action.

8. How do I become a member of this corps?

By vote of the central governing board.

9. How will physical disability be determined?

If you have applied for a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps and are rejected because of physical disability, that information will be of record. If a physical disability is obvious, a statement by the executive committee to that effect is all that is necessary; otherwise apply for commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, and if rejected physically that rejection will be of record in this office.

10. Does membership in the corps carry with it rank and pay?

This corps is not authorized to give rank. Arrangements shall be made between a member and the agency requesting service. The question of compensation and place of service, whether with or without rank, must be determined at that time.

11. Can any member of this corps be ordered to active duty?

No member will be ordered to render any service. Requests to accept service according to qualifications and availability will be made, such service to interfere as little as possible with already existing duties.

12. What will be the probable character of this service?

Question 22 of the application blank is as follows:

Are you available for any of the following services:

a. Consultant (medical service, surgical service, public-health service, special service—what?)

b. Institutional (laboratory, administrative, medical service, surgical service, special service—what?)

c. Local or medical advisory boards.

d. Reclamation of registrants rejected for physical unfitness.

e. Services to needy families and dependents of enlisted men.

f. Sanitation.

g. Miscellaneous service.

13. Can I be admitted to the Medical Reserve Corps if I become eligible after election in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps?

Yes; but notify the central governing board that you have accepted a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps.

14. How is essential public or institutional need determined?

By the central governing board, which will be guided by information obtained from application blanks, personal references, executive committee of the State, Surgeon General's Office, and officials of colleges, hospitals, boards of health, and community.

15. How is eligibility of physicians because of dependents determined?

By the central governing board, being guided by information secured.

16. Do I receive insignia to show membership in this corps?

A small badge has been authorized by the Council of National Defense. This will be issued to each member of the corps.

ORDER CONCERNING PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF DRAFT MEN

The Provost Marshal General has issued the following order to draft executives in all States, except Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico:

JULY 2, 1918.

Number E—1726.

Paragraph 1. In accordance with section 122, selective service regulations, as amended by the standards of physical examination form 75, direct local boards that immediately upon mailing notice of final classification to registrants of the second registration who have been finally classified in class 1, notices to appear for physical examination shall be sent to all such registrants and local boards shall proceed to physical examination without delay and continue to examine all such registrants as soon as they have finally been placed in class 1 until all registrants of the second registration in class 1 have been physically examined.

Paragraph 2. Direct attention of local boards to sections 9 to 15 of Rules and Regulations form 74, which prescribe method and manner of determining order numbers of registration cards of second registration received after June 18. These sections should be literally observed, and any registration numbers erroneously assigned to cards received after June 18 should have an ink line drawn through them, but not erased, and correct numbers assigned thereto as prescribed in said sections.

Paragraph 3. Reference my telegram E—1236. Advise this office at once the approximate number to be added to class 1 from the rectification of classification for your State.

Paragraph 4. The classification and physical examination of class 1 men should be given immediate attention. Local, district, and medical advisory boards should be directed to have class 1 available for August calls. Acknowledge.

CROWDER.

Handling of Mail for the Soldiers, Both in This Country and Overseas, a Vast Service Incidental to War

Problems Gradually Overcome by Close Cooperation of Post Office and War Departments—Over 100 Branch Offices Established at Camps—Some of Them Doing Business Exceeding That of a City of 100,000 Population.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following statement based upon reports from the Post Office and War Departments:

Development of the mail service at home and abroad to form a prompt means of communication between American soldiers and their relatives and friends has been one of the problems incidental to the war. In this country the service is handled by the Post Office Department with the cooperation of the War Department. On the other side the War Department now is in control.

Mail in This Country.

The handling of soldiers' mail at the camps and cantonments in this country is under the supervision of J. C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General. There have been established 105 branch post offices, one at each of the camps, each office fully equipped to transact postal business of all kinds. About 1,200 experienced postal clerks from the larger post offices throughout the country have been detailed to this work.

The business transacted at many of these military branch post offices exceeds that of post offices in cities having more than 100,000 population. Reports show that in many of the larger camps approximately 150,000 letters and about 15 tons of parcel-post and second-class matter are handled daily.

Close Cooperation of Departments.

Close cooperation between the Post Office and the War Department officials has facilitated the efficient handling of this mail. With the rapid expansion of Army plans the post-office buildings at some camps have been too small to accommodate the business, especially in holiday seasons, but emergency tents have been thrown up and soldiers detailed to help, and the mails have been handled with dispatch.

Unusual movement of soldiers to or from the camps greatly increases the volume of the mails. When all is quiet at the camp mails run regularly, but when there is an early movement to an embarkation point or when new details of recruits arrive the volume grows enormously.

Return of Civilian Clothing.

The return by the recruits of their civilian clothes after entering the camps forms an important part of the Postal Service. The care exercised in handling this matter is evidenced by the few complaints of lost packages.

Immediately on its receipt the mail is separated by the camp post-office clerks, according to the addresses, for the various military units, such as divisional headquarters, hospitals, battalions, companies. In some camps these units number 76.

The mail is then turned over to the military mail orderlies who deliver it to the headquarters of the various units. Each chaplain superintends the mail service within his respective command, and in units having no chaplains this duty is performed by some officer designated by the unit commander.

The mail orderlies call at the branch post office at stated times during the day for all mail for their organizations. Delivery is made by the regimental or separate battalion mail orderlies to company mail orderlies, who in turn deliver each piece of mail to addressee except in case of registered and collect on delivery mail, where the addressee is sent a notice and calls at the regimental post office in person with proper identification.

Collection of Outgoing Mails.

Outgoing mail at the various military branch post offices is collected by the War Department from the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, and like organizations from regimental headquarters, and brought to the military branch post office. Here it is distributed by post-office clerks to the different States and large cities and for railway post offices. The transportation of mail between railroad stations and the branch post offices is performed by the Post Office Department, in most cases either by government-owned or rented vehicles. In nearly all camps as many as four dispatches are made daily to the railroad and a like number received.

Complaints as to loss, delay, or nondelivery of mail addressed to soldiers are investigated by unit commanders and the result reported to the postmaster. The responsibility of the Post Office Department ceases upon delivery of mail to the military mail orderlies.

Importance of Correct Address.

The Post Office Department endeavors to impress upon the public the importance of properly addressing mail for soldiers at military camps. Where the address is imperfect or deficient delays necessarily occur. At every divisional headquarters and in each military branch post office a card index containing in some instances more than 100,000 cards is maintained showing the name and assignment of each individual officer and soldier in the camp. Where mail is not properly addressed to regiment, company, battalion, or other distinct unit it becomes necessary to consult this index in order that the proper assignment may be determined and delivery effected. This results in delay in delivery and in many instances, due to similarity in names, it is necessary to return letters to senders as nondeliverable. Another cause for delay is the frequent changing of the military personnel from one unit to another within a camp and from one camp to another. In one camp alone more than 42,000 such changes were made within one month.

Sending of Perishable Articles.

Many parents and friends send the soldiers fruit and other edibles of a perishable nature. The fruit may not keep the length of time required for its transportation and delivery and its condition becomes such that it must be destroyed before it can be delivered. The disappointment of the soldier is unavoidable as the Post Office Department is sparing neither money nor effort to give the most efficient and satisfactory postal service at the camps.

The Post Office Department handles all soldiers' mails in the United States to and aboard the ship at the port of embarkation. One ship recently carried 2,080,000 letters for the Expeditionary Forces and for Americans serving in other capacities in France.

Special regulations had to be made to take care of the mails of military units transferred from a camp to a port of embarkation. All letter mail arriving at a camp after the unit has left is forwarded immediately for delivery to the military personnel before sailing.

Packages for Overseas.

The Postmaster General, at the request of the War Department, has ordered that no package may be sent to a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces without having received first a request for it from that soldier indorsed by an officer not below the rank of major or some officer connected with the military unit authorized by the major to indorse such request.

Control of the mail service for members of the American Expeditionary Forces recently has been taken over by the War Department. A military postal express service has been established in France by order of Gen. Pershing. This service receives all mail arriving in France for the American Expeditionary Forces and distributes it. The same service is responsible for the collection, dispatch, and delivery of all mail emanating from and destined for the Expeditionary Forces. Mail destined for the United States from the Expeditionary Forces is collected and delivered to the civil authorities.

For the convenience of troops attached to the British and French, offices of the military postal express service are being established at or near their main statistical sections of the Expeditionary Forces serving with such troops.

The director of the military postal express service, which handles express as well as mail, is Lieut. Col. Thorndike D. Howe.

NAVAL ELECTRICIAN KILLED.

The Navy Department is informed that Jerome Cohen, electrician, first class, radio, United States Naval Reserve Force, was killed in an automobile accident between Belmar and Asbury Park, N. J., on July 5. At the date of enlistment, December 22, 1917, at Chicago, Cohen gave as his next of kin, wife, Myrtle Cohen, 5049 St. Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDER MODIFYING "ZONE A" RULING

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following order:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1918.*

MODIFICATION No. 2, OF ORDER OF MARCH 27, 1918, RELATIVE TO BITUMINOUS COAL "ZONE A," MODIFYING THE PROVISIONS OF SAID COAL "ZONE A" WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE, SHIPMENT, DISTRIBUTION, AND APPORTIONMENT BY ALL PRODUCERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL OPERATING IN THE COAL PRODUCING DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF IOWA OF BITUMINOUS COAL SLACK OR SCREENINGS TO POINTS IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF MINNESOTA AND THE SOUTHEASTERN PORTION OF SOUTH DAKOTA FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDER.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the producing districts of Iowa be permitted to make shipments of bituminous coal slack or screenings for a period of 30 days to points outside of "Zone A," as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal Zone A" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Iowa may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under "Zone A," sell, ship, and distribute for a period of 30 days from the effective date of this order, bituminous coal slack or screenings to dealers and consumers and for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

(1) That portion of the States of Minnesota and South Dakota on and south and east of a line coincident with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway from Carmen Junction, Minn., to Minneapolis, Minn.; thence coincident with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway to Norwood, Minn.; thence coincident with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway through Ortonville, Minn., and Aberdeen, S. Dak., to the Missouri River; thence coincident with said river to Sioux City, Iowa.

This order shall be effective on and after July 1, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Gold Imports and Exports of the U. S. Compiled by the Federal Reserve Board

The Federal Reserve Board issues the following:

Gold imports and exports into and from the United States.

[In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Week ending—				Total since Jan. 1, 1918.	Total for corresponding period in 1917.
	May 24, 1918.	May 31, 1918.	June 7, 1918.	June 14, 1918.		
IMPORTS.						
Ore and base bullion	602	503	417	90	5,635	7,097
United States Mint or assay office bars						19
Bullion refined	71	62	100	17,061	23,412	252,115
United States coin	2,000	2,137	1		6,629	52,356
Foreign coin					142	77,222
Total	2,673	2,702	518	17,151	35,818	388,839
EXPORTS.						
Domestic:						
Ore and base bullion			6	2	50	106
United States Mint or assay office bars	90	90	30		361	18,441
Bullion refined	2	5	5	2	3,388	2,895
Coin	1,328	580	872	596	15,899	127,160
Total	1,420	675	913	600	19,698	148,602
Foreign:						
Bullion refined						31
Coin			27		346	5,177
Total			27		346	5,208
Total exports	1,420	675	940	600	20,044	153,810

Excess of gold imports over exports since Jan. 1, 1918, $15,774; excess of gold imports over exports since Aug. 1, 1914, $1,066,078.

CORRECTED DIRECTORY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Following is a corrected directory of the State Department:

Robert Lansing	Secretary	State, War, and Navy Building.
Frank Lyon Polk	Counselor	Do.
William Phillips	Assistant Secretary	Do.
Alvey A. Adee	Second Assistant Secretary	Do.
Breckinridge Long	Third Assistant Secretary	Do.
Accounts Bureau	William McNeir, chief	1423 New York Avenue.
Appointments Bureau	Miles M. Shand, chief	State, War, and Navy Building
Citizenship Bureau	Richard F. Flournoy, acting chief	1423 New York Avenue.
Chief Clerk	Ben G. Davis	State, War, and Navy Building.
Commercial Treaties	William B. Flemming, adviser	Twelfth and G Streets, McLachlan Building.
Consular Bureau	Herbert C. Hengstler, acting chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Consular Service	Wilbur J. Carr, director	Do.
Diplomatic Bureau	Sydney Y. Smith, chief	Do.
Far Eastern Affairs Division	Edward T. Williams, chief	Do.
Foreign Intelligence Division	Philip T. Patchin, chief	Do.
Foreign Trade Adviser	Julius G. Lay, chief	1653 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Indexes and Archives Bureau	David A. Salmon, chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Latin-American Affairs Division	Jordan H. Stabler, chief	Do.
Law Clerk, Office of the	Henry L. Bryan	1432 New York Avenue.
Mexican Affairs Division	Leon J. Canova, chief	State, War, and Navy Building.
Near Eastern Affairs Division	Albert H. Putney, chief	Do.
Rolls and Library Bureau	John A. Tonner, chief	Do.
Secretary's office	Richard Crane, private secretary	Do.
Solicitor, office of	Lester H. Woolsey, Solicitor	Do.
Western European Affairs Division	Joseph C. Grew, chief	Do.

SHORT TIME IN SCOTCH MILLS.

Five Eight-Hour Days a Week Rule Adopted at Arbroath.

Consul Johnson, at Dundee, reports:

Because of the impending inauguration of short time at the Arbroath mills and factories, a special general meeting of the Arbroath Mill, Factory, and Bleachfield Workers' Union was recently held in order to consider the best methods of carrying on short-time work. The total number of working hours per week is to be reduced to 40, for which wages will be accorded equivalent to a 50-hour week. The manufacturers proposed that the week's work be made up of five days of eight hours, and after a rather long and animated discussion this method was adopted.

The meeting unanimously agreed that the union become a regularly registered society. A code of rules was drawn up, which the executive was authorized to submit to the registrar general.—Commerce Reports.

WAR WORK OF FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The following statement is authorized by the Federal Board for Vocational Education:

Since coming into existence last July this board, in addition to organizing vocational education work in 48 States, has accomplished a vast amount of essential assistance to the war-making branches in training men for special duties.

Classes for Conscripted.

Under supervision of the board war-emergency training classes for conscripted men have been organized in public schools throughout the country. A series of war-emergency training courses for Army occupations has been prepared, and these are extensively in use, not only for training under direct supervision of this board but in classes organized by the War Department among enlisted men and for classes conducted on a commercial basis under private civilian control.

The emergency war-training bulletins of the Federal board include emergency training courses in shipbuilding for shipyard workers; mechanical and technical training for conscripted men (Air Division, United States Signal Corps); training for motor-truck drivers and chauffeurs; for machine-shop occupations, blacksmithing, sheet-metal working, and pipe fitting; for electricians, telephone repair men, linemen, and cable splicers; for gas-engine, motor-car, and motorcycle repair men; for oxyacetylene welders; and for airplane mechanics, engine repair men, woodworkers, riggers, and sheet-metal workers.

Preparation of Courses.

The preparation of these courses and the organization of training classes has been undertaken at the request of and in cooperation with the Signal Corps and the Quartermaster Corps in the War Department and the United States Shipping Board.

This work has continued, and the war training division of the Federal Board reports that on June 13, 1917, 12,000 men had been trained through the Federal Board and State authorities for vocational education and turned over to services—6,000 in mechanical lines, 5,000 in radio work, for the Army, Navy, and mercantile marine, and 1,000 in clerical occupations for Quartermaster Corps work. It estimates that an additional 3,000 men have been trained by private agencies through impetus given to the work by the Federal Board, using Federal Board courses of instructions. Incomplete reports from State vocational authorities for May returned over 6,000 men in training—3,370 in radio classes and 2,508 in mechanical classes—and it is estimated, on the basis of April returns, that the complete reports for May will show the number in training to be at least 7,500. On June 13 the May reports showed 165 radio classes operated in 38 States and 172 mechanical classes in 49 communities in 14 States.

Reports of New Classes.

Almost daily reports of additional classes being formed were coming in from California, Wisconsin, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania. Since the May letters were sent out, urging the establishment of new classes and the continuance of those in operation, renewed activity has been reported in at least 20 States.

Emergency Training Bulletins.

The Federal Board war emergency training bulletins have become standard courses in corps schools, such as the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Of these bulletins or course outlines some 25,000 copies have been furnished directly or indirectly to the War Department committee on education and special training for use in its classes, in which the number reported in training was 7,086 in April, 10,685 in May, and 26,666 in June. Contracts in force provided for the training of 100,000 men during the current year. This training under military control has been found necessary to provide for the needs of the Army in addition to the training in voluntary classes under the Federal Board.

Highest Type Propellers for U. S. Airplanes Being Made at Rate of About 400 a Day

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Twenty-five experienced American manufacturers are now producing a total of 350 to 400 highest quality airplane propellers per day for the air service. Ample stock of propeller timber is already purchased or available and the present supply of propellers in this country is more than equal to the demand.

Fewer Spare Propellers.

The number of spare propellers required for each fighting unit was reduced by the air service recently. Hence it has been possible to cut down the original program for the production of propellers.

After the declaration of war the Signal Corps was forced to build up the existing propeller industry and encourage the manufacture of propellers as a new enterprise.

In April, 1917, there were only four airplane companies making their own propellers. Since that time a great development has taken place, especially since December, 1917. The older companies have expanded and new concerns have sprung up, due chiefly to the increased demand for propellers and the requests of the Signal Corps.

How They Are Made.

American double-bladed airplane propellers are built up from boards about 1 inch in thickness, cut out to the rough shape of the laminations. These boards or laminations are cut out from carefully selected lumber which has previously been kiln-dried to a uniform moisture content of from 6 to 8 per cent, great care being taken to avoid case-hardening and too rapid drying, which may diminish the strength of the lumber. The laminations when cut for use in the propeller must be clear pieces, free of all defects, and with straight grain running along the length of the piece. After cutting to shape, the boards are balanced individually and selected according to this balance for grouping together for the complete propeller.

Following this selection, the completed groups of laminations are assembled and placed in a hot box to prepare for gluing. With correct temperatures of material and room gluing is done as rapidly as possible and the glued-up blocks left in presses or clamps to set for 24 hours. The blocks are then cut down by carving machines, lathes, shapers, etc., to within about one-fourth inch of the final finished size and shape, and in this state are hung for two weeks in a conditioning room before being worked to the final finish.

Careful Finishing Work.

The final finish is done on the bench and completes the propeller to the point of being ready for varnish or covering. The bench work is done with great accuracy so as to conform exactly to the desired pitch and shape and to have the two blades in exact alignment and track. The propeller, acting as a flywheel for the air motor, must be perfectly balanced. When the propeller is finished in the "white" it is ready for inspection of glue joints, dimensions, and balance, after which it is finished with five coats of spar varnish and rebalanced.

Existing opinion is somewhat divided as to the best wood for propeller purposes, but the past practice of French and English Governments greatly favors walnut and mahogany for combat blades, the former being considered better. Other woods have been used for training-type propellers, principally quarter-sawed white oak, birch, cherry, and poplar.

It is believed that quarter-sawed white oak will come to be used more generally on account of its greater strength and the necessity for getting maximum strength in the propellers used on the newer high-powered, high-speed engines.

The four-bladed propeller is generally used instead of the three, because of its simpler and stronger construction features. The two-bladed propeller is more efficient than the three or four, and would always be used if the arrangement of planes and engine permitted.

RECORD FOR KEEL LAYING.

In Place 90 Seconds After Preceding Ship Left Launching Ways.

The Shipping Board issues the following:

One minute and a half is now the pace set for laying a new keel after its predecessor has slid into the water.

In reporting to the Shipping Board the launching of the *Quinnesec*, the Terry Shipping Company of Savannah, Ga., stated that within 90 seconds after the ship left the ways another keel had been placed in position on the vacated blocks. This feat drew from Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board the following telegram:

"I beg to congratulate you upon the launching of the ship *Quinnesec* at your yard and Mr. Schwab joins with me in offering your company, your organization, and your employees hearty thanks for patriotic speeding of our shipbuilding program. We are particularly gratified at the spirit shown in laying a keel in 90 seconds after the way was vacated."

PUBLIC LAND DESIGNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that the principal activities of April in connection with land classifications appear in the administration of the enlarged-homestead act and the stock-raising homestead act. Under the former act nearly 435,000 acres were designated for entry. These lands, practically all of which were included in individual applications for entry, were distributed through the States as follows:

Colorado, 100,192 acres; Idaho, 79,762; Kansas, 22,961; Montana, 79,862; Oregon, 69,785; Washington, 81,917; Wyoming, 80; total, 434,559 acres.

Designated as Nonirrigable.

The total area thus far designated as nonirrigible for entry under the enlarged-homestead act and its amendments in tracts of 320 acres each is now nearly 280,000,000 acres.

The results of the field examinations made during the past eight or nine months in the administration of the stock-raising homestead act of December 29, 1916, are rapidly becoming available so that classifications under this act are now being made at a substantial rate. Favorable classifications made during April and resulting in designations for entry in tracts of 640 acres each amounted to 1,615,586 acres.

States and Acreage.

The States affected and the acreages in each are indicated below:

Colorado, 447,620 acres; Kansas, 15,384; South Dakota, 185,750; Wyoming, 966,832; total, 1,615,586 acres.

There had been previously designated 1,301,504 acres, so that at the end of April nearly 3,000,000 acres were available for entry under this law. These designations will permit of favorable action upon about 4,500 applications for these greater homesteads.

Field Examiners Transferred.

The field examiners who have been occupied during the winter months in examining lands applied for in the southern States, principally New Mexico, Arizona, and California, are now being transferred to the north and work now is or soon will be under way in the States of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.

U. S. R. R. ADMINISTRATION ISSUES REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS

(Continued from page 9.)

months for errors and unreported tickets should be made on standard Form No. 6 as prescribed by the Railway Accounting Officers' Association.

Claims for Correct Proportions.

15. Claims for errors developed in interline passenger traffic reports should be made in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Order No. 32. For the present standard Form No. 3 of the Railway Accounting Officers' Association may be used.

Tracers for Unreported Interline Passenger Traffic Items.

16. When rendering tracers for unreported tickets, including those reported without revenue on account of exchange, also for unreported excess baggage checks, standard Form No. 4, prescribed by the Railway Accounting Officers' Association, should be used.

Settlements for Interchangeable Mileage and Scrip Coupons Honored.

17. Honoring carriers should use Association Standard Form No. 7 and forward to the issuing carriers on or before the 15th of the following month, the issuing carriers to add the amount of such statements as a separate item to their interline passenger traffic reports to the honoring carriers for the current month. These statements should be accepted by the issuing carriers without verification as to the number of coupons in each detachment inclosed, but claims may be made covering other discrepancies of a substantial amount, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Order No. 32.

Absorption of Omnibus and Baggage Transfer Charges.

18. Where roads under Federal control pay transfer charges that are not considered in the division of interline fares and claim on connecting carriers for a proportion of the charges, such arrangements shall be discontinued effective as of June 1, 1918.

19. All of the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Railway Accounting Officers' Association governing interroad passenger accounting shall be complied with except in so far as they may be in conflict with the foregoing. Where the standard forms are continued in use appropriate notations should be made thereon, as may be necessary, in order to have the spaces as now provided fit the new conditions.

C. A. Prouty, *Director.*

Sugar Consumed in U. S. and by Allies Last Year and Comparative Prices

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The United States consumed in the first year of the war, April, 1917, to April, 1918, 4,109,291 tons of sugar (8,218,582,000 pounds).

The wholesale price of refined sugar in the United States at the present time is $7.30 per 100 pounds. An increase of 1 cent per pound in the price of sugar would take from the pockets of the consumers at least $82,185,820.

Prices in Other Countries.

The regulated wholesale price in Canada is $8.07 per 100 pounds; in the United Kingdom, $12.59; in France, $12.28; and in Italy, $26.30.

Canada's consumption of sugar for the year ending March 31 was 352,200 tons. The consumption of France for 1916 was 570,621 tons; the consumption of the United Kingdom was 1,565,599 tons, and the consumption of Italy was 276,953 tons.

The total consumption of sugar for the four countries was 2,765,373 tons, the total cost of which was $736,884,703, or an average cost per ton for all sugar consumed in the four allied countries of $266.47 per ton. Had the sugar consumption of the United States for the past year been paid for at that price, the total would have been $1,095,002,772. The cost of the sugar consumption for the United States for one year at the prevailing price of $146 per ton will amount to $599,956,486.

Half Billion Saving This Year.

If sugar consumption in the United States for the coming year remains at the same figure as that for last year, the saving, as compared with prices prevailing in the four allied countries named, will total $495,046,286.

The wholesale price of sugar in the United States is now $7.45 per 100 pounds less 2 per cent at seaboard points, or about $7.30 net. In August of 1917, the price reached $9.15 per 100 pounds. The refiners now receive $1.30 per 100 pounds for refining as against a difference between raw and refined sugar up to October 1, 1917, ranging from $1.60 to $2.65.

PATRIOTISM OF MINE WORKERS GRATIFIES FUEL ADMINISTRATION

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration finds cause for gratification in the production reports that have come in from various coal fields, both anthracite and bituminous, all over the country. These reports indicate that the mine workers paid patriotic heed to Fuel Administrator Garfield's appeal that the Fourth of July celebration be not unduly extended, and as a result the days immediately following the Fourth will, it is believed, show a much larger output than in any previous year.

Letters from some of the district representatives show that even on July 4 itself the output was about 60 per cent of the present normal rate of daily production. In several of the districts the mines were worked on the national holiday, and instead of the day being a blank, so far as mining was concerned, a considerable tonnage was produced.

Prior to the issuance of the Fuel Administration's appeal, arrangements had been made by the miners in many coal fields for picnics and outings and meetings that should extend over the 5th and the 6th, after the national holiday. In a great many instances these programs were called off as soon as the Fuel Administration's appeal made the need of the Nation known. The reports that have already come in indicate that the "great service army" of mine workers has awakened to its increased opportunity and its duty of sustained service.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

MANAGER FOR "MISSISSIPPI AND WARRIOR WATERWAYS"

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

The much discussed question of developing a system of transportation on the inland waterways provided by the Mississippi and Black Warrior Rivers has been settled by Director General McAdoo through the appointment of M. J. Sanders, of New Orleans, as "Federal manager of the Mississippi and Warrior waterways."

The Director General has received full reports on this subject from the committee on inland waterways from the western and southern regional directors and from Director Prouty and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Meyer, all of whom have investigated the matter at the Director General's request.

Mr. Sanders, the newly appointed Federal manager, will have general direction of the development of the necessary facilities and the construction of requisite barges, tugs, etc., that will be used on the Mississippi River south of St. Louis and on the Black Warrier River route between the Birmingham district in north Alabama and Mobile and New Orleans, the latter city being reached via the Black Warrior River, Mobile Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and Lakes Borgne or Ponchartrain, with their connecting canals.

Mr. Sanders has been manager of the Leyland Steamship Lines for the ports of New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola for the last 30 years. This steamship service is the most important traversing the Gulf of Mexico. It includes some of the largest freight steamers in the Gulf trade, with as many as 100 sailings annually from the ports named.

Mr. Sanders has had extensive business connections with all the railroads serving the Gulf ports, as well as with the existing river transportation service. He was president for several years of the City Bank & Trust Co., of New Orleans, and president of the Mobile Liners (Inc.). He is director of the Lake Borgne Canal Co., of the New Orleans Shipwright Co., and of the Louisiana Southern Railway.

Member of Waterways Committee.

In March last he became a member of the inland waterways committee, above referred to. This committee was appointed by the Director General to "make a prompt investigation and report as soon as practicable a definite plan describing the extent and the manner in which additional use may be made of the internal waterways for the economical and expeditious movement of traffic of the country, so as to relieve or supplement the railways under existing war conditions."

Mr. Sanders strongly believes that the time has come when the enormous expenditure of the Government in the development and improvement of the Mississippi and the Black Warrior Rivers should be made to yield some return through the application of progressive methods, modernized facilities, equitable freight rates, and fair differentials, and that the pressure upon the railway facilities of the Nation will be sensibly reduced by the adoption of such a policy. He will have the opportunity in the position to which he has been appointed to make a thoroughgoing test of the possibilities of these waterways under favorable conditions.

Bills Approved by President

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 11, 1918.

The President has approved bills and joint resolution of the following number and title:

July 8, 1918.

S. 3929. An act for the construction of a private conduit across Michigan Avenue NE., in the District of Columbia.

H. R. 12541. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

H. R. 12600. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes.

H. R. 11247. An act providing for the protection of the uniform of friendly nations, and for other purposes.

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution making appropriations for certain necessary operations of the Government and of the District of Columbia for the months of July and August, 1918, and for other purposes.

July 9, 1918.

H. R. 12580. An act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign Governments, and for other purposes.

H. R. 12281. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

July 10, 1918.

H. R. 8938. An act to equip the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government, for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes.

July 11, 1918.

H. R. 11048. An act to amend the war-risk insurance act.

S. 3798. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

S. 4193. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

S. 4542. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

MAJ. FLEMING TRANSFERRED.

Special orders, No. 146:

250. Maj. Philip B. Fleming, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with and assignment to the 5th Engineers, and is assigned to the 605th Engineers. He will proceed without delay to Camp Forrest, Ga., and report in person to the commanding officer for duty with his regiment.

81,000 TONS OF COAL SAVED BY PLANTS AT PITTSBURGH

One Large Concern Rated Only 59 Per Cent of Efficiency in Use of Fuel.

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Thomas R. Brown, administrative engineer of the United States Fuel Administration for the Pittsburgh district, in a report just received in Washington, says that through the inspection of industrial steam plants, which was begun there only a few weeks ago, a saving of 81,000 tons of coal per year has been effected in the Pittsburgh district. This saving represents a little more than one week of actual inspection under the general program recently announced by the Fuel Administration.

Improvements Effected.

In five manufacturing plants using coal for production of power an annual saving of 53,942 tons of coal have been made by improved methods of firing, stopping leaks around boiler settings, and other factors which make for economy in the general conditions of boiler plant operation.

Mr. Brown's report discloses the startling fact that one great plant operated in his district was rated only 59 per cent of efficiency in the use of coal. If this ratio, or anything like it, should hold good for the industrial plants in other districts where the efficiency is recognized as not being nearly so high as in the Pittsburgh district, then the Fuel Administration feels assured that it will be an easy matter to save from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons in the 250,000 industrial plants in the United States without in any way reducing the quantity or quality of the output. However, in fairness to the Pittsburgh district it may be said that the report shows an average efficiency of almost 80 per cent.

Extent of Program.

The national program of the Fuel Administration for the conservation of coal in power plants will extend into all of the principal coal-burning States of the country.

Announcement of the appointment of these State administrative engineers was made July 12:

Hans J. Meyer, consulting engineer, Minneapolis, Minn., for the State of Minnesota.

Henry Adams, consulting engineer, Baltimore, Md., for the State of Maryland.

Horace S. Hunt, consulting engineer, Jackson, Mich., for the State of Michigan.

PROMOTION OF MAJ. POOLE.

Special Orders, No. 157:

97. The appointment of Maj. John H. Poole, Engineer Reserve Corps, to the grade of lieutenant colonel, National Army, with rank from June 26, 1918, is announced.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

AWARDS BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster Department, has made awards as follows:

July 3, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Gurney Heater Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., heaters.
American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio, hoes.
Rennous, Kleinle & Co., Baltimore, Md., brushes.
Davenport Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Iowa, paper baler.
Arcade Manufacturing Co., 96 Warren Street, New York City, mop handles.
Bailey Electric Supply Co., 18 Warren Street, New York City, motor.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York City, sewing machines.

CONTRACTS.

United States Steel Products Co., Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., wire.
Peoria Cordage Co., Peoria, Ill., manila rope.
American Chain Co., Grand Central Terminal, New York City, chains.
American Chain Co., Grand Central Terminal, New York City, wagon chains.
The Miller Lock Co., Philadelphia, Pa., brass drawer locks.
Eagle Lock Co., New York City, brass drawer locks.

July 8, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York City, motors and sewing machines.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York City, sewing machine and equipment.
Peerless Light Co., 483 Broadway, New York City, bulbs.
Beacon Electric Works of National Carbon Co., 132 King Street, New York City, flashlights.
Odoriess Refrigerator Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., refrigerator.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel.
Cary Manufacturing Co., New York City, strap iron.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., dippers, graters, skimmers.
Silver & Co., 304 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., food containers.

CONTRACTS.

T. E. Conklin & Co., Duane Street, New York, brass wire.
The Fox Furnace Co., Elyria, Ohio, tinner's stakes.
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md., metal babbitt.
American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., solder brass.
A. H. Leathers Handle Co., Dickson, Tenn., ax helves.
The Fox Furnace Co., Elyria, Ohio, stake holders.
Mesker Bros. Iron Co., St. Louis, Mo., field ranges.

July 9, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., bar round steel.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., bar flat steel.
The Turner Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., brass escutcheon pins.

CONTRACTS.

A. H. Leathers Handle Co., Dickson, Tenn., ax helves.

July 11, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shovels, coal scoop.
Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., scoops.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., cross-cut saws.

CONTRACTS.

North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., screw drivers.
North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., screw drivers.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., saws.

SURGEON GENERAL OF ARMY

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

July 8, 1918.

H. J. Baker & Bro., New York City, drugs.
W. D. Young & Co., Boston, laboratory equipment.
Hollister Wilson Laboratories, Chicago, sutures.
Messrs. Gimbel Bros., New York City, pillowcases.
E. A. Lovett Co., East Orange, N. J., stoves.
Norwood Calep & Co., Keene, N. H., chairs.
Reading Hardware Co., Reading, Pa., lawn mowers.
American Cabinet Co., Two Rivers, Wis., dental equipment.
Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.
West Lafayette Manufacturing Co., West Lafayette, Ohio, pans.
Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., splints.
Arthur H. Thomas Co., Philadelphia, polygraphs.
F. A. Koch & Co., New York City, catheters.
Madison Trading Co. (Inc.), New York City, drugs.
American Stay Co., East Boston, Mass., leather for litter slings.
The Manufacturers Can Co., Harrison, N. J., tins.
Warren Leather Goods Co., Worcester, bedding cases.
Armour & Co., Chicago, beef exract.
General Motors Truck Co., Pontiac, Mich., motor ambulance parts.
Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, drugs.
J. Sklar Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, applicators.
Kny Scheerer Corporation, New York City, catheters.
Tuttle Silver Co., Boston, laboratory equipment.
Watters Laboratory, New York City, catheters.
Fred Haslam & Co., Brooklyn, catheters.
Tate Manufacturing Co., Boston, mop heads.
Seabury & Johnson, New York City, adhesive plaster.
Campbell Electric Light Co., Lynn, Mass., X-ray apparatus.
Huron Chemical Co., Brooklyn, drugs.
National Biscuit Co., New York City, hard bread.
Cahn-Ament Co., New York City., tin boxes.
S. Stroock & Co., New York City, blankets.
The Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Co., New York City, dental equipment.
J. L. Mott Iron Works, Trenton, N. J., surgical stands.
Frank S. Betz Co., Hammond, Ind., operating stools.
Kelley-Koett Manufacturing Co., Covington, Ky., X-ray equipment.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, drugs.
Lodi Corporation, Lodi, N. J., dental supplies.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, X-ray supplies.
Williamburg Flint Glass Co., New York City, lamp chimneys.
F. A. Kock & Co., New York City, head mirrors.
Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Eau Claire, Wis., laboratory supplies.
L. Stern, Baltimore, litter covers.

SUBSISTENCE DIVISION

The Subsistence Division, Quartermaster Department, has made purchases and contracts as follows:

July 6, 1918.

MILK, EVAPORATED.

AEM 122:
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill.
AEM 116:
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
AEM 121:
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
Highland Condensed Milk Co., Elkland, Pa.
Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill.
Highland Condensed Milk Co., Elkland, Pa.
AEM 128:
Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill.
AEM 127:
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highland, Ill.
AEM 126:
Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Denmark, Wis.
Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highland, Ill.
AEM 125:
Sturtevant, Wright & Wagner, Beloit, Wis.
Tiffany Milk Products Co., Beloit, Wis.
AEM 124:
Litchfield Creamery Co., Litchfield, Ill.
Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highland, Ill.
AEM 88:
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
AEM 129:
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highlands, Ill.
Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Valecia Evaporated Milk Co., Madison, Wis.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Denmark, Wis.
Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highland, Ill.
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
Wisconsin Dairy Products Co., Stoughton, Wis.
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co., Elkhorn, Wis.
Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., Burlington, Wis.
Hillsboro Condensed Milk Co., Hillsboro, Wis.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
AEM 168:
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.
AEM 112:
Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
AEM 34:
Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
AEM 118:
Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., San Francisco, Cal.
AEM 114:
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
AEM 107:
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
AEM 117:
Indiana Condensed Milk Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Waterloo Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
AEM 123:
Colorado Condensed Milk Co., Fort Lupton, Colo.
Larimer County Cooperative Co., Loveland, Colo.
AEM 115:
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.
AEM 111:
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
Highland Condensed Milk Co., Elkland, Pa.

SUGAR.

American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City.
B. H. Howell Son & Co., New York City.
American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
Long & Co., Portland, Oreg.

FLOUR.

Washburn-Crosby, Minnesota.
Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minnesota.
Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minnesota.
Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minnesota.
Duluth Superior, Superior.
Washburn-Crosby Co., Minnesota.
Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minnesota.
Food Administration Grain Corporation.
Thomas Page Milling Co.
Thomas Page Milling Co.
Wheat Export Co.
Brainerd Commission Co.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

July 6, 1918.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
Pulaski Iron Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pig iron.
Easton Steel Co., Pottstown, Pa., pig iron.
Case Crane & Engineering Co., Columbus, Ohio, electric traveling crane.
American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., copper sheet.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., planer equipment.
Davis-Watkins Dairymen, Jersey City, N. J., packing cans (ice cream).
Bramhall-Deane Co., New York City, N. Y., cabinets.
North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., freezers (ice cream).
Vulcanite P. C. Co., Vulcanite, N. J., cement.
Richmond Cedar Works, Richmond, Va., tubs.
Ingersoll Rand Co., New York City, air compressors.
Western Electric Co., New York City, telephone switchboards.
James Clarke Electric Co., Louisville, Ky., drills.
Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., key-setting machines.
Landis Tool Co., Waynesboro, Pa., grinding machines.
Electric Tachometer Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., transmitters.
Triumph Ice Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, tanks.
Russell & Stoll Co., New York City, lighting fixtures.
Baltimore Tube Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., copper tubing.
Wyatt Prock Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white pine.
Meadow River Lumber Co., Rainelle, W. Va., white oak.
Haverhill Box Board Co., Haverhill, Mass., wall board.
Athens Shipbuilding Corporation, District follows:
of Columbia, tubular life floats.
Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., bolt machines.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York City, sewing machines.
American Brass Co., Kenosha, Wis., condenser tubes.
Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pneumatic hammers.
Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., press.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, mills.
Aluminum Co. of America, aluminum.

July 8, 1918.

American Tap & Die Co., Washington, D. C., tap and die set.
Niles-Bement-Pond, New York City, pipe machinery.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, pipe machinery.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., T. N. T.
Lincoln Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motor.
Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drill.
International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
Eastman Gardner & Co., Laurel, Miss., yellow pine.
Industrial Lumber Co., Elizabeth, La., yellow pine.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., mica.
George Wood Sons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., red-oil-boiled drilling.
John Wanamaker, New York City, white drilling.
Universal Trading Co., New York City, green baize cloth.
Wellington Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., D-blue and lotus awning.
General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., steel shelving.
Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., medium steel.
Alga-Sullivan Lumber Co., Century, Fla., yellow pine.
Union Cypress Co., Hopkins, Fla., yellow pine.
Porter Bros. Lumber Co., Palatka, Fla., yellow pine.
Davis Zukes Lumber Co., Zuke, Ga., yellow pine.
Standard Lumber Co., Live Oak, Fla., yellow pine.
Taylor County Lumber Co., Springdale, Fla., yellow pine.
Drake Lumber Co., Miami, Fla., yellow pine.

July 9, 1918.

No. 39692. Standard Metal Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., brass strip.
No. 39693. Durand Steel Locker Co., Chicago, Ill., steel shelving.
No. 39694. Moore Mill & Lumber Co., Bandon, Oreg., Douglas fir.
No. 39695. U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., structural steel, etc.
No. 39696. Moore Steam Turbine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., machinery.
No. 39697. George Oldham & Son Co., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., rivets.
No. 39706. U. S. Electrical Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, grinders.
No. 39707. International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y., monel metal.
No. 39708. A. E. Moeller, Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometers.
No. 39709. C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometers.
No. 39710. Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C., thermometers.
No. 39711. White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, parts.
No. 39712. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., brass sheets.

July 11, 1918.

No. 39713. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., motor trucks.
No. 39714. Z. D. Johnson Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., plumbing material.
No. 39715. Empire Rubber & Tire Co., Trenton, N. J., tires and tubes.
No. 39717. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., ambulance.
No. 39718. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gauge machine.
No. 39719. Vulcanite P. C. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cement.
No. 39720. The Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass., boxing airplanes.
No. 39722. The Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass., boxing airplanes.
No. 39732. Atlas P. C. Co., New York City, N. Y., cement.
No. 39733. Electric Specialty Co., Stamford, Conn., dynamotors.
No. 39734. Hobart Bros., Troy, Ohio, generators.
No. 39751. Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., rotating bands.
No. 39752. The Nassau Smelting & Refining Works Co., New York City, N. Y., rotating bands.
No. 39753. American Brass Co., Torrington, Conn., rotating bands.
No. 39754. Melrose Savage Co., Boston, Mass., lamp cord.
No. 39756. International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
No. 39757. William Cramp & Sons S. & E. Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa., services.
No. 39758. Tilghman Lumber Co., Richmond, Va., North Carolina pine.
No. 39759. Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky., ash.

Marine Corps Contracts

Contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, as follows:

July 5, 1918.

Charleston Iron Works, Charleston, S. C., iron rods.
Barrett Co., New York, N. Y., disinfectant.
Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., dough-testing thermometers.
S. B. Sexton Stove & Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., dough scrapers.
E. Clinton Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., grease brushes.
Cotton States Belting and Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga., pumps, etc.
Montague Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va., lumber.
Penzel Muller & Pruefer, New York, N. Y., musical instruments.
Carl Fisher, New York, N. Y., musical instruments.
Cundy-Bettoney Co., Boston, Mass., musical instruments.
C. G. Conn (Ltd.), Elkhart, Ind., musical instruments.
Ludwig & Ludwig, Chicago, Ill., musical instruments.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., hardware.
G. G. Roberts Corporation, Whitman, Mass., hardware.
Universal Trading Co., New York, N. Y., rivets and burrs.
C. C. Galbraith & Son (Inc.), New York, N. Y., hardware.
Merit Manufacturing Co., Attleboro, Mass., triangles.
Atlantic Screw Works, Hartford, Conn., screws.
William H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, Pa., buckles.

July 6, 1918.

Charles M. Hatcher Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., leather cleaner.
Texas Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gasoline.
Miller Saw Trimmer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., press feeders.
American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., wire.
Keystone Type Foundry Supply House, Philadelphia, Pa., printing material.
S. B. Hopkins, New York, N. Y., electrotype work.

July 8, 1918.

Foster & Stewart Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., grommets.
Humana Co., Newark, N. J., printing press.
H. A. Frantz Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bedbug powder.
Rose Rat Exterminator Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, fly powder.
Chemical Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio, bedbug exterminator.
Southern Utilities Co., Miami, Fla., ice.
Newman Machine Co., Greensboro, N. C., planer.
H. B. Stebbins Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., lumber.
American Type Founders Co., Philadelphia, Pa., printing material.
Southern Pine Lumber Co., Texarkana, Tex., lumber.
M. S. & D. A. Byck Co., Savannah, Ga., filing equipment.

FLOUR MILLERS PENALIZED.

Licenses Revoked for Violation of Food Administration Regulations.

The United States Food Administration authorized the following:

For violations of the United States Food Administration flour and milling rules the license of one merchant has been revoked for an unlimited period and two others have been suspended temporarily.

T. R. Liberty & Sons, 73 Prospect Street, Fredonia, N. Y., manufacturers of alimentary pastes, lost their license from July 8 until further notice for sale of wheat flour without substitutes, the flour having been purchased for manufacturing macaroni.

The Pleasantville Mill, of Pleasantville, Ohio, lost its license for one week for selling flour to retailers without securing certificates as to the supply of substitutes.

The Hulshizer Milling Co., of Newark, Ohio, lost its license for two weeks for violating milling rules. Representatives of the mill did not appear at the hearing and an order was issued effective on July 8.

The A. Erlich Bros. Grocery Co., of Savannah, Ga., has paid $1,500 to the Red Cross in lieu of other penalties for making excess profits on flour and selling no substitutes.

BEEHIVE COKE PRICES FIXED IN CERTAIN KENTUCKY OVENS

The Chief [illegible] istrator issues the following:

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION.
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1918.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of coke and of the price at which the same may be sold,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of the Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulation additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning at 7 a. m., July 1, 1918:

The maximum price f. o. b. cars at ovens, per ton of 2,000 pounds, for blast furnace coke made in beehive ovens by the Marrowbine Mining Co., at Lookout, Pike County, Ky., shall be seven dollars and seventy-five cents ($7.75.)

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILROADS AS TO TESTS OF SCALES AND CARS

The United States Railroad Administration has issued the following:

CIRCULAR No. 13.

The duly authorized representatives of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, with the scale-testing equipment, test weights, and testing apparatus of the Bureau of Standards, shall have access to master track scales, track and other scales, and to test cars, owned by the railroads, for the purpose of testing scales and calibrating test cars in order that the Bureau of Standards may obtain all necessary data and information upon which to reach a proper conclusion as to suitable specifications and tolerances for the various classes of scales and weighing devices when under test and when in practical operation, and as to suitable methods of testing scales and calibrating scale test cars and master track scales.

All movements of the scale-testing equipments, test weights, and testing apparatus of the Bureau of Standards, with authorized attendants, made for the purpose of performing tests or calibrations in accordance with the terms of this order, shall be made free of charge by the railroads upon the request of representatives of the Bureau on presentation of authorized credentials.

Reports of these tests and calibrations with recommendations shall be made by the Bureau of Standards to the interested railroads and regional directors, currently as the tests are made.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

STATEMENT OF COINAGE AT U. S. MINTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1918.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
SILVER.		
Half dollars	24,105,440	$12,052,720.00
Quarter dollars	45,223,400	11,305,850.00
Dimes	116,458,800	11,645,880.00
Total silver	185,787,640	35,004,450.00
MINOR.		
Five cents (nickel)	82,723,278	4,136,163.90
One cent (bronze)	445,628,201	4,456,282.01
Total minor	528,351,479	8,592,445.91
Total coinage	714,139,119	43,596,895.91

Coinage for Philippine Islands.

		Pesos.
50 centavos (silver)	2,502,166	1,251,083.00
20 centavos (silver)	6,255,656	1,251,131.20
10 centavos (silver)	8,210,519	821,051.90
5 centavos (nickel)	3,000,000	150,000.00
1 centavo (bronze)	12,500,000	125,000.00

[No gold coined.]

PUBLICATION OF RATES UPON DECLARED OR RELEASED VALUE

The Interstate Commerce Commission issues the following:

The only purpose in publishing rates dependent upon the declared or released value of the property transported is to limit the carrier's liability in case of loss of or damage to the property. By amendment to section 20 of the act to regulate commerce, approved March 4, 1915, "any such limitation without respect to the manner or form in which it is sought to be made" was declared to be unlawful and void. It was provided, however, that under certain conditions the commission might establish and maintain rates dependent upon the value of the property as stated in writing by the shipper.

In The Cummins Amendment, 33 I. C. C., 682, decided May 7, 1915, the commission said: "Neither the bills of lading or other contracts for carriage or classifications or rate schedules of the carriers should contain any provisions which are so declared to be unlawful and void."

Effective August 9, 1916, that part of section 20 of the act which authorized the commission to establish and maintain rates based upon declared value was amended and the provision that any attempt to limit the carrier's liability should be unlawful and void was modified so it should not apply to baggage or to property other than ordinary live stock, "concerning which the carrier shall have been or shall hereafter be expressly authorized or required by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish and maintain rates dependent upon the value declared in writing by the shipper or agreed upon in writing as the released value of the property."

In Express, Rates, Practices, Accounts, and Revenues, 43 I. C. C., 510, decided April 2, 1917, the commission said: "We can not, in view of the provisions of the law, authorize or sanction such rates upon ordinary live stock; neither can they lawfully be maintained upon any other character of traffic except under authorization duly granted by the commission."

This decision was followed in Live Stock Classification, 47 I. C. C., 335, and again in Williams Co. v. Hartford & New York Transportation Co., 48 I. C. C., 269, in which the commission held that the rates complained of which were dependent upon the value of the property, and which the carriers had not been authorized by order of the commission to maintain, were unlawful.

Some carriers have neglected to secure from the commission authority to maintain such rates or to cancel them from their tariffs. Unnecessary controversies arise as to the charges on property transported thereunder. It is clearly the duty of every carrier to secure from the commission authority for the maintenance of such rates or to eliminate them from its classification and rate schedules. The commission expects that each carrier will give this matter prompt and careful attention.

By the commission:

GEORGE B. MCGINTY,
Secretary.

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENT.

Coast Artillery Officers and Chaplain Ordered to Camp Eustis, Va.

Special Orders, No. 146:

240. Each of the following-named officers is assigned to the 47th Artillery (Coast Artillery Corps), and will proceed to join that regiment at Camp Eustis, Va.: Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Hardin, Coast Artillery Corps, Coast Defenses of San Francisco; Maj. John T. H. O'Rear, Coast Artillery, National Army, Coast Defenses of New Orleans; Capts. Charles G. Atkin, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York; Roger B. Colton, Coast Artillery Corps, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound; Frank I. Ingersoll, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of San Francisco; James E. Jones, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; John H. La Fitte, Coast Artillery Corps, Coast Defenses of Cape Fear; Robert McBride, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook; Frank S. McClintock, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; John R. Metcalf, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of the Delaware; Walter I. Sweet, Coast Artillery, National Guard, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay; Joseph B. Varela, Coast Artillery Reserve Corps, Coast Defenses of the Delaware; and Chaplain D. B. Miller, National Army, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activity

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918. NUMBER [illegible]

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY LOAN FROM [illegible]

MEDICAL MEN IN CONFERENCE ON CAMPAIGN TO ENLIST EVERY DOCTOR IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE

PLAN FOR STATE GROUP MEETINGS

Membership in Army Medical Reserve Corps, Naval Reserve Force, or Volunteer Medical Service Corps Will be Urged Upon All.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

As the first step in a Nation-wide campaign to enroll every doctor in the United States in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve Force, or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps members of the committees of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia met at the Hotel Washington in Washington to-day. At this meeting the State representatives are to discuss with the representatives of the Council of National Defense details of the plan to be followed and receive instructions.

Meeting First of Series.

This meeting is the first of a series, the United States having been divided into eight groups. The work will be subdivided among the State and county representatives of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, in each State, and every doctor in the country who has so far not done so will be asked to apply for membership in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, Naval Reserve Force, or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Eligible to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps are all those who would be eligible to the Medical Reserve Corps were it not for being over the age of 55, physical disability, community or institutional need, or dependents. Women doctors are eligible to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

States Included In Groups.

The States included in the various groups are as follows:

Group No. 1.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Group No. 2.—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

Group No. 3.—Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

Group No. 4.—Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi.

Group No. 5.—Iowa, Minnesota, North

(Continued on page 3.)

$1,400,000,000 IN FOODSTUFFS SHIPPED BY UNITED STATES TO ALLIED NATIONS DURING LAST YEAR, MR. HOOVER SAYS

CONSTRUCTION LUMBER DEPOT ESTABLISHED FOR THE ARMY

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

To save time and money in meeting emergency calls for lumber, the Construction Division of the Army has established a construction lumber depot at Gilmerton, Va. It is estimated that a yearly saving of approximately a quarter of a million dollars will be effected through its operation.

Paid Increased Prices.

In the past, whenever the Army constructors were required to buy additional lumber, the transaction was made at yards in the immediate vicinity. The average increase in price for this material over the lumber originally purchased for the job ran from $9 to $12 per thousand feet. By purchasing in large quantities and charging only for yard maintenance, the greater part of this excess price is expected to be saved to the Government.

Working Capital of $500,000.

A stock of from twelve to fifteen million feet of lumber will be carried and it is estimated that the yearly turnover will amount to between fifty and sixty million feet. A fund of $500,000 has been set aside as necessary working capital for the yard.

The Gilmerton yard is situated on the Elizabeth River a few miles from Norfolk and has a frontage of some 4,000 feet on navigable salt water. It is operated by experienced lumbermen.

Survivors of Norwegian Bark Land in Nova Scotia

The Navy Department has received information that the survivors of the Norwegian bark *Marosa* have been landed in Nova Scotia. The *Marosa*, they reported, was sunk by a submarine about 1,200 miles east of New York. All on board were saved.

The steamship *Manx King* was reported held up by a submarine in the same general locality July 8. The crew took to the boats, and before they pulled away saw the Germans putting bombs aboard the vessel, but did not see her sink.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT

Nearly 85,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Sent Across in Response to Urgent Request of Allied Food Controllers Early in Year for 75,000,000 More Bushels.

The Food Administration, by permission of the White House, makes public the following letter written by Mr. Hoover to the President:

JULY 11, 1918.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It is now possible to summarize the shipments of foodstuffs from the United States to the allied countries during the fiscal year just closed—practically the last harvest year. These amounts include all shipments to allied countries for their and our armies, the civilian population, the Belgian Relief, and Red Cross. The figures indicate the measure of effort of the American people in support of allied food supplies.

Total Value $1,400,000,000.

The total value of these food shipments, which were in the main purchased through or with the collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roundly, $1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year.

The shipments of meats and fats (includes meat products, dairy products, vegetable oils, etc.,) to allied destinations were as follows:

Fiscal year—	Pounds.
1916–17	2,166,500,000
1917–18	3,011,100,000
Increase	844,600,000

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before, and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers. The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last half of the fiscal year, when the exports to the allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,266,500,000 pounds in the same period of the year before. This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total exports for the same half years in the three-year prewar period.

In cereals and cereal products, reduced to terms of cereal bushels, our shipments to allied destinations have been—

Fiscal year—	Bushels.
1916–17	259,900,000
1917–18	340,800,000
Increase	80,900,000

Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917–18 to allied destinations were, wheat 131,000,000 bushels, and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,900,000 bushels.

The exports to allied destinations during the fiscal year 1916–17 were, wheat 135,100,000 bushels and rye 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,000 bushels. In addition, some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to allied countries from our last harvest of wheat will be, therefore, about 141,000,000 bushels, or a total of 154,900,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,000,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters. A large part of the other cereals exported have also gone into war bread.

Allied Request More Than Met.

It is interesting to note that since the urgent request of the allied food controllers early in the year for a further shipment of 75,000,000 more bushels from our 1917 wheat than originally planned, we shall have shipped to Europe or have en route nearly 85,000,000 bushels. At the time of this request our surplus was already more than exhausted. This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands out even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916–17 from net carry over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf. This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry over and production and imports only just about our normal consumption. Therefore, our wheat shipments to allied destinations represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

Figures Not Adequate.

These figures, however, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our agricultural population in planting a much increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn failed to mature properly, and our corn is our dominant crop. We calculate that the total nutritional production of the country for the fiscal year just closed was between 7 per cent and 9 per cent below the average of the three previous years, our nutritional surplus for export in those years being about the same amount as the shrinkage last year. Therefore the consumption and waste in food have been greatly reduced in every direction during the year.

I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere all of those people joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming harvest not only with health and strength fully maintained but with only temporary periods of hardship. The European allies have been compelled to sacrifice more than our own people, but we have not failed to load every steamer since the delays of the storm months last winter. Our contributions to this end could not have been accomplished without effort and sacrifice, and it is a matter for further satisfaction that it has been accomplished voluntarily and individually. It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women.

Yours, faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

18 RAILROADS ARE ADDED TO CENTRAL WEST REGION

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR NO. 34.

In addition to the railroads named in circular No. 34, the following railroads are included in the central western region:

Arizona Eastern Railroad Co.
Atchison & Eastern Bridge Co.
Atchison Union Depot & Railroad Co.
Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway.
Denver Union Terminal Railway.
Evansville & Indianapolis Railroad.
Kansas City Connecting Railroad.
Keokuk Union Depot Co.
Leavenworth Depot & Railroad Co.
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co.
Pan Handle & Santa Fe Railway.
Peoria & Pekin Union Railway.
Pueblo Union Depot & Railroad Co.
Riverside, Rialto & Pacific Railway.
Salt Lake City Union Depot & Railroad Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway.
Wichita Union Terminal Railway.

The following railway is transferred from the southwestern region to the central western region:

Wabash Railway (lines west of the Mississippi River).

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING SERVICES TO AID IN REVENUE COLLECTION

The Bureau of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

By order of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper newspaper clipping services have been established in each of the internal revenue collection districts as an aid in the collection of taxes. Items relating to real estate transfers, probate court matters, estate and inheritance tax, advertisements of exhibitions and special entertainments where admission fees are charged, announcement of dates of arrival of circuses and itinerant shows, opening of theaters, advertisements of motor bus line companies, insurance companies, notices of alleged violation of the narcotic laws, new charters granted, deaths of persons probably subject to estate tax and all articles of interest to the internal revenue service are clipped and filed for reference. The results achieved have been highly satisfactory.

LIVE STOCK LOADING REPORTS TO BE ISSUED FROM CHICAGO

The United States Department of Agriculture issues the following:

The headquarters of the live-stock loading-report service of the Bureau of Markets has been transferred from Washington to Chicago. The location of Chicago with reference to the territory from which most of the live stock of the country is shipped, together with its position as a telegraph wire center, made this change desirable. The transfer will produce greater efficiency in the operation of the loading-report service, and facilitate the preparation of the telegraphic reports on the estimated receipts at Chicago. These are a part of the market-report service on live stock at that market which the bureau has been furnishing since June 1.

Character of Service.

This live-stock market-report service at Chicago consists of a series of reports sent out at regular periods during each market day. The first report, which is a 6 o'clock wire on the estimated receipts, is sent out to those cities reached by the bureau's leased wires and is largely for the benefit of the eastern trade, whose time is one hour in advance of that at Chicago. The second report, a 7 o'clock wire on revised estimated receipts, is sent to all markets and is the first report sent out by the commercial news departments of the telegraph companies.

The 8.30 and 10.30 messages complete the service furnished the telegraph companies for their commercial news departments. The 8.30 report gives the opening hog market and the revised estimated receipts, while the 10.30 report gives market conditions and prices on all classes of live stock. The press associations are furnished a report about 11.30 a. m. for the afternoon papers and a closing market report about 3 p. m. for the morning papers. The same reports which are furnished the telegraph companies are sent over the bureau's leased wires, and in addition there is a closing market wire transmitted as early in the afternoon as a closing report can be made.

New Service Inaugurated.

Prior to the taking over of this service by the Bureau of Markets the first report sent out by the telegraph companies included a market prospect which was much criticized by producers and members of the trade as being unreliable, and as being based on someone's guess rather than on authentic information. This prospect was discontinued at the suggestion of stockmen and the trade when the Bureau of Markets began to furnish the live-stock market reports. The majority of the members of the live-stock trade have expressed approval of the elimination of the prospect report, and when the public becomes accustomed to the new service and understands that the reports are prepared by unbiased Government officials from authentic information herefore unavailable, greater confidence in the live-stock market reports sent from Chicago will be established.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD HOLDING A CONFERENCE HERE

Object of Organization Is to Furnish Government with Information as to New Resources and Conversion of Industries for War Work.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Directors and organizers managing the regional organizations in the 20 regions into which the United States has been divided for the purpose of keeping the Government advised concerning sources of supply and industrial conditions in all parts of the Nation are in conference in Washington to-day, with Charles A. Otis, chief of the resources and conversion section, and other representatives of the War Industries Board.

The 20 regions and the regional representatives appointed are:

No.	Region.	Name.
1	Boston	Stuart W. Webb.
2	Bridgeport	B. D. Pierce, jr.
3	New York	William F. Morgan.
4	Philadelphia	Ernest T. Trigg.
5	Pittsburgh	George S. Oliver.
6	Rochester	Esten A. Fletcher.
7	Cleveland	William B. McAllister.
8	Detroit	A. H. Templeton.
9	Chicago	D. E. Felt.
10	Cincinnati	Edwin C. Gibbs.
11	Baltimore	
12	Atlanta	
13	Birmingham	T. H. Aldrich.
14	Kansas City	F. D. Crabbs.
15	St. Louis	Jackson Johnson.
16	St. Paul	
17	Milwaukee	August H. Vogel.
18	Dallas	Louis Lipsitz.
19	San Francisco	Frederick J. Koster.
20	Seattle	

Object of Organizations.

The object of these regional organizations is to furnish the Government with the necessary knowledge of national conditions in providing new resources and converting industries to war work. As the various departments of the Government develop new requirements in the war program they are presented to the business men of the country through these regional organizations, which serve as points of contact between the War Industries Board and the business men.

One of the purposes of the present conference is to establish uniform methods among the regional organizations in relation to their work with the resources and conversion section.

Instances of Conversion.

As an indication of what is possible in the conversion of industry to meet war requirements and of the changes which can be made in the product of a factory, a few radical instances serve to illustrate. For instance, a Pennsylvania factory that formerly made linoleum is now machining 4.7-inch shells. A Duluth horseshoe manufacturer is turning out trench picks for the Army and a New Jersey terra-cotta tile concern is making dummy drop bombs. A Milwaukee factory, the former output of which was rowboat motors, is making hand grenades and trench pumps. In Rhode Island a manufacturer of finger rings has returned his activities to making adapter plugs. A Detroit stove concern is producing trench bombs and anchor parts, and a New York shirt-waist manufacturer is making signal flags.

Instances of this sort might be multiplied indefinitely, and they all serve to show the possibilities in converting to war work factories whose normal business has been curtailed by war conditions.

GEN. MARCH HONORED BY KING OF ENGLAND

The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

London, July 17.

Gen. Peyton March,
Army Headquarters,
Washington.

I am happy to have the privilege of informing you that His Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the honorary award of Knight of the Grand Cross and of the Order of St. Michel and St. George.

MILNER.

This dispatch is signed by Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for War.

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, called at the War Department to-day and notified Gen. March of the honors conferred by the King.

ALLOTS SHIP TO CARRY COFFEE FROM BRAZIL TO NEW ORLEANS

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 170) that the United States Shipping Board has allotted a vessel to carry coffee from Brazil to New Orleans, which vessel will sail from Brazil August 15 to 20; rate, $1.70 per bag. Import licenses covering shipments of coffee to be made on this vessel will be allotted by the War Trade Board among importers of record for the calendar years 1916 and 1917. Coffee importers desiring to avail themselves of space on this vessel must notify the War Trade Board, Bureau of Imports, Washington, D. C., of their requirements on or before July 22, 1918.

ENEMY-TRADING NAMES STILL ON MAILING LISTS OF MANY FIRMS

The Censorship Board, Post Office Department, calls attention to the fact that many firms have failed to clear their mailing lists of names that have been placed upon the enemy trading list, and requests that such as have neglected to make these eliminations promptly proceed to do so. Firms desiring copies of the enemy trading list may obtain them by applying to Division of Information, War Trade Board, Twentieth and C Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

NAVAL BOARD MEETS TO SELECT MANY OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION

Secretary Daniels announced July 17 that the Naval Selection Board, which is to select officers for promotion to the ranks of commander, captain, and rear admiral, is now in session in this city. The members of the board are: Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, president; Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodgers, Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden, Commander Reuben B. Coffey, recorder.

According to the computation of the Bureau of Navigation, the following are to be seletced:

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Rear admirals	5	21
Captains	11	93
Commanders	24	219

MEDICAL MEN IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming.

Group No. 6.—Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado.

Group No. 7.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho.

Group No. 8.—Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico.

Committee on Classification.

By authority of Surg. Gen. Gorgas, of the Army; Surg. Gen. Braisted, of the Navy; and Surg. Gen. Blue, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, has appointed the following committee on classification of the medical profession of the United States for military and civil purposes: Col. R. B. Miller, Marine Corps, United States Army; Col. V. C. Vaughan, Marine Corps, National Army; Lieut. Col. H. D. Arnold, Marine Corps, National Army; Surg. R. C. Ramsdell, United States Navy; Surg. J. R. Phelps, United States Navy; Dr. Joseph Schoreschowsky, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Otto P. Geier, Dr. John D. McLean, and Dr. C. E. Sawyer. Ex officio: Surg. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surg. Gen. W. C. Braisted, United States Navy; Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service; Lieut. Col. F. F. Simpson, and Dr. Franklin Martin.

This committee is authorized to meet at regular intervals and to cooperate with the committee on States activities, the State and county committees, and other agencies and societies engaged in advisory or executive functions dealing with classifications and enrollment for military, industrial, and home needs.

Special Orders No. 158:

397. Maj. Andrew C. Vauclain, Ordnance Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the district ordance office, Rochester, N. Y., and will proceed at once to Cleveland, Ohio, and report to the inspection manager, district ordnance office, for duty.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily—	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKES CONTROL OF SMALL-TOOL MANUFACTURE

Consul Augustus E. Ingram at Bradford reports:

An order of the minister of munitions dated May 10 directs that no person shall on or after June 1, 1918, until further notice, manufacture any small tool as hereinafter defined, or any part thereof, except under and in accordance with the terms of a license issued under the authority of the minister of munitions.

Every person engaged in the manufacture of small tools shall make such returns with regard to his business as shall from time to time be required by or under the authority of the minister of munitions. For the purposes of the order the expression "small tools" shall mean all of any of those or the following small tools and shall include the following:

Abrasive wheels, adjustable gauges, auger bits, band saws, boring heads, calipers, chasers, chucks, circular saws, dial gauges, dies and die stocks, die heads, drills, drill sleeves and sockets, emery-wheel dressers, expanding mandrels, expansion bits, files, formed and dovetail bits, gauges, hacksaw blades, hand and breast drills, hand grinders, hide hammers, lathe carriers, lathe dogs, lead hammers, machine vises, measuring tapes and rules of all description (including verniers), micrometers, milling cutters, pipe cutters, pipe vises, pipe wrenches, pliers, punches, reamers, screwing tackle (i. e., chasers, dies and stocks, taps and thread milling cutters), swage shavers, tapping attachments, taps, tap wrenches, tool holders, tube expanders and wood-boring bits.—Commerce Reports.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique,
No. 63.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 16, 1918.

Section A. In the course of yesterday's battle American troops east of Rheims cooperated with the French in repulsing the enemy's attacks. They maintained their positions at all points and captured a number of prisoners and machine guns. Yesterday morning in the Vosges the enemy attempted, after artillery preparation, to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire.

Section B.—The counterattack made by the American troops south of the Marne on July 15 was a complete success. The enemy who had crossed the river near Fossoy and had forced back a part of our line was thrown back on the river with severe losses. One battalion was practically annihilated, those who were not killed or wounded being captured by our forces. Officers commanding French troops near this point, as well as others belonging to the higher command, have expressed great satisfaction concerning the conduct of our forces and the results which they achieved.

On July 15 in the Hilsenfirst region of the Vosges the enemy attempted to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. After artillery preparation, which included the use of trench mortars, they left their lines at 7 o'clock in the morning and commenced to advance through their own wire. A barrage, put down promptly by our Artillery, soon drove them back.

American Official Communique,
No. 64.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 17, 1918.

Section A. In the Marne sector our troops have entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river. Northwest of Chateau Thierry the enemy yesterday repeated his attempt of the preceding day to penetrate our lines near Vaux. His attack was completely broken up by our Infantry and Artillery fire before reaching our lines.

Yesterday, in the region of Thiaucourt, a hostile airplane was shot down by one of our aviators.

Section B. Northwest of Chateau Thierry, between the evening of July 14 and the evening of July 16, the enemy made determined but entirely unsuccessful attacks on our positions near Vaux. During the night July 14 to 15, he delivered a heavy bombardment which included the use of much gas and which, in the early morning, developed into a barrage on the Vaux area. Under cover of this a storming party attacked the village. The system of infiltration by groups was used and some of these groups passed one of our advanced outposts northeast of Vaux. Our troops delivered withering machine-gun fire on the assailants, and counterattacked on the right of the assaulting party where the penetration had taken place. At the same time our Artillery dropped a barrage in this section to cut off the enemy's retreat. The enemy fled, but many were caught by our barrage and 18 taken prisoner. The attack was a complete failure, the enemy at no time penetrating our lines.

On the evening of July 15, the attacks in this region were renewed. A box barrage, which again included many gas shells, was placed by the enemy on the Vaux region at 9.30 o'clock in the evening and several large hostile groups attempted to advance, firing heavily on our positions. This attempt also collapsed. Our infantry fire and a creeping barrage from our own batteries again broke up the assault.

FARMERS BORROWED $3,343,430 FROM U. S. LAND BANKS IN JUNE

The Farm Loan Board issues the following:

During the month of June $3,343,430 were loaned to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks on long-time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal land bank of Spokane leads in amount of loans closed, $1,262,800. The other banks closed loans in June as follows: Houston, $913,233; St. Louis, $820,777; Omaha, $804,950; New Orleans, $831,725; Louisville, $735,900; Wichita, $656,100; Columbia, $636,995; Springfield, $500,400; Berkeley, $468,200; St. Paul, $400,400; and Baltimore, $335,950.

On July 1 the total amount of mortgage loans placed since the establishment of the Federal land banks was $109,517,308, covering 48,297 loans closed, as against $101,376,318, covering 44,765 loans closed on June 1.

During June 1,196 applications were received asking for $5,127,011, being about one-fourth the number of applications received during May. During the same period 2,516 loans were approved, amounting to $6,793,527.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal land bank districts as follows:

Spokane	$17,090,555
St. Paul	16,295,000
Omaha	13,294,140
Wichita	12,292,700
Houston	9,807,741
New Orleans	7,646,540
Louisville	6,704,106
St. Louis	7,172,172
Berkeley	6,698,400
Columbia	4,746,513
Baltimore	4,140,500
Springfield	3,851,595

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The House Ways and Means Committee held a session yesterday afternoon to consider the war revenue bill, but no headway was made owing to the absence of data which has not yet been supplied by the Treasury Department, according to the statement of a member of the committee. The committee heard L. L. Summers, chief of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board, on the subject of platinum. He said there was no danger of a platinum shortage for essential industries if rigid conservation is exercised. He advised against placing a prohibitive tax on platinum at present and said more of the metal could be obtained from Russia and Colombia if necessary. He asserted that recent statements of jewelers that there was a platinum shortage were having the effect of inducing producers of the metal to hold it for a much higher price. The demands for the coming year will be 55,000 or 60,000 ounces. The Government, it was stated, now has 25,000 ounces and 15,000 more are under control.

An old law passed in 1892 forbids the expenditure of Army funds for the production of food. P. S. Risdale, secretary of the National War Garden Commission, has written a letter to Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, urging that this law be repealed because it may interfere with the war gardens at various military camps where soldiers are raising their own potatoes, corn, and other garden stuff.

SUSPENDS EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Executive Order Concerning Work on Coast and Geodetic Survey Building.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious erection and completion of a new building for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, in which are to be located certain activities engaged on work in connection with war measures, making the completion of the building a national emergency, and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes" (39 Stat., 1192), whereby, among other things, it is provided "That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons employed upon work covered by contracts with the United States: *Provided further*, That the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours' work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the erection and completion of the above-mentioned building. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, JULY 3, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON PRIVATE SALES OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Executive Order.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CONCERNING CERTAIN SALES TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT" AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "trading-with-the-enemy act," and the amendment to such act embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination, order, rule, and regulation:

The Alien Property Custodian may sell at private sale, without public or other advertisement, any real property or any right, title, or interest therein of whatsoever kind; ground rents, leaseholds, options on real or personal property, stocks, beneficial interests in stocks, including voting trust certificates, and all other rights appurtenant to the ownership of stock, bonds, negotiable instruments, or evidences of indebtedness, seats on stock or other exchanges; in parcels, lots, or quantities having a market value at the time of sale not exceeding $10,000 for each parcel, lot, or quantity sold. Any such sale may be conducted at such place and upon such terms and conditions as to the Alien Property Custodian, or his authorized agent, may seem proper.

My reasons for the foregoing determination, order, rule, and regulation are:

(a) The properties above classified can not usually be sold to the best advantage at public sale after public or other advertisement.

(b) The sales hereby authorized may be made at the time and place of most favorable demand and upon such terms and conditions as may be necessary to secure the best market price.

(c) Unnecessary expense, delay, and inconvenience may be avoided.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 15, 1918.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$27,367.73
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,989,721.75
Miscellaneous	2,721,247.35
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	129,894.39
Total ordinary receipts	5,351,191.22
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	46,249,295.68
Balance previous day	1,427,970,980.00
Total	1,479,571,466.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$63,117,131.26
Panama Canal disbursements	84,138.31
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	252,568.49
Public-debt disbursements	1,980,254.49
Balance in general fund to-day	1,414,137,374.35
Total	1,479,571,466.90

67 WOODEN SHIPS, OF 242,300 TONNAGE, TURNED OUT BY U. S.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation made public the following:

A total of 67 wood ships with an aggregate tonnage of 242,200 was added to American merchant marine [illegible], according to figures prepared by the Division of Wood Ship Construction. Twenty-two of these are of the Hough type, 28 Ferris, 16 of the Emergency Fleet Corporation's own design and 1 of the McCormick type.

District 11, embracing Oregon and part of the Columbia region, has contributed the larger part of these vessels, having turned out 28. Next comes district 8, also on the Pacific coast, including Portland and the territory north of the Columbia River. It has completed 16 wooden vessels. District 7, from Wilmington, Del., to the Virginia-North Carolina line, including the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay, follows with 10.

Six ships were turned out by district 2, which embraces the territory from the Massachusetts-Rhode Island State line to Cape May, N. J. From this figure the output by district drops to two in district 4, extending from the Virginia-North Carolina line south on the Atlantic coast and west along the Gulf coast to the Appalachicola River. District 9 (Great Lakes), district 5 (from Upper Mississippi River to the Mississippi River), and district 1 (from Maine to the Massachusetts-Rhode Island line) each is credited with one vessel.

The majority of the ships are 3,500 tons each. The largest was a 4,700-tonner, the *Bonham*, built by the National Shipbuilding Co. at Orange, Tex. The tonnage totals by months are as follows: December, 7,500; February, 18,500; March, 40,000; April, 60,500, and May, 115,700.

TRAFFIC IN GOLD REGULATED BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Consul General David F. Wilber, Genoa, June 10, 1918, reports as follows:

For the duration of the war and for six months after the conclusion of peace all persons in Italy who carry on the exchange of moneys or deal in articles made of gold must keep a special register for transactions of this kind. In this register must be entered all operations, whether of purchase or of sale, in gold coin, giving the name, the nationality, and domicile of the seller or purchaser, and specifying the kind of money and the reasons for the operation. The register must also show what gold coins have been received or disbursed as payment or exchange or for any other reason, in addition to those just indicated. Goldsmiths are included among those who must keep a register of their transactions.

The three banks of issue in Italy are authorized to receive, on special interest-bearing deposit, gold coins in legal circulation in the [illegible] sterling and [illegible] gold coins. These deposits may be withdrawn in the [illegible] after the signing of the treaty of peace, from which date the deposits will cease to bear interest.—Commerce Reports.

FOREIGN-TYPE CHEESE DEALERS CONFER WITH FOOD OFFICIALS

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Representatives of the foreign-type cheese trade, principally dealers in Swiss, brick, and limburger, met in Washington this week with members of the United States Food Administration to discuss conditions in this industry and draft any necessary regulations.

The foreign-type cheese industry is largely confined to Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Wisconsin, the largest producer, has an annual output of about 65,000,000 pounds. The cutting off of imports has greatly stimulated the market for foreign styles of domestic manufacture, particularly Swiss and Italian.

Those Attending Conference.

Those attending the conference in Washington were: Alex Psaki, S. Moscahlades, F. J. Baumert, L. E. Buckbee, D. C. Reynolds, Joe Salinger, John J. Reynolds, and Robert Roethlisberger, of New York; Fred Marty, of the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission, and S. J. Stauffacher, president Southwest Wisconsin Cheesemakers' & Dairymen's Association, both of Monroe, Wis.; J. S. Hoffman and M. Uhlmann, of Chicago; and Omar H. Cheer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The information and advice from the trade brought out at this conference will be used by the Food Administration in formulating such rules and regulations that may be found necessary to meet present unusual conditions.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1433 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1035, opening of July 26, 1918.—91 carriages for 36-inch portable searchlights as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1036, opening of July 26, 1918.—3,000 4 or 5 inch blade scratch awls; 3,000 8-inch wing dividers; 4,320 assorted file handles; 1,440 pounds copper rivets and burrs in assorted lengths and sizes; 720 sets tinner's rivet sets, extra cast steel for copper rivets; 720 pounds common wire brads; 720 pounds common wire brads No. 12 (2-inch); 360 soldering coppers.

Proposal No. 1037, opening of July 26, 1918.—9,240 wrecking bars with claw and gooseneck; 8,880 wrecking bars with claw and pinch point as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1038, opening of July 26, 1918.—4,920 carborundum tool grinders as per specifications; 2,880 tempered steel 8-inch long marlinspikes.

Proposal No. 1039, opening of July 30, 1918.—340 dozen screw-driver bits, 3-inch; 280 dozen ½-inch screw-driver bits; 540 dozen chisel framing handles; 300 dozen ½-pint oilers; 60 dozen revolving punches.

Proposal No. 1040, opening of July 30, 1918.—Rubber belting and clamps as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1041, opening of July 30, 1918.—360 dozen post-hole diggers; 2,880 2-inch-diameter earth augers.

Proposal No. 1042, opening of July 30, 1918.—3,360 jack planes; 4,800 No. 1 jointer saw tools; 30 dozen putty knives; 360 snips, about 15¾-inch; 360 gasoline torches.

Proposal No. 1043, opening of July 30, 1918.—Steel tackle blocks as per specifications.

A war saver is a life-saver.

Railroad Director General Advises Employees to Register Liberty Bonds

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL,
Washington, July 17, 1918.

CIRCULAR NO. 43.

To officers and employees of railroads under Federal control:

A large number of railroad men, by the purchase of Liberty bonds, are now holding an investment security for the first time. A large majority of the bonds so held are coupon bonds. Coupon bonds must be carefully guarded against loss or theft. They are payable to bearer. If they are lost, payment of them can not be stopped, and they can not be replaced by the Treasury Department.

Coupon bonds are suitable for investors who possess safe-deposit boxes. Registered bonds are provided to meet the needs of persons who have no safe places of deposit.

Registered bonds are issued in the name of the owner, which appears on the face. The interest is paid by United States check, drawn to the order of the owner, and sent him by mail. If a registered bond is stolen the thief can not use it except by forgery, and the payment of the bond or the interest checks may be stopped. The bond itself may be replaced on proof of loss and if proper security is given.

Registered bonds are the best suited for the great majority of railroad men. The number of coupon bonds outstanding in the hands of railroad men—many of them kept, doubtless, in places affording no real security—is such a vast aggregate amount that it causes serious concern.

This is a wholly unnecessary risk. The Director General of Railroads therefore strongly advises that you—

Register Your Liberty Bonds.

Officials of all railroads under Federal control are requested to give all information and assistance within their power to employees desiring to register their Liberty bonds.

Directions appear on the reverse side of this circular, not only for registering your Liberty bonds, but also for converting the 3½ per cent bonds and 4 per cent bonds into bonds paying 4¼ per cent interest.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

DIRECTIONS FOR REGISTRATION AND CONVERSION.

Registration.

In order to register a coupon bond, the simplest way is to consult a reputable local banker; otherwise, a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Loans and Currency), Washington, D. C., will get you "Form 1031," which will contain blank spaces for all the information which the Treasury Department needs to issue the registered bond in your name. The coupon bond must then be forwarded with this blank to the Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Loans and Currency), Washington, D. C., or to any Federal reserve bank, by express, at its declared value, or in any other way protecting the owner against possible loss.

The Treasury Department makes no charge whatsoever for registering bonds. The registered bond will be delivered to the owner by registered mail, without expense.

Conversion.

If the coupon bond to be exchanged for a registered bond is a 3½ or 4 per cent bond, it may be converted (until Nov. 9, next) into a 4¼ per cent bond at the same time that it is forwarded for registration. This may be done through the banker also. The Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Loans and Currency) will send, on request, "Form L. & C. 25." This form contains the request for conversion on the face, and, on the back, under "No 1," the request to register the bond; so that the whole transaction (both conversion and registration) may be handled on the one form. Hence, if you merely want to register, ask for "Form 1031"; if you wish both to register and to convert into bonds bearing the higher interest rate, ask for "Form L. & C. 25."

If the bonds to be converted are the first loan 3½ per cent bonds, the dates of payment of interest are such that the United States must be paid the difference between 3½ and 4½ per cent from June 15 to the date of payment. The bondholder gets this money back on December 15, because the interest payable on that date is at the rate of 4¼ per cent from June 15. The amount of the interest adjustment in this special case of the 3½ per cent bonds will be shown in a table that the Treasury Department will furnish on request. (Interest Table No. 4.) For example, on a $100 bond converted on July 15, he would have to pay 6 cents. The money may be paid by post office or express money order, payable to the order of "Treasurer of the United States, Second Conversion Account."

No payment is necessary if 3½ per cent bonds are merely to be registered without converting into 4¼ per cent bonds.

The Treasury Department issues detailed regulations covering registration and conversion of bonds, known as Circulars No. 100 and No. 114, which may be had, on request, from the Treasury Department or Federal reserve banks.

Registered Liberty bonds which have been issued in exchange for coupon bonds may be reexchanged for coupon bonds at any time. Bonds once converted into bonds of a higher interest rate can not be reconverted.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

"WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS mark an epoch in our NATIONAL LIFE."—Secretary McAdoo.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	14
Died from wounds	10
Died of disease	6
Died of accident and other causes	2
Wounded severely	20
Wounded slightly	1
Missing in action	4
Total	57

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Carl C. Carter. Dan Troup, 810 Grant Avenue, Fresno, Cal.

Eudell Miller Lusher. Mrs. Gladys Mason, 2735 Gillham Road, Kansas City, Mo.

William F. McFadden. Charles McFadden, Great Bend, Kans.

William L. Travis. Miss Grace Travis, General Delivery, Hot Springs, Ark.

PRIVATES.

Leon William Brignall. Mrs. Lillie Estella Brignall, 22 Nursery Avenue, Geneva, N. Y.

Rocco Di Sciascio. Mrs. Jenne Di Sciascio, 1012 Cross Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George Fisher. Mrs. George Fisher, care of Rogers, 2015 Jerome Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Joseph Gallegos. Ivan P. Galleges, Talpa, N. Mex.

William C. Jackson. Mrs. Flora Jackson, 514 West Second Street, Rushville, Ind.

Vedo Kubiachi. Tom Kubiachi, P. O. Box 608, Tonopah, Nev.

Samuel Elmer Lee. Mrs. Susan Margaret Lee, 2616 California Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John C. Lovell. Mrs. Susan Lovell, Norborne, Mo.

Henry R. Tyler. Mrs. Barbara Tyler, R. F. D., No. 1, Manlius, N. Y.

Oscar U. Ulgren. Herbert Ulgren, 280 Willard Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

Corpl. James E. Fitzwilson. J. Fitzwilson, care of United States Railroad Administration, Charleston, S. C.

PRIVATES.

Frederick B. Bunt. Benjamin Bunt, Tannersville, N. Y.

Earl M. Coston. E. A. Coston, Billings, Mo.

Jesse B. Emmons. Ed. Emmons, Andalusia, Ala.

Paul J. Florine. Gustav Florine, R. F. D. No. 4, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Charles E. Lanier. Mrs. Neppie Lanier, 215 Ferry Street, Decatur, Ala.

Joseph Macciocca. Dominick Macciocca, Pigbo, Italy.

Frank K. Snyder. Mrs. Julia Snyder, R. F. D. No. 2, Black Rock Turnpike, Fairfield, Conn.

William Upton. Mrs. Emma Upton, 3350 North Lee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Okey Vaughan. William King, Newford, W. Va.

Died of Disease.

Cook Scott Milford. Thomas S. Milford, Sumner, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Charles E. Lucas. Mrs. Priscilla Conover, 266 Allen Street, Trenton, N. J.

Leslie G. Morrow. D. A. Morrow, Poneka, Alberta, Canada.

William O. Watts. W. T. Watts, Elsberry, Mo.

Frank M. Wenzel. Mrs. Kate Wenzel, Little Falls, Minn.

Philip Whitfield. Mrs. Rebecca Whitfield, Salters Depot, S. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Ralph Charles Taylor. Judson Taylor, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Pvt. Herbert Daniel Whalen. Mrs. Isabelle Corbby, 572 St. Aubin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Russell Boyd Brightbill. Mrs. Elsie Brightbill, Hecton Mills, Harrisburg, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Stacey E. Baker. Mrs. May Baker, 166 Meadow Street, Watertown, N. Y.

Richard P. Partridge. Mrs. Martha J. Buchanan, 24 Pembroke Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

William Baron. Jacob Baron, Lublin, Russia.

Robert Big-Thunder. Albert Big-Thunder, Wootenburg, Wis.

James B. Chapman. Miss Ella Chapman, Taylorsville, N. C.

Selah Davis. Mrs. Bertha Davis, 66 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.

David H. Dunkle. Wash Dunkle, Spring Run, Pa.

Sam H. Gardner. Mrs. Susie Gardner, Phoenix City, Ala.

PRIVATES.

Frederick V. Gould. Mrs. Catherine Gould, 10 Willard Place, Roxbury, Mass.

John Luhaink. Miss Wanda Kacztmarkhky, 1415 Reynolds Street, Baltimore, Md.

Clarence Lyon. Jake Lyon, 418 West Ohio Street, Bluffton, Ind.

Edwin Emerson Miller. Mrs. Susan Miller, Portage, Pa.

Vern Morlan. Claude Morlan, Medicine Lodge, Kans.

Guy Norton. Mrs. Mary Norton, R. F. D. No. 1, Delhi, N. Y.

Henry H. Shook. Mrs. S. S. Shook, R. F. D. Cherokee, Iowa.

Claude D. Shultz. Mrs. Addie Shultz, Hubbard, Iowa.

Pit Sikivica. Pete Sikivica, 901½ Ninth Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.

Henry Venditti. Tony Venditti, 18 Fulton Street, New Castle, Pa.

William Zielenski. Mateluss Zielenski, Getczynic, Russia.

Wounded Slightly.

Pvt. Lawrence A. Chambers. Mrs. Arthur Chambers, 3 Engine Co., Fire Department, Bridgeport, Conn.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Albert Brook. John Brook, sr., 22 Spruce Street, Princeton, N. J.

Wojciech Cyganowaski. Andrew Jausana, 105 Joseph Campen, Detroit, Mich.

Herman Joseph Klotz. Mrs. H. Klotz, 141 De Long Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Harry F. Thorpe. Mrs. Harriet B. Thorpe, 224 Hillside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

NOTE.—Previously reported missing, now reported in hospital: Pvt. Alexander Crosbie. Robert Crosbie, 30036 Piccadilly Street, Kalgoorlie, West Australia.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	4
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	3
Total	8

Killed in Action.

Pvt. Frederick S. Bennett. Mary Bennett, mother, North Bloomfield, N. Y.

Pvt. Charles C. Hale. Samuel Hale, father, McConnelsville, Ohio.

Pvt. Frederick L. Riebold. Mary Riebold, mother, 1637 North Durhan Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sergt. Thomas A. Sturges. Josephine Sturges, mother, 744 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

RED CROSS NURSES IN EVERY FRENCH HOSPITAL WHERE U. S. SOLDIERS ARE BEING TREATED

The Red Cross issues the following: To care for American [illegible] from the French sectors to French military hospitals, the American Red Cross has assigned one of its Red Cross nurses and a French and English speaking Red Cross aid to every French hospital caring for our men, according to a report just received from Paris. Before these nurses were assigned, some of our men who had been fighting in French regiments arrived at institutions where no one could speak English. A few of these soldiers, not recognizing the language, thought that they had been captured and were in the hands of the Germans. Doctors and nurses could not understand the patients, who, therefore, had difficulty in describing their symptoms and making clear their needs. Where immediate operation was necessary it often was impossible to prepare them.

Teams for Every Hospital.

Now every American on reaching a French hospital is to be received by an American Red Cross nurse, who attends to his reception and care. If the nurse can not speak French, her aid interprets for the French hospital staff. The aid also attends to correspondence for our wounded. The nurse and aid visit every American patient frequently, to give treatments, cheer him up, attend to his correspondence, or to explain his needs to the French attendants. This plan has worked so well that the service de sante, the medical department of the French Government, has requested the Red Cross to have ready such teams to place in every hospital receiving American men.

C. W. Nash Aid to Aircraft Production Director

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

C. W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Co., of Kenosha, Wis., and formerly president of the General Motors Co., a well-known executive in the motor industry, yesterday was appointed by John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production, as assistant to the director in charge of engineering and production.

Mr. Nash will assume his duties immediately, having given up for the duration of the war his active connection with his own corporation.

This appointment does not change in any way the organization already effected in the Bureau of Aircraft Production except to give Mr. Ryan an additional assistant in charge of the important work of engineering and production.

Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Alfred C. Walburn. William Walburn, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Welston, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

Corpl. Henry L. Schumacher. Louise Barkley, sister, R. F. D., Newark, Ill.

Pvt. Joseph Cole. Michael Cole, father, 398 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass.

Pvt. Harvey Snively. Laura Snively, mother, Schellburg, Pa.

WILL LIMIT VISITS TO CANADA'S REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES

The Federal Board for Vocational Education authorizes the following:

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has been notified by the Canadian War Mission at Washington that all persons desiring to visit the various activities of the Canadian department of soldiers' civil reestablishment, especially in the vocational reeducational work as relates to disabled soldiers and sailors, must be provided with credentials from the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington.

This step is made necessary owing to the wide interest being taken all over the United States in vocational rehabilitation work, resulting in a great number of visitors to Canada in the past two years to see and study the wonderfully fine results being attained there. The Canadian authorities have been uniformly courteous and painstaking with these visitors, giving them every opportunity to make observations at the reconstruction centers.

Number of Visitors Increasing.

The number of visitors has, however, become so great as to seriously interfere with the conduct of the work, and the department of soldiers' civil reestablishment has, in consequence, been reluctantly compelled to request, through the Canadian War Mission at Washington, that all persons desiring to go to Canada for this purpose should first obtain credentials from the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington.

This board will, therefore, undertake to sift out the mere curiosity seekers and aimless observers who are hampering the vital work of vocational reeducation of disabled soldiers in Canada, and will require clear evidence of paramount good reason in the proposed visits before any credentials will be issued to applicants, which credentials solely will be recognized and the courtesies of the Canadian authorities extended only in response thereto.

J. H. Kirby Is Appointed Administrator of Lumber

The Emergency Fleet Corporation issues the following:

Vice President Piez has announced the appointment of J. H. Kirby as lumber administrator, to administer all activities of the Emergency Fleet Corporation connected with the production and storage of lumber.

The new office is under the purchasing section of the supply division.

Mr. Kirby will have charge of cargo lumber-storage yards and is directed to place representatives in charge of such yards to maintain proper records, receipts, and shipments.

He will also assume control over all logging operations now under jurisdiction of the division of wood-ship construction.

The placing of lumber orders with sawmills and cancellation and transfer of them will be another part of his duties as well as control of the disposal of excess or rejected lumber owned by the corporation.

REGULATION CONCERNING COAL DIVERTED TO NEW ENGLAND

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following order:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is desirable from time to time to consign or to divert bituminous or anthracite coal to the New England fuel administrator for distribution by him among consumers,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said Executive orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Resale and Distribution.

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter at any time and from time to time,

The New England fuel administrator is hereby authorized to direct the resale and distribution of all coal requisitioned for or consigned or diverted to and received by him, under the provisions of any orders of the United States Fuel Administration, to and among such consumers and users of bituminous or anthracite coal, respectively, in the New England States as in his judgment may from time to time be in need thereof and occupied in the conduct of such industrial activities or of such public utilities as are essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the maintenance of the efficiency of the people in any of such New England States, or any part thereof, in performing their part in the conduct of the war.

Needs of Consumers.

In making such resale and distribution said New England fuel administrator shall first see that the needs and requirements of consumers entitled to preference in the supply of fuel under the orders of the Priorities Board are suitably taken care of. In connection with such distribution said New England fuel administrator is authorized to use and employ the services of such persons and agents as he may from time to time select, and to make or authorize to be made in the resale and distribution of such coal a charge of not exceeding 15 cents per ton for the compensation and expenses of the persons and agents so selected by him.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

BRITISH GUIANA IMPORTS.

Order Issued By Governor Making Further Restrictions.

Consul G. E. Chamberlain, at Georgetown, under date of June 10, reports as

The Official Gazette of British Guiana for June 8 contains an order issued by the governor on June 6 prohibiting the importation into the colony, except under license granted with the governor's consent, of the following articles: Carriages, carts, wagons (not including spare parts), motorcycles and side cars, motor cars (not including spare parts), plows, tractors, and drays, tricycles, musical instruments, pictures, and furniture.

INTERNAL AND EXCISE TAX AS EXTENDED IN CANADA

A detailed description of the tariff and excise changes in force in Canada from May 1, 1918, is contained in Customs Memorandum No. 2199B of May 22. The increased rates of import duty have already been given in Commerce Reports of May 9, 1918, but it is now learned that the special war surtaxes adopted in 1915 do not apply to the articles the duties on which have recently been increased.

More Inclusive Than Indicated.

On the other hand, the war excise taxes are even more inclusive than was at first indicated and apply not only to articles imported or manufactured after April 30, but also, in certain cases, to articles then held in stock. Thus the excise tax of 10 per cent of the duty paid values is made to apply to automobiles and jewelry held in stock on April 30 unless sold to bona fide users. This will place dealers who imported automobiles in April in anticipation of an import prohibition on the same footing as others.

Application to Jewelry.

In the case of jewelry, however, the war excise tax will not be collected if the articles were imported or manufactured prior to October 1, 1917, nor where the total value of the stock held by one person does not exceed $1,000. Tea imported on or before April 30, 1918, and remaining unsold on that day, is also subject to a war excise tax amounting to $0.10 per pound, but retail dealers are required to pay the tax only on stock held in excess of 1,000 pounds. For tea imported after April 30, the excise tax is consolidated with the import duty and is payable at the same time. No retroactive force is given to the tax on phonographs, mechanical piano and organ players, and records therefor.

Taxes Equally Applicable.

Other excise taxes applicable equally to imported and domestic goods are those on matches and playing cards. On matches the tax is $0.01 per box of 100 matches or fraction thereof, while for playing cards the tax is $0.08 per pack of 54 cards or fraction thereof. These taxes are payable by means of adhesive stamps, and the importation or sale of matches or playing cards except in packages is prohibited. Dealers are required to see that all packages held for sale on July 1, 1918, are properly stamped. As in the case of the other excise taxes, however, no tax is imposed on articles for exportation.

Special War Excise Tax.

A special war excise tax is levied upon all cinematograph films 1⅜ inches or over in width. This tax is fixed at $0.15 per film for each day upon which the film is used.

The present act also repeals the tax of $0.10 each on berths in sleeping cars and substitutes therefor a tax of 10 per cent of the price of the berth, with a minimum charge of $0.25. The tax on parlor and Pullman car seats is increased from $0.05 to $0.10.

[The present act is in the nature of an amendment to the special war revenue act, 1915, the chief provisions of which are described in Foreign Tariff Notes No. 16, pp. 83 and 93.]—Commerce Reports.

INSTRUCTIONS ON PAYMENT OF TAX ON TRANSPORTATION

The Treasury Department issues the following concerning transportation tax, cost-plus contracts, and forms of exemption certificates:

Amounts paid for the transportation of freight or persons or for the transmission of messages, which are finally paid by the Government under cost-plus contracts, are exempt from the taxes imposed by section 500 of the act of October 3, 1917.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER
OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:

Inquiries have been received as to the application of the exemption from tax provided for in section 502 of the act of October 3, 1917, of payments received for services rendered to the United States or to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, under so-called cost-plus contracts. The effect of the exemption provision is dealt with generally in regulations No. 42, articles 14–22.

Applying the principles there stated, it is expressly held:

(1) Where a contractor does work for the Government, the contract price of which is the cost plus a certain percentage, the amount received by a carrier for the transportation of property used or to be used by the contractor in the Government work falls within the exemption from the transportation tax imposed by section 500 of the act of October 3, 1917.

In any such case, as in other cases of exemption, the prescribed certificate of exemption (Form 750), specified in Regulations No. 42, article 15 (T. D. 2676), must be used and must be signed by a governmental officer or employee. A certificate signed by the contractor does not furnish the required evidence of exemption.

(2) Exemption may be claimed on amounts paid for the transportation of persons employed by a contractor working for the Government under a cost-plus contract, where the transportation charge of the employee is an item in the cost of the work and will hence be finally paid by the Government.

In such case the right to exemption from the tax on the amount paid for transportation of such employee shall be evidenced by an exemption certificate signed by a governmental officer or employee, substantially in the following form:

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE.

_____ _____, 191__

I certify that ticket No. _____ for transportation from _____ to _____, via _____, is for use of an employee of _____ and (Name of contractor.) is to be paid for by the United States Government.

_____ _____
(Signature of governmental officer or employee.)

_____ _____
(Title.)

Place of issue _____
Name of carrier _____

(3) Exemption from the tax imposed by section 500, subdivision (e), of the act of October 3, 1917, on telephone, telegraph, and radio messages, may be claimed when the amounts paid for such messages are finally to be paid by the Government under a cost-plus contract.

Evidence of the exemption from the tax on such messages must be furnished by a certificate signed by a governmental officer or employee in the following form:

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE.

_____ _____, 191__

I certify that this message from _____ to _____, via _____ (telephone, telegraph, or radio), relates to governmental work being performed by _____ and is to be paid (Name of contractor.) for by the United States Government.

_____ _____
(Signature of governmental officer or employee.)

_____ _____
(Title.)

Place of issue _____
Name of company _____

The foregoing rulings do not apply to amounts received by a carrier or received for a telephone, telegraph, or radio message from contractors doing work for the Government under lump-sum contracts.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

Approved: July 1, 1918.
L. S. ROWE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

NORWAY NOW RUSHING WORK ON FLEET OF CONCRETE SHIPS

The United States Shipping Board issues the following:

Norway is racing with America to see which country will gain the honor of building the first concrete vessel that will cross the Atlantic Ocean. America is far in the van of the shipbuilding world in regard to the number of concrete ships and their size that are being constructed at the present time. But Mr. Nick Fougner, president of the Fougner Concrete Shipbuilding Co. (Inc.), Christiania, Norway, states that he hopes to cross the Atlantic on one of the larger boats which his company is building within the next two or three months.

Fast Coming to Front.

The concrete ship is fast coming to the front in Norway. The shortage of wood and steel in that country has made it necessary for shipbuilders to turn to the concrete vessel in order to offset the losses suffered by the depredations of the U-boats, if they desire to continue both their coastwise and trans-Atlantic trade.

The *Stier*, a 1,000-ton concrete vessel, recently built by the shipyards of the Fougner Concrete Shipbuilding Co., is a pioneer of the type of concrete vessel that is now under construction in Norway. The vessel is 145 feet over all, 27 feet 6 inches beam, 15 feet 9 inches molded depth. It is equipped with an internal combustion 320-horsepower motor, and has 4 water-tight transverse bulkheads of concrete, which, with a reasonable cargo, makes the ship practically unsinkable.

Twelve Concrete Motor Ships.

At present the Fougner Co. has under contract 12 additional seagoing concrete motor ships, varying in size from 200 to 3,000 tons dead-weight, and they have built and launched about 25 floating craft of various types, including tugs, lighters, motor ships, and dry docks.

It is expected that the Norwegian builders will adopt the new protective coating which, when applied to concrete, makes the life of a concrete vessel equal in durability to that of a steel vessel. This discovery, so important in the construction of concrete vessels, has been the result of the research work of the engineers of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

HONORED FOR HEROISM.

Gold Medal Bestowed by Secretary McAdoo Upon a Steward.

A gold medal of honor has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon Joseph Marcio, chief commissary steward, now on the U. S. S. Carola IV, in recognition of his heroism in saving a man from drowning December 17, 1917.

While Marcio was on board the U. S. S. Smith as a ship's cook, first class, he jumped into a rough sea during a heavy northeast gale and rescued from drowning a chief quartermaster who had been washed overboard.

Marcio enlisted at Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1914; next of kin, father, Raffeal Marcio, Philadelphia.

Secretary Daniels has commended Harry William Ericson, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve Forces, for his heroic action in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. Cambridge on the afternoon of June 27, 1918, and rescuing from drowning one of his shipmates. Ericson enlisted at East Chester, N. Y., August 31, 1917; next of kin, Emma Ericson, Jersey City, N. J.

SUMMER SCHEDULE IN EFFECT ON THE CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Consul E. Verne Richardson, at Moncton, New Brunswick, reports:

On and after June 2, 1918, the summer time-table of the Canadian Government railways will be in force. Under this schedule there will be a through train service St. John to Cape Tormentine, No. 14 express arriving at Moncton 3.50 p. m. (daily) and running through to the cape to connect with the afternoon trip of the steamship *Prince Edward Island* (car ferry), leaving at 4.15 p. m. (except on Sundays). No. 199 Ocean Limited will arrive at Moncton daily at 1.55 p. m. and leave for Montreal at 2.15 p. m. No. 200 Ocean Limited will arrive at Moncton at 4 p. m. and leave for Halifax at 4.30 p. m. daily.

The Maritime Express.

No. 4 Maritime Express will arrive at Moncton at 8.15 a. m. and leave for Halifax at 8.35 a. m. (daily except Sundays). No. 19 express will leave for St. John at 9 a. m. No. 3 Maritime Express will arrive at Moncton at 9.25 p. m. (except Sundays) and leave for Montreal at 9.40 p. m. No. 25 express for Campbellton will leave Moncton at 10.55 a. m. No. 9 express will arrive at Moncton at 2.40 a. m. (daily except Sundays) and No. 10 from St. John at 2.30 a. m. (except Mondays). No. 13 express from Cape Tormentine will arrive at Moncton at 1.25 p. m. (except Sundays) and leave for St. John daily at 2.30 p. m.

There are no new schedules for the trains between Moncton and Edmundston via the Transcontinental.

Moncton and Point du Chene.

The train service between Moncton and Point du Chene will remain much the same as at present. The morning train will leave Moncton at 10.25 and remain at Painsec to connect with No. 18. The evening train will leave Moncton at 6.15 p. m. as usual and there will be the night train at 10 p. m. On Saturdays No. 383, leaving the Point at 1 p. m., will run through to Moncton and leave again for the Point at 2 p. m. There will be no evening train from the Point, the last being No. 385 departing at 3.30 p. m. except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when No. 387 will leave Point du Chene at 8.25 p. m., arriving in Moncton at 9.25 p. m.—Commerce Reports.

The food YOU waste helps to bring real, actual HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

CANADIAN CANNING TRADE UNDER GOVERNMENT LICENSE

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, at Kingston, reports:

From June 15, 1918, the canning trade of Canada will come under Government license and the licensing regulations impose some rather drastic restrictions. The clause forbidding the wholesale dealer from contracting to deliver stocks not in hand without a special permission from the food board is also stringent.

No one is permitted to carry larger stocks of any kind of preserved milk than may be necessary to carry him over the period of scant production without permission in writing from the Canada food board. The terms of the regulations are in brief as follows:

Canners' License Required.

On and after June 15, 1918, it will be illegal for any person who has not first secured a "canners' manufacturer's license" to engage in the manufacture, for sale, of canned or preserved fruits or vegetables, meats, poultry, soups, seeds or grains or products made therefrom, jellies, jams, sauces, pickles, condensed, evaporated, dried or powdered or canned milk, or dried, evaporated, or dessicated vegetables or fruits. Persons operating a canning factory in connection with a commercial meat-packing factory are not required to obtain such a license.

On and after June 15 it will also be illegal to deal wholesale or as brokers or commission merchants in any of the products named without having first obtained from the Canada food board a "canners' wholesale license," "canners' brokers' license," or a "canners' commission merchant's license," depending upon the nature of the trading operation of the applicant.

Canned and Evaporated Fruits.

The order provided that no manufacturer of canned or evaporated fruits or vegetables, without the written consent of the Canada food board, shall at any time contract for the sale of more goods than he reasonably expects to be in a position to pack, and in no case shall the amount contracted for exceed 100 per cent of the average yearly delivery of such articles made by him during the four years preceding 1918. No wholesale dealer in canned or evaporated fruits or vegetables will be permitted to contract for sale of goods not then held by him in stock, or purchased for future delivery, except by permission of the Canada food board.—Commerce Reports.

New Section Is Created For Fleet Corporation

Director General Charles M. Schwab on Saturday announced the creation of a requirement section for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with Mr. George M. Brill as its head.

Mr. Schwab in creating this new section said:

"It will be the purpose of this section to keep in touch with the shipyards and learn from them in a general way the amount of materials, supplies, and equipment required for extensions, so that a proper schedule may be placed before the War Industries Board for survey, and, if necessary, for allocation. I think you will appreciate that during this time, when the demand for many materials is so far in excess of the supply, it is most essential that a clearing house be provided so that the needs of different Government agencies may not conflict.

"The War Industries Board constitutes such a clearing house, and it is in my opinion a very essential instrument in the conduct of industry under present conditions."

RAILROAD CIRCULAR ON THE PUBLICATION OF CHANGES IN RATES, FARES, CHARGES, ETC.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF TRAFFIC,
Washington, July 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 1–A.

[Cancels Circular No. 1 of June 20, 1918.]

PUBLICATION OF CHANGES IN RATES, FARES, CHARGES, ETC.

TO TRAFFIC COMMITTEES, RAILROAD AND WATER LINES UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL, AND TARIFF PUBLISHING AGENTS:

Section 1.

(*a*) Your attention is directed to section 20 of General Order No. 28 as amended, reading as follows:

"SECTION 20.—The rates, fares, and charges to be increased under this order are those existing on May 25, 1918, including changes theretofore published but not then effective and not under suspension, except where the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to May 25, 1918, authorized or prescribed rates, fares, and charges which shall have been published after May 25, 1918, and previous to June 15, 1918, the increases herein prescribed shall apply thereto. Such authorized or prescribed rates, fares, and charges not so published shall be subsequently revised when published by applying the increases prescribed herein."

(*b*) When changes are published as authorized by section 20, the schedule containing such changes shall show as authority therefor (on title-page if all changes in the schedule are made under authority of sec. 20, otherwise in connection with such portions of the schedule as are published under authority of sec. 20), the following:

"Published for the Director General of Railroads under authority of section 20, General Order No. 28 of the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, dated May 25, 1918, and amended June 12, 1918."

And shall also show reference to any authority or order as required by the Interstate Commerce Commission and shall be made effective upon such notice of filing as may be provided in such authority or order.

Section 2.

(a) Change in rates, fares, charges, regulations, and practices may be made under the standing rules and authorizations contained in the Interstate Commerce Commission's Tariff Circular 18-A and orders (or reissues thereof) as shown below, without further authority:

Rule 10 (i) and Fifteenth Section Order No. 250.—Changes in station lists and in lists of restricted and prohibited commodities.

Rule 10 (j) and Fifteenth Section Order No. 200.—Change in dimensions and capacities of cars, etc.

Rule 56.—Reduction of joint rates or fares to equal sum of intermediate rates or fares.

Rule 77.—Establishment of commodity rates from and to intermediate points not to exceed those in effect from or to more distant points.

Special Permission No. 44814.—Establishment of new through routes and terminal deliveries.

(b) when changes are published as authorized in this section the schedule containing such changes shall show as authority therefor (on title-page if all changes in the schedule are made under authority of this section, otherwise in connection with such portions of the schedule as are published under authority of this section), the following:

"Published for the Director General of Railroads under authority of section 2 of circular No. 1-A of the director, Division of Traffic, United States Railroad Administration, dated July 1, 1918."

And shall show also reference to any rule or authority as required by the Interstate Commerce Commission and shall be made effective upon such notice of filing as may be provided in such rule or authority.

Section 3.

(*a*) Except as provided in sections 1 and 2 of this circular, no changes shall be made in any freight, passenger, or baggage rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices of the carriers under Federal control, including those applying jointly with carriers not under Federal control, published in schedules filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission or with State commissions, except as shall have been authorized by me in an appropriate "Freight rate authority" or "Passenger fare authority."

(*b*) When changes are published under authority of such "Freight rate authority" or "Passenger fare authority" the schedule containing said changes shall show as authority therefor (on the title-page if all changes in the schedule are made under the same authority, otherwise in connection with such portions of the schedule as are made under each authority), the following:

"Published for the Director General of Railroads and filed on ——— days' notice with the Interstate Commerce Commission under [Use 'Passenger fare authority' on schedules covering passenger traffic] Freight Rate Authority No. ——— of the Director, Division of Traffic, United States Railroad Administration, dated ———, 19—."

Section 4.

(*a*) As no authority other than as required by this circular is necessary to change rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices applying wholly on carriers under Federal control, no application should be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to any State commission for authority to advance or modify rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices applying wholly on such carriers, nor for authority to publish changes therein on short notice, and any such applications made heretofore should be withdrawn. Applications covering rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices applying jointly to carriers under Federal control and those not under such control should not be withdrawn.

(*b*) After the necessary "Freight rate authority" or "Passenger fare authority" as required in paragraph (*a*) of section 3 of this circular has been secured, applications should be made as required by law or by the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission or State commissions for authority to advance, modify, or publish on short notice changes in rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices applying jointly to carriers under Federal control and those not under such control, and the schedules containing such joint rates, fares, charges, etc., shall show reference to the authority granted by the commission as well as to the "Freight rate authority" or "Passenger fare authority."

Section 5.

All schedules hereafter published and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission containing rates, fares, charges classifications, regulations, or practices of the carriers under Federal control, including those applying jointly with carriers not under Federal control, shall show clearly that they are the schedules of the United States Railroad Administration by having printed on the title-page thereof in large type the words: "United States Railroad Administration. W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads."

Section 6.

Until further advised all proposed changes in rates, fares, charges, etc., as named in paragraph (*a*) of section 3 of this circular shall be referred to the proper freight or passenger traffic committee for the eastern, southern, or western territory (through or by the appropriate district freight traffic committee, if on freight traffic) and passed by it to me for "Freight rate authority" or "Passenger fare authority" where such is desired.

EDWARD CHAMBERS, *Director.*

BRITISH ARMY COUNCIL RULES REGULATING TRADE IN WOOL

Consul General Skinner, at London, reports:

The Army council has issued the following order, dated May 13, 1918, regarding the trading in wool in Great Britain:

1. No person shall sell any raw wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or the Isle of Man during the season 1918, except unwashed daggings or clarts, otherwise than to persons authorized by or on behalf of the director of raw materials or at prices exceeding those set out in the schedule hereto annexed, or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the director of raw materials.

Previous Contracts Invalid.

2. No person shall make or take delivery of or payment for any wool of the description aforesaid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this order, whether in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the date hereof or otherwise.

3. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of wool of the description aforesaid are hereby required to sell such wool to any person authorized by or on behalf of the director of raw materials as may be required by him or on his behalf and to make delivery to such persons in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by him or on his behalf.

4. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of wool of the description aforesaid are hereby required to furnish such particulars thereof as may be required by or on behalf of the director of raw materials.

5. No person carrying on the business of a manufacturer of woolen, worsted, or hosiery goods in any textile factory or workshop in Great Britain or the Isle of Man shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the director of raw materials, spin, draw, reel, or weave for the use of the grower thereof, any wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or the Isle of Man during the season of 1918, or prior to the 1st of January, 1917.

6. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the director of raw materials, buy, sell, or deal in daggings or clarts grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or the Isle of Man during the season of 1918.

7. Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the army council to take possession of all washed or willeyed locks produced from daggings or clarts grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the season 1918.

8. No person shall mix or wind in any fleece wool grown or to be grown on sheep in Great Britain or the Isle of Man during the season of 1918 any brokes or fallen wool, locks, daggings or other matter whatsoever, or wind or cause to be wound the said wool otherwise than in separate fleeces and tied with wool bands or glazed string, supplied by persons authorized to purchase or collect wool by or on behalf of the director of raw materials.

Regulation of Trading.

9. No person shall buy, sell, or deal in locks, brokes, daggings, or fallen or gathered wool grown on sheep in Great Britain during the season of 1917 without a permit granted by or on behalf of the director of raw materials or at prices other than those set out in the schedule annexed to the wool (offsort) order, 1917, or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the director of raw materials.

10. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to apply to Shetland wool.

11. For the purpose of this order—

The expression "fleece wool" shall mean the fleece removed entirely by shearing or clipping of sheep or lambs.

The expression "daggings" or "unwashed daggings" or "clarts" shall mean the wool naturally clotted with dung or earth.

The expression "locks" shall mean any wool except daggings which may have become detached from the fleece at the time of shearing or thereafter.

The expression "washed or willeyed locks" shall mean daggings, as hereinbefore defined, wherefrom the dung or earth has been extracted by washing or by other process.

The expression "brokes" shall mean short wool obtained from the edges of the fleece in clipping.

The expression "fallen wool" shall mean wool removed from the skins of sheep or lambs which have died a natural death.

The expression "gathered wool" shall mean wool left by living sheep on hedges or other places.

12. The sale of wool (United Kingdom) order, 1918, is hereby canceled.

13. This order may be cited as the sale of wool (Great Britain) order, 1918.—Commerce Reports.

R. R. ADMINISTRATION RULES ON METHODS OF BOOKKEEPING

The Railroad Administration has issued the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 8.

(1) Paragraph No. 1 of General Order No. 17, issued by the Director General under date of April 3, 1918, provides that—

For accounting purposes Federal control began as of January 1, 1918. Immediate steps shall be taken by each carrier subject thereto to open new and separate books of accounts, such as cash books, general and subsidiary ledgers and journals, and all supporting and subsidiary books and records incident thereto, upon which shall be recorded transactions which arise under and are incident to Federal control on and after January 1, 1918. Such books shall be designated and are hereinafter referred to as "Federal Books."

(2) Inquiries have been made by receivers and accounting officers of several carriers which were in receivership on December 31, 1917, whether the provisions of this order apply to roads in receivership.

(3) It has been decided that in order to obtain uniform results the provisions of General Order No. 17 apply with equal force to all carriers under Federal control, whether in receivership or otherwise. It is therefore necessary on the part of accounting officers of carriers in receivership to see that the provisions of the order are complied with and that new books of account are opened as of January 1, 1918, as provided therein.

(4) All assets collected and all liabilities paid subsequent to December 31, 1917, which were collectible or payable on or prior to that date, shall be accounted for to or from the receiver or the corporation, dependent upon whether the assets collected or the liabilities paid are for account of the receiver or the corporation.

(5) Separate books of account which are opened as provided in the foregoing shall be continued during the period of Federal control, notwithstanding the receivership may be terminated before the end of such control.

(6) All advices or instructions issued to receivers or accounting officers of roads in receivership which are in conflict with the foregoing are hereby canceled.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director, Division of Public Service and Accounting.

POSTAGE ON RED CROSS MAIL.

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

Attention has been called to the fact that much mail from America to Red Cross workers in France bears a 5-cent stamp. Members of families of Red Cross workers abroad and friends in this country should remember that mail for them, when addressed in care of the American Red Cross, is entitled to pass as American Expeditionary Force mail, which requires only 3 cents in postage.

COAL INSPECTORS TO COMPEL CLEAN FUEL FOR SHIP BUNKERS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

To more effectually carry out the orders of the Fuel Administration relative to the clean preparation of coal 25 additional inspectors are being appointed. These additional inspectors will operate in the fields out of which is shipped coal for the Atlantic ports. They will be charged with the special duty of providing the highest quality of coal for the use of ships transporting men and materials through the submarine zone, for which purposes it is desirable that only the best coal be furnished. The slowing up of ships in the submarine zone by reason of poor coal is fraught with the gravest danger and the Fuel Administration will hold all shippers strictly accountable for the quality of coal shipped to tidewater for bunkering purposes.

Standard Fixed for Shippers.

The United States Fuel Administration has fixed the standard which shippers are required to observe to eliminate dirty coal from the ports and markets. It is expressly provided that "no bituminous coal shall be sold, shipped, or distributed if it contains such a quantity of rock, slate, bone, sulphur, fire clay, shale, or such other impurities that it would not have been considered merchantable prior to January 1, 1916."

It is the intention of the Fuel Administration to make use of every remedy and every agency at its disposal, to guarantee provision of the highest grade of coal for bunkering purposes. Primarily the duty of detecting dirty coal belongs to the inspectors appointed for that purpose, but a more strict surveillance of the output of the mines will be required of the district representatives, under whose jurisdiction the inspectors operate. The shipping of dirty coal, besides retarding the movement of the fleets using it, likewise involves a waste of labor, transportation, and time, all of which must be prevented.

Hold All Responsible.

The United States Fuel Administration will hold all shippers to a strict observance of the standard established in its order, and if it should transpire that the present regulations are ineffective more drastic measures will be put into effect.

PAYS $500 TO RETAIN LICENSE.

Action of New York Grain Firm Benefits Red Cross.

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

For unjustifiably rejecting a lot of buckwheat groats, and thereby causing a loss of $381.05 to the seller, Benjamin Kaufman & Sons, of New York City, after a hearing before the Federal Food Board, of New York, will pay $500 into the treasury of the Red Cross. They were permitted to do this in lieu of having their license to deal in foodstuffs revoked for two weeks.

The firm which lost through the Kaufmans' action waived its claim for the money in favor of the Red Cross.

POINTS IN SOUTHERN STATES MAY RECEIVE ILLINOIS COAL

The Fuel Administration has issued the following order:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal in Illinois located along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and short-line connections be permitted to make shipments to points outside of "zone C" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called zoning system covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal zone C" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war:

The United States Fuel Administration, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term includes every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Illinois located along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and short-line connections in Illinois may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under "zone C," sell, ship, and distribute such coal to dealers and consumers, for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

All stations and points of delivery located on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad and short-line connections within the States of Tennessee and Mississippi, as far as to include Meridian, Miss., including all points of delivery within switching limits on other railway lines connecting therewith.

This order shall be effective on and after July 16, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the non-assembled type, that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training, and experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Press feeder, Government Printing Office and Hydrographic Office.

List No. 2. Examinations of the non-assembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Curative workshop instructor, Medical Department, War Department, August 13; metal-mining engineer, assistant coal-mining engineer, assistant mining engineer, and junior mining engineer, Department of the Interior, August 13; economist and safety engineer, various services, August 20; investigator in city marketing, assistant in nematology, and assistant in agricultural technology, qualified as instrument maker, Department of Agriculture, August 20; special agent for agricultural education, special agent for home economics education, and special agent for trade or industrial education, Board for Vocational Education, August 20.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Editorial clerk, departmental service, July 24, August 21, and September 18; coder, War Department, August 7; veterinarian, lay inspector, grade 1, and laboratory aid, Department of Agriculture, August 21.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, or the civil-service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

Addresses of Men Cited in Communique For Special Honors

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following addresses and next of kin of members of the American Expeditionary Forces mentioned for special honors in Communique No. 58 of the general commanding:

Sergt. Joshua L. Broadhead, 103d Field Artillery, Battery A, killed in action April 20. Firth Broadhead, father, Maude Street, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Edward L. Dion, 102d Infantry, Company C, slightly wounded April 20. Mrs. J. P. Dion, mother, 21 Francis Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Frank P. Gordon (files show Corpl. Frank P. Gordon), 103d Field Artillery, Battery E, killed in action April. 20. Mrs. R. P. Gordon, mother, 8 Park Grove, York, England.

First Sergt. Benjamin James, 101st Field Artillery, Battery A, slightly wounded April 21. Charles L. James, father, 52 Brown Street, Brookline, Mass.

Pvt. Willard S. Pauley, Machine Gun Battalion. No record.

Pvt. H. R. Johnson (files show Pvt. Harold R. Johnson), 102d Field Artillery, Headquarters Company, slightly wounded April 20. O. R. Johnson, father, 170 Reynolds Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. J. C. Parent (files show Pvt. Joseph C. Parent, 102d Field Artillery, Battery B. Arthur Parent, father, 117 South Main Street, Webster, Mass.

Corpl. James R. Thornley, 102d Infantry, Company C, slightly wounded April 20. Mrs. Ellen Thornley, mother, 66 Tuttle Street, Fall River, Mass.

Pvt. Jeremiah Tryon, 102d Infantry, Company C. Mrs. Harvey Coe, aunt, Saybrook, Conn.

Lieut. Col. Logan Feland, United States Marine Corps, Army Headquarters Company, 2d Division. Mrs. Logan Feland, wife, The Newport, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. J. S. Turrill, Marines. No record.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR WIDENS SALE FIELD OF IOWA COAL MEN

The United States Fuel Administration has issued the following order:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the State of Iowa be permitted to make shipments to points outside of "zone A" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called zoning system covered by his "order relative to bituminous-coal zone A" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Iowa may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under "zone A," sell, ship, and distribute such coal to dealers and consumers, for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

All stations and points of delivery in the State of South Dakota located along the Chicago & North Western Railway between Fairfax and Winner, S. Dak.

This order shall be effective on and after July 16, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

NEW MAIL AND EXPRESS SECTION.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Effective July 10, there has been created a section of express and mail in connection with the United States Railroad Administration. Mr. F. S. Holbrook, formerly vice president of Wells-Fargo Express Co., has been appointed manager under director of division of traffic. Mr. Holbrook's office will be with the division of traffic in the Interstate Commerce Commission Building. Mr. Holbrook's selection for this work follows his long experience in express and traffic matters. He will also have charge of matters concerning the handling of mails by the carriers under Federal control.

RECENT MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

June 4.

Q. M. Clerk R. J. McCreary appointed a quartermaster clerk, temporary, in Marine Corps, detached Guam to United States.

June 5.

Second Lieut. B. G. Barnwell appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner Oscar C. Kline appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps, assigned duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following-named officers were appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.:

Arthur H. Wright.
Sidney E. Clark.
William M. Bird.
Ralph Talbot.
Frederic C. Schley.

June 6.

Maj. C. B. Matthews detached Marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C., to Washington, D. C.

June 7.

Capt. J. J. Darlington, Marine Corps Reserves, promoted captain, provisional, class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, from June 5, 1918, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to office assistant paymaster, San Francisco, Cal. Detailed as assistant paymaster, assigned duty in charge of office assistant paymaster, San Francisco.

Second Lieut. A. E. Benson, Marine Corps Reserve, detached office assistant adjutant and inspector, San Francisco, to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

June 8.

Maj. W. C. Wise, jr., detached office assistant paymaster, San Francisco, Cal., to marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C.; appointment as assistant paymaster revoked.

June 10.

Capt. W. R. Coyle, Fleet Marine Corps Reserves, assigned active duty at marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

Capt. E. C. Long, detached sea to marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.

Capt. J. F. Evans, detached recruiting district, Seattle, to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. F. A. Udell, retired, detached marine barracks, San Diego, Cal., to recruiting district, Seattle.

The following officers were promoted first lieutenants (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps:

Trevor G. Williams, Jesse A. Nelson, Fred S. Robillard, George McC. Laughlin, Harold C. Major, William W. Head, Melchoir B. Trelfall, Georges F. Kremm, Herman J. Jesse, Gove Compton, Jesse F. Dunlap, Arthur H. Wright, Walter H. Batts, William H. Derbyshire, jr., Alan H. Boynton.

June 11.

First Lieut. Benjamin Goodman, detached headquarters, Marine Corps to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. A. Koerbling, appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner C. E. Clark, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, appointed a marine gunner in Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, assigned duty at Marine Corps School of Instruction, Utica, N. Y.

Marine Gunner Daniel Loomis, appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps, assigned duty marine barracks, Quantico.

June 12.

First Lieut. H. B. Mims, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in United States.

Second Lieut. R. F. Stearns, Marine Corps Reserve, appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner C. P. Nordstrom, appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps, assigned duty First Replacement Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces.

June 13.

Second Lieut. A. M. Arnold, Marine Corps Reserve, detached First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla., to office depot quartermaster, Charleston, S. C.

Marine Gunner T. M. Cummings, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Marine Gunner A. O. Halter, appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps, assigned duty with Signal Battalion, marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—Capt. James McCoy killed in action June 4, 1918; Capt. John Stanchfield died from wounds received in action June 7, 1918.

June 14.

Second Lieut. W. E. Quasters, M. C. R., detached marine barracks, Quantico, Va., to First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Capt. C. E. Mills, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Marine Gunner E. A. Platt, appointed a marine gunner, temporary, in Marine Corps, assigned duty marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

June 15.

Second Lieut. T. M. Cummings, appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

Second Lieut. W. C. J. Flynn, appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned duty marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

The following officers were appointed second lieutenants (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, and assigned duty with the First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.: Chester J. Peters, Robert J. Paisley, Delmar Leighton, Walter W. Josephs, Harvey C. Norman, Roswell E. Davis, Harold A. Jones, Charles D. Todd, jr., Colgate W. Darden, jr., Province L. Pogue.

Marine Gunner J. L. Renew, M. C. R., appointed a marine gunner (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, assigned duty Marine Corps School of Instruction, Utica, N. Y.

June 17.

The following officers were appointed marine gunners (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.: M. K. Dawes, G. P. Moore, R. M. Lindsay, B. E. Clary.

June 18.

Maj. Paul E. Chamberlin, ordered to Washington, D. C.

Second Lieut. W. E. Russell, M. C. R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty at headquarters, Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Frank Nelms, jr., M. C. R., appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with the First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

June 19.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Carpenter, to Washington, D. C., upon arrival in United States.

Maj. A. Racicot, to marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C., upon arrival in United States.

Capt. M. Kearney, to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., upon arrival in United States.

Second Lieut. C. J. Single, detached marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Quartermaster Clerk Francis Kane, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

June 20.

The following officers were appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.: J. E. Powell, J. B. Bates, A. L. Prichard, I. P. Wheaton.

Marine Gunner F. O. Lundt, appointed a marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps, assigned duty marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

NOTE.—The following officers were killed in action: Capt. Donald F. Duncan, Second Lieut. Caldwell C. Robinson, First Lieut. Orlando C. Crowther, Second Lieut. Clarence A. Dennis.

The following officers died from wounds received in action: First Lieut. Charles B. Maynard, Second Lieut. Richard W. Murphy, Second Lieut. Charles H. Ulmer.

June 21.

Second Lieut. W. C. J. Flynn, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C., to First Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

The following officers were appointed second lieutenants (provisional), class 4, Ma[illegible]

[illegible]

Capt. H. O. Marcy, on June 4, 1918, de[illegible]

Second Lieut. [illegible] Reserve, appointed [illegible] Corps [illegible] racks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Fisk H[illegible] racks, Quantico, Va.

June 24.

Maj. T. D. Barber, detached headquarters, Marine Corps, to [illegible].

First Lieut. E. S. Tuttle, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Marine Gunners D. M. Davis and J. M. Parker, appointed marine [illegible] (provisional), in class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned to [illegible] Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

First Lieut. A. Aiken, detached 8th Regiment, Fort Crockett, Galveston, Tex., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

June 25.

Capt. G. Watt detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to [illegible], Quantico, Va.

Capt. C. N. McClure detached marine barracks, Newport, R. I., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Capt. L. H. Miller detached marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. W. J. Moore, Marine Corps Reserve, detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. H. H. Shepherd, Marine Corps Reserve, detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. J. F. Roy detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. E. S. Shaw detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Marine Gunner W. Liske detached marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to marine barracks, San Diego, Cal.

June 26.

Second Lieut. D. T. Winder detached marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S. C., to marine barracks, naval ammunition depot, Dover, N. J.

Second Lieut. P. C. Verhage, Marine Corps Reserve, appointed a second lieutenant (provisional), class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned duty with Ninth Regiment, Cuba.

First Lieuts. D. Bradford and C. L. Webster, Marine Corps Reserve, appointed first lieutenants (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.

The following officers were appointed second lieutenants (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty with 1st Marine Aviation Force, Miami, Fla.: Albert A. Kuhlen, Byron B. Freeland, Horace W. Peeper, Anthony S. Mowbray, and Memory H. Cain.

June 27.

Capt. L. A. Clapp, detached 9th Regiment, Cuba, to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. B. Gordon, on July 1, 1918, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. O. I. Gilcrease, Marine Corps Reserve, appointed second lieutenant (provisional), class 5, Marine Corps Reserve Flying Corps, assigned duty at headquarters, Marine Corps.

Marine Gunner J. M. Lamond, Marine Corps Reserve, appointed a marine gunner (provisional), class 4, Marine Corps Reserve, assigned duty at Marine Corps Recruiting Publicity Bureau, New York, N. Y.

NOTE.—First Lieut. [illegible] and Second Lieut. H. F. Waterhouse killed in action. Second Lieut. D. H. Cameron, Marine Corps Reserve, killed in aeroplane accident at Miami, Fla., June 24, 1918.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION

Following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster General's office, War Department. The following are the executive officers of the division:

Mr. William A. Graham, chief.

Mr. H. L. Arnold, assistant to chief on Outside Relations.

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on Inside Relations.

Mr. George W. Welles, chief of Procurement Branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware).

Mr. William F. Fusting, chief of Procurement Branch No. 2 (tools and hardware sundries).

Mr. W. J. Peck, chief of Procurement Branch No. 3 (kitchen and camp equipment).

Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, chief of Methods and Service Branch.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week.
A. S. Rogers, Buyer.

Shovels, "D" handle, for Liberty rolling kitchens	11,000
Tent line, manila:	
6-thread, ¾ inch diameter_pounds_	50,000
9-thread, inch diameter_do_	950,000
Manila rope, No. 1:	
inch diameter_do_	7,904
inches diameter_do_	10,080
inches diameter_do_	8,000
2 inches diameter_do_	77,000
1⅝ inches diameter_do_	10,000
inches diameter_do_	5,000
4 inches diameter_do_	5,000
inch diameter_feet_	110,620

Bids To Be Submitted by July 25, 1918.
C. H. Garity, Buyer.

Tools, heading, blacksmith's	8,208
Tongs, blacksmith's, assorted	1,555

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-B.

Bids to Be Submitted by July 26, 1918.
S. St. J. Eshleman, Buyer.

Blades, saddler's splitting, 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch _pieces_	1,992
Handles:	
_do_	4,352
Hammer, claw_do_	288
Shovel_do_	600
Axes, single bit, handled_do_	11,000
Handles, ax, 36-inch_do_	11,000
Knives, saddler's, head, No. 71_do_	2,344
Irons, branding, "10," 2-inch_do_	100
Combs, saddler's_do_	2,114
Handles, hammer, 12-inch, 13-inch, 14-inch_pieces_	5,000
Handles, adz eye, farrier's hammer_pieces_	320

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-C.

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week.
John Bertram, Buyer.

Screws, lag, squarehead, assorted_gross_	17,011
Rivets, round head_pounds_	105,200

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week.
J. D. Rennick (Room 106) Buyer.

Saws, meat	15,000
Special complete, 22-inch	28,049
Blades, meat-saw, various	26,507
Clamps, steel:	
6-inch	3,806
10-inch	3,805
Vises, blacksmiths':	
4-inch	1,321
5-inch	2,640
6-inch	2,640
Files:	
Vixen, 14-inch	100
3-cornered, bastard, 8-inch	500
Platinum, 4-inch	700
Fine mill, 8-inch	100
Screw drivers, P. H. type:	
3-inch	4,750
6-inch	5,000
10-inch	5,500
14-inch	4,800
Screw drivers, "Bulldog" type:	
6-inch	3,750
6-inch, square shank	1,325
Screw drivers, offset:	
Heavy	4,900
Light	4,900
Screw drivers, "C. E." type:	
by 6½ inch	325
by 3 inch	325
Screw drivers, "Valley Pet" type, 6-16 by 6 inch	325
Screw plates:	
To cut ¼ to ⅜ inch_sets_	190
To cut ½ to 1 inch_do_	380
Chisels, socket firmer, with handle, ⅜-inch	350
Chisels, hand, cold:	
½-inch	144
¾-inch	144
1¼ inch	144
1⅜-inch	144
Blades, hack-saw:	
10-inch	22,570
12-inch	22,570
Blades, buck-saw, 32-inch	22,570
Vises, hand	2,640
Bits, auger, assorted	5,401
Drills, boiler:	
Ratchet No. 1	1,060
Ratchet No. 2	1,060

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week.
C. L. Butts (Room 106), Buyer.

Knives—	
Bread, 10 inch	30,000
Butcher's, 8 inch	3,234
Butcher's, 10 inch	30,000
Butcher's, 10 inch	3,234
Butcher's, 14 inch	864
Saddler's, round, 6 inch	24
Boning, 6 inch	30,000
Steels—	
Butcher's, 10 inch	15,000
Butcher's, 10 inch	3,234
Forks, cook's, 16½ inch	30,000
Cleavers—	
Butcher's, 8 inch	15,000
Butcher's, 12 inch	288
Lamb, 8 inch	3,234
Chisels, mason's, 3 inch	760
Carving sets	258
Hoes, garden, 8 inch	400
Awls, brad-handled	300
Countersinks, B. S.	2,114
Padlocks, steel, 2 inch	12,000
Pincers, farrier's, hoof-paring, 13 inch	200
Punches, leather, No. 7	24

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-B.

Bids To Be Submitted by July 26, 1918.
J. G. Williams, Buyer.

Charges, fire extinguisher_quarts_	500,000
Scales—	
Portable	3
Platform	1
Platform, 1,000 pounds	952
Platform, 2,000 pounds	952
Platform, 5 tons	8
Baker's	6,060
Do	1,656
Counter	952
Spring balance	3,806
Lamps, acetylene	8,310
Pins, picket line, 2½ feet	1,050
Boiler, vertical, 25 horsepower	1
Clamps, hose	17,475
Tables, saw	1

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-C.

Bids To Be Sumbitted by July 23, 1918.
W. B. Mitchell, Buyer.

Mops, handles	105,000
Brushes for greasing loaves	8,000
Blocks, meat, knocked down	144
Graters	661
Pans, dish	1,550
Sieves, flour	1,034
Boilers, enameled, rice:	
2-quart	1,550
3-quart	1,550
4-quart	1,550
Collanders, tin	1,292
Broilers, wire	260
Kettles, tea, enameled:	
4-quart	517
8-quart	517
Plates, pie, tin, 9 inches deep	1,550
Pots, sauce, 2-handle, enameled, with covers:	
2-quart	720
4-quart	720
6-quart	720
8-quart	720
10-quart	720
12-quart	720
Pots, coffee, enameled, with covers:	
6-quart	1,550
8-quart	1,550
Pots, stock, enameled, with covers:	
12 quart	14,544
16 quart	4,747
20-quart	4,747
Pots, tea, enameled, with tin cover:	
2-quart	517
3-quart	517
Steamers, for 8-gallon square boilers	388
Machines, buttonhole	
Brooms, stable, 16-inch block, with handle	126,504

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION —.

Bids To Be Submitted by July 20, 1918.
W. J. Peck, Buyer.

Thermometers:	
Oven	6,337
House	1,519
Ferrostat bottle	100

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-C.

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week.
Capt. W. J. Oliver (Room 108), Buyer.

Chests:	
Saddler's	9,298
Commissary	3,234
Farrier's and blacksmith's	7,432
544 sets of carpenter's tools, each set to contain the following (tools to be purchased separately, not in sets):	
Hand ax, 5-inch blade, handled	1
Adjustable hollow auger, ¼ to 1¾ inch (E. C. Stearns Co., No. 3, or equal)	1
Auger bits (1 each, 3/16-inch, ¼-inch, ⅜-inch, ½-inch, ⅝-inch, ¾-inch, ⅞-inch, 1-inch)	8
Screw-driver bit, ⅜-inch	1
Outside calipers, 8-inch_pair_	1
Socket firmer chisels, handled (1 each, ¼-inch, ⅜-inch, ½-inch, ⅝-inch, ¾-inch, 1-inch, 1½-inch, 2-inch)	8
Slim taper saw files, 6-inch	6
Mortise gauge (Stanley No. 73, or equal)	1
Razor-blade drawing knife, 10-inch	1
¼-pint oiler, with detachable sealing spout	1
8-inch adjustable iron smooth plane, 2-inch cutter (Stanley No. 4, or equal)	1
14-inch adjustable iron jack plane, 2-inch cutter (Stanley No. 5, or equal)	1
22-inch adjustable iron jointer plane, 2⅜-inch cutter (Stanley No. 7, or equal)	1
Half-round wood rasp, 12-inch	1
Boxwood rule (Stanley No. 62, or equal)	1
Screw driver, 8-inch blade (Champion type)	1
Saw set	1
Spoke pointer (E. C. Stearns, No. 2, or equal)	1
Try-square, 6-inch (Stanley No. 12, or equal)	1
Steel square, blued, 24 by 16 inch, 2-inch blade, 1½-inch tongue	1
Oil stone, 2 by 6 by 1 inch (Washita No. 1, or equal), mounted	1

(Continued on page 15.)

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR FIXES PRICES OF UTAH BEEHIVE COKE

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of coke and of the prices at which the same may be sold, the United States Fuel Administrator, acting under an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of said Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning 7 a. m. July 9, 1918:

The maximum price f. o. b. cars at ovens, per ton of 2,000 pounds, for coke made in the State of Utah shall be $8.50 for smelting or furnace coke and $9.50 for 72-hour selected foundry coke.

The expression "72-hour selected foundry coke" shall cover only coke selected in accordance with the usual trade practice for foundry use, and the price named for 72-hour selected foundry coke shall in no case be charged for shipments to blast furnaces for smelting iron or other metal.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

VACANCIES IN CIVIL SERVICE OPEN TO WOMEN ELIGIBLES

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Opportunities in Government work for women include the following, announced by the United States Civil Service Commission:

Bacteriologist: Vacancies in the Public Health Service, at $1,800 a year, will be filled from an open examination held throughout the United States on June 25, 1918. Applicants must have graduated from a college or university of recognized standing in a course including biology and bacteriology and have had at least two years' postgraduate experience in practical bacteriologic laboratory methods.

Copyist Draftsmen Needed.

Copyist draftsman: On account of the urgent needs of the service, applications for copyist draftsman will be received until further notice to fill vacancies in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $2 to $3.44 a day. Applicants should state in their applications the class of drafting work to which they desire to be assigned, in case of appointment, such as ship, marine engine and boiler, structural steel, electrical, mechanical, ordnance, architectural, etc.

Cost Accountants.

Senior cost accountant and junior cost accountant: Vacancies in the cost accounting section of the finance division of the Ordnance Department, War Department, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, will be filled from examinations for senior cost accountant, salary $2,200 to $4,200, and junior cost accountant, salary $1,200 to $2,000, ratings to be made on education and experience. Women as well as men will be eligible to these positions. Persons of military age accepting appointments will not thereby avoid the obligations of the selective-service law. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place.

Men and Women Biochemists.

Biochemist: The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for biochemist for both men and women for duty in Washington or elsewhere, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $3,000 a year. Certification to fill the higher-salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examinations. Competitors will not be required to report at any place but will be rated on education and experience and publications or thesis to be filed with application.

POTATO ACREAGE IN ENGLAND INCREASED ABOUT 25 PER CENT

Consul Dennison, at Birmingham, reports:

The British food controller announces that preliminary returns have now been obtained and tabulated from all persons farming 1 acre of land and upwards in Great Britain, which indicate that the potato acreage of 1918 will exceed that of 1917 by about 25 per cent.

When allotments and cottage gardens, which are not included in the return, are taken into account, it appears that the total acreage of 1918 will approximate 900,000 acres.

Plenty of Seed Available.

There are still plenty of seed potatoes available, and a final effort on the part of every farmer who has land to spare during the next few weeks in which planting can still be undertaken should bring the country well within sight of the million acres for which the Prime Minister appealed. As the entire crop, apart from what is needed on the farms, will be purchased by the ministry of food, no grower incurs any risk of growing more potatoes than he can sell.

The board of agriculture reports that some of the land under oats shows signs of wireworm, and points out that where "mending" is needed potatoes are one of the best crops.

Every County Shows Increase.

One remarkable feature is that every single county in England, Wales, and Scotland shows an increase over the 1917 acreage. The agricultural community has made a magnificent response to the calls made upon them, and unless the season should prove abnormally unfavorable to potatoes there will be no risk of any shortage of supplies during the coming year.—Commerce Reports.

They also serve who buy war-savings stamps—if they save and buy to the utmost of their ability, and buy in time.

CONTRACTS BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION

(Continued from page 14.)

Vise, 4-inch jaw (Prentiss Shop type), steel beam with anvil; approximately 2½ by 3½ inches; diameter of screw, ⅝ inch; length over all when closed, 15½ inches; height, 6½ inches; approximate weight, 30 pounds 1
Lag screws, ½ by 3 inch 2
9,298 sets of saddler's tools, each set to contain following tools to be purchased separately, not in sets:
Collar awl, with handle (Osborne No. 8 or equal) 1
Pad awl, with handle (Osborne No. 3 or equal) 1
Harness awl blades (3 each, Osborne Nos. 43 to 48, inclusive) 18
Hafts for harness awl blades (Osborne No. 142 or equal) 3
Glue brush, G. B. 2, per specifications for brooms and brushes, approved Nov. 3, 1905 1
Oiler, ¼-pint capacity, with detachable sealing spout 1
Cold chisel, ⅝ by 8 inches 1
Stitching clamp, with socket (stitching horses) cast iron, 13½ inches over all, 3-inch jaw, hinged 3 inches from bottom, bottom ⅝ inch square, taper to 1½ inches square 2 inches from bottom, where there is a shoulder (bottom to fit into socket, which is placed in lid of case), jaws clamped together by a 5-inch bolt with 3-inch hand wheel, and to be provided with a coil spring to hold jaws apart, weight 5 pounds 1
Tin cup, 1-pint 1
Wing dividers (compasses), 8-inch (Osborne No. 27 or equal) 1
6-inch taper file 1
Riveting hammer, size 3 (Osborne No. 57 or equal) 1
Shoe hammer, size 3 (Osborne No. 54 or equal) 1
Upholsterer's hammer, with white hickory handle (Osborne No. 213 or equal) 1
Draw gauge (Osborne No. 515 or equal) 1
Head knife, 4½-inch (Osborne No. 71 or equal) 1
Round knife, 6-inch (Osborne No. 70 or equal) 1
Shoe knife, round handle (Osborne No. 76 or equal) 1
8-inch end-cutting nippers (Osborne No. 96 or equal) ..... pair 1
Revolving belt punch, 6-tube (Osborne No. 155 or equal) 1
Round saddler's punches, 1 each No. 2 and 9 (Osborne No. 158 or equal) 2
6-inch flat-nose pliers (Osborne No. 98 or equal) ..... pair 1
Rule, 36-inch (Osborne No. 190 or equal) 1
Screw driver, 6-inch (Champion pattern) 1
Lag screws, ⅜ by 2½ inches 2
Rivet set, size 8 (Osborne No. 120 or equal) 1
Bent trimmer's shears, 10-inch (Osborne No. 164 or equal) ..... pair 1
Oil stone, mounted, 6 by 2 by 1 inch (Washita No. 1 or equal) 1
Saddler's thimbles, open end No. 1, steel or aluminum 2
Saddler's tickler, size 4 (Osborne No. 12 or equal) 1
Claw tool (Osborne No. 124 or equal) 1
Edge-tool, size 3 (Osborne No. 125 or equal) 1
Vise, 3-inch jaw (Prentiss Shop pattern), steel beam, anvil on back 2 by 2 inches, diameter of screw ⅝ inch, length over all when closed approximately 12 inches, weight approximately 12 pounds 1

Killed by Fall in Dock.

The Navy Department is informed that William Patrick Clark, seaman, second class, United States Navy, serving on the S. S. *Feltore*, fell from a gangway while the ship was in dry dock, striking his head against the side of the dock, and was drowned, July 6. He enlisted at Seattle, Wash., giving as next of kin his mother, Mrs. Frances Clark, 3541 South L Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Progress in Combatting Social Diseases Among Troops at Home and Abroad by Medical Corps

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Measures taken by the American military authorities against the spread of venereal diseases among the soldiers of the Expeditionary Forces have resulted in the lowest annual rate per 1,000 ever recorded for American troops.

The latest report from overseas June 13 gives the annual rate for all overseas troops at 47.8 per 1,000. This means that at the present ratio less than 1 man per 1,000 contracts venereal disease every week. The best figure for the Regular Army in the United States in peace time was in 1916, when the annual rate per 1,000 was 91.23.

During a period of 32 weeks the overseas forces had the lowest record, with the exception of 2 weeks, of all American armies. The record of the Expeditionary Forces has been well below the 75-per-1,000 figure as an annual rate. Even this is actually less than 2 men reported per 1,000 each week.

Still Better Figure in United States.

Within the United States the record is still better, the comparable figures showing an estimated annual rate of less than 21 per 1,000 as against 91.23 per 1,000 prior to the present war. The new policy of the War Department which was adopted with the application of the draft—that is, accepting men infected with venereal disease for Army service—has made the prevalence of disease among the troops in the United States appear much higher. Thus the figures for a 37-week period for the three armies in the United States are higher than the figures for the Expeditionary Forces. The averages from September, 1917, to May, 1916, inclusive, were as follows: National Guard, 76; Regular Army, 98; National Army, 128.

The highest rate of venereal cases reported from any of the armies during one month was from the National Army in September, 1917, when the annual rate was 312 per 1,000. The lowest rate of the troops in this country is credited to the National Guard, whose rate of 50 per 1,000 men was recorded during April, 1918. The highest figure for the National Guard is 130. This was recorded in September, 1917. The highest Regular Army figure was 193 during May, 1918, and the lowest 69 during October, 1917. All figures given are expressed as annual rate per 1,000. The mean rate for all troops from September 21 to May 31 is 103.8.

Of the total number of these cases among the troops in this country five-sixths were contracted before induction into the military service. Of the newly inducted men 7 out of every 100 have the diseases when brought to the camps.

Greatest Cause of Disability.

Venereal disease is the greatest single cause of disability in the Medical Department. The percentage of venereal disease was higher during the period from September 21, 1917, to May 31, 1918, than any single communicable disease, such as measles, pneumonia, scarlet fever. More men were taken from active service for this cause than were caused by injuries.

Of the number that come into the Army suffering from this disease and of the number who contract it while in the military service only about 1 in 100 have to be discharged as unfit for military service.

Special care is taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the camps. Acute or active cases are segregated and every precaution is taken to protect soldiers who expose themselves to disease. Regular stations for inspection and treatment are maintained in every camp.

Zones have been established surrounding every cantonment from which prostitutes are excluded, and wherever camps are situated near towns and cities the segregated districts have been wiped out, the municipal officers cooperating with the military authorities in the suppression of resorts and the punishment of offenders.

Before the present war the principal emphasis in the prevention of venereal disease in the Army was placed in the instruction of the soldier against exposure and in the administration of the early, or prophylactic, treatment to those who had exposed themselves in spite of instructions.

Civilian Officials Aiding.

The Army had little success in persuading the civilian communities near Army posts to protect soldiers against exploitation through commercialized prostitution and the sale of liquor. Conditions near Army camps were prone to be made worse than elsewhere. In the present war everyone appears to be interested in the welfare of the soldiers, and most communities respond to any definite request of the Army for correction of conditions which would tend to demoralize or disable the fighting men.

Within the camps the soldier is instructed in the conduct expected of him and its bearing on his avoidance of exposure to venereal disease. This is done through company commander's talks, special lectures, moving pictures, stereomotograph exhibits, and pamphlets. The Army film, "Fit to Fight," is proving effective. As an additional safeguard they are told that if in the event that they exposed themselves and do not take the treatment provided by the physicians they will be court-martialed. At least twice a month every soldier is inspected for venereal disease. If found infected, he is put under treatment, so that he can be rendered noninfectious and returned to duty as soon as possible. As a protection to the civilian community he is restrained to the camp. He loses his pay while disabled, and he is also tried by court-martial and punished if he violates the order requiring the taking of treatment.

Many times the soldier who has venereal disease may be questioned as to the source of his infection, and the information found to be available for planning cooperation with civilian authorities in discovering venereal disease cases which need isolation and treatment.

At the present time 27 commissioned officers of the Sanitary Corps of the Army are engaged in the Law Enforcement Division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities in combating venereal diseases by means of stimulating the enforcement of municipal, State, and Federal laws having to do with the suppression of prostitution and of liquor selling to soldiers. In this way more than 80 red-light districts have been abolished, including 34 outside of the prescribed 5-mile zones in camp communities, and at distances varying from 7 to 100 miles. More than 200 cities and towns have cooperated in the abolishment of districts, the more drastic enforcement of present laws, and the enactment of new legislation, especially that designed to enable the authorities to cooperate effectively with the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy in protecting soldiers and sailors against venereal disease.

The Army, Navy, and Public Health Service are receiving the cooperation of many agencies in venereal disease control among civilians. The Red Cross is maintaining 24 venereal disease clinics in extra cantonment zones, and the Public Health Service is furnishing the medical personnel. States and cities are organizing venereal disease control work, often under a separate bureau or division with special funds.

PURCHASE OF THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

At a conference held July 11 at the offices of the Food Administration, attended by Señor Carlos Manuel Cespedes, Cuban minister to the United States, R. B. Hawley, and Manuel Rionda, special commissioners appointed by the President of Cuba, Gen. H. H. Morgan, formerly of the State Department and at present representing the United States Food Administration in Cuba, and representatives of the United States Government and the International Sugar Committee, plans for the purchase of the Cuban crop, 1918–19 were discussed.

Will Submit Cost Figures.

No definite conclusions were reached, but the Cuban Commissioners have been requested to submit a brief showing the cost of production of sugar in Cuba at the present time, and the anticipated increase in the cost of the 1918–19 crop as compared with the cost of the production of the 1917–18 crop.

The purchase of the 1917–18 crop was arranged for by the International Sugar Committee last November, and the crop was bought at 4.60 basis f. o. b. Cuba, which was equivalent to 6.005, duty paid, landed in American ports.

No indication has been given by those present at the conference as to the trend of discussion regarding the price that will be paid for the next crop.

The conference was adjourned to meet within 10 days, to consider statements to be presented by the Cuban Commission.

Become a stockholder in the United States—buy war-savings stamps.

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Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

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CONTRACTS FOR 61 VESSELS OF 439,800 DEAD-WEIGHT TONS LET BY THE SHIPPING BOARD

47 TO BE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Skinner and Eddy Corporation of Seattle to Build Thirty-Five of the Ships—Fourteen, of 47,000 Tons, to be Wooden Vessels.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

During the week ending July 13 contracts for 61 vessels, representing 439,800 dead-weight tons, were let by the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation. Of this tonnage 392,800 will go into steel construction, the rest into wooden ships.

Thirty-five to One Company.

To the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, of Seattle, went a contract for the building of 35 steel cargo steamships of a dead-weight tonnage of 332,800. The Mobile Shipbuilding Co., of Mobile, Ala., received a contract to build 12 steel freighters of a combined tonnage of 60,000, making 47 of the steel type provided for in the new contracts.

Wooden Ship Contracts.

Contracts for building 14 wooden ships were divided between K. M. Murdock, of Jacksonville, Fla., who will construct 6 of this type, with a total tonnage of 21,000. The Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Co., of Quantico, Va., which will build 7 of an aggregate tonnage of 24,500, and the Continental Shipbuilding Corporation, of Yonkers, N. Y., which was given a contract for building 1 vessel of 1,500 tons.

Reports Lieut. Roosevelt Missing in Air Battle

The Secretary of War has authorized the making public of the following cablegram:

The ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

Headquarters 1st Brigade, Air Service, reports First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, 95th Aero Squadron, first pursuit group, missing. Last seen on enemy's sides of lines in combat with enemy plane(s) about 9.15 morning July 14. Nearest relative, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

PERSHING.

U. S. TROOPS ADVANCE IN COUNTER ATTACK WITH GREATEST DASH

The Secretary of War made the following statement to the press yesterday afternoon:

The department has received from Gen. Pershing an official confirmation of the opening of the counteroffensive along the lines carried in the newspaper dispatches. American troops are participating both as complete divisions and as units in association with the French. The first objectives seem everywhere to have been attained, and while no accurate count has been made it is clear that many prisoners have been taken, and guns and other war matériel captured.

Our official reports also confirm the fact that the American soldiers advanced with the greatest dash and gallantry, and were still advancing when last heard from.

MINOR MUST PROVE HE IS 18 BEFORE HE CAN ENTER ARMY

The act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, establishes the minimum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the United States Army at 18 years.

A circular letter recently issued by The Adjutant General of the Army says:

"The large number of applications received from parents and guardians for the discharge of minors under 18 years of age, inclosing satisfactory evidence that the soldier is under this age, indicates the necessity of more care on the part of recruiting officers in order to avoid unnecessary expense to the Government and annoyance to troops in the field in the subsequent discharge of such men, and to avoid placing a blot for life on the record of a boy whose offense of misstatement of his age arises usually from a patriotic desire to serve his country.

"Hereafter no applicant under the registration age will be accepted or enlisted until he has proven to the complete satisfaction of the recruiting officer that he has reached the age of 18 years. The proof required will be (a) birth certificate, baptismal record, or school certificate, or, in case (a) is not available, (b) affidavit of parent or of guardian with legal evidence of guardianship."

U. S. S. WESTOVER SUNK BY TORPEDO ON JULY 11 IN EUROPEAN WATERS; TEN OF CREW MISSING

WAS A SUPPLY VESSEL

Ship Was Eastbound When Sunk—Eighty-Two of the Crew Rescued—Assistant Paymaster R. H. Halstead and Ensign R. D. Caldwell Among Those Missing.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. S. *Westover* was torpedoed and sunk in European waters on July 11. Eighty-two of the crew were saved. Ten have been reported missing, as follows:

Asst. Paymaster Robert Herbert Halstead, United States Naval Reserve Force. Next of kin, Mrs. Myrta J. Halstead, 227 North Sycamore Street, Lansing, Mich.

Ensign Ralph Dillingham Caldwell, United States Naval Reserve Force. Next of kin, Mrs. Lena S. Caldwell, 20 Runnels Street, Woodsford, Me.

John Cole, mess attendant, third class. Father, Louis Jorden Cole, Brentwood, Md.

Bryan Deal, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Ollie Deal, London, Ind.

James Brown Estes, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Drucie B. Estes, Hartwell, Ga.

Edward Lewis Griffin, fireman, third class. Mother, Mrs. Almira F. Griffin, 2032 Ellsworth Street, Baltimore, Md.

Harvey Harrison, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Dora Harrison, Noblesville, Ind.

Frank Willard Hollows, chief machinist's mate. Wife, Mrs. Lucille Hollows, 344 Fourteenth Street SE., Washington, D. C.

Wilfred Joseph Serey, water tender. Father, Jack Serey, Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

Austin Clyde Wilson, seaman. Father, George C. Wilson, 311 East Twelfth Street, Muncie, Ind.

The *Westover* was a supply ship of about 5,000 gross tons, 410 feet long and 54-foot beam. She was eastbound when torpedoed.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TAKES OVER THE BECKER STEEL COMPANY AS AN ENEMY OWNED CORPORATION

PLANT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Secret of Making German "High-Speed" Steel Will Be Americanized — Enemy Ownership Disclosed by Investigation, After Vice President Had Reported It Was 100 Per Cent American.

The Alien Property Custodian authorizes the following:

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announced yesterday that he had taken over the Becker Steel Co. of America, with offices at 90 West Street, New York, and a plant at Charleston, W. Va. The Becker Steel Co. owns the patent rights in this country for the manufacture of "high-speed" steel, so important in the construction of aeroplane and automobile motors, and dental and surgical tools.

As a result of the taking over of this company by the Alien Property Custodian the secret German process for the making of "high-speed" steel will be Americanized. The Becker Steel Co. is now doing considerable work in connection with Government contracts.

German Ownership Disclosed.

This company was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian after an investigation by Francis P. Garvan, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's office, had disclosed its German ownership.

Previous to Mr. Garvan's investigation, Adolph J. Becker, vice president of the company, had made a report to the Alien Property Custodian setting forth that the company was entirely American owned. As a result of Mr. Garvan's disclosures, however, Wilhelm Peters, president of the concern, has made a formal report to the Alien Property Custodian saying that of the 5,297 shares of stock issued in his name 5,000 were held in trust for the enemy interests. This stock is being held for Reinhold Becker, and the Atkien Gesellschaft, of Willich, Germany.

Money Also Held.

Following Mr. Garvan's investigation, Adolph J. Becker discovered that he was holding $54,476 for his brother, Reinhold Becker. He made a formal report of this money to the Alien Property Custodian two days ago.

This report disclosed the fact that in the fall of 1916 Adolph J. Becker purchased tungsten and ferrovanadium with $140,000, which he claims his brother gave to him. He claims this was a personal transaction. Becker said that he purchased 33,075 pounds of tungsten with $90,956 of this money, which he shipped to Germany by the German submarine *Deutschland*. He also purchased 22,050 pounds of ferrovanadium for $25,664, but was unable to ship this to Germany and later sold it at a profit of $6,000. As a result of this transaction Becker reported to the Alien Property Custodian on July 15 last that he was now holding $54,476.38 for the benefit of his brother Reinhold Becker, or Stahlwerk Becker A/G.

Attempt to Camouflage Ownership.

In his investigation of the affairs of the Becker Steel Co., Mr. Garvan discovered a novel attempt to camouflage the enemy ownership. Adolph J. Becker, vice president of the company, is the brother of Reinhold Becker, managing director of the Stahlwerk Becker A/G., of Germany, the business of which is the manufacture of parts for high-power motors, engines used in aeroplanes, and accessories for aeroplanes. In June, 1918, he made a sworn report to the Alien Property Custodian that there were no enemy interests in the Becker Steel Co. He claimed that the 5,000 shares of stock originally held by the enemy interests had been canceled, and that the company was 100 per cent American owned.

Paid Visit to Germany.

Adolph J. Becker claimed that 2,500 of these shares were canceled because his brother, Reinhold Becker, had failed to live up to a contract to deliver certain machinery to the Charleston plant. He also claimed that in June, 1916, he went to Germany and purchased 2,500 additional shares from his brother, and that later he turned this stock into the company and had it canceled. The alleged cancellation of stock was supposed to have taken place early in February, 1917, and shortly after the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. He produced no voucher or documentary evidence to substantiate this statement, however.

When Becker was questioned by Mr. Garvan as to whether or not he had any documentary evidence or proof that he had purchased the 2,500 shares of stock from his brother, he claimed that he had same papers regarding the extension of credit to the Stahlwerk Becker Co., Reinhold Becker and himself, and whereas no actual money passed on the sale, the consideration was the future extension of credit, and that these papers when he left the German border were all destroyed by German censors and examining officers. He claims that his clothes were not only examined, but that he was stripped and his back washed with a solution of alcohol to eradicate any message or memorandum that might be printed on his back.

Peters a German Subject.

In adition to the 5,000 shares of enemy-owned stock Mr. Peters reported $250,000 in bonds and $42,000 in accrued interest as being German owned. Mr. Peters is a German subject, but Adolph J. Becker is a naturalized American.

In 1899 Adolph J. Becker came to the United States and he was naturalized in 1907. In 1911 he opened a New York branch of the German house by organizing the Becker Steel Co. of America, a New York corporation, with a capital stock of $10,000, later increased to $250,000.

In 1914 the New York corporation purchased the Baldwin Steel Co. of Charleston, W. Va., and a deed of trust was executed in favor of the Title, Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York of the entire plant and property, securing a $500,000 bond issue.

The New York corporation was dissolved, being succeeded by the Becker Steel Co. of America, a corporation organized in the State of West Virginia, and is at present authorized to do business in the State of New York. The authorized capital stock was $750,000. The company purchased from Reinhold Becker, of Crefeld, Germany, the patents and processes for the making of steel and tools for which they paid $500,000, by the payment of $250,000 in capital stock of the New York corporation, and $250,000 of the bonds of the corporation.

Directors Appointed by Property Custodian to Manage Steel Company

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announces that he has appointed the following directors to act for his office in the management of the Becker Steel Co. of America, which has been taken over by him:

William H. English, vice president of the Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York City.

E. M. Sawtelle, 5 Beekman Street, New York.

Paul T. Brady, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 165 Broadway, New York.

George Dix, Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. A. McCorkle, president of the Citizens' National Bank, Charleston, W. Va.

Royal A. Weller, 31 Nassau Street, New York, and ex-United States Senator William E. Chilton, of Charleston, W. Va., will act as counsel for the company.

NAVAL MEN ON SAME SYSTEM AS CIVILIANS IN SUGAR BUYING

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Naval officers and their families who buy at commissary stores have gone on the same honor system of sugar purchase established by the Food Administration for civilians throughout the country. A recent order from Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general, calls attention of commanding officers of shore stations to the fact that 3 pounds per capita per month is the maximum ration and that not more than 2 pounds can be sold at a time to city customers and 5 pounds to dwellers in the country.

Supply officers in charge of commissary stores have been asked to bring this matter to the attention of their patrons.

Sign the Food Saving Pledge NOW—and KEEP it!

Trophy Captured by U. S. Marines In Furious Battle in Belleau Wood On Way to Washington Headquarters

Big Maxim Machine Gun Was Used by Platoon Against Germans for Four Days—Two Minewerfers Taken From Enemy May Go to West Point and Annapolis—Correspondence Made Public.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

A heavy German maxim machine gun, captured by United States marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11, when more than 100 prisoners were taken and 23 German machine guns captured and destroyed, is on its way from the marines in France to Marine Corps headquarters in Washington. This German gun was, with five others that were captured, used by the marines against the Germans for four days.

Two heavy German minewerfers that were captured by the marines in Belleau Wood are to be presented one each to Annapolis and West Point, according to the intention of Brig. Gen. J. G. Harbord, National Army, commanding the marines overseas, if arrangement for their transportation can be made.

The capture of these trophies by the marines at Belleau Wood is made public, through the release of the following Marine Corps' correspondence, for publication:

Correspondence Made Public.

From: Company commander, 76th Company, Sixth Marines.
To: Major General Commandant American Expeditionary Forces, France, June 21, 1918.
Subject: Trophy captured by 3d platoon, 76th company.

I am sending to the Major General Commandant a heavy German maxim machine gun captured at 5.15 a. m., June 11, 1918, in a successful attack on the woods of "Bois de Belleau" by the 3d platoon of the 76th company.

Besides capturing over 100 prisoners, we captured and destroyed 23 German machine guns. We put 6 of the captured guns in my front line, and by excellent operation by my noncommissioned officers numbers of Germans fell victims of their own weapons.

This gun, if it ever reaches the commandant, helped to strengthen my position wonderfully, and it, with five other light maxims, were in excellent operation in my company sector for four days.

(Signed) MACON C. OVERTON,
First Lieutenant, U. S. M. C., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
MARINE CORPS, A. E. F.,
June 10, 1918.

From: Commanding General.
To: Commanding Second Division, American Expeditionary Forces.
Subject: Captured minewerfers.

The 1st battalion sixth marines this morning captured in the Bois de Belleau two heavy German minewerfers, caliber approximately 7-inch.

It is recommended that authority be obtained to ship these minewerfers to the United States—one to be presented to the United States Naval Academy and the other to the United States Military Academy. It is recommended, if this be approved, that the minewerfers be shipped as suggested and the academic authorities be requested to provide suitable inscriptions, showing that these weapons were captured by the 1st Battalion Sixth Marines of the Fourth Brigade, American Expeditionary Forces, and are presented with the compliments of the Fourth Brigade, United States Marines.

J. G. HARBORD,
Brigadier-General, National Army.

Copy to Major General Commandant, United States Marine Corps.

Men Who Captured Gun.

The Marine officer commanding the company whose platoon captured the Maxim machine gun supplemented his report with a list of these marines who shared in its capture:

SERGEANTS.

Claude S. Beldin, platoon leader; Julia O. Beldin, mother, Sinnamahoning, Pa.

Richard A. Evans; Etta Evans, mother, substation 2, Richmond, Va.

Eric T. Thompson; Rosa Thompson, mother, 1000 Thompson Street, Carbondale, Ill.

George E. Cilley; George Cilley, father, Harmony, Me.

CORPORALS.

Clarence D. Bradford; Lim Bradford, father, Ashland, Tex.

William J. Gurley; George C. Gurley, father, 196 West Henry Street, Richmond, Va.

Charles M. Clark; Charles R. Clark, father, Ellsworth, Me.

Winfield S. Bredt; Marion Bredt, mother, 2318 Fifteenth Street, Moline, Ill.

Marion R. Calmes; Mrs. Emma Calmes, mother, Stanford, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Richard B. Tucker; Adelbert Tucker, father, Lee, Mich.

Leo P. Linneman (killed); Bart Stuntebeck, uncle, Pike and Washington Streets, Covington, Ky.

James W. Kaiser; William and Eliza Kaiser, parents, 1221 Pennsylvania Avenue, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Thomas D. Glen, jr. (killed); Thomas D. Glen, father, R. F. D. No. 6, Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph F. Newitt (killed); Lucie Newitt, mother, 5322 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.

John W. Mofield (killed); Mary Mofield, mother, Hondo, Tex.

Peter Marcusse; Jacob Marcusse, brother, 107 Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Clarence N. McKee; Robert H. McKee, father, Carters Creek, Tenn.

Leo J. Cunniff; Mary M. Cunniff, mother, 80 Delevan Street, Rochester, N. Y.

William T. Altizer; Bertha Altizer, mother, Sweetwater, Tex.

Lawrence A. Hack; Mrs. Angeline Hack, mother, 615 West Fifth Street, Monroe, Mich.

Roy F. White; Myra White, mother, Campbell Hill, Ill.

Thomas H. Sanders; Nora Sanders, mother, Iola, Tex.

Gerald E. Mathis; John A. Mathis, father, general delivery, Enfield, Ill.

Morris C. Schwartz; Daniel Schwartz, father, 3608 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Harry W. Clark; Emily Clark, mother, 3712 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Even P. Wells; Saley Wells, mother, Bonne Terre, Mo.

William H. Faga; Mary Faga, mother, 1134 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ray E. Sullens; George M. Sullers, father, Hillsboro, Mo.

Arvid H. Hanson; Ida Marie Hanson, 4035 Clayton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

John A. Weber, jr.; John A. Weber, sr., 6026 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Finley G. Iseman; John Iseman, father, general delivery, Burlington, Kans.

Locke P. Tuttle; N. P. Tuttle, father, Lubbock, Tex.

Clarence F. Mundstock; Gertrude Mundstock, mother, 3938 Trevor Avenue, Cheviot, Ohio.

Abner T. Eskew; Tilda Eskew, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Palmetto, Ga.

Martin Eigelbach; Peter J. Eigelbach, father, 533 Garden Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

John V. Bryan; John V. Bryan, father, Box No. 90, Downers Grove, Ill.

Hiram B. Pottinger; Lawrence Pottinger, 2226-A Indiana Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Verner Lindstrom; Emma Lindstrom, mother, Lemont, Ill.

John P. Bell; Mrs. Albert A. Bell, 5006 Catalpha Avenue, Hamilton County, Md.

Elmer I. Nygren; John Nygren, father, 3004 Lundal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Steven G. Kropilak; Steven Kropilak, father, 1612 Tiago Street, Shamokin, Pa.

George M. Ebel, jr.; Margaret Ebel, mother, 408 Bristol Street, Eufalla, N. Y.

John E. Malecki; Jennie Malecki, mother, 409 Arthur Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Robert L. Dutro; Clarence S. Dutro, father, Groveport, Ohio.

John F. Meehan; Bridget Meehan, mother, 3555 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph R. Whipple; Mrs. Maude Lennon, sister, R. F. D. No. 57, South Wilton, Conn.

Howard P. Burton; William Burton, father, Vevay, Ind.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

U. S. FARM HELP SPECIALISTS TO AID COTTON CROP HARVEST

The United States Department of Agriculture issues the following:

Federal farm-help specialists from all the Southern States, with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges, are in session in Birmingham, Ala., to consider ways of assuring sufficient labor for the harvesting of the South's great crop of cotton.

In some States plans to assure labor already have been made. Reports from these States will be received by the farm-help specialists, and arrangements will be made to adopt their plans in other States so far as possible.

Harvest Begins August 15.

The cotton crop, one of the largest the South has ever grown, will begin to be generally harvested about August 15. It presents a problem of particular importance, according to officials of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Prof. G. I. Christie, of Purdue University, in Indiana, who, as assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, represents the department in farm-labor matters, is to present the farm-labor policy of the department. Dr. E. V. Wilcox, of the office of farm management, also is to attend the conference.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 65.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *July 18, 1918.*

Section A.—American troops, cooperating with the French in an attack on the enemy's positions between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated his lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

Section B.—On the night of July 15 to 16 a platoon of our troops operating east of Rheims was attacked by a raiding party of 21 Germans. Our men went over the top to meet them and killed the entire party with the bayonet without loss to themselves.

One of our regiments in this same region reports that a party of Germans, with French helmets and coats, attempted to penetrate one of our trenches. The leader succeeded in approaching our machine gunner, posted at this point, saying that he was French. When within a short distance of the gun the German threw a grenade, which wounded our gunner. The gunner's team mate seized the gun, turned it on the Germans, and put them to flight. Another of our regiments in the same locality reports that an officer in French helmet and coat approached an outpost guard, saying that he was bringing back a detachment of French from farther front and requested the guard not to fire. The detachment proved to be Germans in French helmets and coats.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY NAMES CHIEF BANK EXAMINERS

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency issues the following:

The Comptroller of the Currency announces the appointment of the following chief national bank examiners for the first, ninth, and twelfth Federal reserve districts, effective at once:

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT NO 1.

Daniel C. Mulloney, chief national bank examiner, headquarters Boston.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT NO. 9.

Fred Brown, chief national bank examiner, headquarters Minneapolis.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT NO. 12.

Walter E. Wilcox, chief national bank examiner, headquarters San Francisco.

Chief Examiner Daniel C. Mulloney, of Maine, was appointed as a national bank examiner on February 21, 1913. For some years prior to his appointment as examiner he had been attached to the Comptroller's office at Washington. Upon appointment he was first assigned to the State of Maine and later was given an assignment of banks in the larger cities (other than New York City) in the States of New York and New Jersey. On January 1, 1918, following the resignation of former chief examiner James D. Brennan, Mr. Mulloney was appointed acting chief national bank examiner for the first district.

Chief Examiner Fred Brown, native of Colorado, was appointed a national bank examiner December 1, 1911. Prior to his appointment he had had 17 years banking experience in the State of Idaho, to which State he was assigned as examiner. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Brown was appointed as acting chief national bank examiner for the ninth district, succeeding Mr. P. M. Kerst, resigned.

Chief Examiner Walter E. Wilcox was commissioned as a national bank examiner on January 30, 1911, having previously been cashier of a national bank in Kansas. He was first assigned to a district in Kansas, but later was designated as examiner-at-large to undertake special work, and subsequently was placed in charge of the Los Angeles (Cal.) territory. On February 20, 1918, Mr. Wilcox was appointed as acting chief examiner for the twelfth district, succeeding Mr. Claud Gatch, resigned.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION UNIT SOON TO JOIN FIRST IN FRANCE

The following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General is authorized by the War Department:

A request has been received from overseas for another unit of reconstruction aides. These have been selected and will shortly join the first unit which has been working in France since early in May.

All Trained Specialists.

About half of these women are trained specialists in physio therapy and the balance in occupational therapy. They are graduates of either normal schools of physical education and have had experience in dealing with pathological cases or have been trained as craft workers in schools of industrial arts and crafts.

Assigned to Hospitals.

They are assigned to base and general hospitals where they function in physical and mental reconstruction which is given to the disabled soldiers until they are discharged from the Army.

Reconstruction aides are civilian employees of the Medical Department of the Army. Their pay when serving in the United States is $50 per month with allowance for quarters and subsistence and $60 per month when serving abroad.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

In the Senate yesterday Senator Gore, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, concluded the speech he began last Monday in opposition to the veto of the agricultural appropriation bill containing the amendment increasing the guaranteed price of wheat to $2.40 a bushel. He charged that the veto had been based upon misinformation concerning the wheat situation that had been supplied to the President. Because of the action of the Government, Mr. Gore said, the wheat farmers of the Northwest were compelled to accept approximately 80 cents a bushel less for their wheat than the market price for the product.

A petition signed by "Friends of Irish Freedom" asking the United States to secure independence for Ireland was laid before the Senate yesterday by Senator Lewis with a request that it be printed in the Record. Senator King entered an objection and the petition was referred to the Committee on Printing to consider the advisability of giving it a place in the Congressional Record.

NAVY MEN LOSE LIVES SAVING BATHERS FROM DROWNING

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has informed the next of kin of Henry Peter Hanson, machinist's mate, second class, N. N. V., and Chalmer L. Pollitt, electrician, second class, U. S. N. R. F., of the heroic manner in which they met their death.

An unexpected tide rip endangered the lives of many bathers at Ocean Beach, Cal., May 5, and the commanding general of the Fortieth Division, U. S. A., reports that Hanson and Pollitt, after saving several men from drowning, lost their lives in attempting to rescue others who were in danger.

Hanson enlisted at Seattle, Wash., September 1, 1917; father, H. P. Hanson, Seattle, Wash. Pollitt enlisted at Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1917; mother, Mrs. Emma Pollitt, Los Angeles.

Secretary Daniels has commended Rudolph Oeser, chief yeoman, U. S. N., and Lamonte J. Brundige, electrician, third class (radio), U. S. N. R. F., for their heroism, on the same occasion, in assisting in the rescue of men from drowning. Oeser and Brundige went into the water repeatedly until completely exhausted, and succeeded in rescuing a number of persons whose lives were endangered.

Oeser enlisted at San Diego, Cal., March 24, 1914; mother, Mrs. Rudolph Oeser, San Diego. Brundige enlisted at Los Angeles, April 28, 1917; father, Lewis A. Brundige, Whittier, Cal.

RECORD W.-S. S. SALES.

Receipts of $16,431,933, July 9, from war-savings and thrift-stamp sales were the largest of any single day since these securities were offered to the public. Sales during the first nine days of July totaled $46,552,529.

STATEMENT ON SOUTHERN PINE PRICES ON GOVERNMENT ORDERS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

SETTLEMENT OF QUESTION OF PRICE WITH SOUTHERN PINE EMERGENCY BUREAU AS TO ORDERS ON HAND PRIOR TO MIDNIGHT, JUNE 14, 1918.

On all Government orders on which the price is fixed by the Government the price in effect on the date of shipment rather than the price in effect on the date the order is placed shall control, unless expressly stipulated to the contrary at the time the price is fixed, or unless a different rule is adopted by mutual agreement between the Government and the manufacturer.

Condition to the Rule.

As a condition to this rule, it must be understood, however, that the shipper will exercise due diligence in an effort to prepare and move the items covered by such order, and that the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau will exercise its best efforts in inducing the members with whom orders are placed to send shipments forward as promptly as possible; provided that if it is established that due diligence has not been used by any mill, the price shall be the lower price applying in the price-fixing periods involved.

Orders Unshipped.

All orders for the Government unshipped on June 14, 1918, shall take the price prevailing at the time such orders were placed with the bureau; provided that this rule shall not be construed to apply to orders placed prior to June 14, 1918, for shipment after September 14, 1918. All restrictions as to deferred shipments are permitted to be removed. If not permitted by car builders to be shipped by September 14, the price applying at the time of delivery shall apply.

SECRETARY DANIELS COMMENDS FIVE NAVY MEN FOR HEROIC ACTS

Secretary Daniels has commended Arthur Richard Schoener, seaman, United States Navy, for his gallantry in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. *Isabel* and rescuing another enlisted man from drowning. As a sailing launch was being hoisted the relieving hook became detached, allowing the launch to drop and throwing Seaman Wyllie, the bowman, into the water in a stunned condition. Schoener dived from the deck of the *Isabel* and rescued his shipmate. Schoener enlisted at New York April 30, 1917. George Schoener, father, New York City (no street address given).

Charles J. Lyons, boatswain, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, has been commended for his gallantry in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon* and rescuing from drowning a seaman who had accidentally fallen overboard while at work in one of the ship's boats. Lyons enlisted at Boston June 4, 1917. Annie Lyons, mother, Dorchester, Mass.

Secretary Daniels has commended Hernando E. Allen, chief machinist's mate; Harry Koppel, seaman, second class; and William H. Kane, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, for rescuing from drowning Second Asst. Lighthouse Keeper Austin Foss on June 16. Koppel and Kane saw an overturned boat off shore with a man clinging to it. Fastening themselves together with a heaving line, they waded out to a ledge. A heavy surf was breaking on them, but they swam out to another ledge, which was partially under water. From this point they heaved a line to Foss, who just had strength enough to make it fast. By this means they dragged him to the ledge.

Patrol Boat to the Rescue.

In the meantime help had been summoned and the scout patrol boat *Pauline*, which was commanded by Allen, went to the rescue of the three men. The heavy surf made it impossible for the vessel to approach near the ledge to which the men were clinging. Allen thereupon got into the boat, which he had picked up, and sculled to the rocks, rescuing the imperiled men.

Allen enlisted at Machias, Me., April 17, 1917; Mrs. Beatrice J. Allen, wife, Machias, Me. Koppel enlisted at Boston December 13, 1917; Mrs. Sarah Koppel, mother, Revere, Mass. Kane enlisted at Boston December 13, 1917; Mrs. Josephine V. Kane, mother, Cambridge, Mass.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION REVOKES DEALER'S LICENSE

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

Action was taken by the United States Fuel Administration July 17 revoking fuel distributor's license X-02284, held by John W. Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, effective July 31. Notice to that effect has been sent all State fuel administrators, all licensees, and all district representatives of the Fuel Administration.

In addition to the revocation of the license, The Elk Coal Co., of which Mr. Moore is president, will be required to refund, to the extent of several thousand dollars, commissions charged and collected by it upon transactions carried on under the license issued by the Fuel Administration to Mr. Moore.

Held Distributor's License.

On April 20 a fuel distributor's license was issued to Mr. Moore, entitling him to carry on the business of a distributor of coal. Later it was discovered that the Elk Coal Co. was circularizing the trade and carrying on a business of selling coal other than their own product, under the license issued to the president of the company personally, and was displaying on its letter heads the rubber stamped number of the license held by Mr. Moore.

Correspondence on file in the Fuel Administration revealed that the Elk Coal Co. had rejected the opportunity to become a licensee to carry on the business of selling coal, stating that the president of the company, Mr. Moore, would apply personally for the license. In the hearings upon the case held in Washington June 27 and July 12, Mr. Moore's only plea in mitigation of his offense was alleged ignorance of the regulations of the Fuel Administration.

53,515 MORE DRAFT MEN CALLED BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Further draft calls have been issued by the Provost Marshal General, as follows:

For 46,000 white men for general military service; date of entrainment August 5–9, as follows:

Alabama, 1,100. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Arizona, 150. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Arkansas, 1,000. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

California, 1,500. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Colorado, 700. Camp Fremont, Cal.; 1,500. Fort Logan, Colo.

Connecticut, 500. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Delaware, 100. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

District of Columbia, 50. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Florida, 100. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Georgia, 500. Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Idaho, 2,000. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Illinois, 1,000. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Indiana, 1,000. Fort Thomas, Ky.

Iowa, 800. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Kansas, 1,000. Fort Riley, Kans.

Kentucky, 800. Fort Thomas, Ky.

Louisiana, 300. Camp Shelby, Miss.

Maine, 100. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Maryland, 700. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Massachusetts, 200. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Michigan, 1,000. Fort Thomas, Ky.

Minnesota, 1,000. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mississippi, 1,000. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Missouri, 1,000. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Montana, 300. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Nebraska, 100. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Nevada, 100. Camp Fremont, Cal.

New Hampshire, 50. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

New Jersey, 800. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

New Mexico, 200. Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.

New York, 2,500. Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 4,000. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

North Carolina, 2,500. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

North Dakota, 200. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Ohio, 2,500. Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Oklahoma, 1,200. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Oregon, 400. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Pennsylvania, 5,000. Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Rhode Island, 100. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

South Carolina, 800. Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

South Dakota, 400. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Tennessee, 1,100. Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Texas, 1,800. Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.

Utah, 250. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Vermont, 50. Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Virginia, 100. Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Washington, 800. Camp Fremont, Cal.

West Virginia, 200. Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Wisconsin, 1,000. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 350. Camp Shelby, Miss.

Wyoming, 100. Camp Fremont, Cal.

Call for 7,116 Men.

For 7,116 white and colored men, grammar-school graduates, voluntary until July 22, for general military service; date of entrainment August 15 (except Massachusetts and Connecticut, Aug. 1), as follows:

Connecticut, 106. University of Maine, Orono, Me.

District of Columbia, 100. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Indiana, 460. Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Kansas, 360. University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Kentucky, 219. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Louisiana, 200. Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Massachusetts, 100. University of Maine, Orono, Me.

Minnesota, 412, University of Minnesota; 515, University of Minnesota Agricultural College, Minneapolis.

Missouri, 900. Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.

Nebraska, 500. Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.

North Carolina (colored), 150. Negro Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

Ohio, 500. Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.

Pennsylvania, 412, University of Pennsylvania; 144, Erie School Building, Erie, Pa.

West Virginia (colored), 138. Negro Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

Wisconsin, 1,900. Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.

Cooks and Bakers.

For 399 cooks and bakers, voluntary until July 23; date of entrainment August 1, as follows:

California, 128. Presidio, Cal.

Louisiana (col.), 36. Fort Riley, Kans.

New York, 235. Camp Upton, N Y.

FOOD FIRMS DISCIPLINED FOR VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

J. A. Buzzell, of 32 Almont Avenue, Worcester, Mass., has been deprived of his license to deal in foodstuffs by the Food Administration for three months, from July 15, for unfair practices in trade. Buzzell is a wholesaler and jobber of fresh fruits and vegetables and the specific charge against him was the unwarranted rejection of a carload of potatoes.

Hirasch Bros., of Chicago, Ill., have lost their license to deal in rice flour and dried fruits for 60 days for making an excess profit on these commodities. They were given the opportunity to make a contribution of $500 to the Rel Cross in lieu of a further revocation of their license.

For refusing to accept a shipment of hay the license of King & Hearns, hay dealers, of Kinston, N. C., has been revoked. The firm offered various unfounded excuses for rejecting the shipment and refusing to handle in accordance with the direction of the Food Administration.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING ECONOMY PROGRAM IN EFFECT

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Woolens Section of the War Industries Board has sent to makers of men's and youths' clothing a letter informing them that the tentative program of June 22 covering the manufacture of such clothing and eliminating certain styles is now in effect for the spring of 1919, and that it applies to garments made of all fabrics. The letter adds:

"It has come to the attention of the Woolens Section that there are large stocks of cloth and clothing already made up in the United States. In fact, the information at hand indicates that this supply, if used with reasonable care and thought, should suffice to meet all the ordinary requirements of the country for at least 12 months.

"However, this does not mean that conservation of material is unnecessary. On the other hand, rigid conservation measures must be followed. This is necessary in order to assist the Government in meeting present war conditions and to free as much of our limited stocks of raw supplies and machinery as possible so that production of fabrics for the fighting forces can be increased."

Accompanying this announcement are recommendations for the saving of cloth through the reduction in size of salesmen's samples.

TRADE COMMISSION MAKING IMPORTANT COST INQUIRIES

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

The Federal Trade Commission is now conducting or has just completed investigations of production costs into some 20 industries for the confidential use of the war branches of the Government.

Of these, the commission's economic division reported, 2 were undertaken for the Fuel Administration, 12 for the War Industries Board, 3 for the Food Administration, and 1 each for the Railroad Administration and the Army.

Complete figures and data on the cost of production are being furnished by the commission. Much of this, it is expected, will be used in determining fair prices on commodities purchased by the Government and in some instances the general public.

The investigations embrace cost inquiries into bituminous coal, petroleum, coke, pig iron, ingots, rolled steel products, copper, zinc, nickel, lumber, sand and gravel, locomotives, canned foods, textiles, military food supplies, meats, and grains.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	5
Died from wounds	1
Died of disease	7
Died from accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	58
Missing in action	1
Total	73

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Ralph Barker. Francis M. Barker, Mount Vernon, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Louis U. Chartier. Anthony Chartier, 255 Massaesic Street, Manchester, N. H.

Albert Ernest Dralle. Charles Emel Dralle, Seward, Kas.

William Duffy. Mrs. Mary Duffy, Minerville, Pa.

Erwin Martinson. Mrs. Minnie Martinson, Anchor, Ill.

Died from Wounds.

Sergt. Charles E. Cunningham. Mrs. Augusta Bangbourne, 1317 Lafayette Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Died of Disease.

Cook Orin E. Amundson. Amund Amundson, Gruver, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Wilford J. Breckenridge. Henry Breckenridge, New Richmond, Wis.

Clarence Arthur Euper. Mrs. Christine Euper, Woodland, Mich.

Willie Harris. Mrs. Rhoda Harris, 1238 Gwinnett Street, Augusta, Ga.

Stanwood E. Hill. Ernest A. L. Hill, 86 Summer Avenue, Reading, Mass.

Ross Jones. Jim Jones, Parrott, Ga.

Joseph John Krenek. Joe Krenek, Ellinger, Tex.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Lowell D. Valentine. Mrs. J. J. Chamberlain, 3921 Oakland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. James M. Wilson. Mrs. Mattie A. Wilson, 1120 South West Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph Alexander Boyd. Miss Cora Boyd, Scipio, Okla.

Napoleon Vance Davis. William Davis, Ideal, Ga.

Homer L. Eskew. George W. Eskew, Dixon Springs, Ill.

Clyde A. Hale. James F. Hale, New Market, Tenn.

Thomas Duncan Holcomb. Mrs. Annie Holcomb, Union, S. C.

Tom Polman. George Tsakiris, 309 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

William Clark. Thomas Brown, 1709 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Louis Confessore. Raphael Confessore, 108 Cross Street, East Newark, N. J.

Thomas W. Dolan. Hannah Courtney, 16 Allen Street, Worcester, Mass.

Herbert Aloysius Held. Mrs. Anna T. Held, 1611 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Jett. W. S. Arwine, R. F. D. No. 3, Joelton, Tenn.

Harry Earl Jewett. Mrs. Nellie M. Jewett, North Bangor, N. Y.

David L. McCracken. Mrs. Etta McCracken, 223 West Fourth Street, Clearfield, Pa.

Gilbert L. Sutton. Mrs. Martha R. Sutton, 723 North James Street, Ludington, Mich.

Edward J. Wills. Frederick Wills, 193 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagoner Richard P. Fennessy, jr. Richard P. Fennessy, sr., 106 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Joe Accapezzatta. Mrs. Rotoli Accapezatta, Segge, Romano, Italy.

Frank Joseph Aigeltinger. Mrs. Madeline Aigeltinger, 222 Hier Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Henry Charles Avery. Miss Ruth Martha Avery, General Delivery, Rochester, N. Y.

James Amoratis. Theodore Amoratis, Megara Attika, Greece.

Clarence L. Bell. William Bell, 4115 Falls Road, Baltimore, Md.

Lloyd F. Blair. Mrs. Ollie Blair, Bartley, Nebr.

Joseph Henry Botts. Henry T. Botts, Hurdland, Mo.

Claire Aloysius Brady. Mrs. Mary Martin, 6102 Utica Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Paul Breen. John T. Breen, 1067 Lincoln Avenue, San Diego, Cal.

Paul P. Costas. George Constantino, 2158 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John Daly. Mrs. Mary Moore, 62 Tuers Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Arthur B. Davis. Miss Agnes Davis, Industrial, W. Va.

George G. DeRoy. Miss Edell DeRoy, 245 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

William A. Elkins. Hiram M. Elkins, 110 Lamberton Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Michael Fontana. Salvator Fontana, 468 Palisade Avenue, Garfield, N. J.

Glen W. Godfrey. Mrs. Holla Godfrey, LuVerne, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

John J. Goll. Mrs. Catherine Goll, 456 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Wit Joseph. Mary Zuba, 1649 West Thirty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Martin M. Kelly. Matthew Kelly, 419 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charley Lavancha. Thomas Lavancha, Gouverneur, N. Y.

John Joseph Leary. Mrs. John J. Leary, 87 Walter Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ernest G. Lenotte. Mrs. Frank Lenotte, 100 Hancock Street, Lawrence, Mass.

William Butler Lutteral. Mrs. Catherine Clark, Princess, Ky.

William J. Maher, jr. William Maher, sr., 107 Ash Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Joseph Mead. Charles Mead, McDonough, N. Y.

Romie Holland Miller. Hess S. Miller, R. F. D. 3, Spencer, W. Va.

Viggo Ling Olsen. Lars Christensen, R. F. D. Box 28, Minden, Nebr.

Szczepan Pajewski. Wladyslawaa Sobek, 42 Pine Street, Natrona, Pa.

John S. Partridge. Mrs. Barbara O'Callahan, 52 Meadow Street, Wallingford, Conn.

Michael J. Raymer. Joe O'Brien, 23 North Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Clarence A. Reed. William Reed, 387 King Street, Fall River, Mass.

Ira Edgar Rich. John Rich, R. F. D. 5, Carbondale, Ill.

Edward Riley. Richard Riley, 508 Whitesboro Street, Utica, N. Y.

Mike Roback. Mrs. Anna Roback, 14 Salina Street, Utica, N. Y.

Glenn Oscar Ross. W. O. Ross, 1710 Clark Street, Parsons, Kans.

Claude M. Scott. Mrs. Percy Johnson, R. F. D. 3, Box 77, Maysville, Ky.

James Dennis Swick. Amos Armfield Swick, Junior, W. Va.

Albert August Tack. Rene Lavent, Brooklyn, Iowa.

Orson P. Thayer. Orson C. Thayer, Opportunity, Wash.

Fernley F. Veale. Stephen Veale, 313 East Elm Street, Hazelton, Pa.

Elmer Zeiler. Henry Zeiler, General Delivery, Fairhaven, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. Walter Religh Stanton. Gaylord Stanton, R. F. D. 2, Wakeeney, Kans.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	16
Died of wounds received in action	11
Total	27

Killed in Action.

Sergt. John E. Kilgellon. Catherine Kilgellon, mother, 711 Lawrence Street, Canton, Ohio.

Sergt. Henry West. Mrs. Henry West, wife, 60 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

William H. Brown. A. F. Rumbuck, stepfather, 1102 Thirty-third Street, Galveston, Tex.

Charles F. Burns. Mary Burns, mother, 104 Seventh Street, Duquesne, Pa.

Joseph E. Dowling. Joseph P. Dowling, father, 2417 Nicholas Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wigbert A. Fien. Mary Fien, mother, 1094 Lyell Avenue, Gates, N. Y.

Edward P. Forbes. Jesse R. Forbes, father, Windsor, Colo.

David Goldberg. Carrie Goldberg, mother, 506 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert E. Jones. Ann Jones, mother, 857 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Maroni Kleinman. Lulu Kleinman, mother, Toquerville, Utah.

Robert R. Lanham. Mary Lanham, mother, 748 Hilger Street, Detroit, Mich.

William F. Peloubet. Francis W. Peloubet, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Asheville, N. C.

William J. Resendes. Emma Resendes, mother, General Delivery, Bodega, Cal.

John P. Thompson. Joe H. Thompson, brother, 1208 Clay Avenue, Houston, Tex.

David G. Wisted. Marie Roe, sister, 1201 East Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn.

Michael Zippay. John Zippay, father, 1217 McKean Avenue, Charleroi, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Oscar J. Moore. Jake Moore, father, Oxford, Ark.

Corpl. Gail O. Phillips. Darins Phillips, father, 342 Eastern Avenue, Herkimer, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Archibald D. Benners. George B. Benners, father, Ambler, Pa.

Arthur Card. Anna Card, mother, 40 Alexandra Avenue, Madison, N. J.

William A. Clark. Kittie Clark, mother, 3849a Flad Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph Danielson. Johanna Danielson, mother, 4315 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

McKinley Deaton. Dan Deaton, father, Barbourville, Ky.

Bert Gordon. (None given.)

Alton E. Muncey. Edith M. Muncey, mother, 186 Pitch Avenue, Providence, R. I.

John Talaska. Carl Talaska, father, 63 Waddale Way, Rochester, N. Y.

Edmund M. Wilson. William Wilson, brother, 4631 Filmore Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TWO NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Robert G. Mitchell, chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., accidentally drowned July 14 while on liberty. Body was recovered. Mother, Mrs. Florence Mitchell, Fairfax, Cal.

Francis Joseph Driscoll, seaman, U. S. N., accidentally knocked overboard from coal lighter and drowned July 12, at Hampton Roads, Va. Father, C. Driscoll, 71 Warren Street, Revere, Mass.

Denial that Washington's Retail Meat Prices are Highest in this Country Made by Bureau of Labor Statistics

FIGURES IN OTHER CITIES GIVEN

Commodities Other Than Meats Also Higher in June in Certain Places, According to Comparisons Made By the Bureau.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

It is not the desire of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to defend prices charged in Washington, but it does wish to correct erroneous statements which have been made concerning retail prices of food in various cities of the United States. The impression that the District of Columbia leads the Nation in prices of meats, and that meats in 35 other cities are lower than here is misleading. A proper explanation of the figures compiled by the bureau is due both to the merchants who send prices regularly each month to the bureau and to the District food administration for its work in stabilizing prices.

Comparisons have been made of April prices. The statement that Washington is higher than any other city in meats is not true. On April 15 Philadelphia was higher than Washington on four out of the five cuts of beef, for which prices are collected by the bureau. New York was higher on two of the five beef quotations. Baltimore was higher on plate beef. Scranton was higher on rib roast. Prices in 8 cities were higher than Washington on sirloin steak; 6 cities higher on round steak; 11 cities higher on rib roast; 6 cities higher on chuck roast; 11 cities higher on plate boiling beef; 25 cities higher on sliced bacon and 1 other city had the same price; 9 cities were higher on sliced ham; 3 cities higher on leg of lamb and 1 had the same price; 21 cities higher on canned salmon. Only 3 out of the 46 cities were cheaper on all meats than Washington.

Grades of Meat Differ.

The figures alone do not afford a just comparison in meats in different localities as grades of meat on the market and methods of cutting differ to quite an extent in different parts of the country.

The statement was made that such articles as round steak, eggs and potatoes are from 25 to 35 per cent higher in Washington than in a majority of the 35 cities. In April, 10 cities out of 46 for which prices are shown in the bureau's report, had higher prices for potatoes, and 5 cities had the same price as Washington. Eleven cities were higher in April for eggs than Washington, and 7 cities had higher prices on round steak than Washington.

In making the comparison of the price of sirloin steak in Washington in April, 1914, and April, 1918, the statement has been made that the price had nearly doubled. During the period mentioned, sirloin steak increased in Washington only 52 per cent.

Figures have just been compiled for 50 cities for June, 1918. These figures show an increase for the United States in all articles of food in the five-year period, June 15, 1913, to June 15, 1918, of 66 per cent; in the one-year period from June 15, 1917, to June 15, 1918, of 7 per cent; and in the one month from May 15 to June 15, 1918, of 2 per cent.

If prices in Washington on June 15 were compared with other near-by cities, it shows that out of the 28 articles of food shown by the bureau, prices were higher in Philadelphia for 10 articles than in Washington; in New York prices were higher for 7 articles; in Baltimore prices were higher for 4 articles; in Scranton prices were higher for 8 articles. Below is a list of the articles higher in the other cities than in Washington on June 15.

Philadelphia was higher for sirloin steak, round steak, ham, eggs, butter, cheese, flour, corn meal, rice, and potatoes. Rib roast was the same price as in Washington.

New York was higher for plate boiling beef, eggs, cheese, flour, corn meal, potatoes, and onions.

Baltimore was higher for plate boiling beef, ham, flour, and corn meal.

Scranton was higher for plate boiling beef, sliced bacon, canned salmon, eggs, flour, corn meal, sugar, and coffee. Bread was the same price as in Washington.

Fair Price List.

Comparing prices for June 15, 1918, only on the articles quoted by the District Food Administration in their weekly "Fair Price List" in Washington, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Scranton, Washington had the lowest prices for flour and corn meal. The price in Washington for cheese was lower than in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; the price on eggs was lower than in New York, Philadelphia, or Scranton; the price for sliced ham was lower than in Philadelphia or Baltimore; the price on potatoes was lower than in New York or Philadelphia; the price on sliced bacon was lower than in Scranton. Bread in Scranton and Washington was higher than in Philadelphia, New York, or Baltimore. Washington had the highest price only on beans and lard.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION TO FORM ACCOUNTING STAFF

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Division of Public Service
and Accounting,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

P. S. and A. circular no. 15.

The chief accounting officers of Class I carriers are requested to at once submit the name of any male employee under their jurisdiction who can be spared from his present duties and who, in their judgment, is qualified to correctly interpret and apply the provisions of General Order No. 17.

It is proposed to temporarily attach such persons to an accounting organization to be formed here at Washington for the purpose of examining the accounts stated upon the Federal books and to see that the proper separation between the corporate and Federal interests has been made thereon.

In submitting the name of a candidate for one of these places there should also be furnished information indicating the age of the person recommended and the amount of salary which he now receives or is likely to receive from the railroad in the near future. No employees receiving over $4,000 per annum should be included among the names of persons recommended.

C. A. Prouty, *Director.*

STEPS TO RELIEVE CONGESTION IN JERSEY FACTORY DISTRICT

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

There are 34 large factories engaged on war contracts in South Amboy, Perth Amboy, and Elizabeth, N. J. It is a highly congested district and one in which 18,000 additional workingmen have been taken on since 1915. Available accommodations of a sanitary and wholesome nature have long since been exhausted. But, on the other hand, at Asbury Park, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, and elsewhere along the New Jersey coast a canvass through postmen reveals more than 600 vacant houses and flats and several thousand vacant rooms in hotels and private dwellings.

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation has had a detailed canvass made of every vacant house, flat, and room in this district. A registry has been established in Perth Amboy with branches in Asbury Park and Long Branch, and arrangements have been made for a special train, which ran for the first time July 18, leaving Asbury Park at 6 o'clock a. m. This train runs express to Morgan and South Amboy, where connection is made with a train on the Raritan River Railroad. Returning, this train leaves South Amboy at about 4 p. m.

The running time between Asbury Park and South Amboy will be about 40 minutes. Special round-trip tickets are provided for workingmen employed in war industries at 30 cents apiece.

Employees Given Four Addresses.

Extensive publicity has been carried on within the factories at Morgan, South Amboy, and Perth Amboy, through employment managers to reach the workingmen. Each employee will be supplied with addresses of four houses, flats, or rooms, as preferred, in the Asbury Park district, and guides will be provided at the station to take them to these vacant quarters. Detailed statements are available concerning size, rent, location, sanitation, and equipment of all quarters listed. It is, therefore, possible to provide each worker with the type of houses he prefers.

It is hoped, by means of these special trains morning and night, to induce considerable numbers of war workers in this congested district to take residences in the Asbury Park district, where wholesome quarters and excellent civic, educational, and recreational facilities are available.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918. No. 365

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U. S. S. SAN DIEGO SUNK OFF NEW YORK HARBOR; NO KNOWN LOSS OF LIFE; CAUSE NOT DETERMINED

WAS ARMORED CRUISER

Carried a Complement of 1,114 Officers and Men—Captain Believes Sinking Was Due to Torpedo, But Conclusive Factors, on Which to Base Definite Opinion, Are Lacking.

The Navy Department yesterday (July 19) issued the following:

The Navy Department has received reports from the Third Naval District stating that the U. S. S. San Diego was sunk 10 miles southeast of Fire Island Light at 11.30 o'clock this morning.

One officer and two boats' crews were landed at Life Saving Station No. 82, on Long Island. Other survivors are in boats and four steamers are standing by.

So far as can be ascertained, there appears to have been no loss of life. The cause of sinking has not yet been determined.

The San Diego was an armored cruiser of 13,680 tons displacement, and carried a complement of 1,114 officers and men.

Report From Chief of Staff.

The Navy Department this morning (July 20) received the following dispatch from the Chief of Staff, Cruiser Force:

The captain of the San Diego reports that he is inclined to the belief that the ship was sunk by torpedo. There are no conclusive factors, however, on which to base a definite opinion at present, in view of following circumstances:

1. No torpedo wake was seen.

(Continued on page 7.)

"LIGHTLESS NIGHTS" ORDER AFFECTING WHOLE COUNTRY IN EFFECT NEXT WEDNESDAY

BELIEVES GEN. FOCH CONVINCED ALLIED STRENGTH IS SUFFICIENT TO DELIVER OFFENSIVE BLOWS

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY BAKER

Gradual Extension of the Heavy Counter Attacks by French and Americans Indicated—Position of Germans Less and Less Tenable.

The Secretary of War in his daily press conference said yesterday:

"The attention of the world is, of course, focused on the tremendous counter blow being delivered by Gen. Foch. Gradual extension of these operations to the east is indicated in the press dispatches, but as yet is not officially confirmed. The gain on the front of the original counter thrust has been deepened, narrowing the salient, and making the position of its German occupants less and less tenable.

Fall of Soissons Indicated.

"We have no report of the capture of Soissons, but the battle has been raging at that part of the front, and the fall of Soissons seemed to be indicated by the progress made at the time of latest official dispatch.

"The significance of this movement lies in the fact that the supreme commander evidently feels that the allied forces are now sufficiently strong to justify vigorous offensive action.

Quartermaster General Nomination.

"In sending the nomination of a permanent Quartermaster General to the Senate by the President, Gen. Rogers was named, and this incidentally raised the question as to why Gen. R. E. Wood's name was not sent. Under the law Gen. Wood is not eligible. The nominee has to be one of the ranking officers in that corps, and he must have served a certain length of time in the corps. Gen. Wood has neither of these qualifications.

Gen. Wood's Administration.

"Gen. Wood is not going to leave at once. Gen. Rogers will not come from France for a while. When the change is made Gen. Wood will go to France for very important work there. Gen. Wood's work as Acting Quartermaster General has met with the unqualified approval of the War Department."

FOUR DAYS A WEEK IN EASTERN STATES

Monday and Tuesday Only In Rest of the Nation—Applies to All Outdoor Illumination, Except Roof Gardens, Restaurants and Open-Air Picture Theaters—Restrictions on Street Lighting.

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration yesterday made public an order, effective July 24, restricting the use of fuel for outdoor illumination. Under the order the use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil, or other fuel for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements, or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building, will be discontinued entirely on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week within New England and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and will be entirely discontinued on Monday and Tuesday of each week in all the remainder of the United States. The order excepts bona-fide roof gardens and outdoor restaurants and outdoor moving-picture theaters.

Street Lighting Restricted.

Street illumination in all cities will be restricted to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and the amount of public lighting in any city will be reduced to that necessary for safety. The order charges local fuel administration officials with the duty of arranging with the proper municipal authorities for the regulation of public lighting, in accordance with the provisions of the order.

The use of light for illumination or display in shop windows, store windows, or in signs in show windows will be discontinued from sunrise to sunset and will be discontinued entirely on the "lightless nights" designated by the order.

The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce has advised the Fuel Administration that it is estimated that about 500,000 tons of coal per year is used for advertising purposes, including

(Continued on page 15.)

FRANCO-AMERICAN FORCES HAVE GAINED 7 MILES ON 22-MILE FRONT, GEN. MARCH STATES, IN DESCRIBING GEN. FOCH'S BLOW; MORE THAN 1,200,000 MEN SENT ACROSS

German Drive Along the Marne Definitely Halted—Seven Divisions of American Soldiers Engaged—One Regiment of Colored Troops Also Participating in Battle.

Statement of Gen. March, Chief of Staff, to the press:

"Since I last talked with you the field of interest has shifted from the Italian and Balkan fronts to our own sector in France. Last Monday, the 15th, the Germans began an attack which covered a 60-mile front, one-half of which covered the very hilly ground between Chateau Thierry and Rheims, the other half the plain of the Champagne between Rheims and the Forest of Argonne.

"In the Champagne district the position which was held largely by French troops, with the assistance of one American division and a regiment of United States colored troops, was penetrated only a short distance at a few points. The Champagne district is under the command of Gen. Gouraud, of the French Army. Gouraud is one of the most striking personalities in France among the army commanders. He is a man about 50 years of age, as he seemed to me, erect and soldierly. He has been in action all over the world and has on his sleeve the five blesse' stripes, wound chevrons, which means that he has been wounded five times; several of the wounds were of such a character that he was absolutely shot up; he has lost one arm, and a man of less determination and force could never have survived. The French call him 'tres soldat'—'every inch a soldier.' He is a man of such determination and force that in any German drive against his troops his men will be inspired by his presence to die where they are.

Extent of German Advance.

"Along the Marne between Chateau Theierry and Rheims, the Germans made an advance of from 4 to 5 miles on a 23-mile front. The terrain at that point is very difficult, wooded hills rising up to a height of from 400 to 500 feet, perhaps. This general movement has been brought to a standstill. The object of the entire German attack was not a great strategic object like an advance on Paris or an advance on the English ports. It plainly had for its objective simply the applying of the nutcracker process on the city of Rheims. If it were possible for them to come in there and squeeze Rheims they could force a surrender in time. Rheims, however, as has been shown, is very well organized for defense. Without going into details, it is organized for house-to-house defense, and that has been the reason why the Germans have not been able to get in.

"As soon as the German advance along the line Marne east of Chateau Thierry had been brought to a standstill, Foch struck hard along the western side of the salient. The series of lines you see on the map represents the German advances which produced that salient, day by day, and at the start of this fight which began last Monday our line was along here (indicating a line running southward from the Aisne to the Marne). The blue cord represents the line I pointed out to you on the larger detailed map, showing former German advances day by day, and our troops held that line when the counter-offensive began. The front over which we advanced 22 miles, and the maximum penetration so far reported officially has been to a depth of 10 miles, and at the other points indicated there has been a penetration of 7 miles, so that we have gone forward 7 miles on a 22-mile front. This is the official statement of how far we have gone. The last indication we had in the official reports was that fighting was still in progress, and the official reports also indicate the capture of guns and prisoners.

Seven American Divisions.

"In this advance, and opposing the advance of the Germans, there are seven American divisions and one regiment of colored troops.

"The press has carried during the past few days statements about the number of troops we have continued to send over. It was an estimate made by some person who arrived at his conclusion by assuming that we were sending troops over at the same rate we did last month, and, like many guesses, it is wrong. The statement published in the papers was that we had sent over about 90,000 men last week, and that the number was now a little short of 1,200,000. The fact of the matter is that we have passed the 200,000 mark on the second million. We have over 1,200,000 embarked. If you will wait for these things I will tell you the facts; they are always better than when you guess.

Illinois National Guard.

"One question asked me has been: 'Will you be good enough to tell us where the Illinois National Guard, which trained at Fort Logan H. Roots, is situated in France?' The division is commanded by Gen. George Bell, jr., and is in the English training sector. A unit from that division took part in the fighting which was reported last week where the Australians made an advance accompanied by American troops, so that the training has progressed to a point where they can actually take part in the fighting.

"Another question is: 'Where is the 77th Division, and are they operating as a division?' The 77th is in the line near Luneville and is operating as a division, complete, under its own commander.

"In the stenographic account of what I told you about the organization of the three corps, I stated that the 78th Division was composed of drafted men from Delaware and New York, omitting the State of New Jersey, which furnished a large proportion of that contingent. Almost half the men in that division came from New Jersey."

Questions.

In answer to questions, Gen. March said:

"Our reports do not indicate that Soissons has fallen. We have no information it has fallen so far. It is, of course, under artillery fire. Our troops have come up to the point where they are so close to it that the town must be heavily bombarded; but it is perfectly evident that the Germans have thrown into the defense of that line a large number of reserves which did not accompany them during the original attack along the Marne, and fighting is going on very heavily at that point.

"The American divisions which are on the front of the large offensive are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, and 28th divisions. The colored regiment belongs to the 93d Division. The other division now in line is the 42d. In the immediate path of the German attack and our counter offensive are the seven divisions I have indicated. These divisions are not operating as a corps, but are used wherever it is necessary for us to use them.

No Information on Casualties.

"We have nothing to indicate how costly our casualty lists are. No reports on casualties have come in, and we do not know yet what it will cost us.

"I can give no information as to the number of prisoners, because the only reports we have refer to prisoners which were captured by French corps in which American divisions were operating and no disassociation was made in the reports; but, as far as I can judge, they followed quite closely the newspaper accounts.

"Taking the salient as it stands, one of the prime reasons for making this advance is the position of the railroads. Soissons is connected with Chateau Thierry by railroad, and it is assumed that the Germans get part of their supplies at Chateau Thierry from that railroad, and, of course, that has an important bearing on how long those troops can stay there. If the Germans have to withdraw they have practically only one line through which they can get out, so Foch is hammering on this side, the western, which is very much better than massing a great number of troops on the nose of the salient and hammering there, which would only drive them back in the direction of the railroads."

In response to a question as to the total number of American troops engaged, Gen. March said:

"If the whole divisions were there the number of combatant troops would be 27,000 in each division, and in my talks to you you can estimate them at 27,000 per division unless I tell you otherwise. Including Service of Supply troops and combatant troops a division comes to 45,000 men."

Special Orders, No. 159:

60. Maj. Benjamin H. Namm, Engineers, National Army, now on duty at the General Engineer Depot, Washington, D. C., will report to the chief of staff for duty in the purchase and supply branch of the purchase, storage, and traffic division, General Staff.

Baseball Playing Is a Nonessential Occupation, Secretary Baker Rules, In Sustaining the Decision Against Deferred Classification of Ainsmith

The Secretary of War authorizes the following statement in the matter of the appeal of Edward Ainsmith, Order No. 1239, Serial No. 1137, Local Board No. 9, District of Columbia.

The record in this case presents the following facts:

Edward Ainsmith, a resident of the District of Columbia, is of draft age and is a registrant under the jurisdiction of Local Board for Division No. 9 of the District of Columbia. His occupation is that of baseball player on the Washington American League baseball team. He was served, by order of his local board, with Form No. 1036, directing him to appear before said board and to show cause why deferred classification in Class IV, previously awarded him on the ground of the dependency of his wife and child, should not be withdrawn on account of the character of his occupation. The question presented, therefore, was whether the employment of Mr. Ainsmith as a baseball player is a nonproductive employment within the meaning of the regulation of the President authorizing the reclassification of persons having deferred classification who engage in so-called nonproductive occupations. The registrant and his employer appeared, presented all the evidence they desired, and the local board held, on the facts of this case, that the occupation of a baseball player is nonproductive in the sense of the regulations and ordered that the registrant's deferred classification and order number be withdrawn.

The district board for the District of Columbia affirmed the decision of the local board, and this appeal seeks a review of that determination.

Language of Regulation.

The language of the regulation pertinent here occurs in paragraph C of section 121–K, as follows:

"Persons, including ushers and other attendants engaged and occupied in and in connection with games, sports, and amusements," etc.

Obviously, baseball players are persons occupied in a sport, so that the ruling of the local and district boards must be sustained as plainly correct.

It is suggested, however, that the regulations ought to be changed to exclude baseball players from their operation, and this appeal is not really based upon any doubt as to the correctness of the determination made by the local and district boards, but is addressed to the wisdom of the regulations.

The Arguments.

The arguments in this behalf are three in number:

1. That baseball is a business in which very large investments of money have been made, involving the erection of properties, useless and unprofitable unless permitted to be continued in the use for which they were erected; and that the application of the regulations to members of professional baseball teams would so far disorganize this business as to destroy it and render this property temporarily valueless.

2. That the occupation of a professional baseball player requires a very high degree of specialized training and skill, procurable only by a substantially exclusive devotion of the time of persons aspiring to become professional players, so that there is not much likelihood of such players having any other available occupation, or fitness for any other occupation, at all adequate in its returns to maintain for themselves and their families the standard of living which has been established on the earnings in their professional occupation.

3. That baseball has been accepted as the national sport of the people of the United States, that it affords wholesome outdoor relaxation and enjoyment to large numbers of the American people, and is to many workers and business men of the United States almost the only opportunity for such recreation; so that to bring about the cessation of professional baseball would work a social and industrial harm far out of proportion to the military loss involved by the exemption of the limited number of players in question.

Upon each of these grounds separate comment is appropriate.

Answers to Argument.

As to the first: The situation of professional baseball differs in no wise from other civilian peace-time business which, by reason of the stress of war and its demands upon the industries and energy of the country, must be content to bear whatever burden is imposed by temporary inactivity. While the number of men affected by the order may be sufficient to disorganize the business, many of the players are beyond the present draft age, and it is by no means certain that complete disorganization of the business would follow adherence to the order as made.

As to the second: Baseball players are men of unsual physical ability, dexterity, and alertness. It has been necessary for us in this country to institute processes of rapid industrial training, and it is quite inconceivable that occupations can not be found by these men which not only would relieve them from the onus of nonproductive employment, but would make them productive in some capacity highly useful to the Nation. This change will be welcomed by the individuals involved, and its usefulness to the country, both direct and indirect, is obvious.

Times Not Normal.

The third consideration is of course the serious one, and is the one which has brought about the present appeal to the President. The stress of intensive occupation in industry and commerce in America in normal times, such as to give the highest importance and social value to outdoor recreation. It may well be that all of the persons who attend such outdoor sports are not in need of them, but certainly a very large preponderance of the audiences in these great national exhibitions are helped, physically and mentally, and made more efficient, industrially and socially, by the relaxation that they there enjoy. But the times are not normal; the demands of the Army and of the country are such that we must all make sacrifices, and the nonproductive employment of able-bodied persons, useful in the national defense, either as military men or in the industry and commerce of our country, can not be justified. The country will be best satisfied if the great selective process by which our Army is recruited makes no discriminations among men, except those upon which depend the preservation of the business and industries of the country essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

I am therefore of the opinion that the regulation in question should not be changed, but, rather, that the scope of its provisions should be so enlarged as to include other classes of persons whose professional occupation is solely that of entertaining. Our people will be resourceful enough to find other means of recreation and relaxation if there be not enough persons beyond the useful military or industrial age to perform such functions, and they will be wise and patriotic enough not to neglect the recreation necessary to maintain their efficiency merely because they are called upon, in the obvious public interest, to sacrifice a favorite form of amusement.

The appeal is denied and the order of the Local and District Boards is affirmed.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER AND STAFF ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

The Food Administration issues the following:

Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, accompanied by Joseph P. Cotton, head of the Meat Division of the Food Administration; James W. Bell, head of the Milling Division; George S. Jackson, vice president of the Grain Corporation; and Lewis Strauss, Mr. Hoover's secretary, have arrived in England.

Purpose of the Trip.

Mr. Hoover's purpose in the trip is to confer with the food authorities of the European allies in order to ascertain their requirements and to determine the program necessary on this side of the ocean in order to meet these requirements.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor, of the Food Administration, who has had wide experience with the food problems in Europe since the outbreak of the war there, preceded Mr. Hoover by several weeks and has been gathering data and information for use at the conferences.

First Meeting Monday.

The first meeting of Mr. Hoover with the European food controllers has been set for Monday, July 22, in London.

You may not be able to fight, but you can save and buy war-savings stamps.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Letter of Lord Reading Notifying Gen. March of Honors Bestowed by King

The War Department makes public the following letter:

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, July 18, 1918.

My Dear General March: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that His Majesty the King has been pleased to confer upon you the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

I have already informed the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War of this award, and in making this personal communication to yourself I wish to take the opportunity of expressing the sincere gratification which I feel at this recognition by the King of the most valuable services which you have rendered to the cause of the allies.

Believe me,
Very sincerely, yours,
READING.

GEN. PEYTON C. MARCH,
War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEATH OF NAVAL OFFICER.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Lieut. (junior grade) Arthur F. Souther, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, which occurred as the result of a seaplane accident at East Greenwich, R. I., on July 19. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. M. F. Souther, 1840 East Eighty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique,
No. 66.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 19, 1918.

Section A.—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops continue to make progress.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following members of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

FIRST LIEUT. WALTER R. FLANNERY, Infantry: "At great peril to his life on the night of June 3, 1918, he voluntarily swam the river Marne, near Sauvigny, France, and brought back a wounded French soldier who, having escaped from his German captors, was unable to return to his own lines."

FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH J. BROWN, Infantry: "In the Bois de Belleau, June 20, 1918, he went out into 'no man's land,' in the face of violent German machine-gun fire to carry back into his own trenches a severely wounded soldier."

SERGT. JAMES HYDE, Infantry: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 20, 1918, he went out into the open under heavy machine-gun fire to carry in a wounded man. Being unable to pick him up, he laid down and pulled the man on his back and crawled to his position."

SERGT. CHARLES E. CUNNINGHAM, Infantry: "Although seriously wounded during a surprise attack by a German patrol in the vicinity of Hecken, Alsace, on May 27, 1918, he continued to direct his men and succeeded in driving the enemy off."

CORPL. HENRY WILLARD, Infantry: "In the Bois de Belleau, on June 20, 1918, he went out from his position for a distance of 75 yards, under heavy machine-gun fire, and by rifle fire took possession of one of the guns, brought it back and proceeded to put it in operation against the Germans.

Stopped Baseball Game to Salute French Hymn

National war work council, Y. M. C. A., authorizes the following:

The negro stevedores were playing baseball—playing it tooth and nail, without a thought for anything else in the world. They hadn't been so wrapped up in anything since they landed in France.

Suddenly, on the fringe of the thick, noisy, black line of rooters across the outfield, men began to turn their backs on the game, stiffly standing at attention. Over their heads, from the direction of the band, came faint but thrilling music, to which they automatically fitted words:

"To arms, ye brave, to arms!
"We'll form battalions strong,
"March on ——."

"Attention!" shouted the big colored soldier who, but a moment before, had been rattling the pitcher. More men, and down the rooters' line yet more men, were straightening, stiffly erect. The runner, 10 feet off second, spun half a turn on his heel. The pitcher dropped his ball and the batter his stick. Even the "ump" was called to silence. Away back, the Y. M. C. A. man saw a lazy catcher stand, elbow crooked, and with his black hand to the forehead of his wire mask.

The Marseillaise had hushed the great American game!

RESEARCH COUNCIL ANNOUNCES A COMMITTEE ON EXPLOSIVES

To Survey and Report on All Investigations — Dr. C. E. Munroe Named as Chairman.

The National Research Council authorizes the following:

By request of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy the National Research Council has formed a committee on explosives investigations composed of Lieut. Col. W. C. Spruance, jr., Ordnance, National Army, nominated by the Chief of Ordnance of the Army; Lieut. Commander T. S. Wilkinson, United States Navy, nominated by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Navy; and Mr. L. L. Summers, representing the War Industries Board, with Dr. Charles E. Munroe, dean of the faculty of graduate studies of the George Washington University, as chairman.

The functions of the committee as officially defined are:

(1) To survey the investigations on explosives now under way and to keep closely in touch with their subsequent progress.

(2) To gather and communicate to the proper military and naval authorities all information available in regard to such investigations.

(3) To bring to the attention of the proper military and naval authorities proposals for supplementary investigations relating to explosives, and to arrange for the prosecution of such investigations by the civilian bureaus of the Government, by industrial companies, and by universities and endowed research institutions.

The office of the committee is in the building of the National Research Council at 1023 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA TO BE SENT SOON BY RED CROSS

Arrangements Made For Special Ship to Carry Large Cargo of Foodstuffs, Etc.

The American Red Cross authorizes the following: The American Red Cross has made arrangements to dispatch to Russia at the earliest possible moment a large cargo of relief supplies. A special ship is to be used for this purpose and the cargo will be accompanied and distributed by a group of Red Cross representatives who will work under the direction of the American Red Cross commission now in Russia. The cargo will consist particularly of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicine for the use of the civilian population, returning prisoners, and refugees of Russia. The Red Cross has been advised that those deserving of peculiar attention and assistance are Russian prisoners returning from captivity in Germany. They have been starved and large numbers of them are afflicted with tuberculosis.

This shipment is, of course, to be made with the full approval of the United States Government and will involve a gift by the American people through the Red Cross.

Statement by Mr. Davison.

In announcing this shipment, Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, authorized the following statement:

"In spite of all that has happened in Russia, the American Red Cross has had members of its commission always there, always ready to lend a helping hand without regard to political considerations and without regard to what party in Russia was in power. We have sought by every means in our power to keep alive in Russia the feeling that the people of the United States, through their Red Cross, were eager to be of service to the Russian people in their distress and affliction. In other words, our whole policy has been in accord with the statement of President Wilson at the great Red Cross meeting in New York City on May 18, that so far as he was concerned, he intended to stand by Russia as well as France.

"Opportunity has now developed for carrying out this idea on a large scale, and it is the hope and expectation of the American Red Cross that the material in the relief ship, now to be dispatched, will be accepted as an effective token of the real spirit of the American people for what we know is the real longing of the people of Russia."

Assigned for Duty with Price-Fixing Committee

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A memorandum from Maj. Gen. McIntyre says:

"The Secretary of War directs that, in addition to his present duties, Lieut. Col. R. H. Montgomery, N. A., be assigned for duty with the War Department Board of Appraisers to represent the War Department Board of Appraisers on the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board."

Coal Fields Breaking Production Records

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Coincident with the news of the big drive against the foe made by American soldiers in France comes the news that the mine workers in many districts in this country are also making a big drive and smashing records for coal production. Reports of district representatives coming in to the United States Fuel Administration show that production records are going by the board in many instances, indicating that operators and mine workers are a unit in their industrial drive for victory.

E. A. Holmes, district representative for Alabama, reports the production for the week ending July 13 as 412,478 net tons. The previous high record for this district was 379,737 tons, showing an increase of 32,741 tons. C. M. Roehrig, district representative for the Big Sandy and Elkhorn districts of Kentucky, reports a new record production of 157,996 tons for the same week. The previous high record for this district was 137,993 tons, showing an increase of 20,003 tons.

From central Pennsylvania, J. P. Cameron, district representative, reports a production increase amounting to 150,000 tons. The previous high record for this district was 1,175,833 tons.

C. E. Lenhart, district representative at Uniontown, Pa., reports all records smashed by 8,000 tons in the production accomplished in his district during last week.

Credits of $100,000,000 to Italy; $9,000,000 to Belgium

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

An additional credit of $9,000,000 has been extended to Belgium, making a total of $145,250,000 to that country. An additional credit of $100,000,000 has also been extended to Italy, making a total of $760,000,000 to that country. The total amount loaned to the allies is $6,380,040,000. The advances average about $400,000,000 a month.

Ex-Gov. Stuart Appointed to Price-Fixing Committee

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Ex-Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia has been appointed a member of the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board. Gov. Stuart brings to the Committee a broad knowledge of matters pertaining to agriculture.

COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS OF SCREW THREADS

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, has issued the following statement regarding the commission for standardizing screw threads:

An act, H. R. 10852, to provide for the appointment of a commission to standardize screw threads, was passed by Congress on July 13, 1918, and has received the signature of the President.

Purpose.

The purpose of the commission is to ascertain and establish standards of screw threads for acceptance and adoption in manufacturing plants under control of the War and Navy Departments, and as far as practicable, for screw threads in general use throughout the United States.

Organization.

Nine commissioners are to be appointed, one of whom shall be the Director of the Bureau of Standards, who will be chairman of the commission; two commissioned officers of the Army, to be appointed by the Secretary of War; two commissioned officers of the Navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; and four to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, two of whom shall be chosen from nominations made by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and two from nominations made by the Society of Automotive Engineers. The commission shall cease and terminate at the end of six months from the time of its appointment.

Questions to be Considered.

There are mentioned herewith several items in connection with screw-thread standardization which will probably be brought before the commission for consideration.

(1) Consideration as to type of thread to be used, such as U. S. Standard Form, Whitworth Form, or International Thread Form.

(2) Establishment of dimensions and tolerances for U. S. Standard threads; A. S. M. E. threads, and also fine pitch threads which will result in interchangeable screws and nuts of different grades.

(3) The establishment of rules or formulas which will specify such tolerance and dimensions as to insure interchangeability, and to provide for different grades of work.

Bids Invited for Housing Project at Bridgeport

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor has invited bids for the construction of housing accommodations for 600 families in Bridgeport, Conn., from the following contractors:

Cauldwell-Wingate Co., New York City; C. T. Wills (Inc.), New York City; The H. Wales-Lines Co., Meriden, Conn; Casper Ranger Construction Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Jarrett Chambers Co., New York City; George A. Fuller Co., Boston, Mass.; T. J. Pardy Construction Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	16
Died from wounds	15
Died of disease	11
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	13
Wounded severely	57
Wounded, (degree undetermined)	1
Missing in action	6
Total	120

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Jesse D. Gillespie. Mrs. Hester Pinson, R. F. D. 2, Central, S. C.

Jean Kendall. R. A. Kendall, Elkville, N. C.

Bugler Frank L. Hubbell. Mrs. Lucy Hubbell, 140 North Dickerson Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Arthur E. Curran. Mrs. Mammie McGee, 704 North Twenty-eighth Street, Richmond, Va.

Daniel Donahue. Mrs. Nora C. Donahue, 1034 Flora Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

David Fannick. Michael Fannick, 233 Abbott Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Henry L. Galitzeck. Miss Gertrude Galitzeck, Stockett, Mont.

George W. Holm. John E. Holm, R. F. D. 1, Garrison, Kans.

James T. Jarvis. Wallace Jarvis, Massena Springs, N. Y.

Morris Kersonsky. Max Cohen, 240 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anthony Moscarella. Mrs. Antonia Moscarella, 35 Carmine Street, New York, N. Y.

Mominico Muluzza. Miss Calogara Muluzza, 123 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.

James F. Mungavin. John Mungavin, 162 South Elm Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Merritt R. Raymond. Mrs. Louis Raymond, Bernhards Bay, N. Y.

Garrard Stillings. Mrs. Ina Stillings, 411 Eaton Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.

George Vallance. Mrs. M. M. Vallance, 2556 North Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died from Wounds.

CORPORALS.

Walter J. Behrens. Mrs. Rose Behrens, 245 Wood Street, Lafayette, Ind.

Burdette M. Slaven. Mrs. Lean Slaven, Stearns, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Philip H. Benton. Webster Benton, 2024 Queen Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles Bloce. Mrs. Charles Bloce, 164 North Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio.

John Haddox. Albert Haddox, Canaan, Mo.

Arthur Hanson. Mrs. Anna Johnson, Webb City, Mo.

Scott L. Hood. James T. Hood, Bastrop, La.

Arthur L. McCampbell. Mrs. May McCampbell, R. F. D. 1, Madisonville, Tenn.

Joseph J. Moriarity. Miss Abbie Moriarity, 38 Chestnut Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Ray M. Prout. Mrs. Mary Prout, Seventh and Brighton Streets, Newport, Ky.

Alva Nelson Sidle. Mary Finkenbeiner, Grand Rapids, Ohio.

Reginald W. Smith. John Smith, 403 West Union Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Floyd A. Stevens. George A. Stevens, 97 Prospect Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

Albert Weinrich. Frank Weinrich, 556 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Othnal Williams. Mrs. Ida Williams, 623 West Frisco Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Died of Disease.

CORPORALS.

Douglass Gammons. Mrs. Bertha Gammons, 1611 Grand Avenue, Tampa, Fla.

Harold Agnew Sampson. Carney Ogg, Richmond, Mo.

PRIVATES.

George A. Benson. Miss Hilda Benson, 71 Second Street, Weehawken, N. J.

Lawrence L. Bourgeois. Mrs. Anna B. Bourgeois, Lyons Falls, N. Y.

Arnold Doe. Tom J. Doe, Jackson, S. C.

Raymond M. Geigle. Mrs. Anna Geigle, 300 Hamilton Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Arthur Daniel Hill. Peter Hill, 275 Cable Street, New York, N. Y.

Howard W. Mortenson. Fred Englehard, Parkers Prairie, Minn.

Orlonzo Pearson. Mrs. Effie Swan, Gridley, Cal.

Vincent Jacob Stenger. John J. Stenger, Short Creek, W. Va.

Richard J. Wilson. Miss Mary Wilson, 332 North Tenth Street, Reading, Pa.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. William B. Peterson. P. F. Peterson, 101 South Thirty-eighth Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Winston P. Anderson. Mrs. Lucy W. Anderson, 2240 Sycamore Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Sergt. Willard Dealton Purdy. Mrs. Esther Purdy, Box 632, Marshfield, Wis.

Corpl. John W. Cairns. Mrs. Eliza Cairns, Box 33, Noblestown, Pa.

Cook William Guilfoyle. Mrs. Francis E. Guilfoyle, Cambria, Wyo.

PRIVATES.

Joe Alft. Mrs. C. Alft, Shawano, Wis.

William Thomas Ballard. Mrs. Dora Ballard, White Lake, Wis.

Gaetano Cilento. Salvatore Cilento, 123 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Raffa Dessotto. Antonio Dessotto, 1122 Erie Avenue, Kenova, Pa.

Arnt Dyrdal. Mrs. Mollie Sagedalen, Spring Grove, Minn.

Sam Johnson. Mrs. Bell Johnson, Kathwood, S. C.

Frank L. Mitchell. Mrs. Martha Mitchell, Livermore Falls, Me.

Hiram Rich. Mrs. Willie A. Ellison, Burgess Store, Northumberland County, Va.

Jessie Walton. Miss Julia May Walton, Cuthbert, Ga.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. William Nesselhof. John Nesselhof, 1817 Norton Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

SERGEANTS.

Jan Jankowski. Walter Kazski, 4524 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.

William N. Work. Mrs. Anna Blackwell, 1217 Banklick Street, Covington, Ky.

CORPORALS.

James Barton, jr. Mrs. Ella Barton, 186 Phippe Street, Quincy, Mass.

Arthur O. Boyanton. Mrs. T. A. Boyanton, Magnolia, Miss.

Arthur Davis. Mrs. David A. Davis, 511 Lackawanna Street, or Mrs. Ray Stratford, Forest City, Pa.

Elgie G. Fields. Frank Fields, Cartwright, Tex.

Jack Hicks. Mrs. Mary Hicks, Canton, N. C.

Claude W. Horn. Mrs. Laura Horn, Cobden, Ill.

James Sheffield. Mrs. M. E. Sheffield, Groveton, Tex.

William R. Wade. Call Woodard, Ladysmith, Wis.

Bugler John K. Hartnett. D. W. Hartnett, Preston, Mo.

Musician Lewis A. Sisson. Frank Finley, general delivery, Inkster, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Antonio. Patsy Lyons, 767 Second Street, Northwood, N. J.

William A. Bannon. Frank Bannon, 108 West Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Charlie Beck. Alfred Beck, 309 Main Street, Durham, N. C.

Delbert S. Beeman. Mrs. Barbara Beeman, 255 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Joseph L. Bertrand. Albert J. Bertrand, 54 Elm Street, Nashua, N. H.

Frank J. Brown. Mrs. J. J. Brown, Jameson, Mo.

Joseph Brundige. Mrs. Maude Brundige, 257 Eustis Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Michael J. Caveny. William Caveny, 27 Kearney Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

John D. Conditt. Andrew Orman, Heber Springs, Ark.

Angelo Crisafulli. Mrs. Andrianna Pisini, 308 West Water Street, Olean, N. Y.

Edward J. Crowell. Mrs. Catherine Crowell, 19 Factory Street, Belleville, N. J.

William T. Cunningham. W. W. Cunningham, Box 217, Goldfield, Nev.

Edward Doyle. Mrs. Annie Doyle, Church Street, Lonaconing, Md.

Felix Faloretti. Miss Mary Faloretti, 107 Howard Street, Springfield, Mass.

William J. Fournier. Joseph Fournier, 136 Demonty Street, Montreal, Canada.

John B. Freeth. Mrs. Sarah Noqn, 2529 Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Grant Fry. Mrs. Myrtle Duell, 600 Washington Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Bruno Harpin. Antonio Hamel, 440 Diamond Hill Road, Woonsocket, R. I.

Arthur James Hathway. Mrs. Fred Hathway, Harrisville, N. Y.

Joseph F. Holasek. Anton Holasek, 518 Eimburg Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Henry Iwanski. Anthony Iwanski, Stupst, Poland.

William B. Kelley. John J. Kelley, 242 Broad Street, Valley Falls, R. I.

Joseph F. Kendzior. Albert Kendzior, 2425 North Laree Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Angelo Laasco. Jasper Laasco, 10 Oneda Street, Boston, Mass.

Earl M. McCurdy. Mrs. William McCurdy, 532 South Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.

James P. McGuire. Mrs. Annie Shay, New Paltz, N. Y.

John J. McQuillan. Mrs. C. A. Russell, 2216 Princeton Avenue, Butte, Mont.

Constantine Martinchuk. Frank Rintuk, 31 Hillside Place, Newark, N. J.

Bronislaw H. Michalowski. Philip Bolandis, 145 Tappan Street, Kearney, N. J.

John Mikulikus. Stanley Mikulikus, Box 447, West Frankfort, Ill.

Joseph F. Murphy. Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Ashville, Pa.

Leslie B. Parmenter. I. E. Parmenter, 221 Spring Street, Brockton, Mass.

Harry G. Patrick. Robert Patrick, Stayer, Frostburg, Md.

William Richardson Patton. Wm. John Patton, RFD 1, Venetia, Pa.

Oscar Pilcher. Floyd Pilcher, Lindale, Ga.

Fred Plachcinski. Mrs. Mary Plachcinski, 2024 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Earl H. Reddan. Mrs. M. Reddan, Cut Bank, Mont.

Orville L. Rifenburg. Mrs. Cora Rucker, 120 East Ninth Street, Chester, Pa.

William Rosenstengel. John Rosenstengel, Doe Run, Mo.

Frank James Shields. Mrs. Barbia Shields, 1997 Clark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph John Stein. Mrs. Mary Stein, 303 Detroit Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Donato Tuttoloni. Giovanni Castagnia, 130 Terry Street, Corona, N. Y.

Leon Valentine. Charles Carter, 721 Coady Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Edward F. Younger. Mrs. Anna Habel, 3309 Mossprat Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

Pvt. Macin Adamus. Vincent Gonka, 111 Pulaski Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Missing in Action.

Lt. Quentin Roosevelt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Sgt. Edward A. Stevens. Arthur M. Stevens, 1 Stevens Street, Methuen, Mass.

Corp. Charles A. Carton. Mrs. Mary Carton, 3 Summerville Dalkey Avenue, County of Dublin, Ireland.

Bertice F. Bottler. Flora Bottler, Radersburg, Mont.

Mitchel Houchin. Mrs. Mary Strode, 210 South Fourth Street, Burlington, Iowa.

Harold J. Hunt. Addison B. Hunt, Hightstown, N. J.

Thrive by thrift.

UNITED STATES CRUISER SUNK OFF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1.)

2. No convincing evidence that periscope was seen.

3. No submarine appeared, in spite of the fact that three unarmed rescue ships were in the vicinity for about two hours.

4. Ship was struck on port side abaft beam, which discourages mine theory.

5. Weather was fine, smooth sea.

Captain Last to Leave Ship.

Rear Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, authorizes the following:

Reports received by the Navy Department indicate that when the armored cruiser *San Diego* was sunk the conduct of officers and men was in accordance with the best traditions of the Navy.

Capt. H. H. Christy, the commander, was the last to leave the ship. As the ship was turning over, he made his way over the side to the top of the armor belt, thence to the bilge keel, and jumped overboard from the docking keel, which was then 8 feet from the water. As the captain left the ship the men in the boats cheered him and the executive officer. They cheered the ship as it went down. As the flag was raised on the launch, the men in the boats sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

When the vessel was struck, officers and men instantly obeyed orders, going immediately to their stations and remaining at their posts until the order was given "All hands abandon ship." The ship was abandoned in good order, the men taking to the boats as directed.

American naval vessels found and destroyed five or six mines in that vicinity last night. No reports have been received of any submarine having been sighted or any further submarine activity in the vicinity.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the period July 22 to 27, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Warm weather first part of week probably followed by some moderation second half. Fair weather generally, although showers probable by Tuesday night or Wednesday.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Frequent day showers in Florida Peninsula, but elsewhere no precipitation of consequence indicated. Temperatures near or slightly above normal.

West Gulf States.—From present indications it appears that fair weather will prevail during the week with temperatures near or somewhat above normal.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—The week will open warm with some moderation after Tuesday and probably nearly normal temperatures thereafter. Some slight prospects of showers about Tuesday, otherwise fair weather will prevail.

Region of Great Lakes.—Showers and cooler Monday in Upper Lakes and Tuesday Lower Lakes; fair weather remainder of week with nearly normal temperatures.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—Showers probable Monday with some moderation in temperature. Generally fair weather remainder of weak with nearly normal temperatures.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. MARINES OVERSEAS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the Commanding General of the Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Tracey K. Decker. Margaret McCusker, sister, General Delivery, Parkers Glen, Pa.

Joseph J. Harris. Moses H. Harris, brother, 2512 Jackson Street, Houston, Tex.

Elmer M. Krieg. Bertha Krieg, mother 109 Beals Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Leslie A. Schmitt. Daniel Schmitt, father, 1465 Winona Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

Corp. Jerry Vucic. Mary Vucic, mother, 5233 South Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. John Roos. Phillip Roos, father, Stop 33, California, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas Duncan. Martha Duncan, mother, Teaman, Ky.

George E. Myer. Mary E. Myer, mother, 13 East Third Street, Frederick, Md.

Claude W. Wilson. Mrs. Claude W. Wilson, wife, 753 St. Louis Street, Mobile, Ala.

CORPORALS.

Thomas J. Carroway. Thomas M. Carroway, father, R. F. D. 1, Box 25, Rhemo, S. C.

Charles H. James. Russell S. Moore, uncle, 202 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Ind.

Theodore Keller. Thekla Keller, mother, 123 East Sixth Street, Lexington, Ky.

George Rosmarck. Urban Shrock, uncle, 448 Wilkesbarre Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Willard J. Allen. Katie Allen, mother, 412 Main Street, Cripple Creek, Col.

Burl C. Ayers. Robert B. Ayers, father, Bedford, Mo.

Robert L. Campbell. Almeda Campbell, mother, 1825 South Eighth Street, Waco, Tex.

William R. Church. James T. Church, father, Tilton, N. H.

Garrie Clark. Albert Clark, father, R. F. D. 1, Birmingham, Ala.

Cecil Coleman. Ida Coleman, mother, Metter, Ga.

Walter M. Coy. Charles Coy, father, Odebolt, Iowa.

Edward F. Forton. Mattie Forton, mother, 34 Fessenden Street, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Roland A. Gahring. Albert J. Gahring, father, Wooddale Park, Minneapolis, Minn.

Francis E. Green. Anna Green, mother, 521 Plackman Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Clayton A. Gunther. Charles N. Gunther, father, Stewartsville, Minn.

Daniel W. Hayes. Michael J. Hayes, father, 621 North Twenty-fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Leon L. Heiserman. Dosia Barber, mother, 1506a St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

George E. Henry. J. W. Henry, father, Route No. 10, Cambridge, Ohio.

Henry E. Higgins. Elizabeth Higgins, mother, 529 Indiana Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

Reuben C. Ingebritson. Rev. L. J. Jerdee, uncle, Cass Lake, Minn.

John Johnson. Mary A. Johnson, mother, 2414 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Johnson. Jane Johnson, mother, Route No. 2, Saltsburg, Pa.

Philip M. Jordan. William M. Jordan, father, 20 Greenville Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Edward F. Kearins. Michael J. Kearins, father, 317 South Elmwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles I. Lantz. Peter Lantz, father, 55 Boyce Street, Auburn, Mass.

Joseph Ledoux. Ursin Ledoux, mother, Opelousas, La.

Glen E. Maloy. Mrs. D. O. Hyde, mother, Blaine, Wash.

Earl W. Moore. Della Burgess, sister, 647 West Seventh Street, Reno, Nev.

Harvey L. Peeno. James Peeno, father, Constance, Ky.

S. Schrader. Lulu Schrader, mother, Lumberton, Miss.

Patrick A. Shannon. John J. Shannon, father, Woodlawn, Pa.

Hugh B. Shaw. Clarence A. Shaw, father, Yorkville, Ill.

William F. Sponsel. Minnie Schleich, aunt, 2505 West McMicken Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank Stoley, jr. Frank Stoley, sr., father, 542 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Robert P. Sutherland. Ellen Sutherland, mother, 3 Hamilton Street, Green Island, N. Y.

V. Swanson. August Swanson, father, 730 Capitol Heights, St. Paul, Minn.

Jesse N. Tidwell. Ira B. Tidwell, brother, Blocton, Ala.

Frank J. Vanderhoven. John Vanderhoven, uncle, 255 Twelfth Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Heilliard B. Watts. John B. Watts, father, R. F. D. 1, Resaca, Ga.

Stanley Willey. Harry Willey, father, 410 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Ray B. Williams. Lucinda Williams, mother, Coalville, Utah.

Fred C. Young. Samuel C. Young, father, 132 Crane Avenue, Kent, Ohio.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Pvt. James P. Anderson. Thomas A. Anderson, father, Pursley, Tex.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Rey X. Smith. Mary M. Smith, mother, 3127 East Sprague Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

CORPORALS.

John D. Ashworth. Nancy A. Ashworth, mother, box 174, Springfield, Oreg.

Caskie L. Bailey. Mary Bailey, mother, 3350 Pierce Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Raymond E. Bliven. Marion F. Bliven, mother, 73 Constitution Avenue, Bristol, R. I.

Hugh E. Bolender. Henry T. Bolender, father, R. F. D. 2, Maysville, Ky.

Dennis O. Lantzy. Harriet E. Lantzy, mother, Lincoln, Wash.

Howard B. Wood. Clarence D. Wood, father, Elmdale, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Eugene M. Brown. Clara Brown, mother, Grenola, Kans.

John F. Dehaven. Anna L. Dehaven, mother, 605 Ford Street, Conshohocken, Pa.

Frederick W. Elftmann. John Elftmann, father, 16 North Seventh Street, Maywood, Ill.

Waldo H. Farnham. Clarissa Farnham, mother, Waterville, Oreg.

Verner J. Kearney. Nora A. Kearney, mother, East 502 Sharp Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

William L. Lenz. Harry Lenz, father, Gilliam, Mo.

David K. Milligan. David Milligan, father, 639 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Peter Nicastro. Rose Nicastro, mother, 6838 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. O'Connel. Johanna O'Connel, mother, Ranger, Mo.

Joseph C. Placek. August Placek, uncle, 1825 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Cecil W. Pleisch. Mary Pleisch, mother, General Delivery, Anderson, Cal.

Wilfred Brunelle. Cedelin Brunelle, mother, 33 Vigeant Street, Ware, Mass.

William E. Neuneker. Josephine Neuneker, mother, Bushnell, Ill.

Lyle Dew Rosecrans. Harriett Rosecrans, mother, Box 85, Auburn, Mich.

Herbert L. Senger. Frances Senger, mother, 120 North Beard Street, Danville, Ill.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Ashley. C. H. Ashley, father, Deerfield, Mass.

Pvt. Theodore E. Bangs. Laura V. Bangs, mother, Bengies, Md.

Pvt. William K. Bray. Oscar E. Bray, father, 201 Washington Street, Batavia, N. Y.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Slightly Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Ralph Lindly. Hattie Lindly, mother, Paoli, Ind.

Pvt. Merwyn C. Shawe. Merwyn C. Shawe, father, 123 West Twenty-seventh Street, Baltimore, Md.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Prisoners in Germany.

Pvt. Elmer C. Myers. Blanche Myers, sister, Labelle, Mo.

Pvt. Leslie Cunningham. Mary J. Cunningham, mother, 121 Spring Street, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

PERIOD OF ANXIETY OVER FOOD NOT YET ENDED IN ENGLAND

Drouths, Frosts, and Labor Shortage Expected to Cut Home Production Below Estimates.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The food-production situation in England is outlined in a cable just received by the Food Administration from the British ministry of food, indicating that the season of anxiety is not yet over. Drought, early frosts, and labor shortage will cut home production below previous estimates. The cable says:

"British agriculturists have been seriously concerned about drought, which checked the growth of wheat here for six weeks, particularly on light soils. Barley and oats also suffered, as well as root crops, and even potatoes were retarded by cold weather and lack of rain. Luckily the weather has now broken and rain is plentiful. Nevertheless, it still looks as though early optimism about the possibility of the wheat crops in the United Kingdom will have to be modified, owing to difficulties of newly broken ground and lack of labor. True, women and children are being rapidly recruited for the forthcoming harvest; but even with the help of urban holiday makers and German prisoners, farmers are skeptical whether they will be able to get in all that they have raised.

Unforeseen Shortage of Jam.

"Owing to early frosts and insect attacks on fruit, the food controller is now battling with an utterly unforeseen shortage of jam for our armies and civilian populations. There is still a shortage of cheese, and lard has just been formally rationed. Hogs, too, have not been raised as rapidly on this side of the Atlantic as was hoped, owing to the abnormally high prices demanded for breeding sows and weaning pigs. This, too, in spite of a great outburst of municipal enterprise.

"Generally, the food situation is better, but the season of anxiety is not yet over."

Enormous Increase Shown In Allotments by Soldiers

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Allotments to dependents of United States soldiers have increased from 10,000 at the beginning of the war to 800,000. For the month of May these allotments total $5,000,000. Thirty thousand commissioned officers are allotting $1,000,000 a month to their families; [illegible] commissioned officers and privates, $1,000,000.

In addition nearly $50,000,000 of Liberty loan bonds of the second Liberty loan will have been paid for by members of the Army and will be turned over to the purchasers during August, the payments having been made out of allotments made for the purpose.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.

POLICY AS TO SUPPLYING HARD COAL TO FOUR CENTRAL STATES

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The policy of the United States Fuel Administration providing for the distribution of anthracite coal in the four central States—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—was announced July 19 in regulations sent to the State fuel administrators in the States affected.

The Policy Adopted.

The policy, which has been agreed to by the various State administrators, provides that in any State in which the allotment of anthracite coal for the current year has been materially curtailed, domestic anthracite sizes should be distributed first to those communities within the State which would experience the greatest inconvenience, difficulty and possible suffering in changing from the use of anthracite to the use of bituminous coal.

Follow Prearranged Schedule.

In conformity with this policy the State administrators will distribute within their States the allotment of anthracite following carefully arranged schedules as to locations, which have been furnished them by the administration at Washington for their guidance.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, July 19, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued, charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

Applications for Charter.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The American National Bank of Idabel, Okla.; succeeds the Idabel State Bank, Idabel, Okla	$25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Coffee Springs, Ala.; conversion of The Bank of Coffee Springs	25,000
Total	50,000

Charters Issued.

Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Westby, Mont	$25,000
The First National Bank of Gridley, Cal.; succeeds the Farmers Bank of Gridley	30,000
The Seymour National Bank, Seymour, Iowa; succeeds the Bank of Seymour	50,000
Total	105,000

Increases of Capital Approved.

	Amount.
The Second National Bank of Culpeper, Va., from $50,000 to $75,000	$25,000
The First National Bank of Fairfax, S. Dak., from $25,000 to $50,000	25,000
The First National Bank of Chaffee, Mo., from $25,000 to $50,000	25,000
The National Bank of Commerce of Wichita Falls, Tex., from $100,000 to $200,000	100,000
The Security National Bank of Oklahoma City, Okla., from $200,000 to $300,000	100,000
	275,000

EXPORT LICENSES FOR POSTAGE, REVENUE, AND OTHER STAMPS

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 171) the following regulations governing the exportation of postage stamps, revenue stamps, and other stamps of similar character, either canceled or uncanceled, which amplify the regulations announced May 14, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 109):

Cancelled Stamps.

Licenses may be granted freely authorizing the exportation to one or more consignees, whose names need not be specified on the license, of a single parcel or an unlimited number of parcels of canceled or uncanceled postage stamps, revenue stamps or other stamps of a similar character. Such licenses shall be valid for a period of 90 days and for the transmission of said stamps by registered or first-class mail only. They shall not be valid for shipments to persons on the enemy trading list.

In Care of Censorship Committee.

The parcel shall bear plainly marked on the wrapper the license number and description of contents and must be addressed to the consignee in care of the Postal Censorship Committee at either New York City, N. Y., Key West, Fla., New Orleans, La., San Antonio, Tex., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., or Honolulu, Hawaii, and the shipment shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the Postal Censorship Committee may from time to time promulgate. The name and address of the consignor must also appear on the wrapper and the postage must be fully prepaid to the country of final destination.

NAVAL AVIATOR KILLED.

The Navy Department is informed that Charles Edward Percival, chief quartermaster, aviation, United States Naval Reserve Force, was instantly killed at Miami, Fla., about 6.15 p. m. July 17. The seaplane in which he was operating came out of heavy storm cloud in a nose dive and fell about 1,500 feet. On enlistment, November 5, 1917, at New York, Percival gave as his next of kin, father, William Albert Percival, Portville, N. Y.

Voluntary Liquidations.

For consolidation with other national banks:	
The Grange National Bank of Mansfield, Pa. (Liquidating committee: M. H. Shepard, Mansfield, Pa., C. S. Ross, and W. W. Allen. Absorbed by the First National Bank of Mansfield. Liability for circulation not assumed under section 5223, U. S. R. S.	50,000

Summary.

	Capital.
Applications for charter (2 banks)	$50,000
Applications rejected	None
Charters issued (3 banks)	105,000
Charters extended	None
Charters reextended	None
Increases of capital approved (5 banks)	275,000
Reductions of capital approved	None
Changes of title approved	None
Voluntary liquidation for consolidation with other national bank (1 bank)	50,000
Other liquidations	None

Recommendations of Agricultural Advisory Committee as Submitted to Secretary Houston

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Secretary Houston has received the recommendations of the agricultural advisory committee reported at the conclusion of its meeting in Washington, June 27 to July 2. The following are among the most important subjects considered by the committee:

1. Indorsement of Henry C. Stuart, chairman of the agricultural advisory committee, for appointment on the War Industries Board as representative of agriculture.

Following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved, That the full committee indorses the action of the executive committee in asking for the appointment of the Hon. Henry C. Stuart, the chairman of the committee, upon the War Industries Board.

Furloughs for Agricultural Workers.

2. Facts were submitted to the committee showing that the harvest of spring wheat would come at a season when soldiers would probably just be entraining for military services, and they would therefore be lost to the wheat harvest in the spring wheat region. The committee, therefore, passed a resolution, to be presented to Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder, asking that temporary deferred classification be granted to the men called July 22–27, before their entrainment, that they might help in the harvest before leaving home, rather than to report at their cantonments and then be furloughed back, thus saving expenses to the Government and preventing a loss of time for the men.

Improvement of Transportation Conditions.

3. A full discussion was had of the unusual car shortage and the delays in the shipments of live stock and grain during the past winter, resulting in large financial loss to the producers. Attention was called to the fact that transportation conditions were still unsatisfactory and the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration were requested to take up the matter again with the Railroad Administration, with the view of insuring relief in these matters. A subcommittee on transportation was appointed, of which Henry C. Stuart was chairman, to act with the two departments in placing this matter before the Director General.

Investigation of Wool and Hide Situation.

4. Consideration was given to criticisms that had been made in regard to the application by division heads of the rules and regulations of the War Industries Board regarding wool. There seemed to be ground for believing that some of the interpretations of the rules worked a hardship on the wool growers. A subcommittee was appointed to look into this matter and make such recommendations as seemed to them necessary to a readjustment of the matters complained of, and a recovery of losses incurred, if any.

5. The committee devoted a large portion of its time during the first three days of its session to a discussion of the grades and prices of wheat in which Mr. Hoover and members of his staff, with representatives of the Grain Division and the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, participated. Practically all of the recommendations of the committee were provided for in the final draft of the announcement issued July 1.

A subcommittee had formulated an expression of suggested explanations of terms and conditions that were thought to be helpful in giving the farmer a clear understanding of the regulations and his personal status in their administration.

These suggestions were heartily indorsed by the full committee and the Food Administration.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

6. A resolution was passed giving indorsement of the plan of the Bureau of Animal Industry for stamping out tuberculosis in cattle. Suggestions were made that some of the plans might be slightly modified in the matter of facilitating the disposition of tubercular animals.

Farm Machinery.

7. Whereas the Department of Agriculture has submitted for our consideration a proposal for the elimination of certain less-essential types or designs of farm machinery and parts thereof, giving as a reason therefor that because of the war demands the allotment of steel for the manufacture of farm machinery must be limited to the amount strictly necessary to enable our farmers to maintain crop production, and that the multiplicity of types and designs now existing places an unnecessary burden upon steel mills in preparing steel and iron therefor; and whereas we believe the reasons given are just and valid and that the demand upon us is in line with the demands made upon other industries: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we indorse the schedule of eliminations submitted by the Department of Agriculture, with certain minor changes, with the understanding and with the assurance on the part of those who have prepared the schedule that no change in design of any implement has been made which will lessen its strength or efficiency, and no machine or implement has been eliminated which is essential for the efficient production of agricultural products in any extensive region, and the work performed by which can not be as efficiently done by other machines, the manufacture of which shall be permitted. We recommend, however, that measures be taken to afford full protection to farmers owning machines of types eliminated by requiring that manufacturers make and place on the market repair parts for eliminated machines or eliminated parts of machines for a length of time equal to the average normal life of such machines or parts.

Repair Parts of Farm Machinery.

The committee passed resolutions urging the Department of Agriculture to insist on the standardization of parts of farm implements, such as cultivator teeth, mower and harvester guards, mower and harvester sections, threads on bolts, skeins on wagons, surface cultivator knives, and many other parts on which patents have expired. It was the opinion of the committee that this would result in very material economy in every way and increased convenience to the farmer in securing implement parts.

8. After discussing the prevalent prices of farm machinery and the advances made during the past three years, the committee passed a resolution, asking for an investigation at the earliest possible date, into the cost of manufacturing farm implements and asked that the industry be required to operate on a basis of cost plus a reasonable profit.

Perishable Products.

9. The committee recorded its appreciation of the good work done by the Food Administration in increasing the consumption of potatoes, thus partially relieving the stress arising from the production of a heavy spring crop in the South, with large storage stocks held over in the North.

The promotion of war gardens was commended, as it was believed by the committee that the results not only showed a larger supply of fresh vegetables but converted many acres to the growing of staple crops that helped to increase the total food supply and to lessen transportation difficulties.

The Department of Agriculture was commended for its work in the selection and breeding of potatoes in the various potato-growing sections.

Much interest was expressed in the dehydration of vegetables, especially potatoes, and it was recommended that this work should be followed up.

Record was filed, briefly reviewing the poultry conditions of the country, showing that although the price of poultry had not advanced in keeping with the price of feeds, more eggs have been shipped and stored than at the same time in 1917, this being partly due to the early warm season and partly to the patriotic adherence to the industry in spite of adverse conditions.

A resolution was passed expressing the opinion of the committee that the vegetable forcing industry was important, and so blended with the forcing of plants for field crops, that the industry should be fostered and protected as far as the exigencies of the war may permit.

Labor for Wheat Harvest.

10. On reports of members of the committee from the West and South where wheat has already been harvested, regarding the highly efficient service rendered by the Farm Labor Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Labor, in the mobilization and distribution of harvesters to the wheat fields of the South and West up to the present time, the committee asked for a continuation of this service to the completion of the harvest in the spring-wheat region.

Exchange Milling.

11. The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

Whereas absolute war necessity and shortage of wheat for export has required that, in the exchange milling of his own wheat, the farmer be restricted to a supply of flour equal to his household needs and those of his farm employees for 30 days days; and

Whereas the present crop prospects seems to make this necessity less acute, be it

Resolved, That the Food Administration be requested to remove this restriction as early as conditions will allow.

(Continued [illegible])

ACCIDENT RATE IS DECREASING IN THE SHIPBUILDING YARDS THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES

SAFETY ENGINEERS ARE EMPLOYED

Insidious German Propaganda Is at Work, Says Shipping Board Statement, and Falsehoods Circulated Concerning Industry.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

A new and insidious form of German propaganda is at work—furtive stories to the effect that more men are being killed and injured in our shipyards than are being killed and injured in the trenches. This has been brought to light through letters received by the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Through its industrial relations group the Shipping Board has issued the following statement:

In spite of structural additions to most yards and the confusion attendant upon increasing capacity in practically all yards the rate of accidents in connection with shipbuilding to-day is not as high as that which obtains in the manufacture of steel, and is practcally the same as the general industrial rate. The Department of Labor statistics show that the accident rate in shipyards from 1912 to 1916 is approximately 21.8 for every 1,000 men. It will be noted that these figures cover a period previous to the enlarged shipbuilding activities in this country.

Safety Engineers Cooperating.

Anticipating that the necessity for speed and the heavy enlargements in many yards would have a tendency to raise the accident rate, the Emergency Fleet Corporation organized last January a department of safety engineering, which operates under the direction of the industrial relations group. To-day every district in the country has its competent safety engineer who is cooperating with the shipyards to keep down the number of accidents and prevent the hazards that are common to any structural industry. Furthermore, the department of health and sanitation, which is in the same group, has been helping the yards in inaugurating and maintaining proper emergency methods and dispensaries in every yard in the country. To-day men are encouraged to go to the dispensary with the slightest scratch so that there may be no danger of infection and so that every injury may be recorded. The men are asked to report back at certain intervals to insure proper treatment and cae, and a careful record is kept of the progress of each case and its final outcome.

Accidents Are Decreasing.

Hog Island, which has been built and organized from nothing, seems to be a fair example of the attention which is being given accident prevention. During May the average force of men was 20,497. The number of accidents which caused loss of time was 107, which gives a frequency rate of 6 as compared to the rate of 21.8 for the period from 1912 to 1916.

The comparison of these figures with the average figures for 1912 to 1916 is not only interesting, but it proves very conclusively that the efforts of the employer and the Fleet Corporation are bearing splendid fruit.

Furthermore, the percentage of accidents is constantly decreasing to such an extent that it is confidently predicted that within the next few months the shipyards will be showing a lower rate than the most favored private industrial institutions.

Tribute Paid to Japanese Red Cross By Mr. Davison at Dinner of Welcome To Special Commission Visiting U. S.

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

The special commission of the Japanese Red Cross, which is on its way to Europe to study American Red Cross war relief work, was entertained Thursday night at a dinner at the Willard Hotel. Representing Japan were Prince Tokugawa, head of the commission; Viscount Ishii, ambassador of Japan; Dr. Arata Ninegawa, Dr. Shigemi Sawamuro, Dr. Yasushi Naito, Dr. Sadaka Kageyama, Mr. Hidea Yoshida, Mr. Hideya Furusawa, Mr. Chuechiro Fujimori, Count Kuwa-hi Katsu, and K. K. Kawakami, secretary to Prince Tokugawa, members of the commission. Representatives of various departments of the United States Government and of the American Red Cross were guests.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, spoke, in part, as follows:

"We meet to welcome a commission from the Red Cross Society of Japan. They come to us upon a remarkable errand. Our country has been honored before this by commissions from different nations, on financial, commercial, or diplomatic errands, but the presence amongst us of a humanitarian commission is an unique event. I choose to interpret it as an expression by the people of Japan of their desire for a closer fellowship and a better understanding of the people of the United States.

"This war is teaching us many lessons. To me its greatest lesson is that without love of fellowman, without heart, without charity, without faith in and understanding of one another, society can not be successfully carried on, or life, in its nobler sense, be lived.

"And these, in essence, are the ideals of the Red Cross—ideals which have aroused the enthusiasm and solidified the purpose of civilized mankind, ideals expressed so clearly and beautifully by the President of the United States, himself recognized as the world's chief spokesman for the cause of humanity.

"In the early part of the present year we of the American Red Cross were deeply touched by a message from the distinguished president of the Japanese Red Cross Society—Baron Ishigura—expressing the sentiment his society felt, that 'they were working with us as in the same room and in the same cause of humanity.' In that message he added, 'The Red Cross has no boundary of State, neither has it any relationships, prejudices, or racial distinctions.' Certainly no more beautiful expression could be given to our own appreciation of the character and scope of Red Cross endeavor.

"When I was in France recently the revered governor of one of the French Provinces, in an address of welcome to a group of Red Cross visitors, said: 'We had long known of America's power, her energy, her enterprise, but this war has revealed to us America's heart.' And this war is, indeed, revealing to us the hearts of nations as it is searching out the hearts of men. We had known of the initiative and efficiency of Japan, but the Japanese Red Cross is disclosing to us the deeper meaning of Japanese aspirations and a truer understanding of Japanese character. We, therefore, welcome this mission from the Japanese Red Cross as but another effort of the Japanese people to have us know them as they know themselves.

* * * * *

"Prior to this war, all the other Red Cross societies in the world, with one exception, were, like ourselves, known to their people as potentialities rather than great activities. That exception was the Red Cross Society of Japan. At the beginning of the European war the American Red Cross had about 200,000 members. On the same date the Red Cross Society of Japan had 1,800,000 members, and was the leading Red Cross society of the world. It is, therefore, to Japan that we must bow in recognition of her foresight and vision in first effecting a comprehensive agency in the interest of mankind.

* * * * *

"We, therefore, to-day welcome with peculiar satisfaction the eminent commission, headed by his excellency, Prince Tokugawa. I am confident that the American people will interpret the honor done them by this visit as a concrete expression of earnest desire on the part of the Japanese people to cooperate cordially, fully, and in a most friendly spirit with the people of the United States. I am equally confident that the American people will respond in like spirit and for like purpose to the people of Japan.

"Incident to this war, the Japanese and the American peoples are and will continue to be confronted with may vexatious problems. Solution of these problems will involve action; above all, it will involve cooperation and trust in one another. Such cooperation can only be based upon character and confidence and mutual knowledge of a common purpose to serve unselfishly and equitably those now suffering from the indescribable destruction caused by our common enemy.

"We should, therefore, be frank with each other. We should call upon each other for service, for assistance, and for help wherever and by which ever nation such service can best be rendered in the interest of mankind. We should join hands in a spirit of good faith, a spirit of cooperation, and a spirit of sympathy.

"I believe that nothing is more important than that the people of Japan and the people of the United States should appreciate the value of such a relationship."

THE AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from page 9.)

12. The committee was of the opinion that ground rock phosphate and acid phosphate should have the same freight classification as agricultural lime, taking an increased freight rate of one cent a hundred pounds, instead of an increase of 25 per cent, as applied to general commodities, and it was directed that request be made of the Director General of Railroads that the desired classification be granted.

13. Resolutions were passed by the committee favoring:

(1) Regulation of the use of mill feeds by the mixers of proprietary feeds, so as to secure to the dairyman the benefits of the efforts of the Food Administration to lower the price of mill feeds.

(2) Regulation of the manufactories of mixed feeds.

(3) Equitable distribution of mill feeds.

(4) Use of sugar substitutes in ice cream manufactories.

(5) The disallowance of sugar to manufacturers of ice cream failing to comply with reasonable standards of butter fat and solids not fat.

(6) Purchase of dairy products by Army and Navy.

(7) Expression of appreciation to the Food Administration for the publicity given to the economic value of milk.

(8) Recommendation to the Government to extend the standardization of dairy and other agricultural products.

(9) Commendation to the market report service by the Bureau of Markets.

The subcommittee on dairy products presented to the tariff department of the Railroad Administration an explanation of the hardship upon the small shipper of milk and cream, because of the minimum charge of 50 cents on any individual shipment.

The regulation was promptly modified so as to nullify the application of a minimum charge.

MINERS TO WORK ON FUNERAL DAYS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

It has been the custom in the anthracite coal fields for many years for employees of a colliery to remain away from work on the day of the funeral of any fellow worker who has been killed at the colliery. In order to prevent the loss of tonnage which follows the observance of this custom the operators and the leaders of the mine workers have agreed that the collieries shall work on the day of the funeral.

It is agreed that a committee of six shall be appointed to attend the funeral and the company is to pay the day's wages of the six men on the committee. In addition the companies have agreed to pay the nearest heirs of the worker killed the sum of $150 over and above the compensation allowed by law.

This agreement, designed to increase production, is another indication of the steadily growing spirit of cooperation between operators and mine workers.

WANTED:
25,000 WOMEN TO ENROLL
IN THE
UNITED STATES STUDENT NURSE RESERVE

The following statement is issued by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense:

The Government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States Student Nurse Reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The war is creating an unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our hospitals at home. Their places must be filled by student nurses enrolled for the full training course of from two to three years. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve is releasing a nurse for service at the front and swelling the home army which we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital defense. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their fighting forces.

Age.—The call is for women between the ages of 19 and 35.

Qualifications.—Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high-school education.

Enrollment.—Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve in any one of three ways:

(1) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The Government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is as great and imperative as that of the Army School of Nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

The enrollment card will indicate two classes of registrants—preferred and deferred. The preferred class will be those who are ready to accept assignment to whatever hospital the Government directs them, although they may state what training school they prefer to be sent to. Those who register in the preferred class will be assigned first, and all possible consideration will be given to their preference as stated. The deferred class is composed of those who limit their pledge of service; that is, who will not engage to go except to certain hospitals. This class is intended largely for those who, for family reasons, can not accept training at a distance from their homes. Those who register in the deferred class will be assigned only after the preferred class is exhausted.

The Government relies on the patriotism of those who enroll to fill out preferred cards if they possibly can, thus volunteering to go where they are most needed.

Nobody will be assigned to any schools whose conditions of training are not approved by the State board of nurse examiners.

Terms of training.—The term of training varies from two to three years, according to the requirements of the particular school to which the student nurse may be sent. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

What the training course prepares for.—At present every woman who completes satisfactorily her training in any accredited school is eligible for service as an Army nurse at the front and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in one of the noblest professions open to women. It should be remembered, furthermore, that her usefulness will begin not when she graduates from the training school, but as soon as she enters it.

Finances.—The student nurse gets her board, lodging, and tuition free at practically every training school, and in most cases receives a small remuneration to cover the cost of books and uniforms. After graduation she has an earning capacity of from $100 to $300 a month. Private-duty nurses now receive an average of from $100 to $120 a month together with board while on duty; institution nurses from $50 to $250 a month together with board, lodging, and laundry; and public-health nurses from $100 to $250 a month without maintenance.

An honorable service.—Ever since the days of Florence Nightingale the nursing profession has been one of especial honor. It was never so honorable as it is to-day.

Enroll at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army, and Regular Army Camps as Reported for the Week Ending July 12

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States [including Porto Rico] for the week ending July 12. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—The health of troops continues very good. Admission and noneffective rates are slightly higher than last week, due chiefly to the comparatively high incidence of venereal diseases and measles among new men. The death rate for disease (3.01) continues low.

2. Divisional camps.—Camp Cody continues to hold the best health record of the week of all camps of this group (admission 468.2, noneffective 18.2, no deaths). Camp Beauregard has the highest admission rate (1,831.9). The number of new cases of various diseases reported compared with last week, follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Pneumonia	42	56
Measles	207	218
Malaria	72	55
Dysentery	9	1
Venereal diseases	558	1,206

Of the 72 cases of malaria, 32 were reported from Camp Beauregard, 14 from Camp Shelby, and 11 from Camp Sevier. Eight out of the total of nine cases of dysentery are credited to Camp Beauregard.

3. *Cantonments.*—Camp Grant has the lowest sick rates of all camps of this group (admission, 506; noneffective, 15.8). Camp Pike has the highest sick rates of the larger camps. Camp Las Casas, P. R., a comparatively small camp, has the highest sick rates of all camps and stations. No serious diseases are prevailing in that camp, though 49 new cases of dengue were reported, against 98 last week. The number of new cases of various diseases reported compared with last week follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Pneumonia	91	94
Measles	456	312
Malaria	85	71
Dysentery	4	0
Venereal diseases	1,784	2,720

Twenty-two of the 91 new cases of pneumonia are reported from Camp Funston. Camp Pike leads in the number of new cases of measles (129); Camp Dodge is second with 61 cases; Camps Lee, Taylor, and Custer follow in the order named, each with more than 50 new cases. Camp Pike reports 45 admissions for malaria out of the total of 85 for all camps of this group.

4. Departmental and other troops.—The Eastern and Northeastern Departments have the lowest sick rates of all departments. There has been an increase in the number of cases of measles in this group (160 against 148 last week). Other diseases show a decline as compared with last week. Four cases of typhoid fever are reported from Camp Greene (Aviation Section).

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	41.3	36.5	20.4	20.2	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.3
Cantonments	40.7	37.7	20.4	18.3	3.6	4	3.4	3.8
Departmental, etc	37.3	38.9	20.2	20.2	4.2	4.9	2.5	2.7

Health conditions for the week ending July 12.

Camp or department.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Number of cases of—							Noneffective rate.[2]
		Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	
Merritt	20.4	5		5	323 (23)	26	1	11	56.6
Stuart [3]	35.1	13	2	6	283 (8)	8	1	2	73.2
Eastern	14.1	6	4	2	155 (56)	24	2		22.1
Northeastern [3]	14.3	5			43 (14)	4	1		25.3
Southeastern	33.2	1		9	94 (50)	28			59.2
Southern	21.1	2		1	83 (31)	5			35.6
Central	19.5			2	45 (17)	9			32.8
Western	16.6	1		1	49 (21)	27		1	27.2
Beauregard	35.2	8	8	32	69 (?)	36			51.1
Bowie	14.8	4		1	38 (9)	6			26.9
Cody	9	2		1	59 (1)	17			18.2
Fremont	12.4	1			20 (6)	14			36.8
Greenleaf	12.3	1	1	2	16 (7)	47			36.2
Hancock	16	2		1	30 (?)	1			35.8
Kearney	11	2		2	68 (?)	7			24.6
Logan	54.9	4			13 (?)				87.4
MacArthur	20.1				13 (?)	2		2	46.3
McClellan	25.8			2	24 (7)				60.1
Sevier	22.5	9		11	29 (2)	60			51.2
Shelby [3]	22.1	3		14	24 (11)	14		1	36.5
Sheridan	31.8				33 (5)	3			67.8
Wadsworth	14.3	3		6	102 (?)				32.0
Wheeler	14.5	3			20 (2)				28.2
Custer	14.8	4			192 (17)	51		1	20.0
Devens	11.9	7		1	40 (2)	11	1	2	44.9
Dix	19.6	10	1	6	97 (3)	3	3	14	33.8
Dodge	25.8	7			62 (?)	61			52.5
Funston	11.3	22			47 (1)	4			18.9
Gordon [3]	22.8	9		2	46 (?)	18	2		46.5
Grant	9.7	3			58 (?)	12		1	15.8
Jackson	28.2	5		2	334 (?)	21	3		49.7
Johnston	15.2	1		9	35 (28)	8			28.7
Lee	13.0	3		2	190 (2)	57	1		45.8
Lewis [3]	22.5	3			205 (4)	7	1	7	42.3
Meade	14.0			2	16 (2)	4	1		32.3
Pike	30.5	5		45	75 (?)	129			59.2
Sherman	22.6			2	124 (?)	7		1	55.4
Taylor	17.7	7			82 (16)	55			46.7
Travis	45.1	1	2	14	43 (?)	3			48.8
Upton	12.1	1	1		147 (7)	4			36.7

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease, the difference therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (*a*) cases brought from civil life by recruits or (*b*) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (*c*) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

[2] Per 1,000.

[3] Two new cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camp Stuart, 1 case at Northeastern, 1 at Shelby, 1 case of paratyphoid and 1 case of typhoid at Gordon, 1 case at Lewis.

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or Department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.	Camp or Department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	5	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1; septicemia, 2.	Northeastern	2	Meningitis, 1; alcohol poisoning, 1.
Stuart	3	Nephritis, 1; meningitis, 1; myocarditis, 1.	Southeastern	3	Meningitis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; accident, 1.
Eastern	5	Traumatism, 1; meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1; drowning, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1.	Southern	3	Carcinoma of bladder, 1; meningitis, 1; fracture of skull, 1.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

Causes of deaths by camps.—Continued.

Camp or Department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Central	3	Septicemia, 1; appendicitis, 1; fracture of skull, 1.
Western	1	Endocarditis, 1.
Beauregard	0	
Bowie	3	Narcotism, 1; struck by lightning, 2.
Cody	0	
Fremont	0	
Greenleaf	2	Chronic alcoholism, 2.
Hancock	0	
Kearney	1	Nephritis, 1.
Logan	0	
MacArthur	0	
McClellan	0	
Sevier	4	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 2; cause not reported, 1.
Shelby	1	Meningitis, 1.
Sheridan	1	Suicide, 1.
Wadsworth	0	
Wheeler	4	Appendicitis, 1; traumatism, 1; septicemia, 1; brain tumor, 1.
Custer	4	Bronchitis, 1; meningitis, 2; gastric ulcer, 1.
Devens	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Dix	6	Pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; railway accident, 1.
Dodge	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Funston	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Gordon	6	Pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; typhoid, 1.
Grant	1	Peritonitis, 1.
Jackson	3	Pneumonia, 1; cerebrospinal fever, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Johnston	3	Pneumonia, 1; suicide, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Lee	3	Pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1.
Lewis	2	Meningitis, 2.
Meade	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Pike	1	Typhoid and septicemia, 1.
Sherman	2	Carditis, 1; myocarditis, 1.
Taylor	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Travis	2	Pneumonia, 1; drowning, 1.
Upton	2	Meningitis 1; dysentery, 1.

Deaths:		
Camps	17	Last week, 16
Cantonments	43	Last week, 55
Departmental troops	40	Last week, 40
Total	100	112

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died in the United States and its possessions during the week ending July 12, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers, not previously published, who died in the United States and its possessions prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Bowie, Tex.—Pvt. Randall R. Moreland, Canyon, Tex.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. John Wesley Deramore, 1049 North Pershing Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pvt. Harry Krueger, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 51, Buffalo, Mich.; Pvt. Hugh S. Newell, General Delivery, Coral, Mich.*

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. John L. Francis, Briggsville, North Adams, Mass.; Pvt. Oscar W. Nickerson, 15 Garfield Avenue, West Roxbury, Mass.; Pvt. Lester W. Waite, R. F. D., No. 1, Rantoul, Kans.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Samuel Boswell, Route 3, Box 43, Newton, Ga.; Pvt. Pleamond Durham, Poulan, Ga.; Pvt. Frederick Elmore, Madison, Fla.; Pvt. George F. Higgins, 160 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Pvt. Harold C. Jostman, 5818 Theodosia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Recruit Albert R. Ranger, 2942 Cottage Grove, Flat F, Chicago, Ill.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. James E. Hershberger, Cessna, Pa.*; Pvt. Tom Phinizee, Route 1, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Pvt. King Tatum, Ellaville, Ga., R. F. D. No. 1.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Pvt. Williams L. Comas, Torrey, Fla.; Pvt. Arthur E. Moese, 1918 Winnemac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. Arthur J. Chestnut, Warsaw, N. C.; Pvt. Peter Felicitti, 839 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. George Peters, 58 Grand Avenue, Downersgrove, Ill.

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Pvt. Henry J. Trimberger, Route A, R. F. D., Box 27, Lodi, Cal.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. Robert B. Adams, 638 South Columbus Street, Alexandria, Va.; Pvt. John G. Calvey, Wyoming, Pa.; Pvt. Benny R. Owens, Tetotum, Va.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. Chris H. Condare, 58 Henry Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Sergt. William A. Fetterly, Los Angeles, Cal.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Jacob Williams, Battle Creek, Kakis, Grand Turk, Texisland, British West Indies.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Arthur Flowers, Centerville, Tenn.; Pvt. Charles W. Haeg, rural route No. 3, Station F, Minneapolis, Minn.; Pvt. Harry Huntington, Gisham, Wis.; Pvt. Capt. Turman, Glenn, Ga.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Pvt. Russell J. Walker, Meadville, Pa.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Louis Marcel, jr., Convent, La.; Pvt. Robert Sanford, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 60, Humboldt, Tenn.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Pvt. Chester S. Biggs, 301 South Adams Street, Marion, Ind.; Sergt. Walter F. Gabet, New Haven, Ind.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Edward Wilkins, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Thomas J. Berrian, 2205 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Corpl. Walter Farver, 537 Corrall Street, Akron, Ohio.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Albert Linebarger, McHue, Ark.; Pvt. Harold Estes Stewart, 2055 North Market Street, Wichita, Kans.*

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. John Gilbert, Saulsberry, Ky.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Fred Akles, Elderville, Tex.; Pvt. Max Petretic, 3201 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. Dock Ridge, Carson, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. Dave Boone, Box 37, Lillie, La.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. Claude R. Hale, Elvins, Mo.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Thomas N. Allen, Clarkstown, Ga.; Pvt. Pearl S. Doren, Pekin, Ill.; Corp. Henry C. Lord, Andalusia, Ala.; Pvt. Alfred L. Norquist, 4124 North Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.*; Pvt. Tom M. Thompson, South Main Street, Harrisburg, Ill.

Fort Adams, R. I.—Recruit Truman R. Rose, 1711 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Band Leader Edward J. Heinrich, Cedarburg, Wis.

Fort Greble, R. I.—Pvt. Alfred M. Confer, Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Salvatore Amato, Rock Island, Ill.; Pvt. William H. McDonald, 312 Knarr Street, Dubois, Pa.

Fort Hunt, Va.—Corpl. Clarence H. Wiseman, 316 Spring Street, Mankato, Minn.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. Robert William Flook, Centerville, Ind.;* Pvt. Crawford Wethington, Clementsville, Casey County, Ky.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Ross Fulkerson, Defiance, Mo.; Pvt. George B. Ross, 2053A Ogden Street, Denver, Colo.; Pvt. Johnny Strowder, Mittie, La.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Capt. Donald F. Ray, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fort Thomas, Ky.—Recruit Charles E. Reed, Miller and Martha Streets, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Fort Worden, Wash.—Pvt. Frank Hemstock, R. F. D. No. 1, Sparta, Wis.*

Fort Worth, Tex.—Pvt. Thomas C. Anderson, 4724 East Fifth Avenue, Dallas, Tex.;* Pvt. John W. Shue, Route 2, Box 132, Malakoff, Tex.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Recruit Edward H. Hale, 221 Wisconsin Street, Kenosha, Wis.

Jackson Barracks, La.—Pvt. Roy L. Keith, Chaffee, Mo.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit Roy C. Halterman, Moberly, Mo.*

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.—Pvt. (first class) Harry Walter McNorton, Cambria, Va.; Pvt. Mariano Monsieur, Carsiara, Philippine Islands; Pvt. Roman Smiarowski, 390 Bailey Court Street, Akron, Ohio.*

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Pvt. Roy Beals, Chenowith, Wash.; Pvt. Walter L. Campbell, 214 Randolph Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Pvt. John G. Prinzing, Great Falls, Mont.*

Call Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Harry Shelmire Ross, 5420 Angora Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gerstner Field, La.—Maj. John P. Mitchel, 258 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Hazelhurst Field, N. Y.—Pvt. [illegible], Colonel, 210 West [illegible] Street, [illegible], Ind.

Selfridge Field, [illegible] Jackson, jr., 3507 Gilham Road, Kansas City, Mo.

Post Field, Okla.—Second Lieut. Charles Luther Cone, 1205 Tennessee Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Taliaferro Field, Hicks, Tex.—Second Lieut. William De C. Ravenal, 1611 Riggs Place, Washington, D. C.

Ardmore, Okla.—Sergt. (First Class) Edward Charles Doyle, 453 Prospect Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Second Lieut. Edward Burke Sullivan, 226 Bill Green Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Pvt. Mathias McMillan, Mount Hope Street, St. Davids, Grenade, British West Indies.

Baltimore, Md.—Pvt. Thomas J. Moore, 4910 Justine Street, Chicago, Ill.

Belvoir, Va.—Corpl. Adolph Krause, 3449 Hope Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Pvt. Ever H. Kullenberg, 1416 South Kendall Street, South Bend, Ind.

Dalton, Ga.—Sergt. Stanley G. Jablonski, 1406 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Pvt. Carl C. Speckhart, La Grange, Mo.

Detroit, Mich.—Pvt. Henry G. Knispel, 122 Fifteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Glen Echo, Md.—Pvt. Frank Gillespie, Clayton, Wash.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Pvt. Faustino Tingking, Siquijur, P. I.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Capt. Addison J. Provost, 89 Mount Vernon Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Hot Springs, N. C.—Corpl. James S. Elliott, Pikeville, Ky.

Kansas City, Mo.—Pvt. Howard G. Lawler, R. R. No. 4, Vandalia, Ill.*

Lakewood, N. J.—Pvt. Julius Finstad, Priest River, Idaho.

Glamorgan, Va.—Pvt. Forest Williams, Glamorgan, Va.

Lowell, Mass.—First Class Sergt. Dewery G. McFarland, Oakland, Minn.

Markleton, Pa.—Pvt. Robert L. Speights, Pittsburg, Okla.

Midland, Mich.—Pvt. Walter Marchmant Hayward, Wickford, R. I.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Vernon L. Ammons, New Augusta, Miss.; Capt. Mack Bray, 1316 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; First Class Sergt. John G. Calhoun, 504 Seventh Street, Owensboro, Ky.*

Norfolk, Va.—Corpl. Mac Eugene Hudspeth, 218 North Magnolia Street, McComb, Miss.*

Oak Park, Ill.—Maj. Robert E. Brooks, Ewing, Holt County, Nebr.*

Pemberton, N. J.—Pvt. Thomas F. Ryan, 8 Mills Street, Charleston, Mass.

Port Clinton, Ohio.—Capt. Watson Reynolds, De Witt, Ark.

Portland, Oreg.—Pvt. Orlin G. Flowers, 255 Cherry Street, Portland, Oreg.

Rockford, Ill.—Pvt. Sylvester J. Wargen, Ogleby, Ill.

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. Wesley Archibald, 1614 North Tripp Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. William E. Foster, 1920 West Tenth Street, Marion, Ind.; Pvt. Frederick Potin, Southport, La.;* Pvt. Aburey F. Shriver, College City, Colusa County, Cal.

San Juan, P. R.—Pvt. Monata Cortez, Utuado, P. R.

Shreveport, La.—Pvt. Arthur W. Carter, care of Ebenezer Carter, Wynnewood, Okla.

Springfield, Mass.—First Lieut. Frederick Koch, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

St. Paul, Minn.—Pvt. Charles W. Hodges, 319 West Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Toledo, Ohio.—Pvt. Charles Buckman, 907 Freedom Street, East Toledo, Ohio.*

Tuskegee, Ala.—Pvt. Henry Gordon, Bradentown, Fla.*

Seattle, Wash.—Pvt. Perley L. Linton, Geraldine, Mont.*

Welsh, La.—Second Lieut. Clinton Sumner Ferry, Sheldon, Mo.

West Point, N. Y.—First Lieut. Thomas W. Churchill, 332 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City.

MAJ. BOLLES ORDERED HERE.

Special Orders No. 158:

296. Maj. Frank G. Bolles, Ordnance Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the plant of the Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, and will proceed at once to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Ordnance, 451 Pennsylvania Avenue, for duty.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

July 13, 1918.

Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., climbers, lineman's.
Dow Wire & Iron Co., Louisville, Ky., screw posts.
T. A. Willson & Co. (Inc.), Reading, Pa., spectacles.
United States Graphite Co., Saginaw, Mich., graphite compound.
Pittsburgh Piping Equipment Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel pipe.
The Ashcroft Manufacturing Co., New York City, aircraft iron cases.
Victor Brass Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, globe valves.
Monitor Bi-Loop Radiator Co., Lancaster, Pa., hot-water heaters.
Eberhard Faber, Washington, D. C., office supplies.
Vistol Co., Boston, Mass., art gum.
Fir Production Board, Washington, D. C., select common fir.
Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass., gummed labels.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., tread rollers.
Reading Chain Block Co., Reading, Pa., chain blocks.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., tie plates.
J. Schwarzalder & Co., Hoboken, N. J., wooden-stave water tanks.
C. E. Jennings & Co., New York City, bits.
C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., blue-print frame.
Eugene Dietzgen, New York City, drawing materials.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox, Southington, Conn., tinners' snips.
Archer-Daniels Linseed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., raw linseed oil.
Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, railroad supplies.
Deuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., trough compass sets, etc.
The Globe-Wernicke Co., Washington, D. C., office furniture.
William B. Grimshaw Co., Philadelphia, Pa., locomotive cranes.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Washington, D. C., ropes, cable and double.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., compass saws.
Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., repair parts.
Midvale Steel Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel rails.
Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio, spark plugs.
Foran Foundry Manufacturing Co., Flemington, N. J., deck fittings.
The Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., locomotive cranes.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., blowers, electric motor-driven.
Worcester Electric Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., voltmeters and ammeters.
The Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., screw columns and jack-hammer mounting.
Blakeslee Manufacturing Co., Duquoin, Ill., duplex pump.
The Barrett Co., New York City, waterproofing pitch.
The Consolidated Safety Valve Co., New York City, spares for Baldwin locomotives.
Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., spares for gasoline locomotives.
The Browning Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
J. Faessler Manufacturing Co., Moberly Mo., boiler-tube expanders.

July 15, 1918.

The Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., tape-repair outfits.
Howells Mining Drill Co., Plymouth, Pa., earth augers.
Conneaut Shovel Co., Conneaut, Ohio, grafting spades.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., climbers, lineman's.
Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., oxy-acetylene-welding outfits.
E. T. Fraim Co., Lancaster, Pa., padlocks.
The Bastian Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill., hose couplings.
American Oil, Pump & Tank Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, portable wheel tanks.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.
Fred S. Lincoln (Inc.), Washington, D. C., files.
Mark Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., foot valves.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., hatchet handles.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, bars, wrecking.
Oshkosh Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis., timber-carrier handles and maple peavie handles.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., timber carriers.
Acme Rubber Manufacturing Co., Trenton, N. J., hose.
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., scythes.
Enlow Co. (Inc.), New York City, matches.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., rubber gaskets.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., blacksmith's rivet tongs.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., hose.
Dennison manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., wax, sealing.
W. D. Allen Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., hose clamps.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., Manila rope.
Eisemann Magneto Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., distributor gears.
Western Electric Co., New York City, special transformers.
Katzenbach & Bullock Co., New York City, sal ammoniac, granular.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., mirror, searchlight.
A. B. Dick Co., Washington, D. C., Dermax stencil paper.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., knives.
Ames Iron Works, Oswego, N. Y., heavy-duty compression engines.
Chicago Insulated Wire & Manufacturing Co., Sycamore, Ill., wire.
Oswego Tool Co., Oswego, N. Y., pipe cutters.
The Foxboro Co., New York City, recording pressure gauges.

July 16, 1918.

Fuchs & Lang Co., New York City, glass marbles.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., files.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., soldering coppers.
The Benton Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), New York City, hand tally machines.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., tape repair outfits.
Baldwin & Brown, Richmond, Va., cant hooks.
American Steel Wool Co. (Inc.), New York City, steel wool.
Keystone Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., wrenches.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., spike mauls.
Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bars, tool steel.
Southern Electric Co., Baltimore, Md., slate panel.
The Buda Co., Washington, D. C., drills.
Mechanical Appliance Co., Washington, D. C., armatures and spares.
E. T. Fraim Lock Co., Lancaster, Pa., padlocks.
Imperial Electric Co., Akron, Ohio, generators.
Fenn Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, Mich., snaths.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., rollers with studs.
Little Giant Punch & Shear Co., Sparta, Ill., punch and shear cutting iron with punches and dies.
I. Block & Son, New York City, lantern wicks.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., parts for searchlight carriages.
Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., hydrometers.
Chelsea Clock Co., Boston, Mass., clocks, switchboard.
Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., oil stones.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., searchlights.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., wrenches and saw vises.
Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., magnetos, armatures.
Jackson Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., tubular wheelbarrows.
Wright-Austin Co., New York City, vertical screwed ends.
J. K. Larkin Co., New York City, galvanized barb wire.
Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bars, tool steel.
Dennison Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., wax, sealing.
The Lakewood Engineering Co., Washington, D. C., clam shell buckets.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., turnouts, of Russian rail.
Chicago Insulated Wire & Manufacturing Co., Sycamore, Ill., wire, firing, double lead.
The Oswego Tool Co., Oswego, N. Y., wheel and wheel pins for Barnes pipe cutter.
Kalbfleisch Corporation, New York City, alum filter.
Borden Co., Warren, Ohio, die stocks.
Nathan Manufacturing Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., sight feed lubricators.
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., field note books.
Aborn Steel Co., New York City, carbon tool steel.
J. H. Weil & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., beam compasses.
Pike Manufacturing Co., Pike, N. H., oil stones.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., frames, blue printing.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, frames, blue printing.
Crown Iron Works Co., Minneapolis, Minn., screw posts.
Whitall-Tatum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rods, stirring, glass; pestels and mortars.
The C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., Payzant lettering pens.

July 17, 1918.

District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., blotting paper.
Pike Manufacturing Co., Pike, N. H., oil stones.
Charles G. Statt & Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., twine, Elbe binders.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.
J. Schwarzalder & Son, Hoboken, N. J., wooden stave water tanks.
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., electric hoists.
Winsted Edge Tool Co., Winsted, Conn., socket gouges.
Roberts Brass Co., Milwaukee, Wis., gate valves.
The Edwards & Chamberlin Hardware Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., nails.
B. F. Gladding & Co., South Otselic, N. Y., chalk line.
Art Metal Construction Co., Washington, D. C., office bookcases and files.
Republic Rubber Manufacturing Co., Youngstown, Ohio, hose.
W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, carpenters' slicks.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., exhaust fans.
H. Mueller Manufacturing Co., New York City, lead melting furnaces.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., concrete mixers.
Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., field notebooks.
Massey Vise Co., Chicago, Ill., mechanics' bench vises.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmiths' flatters.
Aborn Steel Co., New York City, carbon tool steel.
Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, Ohio, hose.
H. D. Smith & Co., Plantsville, Conn., blacksmiths' pincers.
The Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., clinch cutters and toe knives.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., blacksmiths' rivet tongs.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, shoeing nippers.
C. W. Hunt Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., spares for industrial trucks.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., bolt cutters.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., ratchets.

NEW "LIGHTLESS NIGHTS" ORDER

(Continued from page 1.)

display and show window lighting in the United States. Similar estimates fix the amount of coal used in advertising lighting in New York City at 16,000 tons per year.

With the miners of the country responding loyally to the appeals of the Fuel Administration for increased production, the weekly output of bituminous coal is surpassing all previous records. The efforts of the Fuel Administration, operators, and miners to increase production must be supplemented, however, by the elimination of every wasteful or unnecessary use of coal. The enormous war demand for fuel makes it imperative that the country make the most economical use possible, even of the constantly increasing output.

Text of the Order.

The order restricting lighting reads:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential, in furtherance of the national security and defense, the successful prosecution of the war, and the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to lessen and prevent the waste of fuel, and to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and prevent, locally and generally, scarcity thereof, and that to these ends, it is necessary that the use of fuel shall be limited and restricted in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby adjudges that in his opinion the use of fuel or of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of fuel for any of the purposes hereinafter described, except as hereinafter provided, is wasteful, and that any person using fuel or light for such purposes, except as aforesaid, is engaging in a wasteful practive or device in handling or dealing with fuel, and that the use of fuel or light for such purposes except as aforesaid is prejudicial and injurious to the national security and defense, and a cause of scarcity, locally and generally, and said United States Fuel Administrator hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time, and at any time,

Public and Private Lighting.

1. No city, village, or town and no person, firm, or corporation under any contract with any city, village, or town, shall use or consume any coal, oil, gas, or other fuel for the maintenance of lights in the streets, parks, or other public places of such city, village, or town, except under the following restrictions and limitations.

(a) Street illumination automatically lighted, maintained by or for any such city, village, or town, in the streets, parks, or other public places thereof, shall not be lighted before sunset and shall be turned out not later than sunrise;

(b) Street illumination lighted by hand in any such city, village, or town shall conform as nearly as may be to the requirements hereinabove prescribed for automatic lights;

(c) The amount of public lighting in any city, village, or town shall be only so much as may be necessary for safety, and the use of lights commonly known as cluster lights for purposes of display or decoration shall be reduced to such portion only of the cluster as is necessary for safety.

2. The local fuel administration for the territory within which any city, village, or town is located shall arrange with the proper municipal or town authorities of such city, village, or town for the regulation of public lighting in accordance with the provisions of paragraph Number 1 of this order. Regulations for public lighting so arranged shall in each case be subject to the approval of the proper State Fuel Administrator, and in case regulations in accordance with said paragraph 1 for the public lighting of any city, village, or town, satisfactory to the State Fuel Administrator of the State within which the same is located, shall not have been arranged between the local fuel administration and the proper municipal or town authorities as hereinabove provided, within ten (10) days from and after the effective date of this order, said State Fuel Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations for such city, village, or town, and the same shall be valid and binding.

Lighting After Sunset.

3. Outdoor lights within a city, village, or town, other than those mentioned in paragraph 1 of this order, which involves, directly or indirectly, the use or consumption of coal, oil, gas, or other fuel shall not be lighted until 30 minutes after sunset.

4. (a) The use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of coal, gas, oil, or other fuel for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements, or signs, or for the external ornamentation of any building shall be entirely discontinued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week within New England and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and shall be entirely discontinued on Monday and Tuesday of each week in all the remainder of the United States.

Exception: Bona fide roof gardens where meals are served and outdoor restaurants, also establishments devoted exclusively to the exhibition of outdoor moving pictures at which admission is charged are exempt from this section.

4. (b) The use of light generated or produced by the use or consumption of fuel for illuminating or displaying any shop windows, store windows, or any signs in show windows shall be discontinued from sunrise to sunset and shall also be discontinued on the nights specified in paragraph 4 (a).

5. The State fuel administrators within the several States are hereby directed and authorized to see that the provisions of this order are observed and carried out within their several States, to report violations thereof to the United States Fuel Administrator, and to recommend to him action to be taken with respect to such violations.

This order shall be effective on and after July 24, 1918.

SECRETARY CHARGED TO ENFORCE CHILD LABOR CONTRACT CLAUSE

Following the weekly meeting July 19 of the War Labor Policies Board, Chairman Felix Frankfurter authorized the following statement:

The War Labor Policies Board, at its meeting to-day, voted to make the Secretary of Labor responsible for the enforcement of the contract clause with reference to the employment of children which was agreed to by the board at its meeting last week.

Clause in All Contracts.

All Government contracts are, according to last week's agreement, to contain a clause providing that the contractor shall not directly or indirectly employ, in the performance of the contract, any child under the age of 14 years, or permit any child between the age of 14 and 16 years to work more than 8 hours in any one day, more than 6 days in any one week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

The action taken last week by the War Labor Policies Board follows the well-established precedent of the Government in making contracts subject to certain well-established industrial standards. The adoption of these standards, in the opinion of the board, promotes the immediate, as well as the ultimate, welfare of the country. English and French experience has demonstrated that the employment of children under 14 or of those over 14 for long hours or on night work is not in the interest of sustained efficiency of production.

Children's Bureau in Charge.

The action taken by the board to-day in delegating to the Secretary of Labor the enforcement of this clause probably means that it will be delegated to the Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau. The issuance of certificates of age, inspection, and cooperation with State officials required for the administration of the Federal child labor law was delegated to the Children's Bureau by the Secretary of Labor.

The centralization in the Department of Labor of the enforcement of this child labor contract clause has the advantages of utilizing existing administrative machinery, with which employers and State officials are already familiar, and the avoidance of the confusion and duplication incident to enforcement by each department concerned.

HONOR LATE U. S. MINISTER.

Bolivian President Appoints July 23 Day of National Mourning.

A telegram to the Department of State from La Paz states that the President of Bolivia has issued a decree declaring July 23 a national day of mourning for John D. O'Rear, late American minister to Bolivia. Official memorial services will be held.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Red Cross Institute for the Blind Is Created By The War Council

The Red Cross war council has supplemented the Army's plans for the care and reeducation of blinded soldiers, as announced in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of March 21, by creating the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, in order that certain phases of the social and economic supervision of these men may be provided for. The specific purposes of the Red Cross appropriation are "to supply the organization and funds to promote the industrial care of the blinded soldiers after the completion of their reeducation and discharge by the Army."

The medical officer of the Surgeon General's staff, who is responsible for the official Army program for the blind has been appointed director of the Red Cross institute for the blind, and will work in close touch with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, thus insuring thoroughgoing unity of policy and control.

This combination of an official organization with additional private resources will make possible the continuous and perpetual care of blinded soldiers after they are discharged from the Army. Not only education and placement are contemplated, but subsequent industrial supervision for the balance of the soldier's life. It must be remembered that many blinded soldiers will, in addition, be suffering from other forms of disability. In blindness caused in the industries 98 per cent of the eye injuries are without such complications, whereas in war 40 per cent are multiple; that is, these blind men also have amputations of arms or legs, or both, facial burns, destruction of jaws, and so on. To these particularly unfortunate individuals the Nation owes a lasting duty. Patriotic zeal will provide adequate care for these men at present, but only invested capital and far-reaching plans will make their future certain.

As soon as the American soldiers, blinded in battle, recover from their immediate wounds at the base hospital the special work for them will be commenced. At first the chief effort will be to amuse them and inspire them with some degree of hope. Later, as the men improve, they will be concentrated at the port of embarkation in France under care of a special staff which will expand the measures of elementary instruction, teaching the men to get about and care for their immediate needs—in other words, teaching them "how to be blind." On the way home they will be grouped according to the degree of injury, and upon arrival in the United States they will be sent to the United States Military General Hospital No. 7 at Baltimore for further medical and surgical treatment and special teaching.

Will Instruct One Relative.

Here, in addition to the technical training provided by the Government, under paid professional instructors, several important features in the care and comfort of these men have been made possible by the Red Cross appropriation. The Red Cross institute, for example, will undertake to provide a home and transportation to Baltimore for the relative who will be responsible for the care of the blinded man when returned to his home. It is the intention to instruct one such relative in the Government training school side by side with the blinded soldier, as is now done by the British and French Armies. The purpose is that the blind man's family may be informed as to his difficulties, ambitions, training, and needs, so as to prevent the mental deterioration which often results from false sympathy. Friendly relations between the family and teachers will be a potent means of stimulating the interest of the blind man. In order that the division bureaus of civilian relief of the Red Cross may be in a position to provide expert advice in the aftercare of the blind, the same training facilities will be made available to selected staff representatives from each of the division offices.

Another function of the institute will be to provide certain necessary financial aid to equip the blind man after his reeducation is completed. For example, every blind man who enters commercial life will need a typewriter, and one of the special stenographic machines used in conjunction with typewriters.

A central purchasing bureau and a central selling agency will be established to promote the successful operation of special workshops for those blind men who can not reenter commercial or industrial establishments.

A survey must be made to unearth new occupations for the blind. The average wage of the blind man is now about $4.62 per week. A special board will undertake this study of possible occupations not merely to determine the type of education necessary, but to suggest the adoption of appliances which will minimize danger and increase efficiency.

Other Functions.

Other functions of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind will be to provide additional facilities for the production of literature for the blind, to plan the aftercare and supervision of the blind men placed in industry, and to establish homes and arrange home work for those who can not go into factories or offices. An important feature will be a savings association to encourage thrift and investment of part of the liberal compensation of $100 a month or more, depending upon the family, which the totally blinded men will be entitled to on their discharge and while still under the care of the institute.

The blind man has three serious difficulties to overcome before he can make his own living—his own timidity, the reluctance of industry to employ him, and the misplaced sympathy of his family and friends. To overcome his own handicap the Government will educate him. To offset the reluctance of industry it will be demonstrated that the trained blind man can take his place and do his part. To help the family realize both the limitations and possibilities of the blind man reliance is placed upon the plan of educating one member of each man's family and upon the intelligent and informed aftercare work which will be organized by the Red Cross Institute for the Blind in cooperation with the home-service sections.

Training for Assistants.

Arrangements are being made for a limited number of staff assistants attached to division bureaus of civilian relief to take a six-weeks' course of training at the Baltimore school. Under the supervision of these workers home-service sections will be called upon to furnish essential information as to the blinded soldier's personal, family, and community background, so that the most effective plans for his treatment and aftercare may be carried out. This information will, for instance, enable a wise decision to be made as to the member of the man's family selected to accompany him through the training course at Baltimore.

The Commutation of Quarters for Commissioned Officers.

The President recently approved a bill providing that "every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States on duty in the field or on active duty without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, who maintains a place of abode for a wife, child, or dependent parent shall be furnished at the place where he maintains such place of abode" with quarters for such wife, child, or dependent parent, and that "in case such quarters are not available every such commissioned officer shall be paid commutation thereof," including commutation for heat and light.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has issued an opinion construing this act and describing as follows the procedure which an officer should follow in making application for its benefits.

In ordinary cases the evidence required by the disbursing officer to authorize payment of commutation of quarters, heat, and light will be the officer's certificate attached to his pay account showing the full name and post office address of each person for the maintenance of whom the commutation is claimed and the exact degree of relationship of such person to the officer.

(a) If wife, a statement that she is then his lawful wife.

(b) If a child, the date of the child's birth and whether married or unmarried, and if aged 18 or more years, the mental condition of the child should be given.

(c) If a parent, there should be a statement showing that such parent was actually dependent upon officer. (The qualifying word "dependent" is construed to mean that the officer has, before April 16, or may thereafter actually and necessarily contribute regularly more than one-half of the cost of a reasonable living for the parent.)

(d) If an adopted child or an adoptive parent there should be presented proper record evidence that all the formalities required for adoption by the law of the domicile were complied with.

In addition to this the officer should state in his certificate whether or not application was made to a quartermaster of the Army for rooms for such dependent and if not, why not, * * * and he should certify as to the number and location of the rooms actually occupied by the wife, child, and dependent parent and as to the exact period such rooms were so occupied.

Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918. No. 366

SUBMARINE SINKS A TUG AND THREE BARGES OFF MASSACHUSETTS COAST SUNDAY BY SHELL FIRE

ATTACK NEAR ORLEANS

All of Crew of the Tug Rescued and Taken to Coast Guard Station No. 40—One Man Injured by Fire From the U-Boat—Shelling Witnessed From the Shore, Says Naval Report.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The Navy Department at noon yesterday (July 21) received a dispatch from the First Naval District stating that Coast Guard Station No. 40, at Orleans, Mass., on the coast between Cape Cod and Chatham, Mass., reported sighting a tug on fire and three barges being shelled by a submarine.

The department yesterday afternoon received a dispatch stating that the tug and barges were sunk. All the crew of the tug were rescued, the report stated, one man being injured by shell fire. The men were taken to Coast Guard Station No. 40, at Orleans.

CANADIAN BLANKET LICENSE REVOCATION IS POSTPONED

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The revocation of the general import license covering the importation of commodities from Canada and Newfoundland as to shipment of articles on the list of restricted imports, which by a ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 161), published July 8, was to have been effective from July 20, 1918, has been postponed until August 15, 1918.

W. S. S. SALES PASS $400,000,000.

The National War Savings Committee issues the following:

Treasury Department receipts from the sale of war savings and thrift stamps on Wednesday (July 17) passed the $400,000,000 mark, amounting up to and including July 16 to $401,572,927.88.

MOTOR-TRUCK INDUSTRY CLAIMS FOR STEEL AND FUEL PRIORITY

Character as War Essentials Set Forth at Hearing Before Commissioner Parker.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a hearing before Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, and other representatives of the War Industries Board, at which a committee representing the motor-truck industry of the United States presented the claims of the industry to preference treatment in its supply of raw materials, especially steel and fuel, the following conclusions were tentatively reached:

1. That motor trucks, in so far as they are used directly or indirectly for war purposes, are war essentials and their production must be facilitated accordingly.

2. That in so far as motor trucks are employed in civilian industries for essential uses they constitute an important transportation medium, and their curtailment for such uses should be avoided as far as practicable.

3. That there exists in the industry, as in many others, an element of nonessentiality because of the uses to which its products are devoted, and a plan has been devised and will be put into effect promptly to insure against the manufacture or delivery of motor trucks for any other than essential uses.

Regardless of the point of essentiality, however, the War Industries Board does not undertake to guarantee to the industry any proportion of its steel requirements.

4. Steel and other war materials may be conserved through the observance by manufacturers, retailers, and operators of the strictest supervision of the use of motor trucks, by maintaining and repairing each vehicle for operation as long as possible before replacing it with a new one and by observing other economies which were discussed and will be further developed.

(Continued on page 5.)

Independence Day Greeting to Colombia's President

The President has sent the following message to the President of Colombia:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 20, 1918.

His Excellency JOSE VICENTE CONCHA,
President of Colombia, Bogota:

On this anniversary of the independence day of Colombia I extend to the Government and people on behalf of my countrymen and in my own name cordial felicitations.

WOODROW WILSON.

3 KILLED, 47 MISSING, 12 NOT ACCOUNTED FOR, OF CREW OF THE SUNKEN U. S. CRUISER SAN DIEGO

SINKING IS DESCRIBED

Perfect Order Is Preserved After Shock of Explosion and as Men Abandon the Ship—Gun Crews Stand By Guns Until the Last. Cheers for Captain, Executive Officer, and the Ship.

Rear Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, authorizes the following:

Fuller particulars received regarding the sinking of the U. S. S. *San Diego* show that the explosion took place on the port side just aft of the forward port engine-room bulkhead. The feed tank and circulating pump were blown in, and the port engine wrecked. Full speed ahead was rung, and the starboard engine operated until it was stopped by water rising in the engine room. Machinist's Mate Hawthorne, who was at the throttle in the port engine room was blown four feet under the engine-room desk. He got up, closed the throttle on the engine, which had already stopped, and then escaped up the engine-room ladder. Lieut. Millen, on watch in the starboard engine room, closed the water-tight door to the engine room, and gave the necessary instructions to the fireroom to protect the boilers.

Turns Turtle and Sinks.

The ship listed to port heavily so that water entered the gun ports on the gun deck. The vessel listed 8 degrees quickly, then hung for seven minutes; then gradually listed, the speed increasing until 35 degrees was reached. At this time the port quarterdeck was 3 feet under water. The ship then rapidly turned turtle and sank. Capt. Christy went from the bridge down two ladders to the boat deck, slid down a line to the armor belt, then dropped down 4 feet to the bilge keel, and thence to the docking keel, which at that time was eight feet above water. From there he jumped into the water. The ship was about five minutes in turning over after she reached 35 degrees heel.

No wake of a torpedo was seen. The first thing Capt. Christy noticed was, while standing on the wheelhouse, 8 feet above the forward bridge, he felt and heard a dull explosion. He immedi-

afely sounded submarine defense quarters and the general alarm.

Everything went quietly and according to drill schedule. The captain rang full speed ahead, and sent an officer to investigate the damage. At the time he thought the ship would not sink. Two motor sailers were ordered rigged out, but not to be lowered until further orders.

At the submarine defense call the men went quietly to their stations and manned the guns. They stood by the port guns until they were awash, and by the starboard guns until the list of the ship pointed them up into the air.

When it seemed obvious that the vessel would capsize, the order was given to abandon ship, except the port-side gun crew, which were to remain at their stations as long as the guns would bear. Boats were ordered lowered, and two sailboats, one dinghy, one wherry, and two punts were launched. The life rafts were launched and the lumber pile on deck was loosed and set adrift. Fifty mess tables and a hundred kapok mattresses were thrown overboard. Abandon ship was complete before the vessel began to capsize.

Sing on the Rafts.

Perfect order was preserved, the men cheering. When on the rafts they sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee," cheered for the captain, the executive officer, and the ship, and cheered when the United States ensign was hoisted on the sailboat.

Two dinghies with six officers and 21 men pulled to shore, and arrived safely at 1.20 p. m. The steamer *Malden* came into sight and picked up 370 officers and men. The steamer *Bossom* reached the scene 20 minutes later and picked up 708 officers and men. The steamship *S. P. Jones* came up and took aboard 78 men. These three steamers searched the entire vicinity for survivors until 3 p. m. A fourth steamer came up later, but so far as known, did not pick up any survivors. The three steamers took the survivors to New York, where they were taken on board a United States ship on which every provision had been made for their reception. They were given food and clothing. American Red Cross representatives were on hand when the men arrived and distributed 1,200 blankets, comfort kits, sweaters, socks, pajamas, and watch caps. Army embarkation officers assisted in every way in transferring the men from the steamers.

Three Killed by Explosion.

The Navy Department has received information that three men are positively known to have been killed by the explosion when the vessel was sunk.

The survivors were taken to port on different vessels, and one boat load was landed at a lighthouse on Long Island. The names of the survivors are being telegraphed to the Navy Department, and the next of kin are being notified as fast as the names are received.

Reports received of survivors landed have been compared with the latest muster roll of the U. S. S. *San Diego* and indicate the following:

Known dead	**3**
Missing	**47**
Unaccounted for (supposed to be on leave)	**12**
Total	**62**

President's Message of Greeting to King Albert and Belgian People

The President has sent the following message to the King of the Belgians:

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 21, 1918.*

His Majesty, ALBERT, *King of the Belgians,*
Grandquartier-General-Belge.

On this day, sacred in the annals of Belgium, the hearts of my countrymen beat in sympathy with the Belgian people, with whom we are linked in the resolute struggle to conserve the rights and liberties of free communities. Your country has been torn asunder before by alien oppression and by attempted domination, and beneath the searing blasts of oppression has learned to prize and develop the qualities that stimulate a true-hearted people to assume among the powers that high place that rightly belongs to free and independent nations. I join with my countrymen in extending to Your Majesty and to the people of Belgium, who have so nobly given their lives and treasure for the safeguarding of national freedom and equal justice, heartfelt greetings on this auspicious day, in the confidence that it presages for reenfranchised Belgium a still greater and more glorious place in the proud annals of human achievement in the paths of liberty.

WOODROW WILSON.

Known Dead.

Thomas Everett Davis, fireman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Alma Davis, South Mansfield, La.

James Francis Rochet, engineman, second class. Next of kin, Mrs. V. C. H. Dean, Blue Lakes, Cal.

Frazier O. Thomas, machinist's mate, second class. Father, Lochard A. Thomas, Charlestown, W. Va.

Missing.

Robert William Aitken, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Mae Miller Aitken, San Diego, Cal.

Carlos Allen Black, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Charles E. Black, 2535 Ellsworth Street, Berkeley, Cal.

Clyde Chester Blaine, engineman, second class. Stepmother, Mrs. Bertha Blaine, Lomita, Cal.

Frank John Boot, chief electrician (G). Mother, Mrs. Kate Boot, 350 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

Henry Oliver Buxton, electrician, third class (radio). Mother, Mrs. Oila Buxton, Forest Grove, Oreg.

William Henry Chilcott, seaman. Father, John Chilcott, Eureka, Cal.

Carl Clifton Couivillion, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Ella W. Couivillion, 2011 Terry Street, Houston, Tex.

Benjamin Raymond Cox, seaman, second class. Father, Jesse J. Cox, Wamego, Kans.

Allan Bertram Croke, musician. Father, James Croke, 92 Appleton Street, Arlington Heights, Mass.

Tandy K. Culpepper, fireman, third class. Father, Tandy Key Culpepper, sr., Halsell, Ala.

Benjamin Borton Dillon, coppersmith, first class. Wife, Mrs. Emma Dillon, 1206 Santa Clara Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

James Regie Duke, seaman. Grandfather, William R. Winfrey, Box 52, Troy, Tex.

Rudolph Leon Duncan, electrician, first class (radio). Mother, Mrs. Louise Duncan, Hamburg, Iowa.

George William Farrin, seaman. Mother, Mrs. Rebecca J. Farrin, Akron, Iowa.

Jesse James Foster, chief boatswain's mate. Father, Homer Foster, Stuttgart, Ark.

Leon Goodnow, seaman, second class. Father, Charles Goodnow, 29 North Street, Fairport, N. Y.

Stephen Heard Grant, seaman, second class. Father, John T. Grant, Andrews, S. C.

Leonard Osborn Hall, seaman. Mother, Mrs. Willie M. Warren, general delivery, Grass Valley, Cal.

Miles N. Howk, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Nancy J. Howk, Box 85, Burr Oak, Mich.

John Condadine Larkin, electrician, first class (G). Mother, Mrs. Bertha Larkin, 859 Fourth Avenue, North Troy, N. Y.

Wilford Larsen, seaman. Sister, Mrs. Art. Stapley, Mammoth, Utah.

Henry Herbert Law, landsman for yeoman. Mother, Mrs. Catherine Law, 5 Woodcrest Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

Samuel Everett McDowell, chief yeoman. Sister, Pearl M. Smelcer, Mondovi, Wash.

George Lewdwie Meyer, fireman, first class. Uncle, Fred Paeper, Washington, D. C.

Alexander Horton Loper, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Rose B. Loper, Fulton and Gold Streets, Rosedale, Long Island, N. Y.

James Raymond Moler, seaman. Brother, Richard Moler, Rosedale, Ind.

Andrew Munson, machinist's mate, second class. Mother, Mrs. Karna Munson, 446 Maria Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Julius Leland Murphy, boatswain's mate, first class. Mother, Mrs. Altha May Murphy, 418 Garfield Street, Fort Collins, Colo.

John Edward Pearce, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Anna Pearce, Milton, Wis.

Fred Lewis Polk, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Malinda L. Polk, Lumberton, Miss.

Charles Arthur McKibben, chief boatswain's mate. Wife, Mrs. Martha Elizabeth McKibben, 148 West Eighty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Norman Peter Robertson, seaman. Father, Peter Robertson, 147 Nicholas Street, St. Clair, Pa.

Eugene Leon Rooks, fireman, first class. Father, Eugene L. Rooks, Tela, Honduras.

Richard Russell, seaman, second class. Father, H. G. Russell, R. F. D. No. 3, Leonard, Tex.

Carl Nathan Shank, seaman, second class. Aunt, Minnie Mummert, Mount Joy, Pa.

Angelo Joe Sibilia, seaman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Louisa Sibilia, 43 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elon Chriss Sorensen, seaman, second class. Father, Chriss Sorensen, Mammoth, Utah.

Manard Waldfred Sundquist, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Christine Sundquist, 432 North Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Francis Murry Tiffany, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Nellie W. Tiffany, 1046 Mason Street, San Francisco, Cal.

(Continued on page 5.)

Full Pay and All Service Allowances For U. S. Soldiers Held as Prisoners

Comptroller of the Treasury's Ruling Does Not Include Members of Nurse Corps, Army Field Clerks, and Other Civilian Employees—Full Text of Decision.

The Treasury Department authorizes publication of the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 16, 1918.*

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I received your request of July 5, 1918, for a decision of the questions propounded by the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army as follows:

"(1) Are commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Army, the National Guard, and commissioned officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, entitled to pay while held as prisoners of war by an enemy nation?

"(2) Are the officers and enlisted men named in question 1 above entitled to pay during the period for which they may be reported as 'missing' in action?

"(3) Are members of the Army Nurse Corps, field clerks, or other civilian employees of the War Department, entitled to pay while held as prisoners of war by an enemy nation, or for the period for which they may be reported as 'missing'?

"(4) Should an enemy nation at war with the United States make payments of a stipulated amount as monthly pay to commissioned officers of the United States held prisoners of war under an agreement to be reached between the United States and such nations, will the amount so paid such officers by enemy nations be deducted from pay due them for the period of their captivity or will such officers be entitled to receive from a disbursing officer of the War Department the full amount of their monthly pay and allowances without regard to the amount they may receive as pay and allowances from an enemy nation while held as prisoners of war?"

Section 14 of the act of March 30, 1814 (3 Stat., 115), provides:

That every noncommissioned officer and private of the Army or officer, noncommissioned officer and private of any militia or volunteer corps in the service of the United States, who has been or who may be captured by the enemy, shall be entitled to receive during his captivity, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of service, the same pay, subsistence, and allowance to which he may be entitled whilst in the active service of the United States.

This provision has been embodied in the Revised Statutes, section 1288, as follows:

Every noncommissioned officer and private of the Regular Army, and every officer, noncommissioned officer and private of any militia or volunteer corps in the service of the United States who is captured by the enemy, shall be entitled to receive during his captivity, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of service, the same pay, subsistence and allowance to which he may be entitled while in the actual service of the United States; but this provision shall not be construed to entitle any prisoner of war of such militia corps to any pay or compensation after the date of his parole, except the traveling expenses allowed by law.

The act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 166), provides:

That the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

The language of section 1288 is broad enough to warrant the inclusion of commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Army, the National Guard and commissioned officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and enlisted men of the Enlisted Reserve Corps in the benefit of its provisions, and the first question you submit is answered in the affirmative.

Whether officers and enlisted men named in your first question are entitled to pay during the period for which they may be reported as "missing in action" involves the determination of a question submitted on unknown premises, because so many conditions differing in their legal application may be embraced in the phrase "missing in action." If the officer or private so reported should be a prisoner captured by the enemy, and that fact should be established, then such officer or private would be entitled to pay during such time as they were prisoners. If either an officer or private reported "missing in action" should be killed, or die later from wounds received in battle, his status in the matter of pay or allowance would be determined accordingly. It is possible that a man might desert his organization or die as the result of his own misconduct, or become disabled, not in service or action, and be reported "missing," and in such cases the circumstances of the particular case would govern. An officer or private might be dead and reported as missing in action without the fact of his being dead becoming established.

It is clear, therefore, that no definite general rule that shall cover pay of officers and enlisted men reported missing in action can be formulated. Their pay should be withheld until their status can be definitely ascertained. In case no information establishing their status can be obtained, individual cases must be considered on their merit and determined upon such evidence as may be obtainable.

Your second question is answered accordingly.

The question whether members of the Army Nurse Corps, field clerks, or other civilian employees of the War Department are entitled to pay while held as prisoners of war by an enemy nation, or for the period for which they may be reported as "missing," is answered in the negative because neither of the classes of employees named is included in the statute as being entitled to receive during his captivity the pay, subsistence, and allowance therein provided, and the conditions of "missing" are too numerous and complex to render a decision which could govern as a precedent, unless these conditions are known.

The fourth question submitted involves a decision of matters pertaining to and dependent on an agreement not now in existence, and should be definitely decided only when such a condition arises. An answer if made at this time must be confined to the general statement that it is not the policy or the practice of the Government in matters of pay to render a double or duplicate payment for any service covered in its contract of employment.

Undoubtedly conditions have arisen, and will continue to arise in the present war which are not provided for by statutory enactment, and which urgently call for legislation, but until such is accomplished, the questions submitted and all future questions can only be decided, in so far as decision can be rendered, upon the laws now in force.

Light on some of the questions submitted would be afforded if the terms of the Hague Convention had been ratified and put in operation by Germany and Austria-Hungary, the countries with which the United States are at war, Article XVII of the convention of 1907, declaring that "officers taken prisoners shall receive the same rate of pay as officers of corresponding rank in the country where they are detained, the amount to be ultimately refunded by their own government," but until there shall be such ratification that article can not have application in deciding the questions.

Respectfully,

W. W. WARWICK,
Comptroller.

WAR INDUSTRIES NOW SHORT 25,000 UNSKILLED LABORERS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The present shortage of unskilled labor in war industries and the increasing extent to which unskilled workers will be needed in war production in the next two months is indicated in the returns now being made to the United States Employment Service by concerns engaged on war work.

Reports from 600 Plants.

The first 600 war plants to send their requirements to the Federal Employment Service ask for approximately 25,000 common laborers now and about 40,000 during August and September. The 25,000 men wanted now represent a shortage.

Asked to Telegraph Needs.

Every concern in the country engaged in war work has been instructed to telegraph its immediate needs and those of the next two months to the national office of the Employment Service at Washington. Detailed statements as to these present and future requirements are sent by each plant to the State office of the employment service for the State in which it is located.

FOUR PROMOTED TO CAPTAINS.

Special Orders, No. 163:

192. The appointments of the following-named officers in the Engineers, National Army, with rank from July 9, 1918, are announced:

To be captains.—First Lieuts. Herbert F. Taylor, David S. Ferguson, James A. Cameron, and Edward B. Pollister.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD

The Food Administration issues the following:

Officers of the Sugar Equalization Board, formed recently by the Food Administration with the approval of the President, were elected to-day (July 19) at the Food Administration, where temporary offices have been established. The following were chosen:

George M. Rolph, president; Theodore F. Whitmarsh, treasurer; Robert A. Taft, secretary; Dana F. Ackerly, general manager; all of the Food Administration.

The directors are: Herbert Hoover, chairman; Prof. F. W. Taussig, of the United States Tariff Commission; Theodore F. Whitmarsh and George Zabriskie, of the Food Administration; Clarence Woolley, of the War Trade Board; William A. Glasgow, jr., chief counsel of the Food Administration.

STOP EATING BROILED TURKEY.

The United States Food Administration issued the following:

The slaughter of broiler turkeys weighing from two to four pounds, which is about 25 per cent of the weight of a mature bird, is obviously wasteful. The Food Administration is now appealing to hotels, clubs, and restaurants, where most of the broilers are consumed, to discontinue serving them.

It is also desired that dealers refrain from purchasing these immature birds, and that they urge farmers to raise their turkeys to maturity, thereby adding to our meat supply.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique, No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 20, 1918.

Section A.—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops again broke the enemy's resistance and continued their advance, taking many additional prisoners.

Section B.—It was reported at 6.30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: "Aviation reported dense clouds of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. Large assembly of troops in the region southeast of Ville en-Tardenois are reported by aviation. This may be for a counter-attack on the center of allied attack of yesterday. German counterattacks were very strong to-day, especially from Aisne to Chaudun, where they seem to have reached the middle of plateau west of Ploisy, and to have taken Chaudun. Further south we progressed to Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front. On the Marne-Rheims front the enemy appears on the defensive, and we advanced slightly in places."

It was reported 11.30 o'clock on the evening of July 19: "Advance continues. Counterattacks thrown back. We have taken Courmelles and are near (west of) Villemontoire, west of (about 500 meters) Plessier Huleu, and have taken Rozet St. Albin and Maubry. In the Rozet St. Albin region the Germans appeared to be fleeing, as few prisoners were made."

It was reported at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 20: "We have taken 17,000 prisoners, actually counted, and 560 guns. At the north, near Soissons, we hold the Montaigne de Paris, then further south we hold Courmelles. Villemontoire is held by the Germans, but we are still advancing. We are just west of Tigny. Rozet St. Albin is ours. Maubry is ours. Above we are west of Plessier Huleu. We are making good progress during the night."

Reported at 10.30 o'clock on the morning of July 20 from French general headquarters: "Germans have retreated across the Marne River. There are no Germans on the south side. French are attacking more or less everywhere. Attacking on the west, but the morning reports have not come in so far.

American Official Communique No. 68.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 21, 1918.

Section A.—Between the Aisne and the Marne the day has brought fresh successes to our troops. With undiminished vigor and spirit they have continued to force the enemy to yield bitterly contested positions. In the fighting of the past few days more than 6,000 prisoners, more than 100 cannon, and many trench mortars and machine guns have been taken by our divisions.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, D. C., July 19, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$698,854.13
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	3,420,367.47
Miscellaneous	4,205,463.72
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	232,135.23
Total ordinary receipts	8,556,820.55
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	43,975,956.85
Balance previous day	395,138,180.05
Total	1,447,670,957.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$39,134,805.19
Panama Canal disbursements	33,635.74
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	52,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	505,342.46
Public-debt disbursements	14,805,649.05
Balance in general fund to-day	1,341,191,525.01
Total	1,447,670,957.45

Special Orders, No. 163:

154. Maj. Julius C. Peterson, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed at once to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for temporary duty.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY ROOSEVELT ARRIVES OVERSEAS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels stated this morning that news had been received that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt had arrived on the other side. He left Washington some days ago and made the trip on a destroyer. The purpose of Mr. Roosevelt's visit is to generally look over the naval administration on the other side, especially questions of contracts, leases of buildings and lands, expenditures, and other matters connected with the business organization of the Navy Department. He will also confer with the representatives of other departments regarding matters which require cooperation and close coordination.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt will bring back his personal observation of conditions abroad and such information relative to naval activities generally as he can gather.

During his absence the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will be in charge of Mr. McL. Howe, who has been his assistant for over five years.

LATIN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS TO VISIT SHIPBUILDING YARDS

Invited by Chairman Hurley Through State Department to Inspect Hog Island.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The great interest which Latin America is displaying in the shipbuilding program of this country has induced Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to invite the diplomatic heads of all nations lying south of us to an inspection of the great shipyard at Hog Island.

Big Yard Nearly Complete.

This vast yard with its fifty ways is now about 90 per cent complete. The first vessel is to be launched there on August 5 and by the middle of that month there will be a number of hulls gliding down the ways.

It is this gigantic work which will be thrown open for the inspection of the guests from South America, invitations to them from Chairman Hurley having been extended. Arrangements have been made by which the party will leave Washington on an 8 o'clock train on the morning of July 26 and arriving in Philadelphia at 11 a. m., be taken by automobiles to the yard.

List of Those Invited.

Those included in the invitations, extended through the State Department, are:

Ambassador da Gama, of Brazil; Ambassador Naon, of Argentina; Ambassador Bonillas, of Mexico; Senor Varela, charge d'affaires of Chile; Minister Calderon, of Bolivia; Minister Mendez, of Guatemala; Minister Velasquez, of Paraguay; Minister Menos, of Haiti; Minister Cespedes, of Cuba; Minister Dominici, of Venezuela; Minister Zaldivar of Salvador; Minister Quesada, of Costa Rica; Minister Porras, of Panama; Minister Elizalde, of Ecuador; Minister Ureueta, of Colombia; Minister Santander, of Peru; Minister Gutierrez, of Honduras; Minister Galvan, of the Dominican Republic; Senor de Pena, charge d'affaires, of Uruguay, and Senor Ramon Enrique, charge d'affaires, of Nicaragua.

MOTOR-TRUCK PRIORITY.

(Continued from page 1.)

5. The manufacturers and dealers fully realize that steel is to-day the world's most needed metal and that, in view of the urgent war demands of this Nation and the allies, it is well-nigh treasonable to consume a pound of it that can be saved. With this in view, the manufacturers and dealers pledged themselves to reverse their practices of normal times, and, instead of selling through solicitation as many trucks as possible and furnishing new trucks to replace old ones, to use their utmost endeavor to induce owners and operators to repair and use the trucks they have as long as possible, to operate them fully loaded, and, through shifts of drivers and otherwise, to keep them in use during the greatest possible portion of each day, to the end that each unit will perform a maximum of service and thus reduce proportionally the necessity for building new trucks.

EMPLOYERS AND LABOR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE OVER WAR NEEDS

Plans Laid to Cooperate With the Government in Recruiting to Begin on August 1.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Leaders of industrial management and labor in 28 States east of the Mississippi came to Washington Friday, July 19, to learn the details of the Government's central war labor recruiting program and to be charged with the formation, together with the State directors of the United State Employment Service of the Department of Labor, of the State and local boards through which the program will be administered. They were told that the State advisory boards and community labor boards, projected by the Employment Service, must be organized by next Wednesday, in order that all will be in readiness when the Government takes over unskilled labor recruiting on August 1.

Representation Equally Divided.

At the conference was one accredited representative each of the wage earning and the employing interests of each of these States. The employers' representatives had been nominated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other manufacturers' associations and those of labor by the State federations.

The conference represented, according to Nathan A. Smyth, acting assistant director general of the Employment Service and chief of its unskilled-labor section, "the taking of the Nation into partnership with the Employment Service and its task from the word go." The spokesmen for employers and workers pledged the complete cooperation of their organizations. E. D. Howard, of the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said that that body and its constituent organizations would work with the national and field officers of the service, while Charles P. Howard, of Portland, Oreg., made a similar promise as spokesman for the American Federation of Labor.

Present and Future Needs.

"The war industries of the country are at present short of 500,000 unskilled workers and their coming needs will call for between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more," Mr. Smyth told the conferees.

"Similarly, the demand for skilled workers for war production exceeds the immediately available supply and before long we will have to take every toolmaker and die sinker in on war work and put him in war industry. Our industrial army's mobilization is a task more difficult than that of the raising of the fighting forces and the community labor boards of the Employment Service, which will have general charge of the recruiting and distribution of labor among local industries, have a task that is of greater magnitude than that of the draft boards.

"If America is to 'carry on in the industrial side of the war,' he continued, "nonwar enterprises must make sacrifices with respect to labor just as they are making them with respect to fuel, steel, and other materials."

SAN DIEGO'S DEAD AND MISSING

(Continued from page 2.)

Ashley C. Venning, seaman; aunt, Josie B. Seignious, 130 Spring Street, Charleston, S. C.

Silas Waters, fireman, third class; mother, Mrs. Florence Waters, Route 6, Gainesville, Ga.

Chance M. Weeks, gunner's mate, second class; brother, R. R. Weeks, Lilbourne, Mo.

Dewey Hestwood Wheeler, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Millie Wheeler, Brooklyn, Iowa.

John L. Williams, seaman, second class; brother, B. Williams, Plainview, Ark.

Lysle Linscott Willey, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Viona Willey, Island Falls, Me.

Chester John Hamilton, seaman; grandfather, Agnus McT. Hamilton, 632 Iowa Street, Denver, Colo.

Orrin O. Pollock, seaman; father, James R. Pollock, Powerville, Mo.

Unaccounted for (Supposed to Be on Leave).

Charles Leo Backus, ship's cook, third class; brother, Charles Leo Backus, Grunwalk, Iowa.

Kenneth Arthur Barnes, machinist's mate, first class; father, Martin A. Barnes, 3407 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.

Walter J. Chambers, chief electrician; wife, Mrs. Blanche Marie Chambers, 1288 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

James Edmund Compton, coxwain; mother, Mrs. Minnie Compton, R. F. D. No. 6, San Jose, Cal.

Henry Coy Constant, boilermaker, second class; father, H. F. Constant, Wills Point, Tex.

M. Joseph L. Corbett, gunner's mate, third class; mother, Mrs. Mary Corbett, La Grande, Oreg.

Edward Francis Doyle, storekeeper, second class; father, James Doyle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Henry Gage, chief machinist's mate; mother, Mrs. Gage, 2461 Champa Street, Denver, Colo.

Charles Herbert Garrison, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Cora Garrison, 914 Washington Avenue, Jonesboro, Ark.

Elwood Painter Holmes, seaman; mother, Mrs. Martha E. Holmes, 8804 B Street, Oakland, Alameda County, Cal.

Leon E. Dahlstedt, quartermaster, second class; mother, Mrs. Salino Isakson, Marquette, Nebr.

Lawrence Hubert Spaulding, seaman; father, William Spaulding, Bethel Avenue, Sherman Drive, Indianapolis, Ind.

Felix Frankfurter, assistant to the Secretary of Labor and chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, said that with the working out of the selective-service act the administration of the war labor supplying program will stand as the supreme monument of what voluntary cooperation can accomplish in a democracy. "The voluntary cooperation of a free people is the greatest force behind the war labor recruiting program," he said.

Appreciation by the country of the patriotism of its wage earners was urged by Charles P. Howard, speaking for the American Federation of Labor. The local community boards, he said, should do much to improve local conditions of transportation, housing, and other conditions to increase the efficiency of workers.

Dudley Kennedy, employment manager of the American International Corporation, at Hog Island, said that the Employment Service had overcome his original skepticism through its ability to supply his company's 30,000-man plant with labor.

Other speakers were John B. Densmore, director general of the Employment Service, who presided; William E. Hall, national director of the Public Service Reserve, the recruiting arm of the Employment Service; and E. D. Howard, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Total Army and Marine Corps Casualties.

The following weekly statement is authorized by the War Department:

The total number of casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces to date, including those reported yesterday, is as follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	1,801
Died of wounds	678
Died of disease	1,399
Died of accident and other causes	543
Wounded in action	5,817
Missing in action (including prisoners)	593
Total to date	10,831

Following is a summary of the Marine Corps casualties to date:

Officers:	
Deaths	25
Wounded	29
Missing	1
Enlisted men:	
Deaths	654
Wounded	1,095
In hands of enemy	4
Missing	77
Total	1,885

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

JULY 21, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	43
Died from wounds	23
Died of disease	23
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died of accident and other causes	8
Wounded severely	71
Missing in action	30
Total	199

Killed in Action.

Capt. Arthur Francis Moseley. Mrs. Lily M. Moseley, 80 Foley Street, Freeport, Ill.

Sergt. Walter E. Scroggins. Mrs. N. P. Harrelson, 110 State Street, Eldorado, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Albert Diamond. Mrs. Minnie Diamond, care of Dr. Simon Peiser, 5000 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles A. Schick. Mrs. Mary Schick, 2627 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Frank Alves. Mrs. Adelina Alves, R. F. D. No. 2, Oxnard, Cal.

Edward A. Anderson. Mrs. Augusta Anderson, 243 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Ralph D. Boone. Mrs. Mary Boone, 303 Jackson Street, Greencastle, Ind.

Israel B. Bryant. Ira Bryant, Sherman Mills, Me.

Angelo Capetosto. Paul Capetosto, 59 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.

Thomas F. Carabine. Mrs. Margaret Carabine, 83 Hamlet Street, Fall River, Mass.

Homer Nichols Colburn. Mrs. Mary Colburn, R. F. D. No. 5, Holley, N. Y.

Frank J. Darr. J. R. Darr, Marvell, Ark.

David Dickie. Thomas W. Dickie, 347 Broad Street, Lonsdale, R. I.

Arthur W. Douglass. W. C. Douglass, 152 Terrace, Redlands, Cal.

Earl M. Faulkner. Mrs. Renie Faulkner, 2609 Maple Avenue, Everett, Wash.

Phillip Gordon. Mrs. Rose Labattie, 1914 Kidwell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Robert E. Gordon. Mrs. Barbara E. Gordon, Bellville, Kans.

Mack Gow. G. W. Thompson, Duncan, Okla.

Carmelo Guttilla. Peter Guttilla, 186 Colden Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

John J. Hanrahan. Mrs. Kate Hanrahan, 202, East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Edward A. Hansen. Mrs. Anna Hansen, 228 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daniel Hibbard. John Lakker, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 32, Laporte, Ind.

William D. Hunter. Mrs. Katherine Devine, 630 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Roy Kennedy. Esta Kennedy, Frankfort, Ky.

Patrick McDermott. Thomas Ferry, 598 East One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

John McLain. O. M. McLain, Ashburn, Ga.

John McNeil. Francis McNeil, 797 East One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

William C. Marsh. Mrs. Helena Miller, Liscomb, Iowa.

August C. Meltner. Mrs. Minnie Meltner, 2513 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Lawrence P. Petty. John Petty, Trough, S. C.

Benjamin S. Reed. E. M. Walker, 77 Wellington Hill Street, Mattapan, Mass.

Alberic Reindeau. Mrs. Adrian Parent, 214 Lincoln Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

George Rothenberg. Samuel Rothenburg, 752 Tremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Martin Sanders. Albert Sanders, Mokinock, N. Dak.

Harry L. Schneider. Benjamin Schneider, 749 Jennings Street, New York, N. Y.

Pete Semevolos. John Semevolos, Dogden, N. Dak.

Harold C. Skinner. C. J. Skinner, McMinnville, Oreg.

Charles A. Sullivan. Mrs. Mary Donovan, Simpson, Saskatchewan, Canada.

John Sullivan. Jeremiah Sullivan, 765 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Joe S. Taylor. Thomas Taylor, Hasgew Station, Tenn., or Mrs. J. E. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Bloomingdale, Tenn.

Earl A. Thomas. Hugh Jones, Williamsburg, Va.

Clarence M. Walker. J. Hiley Walker, Salem, Mo.

George E. Wall. Mrs. Bell Wall, R. F. D. No. 2, Asher, Okla.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Carroll H. Black. Chauncy Black, 131 West Wheeling Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

Emile F. Miller. Mrs. Emma Miller, 2315 LaFayette Avenue, New Orleans, La.

CORPORALS.

Edward L. Cossette. Prosper Cossette, Box 11, Pence, Wis.

John E. Gleason. Mrs. Viola Gleason, 133 Bradford Street, Waverly, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Floyd Amos Arnholt. Mrs. Mary Arnholt, Loudonville, Ohio.

Merrill Austin. Mrs. Emma Austin, West Main Street, Brookfield, Mass.

Richard W. Burns. W. W. Burns, R. F. D. No. 4, Kilgore, Tex.

Kasimer Butkevich. Mrs. Mary Simon, 69 Englewood Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hans Carlson. Andrew Jacobson, 517 Higgins Avenue, Missoula, Mont.

Samuel Chanen. Abraham Chanen, 435 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lee J. Chestang. Mrs. Grace Monk, Northwest corner Palmetoo and Conception Streets, Mobile, Ala.

George E. Coburn. Mrs. George Coburn, 64 Ayrault Street, Providence, R. I.

Lester J. Crane. Spencer Crane, 120 Lindsay Avenue, Oconto, Wis.

John A. Dennis. John A. Dennis, Wigton, Pa.

William Dube. Harry Bernard, 7 Deerfield Street, Lowell, Mass.

Harry W. Fassnacht. Paul Fassnacht, Fairmont, Nebr.

Harry W. Hawes. Mrs. F. Hawes, 329 Thirteenth Street, Southwest, Washington, D. C.

Louis O. Justice. Life Justice, Equality, Ill.

Dudley J. Lester. Mrs. Emma Kunter, Lancer, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Emil A. Lind. Mrs. Anna Lind, 2036 Grove Street, Boulder, Colo.

Myrel Mullis. Mrs. Ellen Mullis, General Delivery, Owensburg, Ind.

Herndon Quinby. Charles D. Quinby, Red Creek, Wayne County, N. Y.

Royal A. Smith. William H. Smith, R. F. D. No. 72, Kennedy, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

Maj. Morris Jacob Karpas. Irving B. Karpas, 22–24 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Arthur P. Kelley. Mrs. Laura K. Hendrick, 6 Dunbarton Apartments, Nashua, N. H.

Wagoner Eugene R. Tucker. Mrs. Georgetta Tucker, 521 Madison Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Clarence E. Aust. Mrs. E. R. Aust, 1457 West Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Brough. R. A. Brough, Ellettsville, Ind.

Simon Butcavage. Joe Butcavage, Shenandoah, Pa.

Frederick A. Cameron. Mrs. Georgiana Cameron, 131 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Morris Charles. Morris Charles, Puyallup, Wash.

Silas E. Fauver. Mrs. Munyon Fauver, Mount Williams, Va.

Benjamin C. Hice. John Hice, Chucky, Tenn.

Earl P. Hicks. Mrs. M. Hicks, 809 La Branch, Houston, Tex.

George Leroy Inman. Mrs. Clare L. Inman, Seneca, Nebr.

Harvey Jewell. Mrs. Georgie Jewell, Lexington, Ga.

George H. Leithiser. Harry Leithiser, 114 East Walnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Ralph Fisk MacMillan. Mrs. Mary MacMillan, 119 Fuller Avenue, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sylvia Mengozzi. Mrs. Alfsonia Mengozzi, 22 Liberty Street, Orange, N. J.

Jay N. Milam. Mrs. Carrie Ransen, Selma, Iowa.

David W. Neil. William D. Neil, General Delivery, Apex, Mo.

Albert Robinson. John Robinson, 1723 North Spring Street, Baltimore, Md.

Evert Arrol Storer. John Minnis Storer, Alton, Kans.

Claude W. Tack. A. J. Tack, Greene, Iowa.

Joseph P. Trego. Joseph Trego, R. F. D. No. 1, Newton, Kans.

John Witkouski. Mike Witkouski, 10 Eleventh Street, Cloquet, Minn.

Addresses of Five Officers Who Were Cited By the American Commander in France

The War Department announces the following emergency addresses of the officers cited by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces in Communique No. 66:

Sergt. Chas. E. Cunningham. Mrs. Augusta Bangbourne, mother, 1317 Lafayette Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Corpl. Henry Willard. Mary Willard, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Brockton, Mass.

1st Lieut. Walter Flannery, Infantry. J. Rogers Flannery, brother, Vanadian Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1st Lieut. Joseph J. Brown, Infantry. Henry P. Brown, father, 1536 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. James Hyde, Infantry. Lena Lands, sister, 291 East Main Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Eldridge W. Maynor. E. W. Maynor, Oneonta, Ala.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Bugler Ernst Sutter. Mrs. Rose Sutter, 1026 Buffum Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

James Bennett. William Bennett, Maberly, Ontario, Canada.

Frank Brown. C. C. Smith, 3111 Fourth Street SE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Adam J. Buchbinder. Adam Buchbinder, 284 Strauss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

William L. Freeman. James Mason Freeman, Chickamauga, Ga.

Oliver E. Sayre. Mrs. Nora Sayre, Wellsburg, N. Y.

Nicolas Tarus. Mike Tarus, Northampton, Va.

John Vaughan. Mrs. Sarah Vaughan, R. F. D. No. 1, Monge, Ind.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. Charles Lee Twiss. Harry Twiss, 2408 South First Street, Shelbyville, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph P. McEntee. Mrs. Mary Reilly, 258 Malta Avenue, Ballston Spa., N. Y.

Julius Rogers. Miss Tess Loring, 45 Van Cortland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

William Bates. Mrs. Martha Jackson, Blue Mound, Ill.

William Jacob Borne. Mrs. Kate Oveldonne, 411 Fourth Street, Newport, Ky.

Ralph Ludwin Bryan. Eugene Bryan, Box 71, Cucamonga, Cal.

Charles Augustus Byrnes. Mrs. M. Reusle, 77 Under Hill Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry Ralph Delozier. Mrs. May Delozier, Duncansville, Pa.

Frank M. Golden. William Cummings, 263 A Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Walter Emil Hein. Herman Hein, R. F. D. No. 15, Ripon, Wis.

Naylor Bryan Humphrey. Thomas Owens Humphrey, Winkliffe, Ky.

Benjamin Noyd. Miss Emma Noyd, Allerton, Mass.

Charles Virgil Richardson. James William Richardson, Box 25, Halsey, Nebr.

Bugler Walter Edward Gebhart. Harry Gebhart, Hummelstown, Pa.

MECHANICS.

Joseph Augustus Cantwell. Miss Anna Cantwell, 54 Prospect Street, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

John J. Griffin. Thomas W. Griffin, 508 Fourth Street SE., Washington, D. C.

Wagoner Joseph Stump. Miss May Stump, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 90, Copper Hill, Va.

Cook Oscar A. Teasley. Baverly A. Teasley, Hartwell, Ga.

Elias Barnes. Mrs. Ida Barnes, New Boston, Tex.

Michael Bialek. Mrs. Bessie Grodecka, 248 Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William C. Campau. Miss Marie L. Campau, 250 Ninth Street, Superior, Wis.

Clarence C. Cumberland. Mrs. J. R. Cumberland, 232½ Linworth Place SW., Washington, D. C.

Ed Daniels. Mrs. Mariah Daniels, Nippa, Ky.

James J. Farrell. Miss Catherine Farrell, 442 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Edward Fitz. Mrs. Amelia Fitz, Fords, N. J.

Roy T. Gano. G. F. Gano, R. F. D. 1, Deep Creek, Wash.

Ray Holbert Glover. Burt B. Glover, Reader, W. Va.

Vincenzo Golati. Tony Golati, Bellaire, Pa.

Stanley Gorski. Mrs. Stella Bradley, 608 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert William Graham. Mary Louise Ward, 24 Belmont Street, Green Road, Leeds, England.

George Washington Hammond. Philip Hammond, Spring Run, Pa.

Walter Hoffman. Miss Gertrude Hoffman, 313 North Ninth Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Harry C. Holmes. Mrs. Nettie Holmes, General Delivery, Syracuse, Kans.

Charles Hood. Mrs. Rachael Botts, Norbeck, Md.

Edwin A. Hughes. H. L. Hughes, 400 Maple Park, Olympia, Wash.

Joseph Husbands. Mrs. Margaret Husbands, 918 Warren Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles Robert Hyrne. Mrs. Minnie Hyrne, Crum, Ky.

Wilber Hill Jarvis. Edwin S. Jarvis, Phillipsburg, Kans.

Elmer G. Johnson. Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Gate, Wash.

Griffith Philip Jones. Robert Jones, 320 South Washington Street, Jasonville, Ind.

Max Katz. Mrs. Ethel Sacks, 194 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Raymond C. B. King. Walter H. King, Camp King Studio, Good Ground, N. Y.

Vincent Kolencik. Allexl Alove, 914 Rohnes Street, Detroit, Mich

Mike William Kramer. Mrs. Martha Noreck, 130 Poland Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Paul Kudlik. Mike Kudlik, 62 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Edward Lehmann. Mrs. Louise George, 30 South Adams Street, Hinsdale, Ill.

Charles R. Locke. Mrs. Catherine Locke, Box 136, Newport, N. J.

Cyrus McKenzie. Mrs. James McKenzie, Goshen, Wash.

John A. W. Marble. John Marble, Mosleys Junction, Va.

Raymond Miller. Mrs. Etta Dermond, 187 Pearl Street, Paterson, N. J.

Martin Nolan. Mrs. Mary Nolan, 769 Burr Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Earl D. Norton. Robert E. Norton, Guilford, Conn.

William J. O'Brien. Thomas O'Brien, 22½ Athens Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Harry B. Oglesby. Mrs. Hannah Oglesby, 89 Robinson Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Frederick D. Parker. Mrs. Ida W. M. Parker, Commerce Street, Clinton, Conn.

Frank Lee Pennington. William Pennington, Groveland, Tenn.

Walter Perko. Joe Borexoski, 1142 Reynolds Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Grover C. Racener. Amples, L. Racener, 709 Association Building, Chicago, Ill.

Shirley Robertson. Miss Emma Robertson, 381 Jackson Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Harry Saltzman. Miss Esther R. Saltzman, 389 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James A. Selman. W. G. Selman, Alton, Tex.

Edward Shaffer. George Riley Shaffer, Minneola, Kans.

Elliott W. Sherman. Mrs. Anna W. Sherman, 24 Church Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Elmer L. Sidner. Mrs. L. A. Sidner, Moline, Kans.

John Forsyth Stronach. Edmund Gray, 100 Horton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Flavio Tarullo. Consiezio Tarullo, 1 Jeffield Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Albert Thibeault. Mrs. Aurora Thibeault, 284 Silver Street, Manchester, N. H.

Inman S. Triplett. Alfred Triplett, Hardin, Mont.

Virgil W. Wages. Mrs. Cornelia W. Wiggins, 1125 Telfair Street, Augusta, Ga.

John Frank Waslar. Mrs. Louise Waslar, 162 Chestnut Street, Detroit, Mich.

Jacob F. Zahn, jr. Jacob Zahn, sr., McGregor, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Allan Hauser. Mrs. Julia Hauser, Laurel, Cal.

CORPORALS.

Thomas J. Higgins. Joseph H. Higgins, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Archibald G. McBride. Mrs. Irene Sutton, 34 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter E. Moore. Mrs. Jessie Moore, 307 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Benjamin D. Nasser. Jennie Weil, 465 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Abelow. Morris Abelow, 844 Plushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Raymond Earl Berry. John Edward Berry, Salona, Pa.

Louis H. Betters. Mrs. Noah Betters, Black Brook, N. Y.

Michael Castellano. Mrs. Mary Castellano, 171 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.

Luca Canetiempo. Mrs. Cocetta Cenetiempo, 2732 West Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Samuel Chaskes. Alter Chaskes, 244 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

James V. Clayton. Greig Clayton, St. Joseph, Ky.

Anthony De Amaral. Mrs. Anthony De Amaral, 420 East One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

William G. Dietrich. Mrs. Kate Dietrich, 239 Lewiston Avenue, Greece, N. Y.

William J. Dolan. Mrs. B. Dolan, 287 Mill Street, Lockport, N. Y.

Rocco Gallo. Mrs. Josephine Gallo, 2537 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

John Garberino. Mrs. Rose Garberino, 593 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lewis Walters Gibbs. Jane Walters, 380 East Maine Street, Lock Haven, Pa.

Pincus Goldstein. Mrs. Anne Goldstein, 312 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

Morris Gutentag. Mrs. Sarah Gutentag, 89 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Lee Gilbert Hanna. Mrs. Minnie Hanna, Castanea, Pa.

Thomas Holahan. Margaret Mitchell, 146 West One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Ernest C. Jacobs. Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs, 22 Moulton Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Jacob Kedansky. Mrs. Ella Kedansky, 223 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.

Sandri Lonardi. Fredrico Lonardi, 352 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Edward Martin. Mrs. Anna Martin, 54 Second Avenue, College Point, N. Y.

Hyman Resnikoff. Isador Resnikoff, 1565 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Washington Tallman. Mrs. Mildred Tallman, 107 Ambrose Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph Turano. Mrs. Anna Turano, 785 Hart Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lewis S. Wheeler. David M. Wheeler, Wilson, N. Y.

Notes.

Reported died of wounds, now reported slightly wounded.—Pvt. Theodore Feller. Mrs. Anna Goetzman, North Rankama, Wis.

Previously reported severely wounded in action, is now officially reported killed in action.—Corpl. Emmons A. Boynton. Mrs. A. W. Boynton, 12 East Crescent Avenue, Augusta, Me.

Previously reported missing, is now officially reported as having returned to duty on June 13.—Pvt. Harry Clohessy. Katherine Black, 111 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 22, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	9
Died from wounds	14
Died of disease	7
Died from accident and other causes	3
Wounded severely	12
Missing in action	16
Prisoner	1
Total	62

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Leonard C. Hoskins. Daniel F. Hoskins, 620 Washington Avenue, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

PRIVATES:

George Kohlmeier. Henry C. Kohlmeier, R. F. D. 2, Linn, Kans.

Joseph Maciejewski. Mrs. Josephine Maciejewski, Berlin, Wis.

John Nowatny. Albert Nowatny, R. F. D. 2, Wautoma, Wis.

Cecil P. Perry. Mrs. Susan Perry, R. F. D. 2, Dublin, Ga.

Stanley Steves. Warren Steves, Raquetto Lake, N. Y.

Patrick J. Sullivan. Miss Hannah Sullivan, 50 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Marvin D. Teague. Joshua M. Teague, Gastonia, N. C.

George J. Verdoukas. John Verdoukas, Plamarion, Greece.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. John J. Bergman. Amos J. Bergman, Bancroft, Iowa.

Corpl. Herman R. Laughlin. Mrs. R. R. Laughlin, Yamhill, Oreg.

Cook George Stephen Alberts. Michael Alberts, 418 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Louis F. Beckerle. Mrs. Anna Small, 2318 South Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Domenick Blotto. Louis Spagnole, 3283 Rittenhouse Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herman Frank Doering. Mrs. Lena Doering, 1840 South Thirteenth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Eggi Ganski. Mrs. Mary Ganski, 1449 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph E. Hadfield. Mrs. Mary Hadfield, 102 Thomas Street, Bristol, R. I.

Clarence M. Hickman. Loman Hickman, Flatwood, W. Va.

Leo A. Murphy. Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, 616 Stevenson Street, Sayre, Pa.

Jay Rugg. E. A. Rugg, Casselton, N. Dak.

Reese Dee Sparks. George Sparks, Gimlet, Ky.

Edward Szyperski. Frank Szyperski, 375 Olmsted Avenue, Depew, N. Y.

Thomas Villotto. Mrs. Villotto, 79 Mozart Street, East Rutherford, N. J.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Merlo M. Hutchinson. Milo B. Hutchinson, 328 Cherokee Avenue, Bartlesville, Okla.

PRIVATES.

John S. Cooper. George W. Cooper, Cassville, Mo.

Joseph F. Foohey. John Grourney, 108 Tenth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

John McCue. Mrs. Mary McCue, 418 Woodland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Kent Odell. G. L. Odell, Buena Vista, Ark.

Albert S. Rex. Mrs. Emma Rex, 824 Manatauna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

David Schwartz. Mrs. Lena Schwartz, 74 East One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Paul George Mente. Mrs. Sofia Mente, 922 Railroad Street, Heidelberg, Pa.

Byron E. Stone. Germay L. Stone, R. F. D. 1, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Isaac Thomas. Mrs. Emma Thomas, 411 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. Reginald D. Grout. Mrs. Louise Weeden Grout, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Daniel Walter Patterson. Mrs. Daniel W. Patterson, Northfield, Vt.

Lieut. William N. Walton. Mrs. Kate V. Walton, Palatka, Fla.

Corp. Raymond Arthur Tomargo. Mrs. Josephine Tomargo, 40 Buffalo Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

George Aloysius Brown. Charles Brown, 2313 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank M. Farrell. Mrs. Catherine Farrell, Houseboat Gilbert, Stamford, Conn.

Wesley S. Knutson. Albert Knutson, Curlew, Idaho.

Jesse R. Lovvorn. Roy Lovvorn, 2519 Marcus Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Toras Maximowich. Miss Ksenia Maximowich, Kredenskoiy Hooberini, Brestskano Uezda Wellikorytskoiywolosti, Russia.

Alexander Norvich. Sylvester Norvich, Dupki Novogorodski, Russia.

Robert L. Posey. Mrs. Gillie A. Posey, Greys Chappel, Ala.

John D. Turovich. Miss Mary Ganush, 30 Suffolk Street, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bergwerk. Jonas Bergwerk, Lemburg, Austria.

Joseph R. Dennen. James P. Dennen, 68 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, N. J.

William Albert Dickey. Mrs. Margaret Dickey, Mill Hall, Pa.

Hiram C. Goodman. Walter L. Goodman, Iuka, Miss.

Ira R. Heuston. Mrs. Edna Anterline, 149 South Transit Street, Lockport, N. Y.

William Milton Kaplan. Mrs. Annie Kaplan, 54 East One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

William H. Keiser. Mrs. Charles Stoll, 1141 Intervale Avenue, New York, N. Y.

John Kuehnle. Michael Kuehnle, 2104 Vyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.

James G. Leslie. Mrs. Catherine Leslie, 151 Thompson Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Bartholomew J. Moriarity. Mrs. Bridget Moriarity, 231 Hamburg Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Michael Pender. Mrs. Mary Powell, 512 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward M. Pettit. Mrs. Anna Griffin, Fort Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

David Roth. Mr. Jacob Roth, 718 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Tommaso Scime. Joseph Scime, Lesandre de Rocca, Italy.

Alex Sherewifski. Joseph Sherewifski, Jewett City, Conn.

Andrew J. Tedesco. Alfred Tedesco, 721 Main Street, Winsted, Conn.

Prisoner.

Lieut. William Hazel Plyler. Mrs. Loula Plyler, Kershaw, S. C.

Prisoners (Previously Reported Missing).

PRIVATES.

Edward Thune. Fred Thune, 938 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Frank L. Johnson. Ira C. Johnson, 12 Huntinghill Avenue, Middletown, Conn.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	12
Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	12
Total	26

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Gilbert W. Lemon. Margaret Lemon, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Walker, Wood County, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

Frank A. Clark. Sylvester Clark, father, R. F. D. No. 5, Hesperia, Mich.

James E. Fisher. William Fisher, father, 2396 Louden Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Claude Fuqua. John Smith, grandfather, Burlington, N. C.

Samuel G. Godshaw. Emil Godshaw, father, 103 West Woodlawn, Louisville, Ky.

Enoch R. Hale. R. O. Hale, father, Corrigan, Tex.

Edward M. Krohn. Kate Krohn, mother, 1959 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Mo.

George C. McElroy. Cathryn McElroy, mother, Monroe, N. Y.

Clarence F. McGartland. Sarah J. McGartland, mother, Monroe City, Mo.

James E. McQuiddy. Harden McQuiddy, mother, R. R. No. 7, Verona, Tenn.

Claude E. Sayles. Le Roy E. Sayles, father, 510 East Jefferson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Russell J. Wakefield. William Wakefield, father, Northville, Mich.

ARRIVES AS EDUCATIONAL HEAD OF STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS

The following is authorized by the War Department:

President R. C. Maclaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just reported in Washington to act as the educational head of a students' army training corps, which will make of every important college in the country a military post for the training of the men for the Army, Navy, and essential industries. A group of representative college presidents, called to Washington by the Emergency Council of Education, has just completed plans for giving this corps publicity throughout the country, and Thursday three large training camps, at Plattsburg, Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Sheridan, Ill., with an attendance of 7,000, for members of college faculties and selected students began a 60-day course designed to prepare men to assist in the work of military instruction in the colleges this year.

Details Speedily Worked Out.

Notwithstanding the speed with which this plan has been organized, the details have been carefully worked out. Detachments of the Students' Army Training Corps will be established in every college which has 100 or more able-bodied volunteers for the work. Students will be allowed to volunteer at the age of 18. They will become members of the Army (though individuals may be eventually transferred to the Navy or to one of the essential industries), subject to the call of the President at any time, wearing the uniform, and receiving daily military instruction. While the men may be called whenever military necessity demands, the policy of the Government will be to keep them in college at least until their draft age is reached.

By the time they reach this age they will be ready to enter the Army, the Navy, or the essential industries, not as raw recruits, but with enough military and professional training to make them useful as officers, engineers, doctors, chemists, or as experts in the many other lines, military or civil, essential in modern warfare.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Charles Hollingshead. Annie Hollingshead, mother, 3 Mount Pleasant Street, Derry, N. H.

Sergt. Frank J. Fagan, Mary A. Fagan, mother, 48 Dorchester Street, Worcester, Mass.

Sergt. Carroll J. Hansucker. Theodore Hansucker, father, Front Royal, Va.

Sergt. Homer Jenkins. Mary Jenkins, mother, R. F. D. No. 3, Riceville, Tenn.

Corp. Fred E. Bischof. Edward Bischof, father, 1715 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William R. Cowan. Charrty Cowan, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Stamford, Ky.

Howard E. Hamman. S. J. Page, mother, Criss Creek, British Columbia, Canada.

John Hartman. Liza Hartman, mother, Tamanend, Pa.

Herman H. Heaton. William J. Heaton, father, 629 Park Row Ingleneck, Birmingham, Ala.

Roy L. Horgan. Katherine Horgan, mother, Langdon, N. Dak.

Alexander Short, jr. Walker S. Short, father, Catlettsburg, Ky.

William S. Stott. William A. Stott father, Petersburg, Ill.

Emmette Trousdale. Lee Trousdale, father, Route No. 1, Sheffield, Ala.

John W. Winston. Ada E. Winston, mother, Hollyford Road, Memphis, Tenn.

SUPPLEMENT TO REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST WITH ADDITIONS, REMOVALS, AND CORRECTIONS

The War Trade Board has issued the following cumulative supplement to the enemy-trading list (revised) containing additions, removals, and corrections from March 15, 1918, to June 28, 1918:

Notes on the Enemy Trading List.

1. By section 3 (a) of the trading with the enemy act persons in the United States are prohibited under penalties from trading or attempting to trade "either directly or indirectly with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade, directly or indirectly, for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy," except under license from the President. By section 2 of the act "enemy," "ally of enemy," "trade," and "person" are given specific definitions which are not coextensive with their ordinary popular use.

2. The War Trade Board, to which the President has delegated the administration of the act, publishes this list to give American merchants, bankers, shippers, and others notice that "trade" with the persons and associations whose names appear on it may involve a violation of the act unless a license therefor has been granted by the board in accordance with section 3 (a) of the act. For the technical definition of "trade," reference is made to section 2 of the act.

3. This is not a complete list of persons and associations with whom it is illegal to trade under the terms of the act. Obviously it can include only those names concerning which the War Trade Board has sufficient information to justify listing. Therefore trade with a person or association known or suspected to fall within the prohibitions of the act is not justified by the fact that his or its name does not appear on the list.

4. The revised edition of the enemy trading list, of which this is a supplement, entirely supersedes all lists, supplements, and announcements of changes published by the War Trade Board previous to March 15, 1918. This supplement is cumulative, and therefore supersedes all previous supplements to the revised list.

5. The listing of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" partnership is equivalent to listing all the partners individually, as well as the association.

6. The listing of a member of a partnership as an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" applies against trade with the partnership as well as trade with the listed person.

7. The indication of an address for a name on the list, or in supplements to it, is not intended to exclude other addresses of the same person or association. Unless otherwise specified, a listed name refers to all branches of the business in the country.

8. In order to minimize as far as possible the inconveniences caused to American merchants by the dislocation of foreign trade through the operation of the trading-with-the-enemy act, the War Trade Board is collecting and classifying the names of nonenemy firms who might be substituted for those within the prohibitions of the act. A considerable amount of information already is available. In cases where the board is not prepared to suggest a substitute firm, on request it will inquire of United States consuls abroad. If the applicant wishes this done by telegraph it will be necessary that he undertake to pay the cost of telegraphic correspondence.

The board assumes no responsibility whatever for the credit or commercial or financial reliability of substitute firms. Its recommendations are confined to the character of the firms under the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act.

It will facilitate the work of the War Trade Board if applicants in making inquiries will specify the particular trades in which substitutes are required.

9. Supplements to the list, containing additions, removals, and variations, will be published approximately on alternate Fridays.

10. The Enemy Trading List and all supplements thereto are telegraphed immediately to the representative of the United States of America in each country abroad, who is instructed to notify all American consuls. Therefore, persons abroad who wish to know whether or not a name is on the list should apply for information to an American consul. Firms in the United States of America which have agencies or branches abroad should furnish them with copies of the list and supplements as they are published.

11. The list and all supplements and revisions will be mailed as issued to persons whose names appear on the mailing list of the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. Names and addresses will be added to this mailing list upon application.

12. The list and all supplements and revisions are published in pamphlet form and also in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN (issued daily by the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.), which is for sale at $5 per year, and in Commerce Reports (issued daily by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.), which is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or may be obtained at the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as listed below, at $2.50 per year.

13. Copies of the list and supplements in pamphlet form may be obtained from the branch offices of the War Trade Board and the district and cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Branch Offices of the War Trade Board.

Canal Bank Building, New Orleans, La.
45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
212 Customhouse, San Francisco, Cal.
825 Henry Building, Seattle, Wash.
402 Third National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Federal Building, Galveston, Tex.
Savannah Bank & Trust Co. Building, Savannah, Ga.
Customhouse, Mobile, Ala.
International Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
748 Morgan Building, Portland, Oreg.
305 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
1806 Customhouse, Boston, Mass.
1106 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.
225 Post Office Building, Detroit, Mich.
First National Bank Building, Eagle Pass, Tex.
Federal Building, El Paso, Tex.
206 Federal Building, Laredo, Tex.
Bowman Hotel Building, Nogales, Ariz.

District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

734 Customhouse, New York, N. Y.
1804 Customhouse, Boston, Mass.
504 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.
402 Third National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.
1020 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.
307 Customhouse, San Francisco, Cal.
848 Henry Building, Seattle, Wash.

Cooperative Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.
Greater Dayton Association, Dayton, Ohio.
South American Agent, Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn.
General Freight Agent, Southern Railway, 96 Ingalls Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Enemy Trading List (Revised) No. 2, Supplement No. 6.

The indication of an address for a name on the list is not intended to exclude other addresses of the same person or association. Unless otherwise specified, a listed name refers to all branches of the business in the country.

ADDITIONS TO LIST.

ARGENTINA.

"Alemana, La," Compania de Seguros Sobre la Vida en Lubeck, Calle Cangallo 770, Buenos Aires. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Brohme, F., Buenos Aires. (May 17, 1918.)
Cantarero & Gonzales, Buenos Aires. (June 28, 1918.)
Crespi, Ernesto J., Calle Gallo 1093, Buenos Aires. (June 28, 1918.)
Compania Explotadora de Usinas de Gas, S/A., Bernal and Quilmes. (June 28, 1918.)
Deurer, Gustavo, Rosario. (June 14, 1918.)
Kegeler, Juan & Co., Cordoba. (May 31, 1918.)
Libreria Alemana Sud Americana, Buenos Aires. (June 14, 1918.)
Ohlsson, Svenson, Buenos Aires. (June 14, 1918.)
Schneider, Martin, Buenos Aires. (May 31, 1918.)
Staropolski, Franz, Buenos Aires. (June 28, 1918.)
Usinas de Nolle, Buenos Aires. (June 28, 1918.)

BOLIVIA.

Barber, Alfred W., Cochabamba. (June 28, 1918.)
Bazar, Boliviano (Dehrmann, Dahse & Co.), Calle Commercio, Potosi. (May 17, 1918.)

SUPPLEMENT TO REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST

Cerveceria Taquina, Cochabamba. (June 14, 1918.)
La Exposicion (Dohrmann, Dahse & Co.), Calle Sucre, Potosi. (May 17, 1918.)
Gasser, Gebhardt, Santa Cruz. (May 17, 1918.)
Harrison, Jorge, La Paz. (May 17, 1918.)
Kruzfeldt, Guillermo, Riberalta. (June 14, 1918.)
Payot, Jorge D., Oruro. (May 17, 1918.)
Rubarth, Juan, Potosi. (June 14, 1918.)
Spiel, Walter, Potosi. (May 17, 1918.)

BRAZIL.

"Actualidade," Joinville. (June 14, 1918.)
Barroso, M. S., & Co., Rio de Janeiro. (June 28, 1918.)
Bernadelli, Hermenegildo, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, and Rio Grande. (June 14, 1918.)
Brazil, A., & Co., Santos. (June 14, 1918.)
"Gazeta Blumenauense," Blumenau. (June 14, 1918.)
Gerechter & Levinthal, Para. (June 14, 1918.)
Hoff, Von, Tapana and Santarem, Calcual Grande. (May 1, 1918.)
Holdun, Maxim, Manaos. (June 28, 1918.)
Krans (Wächtel, Marxen & Co.), Rio Grande do Sul. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Kuehlen, Otto, Porto Alegre. (June 14, 1918.)
Montenegro, Alfredo (alias of Alfredo Schwartzenberger), Sao Paulo. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Peterson, Adolf, Pernambuco. (May 17, 1918.)
Pinto Campos, Jose, Para. (June 28, 1918.)
Reiniger, Schmidt & Co., Porto Alegre. (June 14, 1918.)
Rodriguez da Fonseca, Alfredo, Porto Alegre. (May 17, 1918.)
Spiro, Hugo, Sao Paulo. (May 1, 1918.)
Stöfen, Schnack, Müller & Co., Corumba. (May 1, 1918.)
Thun, A., Rio de Janeiro. (May 17, 1918.)
"Vaterland" (newspaper), Porto Alegre. (June 14, 1918.)
Voelckers & Franco (alias Harmodio Franco), Porto Alegre. (May 31, 1918.)
"Volksblatt" (newspaper), Porto Alegre. (June 14, 1918.)
Wahnschaffe, Rudolfo, Sao Paulo. (June 14, 1918.)

CHILE.

Antwanter & Bentjerodt, Valdivia. (June 28, 1918.)
Bentjerodt, Arturo, Santiago. (June 28, 1918.)
Blaya, Emilio, Punta Arenas. (May 31, 1918.)
Casa Rusa (Yudilevich, David), Santiago. (June 28, 1918.)
"Chile Austral," Santiago. (May 17, 1918.)
"Deutsche Zeitung," Santiago. (May 17, 1918.)
Hirsch & Sylvester, Santiago. (June 28, 1918.)
Hoffman, Pablo, Valdivia. (June 28, 1918.)
Huber, E., Concepcion. (May 17, 1918.)
Jacob, A., & Co., Valparaiso. (May 17, 1918.)
Jacobitz, Otto, Santiago. (June 14, 1918.)
Junge, Arthur, Valparaiso. (June 28, 1918.)
Junge, Otto, Valparaiso. (June 28, 1918.)
Kehl, Federico, e Hijo, Chillan. (June 28, 1918.)
Koch, H., Punta Arenas. (June 14, 1918.)
Krebs, Jerman, Valparaiso. (May 1, 1918.)
Leonhardt, Paul, Santiago. (May 31, 1918.)
Mackenthun, E., & Co., Los Andes. (May 1, 1918.)
Mertens & Roepke, Valdivia. (May 17, 1918.)
Nickelsen, Pedro, Concepcion. (May 31, 1918.)
Pastor, Jose Molina, Santiago. (May 1, 1918.)
Pernas Bros., Punta Arenas. (June 14, 1918.)
Petruschkin, Sigal & Co., Santiago. (May 17, 1918.)
Pieper & Leonhardt, Santiago. (May 31, 1918.)
Pieper, Oscar, Santiago. (May 31, 1918.)
Roepke, Otto, Valdivia. (June 14, 1918.)
"Tiempo Nuevo," Santiago. (May 17, 1918.)
Yudilevich, David (Casa Rusa), Santiago. (June 28, 1918.)

COLOMBIA.

Bellingrodt, Wilhelm, Barranquilla. (June 14, 1918.)
Bischoff & Co., Barranquilla. (May 1, 1918.)
Bischoff, Edward, Barranquilla. (May 1, 1918.)
Bohmer, Herman, Cali. (May 31, 1918.)
Faber, Otto, Cucuta. (June 14, 1918.)
Focke, Ferdinand, Bogota. (May 31, 1918.)
Haltermann, F., Cucuta. (June 14, 1918.)
Herzog, H., Barranquilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Melendez, Simon, Cucuta. (June 14, 1918.)
Moll, Otto, Cucuta. (June 14, 1918.)
Mutis Dazo & Soto, Cucuta. (June 14, 1918.)
Prufert, Emil, Medellin. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Schmidt, Alberto, Barranquilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Schwartan, Hans, Barranquilla. (May 31, 1918.)

COSTA RICA.

Friese, Carl, San Jose. (June 28, 1918.)
Heintze, Felix, Cartago. (June 14, 1918.)
Kern, Heinrich, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Kohkemper, Josef, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Libreria Lehmann (Sauter & Co.), San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Montoya, Louis F., Alajuela and Grecia. (June 28, 1918.)
Orlich, Francisco, San Jose. (May 1, 1918.)
Orlich, Francisco, & Co., San Jose. (May 1, 1918.)
Orlich Hermanos, San Ramon. (May 1, 1918.)
Orlich, Jose, San Jose and San Ramon. (May 1, 1918.)
Orlich, Nicholas, San Jose and San Ramon. (May 1, 1918.)
Pages, Geronimo, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Peters, Wilhelm, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Sauter & Co. (Libreria Lehmann; Tipografia Lehmann), San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Sauter, Federico, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Schroter Successors, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Starke, Federico, Tuis. (June 14, 1918.)
Versmann, Heinrich, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)
Weber, Jose, San Jose. (June 14, 1918.)

CUBA.

Clasing, Luis, Habana. (June 14, 1918.)
Cuena, Arcadio, Habana. (June 14, 1918.)
Gutmann, R. S., Habana. (June 14, 1918.)
Heilbut, Enrique, Habana. (June 14, 1918.)
Kaupp, A., & Co., Habana. (June 14, 1918.)
Lehmann & Co., Habana. (June 14, 1918.)
Rios, Juan, Habana. (June 28, 1918.)
Scheidt, Francisco, Habana. (June 28, 1918.)
Zalvidea, Pedro, Habana. (June 28, 1918.)

DENMARK.

Fersk Sild Export A/S., Jernbanegade 4, Copenhagen. (May 17, 1918.)
Nordiske Hudekompagni, Det, Nørregade 47, Odense. (April 15, 1918.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Lopez, Don Rafael B., Moca. (May 1, 1918.)
Michels, Dr. Albert, La Vega. (May 17, 1918.)
Stahlmann, Johann, La Romana. (May 17, 1918.)

ECUADOR.

Alban, Alciviades, Machalilla. (May 17, 1918.)
Alban, Alfredo, Machalilla. (May 17, 1918.)
Alban, Felipe, Machalilla. (May 17, 1918.)
Alban, Juan, Machalilla. (May 17, 1918.)
Alban, Luis, Machalilla. (May 17, 1918.)
Alban, Pedro, Machalilla. (May 17, 1918.)
"Anamaria," Quevedo. (June 14, 1918.)
Bedach Hermanos, Quito. (June 14, 1918.)
Buchwald, Federico Wilhelm von, Quevedo. (May 17, 1918.)
Klaere & Meyer, Guayaquil. (June 28, 1918.)
Landahl Brandes & Co., Quito. (June 28, 1918.)
Man Lee & Co., Guayaquil. (June 14, 1918.)
Mortola, Jose Dapelo. (See Dapelo Mortola, Jose.) (October 6, 1917.
Pastor, Jose, Molina. (May 1, 1918.)
Rintelen, Karl, Quito. (May 17, 1918.)
Wulckow, Richard, Quito. (May 17, 1918.)

GREECE.

Ehrlich, Max, Athens. (June 14, 1918.)
Farkouh, George, Salonika. (May 31, 1918.)

GUATEMALA.

Bilak, Julio, & Co., Quatemala City. (May 1, 1918.)
Cecilia Plantation Co., Quatemala City. (May 17, 1918.)
"La Elegancia" (Engel & Sons), Guatemala City. (June 28, 1918.)
Engel & Sons, Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Finca "Rosario," Tumbador. (June 14, 1918.)
Franke, Conrad, Retalhuleu. (May 17, 1918.)
Guttmann, Leon, & Co., Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Hegel, Carlos, Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Luttman, Juan, Guatemala City and Tumbador. (May 17, 1918.)
Maegli & Co., Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Mathies, Jose, Tumbador. (June 14, 1918.)
Noltenius & Co., Guatemala City. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
"La Paqueteria" (Engel & Sons), Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Peper & Co., Guatemala City. (May 17, 1918.)
Perez Hermanos, Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Sauerberey, Carlos, Guatemala City. (May 17, 1918.)
Scharoch, Augusto, Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)
Vogel, George, Guatemala City. (May 17, 1918.)
Zadik & Co., Guatemala City. (June 14, 1918.)

HAITI.

Auxila, Paul E. (or Paul N.), Port au Prince. (Apr. 15, 1918.)

HONDURAS.

Cia. Nacional de Agencia, Amapala. (June 28, 1918.)

MEXICO.

Administration de Concordia y Anexas (Concordia Coffee Plantation), Pochutla, Oxaca. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Agencia Agricola Commercial, S/A., Salto de Agua. (June 28, 1918.)
Agencia Commercial Mexicana, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Agencia Maritima de Puerto Angeles, Puerto Angeles. (June 14, 1918.)
Angencia Ruelas, Manzanillo. (June 28, 1918.)
Aguirre, D. G., Sucs., San Blas, Tepic, and Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Aguirre Hermanos, San Blas. (May 1, 1918.)
Alonzo, Valentin & Co., Puebla. (May 1, 1918.)
American Grocery Co., Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Andai, Antonio, Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Arndt, C. (Relojeria Alemana), Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Austin, Carlos, Merida. (May 1, 1918.)
Beckman, Juan, Guadalajara. (May 1, 1918.)
Behringer, Martin, Frontera and San Juan Bautista. (May 1, 1918.)
Bender, Otto, Miramar. (May 1, 1918.)
Bernal, N. M., Nogales. (May 1, 1918.)
Biermeister, Gustavo, Mazatlan. (May 17, 1918.)
Blanc, Herman, Guadalajara. (May 1, 1918.)
Boltink, Ernesto, Frontera. (May 1, 1918.)
Boltink & Martens, Frontera. (May 1, 1918.)
[illegible]otica, Iturbe, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Brandt, John von, Nuevo Laredo. (May 1, 1918.)
Bremer, R. A., Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Bremer, William, Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Bruggerhoff, Carlos, San Luis Potosi. (May 1, 1918.)
Brunner, Erich, Mexico City. (May 31, 1918.)
Burchard, Benjamin, Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Burchard, Pablo, Monterey. (May 1, 1918.)
Burckhardt, W., Frontera and Tepijuapa. (May 1, 1918.)
[illegible]urgmeister, Gustavo, Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Cafetal Concordia (Concordia Coffee Plantation), Pochutla, Oaxaca. (See Administration de Concordia y Anexas.) (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Carstens, Augustin, Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)

SUPPLEMENT TO REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST

Carstensen, Eduardo, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Carstensen, Guillermo, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Cayares, G. de (of Ritter & Bock), Merida. (June 14, 1918.)
Cederbourg, J. (Merceria Alemana), Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Classing, Juan, Merida. (June 14, 1918.)
Club Aleman, Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)
Collignon, Guillermo, Guadalajara. (May 1, 1918.)
Collignon, Teodora, Guadalajara. (May 1, 1918.)
Concordia y Anexas, Administration de. (See Administration de Concordia y Anexas.)
Concordia Coffee Plantation. (See Administration de Concordia y Anexas.)
Cram, J., jr., Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Cuervo, Jose, y Cia., Guadalajara. (May 1, 1918.)
Danner, J. G., Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Deeg, Carlos, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Degener, Hans, Saltillo and Piedras Negras. (May 1, 1918.)
Degener, Hermanos, Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Delius, Max. San Blas. (May 1, 1918.)
Deutsche Zeitung von Mexico, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Diez, Augustin, y Lopez, Vera Cruz. (June 28, 1918.)
Diez y Cia., Vera Cruz. (June 28, 1918.)
Dobler, Max, Acaponeta, Nayarit. (May 1, 1918.)
Drogueria del Elfante (Vargas Sucs.), Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Drogueria Vera Cruzana, Vera Cruz. (June 14, 1918.)
Elizondo Hermanos, Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Eppstein, Martin, Mazatlan and Nogales. (May 1, 1918.)
Escobar, Jose Maria, Mocorito. (June 14, 1918.)
Escobedo, J. M., Mexico City and Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Exportadora Mexicana, La Compania, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Fabrica de Hielo de Reimers Hermanos, Aguascalientes. (June 14, 1918.)
Fabrica Papel "Loreto," Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Feist, Pablo, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Flores, Emiliano, Durango. (May 1, 1918.)
Franssen, Siebo, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Frietag, Carlos, Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)
Gaitan, Juan, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Gallo, El (hardware store of Reimers, Max), Oaxaca. (May 1, 1918.)
Gangoiti, E., San Blas and Tepic. (May 1, 1918.)
Gangoiti, G., San Blas and Tepic. (May 1, 1918.)
Garcia, Manuel Z., Frontera. (June 28, 1918.)
Gartner, Pablo, Vera Cruz. (May 17, 1918.)
Ginder, A., Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)
Gomez, Fernando C. (El Telegraphe), Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Gomez, Jose Padilla, Guadalajara and Colima. (June 28, 1918.)
Gonzalez, Evaristo, Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Grappengeisser & Behringer, Villahermosa. (May 1, 1918.)
Grappengeisser, Frederick, Villahermosa. (May 1, 1918.)
Grauert, Ernesto, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Griese, Federico, Nuevo Laredo and Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Guardiola, Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Guilbot, A., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Hecht, Enrique, Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)
Heintze, Eduardo, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Heinze, Carl, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
"El Heraldo," San Luis Potosi. (June 28, 1918.)
Hermann, Guillermo, Guaymas. (May 1, 1918.)
Hess, Edward, Tepijulapa. (May 1, 1918.)
Heyn, Carl, Mazatlan. (May 17, 1918.)
Hilderbrand, Julius, Nayarit. (June 28, 1918.)
Holm, Alberto, Oaxaca. (May 1, 1918.)
Holste, Alex., Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Hubner, George, Aguascalientes, Mexico City. (June 14, 1918.)
Hussong, John, Ensenada. (June 14, 1918.)
Huthoff, Juan, Tapachula. (May 17, 1918.)
Iberri, W., e Hijos Sucs., Guaymas. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Industria y Commercio de Anilinas y Productos Quimicos, Cia., Mexico City. (June 14, 1918.)
Informaciones Inalambricas, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
"Internacional, La" (Notholt, Erico), Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Isaak, Alberto, & Co., Mexico City and Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Islas, Don Pedro, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
"Al Jawater," Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Jordana, Antonio, Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Kladt, Frederico, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Kentzler, Ernesto, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Korte, Enrique, Merida. (June 14, 1918.)
Kortum, Frederick, Tepijulapa and Mumunil. (May 1, 1918.)
Lange, Oswald, Colina. (June 28, 1918.)
Laredo, Pamfilo, Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Lehmann, Marcus, Guaymas. (May 1, 1918.)
Leitner, Joseph, Villahermosa. (June 28, 1918.)
Leycegui, Luciano I., Vera Cruz. (June 28, 1918.)
Loubens Grocery Co., Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Lowenberg & Wisburn, Torreon. (June 28, 1918.)
Maisterrena y Hijos, Tepic and San Blas. (May 1, 1918.)
Mancha, Fausta, La Cruz. (June 14, 1918.)
Manufacturera de Botones, Compania, S/A., Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Maritima de Puerto Angeles, Agencia, Puerto Angeles. (June 14, 1918.)
Marschke, Juan, Monterey. (May 1, 1918.)
Martens, Frederico, Frontera, Tabasco. (May 1, 1918.)
Martens, John, Frontera. (May 1, 1918.)
Martino, Antonio, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Medrano, Ramon, Villa Union. (June 14, 1918.)
Mexicana de Electricidad, Cia., S/A. (A. E. G.), Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Meyer, O., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Milan, Joaquin, Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Minoprio, V., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Miranda, F. M., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Molina Azteca, S/A., Ocotlan, Jalisco. (June 28, 1918.)
Molina Germania, S/A., Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)
Moller, Emil, Merida. (May 1, 1918.)
Moller, G., & Co., Guaymas, Sonora. (June 14, 1918.)
Mueller, Eduardo, Colima. (June 28, 1918.)
Muller, George Pablo, Vera Cruz. (June 14, 1918.)
Muller, Otto, Guaymas. (June 28, 1918.)
Nahoul, Najara, Torreon. (June 28, 1918.)
Navegacion del Pacifico, Cia., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Negociation Commercial Nacional, Torreon and Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Nieman, Kurt, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Notholt, Erico, Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Ochoa, Leopoldo, Manzanillo. (June 28, 1918.)
Osuna, Ignacio G., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Otto, Max, S. en C., Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Pena Pobre Paper Factory, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Peters, Guillermo, Durango. (May 1, 1918.)
Poinsott, Gilberto, Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Quinones, Alberto, Tampico. (Mar. 2, 1918.)
Regeneracion, La (newspaper), Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Reimers, Augustin, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes. (June 14, 1918.)
Reimers, Max, Oaxaca. (May 1, 1918.)
Reimers, Pablo, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes. (June 14, 1918.)
Relojeria Alemana (Arndt, C.), Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Reyes, Jose, Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Ritter & Bock, Sucs., S. en C., Merida. (May 17, 1918.)
Ritter, Federico, & Co., Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Riva, Feleciano de la, Saltillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Rohde, Carlos, Hermosillo. (May 1, 1918.)
Rubio, Francisco G., Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Ruis, E. R., Tampico. (May 1, 1918.)
Rupp, Erwin, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Saack, Hans, Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Sanchez, Jose, & Co., Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Sanchez, Manuel Leon, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Schafer, Enrique, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Schaumann, Henry (Enrique) (of Ritter & Bock, Sucs.), Merida. (May 1, 1918.)
Schefold, Adolph, Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Schmal, W. F., Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. (May 1, 1918.)
Schmele, Hermanos, Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Schmidt, Gustav, Villahermosa. (May 1, 1918.)
Schwarz, Juan C., Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Schwartau, German, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Sirena, La (newspaper), Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Slobotsky, I., Progreso, Merida, and Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Stettner, Mauricio, Mexico City and Guadalajara. (May 1, 1918.)
"Suiza, La," Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Tamaulipeca de Telefonos, Compania, Tampico. (May 1, 1918.)
Tisnado, Emilio, Guamuchil. (June 14, 1918.)
Torre, C. G., Merido. (June 14, 1918.)
Ubaid y Badin, Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Ubaid, Joaquin, Torreon and Vera Cruz. (May 1, 1918.)
Uihlein, Jose, Sucs., Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Unger, Frederick, Mazatlan. (May 1, 1918.)
Vargas, A., Sucs., Mexico City. (May 1, 1918.)
Viau, Pablo, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Vogel, Arnoldo, Colima. (May 1, 1918.)
Voight, Claudio, Pueblo. (May 17, 1918.)
Walters, F., Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Weebe, P., Guaymas. (May 1, 1918.)
Westendorp, Oscar and Francis, Monterey. (June 28, 1918.)
Westphal, Pablo, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Wiegand, Otto, Torreon. (May 1, 1918.)
Woern, Alberto, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)
Ygaza, P. de San Blas and Tepic. (May 1, 1918.)
Zahlten, Pablo, Frontera. (May 1, 1918.)
Zinzer, Julio, Mexico City. (June 28, 1918.)

MOROCCO.

Abderrabmann Abdesselam Guesous, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Abmed Ben Kiran, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Antoniano Freres, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Benarroch, Moise J., Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Ben Cheikh Benlilti, Youda, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Bennarock Salama, Isaac, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Bubeker Azzaz, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Capilla y Castella, Jose, Tangier. (May 31, 1918.)
Chica, Juan de la, Larache. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Chica, Julio del a, Laranche. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Gabray, Jose Yamin, Larache. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Hadj Ahmed Ben Djelloul, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Hadj Abdel Hamed Amor, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Iudah Cheikh Belilty, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Lopez Benitez, Francisco, Larache. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Mohamed Ben Boyayad, dit Kouika, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Mohamed Ben Driss Benjelloul "El Tausi," Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Mohammed Ben El Hadad, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Mohamed Soussi, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Moreno, Jose, Larache. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Si Ali Ben Sliman "Meluka," Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Si Mohamed Ben Hassan Bouayad, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)

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Si Mohamed Senadai & Son Frere Abdesselan y Allal, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Villa, Miguel, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Zubir, Benani, Melilla. (May 31, 1918.)

NETHERLANDS.

Ascher, Ernest, & Co., Rotterdam. (May 17, 1918.)
Daniels, G., & Co., Boschstraat, Zaltbommel. (May 17, 1918.)
Demeulnne, M. J. Alph, Amsterdam. (June 28, 1918.)
Dusseldorp, W. J. and J. G. van, Lange Nieuwstraat 83, Schiedam. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Evangelische Broedergemeente, Zeist and Haarlem. (May 17, 1918.)
Fisco, N. V., Conservenfabrik, Middenhavenstraat. Ijmuiden. (June 28, 1918.)
Flegenheimer, Jules, Ged. Glashaven, 17B, Rotterdam. (Apr. 15, 1918.).
Freericks, H., 2 de Van den Bosch Straat 10, The Hague. (June 28, 1918.)
Hollandsche Crediet en Effectenbank, Hooge Nieuwstraat 34, The Hague. (May 17, 1918.)
Hupfelds Filiaal, Amsterdam. (See Duwaer & Naessens.) (May 1, 1918.)
International Kolonial Handelsbank, Amsterdam. (May 1, 1918.)
"Iris," Stoomzeefabriek. (See Spoorenberg & Co.) (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Itallie, Mrs. B. van Hondecoeterstr. 56, Amsterdam. (June 28, 1918.)
"Keulsche Vaart, de," Stoombootdients, Utrecht. (June 28, 1918.)
Koch, Wilhelm, & Co., Keizersgr. 316, Amsterdam. (May 17, 1918.)
Kol & Co., Heeregracht 130 and Papenburgsteeg 5, Amsterdam. (May 17, 1918.)
Maatschappij Voor in Uit en Doorvoer Handel N. V., Amsterdam. (June 28, 1918.)
Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf N. V. (Van P. Smit, jr.), Rotterdam. (June 28, 1918.)
Marx, J. P. J. A. B., Johann, Verhulststraat 98, Amsterdam. (May 31, 1918.)
Nederlandsche Verg. en Chemicalien-Fabriek, Kanaalweg 1, Delft. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Nieuwe Berging Maatschappij N/V., Haven, Maassluis. (May 17, 1918.)
Nolson, Firma L. (partners R. G. A. and L. Nolson), Westkolkstraat 30, Terneuzen. (May 31, 1918.)
Nolson, L. (See Nolson, Firma L.)
Nolson, Raymond G. A. (See Nolson, Firma L.)
Noord Hollandsche Pulp-Jam-en Conservenfabriek, N/V., Beverijk. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Pintsch, Julius, Croeselaan, Utrecht. (May 17, 1918.)
"Rapid Export" (F. W. Rummel), Goudsche Wagenstraat 40A, Roterdam. (May 17, 1918.)
Silberberg, Victor, Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 80B, Rotterdam. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Smit, Van P., jr. (Machinefabriek en Scheepswerf N. V.), Rotterdam. (June 28, 1918.)
Spoorenberg & Co., Stoomzeefabriek "Iris" v/h., Schiedam. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Weil Hermanos & Co., Soc. Anon. Exportacion de Cereales, Ged. Glashaven 17B, Rotterdam. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Weinberger, Bax, & Co., N. V. (Electro Technische Magazijnen V/H. N/V., Amsterdam. (June 28, 1918.)
Weissenborn, Th., The Hague. (June 28, 1918.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Auw Ling Sioe, Macassar. (May 17, 1918.)
Bamberger, C. (See "Bamberger" Import Maatschappij.)
"Bamberger" Import Maatschappij (C. Bamberger), Oud Gondangdia 47, Weltevreden. (May 31, 1918.)
Bauer, George Ludwig, Soerakarta, Java. (June 28, 1918.)
Berkenbosch, Joh., Koningsplein W. 6, Weltevreden, Java. (May 17, 1918.)
Biljart Fabriek Emma. (See "Emma" Biljart Fabriek.)
Brinker, Reinier den, Sourabaya. (May 17, 1918.)
Chea Cham Yong, P. O. Box 68, Medan. (June 28, 1918.)
Cleton, Frans, Medan-Deli, Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)
Davidson, D., Bandoeng, Java. (May 17, 1918.)
Davidson, H., Java. (May 17, 1918.)
"Emma" Biljart Fabriek, Batavia. (May 17, 1918.)
Fenyan, Macassar. (June 28, 1918.)
"Haga" Bouwmaatschappij, Sourabaya. (May 17, 1918.)
Hendriksz, D. W. A. (Landbouw Onderneming Lhö Krocit), Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)
Kang, Thaij San (Chop) Seng Tjiang, Padang. (May 17, 1918.)
Koenig, Gustav, Batoe. (May 17, 1918.)
Lhö Kroelt, Landbouw Onderneming, Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)
Lie Oen Seng. (See Tek Ho.)
Liem Tjeng Liong, Macassar. (May 17, 1918.)
Lim Sie Loen & Co., Petoedoengan, Samarang. (May 17, 1918.)
Lodewijk, F. (See Ludwig, Friedrich.)
Ludwig, Friedrich (or F. Lodewijk), Heerenweg 6, Macassar. (May 17, 1918.)
Medan Handel Maatschappij (Raden Soenarto), Medan. (May 31, 1918.)
Nol Giok Thie, Macassar. (May 17, 1918.)
Oey Teng Piew (Oey Teng Tjhioe, Balikpapan).
Pieterman, J. W., P. O. Box 1, Sourabaya. (May 17, 1918.)
Pigboom, T. H. W., P. O. Box W. H. 200, Sourabaya. (June 28, 1918.)
Poeloe Radja Estate, Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)
Raden Soenarto. (See Medan Handel Maatschappij.)
Schock, R. J., & Co., Noordwijk, Weltevreden. (May 17, 1918.)
Sion, John van, Gorontalo. (May 17, 1918.)
Soen Seng Hin, H/M., Batavia. (May 31, 1918.)
Spiegel, H., Winkel Maatschappij, Samarang. (May 17, 1918.)
Straits Sumatra Trading Co., Medan. (May 17, 1918.)
Tan Khay Tjing, Sourabaya. (June 28, 1918.)
Tek Ho (Lie Oen Seng, Merk), Pintoe Ketjil, Batavia. (May 31, 1918.)
Ten Gim Guan, Medan. (May 17, 1918.)
Tiong Hoa (Firma), Balikpapan. (May 31, 1918.)
Witzenburg, van, & Co., Macassar. (May 31, 1918.)
Yap Kim Seng, Macassar. (May 17, 1918.)
Zuid Borneo Steenkolen Maatschappij, N/V., Bandjermassin, S. E., Borneo. (May 17, 1918.)

NICARAGUA.

Brockmann, Francisco, & Co., Managua. (May 31, 1918.)

NORWAY.

Birkeland, Karl, Haugesund. (June 14, 1918.)
Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik. (See Fiskegarnsfabrik.) (June 28, 1918.)
Christensen & Co., Bodo. (June 14, 1918.)
Fjoerstoff, Edr., Berlevaag. (June 14, 1918.)
Fiskegarnsfabrik (Christiansand Fiskegarnsfabrik), Christian IV's Gade 89 and 91, Christiansand. (May 31, 1918.)
Froisland, Anton (see Vaagan Preserving Co., A/S.), Kabelvaag and Bergen. (May 31, 1918.)
Gerhard & Uboe, Haugesund. (June 14, 1918.)
Gluckstad, Fr., Prinsengst. 26B, and Nils Juelsgt. 6, Christiania. (June 28, 1918.)
Guthormsen, C., A/S., Christiania. (June 28, 1918.)
Hofeth, Alf., Kaarhavn. (June 14, 1918.)
Hurum Gruber, A/S., Christiania. (May 31, 1918.)
Jensen, August, Trondhjem. (June 14, 1918.)
Meyer, Rolf, Drammen and Christiania. (June 28, 1918.)
Möller, Nic., Egersund. (May 31, 1918.)
Mollestadt & Fiskaa, Aalesund. (June 14, 1918.)
Nornan Line, Bergen, etc. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Olien, M. Olof & Co., Haugesund. (June 14, 1918.)
Polarstjernen Ass., Christiania. (June 14, 1918.)
Sandaas & Sandaas, Kopervik. (June 14, 1918.)
Scheuder, Arnold (see Vaagan Preserving Co., A/S.), Bergen. (May 31, 1918.)
Seeland, Carl, Skippergarten 22, Christiania. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Silde Kompagniet, Egersund. (June 14, 1918.)
Unger & Mellbye, Christiania. (June 14, 1918.)
Vaagan Preserving Co., A/S., Kabelvaag, Lefeten. (May 31, 1918.)
Wesenborg, Harald, Bergen. (June 14, 1918.)
Zinner, Alfred, Tromsøgat, 12, and Karl Johansgt. 8, Christiania. (Apr. 15, 1918.)

PANAMA.

Lindo, Otto, Panama City. (June 14, 1918.)

PERU.

Acevedo, Carlos A., Lima. (May 31, 1918.)
Agencia General del Centro, Huancayo. (May 17, 1918.)
Benites, Guillermo, Lima. (May 17, 1918.)
Bischoffshausen, Gustavo W. von, Lima. (June 14, 1918.)
Bromberg, Max (of Bromberg & Co.), Lima. (May 17, 1918.)
Calderon, Gregorio Paredes, Trujillo. (May 17, 1918.)
Chavez, Manton, Trujillo. (May 17, 1918.)
Compania Algodnera Simbila. (May 1, 1918.)
Compania Irrigadora de Piura, Piura. (May 1, 1918.)
Dammert, A., & Co., Lima. (May 17, 1918.)
Delgado, O. A., Palta. (May 31, 1918.)
Eddelbuttel, Wilhelm, Arequipa. (May 31, 1918.)
Electrica Moderna, La, Lima. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Gunther, Ernest, Lima. (May 17, 1918.)
Hassler, Walter, Trujillo. (May 31, 1918.)
Hilbck, Frederick, Piura. (May 31, 1918.)
Hoeller, Otto, Huancayo. (May 17, 1918.)
Holtig, R. L., Giron Ica 127, Lima. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Kuan Lock & Co., Trujillo. (May 17, 1918.)
Leon, Felix R., Callao and Parcasmayo. (June 28, 1918.)
Martinez, V., Callao. (May 17, 1918.)
Meiners, Adolph, Lima. (May 17, 1918.)
Minera Wolfram, Compania, Lima. (May 17, 1918.)
Orrezzoli Hermanos, Ascope and Lima. (May 31, 1918.)
Palacio, Jose, Lima. (June 14, 1918.)
Pastor, Jose, Molina. (May 1, 1918.)
Ramble Rey, E., Lima. (May 1, 1918.)
Richarz, Paul, Lima. (June 14, 1918.)
Rodriguez Hermanos, Luzmilla, Ascope. (Mar. 15, 1918.)
Singlemann, Martin, Mollendo. (May 31, 1918.)
Weiss, Emilio, Callao. (May 31, 1918.)
Wing Man, Trujillo. (May 17, 1918.)

SALVADOR.

Altschul, Carlos, San Salvador. (May 17, 1918.)
Arnold, Frederick, San Salvador. (June 28, 1918.)
Gastearazoro, Dr. Jose C., San Salvador. (June 28, 1918.)
Hecht, Herman, Sonsonate. (May 31, 1918.)
La Libreria Universal, San Salvador. (May 17, 1918.)

SPAIN.

Abad Abalo, Pedro, Villegarcia. (June 28, 1918.)
Aller, Carlos, Calle Ciscar 6, Valencia. (May 31, 1918.)
Aller y Eyl, Ciscar 6, Valencia. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Allgemeine Erzgesellschaft, Seville. (Mar. 15, 1918.)
Ammé, Giesecke & Konegen, A. G., Cazinaris 18, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Anibara Arana y C°., Vergara. (May 17, 1918.)
Bakker Ubbo, Emmius, Calle Victoria 4, Vigo. (June 14, 1918.)
Banco Alameda, Calle Victoria 4, Vigo. (June 14, 1918.)
Banco Aleman Transatlantico, Barcelona and Madrid. (June 28, 1918.)
Blanques, El, Pinas Genil, Granada. (June 14, 1918.)
Blass & Co., Calle San Mates 1, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Boeme, E., Frenegal de la Siebra, Badajose. (June 14, 1918.)
Burmeister, J., Hotel de Roma, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Cabot, Perls y Valero, Valencia. (June 28, 1918.)
Carijo Loranca, Faustino, Valverde 20, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Centeno, Jose Maria, Catedral Viejo 5, Cadiz. (June 14, 1918.)
Comercial Hispano Alemagne Hesperides, Sociedad, Calle Pascual y Genis 2, Valencia. (May 31, 1918.)
Cruz y Ochoa, Eibar. (June 14, 1918.)
Dachnhardt & Co., Calle O'Donnel 21, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Dayila, Luis Pinos Genil, Granada. (June 14, 1918.)
Deutsch, Eduardo, Malaga. (May 17, 1918.)
Echevarria & Co., Bilbao. (June 14, 1918.)
Eckardt, Dr., Repitan 16, Aranjuez. (June 28, 1918.)
Electrica de Prat de Llusanes, La, Prat de Llusanes; and Calle Numez 8, Barcelona. (Apr. 15, 1918.)

SUPPLEMENT TO REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST

Espinosa, Augustin, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. (June 14, 1918.)
Eyl, Alberto, Calle Ciscar 6, Valencia. (May 31, 1918.)
Fabrica Malagnena de Sulfato de Cobre, Malaga. (May 17, 1918.)
Ferbeck, Jose, Calle Zorrilla 11, Madrid; Plaza del Ensanche 6, Bilbao. (May 17, 1918.)
Fernandez, Santiago, Irun. (May 1, 1918.)
Fernandez, Viuda de A., e Hijo, Irun. (May 1, 1918.)
Fexas e Hijo, Calle Muntaner 128, Barcelona. (June 14, 1918.)
Flottmann, H., & Co., Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid. (Mar. 15, 1918.)
Gaertner (or Jardinero), J., Ronda 3, San Sebastian. (June 28, 1918.)
Garcia Ceballos, Jose Rodriquez, San Pedro 60, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Garcia, Gumersindo Cuervo, Calle Marques de San Esteban 50, Dijon. (June 14, 1918.)
Genlen (or Geulen), Enrique, Calle Mallorca 321, Barcelona. (June 14, 1918.)
Goetz, Phillipi Rudolph, Calle de Vergas 2, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Goudschall, Hikke, Rambla 11 de Febrero, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. (May 17, 1918.)
Haendel, Kurt, Madrid. (May 17, 1918.)
Haupold, Auguste, Madrid. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Haupold, Carl, Puerto de Santa Maria, near Cadiz. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Haye, Frederico, Avenida Mendez Belayo 29, Madrid. (May 31, 1918.)
Hebig, Alfred, Calle de Hortaleza 9, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Heraldo de Melilla, Melilla. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Hispano, La Belga, Libar. (May 17, 1918.)
Iberica Comercial, La, Paseo de Gracia 86, Barcelona. (May 17, 1918.)
Koll, Herman, San Mano 16, Madrid. (May 31, 1918.)
Kraemer, W. O., Calle de Luis Taboada 30, Vigo. (May 17, 1918.)
Llanes, Enrique Diaz, Paseo de Atocha 27; Hermosillo 47 and Embajadores 6, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Llorens y Casamitjana, Eduardo, Paseo de Gracia 93, Barcelona. (June 14, 1918.)
Lowenthael, Hugo, Hotel des 4 Nations, Barcelona. (May 17, 1918.)
Marcus & Harting, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Marcus, Otto, Calle Alarcon 29, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Martin, Eugenio Garcia, Calle de Belen 16, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Masso (or Maso), Jose, Fontanello 4, Barcelona. (June 28, 1918.)
Metal, L. Julio (or Metal, Julio, y Cia.) (Hispano Americano Express), Ramble Santa Monica 9 (formerly 33), Barcelona. (June 28, 1918.)
Minera de Cataluna, S. A., Plaza Palacio 16, Barcelona. (June 14, 1918.)
Miranda, Jose, Malaga. (May 31, 1918.)
Morreyon, Antonio (de la Campa Close), Calle Marques de San Esteban 14, Dijon. (May 31, 1918.)
Nebgen, Alfredo, Calle Adriano 33, Seville. (May 31, 1918.)
Ochoa de Zabalegui, Camilo, Alameda 4, San Sebastian; and Pasajes. (June 14, 1918.)
Olsen, Olaf, Sociedad, Pasajes. (June 28, 1918.)
Olsen, Olaf, Pasajes. (June 28, 1918.)
Pauri, Apolo C., Diputacion 41, Pral 1st, Barcelona. (June 28, 1918.)
Pena, Perez, Plaza Easo A 2, San Sebastian. (June 28, 1918.)
Pielhoff, Frederico, & Co., Zaraus. (June 28, 1918.)
Pielhoff & Ramon Urango, S/A., Zaraus, Guipuzcoa. (June 28, 1918.)
Pietschek, Othmar, Calle Aribau 36, Barcelona. (May 17, 1918.)
Pla, G., Quintana 7, Barcelona. (June 28, 1918.)
Ramos, Antonio, Madrid. (May 17, 1918.)
Regel & Co., Viuda de Antequera, Malaga. (May 31, 1918.)
Revesz, Andres, Calle Belen 16, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Revista de Austria Hungaria, Calle Belen 16, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Ries & Co., Colon 72, Valencia. (May 17, 1918.)
Robles, Angel, Calle Silva 6, Madrid; Calle Bailen 22, Bilbao. (June 14, 1918.)
Rodriguez Leira, Gerardo, Madrid. (May 17, 1918.)
Roesel, Ricardo, Calle Libertad 21, Madrid. (May 31, 1918.)
Romero, Enciso Gabriel, Calle Escortal 3, Madrid. (May 17, 1918.)
Roses, Gabriel, Calle Bailen 5, Barcelona. (May 31, 1918.)
Salvisberg, Alfred, Madrid and Barcelona. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Satorres, Ramon, San Marco 3 and Alcada 43, Madrid. (May 31, 1918.)
Scharka, Juan, Villamartin 9, Cartagena. (June 14, 1918.)
Schmidt, Bruno, Herrerra near Pasajes; Juan de Mia 12 and Calle Serrano 7, Madrid. (June 28, 1918.)
Schmidt, Eduardo, Calle Serrano 7, Madrid. (June 28, 1918.)
Schoenfeld Hertel, Maximo (or Schoenfeld, Max), Rambla Santa Monica 33, Barcelona. (June 28, 1918.)
Schreitmuller, Adelaide, Seville. (May 31, 1918.)
Schultze, Gustav, y Cia., Calle Luis Taboada 27, Vigo. (May 31, 1918.)
Schumacher, Oscar, Calle de Belen 16, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Schwab, J., Electricite, Moreta 5 and Alcala 30, Madrid. (June 28, 1918.)
Sociedad Gaspar Ponsa, Espinas and Jose Bras, Plaza Doctor Letamendi 13, Barcelona. (May 17, 1918.)
Spandau, Guillaume, 161 Calle Balmes, Barcelona. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Spandau Pont & Co., Societe, 161 Calle Balmes, Barcelona. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Vinicultura Espanola, Madrid. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Wilhelm, Berta, Salon 1, Granada. (June 14, 1918.)
Winizki, M., Perls y Valero, Valencia. (June 28, 1918.)
Wunch, Viuda de, Calle Isabel 1 and Catolica 1, Santander. (May 31, 1918.)

SWEDEN.

Aschberg, Olaf, Norrtullsg. 3, Stockholm. (May 17, 1918.)
Brio Rederi A/B. [no connection with Brio A/B., of Vasag. 38], Arsenalsg. 6, Stockholm. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Broms & Dam, Sodermalmstorg. 6, Stockholm. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Christensen, A., Trälleborg. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Engström, Knut, Skeppsbron 1, Gothenburg. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Fernström, A. K., Karlshamn, Karlskrona, Rönneby, etc. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Fettindustri A/B., Malmö. (May 17, 1918.)
Hammar, John (see Hammar & Co., A/B.), Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm and Gothenburg. (May 17, 1918.)
Kathreiner A/B., Nybrog. 3, and Katrineberg 17, Liljeholmen, Stockholm. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Möller, R. H., Halmstad. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Nya Banken, Stockholm. (May 17, 1918.)
Schäffer & Budenberg A/B., Klara Södra Kyrkogatan 18, Stockholm. (May 17, 1918.)
Siemens-Schuckert Elektriska A/B., Kaptensgatan 6, Stockholm. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Sinclair, Charles (James Sinclair & Son), Magasinskvarteret 4, and Olof Wijksg. 3, Gothenburg. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Sinclair, James, & Son (Charles Sinclair), Magasinskvarteret 4, Gothenburg. (Apr. 15, 1918.)

URUGUAY.

Armellino, Adolfo, Montevideo. (May 17, 1918.)
Ciganda, Pedro, Montevideo. (May 17, 1918.)
Favaro, Aquiles, Montevideo. (May 17, 1918.)
Fraga, Hermanos, Calle Solis 1515, Montevideo. (May 31, 1918.)
Longhi, Olivio, Montevideo. (May 31, 1918.)
Morrison, Julio, Calle Solis 1638, Montevideo. (May 31, 1918.)

VENEZUELA.

Anez, Julio A., Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Belloso, Luis E., Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Belloso Rossel, David, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Belloso Rossel, Manuel, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Bornhorst, Carl, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Cerveceria Nacional, La, Caracas. (May 17, 1918.)
Christern, Adolfo, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.
"El Eco Aleman," Caracas. (May 31, 1918.)
Firnhaber, Otto, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Franco L., Manuel, Merida and Maracaibo. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Gossewisch, Theodor, Valencia. (May 17, 1918.)
Gottschalk, Georg, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Heerenbruck, E., Caracas. (June 14, 1918.)
Jagenberg, W., Caracas. (May 31, 1918.)
Jess, Eduardo von, Maracaibo. (May 17, 1918.)
Kehrhahn, Otto, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Larsen, W., Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Mir, Andres, Ciudad Bolivar. (May 31, 1918.)
Rayhrer, Johann, Caracas. (June 14, 1918.)
Scharffenorth, Alfredo, Caracas. (May 31, 1918.)
Schloeter, F. W. (of Bechmann & Co.), Cucuta. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Tipografia Caracas, Caracas. (May 31, 1918.)
Went, Bruno, San Cristobal. (June 14, 1918.)
Zingg, Gustav, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)

REMOVALS FROM LIST.

ARGENTINA.

Bauer, H., & Co., Calle Piedras 132–154 and Calle Chili 1175, Buenos Aires. (May 31, 1918.)
Christians & Co., Buenos Aires. (June 28, 1918.)
Duzer, Verner Van, Buenos Aires. (June 28, 1918.)
Wassermann, J., & Co., Calle Azopardo 579, Buenos Aires. (May 31, 1918.)
Wulff, Otto, Buenos Aires. (June 14, 1918.)

BOLIVIA.

Ehrhorn, Oscar, Cochabamba. (June 14, 1918.)
Majluff, Jorge J., Hermanos, La Paz. (May 1, 1918.)

BRAZIL.

Faria, Marcos de, Santos. (June 28, 1918.)
Carriconde, Epaminondas, Porto Alegre. (June 28, 1918.)
Giannini, Acherinto (of Acherinto & Hugo), Rio de Janeiro. (June 28, 1918.)
Josephson, Constans, Porto Alegre. (June 28, 1918.)
Lohner, F. A., Rua Riachuelo 87, Rio de Janeiro. (June 28, 1918.)
Marino, Ernesto, & Co., Sao Paulo. (May 17, 1918.)
"Municipio, O," Sao Francisco do Sul. (June 28, 1918.)
"Novidades," Itajahy. (June 28, 1918.)
"Polis O Dia," Florianopolis. (May 1, 1918.)
Schwartzenberger, Alfredo (alias Alfredo Montenegro), Sao Paulo. (June 28, 1918.)
Vianna, Silva, Para. (May 1, 1918.)

CHILE.

Galeria Alexandri, Santiago. (May 17, 1918.)
Guttierrez, Espildora & Co., Santiago. (May 1, 1918.)

COLOMBIA.

Arbini, Arturo, Barranquilla. (June 14, 1918.)
Hoz, P. de la, Barranquilla. (May 31, 1918.)
Willson Cook, W., Cucuta. (June 14, 1918.)

CUBA.

Kollmar, Rudolph, Jose A., Sanco Baja 16, Santiago de Cuba. (June 14, 1918.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Hamal, F. Wolff, Santiago. (June 28, 1918.)
Morales, Ramon, La Romana. (June 14, 1918.)

ECUADOR.

Balda, Pedro A., Guayaquil. (May 31, 1918.)
Hana & Cattan, Malecon 1407 and Casilla 399, Guayaquil. (May 31, 1918.)

GREECE.

Margaritis, J., Piræus. (May 17, 1918.)

HONDURAS.

Abadie Bros., Amapala. (May 31, 1918.)

MEXICO.

Aragon & Sobrino, Vera Cruz. (May 1, 1918.)
Berger, Leon, Mexico City. (June 14, 1918.)
Bley Hermanos, Hermosillo, Culiacan, and Manzanillo. (June 28, 1918.)

SUPPLEMENT TO REVISED ENEMY TRADING LIST

Campo, del, Q. M., Guadalajara. (June 28, 1918.)
Diez, Augustin Ranero, Vera Cruz. (June 28, 1918.)
Dreinhofer, J. F., Mexico City. (June 14, 1918.)
Felix, Ernesto (La Francesa), Cananea. (June 28, 1918.)
Francesa, La (Felix, Ernesto), Cananea. (June 28, 1918.)
Ibarra, Carlos, Guadalajara. (May 17, 1918.)
Korn, Joseph, Moctezuma. (May 1, 1918.)
Ramirez & Urzua, Guadalajara and Mexico City. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Sarabia, Jesus, Mazatlan. (May 17, 1918.)

MOROCCO.

Azulay, Salomon-David, Larache. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Canros Nadal, Francisco, Larache. (May 31, 1918.)
Kouira, Dries, Larache. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Lopez Benitez, Francisco, Larache. (May 31, 1918.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Babina Estate, East Coast of Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)
Been, C., Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)
Hoedt & Co., Handel Maatschappy, Sourabaya. (June 28, 1918.)
Holst, H. A., Sourabaya. (May 17, 1918.)
Leersum, O. van, Sourabaya. (May 17, 1918.)
Ruygrok & Co., Prinsenstraat, Batavia. (May 17, 1918.)
The Siang Tjoe, Sourabaya. (May 17, 1918.)
Wytman, A., Medan, Sumatra. (May 17, 1918.)

NICARAGUA.

"El Independiente," Managua. (June 14, 1918.)

NORWAY.

Christiania Filfabrik, Tromsgt. 12, Christiania. (May 31, 1918.)
Christiansands Elektrocheniiske A/S., Fiskaa, near Christiansands. (May 17, 1918.)
Fiskaa Nitrate Works, Christiansands. (May 17, 1918.)
Smith, E. A., A/S., Munkegate 39–41, Trondhjem. (May 17, 1918.)
Trosvik Slip & Verksted (Patent Slipway Company) (Trosvik Reparationsslip & Kulforretning) (Einar Stensrud), Brevik. (May 17, 1918.)

PANAMA.

Lemos, Arturo de (of Toledano & de Lemos), Panama. (May 1, 1918.)

PERU.

Chappuis, Manuel (of Carlos Weiss & Co.), Callao. (May 17, 1918.)
Ludowieg, C., & Company, Lima. (June 28, 1918.)
Pallet, Arturo A., Paita and Pacasmayo. (June 14, 1918.)
Vega, Daniel, Mollendo. (May 1, 1918.)

SPAIN.

Bastero Jose (or Bastero) Junyent, Calle Llandan 4, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Garcia, Coca Joaquin, Calle dela Cruz 1, Madrid. (June 14, 1918.)
Garcia Corales, Jose, Santa Cruz de Tenerife. (June 14, 1918.)
Morales, A., Fernandez de Los Rice 19, Madrid. (May 17, 1918.)
Oliver y Rigol, Barcelona. (May 31, 1918.)
Union Musical Espanola, Barcelona. (May 17, 1918.)

SWEDEN.

Andersson, Axel, Torneа. (May 31, 1918.)
Brattstrom, Johann, Stockholm. (May 1, 1918.)
Ginzberg, Jakob, Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Harmsen, Wilhelm (A/B.), Stockholm. (May 1, 1918.)
Isselhorst, H., Stockholm. (May 1, 1918.)
Isselhorst, Wuster & Company, Komanditbolaget, Stockholm. (May 1, 1918.)
Sanchez Martinez, Enrique, Stockholm. (May 31, 1918.)
Skandia Laderfabrik (A/B.), Malmo. (May 1, 1918.)

URUGUAY.

Del Campo, Carlos, Montevideo. (May 17, 1918.)

VENEZUELA.

Henriquez, Daniel, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Lima, A. D. de, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Portillo Hermanos, Maracaibo. (June 14, 1918.)
Rezener, Ernesto, Rio Chico and Puerto Cabello. (Apr. 15, 1918.)
Willson Cook, W., Maracaibo and San Cristobal. (May 17, 1918.)

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL ADDRESSES.

ARGENTINA.

Adler & Sas, Calle Balcarce 548, Buenos Aires.
Rein & Co., Calle Alsina 1142, Buenos Aires, should be distinguished from Rein & Co., Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires.
Stern, Ricardo, Montevideo, Uruguay, is located at Calle Bartolome Mitre 1265, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Grane, Juan, Oruro, should read Graue, Juan, Oruro.

BRAZIL.

Freitas & Co. (successors of Mattheis & Co.), Rua General Camara 69–73 and Caixa Postal 619, Rio de Janeiro.
Freyler, Hugo, Rua Voluntarios da Patria, Porto Alegre.
Gomes e Irmao (Pohlman & Co.), Pernambuco and Maceio.
"Labor, O," Laguna, should read "Albor, O," Laguna, Sta. Catharina.
Luce, Guilherme Adolpho, Rua 7 de Setembro 100, Porto Alegre, should read Luce, Adolpho G., etc.
Ludwig y Irmaos, Rua dos Andradas, Porto Alegre, should read Ludwig, L. & M., etc.
Nogueira, Candido, & Co. (Alfredo Schlick & Co.), Rua da Assemblea 14 and Rua Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
Odeon, Fabrica de Discos (G. Cohen), Rio de Janeiro, should also be listed under Fabrica de Discos Odeon.
Schneider, Carlos Tito, Rio Grande do Sul.
Schroeder, J., Porto Alegre, should read Schroetter, Josef, Porto Alegre.
Sociedade Anonyma "Deutsche Tageblatt," Rio de Janeiro, should also be listed under "Deutsche Tageblatt."

CHILE.

Klemesch, Guillermo, Galeria Alessandri, Santiago.
Lopez Loayza, Alfredo, Iquique and Valparaiso.
Werner, Fritz (R. Kellmar Relojeria Suiza), Concepcion, also located at Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA.

Banco Aleman Antioqueno, Barranquilla.
Gomez Hermanos & Co., Manizales.

CUBA.

Suarez, Francisco, Cuba 55, Habana.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

La Mercantil, Sociedad Anonima, San Pedro de Macoris.

GREECE.

Levante, Le, Sociedad Anonima pour Commerce des Tabacs, Salonika.

HAITI.

Reinbold, Hermann, & Co., should read Reinbold & Co., Port au Prince, St. Marc, Petit Goave, Gonaives, and Miragoane.

HONDURAS.

Castellon, Alberto Bu, Juticalpa.
Espine (or Espino) (also known as Espinoza), Francisco, Amapala. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Funes, Jan B., San Juancito and La Cieba.
Mendoza, Liberato, Comayaguela.
Meyer, F., & Co., Tegucigalpa, should read Mayer, Francisco, & Sons, Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO.

Balbrugger, Charles, Mexico City, should read Balbrugger, Christian, Mexico City.
Compania Commercial de Pacifico, Avenida Ferrocarril, Nogales, Sonora.
Falier, Felix (partner of J. Crasemann Sucs.), Merida.
Melchers Sucs., also located at Mocorito.
Neumann & Co., 2A de San Augustin 44, Mexico City.
Nickler, Othon, Mexico City, should read Nickler, Oton, Filomeno Mata 11, and Apartado 1646, Mexico City.
Studt, Federico, Sucs., 1A San Juan de Letran 3, Mexico City.
Wohler, Bartning, Sucs., also located at Mocorito.

NETHERLANDS.

Blijdenstein, H. H., Sarphatistraat 4 and Post Box 263, Amsterdam; Rotterdam; and Kanaaldijk 140, Apeldoorn.
Eschanzier, K. W., Vondelstraat 10 and Stadhouldershade 19, Amsterdam.
Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy "Rapid," Goudsche Wagenstraat 40A, Rotterdam.
Leeuw, Simeon de, & Co., Kloveniersburgwal 72, Amsterdam, should be distinguished from Leeuw, S. de, & Zonen, 119 Achterburgwal, Amsterdam.
Mohrmann, J., & Co., Handelsvereeniging Voorheen, Keizersgr. 228, Amsterdam.
Noord-Hollandsche Pulp-Jam & Conservenfabriek N/V., V. H. Gebr. Doctor (or Dokter), of Veleerweg, corner of Koningstr., Beverwijk.
"Rapid" Holland Amerikaansche Maatschappy, Goudsche Wagenstraat 40A, Rotterdam.
Rummel, F. W. ("Rapid Export"), Goudsche Wagenstraat 40A, Roterdam.
Silberberg, Victor, of Van Oldenbarneveldstr. 60, Coolsingel 42, Goudschesingel 156 A–B, and Schoolstr. 266, Rotterdam.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Guan Bee (alias Guan Hin Bee), Medan.
Olzen, William, Sourabaya, should read Olze, W. (alias Olzen, W.), Sourabaya.

NICARAGUA.

"Balaarte," Managua, should read "El Baluarte," Managua.
Lehmann, Rudolph, & Co., Cabo Gracias, should read Lehmann, R., & Co., Cabo Gracias.

PANAMA.

Friese, Carl, & Co. (Antonia C. Bylance), Bocas del Toro.
Gamboa, A. S., Lima, should read Gamboa, A. S., Ascope.
Kandler, Hans F. W. (of Carl Friese & Co.), Bocas del Toro.
Rylands, Antonia, etc., should read Rylance, Antonia C. (of Carl Friese & Co.), Bocas del Toro.

PERU.

Hornsberg, Spier & Co. (Ferreteria Alemana), Asuncion, should not be listed under Peru.
Rios, G. & I., Ascope, should read Rios, G. & Y., Ascope.

SALVADOR.

Luria & Co., La Union, also located at San Miguel.

SPAIN.

Cortes, Jose, Calle Jorge Juan 47, Seville, should read Cortes, Jose (of H. Flottmann & Co.), Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.
Kisch, Alfonso Jose, Hortaleza 9, Fuencarral 42, Madrid.
Kivchner & Co. should read Kirchner & Co., Calle Alphonso XII, Madrid.
Lehmann, Dr. (owner of Casa Peele), Alcala 73, Madrid.
Lowenstera (or Lowenstein), Ernesto, Alcala 73, Madrid.
Sociedad Exportadora de Hijos, Cadiz, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain.
Tlottmann, H., & Co., Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid, should read Flottmann, H., & Co., Calle Jorge Juan 47, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Hammar, John, & Co., Währendorffsg. 6, Stockholm, should head Hammar & Co., A/B., Västra Trädgärdsgatan 4, Stockholm; and Gothenburg.

URUGUAY.

Garcia Ramos, Jose, Calle Guayabo 166, Montevideo, should read Garcia Ramos, Jose, Calle Guayabos 1567, Montevideo.
Herbon, Maximo, Calle Misiones 1434, Montevideo.
Lanza & Denis, P. O. Box 431, Montevideo.
Lanza, Eustaquio, Calle Defensa 1913, Montevideo.
Sanjines, Dionysio, Calle Aldea 186, Montevideo.
Schroeder, J. & A., Calle Piedras 357, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

Berfran Dalla Costa, Buenaventura, Ciudad Boliver. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Dalla Costa, Buenaventura Bertran, Ciudad Bolivar. (Oct. 6, 1917.)
Jose E. Sanchez Afanador, Cuidad Bolivar, is to be distinguished from Jose Afanador & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

MISLEADING REPORTS ON WAGE SCALES SET AT REST BY THE WAR LABOR BOARD

Statement Correcting Impression That No Changes Could Be Made Pending Standardization of Pay and Conditions.

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

Disquieting reports circulated among workers in war industries in several sections of the country, particularly the great industrial centers of the East, that the War Labor Policies Board had taken action making impossible the changing of rates of wages or of working conditions in industry pending definite standardization of pay and conditions by that body has been set at rest at Bridgeport, Conn., by representatives of the National War Labor Board, of which former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are the joint chairmen.

The reports have had a notably unfortunate effect in Bridgeport, where the War Labor Board is now conducting investigations preliminary to a readjustment of the wage scale and working conditions throughout the entire industrial community, embracing 57 essential war plants employing more than 50,000 workers.

Approved by Policies Board.

Assurances by the National War Labor Board representatives that the fears of the workers were entirely unfounded were made with the complete sanction and approval of Felix Frankfurter, chairman, and his fellow members of the War Labor Policies Board. Such was the importance attached by groups of workers to the reports that the National War Labor Board's decision, were it to involve a general wage increase within their jurisdiction, would be nullified by the Policies Board that Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Journal and representative of the International Association of Machinists, felt compelled to interrupt the hearing at Bridgeport to ask for specific information so that the workers would know exactly the extent to which the success of their demands would be affected by the reported action of the Policies Board and so that the prevailing unrest on that account might be allayed.

W. Jett Lauck, secretary of the National War Labor Board, had been made aware of the situation which had arisen in Bridgeport and other localities by reason of the reports and, after ascertainment of all the facts from the Policies Board, transmitted that to the examiners at Bridgeport. Thus the entire situation was made clear to Mr. Hewitt and other representatives of the workers.

It was explained by W. L. Stoddard, examiner for the War Labor Board, that inquiry from Mr. Frankfurter had revealed the facts to be as follows:

1. That the resolution of the Policies Board of June 14, concerning which the reports were circulated, did not recommend, as reported, that changes in wage scales should not be made, but did urge upon the various Government departments and boards to "refrain from making changes in present standards pending the standardization now under consideration." This does not invite in any way a request that wages which are now below the highest standards set by any of the various wage adjustment boards should not be increased to the level of such standards. Rather, it was explained, it is the expressed desire of the Policies Board that wages which are between standards should be brought up to that point. Concisely, the Policies Board intended to convey the thought that the standards themselves should not be disturbed where they are in force and that they should be applied where they are not in force.

Principles Agreed Upon.

2. Of greater importance to the groups of workers now involved in controversies before the National War Labor Board and especially to those at Bridgeport, it was made known that the Policies Board has definitely adopted the principles and policies of the National War Labor Board as its own guiding principles and policies. This was done by resolution adopted July 12. This resolution, read to the workers' representatives at Bridgeport, is as follows:

"*Be it resolved*, That it is the understanding of the War Labor Policies Board that the general principles and policies governing the relations of employers and labor adopted by the War Labor Board and approved and pronounced by President Wilson are incorporated and embodied as part of the general guiding principles and policies of the War Labor Policies Board, and that the executive secretary of the board be instructed to so notify the War Labor Board."

Meaning of the Resolution.

This resoluiton commits the Policies Board to the following principles now so well understood throughout industry:

1. The right of the workers to organize into trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers.

2. The continuance of existing union standards where they have heretofore applied, plus the right of the workers to obtain improved conditions, wages, or hours or work through decisions of the National War Labor Board or any umpire it may select in specific cases.

3. Equal pay for equal work, whether performed by men or by women.

4. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day where a law requires it and settlement of the question of hours in other cases with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health, and proper comfort of the workers.

5. Maintenance of the maximum of production.

6. Due regard for the labor standards, wage scales, and other conditions in particular localities in fixing wages, hours, and conditions of labor.

7. Declaration of the right of all workers to a living wage, insuring the subsistence of each worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

In addition to the above assurances, a message from Mr. Frankfurter to Mr. Lauck, secretary of the National War Labor Board, explaining the purpose of the original resolution was made public at Bridgeport. It says: "Inasmuch as wage stability was recognized as the essential need by labor and by the Government, the purpose of the resolution was to prevent changes in the standards which had been created either through an adjustment board such as the Labor Wage Adjustment Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, or the arsenal and navy yard standards or the standards which govern the Cantonment Adjustment Board, but under no circumstances was it intended to prevent the lifting of wage scales in specific instances up to the standards."

Representatives of the workers at Bridgeport expressed themselves as thoroughly in accord with the facts as explained, and assured the War Labor Board representatives that the cooperative statement would undoubtedly have the effect of dispelling the diquietude which the original reports created.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUSPENDED ON ALL WAR-HOUSING WORK

Executive Order.

In order to secure the more expeditious construction, etc., of the projects contemplated by the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," approved May 16, 1918, and by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of war expenses and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1918, in so far as the same relates to "Housing for war needs," by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1192), entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided

That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: *Provided further*, That the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic rate of eight hours work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours.

I do hereby suspend during the present national emergency the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in or on any and all work to be done in connection with or under contracts for the construction, equipment, management, maintenance, alteration, repair, improvement, or suitable arrangement for living purposes of houses, buildings, improvements, or any parts thereof, in providing housing and facilities related thereto for industrial and other war needs. This order will take effect from and after this date.

Woodrow Wilson.

The White House,
July 18, 1918.

THIRD BIWEEKLY OFFERING OF U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES IS REDUCED TO $500,000,000

DUE TO OVERSUBSCRIBED LOANS

Increased Returns From War-Savings Stamps and Income Taxes Also Help to Make Possible the Low Minimum Set by Secretary.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

In consequence of the oversubscription of the first two issues of Treasury certificates in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan and the increased returns from war-savings certificates and from income and excess-profits taxes the Secretary of the Treasury finds it possible to reduce the minimum amount of the third biweekly offering of Treasury certificates to five hundred million dollars. This, however, is only a minimum amount and those institutions which have made arrangements to subscribe their share on the basis of an offering of seven hundred and fifty million dollars will be free to do so.

Bear Interest From July 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IVC, dated and bearing interest from July 23, 1918, payable November 21, 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business July 30, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

Interest Exempt From Taxes.

The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above. Upon 10 days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occuring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates.

Do Not Bear Circulation Privilege.

The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after July 23, 1918, and on or before July 30, 1918. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates alloted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full, in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts specified in their respective districts.

NEGLECTFUL NEW ENGLAND COAL DEALERS HAVE SUPPLY CUT OFF

Failed to Heed Warning to File Weekly Reports Required of Them by Officials.

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Carrying out the warning, conveyed by telegrams to 750 coal dealers in New England, that if they did not file the weekly reports required of them by July 10 their supply of coal would be cut off, letters were forwarded by Fuel Administrator Garfield, July 18, to State fuel administrators instructing them to request railroad agents in each town in their respective States to divert coal moving to dealers who have failed to report reconsigning all coal to dealers in the same town who have reported.

State Administrators Sent Lists.

A list of dealers who have failed to comply with the instructions of the United States Fuel Administration has been sent to the State fuel administrators. The list included 3 dealers in Connecticut, 3 in New Hampshire, 2 in Vermont, 5 in Rhode Island, 20 in Massachusetts, and 37 in Maine.

In his letter Mr. Garfield says: "It is extremely important that we impress all these dealers with the importance of mailing report cards promptly each week, and there is no more forcible way of bringing this home to them than by stopping their shipments when they fail to do their part."

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

CARNIVAL CANCELED SO AS NOT TO RETARD COAL PRODUCTION

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Unnecessary attractions in the coal-mining fields that might be expected to distract the mine workers from their duty are being eliminated through the efforts of the United States Fuel Administration with the patriotic cooperation of citizens and mine workers.

At Spangler, Pa., there was a firemen's convention scheduled for Cambria County the week beginning August 11. There was to be a carnival show and other gayety throughout the week. James B. Neale, director of production for the United States Fuel Administration, urged the abandonment of the plans, fearing that such a carnival would retard coal production to a great extent. He wrote:

"In view of the exceedingly serious coal shortage which, above all things, threatens the carrying out of our war program, I feel that a firemen's convention should not be held in any point in the coal fields during this summer and fall. We can not afford to lose one ton of coal which can possibly be mined."

Convention Is Canceled.

In reply to Mr. Neale's letter came a telegram stating that in order to meet the wishes of the United States Fuel Administration the proposed convention had been canceled.

Appreciation of this patriotic action was expressed by the director of production, who wrote:

"I very much appreciate the courtesy of the Citizens' Fire Co. of Spangler in canceling the convention which was to have been held in August. I shall be glad if you will express to the members of the fire company my appreciation. With the hearty cooperation being given by the patriotic citizens throughout the coal fields there can be no doubt but that the tonnage will be materially increased. The situation created by the coal shortage is grave indeed, and it will retard our war program unless taken in hand promptly and vigorously by both the operators and the mine workers. Before them lies a great opportunity for patriotic service, and I am sure they will make the best of it and show to the world by a marked increase in tonnage that they are doing their full duty toward winning the war."

Thanked By Mr. Garfield.

United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield also wrote to J. G. Nicholson, Barnesboro, Pa.:

"I desire to express my appreciation of the patriotism displayed by the Spangler Fire Co. in canceling firemen's convention and carnival this year. Fuel and then more fuel is necessary to win the war and your action in foregoing your carnival adds to the fuel supply by keeping the mines at work."

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Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918. No. 367

CROSSING OF THE MARNE BY ALLIED TROOPS AND CUTTING OF A RAILROAD CONFIRMED BY MR. BAKER

GIVES OFFICIAL REPORT

Large Quantities of War Material Captured — Operations Still Very Active — Thinks Inference That 17,000 Prisoners Had Been Taken by Americans, Drawn From Pershing's Dispatch, Was Erroneous.

Daily press interview (July 22) by Secretary Baker:

"Our official reports do confirm the crossing of the Marne by allied troops. They do not specify Americans, though. They confirm minor crossings by allied troops.

"The general effect of the news of last night and this morning is to show very substantial gains of territory both in the Chateau Thierry salient and farther east. The exact location of the line changes from time to time, but for two days has changed favorably with every change.

"There has been no recent substantial addition to the number of prisoners and no exact estimate of war material captured, but it seems quite clear that large quantities of war material have been taken. As operations are still very active, we can not look for definite details."

The Number of Prisoners.

Asked regarding number of prisoners, he said:

"I have had estimates, of course. They are mere estimates. I have had official estimates of 20,000 prisoners. The inference drawn this morning of 17,000 prisoners and 560 guns as captured by the Americans was an erroneous inference from the American dispatch. I think Gen. Pershing meant that the allies, rather than the American forces, had captured that number of prisoners.

"We have nothing official on our losses of any kind.

Railroad Line Broken.

"The railroad line is certainly broken from Soissons to Chateau Thierry. Whether broken by actual occupation or insufferable proximity to artillery I do not know. The line is certainly unavailable for use. This deprives the Germans of their main reliance in the matter of supplies."

Two Identification Tags Worn by Each Member of Expeditionary Forces

The War Department authorizes publication of the following order from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France on June 10, 1918:

Two aluminum identification tags, each the size of a silver half-dollar and of suitable thickness, will be worn by each officer and soldier of the American Expeditionary Forces and by all civilians attached thereto. These tags will be worn suspended from the neck, underneath the clothing, by a cord or thong passed through a small hole in the tag, the second tag to be suspended from the first one by a short piece of string or tape.

In the case of officers the tags will be stamped with the name, rank, regiment, corps, or department of the wearer and the letters "U. S." either in such form as "U. S. Infantry," "U. S. Air Service," "U. S. Tank Corps," or simply the letters "U. S. A." when an officer is not a member of an organization, corps, or department.

In the case of soldiers, the tags will be stamped with the soldier's name and the letters "U. S. A." on one side and his Army serial number on the other side. The stamping on tags previously issued will be altered as practicable to conform with this order.

This is an added means of identification.

ORDERS TO POSTMASTERS ON SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

OFFICE OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 20, 1918.

Instructions to Postmasters:

Your attention is called to the following statement of the Secretary of the Navy, published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the Committee on Public Information on July 6, 1918:

To the Press in America:

The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic Coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspapers either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure, or location, or supposed location of any ship in American waters.

This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will

(Continued on page 5.)

CHANGES IN PRICE OF HIDES AGREED UPON AT CONFERENCE

New Schedule the Basis for All Other Differentials Soon to be Announced.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The following price changes were agreed upon at a meeting of the hide interests in the United States with the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board on July 19, 1918:

Packer hides.—Heavy native steers, No. 1, 30 cents; heavy butt branded steers, No. 1, 28 cents; heavy Texas steers, No. 1, 28 cents; heavy Colorado steers, 27 cents; light native cows, No. 1, 24 cents.

Prices of Country Hides.

Country hides (for best sections).—Extremes, 25 to 45 pounds, 22 cents; buffs, 45 to 60 pounds, 21 cents.

All country hides are to be bought and sold on a selected basis.

River Platte Frigorifico hides.—Maximum price on steers, $53 Argentina gold; maximum price on cows, $40 Argentina gold. (F. o. b. shipped, including export duty and lighterage, but not including salting charges.)

The new schedule applies to August, September, and October take-off on all domestic hides and skins, and August, September, and October shipment from origin of all foreign hides and skins.

Basis for Differentials.

These prices are the basis for all other differentials, which will be published in due course. These readjustments of maximum fixed prices will more nearly equalize the actual market conditions as reflected in prices of country hides and need not affect the prices of cattle. There have been widespread complaints that the small hide producer has been unable, owing to marketing conditions, to secure a fair price for his hides. The War Industries Board has, therefore, under consideration the appointment by permit of hide dealers, similar to the system adopted in wool.

3 American Prisoners At Unknown Enemy Camp

The War Department is in receipt of information that the following three men are prisoners of war in Germany, camp unknown:

Albert Brook, private, first class. John Brook, sr., father, 22 Spruce Street, Princeton, N. J.

Harry K. James, private, first class. Mrs. S. C. Dimond, mother, 123 High Street, Bristol, R. I.

Henry Joseph Leavitt, lieutenant aviator, Royal Flying Corps. Emergency address unknown.

OVER HALF A MILLION MEN NOW IN THE AMERICAN NAVY

About 594,000 Persons in All, Including Civil Employees, Secy. Daniels Announces.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Secretary Daniels announced this morning (July 23) that the Navy has passed the half-million mark in personnel. Following is the strength of the various branches of the naval service:

	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Total.
Regular Navy	209,831	9,327	219,158
Naval Reserve Force	203,720	15,846	219,566
Marine Corps	56,545	1,918	58,463
Coast Guard	6,377	228	6,605
	476,473	27,319	503,792

In accordance with the provisions of the naval appropriation act recently passed by Congress, the National Naval Volunteers, comprising 785 officers and 14,028 men, are now combined with the Naval Reserve Force.

In addition to the military branches of the service, more than 80,000 mechanics and laborers are employed at navy yards and stations, and there are in addition about 10,000 employees of the Navy Department and its various bureaus and stations. This makes a total of about 594,000 persons in the Naval Establishment.

PLEA FOR CHANGE IN LUMBER PRICE RULING IS REFUSED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, after careful consideration of arguments submitted by representatives of wholesale lumber dealers, has determined not to modify its ruling of July 2, by which it was provided that no manufacturer, dealer, or other person should accept orders for mill shipment at a greater price per item than established in the schedule of maximum prices fixed by agreement on June 14. The wholesale dealers submitted arguments for a change in this ruling and also a supplementary memorandum on the same subject.

In reaching this conclusion the committee states that it wishes it clearly understood that the wholesalers are recognized to render a service. The committee believes that under the ruling of July 2 they will be able to continue rendering service to the community.

FIELD ARTILLERY CAPTAINS.

Special Orders, No. 163:

195. The appointments of the following-named officers in the Field Artillery, National Army, with rank from July 12, 1918, are announced:

To be captains.—First Lieut. Frederick E. Tibbets, jr., Field Artillery, United States Army; First Lieut. Rudolph Stanley-Brown, Field Artillery Reserve Corps.

Honduras Declares War on Germany; Decree is Communicated to U. S.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras has formally transmitted to the American Minister at Tegucigalpa the text of a decree pronouncing a declaration of war against Germany. At the same time the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed lively sentiments of cordiality on the part of the Government of Honduras and the desires which animate it in favor of the cause which the United States defends for the liberty of peoples.

Following is the text of the decree:

"Francisco Bertrand, drafting constitutional president of the Republic of Honduras,

"Considering that the motives which originated the severing of the diplomatic relations of this Republic with the German Empire have become accentuated, being characterized every day by greater gravity for the international life of all the peoples.

"Considering that continental solidarity imposes upon the States of America the duty to contribute according to the measure of its abilities toward the triumph of the cause of civilization and of right which, with the allied nations, the United States of America defends, and consequently demands a definite attitude in the present conflict of the world,

"Therefore, in council of ministers, decrees:

"Article 1: It is declared that there exists a state of war between the Republic of Honduras and the Government of the German Empire.

"Article 2: Account shall be rendered to the National Congress at its next sessions.

"Given in Tegucigalpa the 19th day of July, 1918."

(Signatures of the President and of all the members of the cabinet follow.)

SHIPPING BOARD WILL CHARTER TRAINING SHIP AT NEW ORLEANS

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The Shipping Board has authorized Capt. Henry Howard, director of recruiting service under the Shipping Board, to charter a Mississippi River steamboat and utilize the vessel for the training of men for that great new merchant marine which the Shipping Board is so rapidly upbuilding.

Capt. Howard, who had been investigating the situation in New Orleans, had reported to the Shipping Board that if a training ship was stationed at New Orleans it would be easily possible to make use of the large number of negroes who are anxious to serve the Nation, and who could be enrolled on such vessel and trained for duty in the fireroom. As the new merchant fleets are going to require an immense number of these and as the supply has been none too numerous, the Shipping Board gave orders that a suitable vessel be immediately secured and put in commission for this service.

PLEDGE BY 1,200 THRASHERMEN.

A conference of over 1,200 thrashermen of South Dakota was held at Aberdeen, S. Dak., last Friday, under the chairmanship of Gov. Herreid, and pledged its cooperation to the Food Administration in the following telegram: "We pledge our loyal, devoted effort toward feeding the hungry world and in carrying the cause of human liberty toward a glorious victory."

WILL INVESTIGATE HAZARDS TO WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRY

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The creation of a committee of experts to investigate the special hazards which war industry offers women is announced by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor.

The committee will visit various centers where women have been drawn into industries at work on war contracts. Hazards such as the use of industrial poisons will be inquired into with reference to their effects upon the health of the women employed.

Will Visit Niagara Falls.

The committee will first visit Niagara Falls, N. Y., with a view to learning whether the chemical industries there offer such dangers to the health of women that their employment should be prohibited. Those invited to serve on the committee consist of the following:

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Mock, Surgeon General's Office, chairman; Capt. Austin D. Reiley, Ordnance Department, secretary; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Miss Mary Anderson, Women in Industry Service; Commander Donald Riley, Navy Department; John Vogt, New York State Department of Labor; Dr. Richard M. Pearse, National Research Council; Capt. Bradley, Gas Defense Service; Miss Nellie Swartz, New York State Department of Labor; Dr. J. W. Schereschewesky, United States Public Health Service.

CERTAIN LANDS IN THIS CITY SET ASIDE FOR HOUSING PURPOSES

Executive orders setting aside lands in the District of Columbia for providing housing for employees of the United States Government follow:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In pursuance of the power and authority vested in me under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," approved May 16, 1918, I hereby authorize the Secretary of Labor, in the construction of buildings in the District of Columbia, to make use of the following-described premises:

Squares 229 and 230 of the District of Columbia, such premises being owned by the United States, and having not heretofore been dedicated by act of Congress for specific buildings, and being deemed by me suitable for the purpose of providing housing for employees of the United States whose duties require them to reside in the District of Columbia.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 15, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In pursuance of the power and authority vested in me under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," approved May 16, 1918, I hereby authorize the Secretary of Labor, in the construction of buildings in the District of Columbia, to make use of the following-described premises:

Squares 685 and 634 of the District of Columbia, such premises being owned by the United States and having not heretofore been dedicated by act of Congress for specific buildings, and being deemed by me suitable for the purpose of providing housing for employees of the United States whose duties require them to reside in the District of Columbia.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 15, 1918.

Squares 229 and 230 consist of the land between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., extending from B Street to Ohio Avenue. Squares 685 and 634 consist of that portion of the Union Station Plaza not included in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad agreement with the United States Housing Corporation of the Department of Labor.

Three Naval Airmen Are Picked up at Sea

The Navy Department has received a dispatch stating that Ensign Briscoe, Ensign Griffin, and Chief Machinist's Mate Upton, of the Naval Flying Corps, and the airship on which they were operating reached port yesterday on a Swedish vessel, which picked them up at sea last Sunday after the airship had become disabled.

Special Orders, No. 163:

211. Lieut. Col. Sam F. Bottoms, Coast Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to duty.

Additional Draft Calls for 13,402 Men Issued

The Provost Marshall General has issued draft calls as follows: Ten thousand white men for limited service, to report at Syracuse Recruiting Camp, Syracuse, N. Y.; date of entrainment July 29–August 2.

Alabama	75
Arizona	0
Arkansas	0
California	0
Colorado	0
Connecticut	200
Delaware	50
District of Columbia	50
Florida	100
Georgia	100
Idaho	0
Illinois	1,300
Indiana	250
Iowa	200
Kansas	0
Kentucky	200
Louisiana	0
Maine	150
Maryland	75
Massachusetts	1,000
Michigan	300
Minnesota	200
Mississippi	25
Missouri	200
Montana	0
Nebraska	75
Nevada	0
New Hampshire	100
New Jersey	700
New Mexico	0
New York	1,400
North Carolina	150
North Dakota	50
Ohio	800
Oklahoma	150
Oregon	0
Pennsylvania	1,200
Rhode Island	100
South Carolina	50
South Dakota	50
Tennessee	150
Texas	0
Utah	0
Vermont	40
Virginia	150
Washington	0
West Virginia	60
Wisconsin	300
Wyoming	0
Alaska	0
Hawaii	0
Porto Rico	0
Total	10,000

Three thousand four hundred and two white and colored men, grammar-school graduates, for general military service:

WHITE—AUGUST 15.

Illinois, 206, Harrison Technical High School, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana, 257, Cincinnati public schools, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louisiana, 154, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

Michigan, 721, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

North Dakota, 257, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.

Ohio, 530, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pennsylvania, 309, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

West Virginia, 214, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.

Wisconsin, 154, Beloit College, Beloit, Mich.

Total, 2,802.

COLORED—AUGUST 1.

Alabama, 100, Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Indiana, 200, Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Louisiana, 100, Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mississippi, 100, Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Tennessee, 100, Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Total, 600.

Grand total, 3,402.

BRITISH AVIATORS TO MAKE AIR TOUR OF MIDDLE WEST

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Lee, commanding the British Aviation Mission to this country, assisted by Capts. J. J. Hammond, James Fitz Morris, W. A. Hannay, and G. D. Hunter, will make an airplane tour of the middle western States. They expect to start from Indianapolis on or about August 14, and stop at 16 of the principal mid-western cities to give exhibitions and lectures. The total air distance to be flown cross-country is approximately 2,500 miles.

The purpose of the tour is to demonstrate, in a practical manner, what fighting in the air is. These distinguished officers of the Royal Air Force, all of whom have seen active service in the present war, will show that "stunting" in the air can be accomplished with ease and safety, and will point out in their public talks the necessity for teaching advanced flying to our young aviators who are now preparing for the front.

The itinerary probably will include air flights by at least three machines between Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis, probably in the order mentioned. Flights over these cities will also be made, the fliers going through aerial battle tactics and all the air antics known to-day. The entire tour will extend through August, ending early in September.

The airplanes used will be a Bristol fighter and a De Haviland fighting machine, both two-seated planes, and two British Avro two-seated training planes. It is hoped that some of the single-seated Sopwith Camels and S. E. 5's will be available, but it is possible that they may not arrive in time.

The Committee on Public Information has arranged for these talks and flights and secured the cooperation of the civil authorities. Capt. G. D. Hunter, R. A. F., left Washington recently for Indianapolis, where he will start on a trip around the proposed circuit, making arrangements and selecting landing sites. As soon as definite arrangements have been made a detailed schedule will be announced.

ATLANTA CAR STRIKE ENDED.

Army Ordnance Department Announces Settlement.

The Army Ordnance Department announces the settlement of the street-railroad strike which had been in progress in Atlanta, Ga., for four days, seriously hampering munitions production. Maj. Albert E. Peck acted as mediator for the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department.

Under the terms of the settlement the Georgia Railway & Power Co. recognizes that there is a union and concedes the right of its employees to join this union. The employees recognize the company's rights to retain nonunion employees and in the future to employ nonunion workers without discrimination. Future disputes are to be settled by the National War Labor Board, whose findings are to be final and binding for the duration of the war.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 69.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 22, 1918.

Section A.—Yesterday evening our troops continuing their advance in cooperation with the French, south of the Ourcq, crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road between the Ourcq and the Clignon and passed through the towns of Bezu, Epieds, and Charteves. Other American units have crossed the Marne from positions south of the river and have occupied towns, the condition of which shows that the army abandoned them in great haste.

Premiums on Fidelity Bonds of R. R. Employees

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, July 18, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER No. 36.

Premiums on fidelity bonds, which have heretofore been paid by or charged to officers, agents, and employees on transportation lines now, or which may hereafter be placed, under Federal control, shall no longer be so handled, but shall be charged to operating expenses.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Flying Field Fatalities in Week Ending July 13

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country for the week ending July 13, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred.	Number of fatalities.
Barron Field, Everman, Tex	2
Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex	1
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La	1
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	1
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill	2
Total	7

The seven deaths during the week ending July 13 represent one fatality for every 3,237 hours flown, or 260,000 miles air travel.

Correction.—The two fatalities reported on May 15, 1918, as having occurred at McCook Field on May 2, 1918, should have been reported as having occurred at Moraine City, Ohio.

Save for the country's sake.

Crew of Oosterdijk, Sunk in Collision, Lands

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *San Jacinto*, escorted by a naval vessel, has arrived at an Atlantic port, bringing in the crew of the U. S. S. *Oosterdijk*, which was sunk in collision with the *San Jacinto* on July 10, about 800 miles from the American coast.

All the personnel of the *Oosterdijk* are reported saved, and are being sent to the receiving ship at Boston.

The *Oosterdijk* was one of the Dutch vessels recently taken over by the United States Government, and was a steamship of 11,554 tons, 450 feet long, 55 feet in breadth, with a draft of 31.9 feet.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATION TO EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST

The War Trade Board announces (in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 173) the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list effective July 22, 1918.

Dried peaches, X-1.
Dried prunes, X-1.
Peaches, dried, X-1.
Prunes, dried, X-1.
Silverware containing no tin. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)

The modification to the export conservation list, as shown below, has been adopted, also effective July 22, 1918. Item listed in column 1 includes the new modification and should be substituted for the corresponding item in column 2:

Column 1.	Column 2.
Effective July 22, 1918. Silver, manufactured, and articles containing silver. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland if no tin contained.)	Export conservation list July 16, 1918. Silver, manufactured, and articles containing silver.

Secretary McAdoo Announces Oversubscription Of July 9th Issue of Treasury Certificates

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the offering of $750,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series IV B, dated July 9, 1918, subscriptions for which closed on July 16, was oversubscribed. The Federal Reserve districts of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Kansas City exceeded their tentative quota. The following is a list of the Federal reserve districts giving their quota and the amount of subscriptions received and allotted:

Federal Reserve Bank.	Quota.	Allotment.
Treasury, U. S.		$41,153,000
Boston	865,000,000	56,273,500
New York	274,000,000	273,219,600
Philadelphia	52,000,000	73,100,000
Cleveland	68,000,000	66,550,000
Richmond	26,000,000	15,075,500
Atlanta	22,000,000	16,021,500
Chicago	107,000,000	101,203,000
St. Louis	50,000,000	33,260,500
Minneapolis	26,000,000	22,100,000
Kansas City	30,000,000	30,031,500
Dallas	18,000,000	14,492,000
San Francisco	73,000,000	32,000,000
Total	750,000,000	759,438,000

Food Dealer Donates $12,800 to Red Cross

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The firm of F. Romeo & Co., 374 Washington Street, New York City, has made a donation of $12,800 to the Red Cross following an investigation of the firm's business by the United States Food Administration.

The monthly reports of the firm indicated that it was making excess profits on canned tomatoes, dried beans, and cottonseed oil. A hearing was held before the New York Federal Food Board and the firm agreed to make the Red Cross contribution which represents the estimated overcharges on the commodities listed.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

During discussion in the Senate yesterday Senator Thomas, of Colorado, spoke in strong disapproval of strikes in war industries, and appealed to the patriotism of working men not to do anything that would hinder the production of those things necessary in the prosecution of the war.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, paid a tribute to the valor of the American troops now fighting in France, in the course of the brief discussion during the morning hour, to which the biweekly sessions of the Senate are restricted.

Outlining informally some of the findings that will be made by the subcommittee of the Military Committee that has been investigating aeroplane production, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, said it had been shown that 1,200 training planes, costing $6,000,000, recently were cast aside as "junk" because they were regarded as too dangerous for use; that several aviators have been killed in flights with dangerous types of machines and that amateurs in the engineering and administrative sections have contributed to the delays in production. All members of the committee are agreed that the Liberty motor is a complete success. It is, however, too heavy for the Bristol machine, and that type, so successful in Great Britain, has been abandoned by the War Department.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has tentatively agreed, it was stated to-day, upon a plan to assess a normal income tax of 10 per cent on all incomes of individuals after deducting the existing exemptions of $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons. The proposal, however, is subject to readjustment and has not been closed by the committee. Chairman Kitchin stated yesterday, after the session of the committee that data submitted to the committee shows that during the calendar year 1918 the net income reported by corporations will reach $10,000,000,000, and by individuals $7,000,000,000.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$452,722.45
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,964,227.72
Miscellaneous	1,360,979.43
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	5,851,756.88
Total ordinary receipts	9,629,686.48
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	11,302,021.06
Balance previous day	1,341,191,525.01
Total	1,362,123,232.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$37,614,914.17
Panama Canal disbursements	5,392.94
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	3,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	4,556,280.79
Balance in general fund to-day	1,316,946,644.65
Total	1,362,123,232.55

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

Men in Overseas Army Must Make Income Tax Returns by October 1

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following order from general headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France June 18, 1918:

Officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces having incomes of $1,000 or more for the calendar year 1917 are required to prepare income tax returns on the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and mail same to reach the office of the proper collectors of internal revenue in the United States on or before October 1, 1918.

The personnel of the American Expeditionary Forces should forward their individual returns of income to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they maintain their legal residence; those without a permanent residence should forward their returns to the collector of internal revenue at Baltimore, Md.

Income tax forms will be obtainable at an early date through the offices of the disbursing quartermasters throughout the American Expeditionary Forces.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF GASOLINE OF ONE-HALF CENT AUTHORIZED

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The National Petroleum War Service Committee has been advised by the United States Fuel Administration that it will not object to an advance of one-half cent a gallon in the wholesale tank wagon market price of gasoline, naphtha, and refined oil throughout the entire United States, effective Monday morning, July 22, 1918. The reason for this advance is the recent increase in railroad rates throughout the United States.

Price to the Consumer.

In no instance shall the increase in the wholesale prices of these products be permitted to cause an advance in the price to the consumer of more than one-half cent per gallon, and it is believed that in many cases the present retail margin of profit is ample to permit of the absorption by the retailers of this increase in cost of one-half cent per gallon without any advance in price to the consumer.

ISSUES ORDER TO POSTMASTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

cooperate with the Government in its effort to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines which may be off the American coast.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

My attention has been called to the fact that the above request of the Secretary of the Navy is being ignored by a number of publishers, and from information received from several sources I am convinced that the publication of this class of news and advertisements is actually being used to promote the cause of the enemies of the United States in the present war. You are, therefore, directed to promptly advise all publishers within the delivery of your office that this department will, after notice of these instructions, regard the publication of such shipping news as giving aid and comfort to the enemy and that such matter is nonmailable under the Espionage Act.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

BIDS ON RESIDENCE HALLS FOR WAR WORKERS ARE INVITED

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces that contractors have been invited to send in bids for Government residence halls planned for war workers in the District of Columbia.

Groups containing unit buildings, each consisting of 150 rooms, will be located at the Union Station Plaza and on the site bounded by Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and B Streets and Ohio Avenue NW. Each unit of 150 rooms will have its own office, reception room, sitting rooms, and other facilities. The units will be called residence halls and will be operated as hotels.

Room for Each Person.

Each room will measure 9 by 11 feet, and each will be provided with a clothes closet and running water, hot and cold. Shower baths and tubs and toilets will be provided for each group of about 25 rooms. The rooms are all designed for occupancy by one person.

In the basements will be small supplementary laundries for the use of residents. Small kitchenettes are planned also in the basements.

At the Union Station three groups of buildings are to be erected. Two groups will consist of three units, each unit having 150 rooms. The third group will consist of six units of 150 rooms each.

Will Have Apartments.

At the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Street site there will be five units of 150 rooms each. There will also be two apartment units consisting of three and four room apartments, numbering about 50 all told. The buildings will be of terra-cotta blocks covered with stucco, three stories in height. Each group will contain a central administration office and a public hall, in which dances and other public meetings may be held. Every individual unit will also possess a small hall.

Apartments will be available for married couples. Plans are now being made for a building for men at the Union Station site.

Contracts should be awarded within a week. The Bureau of Industrial Housing hopes to secure the completion of the buildings within four months. They would thus be ready for occupancy in December.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	24
Died of wounds	3
Died of disease	5
Died from accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	67
Missing in action	1
Total	105

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Carl Leighton Gilbert. Mrs. L. M. Gilbert, 131 Sayars Avenue, Niles, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Stephen P. Grib. Thomas Grib, 4014 Montgomery Street, Chicago, Ill.
Gust Kolar. Mrs. Petolina Kolar, 1701 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Harry Abramowitz. Mrs. Catherine Abramowitz, 873 East One hundred and sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Clifford A. Beard. Mrs. Laura M. Beard, 2841 Salina Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Ressie R. Buchanan. Mrs. Kate Windish, Big Lake, Wash.
Leslie D. Chapin. Mrs. Addie Chapin, Ridgeville, Ind.
Homer Crumb. Mrs. G. C. Smith, Knobel, Ark.
James P. Ellis. Mrs. Salie E. Ellis, Eldorado, Tex.
Chester A. Hartwell. Mrs. Sarah E. Hartwell, Farewell, Mo.
John Lambert. William L. Lambert, 182 Suffolk Street, Holyoke, Mass.
John D. Mundie. Mrs. John Mundie, 286 Gounvery Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
John Joseph Murphy. John Murphy, Aildavour, County Clare, Ireland.
Carl A. Oefstedahl. Peter Oefstedahl, R. F. D. No. 3, Spring Grove, Minn.
Joseph F. O'Hern. Mrs. Margaret O'Hern, 264 Niagara Street, Lockport, N. Y.
Joseph Pirkl. Mrs. Anna Pirkl, Owatonna, Minn.
Samuel Schambaum. Mrs. Mary Schambaum, 561 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John W. Shoemaker. Mrs. Jude Shoemaker, Tyrone, Mo.
Fulton C. Smith. Charles W. Smith, 232 Park Road, Ambridge, Pa.
Peter Smulczynski. Ellen Smulczynski, 22 Clinton Street, East Hampton, Mass.
Archibald L. Stanton. E. W. Stanton, 62 Bunker Hill Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
Alfred Stengel. Mrs. Marthar Stengel, 223 Tenth Street, College Point, N. Y.
Isidor Swirsky. Abraham Swirsky, 341 East One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Bugler Leon Jennart. Miss Anna Jennart, 608 Heckel Avenue, Spring City, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Domenica De Modica. S. De Modica, 34 Hale Street, Boston, Mass.
John E. Hoey. Mount Jefferson Lodge 56, A. F. and A. M. Fraternity, Pony, Mont.
Guy Morris Stanton. Mrs. Evelyn Stanton, Box 4, Milbrook, Mich.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

William A. Farris. J. S. Farris, R. F. D. No. 1, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Harry Albert Lewis. Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Fullerton, Nebr.
Henry Schmitt. Henry Schmitt, Winona, Minn.
John Schraeder. Florence Thomas, Sturgis, Mich.
Cook Clair L. Bixby. Mrs. E. A. Mirsby, Glasgow, Mont.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Master Engineer Albert O. Urbach. Ernest G. Urbach, Livingston, Mont.
Sergt. Patrick J. McGaharen. John J. McGaharen, 358 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Wagoner Sylvester Johnson. Jack Weldon, Cadyville, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Willem Kirdzik. Mrs. Mary Kuprel. 181 Povonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Thomas Patrick. Charles Patrick, 36 Napoleon Street, Newark, N. J.

Severely Wounded.

LIEUTENANTS.

George A. Bilsbarrow. Mrs. Flora A. Bilsbarrow, 3420 Cambridge Avenue, Maplewood, Mo.
Francis K. Read. Ben H. Read, 510 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

MECHANICS.

Thomas Scotto Rinaldo. Michelo Aiello, 233 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles John Swenson. Miss Hilda Swenson, 430 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Cook Edward Oberlander. Mrs. Margaret Oberlander, 174 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Michael M. Hershman. Morris Hershman, 1116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank F. Kriwanek. John Kriwanek, 2830 Chippewa Street, St. Louis, Mo.
James Arthur Lampley. Mrs. Winnie Ethel Lampley, 943 Scovel Street, Nashville, Tenn.
George J. Leinfelder. Mrs. George Leinfelder, 184 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

James J. Cassata. Mrs. Jennie Bove, 2311 Cortelyon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ambrose Dolan. Michael Dolan, 26 Bradwell Street, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
John Glerum. Adrian Glerum, 78 East Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.
Howard K. Greer. Mrs. Minnie Greer, 309 West Seventeenth Street, University Place, Nebr.
John L. Griffiths. Frank Griffiths, 209 Richard Avenue, Glendale, N. Y.
James T. McCormick. Mrs. Genia H. McCormick, 1600 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kans.
Ralph Wilson. Mrs. Sophie Wilson, 844 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Cecil J. Beck. Mrs. Hattie E. Mitchell, Springdale, Wash.
Edward Berman. Walter S. Berman, Spring Valley, N. Y.
Harry S. Bernosky. Frank Bernosky, 230 South Ferguson Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
Charles Bocca. Mrs. Bessie Eogo, 1747 Delaware Street, Gary, Ind.
John Cannon. Mrs. Martin Lacey, 502 Fourth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
Henry John Clarke. Mrs. Anna Clarke, 234 Piermont Avenue, South Nyack, N. Y.
Hugh D. Cook. Theodore J. Cook, 722 Colorado Avenue, La Junta, Colo.
Sherman L. Craft. Mrs. Margaret Craft, Hallstead, Pa.
Paul H. Daley. Mrs. Addie Ellis, care of William Casey, R. F. D. No. 1, Leicester, N. Y.
Henry C. Dilgard. Christian Dilgard, Gainesville, N. Y.
Joseph M. Donohue. John M. Donohue, 33 Clifford Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Francis A. Ellis. Mrs. Annie Ellis, 13 Preston Street, Malden, Mass.
Mark Ellner. Louis Ellner, 236 West One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Patrick Fee. Mrs. James Magee, 265 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lawrence Flatley. Miss Maggie Cameron, 310 West One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Harper D. Foote. Louis H. Foote, 107 Walnut Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
James G. Frasier. James B. Frasier, Pine City, N. Y.
William S. Furlong. Mrs. Allie Furlong, 133 Main Street, Salamanca, N. Y.
Christopher Germann. Mrs. Sophie Moskovsky, 130 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, N. Y.
Frank Joseph Goldbach. Mrs. Mary Ena Goldbach, 142 Kehr Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Eli Grombecker. Isidore Grombecker, 843 Hunts Point Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Edward Grotte. Mrs. Hinsine Grotte 3407 Aldrich Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Fred Hartel. Jack Hartel, 1778 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John I. Herman. Philip Herman, Olney, Ill.
Said Kallil. Sam Kallil, Lyons Street, Lansing, Mich.
Frank S. Kelsey. Mrs. Fred L. Arnold, Haddam, Conn.
Irbing H. Krengel. Mrs. Mary E. Krengel, Elgin, Ill.
Frank Krieger. Fred Krieger, Mill Street, Bridgeville, Pa.
Frank J. Leary. Mrs. Catherine Leary, 92 Fillmore Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
George D. Lingelbach. Henry Lingelbach, Minneola, Kans.
George McCann. Mrs. Mary A. McCann, 29 Neu Street, East Boston, Mass.
John S. Moore. William E. Moore, 160 Sherman Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Eugene Munson, jr. Mrs. Eugene Munson, 1533 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vincent Muttl. Mrs. Wilhemina Muttl, 325 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Frederick Clark Newsum. Frederick Newsum, 151 West One hundred and eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
James M. Newton. Mrs. E. M. Lamphear, 875 Manor Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.
William Raynor Noon. Bertha Noon, Cottage Court, Freeport, N. Y.
John Noviello. Sabato Noviello, Strawberry Hill, Norwalk, Conn.
John D. Pennario. Leonard Pennario, 327 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wasile Putrick. Frank Zuk, 4 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.
Levi Roy Quick. Mrs. May C. Quick, Silver Springs, N. Y.
William Skulkey. Mrs. Anttorne Skulkey, 526 Augusta Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Irving Sollow. Mrs. Lena Sollow, 237 East One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Percy J. Wallace. Mrs. Daisy Wallace, Sumpter, Oreg.
Cassimir M. Warren. James P. Warren, 325 Deer Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Henry Wehrenberg. Mrs. Dora Madsen, Newell, Iowa.
Theodore Wexler. Mrs. Ruth Wexler, 647 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Arthur J. White. Mrs. William B. Leary, Rochester Street, Lima, N. Y.
Arthur D. Williams. Mrs. Catherine Williams, Rolla, N. Dak.
Ischem G. Williams. Joseph R. Williams, Rolla, N. Dak.
Julius Wolff. Mrs. Anna Wolff, 36 Bowne Avenue, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. Edward Strauss. Mrs. Elizabeth Strauss, 176 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	4
Died of wounds received in action	3
Wounded in action (severely)	15
Missing	1
Total	23

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Wyatt M. Chapman. Ada Williamson, mother, 230 South Jackson Street, Americus, Ga.
William W. Lowry. Alice J. Lowry, mother, 1521 Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank S. Carlson. Magnus Carlson, father, 313 West Exchange Street, Sycamore, Ill.
Lloyd A. Staley. Nellie Staley, mother, 1135 South First Street, Springfield, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Elmore. Frank H. Elmore, father, Southern Railway Co., Washington, D. C.
Pvt. James D. Morgan. Charles H. Morgan, father, Granby, Mass.
Pvt. Hugh A. Stirling. Annie Stirling, mother, 4403 Ouage Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Continued on page 7.)

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION FIXES CANNEL COAL PRICES

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders that the regulation dated February 21, 1918, effective on that date, entitled "Ruling regarding prices for mixed cannel and bituminous coal" be and the same hereby is cancelled from and after 7 a. m., July 16, 1918.

And hereby further orders that the regulation dated June 28, 1918, effective on June 29, 1918, entitled "Regulation fixing the price of cannel coal" be amended to read as follows from and after 7 a. m., July 16, 1918, until further or other order and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

REGULATION FIXING THE PRICE OF CANNEL COAL AND THE MIXTURE OF CANNEL COAL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

SECTION 1.—The prices of cannel coal shipped on and after the effective date of this regulation are hereby fixed f. o. b. cars at the mine per net ton at not to exceed the applicable Government mine price for bituminous coal at the mine where such cannel coal is produced: *Provided, however*, That if the producer of such cannel coal shall obtain from the United States Fuel Administration a permit therefor, lump cannel coal may be sold for a sum not to exceed $1 per net ton above the applicable Government mine price for run of mine bituminous coal at the mine where such coal is produced.

SEC. 2.—Any producer desiring to obtain a permit to make the additional charge for cannel coal provided in section 1 of this regulation, may file with the Bureau of Prices of the United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C., an application therefor in such form as said Bureau of Prices may from time to time prescribe.

SEC. III.—All invoices for cannel coal for which the additional charge provided in section I hereof is made must bear the number of the permit of the producer of such coal.

SEC. IV.—When cannel coal is loaded into box cars, a charge of 50 cents per net ton, in addition to the prices fixed in section I hereof, may be made to cover the cost of labor and material necessary to load such coal into box cars. No such charge shall be made on shipments in box cars of cannel coal mixed with bituminous coal.

SEC. V.—When run of mine or prepared cannel coal is mixed with bituminous coal of any size the mixture shall be sold at a price not to exceed the Government mine price for bituminous screenings applicable at date of shipment at the mine where such cannel coal is produced.

SEC. VI.—When cannel coal, from which the lumps have been screened, is mixed with bituminous coal of any size the mixture shall be sold at a price not to exceed the Government mine price for bituminous screenings applicable at date of shipment at the mine where such cannel coal is produced less 30 cents per net ton.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Adminstrator.

SENT TO PRISON FOR POSING AS U. S. FOOD REPRESENTATIVES

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Six months' imprisonment in the Allegheny County jail and $100 fine is the penalty imposed by the United States Court for the western District of Pennsylvania upon Charles E. Meyers and James A. Alwin for falsely representing themselves to be agents of the United States Food Administration. These offenders were indicted on May 13, 1918, under sections 32 and 37 of the Federal Criminal Code. Their pleas of not guilty, entered on May 14, were withdrawn on May 22, when the above fine and imprisonment were imposed by the court, following their pleas of guilty.

Arrested in Ohio.

Meyers and Alwin made several visits at Donora, Pa., falsely representing themselves to be Government food inspectors as part of a fraudulent scheme to obtain money. They were arrested in Ohio, where they were again falsely posing as Government officials. It is understood that other arrests have been made and other prosecutions will follow against associates of Meyers and Alwin.

It is not believed that the practice of falsely pretending to act as Government inspectors is at all common. These prompt convictions and drastic penalties of $100 fine and six months' imprisonment should serve to protect the public from further activities by such impostors.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKELESS COAL SHIPMENTS

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

An order was issued by the United States Fuel Administration July 18, effective 7 a. m. July 18, prohibiting any person owning or operating a dock on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior from selling, shipping, delivering, or distributing smokeless coal received at any such dock from the New River, Pocahontas, Tug River, or other field producing low volatile smokeless coal for any purpose other than making illuminating gas, by-product coke, or coal briquettes, or for such other special purposes as may be designated by the Fuel Administration by special permits.

The prohibition contained in the order also includes any such coal carried over from stocks of last year. Also, it applies to all shipments of smokeless coal which are permitted under the zone orders as well as to all out-of-zone shipments under zone permits.

To sell or deliver smokeless coal except as specified under the order of to-day special permits must be obtained from the district representative of the United States Fuel Administration in charge of docks on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior.

RED CROSS AIDS DESTITUTE RUSSIANS IN SWITZERLAND

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

The sum of $75,000, or its equivalent, 300,000 Swiss francs at the present rate of exchange, has been appropriated by the war council to be expended through the central committee of the Society of Russian Citizens and two other societies in Switzerland, under the supervision of the American Red Cross representative in Switzerland, for the relief of sick or needy Russians in Switzerland.

Mr. Taylor, the Red Cross representative at Berne, cabled that the assistance was desperately needed. He said that there were probably some 6,000 Russians in Switzerland, many of them people of education, who, before the revolution, lived there on incomes received from Russia. Of these a considerable number were students. There were also many women and children.

The revolution has prevented these people from receiving money from Russia. Their resources in Switzerland have gradually dwindled until with many it is a question of food and shelter. Until recently the Russian legation, which belongs to the Kerensky regime, has given aid to the most deperate cases but is no longer in a position to do so.

Some of these Russians work in factories and others in the fields. Many, however, are old and unaccustomed to physical labor. At least 2,000 are utterly destitute. Of these 1,000 are ill, of whom a large proportion have tuberculosis.

The Swiss Red Cross would have helped these Russians but it lacked funds.

This money is considered a sufficient sum to relieve the most needy cases for a period of three months.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 6.)

Wounded Severely.

Corpl. Harold J. Benedict. Adelaide Benedict, mother, 259 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn.

Corpl. George C. Doneworth. John Doneworth, father, 208 Elm Street, Harrison, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Ira O. Arbuckle. Sarah Arbuckle, mother, Fulton, Mo.

Charles A. Benckert. Elizabeth Benckert, mother, 606 Twenty-third Street, Easton, Pa.

Ernest Bloomer. Margaret Horstman, sister, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Eugene H. Brandon. Logan D. Brandon, father, Prairie, Miss.

Henry E. Cardinal. Anna Cardinal, mother, Standish, Mich.

Lynn H. Conrad. Norah Hanney, sister, 209 H Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Harry L. Lubers. Harry L. Lubers, father, 4250 Grove Street, Denver, Colo.

Daniel L. McMenamin. Rose McMenamin, mother, 507 North Sixty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph H. Neuman. Celia Neuman, mother, 315 North Tenth Street, DeKalb, Ill.

Garrison H. Price. Annie Price, mother, Hiltons, Va.

John S. Roth. Nannie Roth, mother, 41 Mt. Claire, Ludlow, Ky.

Paul H. Sanderson. Pattie Sanderson, mother, Bowling Green, Mo.

John J. Stahl. Mary Stahl, mother, 347 Center Street, Freeland, Pa.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Prisoner in Germany.

Pvt. Roy H. Simpson. Edward A. Simpson, father, 119 East Duval Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Aggregate gains of 15.4 millions in gold reserves accompanied by an equally large increase in investments and a slightly larger gain in Federal reserve note circulation are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on July 19, 1918.

Investments.—Discounted paper on hand shows an increase for the week of 43.5 millions, mainly at the Chicago, Kansas City, and Philadelphia banks. Of the total discounts shown, 601.4 millions, as against 606.6 millions the week before, is represented by war paper; i. e., member banks' notes and customers' paper secured by United States war obligations. Acceptances on hand indicate net liquidation of 12.5 millions for the week and of 122.9 millions since March 22, when the maximum holdings of this class of paper were reported. Redemption by the Government of 15 millions of certificates held by the New York bank on June 12 accounts largely for the decrease in Government securities shown. Total earning assets increased 15.4 millions.

Government Deposits Decrease.

Deposits.—Government deposits show a decrease of 24.6 millions, largely at the Cleveland, Chicago, and Atlanta banks. Members' reserve deposits increased 48.7 millions, all the banks except those of St. Louis and Dallas reporting gains for the week. Net deposits increased about 13 millions.

Reserves.—Transfers of Government funds from other Federal reserve banks resulted in considerable concentration of reserves at the New York bank, which holds at present 43.5 per cent of the total cash reserves of the system as against 38 per cent the week before. The ratio of reserves to aggregate deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities shows a slight decline from 55.9 to 59.8 per cent.

Federal reserve circulation.—During the week the agents issued 18.9 millions net of Federal reserve notes. The banks report an increase of 15.6 millions of Federal reserve notes in actual circulation besides a slight increase in their liability on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—Payment by newly admitted members for Federal reserve bank stock accounts largely for an increase of $59,000 in paid-in capital, chiefly of the Chicago and New York banks.

Condition of Member Banks July 12.

Substantial gains in deposits accompanied by somewhat smaller increases in loans and investments are indicated by the weekly statement of condition on July 12 of over 700 member banks in leading cities.

Notwithstanding the larger number of reporting banks, the holdings of United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, show a decrease for the week of 4.5 millions. On the other hand, certificates of indebtedness, notwithstanding the redemption by the Government on July 9 of the outstanding balance of the April 10 issue, increased 122.6 millions, of which over 80 millions represents the increase under this head for the banks in the three central reserve cities. Other loans and investments show an increase of 40.4 millions, though for the central reserve city banks a decline equally large is noted. As a result of the week's developments the share of United States war obligations in the total loans and investments shows a rise from 13.3 to 14.1 per cent. For the central reserve city banks a rise from 15 to 16.3 per cent is noted.

Government deposits decreased during the week 99.2 millions, largely at the banks outside the central-reserve cities. Net demand deposits went up about 271 millions, of which 152.6 millions represents the gain at the central-reserve-city banks. A gain of 23.1 millions in time deposits is confined largely to country banks. Total reserves show an increase of 62.3 millions, chiefly for the central-reserve-city banks, while cash in vault went up 15.3 millions.

Ratio of Aggregate Loans.

Owing to the slightly larger gain in deposits the ratio of aggregate loans and investments to deposits declined from 123.6 to 123.1 per cent. For the central-reserve-city banks this ratio shows a decline from 115.3 to 113.3 per cent. The ratio of combined reserve and cash to deposits shows an increase from 14.2 to 14.7 per cent for all reporting banks, and from 15.1 to 15.7 per cent for the banks in the central-reserve cities. Total excess reserves, in the calculation of which no account is taken of Government deposits, increased from 38.9 to 69.9 millions, by far the larger part of the increase falling to the share of the central-reserve-city banks.

ECONOMIES IN MANUFACTURE OF BLANK BOOKS AGREED UPON

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A committee of representative blank-book manufacturers at conferences with T. E. Donnelley, chief of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, agreed to economies to be practiced by the manufacturers of stock blank books to become effective August 1. It is intended that all stocks now on hand shall be used.

Following is to be the basis of weights of paper: Low grade or machine finish, 25 by 38, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 60 pounds maximum; medium grade, 17 by 22, 28 pounds substance.

Other Economies Proposed.

Other economies include use of cotton thread instead of linen thread, where practicable, discontinuance of marble and fancy paper for fly leaves, plain edges substituted for marble or fancy edges, and green edges for gold or metal edges. The coloring of edges is to be discontinued on all low grade or popular price memorandum books.

Changes of material in bound blank books include greater use of high-grade Fabri-hide or Texhide for fleshars, as well as for buffing or cowhide, and oriental leaf for finishing in place of gold. Fabri-hide is to be used for the backs and corners on cloth or canvas side books, and paper is to be substituted for leather titles. Smooth sheep skiver on all goods is to be discontinued. Manifold books are to be wrapped instead of boxed; the covers are to be of Fabri-hide, instead of buffing, and the sides of cloth grained paper instead of cloth.

The present thickness of boards in all blank books is to be reduced approximately 20 per cent, and the manufacturers are urged to reduce the number and adopt a uniform basis of sizes and thickness for memorandum books of all kinds.

SPY-PROOF LETTERS SENT TO GERMANY THROUGH RED CROSS

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

The American Red Cross is the officially designated agency through which welfare messages may be transmitted to persons in enemy territory. The practice of permitting inquiries and messages of this character between civilians in countries which are at war with each other is an outgrowth of the principle of international law which allows prisoners of war to send letters to their friends at home and to receive letters from them.

A Humanitarian Work.

In carrying out this work, which is essentially of a humanitarian character, the Red Cross also acts to prevent the transmission of information of benefit to the enemy, either through the efforts of professional or amateur spies, or through messages of innocent intent. A system of operation has been devised by the State Department which is as nearly "spy proof" as it possibly could be. The process of itself is simple, but a great amount of painstaking labor is required to make the safeguards complete. This will be readily appreciated when the scheme of conveying messages is considered along with the fact that an average of 1,300 letters a day are being sent to persons living beyond the enemy lines.

Little Chance for Spies.

The plan, as devised, prevents all use of the code. Any person wishing to send a message to a relative or friend in Germany or Austria must write it in some office of a Red Cross chapter. Messages written out in the chapters are sent, through the division, to the office of the director of the Bureau of Communication at National Red Cross headquarters. Here they are cut down in most cases, and in all cases the wording is absolutely changed. A message might have left the chapter with invisible ink somewhere on it. There can be no such thing when it has been paraphrased and put on a new form in the Bureau of Communication.

Pass Through Censor.

From the Bureau of Communication the messages go to the censorship board, by which they are passed or refused, as the case may be. When they reach a neutral country they are translated, put on another form, and forwarded. In most cases they are delivered by the Red Cross of the place to which they go.

Since put into effect a few weeks ago the plan above outlined probably has been utilized in the great majority of instances by persons who are in no sense enemies of the United States. It is causing infinite satisfaction to many people who fear for their families in the invaded districts.

Railroads Called Upon to Make Detailed Reports on Effect Of Application of Wage-Increase Order on Charge Accounts

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Public Service and Accounting, issues the following:

JULY 15, 1918.

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 17.

In the matter of application of the provisions of the Director General's Order No. 27, Wages of Railroad Employees.

It will be necessary for carriers to report the effect of the application of the provisions of that order upon operating and other costs, and to that end you are directed to compile and report the data hereinafter specified in connection with labor costs applicable to employees whose salaries and wages are chargeable to the accounts enumerated in the inclosed forms for special reports.

(1) Special report on wage increases, Form 1. Ascertain separately for the months of January, March, and May, 1918:

(a) The total pay roll charges to the operating expenses and other accounts designated in the form, based on wages actually accrued in those months under the wage rates which prevailed before the order was issued.

(b) The increases, in each of the accounts and totals designated in the form, brought about by the application of the provisions of the order.

(c) The percentage of the increase (b) to the total pay roll (a) in each of the accounts and totals designated in the form for each of the three months, and in the averages for the three months combined.

(2) Special Report on Wage Increases, Form 2. Show separately for the month of August, 1918:

(d) The total pay-roll charges to operating expenses and other accounts subdivided according to the accounts designated on the form.

(e) The increases in August, 1918, over the rates in effect on December 31, 1917, due to the application of the provisions of the order.

(f) The increases in August, 1918, due to advances in wage rates over those of December 31, 1917, other than the increases authorized by the order—such as collateral increases and wage adjustments due to other causes.

(3) Special Report on Wage Increases, Form 3. Show for the month of October, 1918, the same information as called for under (2) for August, 1918.

(4) The pay-roll figures reported on the three forms should include all salaries and wages, whether charged or to be charged to operating expenses, additions, betterments, individuals, companies, or other accounts.

(5) The three reports shall be made (in duplicate) to the Director, Division of Operation, and copies sent to the regional director and Federal manager having jurisdiction. Form 1 (for January, March, and May, 1918) should be sent on or before August 1, 1918, and Forms 2 and 3 (for August and October, 1918) should be sent on or before October 1 and December 1, 1918, respectively.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

SPECIAL REPORT ON WAGE INCREASES, FORM 1.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
W. G. MCADOO, Director General of Railroads.

Increases in total payments for wages and salaries due to application of General Order No. 27, based on months of January, March, and May, 1918.

Salaries and wages chargeable to—	Month in 1918.	Actual pay roll charges to operating expenses and other accounts.	Increase due to application of General Order No. 27.	Per cent of increase.
Maintenance of way and structures:				
Superintendence (account 201)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
All other maintenance of way and structures accounts (accounts 202–279).	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Maintenance of equipment:				
Superintendence (account 301)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
All other maintenance of equipment accounts (accounts 302–337).	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Traffic expenses:				
Superintendence (account 351)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
All other traffic accounts (accounts 352–359)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Transportation:				
Superintendence and train dispatching (accounts 371–372)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Station forces, including telegraph and signal operation (accounts 373–376, and 404, 407).	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Yardmasters and clerks (account 377)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Yard conductors, brakemen, and switchtenders (accounts 378–379).	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Yard enginemen and motormen (accounts 380–381)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Train enginemen and motormen (accounts 392–393)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Trainmen (account 401)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Enginehousemen, yard and road (accounts 388–400)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
All other transportation accounts, including transportation—water-line, and miscellaneous operations	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
General expenses:				
Salaries of general officers (account 451)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
All other general expenses (accounts 452–462)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Total. All operating expenses (accounts 201–462)	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Additions and betterments, individuals and companies, and other accounts.	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			
Grand total. Operating expenses and other accounts	January			
	March			
	May			
	Average			

(Continued on page 11.)

WORLD-WIDE WORK OF THE RED CROSS DONE THROUGH ITS FOREIGN DIVISION SHOWN IN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

President Wilson, replying to a letter written to him by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, setting forth the development of Red Cross chapter work in insular territory and in foreign countries all over the world, expresses his deep appreciation of the work.

Mr. Davison's Letter.

Mr. Davison's letter to the President was as follows:

JULY 9, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is one feature of the development of our Red Cross work to which particular attention has not been called, but which has interested me especially and I believe will interest you.

Soon after the war council was appointed we determined to effect an organization which would enable us to call on every American man and woman in the world whom it was possible to reach for service. To carry out this plan we organized what is called our territorial, insular, and foreign division, or fourteenth division. The chapters of that division to-day are located in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canal Zone, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guam, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Japan, Peru, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands.

Generous Response to Call.

In our call for manufactured goods and contributed articles, we look to this division as regularly and confidently as to our other 13 divisions in this country. The result of this call has been more than gratifying, as on every incoming steamer from these foreign countries there are cases of manufactured goods, made of their native raw materials and following as closely as possible the design called for by us. It is estimated that these goods are now coming in at the rate in value of about $1,500,000 a year. Civilian relief and home service, too, are being efficiently organized in our insular possessions where the men are being called for military duty.

In our second Red Cross war fund drive we looked to the fourteenth division for the sum of $300,000, making specific allotments, following our custom at home. The response to the drive, according to preliminary reports, was, in round numbers, as follows:

Arabia	$50. 00
Argentina	100, 000. 00
Bolivia	[2]
Brazil	45. 165. 00
Canal Zone	30, 000. 00
Chile	27, 000. 00
China	100, 000. 00
Costa Rica	2, 700. 00
Cuba	155. 000. 00
Dominican Republic	80, 000. 00
Egypt	[2]
Guam	5, 800. 00
Guatemala [1]	50. 00
Haiti	3. 000. 00
Hawaii	677, 000. 00
Honduras [1]	4, 500. 00
Japan	60, 000. 00
Mexico	41, 000. 00
Nicaragua [1]	1, 600. 00
Paraguay [1]	359. 00
Peru	15, 000. 00
Philippine Islands	20, 000. 00
Porto Rico	106, 388. 00
Spain	6, 000. 00
Switzerland [1]	138. 00
Sweden [1]	76. 00
Uruguay [1]	3, 854. 00
Venezuela [1]	681. 00
Virgin Islands [1]	[3] 216. 00
Total	1, 485, 577. 00

[1] Amount actually received. Other figures estimated.
[2] Returns not received.
[3] Full returns not received.

Membership of Division.

The members of this division to-day number about 100.000 adults, with approximately 125,000 junior members, enrolled principally through the public schools of our insular depencies. This does not include associate members, as for instance, in China, where we have about 50,000 Chinese, who pay a dollar a year to our local Red Cross chapters and are known as associate members. This custom is practiced in other countries as well.

Of course, it is not the value of the goods or the number of dollars involved, but rather the effect such a relationship must have upon the American who has been so long away from home that he may have begun to believe himself a "man without a country."

My imagination has been allowed to play with the greatest satisfaction in this particular undertaking, as I feel that the American in a foreign land has been, at least in spirit, brought home and made to realize a new sense of responsibility and obligation. The result of it is that he is a better man, has a better standing in his own community, and the spirit now permeating our own country is carried effectively into the remote community in which this man lives. Perhaps, too, through these agencies, fuller international understanding and friendships may proceed, for your society in its foreign branches, always organized with domestic approval, offers a medium through which humane, as well as patriotic forces, may best find expression.

Sincerely, yours,

HENRY P. DAVISON,
Chairman Red Cross War Council.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, D. C.

President Wilson's Reply.

The President's reply to the above letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 11, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. DAVISON:

Your letter of July 9 tells me of an exceedingly interesting thing, the work of the Territorial, Insular, and Foreign Division of the Red Cross. It is a remarkable story and I share with you the deepest satisfaction for what these comrades of ours scattered throughout the world have done.

Sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. HENRY P. DAVISON,
American Red Cross.

List of Labor Controversies Adjusted During the Week Ending July 20

The Department of Labor issues the following statement of labor controversies adjusted during the week of July 15 to July 20:

Name.	Conciliator.	Workmen affected. Directly.	Workmen affected. Indirectly.
Controversy, Willys-Overland Co. and diesinkers, die and tool makers, machinists, machine operators, and tool grinders, Toledo, Ohio.	C. Bendheim	5,000	3,000
Controversy, Saxon Manufacturing Co. and machinists, etc., Toledo, Ohio.	do	100	
Controversy, Electric Auto-Lite Corporation and diesinkers, etc., Toledo, Ohio.	do	2,100	
Controversy, Albany Car Wheel Works, Schenectady, N. Y.	J. R. Buchanan	100	125
Threatened strike, foundry employees, American Locomotive Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Dunkirk, N. Y., Paterson, N. J., and Richmond, Va.	do	400	200
Strike, blacksmiths, American Locomotive Co., Schenectady, N. Y., etc.	do	320	7,000
Strike, foundry employees, Elevator Supplies Co., Hoboken, N. J.	do	28	150
Controversy, garment workers, Los Angeles, Cal.	C. T. Connell	550	50
Walkout, garment workers, Los Angeles, Cal.	do	40	300
Controversy, molders, Grand Rapids, Mich., at Ideal Foundry, Butterworth & Lowe Foundry, Hartman Foundry, Valley City Foundry, Grand Rapids Foundry, Perkins Foundry.	F. G. Davis	103	
Controversy, Sterling Products Co., Evansville, Ind.	do	6	50
Strike, machinists, Evansville Brewing Association, Evansville, Ind.	do	3	250
Controversy, River Terminal Ry. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	A. L. Faulkner	230	3,500
Threatened strike, J. E. Deckert Son, Mason City, Iowa.	P. F. Gill	550	
Controversy, carpenters working on Government Hospital, Azalea, N. C.	J. Jones	1,000	500
Walkout, Pierce-Fordyce Oil Refinery, Fort Worth, Tex.	J. S. Myers	55	10
Controversy, Monongahela Valley Traction Co., Fairmont, W. Va. (linemen).	J. Purcell	300	
Controversy, Monongahela Valley Traction Co. and street car employees, Fairmont, W. Va.	do	300	60
Controversy, Standard Tin Plate Co., Canonsburg, Pa.	C. Reeves	350	1,500
Controversy, National Belting Co. and 5 other companies, New York City, N. Y.	B. M. Squires	100	
Controversy, chain manufacturers and chain makers, 5 States (Adjustment secured for duration of war).	H. L. Kerwin, J. J. S. Rodgers.	800	

UNIFORM PHYSICAL STANDARD FOR ALL U. S. ARMY BRANCHES

Medical Department Adopts Regulations to Govern in All Examinations.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department from the Office of the Surgeon General:

Uniform standards of physical examination governing the entrance to all branches of the armies of the United States for the use of all medical officers of the Medical Department of the Army and of local and medical advisory boards under the selective-service regulations have just been printed and are now being mailed.

Guide to Local Physicians.

Adherence to the new rules and regulations by the local boards will, it is expected, result in uniform examinations in all parts of the country and should prevent men physically disqualified for military service from being sent to camps. At the same time the new standards will enable local physicians to make examinations with a better understanding of the needs of the Army and will clear away misconceptions and misunderstandings which will result in the sending of men to camps who heretofore were rejected.

The new standards are applicable to the Regular Army, National Army, and the National Guard. Explicit instructions are given as to what classes of men may be accepted for limited service as well as what classes may be accepted pending treatment for remediable defects.

The experience of the past year has enabled the medical authorities to establish standards of examination which will relieve the local boards of considerable doubts as to just what decisions to make in unusual cases. Enough of these cases have been examined to establish a policy in determining their military fitness.

Standards Different Heretofore.

Heretofore the physical standards of the three armies have differed and instances have been noted where men who have been rejected for service by the recruiting officers of the Regular Army have been accepted for military service by draft board physicians. Under the new standards this will not be possible unless the disqualifying defect be subsequently removed. The rule for all three armies is that to make a good soldier a man must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands, and protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

The exceptions made to the foregoing general rule are in the case of the men accepted for special and limited service.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

RAILROADS CALLED UPON TO MAKE DETAILED REPORTS

(Continued from page 9.)

SPECIAL REPORT ON WAGE INCREASES, FORM 2.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads.

Increases in total payments for wages and salaries due to application of General Order No. 27, and to other increases made since December 31, 1917. (Increases in both Columns B and C based on December, 1917.) Month of August, 1918.

Salaries and wages chargeable to—	Actual pay-roll charges to operating expenses and other accounts.	Increases over December, 1917.	
		Due to application of G. O. No. 27.	Due to increases other than those under G. O. No. 27.
	A.	B.	C.
Maintenance of way and structures:			
Superintendence (account 201)			
All other maintenance of way and structures accounts (accounts 202–279)			
Maintenance of equipment:			
Superintendence (account 301)			
All other maintenance of equipment accounts (accounts 302–337)			
Traffic expenses:			
Superintendence (account 351)			
All other traffic accounts (accounts 352–359)			
Transportation:			
Superintendence and train dispatching (accounts 371–372)			
Station forces, including telegraph and signal operation (accounts 373–376, 404 and 407)			
Yardmasters and clerks (account 377)			
Yard conductors, brakemen and switchtenders (accounts 378–379)			
Yard enginemen and motormen (accounts 380–381)			
Train enginemen and motormen (accounts 392–393)			
Trainmen (account 401)			
Enginehousemen, yard and road, (accounts 388–400)			
All other transportation accounts, including transportation, water line, and other miscellaneous operations			
General expenses:			
Salaries of general officers (account 451)			
All other general expenses (accounts 452–462)			
Total, all operating expenses: (Accounts 201–462)			
Additions and betterments, individuals and companies, and other accounts			
Grand total, operating expenses and other accounts			

SPECIAL REPORT ON WAGE INCREASES, FORM 3.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads.

Increases in total payments for wages and salaries due to application of General Order No. 27, and to other increases made since December 31, 1917. (Increases in both Columns B and C based on December, 1917.) Month of October, 1918.

Salaries and wages chargeable to—	Actual pay roll charges to operating expenses and other accounts.	Increases over December, 1917.	
		Due to application of G. O. No. 27.	Due to increases other than those under G. O. No. 27.
	A.	B.	C.
Maintenance of way and structures:			
Superintendence (account 201)			
All other maintenance of way and structures accounts (accounts 202–279)			
Maintenance of equipment:			
Superintendence (account 301)			
All other maintenance of equipment accounts (accounts 302–337)			
Traffic expenses:			
Superintendence (account 351)			
All other traffic accounts (accounts 352–359)			
Transportation:			
Superintendence and train dispatching (accounts 371–372)			
Station forces, including telegraph and signal operation (accounts 373–376, 404 and 407)			
Yardmasters and clerks (account 377)			
Yard conductors, brakemen and switchtenders (accounts 378–379)			
Yard enginemen and motormen (accounts 380–381)			
Train enginemen and motormen (accounts 392–393)			
Trainmen (account 401)			
Enginehousemen, yard and road (accounts 388–400)			
All other transportation accounts, including transportation, water line, and other miscellaneous operations			
General expenses:			
Salaries of general officers (account 451)			
All other general expenses (accounts 452–462)			
Total, all operating expenses: (Accounts 201–462)			
Additions and betterments, individuals and companies, and other accounts			
Grand total, operating expenses and other accounts			

Executive Order Prescribing Additional Regulations and Defining the Powers of the Alien Property Custodian

An Executive order prescribing additional rules and regulations, and making certain determinations respecting the exercise of the powers and authority and the performance of the duties of the Alien Property Custodian:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the trading-with-the-enemy act, as amended by "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, I hereby make the following orders, rules and regulations, and determinations.

Definitions.

1. The word "person," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean an individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation or body politic.

2. The word "enemy," as used herein, shall be deemed to mean either an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," as the case may be.

Powers of Management and Administration, Including Sale or Other Disposition.

The Alien Property Custodian shall have power, and he is authorized and directed, to hold, manage, administer, protect, preserve, control, and sell or otherwise dispose of, in accordance with the following rules and regulations, any and all property other than money which has been or shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, and/or paid over to him pursuant to the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act as amended and the Executive proclamations and orders issued pursuant thereto, or which has been or shall be required so to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, and/or paid over to him.

1. The Alien Property Custodian shall have the power and authority to do any and all things reasonable and proper in or about the custody, management, administration, protection, preservation, and control of any such property according to the nature and character of the property and the attendant circumstances, including (but without limiting the generality of the foregoing) the power and authority to collect all bills, notes, accounts, dividends, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, and other receivables, and income and profits and accumulations and distributions of principal or income; to pay all rents, royalties, interest, and other accounts and liens or charges; to make repairs, additions and alterations to property, whether real or personal; to rent, lease or otherwise grant the use or right to use or occupy property of any kind; to insure property against loss, and to cancel or surrender insurance policies and collect return premiums and surrender values, and to do any other act or thing with respect to insurance or insurance policies; to grant by lease, license, or otherwise, the right to use or other rights under or in respect of patents, copyrights, trade-marks, trade secrets, and other similar rights; to vote in person or by proxy shares of stock or other beneficial interest in corporations, unincorporated associations, companies, or trusts upon any questions at all times and upon all matters upon which any owner of such stock or other beneficial interest shall have the right to vote, including the power and authority to vote for or against and to take part in any sale, dissolution, consolidation, amalgamation, or reorganization of any sort, of any such corporation, unincorporated association, company, or trust, or of its assets of any part thereof, and to exercise any rights or privileges that may be or become appurtenant to the ownership of such stock or other beneficial interest with like force and effect and under like circumstances in all respects as though the absolute owner thereof; to give any notices and file any papers or writings of any kind, proper or necessary for the creation, perfection, protection, liquidation, or otherwise in respect of any claims, demands, choses in action, or other rights of any kind, and to settle, compromise, and adjust claims, demands, and choses in action; to intervene in any suit or proceeding, and to file and maintain claims, demands, and suits of all kinds in or before, any court, board, commission, or other body; to determine and pay all reasonable and proper expenses incurred in or about or with respect of the exercise of any of the powers and authority vested in the Alien Property Custodian or any depository for him, including expenses that may be incurred in or about securing possession, custody, or control of any such property, and including also taxes and other charges heretofore or hereafter lawfully assessed upon or against such property by any body politic: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to require the payment of any stamp or other taxes upon or on account of conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property to the Alien Property Custodian or to any agent, attorney, bailee, nominee, or depositary for him; *And provided further*, That this shall not in any way affect the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any regulations made by him or under his authority.

2. Whenever any such money or other property or any part or parcel thereof is or shall be subject to any claim of lien, charge or incumbrance, or is or shall be held or retained adversely to the Alien Property Custodian or to any requirement with respect to such money or other property made by him, the Alien Property Custodian may compromise or settle such controversy and pay any such claim in any way that he shall decide to be proper and as though he were the absolute owner of the money or other property involved; and he shall have the power and authority to make any payment or payments necessary and to execute and deliver any instruments or writings necessary and proper to effect or evidence the same.

3. Whenever any such property or any part or parcel thereof shall be used or employed in the conduct or other operation of a mine, plant, factory, railroad or other transportation facility, warehouse, mercantile or trading establishment or any sort of a going business or undertaking, the Alien Property Custodian, in addition to the rights, powers, and authority elsewhere herein conferred upon him, in respect of the property so used or employed, may continue the conduct or other operation of such business or undertaking; and for such purpose he shall have the right, power and authority to employ and discharge agents, attorneys, servants and other employees; to buy and sell supplies, materials and commodities required or necessary for the conduct of such business, or dealt in or handled thereby, or mined, produced, manufactured or created by it; to take out insurance; to require money owing by banks, trust companies or other depositaries on special or general deposit to be paid to him or upon his order; to collect debts and other receivables owing to the said business or undertaking or to the former enemy owner or owners thereof and created out of or by the operation of such business or undertaking, and also debts, accounts and other receivables accruing or arising out of the conduct or other operation of such business or undertaking, by the Alien Property Custodian or under his direction or authority; to pay the wages and salaries of agents, attorneys, servants and other employees, and rents, royalties, and other current accounts and liabilities; to intervene in any suit or action pending in any court or before any board, commission or other body, in which such business or undertaking or any of the property or assets thereof shall be involved or concerned and to prosecute or defend, as the case may be; to file, prosecute and maintain in the name of the Alien Property Custodian or otherwise as may be proper, any claim or suit arising out of or based upon transactions had prior or subsequent to the time when such property was conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered and/or paid over to the Alien Property Custodian or was required so to be, but growing out of the conduct or operation of such business or undertaking or any other use, custody, control or management of any property or assets thereof; and generally to manage, administer, preserve, conduct, operate and control such business or undertaking and any or all parts or parcels and assets thereof as though the absolute owner, either in the name of the Alien Property Custodian or otherwise as he shall determine.

4. The Alien Property Custodian may appoint agents, attorneys, bailees, depositaries, and/or managers who, under his direction and control and within the limits of the authority conferred by him, shall be authorized and directed to hold, manage, administer, protect, preserve, and otherwise control property conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him, or required so to be, or any part or parcel thereof; and they may be authorized and directed to continue the conduct or other operation of any going business or other undertaking which the

Executive Order on Powers of Alien Property Custodian

Alien Property Custodian himself, as provided elsewhere herein, could continue. Such agents, attorneys, bailees, depositaries, and managers shall have and exercise the rights, powers, and authority which shall be from time to time conferred upon him or them by the Alien Property Custodian; and such rights, powers, and authority may be enlarged, restricted, or revoked by the Alien Property Custodian at any time and without giving any notice or reason therefor; and the remuneration of all such agents, attorneys, bailees, depositaries, and managers shall be fixed by the Alien Property Custodian and may be increased or reduced at any time.

5. The Alien Property Custodian shall have full power and discretion with respect to property to be sold, and may sell any property or properties as an entirety or in such groups or parcels and at such time or times as he shall determine, and without reference to the previous enemy or ally of enemy ownership thereof. Whenever any such property shall be used or employed in the conduct or other operation of any mine, plant, factory, railroad, or other transportation facility, mercantile establishment, or any sort of going business or undertaking, the Alien Property Custodian may sell such property as a going business or undertaking and may include not only the tangible property, but any and all patents, trademarks, trade names, good will, and other intangible rights and assets; and any number of such going businesses or undertakings may be sold together as above specified.

6. Whereas said trading with the enemy act as amended provides that "any property sold, except when sold to the United States, shall be sold only to American citizens, at public sale, to the highest bidder, after public advertisement of the time and place of sale, which shall be where the property or a major portion thereof is situated, unless the President, stating the reasons therefor in the public interest, shall otherwise determine,"

Now, therefore, I do thus determine otherwise as follows:

(*a*) Shares of stock or other beneficial interest in a corporation, unincorporated association, company or trust, and claims, receivables and intangibles of all kinds may be advertised and sold wherever the Alien Property Custodian shall determine; and it shall be immaterial whether such shares of stock or other beneficial interest and such claims, receivables and intangibles be represented or evidenced by certificates or instruments or writings of any kind, and whether the Alien Property Custodian shall or shall not have possession or control thereof in the event that the same shall be thus represented or evidenced.

(*b*) Any corporation incorporated within and under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory of the United States or of any of its insular possessions shall be allowed to bid at any sale of any such property, but the Alien Property Custodian shall have the right to exclude from bidding at any such sale and/or from purchasing or otherwise acquiring property from him directly or indirectly, any corporation which he shall after investigation determine to be controlled, managed or operated wholly or mainly by or for the account or benefit of a person or persons not a citizen or citizens of the United States or of its insular possessions.

(*c*) The Alien Property Custodian, upon order of the President stating the reasons therefor, shall have the right to reject all bids for any property thus sold and to resell such property at public sale or otherwise as the President may direct; but the Alien Property Custodian may at or before any sale, by public announcement or by publication, fix a period after the expiration of which the right thus to reject all bids and to resell such property will not be exercised.

My reasons for the foregoing determinations in the public interest are:

(*a*) That such sales may be made at the place of favorable demand and under the best circumstances to secure the market price therefor.

(*b*) That bidders able to purchase and pay for the properties to be sold may be secured.

(*c*) That the powers of sale given to the Alien Property Custodian may be effectively exercised by him.

7. Any property sold by the Alien Property Custodian either at public or private sale may be sold for cash or upon credit, and in the latter event such security for the payment of that portion of the purchase price remaining unpaid may be taken as he shall deem proper in the premises. He shall be authorized to set a minimum or upset price upon any property offered for sale by him; to fix and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which bids will be received; to determine generally and specially qualifications to be met by persons offering to bid; to require deposits from prospective bidders; to determine generally or specially the nature and extent of information concerning any property or properties offered or to be offered for sale which shall be given prospective bidders, and the inspection thereof which shall be allowed; to have made auditor's reports and appraisals of property or properties offered or to be offered for sale; and to make and establish general and special terms and conditions to govern any and all sales to be made by him. Any property or properties thus sold may be sold subject to or free from any or all debts, claims, obligations, and liabilities of all kinds created or arising out of or in respect of any such property or properties or the conduct or other operation of any such business or other undertaking by the Alien Property Custodian or otherwise; and subject to or free from liens, charges, or incumbrances; and payment of such debts, claims, obligations, liabilities and liens, charges and incumbrances, and of all expenses of such sale or sales, or may be required to be made or assumed by the purchaser, as the Alien Property Custodian shall determine.

8. All costs and expenses incurred by reason of or in respect of, and all claims and demands of every kind, character, and description based upon or arising out of, the custody, management, administration, protection, preservation, and control of any such property and the conduct or other operation of any such going business or other undertaking and the sale or other disposition of any such property, shall be limited to and paid or satisfied out of only the property or business or undertaking involved and out of which, on account of which, or in respect of which such cost, expenses, claim, or demand shall have been incurred and shall have arisen or been created; provided that whenever such property or the income therefrom or the assets of any such going business or other undertaking shall be insufficient therefor, such cost, expenses, claim, or demand shall be charged thereto, but may be paid or satisfied out of money or other property received from or as the property of, the same enemy. Neither the Alien Property Custodian nor any agent, attorney, bailee, manager, or depositary appointed by him shall be liable personally to any one for or on account of anything done or omitted in respect of, or for any debt or other obligation of any kind or character owing, created, or growing out of or in any other way arising from, any such property, or the custody, management, administration, protection, preservation, control, and/or sale or other disposition thereof, and/or from the conduct or other operation of any going business or undertaking, except in the event of intentional injury or fraudulent misconduct by the person attempted to be charged with liability.

9. The Alien Property Custodian and agents, attorneys, bailees, managers, and depositaries for him, within the limits of the authority granted by him, shall have power and authority to do any and all things resasonable or proper in or about or in respect of the exercise of any of the powers and authority specifically granted above; and in addition are authorized and directed hereby to manage all such property and to do any act or things in respect thereof or make any disposition thereof or any part thereof by sale or otherwise and exercise any rights or powers which may be or become appurtenant thereto or to the ownership thereof, in like manner as though the Alien Property Custodian were the absolute owner thereof, subject to no limitations or restrictions other than those specifically set forth herein or in said trading-with-the-enemy act as amended or any prior Executive orders issued pursuant thereto not in conflict herewith.

Power to Issue Requirements Not Inconsistent With Licenses Granted Under the Authority of the President.

1. Whenever the Alien Property Custodian shall, after investigation, determine that any money or other property, including any going business or other undertaking, which is being held, managed, used, or employed under a license granted by the President, or in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon the President by said trading-with-the-enemy act as amended, is owing or belonging to or held for, by, on account of, on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy, and such license provides as one of its terms or conditions that such property shall, upon demand or requirement of the Alien Property Cus-

(Continued on page 15.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

July 12, 1918.

Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., material for dispensary building.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., ambulance.
Togan-Stiles Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., portable buildings.
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., scaling hammers.
Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., drilling machines.
Smith-Booth Usher Co., Los Angeles, Cal., precision lathe.
D. Saunders Sons (Inc.), Yonkers, N. Y., machinery.
Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., machinery.
The Oster Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, machinery.
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, tires and tubes.
Orr & Sembower (Inc.), Reading, Pa., hoisting engine.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, airships.
Machold & Riddell, Philadelphia, Pa., pipe telescope.
Titan Metal Co., Bellefonte, Pa., brass.
Lansing Co., New York City, N. Y., trucks and dollies.
Howe Scale Co. of New York, New York City, N. Y., trucks and dollies.

July 13, 1918.

Walworth Manufacturing Co., South Boston, Mass., pipes and fittings.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, petty officers' safes.
York Safe & Lock Co., York, Pa., petty officers' safes.
Central Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel conduit.

July 15, 1918.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, N. Y., valves.
Philadelphia Dyeing Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., dyeing machine.
American Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn., tire chains.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, N. Y., plate planer.
Charles A. Schieren, New York City, N. Y., leather belting.
Smyth Despart, Utica, N. Y., leather belting.
James Moloney, Chicago, Ill., leather belting.
National Leather Belting Co., New York City, N. Y., leather belting.
Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., leather belting.
Prest-O-Lite Co., New York City, N. Y., acetylene.
John Bassimer & Sons, New York City, N. Y., fire extinguishers.
Kraentee & Co., Newark, N. J., stubs, chains.

July 16, 1918.

Lewis Manufacturing Co., Walpole, Mass., cheesecloth.
C. G. Conn (Ltd.), Elkhart, Ind., atlas drums, saxaphones.
H. N. White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, baritones and basses.
Martin Band Instrument Co., Elkhart, Ind., baritones and basses.
J. W. York & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich., trombones and basses.
F. Gretsch Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., cellos, violins, saxaphones.
Fred C. Meyer, Philadelphia, Pa., viols and violins.
Rudolph Wurlitzer, Cincinnati, Ohio, violins and triangles.
Chas. S. Caffrey Co., Camden, N. J., drum heads.
Krautle & Berninghopen, Hamilton, Ohio, music stands.
Buescher Band Instrument Co., Elkhart, Ind., trombones.
E. E. Jackson Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss., yellow pine.
Hall & Legan Lumber Co., Morton, Miss., yellow pine.
Bienville Lumber Co., Forest, Miss., yellow pine.
Tallapoosa Lumber Co., Selma, Ala., yellow pine.
Frost-Sibley Lumber Co., Lamson, Ala., yellow pine.
United Lead Co., New York City, N. Y., sheet lead.
Clinchfield Portland Cement Co., Kingsport, Tenn., Cement.
Tilghman Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Page-Storms Drop Forge Co., Chicopee, Mass., forgings.
The American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., steel cable.
Michigan Bolt & Nut Works, Detroit, Mich., drop forgings.
Van Dyck-Churchill Co., New York City, N. Y., lathes.
D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drills.
General Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal., muriatic acid.
Black Warrior Lumber Co., Knoxwood, Ala., yellow pine.
Ironton Portland Cement Co., Ironton, Ohio, cement.
Clapp-Eastham, Cambridge, Mass., instruction radio sets.
Kiamsnsi Clay Co., Washington, D. C., clay, fire.
Northwest Lead Co., Seattle, Wash., lead pipe.
Damascus Bronze Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., copper, phosphor.
International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn., tableware.
H. K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., locomotives.
National Can Co., Detroit, Mich., tin cans.
Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., lathes, vertical machines.
Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., press.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, Md., horizontal machine.
Keystone Driller Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., well-drilling machine, etc.
C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va., vanilla extract.
Wm. H. Horstman Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drums.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drumheads.
Fred Gretsch Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., drumheads, etc.
Universal Trading Co., New York, N. Y., drum keys.
Joseph Woodwell Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nails.
Lawrence Bros., Sterling, Ill., hinges.
Sargent & Co., New York, N. Y., hinge hasps.
The Champion Hardware Co., Geneva, Ohio, chest handles.
Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., screws.

July 11, 1918.

Parsons Optical Co., Charleston, S. C., photo supplies.
The F. Millard Co. (Inc.), Plymouth, Mich., trumpets.
Thos. Sommerville Co., Washington, D. C., valves, etc.
Wm. Levin Knitting Mills, New York, N. Y., athletic stockings.
Seeger-Walraven Co., Atlanta, Ga., bolt cutter.
The Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Oakley, Cincinnati, Ohio, tool cutter and grinder.
Canedy-Otto Manufacturing Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., wall or post drill.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York, N. Y., lathe.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.

July 12, 1918.

Standard Supply & Equipment Co., Norfolk, Va., machine shop supplies.
The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio, Delco light plant.
Thos. Somerville Co., Washington, D. C., pipes, valves, etc.
The Estate Stove Co., Hamilton, Ohio, heating stoves.
Acme Steel Goods Co., New York, N. Y., box strapping.
Walterboro Lumber Co., Walterboro, S. C. lumber.
H. B. Fuller Co., St. Paul, Minn., dry paste.
Union Carbide Sales Co., New York, N. Y., calcium carbide.
Georgia Supply Co., Savannah, Ga., machine shop supplies.
The Fairbanks Co., Baltimore, Md., machine shop supplies.
The Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C., plumbing supplies.

July 13, 1918.

Central Metal & Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., machine shop supplies.
The Gulf Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., kerosene.
Carl Fisher, New York, N. Y., musical instruments.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., copper wire.
H. C. Roberts Electrical Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wire straps.
Walker & Kepler, Philadelphia, Pa., electrical supplies.
Elliott-Lewis Electrical Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., electrical supplies.
Cotton States Belding & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga., machine shop supplies.
Jones Beach & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., electrical supplies.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., electrical supplies.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., electrical supplies.
Amory Browne & Co., Boston, Mass., khaki suiting.
Walterboro Lumber Co., Walterboro, S. C., lumber.
Penzel Muller & Pruefer (Inc.), New York, N. Y., musical instruments.

July 15, 1918.

Wm. M. Bird & Co. (Inc.), Charleston, S. C., oil, etc.
Western Electric Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., electrical supplies.
Virginia-Carolina Supply Co., Norfolk, Va., machine shop supplies.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., cable.

CONTRACTS PLACED BY QUARTERMASTER OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, as follows:

July 9, 1918.

Wm. H. Devitt, Philadelphia, Pa., wire solder.
Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, Philadelphia, Pa., lumber.
Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, Md., oil.
Harvey Brett, New York, N. Y., meat chopper.
Edmund Rosenthal, Philadelphia, Pa., kitchen equipment.
Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C., gasoline.
The F. A. Klaine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, Army Pumps.
Alger-Sullivan Lumber Co., Century, Fla., lumber.
Geo. Royle & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., blankets.
J. D. Johnson Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., hardware.
E. F. A. Wieters, Charleston, S. C., rice.
Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co., St. Louis, Mo., subsistence.
Froelich Bros. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., hardware.
Haines, Jones & Cadbury, Philadelphia, Pa., hardware.
Crane Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pipe, etc.

July 10, 1918.

Gulf Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., oil.
American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., nails and wire.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES APPROVED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

July 9, 1918.

C. M. Sorensen & Co., New York City, suction apparatus.
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, drugs.
I. Ravich & Sons, Long Island City, N. Y., surgical cases.
R. H. Long Co., Framingham, Mass., belts for enlisted men.
Kny-Scheerer Corporation, New York City, laboratory equipment.
Eagle Pencil Co., New York City, office supplies.
Burgess Battery Co., Madison, Wis., batteries.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, blankets.
Blaisdell Pencil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pencils.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, laboratory equipment.
Madison Trading Co., New York City, drugs.
The Henkle Co., Fremont, Ohio, surgical scissors.
American Druggist Syndicate, Long Island City, cotton.
Rector Chemical Co., New York City, drugs.
E. R. Squibbs & Son (Inc.), New York City, drugs.
Bauer & Black, Chicago, cotton.
Holliston Woolen Mills, Holliston, Mass., blankets.

July 12, 1918.

J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, laboratory equipment.
Western Instrument Co., Chicago, laboratory equipment.
Cannon Mfg. Co., New York City, towels.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., cotton.
Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa., rubber goods.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, rubber goods.
M. Shields Co., Chicago, coconut shells.
Barley Confectionery Co., Portland, Me., coconut shells.
Lewis Bros., Newark, N. J., coconut shells.
Bradas & Gheens, Louisville, Ky., coconut shells.
Far Eastern Mfg. Co., New York City, coconut shells.
Somerville Mfg. Co., Somerville, Conn., blankets.
Mianus Mfg. Co., Coscob, Conn., blankets.
Manhattan Soap Co., New York City, foot powder.
The Durand Keering Glass Co., Vineland, N. J., drugs.
Faultless Rubber Co., Ashland, Ohio, rubber tubing.
J. Sklar Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, hammers.
The Mendleson Corporation, New York City, drugs.
Gimbel Bros. (Inc.), New York City, bath robes.
The Simmons Co., Kenosha, Wis., hospital furniture.
Austin Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, provisions.
The Dentists' Supply Co., New York City, dentist equipment.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, X-ray equipment.
G. Gennert, New York City, drugs.
The Consolidated Dental Mfg. Co., New York City, dental equipment.
The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, dental equipment.
Werner Drug & Chemical Co., Cincinnati, drugs.
F. A. Hardy Co., New York City, laboratory supplies.
Herkert & Meisel Trunk Co., St. Louis, Mo., chests.
Francis E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio, disinfectors.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, rubber goods.
Hoffman-Corr Mfg. Co., New York City, body cords.
Western Instrument Co., Chicago, Ill., hammers.
Hospital Supply Co., New York City, bed cradles.
P. Blakiston Sons & Co., Philadelphia, books.
The H. A. Metz Laboratory, New York City, drugs.
Charles Bolte, Mayville, N. Y., trays.
Sargent & Co., New York City, tools.
Bromley-Merseles Mfg. Co., Chicago, dish washers.
Fink & Schindler Co., San Francisco, chairs.
Kimble Glass Co., Vineland, N. J., syringes.

July 16, 1918.

H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, drugs.
Pitman Moore Co., Indianapolis, drugs.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, drugs.
Baker Caster Oil Co., New York City, drugs.
Leon Hirsch & Son, New York City, drugs.
Lafayette Pharmacal Co., Lafayette, Ind., drugs.
Heyden Chemical Co., New York City, drugs.
The Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co., Buffalo, dental equipment.
E. Machlett & Son, New York City, X-ray supplies.
Chas. F. Hindle, New York City, X-ray equipment.
American Uniform Co., New York City, aprons.
Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.
W. M. Sharpe Mfg. Co., Binghamton, N. Y., dental mirrors.
The Columbus Aseptic Furniture Co., Columbus, Ohio, cabinets.
Bugler & Goebel Co., Chicago, coconut shells.
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, rubber equipment.
The Cocoanut Specialty Co., Philadelphia, coconut shells.
Lion Specialty Co., Chicago, coconut shells.
American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., webbing.
S. Fisher & Co., Hoboken, N. J., coconut shells.
Button Machine Co., Hoboken, N. J., ivorynut shells.
Philip Wunderlee, Philadelphia, coconut shells.
Quaker City Chocolate & Confectionary Co., Philadelphia, coconut shells.
North America Button Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, ivorynut shells.
Louis Metzger & Son, Brooklyn, Brazil nut shells.
F. H. Roberts Co., Boston, Mass., coconut shells.
Kelly-Koett Mfg. Co., Covington, Ky., X-ray equipment.
Gendron Wheel Co., Toledo, Ohio, invalid chairs.
Passaic Metalware Co., Passaic, N. J., X-ray supplies.
Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., knapsacks.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, face pieces.
Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., drugs.
McKesson & Robbins, New York City, drugs.
McCambridge & McCambridge Co., Washington, D. C., drugs.
Schaefer Alkaloid Works, Maywood, N. J., drugs.
The Sweetser Co., New York City, laboratory supplies.
Mitchell Motors Co., Racine, Wis., litter carriers.
Jefferson Distilling & Denaturing Co., New Orleans, alcohol.
American Camphor Refining Co., Boston, drugs.
Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich, drugs.

ENGINEER DEPOT NOTICE.

GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT,
U. S. ARMY,
July 17, 1918.

Referring to Circular Proposal No. 1028, calling for pinch bars, opening July 26, kindly note the following change:

Item 33. Pinch bars, large, specification to be changed to read:

"Pinch point, solid steel, 4 ft. 8 in. long, weight 12 lbs.; of bar steel having not less than 1.1 carbon; type No. 31, Verona Tool Works, Catalog No. 11."

EARL WHEELER.
Lt. Col., Engineers, N. A.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON POWERS OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

(Continued from page 13.)

todian, be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, and/or paid over to him, the Alien Property Custodian may, without the revocation of such license, require that said money or other property or any part or parcel thereof be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him; subject, however, to the continued exercise of such license, but under his supervision or under such other supervision as he may prescribe, and for such period of time or until the happening of such event as he shall prescribe.

Whenever such money or property or any part thereof, at the time such requirement is made, shall be used or employed in or about the conduct or management of any mine, plant, factory, railroad, or other transportation facility, warehouse, mercantile or trading establishment, or any sort of a going business or undertaking, the Alien Property Custodian may require that such money or other property and/or the proceeds from the conduct or management of such business be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to him, subject to the continued exercise of such license and the continued conduct or management of such business or other undertaking as above provided; and he may leave all or such part of the money or other property of such business or other undertaking in the possession of the licensee or the agent or representative of the licensee to be used, disposed of, and accounted for, in the continued exercise of such license. Any requirement made by the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the provisions hereof shall be subject to modification or change by him at any time prior to the final compliance therewith. Any of such property other than money, including any such going business or undertaking, may be advertised and sold by the Alien Property Custodian, subject to the exercise of any such license, but for the account of the Alien Property Custodian or for the account of the purchaser as the Alien Property Custodian may determine; and until the purchaser of such property shall be placed in the possession thereof or during such other period as the Alien Property Custodian may determine.

Effect Upon the Statutory Powers of the Alien Property Custodian and Upon Prior Executive Orders.

1. Nothing herein contained shall limit or shall be construed to limit in any way the rights, powers and authority conferred upon the Alien Property Custodian by the trading-with-the-enemy act and the amendments thereto and the Executive orders heretofore issued pursuant thereto.

2. All Executive orders heretofore made are amended and modified hereby to such an extent as may be necessary to conform with the provisions hereof; but with this exception, all of such orders in force and effect at the time this order is issued are expressly ratified and continued in full force and effect.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 16, 1918.

FOOD MERCHANTS DISCIPLINED FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The Food Administration announces that last week two merchants had their licenses to deal in foodstuffs revoked, while several others were suspended for a month or more for violations of Food Administration rules.

Charles Pedersen, of Kimball, Nebr., violated the substitute rule and his place has been closed, effective July 15.

New Mexico Company Loses License.

The Herstein Seed Co., of Clayton, N. Mex., lost its license for unfair practices in regard to the purchase and distribution of pinto beans. The order applies also to the stores at Estancia, N. Mex., and at Greeley, Colo., and became effective July 9.

David Gartzman, a baker, of 215 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been deprived of his license until September 13 for having an excessive amount of flour on hand, improper storage of flour, and the insufficient use of substitutes.

Has License Suspended.

The North Adams (Mass.) Flour & Grain Co. has had its license revoked until September 15 for selling flour without a proper amount of substitutes.

The Butler Coal & Grain Co., of Adams, Mass., lost its license for one month, effective July 15, for selling flour in too great quantities and with insufficient substitutes.

Krall Bros., of Carnegie, Pa., lost their license for one month, effective July 15, for selling flour with insufficient substitutes, having more than a 30-day supply on hand, failing to make reports, and failing to appear at hearing.

Firm Elects to Close Doors.

The firm of J. Kulla Company, 2 Stone Street, New York City, which was given the option of making a $25,000 donation to the Red Cross or going out of business for violation of the Food Administration rules, has elected to close its doors. The order became effective July 17.

This company, which is a large wholesaler and jobber in wheat and rye flour, was found guilty of selling flour and substitutes at an excessive profit and making sales of flour without substitutes. In one month it was proved that three-fourths of the company's transactions were at an excessive profit and other months almost as bad. In some cases the rule requiring substitutes was ignored.

The Federal Food Board of New York reviewed the case in full and came to the conclusion that if the firm would make the Red Cross donation, which approximated the amount of the illegal profits made, that it could continue in business. Otherwise the firm would have to dissolve and the business cease entirely. Kulla declined to make the donation, electing to go out of business.

Flour Dealers Assessed $10,000.

The Food Administration has permitted Samuel Eckstein, of 449 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York City, to make a contribution of $10,000 to the Red Cross in lieu of a permanent revocation of his license for profiteering. This contribution is an estimated return to the public of the excess profits made.

It was proved that Eckstein had made as high as $1.90 a barrel on flour, that he had violated the substitute rule, and had made sales to unlicensed dealers. He admitted familiarity with Government regulations but said that it was impossible for a dealer like him to obey the regulations.

Digest of Opinions Recently Rendered by Judge Advocate General of the Army

Expenses of Civil Officer.

As a general rule, where civil officers have been requested by the military authorities to arrest and deliver soldiers absent without leave, and they perform the services in good faith, they will be entitled to reimbursement of their necessary expenses, which payment may be made from the appropriation "Contingencies of the Army" (40 Stat., 40) upon the approval and authority of the Secretary of War. No payment for services of the civil officer can be made from this appropriation. In all such cases, in view of the absence of any general authority for incurring such expenses on behalf of the Government, it is recommended that the War Department ascertain whether the officer requesting such services acted under authority of his division or department commander, and, if he did not, that he be required to reimburse the Government unless he can show that the circumstances were exceptional and urgent, and that it was not practicable to obtain such authority in advance.

(Ops. J. A. G. 251, Mar. 6, and 250.7, Mar. 29, 1918.)

Citizenship of American Born.

A man who was born in this country, though of German parents, is a natural-born citizen of the United States. (United States Constitution, fourteenth amendment.) Such person had a double allegiance by birth, but his permanent residence in the United States after attaining his majority indicates an election of United States citizenship. Thus, the American view is that he was an American citizen originally and that he has now no other citizenship (3 Moore's Dig. Int. Law, 532–539). Furthermore, it is probable that his residence in this country for 10 years prior to January 1, 1914, resulted in a loss of German citizenship according to the German view. (North German law of June 1, 1870, sec. 21; German imperial citizenship law of July 22, 1913, sec. 31.)

(Ops. J. A. G. 014.33, Mar. 23, 1918.)

Rights of Allied Armies.

Officers and enlisted men of the allied armies on duty as instructors with United States troops in this country are, by Bulletin No. 68, W. D., Dec. 3, 1917, issued pursuant to the authority of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 345, 361), entitled to per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence and lodgings and to reimbursement of traveling expenses at rates therein provided. In fixing these rates of allowances it evidently was not contemplated that such persons would have the privilege of purchasing subsistence supplies from the Quartermaster Corps, and in the absence of a real necessity therefor such sales would not be legally justified. (Ops. J. A. G. 400.32, Mar. 19, 1918.)

Ticket Tax and Foreign Soldiers.

Under the urgency deficiency act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 345, 361), the expenses of travel incurred by officers and enlisted men of foreign armies attached to the Army of the United States during the present emergency are payable from the appropriation for "Transportation of the Army" (40 Stat., 345, 361). Their services, therefore, are rendered to the United States within the meaning of section 502 of the internal-revenue act (40 Stat., 300, 315); accordingly such expenses of travel are exempt from the tax imposed by section 500 of the said internal-revenue act. An officer of a foreign army on such a duty may therefore sign a certificate similar to that of an officer or employee of the United States in respect to the expenses of such travel. (Ops. J. A. G. 012.1, Mar. 12, 1918.)

Expenses of Escorts for Funerals.

Under existing law and the custom of the service there is no authority for the expenditure of Government funds for expenses of military escorts, firing parties, buglers, and pallbearers, detailed from Army posts or camps for funerals of enlisted men of the National Guard and National Army who have died in the service and whose bodies have been sent home for internment, unless in a specific instance directed by the Secretary of War; but Government transportation may be used for this purpose whenever it is practicable to do so. (Ops. J. A. G. 293.3, Mar. 22, 1918.)

Status of Contract Surgeon.

A contract surgeon is not a military officer and has no military rank; he is not a part of the Military Establishment but is merely a civilian in the employ of the United States by contract for his personal services as a medical attendant to the troops. (Dig. Ops. J. A. G. 97.) Accordingly he is not entitled to the benefits of the war-risk insurance act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat., 398); nor is he an officer within the meaning of section 9 of the selective draft act of May 18, 1917 (40 Stat., 76), authorizing the examination of officers by boards appointed to determine their fitness for service.

(Ops. J. A. G. 211.26, Mar. 7, 1918.)

Office of Notary Public.

A noncommissioned officer may accept and hold the office of notary public, provided that his performance of the functions thereof does not interfere with his military duties.

(Ops. J. A. G. 220.4, Mar. 21, 1918.)

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918. No. 368

NEW DRAFT AGE LIMITS WILL BE RECOMMENDED BY SECRETARY OF WAR WHEN CONGRESS MEETS

WILL ASK LARGER APPROPRIATIONS

Baseball Hearing To-day on Question of What Groups Should Be Included in Recent Order—Mr. Baker Explains Situation With Regard to Brigading of American Troops.

Daily press interview given by the Secretary of War July 23, 1918:

"I understand the baseball question is to be argued before General Crowder tomorrow; he is going to have representatives of the industry before him, and I am going to confer with him after he gets through. I will make the decision. Apparently there are two theories; one group wants to have the order modified so as to provide that it shall not affect anybody automatically, and that the order shall not apply to a man until he has been notified by the local board; and the other group wants a modification of the order providing that it shall not go into effect until the end of the present season. In the opinion which I gave out I said that the likelihood was that the number of men affected would not be enough to disorganize the industry, and I understand they are collecting data as to the number of men who would be affected, showing that it will completely disorganize the industry.

"I am having the Provost Marshal General study the question as to what groups should be included under the order.

Draft-Age Modification.

"When Congress reconvenes I shall present a plan which will involve increased appropriations, modifications of the draft age, and somewhat larger mobilization of our military forces. The question as to the draft age limits is being studied to determine how we can get the necessary number of men with the least interference with the industry of the country. I will recommend definite age limits."

"With regard to the brigading of our troops with the British, the situation is simple. The purpose of brigading with

(Continued on page 2.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROCLAMATION TAKING OVER CONTROL OF ALL WIRES, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND CABLE

Three Named as Committee By the Postmaster General To Assist in Management of U. S. Controlled Wires

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1918.

Bulletin No. 1.

Postmaster General Burleson to-day issued the following order for the governmental control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President dated July 22, 1918.

"John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General; David J. Lewis, commissioner, United States Tariff Commission; and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Post Office Department, are hereby appointed a committee for the governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems covered by the proclamation of the President dated July 22, 1918, of which committee the Postmaster General shall be chairman."

In announcing the appointment of this committee the Postmaster General stated that while the committee would have charge of the governmental management, operation, and control of the telegraph and telephone systems, yet it would be necessary to divide the work to a certain extent and that Mr. Koons and the Postmaster General would have charge of the administration and organization of the service, Mr. Lewis and the Postmaster General of its operation, and Mr. Lamar and the Postmaster General of the finances.

German Language Barred by the Censorship Board in Letters Leaving U. S.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Censorship Board:

"Be it resolved that all outgoing communications in the German language, subject to the United States Censorship, shall not be passed by the United States Censorship, with

(Continued on page 5.)

POSTMASTER GENERAL NAMED AS DIRECTOR

Government Possession and Operation Under Mr. Burleson to Begin at Midnight, July 31st—Present Officers and Employees to Be Continued Until Otherwise Ordered—Company Finances to Be Protected.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, bearing date July 16, 1918, resolved:

That the President, during the continuance of the present war, is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: Provided, that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control, or operation, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code: Provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the sev-

eral States, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications or the issue of stocks and bonds by such system or systems.

And whereas it is deemed necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and to take possession and assume control of all telegraph and telephone systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolution, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every telegraph and telephone system, and every part thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, including all equipment thereof and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all materials and supplies.

It is hereby directed that the supervision, possession, control, and operation of such telegraph and telephone systems hereby by me undertaken shall be exercised by and through the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson. Said Postmaster General may perform the duties hereby and hereunder imposed upon him, so long and to such extent and in such manner as he shall determine, through the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers, and employees of said telegraph and telephone systems.

Until and except so far as said Postmaster General shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of the various telegraph and telephone systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of the business of said systems, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners, or managers, as the case may be.

Regular dividends hitherto declared, and maturing interest upon bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due course; and such regular dividends and interest may continue to be paid until and unless the said Postmaster General shall, from time to time, otherwise by general or special orders determine, and, subject to the approval of said Postmaster General, the various telegraph and telephone systems may determine upon and arrange for the renewal and extension of maturing obligations.

By subsequent order of said Postmaster General supervision. possession, control, or operation, may be relinquished in whole or in part to the owners thereof of any telegraph or telephone system or any part thereof supervision, possession, control, or operation of which is hereby assumed or which may be subsequently assumed in whole or in part hereunder.

From and after 12 o'clock midnight on the 31st day of July, 1918, all telegraph and telephone systems included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said Postmaster General without further act or notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President, in the District of Columbia, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States the 143d.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

STATEMENT BY MR. BURLESON CONCERNING U. S. WIRE CONTROL

Outlines Steps to be Taken to Improve the Telegraph and Telephone Service.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued the following statement:

I realize the immensity of the task which has been entrusted to me by the President's order. The telegraph and telephone service as conducted by those who have had the responsibility under conditions heretofore existing has been remarkably successful considering the unusual additions to their task and the unprecedented difficulties in the way of its full performance which have arisen out of the war—difficulties which could be overcome only by a unity of administration, particularly a unification of the use of the telephone and telegraph lines, which could not be realized without the aid of the Government.

Opportunities Under New Order.

Under the President's order conditions are changed and greater opportunity is afforded to effect improvements and economies and a larger use by the people of these facilities which have become an imperative need in their everyday life. Whether advantage can be taken of these opportunities to improve this service to the public remains to be disclosed by experience. Every effort of the department will be directed to the accomplishment of this end. It will be the purpose of the Post Office Department to broaden the use of the service at the least cost to the people, keeping in mind that a high standard of efficiency must be maintained. I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to consult with those who have heretofore had the responsibility of directing the affairs of the various wire systems taken over and I doubt not will be greatly benefited by suggestions they may be kind enough to offer me. The operation or control of what are commonly called farmers' telephone lines will be interfered with only for the purpose of facilitating their connections with the longer lines. There will be no change affecting the press wire service except to improve it wherever possible.

Survey of General Situation.

Of course, no general policy has been decided upon and will not be until a most careful survey of the whole situation is had and a grasp of conditions as they now exist secured. I shall freely avail myself of all advice and suggestions which those in a position to make same valuable may be good enough to offer me.

Whenever it is necessary to inaugurate any changes of policy announcement of such will be made through the Postmaster General.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

LISTS OF SHOPS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST SOLDIERS TO BE POSTED

Secretary Baker Says Some Dealers Charge Civilians One Price and Army Men Another.

The Secretary of War has made the following statement:

My attention having been called to instances of discrimination against soldiers in the prices charged in retail stores, I directed a Nation-wide inquiry into this subject, with the following results:

At most places no discrimination was found. At many points there is a more or less marked tendency to give discounts to soldiers. Instances of discrimination were found, though, as a rule, not among the best class of dealers. Apparently the most frequent discriminations occur in articles of necessity for officers.

Two Sets of Prices.

The results of the examination which are before me show identical articles sold to civilians at one price and to soldiers at a higher price, the differences sometimes being as great as 50 per cent against the soldier.

Conduct of this kind can not continue, I think, in any community in this country, if brought to the attention of the people there. I have accordingly directed by general order each camp and post commander in the United States to cause from time to time fresh examinations into this matter, and to post on the bulletin board for the information of all soldiers the names of such shops and dealers as are found discriminating against soldiers and officers; and to hand to the president of the chamber of commerce in each city, and to the editors of the local newspapers, copies of such lists.

NEW DRAFT AGE LIMITS.

(Continued from page 1.)

the British and French is for training, and the understanding with both the British and the French is that the question as to when the men are adequately trained and are to be returned to Gen. Pershing is left with Gen. Pershing. A very large number of men who have been brigaded with the British have been returned to Gen. Pershing, and others taken over later are brigaded with the British now, so that two or three sets of men have been through the brigading process. While with the British they are a part of the British combatant forces."

Battle Situation Good.

"We have nothing later than the newspaper dispatches of this morning, but the official dispatches confirm the newspaper reports. The situation is generally good and the progress of the attack is satisfactory; we are taking more and more territory all the time. We have confirmation of an attack having taken place in the Montdidier sector."

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMIES DUE TO COUNTER DRIVE BY GENERAL FOCH OUTLINED BY GEN. MARCH

CROSSING OF MARNE

Retreat Protected by Smoke Clouds and Under Cover of Night—Position Made Untenable as Soon as Rail Communication Was Threatened — Six New American Divisions To Be Organized.

Press interview by Gen. March July 24, 1918:

At the request of the newspaper men I am going to have a conference on Wednesdays and Saturdays hereafter while this drive is on.

On Saturday I called your attention to the importance of the railroad system in the salient which was under discussion as influencing the position of the Germans south of the Marne, and while I was talking the Germans were actually withdrawing from that salient across the Marne. Our official accounts indicate that he retreated from this position protected by smoke clouds, and continued his passage at night across the stream as soon as the line of railroad which furnished him with supplies, food, etc., was apparently destined to fall into our hands.

Marne and Rheims Salient.

Along the salient here, between the Marne and Rheims, on the east flank of the salient, the enemy has been pushed back over a 10-mile front for an average distance of 1½ to 2 miles. This has been done by British, French, and Italian troops through a very wooded country, and over high ground, reaching up something like perhaps 500 feet above the streams.

Along the Marne itself the Americans and French have crossed the river at a number of points, and now hold villages to the north of the Marne.

The response of the Germans to the counter-offensive of Foch was to throw in at Soissons and south of it, a large number of reserve divisions which he had not used in his advance across the Marne. Our belief is that he threw in there 15 divisions, and the advance of the allies at that point has been practically stopped for the last two days as far as our official information goes.

Looking at the larger-scale map, the railroad running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry is now either in our hands or under our fire. The only way in which the enemy can get out now, or get supplies over railroad, is shown by the remaining line running from Nanteuil on the Ourcq to Bazoches on the River Vesle. He may have constructed in addition to that in and along the valleys, small temporary field railroads, military roads, which would be of advantage in handling supplies, but his main line of retreat must be along that main railroad. That is the only way he can get out large matériel. It will be observed that it was necessary for him, if he did not intend to be caught absolutely in a pocket, to keep troops from advancing and cutting off this road which would put him entirely at the mercy of the allied forces.

Compared to Piave Crossing.

It is very interesting to note in connection with this entire movement the similarity between the Austrian advance across the Piave. The enemy having once gotten committed to it, the floods came and rendered further bringing up of supplies difficult and his retreat still more difficult, and in the instance of the counter offensive the storm, of which you have read, concealed the movement of our tanks and made the enemy practically unaware of what was going on. It seems that the Lord has gotten tired of the alleged partnership of Me und Gott.

The total area in the Marne salient lost by the enemy during the past week is about equal to the area gained by him in the drive in Flanders last April.

The small attack by the French, alluded to in their communique as a local affair north of Montdidier, is not of essential importance with reference to the entire game, but it keeps the Germans guessing just the same.

During this entire counter-offensive the American divisions which I have told you about before have been constantly engaged and were still engaged at our last official accounts.

Six New American Divisions.

With reference to the American program, I have directed to be organized in the United States six new divisions in the month of July. These six divisions will be organized at Camps Devens, Meade, Sheridan, Custer, Funston, and Lewis, and will be numerically designated from 9 up to 14. In the organization of these divisions we intend to use as a nucleus in each one of them two Regular regiments of infantry which have been taken from the Regular regiments still left in the United States guarding utilities, quietly replacing them during the last month or two by Home Guards. These regiments are now moving into the designated camps as the National Army moves out, and the divisions will be an increase to the American forces. The remaining elements of these divisions will be formed by National Army drafted men.

One of the correspondents has asked if I can tell what the 28th Division is doing. I will state that the present location of that division is unknown, but of course in an offensive like that where everybody is fighting the commanding general uses the American troops, with the French, whenever he needs to.

2,000,000,000 Mark Passed in Manufacture of Cartridges, While 1,886,769 Rifles and 82,540 Machine Guns Have Been Produced

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Ordnance Department:

The United States has passed the two-billion mark in the manufacture of small-arms ammunition.

Since this country entered the war, and up to and including July 19, 1918, the total output of cartridges for rifles, pistols, revolvers, and machine guns, inspected and accepted, was 2,014,815,584. The daily average output is approximately 15,000,000. The maximum number inspected and accepted in a single day was 29,466,000 on July 5.

The latest figures available on the production of small arms, including rifles, pistols, revolvers, and machine guns, inspected and accepted, are up to and including July 13, 1918. They show:

Total number of rifles of all types	**1,886,769**
Total number of pistols, Model 1917	**217,000**
Total number of revolvers, Model 1917	**169,367**

The total number of rifles given does not include the 600,000 Springfield rifles which the Government had at the outset of the war, nor does it include the thousands of complete rifles represented by the spare parts manufactured. It does include 1,417,284 rifles of the U. S. Model, 1917 type, and 280,049 Russian rifles taken over by this Government.

The production of rifles for the week ending July 13 was 54,211, inspected and accepted; pistols, 8,700; revolvers, 6,104.

Figures for machine guns show a total number manufactured, inspected, and accepted, up to and including the week of July 13, 1918, of 82,540. The total production of all types during that week was 6,681, or 1,564 in excess of the previous week's production.

Production of Browning machine guns since we entered the war has amounted to 10,204 light Brownings and 5,959 heavy. During the week ending July 13 the production was 2,018 light Brownings and 1,075 heavy. In both instances the numbers represent machine guns actually inspected and accepted.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

COMPARISON OF FOOD PRICES PREVAILING IN FIFTY CITIES

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Retail prices are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the following fifty cities—Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, Washington.

Comparisons With Washington.

A comparison of the prices on June 15 in these 50 cities with those in Washington shows that 27 cities had higher prices on sliced bacon; 22 cities were higher for American cheese and one city had the same price; 20 cities were higher for eggs; 15 cities were higher for milk and three had the same price; 26 were higher for bread and five had the same price; 37 were higher for flour; 36 were higher for cornmeal; and 35 were higher for sugar than Washington.

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of war-savings stamps each month.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 70.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 23, 1918.

Section A.—South of the Ourcq troops have continued to press the retreating enemy. Our units crossing the Marne have gained possession of Jaulgonne and the woods to the west.

Section B.—In Lorraine a hostile raiding party was repulsed by our troops during the night, July 22–23.

In the Thann sector, on July 20, our troops carried out a successful raid on the enemys' lines, capturing several prisoners. On the same day one of our patrols in the St. Die sector entered a German trench and killed several of the enemy.

MR. STETTINIUS AND STAFF IN EUROPE FOR WAR DUTIES

The Secretary of War authorizes the following:

Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary of War, has arrived in Europe, accompanied by a numerous staff. Mr. Stettinius's visit to France is for a variety of purposes and covers a large field; as the size of our Army in France has increased its business and industrial operations have expanded, and it has become necessary to install similar statistical and accounting methods on both sides, in order that complete cooperation may be possible. He will make a general survey of the services of supply, including all matters of accounting, requisition, and finance. He will also represent the interests of the War Department in the conferences of the Munitions Council, the general industrial interests of the United States being represented by the War Industries Board.

The length of Mr. Stettinius's stay in Europe is indefinite.

Mr. Perkins Assistant Secretary.

Thomas Nelson Perkins was to-day appointed an assistant to the Secretary of War in matters of purchase and supply for all bureaus of the War Department, to act during the absence of Edward R. Stettinius.

Thomas Nelson Perkins, born Milton, Mass., May 6, 1870; Harvard College A. B. 1891; Harvard Law School 1894; lawyer, firm Ropers, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, 60 State Street, Boston; fellow of Harvard College; came to Washington in October, 1917, as counsel for the War Industries Board; went abroad almost immediately with Col. House as a representative of the War Industries Board; was made member of priority committee while abroad; returned to the United States December 15, 1917; when Mr. Stettinius was appointed surveyor general of supplies Mr. Perkins joined him and has continued to be associated with him since his appointment as Second Assistant Secretary of War.

URGES CHRISTMAS GIFTS BE IN WAR STAMPS THIS YEAR

Defense Council's Suggestion to Economize in Labor, Material and Transportation.

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

On June 24 the Council of National Defense made the following statement:

"The Council of National Defense and Advisory Commission have received inquiries as to the attitude of the Government toward Christmas buying. Manufacturers and merchants are desirous to be advised at this time in order intelligently to plan for their Christmas stocks. Therefore, the Council and Advisory Commision now announces that it is their belief that Christmas giving which involves the purchase of gifts should be discouraged as relieving to that extent the present heavy burden placed upon labor, transportation, and other resources of the Nation, and also as being in harmony with the previous announcement of the Council and Advisory Commission urging thrift and economy upon the country."

Policy Further Elucidated.

This resolution was communicated to the State councils of defense by the Council of National Defense, with the request that it be brought to the attention of manufacturers and merchants in order that they might plan their Christmas stocks with full knowledge of the recommendations of the Government.

A number of requests for further information have been received by the Council of National Defense and the several State councils of defense. The following explanatory statement is now authorized:

The policy of the Council of National Defense has been determined upon as a necessary measure of economy. It was adopted for the sake of saving the labor and materials which usually go into the manufacture of Christmas gifts, the labor required to handle the Christmas rush in retail stores, and the transportation facilities of the Nation—railroads, express companies, and mails. Labor, materials, and transportation facilities must all be conserved this year for war purposes.

Labor in War Channels.

The labor which ordinarily goes into the manufacture or sale of Christmas articles can be utilized in munition plants, shipyards, and other forms of war work; and no shipment of munitions or war supplies should be delayed because the railroads, the express, or the mails are congested with Christmas packages. The suggestion of the Government involves far-reaching modifications in our Christmas customs, but the Council of National Defense believes that the people of the country will be glad to aid in a necessary national economy.

It is recommended that families who are in the habit of giving each other Christmas gifts shall this year put into the purchase of war savings stamps or Government bonds or into the support of war charities the amount of money which usually they collectively spend on their presents.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The House Ways and Means Committee yesterday spent considerable time discussing corporate incomes with three proposals before it. Subsequently it was stated that while no final conclusions were reached the majority of the committee apparently favored increasing the net income tax on corporations from the present 6 per cent to 18 per cent, with a proviso that on the amount distributed to shareholders, only 12 per cent should be levied. At the conclusion of yesterday afternoon's session of the committee Chairman Kitchin issued the following statement:

"The committee had under discussion the income tax on corporations, discussing practically all day the rates.

"The followng rates were suggested and dscussed:

"1. Twenty per cent on the net income of corporations, with a proviso that on the amount distributed to shareholders only 10 per cent should be levied.

"2. Eighteen per cent on the net income of corporations, with a proviso that on the amount distributed to shareholders only 12 per cent should be levied.

"The following rates were also suggested:

"A flat rate of 15 per cent on the net income, and a flat rate of 12 per cent on the net income.

"While no definite decision was reached, it seemed that a majority of the committee favors the proposition of the 18 per cent rate on the net income, with the reduction to 12 per cent on the amount distributed to shareholders."

ONLY 8 OF SAN DIEGO'S CREW MISSING OR UNACCOUNTED FOR

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

According to the latest information received all but eight of the men of the U. S. S. *San Diego* who were reported missing or on leave have been accounted for and are now known to have been rescued. Further reports are expected to show that several, if not all, of the eight still not finally accounted for have been saved. These are:

Clyde Blaine, engineman, second class. Stepmother, Mrs. Bertha Blaine, Lomita, Cal.

George W. Farrin, seaman. Mother, Mrs. Rebecca J. Farrin, Akron, Iowa.

Leon Goodnow, seaman, second class. Father, Charles Goodnow, 29 North Street, Fairport, N. Y.

Wilfred Larson, seaman. Sister, Mrs. Art Stapley, Hammoth, Utah.

Henry H. Law, landsman for yeoman. Mother, Mrs. Catherine Law, 5 Woodcrest Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

Andrew Munson, machinist's mate, second class. Mother, Mrs. Karna Munson, 446 Maria Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Silas Waters, fireman, third class. Mother, Mrs. Florence Waters, R. F. D., Route 6, Gainesville, Ga.

James E. Compton, coxswain. Mother, Mrs. Minnie Compton, R. F. D., Route No. 6, San Jose, Cal.

Only three, as previously reported, are known to have been killed by the explosion:

Thomas E. Davis, fireman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Alma Davis, South Mansfield, La.

James F. Rochet, engineman, second class. Next of kin, Mrs. C. H. Dean, Blue Lake, Cal.

Frazier O. Thomas, machinist's mate, second class. Father, Lochard A. Thomas, Charlestown, W. Va.

FRENCH MINISTER ACTS TO STOP HIGH PRICES FOR COMMODITIES CHARGED TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS

THE War Department authorizes publication of the following bulletin issued by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

"The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Circular to French Prefects.

"The French minister of agriculture and supplies has sent to the prefects of France the following circular:

"'From various sources my attention has been called to the action of certain storekeepers, who, profiting by the presence of American and British troops on our territory, sell them goods at excessive prices and in all cases greater than that paid by the French consumers.

"'I can not condemn too greatly such a procedure, as it is in complete opposition to the spirit which should exist between allies.

"'Let us not forget that for the same ideal and with the same effort the armies of our allies of Europe and America are marching with ours to dispute, foot by foot, the aggressions of the enemy on the soil of our invaded regions.

"'Undoubtedly I realize that some of the increases in prices may be explained, at least in part, by the difficulties of our retailers in getting provisions and the work of our small producers. But these reasons can not justify the asking of higher prices to men who are united to us by the fraternity of arms on the battle fields of France.

"'The Government is therefore resolved to put a stop to these regrettable practices. Consequently, you are invited, after having reminded those concerned of the considerations above mentioned, to see that all persons guilty of such acts are delivered to justice to be tried by the application of the law of April 20, 1916, on illegal increasing of prices.'

Gen. Pershing's Order.

"2. The above indicates clearly the attitude of the French Government as regards the treatment it desires accorded in the matter of prices to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces by French dealers. Officers and soldiers of all units will familiarize themselves with a list of current prices and take the necessary steps to see that the spirit of these regulations is carried out. Effective results can be obtained only through cooperation with the local French authorities. Cases of overcharging should be reported to the local American assistant provost marshal, whose duty it shall be to make report of same to the proper French authority. Attention is specially directed to the fact that failure to follow these instructions will result in a general rise in prices, affecting directly not only members of the American Expeditionary Forces, but also the French civilian population.

"3. The question of prices for official purchases is published in General Orders from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and Headquarters Service of Supply, American Expeditionary Forces."

To Preserve War Films in Fireproof Vaults of a Special Design Erected in Washington

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

To safeguard the valuable collection of photographic negatives and the thousands of feet of moving-picture films of the present war, the War Department has authorized the building in Washington of fireproof storage vaults.

Under the direction of the historical division of the General Staff thousands of still and moving pictures have been taken, both in this country and in Europe, for the purpose of historical record. These have been stored in various places in Washington, because heretofore no suitable place had been provided for their safe-keeping. As thousands of dollars have already been spent in making the negatives and many more thousands of pictures are yet to be taken, the need for fireproof storage became more manifest.

The vaults will be located in one building, but between each vault there will be built fireproof walls. The doors of the vaults will also be fireproof. For the proper preservation of the negatives, the vaults will be so constructed that ventilation and a fairly even temperature will be maintained.

GERMAN LANGUAGE BARRED.

(Continued from page 1.)

the exception of the mail of enemy prisoners of war.

"Be it resolved that on and after August 15, 1918, removal by cutting will be the only authorized form of deletion used by the United States Censorship."

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

"THIS IS YOUR WAR, BEGIN IT NOW," URGES PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL IN ADDRESS TO CLASS 1 DRAFT MEN

Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued the following address to class 1 selective service men:

You have been selected by the Congress of the Nation and by the board of your own community to fill the ranks of our National Army. Your appointed task is to defend our country from the force and fraud of a ruthless enemy. Begin now!

Your call to arms is coming in due season. But in the meantime your very selection by the boards of your community marks you as possessing already a privilege and a duty. You are not only to bear arms when the time comes. You are to prepare to be worthy and capable. Begin now!

Think it Over and Act.

The more you think now about the things which a true soldier must know the more competent and satisfied you will be when the actual call arrives. What do you know of a soldier's daily duties? What do you know of an army's organization? What do you know of the work and the science of its several branches—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Signal, Quartermaster, Ordnance, and the rest? What do you know of the weapons, the tools, and the materials that each of them uses? What do you know of the geography of the great battle field of Europe? What do you know of the nations arrayed for and against us? How intelligent are you as to the causes and objects of this war? Do you realize that as a good soldier you have much to learn, and that the sooner you learn it the better a soldier you will be when you arrive in camp? Begin now!

Get Acquainted With Comrades.

Do you know the men of this town and county that are to join the ranks with you? Have you reflected that the greatest friendship that one man ever has for another in this world is the friendship that grows up between those who have fought side by side? Have you realized that all of you, here in this county, now form a picked band of brothers in arms, destined to see each other through, in many a crisis, in the days to come? Have you made a start of these friendships yet? Begin now!

Have you ever thought that our enemy is attacking us, not only in Europe, but at home? Have you realized that his especial trickery consists in seeking to make men disloyal here in our own community? Have you tried to discover and suppress the enemy's work here in the peaceful region of our own homes? Since your appointed task is to act as the defenders of our country, why wait till you are called to camp? Your time for that has come already. Begin now!

From Now On a Selected Patriot.

From now on regard yourselves as a selected fraternity of active patriots. Strengthen those who are weak. Encourage those who are timid. Inspire the indifferent. Inform the ignorant. Search out the slackers. Begin now to make every one of you into a good soldier, a capable defender of our country, in spirit, in knowledge, and in physical fitness.

There never was a war to which men could give themselves with greater confidence and devotion. There never was a war in which a man had less excuse for holding back. There never was a time when a man could be more desirous to be known as a soldier. There never will be a century in the world's history in which a man's family, his townsmen, and has countrymen will be prouder to point him out as one of their men—one of the men who had the honor of being in the Army.

This is your war. You are going to win it by what you are—good Americans and good soldiers. You are good Americans already. It will take some time to make good soldiers out of you. The sooner you start the sooner you will arrive. Begin now!

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

OPPOSES LAWLESS TREATMENT OF DISLOYALTY SUSPECTS

The State councils section of the Council of National Defense has issued the following:

To the Several State Councils of Defense:

In the past few months in many parts of the country there has been a tendency toward lawless treatment of those suspected of disloyalty. However patriotic may have been the motives which prompfed these outbursts, their effect is deplorable. They are blots upon the war record of a nation which has declared itself to be fighting for a universal reign of law; they furnish ammunition to those makers of enemy propaganda who are trying to make the world believe that the enemies of Germany, too, are capable of atrocities; and frequently by rousing anger and fear, they tend to undo the work which the Councils of Defense, through their educational campaigns, their Americanization work, and their community organization have done and are successfully doing to unite the Nation in the fellowship of war work.

Invokes Aid of Councils.

The only way to prevent such un-American occurrences is by setting against them the full weight of public opinion. The Council of National Defense, therefore, calls upon the State councils of defense and their county and local councils, as the leaders of the organized public opinion of the country, to bring home to the isolated communities which tolerate such disorders the fact that whatever their purposes in effect they embarass the Government and weaken the fighting power of the country. The Council of National Defense looks to each State council of defense to see to it that these disorders do not occur in its State, but that sedition is henceforward stamped out by lawful means and by lawful means only; and that differences and disputes are adjusted, not by voluntary or selfconstituted committees, but by official authorities.

This task calls for leadership and action. The Council of National Defense makes this request in the full confidence that each State council will assume the responsibility for keeping the fair record of its own State clean from this time forward.

Very truly, yours,

ARTHUR H. FLEMING,
Chief of Section.

COLORED NURSES TO SERVE THEIR OWN RACE AT CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War:

Orders were issued to-day (July 22) by the War Department to the office of the Surgeon General which will enable colored nurses who have been registered by the American Red Cross Society to render service for their own race in the Army. Colored nurses will be assigned to the base hospitals now established at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; and Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. At these camps a total of about 38,000 colored troops are stationed. Gen. Pershing has been asked by cable whether the services of colored nurses can be utilized to advantage among the American Expeditionary Forces.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES WAIVED FOR WAR GAS INVESTIGATORS

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ, without reference to the requirements of the civil-service act, such persons in the Research Division, Chemical Warfare Service, at the American University, as may be needed in conducting certain investigations and construction work relating to gases and chemicals used in war, it being understood that all possible use will be made of the registers of eligibles of the Civil Service Commission. This authority shall continue only during the present war.

The commission concurs with the War Department in recommending this order because of the urgent and highly confidential character of the work involved and the fact that it must be organized and prosecuted with the greatest dispatch and be safeguarded most effectively.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 19, 1918.

RELIEVED AS DIRECTOR.

Special Orders, No. 164:

110. Maj. Edwin V. Bookmiller, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty as director of civilian marksmanship.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	20
Died from wounds	14
Died of disease	17
Died of aeroplane accident	2
Died from accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	48
Missing in action	1
Prisoner	1
Total	108

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS:

William P. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, 3 Walcott Street, Worcester, Mass.

Fredrick K. Hirth. Mrs. J. S. Hirth, 140 Twenty-first Street, Toledo, Ohio.

William Charles Orr, jr. William C. Orr, 2207 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. George E. Hunsaker. George W. Hunsaker, Dawson Springs, Ky.

PRIVATES:

Leo Bell. Mrs. Margaret Bell, 507 Union Street, Chicago, Ill.

Raymond Blackwell. Rush Blackwell, 335 Bluefield Avenue, Bluefield, W. Va.

Charles Crames. Mrs. Tillie Crames, 851 Kelly Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles Glemzer. Edward Johnson, 3900 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Marold R. Heap. Mrs. Elnore Heap, 507 Union Street, Joliet, Ill.

Joseph F. Kennedy. Thomas Kennedy, 1018 Fourth Street, Catasaqua, Pa.

Joseph Meyer. Mrs. Lena Meyer, 108 South Jackson Street, Belleville, Ill.

Tim Moriarty. Tim Moriarty, 418 East Marcian Street, St. Louis, Mo.

James Papovasilupulos. James Karounos, 1824 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

George R. Pfahl. August Pfahl, 674 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Starling Emmett Rowland. Leneis M. Rowland, Water Street, Warren, Pa.

Herman A. Schmidt. Mrs. Nellie A. Schmidt, 1516 Kansas Avenue, East St. Louis, Mo.

Marshall C. Smith. Dennis Smith, Morganton, N. C.

Clayton C. Somerville. Mrs. Martha Jennings, Raleigh, N. Dak.

Carl J. Teunones. Paul Uza, 5008 Magon Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.

Ernest Franklin Watt. George S. Watt, 114 North Carver Street, Warren, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Earl S. Finley. J. A. Finley, 22 South Harrisburg Street, Steelton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Bernard Albert. Mrs. Pauline Sands, 910 Jennings Street, New York, N. Y.

John Blasius, jr. Mrs. Anna Blasius, 1937 North Keystone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Harold Boswell. Mrs. Viola Powell, 4545 Hazel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William Budzynski. Mrs. Stanley Galewski, South Bend, Ind.

Helge Dale. Finnebott Brothers, Grandview, Wash.

Wilford Degree. Miss Alice Degree, Stewart, Minn.

Erving H. Graham. Mrs. Nettie Graham, Greensboro, Ala.

Charlie Gunsburg. Mrs. Agnes Gunsburg, 123 Harris Street, Staunton, Ill.

Frank Wesley Helikson. Mrs. Josephine Helikson, Franklin Mine, Houghton County, Mich.

Frank Maxwell King. Bessie Green, Buffalo Dry Goods Store, Depew, N. Y.

Alfred E. Lyng. William Klairtee, 1440 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dominick Oberto. Mrs. Margaret Oberto, 316 Minnesota Street, Spring Valley, Ill.

Joseph Reil. Sebastian Reil, Wathena, Kans.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. John R. Reeder. Art C. Reeder, Tipton, Iowa.

Mechanic John R. Veary. Mrs. Mary Gerrivaceo, Merced, Cal.

Bugler, Frank E. Prandie. Mrs. Charlotte Prandie, 1612 North Marston Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Harley W. Bragg. William Bragg, Cedar Gap, Mo.

Eddie Benton. Mrs. Victoria Pickel Didley, Bridgeboro, Ga.

William Conlon. Mrs. Dellia Conlon, 214 East Seventh Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Altus A. Cox. Mrs. Lucy Cox, White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Norris J. Deland. Mrs. Violet Deland, 13 North Thirty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry A. Hill. Mrs. Mary Hill, general delivery, Cowgill, Mo.

Harrison Johnson. Clara Abriam, 1233 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La.

Harry E. Lean Elk. Mrs. Lusie N. Hart, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

John James McEvoy. Joseph Aloyous McEvoy, general delivery, Station C, Detroit, Mich.

Dominick J. Marren, Thomas A. Marren, 327 East Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Eugene J. Reilly, jr. E. J. Reilly, 58 Lussex Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Thomas Rodvanski. Frank Jauseke, 1720 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

Herbert Guy Spencer. A. C. Spencer, Ashland, Oreg.

Paul E. Williams. Mrs. Cora Williams, 2235 Sunset Avenue, Bakersfield, Cal.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Casper M. Kielland. Sir S. Munch Kielland, Lehigh Terminal Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. James C. Mosher. Charles F. Mosher, 711 Seventh Avenue, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Edgar A. Fisher. Chesmur A. Fisher, Oriska, N. Dak.

Sergt. Ralph E. Harlacher. Mrs. Archie Guy Henninger, 208 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Lester E. Kettering. Mrs. Sylvia M. Kettering, 102 Twenty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Charles S. Moon. Mrs. Cynthia Moon, 943 Seventh Street, South Bend, Ind.

Luscius D. Poyner. Mrs. Mary Poyner, R. F. D., Box 126, Norfolk, Va.

Severely Wounded.

Sergt. Peter Gladys. William Gladys, general delivery, Moundsville, W. Va.

CORPORALS.

Bailey J. Berry. J. A. Berry, Colbran, Ala.

Thomas J. Fisher, jr. Mrs. Catherine Fisher, 504 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John J. G. Nicolson. Mrs. John Nicolson, 458 Wilmot Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Chester Randolph. William Randolph, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Lester E. Walker. E. J. Walker, R. F. D. No. 7, Skowhegan, Me.

MECHANICS.

Phillip D. Mitchell. Frank Mitchell, 216 East Madison Street, Alexandria, Ind.

George Stockhoff. Charles Busch, 3122 North Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Cook John Moller. Mrs. Isabella Moller, Grand Street, Maspeth, N. Y.

Bugler Earl A. Webster. George A. Webster, Manchester, N. H.

PRIVATES.

William M. Aris. Mrs. Emily Aris, 784 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Culligan. Mrs. Mary A. Culligan, Algoma, Wis.

Enoch V. Deason. Mrs. Minnie Deason, McCrory, Ark.

Frank Deaton. D. A. Deaton, Clarendon, Ark.

Fred Einum. John Einum, Menominee, Wis.

Ludwik Gotembiewski. Miss Pauline Gotembiewski, 1514 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John C. Green. James H. Brown, Shelbyville, Mo.

William R. Haskell. Riley Haskell, R. F. D. No. 2, Albion, N. Y.

Quillian V. Hayes. Mrs. Cull Hayes, 111 D Street, Lindale, Ga.

Joseph L. Heath. Robert M. Heath, Stanmore, Alberta, Canada.

Arthur E. Holgate. Mrs. W. W. Holgate, Corvallis, Oreg.

Milton Kelly. Robert Briley, Carlisle, Ky.

Michael Kent. Miss Mary McCarroll, 210 West One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

John Francis Lally. Charles Geier, 14 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Joseph Ligato. Mrs. Teressa Ligato, 824 South Main Street, Seymour, Conn.

Robert Macklin. William Macklin, Benton, Ill.

Herbert L. Miller. Mrs. George Tompkins, Hillsboro, Oreg.

Frank R. Parker. Mrs. Marg. V. Parker, 722 Court Street, Woodland, Cal.

August Ploegert. Mrs. Sophia Ploegert, 425 Pine Street, Janesville, Wis.

Pete Poor. John Henry Poor, R. F. D. No. 5, Mountainburg, Ark.

Charles P. Prine. Mrs. O. E. Morgan, 1624 North East Street, Lansing, Mich.

Edward C. Rath. Mrs. Berly Rath, 72 Doris Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Richard Rau. Mrs. Margaret Jacobs, 2500 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Hines W. Roberts. Ed. G. Roberts, Leakesville, Miss.

Frank Rosar. Mrs. S. Rosar, 514 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Stephen Shuster. Matt Shuster, Beaverdale, Pa.

Peter Subacz. Anthony Subacz, 1219 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Edward Tallire. Mrs. William Tallire, Wabeno, Wis.

Julius Toth. Andrew Toth, 9803 Yeakle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Arthur L. Vanderlip. Mrs. Adeline Vanderlip, 135 East Elm Street, Hornell, N. Y.

Peter John Van Linn. Jacob Van Linn, South Kaukauna, Wis.

Elmer Wagner. Mrs. Bertha Wagner, 258 Waldon Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Conrad Wagner. Mrs. Mary Wagner, McLaughlin Road, Bridgeville, Pa.

Ray Wainwright. Alonzo G. Wainwright, R. F. D. No. 1, Rossie, N. Y.

Theodore W. Warren. Mrs. Catherine Warren, 107 Academy Hill Road, Brighton, Mass.

William Webber. Mrs. Lena Webber, 331 North Franklin Street, Janesville, Wis.

Charles D. Wells. Mrs. Mary J. Wells, Lebanon, Okla.

Paul I. Wilson. James Wilson, Kimbolton, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. John W. Wright. Elwin Wright, Whitehall, N. Y.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Clarence M. Young. Theo. G. Young, Valley Junction, Iowa.

Prisoners (Previously Reported Missing).

Corpl. George M. Williams. Ewing Williams, 340 South Green Street, Henderson, Ky.

PRIVATES.

John W. Jones. Mrs. Mary Jones, 1014 Church Street, Oxford, Ala.

Edward N. Pope. Frank E. Pope, Hardwick, Vt.

Naval Casualties

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Clarence Starr Moore, quartermaster, first class, U. S. N. R. F., lost at sea from submarine chaser *311* on July 17. Mother, Mrs. May H. Lewis, 3823 Alki Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

John Cooke Adams, seaman, U. S. N. R. F., fell from dock at New Orleans, La., and drowned, July 19. Mother, Mrs. A. C. Adams, 308 Stonewall Place, Memphis, Tenn.

William Nichols Stenerson, fireman, third class, U. S. N., drowned at New London, Conn., July 19. Mother, Mrs. Celina M. Stenerson, Lowell, Ind.

BIDS ASKED FOR PUMPING UNIT.

The Department of the Interior, United States Reclamation Service, has advertised for bids for a direct-pumping unit for the Price-Stub Pumping Plant, Grand Valley project, Colo. Proposals will be received at Denver, Colo., until 2 o'clock p. m., August 12, 1918.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR HOLLOW TILE MANUFACTURERS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has reached a decision that hollow tile manufacture is in part a war industry and in part one of national importance, and as such is entitled to a place on the preference list for fuel and transportation.

In a letter to hollow tile manufacturers Judge Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner, says: "The Priorities Board is of the opinion that yours is in part a war industry, because your product is used in many of the building operations carried on directly by the war agencies of the Government and in the collateral, yet indispensable, housing programs which are being and will be prosecuted in communities where soldiers, seamen, and war workers are being concentrated. In the opinion of the board your industry is also in part one of national importance, in that a portion of your product is used in land drainage operations and in ensilage saving processes, making possible a higher production per acre and per farmer of foods and feeds, taking into account the labor expended in applying such products to the land."

Will Receive Applications.

The Priorities Board will receive the application of manufacturers of hollow tiles for a place on the preference list. It will consider the fuel situation of each such manufacturer, the amount of his direct and indirect Government business, and the uses to which the remainder of his products are devoted.

The manufacturer must give a pledge of coöperation with the Government that he will not use materials except in the manufacture of products for essential uses as defined and applied by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, and that he will guard against resale of his product for any except essential uses. This is not to prevent, however, the sale of small quantities of materials for repairs of or extensions to existing structures involving, in the aggregate, a cost not exceeding $2,500.

Where Not Defined as Essential.

If in any case the use proposed to be made of the product shall be one not defined as essential, but is one which the proposed user conceives to be in the public interest and of such essentiality that it should not be deferred, the proposed user may make a statement of the facts in writing, under oath, to the regional or local representative of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board in his district, applying to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction.

Should the regional representative approve the project he should transmit the application for a permit, with his approval and reasons therefor, to the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board at Washington for submission to the Priorities Division. If approved by that division a construction permit will be issued by the Building Materials Section.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS FORBIDDEN TO WRITE LETTERS TO STRANGERS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 22, 1918.

General Orders, No. 58:

III—1. The dangers of inadvertently communicating valuable military information to the enemy and the necessity of closing every possible gate against enemy propaganda make it necessary that the strictest attention be paid to the correspondence of both officers and enlisted men. Efforts are constantly being made by strangers to find soldiers with whom they may correspond, in most cases innocently enough, but the opportunity which might be offered to a wholesale propaganda in the Army by well-organized groups of enemy sympathizers is obvious.

2. All officers and men are forbidden—

a. To insert advertisements or letters in any publication inviting strangers to communicate with them.

b. To enter into correspondence with strangers in response to advertisements or other invitations.

3. Officers in command of troops are directed not to furnish names of men to any persons who attempt in any manner to enter into correspondence with soldiers with whom they are personally unacquainted.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

TREASURY ADVANCES TO BANKS MAKING DROUGHT SECTION LOANS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The board of directors of the War Finance Corporation announced to-day (July 23) that at the suggestion of Secretary McAdoo it had wired the Federal reserve banks at Dallas, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, requesting them to notify the banks and trust companies in their respective districts, nonmembers as well as members of the Federal reserve system, of the willingness of the War Finance Corporation to make advances under Section VII of the War Finance Corporation act to banks and trust companies which had made loans to farmers and cattlemen.

Aid to Drought Sections.

It is hoped that this measure will enable these institutions to extend credit freely both to farmers and cattlemen whenever necessary to insure the preservation of these essential industries in localities where droughts have seriously impaired their productivity.

Under the terms of the War Finance Corporation act these advances are limited to 75 per cent of the amount of the loans made by the borrowing institution or to 100 per cent in case the borrowing institution itself furnishes additional collateral to the extent of 33 per cent of the advance. Such advances will be made by the War Finance Corporation upon written application through the several Federal reserve banks, acting as its fiscal agents, buy only after consideration of their recommendations upon the promissory note of the borrowing institution, secured by the obligations of the farmers and cattlemen to which loans have been made by the borrowing institutions, together with any security taken for such obligations.

Secretary McAdoo's Telegram.

The following is quoted from Secretary McAdoo's telegram to Gov. Harding:

"Droughts in Montana, parts of North Dakota, Kansas, and Texas are creating a serious situation for the farmers there, involving possible abandonment of farms and sacrifice of live stock. I think that effective assistance can be rendered by the War Finance Corporation. This corporation was created to help finance industries essential to the war, and I know of no industry more vital to the war than that of raising wheat, corn, live stock, and other food products. Aid should be extended by the War Finance Corporation to the farm industry and to every other industry which is vital to the prosecution of the war. I think the War Finance Corporation should make loans to National and State banks on farmers' paper. This would enable all National and State banks to extend loans to deserving farmers, with full knowledge of the fact that such paper can and will, under the terms of the act, be taken by the War Finance Corporation. I am sure that the Department of Agriculture will be glad to cooperate in the same direction through the agents and agencies of that department."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$595,839.65
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,429,108.74
Miscellaneous	3,274,347.60
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	1,316,072.85
Total ordinary receipts	6,615,368.84
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	38,654,498.81
Balance previous day	1,316,946,644.65
Total	1,362,216,512.30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$30,541,629.01
Panama Canal disbursements	12,629.52
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	195,570,538.88
Balance in general fund to-day	1,136,091,714.89
Total	1,362,216,512.30

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS AND BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN BUTTER

The Food Administration issues the following special regulations governing manufacturers, dealers, brokers, and commission merchants in butter:

No. XX.

RULE 1. *Butter to be sold at reasonable advance over cost.*—The licensee dealing in butter shall sell such butter without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of the sale at not more than a reasonable advance over cost to him of the particular butter sold.

Provided, That any dealer may average the cost of all cold-storage butter of the same grade placed by him in a cold-storage warehouse in any calendar month, and may sell such butter at not more than a reasonable advance over such average cost. When a dealer averages the cost of any butter stored in a calendar month, he must average the cost of all butter stored in that month.

Costs for the purpose of this rule shall include:

1. Purchase price.
2. Transportation charges, if any.
3. Storage charges actually incurred on cold-storage butter.
4. Insurance charges actually incurred on cold-storage butter.
5. Interest on money invested at the current rate while butter is in cold storage.
6. Actual cost of printing if the butter is put in print form from tubs or cubes.

Cost shall not include any allowances for shrinkage in weight, commissions, or other expenses than those herein listed.

NOTE.—Reports to be furnished on demand: The licensee must be prepared to furnish to the United States Food Administration or to the Federal food administrator of his State upon demand a full report on costs and margins charged or on the maximum prices charged in any given period for any grade of butter or any other information which may be considered necessary for the purpose of this rule.

Maximum margins: The Food Administration will consider the sale of any grade of butter by any dealer other than a manufacturer or retailer at an advance over cost, as hereinbefore defined, of more than the following margins as prima facie evidence of a violation of the food-control act and the above rule:

(a) 1 cent per pound on carlot sales.
(b) 1½ cents per pound on sales less than a carlot, but amounting to 7,000 pounds or more.
(c) 2 cents per pound on sales of less than 7,000 pounds, but amounting to 3,500 pounds or more.
(d) 2½ cents per pound on sales of less than 3,500 pounds, but amounting to 700 pounds or more.
(e) 3 cents per pound on sales of less than 700 pounds, but amounting to 100 pounds or more.
(f) 3¾ cents per pound on sales of less than 100 pounds.

In addition to the selling margin, which normally should be considerably below the above maximum margins, and must in no case exceed such maximum margins, any dealer who carries butter in cold storage more than two full calendar months may add a margin of not more than 1 cent per pound, and an additional one-fourth cent per pound for each calendar month thereafter, during which he carries the butter in storage. The total amount for carrying butter in cold storage so added shall not exceed 2 cents per pound.

The above maximum margins are not to be regarded as fair normal margins or as so recognized by the Food Administration. They are intended only to prevent speculation and are purposely made wide enough to cover cases where the methods of doing business are more expensive, to the extent that such methods are justified. These maximum advances must not be exceeded in selling any lot of butter and the prices charged by any dealer must not in any case be more than sufficient to return to him a reasonable profit on his investment.

Sales from branch houses: Where butter is transferred by any dealer to a branch house of such dealer in the same or another city, such transfer shall not be made at an advance over cost of more than three-fourths cent per pound, regardless of quantity. In such case, however, when the transaction is in as direct a line of distribution as practicable the branch house may figure the transfer price as its purchase price and may sell butter at an advance over cost on such basis not greater than the maximum margins indicated above. If the branch house transfers the butter to another branch house of the same dealer the total maximum margin added by both houses shall not be greater than the maximum margin allowed to the first branch house by this rule.

Collusive sales: Any sale by a dealer to another dealer at a price higher than the price which the second dealer would have to pay in buying on the open market will be considered evidence of a collusive sale intended to defeat the purpose of Rule 1 by increasing the purchaser's cost and the price which he may charge upon a rising market.

RULE 2. Manufacturers who perform services of wholesale or jobber.—Any manufacturer who acts as a wholesaler or jobber shall be subject in such action to the rules and maximum margins governing wholesalers and jobbers, provided that in figuring his purchase price as a wholesaler or jobber he shall—

1. Compute the cost of raw materials and the expense of manufacture; or

2. In the case of cold-storage butter consider as his cost the market quotation on the kind and grade of butter placed in cold storage as quoted in a well recognized daily commercial price current in the city where and on the day when the goods are placed in storage. In case there is no well recognized daily price current in the city where the gools are stored then he may use the quotation given in a daily commercial price current in the large market nearest the place of storage. From this must be deducted the amount by which the freight from the point of manufacture to the place of storage is less than the freight from the place of manufacture to such large market. In case the freight from the place of manufacture to the place of storage exceeds the freight from the place of manufacture to such large market, the excess may be added to the market quotation.

RULE 3. Commissions limited to three-quarters cent per pound.—No licensee shall pay and no commission merchant shall receive a commission on butter of more than three-quarters cent per pound. The licensee shall inform any commission merchant selling butter for him of the maximum permitted price at which such butter may be sold.

NOTE.—Under rule 1 the selling price may not be increased by reason of the payment of a commission.

JUSTIFIABLE RESALES.

The attention of all licensees is called to the provisions of general rule 6.

General rule 6.—The licensee, in selling food commodities, shall keep such commodities moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer of consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice.

For the purposes of this rule and special rule 4 following, all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in butter shall be divided into three classes:

Class 1: Manufacturers.
Class 2: Wholesalers and jobbers. These include all persons, firms, corporations and associations who distribute butter in any way except at retail and all manufacturers who perform services customarily performed by wholesalers and jobbers.
Class 3. Retailers, hotels, restaurants and institutions.

Any transactions that savor of dealing in which a profit accrues to the dealer without corresponding service, are clear violations of the rule and will subject the offender to revocation of his license and to such other penalty as the law provides.

The following types of sales between dealers will be considered justifiable, but sales other than those described between dealers in the same class will be con-

(Continued on page 14.)

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TAKES OVER THE CONTROL OF TWO LARGE GERMAN-OWNED METAL CORPORATIONS

The Alien Property Custodian authorizes the following:

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announced Monday that he had taken over the business of L. Vogelstein & Co. (Inc.), 42 Broadway, New York, and of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. (Inc.), 61 Broadway, New York, both of which were large German-owned metal concerns. In taking over these, and other metal businesses, the Alien Property Custodian has smashed for all time the German control of the metal industry in this country. The assets of L. Vogelstein & Co. are upward of $9,000,000, and those of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. (Inc.) are upward of $5,000,000.

Result of Investigation.

The two companies were taken over by Mr. Palmer as the result of investigations conducted by Francis P. Garvan, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's office. Further investigation into the metal situation is being made by him.

Beer, Sondheimer & Co. (Inc.) and L. Vogelstein & Co. (Inc.) were closely affiliated with the German Metal Gesselschaft, which for some years has dominated the entire metal market of the world. They dominated the metal market of this country in such a manner that they were enabled to sell copper, aluminum, zinc, and other metals in Germany at a price much lower than the American consumer had to pay.

The enemy interest in Stallforth & Co., of New York, dealers in silver bullion, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, has also been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. This concern was another link in the chain of the German control of the metal markets of this country. F. Stallforth, the principal stockholder in this company, is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Some of the Company Holdings.

With the American Metals Co., the large enemy interest in which has already been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, Beer, Sondheimer & Co. and L. Vogelstein & Co. controlled most of the principal metal and smelting companies of this country, either by complete ownership of stock or by the ownership of enough stock to give them substantial representation on boards of directors.

Beer, Sondheimer & Co. own a one-half interest in the National Zinc Co., the entire stock of the Cuba Copper Co., the Cuba Copper Leasing Co., and the Norfolk Smelting Co., and 30,000 shares of the Minerals Separation American Syndicate (Ltd.).

Vogelstein & Co. have large holdings in the United States Metal Refining Co. and the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. This latter concern controls the Wisconsin Zinc Co., American Zinc Co. of Illinois, the American Zinc Co. of Tennessee, the American Zinc Ore Separating Co., the American Pipe Line Co., and the Oglesby Gas Co. Of the 70,000 shares of capital stock of the American Metals Co., 15,180 shares are owned by the Metallbank and M. C. of Frankfurt A/M, and 18,180 shares by the Metallsgesellschaft of the same place.

The American Metals Co. completely owns the following companies: American Zinc & Chemical Co., Langeloth Coal Co., Langeloth Mercantile Co., Langeloth Townsite Co., American Metal Transport Co., Bartlesville Zinc Co., and South American Metal Co.

It had large holdings of stock in the following companies: Ohio & Colorado Smelting & Refining Co.; Compania Minera de Penoles, South America; Compania de Minerales y Metales, South America; Compania Metalurgica de Torreon, South America; Compania Minera Paloma y Cabrillas, South America; Compania de Combustibbs Agujita, South America; Fundicion de Guayacan, South America; Balback Smelting & Refining Co.; and Nichols Copper Co.

Firm's Part in the War.

From the evidence which Mr. Garvan unearthed it is apparent that L. Vogelstein and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. played an important part in Germany's declaration of war, and of the continuation of the war after Germany had gotten into it. Through their domination of the metal industry in this country these concerns were enabled to send vast supplies of copper and other necessary metals to Germany.

The activities of these German concerns in supplying necessary metals to Germany seems to have continued even after the beginning of the war in August, 1914, and only came to an end when the United States joined in the European struggle.

In 1914 the profits of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. were $116,624; in 1915 the profits of this concern jumped to $1,013,676; and in 1916 they reached the large total of $2,000,000. In 1917, after the United States got into the war, the profits of this company dropped to $196,900.

The profits of L. Vogelstein & Co. since April, 1916, were extremely large, the firm's business for the last three years approximating $70,000,000. Between April and December of 1916 the profits of Vogelstein & Co. amounted to upward of $2,500,000.

New Directors Appointed.

To make these concerns 100 per cent American the Alien Property Custodian has appointed as directors Americans who are well known in the business and financial life of the country.

The directors named for Vogelstein & Co. are Edward M. McIlvain, former president of the Bethlehem Steel Co.; Louis A. Watres, president of the Scranton Trust Co. and former lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania; James N. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Co. of New York; Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York board of aldermen; C. C. Daniels, of New York City.

The Alien Property Custodian will allow Paul L. Vogelstein and Ernest Hethern to act as directors also. Isidor J. Kresel, 37 Wall Street, New York City, will act as counsel for this company.

Messrs. Wallace, McIlvain, and Watres will also act as directors of Beer, Sondheimer & Co., in addition to John P. Greer, 15 Broad Street, New York City, and Ford Huntington, 15 Dey Street, New York City. Benno Elkan and Otto Frohnknecht will act with the above directors.

Joseph F. Davies, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and Isidor J. Kresel will act as counsel for this company.

Represent Enemy Interests.

The directors whom the Alien Property Custodian has selected to represent the enemy interest in the American Metals Co. are Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey; Andrew W. Mellon, of Pittsburgh; George McAneny, assistant publisher of the New York Times; Lewis L. Clarke, of the American Exchange National Bank of New York; E. C. Converse, of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York. John J. Fitzgerald will act as counsel.

Mr. Wallace, with Francis P. Garvan, has been chosen by the Alien Property Custodian to act as directors for Stallforth & Co.

L. Vogelstein & Co. and Beer, Sondheimer & Co. filed reports with the Alien Property Custodian as required by the trading-with-the-enemy act, in which they claimed that they were American-owned New York corporations. Mr. Palmer referred these reports to his bureau of investigation, and after several months of investigation Mr. Garvan, the director of this bureau, found that an endeavor had been made to cover up the German ownership of the assets and that, in spite of the process of Americanizing them, undertaken after the outbreak of the war, their ownership was thinly disguised.

Establishment in New York.

Prior to the war Beer, Sondheimer & Co., of Frankfort am Main, German dealers in metals, especially copper, established an American branch in New York (about 1904), which was managed by Benno Elkan and Otto Frohnknecht. They had written agreements with the home office whereby each was to receive a salary varying in amount, and each was to participate in the profits of the American business.

The American branch had control of the firm's business in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, and Central America. In 1912 Elkan and Frohnknecht made an agreement with the home office in Germany whereby each would receive a salary of $900 per month and in addition 12½ per cent of the net profits of the American branch, the German firm guaranteeing to each that the salary and participation in the profits should equal not less than $18,700 per year. The German office provided all of the capital that was required in the business. At the time these agreements were made Elkan and Frohnknecht were German citizens. Although they had been in this country for a number of years, they never took out naturalization papers until early in 1917.

In August, 1915, the New York corporation was organized with the corporate name of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. (Inc.).

Custodian Seizes Two Large German-Owned Metal Concerns

The reason for the organization of this new corporation is perhaps best stated by Elkan and Frohnknecht in their report to the Alien Property Custodian, in which they say:

"On the outbreak of the European war it became increasingly difficult, and finally impossible, to communicate with the same partnership (the German partnership), and it has therefore been impossible to have a final statement of their accounts, as such managers of said American branch, with said partnership. In August, 1915, the New York corporation was organized with the corporate name of Beer, Sondheimer & Co. (Inc.), under the direction of Sullivan and Cromwell, as counsel."

Wireless Message Quoted.

That the home office was familiar with the plans for the organization of the American company, and that the latter was organized upon the advice of the German concerns is shown by the following wireless dispatch, dated August 28, 1915:

BEER, SONDHEIMER CO.,
Frankfort, Main:

Have completed the corporation as planned under name Beer, Sondheimer & Co.; incorporated capital, $1,000,000.

ELKAN FROHNKNECHT.

The capital stock of the new American corporation consisted of 10,000 shares of the par value of $1,000,000 and were all issued to the German copartnership, thus recognizing that the assets of the American branch at that time belonged to the German firm.

It is regarded as significant that the capitalization of the new company was only $1,000,000, whereas the books show that on June 30, 1915, the assets exceeded the liabilities by $3,200,000, so that the book value of each share of stock was more than $300. Five shares of stock in the new company were issued to qualify directors and the balance of 9,995 shares were put into a voting trust, the voting trustees being Elkan and Frohnknecht, one Falck, bookkeeper of the concern, and a lawyer named Nelson.

Elkan became president of the new corporation and Frohnknecht the vice-president. The new corporation voted them exactly the same salary and the same percentage in the net profits of the business as was provided for them in 1912 agreement with the German firm.

Purchase of German Stock.

In the spring of 1916, when the war clouds began to look threatening in this country, Elkan and Frohnknecht engaged one E. O. Jacobson to go to Europe for the alleged purpose of purchasing from the German partnership 3,000 shares of the stock owned by the German partnership in the American corporation. They claimed that Jacobson bought this stock at $80 a share and that they paid $240,000 for it, paying $151,000 in cash and transferring to the German firm $50,000, which they had on deposit with it, and $39,000 likewise on deposit on a subscription to the German war loan. Jacobson is said to be dead. The only receipt submitted by Elkan and Frohnknecht is for $89,000.

It was claimed that Jacobson while abroad obtained from the German firm a power of attorney, pursuant to which he sold to the American corporation the 6,995 shares of stock left in the ownership of the German firm after the pretended sale of the 3,000 shares to Elkan and Frohnknecht. In other words, Jacobson was at the same time attorney in fact for Elkan and Frohnknecht, and for the German firm, and dealt with himself in both capacities. Acting under power of attorney for the German firm Jacobson sold to the American corporation, who apparently were only Elkan and Frohnknecht, the remaining 6,995 shares of stock.

Price Statements Contradictory.

Contradictory statements were made as to the price at which this sale was made. In the report to the Alien Property Custodian by Elkan and Frohnknecht, in which they undertake to give the history of this pretended sale, it is stated that the American corporation in January, 1917, purchased this stock out of its accumulated surplus, paying therefor the sum of $700,000 in cash. It is also stated in the report that in addition to the $700,000 approximately $2,410,000 was paid by the American corporation to the German firm as "the balance of the original investment," the claim being that the German firm was willing to sell out its interest here for the amount of the original investment. Later Elkan and Frohnknecht claimed that the $700,000 was not the amount of the purchase price, but that the purchase price was $700,000 plus the balance of the original investment so paid back.

In the course of his investigation Mr. Garvan discovered that in July, 1916, Elkan and Frohnknecht each drew $75,500 from the American corporation, thus making up $151,000, which, added to the $89,000 on deposit in Germany, enabled them to pay $240,000 as the alleged purchase price for the 3,000 shares of stock.

Convinced Sale Was "Camouflaged."

Mr. Garvan became convinced that the sale of the German-owned stock in the American concern was camouflaged. It appeared that all of the money, with the possible exception of $89,000 held by Elkan and Frohnknecht, came from the treasury of the American corporation, which in turn was owned by the German partnership. It appeared also that for the sum of $240,000 Elkan and Frohnknecht purchased a property that during the year in which they purchased it yielded a profit of $2,000,000.

In fact there was considerable doubt as to whether more than $89,000 of this purchase price was actually paid. In January, 1917, when the purchase was supposed to have been made, the American corporation had net assets over all liabilities amounting to $4,866,000, and the profits of the corporation in 1916 were $2,000,000. Thus it would seem that the German partnership took about $3,000,000 of $4,866,000, made a present of $1,866,000 to Elkan and Frohnknecht, in addition to giving them the business which in one year made a net profit of $2,000,000.

That the Germans knew that the sale was only a pretended and pro forma transaction is shown by a wireless which they sent to one Harry Falck, an employee of the American branch, acknowledging the receipt of part of the $240,000. In that wireless they referred to the shares as "pro forma Jacobson shares." The following is the wireless:

BERLIN, *November 26, 1916, 9.25 p. m.*
HARRY FLACK,
61 Broadway, New York.

Friday, 24th. Don't sell now steels below 110. Understood your remittance kronen 340,000 Knauth Nachod 290,000 mark against proforma Jacobson shares, but will not arrange for balance shares same kind. Wire whether arrangement White made as per our letter 7544. How is phosphate position and domestic market? Could you sell part stock domestic?

BEER, SONDHEIMER.

Among other steps to hide the alien character of the assets of this concern was a purported consolidation of the New York corporation with another corporation called Pendennis Metals Corporation.

The Pendennis corporation was a mere shell, which was organized for the very purpose of consolidating it with Beer, Sondheimer & Co. It had no assets; only $1,000 worth of stock was ever issued, and the stockholders were clerks in the office of the lawyer under whose supervision the consolidation was effected.

Vogelstein Naturalized Citizen.

Ludwig Vogelstein is the head of L. Vogelstein & Co. He is a naturalized American citizen. For many years he has represented in this country the firm of Aaron, Hirsch & Sohn, of Halberstadt, Germany. He had charge of their business in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The concern did a very large business, the average for the past three years being about $70,000,000 a year. He had an arrangement with the German firm whereby he received a share in the profits made upon the firm's business in America. His interest in the profits was about 15 per cent and he also had an interest in the profits of this firm's business in Germany. These profits were determined annually from accounts rendered at the end of each year. Vogelstein claims that since 1915 he has been unable to get an accounting from the German firm.

Up to December, 1916, the American branch was conducted as a partnership and Aaron Hirsch was one of the partners. In December, 1916, Vogelstein formed a New York corporation, capitalized at $5,000,000. All the property of the partnership was transferred to the corporation, including, according to Vogelstein, the accumulated profits belonging to the German firm, which in April, 1916, amounted to upward of $1,600,000.

Vogelstein claimed that in April, 1916, his agreements with the German firm were terminated, but the Alien Property Custodian declined to accept that statement and contended that the interest of

(Continued on page 16.)

Scope and Methods Outlined for Boards of Instruction To Prepare Selected Men Before They Are Called to Duty

The Provost Marshal General authorizes publication of the following:

JULY 4, 1918.

To all local boards:

The attention of this office has been favorably attracted by the successful results in several cities and towns of a systematic plan of instruction for selectives prior to their call in the draft. The plan includes all such measures as are best calculated to prepare the selectives to go to camp willing, loyal, intelligent, clean, and sober, and thus better to fit them for rapid progress in their military education after joining the Army. It is believed that such a plan will prove useful and practicable in other local board areas. Wherever such a plan of instruction has not already been undertaken and the local sentiment will sustain it, the plan should be now put into effect by the appointment of a special board of instruction. In order that the movement may be coordinated, supervised, and controlled in all its relations to the selective service system, the board of instruction should be under the authority of the local board and should serve to relieve the local board of all personal burden involved in the instruction.

Constitution of Boards.

The board of instruction will consist of an appropriate number of citizens having the highest character and ability and enjoying the confidence of the community. The members will be selected by the local board. Wherever other agencies have already actively undertaken such work in the same area (and particularly the local committees or war councils under the State councils of defense), the local board can, if it sees fit, accord them a representation in the board of instruction. Every member of the board of instruction will be expected to take an active personal part in the work of the board and to contribute his time and effort without money compensation.

A list of the members of each board of instruction will be furnished for filing in the office of the Provost Marshal General.

A board of instruction may be appointed to cover two or more areas of local boards where the local boards thereof consent to cooperate.

Methods of Instruction.

Subject to the ultimate authority of the local board, each board of instruction will perform its work by individual interview and group meetings with the selectives by giving advice and instruction on all subjects that are necessary or useful to future soldiers and by arranging for preparatory military drill and instruction where feasible.

The authority of each local selective service board will control in the work done within that area; but it is expected that there will be full cooperation and harmony in the same manner heretofore experienced with the legal advisory boards.

Local boards are authorized and directed to furnish to the boards of instruction access to the records for the purpose of compiling lists of names and addresses and to send out in the name of the local boards any notices of meetings or interviews as desired and requested by the boards of instruction.

Herewith is inclosed a leaflet outlining the plan in more detail.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

Meetings of the Draftees.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, July 10, 1918.

To all local boards:

It is suggested that as soon as a sufficient number of members have been appointed to the board of instruction described in the letter of July 4 from this office and in P. M. G. O. Form No. 76 the local board call an evening meeting of all the young men of age 21 newly registered on June 5 last. The members of the board of instruction can make this their first opportunity for getting acquainted with the young men and announcing the general scope of their plans. As it is important to get in touch with the 1918 group at the earliest possible moment, it is further suggested that the entire roster of 1918 men be summoned to this meeting, without waiting for the completion of the classification and the final designation of Class I men.

At the meeting it would be appropriate for the chairman of the local board to preside; and the inclosed message to the new selective service men from the Provost Marshal General may be read by the chairman as striking a keynote for the occasion.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

OUTLINE OF SCOPE AND METHODS.

Object.

To put the selective-service men into camp willing, loyal, intelligent, clean, and sober, and thus to fit them better for rapid progress in becoming good soldiers.

And to accomplish this by systematic personal instruction given beforehand to each selective by members of a local committee of reputable citizens in each board area acting under the auspices of the local board.

Necessity for Working for This Object.

Very few selectives have seen any military training before reaching camp. A larger number have some intelligent idea of what awaits them and why they go. A still larger number are loyally, though ignorantly, willing to go. But, after all these allowances, there remain enormous numbers, represented in every local board area, who are neither willing, nor intelligent, nor loyal, nor fit, in the proper degree. Moreover, the family surroundings often tend to emphasize this condition; family sentiments affect the drafted man, and may make him less ready to go. All this is especially true in the cities where foreign-born populations abound.

Further, camp surgeons report that the man's mental attitude affects his physical condition. Any one of a score of small ailments may develop into a cause for discharge if nurtured by a wrong mental attitude, or may become negligible if the man has the will and the motive to overcome them.

Thus the efficiency of the National Army is affected by the mental condition of the individual after selection in Class I and before arrival in camp. Moreover, the existence of these conditions among drafted men has entailed immense additional labor for the selective-service boards in overcoming them.

The foregoing elements of inefficiency can be largely removed by personal instruction. Experience has demonstrated this conclusively. To send a contingent of men who have been put into fit condition mentally and morally is to gain at least a month, and often more, in time, for the readiness of the division to leave for the battle field of human freedom.

For this reason the work of such instruction should now be organized on a large scale under the auspices of the local boards and the Provost Marshal General.

To accomplish this in the existing peculiar conditions cited requires a group of men that will devote themselves unselfishly and unreservedly to the immediate elimination of the obstacles, and to the presentation of the patriotic inducement in terms such as all types of American youth can comprehend. Recognizing that not numbers alone but also the morale of the American Army is a conquering factor, this group of men by using their personal influence on the mental and moral make-up of the selectives will be able to evoke and strengthen that fundamental patriotic impulse which every true man possesses.

There are proven methods by which the results desired can be accomplished. Their operation calls for the most patriotic devotion by men whose only compensation is the consciousness that they are contributing to that spirit in the American soldier which is to win the war.

Organization.

Local board of instruction in every area.—1. The general plan of operation will be to use local boards of instruction, to be appointed by the local selective-service board. As the final result is to depend upon personal sympathetic contact with selectives, the members will be individually selected with reference to their local repute and standing; their character and human experience; ardor to help win the war; willingness to serve without compensation or exploitation; appreciation of the possibilities of the plan; intelligent conception of the kind of soldiers the Nation needs; ability to analyze young men's difficulties and to inspire in them a patriotic desire to serve.

Every community in the country has such exceptional men who are eager to devote themselves to some patriotic work which is worth while. The local board, through its extensive relationships, will discover these men, personally enlist

Scope and Methods Outlined for Boards of Instruction

their spirit and conviction, and command their cooperation. Men who have sons in the service find a particular inducement to engage in this work.

This is not the difficult task that it appears, for comparatively few men are required in any given community. These men will be brought together, and after complete explanation of the method will be installed to work the plan. The chairman should have the responsibility of making assignments to duty and of keeping oversight of details.

2. Wherever one or more existing agencies has already undertaken some part of this work, sanction should be given by the local board, if it approves the kind of work and the personnel in charge. No doubt many offers of service will be received. These should be fully and cordially availed of so far as feasible, preference being given to those who have already demonstrated by successful experience their capacity to perform the task. The work already organized and under way in many communities under direction of the State councils of defense should here receive as ample recognition as possible. But it will rest with the local board to organize the personnel of the board of instruction in such manner as to insure conformity to the purposes and methods here outlined, and to emphasize rigorously the main object of preparing the men to be better soldiers when the time comes for their call to the colors.

Methods.

The following methods are suggested in outline:

I. At the time of the medical examination the registrants are assembled in small groups, for a personal interview, and particular information is given by individual members of the boards of instruction. Perplexities are cleared; encouraging suggestions made as to the personal value of military training and of outdoor life, the chances for promotion, etc.; and the aid and friendly support of the Red Cross, the Army K. of C., the Y. M. C. A., the Hebrew Welfare Board, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, are mentioned.

This personal interview establishes a relation between the board member and the drafted men which is of immense initial importance; he is a friend, the one encouraging personality in a system which to many of them represents only compulsion.

The power of this man to influence their estimates of the service and their patriotic ideals can not be overestimated.

II. During the preinduction period the selected men will be called together once or twice, by selective service board order, at which time they will be met in groups for instruction as follows:

(a) The provision which the Government has made for the protection and welfare of disabled soldiers and, in the event of death, of their families or dependents, through its War Risk Insurance Bureau. This information will not be given in the official manner in which it will be presented after entry into the service, but for the purpose of neutralizing the family opposition due to ignorance of such safeguard.

(b) The Government provision for allowances and allotments to soldiers' dependents. This information has the power to relieve apprehension in the soldier's home and to inspire respect for all the Government's demands.

(c) Discussion of these topics: Why America entered the war; why America must win the war; the necessary character of the American soldier; sexual restraint and the avoidance of liquor as a patriotic obligation; camp life.

Free discussion of these subjects develops the principles of American democracy, personal character, conduct, personal habits, patriotic abstemiousness, and soldierly ideals and obligations.

(d) At the time of mobilization for service two or three 10-minute talks by selected speakers leave a profound impression.

III. Preliminary military drill will be conducted, to familiarize the men with first principles. The favorable results of this practice have already been proven in many areas; it has placed the men a month or so ahead in capacity to become efficient military units. Most communities contain men of military experience, competent to instruct selected men in the fundamental principles of military discipline, and in the customs, etiquette, and ethics of the distinctive branches of the service. They will be utilized wherever available.

Wherever local militia reserve organizations already exist, the selectives will be encouraged to join them for training during the period of waiting. Lists of selectives will be furnished to the local officers, and every effort will be made to cooperate.

IV. Members of boards of instruction will find it highly desirable, if not indispensable, to pay a visit to the nearest Army camp containing selectives, and to spend a day or so there, observing the methods and incidents of camp life. This experience will give them a greater assurance of statement in any allusions they may be called upon to make to the needs and duties of a soldier. It will also add much to the confidence which will be placed in them by the selectives whom they may address in their instruction. Committees which have done this testify to its essential importance as an asset in obtaining proper influence over the selectives.

In other ways also the boards of instruction may well prepare themselves by making an elementary study, if necessary, of war conditions, the selective service system, military methods, etc., etc.

V. Each phase of this instruction is to supplement and not to duplicate any similar effort which already is or may be authorized by the Government.

The labor required from the selective service boards themselves, after appointing the boards of instruction, will be confined to the issuance of two or three board orders, for the purpose of securing interviews with the men.

JULY 4, 1918.

HEALTH OF SOLDIERS AT SEA BEING CAREFULLY SAFEGUARDED

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

To safeguard the health of American soldiers on the transports going to France, strict medical and sanitary precautions are taken. These are set forth in regulations adopted by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy.

Before embarking a thorough examination of troops is made by Army medical officers to eliminate the sick. Within five days of sailing the commanding officer of troops submits to the senior naval surgeon a statement that all his men have received protective vaccinations; and if any have not, he designates the men to be vaccinated.

Deck Exercise Daily.

After embarkation all troops must spend at least an hour and a half daily on deck, each man bringing his blankets to be aired. Commanding officers must see to it that their men receive 30 minutes of physical exercise during this period. The men are expected to stay in the open as much as the weather will permit.

All men and their effects must be inspected twice weekly by medical and commanding officers to detect the sick and make sure that the men are observing the rules of hygiene. The men sleep "head and points" to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of infection by coughing. The officers are instructed to see that the men sleep with proper coverings and that they do not sleep on deck or elsewhere unless properly protected.

Men are not permitted to close the ventilators or otherwise interfere with the flow of air. They are not permitted to eat food in berth spaces. Food is not served in rooms or other unauthorized places unless so ordered by the senior naval surgeon in case of sickness. Guards are stationed day and night at drinking fountains and other points to enforce cleanliness.

Strict Sanitary Regulations.

Spitting on deck is strictly forbidden. Every man must take a shower bath daily and change his underclothing at least once during the voyage. Cleaning details for troop spaces and other parts of the ship "will be held strictly accountable to the police officer and to the Army officer acting as sanitation officer for the proper performance of their duties."

These and other regulations were promulgated by the Surgeon General of the Navy. The senior naval surgeon is made responsible for the sanitation of the ship and for the routine care of all men who are sick enough to require treatment other than first aid. Arrangement is made for the cooperation of the medical officers of the Army aboard and members of the Army hospital and sanitation corps.

The food YOU waste to-day may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND GERMAN CAMPS WHERE THEY ARE HELD

The War Department announces this additional list of American prisoners of war interned at various prison camps in Germany as reported by the Royal Prussian war ministry, central information bureau, which list was forwarded to the American Legation at Berne by the Royal Spanish Embassy at Berlin:

Name.	Rank or occupation.	Date and place of capture.	Emergency address.
CAMP DARMSTADT.			
Aliano, Frank	Private	Apr. 20, 1918; Sechepprey.	J. Aliano, 66 Park Street, Bristol, Conn.
Allen, Vincent	do	do	Thomas Allen, 223 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.
Antkonik, Frank	do	do	Antkonik, 8 George Street, Webster, Mass.
Barnes, Edwin	Corporal	do	M. G. Barnes, 604 Second Aveneu, West Haven, Conn.
Barnes, Percival	Private	do	Do.
Brandon, Daniel	Sergeant	do	Patrick Brandon, Towners, N. Y.
Cardell, William	Private	do	Mary Cardell, 119 Homestead Avenue, Granston, R. I.
Caverly, Harry	do	do	Mary Caverly, 225 Green Street, Manchester, N. H.
Chapman, Augustus	do	do	Jennie De Wolf Hunt, 96 Platse Street, New Haven, Conn.
Chardette, Clyde	do	do	Ethel Davis, Barton, Vt.
Chmiel, Walter	do	do	Anna Chmiel, Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clark, Lester	do	do	E. Mary Clark, 335 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn.
Collver, George	do	do	Alice Collver, 105 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.
Cronin, John	Corporal	do	Harold Hodge, 96 Main Street, Portland Conn.
DeMartino, Ernesto	Private	do	Mary Lacava, Brewer Street, Kockauma, Conn.
Doble, Enoch	do	do	W. H. Doble, 24 South Street, Quincy, Mass.
Elliott, Oliver	do	do	Oliver Elliott, 17 Davis Street, Boston, Mass.
Fischman, Maurice	do	do	Samuel Fischman, 457 Greenwick Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Gesner, Alfred	do	do	Alfred Gesner, Hadlyme, Conn.
Gillespie, Frank	do	do	J. Y. Gillespie, 683 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Hier, William	do	do	George Hier, Box 158, Bristol, Vt.
Hitchcock, Thomas	Sergeant	Mar. 6, 1918; Chateau Salius.	Aiken, S. C.
Hopke, William	Private	Apr. 20, 1918; Seichoprey.	August Hopke, 358 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johnson, Herbert	do	do	Charles T. Johnson, 10 Court Street, West Haven, Conn.
Lamere, Lee	do	do	C. F. Lamere, 20 Stafford Street, Laconia, N. H.
Lenhart, Lewis	do	do	Geo. Lenhart, Somerfield, Pa.
Lysett, Thomas	do	do	Thomas Lysett, 140 Beekman Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
McGovern, Charles Henry.	do	do	Homer Bennit, 143 Henry Street, New Haven, Conn.
Maher, Leo	do	do	John Maher, 139 Blio Hill Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
Mielewski, Eugene	do	do	A. Millewski, 18 Eden Street, Providence, R. I.
Milan, John	do	do	Mary Milan, 925 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
Novoselski, Teodor	do	do	Adam Novoselski, 8 Grand Street, Union City, Conn.
Pecerrilo, Louis	do	do	B. Peccerll, 38 Auburn Street, New Haven, Conn.
Perlmutter, Laurence	do	Apr. 14, 1918; St. Mihiel.	Lena Pearl, 16 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Plant, Peter Francis	Corporal	Apr. 20, 1918, Seichoprey.	Mickel Plant, 145 Crescent Street, West Quincy, Mass.
Sala, Daniel	Private	do	G. Sala, West Wareham, Mass.
Sefton, William H.	do	do	A. Sefton, 25 Greeville Avenue, Manton, R. I.
Smith, Francis	do	do	Mary Smith, Powiat Makow Rosan, Poland.
Stefanowsky, Alex	do	do	Jror Smyder, 63 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Sutcliffe, Frank	do	do	Walter Sutcliffe, 199 Japonica Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Swanson, Harry	do	do	N. B. Swanson, 100 Beach Street, Waverly, Mass.
Tucker, Harold	Sergeant	do	J. R. Tucker, 6 Villa Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Whalen, John	Private	do	Thomas Whalen, 83 Aldrich Street, Rosslindale, Mass.
Young, Ellis	do	do	Calvin Young, Hancock, Me.
CAMP VILLINGEN.			
Blom, Johann Arnold	Captain "John H. Kirby."	Nov. 30, 1917; Cape of Good Hope.	Abo, Finland.
Bowman, Charles	Second officer "Encore."	July 17, 1917; Indian Ocean.	Simon Olshom, Oschesund, Sweden.
Buckard, Matthew	First officer "Beluga."	July 9, 1917; South Pacific.	Mrs. Marie Buckard, 761 Clayton Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Colstad, Adolf	Second officer merchant ship.	Nov. 30, 1917; South Indian Ocean.	401 Water Street, New York City.
Crawford, James Frank	Lieutenant	Apr. 10, 1918; Lacontre	Warsaw, N. Y.
Mackenzie, A. Eneas	Second lieutenant.	July 19, 1917; Ypres	Wm. Mackenzie, 354 Twelfth Street, Portland, Oreg.

(Continued on page 15.)

SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING DEALERS IN BUTTER

(Continued from page 9.)

sidered as prima facie evidence of violation of general rule 6:

A. A sale by any dealer in butter to a dealer in any succeeding class will be considered as in the direct line of distribution.

B. One sale and only one sale of the same goods between dealers in class 2 in the same city will be considered justifiable when necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business, without the special consent of the local Federal food administrator, provided, however, that a second sale of the same goods between dealers in class 2 in the same city will be permitted without the consent of the local Federal food administrator if this sale is made at any advance over cost of not more than one-half of the margins indicated above, and provided that the seller notifies the buyer that this is a second sale.

C. In addition to such resales as are otherwise indicated as justifiable, sales between dealers in class 2 in different cities will be considered justifiable, provided, that an actual delivery of the butter follows the sale, and that the shipment is for the purpose of obtaining supplies from primary markets for reasonable requirements of the purchaser's business; provided further, that not more than three such sales of any lot of butter between dealers in class 2 shall be made without special permission; and the third sale shall be made at an advance over cost of not more than one-half of the above margins.

D. Any resale between dealers without any advance over cost will be considered as justifiable in addition to such other resales as are permitted.

RULE 4. The license making second sale in same class to notify buyer.—The licensee in class 2 as defined above who purchases butter from another wholesaler or jobber in such class or from a manufacturer performing the services of a wholesaler or jobber and who resells to another dealer in class 2 shall notify such dealer of the prior sales of such butter within that class of which he has knowledge.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.
JULY 19, 1918.

The above regulations supersede the Special Regulations Governing Manufacturers, Dealers, Brokers, and Commission Merchants in Cold Storage Butter, issued as No. XX–B, effective June 19, 1918, as amended.

NEW UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA FOR RED CROSS MOTOR CORPS

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

More than six thousand women now are included in the personnel of the Red Cross Motor Corps Service. As a result of a conference recently held in Washington at the call of the director of the Bureau of Motor Corps Service, the motor service in six of the principal cities of the country which previously had been independent in its organization, was amalgamated with the Red Cross Corps. This makes the Red Cross Motor Corps Service a thoroughly coordinated institution, able to meet the local and interlocal demands for transportation throughout the length and breadth of the land on a nationalized basis.

The organizations which have become parts of the Red Cross Motor Corps Service are the Motor Messenger Service, of Philadelphia; the National Service League Motor Corps, of Atlanta; the National Service League Motor Corps, of New York City and Buffalo; the Emergency Motor Corps, of New Orleans; and the Emergency Drivers, of Chicago. All these organizations were represented at the conference by their commanding officers, who now become commanders of the Red Cross Motor Corps Service in their respective cities. The four independent services added more than six hundred members to the motor corps ranks.

Requirements Now Standardized.

In the comparatively few months during which the national bureau has been in control of the volunteer motor corps of the various cities, important progress has been made in efficiency and uniformity of service. Rules and requirements have been standardized so that those not enthusiastically sincere in their work find no interest in the service. Under the conditions existing a certified driver feels pride in her position. Physical fitness, driving expertness, mechanical knowledge, independence in case of road accident, and military drill are requirements for members of the transportation division. For ambulance drivers the additional requirements are first-aid and stretcher drill. For auxiliary aides, who are nondriving members, 12 days experience in the accident ward of a hospital is necessary.

Uniform of Oxford Gray.

In conformity with the request of the War Department, the uniform of khaki and the insignia formerly employed have been discarded. The new regulation uniform of the Motor Corps is to be of the Red Cross Oxford gray. Commanders will wear three silver diamonds, embroidered on their shoulder straps. Captains will wear two silver diamonds, first lieutenants one, and second lieutenants a gilt diamond. Pearl gray tabs on the collar will indicate staff officers. Service stripes will be worn on the sleeves.

The cars of the service are to be distinguished by a white metal pennant, bearing the red cross and the words "Motor Corps." This and the driver's identification card will be sufficient to give the cars the right of way when on official business.

(Continued on page 16.)

List of American Prisoners and German Camps Where They Are Held

(Continued from page 14.)

Name.	Rank or occupation.	Date and place of capture.	Emergency address.
CAMP VILLINGEN—con.			
Moore, Edward	Chief officer "John H. Kirby."	Nov. 30, 1917; Indian Ocean.	104 Water Street, New York, N. Y.
Olsen, Anton	Captain "Encore."	July 14, 1917; near New Caledonia, Pacific Ocean.	Mrs. Olson, 1130 Ocean Avenue, Oakland.
Pedrick, Franklin Burche.	Lieutenant	Apr. 9, 1918; Fleurboix	1736 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
Redmond, Maurice	do	Apr. 11, 1918; Ploegsteert.	331 South Pacific Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Richardsen, Hilmar	First officer "Encore."	July 14, 1917; South Pacific Ocean.	Mrs. Cynthia Richardsen, Willapa, Wash.
Trudgett, Robert D	Captain "Winslow."	June 16, 1917; South Pacific Ocean.	Mrs. Flora Trudgett, 1208 Willow Street Alameda, Cal.
Byrd, Benjamin	Lieutenant	Apr. 20, 1918; Seicheprey.	76 Whitmare Street, Hartford, Conn.
McDowell, Robert Baker.	Second lieutenant.	Apr. 30, 1918; Seicheprey.	606 Branehall Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Gallagher, Bernard James.	Lieutenant	Mar. 28, 1918; Marcelcave.	Waseka, Minn.
Jenkins, William Herndon.	do	Apr. 9, 1918; La Bassee.	Leesburg, Va.
Mackey, Elmer	do	May 9, 1918; St. Baussaut.	112 Bowman Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
CAMP LANDSHUT.			
Meredith, John	do	Apr. 1, 1918; Villers-Breton naux.	Mrs. Maurice M. Dum, 1509 Swain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Westing, Frederic	do	Mar. 24, 1918; near Inglwisler (Alsace).	Mr. Ch. Westing, 1315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dugan, Hugh	do	Apr. 6, 1918; near La Motte.	Dugan, Hinsdale, Ill.
Whitmore, Herman	Corporal	Apr. 6, 1918; Montdidier.	Whitmore, 22 Mount Vernon Street, Haverhill, Mass.
CAMP TUCHEL.			
Kinch, Sidney	Private	Apr. 3, 1918; Verdun	Charles Kinch, Clayville, N. Y.
Abbott, John S	Lieutenant	Mar. 21, 1918; Laguycourt.	Everton Abbott, 425 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Burke, Joseph Oliver	do	Apr. 20, 1918, Seicheprey.	OliverBurke, 39 South Main Street, Pittston, Pa.
CAMP GIESSEN.			
Miller, Frederick	Sergeant	Apr. 20, 1918; Seicheprey.	Mrs. M. W. Miller, 16 Evergreen Court, New Haven, Conn.
Nolan, Joseph P	do	do	Mrs. P. P. Nolan, 62 Chestnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
Patenaude, Edward A.	do	do	Mrs. O. Patenaude, 89 Pack Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
Woods, Henry E	do	do	Mrs. J. Molloy, 107 Plymouth Street, New Haven, Conn.
Smith, Frank L	do	do	Mrs. B. A. Smith, 21 South Avenue, Revere, Mass.
Goldman, Louis J	Private	do	M. Goldman, 3612 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Litchfield, Lloyd W	do	do	D. L. Lamont, 3 Coulton Park, Needham, Mass.
McHugh, George D	Corporal	do	Mrs. D. McHugh, 109 Tyler Street, New Haven, Conn.
Buffum, Thomas	do	May 4, 1918; Faverolles.	Mr. Audenreid, 49 rue Gablee, Paris.
CAMP PARCHIM.			
Anderson, Axel Leonard.	Seaman	June 16, 1917; Pacific Ocean.	Wiker, Sweden.
Bennett, Nathaniel	do	July 7, 1917; sea	Portland, Me.
Bell, John McAdam	Private	Mar. 19, 1917; Ypres	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carleton, George	do	Mar. 21, 1918; St. Quentin.	Manistee, Mich.
Casey, Frank	Cook	Aug. 6, 1917; New Guinea, Sea.	
Graham, Leo Leroy	Seaman	July 13, 1917; sea	Billings, Mo.
Muse, Benjamin	Lance corporal	Nov. 30, 1917; Cambrai	Petersburg, Va.
Netherwood, Richard.	Steward, "Beluga."	Sept. 9, 1917; South Pacific.	Oakland, Cal.
Stinessen, Harold	Seaman	July 14, 1917; Pacific Ocean.	
CAMP MUNCHEBERG.			
Brooks, Frank	Private	Nov. 30, 1917; Gouzicourt.	Mr. Brooks, 832 Dawson Street, Bronx, New York.
Tingo, Peter G	do	do	Mrs. Tingo, 2419 Arthur Avenue, Bronx, New York.
CAMP EUTIN.			
Willis, Harold	Sub-Lieutenant.	Aug. 18, 1917; Dunssur Meuse.	Mme. G. Audenreid, Rue Gablee 49, Paris.
CAMP HEUBERG.			
Buckley, Everett	Sergeant	Sept. 6, 1917; Montmedy Mense.	Adeline Dilligan, 3704 Bonlecar, Chicago.
CAMP HAMELN			
Edens, Louis	Lieutenant	Apr. 10, 1918; Messines.	Cabool, Mo.

(Continued on page 16.)

ORDERS MORE AND BETTER COAL FOR COAST AND OVERSEA SHIPS

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

An order issued by the United States Fuel Administration, effective 7 a. m. July 23, revises former orders and regulations relative to the required quality and grades of coal for bunkering steamships at Atlantic and Gulf ports. The purpose of the order is to improve the quality and enlarge the quantity of coal for ships in the Atlantic trade.

Some of the Changes.

Among the changes of consequence is the designation of the Tug River field of West Virginia as a field apart from the Pocahontas field and admitting as permissible bunker coal the coal originating in the Pocahontas, New River, and Tug River fields, which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to pool No. 1 or pool No. 2 at Hampton Roads. Also, specifying as permissible bunker coal that coal which has been or may be classified for consignment to pool No. 44 at Hampton Roads. This coal consists of lump and egg coal, but not nut coal, originating in these fields.

To improve the quality of coal for overseas trade at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the order directs the admission of coal originating at mines on the acceptable list of the United States Navy, which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to pool No. 1, when used by itself and not mixed with coal from any other pool. Also, it admits coal originating at mines on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Western Maryland Railways, or any of their connecting lines which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to pool No. 9, when used by itself and not mixed with coal from any other pool.

Admitted for Coastwise Trade.

Coal originating on the New York Central Railroad or any of its connecting lines which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange to pool No. 4 and pool No. 10, and coal originating on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, or Western Maryland, or any of their connecting lines, for consignment to pool No. 10, as well as pool No. 1 and pool No. 9 coal, is admitted as permissible bunker coal for coastwise trade.

Coal for "overseas trade" is described as including coal furnished ships engaged in trade between ports of the United States and ports of foreign countries, either trans-Atlantic or via Panama Canal, and between ports of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone or Porto Rico, and coal furnished to all Navy vessels and Army transports of the United States and its allies, whether engaged in trans-Atlantic service or otherwise.

Coastwise Trade Defined.

Coal intended for "coastwise trade" includes coal furnished ships in service between Atlantic ports of the United States and between such ports and Canada.

The order prohibits the shipment of [illegible] sizes of coal smaller than run of mine to any port for bunker purposes or to any pool except when special permission of the United States Fuel Administration has been obtained.

List of American Prisoners and German Camps Where They Are Held

(Continued from page 15.)

Name.	Rank or occupation.	Date and place of capture.	Emergency address.
CAMP LIMBURG.			
Barbeau, Adellard	Private	Apr. 20, 1918; Seicheprey.	Mr. Toussaint Barbeau, Dyer Street, Danielson, Conn.
Barry, Thomas	Corporal	Apr. 20, 1918; St. Mihiel.	James W. Barry, 145 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.
Barthyate, Jack	do	Apr. 20, 1918; Seicheprey.	Mrs. G. D. Barthyate, P. O. Box 545, New Idanen, Conn.
Bergman, Harold	do	do	Mrs. Harold A. Bergman, 86 Williams Street, New Haven, Conn.
Bigelow, Lester	Private	do	Mrs. Will Bigelow, 749 Didwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Carlson, Melvin	Corporal	do	Martin Carlson, 55 Paul Gore Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Decsi, Albert	Private	do	Paul E. Deesi, 812 Pulman Avenue, New York.
Dresser, Erving	Sergeant	do	Mrs. Allen F. Dresser, 35 Pine Street, Bristol, Conn.
Freeland, Georges	Captain	do	Mrs. G. C. Freeland, Westville, Conn.
Gagnon, Antonie	Private	do	Antonie Gagnon, 4 Manchausen Avenue, Bristol, Conn.
Garton, Stewart	do	do	Mrs. Albert Garton, Pawtucket, U. S. A.
Hawley, George L	do	do	Mrs. F. R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.
Kirby, Raymond	do	do	Mrs. T. C. Kirby, New Haven, Conn.
Knudson, John	do	do	Mrs. S. Knudson, New Haven, Conn.
Konne, Edward	Second Lieut.	do	Mrs. Carrie Konne, Rochester, N. Y.
Labrola, Vincezo	Private	do	Mrs. Frank Brunk, 82 Clark Street, Bristol, Conn.
Leary, Joseph	do	do	Mrs. John Leary, 14 Harwick Street, Middletown, Conn.
Lilly, William	do	do	Miss Anna Lilly, 250 Bristol Street, Southington, Conn.
Masterson, Harold	do	do	Miss Mary Maron, 492 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.
Murphy, John	do	do	Miss J. E. Murphy, Amesbury, Mass.
Nelson, Claude J	do	do	Mrs. J. Heffernen, Forestville, Conn.
Olie, Michael	do	do	Mrs. Agatha Olie, Box 23, Pequabuck, Conn.
Reynolds, Walter	Sergeant	do	Mrs. George Reynolds, New Haven, Conn.
Rich, Suwall	Corporal	do	Thos. A. Rich, Dorchester, Mass.
Riechman, Herman	Private	do	Mr. Riechmann, Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Roach, Joseph	do	do	Mrs. Edmund Y. Roach, Ridgefield, Conn.
Rodger, Earl	do	do	Samuel Rodger, Danville, Vt.
Sandler, Louis	do	do	Moritz Sandler, Philadelphia.
Sharkey, Eugene	Sergeant	Apr. 20, 1918, St. Mihiel.	Mrs. Sharkey, Ansonia, Conn
Sudock, Carl	Private	do	Mrs. Sudock, New Haven, U. S. A.
Szilansky, Charles	Corporal	Apr. 20, 1918; Seicheprey.	John Szilansky, South Norwalk, Conn.
Umba, Arnold	Private	do	Mrs. Heyny C. Umba, 95 Lincoln Street, Middletown, Conn.
Johnsen, Arthur	do	——, Bauchschup	Edward Johnsen, Middletown, Conn.
Roberts, Eduard	Corporal	Feb. 9, 1918; front	Mrs. Belle Roberts, Iroquois, S. Dak.

NOTE.—Lists of American prisoners of war are received by the War Department from different sources, semi official and official. Information regarding some of the prisoners herewith mentioned have previously been given to the public. The names of the same American prisoners often appear on different official lists furnished by the German Government—e. g., when a prisoner is transferred from one prison camp to another, this information is furnished on an official list showing him to be at a different camp.

CUSTODIAN SEIZES TWO LARGE GERMAN-OWNED CONCERNS

(Continued from page 11.)

Aaron Hirsch & Sohn in the American business has continued to date and that except for Mr. Vogelstein's participation in the profits, all of the assets of the American concern belong to the German firm.

Large Quantities of Copper Stored.

Mr. Garvan in his investigation discovered that Vogelstein & Co. had stored large quantities of copper for delivery after the war to Aaron Hirsch & Sohn. He also found that the latter concern had guaranteed notes for several hundred thousand dollars given to a New York bank by L. Vogelstein & Co.

When Vogelstein formed the corporation he recognized that Aaron Hirsch & Sohn owned at least some of the stock, and the entire $5,000,000 of capital stock was placed in the possession of Vogelstein's attorneys to await an accounting with the German firm at the end of the war. Mr. Palmer has taken possession of the entire $5,000,000 of stock and has taken control of the business.

NEW UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA FOR RED CROSS MOTOR CORPS

(Continued from page 15.)

It has been decided that women of the American Red Cross Motor Corps Service shall carry the official telegrams containing information regarding over-seas casualties to the homes of relatives of the killed and wounded. In performing this work auxiliary members of the corps are in position to render home service of a tender sort as well, at a time when a woman's help and sympathy are most valuable.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918. No. 369

U. S. DESTROYER COMMISSIONED 70 DAYS AFTER KEEL WAS LAID

World Record Broken at Mare Island Navy Yard, Says Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels this morning announced that he had received a telegram stating that the U. S. destroyer *Ward* was put into commission yesterday at Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., 70 days after her keel was laid.

"This breaks the world's record," said the Secretary in making the announcement. "Before the war from 20 to 24 months were required to complete a destroyer. The keel of the *Ward* was laid on May 15 at 7.30 a. m. The vessel was launched at 8.30 p. m. June 1—17½ days after her keel was laid. She was put into commission June 24—70 days after the laying of the keel.

"The *Ward* was built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, which has set a fast pace in destroyer construction, and in building the *Ward* has made a new world's record."

CONGRATULATES HONDURAS ON HER DECLARATION OF WAR

Upon receipt of a note from the minister from Honduras officially informing the department of his Government's action in regard to the declaration of a state of war with Germany, the Department of State has instructed the American minister at Tegucigalpa to inform the Government of Honduras that it is with deep satisfaction that the Government of the United States learns that the Government of Honduras has decreed the existence of a state of war between Honduras and Germany.

The Government of the United States considers this action against the common foe of civilization a further proof that Honduras firmly espouses the cause of democracy, and tenders its congratulations to its sister Republic upon the noble and high-minded position it has assumed in placing itself on the side of the other free nations which are championing the cause of humanity.

TWO ENGINEER MAJORS.

Special Orders, No. 163:

236. The appointments of the following-named officers in the Engineers, National Army, with rank from July 12, 1918, are announced:

To be majors.

Capt. Thomas B. Whitted, Engineer Reserve Corps.

Capt. John W. Wickersham, Engineer Reserve Corps.

AMERICAN FISHING BOAT SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE BOMB

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Information has been received that the two-masted American schooner, *Robert and Richard*, owned by John Chisholm & Son, Gloucester, Mass., was sunk by a submarine on July 22, between 10 a. m. and 11 a. m., about 100 miles off Cape Ann, while returning to Gloucester from fishing grounds.

The submarine fired a shot across the bow of the *Robert and Richard* but did not hit the vessel. The crew left the ship. The submarine then came alongside and ordered the captain of the schooner to put German officers and men aboard. The Germans placed bombs in the forward part of the ship, which was blown up.

The schooner's crew were allowed to remain in the boats and all have been landed. One dory with four survivors reached shore. Twelve of the crew were picked up by a collier and three men and one boy by a tug.

Shell Fired by Mistake Hits a U. S. Submarine

The Navy Department is informed that a United States submarine was fired on by mistake by an armed merchant vessel on July 23 off the American coast. One shell penerated the outer hull of the submarine, but did not explode. No material injury was done, only a small section of shell plating being damaged. No one aboard was injured, and the submarine proceeded to her base under her own power.

SEAMAN IS DROWNED.

The Navy Department is informed that Patrick Kinny, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, was drowned at Great Lakes, Ill., July 20. Next of kin, brother, Michael Kinny, 3749 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

SERVICE BUREAU
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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

RED CROSS SUPPLIES RUSHED TO WOUNDED CZECHO-SLOVAKS AND REFUGEES IN MANCHURIA

AMERICAN WARSHIPS CROWDED

Relief Work at Vladivostok in Charge of Department of Commerce Trade Commissioner—Dr. Tuesler Hurrying From Tokyo.

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

Hospital supplies, ambulances, medical personnel, and necessary funds have been rushed to Vladivostok by the American Red Cross for the care of wounded Szecho-Slovak soldiers, who are reported engaged in serious fighting at Nikolsk and other points in the vicinity of Vladivostok, with heavy casualties. Refusing to recognize the peace between Russia and the Central Powers and endeavoring to withdraw their forces from Russia toward Vladivostok, they have met with determined opposition from former German and Austrian war prisoners.

Wounded on United States Warship.

The urgent needs of the situation were brought to the attention of the American Red Cross by Secretary Daniels, who reported that an American man-of-war was caring for 83 wounded, but that the facilities of the warship were wholly inadequate for the rapidly increasing number of wounded.

Relief measures were immediately instituted by Otis H. Cutler, director of the Bureau of Foreign Relations of the American Red Cross, through foreign chapters of the organization. Dr. R. B. Tuesler, head of St. Luke's Hospital at Tokyo, was requested by cable to hasten to Vladivostok with necessary hospital supplies and personnel and assume charge of the relief work. Pending his arrival, Charles L. Preston, a prominent American merchant at Vladivostok, was secured to take charge of immediate relief needs. Mr. Preston is a trade commissioner for the Department of Commerce, by which he was temporarily released. The assistance of American Red Cross chapters at Tokyo and Shanghai was enlisted.

Need of Food and Funds.

Mr. Preston reported that the wounded Czechs now in naval hospitals are in dire need of proper food supply and lacking necessary funds. He reported the imperative need of doctors, medicines, and bandages, and was authorized to draw on the American Red Cross for $10,000 to care for immediate needs. The Japan chapter of the American Red Cross, assisted by the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, has undertaken the organization and

equipment of a hospital unit to be located on a Russian island.

Charles K. Moser, American consul at Harbin and head of the American Red Cross chapter there, has also been authorized to draw on the American Red Cross to amount of $5,000 for the care of Russian refugees whose condition he reported to the American Red Cross, through the State Department, in the following cable:

Reports Refugees Destitute.

"Eight hundred refugess are now living in tents and freight cars at Manchuria whose homes were destroyed by advancing Bolsheviks and war prisoners after Semenoff's retreat—50 per cent being children and 30 per cent women. They are mostly farmers, coal miners, and railway employees, and are completely destitute. They are being fed at present by Semenoff's private means, but he can not furnish supplies. They have appealed to the Russian-American Red Cross for clothing and homes sufficient during warm weather, but if winter comes before order is restored they will require shelter. In any case many were driven out before they could plant crops and there will be no harvest. They must be fed during the winter. Thirty thousand also were driven from Siberia by war prisoners' advance, and have taken refuge in Manchuria and are destitute of everything. To-day they appealed to Howarth and all the consular agents and American Red Cross for help, which we must have immediately."

INVESTIGATION OF THE REPORTS OF BAD MEAT AT CAMP TRAVIS

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Department of Agriculture has completed its investigation of the statement made and widely published some weeks ago that meats and poultry unfit for food had been sold or offered for sale for Army consumption at Camp Travis, and finds that the Federal meat inspection was not involved. This announcement is made by the department because inquiries received indicate an impression that the reports reflected on its meat-inspection service.

Basis for Statements.

The published statements were based partly on information given out by the Federal Trade Commission, but a letter from Commissioner Victor Murdock to Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, makes it clear that no blame is attached to the meat inspection. Mr. Murdock says:

The question of meat contracted for by the Army and examined by your inspector at San Antonio is not at issue. No complaint was heard of the meats issued by the camp quartermaster at Camp Travis. * * * The meats referred to in the complaints * * * were offered to the camp through channels which do not have the benefit of Federal inspection * * *.

NEW DIRECTOR OF LUMBER.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Charles Edgar, formerly acting chief of the lumber section, has been appointed director of lumber of the War Industries Board. Mr. Edgar succeeds R. H. Downman, resigned.

RED CROSS SUPPLIES SERUM TO PREVENT WOUND INFECTION

The Red Cross makes public the following:

A six months' supply of bacilli Welchi serum for the cure and prevention of the deadly gaseous gangrene, or malignant gaseous edema, amounting to 120,000 doses, has been ordered by the American Red Cross in this country for shipment to the Red Cross Commission in France. The serum is a development of the last year or so and the supply is limited. When a request was received from the commission to France for the shipment of 20,000 doses monthly, the War Council immediately took steps to insure a supply for the future by placing an order, as above stated. The sum appropriated for the purpose was $91,800.

Discovered By Dr. Welch.

The bacilli Welchi, a small, spore-bearing germ which is the cause of gaseous gangrene, was discovered by Dr. W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, a member of the medical advisory committee of the American Red Cross, in 1892. The disease in question develops within a few hours of the time when the wound is received and, if left to itself, invariably proves fatal. Its duration is from 12 hours to 4 days. From careful anatomical studies it has been demonstrated that the disease develops only in wounds involving muscle tissue.

Immune Serum Developed.

Experiments recently conducted in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, by Dr. Carroll, G. Bull, and Ida W. Prichett, seemed to prove conclusively that the former ideas as to the action of this germ were erroneous, and that its pathological results are due to an exotoxin, manufactured locally and absorbed into the circulation. In the experiments five cultures of bacillus Welchi were studied and compared. Four came from infected wounds in the western theater of the war and one was obtained from a personal article of clothing, a favorite habitat of the germ.

As a result of the experiments an immune serum, or antitoxin, has been developed. This antitoxin is protective and curative against infection with the spore and the vegetative forms of the bacillus Welchi. It is used and is in its effect the same as the antitoxin of diphtheria in the present-day treatment of the latter disease.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS SINCE THE WAR

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, authorizes the following:

British trade restrictions since the beginning of the war are outlined in a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. These restrictions have a very important bearing on American industry and commerce and hundreds of inquiries have been received in Washington concerning them.

The Government's report traces the history of the various steps that have been taken to restrict British imports and exports and makes clear the scope of the measures so far adopted. A complete list of commodities affected up to June 10 is included.

The bulletin is entitled "British Control of Imports and Exports," tariff series No. 39, and is sold at 5 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and by all district and cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS STATUS OF DISABLED SOLDIER WORKERS

The Federal Board for Vocational Education authorizes the following:

One of the most difficult problems in connection with the training and employment of disabled soldiers and sailors resulting from the war, as provided under the vocational rehabilitation act, approved June 27, is the status of such men in industry after their return to employment.

Joint Conference Called.

The office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to which has been intrusted by Congress the administration of this law, believes it to be necessary at the outset to obtain the advice and assistance of the State compensation boards and leading casualty companies of the country in working out this problem. The Federal board has, therefore, called a joint conference of such boards and such companies to be held in Washington Friday, July 26, in the committee room of the Senate Office Building, adjoining room 226, when the subject will be gone into fully.

Precedent in England.

The matter of rates of casualty companies on plants carrying accident insurance and employing disabled men who have been vocationally reeducated will be one of the subjects of major importance. In Great Britain the casualty companies have unanimously and by formal action of their association refused to advance the rates on employers of retrained soldier labor, thus refusing to add any obstacles to the finding of employment for these men who have been refitted for industrial life.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDERS COAL RUSHED TO LAKE PORTS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration has ordered district representatives to still further expedite the shipment of coal to lake ports for transportation to the Northwest. This action was taken to insure the shipment of sufficient coal, via lakes, to fill the requirements of the Northwest before lake navigation closes.

All district representatives were notified to give preference in their shipments to the lake coal which their districts are required to ship. Shipments to the lakes will be moved ahead of all other coal leaving the fields, except that intended for railroad fuel, for by-product coke plants, and for the manufacture of illuminating gas until further orders.

NEW FLOUR AND FEED PRICE SCHEDULE FOR ALL MILLING POINTS IN COUNTRY

SUPERSEDES OLD PLAN

Certain Costs, Including Those of Packages, Are to Be Added to "Fair" Figures—Copies of Schedule Being Mailed Out by the Food Administration.

The Food Administration issues the following:

The United States Food Administration's so-called temporary plan of flour milling profit control, which was made effective July 1, is now being superseded by a plan which is expected to be permanent throughout the 1918–19 crop year, with possibly some modifications under special circumstances.

The temporary plan established flour prices at seaboard points, and local prices were worked out from these by deducting freight. The new plan established definite fair prices at every mill point in the United States.

Distribution of Schedules.

Up to the evening of July 21 over 4,800 of these individual fair price schedules had been forwarded to mills, and it is expected that by the evening of July 24 the fair price schedules will have been calculated and forwarded to practically every mill in the country, at least east of the Rocky Mountains.

These price schedules will give the price for flour and various kinds of mill feeds that are considered by the Food Administration as fair for sales, on cash or draft payment prices, in carload lots in bulk at the mill. However, it is expected that competition will very often result in lower prices than the so-called fair price schedule.

Fixing Upon Fair Price.

A list of these prices at several points of the country is given below. To find what may be considered a fair price, from the consumer's standpoint, it is necessary to add to these prices the cost of packages which for flour at the present time averages approximately 65 cents per barrel where flour is shipped in 98 pounds or larger sacks, with cost of other containers running as high as $2.55 a barrel over the bulk price where flour is shipped in small packages such as 2 pound cotton sacks. Feed sacks are today costing equivalent to $5.50 to $6 per ton of feed.

Also to find the delivered cost of flour in carload lots, it is necessary to add the freight from the milling point which in carload lots from Minneapolis to New York at the present time is 69 cents per barrel and, of course, there are similar or relative freight rates between other points of the country. When sales are made by mills in smaller than carload quantities, it is considered fair by the Food Administration that additional charges be made because of the additional cost of handling the smaller sales and shipments, namely, sales in less than carload lots, 50 cents per barrel on flour, and sales to individual consumers by mills $1.20 per barrel.

Sales by Jobbers.

A jobber is required to sell at not more than 25 to 50 cents over the delivered cost to him, and the retailer at not more than $1.20 over the price which he pays for the flour.

One advantage of the new plan is that as each invoice of the mill must have printed on it the so-called fair prices, it is very easy for any representatives of the Food Administration or for any buyer to know whether a mill has overcharged.

Schedule of Prices.

Schedule of fair flour and feed prices, basis carload lot bulk, at mill:

Cost of freight and packages and cost of handling less than carload quantities to be added to these prices to find delivered cost to the purchaser from mill.

Milling point.	Flour.	Bran.	Mixed feed.	Middlings, shorts, and red dog.
Boston, Mass	$10.65	$29.66	$31.91	$32.66
New York, N. Y	10.61	30.26	31.51	32.26
Philadelphia, Pa	10.56	29.96	31.11	31.86
Baltimore, Md	10.56	29.66	30.91	31.66
Nashville, Tenn	10.88	27.46	28.71	29.46
Atlanta, Ga	10.73	31.06	32.31	33.06
Louisville, Ky	10.30	26.86	28.11	28.86
Durham, N. C	10.75	31.26	32.51	33.26
New Orleans, La	10.18	27.26	28.51	29.26
Galveston, Tex	10.23	29.76	21.01	31.76
Buffalo, N. Y	10.33	28.16	29.41	30.16
Cleveland, Ohio	10.33	27.76	29.01	29.76
Duluth, Minn	10.05	23.36	24.61	25.36
Minneapolis, Minn	10.01	23.36	24.61	25.36
Grand Forks, N. Dak	9.77	20.82	22.07	22.82
Great Falls, Mont	9.33	16.67	17.92	18.67
Aberdeen, S. Dak	9.65	19.95	21.20	21.95
Wichita, Kans	9.53	19.41	20.66	21.41
Fort Worth, Tex	10.12	28.66	29.91	30.66
El Paso, Tex	10.36	31.16	32.41	33.16
Omaha, Nebr	9.89	22.26	23.51	24.26
Kansas City, Mo	9.89	22.26	23.51	24.26

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

RED CROSS ISSUES STATEMENT REGARDING MEN OF DRAFT AGE

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

In response to queries from several of the Red Cross divisions regarding the policy of the national organization with respect to the employment of men within the draft age, the acting general manager has issued the statement that follows:

"Our policy in respect to enrolling such men in foreign service is as follows: They are not accepted unless they have been placed in class 5, section G, because of physical disability, and, furthermore, unless the disability is visual. This removes all question as to whether the representatives of the Red Cross in foreign service should be in the Army, as at a glance it can be seen that they would not be qualified for such service. The same policy applies in respect to men enrolled for service in camps and cantonments in this country.

"Our policy in respect to enrolling such men at Division Headquarters is as follows: The Red Cross has never asked for the exemption of any one and does not expect to do so. Therefore any man so enrolled at Division Headquarters is nevertheless in all respects subject to the draft. In respect, however, to those men who have been placed in class 4, because of dependency, or placed in class 5 G, because of physical disability as above set forth, and are not therefore available for military service, but who must under the recent ruling of the Provost Marshal General be engaged in some useful work, our position is that such men so employed in important positions with the Red Cross are within the Provost Marshal's ruling and should be retained in Red Cross service.

"In the event of this question arising, each individual case should be examined and passed upon by a responsible Red Cross official in the Division office."

PROMOTED TO BE MAJOR.

Special Orders, No. 163:

150. The appointment of John E. McKerracher as major, National Army, with rank from July 13, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES FOR 1918 SHOWS SLIGHT DECREASE UNDER LAST YEAR

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, issues the following:

American foreign trade fell off slightly in the fiscal year 1918, the total being $8,874,000,000, compared with $8,949,000,000 in 1917.

The imports for 1918 show an increase of $287,000,000, reaching a total of $2,946,000,000. Exports, however, show a decrease of $362,000,000, the total for 1918 being $5,928,000,000, as compared with $6,290,000,000 in 1917. The excess of exports over imports amounted to $2,982,000,000 in 1918, against $3,631,000,000 in 1917.

Exports and imports both show a falling off for June, 1918, as compared with May and April. Imports totaled $260,000,000, as compared with $323,000,000 in May, while exports amounted to $485,000,000, as against $551,000,000 in May.

Imports of gold during the fiscal year amounted to only $124,000,000, as compared with $977,000,000 in 1917, while exports were valued at $191,000,000, compared with $292,000,000 in 1917.

Silver imports amounted to $70,000,000 in 1918 against $35,000,000 in 1917, and silver exports increased from $78,000,000 in 1917 to $139,000,000 in 1918.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

American Communique

American Official Communique No. 71.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops participated in further forcing back the enemy's [illegible] the enemy's positions were penetrated to a depth of from 1 to 2 miles.

Section B.—There is nothing to report [illegible]

CAMP HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS TO COST NEARLY 3 MILLIONS

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

[illegible] has been authorized [illegible] of enlarging Camp Humphreys, located at Accotink, Va., to accommodate 30,000 troops. The work is being done by the construction division of the Army.

The expansion calls for 200 barracks, [illegible] officers' quarters, [illegible] 2 medical buildings, 4 administration buildings, 1 post exchanges, 30 storehouses, 30 stables and sheds, and 2 repair shops.

The buildings will be similar in type to [illegible] nature in other camps.

Camp Humphreys is used as a training [illegible] for engineers.

ECONOMIES IN WALL PAPER MANUFACTURE CONTEMPLATED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a conference of the war service committee of the wall paper manufacturers with Thomas E. Donnelley, chief of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, plans of curtailment with a view to the conservation of paper were agreed on tentatively. Unless protested by the industry, these economies will become effective August 5.

The plans provide:

1. That in factories running under contracts [illegible] employees such printing machines as have already been allowed to operate shall be operated during the year August 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919.

2. That in factories not running under such contracts printing machines shall be operated only in the same proportion to their total machines as the machines allowed to be operated in said union factories is to the total number of all the machines in all union factories.

3. All overtime during the year August 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919, shall be discontinued.

CIVIL-SERVICE RULES WAIVED IN WAR LABOR APPOINTMENTS

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

During the continuance of the present war the Secretary of Labor is authorized to make appointments to the various positions in the War Labor Administration services without regard to the civil-service rules, it being understood that all possible use will be made of the registers of eligibles of the Civil Service Commission.

This is purely an emergency measure based upon the exigencies of the present situation, which require that these services be organized and extended as rapidly as possible. This order will be revoked when the necessity for it ceases to exist.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 22, 1918.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 23, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$559,741.10
Internal-revenue receipts: [illegible] and excess-profits tax	2,053,057.61
Miscellaneous	1,423,542.10
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	200,107.51
Total ordinary receipts	4,236,508.32
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	305,249,674.79
Balance previous day	1,136,091,714.89
Total	1,445,577,898.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$42,571,439.27
Panama Canal disbursements	137,281.16
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	161,677,474.11
Balance in general fund to-day	1,241,191,703.46
Total	1,445,577,898.00

ONLY SIX MEN BELIEVED LOST WITH THE CRUISER SAN DIEGO

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Substantially complete information relative to the officers and enlisted men on the U. S. S. *San Diego* indicates that only six were lost with the sinking of that vessel. They were:

Clyde Chester Blaine, engineman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Bertha Blaine, Lomita, Cal.

Thomas Everett Davis, fireman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Alma Davis, South Mansfield, La.

Paul John Harris, seaman, second class. Father, John W. Harris, 2522 Hackberry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Andrew Munson, machinist's mate, second class. Mother, Mrs. Karna Munson, 446 Maria Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

James Francis Rochet, engineman, second class. Next of kin, Mrs. C. H. Dean, Blue Lake, Cal.

Frazier O. Thomas, machinist's mate, second class. Father, Lockard H. Thomas, Charlestown, W. Va.

One other member of the crew has not yet been heard from, but there is reason to believe that he is safe.

SUGAR AND GLYCERINE SAVED IN SOAP PURCHASES FOR ARMY

The War Department authorizes the following:

Considerable savings in sugar and glycerin are being effected by the Quartermaster Corps in discontinuing the purchase of so-called glycerin soaps for the Army. Both of these products are used in the manufacture of soap for the purpose of improving its appearance, but are unnecessary, as they do not add to the value except for commercial purposes.

Saving in a Single Lot.

A recent order from a quartermaster called for 100,000 pounds of glycerin soap. Based on the usual formula, this soap would contain 15 per cent of sugar, or a total of 15,000 pounds, which would have been a complete waste. The soap was provided, but it did not contain sugar or glycerin, so that 15,000 pounds of sugar was saved for food and a proportionate amount of glycerin was saved for the manufacture of powerful explosives.

Subsistence Division Economies.

The subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps, through its inspection branch and the food-investigation section, is responsible for Army economies in the manufacture and supply of foodstuffs and for the saving of needed foods which are not essential in the production of supplies for the Army.

TWO MAJORS PROMOTED

Special Orders, No. 163:

155. The appointment of the following-named officers in the National Army, with rank from July 8, 1918, is announced:

To be lieutenant colonels.—Maj. John T. Nance, United States Army, retired; Maj. Edward B. Cassatt, Inspector General's Reserve Corps.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Ways and Means Committee, now considering the war revenue bill, yesterday devoted its attention to the subject of taxes on estates. Although final action was not taken it was tentatively agreed that the taxes on estates between $50,000 and $8,000,000 should be increased by 50 per cent. In the case of estates over $8,000,000 and not above $10,000,000 the present tax of 22 per cent would be increased to 35 per cent, while estates valued at more than $10,000,000 would be increased from the existing rate of 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

"We have been considering estate taxes all day," said Chairman Kitchin at the conclusion of the session, "and have been trying to agree upon rates. While our conclusions are tentative and subject to revision at any time, a majority of the committee seems to favor an increase of 50 per cent in estate taxes up to estates worth $8,000,000. Beyond that figure and up to $10,000,000 the tax will be 35 per cent, with a 40 per cent tax on estates worth more than $10,000,000."

These proposed taxes would increase the total taxes collected on estates for the year 1919 to $100,000,000 as compared with $70,000,000 for the fiscal year 1918. Figures submitted to the committee yesterday by Treasury experts indicate that the committee's tentative increases on personal incomes will yield $1,800,000,000 and on corporate incomes $2,800,000,000.

If the bill, when reported to the House, provides for inheritance taxes as tentatively agreed upon yesterday the taxes would be as follows:

On estates not exceeding $50,000, 3 per cent.

On estates exceeding $50,000 and not exceeding $150,000, 6 per cent.

Exceeding $150,000 and not exceeding $250,000, 9 per cent.

Exceeding $250,000 and not exceeding $450,000, 12 per cent.

Exceeding $450,000 and not exceeding $1,000,000, 15 per cent.

Exceeding $1,000,000 and not exceeding $2,000,000, 18 per cent.

Exceeding $2,000,000 and not exceeding $3,000,000, 21 per cent.

Exceeding $3,000,000 and not exceeding $4,000,000, 24 per cent.

Exceeding $4,000,000 and not exceeding $5,000,000, 27 per cent.

Exceeding $5,000,000 and not exceeding $8,000,000, 30 per cent.

Exceeding $8,000,000 and not exceeding $10,000,000, 35 per cent.

Exceeding $10,000,000, 40 per cent.

D. W. COOKE APPOINTED FUEL ADMINISTRATOR FOR NEW YORK

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield announces the appointment of Mr. D. W. Cooke as Federal fuel administrator for New York. Mr. Cooke is vice president of the Erie Railroad Co. To assume his new duties with the Fuel Administration he will resign his position as chairman of the traffic executives of the allies, but will remain a member of that organization and will represent it on the Exports Control Committee. Mr. Cooke, in company with Fuel Administrator Garfield and operating executives of the Railroad and Fuel Administrations, spent all day Monday visiting the harbor facilities of New York City and inspecting all coal piers in New York Harbor.

Dr. Garfield announced at the same time the appointment of Mr. Charles E. Robertson and Mr. Reeves Schley as assistant Federal fuel administrators for New York. The former has been a deputy under Mr. Wiggin and a member of his advisory committee. The latter has been Federal fuel administrator for New York County.

In making the announcements, Dr. Garfield called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the regrettable and unavoidable delay in the appointment of Mr. Wiggin's successor, the work of the Fuel Administration in New York has been proceeding in regular course and New York has been receiving its full allotment of coal. Under the present distribution plan each State will receive a fixed part of the available supply, as determined by Washington, and New York is accordingly bound to receive its full part in any event, whether delivered now or later.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDER TO CORRECT OIL TRADE ABUSES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Complaint was filed with the Federal Trade Commission by one of the oil companies of Shreveport, La., alleging unfair practices on the part of one of its competitors.

An investigation was made by the Federal Trade Commission, and the complaint, together with the result of the commission's investigation, was referred to the United States Fuel Administration.

Administration Issues Instructions.

A hearing was held in Washington by the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration on July 11, 1918, resulting in instructions being issued on July 19 by the Fuel Administration, directed to all oil companies operating in Shreveport and vicinity, as follows:

Pending the issuance of a general order, you are directed as follows: Make no allowance to retailers on gasoline or kerosene exceeding 1 cent per gallon. Make no drayage allowance to consignees on drum or barrel shipments. No permanent equipment shall be given or loaned, and sale or rental must be based on a fair value. Give no premiums, secret fees, or rebates. Coupon books (if sold) not more than 2 per cent discount for cash. Neither buy nor rent premises nor equipment from existing retailers. Furnish retailers no employees. Pay retailers no salaries or commissions.

Will Issue General Order.

It is the intention of the Fuel Administration to issue after full investigation a general order regulating the trade practices of oil-marketing companies throughout the United States. The oil industry will be asked to give prompt consideration to all existing trade practices and to advise the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration in regard thereto. This may be done either direct or through the National Petroleum War Service Committee or its subcommittees throughout the country. It is hoped that by this means the order when issued will be as fair and as far-reaching as possible, so as to bring about a correction of whatever discriminations and abuses may now exist.

ANTI-CONTINGENT FEE CLAUSE IN INTERIOR DEPT. CONTRACTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1918.

ORDER.

Hereafter all contracts made under this department shall contain the following form of covenant:

The contractor expressly warrants that he has employed no third person to solicit or obtain this contract in his behalf, or to cause or procure the same to be obtained upon compensation in any contingent, in whole or in part, or promised or agreed to pay, to any third person, in consideration of such procurement, or in compensation for services in connection therewith, any brokerage, commission, or percentage upon the amount receivable by him hereunder; and that he has not, in estimating the contract price demanded by him, included any sum by reason of any such brokerage, commission, or percentage; and that all moneys payable to him hereunder are free from obligation to any other person for services rendered, or supposed to have been rendered, in the procurement of this contract. He further agrees that any breach of this warrant shall constitute adequate cause for the annulment of this contract by the United States, and that the United States may retain to its own use from any sums due or to become due thereunder an amount equal to any brokerage, commission, or percentage so paid, or agreed to be paid.

ALEXANDER T. VOGELSANG,
Acting Secretary.

COST OF OPERATING AIR MAIL ABOUT FIFTY CENTS PER MILE

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

The first report of the comparative cost of the operation and maintenance of the Air Mail Service shows that the airplanes used in this service have broken all records for economy of gas consumption.

The total of all operating expenses of nine airplanes covering flights aggregating 7,234 miles, was $3,682. The total consumption of gas representing 113 hours and 8 minutes of flying was 1,277 gallons, which is $32.50 per hour—something over 50 cents per mile. The total cost of gas was $405 in flying 7,234 miles.

The best performance in flying was made by a Curtis J-N-4 machine, which flew 26 hours and 40 minutes at a cost of $28.01 an hour and covered 1,719 miles at a cost of 43½ cents per mile. A plane equipped with a Hispano-Suiza 150 horsepower engine used approximately 8 gallons of gas per hour, and a plane equipped with a 400-horsepower Liberty motor used 17 gallons per hour. This shows 40 per cent less gas consumed than generally required for airplane engines of these sizes.

The calculation of operating cost includes departmental overhead charges, interest on investment, replacement of parts, deadhead time of mechanics, gas, lubricating oils, office force, motor cycles and trucks; rent, fuel, light, and telephone; pay of pilots, hangar men and mechanics.

The average consumption of gas for the nine planes was 12 gallons per hour.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	32
Died from wounds	6
Died of disease	3
Died from accident and other causes	3
Wounded severely	123
Wounded slightly	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	16
Missing in action	2
Prisoners	2
Total	188

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Frank R. Maddox. Mrs. Anna Maddox, 39 Glenwood Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Clarence N. Turner. Mrs. Susan Turner, R. F. D., Van Buren, Ark.

CORPORALS.

Maurice Blake. Louis Blake, general delivery, Woodstock, Ill.

James Joseph Cochran. Mrs. Ella Cochran, 5429 Master Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

John R. Finch. James M. Finch, Bradshaw, Nebr.

Aime Gagne. Joseph Gagne, Inverness, Canada.

Charlie McMullen. Andrew McMullen, Spencer, W. Va.

Chester Melton. Mrs. Eliza Melton, Osako, Va.

James W. Sherman. Joseph Sherman, Ravena, Mich.

Henry P. Smith. Mrs. Rose Smith, 302 Church Street, Rome, N. Y.

Cook Elmer A. Russell. J. A. Russell, R. F. D. No. 1, Broughton, Ill.

Bugler Orra L. Snyder. Sabe Snyder, 716 East Joseph Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Ferdinand Brandsteter. Mrs. Minnie Brandstetter, Howells, Nebr.

Stephen A. Budzak. Mike Mihalyak, 70 East Street, Westfield, Mass.

Lucius A. Cunningham. Frank Cunningham, 138 Shotwell Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

Clinton G. David. Aaron David, 1034 Lehigh Street, Allentown, Pa.

Lester B. Dayton. Joseph Dayton, Astor Apartments, Atlantic City, N. J.

Joseph L. Gallipeau. Mrs. Viola Gallipeau, Wadsworth Avenue, Avon, N. Y.

Ermen E. Hale. J. B. Hale, Altus, Ark.

Israel P. Henries. Mrs. Helen Henries, Box 5, North Woodstock, Conn.

Bruno Koch. Chas. Koch, 21 Summer Street, Passaic, N. J.

John O. Laws. Mrs. G. M. Laws, R. F. D. No. 2, Hartford, Ky.

Frank F. Martinack. August Martinack, 11 Carlton Street, Peabody, Mass.

John J. Mullen. John J. Mullen, sr., 322 East Twenty-third Street, Lorain, Ohio.

Thomas V. Murray. Mrs. Katherine Murray, 2783 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Laclaw Olszewski. Peter Olszewski, 343 Hudson Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Victor Passet. Eugene Primo, 204 West Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Albert Popp. Mrs. Anna Popp, 4021 Grove Street, Norwood, Ohio.

Joseph Resek. Mrs. Anna Resek, 519 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Julius Sand. Michael Sand, 33 Chapman Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Stanley Srebny. Miss Francis Srebny, 3014 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph M. Stoddard. Mrs. Mary Stoddard, 45 Lyman Street, Brockton, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Homer W. Earl. Mrs. Anna Earl, Trafford City, Pa.

Corpl. Lynn S. Holcombe. Miss Lucy Holcombe, Box 6, Mascot, Tenn.

190 SICK AND WOUNDED LANDED IN U. S. DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ended July 19 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 190. These men were sent to the various Army hospitals, where facilities for treatment and physical reconstruction have been provided.

PRIVATES.

Leon C. McCuiston. Mrs. Mollie E. McCuiston, Puryear, Tenn.

Edward E. Thomas. Edward E. Thomas, Harvard, Mass.

Gaskin P. Williams. Mrs. Katherine Williams, 33 Pine Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Anthony J. Youst. Miss Mary G. Youst, 1077 Cherry Street, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Charles R. Brebner. John E. Brebner, R. F. D. No. 2, Milo, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Collie Davenport. Mrs. Ida Davenport, Pinehurst, Ga.

Andrew Gradler. Beulah R. Johnson, Perrysburg, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

William A. Jones. R. P. Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 21, Kittyton, Tenn.

Albert Frederick Liedke. Mrs. Caroline Liedke, 507 Washington Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

John P. Ziegler. Miss Bertha Ziegler, St. Matthews, S. C.

Severely Wounded.

LIEUTENANTS.

Frank A. Johnson. Mrs. Charles H. Johnson, 1618 Sherwin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Irving W. Wood. William R. Wood, 641 Fifty-sixth Street, Oakland, Cal.

SERGEANTS.

William F. Babor. Mrs. William Babor, 417 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

William H. Felix. Mrs. Clara S. Felix, 924 California Avenue, Avalon, Allegheny County, Pa.

Stephen K. Palaschak. Mrs. Annie Palaschak, Soras Megyr, Bogdien, Slavonia, Austria-Hungary.

Victor C. Reese. J. H. Reese, 2711 Vestry Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Max Rosenbaum. Aaron Rosenbaum, Budapest, Hungary.

Albert George Wilson. A. G. Wilson, 430 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Raymond C. Healy. Mrs. Charles F. Healy, 12 Melville Place, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Ernest D. Hillary. David Hillary, R. F. D. 1, Farmersville, N. Y.

Daniel J. Kelly. William Kelly, 294 East Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Richard John Lamb. Mrs. C. Hopkins, 27 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James B. Lape. Willard E. Lape, 1102 East Adams Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Richard Wilson Matthews. Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, 54 Bennett Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y.

Ralph M. Merrow. H. E. Merrow, 59½ Essex Street, Bangor, Me.

Robert P. Piercy. Leonard Piercy, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Albert J. Robare. Joseph Robare, Chazy, N. Y.

Huey Todd. Mrs. Misouri A. Berry, Ecru, Miss.

William West. Johathan King, Pine Knot, Ky.

MECHANICS.

Edward Sasse. Mrs. Bertha Sasse, 204 Fifth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Christopher Staudigel. Andrew Staudigel, 143 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOKS.

Miles W. McBeth. Paul H. McBeth, 806 Taylor Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Stephen Oshinsky. William Oshinsky, Wards Island, N. Y.

BUGLERS.

Francis X. Klotz. Mrs. William Klotz, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Moses L. Reynolds. Andrew Reynolds, 88 Sloan Street, Clinton, S. C.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Abramovitz. Barnett Abramovitz, 149 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph M. Angel. Joseph M. Angel, 18 Glenwood Street, South Manchester, N. H.

Barney Bardman. Samuel Bardman, Dzuren, Russia.

John Bengel. Mrs. Annie Bengel, Wenciuny, Russia.

John Blum. Andrew Blum, Ritzville, Wash.

James A. Boyle. Mrs. Mary Boyle, 155 William Street, Long Island City.

Raymond Brown. Fred Brown, 1101 West Mason Street, Green Bay, Wis.

Guiseppe Buccini. Dominic G. Buccini, 167 River Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Louis Anthony Buchheit. Mrs. Barbara Buchheit, 21 Pearl Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carl W. Carlson. Mrs. Annie Carlson, White Fish Point, Mich.

Thomas Carroll. Mrs. James Connally, 1804 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Jack Cenavic. Boris Cenavic, 538 Weston Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

Joseph Cohen. Mrs. Minnie Paris, 509 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eugene Arthur Coles. Edward F. Coles, 46 Maple Street, New Britain, Conn.

William E. Cossen. John Cossen, 329 Menahan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stanislaw Cyceik. Josie Piantek, 8700 Houston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Henry C. Daul. Mrs. Anna Daul, R. F. D. No. 2, Green Bay, Wis.

Michele De Riggi. John Rich, 148 Maxwell Street, East Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Michael Donahue. Mrs. Julia Donahue, 56 West Genesee Street, Lockport, N. Y.

Julian C. Dorr. James Keating, 17 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Abraham Drazien. Harry Aper, 444 East One hundred and forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

James J. Earley. Mrs. Martha Dimmitt, 18 Samson Street, North Side, Pittsburgh.

Warren Eckhart. Blair Eckhart, 415 York Avenue, Lansdale, Pa.

Max Eisenberg. Mrs. Eva Eisenberg, Caldwell, N. J.

John Ensmenger. Mrs. Margaret Ensmenger, 177 Huron Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Michael W. Feeder. Elizabeth Sbitlyck, 219 South Fifth Street, Duquesne, Pa.

Charles Henry Fernandes. Mrs. Margaret Fernandes, 341 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

Arnold Flynn. Mrs. Josephine Flynn, Shekomeko, N. Y.

Michael Fontanetta. Miss Elvcara Fontanetta, 453 East One hundred and eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles Friedman. Mendel Friedman, 199 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.

Samuel Goldenberg. Mrs. Mary Goldenberg, 647 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sam Goldfine. Joseph Goldfine, 916 Tiffany Street, New York, N. Y.

Abraham Goldman. Samuel Goldman, 422 Newport Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Benjamin I. Gordon. Mrs. Becky Gordon, 3745 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

Nox Gordon. Mrs. Minnie Gordon, 176 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.
Quiren Groessel. Frank Groessel, Algoma, Wis.
William J. Halperin. Alexander Halperin, 684 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Roland H. Harper. Mrs. William J. Harper, 461 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Michael Holohan. Mrs. William Houlon, West Neck, Huntington, N. Y.
Stephen Michael Honas. Mrs. Annie Honas, 241 Longhill Avenue, Shelton, Conn.
John S. Ivory. Mrs. Mary Ellen Ivory, 1265 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Edward Johnson. Mrs. Edward J. Johnson, 1144 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Floyd Winfield Johnson. John Johnson, 1426 Avon Street, LaCrosse, Wis.
John Walter Kalusa. Mrs. Josephine Burke, 4056 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Henry J. Ketchum. John C. Ketchum, 25 Tremont Street, Penacook, N. H.
William C. Kiernan. Miss Rose M. Kiernan, 656 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gustave Kinderman. Mrs. Mary Kinderman, Sister Bay, Wis.
Terence Kirk. William Kirk, 445 West Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
John W. Kohler. Mrs. Mary C. Kohler, 452 Broad Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Joseph Knoieczka. Mrs. Anastazia Knoieczka, 4843 Troop Street, Chicago, Ill.
William Leis. John Leis, 124 Vansicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas R. Lievsay. Mrs. Mary E. Lievsay, Harrison, Ark.
Aaron Linzer. David Linzer, 338 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
Charles S. Lynn. Mrs. Ellen Peak, 725 Crittenden Street, Owensburg, Ky.
James A. McGonigle. Daniel McGonigle, 63 West Lennox Street, Boston, Mass.
Arthur E. McManus. Mrs. Joseph McManus, 199 Howard Avenue, Ansonia, Conn.
Joseph J. McLaughlin. Mrs. Charlotte M. McLaughlin, 473 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Temerland H. Masters. George Masters, Soldier, Ky.
Ralph A. Maynard. Will Maynard, R. F. D. 39, Gasport, N. Y.
Clifford A. Mereness. Mrs. Adeline Mereness, Kaukauna, Wis.
Michael Francis Monahan. Michael Monahan, 61 Franklin Street, Holyoke, Mass.
David M. Moroney. Mrs. Margaret Omera, 337 West Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sam Mortelloro. Joseph Mortelloro, 34 Lewis Street, New York, N. Y.
Milton L. Mower. Mrs. Anna C. Mower, Blaine, Wash.
Charles Munzinger. Mrs. Annie Munzinger, 329 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sam Stef Musbuickoff. Mrs. Annie Laof, Shirank, Pa.
Herbert F. Muzzy. O. F. Muzzy, Charlestown, N. H.
Clifford R. Myers. E. B. Myers, Mason, W. Va.
Francesco Narducei. Michele Narducei, Ischitella, Foggie, Italy.
Karl F. Oeffering. John S. Oeffering, 48 Pennsylvania Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.
Commilee Overstreet. Heron Overstreet, Prichard, Ala.
Abe Dave Pachter. Mrs. Sarah Pachter, Grubeshow, Lublin, Gub., Russia.
Albert C. Pelkey. A. Pelkey, St. Judas, Province of Quebec, Canada.
Milton S. Piper. Bert D. Piper, Greensboro, Vt.
Carl Pittman. Mrs. Venia Cotter, 119 Fourteenth Street, Silvis, Ill.
Virgil Pitts. Mrs. W. E. Stillwell, McCannon, Idaho.
Rosario Plante. Mrs. Valairy Plante, 467 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.
William H. Raile. Mitchell Raile, St. Francis, Kans.
John J. Ronk. William M. Ronk, Lewis, Iowa.
Nikita Rozichuk. Mrs. Budokia Rozichuk, Kennoni, Podosker, Sheshki, Russia.
Theodore Rubenstein. Louis Rubenstein, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
George Steven Schindele. Fernandes Schindele, 2380 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Frederick E. Shaddock. Mrs. Emma Shaddock, 151 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas Shadrick. James W. Rankin, R. F. D. No. 3, Heflin, Ala.
William Slater. Mrs. Emma Slater, Slocom Road, South Darmouth, Mass.
William E. Snyder. Frank Snyder, 6 Oak Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Harry Stein. C. T. Hilburn, Rochelle, La.
Russell F. Taylor. Mrs. Iverenne Taylor, 29 Frederick Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
William E. Urquhart. Henry Urquhart, 315 Twelfth Street, Roanoke, Va.
Ralph Van Brocklin. John C. Sorensen, 1169 East Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
Kereace J. Velonedes. Mrs. Kereike Velonedes, Atakia, Turkey.
John Joseph Viola. Mrs. Rosie Viola, 4117 Crescent Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jules Wargo. Andy Wargo, 153 Ontario Street, Monessen, Pa.
Charles Banford Warner. James Warner, Glen Castle, N. Y.
Sam Weinstein. Isaac Weinstein, 119 Webster Street, Maplewood, Mass.
Herbert C. Wengel. Gottfried Wengel, Hazelton, N. Dak.
William D. Westover. Mrs. Ida Starr, R. F. D., North Troy, Vt.
Albert Williams. Mrs. F. Williams, Sciotoville, Ohio.

Slightly Wounded.

Lieut. George A. Keyser. John Keyser, 4425 Parker Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Ray V. Hewitt. Mrs. W. C. Hewitt, 29 South Second Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Harry D. Arnold. B. Arnold, Manson, Iowa.
Leslie C. Booth. Mrs. Martha Booth, Webster City, Iowa.
Thomas W. Cartwright. Fred Weaver, 804 South Pine Street, Creston, Iowa.
Merl E. Clark. J. E. Clark, Webster City, Iowa.
Paul L. Cordes. Henry Cordes, Kamrar, Iowa.
Harold C. Ezre. J. D. Ezre, Manson, Iowa.
Richard Henry. John Henry, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Irven H. Huffaker. Mrs. Jennie Belle Huffaker, 1803 Avenue D, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
James C. Knotts. Mrs. C. M. Smith, 4 Jennings Street, Hot Springs, S. Dak.
Harry M. O'Conner. Mrs. J. S. O'Connor, 913 Seventh Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
George M. Peterson. John Peterson, 1445 Lyon Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Oscar Paul Pirtle. J. D. Pirtle, Lacona, Iowa.
Joseph Pruette. J. Pruette, Lola, Ill.
Linfred S. Tweedy. J. P. Tweedy, Ireton, Iowa.
Edward J. Voss. Mrs. Fred Voss, Pomeroy, Iowa.

ITALY FIXES MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SUPERPHOSPHATE SALES

Consul General David F. Wilber at Genoa reports:

By a decree published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of May 29, Italy fixed the maximum sale prices of superphosphates to farmers. The price is per unit of phosphoric anhydride soluble in citric[illegible] ammonia in sacks of 100 kilos (220.46 pounds), good canvas, f. o. b. port, as follows: At the ports of Genoa, Spezia, Leghorn, Civitavecchia, Portici (Granatello), Milazzo, Porto Empedocle, and Taranto, 1.55 lire per unit [at normal exchange the Italian lira is worth 19. cents American gold]; Barletta and Ancona, 1.56 lire; Ravenna, 1.57 lire; Venice, 1.58 lire.

For goods consigned in bulk or [illegible] belonging to the purchaser and sacked by him the above maximum prices shall be diminished by 23 centesimi per unit and shall accordingly be 1.32 lire, 1.33 lire, 1.34 lire, and 1.35 lire, respectively. For goods consigned in sacks of 50 kilos (110.23 pounds) the base prices may be increased by not more than 14 centesimi per unit.—Commerce Reports.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Byron E. Belknap. Mrs. Prudence Belknap, 446 Clinton Street, Lockport, N. Y.
William P. Fernandes. Angelo Fernandes, 107 Christopher Street, New York, N. Y.

Prisoners.

Corpl. John L. Murray. Mrs. William Bailey, Falls Village, Conn.
Pvt. Edward M. Greene. Mrs. Mary Greene, 135 Farmington Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

Notes.

Previously reported killed in action, is now officially reported prisoner—Lieut. Leslie B. Allen. John Allen, Saugatuck, Conn.

Previously reported missing in action, now officially reported as having returned to duty.—Pvt. Lucius M. Cook. Mrs. William M. Cook, care of Dr. McCullough, Mill Neck, N. Y.

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the following

The following is a list of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Name.	Rank.	Emergency address.
CAMP DARMSTADT.		
Bichum, Tony	Private	Michael Bichura, brother, 28 Grove Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Gravatt, Chester D.	do	Mrs. Henry Gravatt, mother, 144 Emmett Street, Newark, N. J.
Murray, John L.	Corporal	Mrs. William Bailey, aunt, Falls Village, Conn.
CAMP LIMBURG.		
O'Sullivan, William	Private	Michael J. O'Sullivan, father, Camp Street, Peterville, Vt.
CAMP NOT KNOWN.		
Brown, Joseph H.	Private	Mrs. M. Brown, mother, 1749 Richmond Terrace, West, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Knowlton, Charles W.	do	Mrs. Clara Knowlton, mother, Fairfield, Conn.
Lagassey, Joseph Z.	Private, first-class.	Anthony Lagassey, father, South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.
Stewart, Randolph S.	Private	Alfred Stewart, father, 22 West Main Street, Plainville, Conn.
Jones, John W.	do	Mrs. Mary Jones, mother, 1014 Church Street, Oxford, Ala.
Williams, George M.	Corporal	Ewing Williams, father, 340 South Green Street, Henderson, Ky.

Requirements as to Consignment of Shipments of Material Needed For Government Work Are Outlined

UNITED STATES
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1918.
GENERAL ORDER No. 38.

Pursuant to the act approved March 21, 1918, entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," it is ordered that on and after the 15th day of August, 1918, the following requirements and provisions shall apply and be observed in respect to the shipments hereinafter described.

1. Shipments intended for use of any one of the Government departments, either directly or through a contractor with the United States Government, shall not be entitled to or receive any privilege which may be accorded on account of being intended for use of one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government, where said shipments are consigned otherwise than in one of the following ways: (a) To a Government officer designated, not by the name of the individual, but by the title of his position, as for example: Supply Officer, Naval, Inspector, or Constructing Quartermaster. (b) To a Government officer designated not by name but by title as above, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name of the contractor or agent for the Government engaged on the work at the point of destination. (c) On some contracts the Government has entered into an agreement designating certain parties as agent, or agents, for the Government on that particular contract. Shipments for such parties shall be consigned to the particular department for which the work is being done, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name of the agent, as, for instance: "Ordnance Department, for account of du Pont Engineering Co., agent, Penniman, Williamsburg, Va.," or "Ordnance Department, for account of T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., agents, South Amboy, N. J." (d) Shipments of material, equipment, and supplies for any person repairing or building ships under the supervision of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, shall be consigned only to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name and location of the particular concern performing the work, as for instance: "United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for account of American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island, Pa."

2. It is forbidden (a) in consigning a shipment to use the words "United States Government" or substantially that term, or abbreviations thereof, as the sole description of the consignee; (b) or to consign a shipment to and in the name of the United States Government, followed by words indicating that it is sent "care of" a private person, firm, or corporation; (c) or to consign a shipment to a Government official or to an officer of the Army or Navy by his name as an individual; (d) or to consign a shipment to a Government official or to an officer of the Army or Navy followed by words indicating that it is sent "care of" a private person, firm, or corporation.

3. No shipper or other person seeking or obtaining any privilege which may be accorded on account of the shipment being intended for the use of any one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government, shall, without authority, use, or cause to be used, as consignee the name or title of the United States or of any department, bureau, agency, employee, or officer thereof, or of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, or of any officer, agent, employee thereof, or of any other person, or the designation "Emergency Fleet Corporation"; nor shall any shipper or other person offer or cause to be received for carriage, or transported, without authority, any such shipment consigned as specified in the foregoing paragraphs, numbers 1 and 2, for the purpose of securing by such consignment any privilege which may be accorded on account of the shipment being intended for the use of any one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly, through a contractor with the United States Government.

4. Agents are forbidden to sign or issue bills of lading or receipts for shipments which in any manner conflict with any of the foregoing provisions.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

(Violation of the foregoing order is punishable by fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both such fine and imprisonment.)

RATES OF PAY FOR MECHANICS ON RAILROADS ANNOUNCED

The Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo announces that he has approved supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27, which provides the following minimum rates and increases for employees of the mechanical departments on all railroads under Federal control:

1. Machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, molders, and first-class electrical workers, 68 cents per hour.

2. Car men and second-class electrical workers, 58 cents per hour.

3. Helpers, 45 cents per hour.

4. Foremen, paid on hourly basis, 5 cents per hour more than respective crafts.

5. Foremen, paid on monthly basis, increase $40 per month, minimum $155 and maximum $250.

6. New rates are retroactive to January 1, 1918.

7. Beginning August 1, 1918, eight-hour day, with time and one-half for overtime, Sunday work, and seven specified holidays.

8. Payments of back pay will be made just as soon as they can be calculated.

The new order is lengthy and in detail and its full text will be printed and issued from Washington on or before August 1, 1918.

TRAINING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS FOR MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

The Medical Department of the Army, through the National Research Council, will shortly issue an appeal to American colleges and universities urging them to alter their curriculum so that third and fourth year students may receive special training which will enable them to qualify as officers and for other work in the Medical Department.

Sent to All Colleges.

The appeal will be sent to all the principal colleges and universities in the country, but as it is realized that important institutions may not for various reasons receive the appeal the request is made that all directing heads of such institutions write to either Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the National Research Council, Washington, or to the Division of Laboratories, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, for details of the proposed plan.

These colleges will render valuable assistance to the Government by offering these special courses to their students who will enter the Army when they become of age or in the event that they volunteer before that time. The students desired are those who are taking the various scientific courses. The course proposed by the Medical Department should appeal to men who are specializing in biology, zoology, plant pathology, and in industrial and agricultural bacteriology.

Arranging the Courses.

In a number of institutions the necessary courses can be arranged by a simple modification of the already existing course in bacteriology with added emphasis on special subjects of value to the Army.

After completing such courses arrangements for enlistment can be made through the Surgeon General's Office if the applicant is under draft age, and if of draft age he can be inducted into the service and assigned where his special training will be of value.

Plan Already Tested.

This plan has already been tested in two colleges and the success attained has led the Medical Department to apply it to as many colleges as possible. From one such institution every man taking the modified course was admitted directly into the Army and went to one of the training schools, where a portion of them will later qualify for commissions in the Sanitary Corps. Others have qualified for positions at field or mobile laboratory units and as assistants in base and evacuation hospitals.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

OIL CONTROL PROGRAM IS OUTLINED IN AN ADDRESS BY DIRECTOR REQUA TO PRODUCERS AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA

VOLUNTARY ACTION IS URGED UPON ALL

Government Prepared to Deal with Any Who Fail to Cooperate in Patriotic Spirit Animating the Oil Industry—Stabilized Price Differentials Between Crude and Refined Proposed.

In an address to oil producers at Tulsa, Okla., on Monday, July 22, Mr. M. L. Requa, general director of the oil division, United States Fuel Administration, speaking on "The Necessity for Government Control of the Oil Industry," said in part:

Your Oklahoma papers have in all seriousness asked "Why?" Have stated that the producers of oil in Oklahoma wanted to be let alone; that they can not understand why Government control or supervision of the industry should be necessary, nor who will benefit by the stabilization of prices.

This war can not be won without the product of petroleum.

We are confronted by conditions never paralleled in the history of the world. Innumerable industries are under restraint and the manufacturers allowed to operate only for the actual needs of the United States Government.

Is the oil industry unique or exempt? Does it seek for itself the right to go unchallenged and uncontrolled? I confess that that is not my conception of the spirit of the industry. The proposal that I am making is that stabilized differentials be created as between crude petroleum and finished products at the refinery and as between refinery prices and the price to the ultimate consumer; that these differentials be maintained and move in unison with the price of crude; that if necessary the volume of business be frozen and new business equitably distributed; that the old theory of competition give way for the war period to a condition of mutual helpfulness in behalf of national welfare, and that all these things be brought about by the voluntary action of the industry in harmonious cooperation with the Fuel Administration.

Curb for Selfishness.

If any there be who are so lacking in the spirit of the times as to build up selfishly their own business at the expense of others, regardless of the larger view, I am sure that we will find some way to control their activities. It is perfectly obvious that if a large proportion of the refining industry patriotically sets and observes a reasonable standard of premiums for crude, the Government can not permit other refineries to take that crude at increased prices, to the injury and detriment of the patriotic citizen.

The present discussion will not go into the question of the price of crude. That price should be eminently satisfactory to the producers. Certainly never before in the history of the industry have they received profits equal to those now being gained. Our discussion has to do with the subject of premiums to be paid above the base price for crude of superior quality.

A Request, Not an Order.

It is not to be understood in any sense as an order to pay premiums, but simply as an inquiry—a request—to the industry to determine the amount of premium a refiner may pay, if he so elects, without subjecting himself to criticism. I have presented no plan, but have simply asked that the industry for the national welfare determine a method that will most satisfactorily accomplish the desired result. I am here for the purpose of discussing with you the reason for this request and to ask you to determine what method will in your opinion be most satisfactory. In approaching the subject, I ask that you keep in mind the abnormal conditions that surround us, and that you remember we may no longer apply old standards of measurement, but must surround ourselves with the atmosphere of war and use the national necessity as our measuring stick.

It has been intimated that any interference with premiums upon crude would tend to eliminate the independent and throw the entire business into the hands of the Standard or other great organizations. It is unthinkable to presume that the Government should take one action that might prevent the refiner from securing his crude and not take another action that would assure him his source of supply, permitting him to continue his activities.

The Allocation of Oil.

The quantity of oil so provided is to be based upon some past volume of business, keeping in mind the paramount necessity to see to it that our Army and Navy and the armies and navies of our allies are amply supplied. This in effect means the allocation of oil, which will be undertaken if necessary, but only after most careful deliberation and consideration of all the complexities involved.

There is nothing unfair and there is nothing unjust in a request such as is made upon the oil industry by the Fuel Administration. The producers of oil, the refiners, and the marketers are trustees on behalf of the Nation; and they can not shirk the responsibility that comes with that trusteeship, nor can that trust be righteously administered at this time save in the national interest.

An International Problem.

The problem of petroleum is not a domestic problem, but is one which vitally concerns not only the welfare of our American soldiers and sailors, but the welfare of the allies also. I am perfectly sure that when the history of these times shall have been written there will be no brighter page than the one which tells of the triumphant success of your industry in meeting every call made upon it for its different products and of its having so governed itself as to deserve the highest praise for its patriotic devotion and demonstrated ability to rule itself wisely and conservatively—a triumphant vindication of the principles of democracy.

I can not believe that the oil industry comprehends how utterly helpless it would be at this time without the services of this department.

I want you to understand as clearly as possible that under existing conditions the oil industry can no more get along without the assistance of the Government than can the Government get along without the products of petroleum.

Necessity for Government Aid.

We are engaged in a great war. We have joined with other nations in defending the cause of human liberty and freedom. The representatives of the people—the Congress of the United States—has passed war measures for the purpose of national defense. The times demand stern discipline; powers have been conferred that may be justified only on the plea of national safety. Among those acts is the so-called Lever bill, giving to the President authority over foods, feeds, and fuels, including oil; so far-reaching in effect that I question whether many of you here present fully realize the power and the authority vested in the President, who, in turn, has authorized Mr. Garfield to act for him in the administration of the bill so far as coal and oil are concerned.

The Lever bill expressly authorizes the determination of just, reasonable, and fair profits and practices. I know you must agree that under the terms of this law there is ample authority for the most sweeping control.

Faith in the People.

It is because of these drastic provisions that I have been especially careful in the application of them. I have gone on record as believing that a free people, schooled in democracy, could successfully police their own industries as a voluntary and spontaneous tribute to the form of government under which they live. I am still of that opinion; and it is because of that belief that I am here to-day to lay before you the problem of the Fuel Administration as related to the oil industry and to counsel with you to the end that you may see the necessity not only of concerted action but of voluntary action in behalf of national regulation.

THREE CHAPLAINS APPOINTED.

Special Orders, No. 163:

158. The appointment is announced of the following named as chaplains. National Army, with rank of first lieutenant from the dates set opposite their names. They will proceed to Portland, Oreg., and report not later than July 27, 1918, to the commanding officer, spruce production division, for assignment to duty under his command: Fred Harmon Ross, July 11, 1918; Paul R. Reynolds, July 12, 1918; Paul Edward Dubois, July 13, 1918.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO ADJUST FREIGHT TARIFFS AMONG CARRIERS

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes publication of the following letter:

Division of public service and accounting, Charles A. Prouty, director.

Division of traffic, Edward Chambers, director.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1918.*

Messrs. B. Campbell, chairman, eastern freight traffic committee, 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; E. P. Bates, eastern freight traffic committee, 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; W. C. Maxwell, eastern freight traffic committee, 143 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; J. C. Lincoln, Merchants' Association of New York, New York, N. Y.; G. M. Freer, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio; Randall Clifton, chairman, southern freight traffic committee, Atlanta, Ga.; N. B. Wright, southern freight traffic committee, Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph Hattendorf, southern freight traffic committee, Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga.; H. T. Moore, Atlanta Freight Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.; J. S. Davant, Memphis Freight Bureau, Memphis, Tenn.; A. C. Johnson, chairman, western freight traffic committee, Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Houghton, western freight traffic committee, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Johnson, western freight traffic committee, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Barlow, Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.; Seth Mann, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Eaton, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.; R. Van Ummersen, Boston & Albany Railroad, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Chandler, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.; H. C. Burnett, Lehigh Valley Railroad, New York, N. Y.; H. R. Lewis, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Charles J. Austin, New York Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.; J. L. Eysmans, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. G. Gray, Western Maryland Railroad, Baltimore, Md.; George P. Wilson, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. H. Croly, New York Central Railroad, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. W. Gantt, Grand Trunk Railway, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Wilson, care of Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; M. S. Connelly, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. B. Nessle, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. O. Moore, Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. R. Griswold, Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, Grand Rapids, Mich.; P. G. Findlay, Michigan Central Railway, Detroit, Mich.; H. G. Wilson, traffic bureau, Toledo Commerce Club, Toledo, Ohio; C. L. Thomas, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. T. Stevenson, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Groom, Whitaker Paper Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Brister, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Chicago, Ill.; O. A. Constans, Baltimore & Ohio Railway, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Bather, Rockford Manufacturers and Shippers' Association, Rockford, Ill.; C. H. Stinson, Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Sudborough, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; P. M. Hanson, East Side Manufacturers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill.; G. S. Rains, Seabord Air Line, Norfolk, Va.

Messrs. E. D. Hotchkiss, Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Richmond, Va.; E. S. Goodman, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va.; J. M. Dewberry, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Denyven, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Stafford, Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.; E. R. Oliver, Southern Railway, Atlanta, Ga.; C. B. Kealhofer, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlanta Railway, Atlanta, Ga.; S. E. Spivey, Chamber of Commerce of Columbus, Columbus, Ga.; E. A. De Funiak, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Montgomery, Ala.; T. D. Geoghegan, Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, Mobile, Ala.; O. L. Bunn, Birmingham Traffic Association, Birmingham, Ala.; J. F. Mead, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. D. McConnell, Central of Georgia Railroad, Savannah, Ga.; W. D. Nelson, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. C. Perkins, Illinois Central Railroad, New Orleans, La.; J. B. Bannon, Southern Railway System, New Orleans, La.; B. F. Martin, Natchez Chamber of Commerce, Natchez, Miss.; F. P. Eyman, Chicago & North Western Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Pierpont, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; S. G. Lutz, Chicago & Alton Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Brown, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; H. F. Sundberg, Commercial Club, Traffic Bureau of Cedar Rapids, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. L. West, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, Dallas, Tex.; J. E. Johanson, Southwestern Tariff Committee, St. Louis, Mo.; P. W. Coyle, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Payne, Texas & Pacific Railroad, New Orleans, La.; C. S. Fay, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, New Orleans, La.; Carl Giessow, New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau, New Orleans, La.; H. M. Pearce, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee & Omaha Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.; Henry Blakeley, Northern Pacific Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. Trickett, Minneapolis Traffic Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. R. Lincoln, Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Koontz, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Topeda, Kans.; R. D. Sangster, Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.; Gentry Waldo, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, Houston, Tex.; F. Koch, Southwestern Tariff Committee, St. Louis, Mo.; G. S. Maxwell, Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association, Dallas, Tex.; Fred Wild, jr., Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Denver, Colo.; H. A. Johnson, Colorado & Southern Railroad, Denver, Colo.; F. W. Maxwell, Denver Transportation Bureau, Denver, Colo.; F. W. Robinson, Union Pacific System, Portland, Oreg.; W. D. Skinner, Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, Portland, Oreg.; F. T. Burroughs, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Seattle, Wash.; J. H. Lothrop, Portland Traffic & Transportation Association, Portland, Oreg.; C. O. Bergen, Spokane Mercantile Association, Spokane, Wash.; W. G. Barnwell, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Luce, Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal.; H. K. Faye, Western Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Cal.; H. E. Stocker, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.; S. H. Love, Zion Co-Operative Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

GENTLEMEN: When General Order No. 28 was issued it was anticipated that it would be necessary to make numerous readjustments for the purpose of carrying out the spirit of that order and at the same time avoiding inequality and injustice. To provide more fully for matters of this general character the committees below mentioned are appointed for the purpose of considering, reporting facts, and recommending action as to all such freight-traffic matters of carriers under Federal control as are subject to publication in lawful tariffs. The committees so appointed will supersede the freight committees heretofore appointed by officers of the United States Railroad Administration to deal with similar questions.

The railroad traffic officers on the eastern, southern, and western freight traffic committees (hereafter referred to as the general committees) have been named by the regional directors and approved by the director, division of traffic; the railroad officers on the district committees have been named by the railroad traffic officers on general committees and approved by director, division of traffic; and the representatives of the shipping public on both the general and district committees are appointed by director, division of public service and accounting.

The general committees will have jurisdiction, respectively, over official, southern, and western classification territories, and over the several district committees as appointed in each of these territories. They will, when necessary, refer matters to the district committees, or may consider such matters and report directly to Washington. They will also receive reports from the district committees and transmit them to the directors, division of traffic and division of public service and accounting, with their recommendation, sending each director a copy.

The district committees will investigate the matters brought to their attention, those sent to them by general committees or from Washington, or such as in their opinion require investigation and recommendation. They will report to the general committees unless otherwise instructed in particular instances.

The committees hereby appointed are as follows:

Eastern freight traffic committee, official classification territory:

B. Campbell, chairman; E. P. Bates, W. C. Maxwell, J. C. Lincoln, G. M. Freer, members; C. C. McCain, secretary, office 143 Liberty Street, New York City.

New England district freight traffic committee, Boston, Mass.: G. H. Eaton, chairman; R. Van Ummersen, W. H. Chandler, members.

New York district freight traffic committee, New York, N. Y.: H. C. Burnett, chairman; H. R. Lewis, Charles J. Austin, members.

(Continued on page 15.)

Special Training of Bombing Crews For the American Aerial Squadrons Descibed in Authorized Statement By Military Aeronautic Department

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Department of Military Aeronautics:

During the first year of the war there were no aerial bombing organizations in the allied flying corps. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots could be spared for anything else, whereas to-day probably 25 per cent of the aerial arms are bombing squadrons of 12 machines per squadron.

Fly in Large Groups.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs made from artillery shells on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were sometimes spilled upon convoys, troop trains, and bodies of massed troops. The Germans, however, began regular day bombing of cities in 1915, and the allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal in October of the same year. From that date on the evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly. Some time later the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

To-day large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines, go over the lines from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it a city or a camp, a column of troops or a trench system. Unfortunately the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory defended by antiaircraft guns to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond our lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes, however, which carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by airplanes. Bombing squadrons are usually escorted over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of 18 planes per squadron, and then left to their own devices, for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

Formation of Flying Columns.

After an excursion of this sort, the returning bombers receive a warm reception from the antiaircraft guns when they again pass over the enemy lines en route to their aerdromes. Like fighting squadrons, the bombing planes fly in a formation so designed as to permit the planes to protect their mates from aerial attack. The usual formation is the "V" with the leading plane lowest and the following planes arranged in pairs, one on each side of the "V," and each pair a certain number of feet higher in the air. This formation is something like a pointed flight of steps, thus permitting the higher planes to pounce upon enemy planes which essay an attack on any of their fellows below.

The training of bombing crews, which comprise a pilot and a bomber, is as important and exacting as is the teaching of any of our other highly specialized branches of the air service. It may sound easy to the layman to fly over a certain spot and drop a concentrated form of high explosive upon it. But the most comprehensive training is necessary in flying, aiming, firing, navigating, and fighting.

The dropping of the bomb itself is similar to shooting a rifle: First, you set your sights and wind gauge, then you hold the rifle properly, and finally you pull the trigger at the proper moment. Then, if your ammunition is standard, you hit the target. It is the same with bombing. If you set your sights correctly, fly your plane correctly over the objective, and drop the bomb at the proper time, you will hit the target. Then, if the ammunition manufacturers gave you good bombs, the objective will be destroyed.

The elemental training is given the bomber and the bombing pilot alike at the preliminary or ground school. It includes theory and practice in everything except work in the air. This instruction is intended to make the future officers intelligent and efficient in military duties and flying practice. It consists of a hard grind for about three months, but the men learn discipline and drill, and become familiar with the customs of the service by the time they graduate. Their special technical training includes the theory of flight, aeronautic engines and instruments and airplanes. Some of them could build workable machines by the time they are through.

It is after this preliminary work that the men are selected for the special branches of the air service. A certain number who stand well in their class is permitted to volunteer as bombers.

Pairing Pilots and Bombers.

The bombers first receive a week of concentrated theory on bomb explosives, exploding and sighting devices, and all the theory pertaining to "laying an egg on the Hun," as this new form of fighting is termed. It is at this stage of the game that the bombers and bombing pilots meet, but it is an earlier class of pilots with whom the bombers are paired. The pilots are reserve military aviators and can do all the "stunts," fly cross country or by compass and maps. They are also trained in formation or squadron flying.

In this period, known as the preparatory bombing stage, the bombing crews learn to fly a proper course over camera obscuras and Batchelor mirrors. These instruments, located in houses on the ground, are open to the sky, so that the course of the planes flying over them can be traced on charts. The charts show up even the smallest errors in the movements of the crew.

When the embryo bombers come down expert instructors correct their errors, showing them how to improve their work.

When all their faults have been corrected and the crews have been shifted around until the most efficient combinations have been secured, the men pass on to the bomb-dropping stage. They are started flying at low altitudes, with conditions made as easy as possible, then they are sent up to between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, where they continue to practice until they can hit the target. The target is a circle 25 feet in radius, painted on the ground, and would not be very hard to hit with a rifle from that distance, provided a steady platform was available, but these men, nearly a mile in the air, are under way all the time and the plane is far from steady. They pass over their target at a speed of more than a mile a minute while they "shoot."

Foreigners claim that Americans are prone to exaggerate, but in this case the proof is available at the fields. Nine out of ten bombing crews can score seven hits out of ten shots at this stage.

The next period of training takes the men higher in the air. They ascend to between 6,000 and 12,000 feet. Here, while in training, they do not have to worry at all. They worry but little more in action; for in the higher levels of these ranges, say 10,000 to 12,000 feet, the Boche doesn't average better than one hit to every 50,000 anticraft shots. So our bombers will be comparatively safe enough at these heights.

How Target Looks at 10,000 Feet.

At the 10,000-foot level the same sized target is used—differing from small-arms practice here. It looks like a diminutive flyspeck on the ground, nearly 2 miles below. The pilot is navigating the ship on an even keel at a certain speed, and so that it will pass directly over the target.

The bomber, having taken into account the speed of the ship, the elevation and the wind, has set his sights and looked to his releases and bombs. Now he peers intently through the sight, his finger on the release trigger. As the target below passes the cross wires in the sight, he squeezes the trigger. "Tick" goes the release. For 25 seconds he watches the bomb travel on its course until the white ball of smoke shows where it has landed in relation to the target. These are plaster of Paris bombs, balanced and weighted the same as real bombs, but not "loaded."

Hit Moving Targets.

Our bombing crews have to be able to hit moving targets as well as still ones, even moving trains and surprise targets. Incidentally, they must hit the dummy train and not the neighboring fields. Practice is also given them in diving upon a moving target, say the Kaiser's auto, and putting a bomb in it. This is considered great sport.

Having passed these stages, the fine points of bombing are now given to the crews. They are taught how to get pictorial information of enemy country. In this and subsequent stages perfectly peaceful and innocent towns adjacent to the bombing fields are subjected to bombardments.

Finally the most advanced work is taken up, night bomb raiding. That will be left to your imagination.

Besides their training in bombing, these aviators and observers have a thorough training in aerial gunnery with fixed and flexible machine guns, which shoot accurately at 100 yards and at 600 shots per minute.

General Plan for Wage Standardization Outlined by Policies Board Chairman

PRECEDENT FOLLOWED OF UNIONIZED LABOR

The Same Kind of Standard Already Existing with Railroad Men's and Other Organizations Being Negotiated for Entire Country, Says Mr. Frankfurter. Labor Leaders and Employers Consulted.

Chairman Felix Frankfurter, of the War Labor Policies Board, issues the following:

For several days the War Labor Policies Board has been conferring with representatives of union labor and with representatives of industrial management concerning the national standardization of wages.

In seeking standardization the precedents of unionized industry are being followed. Wages have, of course, long been standardized by the agreements of employers and employees in many industries.

Standards Already Established.

The same kind of standards which the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad managers established in the transportation systems, the same kind of standards which the organized coal miners and the coal operators set up in the well-developed coal fields, the same kind of standards which the carpenters, the blacksmiths, the plumbers, the organized tailors created by agreement with their employers the War Labor Policies Board is, also by mutual consent, negotiating for the entire country.

Wage standardization merely extends the familiar method of wage fixing to cover the entire Nation. What has been done in many industries the War Labor Policies Board is planning for the whole people. But, although wage standardization admittedly follows familiar precedent, it is solely a war measure.

The President has said that industry plays as essential and as honorable a role in this great struggle as do our military armaments. With that fact in mind, employees and employers have discussed wage standardization with the War Labor Policies Board. Except as a war measure, it frankly would not have been considered.

Stabilizing Industrial Effort.

But the need to stabilize industrial conditions so that no productive power be wasted is so obvious that the representatives of the War and Navy Departments and of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, together with the other governmental branches charged with the duty of supplying the primary materials of war have, with labor leaders and business executives, become convinced that wage standardization is essential to national success over Germany.

The need for increased production of war stuffs through stabilized industrial conditions has, furthermore, long been so apparent that Congress, on its own initiative, without the advice and even without the knowledge of the War Labor Policies Board, instructed the Policies Board to standardize wages.

But, although the showing made by Army, Navy, and Fleet Corporation was overwhelmingly convincing, the Policies Board would have hesitated to ask labor to make whatever sacrifice wage standardization involves if the proper safeguards had not been erected. If profiteering had been allowed to go on unchecked and the cost of living had not been controlled, standardization would not have been right.

Preparing the Way.

Congress, through the taxes on excess profits, the War Industries Board, through its price-fixing, the President, through the veto of $2.40 wheat, have prepared the way for standardization of wages. Additional methods of keeping down the cost of living are being investigated at this time.

All these measures, past and pending, have revealed the determination of the American people to let no one make money out of the war. What price-fixing means for the manufacturer, wage standardization is to the workers of the country.

That means plainly that just as the price-fixing committee takes into account the cost of production and proper profits, so wage standardization must be built upon an accurate knowledge of the cost of living and a just estimate of what makes up the right American standard.

Organized Labor Consulted.

Upon these general grounds the War Labor Policies Board is advancing, as rapidly as the gravity of the problem permits, to the establishment of standard wages. Everyone who has a real interest at stake will be consulted. So far, preliminary conferences have been held with the following groups:

Representing the metal-trade unions:

- George Leary, vice president, Metal Polishers.
- Louis Weyand, president, Boiler Makers.
- Bert Hewell, organizer, Boiler Makers.
- John Alpine, vice president, A. F. of L.
- W. J. Gallagher, organizer, Painters.
- J. G. Higgins, organizer, Plumbers.
- Joe McGlory, president, Iron Workers.
- James Noonan.
- J. J. Purcell, organizer, Electricians.
- William Lynn, president, Foundry Laborers.
- John J. Hines, president, Sheet Metal Workers.
- James Moriarity, Sheet Metal Workers.
- John Anderson, vice president, Machinists.
- Fred Bolam, vice president, Blacksmiths.
- James A. O'Connell, president, Metal Trades Department.
- A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades.
- John I. Nolan, ex-board member, Molders.
- James V. Ryan, organizer, Sheet Metal Workers.
- John Morgan, Carpenters.
- James Wilson, president, Pattern Makers' League.
- T. B. Behney, vice president, Pattern Makers' League.

Metal Trades Associations.

Representing the Metal Trades Associations:

- John W. O'Leary, president National Metal Trades Association, Chicago.
- F. C. Caldwell, H. W. Caldwell Sons Co., Chicago.
- J. H. Schwacke, William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia.
- W. C. Heeks, Curtis & Co., St. Louis.
- A. E. Newton, Reed Prentiss Co., Worcester.
- W. A. Layman, Wagner Electric Co., St. Louis.
- H. S. Sharpe, Brown-Sharpe Co., Providence.
- R. O. Wells, attorney Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Hartford.
- H. D. Sayre, secretary, National Metal Trades Association, Chicago.
- J. D. Hibbard, commander National Metal Trades Association, Chicago.
- Wm. Asbury, Enterprise Manufacturing Co.
- Mr. Davis, president St. Louis Employers' Association, St. Louis.
- H. Brewer, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven.
- H. H. Rice, General Motors Co., Detroit.
- W. H. Barr, National Founders Association, Buffalo.
- Miner Chipman, California Metal Trades Association, San Francisco.
- F. C. Drew, California Metal Trades Association, San Francisco.

Representing the Building Trades Employers' Associations:

- Ronald Taylor, president Building Trades Employers Association of New York.
- Oscar A. Reum, chairman legislative committee, Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago.
- E. J. Thomas, president Builders Exchange, Memphis, Tenn.; secretary General Contractors Association of Tennessee.
- D. M. Crawford, vice president Tennessee State Association, Builders Exchange, president General Contractors Association of Tennessee.
- F. A. Wilson, vice president, Master Builders Association of Boston.
- H. B. Gombers, secretary National Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, New York City.
- J. E. Rutzler, treasurer National Steam and Hot Water Fitters Association, New York.
- W. F. Chew, first vice president Builders Exchange of Baltimore.
- G. W. Stanton, Almirall Co., engineers and contractors, New York.
- C. M. Culver, Employers Association of Detroit.
- F. E. Berry, jr., Domestic Metal Equipment Association, Boston.

(Continued on page 15.)

ORDER TO PREVENT PICTURES AND DRAWINGS OF SHIPS AND YARDS FROM LEAVING THE U. S.

Fleet Corporation Ruling Designed to Keep Information from Reaching the Enemy.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

A general order of the Emergency Fleet Corporation designed to prevent information of military value from reaching the German Government through neutral countries has been put into effect at all United States ports by the issuance of positive instructions to collectors of customs to refuse permits for taking photographs and specifications of American vessels and shipbuilding plants out of the United States.

Howard Coonley, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to broaden the scope of his instructions to collectors to include an embargo against the exportation of any "reproductions of plans or specifications of shipyards, ways, dry docks, or ships, or of their parts or equipment," unless they are lawfully in the custody of officials of the United States Government.

Many Documents Seized.

Even before the general order of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was put into effect by official promulgation of regulations issued by the Treasury Department, large quantities of marine documents considered as jeopardizing the military interests of this Government were seized at the port of New York by agents of the Department of Investigation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Among the papers and documents seized from passengers and members of the crews of steamships bound for Scandinavian ports were detailed drawings of American shipyards, photographs of ways, plants, and ships, blue prints of American steamships, sailing vessels, and mine sweepers, and detailed specifications of merchant vessels and ships being built in this country for the French navy.

Some of these documents and papers were the property of American shipbuilding companies, which sought to send them to neutral countries for the purpose of obtaining post-war contracts for the construction of vessels in this country. The United States Shipping Board has recently adopted a policy in opposition to the solicitation of such post-war contracts from neutral countries at this time.

Marine and technical magazines and periodicals which publish unauthorized drawings and photographs of American shipyards and ships or drawings and photographs of new inventions related to the shipbuilding industry in the United States will be affected by this new order to the extent of having withheld from shipment to foreign countries all issues containing such prohibited matter.

Text of General Order.

The general order issued by Vice President Coonley of the Emergency Fleet Corporation reads as follows:

"Hereafter permits to carry out of the United States photographs, prints, or other reproductions of plans or specifications of shipyards, ways, dry docks, or ships, or of their parts or equipment, will not be granted or authorized by or in the name of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation except to officials of or representatives of the United States.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to issue orders to the collectors of the various ports to confiscate any such plans or specifications found in the possession of persons leaving this country."

Lieut. Col. James A. Blair, jr., director of the plant protection section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has taken steps to insure the enforcement of this order at all ports in the United States.

Fuel Administration Bureau Organized for Adjustment of Labor in Coal Mines

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

At a recent conference held in the city of Washington, D. C., between the United States Fuel Administrator, Harry A. Garfield, and the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America a complete understanding was reached wherein all questions pertaining to labor in the coal-mining industry will remain under the jurisdiction of the United States Fuel Administrator. This is in accordance with an understanding previously reached between the Secretary of Labor and the United States Fuel Administrator.

Bureau of Labor Created.

In order that this arrangement may be made effective the United States Fuel Administrator has created a bureau of labor, to which all matters relating to labor controversies will be referred for settlement. The United States Fuel Administrator has appointed Mr. John P. White, formerly president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Rembrandt Peale, coal operator for central Pennsylvania, joint heads of this bureau, with power as his deputies to consider and dispose of all matters concerning labor in the coal-mining industry properly coming before the Fuel Administration and subject to the procedure prescribed in existing joint agreements.

Statement of Principles.

The following statement of principles was made by Mr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, at conferences at which were present Mr. Frank J. Hayes, president; Mr. John L. Lewis, vice president; Mr. William Green, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America; and Mr. John P. White and Mr. Rembrandt Peale, representing the Fuel Administration, all of whom acquiesced in the statement as expressing their understanding of the principles followed by the United States Fuel Administration and by the International Union of Mine Workers in settling questions relating to labor in the coal-mining industry, it being understood that wherever the Federal Government is called upon to intervene, or of its own motion intervenes in the settlement of such questions, whether in organized or unorganized fields, jurisdiction shall remain for the present and until otherwise arranged in the hands of the United States Fuel Administrator:

Set Forth in Detail.

"The United States Fuel Administrator understands—

"(a) That no strike shall take place pending the settlement of any controversy until the dispute has been reviewed and decided by him.

"(b) That recognition of the unions shall not be exacted during the continuance of the war except where now recognized by collective bargaining.

"(c) That where, by joint contract between employer and employed, machinery is provided for the settlement of controversies, United States Fuel Administrator shall not be required to intervene or to mediate until such means have been invoked and the remedy exhausted without reaching adjustment.

"(d) That where the United States Fuel Administrator intervenes, substantially, the principles, provisions, and practices laid down in the Maryland and Upper Potomac settlement of May 6, 1918, shall be accepted by the workers and employers and their chosen representatives as sufficient.

"On the basis of the foregoing understanding, which he regards as just and imperative in the present crisis, the United States Fuel Administrator has insisted and will continue to insist that any adjustment of labor questions in the coal-mining industry, whether by joint agreement between operators and mine workers or by agreements severally made with the United States Fuel Administrator, shall embody wherever applicable and substantially the principles, provisions, and practices laid down in the Maryland and Upper Potomac settlement of May 6, 1918, and recognizes the authority of the International Union of Mine Workers in the organized fields and their jurisdiction over controversies arising in said fields. More specifically, the United States Fuel Administrator has insisted and will continue to insist in all such settlements—

"(a) That employers will be required to relinquish the right to discharge employees because of affiliation with labor unions.

"(b) That employers will be required to recognize the right of their employees to organize by peaceful methods that do not interrupt production.

"(c) That the so-called automatic penalty clause now in force, being regarded by mine workers as a cardinal principle of collective bargaining during the continuance of the war, will be included in all agreements as a condition precedent to the allowance of increased price permitted to operators.

"(d) That where the union shop now exists the same shall continue, and where union and nonunion men work together the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance."

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION

Following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster General's office, War Department, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The following are the executive officers of the division:

Mr. William A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. L. Arnold, assistant to chief on Outside Relations.

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on Inside Relations.

Mr. George W. Welles, chief of Procurement Branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware).

Mr. William F. Fusting, chief of Procurement Branch No. 2 (tools and hardware sundries).

Mr. W. J. Peck, chief of Procurement Branch No. 3 (kitchen and camp equipment).

Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, chief of Administrative Branch.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week. A. S. Rogers, Buyer.

Rope:		
Ratline, No. 9 thread	coils	10
Seizing wire, 7 strand	feet	10,000
Manila, ⅜-inch	feet	50,000
Caterpillar tractor, about 80 horsepower, with 14 plows		1
Machines, mowing		5
Rakes, hay		2
Cultivators, corn		2
Bull rakes		2
Scoops, coal, S-4121		300
Trucks:		
Standard warehouse, 2 wheel, No. 4232		36
Standard warehouse, 4 wheel, No. 4233		12
Rope, manila:		
½-inch	pounds	170,143
⅝-inch	do	170,143
¾-inch	do	2,194,130
⅞-inch	do	340,757
1-inch	do	1,769,950
1¼-inch	do	394,080
1⅜-inch	do	681,003

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 1, 1918. J. D. Rennick, Buyer, Room 106.

Bits, auger, ship with screw	dozen	7,076
Blades:		
Buck-saw, 32-inch	each	22,570
Hack-saw, 10-inch and 12-inch		22,570
Keyhole, saw		22,570
Drills, ratchet, boilermaker No. 1 and No. 2	each	1,060
Blades:		
Compass, saw, large		7,524
Compass, saw, medium		9,405
Compass, small		9,405
Chisels:		
B. S. cape, ⅝-inch, 1-inch	each	1,890
B. S. cape, ⅛-inch, ¼-inch, and ½-inch	each size	3,761
Hand, cold, ⅝-inch, ½-inch, ⅝-inch, ¾-inch, 1-inch	each	1,890
Rasps, plumber's, half-round, 10-inch and 14-inch	each size	1,440
Screw drivers:		
4-inch		10,136
6-inch		12,650
8-inch		14,725
10-inch		14,725
12-inch		12,925
18-inch		7,975
24-inch		2,600
30-inch		1,045

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 1, 1918. C. L. Butts, Buyer, Room 110.

Steels, butchers'		10,256
Sets, carving	sets	3,806
Knives:		
Bread		5,139
Butcher		20,551
Cleavers		3,940
Forks, carving, meat		5,139
Shears:		
Saddlers', pairs, 9-inch and 12-inch	pairs, each size	3,806
Tinners' hand, straight 3-inch and 4½-inch	each size	3,806
Double cut, tinners'	pairs	5,712
Knives, drawing:		
6-inch		253
8-inch		6,341
Screws:		
Cap, fillister head, assorted	gross	760
Cap, square head, assorted	do	760
Cap, round head, assorted	do	760
Cap, hexagon head, assorted	do	760
Cap, flat head, assorted	do	760

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION ——.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 1, 1918. W. F. Fusting, Buyer, Room 108.

Punches, tinners', hollow, ⅛-inch, ⅜-inch, ¼-inch, ⅝-inch, ½-inch, ¾-inch, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 1½-inch, each size		1,050
Shears, bench:		
8-inch	pairs	1,060
9-inch	do	1,390
12-inch	do	1,890
Machines:		
Seaming		530
Crimping		1,050
Burring		1,050
Riveting		2,110
Forming		82
Grooving		530
Edging		1,050
Beading, tinners'		1,050
Folding		497
Groovers, tinners', hand		4,478
Punches, round	sets	945
Drive	do	1,890
Rivet	do	63,500
Tinners', solid	do	1,050
Screws:		
Wood, F. & R. head, brass, gross		18,226
Wood, flat head, iron	do	177,304
Gouges:		
Firmer socket, inside bevel sets of 12	sets	1,060
Firmer socket, outside bevel, sets of 12	sets	1,060
Chisels:		
Wood handles, slicks, 2½-inch to 4-inch	sets	1,890
Framing socket, ⅛-inch to 2-inch, sets		3,761
Firmer socket, ⅛-inch to 2-inch, sets		3,761
Turning, W. C. handled, ⅛-inch to 1-inch	sets	945
Corner socket, ⅛-inch to 1¼-inch, sets		3,761

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-A.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before July 29, 1918. J. E. Diemer, Buyer, Room 118.

Hot blast heaters:		
12-inch		3,000
16-inch		6,000
18-inch		1,000

Sealed proposals will be received up to July 29 at 11 a. m., Room 113, 1800 Virginia Avenue, Quartermaster General's Office, care of W. A. Graham, chief of Hardware and Metals Division, for the above.

Specifications may be received, on inquiry, from J. E. Diemer, Room 118, Quartermaster General's Office.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-B.

Bids to Be Submitted by August 14, 1918. S. St. J. Eshleman, Buyer.

Handles:		
Hoe	pieces	4,352
Hammer, claw	do	288
Shovel	do	600
Axes, single bit	do	11,000
Ax, 34-inch	do	45,000
Hammer, 12-inch, 13-inch, 14-inch	pieces	5,000
Adz eye, farriers	do	320
Knives, saddlers, head No. 71	do	2,344
Irons, branding, 10-inch, 2-inch	do	100
Compasses, saddlers	do	2,114
Hasps:		
Hinge, iron, plain	do	25,800
Hinged, galvanized	do	25,800
Hasps and staples, iron	do	34,400
Hinges:		
Steel butt	do	11,820
"T," plain	do	104,850
Heavy strap	do	104,850

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-B.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 1, 1918. Capt. Price, Buyer, Room 432.

Stocks and dies:		
Blacksmith's, ½-inch–2-inch	sets	2,090
Blacksmith's, ⅛-inch to ⅝-inch	sets	1,890
Bolts, treading, ¼-inch–1-inch, ⅝-inch to ½-inch	sets	1,890
Blacksmith's, 2½-inch–4-inch, sets		380
Taps:		
Machine, plug		1,491
Machine, thread		3,479
Machine, hand bottoming		4,473
Tapered		3,479
Pipe		2,485
Dies, pipe threading, right hand, Armstrong:		
No. 2½ or equal	sets	248
No. 3 or equal	sets	248
No. 1 or equal	sets	248
No. 2 or equal	sets	248
Cutters, pipe, Barnes, 3 wheel:		
Nos. 1 and 2	each size	4,760
No. 4		527
No. 2½ or 3		1,060
No. 6		527
No. 5		527
Stocks and dies, pipe, threading, 2-inch–4-inch	sets	1,060
Reamers, pipe, ¼-inch to 2½-inch, each size		1,060

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-B.

Bids to Be Submitted by August 6, 1918. J. G. Williams, Buyer.

Pins, picket line		1,050
Scales, platform, 5 tons		20
Table, electric saw		1
Sterilizers		50
Oilers:		
½-pint		5,000
½-pint		5,000
1-pint		5,000
Plugs and cocks		1,500
Creosote	gallons	1,000
Hydrometers		200
Fillers	barrel	100

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-C.

Bids to Be Submitted Within One Week. John Bertram, Buyer.

Waste, cotton:		
White	pounds	15,750
White and colored mixed	do	4,000
Nuts, bolts, iron	pieces	116,645
Blocks, swage		325

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-C.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 1, 1918. Capt. Oliver, Buyer, Room 112.

Punches:		
Trace, ⅝-inch–1½-inch	sets	1,890
Leather, 1-inch–12-inch	do	1,890

(Continued on page 15.)

COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO ADJUST FREIGHT TARIFFS AMONG CARRIERS

(Continued from page 10.)

Philadelphia district freight traffic committee, Philadelphia, Pa.: H. L. Eysmans, chairman; D. G. Gray, George P. Wilson, members.

Buffalo district freight traffic committee, Buffalo, N. Y.: E. H. Croly, chairman; I. W. Gantt, J. E. Wilson, members.

Pittsburgh district freight traffic committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.: M. S. Connelly, chairman; J. B. Nessle, D. O. Moore, members.

Detroit district freight traffic committee, Detroit, Mich.; H. R. Griswold, chairman; P. G. Findlay, H. G. Wilson, members.

Cincinnati district freight traffic committee, Cincinnati, Ohio: C. L. Thomas, chairman; W. T. Stevenson, W. S. Groom, members.

Chicago eastern district freight traffic committee, Chicago, Ill.: C. J. Brister, chairman; O. A. Constans, C. S. Bather, members.

East St. Louis district freight traffic committee, East St. Louis, Ill.; C. H. Stinson, chairman; C. B. Sudborough, P. M. Hanson, members.

Richmond district freight traffic committee, Richmond, Va. (appointed jointly for eastern and southern territories): G. S. Rains, chairman; E. D. Hotchkiss, E. S. Goodman, members.

Southern Freight Traffic Committee, southern classification territory:

- Randall Clifton, chairman; N. B. Wright, Joseph Hattendorf, H. T. Moore, J. S. Davant, members; L. E. Chalenor, secretary, Walton Building, Atlanta, Ga
- Richmond District Freight Traffic Committee, Richmond, Va. (appointed jointly for eastern and southern territories): G. S. Rains, chairman; E. D. Hotchkiss, E. S. Goodman, members.
- Louisville District Freight Traffic Committee, Louisville, Ky.: J. M. Dewberry, chairman; J. M. Denyven, C. B. Stafford, members.
- Atlanta District Freight Traffic Committee, Atlanta, Ga.: E. R. Oliver, chairman; C. B. Kealhofer, S. E. Spivey, members.
- Birmingham District Freight Traffic Committee, Birmingham, Ala.: E. A. De Funiak, chairman; T. D. Geoghegan, O. L. Bunn, members.
- Jacksonville District Freight Traffic Committee, Jacksonville, Fla.: J. F. Mead, chairman; F. D. McConnell, W. D. Nelson, members.
- New Orleans Southern District Freight Traffic Committee, New Orleans, La.: R. C. Perkins, chairman; J. B. Bannon, B. F. Martin, members.

Western Freight Traffic Committee, western classification territory:

- A. C. Johnson, chairman; F. B. Houghton, S. H. Johnson, H. C. Barlow, Seth Mann, members; E. B. Boyd, secretary, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.
- Chicago Western District Freight Traffic Committee, Chicago, Ill.: F. P. Eyman, chairman; H. E. Pierpont, S. G. Lutz, J. S. Brown, H. E. Sundberg, members.
- St. Louis District Freight Traffic Committee, St. Louis, Mo.: J. L. West, chairman; J. E. Johanson, P. W. Coyle, members.
- New Orleans Western District Freight Traffic Committee, New Orleans, La.: J. B. Payne, chairman; C. S. Fay, Carl Giessow, members.
- St. Paul District Freight Traffic Committee, St. Paul, Minn.: H. M. Pierce, chairman; Henry Blakeley, W. P. Trickett, members.
- Kansas City District Freight Traffic Committee, Kansas City, Mo.: D. R. Lincoln, chairman; J. R. Koontz, R. D. Sangster, members.
- Dallas District Freight Traffic Committee, Dallas, Tex.: Gentry Waldo, chairman; F. Koch, G. S. Maxwell, members.
- Denver District Freight Traffic Committee, Denver, Colo.: Fred Wild, jr., chairman; H. A. Johnson, F. W. Maxwell, members.
- Portland District Freight Traffic Committee, Portland, Oreg.: F. W. Robinson, chairman; W. D. Skinner, F. D. Burroughs, J. H. Lothrop, C. O. Bergen, members.
- San Francisco District Freight Traffic Committee, San Francisco, Cal.: W. G. Barnwell, chairman; G. W. Luce, H. K. Faye, H. E. Stocker, S. H. Love, members.

These instructions are only temporary and for the purpose of putting the work of these committees into operation. A little later their appointment and a more definite outline of their duties and method of operation will be covered by an order or circulars, and this letter is sent to each of you in order that you may proceed at once to organize yourselves into committees, as outlined herein, and continue without delay the work which has been done by the several freight traffic committees, which are now [illegible]

EDWARD [illegible],
Director, Division of Traffic.
CHARLES A. PROUTY,
Director, Division of Public Service and [illegible].

(Continued from page 14.)

Vises:	
Hand	2,640
Bench, woodworkers', 3½-inch–4½-inch	1,341
Machinists', 4-inch–5-inch–6-inch—each	661
Bench, cabinetmakers', 8-inch–10-inch—each	1,321
Bench, combination, 3½-inch–5-inch—each	1,321

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–C.

Bids to Be Submitted by July 29, 1918.
W. B. Mitchell, Buyer.

Brushes:	
Sign-painting—sets	600
Bench	5,000
Handles, mop	224,000
Steamers for 8-gallon square boilers	3,040
Measures, 1-gallon cast aluminum	4,000

WANTS ARMY OF SAVERS

THE PURPOSE of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

PLAN FOR WAGE STANDARDIZATION

(Continued from page 12.)

John J. Grace, National Association Fireproof Hollow Metal Window Manufacturers Association, New York.

Harry Alexander, National Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association, New York [illegible] ing, Washington, D. C.

W. F. Hennessy, secretary Building Trades Employers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles G. Ramsey, president Building Construction Employers' Association, Chicago.

Building Trades Representatives.

Representing [illegible]:

John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers.

James T. [illegible], International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

J. E. McGlory, Structural Iron Workers.

Frank J. Sch[illegible], Wood Constructors.

Frank [illegible], Operative Plasterers.

John [illegible], president Building Trades.

William J. Bowen, Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers.

George F. Hulrich, Hoisting Engineers.

Ben Osborne, Structural Iron Workers.

James P. Noonan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

John P. Frey, International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Union.

[illegible], Plasterers' and Cement Finishers.

J. M. Gavlak, International Slate and Tile Roofers of America.

Joseph A. Mullaney, Asbestos Workers.

James G. Higgins, United Steam Fitters and Steam [illegible].

William J. Gallagher, general organizer Brotherhood of Painters.

T. M. Govern, general executive member, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America.

John Morgan.

William J. McSorley, general president Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

I. D'Alessandro, president Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers' International Union.

The War Labor Policies Board is accordingly, with the aid of John R. Alpine, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and Hugh Frayne, labor representative on the War Industries Board on the union side, and with the advice of Herbert F. Perkins, vice president of the International Harvester Co., proceeding as rapidly as the importance of the matter makes possible toward the determination of standards.

Plan for a Great 1919 Wheat Harvest Outlined by Department of Agriculture

MORE ACREAGE URGED

Suggestions Given to Farmers and a Table of Approximate Areas by States Submitted—An Increase of More Than Twelve Per Cent over Last Year Indicated—Needs of This Country and Allies.

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following: A national plan for a great Liberty wheat harvest in 1919 is announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. American farmers are asked to sow to winter wheat this fall not less than 45,000,000 acres—an increase of 7 per cent over last year's sowing—and the department suggests that an even greater area, approximately 47,500,000 acres—an increase of more than 12 per cent over last year—could be sown if conditions are especially favorable in all the States and would better meet the needs of the allied nations at war.

Will Add 30,000,000 Bushels.

From the smaller acreage a harvest of 636,000,000 bushels might be expected, it is estimated, and from the larger acreage, 667,000,000, based upon an average yield of 15.7 bushels an acre and an abandonment of 10 per cent of the area sown on account of winter kill. The plan fixes definite acreages by States, and in a campaign to be launched immediately by the department and the State agricultural colleges and leading farmers throughout the country growers will be asked to make good their State quotas. The recommendations regarding the planting of spring wheat and other spring crops and regarding live stock will follow later.

The total acreages assigned to the several States, both minimum and maximum, are shown in the accompanying table, with the percentage of increase over the acreage sown last year indicated for each State. In some States where a large increase of winter-wheat acreage is suggested it is planned correspondingly to reduce the spring-wheat acreage. Winter wheat is a safer crop and produces a larger yield per acre, so the exchange is desirable in sections where this is practicable. The unusual weather conditions of the last two years are responsible for the increased acreage of spring wheat this year in some sections where winter wheat usually is more extensively grown.

Growing Needs Considered.

In announcing its wheat-production program the department considers the growing needs of this country and its allies for this essential food. The last crop report forecast a 1918 harvest of 890,930,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat. Although this forecast is gratifying, it is pointed out that the reserve supply or carry over of wheat this year is practically exhausted and is the smallest on record. The need of building up reserves of wheat is evident. It is pointed out that although this country produced a small wheat crop in 1917, the total exports of wheat in excess of imports, including flour in terms of wheat, amounted to approximately 100,000,000 bushels for the year ending June 30, 1918. This is in comparison with 178,000,000 bushels exported in 1917, 236,000,000 bushels in 1916, and 331,000,000 bushels in 1915. It was only possible for the United States to export wheat in large quantities in 1915 and 1916 because of the large wheat crops of 1912–1915, which gave this country an accumulation of stocks of this grain. The 1916 and 1917 crops both were smaller than any crops since 1911, and, besides this, there was a greater demand for seed wheat and an increasing population.

The "Carry-Over" Exhausted.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind, says the department, that the carry over in all the 10 importing countries of Europe was practically exhausted this year before the new harvest; that the normal consumption requirements of the exporting countries are increasing with the growth of population instead of diminishing; that some losses in storage and transit may be expected to continue; and that it is highly desirable that a surplus should be accumulated as insurance against partial crop failure next year. To provide for these additional requirements it is therefore extremely desirable that the maximum acreage of winter wheat recommended be planted by the farmers in the United States this fall.

Table of Acreage Suggested.

Acreage of winter wheat suggested for sowing in the fall of 1918 with data showing basis for the recommendations:

[In thousands; that is, 000 omitted.]

State.	Acreage suggested, 1918.				Acreage sown, 1917.	Maximum acreage sown, 1913–1917.	
	Minimum.	Per cent 1917. acreage.	Maximum	Per cent, 1917 acreage.		Acreage.	Year.
New York	525	103	563	110	512	512	1917
New Jersey	101	102	104	105	99	99	1917
Pennsylvania	1,575	103	1,683	110	1,530	1,530	1917
Delaware	153	105	160	110	146	146	1917
Maryland	774	105	811	110	737	737	1917
Virginia	1,536	105	1,609	110	1,463	1,463	1917
West Virginia	373	105	390	110	355	355	1917
North Carolina	1,238	105	1,297	110	1,179	1,179	1917
South Carolina	283	105	297	110	270	270	1917
Georgia	449	105	514	120	428	428	1917
Ohio	2,340	109	2,560	117	2,145	2,145	1917
Indiana	2,920	110	3,100	117	2,645	2,820	1914
Illinois	2,934	113	3,200	123	2,602	2,934	1914
Michigan	941	100	941	100	941	963	1914
Wisconsin	112	100	112	100	112	112	1917
Minnesota	89	100	89	100	89	89	1917
Iowa	600	131	900	196	459	525	1914
Missouri	3,100	108	3,235	113	2,875	2,875	1917
South Dakota	182	111	182	111	164	182	1916
Nebraska	3,674	117	3,762	120	3,135	3,674	1914
Kansas	9,479	100	9,479	100	9,479	9,479	1917
Kentucky	1,047	110	1,142	120	952	968	1914
Tennessee	924	110	1,010	120	840	901	1914
Alabama	151	105	158	110	144	144	1917
Mississippi	40	110	45	125	36	36	1917
Texas	1,730	107	1,730	107	1,622	1,730	1915
Oklahoma	3,264	100	3,400	104	3,264	3,400	1916
Arkansas	302	105	317	110	288	288	1917
Montana	775	100	775	100	775	775	1917
Wyoming	88	105	92	110	84	84	1917
Colorado	485	105	508	110	462	462	1917
New Mexico	275	102	283	105	270	270	1917
Arizona	46	105	48	110	44	44	1917
Utah	256	105	275	113	244	276	1915
Nevada	5	100	10	200	5	23	1915
Idaho	377	125	405	134	302	405	1914
Washington	754	180	850	200	422	1,155	1914
Oregon	590	105	692	123	562	692	1914
California	513	105	538	110	489	489	1917
United States	45,000	107	47,206	112	42,170	41,610	

NOTE.—States that have suffered from drouth conditions are not asked to increase wheat acreage, but if generally favorable conditions obtain it is expected that increases will be shown in these States. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota larger increase of winter wheat acreage is not suggested because of heavy increases suggested for rye.

Additions to Fair Price List for Flour and Feeds

The following fair-price flour and feed prices are announced by the Food Administration in addition to those given out July 22.

These prices are for carload lots, bulk, at the mill. The cost of freight and packages and cost of handling less than carload quantities are to be added to these prices to find delivered cost to the purchaser from mill.

Milling point.	Flour.	Bran.	Mixed feed.	Middlings, shorts, and Red Dog.
Chicago	$10.14	$25.26	$26.51	$27.26
St. Louis	10.09	24.46	25.71	26.46

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Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918. No. 370

President Denounces Mob Violence in Appeal to His Fellow Countrymen to Keep Nation's Fame Untarnished

ARMIES OF ALLIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE IN AISNE-MARNE AREA, SAYS SECRETARY BAKER

Actual Number of Officers and Men in a Division is 27,864—States That Germans Are Supplying Most of "Cannon Fodder."

Daily press interview by Secretary Baker, July 25, 1918:

"The latest dispatches show continued advances in several places by French, British, and American troops. They are not extensive in area but are important, and show that the battle is continuing with great vigor."

Answering a question: "The actual number of officers and men in a division is 27,864. In order to maintain the necessary service of supply for such a division additional men are required, bringing the number up to 42,000, but these additional men are no part of that division. A corps is made up of divisions with some additional troops called corps troops; but the difference between, roughly, 28,000 and 42,000, or 14,000, represents the people who are employed on the railroads, at the warehouses, on the docks unloading the ships and distributing supplies, doing salvage work, and all that sort of thing. Two thousand of these may be considered as the division's proportion of Army and corps troops, and 12,000 as noncombatant, or service or supply men."

"Cannon Fodder."

Answering a question with reference to a statement by the Wolff Agency referring to American troops as "cannon fodder," the Secretary of War said:

"The best information we have seems to indicate that they are themselves supplying most of that material at the present time.

"We have no reports on our own casualties as yet, but our own people have a much better opportunity to know our losses than the Germans have, because we are taking ground, and they have been giving ground, and in that situation we have a superior opportunity for observation.

"There is one New York regiment in the 42d Division—the 69th New York."

LYNCHERS EMULATING GERMANY

Declares That Every American Who Takes Part in Action Of Mob Is a Betrayer of Democracy—"Are at This Very Moment Fighting Lawless Passion" Across the Sea—Can Never Accept Any Man as Champion of Liberty Who Does Not Reverence Our Own Laws.

The President to-day issued the following statement:

MOB ACTION.

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the Nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely-separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the States and the Nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

CLAIM TO BE CHAMPIONS OF DEMOCRACY.

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great Democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about

(Continued on page 2.)

TABLE PREPARED SHOWING LIFE OF SOLDIERS' WEARING APPAREL

The War Department authorizes the following:

In order to obtain an idea of the life of the various clothing and equipage articles used by the Army, the opinion of camp quartermasters and organization supply officers was asked for by the Acting Quartermaster General. The opinions are based on the experience of these officers in issuing the various articles to the men in the camps and cantonments in all sections of the country.

On the basis of replies from about 550 officers, a table was prepared which is composite and indicates the minimum life as shown by the average of the opinions received. The table shows the life of cotton breeches to be 4.89 months, wool breeches 6.85 months, cotton coats 10.78 months, wool coats 13.66 months, overcoats 33.66 months, blankets 41.77 months, slickers 16.23 months, service hats 7.63 months, flannel shirts 3.10 per year, summer undershirts 3.68 per year, winter undershirts 2.80 per year, summer drawers 4.36 pairs per year, winter drawers 3.68 pairs per year, light wool stockings 8.48 pairs per year, heavy wool stockings 6.35 pairs per year, field shoes 2.42 pairs per year, and canvas leggings 3.56 pairs per year.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

$500,000 Saved In Fuel at 31 Army Cantonments By the Use of Soft Coal

The War Department authorizes the following:

At 31 posts, camps, cantonments, and stations in the territory south of Washington and west of Pittsburgh approximately 200,000 tons of anthracite coal was called for to cover requirements for the fiscal year 1919. As a result of investigations made by the fuel and forage division of the Quartermaster Corps bituminous coal and coke have been substituted for anthracite and a saving has been effected of approximately $300,000 in cost of coal and approximately $200,000 in cost of transportation, or a total saving of approximately $500,000.

In addition to the saving in cost as indicated, there will be a saving in transportation amounting to approximately 33,000,000 ton-miles, which will make available for other purposes this amount of railroad transportation.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

CAMPAIGN FOR ECONOMY IN USE OF ALL KINDS OF PAPER PLANNED

War Industries Board Pulp and Paper Section to Appeal to Public to Stop Waste.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

T. E. Donnelley, chief of the pulp and paper section, War Industries Board, yesterday announced that his section would shortly undertake a general publicity campaign for economy in the use of all kinds of paper, the purpose being to educate the consuming public to the importance of conservation as a war measure. This new work of the pulp and paper section has been placed in charge of Dr. E. O. Merchant, a member of the section, who is also in charge of the paper investigations of the Federal Trade Commission.

Paper has been so cheap and so plentiful in the past that people little realized its value. But war conditions demand a prompt and radical change in the habits of consumers, and the members of the pulp and paper section feel confident that when the consuming public is shown the reasons and the necessity for such change they will promptly and patriotically respond to the appeal for conservation, as they have done to the various other appeals that have been made by the Government.

Will Appeal to Public.

It is the intention of the pulp and paper section, with the cooperation of the public press, to show the consuming public how the demands of the Government for various kinds of paper and for various chemicals and other materials used in paper making are increasing rapidly and how every pound of paper wasted represents not only the waste of valuable materials, such as coal, pulp, chemicals, etc., but also the waste of productive labor, working capital, and transportation space, in all of which there is an increasing scarcity. Printers and publishers, stores, business offices, hotels, clubs, and private homes will be asked to cooperate with the Government to the end that all wasteful and uneconomical uses of paper may be eliminated and that all waste papers, rags, etc., may be saved, collected, and returned to the mills for use again in paper making.

Age Limit for Civilians Is Raised to 45 Years

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following:

The age limit for civilian applicants to the Central Officers' Training Schools has been raised from 40 to 45 years upon date of entrance.

Special Orders, No. 163:

184. Maj. Stuart McLeod, National Guard in the service of the United States, will proceed with the least practicable delay to Fort Sill, Okla., and report to the commandant, School of Fire, for Field Artillery duty.

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES MOBS

(Continued from page 1.)

the United States what her most gifted liars can not improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things can not happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away!

I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the States, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will cooperate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It can not live where the community does not countenance it.

CALLS UPON NATION TO KEEP LAWS INVIOLATE.

I have called upon the Nation to put its great energy into this war, and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom he affects to despise.

WOODROW WILSON.

FIFTEEN BIG NEW GUN PLANTS COMPLETED AND PRODUCING CANNON FOR AMERICANS

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT REPORT

Table Showing Government Expenditures for Buildings and Equipment—Sixteenth Forging Plant Is Now 85 Per Cent Completed.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Ordnance Department:

The Army Ordnance Department announces the completion of 15 of the 16 gun plants for the forging and machining of cannon. The sixteenth plant is 85 per cent complete.

In the erection of these plants the Government has expended $34,768,297.

All Now Producing.

It was necessary to provide these plants as a preliminary to the production of but one part of a complete gun which includes, besides the body or barrel, a carriage and a complicated recuperator and recoil system.

All 16 plants now are producing cannon or cannon forgings for mobile artillery from 1½ inches (the 37 m. m. "anti-tank gun") to 10 inches.

No percentages of completion and installation of machinery on the Neville Island plant of the United States Steel Corporation, the $30,000,000 project for the manufacture of siege guns, funds for which became available last month, are given in the Ordnance announcement.

Processes in the forging and machining of cannon so differ from the ordinary commercial practices of peace times in this country that the Government was obliged to build the 16 plants from the ground up and to equip them with machinery, much of which had to be designed especially for this work.

Creation of a New Industry.

The production of cannon involved the creation of a new industry. The Midvale and Bethlehem companies were the only plants of any size outside of Government arsenals available for the manufacture of Army guns in quantities, and Midvale was largely utilized for Navy work.

The requirements for ordnance were so great that Midvale and Bethlehem could not take care of the production needed. It was necessary for the Army Ordnance Department immediately to erect and equip a large number of new plants for cannon. The organization and facilities for these were taken from factories that had been successfully engaged in the production of various types of equipment ranging from railway appliances to high-grade machine tools.

New Requirements Met.

While none of these companies had ever been engaged in ordnance manufacture, all have successfully met the rigid requirements and are to-day producing material which is the equivalent of the best products of the ordnance companies of Great Britain and France.

The building of the 16 plants started as soon as funds became available—in July, 1917—and progressed so rapidly that machinery was in operation and actual operations on cannon in progress in January, 1918. One plant, the site of which was a ravine in August, 1917, had completed its first 6-inch howitzer in February, 1918—seven months later.

Construction of almost all of the plants was delayed by weather conditions, traffic delays, and the pressure on the machine tool industry, upon which heavy demands were being made by many departments of the Government, including the Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The Ordnance Department was forced to wait its turn.

Some of Difficulties Met.

Typical of the weather conditions that delayed construction was the forming of two feet of ice in the wooden forms into which cement was being poured for the foundation of a large press at one of the plants. A circus tent was pitched over the operation and stoves were installed to permit the work to proceed. A storm at night lifted the tent into the Delaware River.

Typical of traffic delay was the holding of five carloads of steel for three weeks within 15 miles of the site of the plant building.

The Ordnance Department announcement shows that 5 of the 16 plants have their machinery 100 per cent installed and 100 per cent in operation. Five others are 90 per cent or more complete as to installation of machinery. Only two are as low as 65 per cent, and one of these is the $9,180,207 project at the Watervliet Government Arsenal.

A table showing the Government expenditures for the building and equipment of the cannon plants, together with the percentage of complete construction, installation of machinery, and machinery in operation, follows:

Gun plants.	Government expenditures for plant facilities.	Per cent complete construction.	Per cent complete machinery installation.	Per cent machinery in operation.
American Bridge Co. (U. S. Steel), Gary, Ind.	$2,000,000	85	65	31
American Brake Shoe Foundry Co., Erie, Pa.	3,150,000	100	95	95
Bullard Engine Works, Bridgeport, Conn.	3,062,000	100	90	80
Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.	858,000	100	85	75
Buckeye Steel Casting Co., Columbus, Ohio	215,000	100	100	100
Chalkis Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.	607,993	100	100	100
Edgewater Steel Co., Oakmont, Pa.	2,162,000	100	75	65
Heppenstall, F. & K., Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	1,105,163	100	95	95
Hess Steel Corporation, Baltimore, Md.	451,538	100	98	65
Northwestern Ordnance Co., Madison, Wis.	1,600,000	100	100	100
Standard Forgings Co., Chicago, Ill.	1,627,000	100	100	100
Standard Steel Works, Burnham, Pa.	1,392,830	100	95	95
Symington Anderson Co., Rochester, N. Y.	3,723,000	100	75	75
Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.	9,180,207	100	65	42
Wisconsin Gun Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	1,003,240	100	100	100
Tacony Ordnance Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,630,326	100	88	75
United States Steel Corporation, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	64,768,297	.....	.....	.....

DAVID J. LEWIS IS DETAILED FOR U. S. WIRE CONTROL WORK

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the act authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government, approved May 20, 1918, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, David J. Lewis, Commissioner, United States Tariff Commission, is hereby detailed to the Post Office Department until further ordered, for such duties in connection with the control and operation of the telegraph and telephone services by that department as may be assigned to him by the Postmaster General.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 23, 1918.

PRIORITY FOR MINE SUPPLIES.

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Roy A. Rainey, of New York, and David D. Bush, of Chicago, to the Production Bureau to take charge of priorities in mine supplies. They will work in conjunction with the War Industries Board to see that the production of coal is not hampered or lessened by reason of needed material or equipment.

317 SCHOOLS SEND TEACHERS OR STUDENTS TO TRAINING CAMPS

The public relations committee of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training authorizes the following:

Three hundred and seventeen schools and universities have responded to the offer of the War Department to give special military training in the officers' training camps at Plattsburg, Fort Sheridan, and the Presidio at San Francisco to a picked group of instructors and students. No commission will be given. Members of this group will assist officers assigned by the War Department to the colleges in the training of Students' Army Corps. This unit of the National Army will be recruited from among registered college students between the ages of 18 and 21 years.

Camps Now in Session.

The camps are now in session. The camps for the teachers are being conducted on the same basis as the officers' training camps. Officers are appointed from the ranks to serve during the session. This training will be followed by an intensive recruiting campaign on the part of the universities cooperating with the War Department to prevent premature enlistment and also to keep the boys in college until they are fitted by special training for special Government service.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

[illegible] 1917.

NEW REGULATION PLACES RICE ON RESTRICTED IMPORT LIST

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board by a new ruling, W. T. B. R. No. 177, has placed rice upon the list of commodities the importation of which for domestic consumption is prohibited. Accordingly, no further licenses for the importation of rice to be consumed in the United States will be issued and all such licenses which are now outstanding shall expire and become void unless shipment from abroad is made thereunder on or before July 31, 1918.

Notwithstanding the foregoing ruling, the importation of rice into the United States in bond for transshipment to the West Indies or Central America will be permitted if the details of ultimate destination are clearly set forth on the application for import license.

Maximum Price is Fixed For Mixed Domestic Coke

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

By an order of the United States Fuel Administration, effective 7 a. m. July 25, the maximum price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the point where produced, for mixed sizes of properly screened and cleaned beehive or by-product coke suitable for domestic purposes shall be $1 less than the maximum Government price for selected foundry coke f. o. b. cars at the same point.

The production of domestic fuel by screening and cleaning the accumulated breeze piles at Beehive and By-Product coking plants has recently grown to such an extent that the United States Fuel Administration found it necessary to establish a maximum price for the product.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 72.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 25, 1918.

Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne our troops continue to press the enemy. In their advance eastward they have taken the southern half of Foret de Fere.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

The following cablegram was yesterday received by The Adjutant General from Gen. Pershing:

Through an error in cabling communique No. 49 the following paragraph was omitted: "The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished service crosses to the following officers and men for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names." This should have preceded the names of Capt. Keller E. Rockey, Marines; Capt. John H. Fay, Marines; Surg. Paul T. Dessez, Marines; Passed Asst. Surg. Richard O'B. Shea, Marines; First Lieut. Edward B. Hope, Marines; Gunner Henry L. Hulbert, Marines; Sergt. Maj. Carl J. Norstrand, Marines; Gunnery Sergt. Charles F. Hoffman, Marines; Sergt. John Casey, Marines; Corpls. Arnold B. Godbey, and Prentice S. Geer, Marines; Pvt. John Kukoski, Marines; Sergt. John H. Culnan, Marines. The omission of the paragraph quoted above placed these names with the list in the cable under the paragraph which stated that the Commander in Chief had awarded distinguished service crosses posthumously.

ORDER ON THE USE OF RIFLES BY HOME GUARDS MODIFIED

The War Department authorizes the following:

Upon recommendation of the Ordnance Department the order of The Adjutant General, "that the quota of arms for each State would be first issued to National Guard units, and any remaining surplus to Home Guard organizations," has been modified.

In its changed form the order will permit the issue of rifles for use of Home Guard organization when such rifles are not required for National Guard units already organized. This would be done pending the organization of such National Guard units, and upon agreement of the governor of the State, in each case, to transfer the rifles to the National Guard units when needed for that purpose. Under the old order Home Guard units already organized could not have the use of any rifles issued by the Government until all needs of the National Guard of the State had first been met, even though the National Guard units were not organized.

It must be understood, however, that it is impossible at this time to say when any rifles will be available for the use of Home Guards under this change. This is due to the fact that the department must first determine how much of the available rifles will be needed for future draft quotas, and how much can be spared from the supply held in reserve to allow for any fluctuations in the production of new rifles. Steps to determine these questions will be taken.

RATTANS AND REEDS PLACED ON RESTRICTED IMPORT LIST

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 176) has placed rattans and reeds on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after August 5, 1918. Hereafter no licenses for the importation of rattans and reeds will be issued, except for shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation, and except further for shipments coming as return cargo from convenient European ports or from convenient Mediterranean North African ports and then only when coming from a convenient port where loading can be done without delay.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$224,283.98
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,909,144.33
Miscellaneous	2,275,555.01
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	559,697.45
Total ordinary receipts	4,968,680.77
Panama Canal receipts	255,241.93
Public-debt receipts	382,267,012.36
Balance previous day	1,241,191,703.46
Total	1,628,682,638.52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$46,971,146.73
Panama Canal disbursements	9,026.55
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	35,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	505,684.94
Public-debt disbursements	2,833,577.78
Balance in general fund today	1,543,363,202.52
Total	1,628,682,638.52

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Peace offers from Germany were predicted and the people warned against them as only another form of German propaganda by various Senators during the brief session of the Senate yesterday afternoon. Senator Lewis, of Illinois, declared that these offers would come so couched as to attempt to persuade the American people that all that this country was fighting for had been accomplished. He predicted that Germany would offer favorable concessions in the west in return for granting to Germany the right to exploit Russia and the east. This, the Illinois Senator said, would only be in furtherance of her desire and purpose to dominate the world. It would give Germany the power to build up a gigantic military machine in Russia for future use and the first nation to feel its force, he predicted, would be the United States. He warned the country against the insidiousness of these coming German peace proposals.

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, said he did not care to hear any peace talk while the German flag floats over 1 inch of the soil of Belgium, France, or Serbia. Peace, he said, could not be considered so long as Germany has failed to disavow the reasons that impelled us to declare war. "There will never be peace," he declared, "without victory. Until we have the victory in our hands, it is our duty to talk war force without stint, war to the limit against the common enemy of the world."

Discusses Labor Question.

The discussion was concluded with some observations by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, on the labor question. He contended that the greatest danger confronting the allies to-day is the present slowing down of production. Victory, he said, might through this situation, be snatched away at the very moment when it is most needed.

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, introduced a resolution calling upon the War Department to inform the Senate of the names of all Army officers who, since the United States has been at war, have received or are receiving salaries, gifts, or emoluments from any corporation or person having to do with Government contracts. In submitting the resolution Senator King said it was prompted by recent disclosures and arrests in New York in connection with Army raincoats and other Army supplies. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee and can not be acted upon by the Senate until the three-day recess agreement is concluded.

Mail Service in France.

Secretary Baker transmitted to the Senate, in response to a resolution, a cable from Gen. Pershing announcing that the mail service for the Expeditionary Forces in France has been taken over entirely by the military authorities and that delays previously complained of are fast being eliminated.

Members of the Ways and Means committee of the House, after an all day session on the war revenue bill, disclosed the fact that the rates of taxation thus far tentatively agreed upon will yield approximately $4,500,000,000, which would be $1,500,000,000 less than the $6,000,000,000 the Treasury Department believes should be raised from excess profits and individual and corporate income taxes. The majority of the committee yesterday, it was stated, seemed to favor a 30 per cent tax on all excess profits between 10 per cent and 20 per cent; a 50 per cent tax on all excess profits beween 20 per cent and 25 per cent, and an 80 per cent tax on all excess profits above 25 per cent. According to figures submitted to the committee this was expected to yield about $1,690,000,000. Under the schedule as tentatively agreed upon a flat exemption would be granted to every business concern of $2,000 and 10 per cent on the capital invested.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means committee following yesterday's session issued the following statement concerning the committee's deliberations on the subject of excess profits:

Statement by Mr. Kitchin.

"A specific exemption of $2,000 plus 10 per cent on invested capital was tentatively agreed upon.

"These rates were discussed:

"1. Eighty per cent on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent. (Would yield $2,400,000,000.)

"2. Forty per cent on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent and not in excess of 20 per cent. Eighty per cent on all net income in excess of 20 per cent. (Would yield $1,750,000,000.)

"3. Thirty per cent on all net income in excess of exemption of 10 per cent and not in excess of 20 per cent; 50 per cent on net income in excess of 20 per cent and not in excess of 25 per cent; 80 per cent on net income in excess of 25 per cent. (Would yield $1,690,000,000.)

"4. Sixty to eighty per cent on the difference between the average per centum of profits for the best four of the six years (to be selected by the corporation)—1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916—and the profits for the taxable year with 10 per cent deduction on the capital put in since 1916.

"The committee seemed to lean toward the third proposition."

Additional Draft Calls By the Provost Marshal

Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal, has designated 24 white limited-service men to go to the Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington, D. C.

White men qualified for general military service, numbering 1,753, are to be sent to the Engineer Corps at Camp Forrest, Lytle, Ga., July 29. This call has been completely filled by volunteers.

August 1, 600 white limited-service men are to go to the Bureau of Aircraft Production, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Pennsylvania, July 31, is to send 1,528 white men to Camp Forrest, Lytle, Ga.

Virginia, August 1–5, will send 1,500 colored men to Camp Humphreys, Accotink, Va.

SUGAR ALLOWANCE IN HOMES 2 POUNDS MONTHLY, PER PERSON, FOOD ADMINISTRATION ORDERS

RATION IN EFFECT AUGUST FIRST

Cut From Three Pounds Necessary In Order to Supply Our Soldiers And Allies—Same Ratio Applies To All Public Eating Places.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Basing its action on a careful survey of the world sugar situation and a compilation of the immediate demands, the United States Food Administration calls on the American public to restrict the consumption of sugar in the home to 2 pounds per person per month from August 1 to January 1. This replaces the present regulation of 3 pounds per person per month, and includes all sugar used on the table and in cooking.

A similar order is being issued to govern public eating places, limiting their use of sugar to 2 pounds for every 90 meals served.

Now an Essential Element.

The Food Administration [illegible] that the American public will heartily agree to reduce the household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the peoples of the allies, provided our people clearly comprehend that sugar, which with us is often used in great measure as a luxury, has become an essential element for the success of the war among the nations of Europe. Upon our action here depends the possibility of maintaining the ration to our own fighting men and those of the allies as well as of avoiding a still further reduction of the allotments to the civil populations of the nations fighting Germany, which are already down to a point far under their normal needs. England, which before the war used more sugar than the United States, has already reduced its household consumption to 2 pounds. France allows its people a maximum of a pound and a half, and the Italian ration has been reduced to barely a pound. Recently even those amounts have not been possible.

Strict Economy Necessary.

Furthermore, unless there is strict and consistent economy in the United States the supplies for Belgium and those required by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, and similar organizations working for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers in Europe can not be maintained.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the allied world is as follows: The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories, and bakeries are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated; and the inability of the United States and the allies to secure sugar from Java and

(Continued on page 7.)

ASKS BUILDING AND LOAN MEN TO HELP DETECT ENEMY PROPERTY

The Alien Property Custodian sent the following telegram to the National Convention of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations at Newark, N. J.:

NATIONAL CONVENTION UNITED STATES LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

GENTLEMEN: The patriotism and loyalty of the members of your associations are so well known that it is a pleasure for me to ask your cooperation in the task of detecting money and property of enemy character. America is going to win this war, but to be successful the President must have the cooperation and assistance of you and the great body of men and women whom you represent.

Represent Highest Form of Thrift.

The members of the building and loan associations of this country represent the highest form of American thrift. They are home builders, and as such touch the very heart of our country.

The home is the foundation of all things in life, and when you find a people interested and devoted to the building of homes you find a people who are loyal and patriotic, and ready at all times to give the best that is in them to preserve the great ideals they cherish.

When you go back home it will help exceedingly if you will have the officers of your organizations go over their books for the purpose of finding out whether or not they have enemy money and property thereon which they may have overlooked. I want you to tell your friends and acquaintances about the work of the Alien Property Custodian's office, because I want to make sure that a report is made to this office of every dollar of enemy-owned money and property in America.

Proceeds Invested in Liberty Bonds.

Enemy-owned money taken over by me is invested in Liberty bonds, and it is thus made to fight for our country instead of against it. All information regarding enemy money and property, even if its enemy character is only suspected, should be sent to Alien Property Custodian's office, Washington, D. C.

If in doubt as to the enemy character of any money or property you know of, write to me at once, giving all of the essential facts, and you will be quickly advised.

I congratulate you on the great work you are engaged in.

I know that I can count upon your cooperation and assistance. I am going to thank you in advance for it.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

NITRATE PLANT LOCATION.

Broadwell Site Chosen for Half Unit to be Built at Cincinnati.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The so-called Broadwell site has been finally selected for the half unit of the Air Nitrates Corporation plant to be located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

POINTS CONCERNING THE LICENSING OF THE FARM EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

In answer to inquiries received by the United States Department of Agriculture from farm implement dealers regarding various provisions of the President's recent proclamation for the licensing of the farm-equipment industry, officials of the Department of Agriculture who are charged with the carrying out of this proclamation have prepared the following statement:

A jobber or wholesaler is an individual, partnership, association, or corporation who purchases any farm equipment covered by the proclamation, and in turn sells it to a retail dealer; they are required to secure licenses for the conduct of such business regardless of its extent.

All manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, and warehousemen of farm equipment must secure Federal licenses regardless of the extent of their business.

Retailers.

Retailers not engaging in the wholesale business, whose gross sales do not exceed $100,000 per annum, are not required to secure a license for the conduct of their retail business in "farm equipment" as that term is defined in said proclamation and regulations. In determining whether the gross sales of a retail business do or do not exceed $100,000 per annum, the gross sales of the entire business, including all lines of merchandise, as well as farm equipment, should be embraced in the calculation.

All other retailers of any such farm equipment must secure a license in accordance with the proclamation.

Binder twine is not covered in any of the classes of farm equipment covered by the President's proclamation and regulations.

Fencing is specifically mentioned in the President's proclamation, and includes all types of fencing required for farm use in the actual production of foods and feeds.

Subsidiary Selling Companies.

Subsidiary selling companies: Where a manufacturer organizes a separate corporation as a subsidiary selling company and the subsidiary buys farm equipment from the manufacturer and sells it either to retail dealers, jobbers, or wholesalers the manufacturer and the selling company should both secure licenses.

Regulation prohibiting resales within the same trade without reasonable justification: The purpose of this regulation is to prevent an increase in the price of the product which might result from any unnecessary sale thereof in the course of its distribution from manufacturer to consumer. Whether there is reasonable justification for any resale within the same trade depends upon the facts in the particular case; no general exception will be made. However, if a real economic service in the marketing of farm equipment is performed by any such resale and it does not tend unduly to increase the price of the product, no objection would be made by this department to the resale.

Branch Houses.

Branch houses: If a concern which is subject to license under the proclamation has a branch house which is a distinct legal entity, as, for instance, where the two are different corporations, a separate license should be secured for each such branch as well as for the main concern. If the main concern and the branch or branches are merely parts of the same legal entity, one license will suffice for all; but in any event the facts concerning the existence of the branch houses and their relationship to the main concern should be disclosed in the application for license.

Manufacturers of accessories and attachments: If the manufacturer of accessories and attachments sells direct to dealers or users he is required to take out a license. However, if he only sells to the manufacturer of the complete machine, he will not be required to obtain a license at this time.

Silo Manufacturers.

Silo manufacturers: An individual, partnership, association, or corporation maintaining an establishment in which silos or silo parts are manufactured or stored, will be required to obtain a license, no matter how the product is distributed. Those who merely construct silos on farms, but maintain no manufacturing or storage establishments, will not be required to obtain a license.

Exporters: The proclamation does not require that the business of exportation as such of farm equipment be brought under license, although if exporters are also engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing, or distributing (exclusive of exporting) farm equipment covered by the proclamation, and are not specifically exempted by the food control act, they would have to secure licenses pursuant to the proclamation. Exports are controlled by the War Trade Board under other authority.

ISSUANCE OF SHIPYARD PASSES THOROUGHLY SYSTEMATIZED

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The growing importance to Germany in a military way of all information connected with the progress of our shipbuilding program has led officials of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to thoroughly systematize the issuance of passes permitting access to the various shipyards.

This matter of shipyard passes has now been placed in the hands of the Plant Protection Section headed by Lieut. Col. Jas. A. Blair, jr., who is located in the Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

Col. Blair is also in charge of the enforcement of the recent order which permits only officials or representatives of the United States to carry out of this country photographs, prints, or other reproductions of plans or specifications of shipyards' ways, dry docks, or ships, or their parts or equipment.

Special Orders, No. 163:

197. Maj. Alfred H. Hobley, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, will proceed on or about July 25, 1918, to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the director of military aeronautics, that place, for duty.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	21
Died from wounds	4
Died of disease	6
Wounded severely	60
Missing in action	6
Prisoner	1
Total	98

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Walter Jordan. J. A. Gagnon, R. F. D. No. 1, Danville, Vt.

Loyal A. Osborne. Mrs. Lila G. Sorgenfree, 30 Union Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

Earle Wardell. R. E. Green, 22 Highland Avenue, Beverly, Mass.

Joseph Worthy. Mrs. Buck, 50 Bartlett Street, Lowell, Mass.

Mechanician Samuel J. Whittaker. Mrs. Julia A. Whittaker, 254 Orange Street, Fall River, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Leon E. Abbott. Mrs. J. B. Abbott, 7 Suffolk Avenue, Swampscott, Mass.

Elmer L. Basinger. Mrs. Catherine Basinger, Tuttle, Okla.

Carl Hapanovich. Mrs. Endacei Hapanovich, Cabrin, Russia.

Frank A. Harrington. Mrs. Alfreda Harrington, 6 Grove Street, Methuen, Mass.

Charles McDaniel. George W. McDaniel, Bagnell, Mo.

Earl O. McGrath. Mrs. W. H. McGrath, 236 Elm Street, Lakeport, N. H.

Pete Marchn. Mrs. Anna Marchn, East Twenty-second Street, Kay 525, Russia.

Joseph Messina. Thomas Norellett, Kankakee, Ill.

William J. Metzen. Henry Donovan, Howard, Ill.

Foster L. Riffenburg. Joseph Riffenburg, State Road, North Adams, Mass.

Joseph Schutz. Mrs. Peter Schutz, R. F. D. 1, North Detroit, Mich.

Mearil Smith. Fred Smith, Fall Leaf, Kans.

Frank E. Snyder. Ernest Snyder, 4 Harrison Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.

Otis E. Soper. Mrs. Opha E. Soper, 25 Willow Avenue, West Somerville, Mass.

Harry Spritz. Max Spritz, 45 Concord Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Seamon O. Wilbur. Seamon M. Wilbur, 59 Brookdale Street, Roslindale, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. John A. Peterson. Pete O. Peterson, Sundsvall, Sweden.

Corpl. Ludy C. Tumlin. Thomas J. Tumlin, Fountain Inn, S. C.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Claudio. Miss Adelia Claudio, Morong Rizal, P. I.

Joseph A. Urbanski. Frank Urbanski, Box 17, Niles, Ill.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Richard C. Becker. George Becker, R. F. D. 1, Cohasset, Minn.

Will Bowdin. Mrs. Isabella Bowdin, General Delivery, Magan, N. C.

Enos D. Lewis. Mrs. Dasie Lewis, R. F. D. 2, Williamsburg, Va.

Forney S. Rupert. Mrs. Charity E. Callahan, 62 Hobson Place, Bradford, Pa.

Fred Teachenor. Monroe Teachenor, Shelbina, Mo.

Jesse Williams. E. W. Williams, R. F. D. 5, Box 22, Lambkin, Ga.

Severely Wounded.

SERGEANTS.

James A. King. James King, 7523 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Albert John Piper. Mrs. Anna Lenz Piper, 5120 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.

James D. Ralph. James D. Ralph, 85 Fullerton Avenue, Newburgh, N. Y.

James Whalen. Ben Whalen, Box 102, Reading, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Herman Greeder. Mrs. Daisy Greeder, Elkhorn, Wis.

Andrew Pagamenos. Miss Georgia Crawford, 222 Fifth Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

James J. Rubert. John Rubert, Rollinville, Mo.

Harry W. Washburn, jr. Harry W. Washburn, 394 Union Street, Springfield, Mass.

Lester O. Whitson. Mrs. Emma Whitson, 6318 Olcott Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Alfred Williams. H. Williams, Strawberry, Ky.

Bugler Robert Duscher. Miss Martha Duscher, 111 Ninth Street, North Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Frank C. Bailey. C. M. Bailey, Alta Loma, Tex.

James Bloomenthal. Irving Bloomenthal, 2347 Logan Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ray L. Brubaker. Mrs. Emma Brubaker, Box 554, Freeport, Ill.

John F. Carter. Mrs. Mary J. Carter, 1333 North Thirty-second Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Clifford Conway. Mrs. Laura Conway, R. F. D. No. 2, Salem, Ala.

Joseph L. Coullard. Fred Tardy, Presque Isle, Me.

Theodore J. Crosby. Benjamin Crosby, 961 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Richard Deopere. Miss Robertin Deopere, 1407 Eighteenth Avenue, East Moline, Ill.

Donato Di Desiderio. Gerardo Di Desiderio, 932 Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Frank J. Downing. Miss Irene Downing, 4026 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Albert G. Ernst. Charles J. Ernst, New Douglas, Ill.

Paul C. Freeberg. Charles Freeberg, East St. Cloud, St. Cloud, Minn.

Elmer Goines. Mrs. Sussie Goines, Olmsted, Ill.

Jessie Goins. Mrs. Beatton Goins, Bassett, Ark.

John Gricus. Anton Kairis, Standard, Ill.

Walter J. Grzela. Mrs. Anna Blake, 1713 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Howard W. Hartley. W. A. Hartley, 401 East Adams Street, Muncie, Ind.

William M. Johnson. William C. Johnson, Oak Ridge, Armstrong County, Pa.

Thomas Jones. Miss Mary A. Jones, 270 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John J. King. Mrs. Delia Teresa Allen, 222 Pusey Street, Chester, Pa.

Charles P. Kleinhample. Mrs. Charles Kleinhample, 1030 Brabec Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alexander A. Kozlowski. Mrs. Josephine Kozlowski, 1108 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles E. Kreid. Mrs. E. Kreid, Golden Eagle, Ill.

Albin B. Lundberg. Charles Lundberg, 4953 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Albert A. Lykens. William Lykens, 124 Ellsworth Street, Chester, Pa.

Ephraim B. McCualsky. D. I. McCualsky, Bucchannon, W. Va.

William T. Meer. Mrs. Harmpje Meer, Ambt Vellonhove, Holland.

Samuel Nelson. Mrs. A. Lloyd, 4 Blanchard Street, Roxbury, Mass.

George E. Nunn. Mrs. Stella Burton, Colchester, Ill.

James D. Oliver. William H. Oliver, 202 Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Willis E. Page. Mrs. Sarah Page, Sparksville, Ky.

Oswold O. Palmer. Mrs. Emma Palmer, Tiosa, Ind.

Lucas M. Parra. Mrs. Nacaria Parra, 1109 East Madison Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

William Patzka. Ferd Patzka, Chaska, Minn.

George Pears. Caultus Pears, 1005 South B Street, Elwood, Ill.

George H. Plate. Mrs. H. Prange, 2046 Cortez Street, Chicago, Ill.

Anthony Ptak. Mrs. Paul Sola, 2821 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Eugene C. Roll. George Roll, Cissna Park, Ill.

James E. Sanns. Peter Sanns, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 58, Rochester, Ind.

Albert K. Saylor. Mrs. Annie C. Saylor, Monessen, Pa.

William E. Silch. Conrad J. Silch, 3630 Iowa Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Pietro Sottile. Pretunus LaRosa, 141 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Raymond W. Sperry. William S. Sperry, 3414 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Earl J. Stauffer. William H. Stauffer, Steward, Ill.

John Storm. Mrs. Anna Storm, Troy, Ind.

Jerry D. Sullivan. Mrs. A. C. Sullivan, 712 Bush Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Michael Vanish. Mrs. Michael J. Vanish, 63 South Franklin Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Robert Vaughan. James T. Vaughan, R. F. D. No. 1, The Rock, Ga.

Herbert F. Waschbusch. Mrs. Bertha Waschbusch, 3444 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

John G. Amory. Copley Amory, 135 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Bayard C. DeHart. Mrs. Nethe R. Quest, 661 James Street, Richland Center, Wis.

Russell Caldwell Harrison. Mrs. Rose Harrison, 537 South Fourth Street, Lafayette, Ind.

James Regan. Mrs. Margaret Regan, 402 South Ottawa Street, Joliet, Ill.

Mahlon R. Unger. John G. Unger, 1913 Echo Street, Lafayette, Ind.

Charles H. Wright. Mrs. Edna Kholer, 1223 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Prisoner.

Corpl. Royal J. Lacourciere. Joseph Lacourciere, Fairmount Street, Meriden, Conn.

NOTE.—Previously reported missing, is now officially reported as having returned to duty—Pvt. Joseph Slack. George Slack, 121 West Mason Street, Springfield, Ill.

2 POUNDS OF SUGAR PER MONTH FOR EACH PERSON IN THE HOME

(Continued from page 5.)

other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters.

Exceeds Early Estimates.

Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements; and finally over 50,000,000 pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast.

The industries using sugar have been reduced in their consumption of sugar, most of them having their supplies cut in half and some receiving none at all. The situation is so serious that every possible means of conservation should be observed.

Use in Household Canning.

Household canning without sugar should be done wherever possible, and where sugar is used it should be only to the extent necessary to secure the maximum of preserving with the minimum use of sugar at this time. With prospects of increased supplies after November 1, and still more after January 1, sugar may be then added with more freedom.

In order to make sure that the distribution of sugar in the United States shall be equitable the Food Administration has worked out a scheme of allocation to the States, based on population, and taking into account the needs of sugar-using industries in the States. Within each State the details of distribution will be left to the Federal food administrators.

RESTRICTIONS ON MANUFACTURE OF FARM WAGONS AND TRUCKS

War Industries Board Issues Schedule Intended to Conserve Use of Steel.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Manufacturers of farm wagons and trucks have been called on by the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board to reduce greatly the varieties of their product for the purpose of conserving material, especially through the elimination of the avoidable use of steel and iron and for the purpose of reducing the amount of capital tied up in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks.

Schedule Sent Manufacturers.

A schedule of such reductions and new standardizations, to become effective at once unless other economies can be effected by additional changes, has been sent to manufacturers. Five classes are established—farm wagons and gears, valley wagons and gears, mountain wagons and gears, one-horse wagons and gears, and farm trucks and gears; all these vehicles to have a standard track of 56 inches measured from center to center of tire on ground and a standard width of 38 inches between stakes. All tires are to be oval edge, eliminating both round and square-edge types. Wagon boxes are to be of the uniform width of 38 inches without foot-boards.

Restricted as to Capacity.

Farm wagons are to be restricted to four capacities—light, 1,500 pounds; medium, 3,000 pounds; standard, 4,500; and heavy, 6,000. Only one gear, with but one height of bolster, is to be made for each capacity. Valley wagons and gears are to be in three capacities—medium, 3,000; standard, 4,500; and heavy, 6,000. Mountain wagons and gears will be of four capacities—light, 2,500; medium, 4,000; standard, 5,500; heavy, 7,000. The old style hound top of reach construction for this wagon is eliminated. One-horse wagons and gears are to be of three capacities—light, 1,000; medium, 1,250; heavy, 1,500.

Farm-truck gears are to be manufactured in but one size of cast skein, viz, 3¼ inch.

Use of Steel Axles.

Steel axles may be substituted for wood axles in comparative capacity only. Wood wheels for two-horse wagons are to be furnished in three diameters—40, 44, and 48 inches. One-horse wagons are to have two diameters of wheels—40 and 44 inches. From 12 to 14 spokes per wheel, according to diameter, are allowed. Truck gears are allowed two diameters of wheels—36 and 40 inches—and made with 12 spokes only. Two-horse farm, valley, and mountain wagons may be equipped with steel wheels of diameters specified for wooden wheels.

Portions of the new schedule governing tire assortments, bois d'arc felloes, and wheel diameters, except for wheel diameters for one-horse wagons, are to become effective not later than January 1, 1920; and no equipment that differs therefrom is to be manufactured after that date, except for repair purposes. All other portions of the schedule, including that referring to wheel diameters for one-horse wagons, are to become effective not later than January 1, 1919, and no equipment that differs therefrom is to be manufactured after that date, except for repair purposes.

WAR LABOR HOUSING PROJECT AT BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation is proposing to build from 1,200 to 1,500 houses at Bethlehem, Pa. A tract of land about 300 acres in extent has been acquired on the outskirts of the city just across the river from the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Because of the large size of this development it is impossible to locate it nearer the city. It was therefore necessary to provide, in addition to the houses, certain community facilities, such as stores, a moving-picture theater, and a recreation building. It was also necessary to supplement the existing school facilities. This will probably be done by an arrangement with the city authorities.

The contract was awarded about 10 days ago for the construction of sewers, water supply, electric light, sidewalks, streets, etc. The contractor now has a large force at work.

Lots 40 by 100 Feet.

The houses are generally grouped in rows of from four to six. The lots on which they are to be built average about 40 by 100 feet. The construction will be of brick because that is the most available building material in the region. The United States Housing Corporation has been advised by the War Industries Board on this account to use brick, which can be brought on trucks to the building site, thereby avoiding any further burden on railroad facilities.

The houses will contain five and six rooms and in some cases will have large attics in which one or two other rooms might be added. Enough variation in type to avoid monotony has been planned.

To Build Men's Club.

In addition to these houses the corporation proposes to build a men's club in South Bethlehem immediately adjacent to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant. This club will be provided with billiard rooms, bowling alleys, assembly hall, and other recreational facilities. The need for this arises from the fact that that section of the city is entirely without recreational opportunities, other than those furnished by the corner saloon. The Government club is designed to compete with these and was especially asked for by Army representatives.

The Ordnance Department is building a temporary dormitory to house 1,000 men in another section of Bethlehem.

The need of the Government houses in Bethlehem is very acute. There are in storage now 7,000 sets of household furniture. This furniture is not being used because no houses are available. In many cases the men and their families have left the city because they found no place in which to live.

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS MAY NUMBER 100,000

The Public Relations Committee of the War Department, Committee on Education and Special Training, authorizes the following:

A trained reserve Army of 100,000 young men volunteers between the ages of 18 and 21 years, to be held in readiness by the universities of the country, is expected as the result of the present "Keep-the-boy-in-college" campaign. This campaign is now being conducted by the schools in cooperation with the War Department.

Is Unit of National Army.

This national organization is known as the Students' Army Training Corps. It is a recognized unit of the National Army. The college student of the proper age and physically fit is eligible for voluntary enlistment. The student soldier will have the status during the school year of a private in the National Army on furlough without pay. The Government provides uniforms and equipment. During the six weeks of intensive military instruction during the summer a student soldier will receive the pay of a private.

The members of this student army will hold themselves in readiness to respond at once to a call for service from the President. The policy of the Government in urging the "Keep-the-boy-in-college" campaign is to prepare the Students' Army Training Corps to meet future demands for highly trained specialists and to furnish material for officers' training camps.

SMOKELESS COAL OPERATORS HOLD CONFERENCE ON PRICES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

A conference has just been concluded between representatives of the United States Fuel Administration and the smokeless coal operators of West Virginia. It was held for the purpose of adjusting the standard of prices of the product in these fields, for coal consigned to Hampton Roads, and for the consideration of other matters relative to brokers' commissions, production, etc.

Matter Still Pending.

No definite conclusion was reached at the present conference as to price adjustments, the operators from the Pocahontas field proposing to submit to the Administration at an early date a complete new set of cost sheets, which they say will more nearly represent the mining costs in their field.

Under the present regulations of the Fuel Administration, nine different basic prices are fixed for coal originating in the Pocahontas, New River, and Tug River fields.

Covering different grades and different allowances, commissions, etc., there are forty-eight different prices applying to these fields. The Administration has proposed a schedule of average prices for the purpose of simplifying the accounting to the different fields and different operators. The Pocahontas operators object to the enforcement of any new plan until new cost sheets for their field shall have been prepared and submitted.

ADDITIONS TO AND REMOVALS FROM THE ENEMY TRADING LIST ANNOUNCED BY AUTHORITY OF WAR TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board announces the following additions to and removals from the Enemy Trading List:

Additions.

Argentina:
Aspiri, Stein & Co., Buenos Aires.
Friz, Theodoro, Buenos Aires.
Gonzalos, Tomas, Buenos Aires.
Pison y Pablo, Juan, Calle Paraguay 2547, Buenos Aires.
Willers, F., & Co., Buenos Aires.

Brazil:
Salinger, Gustavo, & Co., Blumenau.
Wiedman, Alfredo, Porto Alegro.

Chile:
Frank, Dr. Miguel, Santiago.
Horny, A. C., Iquique.
Hubenbecker, Teodoro, Santiago.
Sylvester, Rudolph, Santiago.
Wolrath, A., Santiago.

Colombia:
Pinckert, W., Tumaco.

Costa Rica:
Guido, Estela de, Puntarenas.

Cuba:
Bernal, Federico, Habana.
Cia Cubana de Comisciones y Representaciones, Sol 74, Habana.
Oswald, Carl, Habana.
Upmann, Herman, Habana.
Wagner, Frederick, Habana.

Ecuador:
Kaiser, Guillermo, Quito.
Pinckert, W.
Vacacola, Juan, Riobamba.

Guatemala:
Alvarado & Co., Quezaltenango.
Candelaria Plantations, Xolhuitz, Quezaltenango.
Chocola Plantagen Gesellschaft, Mazatenango, Suchitepequez.
Hockmeyer Hermanos, Costa Cuca.
La Libertad Plantation, Costa Cuca.
Sociedad Comercial de Centro America, Guatemala City.

Haiti:
Helmcke, Edmund, Port au Prince.
Kuen, Dr., Aux Cayes.
Pharmacie Centrale, Aux Cayes.
Seidel, Karl, Aux Cayes.

Mexico:
Acacia, La (Enrique del Rio), Vera Cruz.
Almacen de Ropa (Menendez y Hermano), Orizaba.
Andresen, Juan, Uruapam.
Andresen, Luis, Morelia.
Arcineaga y Sotres, Mexico City.
Ayub Hermanos (La Ciudad de Constantinople), Chihuahua.
Ayub, Felipe (La Palestina), Chihuahua.
Ayub, G., & Co. (La Casa Blanca), Chihuahua.
Ayub, Salamon (La Violeta), Chihuahua.
Aztec Land Co., Mexico City.
Barata, La (Carlos Deeg), Mexico City.
Basol, Juan (El Telegrapho), Torreon.
Bassler, G., Mexico City.
Bauer, Alfredo, Mexico City.
Berzenger, Emilio, Mexico City.
Boker, Robert, & Co., Mexico City.
Botica Alemana (Jorge Dorn), Orizaba.
Botica Nueva (Julio Jauckens), Monterey.
Bujdub y Jaliffe, Torreon.
Cangas Hermanos, Vera Cruz.
Canavati Hermanos, Torreon.
Canavati, A., Hermanos, Chihuahua.
Canavati, Juan (La Ciudad de Londres), Chihuahua.
Casa Blanca, La (G. Ayub & Co.), Chihuahua.
Ciudad de Constantinople, La (Ayub Hermanos), Chihuahua.
Ciudad de Londres, La (Juan Canavati, Chihuahua.
Comercial de Monterey, Cia., Monterey.
Cuervo, Jose, Guadalajara.
Deutsche Haus, Orizaba.
Dorn, Jorge (Botica Alemana), Orizaba.
Elholo, Jose, Mexico City.
Estrella, La (Jose Soliveras & Co. S. en C.), Mexico City.
Fabrica Villa Union, S. A., Villa Union.
Faist, Oscar, Colima.
Fatuch & Nogaim (La Palma), Chihuahua.
Fatuch, Salim, Chihuahua.
Fichtner, Dr. Carlos, Mexico City.

Mexico—Continued.
Garza, Austacio de la, Monterey.
Gillman, Paul, Vera Cruz.
Gottlieb, Leon P. (La Princesa), Torreon.
Gehehd, Cesar, Monterey.
Gonzales, Jose, Monterey.
Gottschalk, W., Mexico City.
Grossman, Bruno, Mexico City.
Haas, Robert, Merida.
Haas, Rudolfo (La Suisa Relojeria), Monterey.
Hageman, William, Mexico City.
Hahn, Guillermo, y Cia, Monterey.
Hahn, Hugo, Mexico City.
Hajen, Ernesto, Monterey.
Hardt, Carlos, Morella.
Haupt & Giffenig, Mexico City.
Hauser & Musswitz (Saloon Berlin), Vera Cruz.
Heuer, Adolfo, Mexico City.
Huseman & Grebe (La Perla), Tampico.
Jauckens, Julio (Botica Nueva), Monterey.
Kahle, Guillermo, Tapachula.
Karan, Salamon, Uruapam.
Ketelsen, Carlos, Chihuahua.
Klaeger, Federico, Monterey.
Klostermand, E. K., Torreon.
Knapp, Roberto, Mexico City.
Krelinger, Francisco, Mexico City.
Krueger Bros., San Geronimo.
Kuhlman, Federico, Mexico City.
Ledgerman, Enrique, Mexico City.
Lehmacher, Johan, Mexico City.
Lindacher, Gustavo (La Violeta), Morelia.
Maas, Ernesto, Orizaba.
Menendez y Hermano (Almacen de Ropa), Orizaba.
Meus, Carlos, Mexico City.
Meyer, Franz, Mexico City.
Mumm, Carlos, Monterey.
Murguruza & Muniz, Tampico.
Musswitz, Guillermo, Vera Cruz.
Nassar Hermanos, Torreon.
Navarro Hermanos, Uruapam.
Neumaier, Otto, Orizaba.
Perez y Arce, Tampico.
Pesquira Sucs., Vera Cruz.
Perla, La (Huseman & Grebe), Tampico.
Princesa, La (Leon P. Gottlieb), Torreon.
Puenta, Jose R., Monterey.
Rio, Enrique del (La Acacia), Vera Cruz.
Saloon Berlin (Hauser & Musswitz), Vera Cruz.
Schweitzer, Leon, Monterey.
Senac, Santos, Guaymas.
Soliveras, Jose & Co., S. en C. (La Estrella), Mexico City.
Soliveras, Jose, Mexico City.
Stein, Carlos, Mexico City.
Strassburger, Carlos, Mexico City.
Suisa Relojeria, La (Ruolfo Hass), Monterey.
Telegrapho, El (Juan Basol), Torreon.
Vehrmeren, Julio, Mexico City.
von Son, M. S., Mexico City.
Vening, Julio, Orizaba.
Violeta, La (Salamon Ayub), Chihuahua.
Violeta, La (Gustavo Lindacher), Morelia.
Wagner, Federico, Mexico City.
Wolff, Guillermo, Uruapam.

Morocco:
Heraldo de Melilla, Melilla.

Netherlands:
Stinnes, Hugo, Transport Maatschappij, Rotterdam.

Netherland East Indies:
Fuhmann, A. (Aliea Furman), Medan.
Jo Giok Tjong, Taloppe, Celebes Islands.
Nederlandsche Import en Export 71 (owner, Wolff, Lenschock), Sourabaya.
Pangalian Cultur Maatschappij Indragiri, Sumatra.
Schadd & Korteling, Sourabaya.
Wolff, Lenschook, Sourabaya.
Zechmenayer, Dr. K., Samarang.

Panama:
Freundlich, Max Ernest, Colon.
Galindo, Dr. J. (or Dr. I.), Panama City.
Hafemann (or Hofemann) & Co., Colon.
Hoffman, Dr. K., Panama City.

Peru:
Martensen, Arturo, Lima.
Martensen, Roberto, Lima.

Salvador:
Sagrera, Enrique, San Salvador.

Spain:
Amann, Santiago, Dueste near Bilboa.
Avendano, Luciano, Bilboa.

Spain—Continued.
Banditz, J., Fornandez de les Rios 10, Madrid.
Benedix, Clara, Hotel de Roma, Madrid.
Borowski, Paulo, Calle [illegible] 130, Barcelona.
Burlacher, S. and L., Robolledo 9, Tarragona.
Calderon y Casas, Luis (manager of Herold & Co.), Caceres.
Cotonificio de Badalona, Barcelona.
Culter (or Curtiss or Kurten), Maximo.
Curtiss (or Kurten or Culter), Maximo, Calle Atocha 2 dulpicado, Madrid.
Dispeke, Siegried, Pelayo 12, Barcelona.
Domenech, Frederico (or Fernando), Calle Ausias March 2, Barcelona.
Dominguez, Antonio R., Calle Layola 13, San Sebastian.
Dusseldorf, La, Barcelona.
Erhardt & Co., Bilboa.
Esteve, Pastor, Jose, Valencia.
Falsonne Torello, Albijeso, Valarca 9, Barcelona.
Fortuna de Berlin, Barcelona.
Fraile, Manuel, Princesa 63, Madrid.
Friendrich, Hans, Provenza 275, Barcelona.
de Fries & Cie., Calle Cortes 587, Barcelona.
Frommel, Erich (manager of Sociedad Espanola de Automobiles Meroedos), Lagasca 117, Madrid.
Garijo Loranca, Faustino, Infantas 31, Madrid.
Golbstuck, Hainze & Co., Plaza de Theatre 8 and Mallorca 284, Barcelona.
Gonzalez Chavez, Antonio, Oretava, Teneriffe, and Las Palmas.
Gonzalez Chaves, Jose, Oretava, Teneriffe, and Las Palmas.
Gosalvez, Enrique, Calle Principe Vergara 9, Madrid.
Guanabens, Jaime or Santiago, Calle Lauria 104, and Duque de la Victoria 4, Barcelona.
Heredia, Eduardo (sucesor de Heredia, M., y Hermanos), Malaga. (To be distinguished from M. Heredia & Hermano.)
Herold & Co., Calle Sta. Catalina 5, Madrid, and Logrosan, Caceros, and Palamos.
Hitzemann, Johann, Avenida Garcia Barbon 2, Vigo.
Hoppe, Julio, Santander.
Hoppe, Pedro, Cortes 604, Barcelona.
Hoppe, Salvador, Cortes 604, Barcelona.
Horica (or Orica), Auguste, Calle Lagasca 5, Madrid.
Iberica Commercial, La, Arenal 58, Vigo.
Iglesias Plaq Jaime, Cortes 577, Barcelona.
Industria la Electro, Mecanacia, near Bilboa.
Industrial Panadero, Federico Vial 2, Santander.
Jacob, Maximiliano, Ibanez de Bilbao 10, Bilbao.
La Joyeria de Mata, Calle Santana 28, Barcelona.
Kahn, Julio, Calle Benito Cuitares 4, Madrid.
Katzenstein, Edgar, Sucs., Arsenal 58, Vigo.
Klinge, Hans U., Las Palmas.
Kraeft, Walter, Cortes 648, Barcelona.
Kroeber, Ricardo, Faubourg de Regona, Bilbao.
Kurten (or Culter or Curtiss), Maximo.
Landsmann, German, Calle Alfonso x 16, Madrid.
Lang, Arnold, Mecanacia, near Bilbao.
Langa y Cia, Tahona de las Dexcalzas 6, Madrid.
Larios, Manuel, Calle Fuencarral, Madrid.
Llorente, Mariano, Uralz 15, Vigo.
Lloyd Internacional de Berlin, Rambla Santa Monica 5, Barcelona.
Lussing, Rodolfo, Paseo del Principe 20, Almaria.
Meinhardt, H., Cortes 648, Barcelona.
Orica (or Horica), Auguste, Calle Lagasca 5, Madrid.
Rodriquez, Enrique, Corunna.
Rodriquez, Leira, Gerardo, Preciados 13, Madrid.
Sanner, Hugo, Palamos.
Sanner, William, Palamos.
Schafer, Francisco, Lagasca 117, Madrid.
Schumann, B. F., Fernandez de los Rios 10, Madrid.
Siljestrom, August, Plaza de Valarino Togores, Cartagena.
Sociedad Espanola de Automobiles Mercedes, Calle Olozaga 12, and Ponzano 51, Madrid.

Sweden:
Albeck & Mann, Malmo, Goteborg and Helsingborg.
Holmberg, Hermann, Goteborg.
Nordiska Handels Syndicatet, Stockholm.
Nordiska Hartslikfabriken, Landskrona.

Uruguay:
Veirog, Mauricio, Montevideo.

(Continued on page 15.)

Railroad Reports on Standardized Forms to Show Averages of Cost and Efficiency

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Operation, authorizes publication of the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 15, 1918.*

CIRCULAR NO. 15.

1. Effective with transactions which accrue on and after August 1, 1918, all Class I roads under Federal control (railroads having annual operating revenues in excess of $1,000,000) will make monthly reports to the Operating Statistics Section, Division of Operation, 603 Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C., on the forms and in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

2. The objects of the standardized forms of reports are:

(a) To furnish the Director General, the Director Division of Operation, and the regional directors with the basic data and the significant averages, ratios or unit costs, which relate to or furnish indices of operating efficiency. In so far as it is practicable, the information on these forms will be utilized in supplying, through the Operating Statistics Section of the Division of Operation, the statistical requirements of the several sections of the Division of Operation or of other divisions.

(b) To provide uniform bases, methods and forms which will insure uniformity in practice, and avoid any question as to comparability in so far as bases and methods are concerned.

3. The reports on the standardized forms should be made (in duplicate) for each road (operating unit) as a whole, and for systems when such consolidation of statistics is now being made. The present practice of keeping the physical operating statistics (required by Forms O. S. 1 to O. S. 5, inclusive) by divisions and districts should be continued, and such divisional or district statistics should be kept in conformity with the standardized forms herein prescribed. The details by divisions and districts need not be reported to the Operating Statistics Section unless special request is made therefor, but in the case of a railroad which is under the jurisdiction of more than one regional director, it is desirable to make separate reports for each region, if such a course is practicable.

4. The desirability of separation in the physical operating statistics (required by Forms O. S. 1 to O. S. 5, inclusive) between the main lines and the branches is recognized, but such separation is not required at this time. Where the separation is now made by individual carriers, the practice should continue, so that the detailed information may be available if called for.

5. The forms standardized by this order are:

Form O. S. 1, Freight-train performance.

Form O. S. 2, Passenger-train performance.

Form O. S. 3, Locomotive performance.

Form O. S. 4, Distribution of locomotive hours.

Form O. S. 5, Freight-car performance.

Form O. S. 6, Locomotive and train costs.

Form O. S. 7, Condensed income account and operating expenses by primary accounts.

6. With the exceptions hereinafter noted, the basic information and most of the percentages, ratios, and averages, are now compiled and computed in meeting the accounting requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The exceptions are:

(a) Gross ton miles—the product of the tons of train behind the tender (cars, contents, and caboose) and the miles moved.

(b) Rating gross ton miles—the potential gross ton miles which would have been produced had the train been loaded to 100 per cent of the slow freight rating for normal weather conditions, taking account of changes in rating over sections of the run.

(c) Net ton miles—the product of the tons of revenue and nonrevenue freight in the train and the miles moved. This is to be computed from the conductors' train reports.

(d) Train-hours—the aggregate elapsed time of trains between the time of leaving initial terminals and arriving at final terminals, including delays en route.

(e) Distribution of locomotive-hours—the number of hours employed by locomotives in freight, passenger, yard, and other services, divided to show the percentages of time in useful service, held at terminals, held in engine houses, and held in reserve.

7. Each form contains instructions, by footnotes or by reference to Interstate Commerce Commission account numbers, which should insure uniformity in the compilation of the figures.

8. The conductors' train reports should be the source of the basic information for train-miles, locomotive-miles, car-miles, gross ton-miles, rating ton-miles, net ton-miles, and train-hours. As the conductor's train report now in use does not in all cases show the complete data (as, for example, the weight of the car divided between net and gross), it will be necessary in such cases to revise the form of the report so that it will include all of the basic information. If, under the present organization of the work, it is more convenient to use other sources of information (such as the train sheet for train-hours, or the engineers' time slips for locomotive-miles), the present practice may continue, provided that the data from such sources correspond to that which would be taken from the conductors' train reports, if the latter were used.

9. In reporting the weight of cars containing less than carload freight, conductors may be instructed to use an arbitrary weight for net tons, such arbitrary to be specified by proper authority and to be based on the experience of the carrier. When carload freight is billed at estimated weights, conductors will report such estimated weights as the net tonnage.

10. All percentages and averages should be worked out to one decimal place. If the final remainder is equal to or exceeds one-half of the divisor, the decimal in the quotient should be increased by one. The same principle should be applied to ton-miles and car-miles when expressed in thousands. If the omitted figures are 500 or more, they should be regarded as 1,000. Expenses should be stated in even dollars, 50 cents or more to be counted as $1.

11. Where data called for by the forms are not now compiled, it will not be necessary to work up last year's figures for comparative purposes, but the comparison with last year by individual items should be made as complete as the existing reports and accounts will reasonably permit.

12. Forms O. S. 1 to O. S. 5, inclusive, are based entirely upon the conductors' train reports or other operating department data. It is recommended that the work of compiling the figures and making out these reports should be concentrated either in the office of the car accountant or in a similar office of the operating department, and that copies of these reports should be sent to the proper officer in the accounting department for use in compiling costs on Form O. S. 6.

13. Forms O. S. 6 and O. S. 7 call for operating expenses and unit costs. They should be compiled in the statistics section of the accounting department.

14. Forms O. S. 1 to O. S. 5, inclusive, are to be mailed to the operating statistics section not later than the 15th day of the month following that to which the statistics apply. Forms O. S. 6 and O. S. 7 are to be mailed, as above, not later than the 30th day of the month following that to which the statistics apply.

15. It is the intention that the standardized forms, when completely in effect, shall take the place of many other statistical reports which are now being made. To that end, a careful survey should be made of all operating reports and statistics to ascertain how many of them are made unnecessary by the adoption of the standardized forms, and may, therefore, be discontinued.

16. A supply of the new forms will be distributed through the regional directors to all class 1 railroads under Federal control, and requisitions for additional copies should be made on the regional directors. In advance of the distribution of the working supply, three complete sets will be sent direct from this office, during the week ending July 27th, to the Federal manager or the general manager of each class 1 road under Federal control.

C. R. GRAY,
Director Division of Operation.

AMENDS ENEMY-TRADE RULE.

Treasury Department Decision Relating to Giving of Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1918.*

To collectors of customs:

The department's regulations of April 30, 1918 (T. D. 37612), requiring the production of certificates of interest, or origin and interest, in the case of all merchandise imported from neutral countries are hereby amended to provide that in the absence of certificates of interest, or origin and interest, the merchandise may be admitted to entry upon the filing of a bond on customs Catalogue No. 7551 (7553) in an amount equal to double the value of the goods, conditioned upon the production of such certificates within 30 days from the date of importation.

(106824)

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT WILSON TAKING OVER THE CAPE COD CANAL THROUGH SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER

Possession and Control of the Transportation System of the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Co. by the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of April 6, 1917, resolved:

"That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States";

And by joint resolution bearing date of December 7, 1917, resolved:

"That a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on a war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States";

And whereas it is provided by section 1 of the act approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," as follows:

"The President in time of war is empowered, through the Secretary of War, to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation, or any part thereof, and to utilize the same, to the exclusion, as far as may be necessary, of all other traffic thereon, for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material, and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable";

And whereas it has now become necessary in the national defense to take possession and assume control of certain systems of transportation and to utilize the same to the exclusion, as far as may be necessary, of other than war traffic thereon, for the transportation of troops, war material, and equipment therefor, and for other needful and desirable purposes connected with the prosecution of the war:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the foregoing resolutions and statute, and by virtue of all other powers thereto me enabling, do hereby, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, take possession and assume control at 12.01 a. m. on the 25th day of July, 1918, of the following system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof, to wit, the canal and other property of the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, consisting of a ship canal extending from Cape Cod Bay to Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts, with all the appurtenances and equipment of said canal, including all the lands, easements, wharves, docks, buildings, tugs, barges, ships, boats, tackle, appliances, and all other property of whatsoever kind owned, leased, chartered, controlled, or used by the said corporation in the maintenance and operation of said canal or in connection with the towage, pilotage, or anchorage of vessels passing through the same.

To the end that said system of transportation be utilized for the transfer and transportation of troops, war material, and equipment, to the exclusion so far as may be necessary of all other traffic thereon; and that so far as such exclusive use be not necessary or desirable such system of transportation be operated and utilized in the performance of such other services as the national interest may require and of the usual and ordinary operation of the said transportation system.

It is hereby directed that the possession, control, operation, and utilization of such transportation system, hereby by me undertaken, shall be exercised by and through William G. McAdoo, who has been duly appointed and designated Director General of Railroads. Said Director General may perform the duties imposed upon him, so long and to such extent as he shall determine, through the board of directors, officers, and employees of said corporation; or through such other agents or agencies as he may from time to time appoint. Until and except so far as said Director General shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the board of directors, officers, and employees of said corporation shall continue the usual and ordinary operation of said transportation system in the name of said corporation.

Until and except so far as said Director General shall, from time to time otherwise, by general or special orders determine, such system of transportation shall remain subject to all existing statutes of the United States and to all statutes and orders of regulating commissions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but any orders, general or special, hereafter made by said Director General shall have paramount authority and be obeyed as such.

The Director General shall, as soon as may be after having assumed such possession and control, enter upon negotiations with the said corporation looking to an agreement for just and reasonable compensation for the possession, use, and control of its property.

Except with the prior written assent of said Director General, no attachment by mesne process or on execution shall, during Federal control, be levied on or against any of the property of said corporation or used by said transportation system in the maintenance and operation of said canal while under Federal control, but suits may be brought by and against the said corporation and judgments rendered as hitherto until and except so far as said Director General may, by general or special orders, otherwise determine.

From and after 12.01 a. m. on said 25th day of July, 1918, the transportation system included in this order and proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control of said Director General without further act or notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done by the President, through Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the District of Columbia this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

SHIPPING BOARD MAINTAINING U. S. INSPECTION REGULATIONS

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, has addressed to Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, a letter assuring him of the intention of the Shipping Board to observe the provisions of the steamboat inspection laws on vessels that are owned and operated by the Government. The letter was sent in reply to statements in the Senate and elsewhere that the Shipping Board had made a ruling that its ships were "public vessels," and therefore immune to the navigation laws.

Chairman Hurley's Letter.

Chairman Hurley wrote as follows:

"I have not been able to find that such a ruling was ever issued; on the contrary, our practice has been to treat our vessels as in every respect subject to the inspection laws. Indeed, we have gone to considerable expense, in many cases, in bringing them up to this standard. Now that the Shipping Board is becoming the owner and operator of one of the largest merchant fleets in the world, it is especially important that the wise and salutary provisions of the inspection laws be complied with on its vessels."

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDER MODIFYING "ZONE C" RULING

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following order:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1918.*

MODIFICATION NUMBER FIVE OF ORDER OF MARCH 27, 1918, RELATIVE TO BITUMINOUS COAL "ZONE C," MODIFYING THE PROVISIONS OF SAID COAL "ZONE C" WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE, SHIPMENT, DISTRIBUTION, AND APPORTIONMENT BY ALL PRODUCERS OF BITUMINOUS COAL OPERATING IN THE COAL-PRODUCING DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS OF BITUMINOUS COAL SLACK OR SCREENINGS TO POINTS IN THE LOWER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN AND TO POINTS IN THE NORTHERN PORTION OF WISCONSIN FOR A PERIOD OF 60 DAYS FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS ORDER.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the producing districts of Illinois be permitted to make shipments of bituminous coal slack or screenings for a period of 60 days to points outside of "Zone C" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "Zoning System" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal, Zone C," of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive Order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917.

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Illinois may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under "Zone C," sell, ship, and distribute for a period of 60 days from the effective date of this order bituminous coal slack or screenings to dealers and consumers and for use within the following described section of the United States, viz:

(1) All of the Lower Peninsula of the State of Michigan, and

(2) That portion of the State of Wisconsin on and north of a line coincident with the Green Bay & Western Railroad from Kewaunee, Wis., to Amherst Junction; thence coincident with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway through Abbottsford and Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Minneapolis, Minn.

This order shall be effective on and after July 1, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Appropriation Bill Provision Regarding Post Office Employees

OFFICE OF FIRST ASST. P. M. GEN.,
Washington, July 6, 1918.

Postmasters:

The appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, contains the following provision:

That hereafter when any employee in the Postal Service under the law is entitled to compensatory time for Sunday or holiday service, if he so elects, he may be paid for overtime in lieu thereof.

Postmasters are requested to bring this provision to the attention of their employees.

No change has been made in the law governing the classes of employees who are entitled to compensatory time for service on Sundays and holidays. Regular clerks, special clerks, foremen, watchmen, laborers, and city carriers are entitled to compensatory time for service on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in section 311 of the P. L. and R. However, in addition to regular clerks, special clerks, and city carriers, laborers are entitled to extra pay for service in excess of eight hours a day under the provisions of the new bill.

Annual leave with pay must be granted as heretofore. The law does not permit granting clerks extra pay in lieu of vacation.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. P. M. Gen.

INFORMATION CONCERNING ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING

The Surgeon General's Office, War Department, authorizes the following concerning the Army School of Nursing:

Requirements for Admission.

Age.—Applicants must be women from 21 to 35 years of age (unmarried).

Education.—Applicants must have had high-school education or its equivalent.

Length of course.—Three years. Credit up to nine months will be allowed college women having had prescribed sciences.

Curriculum.—Training in medical and surgical nursing, including the nursing of patients with mental and communicable diseases, will be given in the military hospitals. Training in gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics, and public-health nursing will be given in affiliated civil hospitals.

Vacations.—One month out of each year in the school.

Result.—The best nursing care for our soldiers. The best training for our patriotic young women. Eligibility for membership in the Army Nurse Corps as vacancies arise. For membership in the American Nurses' Association, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and Red Cross Nursing Service. Eligibility for registration in any State, except that those students to whom credit for collegiate work shall have been given will not be eligible for registration in those States requiring the full three years' course in a hospital.

Apply to the Army School of Nursing, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.

R. R. ADMINISTRATION CREATES INSURANCE AND FIRE SECTION

The United States Railroad Administration has announced the organization of a new section, under the supervision of the director of finance and purchases, which shall be known as the section of "insurance and fire protection."

As heretofore announced, it will be the general policy of the Railroad Administration to do away with the fire-insurance policies heretofore carried and to have the Government itself stand directly responsible to the railroads for fire losses of property in Government possession.

Prevention of Fires.

This section will therefore deal primarily with the prevention of fires through rigid and intelligent inspection and by insisting upon the observance of rules and regulations intended to prevent the unnecessary destruction of property by fire.

The insurance section will have the benefit of the assistance of an advisory committee of men experienced and skilled in the business of fire insurance, whose names will hereafter be announced. Mr. Charles N. Rambo, of Philadelphia, superintendent and secretary of the Mutual Fire, Marine & Inland Insurance Co., has been selected as manager of the section, and will resign from his present position.

Inspectors for Each Region.

Mr. Rambo brings to his work 20 years of experience in the insurance business, and for the past 15 years has devoted his energies to the Mutual Fire, Marine & Inland Insurance Co., which was organized by and in the interest of the railroad companies for the purpose of mutual insurance and of reducing fire-insurance costs and premiums.

The insurance section will provide a force of skilled inspectors in each region, whose duty it will be to see that the rules and regulations intended to reduce fire losses are rigidly observed. The insurance inspectors now employed by the various railroads will be utilized as far as desirable.

This section will also have general charge of the adjustment of fire losses.

Urges Prompt Delivery of All Perishable Mail

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 15, 1918.

The Department is in receipt of information to the effect that many parcels of fresh meat and other perishable matter are not promptly delivered from post offices, particularly when addressed to box-holders, which delays result in losses to the addressees or, in case of insured matter, in claims for indemnity.

Postmasters are requested to use every practicable means for effecting prompt delivery of perishable matter, and when carrier delivery is not practicable, they should, if possible, notify the addressees by telephone or otherwise to call at the post office for the parcels.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION PLANS FOR HANDLING 1918 RICE CROP

The Food Administration issues the following:

Agreements are being completed between the rice millers of the country and the Food Administration with regard to the handling of the rice crop of 1918.

The main provisions of these agreements are that the miller shall pay definite prices to the grower for rough rice and shall not sell the clean rice at more than prices named in the contract, ranging from 7⅞ cents per pound for Choice Japan to 9½ cents for Fancy Honduras. Establishment of these contracts has been requested by growers in all parts of the rice-growing section of the country, and is believed to be very beneficial to both producer and consumer.

To Stabilize Trade and Prices.

It is hoped that the result will be a complete stabilization of the rice industry and the distribution of rice to the consumer without speculation or manipulation at a reasonable margin of profit. Consumers will, in the opinion of the Food Administration, be able to purchase rice at a price of approximately 10 to 12 cents per pound, depending on remoteness from the milling centers.

Committee on Valuations.

In order to accomplish a fair valuation of the grower's products a general committee will be appointed by the Food Administration, whose duty it will be to generally supervise the carrying out of the contract by grading and valuing samples of rice submitted by the growers. Valuation committees, operating under the general control of the central committee, will be appointed in each State where rice is grown to handle the details of the matter.

INCREASED RATES MODIFIED.

Director of Traffic Authorizes Changes Effecting Carload Oils.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

The director of traffic has authorized the modification of the increase in rates on petroleum oils, carloads, as required under General Order No. 28, and tariffs will be filed at earliest possible date, effective on one day's notice, making the increased rates uniformly 4½ cents higher than the rates in effect on May 25, 1918, except that the increased class rates for the ratings provided in the official, western and southern classificati ns will not be exceeded.

EIGHT PROMOTED TO CAPTAINS.

Special Orders, No. 163:

209. The appointments of the following-named officers in the Infantry, National Army, with rank from July 3, 1918, are announced:

To be captains.—First Lieuts. Roy E. De Diemar, Infantry, National Army; Edward J. McKinley, Infantry, Reserve Corps; Ray J. Haggerty, Infantry, National Army; Walter A. Biss, jr., Infantry, Reserve Corps; Joseph C. Sutton, Infantry, National Army; Alvin J. Moore, Infantry, National Army; Lee V. Bush, Infantry, National Army; and John H. Bonbright, Infantry, Reserve Corps.

HERRING CATCH INCREASING FISHERIES COMMISSIONER SAYS

The Commissioner of Fisheries authorizes the following:

A recent report from the American consul at Stavanger, Norway, on the spring herring fishery of Norway shows that in the past four seasons, including 1918, the catch had an average annual value of about $6,700,000. About 80 per cent of the yield was salted and most of the remainder was sold locally or exported as fresh fish, a very small quantity being canned or kippered.

The importance and value of this fishery is an indication of what may be done by adequate Government encouragement and assistance and by private enterprise and address in the United States, particularly in Alaska. The herring resources of Alaska are probably not inferior to those of Norway and, considering the greater extent of the coast line, are possibly much larger, yet the average annual value of the catch in that territory for the four years ending December 31, 1917, was but $252,000.

Owing to the action of the Bureau of Fisheries in placing experts in Alaska to give assistance to fishermen in improving their methods of curing herring, and in calling the attention of distributors to the availability of the supply, the value of the output in 1917 rose to $587,777, nearly double that of the preceding year and about eight times that of 1914.

The promising feature of this comparison is not the value of the pack of 1917, which was but 8 per cent of that of Norway in the same year, but the rapid increase in the past four years.

Imports Into United States.

The imports of cured herring into the United States in normal times are heavy. By reason of war conditions these imports are now greatly curtailed and from some sources are entirely cut off, and there is presented an opportunity for Alaska to permanently acquire a large part of this trade. Each careless or dishonest packer will be a menace to the industrial progress of the Territory. The herring packed under the bureau's instruction and supervision last year was the best received in New York, and the standard so established should be scrupulously maintained.

BRITISH FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Trading Restrictions Imposed by the Minister of Munitions.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, reports:

Minister of munitions prohibits, from July 1, sale or delivery without permit of any agricultural or dairy implement not purchased directly from manufacturer. From July 1 no persons shall offer to sell any agricultural or dairy implement at price exceeding net cost by more than 17½ per cent where such net cost amounts to £40 ($195) or upwards, or more than 25 per cent where such net cost amounts to less than £40, provided that these limitations shall not apply to agricultural implements at price not exceeding £21 and dairy implements not exceeding £1.—Commerce Reports.

OREGON LANDS OPEN TO ENTRY UNDER THE HOMESTEAD LAWS

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Acting Secretary of the Interior Vogelsang has approved regulations opening to entry under the homestead laws, as modified by the act of June 9, 1916, about 150,000 acres of land classified as agricultural, situated in the Portland land district, Oregon. These lands are a portion of what are commonly known as the Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, title to which was resumed by the Government under the act of June 9, 1916.

The classification as agricultural does not necessarily imply that the lands are suitable for the plow. Large areas are covered with brush or varying quantities of timber less than 300,000 feet, board measure, to the 40-acre subdivision, and some are valuable only for grazing.

Form of Application.

Applications to enter any of the lands thus restored may be filed by any duly qualified person for a unit of 160 acres or less in the United States land office at Portland, Oreg., at any time during the period beginning June 22 and ending July 17, 1918. All applications filed during this period will be considered as filed simultaneously. Persons filing at or near the end of the period will have the same opportunity as those who file at the beginning. In case of conflicting applications for the same land a drawing will be held on July 22 to determine the successful applicants.

Each application must be accompanied by the required land office fees, together with an amount equal to 50 cents per acre to apply on the total purchase price of $2.50 per acre, the balance of $2 to be paid at time of final proof. Applicants must personally examine the land.

Applications by Veteran Soldiers.

Any person who served for more than 90 days in the United States Army or Navy during the Civil War, Spanish-American War, or Philippine insurrection and was honorably discharged may file a soldier's or sailor's declaratory statement through an attorney in fact on the ground and make his application to enter within six months thereafter, but such declaratory statement must be accompanied by the fee of $3 and the installment of purchase price required of other applicants.

A pamphlet containing the regulations and a list of the lands will be mailed after June 1 to those requesting same from the register and receiver of the United States land office at Portland, Oreg.

TWO APPOINTED MAJORS.

Special orders No. 166:

231. The appointments of the following-named officers to the grade of major, Field Artillery, National Army, with rank from July 3, 1918, are announced:

To be majors: Capts. William C. Crane, jr., Field Artillery; John E. McMahon, jr., Field Artillery.

Majs. Crane and McMahon are assigned to the officers' training camp, Camp Taylor, Ky., and will join with the least practicable delay.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

July 18, 1918.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., New York City, driver brake shoes.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., one-man and two-man saw handles.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, Ill., steel stamps and stencils.
C. Drew & Co., Kingston, Mass., marline spikes.
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., New Bedford, Mass., bit stock drills.
The Foos Gas Engine Co., Springfield, Ohio, clutch pulleys.
Smith & Hemenway Co. (Inc.), Irvington, N. J., cap crimpers.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., spring dividers.
Burke & James (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., photo supplies.
The Buda Co., Chicago, Ill., railway tools and appliances.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., nibs and auger bits.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., New York City, tape, office, pink.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Etna Co., Taunton, Mass., twist drill.
S. S. Stafford & Co., New York City, ink.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., surveying equipment.
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., book covers and indexes.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., foot latches and guard rail braces.
New York Engravers' Supply, New York City, map production equipment.
Flash Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass., flash, antiseptic.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio, Dayton airless tires, and mounting tires.
Akeley Camera Co. (Inc.), New York City, searchlight supplies.
The Browning Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
American Lead Pencil Co., Washington, D. C., pencils.
National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, dry cells.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., bushings, quartz; sets, fingers.
Strahl & Pitsch, New York City, beeswax.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., turnouts.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., kodak supplies.
E. Faber, Washington, D. C., penholders.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., pick mattocks.
Benton Mfg. Co., New York City, hand tally registers.
Globe Ear-Phone Co., Reading, Pa., geophones with listening antennæ.
Angier Mills, Ashland, Mass., waterproof box lining.
Pemberthy Injector Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., injectors.
C. W. Hunt Co., New York City, spares for searchlights.
Kelly Axe Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va., hammers.
A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, Ill., mimeograph supplies.
Red Jacket Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, piston force pumps.
W. H. Compton Shear Co., Newark, N. J., tinner snips.
Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa., steam shovels.
Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pick mattocks.
F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drawing paper.
Empire Rubber & Tool Co., Trenton, N. J., powder bags.
Brown Co., Portland, Me., paper, wrapping.

July 19, 1918.

Vaughn & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hammers.
The Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., exhaust fans.
Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, Pa., watch movements.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., hardware.
Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., rubber tubing.
U. S. Rubber Co., New York City, rubber gauntlets.
A. F. Corcoran, Jersey City, N. J., tanks.
Chicago Steel Post Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., angle posts.
Irving-Pitt Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., book covers, indexes.
Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, Ohio, hose.
Strahl & Pitsch, New York City, beeswax.
Flash Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass., flash, antiseptic.
Gresham Blank Book Co., New York City, books, duplicating.
Watson Wagon Co., Canastota, N. Y., poles, tool wagon.
Wolf Brush Co., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., dust brushes.
F. A. Hardy Co., Chicago, Ill., goggles.
Brown Co., Portland, Me., paper, wrapping.
C. Hammond & Son (Inc.), Ogontz, Pa., hammers.
Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., plumb bobs.
George C. Keene & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, curving and forming machine.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., spanner wrenches.
H. Channon Co., Chicago, Ill., chisels.
Evansville Tool Works, Evansville, Ind., tongs.
William Powell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, blow-off valves.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., terminal blocks.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., chisels.
S. & Y. Co., Springfield, Mass., punches.
The James Swan Co., Seymour, Conn., chisels.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., switch stands.
Lorian Steel Co., Washington, D. C., turnouts.
Mark Mfg. Co., Evanston, Ill., steel pipe.
Le Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio, black steel pipe.
Crane Co., Chicago, Ill., gaskets.
Curtis & Curtis Co., Bridgeport, Conn., pipe-cutting and threading machines.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.

July 20, 1918.

W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., Cox stadia computors.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., pick mattocks.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., machine bolts.
The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio, suction pumps.
Fulton Specialty Co., Elizabeth, N. J., pads, ink.
The Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., guides, alphabetical.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., oil cans.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., saw sets.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., iron jointers.
Vaughn & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hammers.
Oshkosh Mfg. Co., Oshkosh, Wis., wood ring mauls.
The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., blocks, malleable.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., stocks and dies.
Warner Hammer Co., Cromwell, Conn., riveting hammers.
Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., claw bars.
Fayette R. Plumb, Philadelphia, Pa., axes.
Mark Mfg. Co., Evanston, Ill., black steel pipe.
E. J. Staude Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn., leather splitting knives.
Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y., pencil pockets.
W. D. Allen Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hose clamps.
The Luetkemeyer Co., Cleveland, Ohio, wrenches.
The Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., water supplies.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.
Blakeslee Mfg. Co., Du Quoin, Ill., valves.
American Sponge & Chamois Co., New York City, sponges.
Fuck & Lang, New York City, scraper knives and leather.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., rheostats.
Fairmont Tool & Forging Co., Cleveland, Ohio, chisels.
Lefax (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., Lefax punches and data sheets.
Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., water supplies.
Illinois Malleable Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., water supplies.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., pechloride of iron.
Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., New York City, optimus press.
Burke & Jones, Chicago, Ill., map production supplies.
C. E. Jennings & Co., New Haven, Conn., chisels.
Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, Ohio, hose.
Crown Iron Works Co., Minneapolis, Minn., screw posts.
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass., poultry netting.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., taps and dies.
Buffum Tool Co., Louisiana, Mo., engineers' packing tools.
P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., sanders.
The Bastian Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill., hose couplings.
A. W. Faber, Newark, N. J., pencil erasers.
Cordley & Hayes, New York City, water coolers.
Robert Mayer & Co., New York City, India paper and inks.
Erie Foundry Co., Erie, Pa., steam forging hammer.
Golden-Anderson Valve Specialty Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., float valves.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1045, opening of July 30, 1918.—Brass, copper, annealed and galvanized wire as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1046, opening of August 2, 1918.—6,000 heavy drop forged "C" clamps, 6-inch opening; 6,000 spring-tempered steel rules, 12 inches long; 3,000 machinist's vises, 3½-inch jaws.

Proposal No. 1048, opening of August 6, 1918.—3,000 chain drilling attachment for twist drills; 3,000 7½-inch iron plane blocks; 260 dozen 3-inch blade screw drivers; 250 dozen screw drivers with 5-inch blade; 250 dozen screw drivers with 8-inch blade; 250 dozen steel squares.

Proposal No. 1049, opening of August 2, 1918.—2,000 pressed steel compression grease cups as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1050, opening of August 2, 1918.—50 sets 15 single head engineers angle wrenches; 100 offset structural wrenches for ⅝-inch bolts; 100 offset structural wrenches for ⅞-inch bolts; 100 offset structural wrenches for 1-inch bolts.

Proposal No. 1051, opening of August 2, 1918.—Lead covered cable as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1052, opening of August 6, 1918.—Blacksmith's equipment and supplies as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1053, opening of July 26, 1918.—Electrical supplies as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1054, opening of July 30, 1918.—200 kegs square boat spikes ½" x 6"; 200 kegs square boat spikes ½" x 8"; 296 kegs square boat spikes ½" x 10"; 96 kegs square boat spikes ½" x 12".

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

July 17, 1918.

No. 39902. Republic Motor Truck Co., Alma, Mich., motor trucks.
No. 39903. Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill., boilers, smokestacks.
No. 39911. E. B Jones Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., spruce.
No. 39912. New River Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, poplar.
No. 39913. Frank Lawrence Co., Boston, Mass., ash.
No. 39914. The Austin Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shops, repair.
No. 39917. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., breeding machines.
No. 39918. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, airship.
No. 39920. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., steel boiler plates, etc.
No. 39921. H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York, N. Y., tachometers.
No. 39922. R. C. Wells Mfg. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., tachometer shafts.
No. 39924. [illegible] Chemical Works, Philadelphia, Pa., concentrated lye.
No. 39925. McKinney Steel Co, Cleveland, Ohio, solvent naphtha.
No. 39926. Perry & Whitney Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., spruce.
No. 39927. Woodstock Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., spruce.
No. 39928. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., bar steel.
No. 39929. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
No. 39930. C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., copper sheets.
No. 39931. Farr Barnes Lumber Co., Columbia, S. C., North Carolina pine.
No. 39932. Trexler Lumber Co., Newark, N. J., North Carolina pine.
No. 39933. Ellington & Guy (Inc.), Richmond, Va., North Carolina pine.
No. 39934. Walterboro Lumber Co., Walterboro, S. C., North Carolina pine.
No. 39935. Penn Virgin Lumber Co., Richmond, Va., North Carolina pine.
No. 39936. E. E. Jackson Lumber Co., Richmond, Ala., southern pine.

July 18, 1918.

No. 39937. Lubmers & J. L. Motors Co. (Ltd.), Middlesex, England, pumps.
No. 39938. Miller Waste Mfg. Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., cotton waste.
No. 39939. Stanley G. Flagg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gas cylinder caps.
No. 39940. Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., grinders.
No. 39941. Aluminum Co. of America, Washington, D. C., aluminum.
No. 39942. A. S. Bacon & Sons, Savannah, Ga., yellow pine.
No. 39943. E. Sondheimer Co., Memphis, Tenn., ash.
No. 39945. Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., furniture.
No. 39947. Security Cement & Lime Co., Hagerstown, Md., cement.
No. 39949. Art Work Shop, Buffalo, N. Y., carrying cases.

CONTRACTS PLACED BY QUARTERMASTER OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The following contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps:

July 16, 1918.

The Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., New York, N. Y., submarine cable.
Fleck Bros. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., brass screws.
Lipscomb Lumber Co., Richmond, Va., lumber.
Valley Tie & Lumber Co., Lexington, N. C., lumber.
Mecklenburg Lumber Co., Charlotte, N. C., lumber.
Peerless Lumber Co., Lynchburg, Va., lumber.
Piedmont Lumber Co., Lynchburg, Va., lumber.
Enterprise Lumber Co., Goldsboro, N. C., lumber.
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), Baltimore, Md., fuel oil.
Alexander Selmer, New York, N. Y., musical instruments.
Foran & Sons Co., New London, Conn., furniture, etc.
The Fairbanks Co., New York, N. Y., box trucks.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass., lacing cord.

July 17, 1918.

G. R. Schmidt Woolen Co., St. Louis, Mo., tailor's supplies.
Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., oil.
Frank Libbey & Co., Washington, D. C., lumber.
Haines Jones & Cadbury Co., Savannah, Ga., plumbing supplies.
Savannah Supply Co., Savannah, Ga., plumbing supplies.
Crane Co., Baltimore, Md., plumbing supplies.
Thos. Somerville Co., Washington, D. C., plumbing supplies.
Georgia Supply Co., Savannah, Ga., plumbing supplies.
Central Metal & Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., plumbing supplies.
Ludwig & Ludwig, Chicago, Ill., musical instruments.
The H. N. White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, musical instruments.
C. G. Conn (Ltd.), Elkhart, Ind., musical instruments.

July 18, 1918.

No. 381-19. The Seymour Co., New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 377-19. Carl Fischer, New York, N. Y., band instruments.
No. 383-19. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 385-19. Frank T. Dunlap, Philadelphia, Pa., canvas.

July 19, 1918.

No. 267-19. William Thomson, Philadelphia, Pa., field range linings.
No. 267-19. Roberts & Mander Stove Co., Philadelphia, Pa., grates for field range.
No. 388-19. The Baldwin Refrigerator Works, Burlington, Vt., refrigerators.
No. 387-19. Howard A. French & Co., Washington, D. C., motorcycles, etc.
No. 341-19. American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., nails.
No. 384-19. Ludwig & Ludwig, Chicago, Ill., band instruments.
No. 384-19. H. N. White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, band instruments.
No. 384-19. New York Musical Instrument Co., New York, N. Y., band instruments.
No. 384-19. Carl Fischer, New York, N. Y., band instruments.
No. 379-19. The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., spare parts.

July 20, 1918.

No. 174-19. Patent Cereal Co., Geneva, N. Y., corn meal.
No. 174-19. Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., Baltimore, Md., corn meal.
No. 174-19. Jones Bros., Peoria, Ill., tomatoes.
No. 389-19. B. Tenneson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tent flies.
No. 391-19. G. Hervey Young, Devault, Pa., cord wood.
No. 390-19. Safepack Paper Mills, Boston, Mass., paper.

NEW ENGLAND COAL SUPPLY IS MOVING FORWARD STEADILY

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The aim of the United States Fuel Administration to accomplish the movement of two-thirds of the annual anthracite allotment to New England before the winter season begins is being steadily realized.

For the months of April, May, and June shipments into New England amounted to approximately three and a quarter million gross tons. The total allotment for the New England States for the year amounts to 10,331,000 gross tons.

3 Months Shipping [illegible]

If the present rate of movement continues until November 1, eight months' shipping will have been accomplished within seven months, leaving but four months' allotment to be performed in the remaining five months of the coal year.

The first of the calendar year will, perhaps, see the schedule much further advanced, because there should be no material let up in shipping during November and December.

Object of Fuel Administration.

The object of the Fuel Administration is to effect the transportation of the bulk of the New England tonnage moving moving through the narrow railroad gateways during the open season without strict attention to the exact apportionment between communities. Equalization as between communities and dealers will not be difficult once the coal moves through the New York "bottle necks."

New York City received during April, May, and June slightly more than its allotment for the three months.

ENEMY TRADING LIST REMOVALS

(Continued from page 9.)

Removals.

Brazil:
Gomes, David (of Kruger & Arentz), Sao Paulo.
Kruger & Arentz, Sao Paulo.
Kruger & Company, Sao Paulo.

Chile:
Petruschkin, Sigal, & Co. (Petruschkin, Ifla, & Co.), Santiago.

Cuba:
Suarez, Francisco, Habana.

Denmark:
Jensen, Chr. Ruge, Aalborg.

Greece:
Anatoli Insurance Co., Athens.

Mexico:
Aguirre, D. G., Sucs., San Blas, Tepic, and Mazatlan.
Arrieta, Arturo, Vera Cruz.
Barrnez, Pedro, Vera Cruz.
Drogueria Vera Cruzana (G. Muller, Sucs.), Vera Cruz.
Gangoiti, E., San Blas and Tepic.
Gangoiti, G., San Blas and Tepic.
Gomez, Fernando C. (El Telegraphe), Saltillo.
Loubens Grocery Co., Mexico City.
Navegacion del Pacifico, Cia, Mazatlan.
Sebastian, R., Vera Cruz.

Netherland Dutch Indies:
Hazenberg, C. F., Sourabaya.

Peru:
Orrezzoli Hermanos, Ascope and Lima.

Spain:
Chinchilla, Jose, Gran Via de Colon 59, Granada.
Gimenez Diaz, Jose, Duqyesa 31, Granada.
Matas, Isaac, Palamos.
Pemartin, Jose, Jerez de la Frontera.

Uruguay:
Morrison, Julio, Montevideo.

NEW RULES GOVERNING SALE AND EXPORT OF CAUSTIC SODA

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The United States War Industries Board and the United States War Trade Board jointly announce the following rules and regulations with respect to the sale for export and the exportation of caustic soda:

On and after August 1, 1918, manufacturers of caustic soda in the United States will not enter into any contract for the sale of caustic soda with any person in the United States for the purpose of exporting the same, unless and until advised by the prospective purchaser that a United States export license covering such caustic soda has been duly obtained and the number thereof is furnished.

Conditions of Sales.

Manufacturers will not sell on and after the above-named date caustic soda for domestic consumption unless the purchaser agrees not to export same nor to sell same for export, and if it is resold in the domestic market, to exact or cause to be exacted a similar agreement from each and every subsequent purchaser.

On and after August 1, 1918, the United States War Trade Board will not license for exportation caustic soda to any destination until the applicant has filed a statement showing either:

(a) That on August 1, 1918, the applicant did not own or have any interest in any contracts for the sale of caustic soda to be exported from the United States; or

(b) A list of all contracts with purchasers abroad existing on August 1, 1918, for the exportation of caustic soda which had not been exported on that date, showing, (a) the names of the purchasers abroad or consignees; (b) the dates of the contracts; (c) the quantities; (d) the price paid or contracted to be paid therefor; and, (e) if the applicant on August 1, 1918, owned or had any interest in the title to the caustic soda to be exported, the place or places of storage on or about that date, or if in transit on August 1, 1918, from an inland point within the United States, the date of shipment from such point and port of exit in the United States to which such shipment was destined.

Applications for Licenses.

On and after August 1, 1918, applicants for licenses to export caustic soda will also be required to state on their applications whether or not they have acquired any title or interest in the caustic soda which it is proposed to be exported, and if the caustic soda is in existence, the place of storage in the United States, and to agree that in the event an export license is granted not to ship or permit to be shipped under such license any other caustic soda than that specified in the application.

The foregoing requirements are supplemental to the regulations contained in circular letters issued by the United States War Trade Board under date of March 30 and May 21, 1918. For the convenience of exporters the regulations with respect to caustic soda have been consolidated and revised into one ruling (W. T. B. R. 175, issued July 26, 1918). Copies thereof may be obtained upon application to any branch office of the War Trade Board on and after July 27, 1918.

TRANSFER OF REGISTERED FOR COUPON LIBERTY BONDS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo on July 24 announced that the issue of registered bonds of the third Liberty loan has so far progressed that the department will be prepared to make transfers thereof and exchanges of registered for coupon bonds on and after August 1 and until August 15, inclusive. As the first interest payment arises on September 15, it will be necessary to close the registry books of the third Liberty loan at the close of business August 15 in order to prepare checks for such interest payment.

Limited to September 16.

During the period from the close of business August 15 until the opening of business September 16 no transfers of registered bonds of the third Liberty loan will be made, nor will exchanges of registered bonds for coupon bonds be made. Registered bonds, however, may be presented during such period for transfer or exchange, such transactions to be effected after September 15, and in such cases the interest due on September 15 will be paid to the holder of record at the close of business August 15.

Through Federal Reserve Banks.

As previously announced, the department is now prepared to issue registered bonds in exchange for coupon bonds of the third Liberty loan, such transactions being effected most conveniently through the medium of Federal reserve banks. If coupon bonds are presented for exchange for registered bonds after August 15 the interest coupon due September 15 should be detached therefrom, as the registered bonds issued upon such exchange will bear interest from September 15.

MAIL FOR CAMP SHERMAN.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 20, 1918.

Postmasters are requested to inform patrons that mail for soldiers at Camp Sherman, Ohio, should be addressed as follows

Private_____
Company_____,
_____Regiment,
Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Such mail is not delivered through the Chillicothe, Ohio, post office and the name of that office should not be included in the address.

Postal employees are requested further to dispatch mail for Camp Sherman directly to the camp and not to the Chillicothe post office, except in instances where the address includes a box number, street and number, or hotel address in Chillicothe.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR STUDENT NURSE RESERVE

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following statement from the Woman's Committee:

The announcement of the campaign to enroll 25,000 young women in the United States Student Nurse Reserve, made by the office of the Surgeon General, the United States Public Health Service, the American Red Cross, and the Council of National Defense, has met with enthusiasm throughout the country.

Although this drive, under the direction of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, will not begin until July 29, the State chairmen of the Women's Committee have made thorough plans for securing their full State quotas.

Letters from State Chairmen.

A letter received at the headquarters of the Woman's Committee in Washington from the Massachusetts chairman says: "I feel that we have the matter already in hand, a reserve list of several hundred pupils to start with." Indiana reports: "We have worked out a very thorough campaign and are prepared to start the enrollment promptly." The Georgia chairman writes: "The interest in this State is apparent from letters already received," and from Maine comes the following: "There is much interest in the matter. It shows that it is one of the things needed at this time." The chairman of the Connecticut division expresses the enthusiasm of the women of her State: "We will need large supplies of cards and registration blanks." The Mississippi chairman states: "I will take charge of the recruiting personally, and have made plans for the campaign."

The Missouri chairman urges her local units to secure not less than 25 per cent of the enrollment in excess of the Missouri quota, and in Nebraska the State chairman says she has already personally seen scores of candidates and is sure of the success of the drive in her State.

Parade to Start Campaign.

The elaborate preparation made by Wisconsin includes a parade to be held on Saturday of the first week of the campaign. In this parade graduate and pupil nurses will appear dressed in uniform. The home guard and all men newly recruited in the United States Army will swell the ranks and give publicity to the campaign. It is proposed that the pupil nurses of this State will appear either in uniform or with some distinguishing mark of apparel throughout the campaign, and that they will act as recruiting officers to secure other candidates.

The Tennessee chairman ends the report of her plans with this statement: "There has never been so much interest and such work done in the State since the war began as is now being done in this connection by the units of the Woman's Committee throughout the State." She adds, "I feel sure that Tennessee will supply its quota of 500 nurses."

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

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Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918. No. 371

HELP FOR AMERICAN SEAMEN HELD PRISONERS IN GERMANY PLANNED BY SHIPPING BOARD

NOW PAYING THEIR OWN BOARD

Personal Funds of Many Among 100 Officers and Men Are Exhausted—Germany Threatening to Move These to the Poorer Camps.

The Shipping Board issues the following:

The Shipping Board is planning to move immediately to the relief of the hundred odd American seamen who are now prisoners in Germany. .Authenticated reports bring word that our merchantmen officers are required to pay their board and lodging out of their personal funds, which in a number of cases have been exhausted, and now Germany is threatening to remove these men to the seamen's camp where the conditions are very bad and where the men are compelled to perform labor.

This situation was brought to the attention of the Shipping Board last Thursday and immediate steps will be taken to get relief to the officers and men.

Officers Among Prisoners.

Among the prisoners are about 25 certified officers, many of them men over 35 years old. All of them have been in Germany since before Christmas, 1917, and a good many were captured in 1916 while in the employ of British or French shipowners.

The relief which these men have been receiving up to the present time has been as follows: The State Department has been paying them sums out of its general fund for the relief of Americans in Germany. The fund now shows a large deficit, and the State Department is considerably embarrassed in continuing this service. The Red Cross is providing these men with food, clothing, and tobacco through its package service in Switzerland.

British Method Quoted.

British and Canadian certificated officers are receiving from their Governments either 100 marks or 60 marks per month according to rank in order that they may pay the board and lodging and remain in the officers' camps.

The Shipping Board will take steps to see that our men are as well supplied and, as the State Department is embarrassed in rendering such service, it is probable that the aid of the Red Cross will be invoked.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

CONGRESS NAVAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS LAND IN ENGLAND

Secretary Daniels announced yesterday (July 26) that the members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs who left some days ago for a tour of inspection of naval activities abroad have landed at a British port.

Statement by Secretary.

"The members of the House committee will visit our naval and aviation bases abroad, make a general inspection of our naval activities, and inquire into the needs of the service," said the Secretary. "We are necessarily spending large sums in developing our European stations, which are operated in conjunction with the British, French, and Italian Navies, and the Congressmen, who are charged with the duty of providing the necessary appropriations, wish to see for themselves what is being done and what future provisions should be made. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is already in England and will cooperate with the Naval Committee, as will also Admiral Sims and the other American naval authorities in Europe."

Members of Party.

The following members of the House committee are in the party: L. P. Padgett, of Tennessee, chairman of House Naval Affairs Committee; D. J. Riordan, of New York; W. L. Hensley, of Missouri; J. R. Connelly, of Kansas; W. B. Oliver, of Alabama; W. W. Venable, of Mississippi; J. C. Wilson, of Texas; T. S. Butler, of Pennsylvania; W. J. Browning, of New Jersey; J. R. Farr, of Pennsylvania; S. E. Mudd, of Maryland; J. A. Peters, of Maine; F. C. Hicks, of New York.

Ordnance Department Orders for Forgings

The Secretary of War authorizes the following:

Orders have been placed by the Ordnance Department with the Imperial Drop Forge Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., for 155-millimeter shrapnel forgings and with the Standard Forgings Co., of Chicago, for 155-millimeter shell forgings.

The Ordnance Department has placed a contract for pistols with the National Cash Register Co.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
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Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

GERMANS FORCED BACK 11 MILES FROM PARIS; NOW 49 MILES DISTANT, GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES

U. S. TROOPS IN ITALY

Combat Units Arrive in Addition to Hospital and Supply Corps—Organization of Two More Army Corps and of Certain Divisions Given Out — Answers to Questions.

Press interview by Gen. March:

The detailed map which you had before you at the last meeting shows the present position of the two fighting lines as revealed by our last official dispatches.

The lines around the south of Soissons are still in the same position that they were last Wednesday when I talked to you. The distance across from the lines at Soissons to those near Rheims is exactly as it was when our counter offensive began.

The general driving back of the German forces has been toward the center of the salient. The falling back has been on a line which remains approximately perpendicular to the railroad line through Fere-en-Tardenois. There have been local attacks by the Germans, particularly at Grisolles against the French, and at Epieds against the United States forces. Epieds was taken and retaken by our forces and the Germans four times, by successive counterattacks, but it finally remained in American hands, and while it delayed their advance there, it only delayed it; we are going forward steadily.

Progress on the Marne.

On the Marne, east of Dormans, the progress of the allied forces has been difficult, because the terrain there is very difficult. The hills are precipitous, and the country is very heavily wooded. The enemy's left flank southwest of Rheims has been the scene of a very dashing little advance by British reinforcements who went forward one and one-half miles on a four-mile front. This advance is a marked source of danger for the enemy, as, of course, there is a chance of his getting his troops farther south in a pocket, and we already find that the French at that point are beginning to advance.

The original line held by the allies before this big movement began was 74 miles long. The present line, on which the Ger-

GERMANS NOW 11 MILES FURTHER FROM PARIS

mans are falling back, is 64 miles long. The front has been reduced 10 miles.

The area won by the allies in this counter-offensive more than equals that won by the enemy in Flanders to which I referred last Saturday.

Our lines have now reached within 3½ miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, which is a big German supply depot right near the railroad, which afforded, of course, a means of getting supplies in and out. That point has been continuously and heavily shelled.

Germans Driven Back 11 Miles.

The nearest point of the German line from Paris is now 49 miles. The former distance was 38 miles; they have been driven back 11 miles.

During the last few days American combatant troops have begun to arrive in Italy. The numbers and the place where they are to be used have not yet been communicated to us. This is in addition to the force I announced before of hospital and supply troops sent from the United States.

The number of troops in France has now reached the point where I will announce the organization of two more corps. I have already given out the first three. Divisions are assigned to corps by the War Department before they go over. When the divisions arrive, after they have been put into training areas and reach a point where a corps' organization can be something more than an administrative unit they are formed into the corps and used in any way the commanding general sees fit. In the assignment of temporary commanding generals for these corps the following have been named: 1st Corps, Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett; 2d Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard; 3d Corps, Maj. Gen. William M. Wright; 4th Corps, Maj. Gen. George W. Read; 5th Corps, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy.

Fourth and Fifth Corps Units.

The 4th Corps consists of the following units: 83d Division, National Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. E. F. Glenn; 89th Division, National Army, commanded by Brig. Gen. Winn; 37th Division, National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. Farnsworth; 29th Division, National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. Morton; 90th Division, National Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry P. Allen; 92d Division, National Army, which is a colored division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ballou.

The 5th Corps consists of the 6th Regular Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Erwin; 36th Division, National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith; 76th Division, National Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. H. B. Hodges; 79th Division, National Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn; 85th Division, National Army, commanded by Maj. Gen. C. W. Kennedy; 91st Division, National Army, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fred Foltz, temporarily.

Location of Thirty-Second Division.

There have been a number of questions sent in by correspondents. One asked where the 32d Division, which was trained at Waco, is, which division includes Michigan troops. The division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Hahn, and is in the Vosges, in a quiet sector.

One asks about the 34th Division. We have no report.

During the time I was in France the organization of the divisions of the National Army, I understand, was given out; that is, the scheme of numbering the divisions and the regiments in the divisions was announced, but it appears that the regular divisions were not given out, and I am asked to give the regiments in the Regular Army divisions.

Organization of Divisions.

The 1st Division consists of the 16th, 18th, 26th, and 28th Infantry; 5th, 6th, and 7th Field Artillery.

The 2d Division consists of the 5th and 6th Marines; 9th and 23d Infantry; 12th, 15th, and 17th Field Artillery.

The 3d Division consists of the 4th, 7th, 30th, and 38th Infantry; 10th, 18th, and 76th Field Artillery.

The 4th Division consists of the 39th, 47th, 58th, and 59th Infantry, and 13th, 16th, 77th Field Artillery.

Those are the four Regular Divisions now engaged in the fighting.

I am asked to what division Gen. Ruckman has been assigned. Gen. Ruckman has been assigned to the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

Answers to Questions.

Two questions have come in, asking a number of detailed questions about the number of enlisted men, minor details about men available for the draft and that sort of thing. It will be impossible for me to go into such details except as an announcement of policy. If any unit as small as a regiment distinguishes itself abroad I will be very glad to mention that regiment. Unless such things are received in the cables and call for special mention I am going to confine my remarks to larger lines, I don't want to hinder you in any way; if you have any question, put it in, and if I can answer it I'll do it.

Question. Has the number of troops in battle increased?

Answer. The number of divisions engaged is still as announced before.

Formation of Divisions.

I may say something about the formation of divisions which may throw some light on more minute questions. The policy of the War Department is to continue month by month the organization of divisions along the lines I have indicated for the six divisions in July. As we ship divisions abroad, thus diminishing the number of divisions at home, we will organize new divisions here, which will in their turn go abroad.

Question. Will the placing of any division in one of these new Army corps mean that the division will not be brigaded with the British or French?

Answer. No. It means that when it comes back from its training it will go into the Army corps I have mentioned.

Question. Could you say whether the new combatant troops in Italy have come from America?

Answer. They are trained troops from France.

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MARINE AND SEAMEN DIVISION OF WAR RISK BUREAU EXTENDED

Broader Scope to Cover Insurance of Vessels of Foreign Friendly Flags.

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces a broadening of the scope of the operations of the marine and seamen's division of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, which has been authorized by the recent amendment to the war-risk insurance laws. By this amendment power is given the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance to insure vessels of foreign friendly flags, their freights (moneys), effects of the masters, officers, and crews, the crews themselves, and cargoes against war risks under certain conditions.

In cases where vessels of foreign friendly flags or their masters, officers, and crews, or shippers and importers in such vessels, or their owners, operators, or charterers are unable in any trade to secure adequate war-risk insurance on reasonable terms, the bureau will in future be prepared to accept applications for and issue policies on the following interests:

1. Cargoes.—(a) By neutral vessels on voyages to or from ports in the United States or its possessions.

(b) By vessels of any foreign friendly flag when chartered or operated by the United States Shipping Board or its agent.

2. Freights (moneys), crews, effects of crews.—(a) By neutral vessels on voyages to or from ports in the United States or its possessions.

(b) By vessels of any foreign friendly flag when chartered or operated by the United States Shipping Board or its agents.

(c) By a vessel when chartered by a citizen of the United States and the voyage is to or from a port in the United States or its possessions.

3. Vessels.—(a) Of any foreign friendly flag when chartered or operated by the United States Shipping Board or its agent.

(b) When charterers (citizens of the United States) are required by the charter or contract to assume war risk or provide insurance against war risk on a vessel engaged on a voyage to or from a port in the United States or its possessions.

Two Removals Announced From Enemy Trading List

The War Trade Board issues the following:

Removals from enemy trading list:

Venezuela:

Baasch & Romer, Puerto Cabello (July 26, 1918).

Baasch, Adolfo, Puerto Cabello (July 26, 1918).

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BIDS.

Proposals will be received by the Department of the Interior, to be opened at 2 p. m., August 5, 1918, for one steam jet ash conveyor to be installed, complete ready for use, in the boiler room of the General Land Office Building, Seventh and E Streets NW.

PAPER CONSUMERS ARE WARNED AGAINST UNDUE STOCKING UP

Likely to Create a "Runaway Market," War Industries Board Chief Says.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Warning of the danger of creating a runaway market and doing injury to the paper trade as a whole, T. E. Donnelley, chief of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, has notified printers, lithographers, carton manufacturers, and others to discontinue efforts to accumulate unusually large stocks against a threatened shortage.

Warned in Letter.

His letter to these manufacturers and users states:

"Information has come to this office that many manufacturers are stocking up on paper, chip board, and other materials against an expected shortage during the coming winter.

"Such practice will create a runaway market is against the interests of the trade as a whole and should be discontinued.

"No firm should carry a stock at the present time larger than it carried at this time a year ago. The mills have no way of gauging the market except by the number of orders they have on hand, and if they have orders for large quantities of materials which are not needed at present, it will crowd out orders required for immediate delivery and will have a disastrous effect upon the market.

Should Explain Orders.

"Firms may place stocking-up orders with the mills, but they should explain to the mills that they are such orders and that the mills may run on them when they have vacant time."

Along the line of print-paper conservation Mr. Donnelley has issued recommendations to book-paper manufacturers, effective August 1, that: All laid book papers shall be eliminated; colors shall be limited to white, natural or India tint. Orders for special size, or that not carried regularly in stock for the commercial trade, shall be confined to a substance weight basis and be for 10,000 pounds or more; orders for other than substance weight shall be for 25 tons or more in one delivery, and the special weight shall not exceed the maximum weight in the grade specified.

JOIN MILITARY RELIEF STAFF.

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

The following other appointments to the Department of Military Relief are announced:

R. H. B. Thompson, of St. Louis, assistant director of the Bureau of Camp Service, in charge, for the summer months, of the furnishings of the Red Cross houses.

Kent O. Mitchell, assistant manager of the farm mortgage department of the New York Life Insurance Co., in Chicago, assistant director of the Bureau of Organization.

Baseball Players Allowed Until Sept. 1 to Report Under "Work or Fight" Order; Extension Until October 15th Denied

Memorandum for the Provost Marshal General:

In the matter of the baseball leagues' petition for an extension of time:

A petition has been filed for an extension of time within which professional baseball players shall seek essential or productive employment, and the order asked is one which will extend until October 15, 1918. As grounds for this request, it is alleged that there are but 237 persons affected by the so-called work or fight order; but that, in spite of this small number, their taking would lead to the immediate breaking up of the entire game.

It is further said that the notice is too short to allow the leagues to adapt themselves to the ruling, and that the failure of the clubs to adapt themselves to the ruling is due to the fact that the Secretary of War caused it to be known through the newspapers that the question of the application of the order to baseball players would not be decided until an actual case arose.

A hearing has been had on this subject by the Provost Marshal General, who reports to me that it is not clear to him that the game will have to be discontinued even if the order is made immediately applicable.

The purpose of the work or fight order, so far as the War Department is concerned, is to strengthen the military forces of the country, and not to control the labor situation. Incidentally, it will undoubtedly have the effect of adding to the number of persons usefully employed, and decreasing the number of persons uselessly employed. In this way the order will strengthen the military forces by making it less necessary to exempt for industrial reasons men who would otherwise be taken into the military service. This is an indirect result, but one of very great importance, and if exceptions are made, or postponements are to be made in the enforcement of this order, it will require a very careful study to determine whether those exceptions ought to be the persons in whose behalf this petition is filed or some other group out of the large number affected by the order, many of whom have already complied with it, and brought about a readjustment of the trades and occupations which they had previously followed.

I think it would be an unfortunate thing to have so wholesome a recreation as baseball destroyed if it can be continued by the use of persons not available for essential war service. But it would be a much more unfortunate thing to preserve even so wholesome an amusement by making an exception in favor of baseball players which is denied to great classes of persons in the United States whose occupations have been held similarly non-essential, although they are immediately associated with the distribution of food and other processes of our daily life more fundamental than any mere amusement.

It does happen that baseball is more integrated than any other occupation in our country, at least in the sense that its successful conduct depends upon the preservation of all the major league teams scattered throughout the country while in most occupations the work or fight order has merely a series of local and more or less personal effects.

I am impressed, too, by the representation made that the baseball players may have been put in a less favorable attitude by reason of their reliance on my statement that the question of their inclusion in the terms of the order would not be decided until a case had arisen.

For these reasons it seems to me entirely proper and fair to extend the time during which the readjustment can take place, merely in order that justice may be done to the persons involved, and I do, therefore, direct that the application of the order be made to date from September 1. The order for the extension to the 15th of October is denied.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Need 25,000 Young Women

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

SHOE UPPER LEATHER COLORS AS STANDARD FOR TANNERS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Tanners of upper leather have been notified by C. F. C. Stout, chief of the hide, leather, and tanning materials section of the War Industries Board, that dark and medium brown or tan are to be the standard colors for upper leathers which shoe manufacturers are to cut after October 1, 1918.

Selected by Experts.

Shades of these two colors have been selected by the Government experts, and samples have been sent the tanners with instructions to confine colors of tans as closely as possible to the shades selected. The various skins and leathers used in the shoe industry are grouped into three classes—side leathers, calf and kip skins; goat and kid; and ooze leathers.

Decided After Conferences.

In arriving at this conclusion this section has conferred with representatives of the allied shoe and leather industry, and this decision is based upon the information which has been furnished by these representatives. Assurances from the tanners of their hearty cooperation is asked.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

RED CROSS NOT TO DELIVER U. S. CASUALTY MESSAGES

The acting general manager of the Red Cross has issued the following statement:

The Red Cross Bulletin of July 8 and some division bulletins of later date have carried the announcement that messages containing news of death or injury to soldiers and sailors would be carried to their families by members of the uniformed Red Cross Motor Service. This is inaccurate, and the announcement should be withdrawn.

The War Department requires that all casualty information be forwarded by them, either by wire or letter, direct to some relative of the soldier or sailor. These messages are not to be forwarded by the chapters.

If the chapters request any information regarding a soldier or sailor, the Bureau of Communication will obtain from the chapter the name of the nearest relative of the soldier or sailor, and advise the chapter that the relative will be notified direct, as soon as information is obtained regarding the wounded or missing man.

Calls upon sorrowing families, when made in the name of the Red Cross, should be made by members of the Home Service Section in the manner and in the spirit of the letter of instruction from the Director General of Civilian Relief, dated April 1.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 73.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 26, 1918.

Section A.—Yesterday between Oureq and the Marne our troops captured le Charmel. In the region of Verdilly one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine.

Section B.—Further reports have been received of the fighting which took place from July 21 to 23 in the region northeast of Chateau Thierry. American troops played an important part in the struggle, which ended in our line being advanced to a point about 5 miles from the town. The enemy fought rear guard actions with great stubbornness, defending the ground foot by foot, and using large numbers of machine guns. His resistance retarded, but could not stop, our advance, and on the 22d we captured Epieds and Trugny. The next day the struggle became more bitter. The Germans counterattacked with violence. Epieds changed hands four times, and remained German; Trugny changed hands three times, and remained ours. One of our divisions, up to the evening of July 23, had captured three cannon, one trench mortar, 15 machine guns, and large quantities of ammunition and other material. On the 24th our troops returned to the attack with vigor and drove the enemy out of Epieds and back into the Forest De Fere, 4 miles beyond.

Cross Mark to Expedite Delivery of Letters Telling of U. S. Soldiers Dying in France

The War Department authorizes publication of the following order from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, published in France June 7, 1918:

In order that the families of deceased officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces may receive promptly all information possible concerning those who are killed in action or die of wounds, injury, or disease, chaplains and Red Cross searchers and others of the A. E. F. will, when writing letters of sympathy in case of the death of a member of the A. E. F., conform to the following rule:

Such letters, unsealed and marked in the upper right-hand corner with a small cross, will be forwarded under other cover, addressed Central Records Office, Adjutant General's Department, A. E. F. The letters will there be examined by a representative of the base censor, and forwarded to destination after verification of the death by the Casualty Section, Central Records Office.

Hereafter reports of all burials will be made in duplicate by the chaplains and officers in charge and immediately forwarded.

GENERAL STOCKYARD RULES ARE SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

General regulations under which stockyards will operate were signed by the President yesterday. They provide against extortionate or excessive charges for yardage and commission; require stockyards to maintain adequate facilities for handling live stock offered by stockmen, including labor, feed, and water; and prohibit unfair dealing, combination, or deceptive practices in buying and selling live stock. The circulating of misleading market information tending to affect prices is also covered by the regulations.

Stockyards, commission men, traders, order buyers, and others handling stock in or in connection with stockyards are required to secure licenses, in accordance with the President's proclamation of June 18, and to operate under the rules and regulations issued to-day, which will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Bureau of Markets. Country stock buyers and shippers who are not engaged in the business of buying and selling at licensed stockyards are not subject to license.

The general regulations have been made after consultation with the Agricultural Advisory Committee, stockmen, and trade interests. The Department of Agriculture sent out 3,000 copies of the preliminary draft of the regulations to interested persons and received suggestions from many sources before issuing the final regulations, which are now being published by the department.

Stock yards must keep records, as required by the Secretary of Agriculture, of daily receipts, shipments, and local disposition of live stock, make reports when required, and furnish true copies of all existing and proposed contracts with other establishments and changes therein relating to the handling of live stock in connection with such stockyards. The Chief of the Bureau of Markets has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the regulations. It is contemplated that market supervisors will be stationed at the principal markets and in regional offices.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The tentative conclusions reached by the Ways and Means Committe on excess-profits taxes in the new war-revenue bill practically were adopted yesterday. The committee also decided upon the specific exemption of $2,000 plus 10 per cent on the amount of invested capital as tentatively agreed upon. Chairman Kitchin, of the committee, after its session announced that it had tentatively decided upon the following rates, in line with their consideration on Thursday; 30 per cent upon net income in excess of exemptions and not in excess of 20 per cent of the net income; 50 per cent in excess of 20 per cent of the net income and not in excess of 25 per cent; 80 per cent on the net income in excess of 25 per cent. Mr. Kitchin said that while the matter was not definitely decided, a majority of the committee favored a provision to the effect that in no case should the excess profits exceed 60 per cent of the net income, nor be less than 10 per cent of the net income in the case of corporations with a capital exceeding $200,000. Common carriers and public-utility corporations whose rates are subject to regulation by Federal, State, or municipal governments, he said, would be excepted from the 10 per cent minimum.

Treasury estimates are that the increased rates will produce about $500,000,000 more from excess profits than under existing law. This would indicate a revenue from this source of about $1,700,000,000 as compared with $1,200,000,000 under the present law. The committee has practically reached the conclusion to apply these excess-profits rates to corporations only and not to private concerns and unincorporated firms and partnerships, this action being for the purpose of correcting an injustice which, it is asserted, is worked against such concerns in the present law. The taxes to be paid by partnerships and unincorporated concerns will be provided for under the provisions of the income-tax sections of the bill.

NAVY FACTORY'S YEAR RECORD IN BUILDING FLYING BOATS

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

To-day being the anniversary of the date on which the building of the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia was authorized, Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which built and operates the plant, has reported to Secretary Daniels the satisfactory record made in the erection and operation.

Secretary Daniels's Letter.

In recognition of this the Secretary has addressed the following letter to Naval Constructor F. G. Coburn, United States Navy, manager of the naval aircraft factory:

"The department desires to express its appreciation of your ability shown in organizing the naval aircraft factory and in bringing it, as its manager, to its present state of efficiency. One year ago the construction of the naval aircraft factory was authorized by the department, and you were detailed as its manager. This factory has been built in accordance with plans prepared by you, and the records show that forms for the first flying boat were laid October 12, while the building was not completed until November 28. The first flying boat was given its successful trial flights on March 27, 1918, and since that date a steadily increasing rate of production has been observed. It is noted that the first order for 50 large flying boats has been completed and the greater part are now flying over British waters.

Conspicuously Successful Example.

"It is believed that the creation in the space of one year of one of the largest aircraft factories in the country stands as a conspicuously successful example of the Navy's preparation for war."

The contract for the aircraft factory was awarded August 6, 1917, and work was begun on the same day. The original factory had a floor space of 160,000 square feet. An extension, which will give an added space of 55,400 square feet, was begun on February 26, 1918, and is now practically completed.

MORE UNOCCUPIED BUILDINGS HERE TO HOUSE WAR WORKERS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the creation of a Washington committee to develop the greater use of the existing housing facilities.

The committee consists of Dr. James Ford, representing the Bureau of Industrial Housing; Edwin S. Hege, representing the District council of defense; and Capt. Julius I. Peyser, of the Housing and Health Division of the War Department. The committee will have offices at 719 Fifteenth Street NW.

Will Aid Boarding-House Keepers.

Its task will be to assist women to establish boarding and rooming houses and coöperative housekeeping apartments. A revolving fund of $25,000 has been allotted by the United States Housing Corporation for this purpose. Loans will be made to women of approved qualifications. The committee will approve the rent paid and control the prices charged occupants of houses it equips. It will pass on the suitability of the houses proposed, and also sanction the business arrangements entered into by the applicant boarding-house keepers.

Open Letters of Credit.

After houses and rents are approved, open letters of credit will, in selected cases, be extended. On these letters the boarding-house keepers will be enabled to purchase furniture and household equipment at prices to be approved by the committee.

The underlying purpose of this arrangement is to make available for use buildings which, for one reason and another, are now unoccupied. A similar fund has previously been allotted by the War Department to its Housing and Health Division.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR HEMP FIXED BY INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board announces the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board, appointed by the President, has this day, July 25, 1918, established a maximum price of 14 cents f. o. b. Manila for 1 current hemp. Prices of other grades will follow immediately.

Based on Hemp Price.

As the Government consumes nearly all manila rope manufactured in this country, the Government will pay a price for rope based on the maximum price fixed for hemp, and the War Trade Board will restrict export licenses to foreign countries to hemp purchased at maximum fixed prices. This practically insures the hemp grower 14 cents basis for his hemp, although the price as stated is only the maximum price.

The section of the price-fixing committee expires August 31, before which time the whole matter will be thoroughly considered, in consultation with Gov. Gen. Harrison and the importers and manufacturers, with a view to stabilizing and protecting the future interests of the Filipinos.

If any sales are made below said maximum price, such sales will largely determine future action of the price-fixing committee.

EXCEPTION MADE TO RULES FOR GRADED POTATO SALES

The Food Administration issues the following:

The Food Administration has found it necessary to make an exception to the rule requiring licensed dealers to purchase or ship potatoes as "United States Grade No. 1" or "United States Grade No. 2." The variety of potato known as The American Giant, grown mostly in New Jersey, is of a peculiar shape, which would make it difficult to grade, in a practical manner, in respect to size. For this reason it has been decided that dealers may buy or ship potatoes of this variety as "United States Grades No. 1 and No. 2 Mixed."

General Rules Applied.

The rule provides that the mixture must contain potatoes of the No. 1 grade; that none of this grade may be sorted out; and that no potatoes smaller than the No. 2 size may be included.

Naturally, no definite proportion of No. 1 and No. 2 potatoes can be fixed, but they must be sold in the proportion in which they occur in the field run. The gist of the rule is that these potatoes must be up to the standards of the two grades in all respects, but they can be handled and bought as a mixture.

CAPT. LA GARDE ASSIGNED.

Special Orders, No. 164:

111. Capt. Richard D. La Garde, United States Army, retired, in addition to his other duties, is appointed director of civilian marksmanship under a provision in an act of Congress approved August 29, 1916. Capt. La Garde will report to the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army, and Regular Army Camps as Reported for the Week Ending July 19

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending July 19. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—The health of troops continues satisfactory. Admission and noneffective rates remain comparatively high due chiefly to the large number of newly inducted men having venereal disease contracted before entering the service. Pneumonia shows an increase and other of the more serious diseases a decrease in the number of new cases reported as compared with last week. The death rate for disease (2.9) is lower than last week, and approaches the record low rate of the week ending June 28 (2.1).

2. Divisional camps.—Camp Cody holds the best health record of all of the larger camps (admission 333, noneffective 14.8, 1 death). Camps Sevier and Beauregard have sick rates well above the average of other camps, and also lead in the number of new cases of measles and pneumonia. Twelve new cases of dysentery were reported from Camp Beauregard out of the total of 14 new cases for all camps of this group.

3. Cantonments.—Camp Grant continues with the lowest sick rates of all camps of this group (admission 505, noneffective 16.9). Measles is prevailing in all cantonments, a total of 400 new cases being reported against 456 last week. Of this number, Camp Pike reports 127, Camp Lee 74, Camp Dodge 49, and Camp Taylor 48. One hundred and sixty-nine new cases of pneumonia are reported from camps of this group against 91 last week; of this number, Camp Funston reports 33, Camp Las Casas 26, Camp Gordon 23. The increased prevalence of this disease is among colored troops and Porto Ricans. Camp Pike reports 28 new cases of malaria out of the total of 74 for all camps of this group.

4. Departmental and other troops.—The Eastern and Northeastern Departments have the lowest and the Southeastern Department the highest sick rates of all commands in this group. In this group, as a whole, a decrease is shown in the number of new cases of all of the more serous diseases.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional Camps	41.4	41.3	21.2	20.4	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.6
Cantonments	43.3	40.7	25.2	20.4	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.4
Departmental, etc	34.7	37.3	20.8	20.2	3.4	4.2	2.4	2.5

Health conditions for the week ending July 19.

Camp or department.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[2]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate.[3]
Merritt	22.0	5	.....	3	309 (36)	19	1	4	20.3
Stuart	25.6	8	4	6	120 (5)	5	.....	.....	87.3
Eastern	14.2	5	1	2	170 (58)	22	1	1	22.3
Northeastern	14.1	10	.....	2	174 (?)	17	1	.....	26.1
Southeastern	27.1	.....	1	6	101 (?)	9	1	.....	60.9
Southern	26.6	3	1	8	160 (48)	11	1	2	37.5
Central	18.4	1	.....	6	71 (18)	19	.....	.....	30.2
Western[1]	18.7	8	.....	1	58 (26)	6	.....	1	26.4
Beauregard	27.3	9	12	.....	55 (8)	19	1	.....	47.3
Bowie	29.4	1	.....	2	11 (7)	.....	.....	.....	124.5
Cody[1]	6.4	8	.....	2	39 (?)	9	.....	.....	14.8
Greenleaf	17.8	1	.....	1	22 (?)	13	.....	.....	40.0
Fremont	13.5	2	.....	.....	13 (8)	7	.....	.....	34.7
Hancock[1]	19.0	1	.....	.....	114 (?)	7	1	.....	35.8
Kearney	18.4	7	.....	.....	53 (?)	28	.....	.....	28.7
Logan[1]	60.3	1	.....	4	25 (?)	12	.....	.....	82.0
MacArthur	19.6	.....	.....	.....	21 (?)	1	.....	1	29.4
McClellan	15.5	1	.....	.....	25 (16)	.....	.....	.....	52.7
Sevier	22.4	10	.....	12	36 (?)	60	.....	.....	77.6
Shelby	23.6	3	2	7	16 (?)	8	.....	1	38.4
Sheridan	28.6	2	.....	.....	74 (7)	5	.....	.....	55.5
Wadsworth	201.3	1	.....	1	186 (?)	1	.....	.....	406.3
Wheeler	18.4	4	.....	.....	66 (6)	.....	1	.....	25.6
Custer	17.9	1	.....	.....	33 (?)	4	.....	.....	36.8
Devens	18.2	13	.....	.....	40 (16)	14	.....	.....	63.1
Dix	19.4	4	.....	7	27 (5)	12	1	.....	38.6
Dodge	24.9	9	.....	.....	71 (?)	49	.....	.....	56.8
Funston	16.2	33	.....	.....	257 (6)	5	1	.....	17.4
Gordon[1]	47.0	23	.....	1	719 (3)	23	1	.....	55.9
Grant	9.7	5	.....	1	61 (1)	1	.....	1	16.8
Jackson	17.6	5	.....	7	144 (2)	7	1	1	51.2
Johnston	15.8	3	.....	7	37 (29)	12	2	.....	25.5
Lee[1]	17.6	4	3	1	197 (4)	74	.....	.....	53.6
Lewis	27.1	4	.....	.....	38 (5)	7	.....	2	49.0
Meade	15.0	2	.....	7	28 (5)	.....	.....	.....	27.6
Pike[1]	29.8	9	.....	28	68 (?)	127	2	.....	65.7
Sherman[1]	21.2	4	.....	1	108 (?)	8	.....	.....	55.9
Taylor	16.9	8	.....	.....	29 (8)	48	.....	.....	45.3
Travis	44.9	15	2	10	81 (6)	3	.....	.....	49.1
Upton	15.2	1	.....	2	200 (15)	6	.....	.....	38.8

[1] 1 new case of typhoid fever also reported from Western Department, 1 at Camp Cody, 1 at Hancock, 1 at Logan, 1 at Shelby, 1 at Gordon, 1 at Lee, 1 at Pike, and 1 at Sherman.

[2] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease—the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

[3] Per 1,000.

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Stuart	5	Pneumonia, 2; abscess, 1; tuberculosis, 1; meningitis, 1.
Eastern	3	Traumatism by firearms, 2; empyema and pneumonia, 1.
Northeastern	1	Tuberculosis, 1.
Southeastern	3	Suicide, 1; meningitis, 1; traumatism by firearms, 1.
Southern	1	Meningitis, 1.
Central	0	
Western	4	Pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; traumatism, 1.
Beauregard	2	Appendicitis, 1; nephritis, 1.
Bowie	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Cody	1	Traumatism, 1.
Freemont	1	Hemorrhage, 1.
Greenleaf	1	Measles, 1.
Hancock	1	Diabetes, 1.
Kearney	1	Embolism, 1.
Logan	1	Shock due to hemorrhage, 1.
MacArthur	0	
McClellan	0	
Sevier	0	
Shelby	3	Traumatism, 1: not reported 2.
Sheridan	0	
Wadsworth	2	Meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1.
Wheeler	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Custer	3	Pneumonia, 1; anemia, 1; hemorrhage, 1.
Devens	2	Pneumonia, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Dix	2	Pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Dodge	3	Tuberculosis, 1; suicide, 1; traumatism, 1.
Funston	6	Pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 2; syphilis, 1.
Gordon	1	Typhoid, 1.
Grant	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Jackson	4	Pneumonia, 1; anthrax, 1; dysentery, 1; injury, 1.
Johnston	2	Appendicitis, 1; pneumonia, 1.
Lee	1	Suffocation, 1.
Lewis	4	Meningitis, 1; Hodgkins disease, 1; empyema, 1; traumatism, 1.
Meade	0	
Pike	2	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1.
Sherman	0	
Taylor	4	Pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1; abscess, 1.
Travis	2	Pneumonia, 1; insanity, 1.
Upton	3	Meningitis, 2; cerebral thrombosis, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	15	Last week	17
Cantonments	44	Last week	43
Departmental troops	35	Last week	40
Total	94		100

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died in the United States and its possessions during the week ending July 19, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers, not previously published, who died in the United States and its possessions prior to the week mentioned and

(Continued on page 7.)

INSTRUCTIONS ON NEW RULES GOVERNING CONTRACT BROKERS

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Department Circular No. 279.

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1918.*

To chiefs of bureaus and offices in the Department of Commerce, and others concerned:

Your attention is directed to the following from a letter of the Attorney General to the Secretary of Commerce, dated June 18, 1918:

A situation which has arisen in the matter of Government contracts seems to me to require summary action. Owing to the tremendous increase in Government business and the speed with which it must be executed, some manufacturers because of ignorance or misinformation have thought it necessary to negotiate with the Government through contract brokers or contingent-fee operators. It follows that the system requires a contractor in making his estimate to load his bid with the contingent-fee item. The courts have universally condemned the contingent-fee contract. The methods employed by the contingent-fee operator are often insidious and reprehensible, and in view of the fact that the average fee is 5 per cent, the resulting cost to the Government is very great.

Form of Covenant.

As a means of breaking up this practice I have prepared the following form of covenant, which the President requests shall be inserted in all Government contracts:

"The contractor expressly warrants that he has employed no third person to solicit or obtain this contract in his behalf, or to cause or procure the same to be obtained upon compensation in any way contingent, in whole or in part, upon such procurement; and that he has not paid, or promised or agreed to pay, to any third person, in consideration of such procurement, or in compensation for services in connection therewith, any brokerage, commission, or percentage upon the amount receivable by him hereunder; and that he has not, in estimating the contract price demanded by him, included any sum by reason of any such brokerage, commission, or percentage; and that all moneys payable to him hereunder are free from obligation to any other person for services rendered, or supposed to have been rendered, in the procurement of this contract. He further agrees that any breach of this warranty shall constitute adequate cause for the annulment of this contract by the United States, and that the United States may retain to its own use from any sums due or to become due thereunder an amount equal to any brokerage, commission, or percentage so paid, or agreed to be paid."

Language Quoted as Rule.

As an additional protection it is requested that your department adopt as a regulation the following language taken from section 3722, page 735, Revised Statutes, as applied to the Navy Department: "And no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply." This will synchronize the action of officials of your department with that of the contractor who is prohibited by section 3737, Revised Statutes, from transferring his contract or order, or any interest therein, to any other party.

It is accordingly directed that all contracts, whether formal or informal—the latter including those consisting of an offer and acceptance—hereafter entered into by officers or agents of the department shall contain the above form of covenant regarding the employment of contract brokers and contingent-fee operators, etc. Notice of this should be given to all prospective bidders.

Qualification of Contractor.

Furthermore, the following regulation is hereby promulgated:

No person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply.

In calling for bids for the furnishing of articles, supplies, materials, and equipment the foregoing regulation should be incorporated in the notice or instructions to bidders at the time bids are solicited; and this regulation shall also govern in cases where an award is to be made for the furnishing of such articles, supplies, materials, and equipment, without soliciting bids therefor under the exceptions to the law requiring competition.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

(Continued from page 6.)

subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Beauregard, La.—Pvt. White O. Harris, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 65, Monroe, La.; First Class Pvt. Albert H. McConnell, Protorville, Miss.;* Pvt. Carl Ossenschmidt, Norwood, Ohio; Pvt. Robert E. Rethwisch, 1518 Christie Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Camp Bowie, Tex.—Pvt. Frank W. McRoberson, R. F. D. No. 3, Mart, Tex.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Archie Daniels, R. F. D. 37, New Blacton, Ala.; Pvt. Sam Garavagli, 93 Hale Street, Detroit, Mich.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. Joseph H. Eaton, Princeton, Me.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. William Beal, 47 Sixth Avenue, Newark, N. J.; Pvt. Herbert Williams, Ormond, Fla.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Walter Charles, Belfast, Tenn.

Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone.—Lt. Col. Edwin J. Bracken, Milwaukee, Wis.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. John O. Hay, Hudson, Fla.;* Pvt. George Jones, Folkson, Ga.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. Melvin O. Dills, 49 Depot Street, Dalton, Ga.; Pvt. Clyde Fletcher, R. F. D. No. 3, Yadkinville, N. C.; Pvt. Reese Owens, 24 Irving Place, Youngstown, Ohio.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Corpl. Charles H. Graham, 609 South Orchard Street, Clinton, Mo.; Pvt. Isadore H. Graubert, 1410 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Sergt. Cecil F. Millns, West Forty-fourth and Wadsworth Streets, Wheatridge, Colo.; Wagoner Ross W. Spencer, 337 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. John H. Serree, 220 North Pennsylvania Street, York, Pa.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. Ralph T. Laplant, 1218 North Eleventh Street, Tacoma, Wash.; Corpl. Patrick F. McDonough, 232 Walnut Street, San Jose, Cal.;* Pvt. Carl W. Mace, Medical Lake, Wash.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Herbert Devilbiss, 2518 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Joseph A. Cuneo, Jackson, Cal.

Camp Morrison, Va.—Pvt. Anton Ceboelski, Bessemer, Mich.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Ernest Conerty, Mount Therman, La.; Pvt. Murray Volner, Beacon, Tenn.

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Corpl. Jesse C. Frazer, R. F. D. No. 5, Auburn, N. Y.;* Pvt. Frederick O. Moss, Childersburg, Ala.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Wagoner Fred J. Hall, 311 West Second Street, Madison, Ind.; Pvt. Dommik Ossola, 503 Benton Street, Johnston City, Ill.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Pleas H. Cooper, R. F. D. No. 7, Sevierville, Tenn.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Erwin C. Tish, R. F. D. No. 7, Jefferson County, Mount Vernon, Ill.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Lucian Claunch, Somerset, Ky.; Corpl. Arnulf A. Gloetzner, 125 Hogarth Street, Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. William Phiaster, Chicago, Ill.; Pvt. Edgar S. Wofford, Sheridan, Ky.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—First Lieut. John Souhradt, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Pvt. Whittie Williams, Lewiston, N. C.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. George E. Crouch, Fort Motte, S. C.; Pvt. Cornelius P. Weston, Scranton, N. C.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Jems J. Lorrimer, 512 East Thirty-seventh Street, Savannah, Ga.; Pvt. Joseph R. Phelps, Greenville, Ala.

Fort Jay, N. Y.—Corpl. Charles F. Conklin, 22 Grand Street, Middletown, N. Y.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Corpl. [illegible] ham, 12 New Street, Nantucket, Mass.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Pvt. Frank J. Davis, Bigrock, Ill.

Fort Myer, Va.—Pvt. [illegible] ton, Mont.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. [illegible], R. F. D. No. 1, Hartford, Ky.

Fort Omaha, Nebr.—Pvt. [illegible] J. Mimmo, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Fort Porter, N. Y.—Pvt. Frank Pelletiere, Thirty-fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Walter L. [illegible] der, 1754 West Fifth Street, [illegible]; Pvt. John D. [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Verlon Debose, Clear Lake, La.; Pvt. Alpha Isadore, Broussard, La.; Pvt. John A. Phillips, [illegible]; Pvt. Vernon F. Nelson, Swedeburg, Nebr.; Pvt. Euel D. West, Prairie Grove, Ark.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Pvt. Joseph J. Abrahamson, 1321 East Fifty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fort Russell, Wyo.—Pvt. [illegible] 4642 Tennessee Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.*

Jackson Barracks, La.—Sergt. [illegible] Yarbrough, Fort Myers, Fla.

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.—Pvt. [illegible] A. Robinson, 1018 Walnut Street, Cairo, Ill.

Gerstner Field, S. C.—Cadet Sidney S. Dodds, 1139 South Main Street, [illegible] Iowa.

Kelly Field, Tex.—Pvt. (first class) Joseph Street Peters, 145 West Fourth Street, Long Beach, Cal.; Second Lieut. Cary Langsley Weeks, 4 Bond Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Scott Field, Ill.—Second Lieut. Lee Chester Giddings, 1513 East Second Street, Duluth, Minn.

Aberdeen, Md.—Maj. William R. King, 217 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.—Pvt. Mosen D. Parnell, 148 Pleasant Street, North Adams, Mass.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Pvt. Harry M. Gordel, Lima, Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio.—Second Lieut. John Watling Bradley, Groton, Mass.*

Des Moines, Iowa.—Pvt. Gus Coats, Thomasville, Ala.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Pvt. Lee Will, Centerville, Miss.; Pvt. Thomas E. Wilson, Castalia, N. C.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Pvt. William P. Hickey, 210 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.; Wgnr. Clemans M. Fix, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 37, Monroe, Mich.

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. John W. Moore, R. F. D. No. 2, Weetompka, Ala.

Houston, Tex.—Pvt. John J. Case, 1017 Sycamore Street, Ottawa, Ill.

Iowa City, Iowa.—Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 219 Heywood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kansas City, Mo.—First Lieut. Guy A. Tull, 311 North Brighton Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Lakewood, N. J.—Pvt. Thomas J. Martin, 575 East One hundred and sixty-eighth Street, New York City, N. Y.

Marietta, Ga.—Pvt. Albert H. Kraeger, Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Pvt. Jack Vendini, 240 South Franklin Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Mount Holly, N. J.—Sergt. William M. Stout, Carthage, Ill.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Stanley E. Erickson, R. F. D. 27, Route 2, Burlington, Conn.

Nogales, Ariz.—Bugler James R. McGee, R. F. D. No. 1, Boomer, N. C.

Ofisville, N. Y.—Pvt. Clemon Lickey, 122 Magnolia Street, Americus, Ga.

Pemberton, N. J.—Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, 8 Mills Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Providence, R. I.—Pvt. Louis Mazzucchelli, Nashua Street, Milford, N. H.

San Antonio, Tex.—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Starr, Kankakee, Ill.

San Benito, Tex.—Pvt. Hugh V. Emory, Fremont, Nebr.

San Mateo, Cal.—Pvt. Glenmore M. Poppleton, R. D. A, Box 399, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, Cal.

St. Paul, Minn.—Pvt. Henry C. Field, 323 Houghton Street, North Adams, Mass.

Summerville, S. C.—Pvt. Alfred J. Anderson, 1308 East Fifty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tacoma, Wash.—Pvt. Patrick M. Hemmington Fowler, Ind.

Washington, D. C.—Pvt. [illegible] M. Brewer, Crothersville, Jackson County, Ind.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	64
Died from wounds	20
Died of disease	5
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Wounded severely	60
Wounded (degree undetermined)	14
Wounded slightly	2
Missing in action	2
Total	168

Killed in Action.

Lieut. John W. Cowan. Mrs. Harry D. Cowan, 6935 Chappel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

George A. Amole. Mrs. Kate R. Amole, 427 King Street, Pottstown, Pa.

William C. Arnold. Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, 1327 North Sixth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Wilfred B. Johnson. C. E. Johnson, 74 Chestnut Street, Everett, Mass.

Laurie William Leck. Mrs. Jean Leck, 4715 Grand Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Arthur Everett Nelson. Charles E. Nelson, Hopkins, Minn.

Clayton D. Sweetser. Joseph P. Sweetser, 1611 Washburn Street, Scranton, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Claudius R. Farnsworth. J. P. Farnsworth, 105 Prospect Street, Providence, R. I.

Steve A. Graves. Mrs. Sophrona Graves, Kerens, Tex.

John William Herdman. R. Herdman, 235 Wood Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Paul R. Lund. Joseph Lund, 882 Winthrop Avenue, Revere, Mass.

Dewey Lucian Owens. S. E. Owens, Point, La.

Franklin Carter Richeson. Mrs. Mary W. Richeson, Dinuba, Cal.

Calvin G. Sanger. Mrs. Bertha Tanner, Rock Creek, Ohio.

Burney Spiker. Mrs. A. P. Watson, Scotts Bluff, Nev.

Sam Stroum. Mrs. Dave Tabachsuck, 163 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.

Raymond Wholahan. Mrs. Mary Wholahan, Boothwyn, Pa.

Gay E. York. H. A. York, West Forty-third and Wheeler Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minn.

WAGONERS.

Joseph H. Bowe. Mrs. Lillian L. Jones, 129 Coal Street, Port Carbon, Pa.

Paul Victor Mease. Mrs. Mattie Mease, Rear 314 North Twelfth Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Charley Rowe. George Rowe, Witten, S. Dak.

BUGLERS.

Everett W. Leonard. Clarence Leonard, Wareham, Mass.

Edward B. Pennington. Mrs. J. Pennington, 259 Eamshaw Avenue, Mount Arbon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Lowell S. Brown. Clarence S. Brown, 1118 Washington Street, Easton, Pa.

David R. Buck. Wallace B. Buck, 22 Irving Street, Framingham, Mass.

Phillip Chalifoux. Herminado Chalifoux, 25 Lafayette Street, Lowell, Mass.

Leo J. Chestang. Mrs. Grace Monk, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 44, Mobile, Ala.

Francis X. Conahan. Patrick J. Conahan, 679 North Vine Street, Hazelton, Pa.

Hubert Cooper. Ralph H. Cooper, 40 Boulevard, Mittineague, Mass.

John White Crane. James P. Crane, 1118 Mahantonge Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Ivan E. Ellis. Mrs. J. W. Ellis, 175 Springvale Avenue, Everett, Mass.

Leland Grant Fenton. Mrs. Martha Fenton, 201 Huron Street, Port Huron, Mich.

Joseph Gura. Mrs. Mary Gura, Madera, Pa.

Clarence M. Hard. Mrs. Mary B. Hard, 32 South N Street, Washington Courthouse, Ohio.

Cush Hatfield. Wayne Hatfield, Horsepen, W. Va.

Thomas D. King. Mrs. L. C. King, 110 Centre Street, Quincy, Mass.

John Klymasjwki. Weida Klymasjwki, 150 Pine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George E. Kopp. Charles F. Kopp, 87A Cooper Street, New York, N. Y.

Cornelius Michael Lefante. Mrs. Guistina Lefante, 13 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

William E. La Cross. G. W. La Cross, 52 Tenth Street, Springfield, Mass.

Sherman W. Leifer. Mrs. Alice Leifer, 359 East Market Street, York, Pa.

John B. Lynch. George Lynch, 940 Glendon Avenue, Easton, Pa.

Frank J. Lyons. Mrs. Orena Lyons, 1081 Middlesex Street, Lowell, Mass.

Arthur McOsker. George McOsker, 70 Liberty Street, Lowell, Mass.

Evan August Maas. Mrs. Amelia Maas, Rice Lake, Wis.

Wilmer N. Mannering. Joseph Mannering, Blackbird, Md.

Essel M. Maxwell. Mrs. Cordelia E. Stewart, Lanham, Md.

Clare Ernest Mosher. Clarence Mosher, 1921 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Henry G. Murphy. Mrs. C. A. Murphy, 6 Messervy Street, Salem, Mass.

Lester F. Osborne. Mrs. Lucinda Osborne, Minburn, Iowa.

Russell Lee Poince. Winfield S. Poince, R. F. D. No. 3, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Ruppert Reese. Mrs. Ester Reese, 122 North Cameron Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Delbert W. Russell. Mrs. John H. Russell, Altmar, N. Y.

Frederick F. Sabonis. Frank Sabonis, Ridge Road, Wethersfield, Conn.

August J. Scholz. Justice Bartholomus, Springdale, Pa.

John W. Sholly. Mrs. Sarah Sholly, 136 Liberty Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.

Israel Silverman. Harry Silverman, Billings, Mont.

John Lee Smith. Mrs. John Bailing, R. F. D. No. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

Harold Smith. Mrs. Jennie Smith, Rome, N. Y.

William Hobert Swingle. Mrs. Sarah Swingle, 254 Myers Street, Nelsonville, Ohio.

Leo Szelongowski. Rosie Burchalewska, 144 Sherman Street, Albany, N. Y.

Finley R. Taylor. Mrs. Lillie Belle Taylor, Post Road and Seventh Street, Trainer, Delaware County, Pa.

Charles E. Westcott. Mrs. Viola Westcott, 33 East Morris Street, Bath, N. Y.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Little Harrison. Mrs. Hattie Harrison, 215½ Dennis Street, Houston, Tex.

Sergt. William H. Martell. Charles Martell, Barrister Hall, Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Leroy W. Gardner. Mrs. Leroy W. Gardner, 15 Ferdinand Street, Worcester, Mass.

Harry C. Hill. James Irwin, jr., 38 Sylvia Street, Lexington, Mass.

Thomas J. A. O'Callaghan. Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan, 124 Dudley Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Cook Albert J. Chenade. Oliver Chenade, Prink Street, Somers, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Andy Bobenmoyer. Mrs. Frances Bobenmoyer, 516 East Fifth Street, Greenville, Ohio.

William Burns. Patrick Burns, 97 South Main Street, Homer, N. Y.

James L. Clemmons. Sherman Clemmons, Sandgap, Ky.

Patrick Curran. James Curran, 141 C Street, South Boston, Mass.

Howard F. Doucette. Mrs. Clara Doucette, 255 Beacon Street, Somerville, Mass.

Arthur Martin Drury. Mrs. William Drury, 417 Enterprise Street, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Odus N. Everhart. Mrs. Iva Tompkins, Newfield, N. Y.

Raymond H. Fellows. Charles L. Fellows, 17 Walnut Street, Somerville, Mass.

Jerome F. Gilbert. Joseph H. Gilbert, 5 Merritt Place, Attleboro, Mass.

Harley C. Huxford. Joseph Huxford, Russellville, S. C.

John Elmer Jackson. Mrs. John Jackson, Hubbard Lake, Mich.

Tony S. Nemeth. Frank Schmit, 15 North Washington Street, Astoria, N. Y.

Antoni Prois. Mrs. Helen Grovantzka, 1842 Mitchell Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William W. Treadman. Fred F. Treadman, 100 East DeKalb Street, Joliet, Ill.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Edgar P. Black. Charles E. Black, 3 Monroe Avenue, Riverside, R. I.

Corpl. Helmer Mattson. John Mattson, R. F. D. No. 1, Prineville, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

Conrad Rippy. Robert L. Rippy, 1017 Samuels Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.

Archie B. Scott. John L. Scott, Franklin, Tex.

Galico Trouty. Mrs. Viney Trouty, Elko, S. C.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Richard Edmund Lloyd. Mrs. Richard E. Lloyd, 1627 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel Ward Chapman. P. T. Chapman, Vienna, Ill.

Frank Cyril Cooper. Joseph Cooper, 258 West Elm Street, Brockton, Mass.

Robert C. Frost. W. B. Frost, Heplizbah, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Charles S. Abbott. M. T. Abbott, 39 Curtis Terrace, Pittsfield, Mass.

Howard D. Ege. William Ege, R, F. D. No. 5, Lawrence, Kans.

George A. Klein. Mrs. Anna Klein, 351 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clifford R. Sisk. Mrs. Julia S. Inman, 211 South First Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

Eugene Lockert Smith. Mrs. Dora Smith, Wadesboro, N. C.

Donald M. Wallach. Nathan Wallach, 29 Gold Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Arthur Bateman. George Maynard, South Coventry, Conn.

Herbert R. Bean. Herbert I. Bean, R. F. D. No. 3, Bethel, Me.

John L. Davanic. Mrs. Mamie Metzger, Oakdale, La.

Allen J. Fitzmorris. Frank Fitzmorris, 64 East Front Street, Skowhegan, Me.

Leonard Langsdorf. Mrs. Anna Langsdorf, 623 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lawrence N. Litchfield. W. E. Litchfield, Newton, Mass.

Maurice J. Murphy. Mrs. Frances Murphy, 66 Forrest Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richard T. Murphy. Mrs. Frank Heenan, Summer, Ashland, Mass.

John L. Waits. Mrs. Mary T. Waits, 928 North Eleventh Street, Waco, Tex.

Hugh R. Williams. Edward Williams, Olney, Tex.

PRIVATES.

John H. Alsen. Mrs. Clara M. Alsen, 11 Spaulding Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Ivan Bates. Mrs. Martha Hammon, Glen Campbell, Pa.

James J. Brennan. Mrs. Ellen Brennan, 298 West One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Stephen Caron. Mrs. Anna Caron, 122 Central Street, Worcester, Mass.

John J. Chrystal. Michael Chrystal, 802 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Irving H. Colby. Charles Farell, Bartholomew Street, Peabody, Mass.

Samuel Curione. Paul Curione, 746 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter I. Currant. Mrs. Jennie L. Swinn, 126 Lexington Street, East Boston, Mass.

George C. Danforth. Mrs. Martha Danforth, 4A Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

John H. Devoid. Henry Devoid, North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

Charles C. Ervin. Mrs. W. H. Dunhan, Okanogan, Wash.

Domenick Fattor. Frank Scoliztave, 9534 Avenue N, South Chicago, Ill.

Clarence W. Gray. Miss Nellie Gray, Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.

Lester V. Grocott. Mrs. Annie Grocott, 143 Myrtle Street, Melrose, Mass.

Frank Henderson. Miss Adelaide Henderson, Tiffin, Ohio.

William W. Hill. Mrs. Hannah I. Hill, 760 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Walter Hoenacke. Joseph Hoenacke, 95 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank J. Kaminski. Joseph Kaminski, 120 Playter Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

William Edwin Lewallen. Edward Lewallen, 202 North Orange Street, Sturgis, Mich.

Vincent Lodi. Mrs. Pierina Romola, 772 West Decovan Street, Chicago Ill.

Edward H. MacDonald. George MacDonald, 22 Orchard Place, Quincy, Mass.

Milton E. Matten. Thomas Matten, 1154 Robeson Street, Reading, Pa.

Waclaw Matyzasik. Frank Matyzasik, Port Kennedy, Pa.

(Continued on page 13.)

DIFFERENTIALS ON BASIC HIDE PRICES EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, ANNOUNCED BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD PRICE COMMITTEE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Differentials on the basic hide prices announced by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board effective for three months beginning August 1 are as follows:

PACKER HIDES.

1. Maximum prices for special reselections of packer steers and cows for belting, carriage, furniture, or harness leather purposes are 1 cent over the maximums for regular selections and grades.

Rules for Small Packers.

2. All small packers, abattoirs, and wholesale butchers are governed by standard packer selections, and shall make the same grades, selections, and tare as standard packers make. Their maximum prices shall be relative to best standard packer maximum prices and shall be based on Chicago freight. Chicago freight basis in States of California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah means that the seller shall deduct three-fourth cent per pound (being three-fourths of present freight East, which is 1 cent from the invoice) or take this amount into consideration when naming his selling price. In all other States "Chicago freight basis" means that the seller allows the buyer any excess freight on shipment over the amount which could be charged on such shipment were it shipped from Chicago, and if freight charged from point of shipment does not exceed that from Chicago no allowance is made, neither is any allowance made if the freight is less than from Chicago.

Country Coast Hides.

3. Packer, abattoir, and country coast (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada) hides shall first be offered to coast tanners having Government contracts, and those tanners, if they wish to buy the hides, must give decision within 48 hours after receipt of the offering.

4. Small packer, abattoir, and wholesale butcher hides, which have been resalted, shall be so described when offered for sale.

5. The maximum prices on Canadian packer hides are to correspond with domestics of similar merit and description. ("Canadian hides" embrace those from other North American British possessions.)

6. Any resalted packer, abattoir, or wholesale butcher calkskins shall sell at relatively less than the price of 44 cents, which is for first salt standard packer stock, on Chicago basis.

Charges for Brokerage.

7. A go-between can not charge a brokerage to both buyer and seller. No one owning a lot of hides or skins can charge his customer a brokerage when selling same. Any tanner may pay an agent a brokerage for buying hides or skins (except on hides or skins which the agent owns himself), but such agent may not buy less than carload lots of butchers' at a higher price than 10 per cent under applicable maximum prices. No brokerage shall exceed 2 per cent.

8. The prices on packer bulls are now on a selected basis, whereas formerly they were on a flat basis.

DATA REGARDING GRADING AND SELECTING PACKER HIDES.

Spready native steers, free of brands, 60 pounds and up, measuring 6 feet 6 inches and over just behind the brisket, from June to December, inclusive, sold as No. 1s only. During January to May, inclusive, they are sold on a grub selection. Under normal conditions each hide is grubbed, those with 5 or more grubs as No. 2s, with less than 5 grubs as No. 1s, or by agreement between buyer and seller they may be taken on sample grub selection, same as other grades of hides. The Koshers of this selection may be sold on the same measurements, or 6 feet 8 inches and over, according to custom.

Native steers, free of brands, three weights, 60 pounds and up, 50 to 60 pounds and 25 to 50 pounds, called heavy, light, and extreme light.

Texas steers, selected for weight, 60 pounds and up, 50 to 60 pounds, and 25 to 50 pounds, known as heavy, light, and extreme light. These are side branded steers, and a special selection for small close-pattern, plump hides. At Fort Worth all branded hides are classed as Texas, irrespective of spread.

Butt branded steers, selected for weights, 60 pounds and up, 50 to 60 pounds, and 25 to 50 pounds. These are hides which carry one or more brands in the butt of the hide.

Colorado steers, selected for weights, 60 pounds and up and 50 to 60 pounds, known as heavy and light; the extreme lights selling with branded cows. These are Western side branded hides from the ranges and usually run spreadier and less plump than the Texas steers.

Native cows, selected 55 pounds and over for heavy, and 25 to 55 pounds for light; being free of brands.

Branded cows, these are not graded as to weights but sold on what is termed "all weight basis 25 pounds and up," being both butt and side branded, no selection for brands.

Native bulls, free of brands, all weights, 25 pounds and up.

Branded bulls, all weights, 25 pounds and up.

Grubs: Grub selection is allowed on all hides as follows: On Texas steers and branded cows from November 1 to June 1, on Colorados from December 1 to June 1, on native steers (including spreadies), buttbrands, and native cows from January 1 to June 1. The grubbing is arrived at by figuring the basis for the whole car on what is found in the sample grub selection.

Take-off: Packer hides are classed as No. 1s except where there is a cut in the body of the hide which can not be trimmed out without spoiling the pattern, or in case of any hair slips, which should be rejected or classed as No. 2s if not bad enough to put them into glues.

Tare allowance: The tare allowance is made to cover shrinkage in transit and moisture in the hides. This is an arbitrary figure arrived at on a theoretical sweeping of 10 hides selected at random from the car, but in practice now is arrived at by settlement, except in case of dispute where the interested parties will not agree.

Manure allowance: The allowance for manure is an estimate of what weight of such foreign matter is found on each individual hide.

Shipping: The hides are all to be put up in bundle and then weighed and put into cars.

The scales should be set to take care of tare allowance when testing for heavies, light, and extreme lights.

MAXIMUM PRICES.

1. The maximum prices named below apply to the best standard of packer hides; all other packer hides shall sell at relatively lower values:

August, September, October, 1918, Take-off.

	Cents.
Heavy native steers, No. 1	30
Heavy native spready, No. 1	31
Light native steers, No. 1	29
Extreme light native steers	24
Heavy butt branded steers, No. 1	28
Light butt branded steers, No. 1	27
Heavy Colorado steers, No. 1	27
Light Colorado steers, No. 1	26
Heavy Texas steers, No. 1	28
Light Texas steers, No. 1	27
Extreme light Texas steers, No. 1	24
Branded cows, No. 1	23
Heavy native cows, No. 1	28
Light native cows, No. 1	24
Native bulls	21½
Branded bulls	19½
All Koshers at ½ cent discount.	
Kip	27
Overweight kip	25½
Branded kip	22½
Calfskins	44

CALFSKINS (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR).

1. Maximum prices for take-off August, September, October.	
2. The maximum prices set on large city first-salt skins, outside city skins, and country skins do not apply to the Pacific Coast.	
3. Chicago city first-salt calfskins, and other large city first-salt calfskins	$0.44
4. Light calf, 7–8 pounds	3.30
Deacons	3.10
5. New York City trimmed calfskins and other eastern city trimmed calfskins equal in all respects to New York City:	
4–5 pounds	3.10
5–7 pounds	4.00
7–9 pounds	5.00
9–12 pounds	6.00
12–17 pounds	7.00
17–25 pounds	7.50
Buttermilk calf at 25 cents discount.	
6. Other eastern trimmed calfskins, not equal in all respects to New York City skins, shall sell at relatively less, according to their value. Nobody shall be allowed to give the butcher a bonus because this practice is construed to mean paying more than the maximum.	

COUNTRY HIDES.

1. Dealers who accumulate hides, kips, and skins from various sections shall, when offering such merchandise, state where same originated and sell such merchandise of each section in accordance with the schedule of maximum prices applicable thereto. When various sections are sold all together as one lot, the price shall be the price of the district and kind, according to the schedule, which commands the least.

2. The maximum prices, in the schedule, for country domestic green salted and dry hides are based on carload lots at point of shipment.

3. The maximum price on black hides, special selection suitable for robes, is 23 cents flat.

Differentials on Basic Hide Prices in Effect August 1

4. Weights 25 to 50 pounds (not over 41 pounds average) are ½ cent less than weights 25 to 45 pounds of the same kind, excepting where the price for 45 to 60 is the same price as that for 25 to 45.

5. Maximum prices on Canadian country hides are to correspond with domestics of similar merit and description. ("Canadian hides" embrace those from other North American British possessions.)

6. When hides are sold to be free of ticks, and not over 50 per cent ticky hides are found on a beam-house selection, the buyer will accept the ticky hides at not over the applicable maximum price of ticky hides, but if more than 50 per cent ticky hides are found on the beam-house selection the entire lot must be billed at not over the applicable maximum price for ticky hides.

7. A go-between can not charge a brokerage to both buyer and seller. No one owning a lot of hides or skins can charge his customer a brokerage when selling same. Any tanner may pay an agent a brokerage for buying hides or skins (except on hides or skins which the agent owns himself), but such agent may not buy less than carload lots of butchers at a higher price than 10 per cent under applicable maximum prices. No brokerage shall exceed 2 per cent.

8. Tanners are not permitted to buy green or slack-cured stock of butchers (excepting packers, abattoirs, and wholesale butchers), unless at 20 per cent less on hides and kips, and 12½ per cent less on skins than the maximum green salted prices.

9. Tanners are not permitted to buy green salted hides, kips, or skins of a butcher in less than carload lots at a higher price than 10 per cent less than the maximum green salted prices.

10. All hides and skins must be bought and sold on a selected basis.

WET SALTS.

RULES REGARDING SELECTION, PREPARATION, TARING, SHRINKAGE, ETC.

Selection.—The following applies to the selection of all hides which are sold on the basis that they are free of ticks and brands (ticks and brands are not classed as No. 2s in sections where the maximum prices already allow for same).

The price of a No. 2 hide is 1 cent per pound under the No. 1 price.

No. 2 hide description:

Any cut over 6 inches in from the edge.
Over 5 bad scores.
Butt brand.
2 grubs.
1 grain slip.
1 rubbed where the grain is gone.
1 dragged where the grain is gone.
1 sore where the grain is gone.

Side branded and ticky hides shall be at 2 cents reduction for each; for example, if the price of No. 1 native hide is 21 cents, then the price of the ticky or side branded hide is 19 cents. If the hide is both side branded and ticky, then the price is 17 cents.

Cutthroats shall sell at ½ cent per pound reduction in all cases. (No hide shall be deemed a cutthroat if 4 inches remain between the edge of the cut and the center of the butt of the ear on each side.)

Heads hanging by string necks shall be cut off. If left on, they should be billed back at the price of glue stock.

Ticky hides, when sold by dealer to a tanner, shall be ascertained on beam-house selection.

Preparation.—All hides shall be as follows:

Free of meat, tail bones, switches, sinews, horns, bags, split shanks, and mud and manure. (If mud and manure can not be removed, it must be allowed for.)

Curing hides in vats, barrels, or other water-tight containers must be stopped.

Preparations for false weighting hides prohibited.

Tare.—Tare for salt shall be arrived at in all cases by tanneries by shaking the hides five times on each side.

Shrinkage.—There should be a shrinkage guaranty on hides sold to tanners as follows:

3 per cent if the hides are weighed at tannery within 14 days from date of shipment.
4 per cent if the hides are weighed at tannery within 15 to 21 days from date of shipment.
5 per cent if the hides are weighed at tannery within 22 to 28 days from date of shipment.
6 per cent if the hides are weighed at tannery within 29 to 35 days from date of shipment.

And 1 per cent additional for each additional 7 days.

Information regarding maximum prices and regulations may be had from the following regional men:

N. Bissenger, San Francisco, Cal.
R. E. Paine, Houston, Tex.
D. Bergman, St. Paul, Minn.
H. Lehman, Dayton, Ohio.
William P. Lange, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. Kirkland, Savannah, Ga.
Sampson Rogers, Chicago, Ill.
E. J. McLean, Denver, Colo.

COUNTRY HIDES—MAXIMUM PRICES.

August, September, October, 1918, take-off.

1. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virgina, Michigan:	
Extremes, 25–45 pounds	$0.22
Buffs, 45–60 pounds	.21
Heavy native steers, 60 pounds and up	.24
Light native steers, 50–60 pounds	.23
Heavy native cows, 60 pounds and up	.23
Bulls, 60 pounds and up	.17
Kips, 15–25 pounds	.24
Calf, 8–15 pounds, city first salt, equal to Chicago	.44
Other first-salt city skins at relative value.	
Calf, city resalted, at relative value.	
Calf, country	.34
Light calf, 7–8 pounds	2.70
Deacons	2.50
2. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and eastern parts of North and South Dakota:	
Extremes, 25–45 pounds	.21¼
Buffs, 45–60	.20¼
Heavy native steers, 60 pounds and up	.23¼
Light native steers, 50–60 pounds	.22¼
Heavy native cows, 60 pounds and up	.22¼
Bulls, 60 pounds and up	.16¼
Kip, 15–25 pounds	.23¼
Calf, 8–15 pounds, city first salt, equal to Chicago	.44
Other first-salt city skins at relative value.	
Calf, city resalted, at relative value.	
Calf, country	.34
Light calf, 7–8 pounds	2.70
Deacons	2.50
3. Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and western parts of North and South Dakota:	
Hides, 25 pounds and up, side branded	$0.17
Hides, 25 pounds and up, unbranded (except butt branded which are classed as No. 2)	.20
Kip, 15–25 pounds	.21
Calf, city and country	.38½
Bulls, 60 pounds and up	.15
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia:	
Extremes, 25–45 pounds	$0.21½
Buffs, 45–60 pounds	.20½
Bulls, 60 pounds and up	.16½
Kip, city and country	.23½
Calf, 8–15 pounds, city first salt equal to Chicago	.44
Other first salt city skins at relative value.	
Calf, city resalted at relative value.	
Calf, country	.34
Light calf, 7–8 pounds	2.70
Deacons	2.50
Ticky hides, kip and skins at 2 cents per pound less than free of ticks.	
5. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana east of Mississippi River:	
Ticky hides (free of ticks at 2 cents per pound more).	
Extremes, 25–45 pounds or 30–45 pounds	$0.19½
Buffs, 45 pounds and up	.18½
Bulls, 60 pounds and up	.15½
Kips, 15–25 pounds or 15–30 pounds	.20½
Calf, city first salt	.41
Calf, city resalted at relative value.	
Calf, country	.31
6. Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana west of Mississippi River:	
Extremes, 25–40 pounds or 25–45 pounds	$0.20½
Buffs, 40 or 45 pounds and up	.19½
Native bulls, 60 pounds and up	.17
Branded bulls, 60 pounds and up	.15
Kips, 15–25 pounds	.21½
Calf, 15 pounds down	.32
7. California, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho:	
Steers, 50 pounds and up	$0.23
Cows, 60 pounds and up	.22
Extremes, 30–45 pounds	.21
Buffs, 45 pounds and up	.20
Bulls, native, 60 pounds and up	.17
Bulls, branded, 60 pounds and up	.15
Kips, 15–30 pounds	.23
Calf, short-trimmed	.43
Calf, long-trimmed	.39
8. Arizona, New Mexico:	
Hides, 25 pounds and up	$0.19
Bulls, natives, 60 pounds and up	.17
Bulls, branded, 60 pounds and up	.15
Kips, 15–25 pounds	.21½
Calf, 15 pounds down	.32
9. Dry hides:	
16 pounds and up	$0.35
Bulls, two-thirds price.	
Glue, one-half price.	
Kips, 7–16 pounds, glue out	.39
Calf, under 7 pounds, glue out	.45
Dry salted hides are 6 cents less than dry flints in all cases where it has been customary to sell lots running all or practically all dry salted, and in such cases the hides with pickle on them are 3 cents less than dry flints. In other cases the customary conditions prevail.	

NEW ENGLAND HIDES.

10. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey:	
Extremes, 25–45 pounds	$0.21½
Buffs, 45 pounds up	.20½
Heavy steers, 60 pounds up	.23
Heavy cows, 60 pounds up	.22
Bulls, 60 pounds up	.16
Kip (including grassers)	.24

Calf price is provided for under stipulation regarding trimmed skins outside of New York City.

The above maximum prices on New England hides apply to regular type as to salting, trim, etc. First-salt hides also trimmed of dew claws and with square shanks and with burr of ear removed have a maximum price of 1 cent per pound more than the maximum prices set.

Differentials on Basic Hide Prices in Effect August 1

Hawaii. Maximum prices ex store San Francisco, usual quality, and all conditions same as heretofore:

	Cents.
Honolulu packer hides—	
Steers, 40 pounds and up—flat	30
Steers under 40 pounds—flat	25
Cows, all weights—flat	25
Hilo packer hides—	
Steers—flat	26
Cows—flat	21
Honolulu country hides—	
50 pounds and up—flat	20
30–50 pounds—flat	18½

WHOLE HORSEHIDES—MAXIMUM PRICES.

City renderers, accompanied by affidavits Nos. 1 and 2	$7.50
Ordinary cities and countries, Nos. 1 and 2	6.25–7.00
Southern horsehides, Nos. 1 and 2	5.50–6.00
Fonies and glues	half price.
Headless hides	0.50 less.
(Headless hide is one that is trimmed off back of ears.)	
Colts	0.25–1.00
Horse fronts	4.75–5.50
No. 2 and headless horse fronts	0.50 less.

Rule A. All prices f. o. b. shipping point without tails and manes.

Rule B. Tails must be cut off from horsehides and sold separate at not exceeding 25 cents per tail.

BUTTS.

Green salted:	
Length—	
15 to 18 inches	$1.15–$1.30
18 to 20 inches	1.75–1.90
20 to 22 inches	2.15–2.30
22 inches and up	2.75–2.90
Short shanks	0.25 less.
No. 2	0.25 less.

Butts of different sizes and widths at relative prices.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES, KIPS AND CALFSKINS—MAXIMUM PRICES.

(Shipment from origin during August, September, and October, 1918.)

1. Hides on which the maximum prices are quoted, weighed, and delivered should, when bought on shipping weight, not cost relatively more than the New York weighted and delivered basis maximum.
2. Matadero kips: The weight (both range and average) varies and may continue to do so according to custom.
3. Prices which are in Argentine gold are per 100 kilos f. o. b. ship, including export duty and lighterage, but salting on ship is for buyer's account. Copy of invoice covering each transaction will be required. No deviation may be made from these terms; no buyer shall assume the export duty and lighterage, even though the total cost comes within the maximum price.
4. Buenos Aires Frigorifico steers, $53 Argentine gold per 100 kilos f. o. b. ship.

Buenos Aires Frigorifico cows, $40 Argentine gold per 100 kilos f. o. b. ship.

Montevideo Frigorifico steers, $53 Argentine gold per 100 kilos f. o. b. ship.

Montevideo Frigorifico cows, $40 Argentine gold per 100 kilos f. o. b. ship.

River Plate Frigorifico type steers, $48.50 Argentine gold, f. o. b. ship, 10 per cent shrinkage guaranteed.

River Plate Frigorifico type cows, $36, Argentine gold, f. o. b. ship, 10 per cent shrinkage guaranteed.

River Plate Frigorifico type kip, $38 Argentine gold, f. o. b. ship, 10 per cent shrinkage guaranteed.

Argentine city special Matadero steers, 24½ cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Argentine city special Matadero cows, 18½ cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Argentine ordinary Matadero and Campos steers and cows, 18 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Argentine ordinary Matadero and Campos calf and kip, 19 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Paraguay city Matadero steers and cows, 19 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Paraguay country Matadero and Campos steers and cows, 18 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Montevideo city Matadero steers, 25 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Montevideo city Matadero cows, 20 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

B. A. Matadero kip, 20 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Montevideo Matadero kip, 21 cents, cost and freight, New York or Boston.

Argentine and Uruguay Saladero steers, $50, Argentine gold, per 100 kilos, f. o. b. ship.

Argentine and Uruguay Saladero cows, $36½, Argentine gold, per 100 kilos, f. o. b. ship.

Rio Grande Saladero steers, $49, Argentine gold, per 100 kilos, f. o. b. ship.

Rio Grande Saladero cows, $36, Argentine gold, per 100 kilos, f. o. b. ship.

Sao Paulo Frigorifico hides, 24 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Rio Janeiro hides, 16 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Bahia hides, 22 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Pernambuco hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Minas hides, 16 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Minas Saladero hides, 18 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Mendez Brazil Frigorifico hides, 20 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Para City hides, 22 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Manaos hides, 21 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Parana hides, 19 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Frigorifico type Chilians (Valparaiso) hides, 25 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Chile hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Chile hides (hard dried), 24 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Venezuela Frigorifico hides, 25 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Colon (Commissariat) hides, 22 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Colombian City hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Panama hides, 21 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

West Indian hides, 20 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Guiana hides, 20 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Costa Rica city hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

San Salvador city hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Nicaragua city hides, 22 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

City of Lima (Peru) hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Habana superior packer hides, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Habana packers' hides, 22 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Habana and Santiago Rastro hides, 21 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Habana and Santiago regular hides, 20 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Mexico City packers' hides and kips, 24 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Mexico City Rastro outside hides and kips, including Pachulcha Rastros, Morelia Rastros, Toluca Rastros, Tacubaya Rastros, and Eloro Rastros, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Queretaro Rastros, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Guadalajara hides and kips, 24 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Puebla, 24 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Oaxaca, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Vera Cruz city slaughter hides and kips, 23 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Vera Cruz and neighborhood Rastro & Campos hides and kips, 22 cents, weighed and delivered, New York.

Tampico rastro and ordinary hides and kips, 21½ cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Progreso ratro and country hides and kips, 20½ cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Tabasco, campeche and fronteras hides and kips, 20½ cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Chihuahua rastros, 23 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Monterey and San Luis Potosi, 22 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Tapachula rastros, 22½ cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Tuxpam, 21 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Porto Rico hides, 21 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Jamaica hides, 20 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Trinidad hides, 23 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

China packers (heavy) hides, 27 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

China packers (light) hides, 25 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

Shanghai hides, 24 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

New Zealand freezer steers, 50 pounds and up, 27½ cents; cost and freight New York. Shipping weights 3 per cent guaranteed.

New Zealand freezer cows, 45 pounds and up, 25 cents; cost and freight New York. Shipping weights 3 per cent guaranteed.

New Zealand city butcher steers, 50 pounds and up, 26½ cents; cost and freight New York. Shipping weights 3 per cent guaranteed.

New Zealand city butcher cows, 40 pounds and up, 24 cents; cost and freight New York. Shipping weights 3 per cent guaranteed.

Queensland meat works steers, 40 pounds and up, 24½ cents; cost and freight New York. Shipping weights 3 per cent guaranteed.

Queensland meat works cows, 35 pounds and up, 21 cents; cost and freight New York. Shipping weights 3 per cent guaranteed.

On New Zealand and Queensland hides, seconds at usual reduction.

Rangoon hides, 18 cents; weighed and delivered New York.

China buffalos, 13 cents; cost and freight New York. Ten per cent shrinkage guaranteed.

FOREIGN DRY HIDES—MAXIMUM PRICES.

1. The following prices and terms shall be in force from August 1 to October 31, 1918.

2. When prices are on basis of New York weights, original selection, the certified arrival weights shall govern.

3. When prices are on the basis of c. i. f., or cost and freight, original shipping weights, with customary shrinkage guaranties, shall govern unless otherwise specified.

4. Cordova (Argentina) dry hides shall include Santiago del Estero, San Luis, Salta, and Metan.

5. Maximum price on all dry-salted hides is 6 cents less than dry flint in all cases where it has been customary to sell lots running all or practically all dry salted, and in such cases the hides with pickle on them are 3 cents under dry flints. In other cases the customary conditions prevail.

6. The percentages of desechos mentioned in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay dry hides do not apply to kip and calf. Kip and calf are free of mal-desechos and/or inservibles.

7. Maximum price of inservible hides shall not be over two-thirds of the maximum price of the basis selection of the same kind.

8. Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America, West Indies, San Domingo, Haiti, and Porto Rico kip, maximum price 1 cent per pound over maximum price for hides of the respective countries; calf, maximum price 6 cents over the maximum price for hides of the respective countries.

Shipments from origin during August, September, October, 1918.

	Hides.	Kip.	Calf.	
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	
9. Argentine and Uruguay becerritos	.....	.....	54	Cost and freight New York or Boston.
B. A. W. H. 30 per cent desechos	34	43½	56	Do.
Cordova W. H. 15 per cent desechos	37	46	.....	Do.
Santa Fe W. H. 15 per cent desechos	34	40	.....	Do.
Corrientes W. H. 15 per cent desechos	32	36	.....	Do.
Entre Rios W. H. 15 per cent desechos	34	40	.....	Do.
Concordia W. H. 15 per cent desechos	34½	40	.....	Do.
Montevideo W. H. 15 per cent desechos	35½	42	54	Do.
Paraguay W. H. 15 per cent desechos	30	34	.....	Do.
Upper Parana 15 per cent desechos	33	.....	.....	Do.

Differentials on Basic Hide Prices in Effect August 1

Shipments from origin during August, September, October, 1918—Continued.

	Hides.	Kip.	Calf.	
9. Argentine and Uruguay Leecerritos—Continued.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	
Brazil W. H. Rio Grande No. 1 selection	34	36		Cost and freight New York or Boston.
Cuyaba No. 1 selection	33			Do.
Matto Grosso No. 1 selection	33			Do.
Bahia	34½	36½		New York delivery and selection.
Pernambuco	34½	36½		Do.
Ceara	37	42		Do.
Parnahyba	37	42		Do.
Minas	30			Do.
Para	32			Do.
Venezuela, Orinoco	33¼			Do.
Venezuela, Puerto Cabello & La Guayra	32¾			Do.
Venezuela, Maracaibo & Cucuta	32¼			Do.
Colombia, Bogota City Slaughter (sworn certificate)	34¼			Do.
Colombia, Mt. Bogota	32¼			Do.
Calombia, Rio Hache dry salted flat	28¼			New York delivery.
Ecuador, city Quito	34¼			New York delivery and selection.
Ecuador, Ambato and Latacunga	31¼			Do.
Ecuador, Guayaquil city slaughter (sworn certificate)	33¼			Do.
Ecuador, mountain	29½			Do.
Ecuador, coast	25¼			Do.
Guatemala, city	35¼			Do.
Guatemala, country	33¼			Do.
Honduras	32¼			Do.
Honduras, Amapala	33¼			Do.
San Salvador	34			Do.
Nicaragua	32¼			Do.
Costa Rica	32¼			Do.
Panama	32¼			Do.
Peru, under 18 pounds average	33			Do.
Peru, over 18 pounds average	32			Do.
Peru, kip, free of glue, flat		38		New York delivery.
Bolivia, trimmed	34			New York delivery and selection.
Bolivia, untrimmed or partly trimmed	33			Do.
West Indies, Santo Domingo and Haiti, dry flint	29			Do.
West Indies, Santo Domingo and Haiti, dry salted, flat.	25			New York delivery.
Porto Rico, dry flint	30			New York delivery and selection.
Porto Rico, dry salted flat	26			New York delivery.
British West Indies, Jamaica, dry salted, flat	25			Do.
10. Mexico, northern	33			New York freight selection as customary.
All sections, flat, free of glues		39	45	New York freight.
Puebla, San Geronimo, and Oaxaca, flat	31½			New York.
Chihuahua	34			New York basis selection as customary.
West Coast, flat	34½			New York.
San Luis Potosi	33			New York basis selection as customary.
Durango and Torreon	33			Do.
Monterey	33			Do.
Tuxpam, Vera Cruz, and Frontera	32¼			New York delivery and selection.
Puerto, Mexico	33½			Do.
Laguna and Campeche	31½			Do.
Mazatlan and Sonora, dry salted, flat	28½			New York.
Ciudad	34½			New York basis selection as usual.
Tampico	32¼			New York delivery and selection.

	1-5 pounds.	6-10 pounds.	10-11 pounds.	14-20 pounds.	20-24 pounds.	24-30 pounds.	30 pounds up.
11. China:							
Hankow I. S. W. H. No. 2, 6 cents less)	53	48	48	46	44	42	40
Shanghai B. S. W. H, same trim as Hankow (No. 2, 6 cents less)	52	47	47	45	43	41	39
Hongkong, original, run flat	36	33	33	32	31		
Canton, Brand	69	62	55				
Tsitsi, Newchwang, Mukden, B. S. W. H. (No. 2, 6 cents less)	45	37	37	35	35	30	30

All China prices cost and freight, New York.

12. Java. Shaved best quality and selection, Cheribon, Chilacap Soerabaya and Indramayo:
About 1 to 6 pounds (about 2 kilos average), 75 cents per pound cost and freight New York.
About 6 to 10 pounds (about 3½ kilos average), 68 cents per pound cost and freight New York.
About 10 to 15 pounds (about 6 kilos, average), 62 cents per pound cost and freight New York.
About 15 pounds up, 56 cents per pound cost and freight New York.
Intermediates, composed of best and native preparation, mixed, at 2 cents less.
Native preparation at 4 cents less.
Seconds in each preparation at 4 cents less per pound than primes.

13. Sumatra. Best shaved quality and selection, same weights as Javas, at 5 cents per pound less than best quality and selection of Javas.
Country and untrimmed Sumatras at 10 cents per pound less than same weights of best quality and selection of Javas.

14. Russian calfskins:
Courland scharren dry calf, $1.20 per pound cost and freight New York.
Courland slaughter dry calf, $1.10 per pound cost and freight New York.
Wiatka, $1.07 per pound cost and freight New York.
Wiatka lands at 5 cents per pound less.
Palloy dry calf, 45 cents per pound cost and freight New York.

15. Rangoon:
Dry calf, $0.40 cost and freight New York.
Dry kip, 6-10 pounds average, $0.36 cost and freight New York.
Dry hides, 12-16 pounds average, $0.32 cost and freight New York.
Dry salted hides, 16-20 pounds average, $0.26 cost and freight New York.

16. Cape of Good Hope and South Africa:
Dry hides, best selection, $0.34 cost and freight New York.
Dry salted, $0.30 cost and freight New York.

17. Nigeria:

	2-6	6-12	12 and up.	
Primes	$0.42	$0.38	$0.34	Cost and freight New York.
Seconds	35	31	27	Do.
Thirds	21	19	17	Do.

18. Madagascar:
Flint shaved, flat, $0.48 cost and freight New York.
Dry selected, $0.30 cost and freight New York.
Dry salted, flat, free of glue, $0.24 cost and freight New York.

19. Mombasa and Abyssinia:

	Hides and kips.	Calf.	
Primes	$0.34	$0.42	Cost and freight New York.
Seconds	27	35	Do.
Thirds	17	21	Do.

20. Sudan:

	Hides and kips.	Calf.	
Primes	$0.32	$0.40	Cost and freight New York.
Seconds	25	33	Do.
Thirds	16	20	Do.

21. India:
Durbungha calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 1 to 3 pounds, $0.44 cost and freight New York.
Durbungha calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 3 to 6 pounds, $0.42 cost and freight New York.
Dacca calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 1 to 3 pounds, $0.35 cost and freight New York.
Dacca calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 3 to 6 pounds, $0.33 cost and freight New York.
Dacca calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 6 to 9 pounds, $0.29 cost and freight New York.
Dacca calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 9 to 12 pounds, $0.26 cost and freight New York.
Dacca calf and kips basis, "slaughtered," 12 to 15 pounds, $0.26 cost and freight New York.

BUFFALO HIDES.

22. India, winter season:
Basis commissariat slaughtered, 26 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
Dacca dry salted basis slaughtered, 17 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.

23. Rangoon, winter season:
Trimmed and shaved, 33 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
Trimmed, first selection, 22 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
Dry salted, 16 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.

24. Java, best season:
Trimmed and shaved, 36 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
Seconds, 33 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.

(Continued on page 17.)

"LIBERTY CHORUSES" PLANNED TO MAINTAIN CIVILIAN MORALE

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The organization of "Liberty choruses" all over the country for the purpose of building up and maintaining civilian morale through community singing is forecasted by a bulletin which has just been sent to every State council of defense by the State councils section of the Council of National Defense.

The program calls for the appointment of a State musical director in every State, to be chosen by the State council of defense and State division of the Woman's Committee. Through the county and community councils of defense the State musical director will bring about the creation of local Liberty choruses throughout the State. Existing choirs, choruses, glee clubs, and musical associations will be utilized wherever possible.

The Liberty choruses will sing at all patriotic mass meetings and public gatherings of every sort, and no effort will be spared to use them as a means of making the people of every community learn the songs of our Nation and its allies, and learn to get together and sing them.

A singing army can not be defeated. A singing nation can not be defeated. The object of the Council of National Defense is to make the United States, throughout this war and afterwards, what it has never been before—a singing nation. The feeling of the council is that the widest extension of organized singing will not only be of great service in assisting the organized speaking campaigns of the State councils of defense—a result which it has already had in States which have experimented with it—but will unite the people of every community for the expression of their will to win, and for a more complete unity in the prosecution of war work.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period July 29 to August 3, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again toward the end of the week, otherwise fair. Temperatures will average above normal.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Occasional local thundershowers during week, rather less frequent in the East Gulf States. Nearly normal temperatures.

West Gulf States.—Continued warm and generally fair weather indicated during the week.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Occasional thundershowers in higher districts; generally fair weather elsewhere, with temperatures averaging above normal.

Region of Great Lakes.—Showers by Monday in upper lakes and by Tuesday in lower lakes, then fair until near the end of the week, when more showers are probable. Temperatures will average above normal after Monday.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys.—Showers Sunday night or Monday and again about Thursday. Nearly normal temperatures over northern and somewhat above normal over southern portion.

Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.—Local thundershowers and somewhat warmer first half of week, generally fair second half, with nearly normal temperatures.

Southern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.—Fair weather and nearly normal temperatures indicated during the week, except occasional local thundershowers in mountain districts.

Pacific States.—Fair weather indicated, except showers early in week over northern districts. No decided temperature changes.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 8.)

James C. Moore. J. A. Moore, Parker, Tenn.
John W. Morrison. Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Westport, Mass.
William Mulholland. Mrs. Rose Mulholland, 257 Lakeview Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
Charles H. Naples. Mrs. L. Naples, 15 Green Street, Westboro, Mass.
Lonie E. Neal. Mrs. Grace Neal, Growley, La.
Ernest B. Nickerson. B. P. Nickerson, 110 Cumberland Avenue, Portland, Me.
John Osterman. Gerrit Osterman, 1729 South West Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Edward Panza. Gabriel Panza, 1804 El Paso Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas E. Rafferty. Mrs. Sarah Rafferty, 22 Bateman Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Edward Roth. E. Roth, 21 Eliot Street, Natick, Mass.
Elzie Salyer. T. A. Salyer, Flat Gap, Ky.
Emil W. Schultz. Mrs. Bertha Schultz, 547 South Franklin Street, Janesville, Wis.
Abraham Siegel. Israel Siegel, 251 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joe W. Stroud. Mrs. J. W. Stroud, St. Marys, Ohio.
Michael A. Suszynski. Lotta Maranhrenoiss, 622 North Main Street, Brockton, Mass.
Lawrence Woodham. Caisa Woodham, R. F. D., Ozark, Ala.
John Zaleski. Stanley Zaleski, Hiram Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Angelo Zitto. Mrs. Marie Zitto, Santacilodebroly, Sicilia, Italy.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. Henry E. Bunch, jr. Dr. G. A. Bunch, Clarks Hill, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

Clifford W. Anderson. Axel Anderson, 314 Livingstone Avenue, Creston, Iowa.
Walter L. Bunzendahl. Mrs. C. K. Oldham, 622 North Vine Street, Creston, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Lloyd Nathaniel Bell. Mrs. Ella Bell, Fitchville, Ohio.
Elmer B. Brown. Ernest Brown, 1115 Chancellor Avenue, Richmond, Cal.
John George Denley. Charles Peter Denley, Munsing, Mich.
Patrick J. McGrath. John McGrath, 133 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
John Joseph Manning. Mrs. William Feeley, River Street, South Acton, Mass.
Fred Miller. Mrs. Anna Miller, 834 Thirty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mesrop Okusczian. No emergency address.
Conrad A. Olson. August Olson, 43 Shattuck Street, Worcester, Mass.
Paul F. Reddy. Mrs. Thomas E. Reddy, 106 Bernard Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Creed Bane Taylor. Mrs. Mamie Bane Taylor, White Gate, Va.
Elzeah H. Willett. Henry L. Willett, 120 Hillcroft Street, Worcester, Mass.

Slightly Wounded.

Lieut. Walter J. Blum. W. T. Blum, 2522 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Andrew F. Krieger. August Krieger, 137 Bedford Street, Troy, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

William H. Gardner. John T. Gardner, 14 Cedar Street, Nyack, N. Y.
Charles Scott. George H. Scott, [illegible] Street, Seattle, Wash.

Notes.

Previously reported died of wounds, now officially reported as killed in action.—Pvt. Richard W. Burns. W. W. Burns, R. F. D. No. 4, Kilgore, Tex.

Previously reported missing in action, now officially reported as having returned to duty.—Pvt. Carl T. Wetz. Carl Wetz, 3265 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. Pvt. McKinley Pigg. Dan Pigg, Louisa, Ky.

NAVY

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

Henry Burtch Valpey, gunner's mate, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to U. S. S. *Warrington*, was lost overboard at sea at 10 p. m. July 21. The body was not recovered. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Valpey, resides at 7 Hazel Park, Everett, Mass.

Fred Lee Holder, fireman, first class, United States Navy, attached to the U. S. S. *Von Steuben*, disappeared at sea July 16. Father, Jesse Holder, Switz City, Ind.

John James Anthony Malone, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to U. S. S. *Granite State*, drowned while canoeing on July 24 at New York. Father, Thomas Malone, 2173 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Joseph Samuel Bergman, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, drowned while on liberty at East Rockaway, N. Y., July 21. Mother, Mrs. Esther Bergman, 1082 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles Augustus Portner, seaman, United States Navy, fell overboard from the U. S. S. *Benham* July 22, and is missing. He was probably drowned. Mother, Mrs. Theresa Russell, 1501 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Raymond McHenry, pharmacist's mate, second class, United States Navy, attached to the Marine Corps in France, reported missing in action. Father, John Jackson McHenry, 7020 Greenway Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Claude Mattingly, pharmacist's mate, second class, United States Navy, attached to the Marine Corps in France, severely wounded June 11. Father, Edward Mattingly, La Grange, Tex.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$158,724.91
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	835,379.69
Miscellaneous	2,970,025.12
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	282,211.06
Total ordinary receipts	4,246,340.78
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	101,364,815.22
Balance previous day	1,543,363,202.52
Total	1,648,974,358.52

DISBURSEMENTS:

Ordinary disbursements	$17,136,526.18
Panama Canal disbursements	34,195.05
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	3,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	796,865.19
Balance in general fund today	1,628,075,162.20
Total	1,648,974,358.52

COMMITTEE ON RICE APPOINTED BY THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Appointment of a committee to assist in carrying out the recent agreements between the Food Administration and rice millers is announced by the Food Administration. Its members are: E. A. Eignus, Beaumont, Tex.; J. E. Broussard, Beaumont; and J. H. Roman, New Orleans.

This committee will supervise the grading and classification of rough rice, as set forth in the recent agreements, and will have general control of valuation committees which will carry out the details in the various districts.

The main provisions of the agreement are that the miller shall pay definite prices to the grower for rough rice and shall not sell the clean rice at more than prices named in the contract, ranging from 7⅞ cents a pound for Choice Japan to 9½ cents for Fancy Honduras.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes publication of the following list of contracts and purchase orders:

M. & C. Skirt Co., Boston, Mass., canteen covers.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., magazine pockets.

Eagle-Ottawa Leather Co., Grand Haven, Mich., russet strap leather.

Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., "D" ring and roller.

Minnesota By-Products Coke Co., St. Paul, Minn., crude solvent naptha.

H. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., construction of toluol recovery plants.

Westchester Lighting Co., Pelham, N. Y., increase in boiler capacity of toluol plants.

Central Union Gas Co., New York, N. Y., boilers.

Consolidated Gas Co. and New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York, N. Y., increase in boiler capacity of toluol plants.

T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., South Amboy, N. J., loading shells.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., crimping machine for cartridge cases.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., open hearth round-cornered square bars.

McKaig-Hatch (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., adapter heads.

International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y., slotted nickel.

The Texas Co., New York City, oil.

Signode System (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., strapping for bombs.

Roach & Musser Co., Muscatine, Iowa, detonating fuzes.

The Lamson Co., Washington, D. C., conveyors.

Marlin Rockwell Corp., Washington, D. C., tools and dies.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., rifling bar.

The Zahner Metal Sash & Door Co., Canton, Ohio, adapted for anti-aircraft machine guns.

Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y., guages for ball cartridge clip.

Hermann Sanford Saddlery Co., Springfield, Mo., artillery bridles.

Scheffer & Rossum Co., St. Paul, Minn., pistol holsters.

American Chain Co. (Inc.), New York City, chains.

Kemper Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, covers for Vickers & Browning heavy machine guns, also carrying case for Colt-Browning machine rifle.

Sefton Manufacturing Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., corrugated pads for boxes.

Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Co., Allentown, Pa., grenades, shells, and bombs.

Michigan Tent & Awning Co., Detroit, Mich., paulins for truck chassis.

Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., pint cups, tin plates.

A. J. Bates Co., Webster, Mass., helmet linings.

Frank Farnum, Brockton, Mass., magazine pockets.

L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass., pistol belts.

L. C. Chase & Co., Watertown, Mass., canteen covers.

G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., pistol lanyards.

Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y., olive-drab webbing.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., extractor hooks.

Rudolph & West, Washington, D. C., dry cells, ignition type.

Chalkis Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., artillery.

American Car & Foundry Co., New York, N. Y., machining gun shell.

Chase Rolling Mill Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass forgings.

Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y., and Bicknell, Thomas Co., Greenfield, Mass., master inspection gauges.

T. A. Gillespie Co., Runyon, N. J., loading howitzer shells.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., Lyman gun sights.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Eddystone, Pa., rifle barrels.

Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., Adlake tail lamps.

Hale & Kilburn (Corp.), Philadelphia, Pa., trays for supporting sewing machines, pedestal stands, vise plates.

Hermann-Sanford Saddlery Co., Springfield, Mo., back straps for harness.

Groton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., coupling straps.

Kemper, Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, covers for Vickers & Browning heavy machine guns, and canteen covers and pouches.

Wallace & Smith Co., Milwaukee, Wis., feed bags.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., meat cans.

F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H., pistol holsters.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., gun slings.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., magazine pockets.

Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., haversacks.

James Phelan & Sons, Lynn, Mass., shovel carriers.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., bacon cans.

Miller-Hexter Co., Cleveland, Ohio, pouches.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., canteen covers.

Kemper Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, canteen covers.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., pistol belts.

Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, haversacks.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., pistol belts.

Clarence Whitman & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., Tampa flannel (unbleached).

Hydraulic Pressed Steel, Cleveland, Ohio, steel billets.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., adjustable tap wrenches.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., tubular radiator.

Salisbury Wheel & Axle Co., Jamestown, N. Y., Nash quad axles.

Skinner Chuck Co., New Britain, Conn., geared pattern drill chucks and drill press vises.

Baker & Co. (Inc.), Newark, N. J., platinum wire.

Lehigh Machine Co., Lehighton, Pa., and Kismont Machine & Tool Corporation, New York, N. Y., and Willard E. Meyers Machine Co. (Inc.), Long Island City, N. Y., inspection gauges.

Symington Machine Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., diaphragm forgings.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., Colt automatic pistols.

The Colson Co., Elyria, Ohio, sighting staffs.

The Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., spanners.

General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R. I., grease guns.

Bullard Engine Works, Bridgeport, Conn., split rings.

Brauer Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., carrying cases for machine rifle.

Duff Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., spare parts for hydraulic jacks.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., rifling guns.

Dunlap & Co., Edinburgh, Ind., carpenters' chests.

Loew Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, sighting platforms.

Frankford Arsenal, Frankford, Pa., collimating telescope.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., electrical equipment.

Sparks-Withington Co., Jackson, Mich., dies for making shin guards.

Hans Rees' Sons, New York, N. Y., russet harness leather sides and backs.

Moline Forging & Mfg. Co., East Moline, Ill., forgings.

National Spun Silk Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., spun silk.

Slocum, Avram & Slocum, New York, N. Y., replacement parts for quadrant sight.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., rifles, Springfield.

Davis Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., Oxy-acetylene welding sets, supply material and spare parts for same.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Bessemer screw stock.

Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., booster cups and adapters.

Newport Mining Co., Milwaukee, Wis., phenol.

Ordnance Engineering Corporation, New York, N. Y., winder tube sights.

Black & Decker Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., control mechanism for release traps.

Edward C. Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., firing thimbles.

Austin Powder Co., Cleveland, Ohio, blasting caps.

Dayton Adding Machine & Time Lock Co., Dayton, Ohio, control handles.

Ford Motor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., overhauling trucks.

Lang & Hoffman, New York, N. Y., cartridge igniter cloth.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., Browning machine gun.

United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass., changes in building.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., bracket for adapting quadrant sight to howitzer carriage.

Straus Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo., breeching with side straps and hooks.

Duncan & Sons, Seattle, Wash., martingales.

Hermann-Sanford Saddlery Co., Springfield, Mo., and L. Frank Saddlery Co., San Antonio, Tex., breeching with side straps and hooks.

J. C. Nichols Co., Sheboygan, Wis., and Marshall-Wells Hardware Co., Duluth, Minn., breast collars.

George C. Moon Co., Garwood, N. J., copperclad wire traces.

Walter Boyt Co. (Inc.), Des Moines, Iowa, pistol holsters.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., breast collars.

Beattie Manufacturing Co., Little Falls, N. J., gray duck.

McIntyre Burrall Co., Greenbay, Wis., Duncan & Sons (Inc.), Seattle, Wash., and L. Frank Saddlery Co., San Antonio, Tex., breast collars.

Duncan & Sons (Inc.), Seattle, Wash., breeching with side straps and hooks.

Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, rawhide covered McClellan saddle trees.

Dodson-Fisher-Brock-Mann Co., Minneapolis, Minn., mule riding saddles.

Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Iowa, pistol holsters.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., dischargers for rifle grenades.

West Steel Castings Co., Cleveland, Ohio, steel motor truck wheels.

The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., olive-drab webbing.

Strause Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo., breast collars.

Westboro Trunk & Bag Co., Westboro, Mass., carrying cases for range finder.

Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa, pistol holsters, breast collars.

The Powers Manufacturing Co., Waterloo, Iowa, flap webbing.

Wellington Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., gray duck.

Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., traps for release mechanism.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, rubber packing for howitzers.

National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Summerill Tubing Co., Bridgeport, Pa., seamless steel tubing.

Hart & Cooley Co., New Britain, Conn., side-feed transfer presses.

Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn., spare sparts for Browning machine gun.

The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., olive-drab webbing.

A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston, Mass., wool sheepskins.

Smith & Dove Manufacturing Co., Andover, Mass., shoe thread.

Imperial Drop Forge Co., Indianapolis, Ind., base-plug forgings.

Toronto Plate Glass Importing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada, adapter and booster casings.

Keeler Brass Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., field cleaning rods.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for Nash Quad ammunition trucks.

United States Steel Corporation, New York, N. Y., construction and operation of plant for manufacture of heavy cannon and projectiles, Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Russel Motor Car Co., Toronto, Canada, machining shells.

Salyer Tool Works, Newark, N. J., inspection gauges.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y., gauges for scroll gear.
St. Lawrence Bridge Co., Montreal, Canada, and Canadian Cement Co., Montreal, Canada, machining shells.
New Britain Machine Co., New Britain Co., adapters for antiaircraft shell.
Western Drop Forge Co., Marion, Ind., base-plug forgings.
Collier Cartridge Co., Lynn, Mass., chrome steel cores.
The Stanley Works, New York, N. Y., chest handles.
Economy Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md., tiering machines.
Blair Tool & Machine Works (Inc.), New York, N. Y., test tools.
Fred Carl, Washington, D. C., gauges.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., center bar buckles.
Eberhard Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, covert snap hooks.
Frazer & Jones Co., Syracuse, N. Y., barrel roller buckles.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., set dies and tools.
Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., brass wire.
Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Iowa, breast collars.
G. W. J. Murphy Co., Amesbury, Mass., gun sling loops.
American Cutlery Co., Chicago, Ill., and Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., knives.
Smith & Dore Manufacturing Co., Andover, Mass., shoe thread.
Blake & Johnson Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass buttons and washers.
Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass., buttons, sockets, eyelets, studs, washers.
Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., and National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, brass wood screws.
O. B. North & Co., New Haven, Conn., center bar buckles.
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., special tools for producing "D" rings.
The Phillip Carey Co., Lockland, Ohio, deadening felt for packing box for ammunition.
Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, Detroit, Mich., cartridge case disks.
Modern Explosives & Chemical Co., Emporium, Pa., ammonium nitrate.
Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill., shotgun shells.
Blake & Johnson Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass buttons.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., shoulder harness.
John W. Brown Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., rifle periscopes.
Leatherwear Co. of America, New York, N. Y., leather reinforces for bolo scabbard.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., magazine pockets.
Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., brown band ornaments.
Universal Rolling Co., Bridgeville, Pa., nickel manganese steel.
Braner Bros. Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Braner Bros. Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., leather reinforces for bayonet scabbard.
Plant Bros. Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., magazine belts for Chauchat rifle.
Tubular Rivet & Stud Co., Boston, Mass., tubular rivet machine.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., textile sewing machine with flat table, needles, and spare parts.
J. D. Randall Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, power creasing and splitting machines.
C. R. Wilson Body Co., Detroit, Mich., bombs.
Eiseman Magneto Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., magneto.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., steering knuckle arms.
Stearns & Foster Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, cotton pads for detonators.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., grenade powder.
The Celluliod Co., Newark, N. J., celluloid chips.
Barrett Co., New York, N. Y., ammonia in the form of powder liquor.
Boston Blacking Co., Cambridge, Mass., black wax and brown stitching wax.
U. S. Machine Gun Co., Boston, Mass., shell extractors for machine guns.
Briggs Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., truck tops for driver's seat.

L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., tools for 4-ton trailer.
International Agricultural Corporation, New York, N. Y., sulphuric acid.
H. Channon Co., Chicago, Ill., tools for artillery repair truck.
Insley Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., light repair truck bodies.
McMyler Interstate Co., Bedford, Ohio, shell body forgings.
Fred Medart Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., breech sticks.
The White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, standard 1-ton truck chassis.
Yale & Towne Co., New York, N. Y., standard ordnance locks and chains.
T. A. Gillespie Co., Lowell, Mass., point detonating fuzes, including booster.
The Visigraph Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., inspection gauges.
National Tool & Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., gas check seat gauges.
War & Co., Washington, D. C., grease box for howitzer carriage.
Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y., spade grips for Lewis machine gun.
Ed. G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., ammunition chests.
J. H. Lane & Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

The Standard Tent & Awning Co., Toledo, Ohio, paulins for truck chassis.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., loading, assembling, and packing shrapnel.
Preston Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., inspection gauges.
Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., motors and transformers.
Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.
General Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo., operating cams for airplane release mechanism.
Mauch Chunk Iron Works, Mauch Chunk, Pa., cleaning brushes.
Dayton Adding Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio, nose and tail clips.
The Richardson Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, deadening felt and lining for cartridge boxes.
The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for Nash trucks.
St. Louis Wood Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., boxes for breech sticks and wire gauze patches.
New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., copper vise clamps.
General Electric Co., Dayton, Ohio, alternating cams and operating tubes for release mechanism.
Everly M. Davis, Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y., picric acid.
F. P. May Hardware Co., Washington, D. C., rosin sheating paper.
The Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y., gray lockstitch linen thread.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn., tongueless roller buckles.
The Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y., standard linen shoe thread.
Wiley, Bickford & Sweet, Hartford, Conn.; Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H.; and Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., pack carriers.
Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills (Inc.), New York, N. Y., grey duck.
American Chain Co., New York, N. Y., steel chains.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., detonators.
Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., field cleaning rods.
Stewart Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., die cast knobs for cleaning rods.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., guns.
Allegheny Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Federal Pressed Steel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., cartridge cases.
International Fabricating Co., New York, N. Y., gun cartridge cases.
Ansonia Manufacturing Co., Ansonia, Conn., trench mortar fuze.
Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., cylinders, acetylene charged.
Potter Coal & Coke Co., Greensburg, Pa., foundry coke.
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio, shrapnel body forgings.
International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn., lead discs for shells.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., gun-sling loops.
Amory, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass., canton flannel (unbleached).
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., bronze for rifle scabbard.

Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., guides for cartridge-belt suspenders.
Plant Bros. & Co., Newburyport, Mass., feed bags.
John Clark Saddlery Co., Portland, Oreg., artillery saddles.
P. J. Cronin Co., Portland, Oreg., artillery saddles.
J. M. & V. Weil, Chicago, Ill., sheepskins.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., magazine belts for Chauchat rifle.
Du Pont Engineering Co., Wilmington, Del., diphenylamine.
John W. Brown Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, welded canteens.
Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., olive-drab webbing.
Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., repair pockets for cartridge belt.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., Conway loops.
Frazer & Jones Co., Syracuse, N. Y., roller buckles.
G. W. J. Murphy Co., Amesbury, Mass., bronze rings.
Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, canvas watering buckets.
Cleveland Tanning Co., Cleveland, Ohio, russet strap and harness leather backs.
E. W. Mudge & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pig iron.
Riegel Sack Co., New York, N. Y., reinforcing rejected bandoleers.
Hale & Kilburn, Philadelphia, Pa., searchlight covers.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. fuse sockets and holders.
F. S. Johnson Co., San Francisco, Cal., artillery saddles.
Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and Butterworth Judson Corporation, New York, N. Y., picric acid.
St. Louis Wood Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., wood-vise clamps.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., armor plate for gun carriage.
Contract Process Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sulphuric acid.
General Electric Co., Dayton, Ohio, operating tubes.
Green Bros. Box & Lumber Co., Rockford, Ill., packing boxes.
Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., release mechanisms for airplane flare.
Grafton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., pistol holsters.
F. P. Catlin & Co., New York, N. Y., Tampa flannel, unbleached.
W. H. McMonies, Portland, Oreg., pistol holsters.
Westboro Trunk & Bag Co., Westboro, Mass., carrying cases for telescope and tripod.
Gutmann & Co., Chicago, Ill., russet bag leather.

Marshall Wells Co., Portland, Oreg., John Clark Saddlery Co., Portland, Oreg., and W. H. McMonies & Co., Portland, Oreg., gunslings.
The Art Work Shop, Buffalo, N. Y., canvas watering buckets.
Warren Leather Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., pistol holsters.
A. N. Edwards, Chicago, Ill., artillery saddles.

Follansbee Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., black sheet steel for bacon cans.
Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., gray duck.
Jewell Belting Co., Hartford, Conn., trench knife scabbards.
Citizens Gas Co., Indianapolis, Ind., toluol and ammonia.
General Petroleum Co., Los Angeles, Cal., erection of toluol plant.
Louis Bossert & Sons (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., packing boxes.
Huttig Sash & Door Co., St. Louis, Mo., boxes.

National Vacuum & Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio, safety levers for release mechanism.
Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo., combination harness stitcher, with work table, spare parts and supplies.
Scoville Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass primer cups.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., cold drawn bessemer screw stock.
Dunlap & Co., Columbus, Ind., arm-repair chests.
National Vacuum & Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio, safety levers for release mechanism.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Home Service Sections to Explain Changes in August Checks To Families.

It is highly essential that every soldier's and sailor's family should clearly understand the changes in the law and in the Government procedure which will affect the amount of the checks which they will receive from the Government after August 1.

Misunderstanding as to these changes and as to the reasons which impelled them would result in worry and dissatisfaction on the part of relatives of enlisted men which would react unfavorably upon the spirit of these men, here and abroad.

Home service sections of the Red Cross, because of their intimate contact with soldiers' and sailors' families in every quarter of this country, can render valuable service by explaining that there should be no cause for alarm if in August the Government check is temporarily delayed or is for a reduced amount, and by counseling these relatives to be patient while these changes, instituted for their ultimate benefit, are being effected. If the family of every man in the service whose case is affected by these changes should write to Washington for an explanation the flood of correspondence would cripple the governmental machinery, thereby unnecessarily delaying the issuance of the checks.

No Change to Class A Dependents of Men Getting $30 and Alloting $15.

If an enlisted man whose pay is $30 a month was allotting to his wife and children only the amount required by law there will be no change whatever in the checks which they have been receiving from the Government. The man must continue to allot $15 from his pay, and the Government will continue to allow $15 additional to the wife and the same amount as previously for each child.

Reduction in Compulsory Allotment For Men Getting Over $30.

The amount which every enlisted man is now required to allot to his wife and children, irrespective of the amount of pay which he is receiving, is $15. For each man getting over $30 this will be a reduction. If he wishes to continue to contribute to his wife and children the same amount as before, he may make a new allotment for the difference through the War Department or Navy Department. Thus, for example, if he had formerly allotted $18 to his wife and children, and wishes to continue to do so, he must make a new allotment of $3 through the War or Navy Departments, as the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will in the future handle only the $15 compulsory allotment. Prompt notice of these facts has been sent to men in all branches of the military and naval service, but it will, of course, require some time for the new forms to be executed and returned to Washington.

Many men may decide that they do not wish to continue to allot as much as before. In such cases the Government can not compel them to keep up the former allotments, and the family may receive only the minimum compulsory allotment of $15 and the same Government allowance as before.

Reduction in Allotment Necessary to Secure Allowances to Class B.

Hereafter a man who has no wife or children need make an allotment of only $15 to obtain the Government allowance for his dependent parents, brothers, or sisters. If he has either a wife or child or children, or both, to whom, as the law requires, he is allotting $15, then he need allot only $5 additional in order to obtain the full allowance for his dependent parents, brothers, or sisters. Formerly in many cases he had to allot more. In each of these cases his parents, brothers, or sisters will now receive a smaller check from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance because of the reduction in the allotment required. The amount of the Government allowance will be the same, but the allotment required from his pay will be less. If he desires to have the total continue as before, he must make an additional allotment through the War or Navy Departments. Thus, if a soldier was allotting $18 to his mother, after August 1 she will get $3 less through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and if he wishes her to continue to get the same amount as before he must make a separate allotment of $3 through the office of the Quartermaster General. If he changes his mind and decides that $15 is enough, the Government can not compel him to allot more.

War Risk Bureau to Discontinue Allotments Which Do Not Carry Allowances.

In many cases men have made allotments to parents, brothers, or sisters through the War-Risk Insurance Bureau, but have not requested the Government allowance, either because these relatives were not dependent upon them and, therefore, not legally entitled to the allowance, or because although dependent the man did not understand that he could obtain the allowance for them by requesting it. In either case, the relatives will no longer receive the allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. If the man wishes them to continue to get the allotment he must make a new application through the officer having his accounts, which will then be paid by the War or Navy Departments. If he decides that he does not care to do this, these relatives will cease to receive any payments whatever.

If such a relative should deem himself entitled to the Government allowance by reason of dependency, he can only secure it in the future by asking the man to discontinue his allotment through the Quartermaster General's office, for instance, and to make application to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance stating that he wishes to make an allotment which will carry an allowance with it.

No Change in Allotments to Persons Not in Classes A and B.

Relatives or friends of enlisted men not included in Class A (wife, child, or former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed), or in Class B (parent, brother, sister, or grandchild) to whom allotments have been made, will continue to receive them through the War Department or Navy Department as previously. Allotments to such persons were never handled by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance and no change is contemplated in this regard.

War and Navy Department Offices Which Handle Allotments.

If a man desires to continue allotments which under the new plan can no longer be made through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, he must make the allotment through the appropriate officer who has charge of his accounts and it will be paid through the following offices:

In the Army, through the "Office of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, Washington, D. C."

In the Navy, through the "Navy allotment officer, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

In the Marine Corps, through the "Paymaster, United States Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C."

In the Coast Guard, through the "Captain Commandant, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C."

Reasons for These Changes.

It is important that soldiers' and sailors' families understand that the changes outlined above were determined upon after careful study and with the approval of the War Department and Navy Department for the purpose of speeding up delivery of Government checks to the relatives of enlisted men.

Under the new plan the payment of allotment and allowances is simplified. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance will now handle allotments of only two amounts—$15 and $20. Formerly the allotment was on a sliding scale and had to be changed every time a man's pay was increased by promotion or otherwise. This required from 150,000 to 200,000 changes per month.

By transferring to the War and Navy Departments all allotments not carrying allowances the Bureau of War Risk Insurance can concentrate all its attention upon payments to persons entitled to the Government allowance, and it is believed that this simplification of the work will tend to speed up the delivery of checks to these persons.

Although the institution of these changes may cause temporary delay and concern to soldiers' families unless the

(Continued on page 23.)

INQUIRIES ABOUT SOLDIERS THROUGH RED CROSS BUREAU

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross commissioner to France, in a cable urges relatives of men with the Expeditionary Forces to make their inquiries through the Red Cross bureau of communication, Washington, D. C., instead of cabling or writing direct to agencies or individuals in Europe. As many as four separate requests about the same man have been received by as many institutions. This involves needless congestion of cables and wasteful duplication of effort. In most cases, moreover, such inquiries are turned over by others to the American Red Cross, which is charged with such communication with soldiers' relatives, and has developed special facilities for obtaining information about those reported killed, wounded, or missing, and those from whom letters have not been received.

Special Mail Facilities.

Commenting on this cablegram, Edward M. Day, acting director of the bureau of communication, said:

"As the American Red Cross has special mail and other means of handling such inquiries, relatives should get quicker replies through Washington than through agencies or individuals in Europe. When an inquiry reaches our Washington office our special searchers at once get from the Government here the latest official information. This frequently answers the question satisfactorily. Inquiries as to casualties are speeded abroad, where similar Red Cross agents gather data from headquarters and then visit the man in the hospital. In the case of those reported killed or missing, the Red Cross communication representative gathers every crumb of reliable information from the soldier's associates. All prisoner lists reach Washington by cable, and information is promptly transmitted to the family.

Function of the Bureau.

"The function of this bureau is to give relatives all possible information which will lessen anxiety. Every inquiry is handled with full realization that a prompt and full reply is of serious moment to the happiness, peace of mind, and not infrequently to the health of the relative. By writing to the bureau relatives frequently will get immediately information at hand and may be sure that search is started abroad as quickly as the case warrants."

ORDERED BEFORE BOARD.

Special Orders, No. 164:

180. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. E. Eveleth Winslow, Engineer Corps, National Army (colonel, Corps of Engineers, Regular Army), will report in person to Brig. Gen. William H. Arthur, National Army, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D. C., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious erection and completion of a new building for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, in which are to be located certain activities engaged on work in connection with war measures, making the completion of the building a national emergency, and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes" (39 Stat., 1192), whereby, among other things, it is provided "That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided further, That the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours' work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the erection and completion of the above-mentioned building. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 3, 1918.

JAPANESE SPINNING COMPANIES AGREE TO RESTRICT PRODUCTS

Consul General George H. Scidmore, Yokohama, reports as follows:

The Japanese spinning companies are bound by an agreement to restrict operations at the mills by 10 per cent from the beginning of the year to June, and, according to the Japan Chronicle, a proposal has recently been made to continue the agreement to the end of the year, the avowed reason being the necessity of conserving the stocks of raw cotton in view of the difficulty of getting imports.

Spinning companies turning out yarn of under 21 counts, or those which are chiefly consuming Indian cotton, have agreed to the proposal, but those which are the consumers of American cotton have objected on the ground that there is no need to restrict the consumption of cotton.

To reach a final decision on the matter the Japan Spinning Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel on May 27, when it was decided to carry out the proposal, excluding those companies that are producing yarn of over 21 counts. At present the total number of spindles in this country is about 3,000,000, of which 1,200,000 belong to the companies to be excluded from the agreement for the restriction of operations. — Commerce Reports.

DIFFERENTIALS ON BASIC HIDE PRICES IN EFFECT AUG. 1

(Continued from page 12.)

25. China:
    - Winter season, trimmed and shaved firsts, 35 cents, per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Winter season, trimmed and shaved seconds, 32 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Winter season, arsenicated, firsts, 22½ cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Winter season, arsenicated, seconds, 18½ cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Dry salted, firsts, 17 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Dry salted, seconds, 13 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Hongkong, trimmed and shaved, firsts, 31 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Hongkong, trimmed and shaved, seconds, 29 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Hongkong, dry arsenicated, firsts, 17 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Hongkong, dry arsenicated, seconds, 13 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Hongkong, dry salted, firsts, 14 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Hongkong, dry salted, seconds, 10 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
26. Sumatra:
    - Shaved and trimmed, first, 33 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Shaved and trimmed, seconds, 30 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Shaved and untrimmed, firsts, 31 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Shaved and untrimmed, seconds, 28 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
27. Macassar:
    - Shaved and trimmed, firsts, 31 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Shaved and trimmed, seconds, 28 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
    - Unshaved, dry, 20 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.
28. Egypt, dry, 16 cents per pound, cost and freight, New York.

DOMESTIC PICKLED SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS.

All pickled skins to be graded according to the following specification:

Grades will be identified by numbers.

The schedule below is for all green-salted packer and city butcher skins of strictly good take-off. All green-salted country butcher and city butcher skins showing poor take-off shall be selected on the same basis, but the price shall be 3 cents per square foot less than price paid for the various grades of strictly good packer and city butcher take-off.

Grade.	Description.	Price.
		Cents.
No. 1	Bull sheep: Super heavy, measuring over 120 square feet and weighing 45 pounds and over, per dozen	1[illegible]
No. 2	Heavy sheep: Heavy clear sheep, measuring over 110 square feet, per dozen	[illegible]
No. 3	Clear sheep: Sheep with clear, smooth and sound grain, measuring over 100 square feet, containing no blind ribs, no ribby skins, and free from cockle	[illegible]
No. 4	Blind rib sheep: All sheepskins measuring over 100 square feet having a blind rib. No ribby skins or defective grain	[illegible]
No. 5	Ribby sheep: All other ribby sheep measuring over 75 square feet; no defective grain	[illegible]
No. 6	No. 2 sheep: All sheep measuring over 100 feet rejected from 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 grades, with poor and defective grain, value but not to exceed	[illegible]
No. 7	Prime lambs: All smooth, clear, lambs, 65 to 100 square feet, inclusive, strictly good pattern; no blind rib or ribby skins; no open grain skins; no torn skins; absolutely free from cockle and pinny skins	[illegible]
No. 8	Blind rib lambs: All lambs containing a blind rib, strictly good pattern; no ribby skins and no damaged grain; no torn skins and no cockle; 75 to 100 square feet	[illegible]
No. 9	Ribby lambs: Lambskins showing ribby or open grain, cockle skins and pin holes up to 75 square feet	[illegible]
No. 10	Small lambs: All lambskins 50 to 64 square feet, rejected from Nos. 7, 8, and 9 on account of size	Value.
No. 11	Torn skins: All torn skins or badly cut skins over 50 feet; all heated skins	Value.
No. 12	Pieces and culls: All pieces and culls, and torn skins under 50 feet; all heated skins	Value.

AMERICAN RED CROSS GIVES SWISS RED CROSS $125,000

The Red Cross issues the following:

The war council of the American Red Cross has appropriated the sum of $125,000 as a contribution to the Swiss Red Cross for activities incident to the war. This gift was prompted by the humane and effective work which the Swiss Red Cross has been doing since the outbreak of the European war, and the services it has been performing in behalf of allied troops, both interned and prisoners.

Approved by Mr. Taylor.

A recent cablegram from Carl Taylor, temporary representative of the American Red Cross in Switzerland, stated that no more effective and acceptable way to give aid to the Swiss people could be found than through a substantial gift to the Swiss Red Cross. Relief funds raised to date in Switzerland amounts to less than 2,000,000 francs, and collection has been difficult owing to the tremendous burdens entailed by the war upon the people. One of the principal desires of the Swiss Red Cross is to establish a Red Cross hospital for its own [illegible] soldiers.

The money donated by the American Red Cross, it is understood, will be used for relief work among the people and soldiers of Switzerland, and for the relief of allied troops and civilians in transit from Germany and Austria.

The Red Cross idea had its birthplace in Switzerland, but there are substantial reasons, in addition to the sentimental ones, for extending aid to the Swiss society as above indicated.

Sacrifices by Swiss Doctors.

In rendering service during the present war, Swiss doctors have made heavy personal sacrifices in going to Germany and Austria to pass upon allied prisoners for repatriation, and may be called upon to render similar service for American prisoners. The continued mobilization of the Swiss Army for the purpose of preserving neutrality has placed exceedingly heavy burdens upon the population. Thousands of allied nationals are being cared for by the Swiss people.

APPOINTMENTS OF ARCHITECTS.

Department of Labor Names Additional Firms for Housing Projects.

The Department of Labor announces additional appointments of architects in connection with its housing projects, as follows:

Murphy and Dana, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City, architects for project at Waterbury, Conn.

Trowbridge and Livingston, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City, architects for project at New Brunswick, N. J.

Clarke & Howe, Turks Head Building, Providence, R. I., as architects for the [illegible] project [illegible]; and

[illegible] Washington, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., as architects for [illegible] at Washington Navy Yard.

[illegible] at the United States [illegible] groups.

Noteworthy Activities by State Defense Councils

The Council of National Defense, State councils section, issues the following concerning noteworthy activities undertaken by State councils:

Illinois.—The State council's publicity campaign is reaching an immense number of citizens with valuable instruction in food production and conservation. Its garden primers have been distributed to the extent of 100,000 copies. It has sold 150,000 recipe books, held 200 food shows in various parts of the State, and printed a report describing its food show plan. It has also held 85 meetings in the interest of gardening.

Tennessee.—Now that the Red Cross director for Tennessee has accepted an office in the State council headquarters at the capitol, all the war administrators are gathered together under one roof. The staff comprises 40 people.

Wisconsin.—The county councils are well provided with funds. They have received total appropriations amounting to well over $200,000, most of which has been granted by county governments. In many cases they have received funds from cities or town boards and in one or two instances from private subscription.

Colorado.—The State council has appropriated $250 a month for a campaign of education to be carried on by the committee on Americanization, matching a like sum contributed by the University of Colorado.

West Virginia.—Ninety-nine per cent of the retail merchants in West Virginia are giving their willing assistance to the one-delivery-a-day plan. The few slackers who do not comply will be dealt with by the State council.

Georgia.—The Crisp county council, through the medium of the public schools, has organized an active patriotic club. The council has interested the teachers and is assisting them to arrange evening debates among the school children.

Oklahoma.—As a step toward preventing the killing of live stock on railway tracks, the State council has appointed 200 special agents to oversee grade crossings.

Maine.—The war conference will bring together the committee on public safety, the Red Cross, the food production organization, the food administration, the woman's division, and the four-minute men. The fuel administration, the Liberty loan and thrift stamp organizations, and the various chambers of commerce are also expected to participate, and clergymen and the State committees of the leading political parties have been invited.

Tennessee.—A series of war conferences is being held at central points. The programs, which follow the plan of the State war conferences, are being carried out with enthusiasm. One of these meetings brought together 3,000 people. All the able speakers of the State of whatever profession are being enlisted in the service of the councils of defense.

Maryland.—The community representatives have been enlisted by the State council to assist in the enforcement of the compulsory labor law. Over 100 cases have been reported for investigation since the 1st of April. Of the idlers previously reported, the great majority found employment. Less than 10 per cent were finally convicted of vagrancy.

West Virginia.—The compulsory labor law, compelling every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 16 and 60 to engage regularly at least 36 hours per week in some lawful occupation, has been sustained by the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. As interpreted by the attorney general, it applies to the idle rich as well as the idle poor.

PORTION OF DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST RESTORED TO ENTRY

The Interior Department authorizes the following:

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed a proclamation excluding from the Dixie National Forest in southeastern Nevada and southwestern Utah, approximately 228,017 acres, and restoring the public lands within such area subject to disposition to homestead entry in advance of settlement, and adding a small area thereto. The lands restored thereunder will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a. m. August 21, 1918, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after August 28, 1918.

There will be restored under this proclamation about 226,379 acres in Nevada, and 713 acres in Utah, chiefly surveyed, arid and generally grazing lands, with sagebrush, juniper, and pinon cover.

For detailed information concerning these lands communications should be addressed to the United States land offices at Carson City for the Nevada lands, and at Salt Lake City for the Utah lands.

PRICES OF ANTHRACITE COAL MINED IN STATE OF VIRGINIA

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administrator acting under the authority of an Executive Order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said fuel administrator, and of subsequent Executive Orders and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that anthracite coal mined in the State of Virginia may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed $5.40 per net ton for egg, $5.75 per net ton for stove, $5.75 per net ton for nut, $4.60 per net ton for pea, $1.55 per net ton for buckwheat, 90 cents per net ton for culm, $5.30 per net ton for briquettes.

And hereby further orders and directs that the above prices shall be subject to a summer reduction of 30 cents per net ton from April 1 to August 31, inclusive.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., July 22, 1918.

H. A. Garfield,
United States Fuel Administrator.

THE SERIOUS AND DIVERSIFIED DUTIES DEVOLVING UPON THE U. S. NAVY NURSE

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The romantic young girl, untrained but thrilled with the desire for Government hospital service, has learned that smiles and a sweet disposition alone are not so necessary to the conservation of the lives of "our boys" as a sound knowledge of asepsis, the ability to recognize symptoms, and an understanding of dietetics, according to Mrs. L. S. Higbee, chief of the Navy Nurse Corps at Washington. A sick man must be kept happy, she says, but there is no happiness greater in illness than the security of expert care.

Must be Practical Nurse.

"A girl may have flickering dimples in her cheeks and the features of a movie queen; she may be able to fluff up a pillow or write home to a man's family, but she must also know how to dress his wounds, causing the minimum of pain, and must know how to move a fractured limb without wrenching the newly set bones apart," is the statement of the Navy nurse.

"It is common knowledge to-day that the regulations for the appointment or enrollment of reserve nurses in the Navy have been considerably relaxed to meet the emergency demand for thousands of nurses. Only graduates of high schools and training schools attached to hospitals numbering more than 100 beds are eligible for the Regular Navy Nurse Corps. The bars have been let down enough to admit graduates of smaller institutions and the educational restriction has been removed for the reserves, but registration is retained in the requirments.

"One might consider that the sick sailor is the sole responsibility of the member of the Navy Nurse Corps. No indeed; her work is limitless. She must be prepared to 'mother' the sick little native urchins on the tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean and also to 'mother' the parents, who are nothing more than children of larger stature. She must be a trained executive, able to instruct the sailors assigned to the Navy Hospital Corps. Inexhaustible patience and tact are the priceless possessions of a teacher. The Navy nurse cooperates with the doctors in transforming the sailor boy into a hospital attendant. Though her capable fingers may itch to finish the task which the new student bungles with his amateurish inexpertness, she must stand by with only kindly suggestion.

"Wherever the United States, through the medium of the Navy, is managing the affairs of a people the Navy nurse must establish herself. Her relation to the community is that of a social service worker."

The nurse must be a baby welfare expert. She usually plays a very important part in the native fair by setting up miniature hospital exhibits in a tent, competing with the interest of the fakirs and ballyhoos. Native nurses alternate in explaining to the public modern methods of fighting germs.

Because of this high standard required of the Navy nurse one member of the staff of the United States Naval Hospital in Guam is assigned to the faculty of the local normal school. There she teaches teachers the principles of public health.

Instructions to Postmasters Regarding Savings Certificates Interest Payments

The postoffice department authorizes the following:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
WASHINGTON, *July 20, 1918.*

To Postmasters at Postal-Savings Depository Offices:

In connection with the new regulations for vouchering interest payments on postal-savings certificates appearing in the Postal Bulletin of July 3, you are advised that a supply of the new form referred to therein (Abstract of Interest Payments—Form PS 709) and a supply of rubber stamps for use in taking interest receipts on the back of surrendered certificates, will be sent to first and second class offices for use beginning with August business. Offices of the third and fourth class should apply to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Equipment and Supplies, for such blank forms and stamps as may be required.

Indorsement by Depositor.

On and after August 1, when a certificate is surrendered for payment and no interest is due thereon, the depositor should simply indorse the certificate as at present.

When a certificate on which accrued interest is due is surrendered for payment an impression of the rubber stamp furnished by the department should be made on the back of the certificate so that the upper line of the stamp will be above the word "Indorsement" and the lower line below; the amount of interest due on the certificate should be inserted in plain figures in the receipt in the space provided therefor, and the depositor should then be requested to sign on the dotted line below the receipt form, after it is explained to him that the receipt which he is asked to sign covers both the principal of the certificate and the accrued interest due thereon. If at any time a rubber stamp is not available the form of receipt prescribed in the regulations should be written.

Claiming of Interest Alone.

When accrued interest alone is claimed by a depositor the present practice of vouchering interest payments should be followed; that is to say, the depositor should not be asked to either indorse or sign a receipt on the back of the certificate, but an interest receipt (Form PS 608) should be prepared and signed by him for the interest due.

The use of the new Abstract of Interest Paid (Form PS 709) should begin with the preparation of the August reports, in strict conformity with the instructions printed at the foot of the form. A separate abstract will be prepared for each branch and station of your office that is a postal-savings depository.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

PRODUCTION OF BRISTOL TYPE OF AIRPLANES DISCONTINUED

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

Last year it was decided, when a demand for two-seated fighters was great, to put into production at the Curtiss Co. an adaptation of the Bristol fighter, an English battle plane, fitted to a 12-cylinder Liberty motor. Recent flying tests have demonstrated that this machine is overpowered and not of military value, lacking maneuverability and not having sufficient speed for war purposes. Inasmuch as the De Haviland 4 is in production and meets the requirements and can be produced as fast as engines can be supplied, so that there will be no decrease in the number of planes going overseas, the Bureau of Aircraft Production is compelled to take the position that the country will be best served by discontinuing Bristol production. Every effort is being made to quickly put into production at the Curtiss Co. the S E 5 and the Caproni. Both planes are well known and are not experimental in any way. The Bureau of Aircraft Production hopes to be able in the near future to reemploy the people who will of necessity have to be laid off under this order.

Of the outlay on Bristol fighters thus far produced or in process of production a considerable percentage can be salvaged. The exact expenditure on this experiment is now being calculated.

FUEL DISTRIBUTOR NAMED.

B. P. Phillippe With Central Advisory Purchasing Committee.

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Effective June 11, 1918, Mr. B. P. Phillippe is appointed fuel distributor of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, with headquarters at room 614, Interstate Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

H. B. SPENCER,
Chairman Central Advisory Purchasing Committee.

Approved:

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,
Director, Division of Finance and Purchases.

ORDERED TO CAMP DEVENS.

Special orders No. 166:

234. Capt. Robert G. Loring, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Ayer, Mass., and report in person to the commanding general, Camp Devens, that place, on or about July 25, 1918, for temporary duty in the base hospital.

CHANGE MADE IN BOUNDARIES OF BIG LAKE BIRD RESERVATION

SECOND EXECUTIVE ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that the boundaries of the Big Lake Reservation, in Arkansas, for the protection of native birds, created by Executive Order No. 2230, dated August 2, 1915, be, and the same are hereby, modified so as to include [illegible] the reservation lots numbered 4 and 5, in section 33, township 16 north, range 9, and lots 3 and 7, in section 17, township 15 north, range 9, all east of the fifth principal meridian. The reservation thus reduced in area will embrace the following lands, namely: Lots 3, 4, 9, and 10 of section 2; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of section 3; lots 1, 2, 3, and 8 of section 10, all in township 14 north, range 9 east; lot 4, section 3; lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 14, section 4; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, section 9; lots 1, 2, and 3, section 10; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 14; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, section 15; lots 1, 2, and 3, section 16; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 21; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 22; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 23; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 26; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 27; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 28; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 33; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, section 34; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, section 35, all in township 15 north, range 9 east; lot 2, section 21; lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, section 22; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 27; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 28; lots 1, 3, 6, and 7, section 33, and lots 1, 2, and 3, section 34, all in township 16 north, range 9 east, as the same appear upon the official plats of survey on file in the General Land Office, together with Little River and all of its enlargements, including Big Lake and all of the islands in these waters.

The Big Lake Reservation hereby reduced in area embraces the lands segregated by the broken line shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this order. The shaded portions show the lands eliminated.

It is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird of any kind whatever, or take the eggs of such birds within the limits of this reservation, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Warning is expressly given to all persons not to commit any of the acts herein enumerated under the penalties of section 84, United States Criminal Code, approved March 4, 1909 (35 Stat., 1088).

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 31, 1918.

MAXIMUM SHELLED CORN LOADS.

Freight Cars May Be Filled to Within 18 Inches of Eaves.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

Shelled corn subject to inspection under the United States grain standards act may have a maximum loading in freight cars which leaves only 18 inches between the top of the grain and the eaves of the car.

This ruling, arrived at by agreement between the Railroad Administration and the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, supersedes the prewar instructions of the department that in loading shelled corn there should be 30 inches between the top of the corn and the top of the car.

The new ruling will make it possible for the shipper to comply with the rule in respect to leaving space for inspection samples and at the same time to meet the desires of the Railroad Administration as to the maximum use of cars.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

(Order of Withdrawal.)

With the consent of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, it is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of land situated in Kaakaukukui, Kakaako District, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn and set aside for military purposes:

Beginning at the east corner of the said tract, the said point of beginning being by true azimuth and distance 52° 23′ 318.9 feet from a copper pin set in concrete monument, on the southwest side of Ala Moana, and on the north line of the Kawaia-hao Ditch, the coordinates of said monument referred to Government Survey Trig. Station "Battery" being 753.0 feet south and 384.7 feet east, as shown on Government Survey Registered Map No. 1587, and running by true azimuths:

52° 23′ 377.5 feet along land owned by B. P. Bishop estate to a concrete monument; thence

120° 00′ 205.4 feet along Fort Armstrong Military Reservation to a concrete monument; thence

232° 23′ 425.0 feet along said military reservation to a point; thence

322° 23′ 199.8 feet along lands of the Territory of Hawaii to the point of beginning.

Containing an area of 80,170 square feet.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 2, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious completion of the repairs for the quarantine station, Reedy Island, Del., the early completion of which, in connection with war activities, constitutes a national emergency, and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1192), entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided "that in cases of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States; provided further, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours' work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in the repairs at said station. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 12, 1918.

CULTIVATION OF PUBLIC LAND IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, by reason of the existence of a state of war it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to secure an adequate supply of sugar and other food products in the United States, including the Territory of Hawaii;

"Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by law, do hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential in order to secure such adequate food supply to continue to the fullest extent possible the cultivation of all public lands in the Territory of Hawaii now under cultivation in sugar or other food products; and for the purpose of continuing such cultivation and of maintaining the production of all such food products the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, with the approval of the governor, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into all necessary contracts with the lessees of any of said Government lands, the leases of which have expired or which, while this proclamation is in force, will expire, or with any other person, firm, or corporation for the continued cultivation of said lands, until such time as the same shall be occupied and cultivated by homesteaders.

"And to further effectuate the purpose of this proclamation, the said commissioner, with the approval of the governor, may require of all such homesteaders at the time of entering into their special homestead agreements a contract which may be incorporated into such special homestead agreement to continue the cultivation of their homesteads and to reimburse any person or corporation who or which shall have done any cultivation or other work on said land, with the approval of the commissioner and governor, for the conservation of the crop thereon, to the amount of the actual cost of such work."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

ASSIGNED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Special orders No. 166:

233. Maj. Simon P. Kramer, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, [illegible] on or about July 29, 1918, for duty.

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

ACT TO PREVENT IN THE TIME OF WAR ENTRY IN OR DEPARTURE FROM U. S.

PUBLIC—No. 154—65TH CONGRESS.

H. R. 10264.

An act to prevent in time of war departure from or entry into the United States contrary to the public safety.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when the United States is at war, if the President shall find that the public safety requires that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this act be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall, until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress, be unlawful—

(*a*) For any alien to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States except under such reasonable rules, regulations, and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe;

(*b*) For any person to transport or attempt to transport from or into the United States another person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the departure or entry of such other person is forbidden by this act;

(*c*) For any person knowingly to make any false statement in an application for permission to depart from or enter the United States with intent to induce or secure the granting of such permission either for himself or for another;

(*d*) For any person knowingly to furnish or attempt to furnish or assist in furnishing to another a permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for such other person's use;

(*e*) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use any permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for his use;

(*f*) For any person to forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, any permit or evidence of permission to depart from or enter the United States;

(*g*) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use or furnish to another for use any false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered permit, or evidence of permission, or any permit or evidence of permission which, though originally valid, has become or been made void or invalid.

SEC. 2. That after such proclamation as is provided for by the preceding section has been made and published and while said proclamation is in force, it shall, except as otherwise provided by the President, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President may authorize and prescribe, be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States unless he bears a valid passport.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or of any order or proclamation of the President promulgated, or of any permit, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than twenty years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by like fine or imprisonment, or both; and any vehicle or any vessel, together with its or her appurtenances, equipment, tackle, apparel, and furniture, concerned in any such violation, shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. That the term "United States" as used in this act includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The word "person" as used herein shall be deemed to mean any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation, or body politic.

Approved, May 22, 1918.

MAJ. MILLER ASSIGNED.

Special Orders, No. 164:

118. Maj. Lorimer D. Miller, Engineers, National Army, now on duty at the general Engineer depot, Washington, D. C., will report to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty in the purchase and supply branch, purchase, storage, and traffic division, General Staff.

Text of the Act Authorizing President to Coordinate or Consolidate Bureaus

[PUBLIC—No. 152—65TH CONGRESS.]

[S. 3771.]

An Act Authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces the President is hereby authorized to make such redistribution of functons among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this Act, and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary, which regulations and orders shall be in writing and shall be filed with the head of the department affected and constitute a public record: *Provided,* That this Act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination of the war by the proclamation of the treaty of peace, or at such earlier time as the President may designate: *Provided further,* That the termination of this Act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued pursuant to this Act and during the time that this Act is in force: *Provided further,* That the authority by this Act granted shall be exercised only in matters relating to the conduct of the present war.

Establishment of Executive Agency.

SEC. 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this Act the President is authorized to utilize, coordinate, or consolidate any executive or administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices, or officers now existing by law, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto.

SEC. 3. That the President is further authorized to establish an executive agency which may exercise such jurisdiction and control over the production of aeroplanes, aeroplane engines, and aircraft equipment as in his judgment may be advantageous; and, further, to transfer to such agency, for its use, all or any moneys heretofore appropriated for the production of aeroplanes, aeroplane engines, and aircraft equipment.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer shall be expended only for the purposes for which it was appropriated under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute said function.

Reports to Congress.

SEC. 5. That should the President, in redistributing the functions among the executive agencies as provided in this Act, conclude that any bureau should be abolished and it or their duties and functions conferred upon some other department or bureau or eliminated entirely, he shall report his conclusions to Congress with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

SEC. 6. That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act are to the extent of such conflict suspended while this Act is in force.

Upon the termination of this Act all executive or administrative agencies, departments, commissions, bureaus, offices, or officers shall exercise the same functions, duties, and powers as heretofore or as hereafter by law may be provided, any authorization of the President under this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, May 20, 1918.

Medals and Badges of American Red Cross

The Committee on Public Information, issues the following:

The American Red Cross has issued from headquarters instructions concerning Red Cross medals and badges. The official medal in silver, bronze, or gold, has been formally adopted by the Red Cross and may be awarded to such persons as give important volunteer service. The president of the corporation will bestow this in the name of the Red Cross.

Three Standard Badges.

There are three standard badges—the enrolled Red Cross nurse badge, the enrolled Red Cross dietitian badge, and the membership badge. Bars denoting the class of service may be placed above any of these three standard badges. For instance, the insignia for home defense nurses shall be a white enamel bar bearing the words "home defense nurse," and shall be used in connection with a standard membership badge. The life-saving corps has a similar bar with the words "life-saving corps." Red Cross physicians, surgeons, and other Red Cross medical practitioners may wear a white enamel bar above the standard membership badge, with the words "medical service."

Field Service Badge.

Field service in the war zone or in the military camps in the United States or specially meritorious service in the civil areas in times of disaster will be recognized by a bronze bar bearing appropriate words and placed below the standard badge. First-aid contest awards will have a similar bar below the membership badge. The life-saving corps has a silver alloy bar.

General Service Insignia.

General service with the Red Cross will be recognized by a service bar which will be worn independently or below a standard membership badge. It is authorized for award to all classes of Red Cross workers at national headquarters, at division headquarters, or at chapters, branches, or auxiliaries, both volunteer and paid, and including officers, clerks, and those engaged in chapter or division workrooms. This bar is of white enamel, bears a red Greek cross in the center, and is given after four months of service comprising not less than 200 hours. On completion of the next period of service this bar may be exchanged for similar bar with a tiny star at each end. Bars may be exchanged as the period of service grows, so that each star awarded indicates not less than 800 hours' work and a five-star bar indicates not less than 4,000 hours' work. Service periods will be counted from January 1, 1918.

PROMOTED TO BE CAPTAINS.

Special Orders, No. 146:

120. The appointment of the following-named officers in the Dental Reserve Corps, with rank from June 7, 1918, is announced:

To be captains: First Lieuts. Robert Alfred Adkins, James Harvey Johnson, Matthew Andrew Boykin, Frampton Wyman Farmer, John Harrison Davis, Edward Marvin Atkinson, Harry Brumfield Laird, Neal D. Williams, William Dean Rush, Elliott Husted Rowland, Walter Edward Lowrie, George G. Starke, Homer Thomas Kemper, John Leon Remsen, Harvey Barden Haselton, Max Frederick Gruber, Fred Allison Beaty, James Clyde Campbell, and Clarence Aloysius Flanagan.

Alterations in Home Economics Courses in State Normal Schools Due to War

The Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, issues the following:

May 6 of this year a letter was sent to the teachers of home economics in State normal schools asking them to report any special work undertaken because of war conditions and to discuss the effect that such work promises to have on the school curriculum. The letters received in reply contain reports of activities that have proved their worth to the school and to the individual.

Effect of War on Home Economics Course.

Teachers variously report that they "have found it necessary to revise the whole course in home economics," that their "entire course has been centered about the war situation," that "conservation has become the keynote," that "all the work has been on a war basis," and that "economy has been our slogan." Reports indicate that every possible saving has been made in the preparation of foods in the classroom, and that the use of substitutes and the principles involved have been demonstrated and practiced. The work of food preservation has been specially stressed, school garden products have been utilized, and the instructions of the Food Administration have been followed as closely as possible. Especially gratifying is the statement that "more attention has been given to the study of body requirements than formerly."

Economies Practiced.

Individual schools report that wheat products are no longer used in the classes, that fancy cooking has departed and experimental cookery has taken its place, that waste has been eliminated through "the acceptance of the clean plate motto," and that cost of materials has been reduced by careful buying and by having group work carried on in the classes.

Promise of the possible reduction of the cost of materials without sacrificing any of the educational value of the project is contained in this report.

Training for Demonstration Work.

That an effort has been made to prepare students to become leaders in conservation in their own communities is apparent from many of the reports. Demonstration courses have been added to the curriculum; demonstrations in the canning and drying of fruits and vegetables, and of cooking with meat, wheat, fat, and sugar substitutes have been given to other classes of the schools and to other women of the immediate community and of adjoining counties. Exhibits have been developed to further the teaching of food conservation.

Reports of the adaptation of the work in sewing classes to emergency conditions is equally gratifying. Courses have been given in renovation and remodeling of garments.

In discussing the war emergency work teachers say that their main question is "To what extent is it expedient to interrupt or entirely put aside regular work?" They are unanimous in their statement that now if ever is the time to make school work alive to everyday conditions, for they feel that the changes that have already come in the established order have helped to bring new life into the courses that have been carried on too formally.

PAPER TRADE OF ARGENTINA NOW COMING TO UNITED STATES

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

The United States has supplanted Germany in the Argentine market for paper and paper products, and according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, there is a possibility of retaining the advantage when normal conditions are restored. Much will depend upon conditions in Europe after the war and upon the efforts made by the American manufacturer and exporter.

Germany did not manufacture all of the paper she formerly sold to Argentina and other countries. Much of it was brought to Hamburg from the manufacturing Scandinavian countries and from there distributed all over the world. Hamburg is a natural distributing center for paper, and its exporters thoroughly understand the business of selling paper in foreign markets. The success of American wholesale paper houses in Argentina during the difficult war years, however, indicates that there will be first-class facilities for placing American paper when the war is over and competition is again keen.

In normal times Argentina purchases about $500,000 worth of printing machinery annually and an equal amount of type, printing ink, and other supplies. More than 90 per cent of the machinery in use is of European origin, Germany being the principal source of supply. This fact, according to the Government's report, may be attributed almost entirely to the facilities furnished by European supply houses located in Buenos Aires. Since the war started American houses have developed similar facilities, and the future prospects are much brighter for the American manufacturer.

The report covers markets in Uruguay and Paraguay as well as in Argentina, being the result of a personal investigation recently completed by Special Agent Robert S. Barrett. Under the title "Paper, Paper Products, and Printing Machinery in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay," special agents' series No. 163, it may be purchased at the nominal price of 20 cents, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

WOMEN FOR "HOSPITAL HUT" SERVICE OF THE RED CROSS

The American Red Cross authorizes the following:

The French commission of the Red Cross has cabled for a number of women to fill positions in the hospital hut service, which has been taken over by the Red Cross. Fifty are needed this month. The work will consist of recreational care of convalescent soldiers in the Red Cross huts, corresponding to the rest houses in this country. Four women will be assigned to each hut. It is desirable but not necessary that they speak French as their work will be with American soldiers. They should be women of tact, of pleasing personality, and with ability to entertain. They must be strong, cheerful, and not nervous or sensitive.

Must be Over 25.

For this, as for all other foreign service with the Red Cross, women must be over 25. No passports are issued by the State Department for those under 25, and none can be obtained by women who have fathers, brothers, husbands, or sons in the service. Volunteers who can meet their own expenses are preferred, but exceptions are made in cases of specially qualified workers, to the extent of providing their living expenses. Full volunteers must sign contracts for six months' service. Those whose expenses are paid partly or entirely by the Red Cross must sign contracts for a year. No applications should be made to national headquarters of the Red Cross. All applications should be sent to the division bureaus of personnel, a list of which follows:

List of Personnel Bureaus.

1. New England division, bureau of personnel (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island): The American Red Cross, 755 Boylston Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

2. Atlantic division, bureau of personnel (New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey): The American Red Cross, 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

3. Pennsylvania division, bureau of personnel (Delaware, Pennsylvania): The American Red Cross, 1601 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

4. Potomac division, bureau of personnel (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia): The American Red Cross, 932 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

5. Southern division, bureau of personnel (Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee): The American Red Cross, 424 Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.

6. Lake division, bureau of personnel (Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky): The American Red Cross, 929 Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

7. Central division, bureau of personnel (Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska): The American Red Cross, 180 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

8. Gulf division, bureau of personnel (Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana): The American Red Cross, Post Office Building, New Orleans, La.

9. Northern division, bureau of personnel (Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana): The American Red Cross, 205 Essex Building, Tenth and Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

10. Southwestern division, bureau of personnel (Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas): The American Red Cross, 1617 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

11. Mountain division, bureau of personnel (Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah): The American Red Cross, Fourteenth and Welton Streets, Denver, Colo.

12. Northwestern division, bureau of personnel (Washington, Oregon, and Idaho): The American Red Cross, White Building, Seattle, Wash.

13. Pacific division, bureau of personnel (California, Nevada, and Arizona): The American Red Cross, 942 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

14. Territorial, insular, and foreign division, bureau of personnel: The American Red Cross, Seventeenth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

MILITARY TRAINING AT COLLEGE FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The Interior Department authorizes the following:

Boys graduating from high school this year are urged by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, to go to college and avail themselves of the special college military training plan just adopted by the War Department.

"Beginning with September, 1918,'" says Dr. Claxton, "military instruction, under officers and noncommissioned officers of the Army, will be provided in every institution of college grade enrolling for the instruction 100 or more able-bodied students over the age of 18, according to the War Department's announcement. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the Government.

Enlistment Is Voluntary.

"There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of 18 will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student a member of the Army of the United States liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the Government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of 21, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under 18, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for coordinating the Reserve Officers' Training Corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan.

Leads World in Generosity.

"No nation has made such generous provision for combined military and college education as has the United States in this new plan. The youths who avail themselves of the privilege will be serving their country's immediate as well as future needs. They will be answering the Nation's imperative demand for trained men in the war and they will be building up a competent leadership for the work that is to come after the war."

HOW WOMEN MAY EVIDENCE THEIR RESPECT FOR THE FLAG

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Women all over the country have been asking the administration of late for information in regard to the correct way of showing their respect for the flag and for the national anthem when it is rendered in public.

Women's Committee Resolution.

On July 8, the woman's committee adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas it is fitting that civilians as well as soldiers and sailors should adopt some uniform and appropriate manner of expressing their allegiance to their flag when it is displayed and their respect for the national anthem when it is played in their presence: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense recommend that as an expression of loyalty and respect to the colors and the national anthem the women of the United States shall stand at attention when the flag is passing or the national anthem rendered."

Urged to Adopt Custom.

The woman's committee earnestly urges that each and every woman in the United States take special note of this resolution and carry it out implicitly on every possible occasion, with the idea of publicly manifesting her loyalty and devotion to the country.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE.

(Continued from page 16.)

reasons for the changes are carefully explained, it is expected that the ultimate result will greatly redound to their benefit, and the Quartermaster General's Office state that no delay is anticipated.

In some instances, however, relatives of a soldier or sailor may find that their man in the service has not taken the necessary steps outlined above to see that his people at home continue to receive the same payments as formerly through the War or Navy Departments instead of through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. In such cases the relatives should write him urging upon him the necessity of taking the necessary action. It is a matter which lies purely in his discretion. He is under no compulsion from the Government.

To Relieve Any Resulting Hardship.

It is also of the greatest importance that soldiers and sailors and their families should be inspired with confidence that if distress results in any case by reason of these changes in Governmental procedure the Red Cross home service stands ready to relieve it. Where necessary to prevent hardship the Red Cross will make interim payments from its own funds until the Government checks arrive. Relatives of enlisted men should not regard this as charity, but as part of the responsibility which the Red Cross has assumed for maintaining the morale of American soldiers and sailors by instilling them with confidence that their families will not suffer for the necessities of life during their absence.

FORTY-BED HOSPITAL ERECTED IN TEN HOURS AND 38 MINUTES

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

[illegible] section of the Construction Division of the Army a 40-bed hospital was recently erected and completed in 10 hours and 38 minutes. The building is an addition to the hospital establishment of General Hospital No. 10, known as the Fox Hills Convalescing Hospital, at Staten Island, N. Y.

One-Story Frame Structure.

The building is a one-story frame structure, with a convalescing porch, and has in addition to the ward a diet kitchen, surgical dressing room, linen room, bath, and ward officers' toilets. It is 156 feet long by 24 feet wide. The porch is 10½ feet wide and runs the length of one side of the building.

When work was begun at 7 o'clock in the morning not a posthole had been dug and no other preparations were made beyond that which is always done before work begins on a building. The four corner posts only had been set to indicate the extreme dimensions of the building. Considerable of the lumber for use on the building was on the spot, but none was cut to size, and all trimming and cutting was done while the work was in progress. Even the foundation posts had to be lined up by instruments and sawed to the proper length.

Postholes Dug in Eight Minutes.

Promptly at 7 o'clock 130 laborers under two foremen began to dig the postholes. This work was finished in eight minutes. During the next hour 434 men, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians, were occupied on the building. As fast as the carpenters set their boards the plumbers began to set their pipes and the electricians to run their wires. During the next hour the number of workmen was increased to 450 men. Between 11 and 12 o'clock 566 men were employed. At noon the roof had been finished and all windows had been fitted. At this time the following men were working: One carpenter superintendent, 2 general carpenter foremen, 15 carpenter foremen, 307 carpenters, 6 carpenters' labor foremen, 61 laborers, 1 plumbers' superintendent, 4 plumbers' foremen, 16 plumbers, 29 plumbers' laborers, 1 electrical superintendent, 2 electrical foremen, 22 electricians, 1 steam-fitters' superintendent, 4 steam-fitters' foremen, 30 steam fitters, 30 steam-fitters' helpers, 1 concrete foreman, 12 concrete workers, 1 cement-finishers' foreman, 4 cement finishers, 1 metal-lathers' foreman, 2 metal lathers, 1 pipe coverers' foreman, 4 pipe coverers, 4 pipe-coverers' helpers, 1 sheet-metal workers' foreman, and 3 sheet-metal workers. From noon to 3 o'clock more than 500 men worked on the building. At 3.30 the electricians, plumbers, sheet-metal workers, and pipe coverers had finished. At 4.30 only 88 carpenters remained at work, and at 5.38 the last nail was driven.

Lights Ready, Water Running.

The finished building was fully wired, the lights ready to be switched on; water was running in the pipes. All the radiators had been set and hand extinguishers were hanging on the wall when the building was reported finished.

The Construction Division is prepared for similar work in all cantonments and camps should the necessity for increased hospital facilities arise.

FRENCH SOCIETIES ELECTED TO RED CROSS HONORARY ROLL

The Red Cross makes public the following:

Two additional French societies have been elected to honorary collective membership in the American National Red Cross—L'Union des Femmes de France and L'Association des Dames Francaises. These organizations, together with the Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires, which was elected to honorary membership in the same class a few months ago, constitute the French Red Cross. All three are controlled by a central committee.

The class of collective membership known as honorary collective membership was created by the executive committee of the American Red Cross in March last. It is designed to embrace such foreign Red Cross societies as may be approved by the central committee and may desire to be enrolled as members of the American Red Cross. The action with respect to the Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires was taken at the same meeting at which the additional membership class was created at the urgent request of the American Red Cross commission to France.

In a cablegram requesting that the two other societies composing the French Red Cross be elected to honorary collective membership, Maj. Perkins, American Red Cross commissioner to Europe, stated that the former action of the executive committee had met with an enthusiastic reception in French Red Cross circles.

Copies of Publications Mailed to Advertisers

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 18, 1918.

Attention is called to the provisions of paragraph 1 (*f*), Section 419, Postal Laws and Regulations, from which it will be seen that only one copy of each issue of a publication containing the advertisement of a person or concern, and of such issues only, may be mailed at the publishers' second-class pound rates of postage to such advertiser on account of and in proof of the insertion of his advertisement. Postmasters should inform publishers accordingly.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

ORDERED TO PITTSBURGH.

Special Orders, No. 163:

159. Maj. William C. Brewer, Ordnance Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will take station at Pittsburgh, Pa., and report to the inspection manager, district ordnance office, for duty.

PORTO RICAN TROOPS TO HAVE TRAINING IN ATHLETIC SPORTS

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The first step in a comprehensive educational and recreational program for the native soldiers of the National Army stationed at Camp Las Casas, on the outskirts of San Juan, Porto Rico, was taken Friday, when Joseph H. Mccabe, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union, was appointed to the post of athletic director at the camp. Mr. Mccabe will leave immediately for Porto Rico.

Survey of Surroundings.

The appointment of Mr. Mccabe is the result of a survey of conditions surrounding the Porto Rican training camp made at the instance of the Secretary of War by W. Prentice Sanger, executive secretary of the War Department's Commission on Training Camp Activities. A supervisor or director of mass singing will next be appointed by the commission. Mr. Mccabe will instruct the men in athletics from the simplest games of childhood to the more strenuous football, baseball, and boxing.

The camp is now in the course of construction. It will be permanent and will contain every convenience for soldiers. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus are establishing welfare huts in the camp, and there is a movement under way to establish a hostess house under the direction of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Vice Conditions Remedied.

Through the efforts of Mr. Sanger, in which he received the support of the officials of the island, vice conditions in San Juan have been remedied to a marked degree.

In discussing the situation in Porto Rico, Mr. Sanger said that upward of 13,000 Porto Ricans are fitting themselves for active service in France. He spoke highly of the patriotism of the people of the island. They have oversubscribed their quota in the Liberty loan, and according to cable dispatches received here, the entire population is working with animation to assist the great drive for Red Cross funds.

LEAVES TRADE COMMISSION.

Chief Examiner Chantland Accepts Major's Commission in Army.

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

William T. Chantland, chief examiner of the Federal Trade Commission, will leave the commission at once on indefinite leave of absence to become a major of Infantry in the Army.

Maj. Chantland, both with the commission and previously with the Department of Justice, has been conspicuously connected with a number of nation-wide trust cases and investigations.

He served as captain during the Spanish-American War, and later rose to be senior colonel in the Iowa National Guard.

He plans to return to the work of the commission at the close of the war.

The commission's service flag has now more than 100 stars.

UNIVERSITY OF THE N.C. STATE LIBRARY, NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918. No. 372

NEW RULES FOR EXPORTATION OF MANUFACTURES OF GOLD

War Trade Board Licenses to be Hereafter Subject to Certain Limitations.

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board announces (in a new ruling, W. T. B. R. 178), the adoption of the following regulations with respect to the exportation of gold jewelry, gold watches, gold plate, and all other manufactures of gold:

1. On and after July 29, 1918, no license will be issued authorizing the exportation of gold jewelry, gold watches, gold plate, or other manufactures of gold unless evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is submitted showing that the f. o. b. selling price of the articles to be exported is not less than three times the value of the fine gold contained in such articles.

Exceptions to Ruling.

2. However, exceptions may be made to the above regulation, if evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is submitted showing that the gold jewelry, gold watches, gold plate, or other manufactures of gold to be exported were actually manufactured for the sole purpose of export, prior to July 29, 1918. Licenses may be issued for the exportation of such articles provided the f. o. b. selling price of such articles is not less than twice the value of the fine gold contained therein and the exportation of same is made on or before September 1, 1918.

3. Notwithstanding the date of manufacture for export there may be exported after September 1, 1918, only such manufactures of gold, the f. o. b. selling price of which is not less than three times the value of the fine gold contained therein.

4. Applications for license to export dental gold and all manufactures of gold when the same contain platinum, iridium, rhodium, or palladium may be considered only when the regulations governing the exportation of the latter-named metals are complied with.

Probing Production Cost of Woolen Piece Goods

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

At the request of the War Industries Board, the Federal Trade Commission has undertaken an inquiry to determine the cost of production of woolen piece goods.

Complete data on costs, embracing overhead costs, will be turned over to the War Industries Board.

French Mother's Letter To the American Women "With Sublime Hearts"

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Mrs. Wilson permits publication of the following letter as illustrative of the view point of the mothers of France:

Madame WOODROW WILSON,
Washington, D. C.

Madame: It is from the mothers and women of France that I send you these words to prove our gratitude for the comforting and brotherly support that these young Americans bring us with such noble enthusiasm, who are not afraid of leaving their families, their country, and their hopes to come to our rescue. Alas! I myself have given my beloved son to my unhappy and cruelly tried country, and I can understand the pain of those who see their sons go so far, so very far away. Tell them, those mothers, those women with the sublime hearts, how near we are to them in thought, and how moved we are at their sacrifice. They are our sisters through suffering and agonizing worries and we are brought together through the same sorrow. That we will never forget. It would make me happy, Madame, to correspond with some of these mothers, if they will send me a few lines.

Very respectfully, Madame, I salute you.

Madame M. BARBON,
No. 1, Rue du 14th Juillet, Pan-Basses, Pyrenees, France.

Age Limit for Civilians at Training Schools

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The maximum age limit for admission of civilians to Central Officers' Training Schools remains at 40 years, on date of entrance.

LOAN TO CHINA BY U. S. BANKERS IS PROPOSED; BRITISH, JAPANESE, AND FRENCH MAY COOPERATE

AGREEMENT OUTLINED

Plan of Formation of American Group Discussed by State Department With Bankers—Negotiations in Progress With Three Other Countries to Participate—Would Aid China to Take More Active Part in War.

The Acting Secretary of State issues the following:

China declared war against Germany largely because of the action of the United States. Therefore this Government has felt a special interest in the desire of China so to equip herself as to be of more specific assistance in the war against the Central Powers. Until the present time engagements of the United States in preparing to exert effectively its strength in the European theater of war has operated to prevent specific constructive steps to help China realize her desires. Recently, however, this Government felt that, because of the approach to Chinese territory of the scenes of disorder, a special effort should be made to place proper means at the disposal of China. Consequently, a number of American bankers, who had been interested in the past in making loans to China and who had had experience in the Orient, were called to Washington and asked to become interested in the matter. The bankers responded very promptly and an agreement has been reached between them and the Depart-

(Continued on page 3.)

Import Restrictions on Bananas and Plantains

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board have, by a new ruling (W. T. B.R. 179), decided that no license will hereafter be issued for the importation of bananas or plantains except upon condition that they be brought forward on a vessel approved for that purpose by the Caribbean committee of the shipping control committee of the United States Shipping Board.

PLAN TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH OF WAR CONTRACT WORKERS

Chairman Felix Frankfurter, of the War Labor Policies Board, authorizes the following:

In order to secure the enforcement of the provisions of war contracts intended to safeguard the health of those employed the War Labor Policies Board, acting for all the production and distribution departments of the administration has authorized the head of each contracting department to designate representatives to enforce such provisions.

In behalf of the departments the War Labor Policies Board has already prepared contracting provisions ordering all war contractors to observe existing State legislation affecting industrial conditions. The subsequent action makes possible a uniform method of inspection. In appropriate cases State factory inspectors and State industrial commissions will be the agencies designated by the Federal administration.

POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES PLACED IN THE DRAFT DEFERRED CLASS

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT,
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 23, 1918.

As requested by this department, the War Department has amended Part XIV of the Selective Service Regulations so as to extend the list of postal employees engaged in the transmission of the mails to include all post-office clerks whose services can not be dispensed with without materially lowering the efficiency of the service.

Paragraph as Amended.

The first subparagraph of paragraph 2 of [illegible] of the regulations referred to will, as amended, read:

"Postmasters at first and second class post offices are hereby authorized to file affidavits with Local Exemption Boards [illegible] deferred classification (Class III) for the following [illegible] only: Supervisory officials in post offices; post-office clerks whose services can not be dispensed with without materially lowering the efficiency of the service; drivers of Government-owned automobiles; mechanics and [illegible] absolutely necessary, clerks and substitute clerks employed at military branches."

Instructions to Postmasters.

[illegible] should be governed by the above in filing affidavits for the employees named whose services can not be dispensed with without materially lowering the efficiency of the service.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

Post Office Fraud Order.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 22, 1918.

Order No. 1737 has this day been issued against the Fit-Good Manufacturing Co., F. G. M. Co., and M. A. Miller, secretary, at 682 Broadway and 508 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Japan's Chief of Staff Cables Congratulations To Gen. Peyton C. March on American Successes

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled correspondence:

From: Gen. Baron Y. Uyehara, Chief of Staff, Imperial Japanese Army.

To: Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

"Please accept my sincerest congratulations on the recent brilliant success won by your gallant Army on the French battle field. I am looking forward with absolute confidence to the continued favorable development of the situation, and I feel fortified in my conviction for the final triumph of our common cause.

"GEN. BARON Y. UYEHARA."

From: Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

To: Gen. Baron Y. Uyehara, Chief of Staff, Imperial Japanese Army, Tokio, Japan:

"Your message of congratulations on the recent successes of the American Army on the battle fields of France has been personally conveyed to me by the Military Attache, Imperial Japanese Embassy, Washington, Col. Tanikawa.

"Your message is deeply appreciated by the United States Army, and I am repeating it to Gen. Pershing for publication to the American Expeditionary Forces, in order that they may be made aware of your interest in their fight for our common cause, toward the final triumph of which our two countries are jointly contributing. On behalf of the American Army, I sincerely thank you for your message which is prized very highly.

"MARCH.

"*General, Chief of Staff, United States Army.*"

Italy Sends Message Congratulating America On Successes in Battle

The Acting Secretary of State has received the following from the Italian ambassador:

REGIA AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA,
July 27, 1918.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

The important and glorious successes that the American forces have won in the recent battle fought on the French front have produced in Italy, together with a keen feeling of admiration, a joy which can only be measured by him who knows, as Your Excellency knows, the deep friendship that the Italian nation unreservedly entertains for this great Republic.

For these successes that the valor and the faith of the American soldier will renew on the common fields of battle, the Government of the King has intrusted to me the very gratifying task of expressing to the Government of the United States their warmest congratulations.

While fulfilling this duty, through Your Excellency's courtesy, and while asking Your Excellency to accept at the same time in this happy circumstance the confirmation of my personal sentiments, I have the honor to offer to Your Excellency the expressions of my highest consideration.

[illegible]

The Hon. FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

PAYMENT OF EXPENSES FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS OCCUPATION

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In view of the following provision in the naval act (Public—No. 182, 65th Cong.):

"For expenses incident to the occupation of the Virgin Islands and to the execution of the provisions of the act providing a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark, and for other purposes, approved March third, nineteen hundred and seventeen, to be applied under the direction of the President, $200,000."

It is directed that payments from this appropriation be made on the order of Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, United States Navy, governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States, to be expended in his discretion for all necessary expenses incident to the occupation of the Virgin Islands and to the execution of the provisions of the "act providing a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark, and for other purposes" approved March 3, 1917; provided that such payments may be made to, and for the account of, the colonial treasury of St. Croix, the colonial treasury of St. Thomas and St. John, and the treasury of St. Thomas Harbor as, in the discretion of the governor, may be necessary to provide for the running expenses of the respective treasuries and for the retirement of bonds of the St. Thomas Harbor loan of 1910 and accrued interest thereon.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 25, 1918.

Japan's Congratulations On Victories in France Sent to United States

The Acting Secretary of State has received the following from the Japanese ambassador:

IMPERIAL JAPANESE EMBASSY.
WASHINGTON, *July 27, 1918.*

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I have just got telegraphic instructions from Baron Soto to convey to you his most sincere congratulations for the splendid feat of the American Army on the western front. In hastening to bring the above to your knowledge, I beg to add my personal congratulations.

Yours sincerely,

K. ISHII.

The Honorable FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

ARMY MOTOR TRUCK AND CAR STANDARDIZATION COMPLETED, WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES

FOUR PRINCIPAL DESIGNS CHOSEN

Orders Issued for More Than 75,000 Cargo and Passenger Vehicles After Tests of Various Makes—Ordnance Model Selected.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The standardization of cargo trucks and passenger cars for the use of the Army has been completed. More than 75,000 standardized trucks and passenger cars have been ordered. Four trucks and three passenger cars have been selected as suitable for the various requirements of all branches of the service that have need for motor transportation.

Two of Special Design.

Of the four trucks selected, two are after designs worked out by special boards of automotive engineers. The other two are commercial trucks which have been changed to meet the special requirements of military work.

The three-quarter to 1-ton truck selected after exhaustive tests of a number of cars, including a model devised under the supervision of a special board of engineers, is the "G. M. C." truck, which is now known as Army Type AA. Changes have been made in the model used by the Government, the principal change being superior spring development. About 7,500 of these trucks have been ordered.

Choice Narrowed to Three.

The 1½ to 2 ton trucks selected, which after certain modifications is now known as Army Type A, is the White. The tests of cars in this class were by far the most severe, and by a process of elimination the Engineering Advisory Board was left with three trucks.

While the board reported that these three trucks were equally serviceable from a strictly technical point, the board of officers which received the findings recommended the adoption of the White for the following reasons: Lower gasoline and oil consumption, more satisfactory performance both in Mexico and France, and best adapted for high-speed work, with pneumatic tires for use as a staff observation and reconnaissance car and high-speed truck.

After competing with a number of well-known makes in the 3 to 5 ton class, the specially constructed Army truck of this class, known as Type B, was selected as the standard truck of this class with the recommendation that certain minor changes be adopted by the engineering department of the Motor Transportation Service.

For about a year the Engineering Ordnance Department has been working on an improved four-wheel drive type of truck. Several models were completed and two of these were tested in arriving at the recommendation that the Ordnance model be adopted as the standard for the Army.

This truck is known as Army Type TT, as it is really a tractor truck. It is especially suitable for the hauling of great guns over rough stretches of road or over open country. In many ways it has the ability of a tank to go over places generally considered impassable to vehicles. It is one of the distinct contributions of automotive engineers to the war.

In rejecting many trucks, the examiners stated that in no way was their act a reflection on the commercial value of these vehicles. The majority of trucks are made for city work, and as Army trucks are called upon to do exceptionally heavy, rough work, commercial trucks could not stand up under the strain.

On account of the request from the American Expeditionary forces for additional Ford machines, the Ford chassis (passenger) was adopted as a standard chassis for use of the Army to be used as a passenger car, light truck, light ambulance, and for whatever else desired.

Two Other Types Selected.

Two other types of passenger cars have been selected for the use of the Army. In connection with the adoption of the passenger cars, it was found after exhaustive tests that the chassis as now being manufactured for the Army by the Dodge and Cadillac companies were best adaptable to Army needs. These are not the models now being marketed by those concerns, but a type with certain additions and deductions. These are to be produced in other factories if the needs of the Government require.

King of the Belgians Replies to President's Fete Day Felicitations

In response to the telegram which President Wilson sent to the King of the Belgians on Belgium's fete day, King Albert has sent the following:

"I read with emotion your cordial telegram. In the name of all the Belgians, I heartily thank for it the eminent Chief Magistrate of the great American nation. The great weight carried by his every word imparts especial value to the sympathy which he kindly expresses to me in his own name and in that of his compatriots. I have it at heart to pay homage to the heroism displayed by the American troops on the battle fields of France, which heroism has just been crowned by so splendid victories."

ORDERED TO CAMP MacARTHUR.

Special orders, No. 168:

167. Maj. Graph J. Hubbard, Infantry Reserve Corps, will proceed to Camp MacArthur, Tex., and report to the commanding officer, Infantry replacement camp, for assignment to duty.

LOAN TO CHINA BY AMERICAN BANKERS IS BEING NEGOTIATED

(Continued from page 1.)

ment of State which has the following salient features:

First. The formation of a group of American bankers to make a loan or loans and to consist of representatives from different parts of the country;

Second. An assurance on the part of the bankers that they will cooperate with the Government and follow the policies outlined by the Department of State;

Third. Submission of the names of the banks who will compose the group for the approval of the Department of State;

Fourth. Submission of the terms and conditions of any loan or loans for approval by the Department of State;

Fifth. Assurances that if the terms and conditions of the loan are accepted by this Government and by the Government to which the loan is made, in order to encourage and facilitate the free intercourse between American citizens and foreign States which is mutually advantageous the Government will be willing to aid in every way possible and to make prompt and vigorous representations, and to take every possible step to insure the execution of equitable contracts made in good faith by its citizens in foreign lands.

It is hoped that the American group will be associated with bankers of Great Britain, Japan; and France. Negotiations are now in progress between the Government of the United States and those Governments which it is hoped will result in their cooperation and in the participation by the bankers of those countries in equal parts in any loan which may be made.

Former Barriers Broken Down.

Beside the warlike conditions which confront China on her northern and western borders, there is a further incentive to cooperate with all these Governments, because the war has created a community of interest between them and their citizens and those of other Governments and has broken down barriers which once have existed and has made easier the intercourse between them. It is hoped that if the project succeeds it will serve as an agency through which this community of interest and the consequent expansion of our mutual interests abroad may be adequately and properly expressed.

TWO U. S. PRISONERS LOCATED.

Capt. Sewing at Camp Rastatt, Lieut. Tenney at Villingen, Germany.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

It has been ascertained by the War Department that Second Lieut. Walter M. Tenney is a prisoner of war at Camp Villingen, Germany. His emergency address was given as Arthur Tenney, brother, St. Albans, Vt.

Capt. A. H. Sewing is a prisoner of war at Camp Rastatt, Germany. His emergency address was given as Mrs. A. H. Sewing, wife, 2349 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Make every day a thrift day and help your Government end the war days.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

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	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 74.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 28, 1918.

Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne the enemy's resistance has broken down. Our troops, with those of the allies, are in pursuit.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

American Official Communique No. 75.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 28, 1918.

SECTION A. North of the Marne our troops continue the pursuit of the enemy. In spite of his determined efforts to delay their progress by rear guard actions, they have crossed the Ourcq and have taken the towns of Seringes-et-Nesles, Sergy, and Roncheres.

SECTION B. There is nothing to report in this section.

DEATH OF LIEUT. LEARY.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Lieut. Clarence Frederick Leary, U. S. N. R. F., which occurred as the result of burns received on board the U. S. S. *Charlton Hall* on July 20. His mother, Mrs. Mary Annie Leary, resides at 437 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fatal Aviation Accidents In Week Ending July 20

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country for the week ending July 20, 1918.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.	1
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.	2
Total	3

The three deaths during the week ending July 20 represent one fatality for every 7,026 hours flown, or 634,080 miles air travel.

FRENCH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS NEEDED FOR THE AIR SERVICE

So rapidly has the Department of Military Aeronautics grown, since the reorganization of this branch of service by the Secretary of War, that it already has over 1,000 civilian employees, in addition to its officers and enlisted men.

A call has been issued to the public for thirty (30) additional stenographers and fifty (50) additional typists. A particular need of the Department is for stenographers who are qualified to take dictation in both French and English and make transcription accordingly. Applicants should call upon or address the Civilian Personnel Officer, Department of Military Aeronautics, Building D, Sixth and B Streets, NW., Washington, D. C.

Send Books to Prisoners Direct from Publishers

The following ruling is authorized by the Military Censorship:

"Books and periodicals can be sent to the American prisoners of war in Germany, only when they are ordered through the publishers, and are dispatched from the office of the same."

Old books form a convenient method of secret communication, and require extraordinary scrutiny on the part of the censorship forces. It is felt that the above will be understood and appreciated by the relatives and friends of the prisoners, and by the public at large, since it shows the watchfulness of the War Department in thus caring for the interests of the prisoners and of their friends at home.

Need 25,000 Young Women

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

MORE NUTRITION OFFICERS FOR AMERICAN CAMPS OVERSEAS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

At the request of Gen. Pershing, 20 additional nutrition officers have gone to Europe to supervise rationing of the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces and to introduce methods that will further protect the food of the troops from waste, spoilage, and contamination. This brings the total of such officers now on duty in England and France to 29.

The first six of these specialists went abroad in March. Their work was so satisfactory that in a few weeks more were asked for. The investigations made by these men resulted in improved mess conditions, both in camp and in the trenches, and demonstrated the necessity for continuous supervision, hence the recent sailing of the 20.

One of the principal problems facing these men is the adjusting of the present garrison ration to current needs. This ration was fixed long before the present conditions of modern warfare, and experience has shown that adjustments must be made in order to feed the troops satisfactorily without waste or spoilage.

NEARLY HALF MILLION SAVED IN ARMY POTATOES AND ONIONS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps recently completed purchases of potatoes and onions for August requirements at the various camps and cantonments. The total amount of both commodities purchased equaled 27,527,500 pounds, which is, by far, the largest amount handled by the potato and onion section since the central purchasing system was inaugurated.

Due to very favorable bids, because of more spirited competition than in previous months, authority to purchase was granted at a saving of over 14 per cent in the total purchase value. The total saving of the potato and onion section since the inauguration of the central purchasing control through the Subsistence Division and covering a period of seven months, from February to August, inclusive, now approximates $400,000.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS CLASS 1 ENLISTMENT CLOSED

The Secretary of War has communicated instructions to the Provost Marshal General to close class 1 to Navy and Marine Corps enlistments and to the Emergency Fleet classification. The regulations have heretofore permitted, under very liberal terms, the registrant to elect as to service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or with the Emergency Fleet.

All registrants have already had reasonable opportunity to make that election, and it was deemed advisable in view of the heavy demands of the Army corresponding to the months of July and August, and not detrimental to the ample recruitment of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Emergency Fleet, to take this action.

U. S. AND BRITISH WARSHIPS ESCORT TWO NAVY EXECUTIVES

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels has received a cablegram from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt stating that he had returned to London after a trip to Queenstown with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, and that he found conditions there excellent. The passage to Queenstown was made on the U. S. S. *Kimberly*, and the return passage in H. M. S. *Patrol*, with the *Kimberly* as escort.

Telegram to Commanders.

The following telegram was sent to the commanders of these vessels:

"The First Lord is proud that he should have had the privilege of taking passage in the U. S. Destroyer *Kimberly* with the Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy on board, from Pembroke to Queenstown, and also that whilst on passage in H. M. S. *Patrol*, the *Kimberly* should have been the escort. Mr. Roosevelt joins with Sir Eric Geddes in appreciating this unique instance of two warships of kindred navies being so intimately associated. Knowing that both of them will render the best services during this war, the First Lord and Mr. Roosevelt tender to the captains, officers and ships' companies their thanks for personal services during the last two days and also wish them all good luck and every success."

Reply of Ship's Men.

The following reply was sent by the *Kimberly:*

"The captain, officers, and men of the *Kimberly* are glad to have had the opportunity to serve the First Lord and the Assistant Secretary of the two English-speaking navies, and thank them for their message."

SCRAP STEEL RUMORS DENIED BY PRICE-FIXING COMMITTEE

The Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board authorizes the following:

"Rumors having been circulated by certain publishing companies to the effect that the Government would discontinue fixing prices on scrap steel, we wish to say that such rumors are utterly without foundation. To the contrary, the control of scrap-steel prices and the stimulation of the scrap-steel industry are matters of first importance in supplying our war needs."

RECLAMATION PROJECT PROPOSAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE,
Denver, Colo., July 22, 1918.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., until 2 o'clock p. m., August 12, 1918, and will at that hour be opened, for furnishing 5,400 linear feet of machine-banded wood-stave pipe for the Yakima-Tieton project, Washington.

For particulars address the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo.

R. F. WALTER,
Acting Chief of Construction.

Boys Under 21 in U. S. Marine Corps Make up Nearly One-Third of Force

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Figures just made public by the Marine Corps show that since our entrance into the war the corps has enlisted 13,826 recruits under 21 year of age, representing 30 per cent of the enlistments during the period.

The policy of the Marine Corps in admitting boys of 18 years and over into the ranks is more than justified, officers claim, by the heroic fighting by the marines at Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood, the showing they have made in their sector of the Marne line since that time, and the youthfulness of many of the marines who have been decorated and cited in France.

While it was known that many boys under 21 were serving with the sea-soldiers, the statement that they aggregated nearly one-third of the enlistments was a surprise even to Marine officers themselves.

COAST GUARD CREWS SALVAGE SUGAR FROM WRECKED STEAMER

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Crews from coast-guard stations recently succeeded in saving from a vessel which went aground 80,000 pounds of sugar which otherwise would have been dumped overboard and lost.

A merchant steamer loaded with a cargo of sugar went aground on the coast of North Carolina. In order to float the ship the wreckers began dumping bags of sugar overboard, as they had no means of landing them through the surf. Deputy Collector of Customs Baum and Food Administrator Ehringhaus, of Elizabeth City, N. C., protested against this waste of food, but no means of saving it was found until the crews from stations Nos. 168, 169, 170, and 171 arrived.

Though the sugar was in bags weighing 320 pounds and had to be hauled for miles along a sandy beach, the coast-guard crews managed to accomplish the task, and 2,500 bags of sugar (80,000 pounds) were saved and stored away.

Excellent Rapid-Fire Scores With 1917 Model Rifles at Camp Shelby

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Excellent results are being obtained in the use of the 1917 model rifles at the various target ranges.

The following scores, made by four members of the 149th Infantry at the 100-yard rapid-fire range at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., have been reported to the department:

Name.	Total shots.	Hits.	Misses.
Corpl. Burnett Brown	185	184	1
Pvt. Leon Childress	170	169	1
Corpl. Carl M. Forman	192	190	2
Pvt. Robert J. Rork	224	219	5
Summary	771	762	9

Under the latest regulations rapid-fire shooting is at a silhouette target at the rate of 10 shots a minute.

A war saver is a life-saver.

CONTRACT WITH CHINA TO BUILD 4 MERCHANT SHIPS COMPLETED

Chairman Hurley Sends Message to Peking Government Making Announcement.

The State Department transmitted on Friday to the Chinese Government the following message from Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board:

"The United States Shipping Board to-day completed negotiations for the construction of a number of merchant vessels at the Chinese Government's shipyard at Shanghai. This happy arrangement enables Chinese industry to become still more effective in support of our splendid armies who are now advancing toward their assured victory. By making ships, China will be directly making war upon the common enemy. The occasion is one of good augury of future industrial and commercial cooperation between your great country and the United States, and I confidently believe will more firmly cement the traditional friendship between the two peoples."

It was a few days ago that the Shipping Board announced negotiations by which the Government yard at Shanghai, known as the Kiangnan Dock & Engine Co., were to receive contracts for four steel cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each and options for the building of 80,000 additional tons of steel freighters.

This program will involve an expenditure of $30,000,000. About 35,000 tons of steel will be shipped from this country to China. It is expected that the deliveries will begin about six months after the steel has been received. All iron castings will be obtained in China, leaving only steel plates and shapes to be supplied from here, 1 ton of steel making about 3 tons of shipping. In his effort to rapidly rebuild American merchant marine and in his search for places where ships could be constructed Chairman Hurley found that China was well equipped for a substantial contribution for this work.

The Kiangnan yard has 12 ways with all necessary shops and a dry dock capable of admitting vessels up to 544 feet. In this yard were repaired all the damaged German and Austrian vessels which had been interned by China when that nation entered the war.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

July 28, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	38
Died from wounds	11
Died of disease	13
Died of accident and other causes	8
Wounded severely	119
Wounded (degree undetermined)	1
Missing in action	35
Total	225

Killed in Action.

CAPTAINS.

Newell R. Fiske. H. N. Fiske, Cranford, N. J.

William T. Shaw. Mrs. Blanche Stanton Shaw, Tatum, S. C.

LIEUTENANTS.

Robert O. Crandall. Mrs. Robert F. Crandall, care of Mrs. Charles Nortrup, R. F. D. 30, Stamford, Conn.

Raymond E. Jauss. Mrs. Lillian M. Jauss, 151 West Eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

John W. Carrick. George Carrick, Sixth and Chess Streets, Monongahela, Pa.

John F. Donovan. John H. Donovan, 869 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Frank Downer. Mrs. Emma J. Downer, 1433 Rockland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Christian Kattenhorn. George Henson, 101 South Main Street, Wallingford, Conn.

Clyde Mummey. Mrs. Mary E. Mummey, R. F. D. 8, Kenton, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

John W. Boyd. Robert M. Boyd, Hazzard, Pa.

Edward Martin Carlson. John Carl Carlson, 15 North Pleasant Street, Princeton, Ill.

Hyman Feldman. Jacob Feldman, 334 Broom Street, New York, N. Y.

Raymond J. Maloy. Patrick J. Maloy, Kromer House, Scottdale, Pa.

Charles Mentzer Nitterhouse. Mrs. Ida Nitterhouse, 67 North Federal Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Joe M. Aloise. Mrs. Mary Gallchio, corner Wayne and Waldo Streets, White Plains, N. Y.

Ross D. Anderson. Mrs. Hazel Anderson, 303 Third Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Clarence David Armstrong. Samuel Cell Armstrong, 15 McMurray Street, Frederick, Md.

Lewis Cerullo. Louis Sinisi, 812 Seventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Nicolai Chriczanevicz. Joseph Nonartewicz, 231 Eighth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Fred Clifton. James Clifton, Surgoinsville, Tenn.

Earl Coe. William S. Coe, Alma, Tyler County, W. Va.

Donald Ross Conrad. Mrs. Ida Conrad, R. F. D. 5, Towanda, Pa.

Kerr Andrew Cunningham. John J. Rodec, Canonsburg, Pa.

Walter Davis. Webster Davis, 3 Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

George Ferguson. Mrs. Annie Wilson, 743 Mannor Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Gonzale Forero. Gabriel Sarmiento, 234 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Vivian Grady. James Grady, 52 Remsen Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.

Arnold D. Hall. Mrs. Clara Mullinox, Dalton, Pa.

Malvin Nathan Jamison. Nathan Jamison, Spring Grove, Pa.

Total Army and Marine Corps Casualties.

The following weekly statement is authorized by the War Department:

The total number of casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces to and including July 28 is as follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	2,009
Died of wounds	749
Died of disease	1,455
Died of accident and other causes	570
Wounded in action	6,340
Missing in action (including prisoners)	657
Total to date	11,780

Following is a summary of Marine Corps casualties to date:

Officers:		
Deaths	26	
Severely wounded	31	
Missing	1	
		58
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	684	
Wounded	1,161	
In hands of enemy	5	
Missing	78	
		1,928
Total		1,986

Ira Cranmer Keller. Mrs. Charlotte C. Keller, Manatawny, Pa.

Robert Kennedy. James Kennedy, Walnut Street, Monongahela, Pa.

Chris Kowalski. K. Kowalski, Peoria, Ill.

Robert P. Lyle. Peter S. Lyle, Sutton, N. Dak.

Bart M. McKune. Mrs. Clara McKune, R. F. D. 2, Bradford, Pa.

Apcar S. Mamoul. Mesrob Mamoul, 68 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Walter Pickford. Thomas J. Cocharan, Sunnyside, Pa.

Elza Rife. Martha Cooper, Middleport, Ohio.

Levy N. Wasser. Francis H. Wasser, Greenville, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Charles Caleb Crews. Mrs. Julia Crews, Gilroy, Cal.

Bugler Leon F. Burgess. W. J. Burgess, 11 Hampshire Street, Holyoke, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Frank Blocklinger. Mrs. Adam Gardner, 1570 Audubon Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.

Henry L. Bouret. Mrs. Napolean Bouret, 15 Avon Street, Natick, Mass.

Bennie L. Brown. T. W. Brown, Vigor, Louisa County, Va.

Lonnie A. Childers. Mrs. Mattie Reams, Newalla, Okla.

Albert Downing. Mrs. Sanford Downing, 98 Everett Street, East Boston, Mass.

Wilbur Fulton. Mrs. Emma Fulton, Covington, Ind.

Edwin Donald Lindsay. John R. Lindsay, 9848 Perrin Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Herbert C. Murbach. Mrs. Barbara Murbach, Swanton, Ohio.

George Homer Baxter Sutherland. Mrs. Bertha Sutherland, R. F. D. 1, Comers Rock, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Omer Albert Huntzinger. Mrs. Naomi Huntzinger, Hartford City, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Fravel E. Alleman. Frank B. Alleman, 506 South Tenth Street, Goshen, Ind.

Arthur Dieball. Otto Dieball, 2911 North Washtenew Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Postal Clerk John T. Hyland. Mrs. Emma Hyland, 820 Haddon Avenue, Camden, N. J.

PRIVATES.

James H. Allyn. Rufus C. Allyn, Goldendale, Wash.

Roscoe W. Bishop. Mrs. Lucinda Bishop, R. F. D. 6, Martinsville, Ill.

Albert L. Caldwell. John Caldwell, R. F. D. 1, Couch, Mo.

Walter Clark. Miss Eva Roberts, Sumner, Miss.

Noah M. Foust. Mrs. Agnes B. Foust, Linn Creek, Mo.

Hanford Hanson. Hans Hanson, Northland, Wis.

Harry Dudley Sarvis. John Arthur Sarvis, Greensboro, Ala.

Max Swink. Nathan Swink, R. F. D. 3, Connelly Springs, N. C.

William Whelan. Mrs. Beatrice Whelan, 2931 East Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. David Minshew. Mrs. Nancy Williamson Minshew, R. F. D. 1, Pulim, Ga.

Saddler Clyde M. Trout. Mrs. C. H. Trout, Hunkers, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Muro Caputa. Patsy Caputa, 246 Prospect Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Linzy A. Goodwin. Mrs. Eula Goodwin, 709 Harrison Avenue, Huntingdon, Tenn.

Edward Keough. James Keough, 9 Fifth Avenue, Conifer, Pa.

Joseph A. O'Keefe. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Keefe, 352 East One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

George Thim. Mrs. George Thim, 660 Commercial Street, Astoria, Oreg.

Jerome Thombley. Mrs. Anna Holka, R. F. D., Auburn, Mich.

Severely Wounded.

LIEUTENANTS.

Earl Granville Anderson. I. W. Anderson, East Thirty-third and Cleveland Streets, Des Moines, Iowa.

John Vincent Flood. Mrs. Ellen Flood, 254 East Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Arthur Benedict McCormick. Dr. C. J. McCormick, 825 Main Street, Waltham, Mass.
Kendrick J. Ralph. Arthur J. Ralph, Mount Carmel, Conn.

SERGEANTS.

Frank H. Bermier. Mrs. Anna Claremont, 5940 Midway Park, Austin, Ill.
Raleigh Franks. Will J. Franks, R. F. D. 1, Morris, Ala.
Penko Kiznerman. George Kiznerman, 1345 Adgemant Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
George S. Koonce. Mrs. Della Koonce, 511 Sixth Avenue, Evansville, Ind.
Alexander M. McMillan. Mrs. Henrietta McMillan, 148 Ferry Street, Everett, Mass.
Lawrence S. McNabb. Samuel McNabb, 513 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.
Christ A. Meletis. Mrs. Verna Meletis, Mosgrove, Pa.
Harold Ralph Peverell. Mrs. Agnes Peverell, Box 766, Virden, Ill.
Aris M. Shellman. Mrs. A. Shellman, care J. H. Robinson, Palmer, Mass.
Charles D. Stark. Halworth E. Stark, 1327 North Shore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Thomas L. Campbell. Don Campbell, 822 Butler Street, Chester, Pa.
Louis A. Hartz. Anthony Hartz, 7640 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Martin Hellgren. John Hellgren, 9625 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harold H. Hepsley. William H. Hepsley, Blandford, Mass.
Jacob Kough. Daniel W. Kough, Oakville, Pa.
Harold S. Magner. Mrs. Minnie Magner, Commercial Hotel, Morris, Ill.
Ralph T. Miller. Mrs. Kate Miller, Darlington, Pa.
Joseph P. Monihan. Timothy Monihan, 1706 Woodlawn Avenue, Wilmington, Del.
Orlando Newcomer. Mrs. Jennie Newcomer, Boiling Springs, Pa.
Walter J. Ruddy. Mrs. Anna Ruddy, 423 Lafayette Street, Aurora, Ill.
Abe Shofnosky. Isaac Shofnosky, Herminie, Pa.
Nicholas Spallas. A. J. Leonard, 33 Pearl Street, Stoughton, Mass.
Clarence E. Todd. John Roush, R. F. D. No. 2, Ironton, Ohio.
Wagoner Frank Bower. Mrs. Emma Bower, R. F. D. No. 2, Williamsport, Pa.
Mechanic Lunice C. Ward. Mrs. M. D. Ward, Effington, S. C.

COOKS.

Theodore P. Provencal. Charles Provencal, Edgar, Wis.
Emil Arthur Wende. William P. Wende, 5063 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Frank Acchiuto. Mrs. Angela Yeardi, 130 Maple Street, Chadron, Nebr.
Dexter Allen. Lawson A. Allen, R. F. D. No. 8, Statesboro, Ga.
Stanley K. Anuszkiewic. Walter Anuszkiewic, 1274 Ridge Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Russell Luther Argenbright. Mrs. Mary Margaret Argenbright, 566 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg, Pa.
Charles G. Armbrust. Herbert H. Miller, 408 Fifth Street, Galena, Ill.
James Barrowman. Robert Barrowman, 7724 Saginaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Herman Beck, David Beck, 78–84 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.
Granvill Beebe. Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, Vincentown, N. J.
Lindsey E. Belknap. Mrs. L. L. Belknap, 85 Atkinson Street, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Frederick Bell. Mrs. Lena Bell, Elsmore, Utah.
Walter Benson. Mrs. Ellen Benson, 153 Ideal Avenue, Fairview, Mass.
Kemp Biglow. Abe Biglow, Ashland, Wis.
Harley Boyles. Victor Miller, Orchard, W. Va.
Walter Bromwich. Charles Bromwich, 714 Washington Avenue, Charleroi, Pa.
George E. Brown. George H. Brown, 841 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Christopher Brown. Robert John Brown, 14 Third Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Daniel W. Brunish. Mrs. Augusta Brunish, 608 Grant Street, Pottstown, Pa.
Erwin Adolph Bruss. Mrs. E. A. Bruss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.
John Henry Burchfield. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn.
Verne S. Caldwell. Matty Law, Montezuma, Iowa.
Dowell Caudill. Mrs. Martha Rogers, 115 West Second Street, Newport, Ky.
Clinton Vincent Clark. Mrs. Mary Feely Clark, 508 East Water Street, Smethport, Pa.
Brady Ervin Cohick. William Hart, Allen, Pa.
Donald G. Crocker. Seth S. Crocker, 192 Davis Street, Wollaston, Mass.
Frank De Angelis. Frank De Angelis, 6 Wilbur Street, East Boston, Mass.
Paul A. Dee. Mrs. Bridget Dee, 404 Sixth Street, Rochelle, Ill.
Frank W. Dullanty. Mrs. Elenora Dullanty, 1917 West Mansfield Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Charles W. Dyer. Mrs. Annie Dyer, Chester Springs, Pa.
Joe Feldman. Mrs. Theresa Feldman, 4533 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Frank G. Fellman. Mrs. Edward Wasserman, 5108 West Twenty-ninth Place, Cicero, Ill.
Henry J. Galvin. Mrs. J. A. Galvin, 28 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass.
William C. Gebhard. Mrs. Hilde Gebhard, 233 Aurora Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Arthur E. Gentz. Mrs. Sarah W. Gentz, Waconia, Minn.
Peter J. Gnacinski. Mrs. Antonette Gnacinski, 2843 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence B. Goldwait. Mrs. Hanna Goldwait, 8 Lansdowne Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Michael Grillone. Michael Macrina, 22 Everett Street, Brockton, Mass.
Charles A. Hall. Mrs. Margaret Hall, 19 South Sprague Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Eli William Haslam. Mrs. Sadie Haslam, 158 North Pitt Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Robert Addison Hazen. Mrs. Lula Hazen, 2034 Eastern Avenue, Wesleyville, Pa.
George Adam Heller. Mrs. Louise Heller, 522 Westmoreland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Everett M. Hoback. Mitchell Hoback, Wise, Va.
George W. Holley. Mrs. Tilamon Holley, 17 Pratt Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Fritz Hornke. Joe Leonard, R. F. D. No. 3, Rice Lake, Wis.
Edward G. Howie. Mrs. Sarah Howie, Philipsburg, Pa.
Harold W. Hubert. Mrs. Alice J. Hubert, 150 Elliot Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Frank C. Jacobs. C. H. Jacobs, 108 East Fifty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Paul Johnson. Samuel I. Johnson, 169 Kennedy Street, Bradford, Pa.
John R. Kailey. William Kailey, Lawrence, Nebr.
Edwin Kelly. Mrs. Annie C. Kelly, 111 East Luther Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Dan H. Keenan. Mrs. John F. Keenan, 105 Vandervoort Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Joseph F Kenney. John J. Kenney, 151 Hartford Avenue, New Britain, Conn.
Steve Laiberg. Joseph Laiberg, 100 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
James D. Leggett. Mrs. Ella Harris, Rodney, Iowa.
John Reginald Lindsay. John Lindsay, 7035 South Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Ivan E. Little. John Little, 320 West Emmett Street, Portage, Wis.
Gottlieb W. Loewe. Mrs. Louisa Loewe, 3008 Lyndale Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph William Maleski. Frank Maleski, R. F. D. No. 58, Clymer, N. Y.
Roy F. Meinert. Mrs. Mary Meinert, Davis, Ill.
Arthur S. Meyer. Fred W. Meyer, R. F. D. No. 1, Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill.
Daniel A. Miller. Mrs. Ellin Rickard, 35 South Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa.
Ogden A. Moore. Mrs. Anna C. Moore, 627 West Third Street, Dixon, Ill.
Norman T. Olson. O. T. Olson, Crystal Falls, Mich.
Nathern Dennis Perkins. Mrs. Agnes E. Perkins, R. F. D. No. 2, Barlow, Ky.
Jacob M. Peterman. Mrs. Amanda L. Peterman, 149 East Courtland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mark Newell Peterson. Mrs. Mary Ellen Peterson, 19 Mill Street, Bradford, Pa.
John B. Phillips. James A. Phillips, 44 Angle Street West, Etna, Pa.
Michael Phillipson. John Gerasus, 268 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
Ralph C. Purdy. Mrs. J. C. Purdy, 516 South Vine Street, Orrville, Ohio.
Andrew Pyros. John A. Pyros, 3440 Pennsylvania Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
John William Ritter. John E. Ritter, 314 South West Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Antonio Rorá. Giuseppe Rora, Westville, Ill.
Robert C. Sagers. Miss Edna Weaver, 32 East Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Bert M. St. Clair. Mrs. Mary L. St. Clair, Fryeburg, Me.
Harmel W. Schenck Mrs. Eva Schenck, 6443 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Henry W. Schulman. Mrs. Anna Schulman, 245 Troop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hymen Schwartz. [illegible] Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
Steve Siedlecki. [illegible] eenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Stanley Smith. Mrs. Mary Savicka, 2533 Lyndale Street, Chicago, Ill.
John Sterlock. Tony Pleva, Audenried, Pa.
John Stortzman. Andrew Scocki, 531 Foot Street, Darbyes, Pa.
James H. Smith. Frank J. Johnson, Lower Augusta Road, Burlington, Iowa.
Joseph Sullivan. Joseph Sullivan, 223 Cross Street, Lowell, Mass.
Matthew J. Sweeney. Mrs. Mary Sweeney, 173 Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
Henry Elliott Taylor. Harry E. Taylor, Warren Station, Kent County, Md.
John Tomaszki. Stanley T[illegible] West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Jacob Varhol. Steve Varhol, Latrobe, Pa.
Whitson J. Wesley. William Simpson, 944 Liberty Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Daniel J. Wissel. Mrs. Catherine Wissel, 15130 Center Avenue, Harvey, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Pvt. August Freese. Mrs. Kate Freese, 2156 Queen City Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Burt Cheesman. B. G. Cheesman, 2611 Dirr Avenue, Parsons, Kans.
Edward Elliott. S. A. Elliott, 1310 South Jefferson Street, Muncie, Ind.
Franz F. Schilling. Mrs. Catherine F. Schilling, R. F. D., Averill Park, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Vincent Barry. John J. Barry, 203 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Harry M. Bohannon. Mrs. Anna E. Bohannon, Rockfield, Ind.
Stiney Griscallia. Joseph Griscallia, 20 South Emerick Street, Shenandoah, Pa., or John Griscallia, 224 East Strawberry Alley, Shenandoah, Pa.
Everett Hoke. Mrs. C. A. Hoke, 405 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

CORPORALS.

Adam A. Adler. Mrs. Mary Adler, 309 South Baltimore Street, Hastings, Nebr.
George S. Ambrose. Mrs. Anna Ambrose, 60 North Hancock Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Harry W. Gumbs. Mrs. Mary Gumbs, 316½ Ninth Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Daniel J. Harvey. Mrs. Mary Harvey, 27 Daggett Street, New Haven, Conn.
Raymond E. Parsons. Mrs. Carrie Parsons, 21 Morris Avenue, Ware, Mass.
Mason Potts. Miss Alyne Potts, 220 Ewing Avenue, Evansville, Ind.
Clyde H. Santee. Harry Santee, 113 Frederick Street, Athens, Pa.
Frederick S. Wells. Mrs. Frederick S. Wells, 909 Myrtle Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bugler Everett Thomas. Samuel B. Thomas, Paris, Ill.
Cook Martin P. Radilyack. Joseph Radilyack, Kouts, Ind.

PRIVATES.

William B. Adams. William B. Adams, 4228 Cleveland Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Merton Cabana. Charles Cabana, 56 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Edmund N. Costello. Mrs. Mary E. Costello, 77 Shaween Street, South Lawrence, Mass.
John F. W. Donegan. Matthew A. Donegan, 220 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Stanley H. Green. Mrs. W. S. Green, 10129 Sixty-sixth Avenue, South Seattle, Wash.
Charles J. Kane. Sister Superior, 1305 Bellerew Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
John H. Koehn. Anna Koehn, 625 Jefferson Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Orville Laflamm. Mrs. Alice Laflamm, Dwyer Street, Jewett City, Conn.
Gustavus R. Lilya. Mrs. Maria Lilya, General Delivery, Murray, Utah.
Michael J. McNerney. Mrs. Bridget McNerney, 186 Cold Spring Street, New Haven, Conn.
George H. Miller. Walter C. Miller, Alberton, Mont.
Seymour Nottingham. E. I. Nottingham, 121 Twelfth Street SE., Washington, D. C.
Raymond Palbicka. Augusta Palbicka, 4 Clark Street, Webster, Mass.
Joseph Paravate. Tony Paravate, 5 Overland Street, East Saugus, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Hugh F. Riley. William I. Riley, 101 North Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles A. Stevenson. Mrs. Harriet Stevenson, Sterling, N. Y.
Ervine Taylor. Charles Taylor, 557 Pearl Street, Watertown, N. Y.
John J. Turano. Santo Turano, 37 Pierce Street, Westerly, L. I.

Note.

Previously reported missing, is now officially reported as having returned to duty—Pvt. Alton Lager. Duplicie Lager, Sulphur, La.

July 29, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	47
Died from wounds	17
Died of disease	4
Died of accident and other causes	11
Wounded severely	93
Wounded (degree undetermined)	7
Missing in action	20
Total	199

Killed in Action.

Col. Hamilton A. Smith. Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith, quarters 36, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Lt. Col. Clark R. Elliott. Mrs. C. R. Elliott, 60 Wilmont Street, Springfield, Mass.

CAPTAINS.

Alford R. Hamel. Mrs. Harry I. Hamel, 37 South Pennsylvania Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
James H. Holmes. James H. Holmes, Sr., box 155, Hendersonville, N. C.
Julius A. Mood, Jr. Mrs. W. R. Mood, Summerton, S. C.
James Neville Cocke Richards. Mrs. J. N. C. Richards, Sewanee, Tenn.
Second Lieut. James C. Loder. Mrs. J. C. Loder, Wilmington, N. C.
Sergt. Oskar Anderson. E. M. Errickson, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
Sergt. William Harold Starkey. Mrs. Mattie G. Starkey, Bustleton, Pa.

CORPORALS.

John F. Briggman. Mrs. Daisy Briggman, 1600 West Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Edward J. Farrell, Jr. Edward J. Farrell, 415 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Earl C. Violet. Charles A. Violet, Mo[illegible], Ill.
Mechanician Carl A. J. Carlson. Alfred Carlson, Snickerifabriken, Falkoping, Sweden.

PRIVATES.

Martin Bennink. Ludwig Lackl, 3305 Mueller Street, Baltimore, Md.
Oren Clark Berlin. Mrs. May L. Berlin, Knox, Pa.
Clarence Frank Boyd. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Boyd, Star Route, Marienville, Pa.
Niccolo Bralatta. Domenico Artiso, Shawnee on Delaware, Pa.
Alfred I. Campbell. Mrs. Edna P. Campbell, Bridge Street, Spring City, Pa.
Preston H. Carrell. Lettie Ralston, Jamestown, Pa.
Earl D. Chanslor. Mrs. Anna B. Chanslor, 1218 Twenty-first Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Lloyd D. Clegg. Mrs. Bessie M. Clegg, R. F. D. No. 1, Jet[illegible], Okla.
Frank R. Collins. Mrs. Mary Collins, 2431 Ann Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George B. Cumerford. Mrs. Eliza J. Pemberton, 494 Academy Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Edwin G. Danfield. Mrs. Abbie B. Danfield, 5501 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard A. DeLaney. Mrs. Frances L. DeLaney, Meredith Avenue, Nedrow, N. Y.
Henry W. DeRusha. William C. DeRusha, 862 Walnut Street, Newton Heights, Me.
Thomas R. Espey. Mrs. Naomi Espey, Hillsdale, Md.
Nicholas Fuabzio. Joseph Fuabzio, 110 Lock Street Rome Pa.
Bennie Goldman. Louis Goldman, 112 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Hall. Mrs. James Hall, 35 East South Street, Mahoney City, Pa.
Mathias Joseph Hester. Mrs. Mary Ellen Hester, North Vernon, Ind.
Everett H. Hubbard. Mrs. Nell Hubbard, 119 Evans Avenue, DeKalb, Ill.
James R. Kirby. Mrs. Mary Kirby, 497 Main Street, Clinton, Mass.
William P. Kooi. Mrs. Mary Kooi, 407 Washington Avenue, Dolton, Ill.
Samuel James McCullough. John Alexander McCullough, 13 Bushman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edward J. McIntire. Mrs. Margaret Condon, 2033 South Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrew S. MacCready. Mrs. Tillie MacCready, 112 East Sunbury Street, Minersville, Pa.
John H. Miller. Mrs. Minnie Miller, 439 East Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Everett H. Minigan. John Minigan, Sterling Road, South Lancaster, Mass.
Elmer McKinley Murdock. John T. Murdock, R. F. D. No. 5, Franklin, Pa.
Charles S. Myers. Mrs. E. Myers, 129 Charles Street, East Warren, R. I.
Albert N. Pyne. George M. Pyne, Walpole, N. H.
Clarence Calvin Ritter. Mrs. Amanda Ritter, R. F. D. No. 2, Macungie, Pa.
Ed. Scott. Miss Annie Scott, Jacksonville, Ala.
Mattio Vacchono. Mrs. Carrie Stefano, Vico Vindo Cicano, Caserta, Italy.
Harry Franklin Waltz. Mrs. Annie Waltz, Enola, Pa.
Raymond Walter Wesling. Mrs. Emma Wesling, R. F. D. No. 1, Clarendon, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Col. Russell C. Hand. Mrs. Charlotte L. Hand, 1318 South Newton Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

SERGEANTS.

George H. Mealy. George W. Mealy, Beechwood Street, Cohassett, Mass.
Walter William Willert. Herman F. Willert, 1939 Addison Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Leonard Langsdorf. Mrs. Anna Langsdorf, 623 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chauncy D. Walker. Mrs. Abbie S. Walker, Belshertown, N. Y.
Musician Alfred V. Anderson. Miss Mary L. Anderson, 30 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Edwin T. Armstrong. John Armstrong, 8 Liberty Street, Clinton, Mass.
Ralph A. Corey. George A. Corey, 29 Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
Arthur E. Granneman. Mrs. Anna H. Granneman, 443 West Ferry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Charles Hood. Mrs. Rachael Botts, Norbeck, Md.
Roy Leander Howe. W. H. Howe, 214 Woodlawn Terrace, Waterbury, Conn.
John W. Lambert. Joseph D. Lambert, Newnan, Ga.
Raphael Paone. Angelo Caiazzo, 19 Grand Street, Middletown, Conn.
Clarence R. Roberts. Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, Lowell, Mich.
Flory Rochowicz. Jan Woznicki, 208 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Jerome Simonson. Sylvester Simonson, 2407 Spencer Street, Scranton, Pa.
Adrian L. Yelle. Mrs. Odile Boucher, 40 Edward Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Will Anderson. Mrs. Ida Anderson, 465 Choice Avenue, Greenville, S. C.
Otho V. Knighton. R. A. Knighton, Sweetwater, Idaho.
Woody Ross. Miss Zillie Ross, Radcliff, Tex.
Grant Underwood. Mrs. Sarah Underwood, Arcadia, La.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. Paul L. Cocke. Mrs. Paul L. Cocke, 630 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

Warren T. Hobbs. Mrs. Robert T. Elliott, 33 Berwick Street, Worcester, Mass.
Lawrence C. Lovell. Mrs. Julia C. Lovell, 195 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vincent Rhaphel Manning. Miss Harriet Manning, Keller Avenue, Rockaway, N. J.
Chauffeur David F. Tipton. Mrs. Clare Stump, Riverton, Va.

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Buchan. Mrs. Flora Stahler, General Delivery, Wilson, Kans.
Lewis R. Ewing, Mrs. George W. Ewing, General Delivery, Brooklandville, Md.
Harry E. McAllister. Thomas H. McAllister, Hinsdale, Ill.
Murle McNulty. Mrs. Edith McNulty, Box 113, Roy, Mont.
Tom Nick. Peter Nick, 2225 Main Street, Akron, Ohio.
Stephen Posharitzky. Russian Nationality Home, 644 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Roy W. Gausmann. Mrs. Roy W. Gausmann. 223 Leonia Avenue, Leonia, Bergen County, N. J.

CAPTAINS.

Hugh H. Barber. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Barber, 1814 Eleventh Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Lewis C. Coleman. Mrs. L. C. Coleman, 1774 Sheridan Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph R. Busk. Fred T. Busk, 301 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
Donald Paret MacNutt. Charles J. MacNutt, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Donald A. McClure. Mrs. Donald A. McClure, Danville, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Edward C. Adams. Mrs. Anna Adams, Cochecton, N. Y.
Robert D. Clark. Miss Myrtle Clark, Buchanan, Va.
Howard G. Daniels. Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels, 3343 Amber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hanning G. Johnson, P. G. Johnson, 3300 Elleott Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Stanley Joseph Merook. Mrs. Anthony Merook, 4422 Almond Street, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ocea V. Phillips. William E. Phillips, 685 Plum Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Leland T. Snyder. Mrs. Eleanor V. Calhoun, Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y.
David Powell Truscott. Mrs. E. C. Truscott, New Boston, Pa.
George A. Waldo. Mrs. George Pecere, West Pawlet, Vt.

CORPORALS.

Whitelaw Carns. Mrs. Nellie Hill, Hazard, Ky.
Frank R. Coock. Nunziato Curcio, 604 East Arch Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Carl Joseph Hays. Mrs. Marshall J. Hays, 1305 Pearl Street, Franklin, Pa.
Stanley Knickerbocker. Charles Knickerbocker, Elmhurst, Pa.
Richard F. Lenz. Fred Lenz, 3 South Beacon Street, Hartford, Conn.
Vaughn Paul McGill. William McGill, Harrisville, Pa.
Daniel Edward O'Shea. Timothy O'Shea, Gerah Bonane, Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.
James L. Paul. J. L. C. Maxwell, Bridgewater, Pa.
George Burrows Ross. Mrs. George B. Ross, 502 Liberty Street, Franklin, Pa.
Lee Washington. Mrs. Mary Washington, 3022 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Bugler George H. Peck. Mrs. Georgiabella Peck, 365 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Bugler John M. Towey. Mary B. Towey, 1968 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Mechanician William Manz. Mrs. Mary Manz, 1275 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bandrow. Victoria Zinewicz, 505 Tennessee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Charles J. Benson, Mrs. A. E. Schar, 31 Eastman Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
Clarence S. Berkheimer. Monroe Berkheimer, 1702 Monroe Street, York, Pa.
John B. Bernard. Mrs. Blanche Bernard, 17 Rankin Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Forest Brown. John Brown, Letona, Ark.
John Fred Brown. William A. Brown, Granite, Okla.
William Elmer Brown. Mrs. David F. Nichols, 50 Front Street, Rocky Grove, Franklin, Pa.
Rocco Caioze. Carlo Caioze, 44 Brooks Street, New Britain, Conn.
Paul Carpintiere. Tony Carpintiere, Solirzno. Province of Saqusa, Italy.
John G. Chrastecky. Mrs. Mary Chrastecky, R. F. D. 5, Ennis, Tex.
William M. Clem. H. A. Clem, Orenco, Oreg.
Roy Sylvester Crownover. Daniel Crownover, R. F. D. No. 3, Huntington, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Bernard F. Cummings. Thomas F. Cummings, 4213 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Frank A. Bilotta. Mrs. Marientonia Dangelis, Cairano, Province Avellino, Italy.
Donato Dangelo. Eugene Dangelo, 137 One Hundred and Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Herbert Dietrich. George M. Dietrich, Mondovi, Wash.
Henry H. Dow. Lewis Wright, East Haverill, N. H.
Douglas F. Edwards. Miss Marion Edwards, 827 Brush Street, Oakland, Cal.
Harry Estop. Mrs. Lottie Bigley, Shy Beaver, Pa.
Edward J. Fitzsimmons. James Fitzsimmons, 237 Hobart Street, Knoxville, Pittsburg, Pa.
Theodore Carl Feltz. Ida Salmon, 7743 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John Furman. Paul Moldwa, 93 Gold Street, New Britain, Conn.
Joseph E. Gallagher. Miss Rose Quinn, 3505 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Salvatore Girgenti. Sebastian Girgenti, 28 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.
Paul Glaser. Charles Glaser, R. F. D. 2, West Newton, Pa.
Peter L. Goettsch. Louis Goettsch, R. F. D. 1, Goose Lake, Iowa.
Charles B. Graft. Charles Graft, Scottdale, Pa.
Peter Halickie. Mrs. Marie Halickie, Vilra, Gibernia Wilinska, Ilie Borusowhunno, Russia.
Hugh D. Hannigan. B. H. Hannigan, Hampton, Ark.
William Hamel. David Harsbarger, Alexandria, Pa.
John V. Hastings. Mrs. Hannah J. Hastings, 7 Elder Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Harold Steven Helsel. Mrs. Mary A. Helsel, 820 Mifflin Street, Huntington, Pa.
Donald A. Henry. Donald Henry, Millinocket, Me.
Edward Hogan. Miss Delia Hogan, 654 Boston Street, Lynn, Mass.
James Lynn Howell. Mrs. Viola Hull, New Haven, Mich.
Kim Hudson. William Hudson, Vicksburg, Ind.
Joe R. Hyde. William Hyde, R. F. D. 2, Haleyville, Ala.
William Baker Kearns. Edward Kearns, 325 South Main Street, Lewistown, Pa.
John A. Kennedy. Mrs. Jane Kennedy, 1259 William Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sam Louis. Mrs. Akiltarene Kranteris, Nomose Irkitheis, Tripolen, Greece.
Harold J. Lee. Ben H. Lee, 2002 Pennsylvania Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
James H. Lewis. Mrs. W. H. Harding, 223 West Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
Robert Martin. Mrs. Maggie Martin, Jonestown, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Anthony Myzencky. Mrs. Molly Mikowsky, 2 Hart Street, Meriden, Conn.
William Patrick Mooney. Mrs. Rosy Mooney, 524 East Railroad Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Harry Norris. Mrs. Carrie Norris, 120 East Market Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Charles A. O'Connell. Mrs. Annie Butler, 6 Bartley Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Thomas Painter. Alice Howard, R. F. D. No. 2, Lost Creek, Pa.
Leo William Palmer. Mrs. William S. Palmer, 49 Eleventh Street, Franklin, Pa.
Frank P. Parmley. Miss Myra Parmley, 64 Emmett Street, Newark, N. J.
Tefafie Petrebski. Mrs. Francis Petrebski, 121 Silver Street, New Haven, Conn.
Joseph Emil Pummer. Mrs. Julia Pummer, 318 Broadway, McKees Rocks, Pa.
George B. Reid. John K. Reid, 608 Seventh Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.
Norton Risedorph. W. E. Risedorph, 1996 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
George R. Sheehan. Mrs. Mary M. Sheehan, 926 Dakota Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter C. Smith. Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, 134 North School Street, Manchester, Conn.
George A. Snyder. Mrs. Carrie Snyder, 3005 North Bonsall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul Sutton. Mrs. Minnie Sutton, Claremore, Okla.
Norman Tate. Michael Tate, 142 West High Street, Gettysburg, Pa.
Earl Sherwood Thornton. Mrs. Fannie Thornton, 177 Chapin Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
John Umstead. Mrs. Charlotte Umstead, 825 Henon Avenue, Rochester, Pa.
Frank I. Wieczorek. Ignatz Wieczorek, 327 Farmington Avenue, New Britain, Conn.
Harrison Wilson. James Wilson, 81 Wells Street, South Manchester, Conn.
John J. Wisnom. William J. Wisnom, 30 Chambers Street, Providence, R. I.
Orvil Taylor Young. Miss Catherine Young, 514 Liberty Street, Warren, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Robert Vincent Hogg. Mrs. Cy. Anderson, 217 South Maple Avenue, Hannibal, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Edward Oakley Carr. Miss Leona Carr, Clarion, Pa.
William Penniman Morris. Mrs. Ella Morris, Second Street, Elizabeth, Pa.
James Blaine Myers. Mrs. Sarah Myers, Birdsboro, Pa.
Earl Emil Newman. Mrs. Christena Churness, Twin Valley, Minn.
George Tickle. Mrs. Sarah Tickle, 622 South Sixth Street, Jeannette, Pa.
William Paul Widerman. Mrs. Sarah Widerman, 201 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. M. Goad. G. W. Goad, 1109 North Main Street, Springfield, Mo.
Howard G. Mayes. J. W. Mayes, 919 Bigley Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.
Walter B. Wanamaker. R. M. Wanamaker, care of Hotel Lincoln, Columbus, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Albert W. Henkel. Sophia Stone, 4312 North Marshal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Melvin C. McFadden. Mrs. Lorenda McFadden, 1224 North Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa.
Eugene Ramaker. Garret H. Ramaker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 31, Waukegan, Ill.
Cook Lafe C. Walker. Amanda Duzon, Greenup, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bowling. Robert L. Bowling, Wakefield, Kans.
William J. Bullock. Mrs. Arthur McCappin, 3067 East Ninety-second Street, South Chicago, Ill.
William T. Checkley. Mrs. Elizabeth Checkley, 998 East Twenty-fifth Street, Paterson, N. J.
Ben A. Hanson. Robert P. Robertson, 10135 Hulda Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ivan V. Knarr. William H. Knarr, Lamar, Pa.
Clemens F. Krueger. Mrs. Emma Krueger, 1744 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Jackson Martin. Mrs. Hazel Martin, 1232 Louisiana Avenue NW., Canton, Ohio.
Fred Orange. Daniel Orange, 311 Sixth Avenue, La Grange, Ill.
William J. Otto. Julius A. Otto, 1926 Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Clarence E. Perkins. C. M. Perkins, 99 Cross Street, Winchester, Mass.
Harold R. Sharp. Mrs. Anna Ollswang, 116 Park Avenue, Elmhurst, Ill.
Evelyn J. Smith. Mrs. Ysidra Smith, Oroville, Cal.
Thomas Henry Terry. Mrs. Norma Terry, Nippa, Ky.

Notes.

Previously reported missing, now reported to have been killed.—Lieut. Philip W. Davis. Warren Davis, High School, West Newton, Mass.

Previously reported as missing, now reported wounded in action:

Pvt. Harry Christian. Mrs. Aley Christian, Filbert, W. Va.
Pvt. Elmer Rehberger. Conrad Rehberger, Glenmore Avenue, Cheviot, Ohio.
Pvt. Walter Religh Stanton. Gaylor Stanton, R. F. D. No. 2, Wakeeney, Kans.
Pvt. Frederick Steinmiller. Mrs. Louisa Steinmiller, 595 Delaware Avenue, Kingston, N. Y.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

Pvt. John Leonard Walter. Benhart Walter, Selden, Kans.
Previously reported as missing, now reported sick in hospital.—Pvt. James Joseph Shea. Mrs. Josephine Shea, 62 East Auburn Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	22
Died of wounds	3
Died of disease	1
Wounded severely	48
Missing in action	7
Total	81

Killed in Action.

Gun. Sergt. Gerald R. Finnegan. Mary Kelly, aunt, 277 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

CORPORALS.

William J. Flaherty. Bridget Flaherty, mother, 4241 DeSoto Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Frederick H. Fox. Esther E. Fox, mother, 418 West Sixty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur C. Pugh. Ordie Pugh, sister, 1100 North Eleventh Street, Fort Smith, Ark.
Francis E. Williams. Thomas E. Williams, father, 1245 Avalon Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Raymond J. Cahill. James J. Cahill, father, Hermitage Street, Manayunk, Pa.
Howard W. Kahler. W. F. Kahler, father, 29 East Central Avenue, South Williamsport, Pa.
Ernest H. Baier. Margarette Baier, mother, Mason County, W. Va.
Harold J. Christie. Carl Christie, brother, R. F. D. No. 1, Lansing, Mich.
Henry E. Denman. Elfa Denman, mother, 2541 Hackberry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Fanning. M. Hand Fanning, uncle, 290 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
James E. Heisel. Iva Feree, sister, 246 Miley Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Herbert W. Jimerfield. Mary Jimerfield, mother, 254 Lansing Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel S. Jones. Charles Jones, brother, 415 St. Paul Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Harry Flynn. Leo Flynn, brother, St. Francis, Kans.
Joe W. Ligom. Minty Ligom, mother, Loving, Tex.
Raymond W. Limbert. George W. Limbert, father, Beach Ridge, North Tonawanda, New York.
Douglas G. Marsh. May D. Marsh, mother, 340 South Fifth Street, West Missoula, Mont.
Everett L. Nelson. Anna Nelson, mother, Bird City, Kans.
Edward L. Winiecki. Mathylda Winiecki, mother, 2726 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Roy G. Halstead. Clem Halstead, father, general delivery, Blair, Nebr.
Wallace M. O'Reilly. Kate O'Reilly, mother, 1528 Kane Street, Houston, Tex.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Harry E. Clausen. Peter Clausen, father, 1851 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William Irwin. Stewart Irwin, father, 848 Thirty-third Street, Oakland, Cal.
Howard Blair. William Blair, father, 113 Montgomery Avenue, Jackson, Mich.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Oscar Snover. John Fremont Snover, father, general delivery, Katy, Tex.

Wounded Severely.

Second Lieut. Lawrence T. Stallings. Lawrence T. Stallings, father, 850 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Second Lieut. Hal N. Potter. Winifred Potter, sister, 511 Cherry Street, Rockford, Ill.

SERGEANTS

Riley M. Long. Emma Jane Long, mother, Natural Bridge, Ala.
Grover C. Conrad. George W. Conrad, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Lexington, N. C.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Irwin Danford. Isaac Danford, father, Quaker City, Ohio.
Thomas J. McNulty. Patrick J. McNulty, father, 1013 Bennett Street, Scranton, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Aschenbreuner. Mrs. Frank Aschenbrenner, mother, 49 Greely Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank Selinsky. Frank Selinsky, father, 8 Third Street, Passaic, N. J.
John R. Mills. Ella J. Mills, mother, 1365 Ogden Avenue, New York, N. Y.

TRUMPETER.

Earl F. Muren. Frank C. Muren, father, 5960 Plymouth Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Henry Autler. Samuel Autler, father, 63 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Fairres J. Forrester. Frank Forrester, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Rising Fawn, Ga.
George C. Haebe. Elizabeth Riter, aunt, 1044 West Orleans Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Monroe S. Hatfield. May Wahlenmaier, half sister, R. F. D. No. 1, Arkansas City, Kans.
George Hendershot. Charles Hendershot, father, 120 South Gage Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Burton H. Henshaw. Luzen Henshaw, mother, H 2115 Elm Street, Wellston, Mo.
Reuben A. Jones. William A. Jones, father, Route 21, Box 130, Birmingham, Ala.
John W. Kavenaugh. Adam Kavanaugh, father, 1639 Keenon Street, Chicago, Ill.
Eric H. Kitchen. Mrs. N. E. Kitchen, mother, 916 North Twenty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
Theodore Lending. Mary Lending, mother, 5615 Garfield Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
James M. Park. Carrie R. Clark, mother, Worthington Springs, Fla.
Lewis Polhseno. Alfred O'Briens, 1017 Dover Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lionel D. Sampson. Rosalie Sampson, sister, P. O. Box 575, Shelbyville, Ky.
John C. Wicker. Pearl O. Jaques, mother, Millboro, S. Dak.
Walter S. Austin. Charles P. Austin, father, 5506 East Ledge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clarence W. Clark. Laura L. Clark, mother, Parowan, Utah.
Thomas C. Barwick. Samuel S. Barwick, father, General Delivery, Quartzsite, Ariz.
Benjamin W. Borg. Margaret Carey, sister, New Decatur, Ala.
William H. Campbell. Elick Campbell, brother, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Ralph J. Charles. Mary Charles, mother, 2842 Waughtown Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Walter Damkjer. Mary Damkjer, mother, 2231 North Tripp Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Albert B. Drury. Mrs. W. L. Drury, mother, Stilwell, N. Dak.
Charles E. Warren. Sarah Warren, mother, Muskogee, Okla.
Floyd L. Yockey. Iona Yockey, mother, 540 East Eldorado Street, Decatur, Ill.
John A. Bobovynk. Michael S. Bobovynk, father, 1636 Butler Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
Howard R. Dean. Charles C. Dean, father, Mitchell, S. Dak.
Ernest G. McCabe. Mary McCabe, mother, Cohssett, Minn.
Guy Thomas. Lula Thomas, mother, Price, Utah.
Harry S. Zart. Eva Zart, mother, 3818 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Arthur E. Arnesen. Olaf Arnesen, father, R. F. D. No. 5, Woodstock, Ill.
Archie M. Benson. Mathew Benson, father, 223 East Fifty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.
James W. Kaiser. William Kaiser, father, 1221 Pennsylvania Avenue, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Sidney McIntosh. Edith McIntosh, mother, 2006 Fifth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
John A. McWilliams. Sarah McWilliams, mother, 1317 Early Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Sylvester J. Nugent. Elizabeth Nugent, mother, 906 Scott Street, Covington, Ky.
Joseph G. Regis. Genevie Regis, mother, 2719 South Fifty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.
Theodore R. Ritenour. Anne Ritenour, mother, 5540 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John H. Strain. Numa A. Strain, father, San Gabriel, Cal.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Leroy W. Lumaree. Lida L. Lumaree, mother, Walkerton, Ind.
Paul R. Miller. Augusta A. Miller, mother, 310 College Street, Winfield, Kans.
Elmer C. Reichart. Charles Reichart, father, 2851 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Michael Hardos. John Hardos, father, 630 Sherwood Street, Dunmore, Pa.
George Johnson, jr. George Johnson, father, 539 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Harry M. Lockwood. Henry C. Lockwood, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Puente, Cal.
Thurman E. Worstall. Cathrine Worstall, mother, 1231 Putnam Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

Notes.

Previously reported killed in action, now reported severely wounded in action:
Pvt. Christian Boehm. Fred Boehm, father, 87 Washington Avenue, Irvington, N. J.
Previously reported missing in action, now reported severely wounded in action:
Trumpeter Leslie J. Harris. Margaret Dunning, aunt, 623 Hillgar Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Pvt. Bernard J. Kearney. Nora A. Kearney, mother, East 502 Sharp Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Pvt. David J. Milligan. David Milligan, father, 639 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Previously reported missing in action, now reported returned to duty:
Pvt. Robert Law. Agnes Law, mother, 314 East Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
Pvt. Garry Nagle. Garry J. Nagle, father, 44 Tappen Street, Newark, N. J.
Pvt. John E. Sawyer. Alice Sawyer, mother, Yakima, Wash.

315 BLIND FRENCH SOLDIERS SEND GREETINGS TO AMERICA

The French ambassador has delivered to the Secretary of State the following telegram sent to him by 315 blind officers and privates at Rochecorbon, near Tours:

The blind officers and privates of the New York Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, temporarily housed in the Chateau of Rochecorbon, near Tours, beg the ambassador of France at Washington on the occasion of the Fourth of July holiday kindly to transmit to the American Government and their comrades of the American Army their expression of their gratitude, enthusiasm, and confidence. They lost their eyesight on the battle fields of Flanders, the Somme, Champagne, or Verdun, and are consoled and unutterably happy in seeing the day come near when, thanks to the cooperation of the American Army and allied nations, the civilized world will reap the reward of the sacrifice they made in fighting for the liberty of their fatherland and the independence of all the peoples.

Capts. Izaac, Leloup, Versini, Andrieu, Bacquit, Bayu, Beguin, Charlet, Chelle; First Sergts. Dahout, Derunder, Dubreuil, Dufour; Sergts. Dupuns, Fouin; Cadet Giadolde; Corpls. Girard, Gladieux, First Sergts. Goubin, Heron; Sergts. Hourcade, Hugues, Parre, Sarre; Lieut. Jezequel; Corpl. Laute; First Sergt. Lecanut; Lieuts. Malavaut, Marignier, Munier, Nicolas, Noireaux; Corpls. of Cavalry Reyne, Ricci; Corpl. Riattaux; Lieuts. Roy, Somprou; Second Lieut. Thibault; Corpl. Thuliex; First Sergts. Veillet, Verdeau, Veron.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special orders, No. 168.

134. Lieut. Col. Lawrence D. Cabell, Infantry, National Army, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation in the Office of the Acting Quartermaster General, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station.

U. S. WHEAT HARVESTER ARMY GOING TO WORK IN CANADA

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Under the direction of the United States Employment Service, America's great army of wheat harvesters is preparing to cross the border into western Canada. If weather conditions continue favorable, the vanguard will probably be engaged on Canadian farms in two or three weeks' time, the cutting now having progressed as far north as the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Thousands of men and boys, who have been instrumental in saving the banner wheat crop of the Central West, are now preparing to carry through the same service for our northern ally. Their employment in Canada is the result of agreement between the two Governments.

To Harvest Record Crop.

W. W. Cory, Canadian deputy minister of the interior, who came to Washington early this week to make final arrangements with Director General John B. Densmore, of the United States Employment Service, about the transfer of the harvest army to the Canadian wheat fields, states that record crops have been planted by the farmers of western Canada this year and that all their grain is everywhere in excellent condition. The influx of trained American harvest hands, mobilized and recruited by the United States Employment Service, will meet, he expects, the severe shortage of native farm labor existing in the Dominion and duplicate for allied food consumption the remarkable harvest of the United States. Mr. Cory is now in Kansas City conferring with A. L. Barkman, who is in charge of the western harvest work of the Employment Service.

Benefit to United States Also.

Besides helping the Dominion to save its wheat crops, the transfer of the harvest army to Canada will be of direct material benefit to this country inasmuch as it will hold together a trained army of farm workers for work in the corn fields of the Central West this fall. The corn crop should be ready for husking by the latter part of October, at which time the Canadian wheat harvest will be completed. The work in Canadian wheat fields will complete the cycle whereby the emergency farm army will work steadily for increased food production from June to December.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1055, opening of August 6, 1918.—Miscellaneous boxes as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1056, opening of August 2, 1918.—Push and rail laying cars, track levels, tubes and gauges, and rail benders, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1057, opening of August 6, 1918.—Wrenches, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1058, opening of August 2, 1918.—Tool grinders and attachments, as per specifications.

RULES GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF RIFLES AND AMMUNITION TO THE HOME GUARDS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

SPECIAL REGULATIONS No. 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 13, 1918.

The following law, regulations, and instructions governing the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of Home Guards are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and supersede the edition of Special Regulations No. 37 of July 23, 1917.

[400.3503, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF RIFLES AND AMMUNITION TO HOME GUARDS.

	Paragraph.
Act of Congress	1
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Inspection	6
Accountability	7
Cost of transportation	8
Care and protection of property and spare parts	9
Damage to equipment	10
Replacement of unserviceable equipment	11
Property returns	12
Withdrawal of equipment	13

1. Act of Congress.—The act of Congress authorizing the issue to home guards is as follows:

"An act to authorize the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of home guards.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War during this existing emergency be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to issue from time to time to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia for the equipment of such home guards having the character of State police or constabulary as may be organized by the several States and Territories and District of Columbia, and such other home guards as may be organized under the direction of the governors of the several States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia or other State troops or militia, such rifles and ammunition therefor, cartridge belts, haversacks, canteens, in limited amounts as available supplies will permit provided that the property so issued shall remain the property of the United States and shall be receipted for by the governors of the several States and Territories and Commissioners of the District of Columbia and accounted for by them under such regulations and upon furnishing such bonds or security as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that any property so issued shall be returned to the United States on demand when no longer needed for the purposes for which issued, or if, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, an exigency requires the use of the property for Federal purposes: *Provided*, That all home guards, State troops, and militia receiving arms and equipments as herein provided shall have the use, in the discretion of the Secretary of War and under such regulations as he may prescribe, of rifle ranges owned or controlled by the United States of America.

"Approved, June 14, 1917."

2. Definition.—The term "home guards having the character of State police or constabulary * * * such other home guards * * * or other State troops or militia" as used in the above act is defined to mean such organizations as shall be recognized by the governors of the several States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which have been made legally a part of the State forces, either by legislative enactment or by proclamation of the governor, and which units constitute a centralized force organized for the purpose of maintaining and carrying out a definite guard program for the purpose of protecting life and property throughout the State in which they are organized.

3. Qualification.—In order to receive or retain issues of rifles and equipment from the Ordnance Department each unit of the complete organization must meet the following conditions:

(*a*) Qualify within the terms of the act as defined in paragraph 2 hereof.

(*b*) The personnel of the officers and men must represent the intelligence, character, and courage of the communities in which they live and be loyal American citizens of known patriotism who have constantly supported the traditions and institutions upon which this country is founded.

(*c*) Each organization must have as a prime object for its existence the desire for service and defense of life and property and not merely the attainment of perfection in drill and maneuver.

(*d*) The governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to which stores have been issued shall each cause to be prepared a comprehensive program of organization, drill, instruction, and inspection, based upon the needs of the several States for guards.

These programs will be forwarded to the office of the Chief of Ordnance for his information.

Every unit of the guard should be drilled regularly under competent drillmasters in interior guard duty and riot drill, prompt mobilization, manual of arms, care of the rifle, and rifle practice.

4. Application for arms.—Every application for arms and equipment must be made by the governor of the State desiring the property and submitted to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., on application blank furnished by the office of the Chief of Ordnance.

5. Property: Description and proportion.—The property to be issued will consist of suitable rifles and ammunition, and cartridge belts, haversacks, and canteens when a suitable supply becomes available. The amount of equipment to be issued in every case shall be determined by giving due consideration to the needs of the service and the availability of the supply.

For the present the maximum allowance of rifles per State shall not exceed 50 per cent of the average enlisted strength enrolled in the National Guard organizations of the several States as of April 1 and June 30, 1917. Based upon this apportionment, the maximum allowance to each State is as follows:

Alabama	2,417
Alaska. No National Guard.	
Arizona	334
Arkansas	1,803
California	2,861
Colorado	1,310
Connecticut	2,373
Delaware	392
District of Columbia	952
Florida	1,072
Georgia	2,440
Hawaii	1,822
Idaho	640
Illinois	5,612
Indiana	2,531
Iowa	2,517
Kansas	2,485
Kentucky	2,186
Louisiana	1,245
Maine	1,550
Maryland	2,267
Massachusetts	6,430
Michigan	2,655
Minnesota	2,160
Mississippi	1,431
Missouri	4,135
Montana	525
Nebraska	1,334
New Hampshire	980
Nevada. No National Guard.	
New Jersey	3,572
New Mexico	499
New York	15,031
North Carolina	2,307
North Dakota	664
Ohio	7,024
Oklahoma	707
Oregon	1,819
Pennsylvania	8,869
Rhode Island	1,388
South Carolina	1,521
South Dakota	1,098
Tennessee	2,108
Texas	4,028
Utah	493
Vermont	832
Virginia	2,227
Washington	1,526
West Virginia	1,566
Wisconsin	3,345
Wyoming	496
Total	118,007

6. Inspection.—The responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the law and these regulations shall rest with the governors of the several States. The Chief of Ordnance shall be permitted on his request to the governor of each State to examine into the condition of the property issued by the United States.

7. Accountability.—All material issued under the above-mentioned law shall remain the property of the United States. It shall be issued to and receipted for by the governors of the several States or Territories or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Before the issue of any property a bond may be required to be furnished by the governors or commissioners in favor of the United States in the penal sum of the value of the property. If a bond is required, it must be signed by the commanding officer of the Home Guard forces of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia for the use of which the property is issued, and will be conditioned on the performance of the following undertakings, namely, that said equipment will be safely kept and accounted for, and will be returned at the termination of the present existing emergency, or when no longer needed for the purposes for which issued, or returned at any time when an exigency requires the

(Continued on page 12.)

Duties of Railroad Local Treasurers Defined in Order by Director M'Adoo

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes publication of the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 19, 1918.*

GENERAL ORDER No. 37.

(1) The local treasurers appointed by Federal managers or by general managers appointed in lieu of Federal managers, shall hereafter be designated "Federal treasurers" and are expected to devote themselves exclusively to the work of the United States Railroad Administration. They ought not to handle any funds for a railroad corporation or perform any other services therefor except in special cases after obtaining express authority. The Federal treasurers should be nominated by the Federal manager (or general manager appointed in lieu of Federal manager), and the nomination, when it shall have been approved by the regional director, should be transmitted to the director of the Division of Finance for consideration and final action. In cases where Federal treasurers have already been appointed the appointments should be submitted promptly through the regional director with his recommendations for confirmation by the director of the Division of Finance.

(2) Immediately upon the appointment of Federal treasurers the designation of bank account subject to check of such Federal treasurers shall be "(name of railroad), Federal acount."

(3) (a) All cash representing receipts from the operations of its railroad since and including January 1, 1918, now in the hands of the railroad corporation for whose railroad a Federal treasurer has been appointed, or held for account of the corporation, and

(b) Any and all other cash now in the hands of such railroad corporation or held for its account for use in connection with the operation or improvement of its railroad, shall be at once transferred by the railroad corporation to accounts in the same banks in which it is now held, designated as prescribed in paragraph (2) hereof, which shall be subject to check by the Federal treasurer.

(4) Federal treasurers shall draw on the new accounts thus to be opened and subject to their check only for—

(a) The payment of materials and supplies purchased since December 31, 1917.

(b) The payment of operating expenses and taxes (other than the war-income tax and the excess profits tax) accrued since December 31, 1917; and

(c) The payment of such addition and betterment costs as may be approved by the Federal manager (or general manager appointed in lieu of the Federal manager).

Federal treasurers shall not draw on such accounts for any other purposes except when expressly authorized to do so by the director of the Division of Finance and Purchases.

(5) A specimen form of check which has been approved for use by all railroads under Government control is attached hereto. In ordering checks for the use of the railroad the Federal treasurer will follow as closely as practicable the general arrangement and language of the specimen form. The account with every bank must be stated in the name of the railroad with the name "Federal account" immediately following on the same line, as shown in the attached specimen.

(6) Until further ordered checks signed by the treasurer should be countersigned, according to the practice now in vogue on the different roads where regulations now call for such countersignatures.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

RAILROAD DIVISION OF LABOR APPOINTMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Labor, authorizes the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 26, 1918.*
CIRCULAR No. 1.

The following appointments as representatives of the division of labor are announced: William Blackman, effective July 5, 1918; John A. Moffitt, effective July 15, 1918; Anthony M. Banks, effective July 18, 1918.

These representatives of the division of labor will be assigned to conduct investigations and to represent the Division of Labor of the Railroad Administration in other specific matters to which they may be assigned affecting employees of the railroads under Federal control.

W. S. CARTER,
Director, Division of Labor.

Approved:
W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

RULES GOVERNING ISSUE OF RIFLES TO HOME GUARDS

(Continued from page 11.)

use of the property for other purposes, in good order and condition, reasonable wear excepted, to such officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them. The bond may be signed by two or more individuals who own property in excess of the penal sum named therein as sureties or by a surety company which has compiled with the law and the regulations of the Treasury Department and has been designated by that department as acceptable surety on Federal bonds. A certified copy of the commission of the commanding officer must be attached to the bond.

8. Cost of transportation.—The transportation of the material, authorized to be issued, from and to the Government arsenals will be without expense to the United States. Likewise, the cost of packing rifles not furnished in arm chests will be without expense to the United States, and will be paid to the arsenal or ordnance establishment making the issue before shipment is made.

9. Care and protection of property and spare parts.—Adequate provision must be made by the State to protect the stores from deterioration through the action of the elements and from loss or damage by theft or fire.

All Government property issued must be kept insured for its full value against loss by fire for the benefit of the United States by the central authorities of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and the Chief of Ordnance shall be promptly informed as to when and where the insurance is placed and the date of expiration.

The State to which issues (upon request of the governor) of arms, etc., are made will be required to keep said property in like good and serviceable condition as when issued by the Government, and for this purpose the necessary spare parts will be sold at cost price. Such sales of spare parts for small arms will be made by the commanding officers of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., and San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.

10. Damage to equipment.—When rifles and the equipment authorized to be issued are returned on behalf of the governor to the Ordnance Department by any State guard they will be examined when received at an arsenal or depot, and if they are found imperfect or unserviceable by reason of carelessness or causes other than legitimate use in service the damage, as well as the cost of all missing property, shall be made good to the United States.

11. Replacement of unserviceable equipment.—Rifles and such other equipment as have been issued under these regulations, and which have become unfit for use from any cause, will, upon the application of the governor of the State responsible for the property, with the approval and under the direction of the Chief or Ordnance, be sent to an arsenal, without expense to the United States, where they will be inspected. If their condition is found to be due to the ordinary incidents of service, they may be replaced with serviceable stores of like character; but if their condition is found to be due to carelessness or other than legitimate causes, the extent of damage or value of missing stores will be determined, and must be paid for by the responsible parties before any new issues are made.

12. Property returns.—Property returns will be made at any time upon demand or 30 days' notice by the Chief of Ordnance. Unless otherwise directed without demand, returns must be made to the Chief of Ordnance on December 31 and June 30 of each year.

13. Withdrawal of equipment.—Failure on the part of any State guard to comply with the spirit and intent of these regulations, or with any others that may lawfully be prescribed for the care, preservation, and accountability of any rifles or equipment issued on request of the governor of the State, and by virtue of the provisions of the act set out in paragraph 1 hereof, will be considered sufficient cause for the prompt withdrawal by the Secretary of War of the Government property in the custody of the governor of the State, Territory, or Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

In the case of failure to return the rifles or equipment that have been issued upon demand, or 30 days' request made by the Secretary of War, addressed to the governor accountable for same, the delinquency will be referred to the Attorney General of the United States for proper action by him.

SHIPPING BOARD ISSUES STATEMENT CONCERNING THE STRIKE RESOLUTION AGAINST LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION

SITUATION IS REVIEWED

Analysis Made of Certain Contentions Made by Seamen's Union—Issued Because the "Resolution is So Worded as to Make the Board Indirectly a Party to the Controversy."

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The attention of the Shipping Board has been called to a joint strike resolution which has been voted upon by members of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes and of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, and Watertenders' Union. The resolution calls for a strike effective July 29, 1918, against the Lake Carriers' Association, which transports the bulk of the iron ore, wheat, and coal on the Great Lakes. The Shipping Board issues this statement because the resolution is so worded as to make the board indirectly a party to the controversy.

Reasons Given for Strike.

The first reason given in the resolution for striking is to compel the Lake Carriers' Association to cooperate with the Government in the training and recruiting of seamen on the lakes. The board has not decided to use the Great Lakes for training and recruiting mariners, as it has used the coast, but has left that field largely to the United States Navy. It is the understanding of the board that the Lake Carriers' Association have fully cooperated in the training of men with the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. However patriotically conceived this part of the resolution may be, it can not constitute a ground for a strike.

Second Ground of Resolution.

The second ground in the resolution is that the Lake Carriers' Association refused to attend the National Marine Conference in May, 1918. This statement is true. Shipping interests and representatives of marine labor from all over the Nation attended the National Marine Conference in May, at the invitation of the board, to discuss ways and means of bettering water transportation through the cooperation of employer and employees. The Lake Carriers declined to attend on the ground that such attendance would be a recognition that organized labor represented their employees, which they denied, and accordingly met the Shipping Board in separate conference. For a number of years the Lake Carriers' Association has not dealt with representatives of organized labor on their vessels. The Shipping Board regrets the attitude of the Lake Carriers in this respect; but in view of the national labor policy promulgated by the President's proclamation of April 8, 1918, it did not feel that it would be justified in forcing the Lake Carriers to meet with representatives of the unions.

Welfare Plan Discharge Book.

The next point raised in the strike resolution refers to an award of the Shipping Board relative to the Welfare Plan Discharge Book. This issue was referred to the Shipping Board for decision by both parties on September 28, 1917. At that time the chief objections of the men were to the provision for recording in the book the continuous discharge of the seamen and to the provision permitting the master to enter a personal opinion of the seaman's service. The unions claimed that these features were used to "blacklist" union men. After a thorough investigation the Shipping Board in November, 1917, issued a decision abolishing the continuous discharge book. With the opening of navigation in the spring the Lake Carriers' Association issued new welfare books, omitting the discharge and opinion features. The unions made strenuous objections to the issuance of these books, stating that they were still used to discriminate against union men.

Ruling After Conferences.

After repeated conferences the Shipping Board, through two communications to the Lake Carriers' Association, dated June 14 and July 16, respectively, ruled that the welfare books should altogether be abolished. The last decision stated that if a simple certificate of membership were to be issued in place of the welfare book which had been abolished, such certificate "should not be in book form nor accompanied by a container, and should state on its face that it is the property of the man to whom it is issued. The holder of such certificate should not be required at any time to dispose of his certificate or to deposit it, nor should he be required to produce it at the time of hiring." The decision also stated that "It is the intent of this finding that seamen should be employed solely with reference to their fitness for the work, and not with reference to membership in the welfare plan, nor with reference to affiliation with, or activity in, any union. With the foregoing modification in force, the Shipping Board believes that the welfare plan will not be open to the charge of being an instrument for discrimination against union men."

The Lake Carriers' Association have taken steps to comply with the above award.

Considers Objections Met.

By these decisions the Shipping Board considers it has met the reasonable objections of the unions concerning the discharge-book feature of the welfare plan.

The strike resolution also contains certain demands for increases in wages and payment for overtime. As suggested in the resolutions, this question may be left to arbitration by any impartial tribunal agreeable to both sides. In September, 1917, when the question of wages was referred to the Shipping Board for decision, an order was issued within three days granting in full the scale requested by the unions.

On the question of overtime the board has recently issued a ruling to the effect that there shall be no overtime work on Lake carrier vessels. The Shipping Board will shortly appoint representatives on the principal Lake ports to investigate and adjust complaints arising with respect to the overtime ruling, alleged violations of the seamen's act, and generally such difficulties as may arise between seamen and the vessel operators.

Reports Concerning Strike.

The Shipping Board has heard that in the event of a strike against the Lake Carriers' Association it is the intention of the union to call out seamen on boats of other lines which afford the union fullest recognition and against whom no demands have been ulled. The Shipping Board does not believe that the leaders of the unions involved contemplate this step, which can have no bearing on their issues with the Lake Carriers' Association other than to harrass this Government [illegible] taking further action favorable to them.

In issuing this statement the Shipping Board has gone fully into the grievances mentioned in the joint strike resolution because of the grave menace to the national safety involved in a strike on the Great Lakes. A stoppage of the movement of the Lake Carrier vessels would cut off the supply of ore needed in the manufacture of plates for shipbuilding and many other essentials of war, and would jeopardize the movement of wheat to our army abroad and to our allies. No strike should be called which might be based upon a misunderstanding of what has happened or which is capable of a different solution. In view of the facts above outlined the Shipping Board does not feel that there are any grievances of such nature as to justify a strike at this time.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board.

KEPT BUSY PRINTING STAMPS.

Engraving Bureau Taxed to Keep Up With War-Savings Demand.

The National War Savings Committee authorizes the following:

An index to the success of the June war savings campaign is found in the fact that, despite the heavy reserve supply of war savings stamps accumulated in banks and post offices throughout the country in preparation for the campaign, the further requisitions upon the Bureau of Engraving at Washington were so heavy as to exhaust the supply of war savings and thrift stamps there. At one time last week the Bureau of Engraving was forced temporarily to cease entirely the production of postage stamps and to concentrate exclusively on the production of war savings stamps.

Every hour brings to the Washington headquarters of the National War Savings Committee further encouraging reports as to the result of the June campaign. Among the States claiming success are Alabama, Arizona, California (North), California (South), Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania (West), South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, July 26, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of national banks:

	Capital.
The People's National Bank of Wellston, Ohio	$100,000
The First National Bank of Musselshell, Mont	25,000
The First National Bank of Matoaka, W. Va	25,000
The First National Bank of Trenton (P. O. Barneveld), N. Y	25,000
Total	175,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:

The First National Bank of Roxboro, N. C	$50,000
The First National Bank of Spring Mills, Pa	25,000

Conversion of State banks:

The Hastings National Bank, Hastings, Minn.; conversion of the German-American Bank of Hastings	50,000
The Army National Bank of Belmont (P. O. Camp Pike), Ark.; conversion of the Army Bank of Camp Pike, Belmont	25,000
Total	150,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

The People's National Bank of Bronson, Mich.; capital increased from $25,000 to $50,000	$25,000
The First National Bank of Brillion, Wis.: capital increased from $25,000 to $35,000	10,000
The First National Bank of Elizabeth City, N. C.; capital increased from $100,000 to $200,000	100,000
Total	135,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

The New England National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.; charter extended until close of business on July 24, 1938.

CHARTERS REEXTENDED.

The Jefferson County National Bank of Brookville, Pa.; charter reextended until close of business on July 26, 1938.

CHANGES OF TITLE APPROVED.

The First National Bank of Elizabeth City, N. C.: title changed to "The First & Citizens National Bank of Elizabeth City."

Cotton Fabrics Price Differentials Announced by War Industries Board

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee of July 1, 1918, the following differentials, based on the prices then agreed to, have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918. In fixing these prices the committee wishes to lay stress upon the fact that the spirit of the agreement must govern all sales prices of cotton fabrics regardless of the fact that it is only possible from time to time to issue schedules of prices on particular specific lines.

DRILLS.

Width of goods.	Yards per pound.	Sley and pick.	Price per pound, on basis established.	Price per yard, suggested by experts.
			Cents.	*Cents.*
30 inches	2.50	72 x 60	60.60	24¼
30 inches	2.50	70 x 52	58.73	23½
30 inches	2.50	68 x 48	57.48	23
30 inches	3.25	68 x 40	60.62	18¾
37 inches	2.65	68 x 40	61.00	23
37 inches	2.35	68 x 40	58.86	25
36 inches	2.28	66 x 56	60.41	26½
37 inches	3.95	68 x 40	69.29	17½
37 inches	3.75	68 x 40	67.67	18
30 inches	3.00	68 x 40	59.22	19¾
30 inches	2.85	71 x 46	59.85	21

UNIFORM CLOTHS.

30 inches	2.10	88 x 56	60.90	29

4-LEAF TWILLS.

30 inches	2.00	88 x 48	56.84	28½
30 inches	2.15	88 x 48	57.91	27
30 inches	2.31	88 x 48	59.04	25½
30 inches	2.40	88 x 48	59.68	24⅞
30 inches	2.50	88 x 38	58.71	23½
30 inches	2.65	88 x 38	59.90	22⅝
30 inches	2.85	88 x 38	61.21	21½
30 inches	3.00	88 x 38	62.20	20¾
30 inches	3.25	88 x 38	63.81	19⅜

SHEETINGS.

Width.	Weight.	Count.	Net price per yard.
			Cents.
36 inches	2.85	48 x 48	20⅞
36 inches	3.00	48 x 48	20
36 inches	3.25	48 x 48	18⅞
36 inches	3.50	40 x 40	17
40 inches	2.85	48 x 48	21⅜
36 inches	4.00	48 x 52	16¾
36 inches	4.00	56 x 60	17½
36 inches	4.50	48 x 52	15⅝
36 inches	5.00	48 x 48	14¼
36 inches	5.50	48 x 44	13½
36 inches	6.00	40 x 40	11⅞
36 inches	6.15	44 x 40	12
31 inches	5.00	48 x 48	13⅛
36 inches	4.70	48 x 52	15⅛
40 inches	5.00	44 x 44	14⅜
40 inches	4.25	44 x 40	15⅛
40 inches	3.75	48 x 44	17⅜
36 inches	3.60	64 x 68	20

ENAMELING DUCKS.

Goods.	Weight.	Sley and pick.	Price per pound suggested by experts (basis).
			Cents.
51½ inches	1.35	84 x 30	0.61
38 inches	2.00	84 x 30	.62
46½ inches	1.44	84 x 30	.61
56½ inches		84 x 30	.62
61 inches		84 x 30	.63
72 inches		84 x 30	.64

FLAT AND TWISTED FILLING DUCKS.

Width of goods.	Ounce per yard.	Sley and pick.	Price per pound suggested by experts (basis).
			Cents.
29 inches	8.00	76 x 28 flat single filling.	0.54
29 inches	8.00	84 or over x 28 flat single filling.	.55
29 inches	8.00	76 x 28 twisted filling	.58
29 inches	8.00	84 or over x 28 twisted filling.	.59

3-LEAF WIDE DRILLS.

Width of goods.	Yards per pound.	Sley and pick.	Price per pound on basis established.	Price per yard suggested by experts.
			Cents.	*Cents.*
40 inches	2.40	68 x 40	60.94	25⅜
52 inches	1.90	68 x 40	61.79	32½
58 inches	1.60	68 x 40	60.41	37¾
59 inches	1.85	68 x 40	63.56	34⅜
59 inches	1.94	68 x 40	64.59	33¼

4-LEAF WIDE TWILLS.

59 inches	1.76	76 x 44	62.94	35¾

Exports of Domestic Breadstuffs, Meats, Dairy Products, Cotton, and Mineral Oils

The following statement of exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, meat and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils from the United States was completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Exports by groups.		June—		Twelve months ending June—	
		1918	1917	1918	1917
Breadstuffs	dollars	54,472,471	75,522,760	633,309,485	588,983,454
Cottonseed oil	pounds	18,666,889	12,213,062	100,005,074	158,911,767
Cottonseed oil	dollars	3,685,446	1,856,795	18,142,938	19,878,325
Meat and dairy products	dollars	77,957,797	40,839,601	679,848,942	403,192,279
Cotton	bales	273,302	245,709	4,528,844	5,947,165
Cotton	pounds	140,749,051	123,620,762	2,320,511,665	3,088,080,786
Cotton	dollars	45,608,749	27,521,009	665,024,655	543,074,690
Mineral oils	gallons	224,269,286	264,737,392	2,677,037,650	2,748,328,485
Mineral oils	dollars	28,400,780	27,342,036	298,144,927	230,968,940

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special orders No. 166:

236. Maj. John Howland, Medical Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty, effective in time to comply with this order, and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army on or about July 23, 1918, for duty in his office.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes publication of the following list of contracts and purchase orders:

The Remington Typewriter Co., New York, N. Y., models of bomb-release mechanism.

Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., airplane flares.

Edward Hill's Sons Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., refined metal antimony.

American District Steam Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., pumps and accessories on gun carriage.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., pistol holsters.

Wolf Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill.; Wallace & Smith Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rice, Sorin Co., Muskegon, Mich.; Keyston Bros., San Francisco, Cal.; George Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg.; and Straus Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo., artillery saddles.

American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, Conn., belt fasteners.

G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., double brass wire hooks.

L. Frank Saddlery Co., San Antonio, Tex., artillery saddles.

P. I. Cronin Co., Portland, Oreg.; George Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg.; and Indianapolis Saddlery Co., Indianapolis, Ind., gunslings.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., leather caps for telescopic sights for rifles.

G. W. J. Murphy Co., Amesbury, Mass., brass staples.

Bradford Dyeing Association, New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., reamers.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., dummy shinkle hand grenades.

Salta Textile Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., spun silk for powder bags.

Lansing Co., New York, N. Y., miscellaneous storehouse trucks.

The Howe Scale Co., New York, N. Y., dormant scales, portable platform scales, and box trucks.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cosmic.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., ammunition for navy type semi-automatic gun.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., machining Howitzer shells.

Dunbar Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., ax handles and pockets, bucket holders, lantern brackets, strap fasteners and tool fastenings.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., spare parts for 3-ton truck.

American Lawn Mower Co., Muncie, Ind., arm repair chests.

Dove-Smith & Son, Niagara Falls, N. Y., inspection checks for chamber gauge.

Hope Natural Gas Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., kerosene saturated with dutano gas.

Rockford Leather Washer Co., Rockford, Ill., and New York Leather Belting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., washers for trench mortar.

Lorain Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa., cast steel ingots.

Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass., fasteners for carrier grenade mechanism.

Henry Troemmer, Philadelphia, Pa., extra large dispensing scales.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Eddystone, Pa., steam vat for increased facilities.

Edward Hill's Son & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., refined metal antimony.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., changing spade straps into grip straps.

Wah Chang Trading Corporation, New York, N. Y., refined metal antimony.

Whiting-Patterson Co., Philadelphia, Pa., waxed manila wrapping paper.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, miscellaneous equipment for heavy artillery repair shop.

Hutchins Car Roofing Co., Detroit, Mich., various equipment for 5-ton tractor and tool fastenings.

Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass., fasteners for pistol belt.

Lehigh Machine Co., Lehighton, Pa., inspection gauges.

Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y.

T. R. Almond Manufacturing Co., Ashburnham, Mass., metric calipers.

Rochester Box & Lumber Co., Rochester, N. Y., packing boxes.

Standard Car Construction Co., Sharon, Pa., tank cars for acid.

J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bed plates and girders with spare parts.

New York Revolving Portable Elevator, No. 1800 revelator.

Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel armor plate.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., spare parts for gun.

Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., point detonating fuses for drop bombs.

Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shell steel billets.

Hewes & Potter, Boston, Mass., pick mattock carriers and hand axe carriers.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., grommets and washers for rifle scabbard.

Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass., pouch fasteners and fasteners for pistol belt with saber ring.

Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., and Newburgh Carpet Co., Newburgh, N. Y., gray duck.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., petrolatum.

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., dummy gun for assembling gun carriage.

Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, small tools for mobile repair shops.

Beaker Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., intrenching pick mattock carriers.

Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrigton, Conn., ring for pack saddletree and clips and rings for ration bag.

Warner Auto Top Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, pack carriers.

Twin City Tent & Awning Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., canvas covers for artillery repair bodies.

Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills (Inc.), New York, N. Y., gray duck.

L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass., lined horse covers.

Curran & Barry, New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Koken Barber Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., saber scabbard bodies.

John Gay's Sons (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa, pannier packs.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., cartridge belts.

The Gould-Mersereau Co., New York, N. Y., strap loop for ration bag.

Marshall-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn., pannier packs.

G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., labor and equipment for making tongueless bar buckles.

Traut & Hine Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., hard brass wire for hand-ax carriers.

Progressive Knitting Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., carrying cases for Browning Colt light rifle.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., gun-sling hooks.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., coronas.

Brighton Mills, Passaic, N. J., gray duck.

M. & C. Skirt Co., Boston, Mass., belt suspenders for haversack.

Nye & Wait Kilmarnock Corporation, Auburn, N. Y., gray duck.

G. W. J. Murphy Co., Amesbury, Mass., foot staples.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., tumbling barrel for bullets.

Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., angle of sight instruments.

Raymer Hardware Co., St. Paul, Minn., arm repair chests.

St. Joseph Lead Co., New York, N. Y., soft virgin pig lead.

General Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., sulphuric acid and oleum.

Grasselli Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., sulphuric acid.

Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., proof projectiles.

H. W. Cotton (Inc.), New York, N. Y., inspector gauges for steel shell.

J. J. Mason, New Haven, Conn., electrotype plate for two-color printing machine.

The General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio, prideaux links for cartridges.

Single Service Package Corp. of America, New York, N. Y., boxes for grenade bodies, silicate of soda.

Warner Auto Top Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James Phelan & Sons, Lynn, Mass.; and R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., breech lock mechanism covers.

F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H., pannier packs.

Wm. L. Barrell & Co., New York, N. Y., olive-drab fiber duck.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., pannier packs.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, carrying case for Browning-Colt machine rifles.

Hewes & Potter, Boston, Mass., hand ax carriers.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., covers for Vickers & Browning heavy machine guns.

Morton E. Converse & Sons, Winchendon, Mass., packing boxes for trench mortar shell.

Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., steel shell billets.

Grasselli Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., nitric acid.

National Vacuum Machinery Co., Dayton, Ohio, control handles for bomb release.

Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.

H. Channon Co., Chicago, Ill., retracting and drag rope.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., roller buckles, bronze and carbon steel rings for McClellan saddles, halters, center bar buckles and brow band ornaments for cavalry bridles.

Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., center bar buckle for cavalry bridle.

Van Nostrand Saddlery Co., Muscatine, Iowa, pannier packs.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, breech mechanism covers.

McIntyre Burrall Co., Green Bay, Wis., and Wolf Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., pannier packs.

Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills (Inc.), New York, N. Y., gray duck.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., Saalback buckle for cavalry bridle.

Parker, Wilder & Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., gun sling hooks and loops.

Newburgh Carpet Co., Newburgh, N. Y., gray duck.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., miscellaneous equipment for seacoast guns.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., liquid and air pumps, filling pipe.

Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., Shaw loading machines.

Marlin Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., heavy [illegible] valves to air tank type.

Starr Piano Co., [illegible] blanks.

Smith Worthington Co., New York, [illegible] dust guards for wheels.

John Reilly Co., Newark, N. J., russet strap leather backs.

Newburgh Carpet Co., Newburgh, N. Y., gray duck.

Kemper-Thomas Co., East Norwood, Ohio, canvas watering buckets.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for Nash "Quad" trucks.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., [illegible] and main [illegible] tion trucks.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., canvas covers for artillery repair bodies.

Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., gun sling hooks.

Wellington Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., gray duck.

Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., oval head brass rivets and furrs.

Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., belt fastener.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., canvas covers for artillery repair bodies.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., curry combs.

Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., center bar buckle.

Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn., center bar buckle for cavalry bridle.

Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., The American Hardware Corporation, Successor, New Britain, Conn., center bar buckles.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., curb bit and chain for cavalry bridle.

Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., and the Warner Bros. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., ovals for McClellan saddle.

Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass shields for McClellan saddle.

North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., brass ovals for McClellan saddle.

Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., bronze rings for [illegible] saddle.

Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., saddlebag studs.

New England Spruce Lumber Prices and the Procedure for Distribution Announced by War Industries Board

The War Industries Board authorizes the following maximum prices for and procedure for distribution of New England spruce lumber:

After considering the information submitted by the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of manufacturing New England spruce lumber and the information submitted by the representatives of the manufacturers thereof at the hearings held on the 18th of July, 1918, at which their request for a readjustment of prices on their products was heard, the Price-Fixing Committee appointed by the President has determined, by agreement with the said representatives of the manufacturers of New England spruce lumber, upon the following maximum prices for such lumber. These maximum prices shall not be exceeded on any sales and contracts for sale (for mill shipment) made by manufacturer, dealer, or other person during a period beginning midnight July 19, 1918, and ending midnight November 1, 1918, to the Government, to the Governments of the nations associated with us in the present war, to the railroads, or to such others as customarily purchase lumber for mill shipment, whether by rail or by water.

MAXIMUM BASE PRICES.

The prices of all New England spruce lumber in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts shall not exceed the item prices named in attached list. These prices are for New England spruce lumber delivered (freight allowed) to Boston, Mass. They do not include war tax on freight bills. For shipments to other destination points freight adjustments will be governed by differentials shown in Bangor & Aroostook Railroad lumber tariff on basis of 3,000 pounds weight to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Prices on items not covered by the above list shall be priced on basis of nearest comparable item.

The usual trade practices shall continue, including cash discount of 1 per cent in 15 days or 30 days net.

Contracts for the sale of lumber entered into in good faith prior to midnight July 19, 1918, and enforcible at law, will be performed in accordance with their terms, subject, of course, to orders received from the Government which may require priority.

It is imperative that, with the least possible disruption of the industry, the vast war needs of the Government, both direct and indirect, for New England spruce lumber be supplied on a fair basis, that an adequate supply and equitable distribution thereof be assured for essential commercial needs, that the movement thereof be facilitated and that injurious speculation therein be prevented. Therefore the procedure outlined below, by agreement with the representatives of the manufacturers of New England spruce lumber, has been adopted for a period beginning midnight July 19, 1918, and ending midnight November 1, 1918.

The procedure is that each manufacturer of New England spruce lumber shall:

(1) Make contracts and accept orders for his product at prices not in excess of the applicable maximum prices, always subject to an option at the applicable maximum prices in favor of the United States or the nominee of the War Industries Board. Under this option, which will cover all New England spruce lumber down to time of actual delivery to the purchaser, the War Industries Board to any extent required will allocate either to the Government or to other essential users. Any balance not so allocated will be released for sale to commercial buyers, but at prices no greater than those determined upon as above set forth.

(2) Comply with the directions of the War Industries Board, as issued from time to time, with reference to filling commercial requirements in the order of their public importance and to furnishing such information and making such reports as may be required.

(3) Keep up to the best of his ability the production of spruce lumber so as to insure an adequate supply so long as the war lasts.

(4) Neither reduce the scale of wages now being paid nor change fundamental labor conditions now in force.

Government to Apportion Cars.

The Government will apportion the car supply available for lumber and arrange for its transportation, subject to allocation by the War Industries Board as aforesaid, to the end that injury to the industry due to abnormal war-time conditions be neutralized so far as may be.

Foreign trade, except to the Governments of nations associated with us in the present war, is not to be affected by this ruling.

Governmental maximum prices on New England merchantable spruce lumber, effective midnight July 19, 1918, to and including November 1, 1918, covering States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

DIMENSION.

SPECIFIED LENGTHS 20 FEET AND UNDER

1 x 2 d1S to 1⅞ inches	$48.00
1 x 3 d1S to 1⅞ inches	48.00
1 x 4 inches	48.00
1 x 5 inches	48.00
1 x 6 inches	48.00
1 x 7 inches	48.00
1 x 8 inches	48.00
1 x 9 inches	53.00
1 x 10 inches	58.00
1 x 12 inches	60.00
1¼ or 1½ x 4 inches	48.00
1¼ or 1½ x 5 inches	48.00
1¼ or 1½ x 6 inches	48.00
1¼ or 1½ x 7 inches	48.00
1¼ or 1½ x 8 inches	48.00
1¼ or 1½ x 9 inches	53.00
1¼ or 1½ x 10 inches	58.00
1¼ or 1½ x 12 inches	60.00
2 x 2 inches	48.00
2 x 3 D1E to 2⅞ inches	48.00
2 x 4 D1E to 3⅞ inches	48.00
2 x 5 inches	48.00
2 x 6 inches	48.00
2 x 7 inches	48.00
2 x 8 inches	48.00
2 x 9 inches	53.00
2 x 10 inches	58.00
2 x 12 inches	60.00
3 x 4 D1E to 3⅞ inches	48.00
3 x 5 inches	48.00
3 x 6 inches	48.00
3 x 7 inches	48.00
3 x 8 inches	48.00
3 x 9 inches	53.00
3 x 10 inches	58.00
3 x 12 inches	60.00
4 x 4 inches	48.00
4 x 5 inches	48.00
4 x 6 inches	48.00
4 x 7 inches	48.00
4 x 8 inches	48.00
4 x 9 inches	53.00
4 x 10 inches	58.00
4 x 12 inches	60.00
5 x 5 inches	48.00
5 x 6 inches	48.00
5 x 7 inches	48.00
5 x 8 inches	48.00
5 x 9 inches	53.00
5 x 10 inches	58.00
5 x 12 inches	60.00
6 x 6 inches	48.00
6 x 7 inches	48.00
6 x 8 inches	48.00
6 x 9 inches	53.00
6 x 10 inches	58.00
6 x 12 inches	60.00
7 x 7 inches	48.00
7 x 8 inches	48.00
7 x 9 inches	53.00
7 x 10 inches	58.00
7 x 12 inches	60.00
8 x 8 inches	48.00
8 x 9 inches	53.00
8 x 10 inches	58.00
8 x 12 inches	60.00

All prices are for rough lumber unless otherwise specified.

Where the fractional part of a foot is specified, the stock is to be figures the next foot in length. For every 2 feet or fraction over 20 feet add $1 per thousand.

RANDOM LENGTHS.

1 x 2 D1S to 1⅞ inches	$38.00
1 x 3 D1S to 1⅞ inches	38.00
1 x 4 inches	42.00
1 x 5 inches	42.00
1 x 6 inches	45.00
1 x 7 inches	45.00
1 x 8 inches	45.00
1 x 9 inches	50.00
1 x 10 inches	55.00
1 x 12 inches	59.00
1¼ or 1½ x 6 inches	45.00
1¼ or 1½ x 7 inches	45.00
1¼ or 1½ x 8 inches	45.00
1¼ or 1½ x 9 inches	50.00
1¼ or 1½ x 10 inches	55.00
1¼ or 1½ x 12 inches	59.00
2 x 2 inches	36.50
2 x 3 D1E to 2⅞ inches	36.50
2 x 4 D1E to 3⅞ inches	38.00
2 x 5 inches	38.00
2 x 6 inches	28.00
2 x 7 inches	38.00
2 x 8 inches	43.00
2 x 9 inches	45.00
2 x 10 inches	50.00
2 x 12 inches	55.00
3 x 4 D1E to 3⅞ inches	40.00
4 x 4 inches	40.00

All 8-inch and under sizes, random lengths, including timber, not specified above, $43.

All above prices are for rough lumber unless otherwise specified.

For planing 1 side add ____ per M	$0.50
For planing 2 sides add ____ do	1.00
For planing 1 or 2 sides and matching or grooving add ____ per M	1.50
Beading (extra) ____ do	.50
For planing 4 sides add ____ do	1.50
1 x 4 to 8 planed 1 side, random widths and lengths	41.00
1 x 5 and up planed and matched, random widths and lengths	43.50
1 x 5 and up planed and matched, random widths, all even lengths 10 x 18′	41.00
Ship lap, 5, 6, and 7″ random lengths	46.00
Ship lap, 8″, random lengths	48.00

Basis of Comparison.

Prices on items not covered by above list shall be priced on basis of nearest comparable item.

These prices allow the present rate of freight to Boston, Mass. They do not include war tax on freight bills. For shipment to other destination points freight adjustments will be governed by differential shown in Bangor & Aroostook Railway lumber tariff on basis of 3,000 pounds weight to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Terms of settlement: One per cent discount for cash within 15 days or 30 days net from date of shipment. Eastern merchantable inspection to govern.

All freight rates subject to change up or down according to any changes by railroads in present rates.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1918. No. 373

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE SECTION OF ORDNANCE IS REORGANIZED

Four Branches Constituted Under Separate Heads and Three Branches Transferred.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, announces the reorganization of the industrial service section of the Ordnance Department, under Maj. B. H. Gitchell.

Includes Four Branches.

As reorganized, the industrial service section includes four branches—the administrative branch, under Maj. W. C. Rogers; the mediation branch, under Maj. James Tole; the women's branch, with Mrs. Clara M. Tead acting as head in place of Miss Mary Van Kleeck, recently appointed chief of the women industry service of the Department of Labor; and the community organization branch, under Mr. Fred C. Butler. What was formerly the employment branch, under Maj. F. W. Tully, now detailed as aid to Dr. E. M. Hopkins, of the office of the Secretary of War, is continued under the administrative branch. Capt. J. F. McTyer has been placed in charge of the industrial service section representatives stationed in each of the 10 production districts of the country.

Transferred to Staff Section.

Three branches of the industrial service section have been transferred to the staff section, under Maj. G. J. Siedler. These are: The safety and sanitation branch, under Capt. A. R. Reiley; the housing branch, under Maj. A. J. S. Holton; and the emergency labor production branch, under Capt. James L. Madden.

All Records Are Broken In Acceptance of Rifles

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

All previous records for inspection and acceptance of rifles were broken last week, when at one plant in a single day 7,000 rifles were turned over to the Government.

MEXICAN IMPORT TAX ON BEER.

Consul General George A. Chamberlain, Mexico City, reports:

It is unofficially reported that the Mexican import duty on foreign manufactured beer has been lowered from 30 to 9½ centavos Mexican gold per kilo.—Commerce Reports.

Success Means Greater Efforts to Win War Says Secretary Baker

In his daily interview with the press on Monday Secretary Baker said:

The progress of the Allied Armies in the Soissons-Rheims salient is continuing. Substantial gains have been made on both Saturday and Sunday. It is fortunate that our people are accepting this success with a true measure of its significance. It is, of course, a cause for congratulation and rejoicing but would by no means justify any relaxation of our effort. It means that we must redouble our effort.

TEN SANTO DOMINGO BANDITS ARE KILLED BY U. S. MARINES

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Dispatches received from Santo Domingo state that a detachment of United States Marines, Capt. Charles F. Merkel, commanding, encountered bandits led by Racomon Quiara, near Vicentillo Province. A corporal, one Dominican Guardia officer and one enlisted man were slightly wounded. Ten bandits were killed and several wounded. The bandits, who are Dominicans and Haitians, split up into small bands.

Bandits, led by Natara, attacked Colonia Digola Compania, near Sante Fe, Province of Macoria, and wrecked stores. Natara was wounded by a local police officer, who was wounded and died. The bandits left, but later were reinforced.

Encounter at Magarin.

On July 23 our troops encountered bandits at Magarin, Province of Seibo, killed and wounded several and captured 50 horses. There were no casualties in our forces.

A detachment of marines at Gato, Province of Seibo, were attacked by 30 bandits. A sentry was slightly wounded. The bandits lost four killed.

You may not be able to fight, but you can save and buy war-savings stamps.

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT LOANS TO RELIEVE WHEAT GROWERS IN WESTERN DROUGHT SECTION

TO ENABLE NEW FALL PLANTING

Basis and Purposes of Advances Through Land Banks From Fund Set Aside by President Wilson Explained in Joint Statement.

The following statement is given out by the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture:

Acting upon the urgent representations that many wheat growers in certain sections of the West who have lost two successive crops by winter-killing and drought have exhausted their resources and may be compelled to forego fall planting and, in some cases, to abandon their homes unless immediate assistance is extended, the President, on Saturday, July 27, placed at the disposal of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture the sum of $5,000,000 to enable them to furnish aid to that extent. The two departments are already actively at work formulating plans for making loans under this authorization and complete details will be announced within the next few days and operations begun.

Loans Through Land Banks.

It may be stated generally that the Federal land banks in the districts affected will be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as the financial agents of the Government to make the loans and to collect them. The Department of Agriculture, through its special officers, including the county agents, will ascertain the needs of the individual farmers and determine the feasibility of the planting.

The primary object of this fund is not to stimulate the planting of an increased fall acreage of wheat or rye in the severely affected drought areas, or even necessarily to secure the planting of a normal acreage, but rather to assist in tiding the farmers over the period of the stress, to enable them to remain on their farms to plant such an acreage as may be determined to be wise under all the conditions, with a view to increase the food supply of the Nation and to add to the national security and defense. It is distinctly not intended to be used to stimulate the planting of wheat or any other grain where such planting is not wise from any agricultural point of view and where other activities are safer.

Primary Use of the Fund.

It is not intended that this fund shall be used to make loans to farmers who have banking collateral and can otherwise secure loans. The recent action of the

(Continued on page 3.)

VAST HOUSING PLANS COMPLETE FOR HAMPTON ROADS DISTRICT

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the completion of plans for housing projects in the Hampton Roads district. This is probably the most congested district in the United States.

The navy yard at Portsmouth, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Docks Co. at Newport News, and the Railroad, Food, and Fuel Administrations have depots there. The war population is estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000.

Four Developments Planned.

The housing corporation is planning four developments in the region. The first is designed for the Norfolk district, near the Army and Navy bases. About 500 houses of 5 and 6 rooms each will be built for white workers.

The contract for the construction of about 1,000 houses adjacent to the navy yard at Portsmouth, constituting the second development, has been awarded to the Hegaman-Harris Co., of New York City. This project also includes schools, shops, a fire station, and a motion-picture theater.

Houses for Colored Workers.

In Portsmouth about 300 houses will be built for the colored workers. These will be a story and a half in height and will consist of four and five rooms, and will be provided with all modern sanitary conveniences. The plans have been completed and will go out to contractors about the middle of the week.

In all of these developments the problem facing the housing corporation is larger than the mere building of houses, because of the overburdened condition of all public utilities.

Houses Nearing Completion.

In the Newport News section a large group of houses is nearing completion. These are being built under the direction of the Shipping Board. The homes thus provided will, however, fall short of the actual need, and accordingly the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation is engaged on a survey to determine the extent of necessary additions. It is expected that housing will have to be provided for a large number of families of colored workers, as well as a considerable addition to the new community already in existence at Hilton.

BIDS FOR SEWER PIPING.

The Department of the Interior issues the following:

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the department until 2 o'clock p. m. Wdenesday, August 14, 1918, and then opened, for furnishing and laying sewer pipe, including manholes, complete, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., in accordance with plans and specifications, copies of which may be obtained from the chief clerk of the department. Proposals must be marked "Proposals for furnishing and laying sewer pipe at St. Elizabeths Hospital," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

HOW CENSUS CLERKS ASSISTED IN PREPARING AN INDUSTRIAL INDEX OF DRAFT REGISTRANTS

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

Classification of occupations for the use of the Provost Marshal General.

This work was undertaken at the written request of the Provost Marshal General under date of December 21, 1917, to the effect that a detachment of skilled workers from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, be sent to the War Department to train the clerks of that department who were to be assigned to the preparation of an industrial index of registrants under the selective service act. Previous to this request, several conferences had been held at the Bureau of the Census by members of the staff of the Provost Marshal General, at which conferences it had been decided to use the census scheme of classification of occupations in the preparation of the industrial index. The preparation of this index consisted in classifying cards for registrants according to occupational skill or experience, these cards having been prepared at the local boards from questionnaires filled by the registrants themselves, and then transmitted to the War Department.

Thirty Census Clerks Assigned.

Some work was done during the latter part of December and in January in making estimates as a basis of the plan, in compiling and printing the lists to be used, and in general preparatory work. It was not until the middle of February, however, that a sufficient number of cards had been received at the War Department to begin the actual work of classification, and on the 14th of February seven census employees were detailed for this purpose, seven having been previously assigned at intervals from January 30 to February 12 to arrange for the preliminary steps of the work. About a week later the number of census employees was increased to 30, and the greater part of these experienced census employees, under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population, was used until July 1, a period of 4½ months, in supervising and guiding the work of about 250 clerks employed by the War Department, the work being done in the old Land Office Building.

The cards were received by the War Department in packages from each State local board, and after examination for completeness of return, stamping of local board number, etc., were turned over to the representatives of the Bureau of the Census for classification according to occupations. The method adopted for this classification work was predicated upon the assumption that a very considerable proportion of the registrants would be found in the more common occupations and that the handling of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 hand-written cards could be largely reduced to a mechanical basis and their occupational classification thereby materially quickened.

The total number of cards received to the end of June, 1918, and classified under the direction of the expert census force, was 8,147,034. The number of cards handled and classified under the various steps of the work is shown by the following statement:

Process of work.	Cards handled.	Cards classified.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Sorting	8,147,034	3,421,754	42
Coding from lists	4,725,280	2,688,520	33
Coding from printed index	2,036,760	1,384,996	17
Coding from special sources	651,764	651,764	8
Total	15,560,838	8,147,034	100

As the classification of the 8,147,034 cards was also verified, the total number handled, for all purposes, was 23,707,872 cards, representing almost three handlings of the actual number of cards received. The time devoted by employees of the Bureau of the Census to this work was equivalent to 3,253 days of work for one clerk.

The energy and industry displayed by the experienced census employees engaged in this work calls for the highest commendation. The work in some respects was most perplexing and could not have been successfully handled by a less experienced force of census assistants. The high tribute paid by the Provost Marshal General to the value of the service rendered by them is sufficient evidence of their ability and successful endeavor in the prosecution of a most important piece of war work.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDER FIXING SCREENED COKE PRICE

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 24, 1918.*

ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR ESTABLISHING MAXIMUM PRICES ON MIXED SIZES OF SCREENED COKE SUITABLE FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that there is a growing industry in the production of domestic fuel by screening and cleaning the accumulated breeze piles at beehive and by-product coking plants, and that a maximum price should be fixed therefor,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under anthority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time, the following regulation, additional to those already set forth, shall be in effect beginning 7 a. m. July 25, 1918:

The maximum price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the point where produced, for mixed sizes of properly screened and cleaned beehive or by-product coke suitable for domestic purposes shall be $1 less than the maximum Government price for selected foundry coke f. o. b. cars at the same point.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

POSTMASTERS INSTRUCTED ON ALIEN FEMALE REGISTRATION

Attention of Assistant Registrars Called to Rules for Return of Affidavits.

The Post Office Department authorizes publication of the following:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASST. POSTMASTER GEN.,
Washington, July 30, 1918.

REGISTRATION OF ALIEN FEMALES.

POSTMASTERS:

It has been brought to the attention of the Post Office Department that assistant registrar postmasters in nonurban areas are not complying with the instructions under Article X, Section A, of the regulations governing the "Registration of German alien females." Assistant registrar postmasters should carefully read and comply with the following excerpts from the regulations:

THE RETURN OF REGISTRATION AFFIDAVITS AND REPORTS ON REGISTRATION.—DUTIES OF ASSISTANT REGISTRARS.

1. In each place of registration on the day immediately after the last day upon which registration cards are directed there to be issued (See Art. IX, par. 1) the registration officer shall place together in alphabetical order three distinct, complete sets of the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have been issued, and shall note upon each of said registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the issuance of such registration card; and he shall put together in three distinct, complete sets the signed and executed registration affidavits upon which registration cards have not been issued and shall note upon each of such registration affidavits, in the place provided for that purpose, the fact that registration cards have not been issued on such affidavits.

2. No summary sheet need be made by assistant registrars in nonurban areas.

3. Each complete set of registration affidavits upon which registration cards have been issued shall be placed in a package, separately wrapped and sealed, and indorsed by the registration officer substantially as follows:

This package contains the executed registration affidavits of _____ alien
(Give number.)
females, required to register under the President's proclamation, dated April 19, 1918, to whom registration cards were issued at

_____
(Insert designation of registration place by name of State, county, city (or town), precinct.)

_____
(Assistant registrar.)

_____
(Official title, police or post office.)

and all three sets shall be delivered by the assistant registrar, by mail or otherwise, to his chief registrar.

4. Each complete set of registration affidavits upon which registration cards have NOT been issued shall be placed in a package, separately wrapped and sealed, and indorsed by the registration officer substantially as follows:

This package contains the executed registration affidavits of _____ alien
(Give number.)
females, required to register under the President's proclamation, dated April 19, 1918, to whom registration cards were NOT issued at

_____
(Insert designation of registration place by name of State, county, city (or town), precinct.)

_____
(Assistant registrar.)

_____
(Official title, police or post office.)

and all three sets shall be delivered by the assistant registrar, by mail or otherwise, to his chief registrar.

5. Each assistant registrar shall also send to his chief registrar all unused forms of registration affidavits, registration cards, and summary sheets. He shall completely destroy any of such forms which for any reason may have been erroneously marked, torn, mutilated, or otherwise disfigured.

6. If no alien females have registered in his district, the assistant registrar shall report that fact in writing to his chief registrar.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

LOANS FOR WHEAT GROWERS

(Continued from page 1.)

War Finance Corporation, indicating its willingness to make advances to banks and trust companies which have made loans to farmers and cattlemen, should ease the general financial situation and in large measure enable bankers to extend accommodations to farmers having such collateral. Banks are urged to avail themselves of the offer of the War Finance Corporation.

This fund, because of its limited amount, will be used necessarily principally in connection with the fall planting of wheat or of preferred substitute grain in the areas involved. This will not include consideration of cases of individuals who do not intend to, or who can not engage in, fall seeding who might otherwise be compelled to abandon their homes and make great sacrifices; provided sufficient funds are left after considering the pressing fall planting needs.

Basis of the Loans.

The loans will probably not be made for more than $3 an acre, and it is likely that a maximum of 100 acres in some localities and of 150 in others will be established. In addition to paying a reasonable rate of interest, each farmer will be required to contribute to an insurance fund out of the proceeds from the sale of his crops if his operations are successful.

ILLINOIS FOOD APPOINTMENT.

Robt. Stevenson, Jr., Named Deputy to State Administrator.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Robert Stevenson, jr., executive secretary to Harry A. Wheeler, Federal food administrator for Illinois, has been appointed deputy food administrator and has entered upon his duties.

The magnitude of the work in Illinois made necessary the designation of an aide with powers to act for Mr. Wheeler at times, and Mr. Stevenson's experience qualifies him eminently for the place.

SOLDIERS' BALLOTS BY MAIL AND THE OKLAHOMA STATE LAW

The Post Office Department authorizes publication of the following order:

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 23, 1918.

All Postmasters in Oklahoma:

The department's attention has been directed to the fact that an act recently passed by the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, for the purpose of enabling the State's absent soldiers, sailors, and marines to cast their votes by mail, contains a provision to the effect that—

"Any person who shall be entitled to receive any letter or envelope marked as herein provided, before he shall take away the same, shall sign and deliver to the postmaster or his deputy clerk, a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify how many such letters or envelopes he has received, and otherwise, as far as may be, specify the particulars or the description thereof; and any willful omission to comply with the provisions of this section shall be adjudged a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof shall be punished accordingly."

Under the provisions of the Postal Laws and Regulations, postmasters can not obtain addressees' receipts for letters unless sent as registered or special-delivery mail.

Steps have been taken to advise the secretary of state of Oklahoma that the department is without authority to obtain these receipts.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

STREET AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION CHARGED AGAINST A RAILROAD

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

CIRCULAR No. 44.

First. Wherever street or road construction and other public improvements are contemplated by the authorities in any State, county, district, or municipality, for which a portion of the cost in an amount exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) is to be charged against any railroad under Federal control, the authorities are requested to take the matter up with the Federal management of the road directly interested and secure the concurrence of the Railroad Administration in advance.

Second. In the event this is not done the Director General will reserve the right to decide whether or not he will participate in the payment.

3. It is not the attitude of the Director General to oppose construction of this character which is meritorious and essential. The Director General feels, however, that in the present stress as to the essential labor and material supply all work of this kind which can be postponed without injury should not be undertaken, and the railroad should not be expected to participate in the payment unless the expenditure is indispensable.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of war-sav-

Official U. S. Bulletin

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	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 76.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *July 29, 1918.*

Section A.—Beyond the line of the Ourcq heavy counterattacks made by fresh troops of the enemy have resulted in severe fighting. Sergy, taken by our troops yesterday, after having changed hands four times, remains in our possession.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

UNDUE INFLUENCE AFFECTING WAR SAVING STAMP PAYMENT

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, *Washington, July 24.*

Reports have been received indicating that in some sections of the country there have been concerted movements of certain holders of war-savings certificates to have them redeemed through post offices. Postmasters obtaining evidence that any such movement is due to enemy or pro-enemy influence or propaganda should report all facts to the inspector in charge of the division in which their office is located.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. P. M. Gen.

America's Resources and Expenditures as Compared with Those of Germany

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Pessimistic Americans who view with alarm our increasing national obligations may derive a great deal of comfort from n comparison of the financial condition of the United States contrasted with that of Germany.

The total resources of the United States are estimated at about $250,000,000,000; our annual earnings are estimated at about $50,000,000,000. Our national debt, including the third Liberty loan, may be put around $12,000,000,000.

United States Prewar Expenditures.

Before the war our Government was spending about $1,000,000,000 a year. When the war is ended, interest charges, less the interest collected from our loans to our allies, Government insurance expenses, and other necessary expenditures growing out of the war may conservatively be estimated at something like $1,000,000,000. We are confronted, therefore, when peace comes, with raising only a couple of billions a year revenue, a slight task for a Nation of such tremendous wealth, capacity, and resources.

Germany's Ante-war Resources.

The resources of Germany before the war were estimated to be $80,000,000,000. The annual expenditures then of the Imperial Government were about $800,000,000. Her debt now is $30,000,000,000 and her resources and man power have been severely impaired. After the war she is confronted with additional expenditures growing out of the war totaling some $4,000,000,000.

The interest of her war debt, even if the debt grows no larger, will be about $1,500,000,000. Although she is niggardly in her pensions to private soldiers and their families, $1,000,000,000 a year would hardly suffice to pay even small pensions to her injured and the families of her soldiers who have been killed. Her war debt must be paid some time and a sinking fund of 5 per cent would add $1,500,000,000 to her annual taxation. Here is a total increase of $4,000,000,000 all due to the war.

Increase of Debts.

Of course both the United States and Germany may greatly increase their debts, but the increases will not change the relative situations.

The German Government has drained the German people of their gold, even their jewels and heirlooms, and yet the Imperial Bank of Germany now has but little over $500,000,000 of gold in its vaults. The United States has made no special effort to obtain gold, has made no call upon the people for the precious metal, and yet to-day has in its Treasury vaults practically $2,500,000,000 of gold coin and bullion.

EXPORTS FROM LONDON TO UNITED STATES FOR SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDING WITH JUNE

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, London, England, reports as follows:

The aggregate of declared exports from London to the United States for the six months ended June, 1918, totaled only $35,233,326, compared with $88,348,502 for the same period in 1917, a decrease of $53,115,176. The principal articles invoiced, with their value, during the first six months of 1917 and 1918 follow:

Articles.	January-June, 1917.	January-June, 1918.
Rubber	$34,611,850	$3,615,091
Precious stones	9,618,907	8,949,535
Tin	8,889,680	2,521,814
Furs	4,223,709	4,853,685
Art	3,666,873	1,333,156
Hides	2,190,826	158,249
Wool	1,214,005	7,783
Tea	723,944	.....

Declared exports in the month of June, 1918, fell to the low aggregate of $3,261,785, as against $9,588,591 in 1917, totals which were the lowest of any month in both years up to the end of the respective half years. The falling off for the month in this year is due, of course, to the regulations affecting imports into the United States. Of the aggregate, precious stones accounted for $893,712, compared with $2,051,917 in May; tin for $322,523, against $473,845; furs, $208,157, against $926,952; rubber, $154,751, against $971,099; and art, $23,811, against $113,858.

In respect to furs the month of June usually shows a decline, and the value this year compared not unfavorably with that of $210,633 in 1917.

For the three months April to June, 1917, the value reached $43,493,244 and declined to $18,494,862 this year, but was in excess of the aggregate for the first three months, which reached only $16,728,464.—Commerce Reports.

New Industrial Duties for Maj. B. H. Gitchell

The War Department authorizes the following:

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, announces the appointment of Maj. B. H. Gitchell, Ordnance, National Army, as Chief of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department.

Maj. Gitchell is in charge of similar work in the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and is attached to the office of the Secretary of War, reporting to E. M. Hopkins, assistant to the Secretary of War. As Chief of the Industrial service Section of the Ordnance Department he is to report to Col. G. E. Tripp, Chief of the Production Division of the Ordnance Department.

Before entering the service Maj. Gitchell was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit, Mich.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, yesterday introduced in the Senate a resolution asking the Secretary of War whether men who tried to volunteer but were rejected for physical disability and have since been drafted may be transferred to volunteer organizations. It was referred to the Military Committee. The introduction of the resolution led to a short discussion of changes in the selective service act. Senator Sterling asserted that it was unjust to men who were refused the privilege of volunteering to be forced into draft organizations after a change in the physical standard. Senator Johnson, of California, said that in the new law to extend the draft ages the question of prohibiting all volunteers was being considered. Senator Nelson said that the action of local draft boards rather than the draft law had been responsible for discrimination and, sometimes, favoritism. Senator Kirby said he believed the draft age should and would be extended, not because the country's man power within the draft ages is insufficient, but because men above 31 without dependents should be made to serve.

Senator Sterling's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate whether, in his opinion, permission given to men subjected to draft under such or similar circumstances to now volunteer or permission to their assignment to volunteer regiments would materially impair the service, whether or not the Department of War contemplates any action looking to a transfer of such men to the volunteer service and whether in the opinion of the Secretary of War such transfer is permissible under existing law.

The Speaker of the House and the Presiding Officer of the Senate yesterday signed the resolution revoking the Federal charter of the National German-American Alliance and the resolution was sent to the President.

Aircraft Investigation.

The subcommittee of the Military Committee now investigating the subject of aircraft production will reopen the subject and look into reports concerning the alleged unsatisfactoriness of the de Haviland "fours" now being manufactured. Maj. H. C. A. Muhlenberg, Capt. R. W. Schroadar, and Lieut. John M. Foote, stationed at the airplane testing field at Dayton, Ohio, have been summoned to appear before the committee to supply information regarding the de Haviland "four" as designed and manufactured in the United States.

Secretary Houston, in response to a Senate resolution, yesterday reported that with the exception of a small amount used in the manufacture of phosphorus, practically all phosphate rock produced in the United States is being utilized for agricultural purposes. Production in 1917 was placed at 2,610,743 tons, of which only 34,000 tons were exported.

The Capital Issues Committee yesterday transmitted to the Senate papers relating to the application of the city of Seattle, Wash., for permission to issue $5,500,000 in bonds for the construction of a hydroelectric plant. The proposed bond issue was disapproved by the San Francisco Federal reserve bank, but the governing committee is to have hearings on the subject within a short time.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, introduced a bill granting to all voters residing in the Territory of Hawaii the right of suffrage while they are engaged in the military or naval service. This privilege under existing law is extended only to members of the National Guard.

War Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee considering the war-revenue bill at its session yesterday decided not to make any increase in existing taxes on passenger and freight transportation charges. This conclusion was reached on the theory that the recent advances in these rates ordered by the Director of Railoads was equivalent to additional taxes which the general public must pay. It also is understood that a majority of the committee is favorable to a tax on both import and export trade if it is found to be constitutional. The question of increasing the taxes on liquors and other beverages was considered, but action on this matter will be postponed until other questions have been disposed of. Meanwhile, if nation-wide war-time prohibition prevails, the committee will be required to find taxes to meet the deficit caused by the absolute prohibition against liquors. The question of extending the pipe-line tax to include companies piping their own product was discussed, but action was deferred. Another subject discussed yesterday was suggested increases in the taxes on life, marine, and casualty insurance, but without definite action.

COUNTRY HOMES HAVING WOOD MAY BE DENIED COAL AS FUEL

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration has suggested to State fuel administrators that in those States where a plentiful supply of wood is available, the sale, shipment, and distribution of coal for domestic purposes to persons residing outside of cities or incorporated towns may be prohibited, except under special permit.

State fuel administrators are advised that if they find as a result of prohibiting the use of coal outside of cities, excessive prices are demanded by wood dealers, they should be dealt with under the authority conferred by the Lever Act.

The authority for prohibiting the sale, shipment, and distribution of coal to domestic consumers, it is pointed out, is contained in the order appointing State fuel administrators to office.

Need 25,000 Young Women

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

INDUSTRIAL FURNACE SECTION OF THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Organization Announced to Regulate Use of Fuel for Direct Heat.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration announces the completion of the Industrial Furnace Section of Conservation, to handle fuel conservation in all furnaces with the exception of those operated for the production of power, heat, and light. This includes those plants using fuel for direct heat, such as the clay-products industries.

In Charge of Engineer.

This section is in charge of an experienced engineer who has under his immediate supervision 13 districts comprised of 31 States, covering the territory in which industrial furnaces are used. Each district has a local head who has in his organization an advisory board and a corps of inspecting engineers.

The newly appointed district chiefs met at the Fuel Administration Building today for a conference with A. F. Greaves-Walker, the chief of the section. The district chief made report based on a preliminary survey of each district. Their conservative estimates of probable annual savings was 3,000,000 tons of coal.

Questionnaire to Owners.

A standard questionnaire is being furnished each plant owner in advance of the inspection, which he will fill out and hold for the inspector. The rating of each plant will be based upon the efficiency with which fuel is used. All wasteful burning processes will be taken into account; but an opportunity for correcting wasteful conditions will be given before inspection. Recommendations will accompany each questionnaire, several items of which will apply to each and every plant, and if followed will improve conditions materially. The inspecting engineer will be in a position to make further recommendations to each owner after inspecting his plant.

The clay products, lime, cement, and glass industries will be inspected first.

Cooperation of Existing Committees.

It is considered important that all existing fuel conservation committees, committees of chambers of commerce and national defense, manufacturers' associations and other bodies engaged in conservation work within the territory of any district shall be continued in full force and that the cooperation of such organizations shall be obtained.

By appealing to the patriotism of the furnace owner, at the same time presenting tangible facts which show him a way of saving money for himself and fuel for the nation's use in the prosecution of the war, little trouble is expected in bringing about conservation of fuel through the proper regulation and operation of all industrial furnaces.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—W A R - S A V I N G S STAMPS.

CALL FOR MEN TO HELP COMPILE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR

Signal Corps to Select About Sixty More Lieutenants and As Many Sergeants for Work.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Signal Corps:

The Signal Corps announces an urgent need for a large number of men to engage in the compilation of a pictorial history of the war. About 60 more lieutenants and as many sergeants, first class, are to be selected for this work, and for a short time, until the immediate needs are met, some commissions will be given to men direct from civil life whose experience is ample to justify this procedure. Other men will be sent temporarily to the Signal Corps School of Photography at Columbia University, New York City, where they will be taught not how to take pictures, but rather what kind of pictures to take. Many of the men commissioned will become staff officers of army divisions, and as such will be in charge of the work of making a pictorial history of the activities of that division from the time of organization through active participation in the conflict.

Must Have "Nose for News."

The successful newspaper photographer represents most nearly the type of man needed—that is to say, he must have a "nose for news" in addition to being able properly to set and expose his camera. A military photographer must possess a generous amount of initiative and originality, for he will have to act as his own boss, his own director, and dig up the type of picture that really tells the story.

The Signal Corps states that appointment will depend almost entirely on the man's previous experience. Application for service can be made and full particulars obtained by addressing the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Photographic Section, Arcade Building, Washington, D. C.

RAILROAD DIRECTOR CANCELS ALL EXPRESS COMPANY FRANKS

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Under instructions from Director General McAdoo the American Railway Express Co. (the new company established under the contract between the Director General and the four principal express companies of the country) has canceled all express franks previously in use and adopted the policy of issuing no new franks.

In the past free service was given by the express companies to a large number of people, not only express officers and employees, but also the officers of railroad companies and others. As a result of this practice a great many express franks were in existence and a large quantity of goods was carried free of charge.

After careful consideration the Director General decided that it was proper and wise to eliminate this free service entirely, and as a result all matter now carried by express is paid for.

Men Needed for Red Cross Field Work In Military Camps in This Country

The American Red Cross issues the following:

Men are needed for active Red Cross field service in the military and naval camps in this country. This work includes:

1. Rendering emergency relief of every kind upon request and with the cooperation of the military authorities.

2. Helping soldiers who are worried about their families and affairs by communicating with their homes through local Red Cross organizations in every part of the United States.

3. Sympathetic touch with men in base hospitals, communication with families of patients if necessary, and the furnishing of emergency supplies when called upon.

4. Supervising distribution of all Red Cross supplies, such as sweaters, socks, comfort kits, etc.

Qualifications for Places.

The qualifications demand high-grade men beyond draft age, acquainted with business methods, and with ability to deal successfully in a personal manner with other responsible men; they should be possessed of tact, forbearance, discretion, energy, and good personal appearance. Red Cross representatives in the camps have the status of officers.

While volunteers are desired, all expenses incurred by reason of Red Cross service will be paid, and where necessary a small salary in addition may be allowed. Acceptance of these positions will involve a pecuniary sacrifice to any man who is qualified.

Field for Patriotic Service.

This call is urgent and offers a peculiarly desirable field for constructive patriotic service, as the volume of business transacted is very large, and is rapidly growing. If you are interested, write the Bureau of Camp Service, National Headquarters, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Will you serve?

$25,000,000,000 IN WAR RISK INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Insurance application received from soldiers and sailors by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance now aggregate more than $25,000,000,000, Secretary McAdoo announced to-day.

More than 2,954,609 applications have been received to date for a grand total of $25,148,118,000.

In the last four days upward of one billion dollars of new insurance was written. The total for July will be close to four billion dollars.

Average is Increasing.

The average amount of insurance applied for per man has been steadily increasing for the last few months and is now about $8,500. The maximum permitted by law is $10,000.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance now has more insurance in force by three billion dollars than the ordinary life insurance on the books of all the legal reserve insurance companies of the United States combined.

Persons who have been named as beneficiaries under the War Risk Insurance but have not yet received their insurance certificates are reminded that these certificates are not essential to make the insurance protection effective.

More Than 1,800,000 Certificates Mailed.

The certificate is merely evidence of the existence of the contract of insurance, and forms no part thereof. No apprehension should be felt by persons who have not yet received their certificates. They are being sent forward as rapidly as limited space and an unprecedented onrush of business will permit.

More than 1,800,000 insurance certificates have already been mailed.

The millions of insurance applications received by the bureau are all indexed, classified, and held under statistical control so that information on the insurance protection of any person in the Army or Navy can be obtained instantly.

FIFTEEN NEW SHIPS LAUNCHED DURING WEEK ENDING JULY 25

The Shipping Board issues the following:

American shipyards launched 15 vessels during the week ending July 25. The steel yards put into the water 10 vessels, totaling 53,250 dead-weight tons; the wood yards, 5 vessels, totaling 19,200 dead-weight tons. The Pacific coast yards led with 7 launchings. The Great Lakes yards were second, with 6. There was one each on the eastern and Gulf coasts.

One 4,700-Ton Wooden Ship.

The launchings for the week included another 4,700-ton wood ship from the ways of the National Shipbuilding Co. of Texas.

The weeks' output of completed ships was 8 of 35,890 dead-weight tons. Great Lakes shipyards led the deliveries, with 4 vessels. The Pacific coast was second, with 3. The single eastern delivery was of a 7,400-ton freighter from the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Sparrows Point, Md. This was also the largest ship completed during the week.

Grand Total Nearly 250.

The deliveries for the week ending July 25 bring the number of vessels built for the Shipping Board up to nearly 250, totaling more than a million and a half dead-weight tons.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	17
Died from wounds	11
Died of disease	15
Died of accident and other causes	3
Wounded severely	95
Wounded slightly	1
Missing in action	3
Total	145

Killed in Action.

Maj. James M. McCloud. Mrs. Dolly McCloud, 21 Martindale Road, Balham, London SW., England.

LIEUTENANTS.

George W. Berriman. M. W. Berriman, Tampa, Fla.

Frank Booma. Mrs. F. E. Booma, R. F. D. 2, Portsmouth, N. H.

Norman D. DuBois. Mrs. C. D. DuBois, 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

Grant Merritt Barber. Mrs. Carrie Barber, Greybull, Wyo.

George W. Ross. Mrs. Mary Ross, 1321 Adeline Street, Oakland, Cal.

Corpl. Clyde W. Needham. Mrs. M. F. Fuqua, 316 East Locus Street, Lodi, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Carl D. Johnson. Mrs. Mary Johnson, 433 West Thirty-sixth Street, Newton, Kans.

Elso S. Johnson. Mrs. Catherine Johnson, Freeport, Ill.

Richard P. Ludtke. Amel Ludtke, Chatham, Ill.

Clyde A. McKea. John McKea, Westwood, Cal.

Arthur Marquand. Mrs. Gertrude Marquand, 7 Keene Avenue, Hamilton, Md.

Jacob B. Miller. John P. Miller, Lacey, Wash.

Clement M. Summers. Clement M. Summers, sr., 129 Laurel Street, Ashland, Oreg.

Kenneth L. Sutherland. Charles E. Sutherland, 1411 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans.

Charles Wilson. Clement Wilson, 1622 Euclid Avenue, Marion, Ind.

Stephen Wos. John Wos, 74 Reservation Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

Sergt. Harry Clubb. Mrs. Beatrice Clubb, 314 Quitman Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Corpl. Bertram Aaron. Mrs. Bertram Turner, Paducah, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Wilfred Albert. Eugene Albert, 38 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Clarence D. Crabtree. Lowell Crabtree, Box 245, Marengo, Ind.

Frank Deaton. D. A. Deaton, Clarendon, Ark.

Monte H. Fuller. Mrs. Mertie M. Fuller, Wheelock, Vt.

Wallace William Keller. Mrs. Lizzie Keller, 345 Elm Street, North Wales, Pa.

Edward W. Larkosh. Mrs. V. Larkosh, 22 Oak Street, Providence, R. I.

Donald C. MacKinnon. Mrs. John A. MacKinnon, 128 Maplewood Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.

John A. W. Marble. John Marble, Mosleys Junction, Va.

Fred Watson. Joseph Watson, 85 Eustis Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Carl John Lautz. George Lautz, 507 North Oak Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COOKS.

John H. Arnold. Pete J. Arnold, Doniphan, Mo.

Merritt Winsell. Dr. Frank S. Winsell, Dexter, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Wilbur J. Blakemore. Mrs. Velma Blakemore, Barnesville, Ohio.

Clarence A. Clark. Sam F. Clark, Eufala, Okla.

Armstead L. Davis. Mrs. Alice Read, Bowling Green, Va.

James Epps. Mrs. Celda Epps, Eustis, Fla.

Rogers Franklin. Mrs. Ida Jake Johnson, Cameron, Tex.

Samuel Jaffy. Samuel Freiden, 24 North Franklin Street, Waynesboro, Pa.

Croston Pierson. Mrs. Lucy Pierson, R. F. D. No. 1, Millhaven, Ga.

Emmett L. Simmons. J. W. Simmons, 2802 Elmore Street, Tampa, Fla.

Joseph M. Sweetzer. Sarah Haynes, 30 Howard Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Theodore L. Trouth. Jacob Trouth, 116 Noble Avenue, Dixon, Ill.

Owen F. Tuohy. John Tuohy, 124 Tarrasonna Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Wilson. George W. Wilson, Hannibal, Mo.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Cook Arthur B. Oldstrom. John S. Andrea, 5037 North Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Curney Page. William Page, Wilson, N. C.

Raymond A. Renkenberger. William F. Renkenberger, Berlin Center, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

MAJORS.

Goodwin Compton. Mrs. Sallie Compton Goyer, 1755 Faxon Avenue, Memphis, Tenn., or Mrs Goodwin Compton, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

Theodore Roosevelt, jr. Mrs Theodore Roosevelt, 165 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

CAPTAINS.

William J. Condon. Mrs. William J. Condon, 50 Livingston Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.

Robert K. Whitson. Mrs. R. K. Whitson, Union City, Tenn.

LIEUTENANTS.

Francis Xavier Callahan. M. J. Callahan, 288 State Street, Portland, Me.

John S. Cromelin. Mrs. P. H. Cromelin, 400 River Street, Hackensack, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

Clayton A. Barrows. B. S. Barrows, 164 High Street, Hartford, Conn.

John T. Griffin. James Lee, 100 C Street, South Boston, Mass.

George J. McKenzie. Mrs. G. J. McKenzie, 30 Charter Street, Salem, Mass.

Howard Duryea Springsteen. Mrs. David Springsteen, Queen's Boulevard, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Walter B. Worlock. Mrs. Mary S. Worlock, 1009 West Street, Utica, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Ellsworth A. Burnham. E. Warren Burnham, 13 Heard Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Ray Carroll. A. C. Carroll, South Pittsburg, Tenn.

Robert F. Costello. Mrs. A. Duffy, 1338 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.

Raymond W. Cummins. William W. Cummins, Kearney, Mo.

John Deloche. Mrs. Marie A. Deloche, 230 East Lincoln Street, McDonald, Pa.

Harry M. Dexter. Mrs. W. C. Dexter, Box 34, Wolfeville, Kings County, Nova Scotia, Canada.

George V. Ford. Mrs. Kate Ford, Box 94, New Eagle, Pa.

Walter A. Guild. Thomas E. Guild, 1550 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan, Mass.

Clifford L. Herring. Mrs. Jennette Herring, 12 Prospect Street, Rockville, Conn.

Raymond B. Kincaid. George C. Kincaid, Fair Haven, Vt.

Harry McKenzie. Edward McKenzie, 1220 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

Edwin Martin. Alfred W. Martin, 86 Franklin Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

Bernard D. Murphy. Timothy L. Murphy, 268 Hamilton Street, Hartford, Conn.

Victor Rasmussen. Miss Mary Rasmussen, Haarslev, Denmark.

Harry L. Smith. Edward W. Simth, 15 James Street, Boston, Mass.

Winfred J. White. N. W. Lavery, 54 A Street, South Boston, Mass.

George F. Patee, machinist. W. S. Patee, 28 Riggs Place, South Orange, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Jack B. Albright. Mrs. Mollie Albright, 821 Howard Street, Monongahela, Pa.

Chester P. Ambler. Hubert C. Ambler, 1015 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.

Anthony Balkus. Miss C. Balkus, 866 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Robert J. Bangert. Mrs. Pauline Bangert, 3712 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

William Bickerdyke. Mrs. Alice Bickerdyke, 1 off George Street, Hyde Cheshire, England.

Warren Black. Mrs. James Emmett Black, 1215 South Hickory Street, Ottawa, Kans.

Edward Martin Caimens. Morris Simpson, Point Marion, Pa.

Joseph W. Cames. John Cames, Newington, Conn.

Merley A. Cook. Mrs. Marie Cook, 606 West Tenth Street, Anderson, Ind.

John H. Cooper. Fred Cooper, Monongahela, Pa.

Howard C. Crosby. Mrs. M. E. Cronin, 177 Center Street, Roxbury, Mass.

John A. Cross. Mrs. Anna Cross, 2138 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert O. Davis. Mrs. Jane Davis, 194 North Main Street, Fair Haven, Vt.

John E. Deso. Oliver Deso, Main Street, Champlain, N. Y.

Harry M. Duplantis. Evance Duplantis, Montegut, La.

Charles E. Evans. Mrs. Blanche P. Evans, 5719 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Archie Ewens. Miss Agnes Ewens, 296 Lombard Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George R. Feeley. Michael J. Feeley, 33 Pine Street, Natick, Mass.

Joseph M. Feeley. Michael J. Feeley, 33 Pine Street, Natick, Mass.

Santos Fernandez. Miss Paula Fernandez, 133 West Columbia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Russell Ora Gilmore. Mrs. Pearl Gilmore, Brent, Ky.

George H. Gould. Mrs. Mary A. Gould, 124 Glenway Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Charles Gueterman. Mrs. Margaret Gueterman, 180 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louis C. Gueriskie. Louis Gueriskie, 229 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph C. A. Guiliani. Mrs. Marie Guiliani, 761 South Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gray Hanrahan. Mrs. Mary E. Hanrahan, 218 Whitney Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

William Meyer Harvey. Mrs. Julia Decker, 4821 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Donald H. Haskell. Mrs. Maggie E. Haskell, 19 Main Street, Lincoln, Me.

Bror Olaf Hjelin. Frans Hjelin, Cambridge, Minn.

Leo J. Holland. Mrs. Mary Holland, 233 Burnside Street, Providence, R. I.

Robert M. Irwin. James C. Irwin, 43 Highland Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

Harry M. Joyner. Mrs. Mary E. Joyner, 144 West Depot Street, Concord, N. C.

Albert C. Kantack. Harry Bunnelle, Bunker Avenue, Meriden, Conn.

William S. Kelley. Mrs. Annie L. Moynihan, 95 Eighth Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

Thomas F. Kennedy. Mrs. Julia Flynn, 102 Church Street, Boston, Mass.

Beneditto Leali. Mrs. Santa Pessarossi Leali, Odola, Brescia, Italy.

Albert Lelli. August Marie, 218 West Second Street, St. Charles, Ill.

Arthur Lindsey. J. W. Lindsey, care of Oscar Hicks, R. F. D. No. 4, Sherman, Tex.

Chauncey E. Lopp. Chauncey B. Lopp, 224 Millbridge Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orborn R. Lundgren. Mrs. Anna Lundgren, 30 Ivaleo Street, Somerville, Mass.

William V. McCaffrey. William V. McCaffrey, 149 Hallam Avenue, Washington, Pa.

William T. McGlory. Mr. McGlory, 207 North Avenue, Wakefield, Mass.

George E. Maher. Joseph Maher, 180 Highland Avenue, Malden, Mass.

Leonard J. Morrison. Mrs. Jennie Morrison, Versailles, Pa.

Augustine F. Mulqueeney. M. Mulqueeney, 5 Gifford Terrace, South Boston, Mass.

Shirley C. Nifong. Mrs. Addie Nifong, Fredericktown, Mo.

Marino Panza. Mrs. Mary Simonetti, 328 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Albert Pascello. Raffaelo Pascello, Quadri, Cheiti, Italy.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Frank Pavel. Mrs. Francis Pavel, R. F. D. No. 4, Tyndall, S. Dak.

Rudolph Pavel. Mrs. Francis Pavel, R. F. D. No. 4, Tyndall, S. Dak.

Jesse A. Phares. B. F. Phares, 1110 West Chestnut Street, Walla Walla, Wash.

James A. Phillips. Mrs. James A. Phillips, Monessen, Pa.

Arthur D. Preston. Mrs. Etta Preston, 19 Cross Street, Malden, Mass.

John L. Rothie. John L. Leffellren, Yale, Idaho.

Flavien A. Rousseau. Alfred E. Rousseau, 251 Horton Street, Rutland, Vt.

Ernest C. Rowland. Mrs. E. A. Rowland, 846 North Penn Street, Allentown, Pa.

Henry C. Schmidt. Julius B. Schmidt, 164 Hartford Avenue, New Britain, Conn.

James P. Shea. Cornelius J. Shea, 16 Alden Street, Hartford, Conn.

Charles Steinborn. Mrs. Louis Steinborn, 1118 Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Max A. Straub. J. A. Straub, Herndon, Pa.

Harold N. Strom. Ernest P. Strom, 9 Lake Street, Akron, Ohio.

Fred Stuart. Minnie Haley, 112 South Main Street, Brookfield, Mo.

David B. Sullivan. David C. Sullivan, 401 South Thirty-first Street, Erik, Nebr.

Mark N. Trostle. Mrs. Mary Trostle, Franklin Grove, Ill.

Frank Van Giulder. Walter Van Giulder, 2322 I Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Edward White. Mrs. Martha White, 2207 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gus Young. Miss Gladys Young, French Mills, Mo.

Wounded Slightly.

Pvt. Raymond Wolfrom. Mrs. Louise Wolfrom, 943 Prospect Place, Indianapolis, Ind.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Joseph Russo. Camello Russo, Acl S. Antonio-Catania, Italy.

PRIVATES.

Ira J. Melvin. Mrs. John E. Melvin, Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Yvan Nicoloff. Michael Nicoloff, Costenza, Roumania.

Corrections.

Reference to press casualty report No. 272, died of disease, Pvt. Henry Schmitt. Henry Schmitt, Winona, Minn., should read: Pvt. Ben. Schmitt, Henry Schmitt, Winona, Minn.

Total number of deaths by wounds received in action to be reduced by one on account of correction.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency address following immediately after the name:

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	4
Total	10

Killed in Action.

Sergt. John W. Rodgers. Elsie M. Rodgers, sister, Equality, Ill.

Corpl. William Otto. Martha Otto, mother, 2121 Addison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Charles H. Kellum. Samuel Kellum, father, 111 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Pvt. George L. Young. Maggie Young, mother, 215 North Fifth Street, West, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Pvt. Jay E. Zender. Lottie E. Zender, mother, 68 Green Street, Fredonia, N. Y.

Died of Wounds.

Lewis M. McCurry. Viola McCurry, mother, General Delivery, Wheatland, Cal.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

George Boyum. Lewis Boyum, father, 1523 Como Avenue SE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Edward C. Collopy. George W. Collopy, father, 315 East Thirty third Street, Covington, Ky.

Arthur W. Hanson. Hans C. Hanson, father, New York Mills, Minn.

James J. Shanahan. Irene Shanahan, mother, 509 Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.

Albert Gasper. John Gasper, father, 97 Weimer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Substantial increases in discount activity, also considerable gains in Government deposits by the reserve banks outside of New York and Boston, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement issued as at close of business on July 26, 1918.

Investments.—All the banks, except New York, report net additions to discounted bills on hand, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Kansas City showing the largest gains. Of the total discounts on hand, $675,665,000, as against $601,403,000 the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., member banks' notes secured by Government war obligations and customers' paper similarly secured. No appreciable changes are shown in other earning assets, including acceptances and U. S. securities.

Deposits.—Government deposits at all banks, except Boston and New York, show considerable increases, the total gain for the week being 88.2 millions. Members' reserve deposits fell off 52.9 millions, all the banks except Kansas City reporting net reductions in reserve balances, apparently as the result of payment by member banks for Treasury certificates of the more recent issues. Net deposits show an increase for the week of 56.2 millions.

Reserves.—Gold reserves decreased by 1.2 millions and total cash reserves by 1.8 millions. The amount of gold held with foreign agencies shows a further reduction to 11.6 millions, as against 52.5 millions held during the first half of the year. The ratio of total reserves to aggregate deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities declined from 59.8 to 58.1 per cent.

Note circulation.—During the week the agents issued 16.9 millions net of Federal reserve notes. The banks report an increase of 41.8 millions of Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, besides a small increase in their liability on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—Payment by newly admitted members for Federal reserve bank stock accounts largely for an increase of $58,000 in paid-in capital, Richmond, Minneapolis, and Chicago reporting the largest increases for the week.

Condition of Member Banks, July 19.

Large reductions in the holdings of Treasury certificates following the redemption by the Government on July 18 of the balance of the April 22 certificate issue, accompanied by slightly larger withdrawals of Government deposits are indicated by the weekly statement of condition on July 19 of 717 member banks in leading cities. Figures for the Dallas district for the latter date were not available, and July 12 figures had therefore to be repeated in the consolidated statement.

United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, on hand increased 33.9 millions, apparently as the result of the 35 per cent installment payment due on July 18. Treasury certificates fell off 205.6 millions, over 150 millions representing the decrease for the central reserve city banks. Loans secured by United States war obligations show a decrease for the week of 11.2 millions, while other loans and investments increased by 21.8 millions. For all reporting banks the ratio of United States war obligations and loans secured by such obligations to total loans and investments works out at 12.9 per cent, as against 14.2 per cent the week before. For the central reserve city banks a decline of this ratio from 16.3 to 14 per cent is noted.

Government deposits decreased during the week about 212 millions, of which 159.3 millions represents net withdrawals of Government funds from central reserve city banks. Net demand deposits of all reporting banks fell off 109.7 millions, the decrease for the banks in the central reserve cities being 80.8 millions. But slight decreases are shown for time deposits. Total reserves increased 19.4 millions, gains being confined to banks outside Greater New York. Cash in vault shows a loss of 7.1 millions.

Owing to the relatively larger decline in deposits, the ratio of investments to deposits of all reporting banks shows a rise from 122.3 to 124.7 per cent. For the central reserve city banks a rise of this ratio from 113.3 to 114.8 per cent is noted. The ratio of combined reserve and cash to deposits shows a further increase from 14.7 to 15.3 per cent for all reporting banks and from 15.7 to 16.3 per cent for the central reserve city banks. Total excess reserves, in the calculation of which no account is taken of Government deposits, increased from 69.9 to 102.7 millions, the greater part of the gain falling to the share of the banks outside the central reserve cities.

FUEL ORDER AFFECTING TERM OF COAL-JOBBING CONTRACTS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

An order of the United States Fuel Administration, effective 7 a. m., July 29, permits operators, producers, and jobbers of coal and coke under certain conditions to make contracts covering a longer period than one year.

The order amends the former order dated December 24, 1917, prohibiting the making of contracts for a longer period than a year by providing that the United States Fuel Administrator may, in his discretion, upon application and submission to him of satisfactory evidence, specially approve of the making of any particular contract covering a period longer than one year, or without limitation as to date of termination. Any such contract so specially approved shall, however, be subject to all orders, rules, and regulations of the United States Fuel Administrator then or thereafter at any time in force.

DETAILED TO SERVICE.

Special Orders, No. 168:

270. By direction of the President, Maj. John C. Ashburn, Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in The Adjutant General's Department.

Official Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918. No. 374

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED OF MILITARY SERVICE CONVENTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, AND CANADA

GERMANS HAVE LOST TEN MILES FROM THE SALIENT BETWEEN SOISSONS AND RHEIMS SINCE JULY 27

RETIREMENT NOW SLOW

Enemy's Resistance at Jaws of Salient Has Made a "Bag" Almost Impossible, Gen. March States.—Plan for Single Unified American Army Being Worked Out—Six New Divisions To Be Formed.

Press interview by Gen. March, July 31, 1918:

Since I spoke to you last Saturday, the general salient has flattened out considerably. On Saturday the enemy's line was being withdrawn from the Marne east of Vincelles on an 8 mile front, where the enemy had clung very firmly until his position was threatened by gains on the heights southwest of Rheims.

During the interval since I spoke to you he has fallen back rapidly to the line on the Rheims-Dormans road, and the Ourcq Valley, while his extreme west flank, on the plateau south of Soissons, is exactly where it was before. On his extreme east flank he has reduced the reentrent which the allies had driven in there.

Cavalry Patrols Used.

The retirement on Saturday was very rapid, reaching a distance of some 3 or 4 miles on a 20-mile front, and during that period the announcement in the papers that Cavalry patrols appeared was significant to military men, indicating that the retirement had been very rapid, and probably during the night, and we had gotten out of touch with the enemy's front line. This was reestablished; we found out where he was by using the Cavalry patrols.

Since Saturday, however, the enemy's retirement has been very slow, with strong counter attacks, in which the American force has been engaged.

The crescent-shaped area gained by the allies since July 18 is more than one-half

(Continued on page 5.)

GEN. PERSHING STILL CALLING FOR DE HAVILAND AIRPLANES

Daily press interview by Secretary Baker July 30, 1918:

I have decided to say this to you about the de Haviland airplane:

There are probably no perfect airplanes. Improvement in the best of them is constant and rapid, both as to types and succeeding numbers of the same type. This is true of the de Haviland as of all others. The latest machines made of that type are better than the earlier ones, and this improvement we hope will be constant. Gen. Pershing has requested a large shipment of de Haviland planes (de Haviland 4) of the present type on the priority schedule for August.

Asked for Very Large Shipment.

The purpose of this is to set at rest the statement which was made from some quarter that Gen. Pershing had directed that no more de Haviland planes be shipped because he has asked for a very large shipment of de Havilands of the present type.

As to Caproni's statement in morning papers with regard to superairplane:

"Nobody is safe in being incredulous about the possibilities for development in heavier-than-air machines."

Control of Engineering Division.

The operations division has an engineering division, and that is under the coordinated control of Gen. Kenly and Mr. Ryan. Mr. Ryan and Gen. Kenly have worked out the plan, and they are working together in the control of the engineering division which has to do with types.

Maj. Enright was in to see me about the effect of the draft on the membership of the New York police force and on metropolitan police forces in general. This matter has been receiving constant attention; but I could not make any promises about the question. Maj. Enright saw me about the exempting of men who are in the service.

Credits Granted France, Belgium, and Serbia by U.S.

The Treasury Department announces the extension of additional credits to cobelligerents of the United States, as follows: To France, $100,000,000; to Belgium, $9,000,000; to Serbia, $3,000,000. The total of credits to the allies is $6,492,040,000.

TO DATE FROM JULY 30

Full Text of the Treaty as Ratified, Together With Notes Passing Between Secretary Lansing and the British Ambassador Classes of Citizens and Subjects Affected.

The ratifications of the military service conventions between the United States and Great Britain and Canada were exchanged Tuesday, July 30, at London, thus making the two conventions which were signed on June 3 last effective as from July 30. The classes of British subjects to which the convention with Great Britain applies are stated in articles 1 and 4, which read as follows:

Classes of Citizens and Subjects.

"All male citizens of the United States in Great Britain and all male British subjects in the United States, shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Great Britain, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations from time to time in force of the country in which they are: Provided, That in respect to British subjects in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive: Provided, however, That no citizen of the United States in Great Britain and no British subject in the United States who, before proceeding to Great Britain or the United States, respectively, was ordinarily resident in a place in the possessions of the United States or in His Majesty's dominions, respectively, where the law does not impose compulsory military service shall, by virtue of this convention, be liable to military service under the laws and regulations of Great Britain or the United States, respectively: Provided further, That in the event of compulsory military service being applied to any part of His Majesty's dominions in which military service at present is not compulsory, British subjects who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in such part of His Majesty's dominions, shall thereupon be included within the terms of this convention." (Art. 1.)

"This convention shall not apply to British subjects in the United States (a)

who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada." (Art. 4.)

The classes of British subjects to which the convention with Canada applies are set forth in article 1 of that convention, which reads as follows:

"All male citizens of the United States in Canada (hereinafter called Americans) and all male British subjects in the United States (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of His Majesty's dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Canada (hereinafter called Canadians), shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Canada, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are: Provided, That in respect to Americans in Canada the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be, for the time being, 20 to 44 years, both inclusive." (Art. 1.)

Opportunity to Enlist.

All British subjects and all Canadians, as above defined, between the ages of 21 to 30, both inclusive, who have made declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and who are liable to military service under the selective-service act of May 18, 1917, may, during a period of 60 days from July 30, the date of exchange of the ratifications, enlist or enroll voluntarily in the British or Canadian forces at any office of the British and Canadian recruiting mission in the United States, or may leave the United States for the purpose of military service in their own country.

British subjects and Canadians between the ages of 21 to 30, both inclusive, who have not made declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and British subjects and Canadians of the age of 20 and 31 to 44, both inclusive, whether they have or have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may enlist or enroll or leave the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country during 60 days from July 30, the date of the exchange of the ratifications, if on or before July 30 they are required to register by a proclamation of the President, under chapter 12 of the act of July 9, 1918, or, if not so required to register on or before July 30, then they may enlist or enroll or leave the United States, as the case may be, for military service in their own country, before the expiration of 30 days after the date when registration shall be thereafter required by proclamation of the President.

Liable to Military Service.

If within these periods of 60 and 30 days they do not enlist or enroll or leave the United States for military service in their own country, they will, unless exempted by the British ambassador under article 3 of the conventions, be liable to military service in the United States and entitled to classification and exemption under the laws and regulations relating to compulsory military service in force in the United States in the same manner as if they were American citizens.

Under article 3 of the conventions the British ambassador at Washington is authorized to grant exemption from military service in the United States within the respective periods of 60 and 30 days, aforesaid, as the case may be. British subjects and Canadians may now apply for such exemption, subject to certain rules and limitations, which will be made known by the ambassador upon request. Full information as to the terms and conditions of service with the British and Canadian forces—pay, separation allowances, etc.—may be obtained by application at any office of the British and Canadian recruiting mission. A list of the offices of the mission may be obtained from any British consular officer in the United States.

TEXT OF MILITARY SERVICE TREATY BETWEEN U. S., ENGLAND, AND CANADA

The full text of the convention relating to military service of British subjects in the United States and of citizens of the United States in Great Britain and Canada and notes relating to Article I follow:

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, June 3, 1918.

Hon. ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR: With reference to the military-service convention between the United States and Great Britain signed to-day, I am instructed by His Majesty's Government to explain why the proviso to Article I does not limit the military service of citizens of the United States in Great Britain to those of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, as requested by the United States Government. The reason for the omission of this clause in the proviso is a desire to avoid the delay that would be involved in modifying the military service acts, 1916 to 1918, which control the operation of any convention of this character. I beg you, therefore, to be good enough not to press this proposal.

The effect of these acts is to make United States citizens in Great Britain under this convention liable to military service between the ages of 18 and 49, both inclusive. The limitation of the ages of United States citizens in Great Britain for the purpose of military service to those prescribed in the laws of the United States relating to compulsory military service may, however, be attained without amendment of these acts by exercise of the United States of its right of exemption under Article III.

His Majesty's Government understand, therefore, that the United States Government will exercise their right under Article III to exempt from compulsory military service in Great Britain all citizens of the United States in Great Britain outside the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

READING.

JUNE 3, 1918.

His Excellency the EARL OF READING,
Ambassador of Great Britain on Special Mission:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of this date in regard to the military service convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed to-day, in which you state that you are instructed to explain why the proviso to Article I does not limit the military service of citizens of the United States in Great Britain to those of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service as requested by the United States Government. In explanation Your Excellency states as follows:

"The reason for the omission of this clause in the proviso is a desire to avoid the delay which would be involved in modifying the military service acts, 1916 to 1918, which control the operation of any convention of this character. I beg you, therefore, to be good enough not to press this proposal.

"The effect of these acts is to make United States citizens in Great Britain under this convention liable to military service between the ages of 18 and 49 years, both inclusive. The limitation of the ages of United States citizens in Great Britain for the purposes of military service to those prescribed in the laws of the United States relating to compulsory military service may, however, be attained without amendment of these acts by the exercise by the United States of its right of exemption under Article III."

Your Excellency adds that—

"His Majesty's Government understand, therefore, that the United States Government will exercise its right under Article III to exempt

FULL TEXT OF U. S.-BRITISH-CANADIAN MILITARY SERVICE TREATY

from compulsory military service in Great Britain all citizens of the United States in Great Britain outside the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service."

In reply I have the honor to inform your excellency that the Government of the United States is pleased to accept this explanation of said Article I, and, in lieu of a clause in this article limiting the military service of citizens of the United States in Great Britain to those of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, to exercise its right under Article III to exempt from compulsory military service in Great Britain all citizens of the United States in Great Britain outside of the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

PART I.—CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Great Britain and British subjects in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its Army or shall serve in the Army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end, and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Britannic Majesty, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, High Commissioner and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on Special Mission to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All male citizens of the United States in Great Britain and all male British subjects in the United States, shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Great Britain, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations from time to time in force of the country in which they are: *Provided*, That in respect to British subjects in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive: *Provided, however*, That no citizen of the United States in Great Britain and no British subject in the United States who, before proceeding to Great Britain or the United States, respectively, was ordinarily resident in a place in the possessions of the United States or in His Majesty's Dominions, respectively, where the law does not impose compulsory military service shall, by virtue of this convention, be liable to military service under the laws and regulations of Great Britain or the United States, respectively: *Provided further*, That in the event of compulsory military service being applied to any part of His Majesty's Dominions in which military service at present is not compulsory, British subjects who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in such part of His Majesty's Dominions, shall thereupon be included within the terms of this convention.

ARTICLE II.

Citizens of the United States and British subjects within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must, after making such application therefor as may be prescribed by the laws or regulations of the country in which they are, enlist or enroll or must leave Great Britain or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of 60 days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or if not so liable, then before the expiration of 30 days after the time when liability shall accrue; or as to those holding certificates of exemption under Article III of this convention, before the expiration of 30 days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under Article III and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of 30 days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States and His Britannic Majesty's Government may through their respective diplomatic representatives issue certificates of exemption from military service to citizens of the United States in Great Britain and British subjects in the United States, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within 60 days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, or within 30 days from the date when such citizens or subjects become liable to military service in accordance with Article I, provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country.

Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed, or revoked in the discretion of the Government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

ARTICLE IV.

This convention shall not apply to British subjects in the United States (*a*) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (*b*) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of the United States and His Britannic Majesty's Government will, respectively, so far as possible facilitate the return of British subjects and citizens of the United States who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

ARTICLE VI.

No citizen or subject of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to His Britannic Majesty or to the United States, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VII.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of 60 days after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other; whereupon any subject or citizen of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the third day of June, in the year of

(Continued on page 6.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No 77.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 30, 1918.

Section A. On the line of the Ourcq the enemy has renewed his counter attacks to force back our advancing troops. In severe fighting we have repulsed his attacks and improved our position.

How the American People Have Met the War Taxes

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

More than $4,500,000,000 has been collected in internal revenue taxes, including income and excess-profit taxes, for the fiscal year. This exceeds by over $1,000,000,000 the estimates made a few months ago, and by over $900,000,000 the estimates made a year ago when the revenue measures were passed by Congress.

The success in collecting this large revenue is attributed by the Treasury Department to the patriotism and cooperation of the American people in promptly and cheerfully meeting the war burdens imposed upon them.

Save for the country's sake.

SISTERS OF ARMY MEN MAY BE SENT TO FRANCE FOR WAR WORK

Regulations Regarding Issuance of Passports Somewhat Modified.

The following memorandum has been authorized by the War Department:

On representation of responsible heads of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other allied bodies who are doing war work in France that they are unable to obtain a sufficient number of women as workers, the prohibition by the War Department, concerning the granting of passports to relatives of officers and men in the United States Army, is modified so as to permit the use of sisters of soldiers as workers under the following conditions:

The Conditions.

First. The sisters must be duly accredited members of one of the regular authorized organizations.

Second. Each must be particularly qualified by training for the position she is to fill.

Third. That she is sent to France as a worker and not as a relative.

Fourth. That she will make no efforts to visit her relatives in France, whether sick or well.

Fifth. That the organization to which she belongs will make itself responsible for returning her to America in case she violates these rules.

Sixth. That if she marries an officer or a soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces after her arrival she will automatically be sent back to the United States by the organization in which she is serving.

An agreement has been reached with the heads of the organizations affected to submit to the headquarters of the A. E. F. in France, for approval, lists showing the numbers they recommend being sent, and those actually sent will, therefore, be based upon the calls of the heads of these societies in France.

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

PROPOSALS FOR CANAL WORK.

The United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, is asking for proposals for the construction of canals on the Rio Grande irrigation project, New Mexico-Texas. The work involves about 136,500 cubic yards of excavation and is located near Rincon, N. Mex.

Bids will be opened at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, El Paso, Tex., on September 3, 1918.

Need 25,000 Young Women

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

WARNS RED CROSS OFFICIALS NOT TO ENGAGE IN POLITICS

The American Red Cross has issued the following interoffice letter addressed to all division managers:

The first general election since the entrance of the United States in the war is to take place before long. The Red Cross is and must be maintained a strictly nonpartisan, nonpolitical organization. The reasons for this are so obvious to everyone that they need no elaboration.

Membership in the Red Cross includes so many people and there are so many men of prominence engaged in its work either at home or abroad that it is not at all unlikely that many of them will be candidates for office. No matter how sincerely any Red Cross official or worker may strive to keep separate his Red Cross work from any possible political ambitions which he may entertain, he may and probably will be quite unable to prevent his friends from using his connection with the Red Cross in order to gain favor with the voters.

"No Taint of Selfishness."

While such action can not be controlled, all candidates for office who are at heart sincere well-wishers for the Red Cross should realize that they must do all in their power to prevent the public from gaining an impression that political preferment can or should, directly or indirectly, be affected by Red Cross work either at home or abroad. The text of Red Cross service to mankind is stamped by the approval of the American people, regardless of politics, race, or religion. No taint of selfishness or self-seeking can be allowed to creep into the work, endangering and even perhaps destroying its great accomplishment.

War Council Instructions.

Accordingly, the Red Cross war council instructs me to direct that you request all officials of the Red Cross, either in chapters or division headquarters, who are in any position of executive authority, and who at the same time contemplate candidacy for public office, either to resign in their official capacity from the Red Cross or to refrain from such candidacy. At the same time we ask that you give this statement the broadest publicity, and that you use every influence of your office to prevent, in so far as is possible, the use of the Red Cross or of any of its services, either directly or indirectly, in the advancement or in connection with the political campaign of any person.

GEORGE EATON SCOTT,
Acting General Manager.

DATES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Itinerary of the Engineering Reserve Corps Traveling Board.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following:

The traveling board of officers to examine candidates for admission into the Engineering Reserve Corps will be in Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 31, in room 116, Commercial Trust Building; in New York, Thursday and Friday, August 1 and 2, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street; and in Boston, Saturday, at 84 State Street.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday tentatively agreed to increase the 2 and 3 per cent tax on certain designated articles in existing law to 10 per cent. At the conclusion of the sessions of the committee Chairman Kitchin gave out the following statement:

"The committee has had under consideration excise taxes on such articles as automobiles, piano players, graphophones, sporting goods, cosmetics, cameras, etc., and tentatively has agreed to levy a tax of 10 per cent on the gross sales of the manufacturers, producers, and importers in lieu of the present rates. A distinction is made between motor trucks and other classes of automobiles. In the case of motor trucks a tax of only 5 per cent was agreed to be levied.

"Also the committee had under consideration a tax on admissions to theaters, operas, moving-picture shows, etc. The committee favors doubling the taxes on admissions and dues, and also imposing a 1 per cent tax on all admissions where the maximum charge does not exceed 7 cents."

The chairman said that the committee planned to-day to take up the luxury lists recently submitted by the Treasury Department. Taxes on tobacco also have been deferred until the Treasury furnishes data which has been sought of it regarding the tobacco schedule. Rates in the present war-revenue act on the articles that are likely to be largely increased under yesterday's tentative agreement are as follows: Admissions, 1 cent for each 10 cents charged; club dues, 10 per cent; automobiles, piano players, sporting goods, and cameras, each 3 per cent; cosmetics, 2 per cent.

Red Cross War Fund Totals $176,528,158

The Red Cross issues the following:

The total of the second Red Cross war fund continues to grow, and the returns still are incomplete. Reports from the various divisions received since the last figures were printed, July 1, show contributions amounting to $176,528,158. This passes the mark of the most optimistic calculations, made after it was definitely known that the subscriptions would go beyond $150,000,000.

Only two divisions—the Gulf and the Northern—have reported the returns from the drive all in hand at division headquarters. On July 1 the total stood at $170,038,394. With 11 of the 13 continental divisions still to be heard from finally, there is the prospect that the fund may go a considerable notch higher than the amount now showing.

ARMY FUNERAL EXPENSES.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 13, 1918.

I. Transportation will be furnished civilian attendants accompanying the remains of deceased officers, soldiers, nurses, field clerks, or civilian employees only when such attendants are civilian employees in the military service.

GERMANS LOSE TEN MILES

(Continued from page 1.)

the area of the Soissons-Rheims salient. On July 18 the perimeter of the crescent was 74 miles, it has now been reduced to 54 miles. This means a reduction of 10 miles since last Saturday. The enemy's maximum retreat in the center of the salient is 14 miles.

Objectives Set Aside.

Whatever the enemy's objective was at the start of the drive, and whatever our hope was in the counter offensive on the flank of this salient, it is now perfectly evident that those aims have been set aside. The objective of each army is the other army; each one of them wants to kill as many of the others as possible. The holding back of the jaws by the Germans at Soissons and near Rheims has made it practically impossible for us to expect a bag. They have had two weeks now to withdraw from the dangerous points down near the Marne, and the objective of each army is the other army. During the last few days the American forces on that salient have been increased by the arrival of the 42d Division, which is taking part in the fighting near Fereen-Tardenois and Sergy. The American division in the vicinity of Roncheres and Cierges is our 3d Division.

Six New Divisions.

I have ordered the formation of six new American divisions in the United States. They will be numbered from 15 to 20 and will be organized at Camps Logan, Kearney, Beauregard, Travis, Dodge, and Sevier. These divisions will have as a nucleus, as the six divisions organized last month did, two regular infantry regiments, following the policy of the War Department to replace as far as possible every soldier at home who is fit for service abroad with the Home Guards or men of limited service. The regular regiments referred to will be the nucleus of these divisions.

Following out the same policy, we have ordered the transfer from the cavalry to the field artilery arm of the service of 15 National Army cavalry regiments, numbered from 301 to 315. These men have been in the United States for some time and have had a good deal of training, and are now going to be utilized for service abroad. These regiments will form part of the field artillery for the new divisions now being organized.

Replies to Written Questions.

Gen. March replied to written questions as follows:

When Gen. Wright was appointed temporary corps commander he relinquished the command of his division, and no doubt his senior officer, Brig. Gen. J. L. Hines, is in temporary command of that division.

We have no definite information as to the location of the 89th Division.

Verbal Questions and Answers.

Question: Can you say who will command these new divisions?

Answer: We will have to make new general officers. An announcement will be made in a short time of a number of general officers who have been selected for the six divisions organized last month and other batches for the divisions to be organized from month to month, and so on through. This will require the promotion of officers for the entire Army, who will be promoted by selection.

Question. Will you say anything on the matter of unifications?

Answer. The Secretary of War, I understand, has told the correspondents of the scheme I have been advocating for one Army. That has been approved and we are working out the details now. I intend to put on the collar of every man serving in the American Army the letters "U. S." which has heretofore been reserved for the Regular Army, taking off the letters "N. G." and "N. A.", and making one Army of the United States.

Casualty Lists.

Question. In the matter of casualties, press reports this morning refer to heavy losses, and the German accounts of the last three or four days emphasize the tremendous losses. Can anything be said to prepare the country for what to expect?

Answer. In the matter of casualties the War Department has adopted the following policy and we have ordered Gen. Pershing to carry it out. There will be no separation of casualties into lists going over a long period of time, but he will cable them in as they occur, all casualties, which will be released to the public at once. He has been sent a cablegram to that effect, and as soon as the machinery starts we will give out to the press all casualties, no matter what they are.

Question. We have now seven divisions along the battle line between Soissons and Rheims?

Answer. Seven divisions are so reported.

Question. Was it the Third Division that was opposed to the Prussian Guard?

Answer. We have nothing definite, but as that division is in the vicinity, the supposition is that it was either the Third Division or the Forty-second.

MARINE CORPS ENLISTMENT AGE LIMIT RAISED TO 40 YEARS

Extension of the maximum age limit from 36 to 40 years for original enlistment in the Marine Corps, taking effect immediately, is announced. All Marine Corps recruiting stations have been instructed by telegraph that applicants up to 40 years, inclusive, are now eligible for acceptance in the sea-soldier branch of the service. Aside from extending the upper age limit four years, the rigid physical requirements of the Marine Corps remain unchanged.

Following is the statement of strength to close of business July 29:

Enlisted, Marine Corps	52,240	
Enrolled, Reserve	5,824	
Enrolled, Class 5, Reserve (aviation)	434	
Enrolled, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve	86	
		58,584
Commissioned officers (permanent, probationary, and temporary)	1,165	
Commissioned officers, Reserve	498	
Commissioned officers, Reserve (aviation)	122	
Warrant officers (permanent, temporary, and Reserve)	192	
		1,977
Total		60,561
Actual enlistment papers received July 1-29, 1918		7,649
Estimated enlistment papers not received and applicants pending at recruit depots		3,000

FULL TEXT OF MILITARY SERVICE TREATY

(Continued from page 3.)

our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING. [SEAL.]
READING. [SEAL.]

PART II. — CONVENTION RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADA AND OF CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Canada and Canadian British subjects in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Britannic Majesty, the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, high commissioner and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All male citizens of the United States in Canada (hereinafter called Americans) and all male British subjects in the United States (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada, and who, before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory military service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who, before proceeding to the United States, were ordinarily resident in Canada (hereinafter called Canadians), shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Canada, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations, from time to time in force, of the country in which they are: *Provided*, That in respect to Americans in Canada the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive.

ARTICLE II.

Americans and Canadians within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must enlist or enroll or must leave Canada or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of 60 days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or, if not so liable, then before the expiration of 30 days after the time when liability shall accrue; or, as to those holding certificates of exemption under Article III of this convention, before the expiration of 30 days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or, as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under Article III, and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of 30 days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States, through the consul general at Ottawa, and His Britannic Majesty's Government, through the British ambassador at Washington, may issue certificates of exemption from military service to Americans and Canadians, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within 60 days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention or within 30 days from the date when such citizens or subjects become liable to military service in accordance with Article I, provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country. Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed, or revoked in the discretion of the Government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Canada will, respectively, so far as possible facilitate the return of Canadians and Americans who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

ARTICLE V.

No citizen or subject of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reasons of such service, be considered, after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge, to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to the United States or to His Britannic Majesty, as the case may be.

SURVEY ORDERED TO RELEASE MEN FOR ACTIVE SEA SERVICE

Rear Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, has issued the following order to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

Every man released from shore duty, whatever his rank or rating, adds just one more to the fighting force.

Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared.

Critical Survey Directed.

No man in the Navy is willing in wartime to do anything that a woman can do as well, whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it can not properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating.

Wherefore, it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at once make a careful and critical survey of his personnel—both commissioned and enlisted—to the end that the Paymaster General may know how many and which men can possibly be spared without seriously interfering with the work.

These reports will include not reservists alone, but regulars as well; and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary, the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of 60 days after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other; whereupon any citizen or subject of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING. [SEAL.]
READING. [SEAL.]

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 170:

216. Maj. George E. A. Reinburg, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the director of military aeronautics for duty.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	36
Died of wounds	40
Died of disease	6
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died of accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	67
Wounded (degree undetermined)	15
Missing in action	24
Total	194

Killed in Action.

Capt. Shelby Ledford. Mrs. Kathleen Ledford, 2 Summit Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Lieut. Eldon F. Brewster. P. H. Brewster, College Park, Ga.

Lieut. William E. G. Cooper. Mrs. Carrie F. Cooper, Hillsboro, Ind.

Lieut. John W. Hassell. Mrs. Ella W. Hassell, Williamston, N. C.

Lieut. Thomas Hopkins. Mrs. Edna I. Hopkins, 1124 Bitting Avenue, Wichita, Kans.

Lieut. Richard W. Moody. Amile G. Peterson, Newark, S. Dak.

Lieut. Thurston Elmer Wood. Capt. A. N. Wood, United States Navy, 1908 Shunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Thomas Haldane Young. Mrs. Marian E. Young, 419 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. John D. Huffman. Mrs. Davidson C. Huffman, 625 Tenth Avenue, Hickory, N. C.

Sergt. Frank J. Sarley. Miss Mildred Heintz, 20 Hobson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Sergt. Curtis E. Smith. Samuel D. Smith, Rockwood, Tenn.

Corpl. Percy J. Bates. Mrs. Mary E. Bates, Burlington, Vt.

Corpl. Obed H. Folgero. Jonas Folgero, Slater, Iowa.

Corpl. Joseph H. Krauss. Mrs. H. Wasserman, 14 Morningside Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. William Stephens. Mrs. H. A. Hatton, 52 West One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Mechanic Faison Harris. Mrs. Rebecca Harris, 112 Slocum Street, Goldsboro, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Fred B. Ashley. Mrs. Charles Ashley, Seal Cove, Me.

Dennis Butler. Mrs. Jennis Starr, Stilwell, Okla.

Jim E. Conrad. James O. Conrad, General Delivery, Arlie, Tex.

Philip Cunningham. W. T. Cunningham, 258 Washington Street, Gloucester, Mass.

M. Joseph Dorgan. Mrs. Marguerite Dorgan, East Willow Avenue, Glendale, Ohio.

Frank Palmer Hommon. Mrs. George D. Cornelius, 220 Church Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Michael E. Howard. Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, 300 Lawrence Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Richard McIsaac. Mrs. Alice McIsaac, 12 Pitkin Street, West Lynn, Mass.

James D. McKeever. Mrs. John McKeever, 45½ Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Angelo Martini. Byron Boesse, Hancock, Mass.

George L. Oneil. Mrs. Mary Bellville, Colebrook, N. H.

Millard T. Parish. George W. Parish, Smithfield, N. C.

Daniel W. Pittman. Isaac Pittman, R. F. D. No. 1, Powder Springs, Ga.

William A. Platt. Mrs. Anna Platt, 507 Bridge Street, Towanda, Pa.

Howard M. Polen. Charles H. Polen, Germano, Ohio.

Philip J. Pricer. Joseph Pricer, 233 Taylor Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clifton Smith. Mrs. Ethel Smith, 20 Chubb Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Miles A. Suarez. Miss Hyla M. Suarez, 519 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Thomas J. Wilton. John A. Wilton, Deferiet, N. Y.

Mike Yeager. Mrs. Anna Yeager, Coalridge, Ohio.

Died from Wounds.

Capt. John T. Bossi. Vincent V. Bossi, R. F. D. No. 2, Arkansas City, Kans.

Lieut. Hamon Gray. Mrs. O. H. Gray, 1212 Michigan Avenue, LaPorte, Ind.

Lieut. John S. Morrison. Mrs. Anna Morrison, 35 Radford Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Lieut. Paul S. Strickland. Mrs. S. Strickland, 385 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.

Sergt. Pierce B. Atwood. Lewis Atwood, Peaslee, Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky.

Sergt. Harry J. Bickhart. James Bickhart, 2801 West Chestnut Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Sergt. Carroll D. Harpell. Mrs. John Harpell, 63 Madison Avenue, Everett, Mass.

Sergt. Edward Martin. Max Martin, 1222 Boston Road, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Charles M. Buskey. Mrs. Bion O. Wilson, 27 Dewey Street, Springfield, Vt.

Corpl. John P. Cranna. John Cranna, 222 Worthen Street, Lowell, Mass.

Corpl. Martin Hellgren. John Hellgren, 9025 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Harry R. Moore. Lawrence F. Moore, 601 North Madison Street, Greencastle, Iowa.

Corpl. Walter I. Moore. Harry Moore, 166 Park Street, Northampton, Mass.

Corpl. Gerald R. I. Silk. Mrs. Isabel Silk, Lowell, Mass.

Corpl. John M. Snyder. Mrs. L. A. Snyder, care of Acme Smith Plaster Co., 790 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mechanic Gordon A. Green. Mrs. N. E. Green, Pleasant Street, Ashland, Mass.

Wagoner Harold G. Arms. Mrs. W. H. Arms, 51 Crystal Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Aukstikalnis. Stephen Cizino, 255 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Howard B. Bean. Leve Bean, Turtle Lake, Wis.

Thomas J. Bradley. Dennis Bradley, 3 Elmwood Street, Boston, Mass.

Andrew Owen Clifford. Andrew Jackson Clifford, R. F. D. No. 2, Afton, N. Y.

James T. Evans. Mrs. James A. Newby, R. F. D. No. 2, Cicero, Ind.

Roy Garner. R. L. Garner, Chickalah, Ark.

Ralph Hudson. Mrs. R. Hudson, 94 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Stanley J. Lesniowski. Joseph Lesniowski, 251 Person Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Stephen W. Manchester. Miss Ellen W. Manchester, 37 Haskell Street, Westbrook, Me.

John J. Marx. Mrs. Caroline Marx, 289 South Hancock Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

William Morley. John Morley, 619 Ash Street, Anaconda, Mont.

James B. Norris. Mrs. Bessie B. Hatfield, Crab Orchard, Tenn.

Elam B. Palm. Jacob C. Palm, R. F. D. No. 1, Ephrata, Pa.

Domenic Panozzo. Allesandro Panozzo, Box 59–A, Kankakee, Ill.

David Papineau. Antoine Papineau, 71 Cross Street, Anthony, R. I.

Leroy Rivers. Mrs. Fannie Adams, East Hamstead, N. H.

Braden W. Shallenberger. Geo. A. Shallenberger, care of Easton Furniture Co., Yakima, Wash.

Anthony F. Sylvia. Mrs. Alvin Sylvia, 1031 Davel Street, Fall River, Mass.

John Tolleson. Dr. I. D. Tolleson, Waldron, Ark.

Jose F. Trujille. Frank Trujille, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

John Wilson. John Wilson, jr., 85 Pomeroy Avenue, Kearney, N. J.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Edward J. Bell. Miss Letitia Bell, 10 Sherman Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Orleanis Burton. Mrs. Anna Burton, 169 Crescent Street, Brockton, Mass.

Delmar M. Eppstein. Moses David Eppstein, Farmer City, Ill.

Roy W. Hardin. Mrs. Nancy Hardin, Craig, Mo.

Frank W. Holmes. Miss Eva Demming, 1015 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Robert D. Lane. Mrs. W. H. Lane, Circleville, Ohio.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Paul L. Clifford. James D. Clifford, 164 Montagon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Warren G. Harries. Mrs. G. H. Harries, 401 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.

PRIVATES.

Patrick J. Brennan. Mrs. Beatrice Coyle, 62 Eighteenth Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Anthony Fields. George Fields, R. F. D. No. 1, Lebanon, Va.

Henry F. Mickle. W. M. Mickle, Roanoke, Ala.

Donald C. Munro. J. Munro, Kings Park, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Col. John A. Crane. Mrs. Mary S. Crane, care of National Union Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. William H. Humphreys. Mrs. Verta J. Humphreys, care of Dr. W. J. Jones, Crozet, Va.

Capt. John Walter Nicholson. Mrs. Augustus R. Nicholson, 277 Henderson Avenue, Athens, Ga.

Lieut. William L. Alley. Mrs. Robert L. Alley, box 234; North Emporia, Va.

Lieut. Bernard A. Bingham. Mrs. Cora Bingham, Mantua, Ohio.

Lieut. Richard C. Brunaugh. J. F. Brunaugh, 39 Clarkson Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Fred G. Coffield. Mrs. Fred G. Coffield, 116 Franklin Place, South Bend, Ind.

Lieut. Floyd E. Evans. Mrs. John E. Williams, Hinckley, Ill.

Lieut. David John Fitzgerald. Mrs. E. Fitzgerald, 110 McDonald Avenue, Minden, La.

Lieut. Thomas S. Lyons. Mrs. Thomas S. Lyons, 297 Main Street, Franklin, Tenn.

Lieut. Jeremiah E. Murphy. T. J. Murphy, 86 Liberty Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Lieut. Ralph S. Schmitt. B. E. Schmitt, 1938 One hundred and sixteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieut. Albert H. Spence. Mrs. Mabel Wilson Spence, care of William A. Hoak, Green Street, Auburndale, Flushing, N. Y.

Lieut. John Elmer Wright. David Rice Wright, R. F. D. No. 4, Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Sergt. Arthur Bouley. Mrs. Exilile Bourbeau, 53 Worcester Street, Nashua, N. H.

Sergt. Henry R. Bushman. Mrs. Dessit R. Bushman, 4538 Red Bud Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Sergt. Clement F. Carroll. Mrs. Mary Carroll, 1205 Fourth Avenue, Moline, Ill.

Sergt. Edward Martin. Mrs. Lenora Hamilton, Greensburg, Ky.

Sergt. Henry John Socha. Mrs. Augusta Socha, R. F. D. No. 3, Port Huron, Mich.

Sergt. Ralph O. Williams. Mrs. Maggie Williams, Norristown, Tenn.

Corpl. Carl B. Burnham. Herbert Burnham, Wolcott, Vt.

Corpl. Emile Cormier. Anthony Cormier, Millinocket, Me.

Corpl. Herbert H. Foster. George H. Foster, Farmington, Me.

Corpl. Arthur J. Hall. Mrs. Mary Hall, 26 Eastern Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.

Corpl. Donald S. Johnston. Mrs. Bunyan Johnston, McConnelstown, Pa.

Corpl. Daniel John O'Neil. Mrs. Margaret O'Neil, 1191 East Ninety-sixth Street, Canarsie, N. Y.

Corpl. Ernest C. Russell. Miss Minnie L. Russell, 4507 Idaho Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

Corpl. Andrew O. Tallman. William Tallman, 709 Herkimer Street, Joliet, Ill.

Master Engineer Walter Easton Allen. Thomas Allen, Box 784, Savannah, Ga.

Cook William F. Hess. Carl Hess, Broadbrook, Conn.

Cook William H. Lynch. Mrs. R. G. Ross, Newcastle, Nebr.

Wagoner Foster Keammerer. Milton F. Keammerer, 340 North Second Street, Steelton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Clayton H. Baker. Ralph Baker, Tully, N. Y.

Michael Boliski. Pete Canolonis, 2034 Davenport Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Glen Figard. George P. Figard, Saxton, Bedford County, Pa.

Frank Giglio. Sylvester Giglio, Hoffmans, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Henry Gilson. Samuel Blackman, 708 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Silas W. Grant. Mrs. Mary A. Grant, Washington Avenue, Hamilton, Mass.
Gus Harris. Jim Crist, East Washington Street, Lisbon, Ohio.
William E. Heinrich. Frank Heinrich, Lebanon, Oreg.
George W. Hughes. Mrs. A. Hughes, Jobs, Ohio.
Benjamin H. Katherman. Mrs. May H. Katherman, 3945 McRee Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Benjamin H. Kenfield. Mrs. B. H. Kenfield, Murray, Iowa.
Ben Kmiecawsky. S. Brochin, 701 Sixth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
Francis L. Lenhard. Mrs. Margaret Lenhard, Gagetown, Mich.; Mrs. John Wieler, R. F. D. No. 2, Gagetown, Mich.
Axel Lilja. Carl Lilja, 243 Granite Street, Quincy, Mass.
Thomas F. McEnelly. James F. McEnelly, 65 Washington Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Joseph F. M Quade. John McQuade, Plainville, Mass.
Joseph E. Maloney. Mrs. Richard Maloney, 157 School Street, Greenfield, Mass.
Herbert Maltman. Clarence Maltman, Hart, Mich.
Harry N. Morehouse. Fred Morehouse, Melrose, Minn.
Melvin Mitchell Pecor. Paul Pecor, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 148, St. Clair, Mich.
James H. Pierce. James H. Pierce, Clarence, Mo.
Gunder O. Qually. Ole Qually, Gully, Minn.
Nelson H. Rouse. Mrs. Minnie Rouse, Monroe City, Mo.
Joseph P. Seiler. Mrs. Madeline Seiler, 520 Ann Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
Ewald Seland. James L. Crump, Dennison, Minn.
Thomas Sharman. Mrs. Anna Sharman, Belfield, N. Dak.
Emile Tardiff. Norsis Tardiff, Madison, Me.; Albert White, Madison, Me.
William W. Truman. Mrs. William Truman, 11901 Ingonar, Cleveland, Ohio.
Martin Venable. Mrs. Mary Venable, Sixteenth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Bruce White. Mrs. Mary Rogers, 81 North Ravine Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Harry Leslie Calvin. Mrs. Harry Calvin, 2017 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut. Thomas Hart Davis. T. F. Davis, Box 187, El Paso, Tex.
Lieut. Frank M. Dixon. Mrs. F. Dixon, 168 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sergt. Frank Fauck. August Fauck, 731 Twelfth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Sergt. Frank Obersteiner. Mrs. Grace Zimmerman, 902 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Corp. August Steinert. Mrs. Esther Steinert, 846 Fifth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Cook Henry Kieckheafer. Mrs. Bertha Kieckheafer, 279 Ceape Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Ray Davis. Mrs. Ella Beach, Elm Street, Richwood, Ohio.
Walter Grobowski. Mrs. Mary Alivitz, Dickson, Pa.
Worthen E. James. Mrs. Hazel C. Rummler, Pasco, Wash.
Frank Klotz. Mrs. Emma Rehbein, 523 Seventh Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Elwin A. Ruppel. Mrs. L. E. Ruppel, R. F. D. No. 19, Hortonville, Wis.
Ray Smith. Mrs. Louisa Smith, 461 Elm Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Samuel Sugerman. Emil Sugerman, 160 McKibben Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred P. Work. Mrs. Francis Work, 182 East Russell Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Carlyle Rhodes. Dr. Walter Rhodes, Suite 316, Rose Dispy, Terre Haute, Ind.
——. Hilory Rhodes, Lovington, Ill.
Lieut. Sidney P. Thompson. F. C. Thompson, 206 East Lewis Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
Sergt. William M. Bower. Mrs. Emma Bower, Amity, Oreg.
Sergt. William Harry Thorpe. Mrs. Mary Ella Thorpe, 505 West Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Bollinger. Mrs. Anna Bollinger, 214 Woerner Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.
George Chesolosky. Raymond Chesolosky, McDonald, Pa.
Adam J. Ducabage. Mrs. Mary Ducabage, Stanwood, Mich.
Grady L. Garland. Andrew L. Garland, Cornelia, Ga.
Arthur A. Goodridge. Mrs. Mabel Burke, 5417 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles F. Hawkins. Mrs. Martha Smith, Ford, W. Va.
Clifton M. Jordan. J. B. Hanson, Malta, Mont.
William Charles Kohlmorgan. Mrs. Charles Redding, 1020 C Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
Henry Kranzmeyer. Frank Kranzmeyer, 3445 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Calvin J. Lawson. Alexander Lawson, Usk, Wash.
Robert R. McKibben. Mrs. Mary McKibben, 210 State Street, Freeport, Ill.
Edward W. Mienert. Mrs. Emil Mienert, 845 North Fairfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Fabian Mysliwiec. Mrs. Agnes Mysliwiec, 1353 Bradley Street, Chicago, Ill.
Otto Pearson. Svan Pearson, 6 William Street, Cortland, N. Y.
Joseph G. Prochazka. John Prochazka, jr., 5402 West Twenty-fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.
George Reins. John Reins, Sterling, Ill.
Harry H. Struble. Mrs. Jennie Struble, Gardenville, Pa.
Frank Theros. Peter Fauthey. 215 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Earl Wertz. Mrs. Emma Wertz, R. F. D. No. 4, Pottstown, Pa.
Charles Zika. Mike Zika, R. F. D. No. 5, Edwardsville, Ill.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Maurice J. Doyle. Thomas S. Doyle, 1008 East Robert Street, Estherville, Iowa.
Seth A. Eldridge. P. B. Blackmur, 74 Elm Street, Quincy, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Anthony Bradley, jr. Mrs. Matilda Bradley, 656 North Forty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralph William Campbell. Mrs. Catherine Campbell, 5215 Warren Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eli J. Cross. Mrs. Adolph Violette, Great Works, Me.
Roy F. Edman. Mrs. Roy Edman, 32 Harrison Street, Bristol, Conn.
Harry R. Fenner. Isaac I. Pue, R. F. D. No. 4, Yakima, Wash.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	5
Died from wounds received in action	5
Wounded in action (severely)	12
Total	22

Killed in Action.

Capt. Allen M. Sumner. Mary M. Sumner, wife, 1824 S Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Sergt. Willie R. Jeffress. Robert Jeffress, father, Kaufman, Tex.
Pvt. Walter V. Norton. Fred D. Norton, father, Lake City, Fla.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. Frederick D. McLeod. Daniel McLeod, father, Schuyler, Nebr.
Pvt. Arnet B. Coleman. Lily M. Coleman, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Astell, Tex.
Pvt. Herbert R. Hummelsheim. Mrs. Chas. Hummelsheim, mother, 1107 Bates Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Marine Gun. Walter Cornell. Henry M. Cornell, father, Eustis, Fla.
Pvt. Horace E. Rowold. Emil H. Rowold, father, Wharton, Tex.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Corpl. Roger W. Davis. William Davis, father, Mulkeytown, Ill.
Corpl. Benjamin Levey. Julius Levey, father, 2128 Alice Place, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. John E. Barrios. Alick Aucoin, uncle, 1235 St. Andrews Street, New Orleans, La.
Pvt. James J. Brown. James C. Brown, father, Jefferson, Ga.
Pvt. Robert H. Myers. Frank E. Myers, father, 1697 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Paul A. Otten. Mary Otten, mother, 322 West Carson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pvt. Walter A. Roberts. Elizabeth Roberts, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Harveysburg, Ohio.
Pvt. Clarence L. Smith. Eliza C. Smith, mother, Talladega Springs, Ala.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. John F. De Haven. Anna I. De Haven, mother, 605 Ford Street, Conshohocken, Pa.
Pvt. Cecil W. Pleisch. Mary Pleisch, mother, General Delivery, Anderson, Cal.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded in Action (Severely).

Corpl. Ethan E. Harris. Minerva Harris, mother, 1308 South Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Pvt. Clinton W. Fulmer. Dela Fulmer, mother, Concrete, Colo.
Pvt. William J. O'Brien. John O'Brien, father, 6701 East Ledge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pvt. Edward U. Stephens. Rachel Laing, mother, Dixonville, Pa.

NAVY

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

Thomas Terrance Haran, fireman, third class, United States Navy, drowned July 27. Brother, Patrick J. Haran, 2709 Tilden Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Franklin Henderson, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, drowned July 24 at Norfolk, Va. Father, David B. Henderson, Rugby, Va.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1059, opening of August 6, 1918.—Galvanized bolts, spikes, and washers as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1060, opening of August 6, 1918.—Hexagon nuts and washers as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1062, opening of August 6, 1918.—600 tons of expanded metal with effective area of 0.25 square inch, weighing approximately 85 pounds per square foot.

Proposal No. 1063, opening of August 9, 1918.—Boxes, metal; cans, steel, etc., as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1064, opening of August 16, 1918.—Switchboards, 3-wire, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1065, opening of August 16, 1918.—6,000 pounds rubber sheet gasket, cloth insertion 3/22 inch thick, as per specifications; 2,000 pounds asbestos sheet packing wire insertion, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, as per specifications; 500 feet $\frac{1}{2}$-inch rubber gasket tubing, sample to be submitted.

3,000 feet $\frac{1}{2}$-inch steel-armored air hose in 20-foot lengths; 150 lengths extra for attaching fittings; 190 $\frac{1}{4}$-inch brass couplings as per specifications; 150 hose clamps for $1\frac{3}{16}$-inch O. D. hose; 150 $\frac{1}{4}$-inch long nipple connections; 150 1-inch to $\frac{1}{4}$-inch pipe reducer connections.

VOLUNTEER FOOD WORKER.

The Food Administration issues the following:

O. H. Cheer, of McCan & Co., Pittsburgh, has joined the Food Administration as a volunteer expert in retail distribution of butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry.

Mr. Cheer, who is a grocer and distributer of long experience, will investigate retail distribution with an eye to equalization of prices so that they may be consistent with local conditions and cost of doing business.

Revision of Priorities Regulations as Announced By War Industries Board In Circular Issued to Applicants

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES

Amendments Intended to Simplify Administration and at Same Time Give Greater Assurance That War Requirements Will Be Met—Signed by Heads of All Departments Concerned.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The priorities division of the War Industries Board has issued, under date of July 1, 1918, Circular No. 4, embodying a revision of its rules and regulations governing priority in production. Only such changes have been made as have been suggested by the experience of the past six months, and these will tend to simplify the administration of priorities from the viewpoint of both the Government and the manufacturer, and at the same time give greater assurance that the war requirements will be promptly met.

Signatures to the Circular.

The circular is signed by Edwin B. Parker as priorities commissioner, Bernard M. Baruch as chairman of the War Industries Board, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The circular will be mailed at once to all who have made application at any time for priority certificates and to all against whom certificates have been issued. They are asked by the priorities committee not to request copies unless they fail to receive them after a reasonable time has elapsed. Then copies may be procured on application to Maurice Hirsch, secretary of the priorities committee, Washington, D. C.

Certain Changes Made.

The new circular continues in effect Class AA, which comprises only emergency war work; Class A, which comprises other war work; and Class B, which comprises orders and work which, while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare or otherwise of exceptional importance. In order to secure rating within these three classes application must be made to the priorities committee on forms furnished on request, save in cases where provision is made for automatic classifications, and the conditions for procuring automatic classifications have been strictly complied with.

The circular embodies, however, two fundamental changes:

First. The addition of Class D (corresponding to what was formerly Class C) and the creation of Class C as a class entitled to precedence.

Second. The establishment of automatic ratings.

The circular in full follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIORITY IN PRODUCTION.

These rules and regulations governing priority in production will supersede all directions, rules, and regulations heretofore promulgated by this committee. All priority certificates heretofore issued and now outstanding shall remain in full force and effect according to their original terms:

During the war in which the United States is now engaged all individuals, firms, associations, and corporations engaged in the production of raw materials and manufactured products (save foods, feeds, and fuels) are requested to observe the following regulations respecting priority, namely:

Classifications.

CLASSES PRESCRIBED.

1. All orders and work are divided into five general classes: Class AA, Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D, with subdivisions of Class AA, Class A, and Class B indicated by suffix number, thus: Class AA–1, Class AA–2, etc.; Class A–1, Class A–2, etc.; and Class B–1, Class B–2, etc.

CLASS AA DEFINED.

2. Class AA comprises only emergency war work of an exceptional and urgent nature.

CLASS A DEFINED.

3. Class A comprises all other war work; that is to say, orders and work necessary to carry on the war, such as arms, ammunitions, destroyers, submarines, battleships, transports, merchant ships, and other water craft; airplanes, locomotives, etc., and the materials or commodities required in the production or manufacture of same.

CLASS B DEFINED.

4. Class B comprises orders and work which, while not primarily designed for the prosecution of the war, yet are of public interest and essential to the national welfare or otherwise of exceptional importance.

CLASS C DEFINED.

5. Class C comprises all orders and work not covered by priority certificates issued by the Priorities Committee or not taking an automatic rating, in accordance with the provisions of sections 7, 8, and 9 hereof, which orders and work are to be utilized in furtherance of one or more of the purposes embraced within the "general classification of purposes Demanding preference treatment" promulgated by the Priorities Board, appearing on page 17 of this circular, as same may be from time to time amended or substituted; or which orders and work are placed by or are to be utilized in connection with an industry or plant appearing on Preference List No. 1, promulgated and published by the Priorities Board under date of April 6, 1918, and all amendments or substitutes therefor. No Class C certificates shall be issued.

CLASS D DEFINED.

6. Class D comprises all orders and work not embraced in Class AA, Class A, Class B, or Class C, and no certificates will be issued therefor. All orders for work or materials not covered by priority certificates or not taking an automatic classification in accordance with the provisions of sections 8 and 9 hereof, and not taking a Class C classification under the provisions of section 5 hereof, will fall within Class D.

AUTOMATIC CLASSIFICATIONS.

7. Each order placed after June 30, 1918, by a duly authorized officer of the War Department or of the Navy Department of the United States, or of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, which falls within Class A as defined in section 3 hereof, shall, by virtue of this rule, upon the placing of the order, automatically be classified as A–5, *provided* said order carries an indorsement personally signed by the officer placing the order, reading:

Unless rerated by express order in writing by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, this order is by authority of said Priorities Committee rated as Class A–5, and its execution shall take precedence over all your orders and work of a lower classification to the extent necessary to insure delivery according to the date specified herein, as prescribed by Circular No. 4, issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, of date July 1, 1918, and all amendments thereto.

8. Each order for materials, equipment, or supplies for the purposes or uses hereinafter in this section mentioned shall, by virtue of this rule, automatically take a classification as herein prescribed, namely:

(a)	For the manufacture of turbines (all classes)	A-4
(b)	For the repair or construction of steam railroad locomotives for use on the railroads under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Railroad Administration	A-4
(c)	For the production of electrodes	A-5
(d)	For the manufacture of rope wire and of wire rope	A-5
(e)	For the building of ships or other water craft for and under direct contracts with the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation	A-5
(f)	For the building of all cargo water craft (but not pleasure craft) save such as are under construction by or for the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation	A-5
(g)	For the manufacture of machine tools for working both metal and wood; of machinists' tools, of small tools, of hand tools, and of mining tools, machinery, and equipment	A-5
(h)	For the manufacture of steam railroad materials, equipment, and supplies (other than locomotives) for use on the railroads under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Railroad Administration	B-1
(i)	For the manufacture of locomotive cranes and traveling cranes	B-1
(j)	For the manufacture of electrical equipment other than turbines (but not electrical supplies as distinguished from equipment)	B-2
(k)	For the manufacture of farm implements	B-2
(l)	For the manufacture of textile machinery	B-2
(m)	For the manufacture of tools, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the production, harvesting, distribution, milling, canning, and refining of foods and feeds	B-2

Priorities Regulations Announced by War Industries Board

(n) For the manufacture of binder twine and rope ---------- B-2
(o) For the manufacture of oil-well supplies or equipment—by which is meant supplies for the production of petroleum and natural gas, but not including pipe lines, storage tanks of 1,000 barrels capacity or over, tank cars, or refineries---------- B-2

No order shall take an automatic classification under the provisions of this section 8 save where the person intending to use the materials, equipment, or supplies ordered states under oath in writing that they are to be used for one or more of the purposes mentioned in this section and for no other purpose; which affidavit shall be indorsed on or attached to the order and shall be in the form following:

Unless rerated by express order in writing by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, this order is by authority of said Priorities Committee rated as Class — under and by virtue of subdivision — of section 8 of Circular No. 4 issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board of date July 1, 1918, and all amendments thereto.

For the purpose of securing the said rating I do solemnly swear —

(1) That I have taken and filed whatever pledge is required by the War Industries Board from the industry of which I am a member; and

(2) That the materials, equipment, or supplies covered by this order are intended for use, and will be used, for the purpose or purposes mentioned in the said subdivision or subdivisions of said section 8, and for no other purpose.

9. Each order for materials, equipment, or supplies for such purposes or uses as fall within Class C as defined in section 5 hereof, will automatically be classed as Class C; provided the person intending to use the materials, equipment, or supplies ordered shall file with and as a part of said order an affidavit in writing in the form following:

Unless rerated by express order in writing by the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board, this order is by authority of said Priorities Committee rated as Class C under and by virtue of section 9 of Circular No. 4 issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board of date July 1, 1918, and all amendments thereto.

For the purpose of securing the said rating I do solemnly swear—

(1) That I have taken and filed whatever pledge is required by the War Industries Board from the industry of which I am a member; and

(2) That the materials, equipment, or supplies covered by this order are intended for use, and will be used, for the purpose or purposes mentioned and referred to in section 5 of said circular, and for no other purpose.

10. Where the party placing an order under sections 7, 8, or 9 hereof conceives it to be in the public interest that the order should take a higher classification than the automatic classification prescribed herein, then in such event an application for such higher classification setting forth the reasons therefor may be filed and same will be considered by and promptly acted upon by the Priorities Committee. No such application should be made, however, save in cases where the automatic rating will not secure delivery on or near the date required, and such application must disclose facts evidencing that the public interest requires an earlier delivery of the order than can be secured under the existing automatic rating. The application must be made on the regular Priorities Committee Application Form P C 15.

CLASS D ORDERS.

11. All orders save such as are automatically classed under the provisions of sections 7, 8, and 9 hereof, shall be automatically classed as Class D unless covered by certificates or other written directions issued in accordance with the rules and regulations embodied in this circular or amendments thereto.

Precedence of Classes.

RULES OF PRECEDENCE.

12. Orders and work in Class AA shall take precedence of orders and work in all other classes; those in Class A shall take precedence of those in classes B, C, and D; those in Class B shall take precedence of those in Classes C and D; those in Class C shall take precedence of those in Class D; all irrespective of the dates the orders were placed.

Orders and work in Class AA–1 shall take precedence of orders and work in Class AA–2 and all lower classes; those in Class A–1 shall take precedence of those in Class A–2 and all lower classes; those in Class B–1 shall take precedence of those in Class B–2, etc.

Where work is in progress on several classified orders the rules of precedence set forth in sections 13 and 14 thereof will be observed.

ORDERS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES.

13. The classification of an order simply means that it shall be given such precedence over orders of a lower classification as may be necessary (and only such as may be necessary) to insure delivery on the date specified in the order. It does not mean that work should cease on orders of a lower classification, or that the order should be completed and delivery made in advance of orders taking a lower classification if this is not necessary to effect delivery within the time specified. The one to whom a priority certificate is directed or with whom an order taking an automatic classification is placed should make his own production plans, so as to get the maximum of efficiency out of his operations, making all deliveries at the times contracted for, if possible, and where this is not possible, giving precedence to the orders taking the highest classification.

ORDERS IN SAME CLASS.

14. As between orders in the same subdivision of a class (as A–1), save where otherwise specifically requested by the committee, the date of delivery contracted for will control unless this will operate to delay the delivery required by an earlier order of the same class, in which event the earlier order will have precedence in delivery. For example: Two orders, Order X and Order Y, are both covered by A–1 certificates. Order X is dated October 1, 1918, and calls for delivery February 1, 1919. Order Y is dated November 1, 1918, but calls for delivery January 1, 1919. As between these two orders preference will ordinarily be given to Order Y, because it calls for an earlier delivery date. If, however, such delivery will delay the completion of Order X, then preference should be given Order X, because it is the earlier order. If possible, both orders will be completed on the delivery dates called for. The dates of the certificates are not controlling.

DOUBTFUL CASES.

15. In case of doubt as to which certificate or order should have precedence, the matter should be laid before the committee by correspondence or in conference, so that the committee may give specific instructions.

Applications.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

16. Applications for priority certificates must be made on the form of application prescribed by this committee. (See form set out at p. 14 and 15 of this circular.)

WHO MAY APPLY.

17. As a general rule, where an application is necessary, it should be made by the one intending to use the materials, equipment, and supplies.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

18. If the order has been placed by some purchasing officer of the United States Army, Navy, Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or any other branch or department of the Government, the application should be made by and in the name of the department or official for whose account the order has been placed.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

19. If the order has been placed for export to the territory of an allied Government or for delivery to an allied Government or to some person for account thereof, the application must be made to this committee through and with the written approval of the War Mission which is representing said Government in the United States and also with the written approval of the Allied Purchasing Commission.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

20. One who has a contract with the Government with the allies, and who needs priority assistance to obtain the materials, commodities, or work to fill such contract may make application direct to this committee. In some instances the committee will have already issued a priority certificate against such contractor directing him to give priority to the filling of his Government contract or contracts. In other instances such certificates will not have been issued. In either event, however, one who is working on Government contracts may make application direct if he needs priority assistance. While it is not necessary for such applications to be made through or with the approval of the Government official placing the contract, it is desirable that this course should be pursued where it will not involve substantial delay. Where this course is not pursued, such applicant's connection with the Government work and the correctness of his representations will be verified and checked by the committee.

GOVERNMENT SUBCONTRACTORS.

21. Those who may be one or more times removed from a direct contractor with the Government or with the allies, but who are furnishing materials, supplies, or commodities to be used in connection with the fulfillment of such direct contract, may make application direct to the committee for such assistance as they may need to obtain such materials, commodities, or supplies. Such applications need not be approved by either the principal contractor or by the agency of the Government or the allies placing the

Priorities Regulations Announced by War Industries Board

original order, but the representations of the applicant will be verified by the committee.

APPLICANTS NOT ENGAGED DIRECTLY OR REMOTELY ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

22. One who has placed an order for any material, commodities, or supplies which fall within class B, as defined in section 4 hereof, and who requires priority assistance to procure reasonably prompt delivery thereof, may make application direct to the Committee. In such cases the paragraphs in the application seeking to elicit information with respect to the applicant's connection with the Government or allied contracts may be disregarded.

AGAINST WHOM APPLICATIONS MAY BE MADE.

23. Applications for priority should be made against the actual producer or manufacturer. The committee will not—save in exceptional cases, where the issuance of a certificate will clearly expedite the filling of an important order—administer priority against jobbers, brokers, or middlemen. When an order is placed through a third person his name should appear in paragraph 4 of Application Form PC 15 (see pp. 14 and 15 of this circular).

PREMATURE DELIVERIES.

24. In placing orders care should be exercised in determining the date that delivery will actually be required. The contractor should not ask to have delivery made before he will be prepared to use the articles. A rigid adherence to this rule will greatly facilitate timely deliveries of urgent orders and prevent needless interference. The application must state the date of delivery promised by the producer.

Priority Certificates.

FORM AND EFFECT OF CERTIFICATES.

25. When the Committee shall approve an application and give it a rating it will issue a priority certificate in the form set forth on page 16 of this circular. The one to whom the certificate shall be directed will, in fulfilling the contract or order mentioned in the certificate, give to it such precedence or priority as it may be entitled to under the classification specified in the certificate and the rules of this circular.

PRIORITY CLASSIFICATIONS SUPERSEDE OTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

26. Priority classifications, whether evidenced by certificates or automatic ratings as prescribed in sections 7, 8, and 9 hereof, shall supersede any and all previous instructions, by whomsoever issued, with respect to priority in production and delivery of the contract or order covered thereby, except commandeering orders and special priority directions issued in pursuance of section 28 hereof.

EXECUTION OF CERTIFICATES.

27. Certificates or other documents signed by order of the priorities committee (printed) and countersigned in person by any person whose name appears thereon as one of the persons authorized to countersign shall be deemed to have been authorized by said committee, the priorities commissioner, and the War Industries Board.

SPECIAL PRIORITY DIRECTIONS.

28. That unusual emergencies may be promptly met and cases of great urgency provided for, the priorities committee may, by an order in the form of a letter, a special certificate or otherwise, signed personally by the priorities commissioner, direct that a particular contract or order shall have priority over other contracts or orders covered by existing certificates or automatic ratings, or may in the same manner reclassify or regrade existing contracts or orders covered by outstanding certificates or automatic ratings.

DELIVERY OF CERTIFICATES.

29. Unless requested to the contrary, the priorities committee will forward direct to the applicant the original and one copy of the certificate, if issued, that the applicant may send the original to the one to whom it is directed, retaining the copy for his files. If the applicant desires, and so expressly states, the certificates, if issued, will be forwarded to the one to whom directed. Should the committee decline to approve the application, prompt notification of such action will be sent direct to the applicant.

Scope of Work.

30. The committee undertakes where necessary to administer priority in the production of all raw materials and finished products save foods, feeds, and fuels.

FUEL.

31. The production, supply, and distribution of fuel is under the supervision of the United States Fuel Administrator, who, in the distribution of fuel to industries and plants, is guided by the Preference List, in so far as it classifies such industries and plants according to their relative importance. The Preference List is compiled and promulgated by the Priorities Board, of which the Priorities Commissioner is chairman and H. G. Phillipps is secretary. While the Priorities Committee does not administer priority in the production of fuel, should those engaged on orders covered by priority certificates, automatic classifications, or special priority directions experience difficulty in securing a fuel supply to the extent of interfering with the production covered by such priority, they may apply for a place on the Preference List on application form PL–1, which will be furnished to them by H. G. Phillipps, secretary, on request. Such applications will be investigated and appropriate recommendations will be made to the Fuel Administrator, to the end that all orders to which this committee has accorded priority in production may not be unnecessarily delayed for lack of fuel.

The committee will also consider applications by fuel producers for priority assistance to procure materials, tools, equipment, or supplies required for the production of fuel.

FOODS AND FEEDS EXCLUDED.

32. The committee does not distribute foods or feeds, over the production, supply, and distribution of which the United States Food Administrator has supervision. Requests for assistance in purchasing foods and feeds or in expediting deliveries thereof should be addressed to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C.

The committee, however, will consider applications from producers of foods and feeds for priority assistance to procure materials, tools, equipment, or supplies required for their production.

TRANSPORTATION.

33. This committee does not administer priority in transportation. The United States Railroad Administration in furnishing transportation service is guided by the Preference List mentioned in section 31 hereof, defining the relative importance of industries and plants. Should those engaged on orders covered by priority certificates, automatic classifications, or special priority directions experience difficulty in arranging for the transportation of materials, equipment, or supplies to the extent of interfering with the production of said orders. representations to this effect addressed to the manager of inland traffic, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., setting forth such facts in detail, duly verified by affidavit, will be carefully considered and in proper cases certified to the United States Railroad Administration to the end that all orders to which this committee has accorded priority in production may not be unnecessarily delayed for lack of transportation. Special application forms for this purpose may be secured from the manager of inland traffic, War Industries Board.

This committee will also consider applications of transportation companies for priority assistance to procure materials, equipment, or supplies required in their operations.

EXPORT AND IMPORT LICENSES EXCLUDED.

34. The committee does not issue export or import licenses. All applications for such licenses should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

PRICES AND PURCHASES EXCLUDED.

35. The committee does not fix or assist in fixing prices. Neither does it make or assist in making purchases.

REGRADING OF SCHEDULES.

36. When it appears that a large per cent of the capacity of any plant is covered by certificates or automatic ratings of the same subdivision of a class, the Priorities Committee will, when it appears desirable so to do, arrange, through conference between it, the authorized representatives of such plant, and those placing the orders covered by such certificates or automatic ratings, for the reclassification thereof or the rearrangement and regrading of the schedules within each subdivision of a class, so as to insure the most urgent orders having precedence without unnecessarily interfering with the efficient management and operation of such plant.

Instances Where Applications Should Not Be Made.

ORDERS NOT WITHIN CLASS AA, CLASS A, OR CLASS B.

37. No application should be made for priority in any case which does not fall within Class AA, Class A, or Class B, as defined in sections 2, 3, and 4 hereof.

Priorities Regulations Announced by War Industries Board

BEFORE ORDER IS PLACED.

38. Applications should not, save in very exceptional instances, be made for priority assistance unless an order is actually placed for the materials, commodities, or work.

WHERE NO SHORTAGE EXISTS.

39. Save in very exceptional cases priority assistance is only required where the demand exceeds the supply.

WHERE NO DELAY IS EXPECTED.

40. Although there may be a general shortage in a given product, the particular producer or manufacturer with whom the order is placed may be prepared to make delivery on scheduled time. Inquiry should first be made of him to ascertain if there will be a delay. In all cases the application should state when delivery is needed and when delivery is promised.

The Test.

41. The paramount purpose of priorities is the selective mobilization of the products of the soil, the mines, and the factories for direct and indirect war needs in such a way as will most effectually contribute toward winning the war. In requesting priority the petitioner should join with the committee in applying the test: To what extent, if at all, will the granting of this application contribute, directly or indirectly, toward winning the war; and if at all, how urgent is the need?

CONCLUSION.

The sole object of this division is to render a very seal service to the Government and to the Nation, within the scope of its activities, and to that end invites and confidently hopes to receive the wholehearted cooperation of every department of the Government and of all others with whom it has to deal. Careful and painstaking consideration will be given all applications for priority, and decisions will be promptly rendered thereon.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1918.*
Approved:

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD,
By EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,
By EDWARD N. HURLEY,
President.

P. C. Form No. 15.

Routing

To ____ Date ____

APPLICATION FOR PRIORITY CERTIFICATE.

Read Circular No. 4, and instructions, before filling in application.

Use typewriter.

"Applicant" must be the concern which is to use the material or equipment.

A separate application blank must be filled in for each case presented; several orders on one concern may be covered in one application.

Applications made by the Government need not be attested.

To the PRIORITIES COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C.

———, ———, 1918.

The undersigned hereby requests issuance of a priority certificate for the reasons stated below:

1. Insert here name and address of concern which is to produce the material or equipment or perform the work described in paragraph 5.	Name. Address.
2. Insert here name and address of applicant.	Name. Address.
3. State here number and date of order *placed with concern* named in paragraph 1.	Number of order. Date of order. Date delivery needed. Date delivery promised.
4. If order was placed through an agent, insert here his name and address.	Name. Address.
5. State here ONLY the *quantity* and *description of material* or *equipment* for which priority is being asked. If material is metal, give tonnage.	
6. Enter here ONLY the priority number (s) and rating (s), if any, for which the material described under paragraph 5 is required.	
7. If materials or equipment mentioned in paragraph 5 are for use in filling a Government order given directly to applicant, insert here name of Government department, number, date of order, quantity, and full particulars of such order, and dates of delivery required.	
8. If materials or equipment mentioned in paragraph 5 are being applied for by a subcontractor, such subcontractor will state the name of original contractor and give an exact description of what he (subcontractor) is to furnish, with quantities and deliveries required.	
9. If materials or equipment be required for purposes other than mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8, state fully the purpose for which they are to be used.	
10. State whether or not applicant has in stock any of the materials (and how much) which may be used, in whole or in part, in the filling of such orders.	
11. How much of the material(s) mentioned in paragraph 5 has (have) been shipped?	
12. Has person named in paragrpah 2 the plant and equipment now available to execute all orders on which he is now engaged?	
13. What per cent of applicant's plant output is now devoted to war needs?	
14. Any additional information the applicant may wish to present.	

Each question bearing on this application must be fully answered upon the form itself, and not by letter. Do not send letters of transmittal.

The undersigned being first duly sworn on oath says that the statements contained in the foregoing application are full, true, and correct; that the quantities are accurately stated, and that all articles, material, and work described in paragraph 5 hereof are intended for use in and necessary for the completion of the order(s) concerning which this application is made.

_____
(To be signed by applicant.)

By _____
(Name of officer legally empowered to act for applicant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 1918.

_____
(Notary Public.)

in and for _____

Form P. C. 16.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD, PRIORITIES DIVISION, WASHINGTON.

Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner.

Address communications, Priority Committee, Washington, D. C.

Committee.—Charles K. Foster, vice chairman; Maj. Gen. J. B. Aleshire, George Armsby, H. H. Barbour, Lieut. Col. C. A. McKenney, F. H. Macpherson, Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Everett Morss, Lucius P. Ordway, T. C. Powell, Rear Admiral A. V. Zane; Maurice Hirsch, secretary.

Priority Certificate No. P.

To _____, of _____ on application No. _____by_____of_____.

This is to certify that Order No._____, dated _____, 191__; placed with you by _____, and covering:

_____

on which applicant asks delivery (as per contract)_____is hereby given priority as Class A_____, and the execution of this order shall take precedence over all your orders and work of a lower classification to the extent necessary to insure delivery according to the date specified next above, as prescribed by Circular No. 4, issued by this committee, dated July 1, 1918.

This certificate will not be valid unless

Priorities Regulations Announced by War Industries Board

countersigned by W. J. Ormsby, C. S. Abell, L. Pierpont, or Geo. R. Dickson.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on this the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19__.

By order of—

Countersigned:

PRIORITIES COMMITTEE.

NOTES.

1. Unless otherwise requested, the original and a duplicate of this certificate will be forwarded to applicant, who should reforward the original to the person on whom the certificate is issued, retaining the duplicate. The person on whom the certificate is issued will have no notice of its issuance until received by him.
2. Prompt report must be made to this committee by the person on whom the certificate is issued when the order covered hereby has been completed, and in making such report the number of this certificate must be given.
3. This certificate is not assignable. The materials secured hereunder must be used for the purpose stated in the application unless otherwise directed by the priorities committee.

General Classification of Purposes Demanding Preference Treatment.

For the guidance of all governmental agencies in the production, supply, and distribution of raw materials, finished products, electrical energy, fuel, and transportation by rail, water, pipe lines, and otherwise, including all necessary raw materials, partially manufactured parts and supplies for completion of products, the Priorities Board has adopted the following general classification of purposes demanding preference treatment:

Aircraft.

Munitions, Military and Naval Supplies, and Operations.—Building construction for Government needs. Equipment for same.

Fuel.—Domestic consumption. Manufacturing necessities named herein.

Food and Collateral Industries.—Foodstuffs for human consumption, and plants handling same. Feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals, and plants handling same. All tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for production, harvesting, and distribution, milling, preparing, canning, and refining foods and feeds such as seeds of foods and feeds, binder twine, etc. Products of collateral industries, such as fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, insecticides, and fungicides. Containers for foods and feeds, collateral products. Materials and equipment for preservation of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies, including ice.

Clothing.—For civilian population.

Railroad or other necessary transportation equipment, including water transportation.

Public utilities serving war industries, Army, Navy, and civilian populations.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Chairman, Priorities Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 27, 1918.*

Preference List No. 1.

In pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Priorities Board, at a meeting held April 6, 1918, the following Preference List of classes of industries, whose operation as a war measure is of exceptional importance, is promulgated and published for the guidance of all agencies of the United States Government in the supply and distribution of coal and coke, and in the supply of transportation by rail and water for the movement of coal and coke to said industries.

The Priorities Commissioner shall, under the direction of and with the approval of the Priorities Board, certify additional classes of industries, and also certify individual plants whose operation as a war measure is of exceptional importance, which industries and plants when so certified shall be automatically included in this Preference List, which shall be amended or revised from time to time by action of the Priorities Board to meet changing conditions.

No distinction is made between any of the industries or plants which are or may be included in this Preference List, and no significance should attach to the order in which the industries or plants appear in the list.

Aircraft.—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing aircraft or supplies and equipment therefor.

Ammunition.—Plants engaged in the manufacture of ammunition for the United States Government and the allies.

Army and Navy cantonments and camps.

Arms (small).—Plants engaged in manufacturing small arms for the United States Government and the allies.

Chemicals.—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing chemicals.

Coke plants.

Domestic consumers.

Electric equipment.—Plants manufacturing same.

Electrodes.—Plants producing electrodes.

Explosives.—Plants manufacturing explosives.

Farm implements.—Manufacturers exclusively of agricultural implements and farm-operating equipment.

Feed.—Plants producing feed.

Ferro-alloys.—Plants producing.

Fertilizers.—Manufacturers of fertilizers.

Fire brick.—Plants producing exclusively.

Food.—Plants manufacturing, milling, preparing, refining, preserving, and wholesaling food for human consumption.

Food containers.—Manufacturers of tin and glass containers and manufacturers exclusively of other food containers.

Gas.—Gas-producing plants.

Gas.—Plants manufacturing exclusively gas-producing machinery.

Guns (large).—Plants manufacturing same.

Hemp, jute, and cotton bags.—Plants manufacturing exclusively hemp, jute, and cotton bags.

Insecticides. — Manufacturers exclusively of insecticides and fungicides.

Iron and steel.—Blast furnaces and foundries.

Laundries.

Machine tools.—Plants manufacturing machine tools.

Mines.

Mines.—Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing mining tools and equipment.

Newspapers and periodicals.—Plants printing and publishing exclusively newspapers and periodicals.

Oil.—Refineries of both mineral and vegetable oils.

Oil production.—Plants manufacturing exclusively oil-well equipment.

Public institutions and buildings.

Public utilities.

Railways.

Railways.—Plants manufacturing locomotives, freight cars, and rails, and other plants engaged exclusively in manufacture of railway supplies.

Refrigeration.—Refrigeration for food and exclusively ice-producing plants.

Seeds.—Producers or wholesalers of seeds (except flower seeds).

Ships (bunker coal).—Not including pleasure craft.

Ships.—Plants engaged exclusively in building ships (not including pleasure craft) or in manufacturing exclusively supplies and equipment therefor.

Soap.—Manufacturers of soap.

Steel.—Steel plants and rolling mills.

Tanners.—Tanning plants, save for patent leather.

Tanning extracts.—Plants manufacturing tanning extracts.

Tin plate.—Manufacturers of tin plate.

Twine (binder) and rope.—Plants producing exclusively binder twine and rope.

Wire rope and rope wire.—Manufacturers of same.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Chairman, Priorities Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 6, 1918.*

LIGHT SERVICE MEN PRAISED.

Keeper and Ship Commander Commended for Aiding In Rescues.

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT,
Keeper, Hillsboro Inlet Light Station, Fla.
(Through Commissioner of Lighthouses.)

SIR: Referring to report of the assistance rendered by you on June 13, 1918, to a Government hydroplane adrift in the vicinity of Hillsboro Inlet Light Station with disabled motor, and with three occupants, the department takes much pleasure in commending you for the excellent service thus rendered, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

ALEX. ANDERSEN,
Commanding Light Vessel No. 52.
(Through Commissioner of Lighthouses.)

SIR: Referring to the assistance rendered on June 4, 1918, to a disabled airplane, with two occupants aboard, which had fallen into the water in the vicinity of Fenwick Island Shoal Light Vessel *No. 52*, Delaware, the department takes pleasure in commending you and the seamen who assisted in this matter, which will be noted on the records as part of the official history of all concerned. It is requested that the inclosed copy of this letter be brought to the attention of those on board light vessel *No. 52* who participated in the excellent service rendered.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Order Extending Functions of the Inland Traffic Service, Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, General Staff

The War Department authorizes the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF,
PURCHASE, STORAGE,
AND TRAFFIC DIVISION,
Washington, July 19, 1918.

Office Order No. 38.

1. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, dated June 8, 1918, directing the organization of the Inland Traffic Service, a copy of which was furnished all concerned by first indorsement, Adjutant General's Office, June 14, 1918 (320-Inland Traffic Service, Miscl. Div.), and is attached hereto and made a part of this order, the functions of the Inland Traffic Service of the Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, General Staff, are hereby extended as provided therein.

2. August 1, 1918, is fixed as the date upon which the instructions of the Secretary of War, above referred to, will become effective, except that with respect to the New York branch the date July 1, 1918, was selected, and operations under this order commenced accordingly.

3. There are established:

(a) Branch offices of the Inland Traffic Service at the following points:

Boston, Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.
Atlanta, Ga.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Orleans, La.

(b) District offices at the following points:

Birmingham, Ala.
Charlotte, N. C.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Detroit, Mich.
Toledo, Ohio.
Peoria, Ill.
Dallas, Tex.
Albany, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland, Ohio.
San Francisco, Cal.
Portland, Oreg.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City, Mo.
Baltimore, Md.
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Richmond, Va.

(c) Civilian representatives of the Inland Traffic Service will be placed in charge at depots, warehouses, posts, camps, cantonments, aviation fields, arsenals, and other places, as may be determined necessary from time to time by the chief, Inland Traffic Service, not to exceed the total number of such civilians in charge as authorized by order of the Secretary of War.

(d) Commissioned officers will serve as representatives at depots, warehouses, posts, camps, cantonments, aviation fields, arsenals, and other places, to which civilians are not assigned, where the volume of traffic matters makes the presence of an agent of the Inland Traffic Service necessary, as announced from time to time by the chief, Inland Traffic Service.

(e) Such civilians and commissioned representatives will have charge of Inland Traffic Service activities in their respective supply bureaus, depots, camps, posts, and other stations to which they are assigned, under the jurisdiction and subject to the authority of the chief, Inland Traffic Service, reporting as directed by him.

4. The chief, Inland Traffic Service, is hereby authorized—

(a) To appoint assistant chiefs, civilians in charge of district offices, to select commissioned assistants thereto, to appoint civilians to have charge at supply bureaus and at depots, camps, posts, and other stations, and such civilian personnel for branch and district offices as is provided for in the instructions from the Secretary of War above referred to.

(b) To assign to the branch and district offices the territory over which they will exercise supervision.

(c) To select and determine from those recommended the commissioned officers to have charge at such camps, posts, and other stations, and in the event that any officer so selected does not perform the duties required by the Inland Traffic Service in a satisfactory manner to request that he be relieved and another officer assigned to duty.

(d) To arrange for the necessary office quarters for the branch and district offices above authorized, furniture, supplies, and other requisites.

(e) To establish, when in his judgment necessary, one additional branch and one additional district office at locations to be selected by him, and to arrange for the necessary personnel, quarters and supplies in the manner authorized herein.

5. Chiefs of supply bureaus, and of sections and divisions thereof, the officer in charge of the construction division, commanding officers of all depots, warehouses, posts, camps, cantonments, aviation fields, arsenals, and other places concerned in the shipment of War Department property, will immediately designate to the chief, inland traffic service, for assignment to such work, where such service is required, a commissioned officer of appropriate rank and experience, for consideration and confirmation if satisfactory.

At all places listed in paragraphs 3 (c) and 3 (d), necessary personnel, office quarters, equipment and supplies shall be provided as directed by the instructions of the Secretary of War of June 8, 1918, above referred to.

GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.

To: The commanding generals of all Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard Divisions, department commanders, ports of embarkation, War Department bureaus, Coast Artillery district commanders, and commanding officers of all excepted places.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF,
PURCHASE, STORAGE, AND
TRAFFIC DIVISION,
Washington, June 8, 1918.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Director of Purchases, Storage, and Traffic.

Subject: Organization of Inland Traffic Service.

The Secretary of War directs that the attached papers be returned to you with the following information:

1. At a date to be fixed by the Chief of Inland Traffic Service, the supply bureaus and each section or division thereof, and the construction division will discontinue their transportation organization in so far as they deal with the ordering of cars, routing and transportation of troops, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, and all activities of that character, as more fully outlined in paragraph 3 hereof, will thereupon be assumed by the Inland Traffic Service.

2. Chiefs of supply bureaus and of sections and divisions thereof, officer in charge of construction division, commanding officers of all depots, warehouses, posts, camps, cantonments, aviation fields, arsenals, and other places where such service is required, will assign to such work, under the direct jurisdiction of the Inland Traffic Service, in so far as the above-named functions are concerned, a commissioned officer of appropriate rank and experience, such additional personnel as may be necessary to perform the services named, office quarters, equipment, etc., at the expense of the supply bureau or other branch concerned.

3. The Inland Traffic Service will take over and perform all duties pertaining to the transportation, inland and coastwise, of all troops, also all property of the War Department moving by express, freight or otherwise, and the routing thereof, beginning with the ordering of cars or other vehicles for use in shipping the property; also including all matters pertaining to expedition or preference in movement, tracing, checking of railroad yards, instructions to carriers, including the disposition of shipments on arrival at destination, all other relations with the carriers, switching service, and questions pertaining to transportation as distinguished from the concentration and shipping of the property and the acceptance or storing or otherwise disposing of it on arrival at destination, will require prompt acceptance of the property, unloading of cars, and accomplishment of bills of lading.

The Inland Traffic Service shall have jurisdiction over and control of railroad freight and passenger equipment, other than locomotives, belonging to the Government, and the records thereof. This to include tank cars belonging to the Signal Corps and the Ordnance Department, the freight cars purchased from the Panama Canal, and such other equipment as may be acquired from time to time. The assignment of tank cars and other special service cars to the service in

(Continued on page 16.)

PRIORITY POLICIES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL AND ITS PRODUCTS OUTLINED BY THE PRIORITIES DIVISION OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has issued the following circular setting forth priority policies and regulations governing the distribution of steel and steel products:

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

To all Producers, Manufacturers, Dealers, and Consumers:

SECTION I.

The problem—The Nation's present business—your present business—is War. When this fact shall have taken firm root in the hearts and minds of the men, women, and children of this country, our industrial problems will be found comparatively easy of solution, and the task of readjusting and mobilizing the industries of the Nation to meet the requirements of the military program more than half discharged.

For the winning of the war steel is now the world's most precious metal. It is consumed, or used to some extent, every day by practically every civilized man in every civilized country, and nowhere in such vast quantities per capita as in the United States. The present and constantly increasing steel requirements of this country and its allies for direct and indirect war needs, 100 per cent of which must under any and all circumstances be promptly supplied, are so enormous as to well-nigh absorb our constantly expanding producing capacity. The result is obvious. There will be comparatively little iron and steel left to distribute to those industries engaged in nonwar work and to consumers for application to nonwar uses. Every possible use of iron and steel or their products which can be deferred must be deferred until after the war. This duty is personal and can not be avoided or delegated to your friends and neighbors. No consumption is so small as to be immaterial, and no saving insignificant. Every pound collected and sold to scrap-iron dealers finds its way back into the general supply of iron and steel. "The last quarter hour will win the war," and in that quarter hour the last shell will be fired. That shell may be made from steel that has been saved through the collection of scrap or through denial of the luxury of purchasing steel in the form of articles which have come to be regarded as peacetime necessities.

Among other tasks which the President has laid upon the War Industries Board is that of so distributing the supply of iron and steel available, or which can be made available, as to meet the war requirements and as far as possible the essential needs of the civilian population. This task is being discharged in part through the administration of priorities.

SECTION II.

The priority plan.—The term "priority" implies discrimination—purposeful discrimination. All priorities are relative and the classifications are based upon the relative importance of the particular industry or the particular plant involved to the war program or to supplying the essential needs (as distinguished from wants) of the civilian population.

Careful attention is invited to sections 1 to 11, inclusive, of the copy of Circular No. 4 issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board under date of July 1, 1918, which sections prescribe five principal classes into which all orders and work are divided, with subdivisions thereof, and which also provide a method for classifying all orders and work.

It will be noted that priority certificates are issued covering three classes, namely, Class AA, Class A, and Class B. Class C comprises all orders and work not covered by priority certificates or taking a Class A or Class B automatic rating, but which are embraced within the "General Classification of Purposes Demanding Preference Treatmena," appearing on page 17 of Circular No. 4, or which orders and work are placed by or are to be utilized in connection with an industry or plant appearing on Preference List No. 1 prepared by the Priorities Board and appearing on pages 18 and 19 of Circular No. 4. In the majority of cases the application of the Classification of Purposes and the Preference List to orders received by manufacturers, jobbers, or retailers can readily and accurately be made.

SECTION III.

Administrative interpretation of "purpose list."—Communications have been received by the Priorities Committee from manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers expressing doubt as to whether or not certain specified uses fall within the Classification of Purposes entitled to Preference Treatment. In order to insure uniformity and consistency in the distribution of steel and its products, the Priorities Committee will undertake, on application, to decide all such doubtful cases, and from time to time issue as a supplement to this Circular No. 5 administrative rulings embodying such decisions as are of general interest, and also defining the term "essential uses" as used in the pledge appearing on page 3 of the bulletin issued July 3, 1918, a copy of which also accompanies this circular.

SECTION IV.

Rationing industries.—As it is obviously impossible to supply all industries utilizing iron and steel in their activities with their normal supply, the War Industries Board, through its Priorities Division, cooperating with the commodity section dealing with the particular industry or product involved, with the Conservation Division and representatives of other interested Government agencies, has inaugurated a system of industrial hearings in which committees representing the entire industry appear and present (a) the normal requirements of such industry for iron and steel, (b) their reasonable requirements under war conditions, (c) the stocks now on hand in each plant, and (d) the fuel consumed, and all other pertinent facts.

A portion at least of the product of nearly every industry may be properly classed as a direct or indirect war requirement or essential to the civilian population, but in many the percentage of nonessentiality predominates. On the other hand, nearly every industry, including so-called war industries, have a percentage of nonessentiality in their production.

It is the policy of the War Industries Board, through the hearings mentioned, to take counsel with each industry, determine the extent to which it can and should as a war measure curtail its production—and particularly curtail its consumption of iron and steel—limiting its output to essential uses as far as practicable, but without destroying or unnecessarily injuring any industry or legitimate business. On these hearings the chairman of the Conservation Division or his representatives give the industry the benefit of their expert knowledge and research into methods of standardization and substitution, and cooperate with the industry in (a) reducing needless lines, varieties, and sizes of products, thereby securing economy in manufacture and reducing the volume of stocks which the manufacturer, wholesaler, and dealer are required to carry, (b) through the elimination of wasteful styles, models, and methods, greatly conserving materials, and (c) through the substitution of products or materials not needed for those that are needed for war work, conserving the latter without unnecessarily reducing the output of the industry.

When the maximum conservation of materials and products has been attained through these processes of standardization, substitution, and curtailment, the representatives of the War Industries Board participating in these conferences indicate to the industry their views as to the maximum consumption by the industries of the materials and products in question, treating the industry as a unit where such a course is practicable.

The chief of the Commodity Section dealing with the particular industry then prepares a schedule apportioning such indicated maximum of materials or products to each plant on a basis which will enable each member of the industry to procure the same per cent of his normal production as all other members, taking into account the existing stocks of each. When this has been done each plant places its orders for the amount apportioned to it with its regular sources of supply, and such orders take a Class C rating.

The War Service Committees of those industries which have not as yet participated in such hearings will be given an appointment on application to the Priorities Commissioner or to the chief of the appropriate commodity section of the War Industries Board.

(Continued on page 16.)

Order Extending Functions of the Inland Traffic Service

(Continued from page 14.)

which they are to be employed, and the making of leases or contracts for their use will, as heretofore, be under the jurisdiction of the bureau or department to which the cars belong.

4. The Director of Purchases, Storage, and Traffic is hereby authorized to take the necessary steps to bring about consolidation required and is authorized—

(a) To establish not to exceed eight branch offices of the Inland Traffic Service to be tentatively located, subject to such changes in location as the Director of Purchases, Storage, and Traffic may direct, at important centers as follows:

Boston, Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Atlanta, Ga.
New Orleans, La.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.

each of such branch offices to be in charge of a qualified civilian with the title of assistant chief, Inland Traffic Service, who will exercise supervision over the traffic service within the territory to which he is assigned, each such assistant chief to be provided an assistant—a commissioned officer with rank not below that of captain—one principal clerk, five traffic clerks, one clerk, five clerks and stenographers.

(b) To establish not to exceed 20 district offices at less important centers, as required, reporting to assistant chief, each of said district offices to be in charge of a civilian traffic expert without title, and to provide an assistant—a commissioned officer with grade not below that of first lieutenant—one principal clerk, three traffic clerks, and three clerks and stenographers. The district offices may be established in cities or at important depots, cantonments, posts, or arsenals, or other places under military control.

(c) To designate, where necessary, a commissioned or civilian representative in charge of traffic service where practicable, utilizing the services of the officer in charge of such duties as indicated in paragraph 2 above, in—

Each supply bureau and in each subdivision thereof where required;
Each quartermaster depot;
Each expeditionary quartermaster depot;
Each engineer depot;
Each ordnance depot;
Each medical depot;
Each signal corps depot;
Each warehouse;
Each post;
Each camp;
Each cantonment;
Each aviation field;
Each arsenal;
Construction division;

or other place where such service is required, and where a district office has not been established, this office to be provided the necessary assistance as indicated in paragraph 2 above, and at smaller and less important places, where practicable, to perform the duties under the Inland Traffic Service in addition to his regular duties.

The number of civilian representatives to be designated for supply bureaus, depots, warehouses, posts or other points above named shall not, however, exceed 50 in addition to those designated for branch and district offices, and such civilian representatives shall be designated only for points above named where, in the judgment of the director of purchases, storage, and traffic, the amount and importance of the transportation work so requires.

(d) To employ the necessary personnel above enumerated at salaries not exceeding the following:

	Per annum.
Assistant chiefs	$6,000
In charge of district offices	4,200
In charge of supply bureaus and depots	3,600
In charge at camps, posts, etc	3,000
Principal clerks, branch offices	2,400
Principal clerks, district offices	2,100
Other traffic clerks	1,800

(e) To rent the necessary office accommodations for the branch and district offices above authorized.

(f) To retain under their present salaries the present force of railway experts, clerks, stenographers, and messengers now employed by the Inland Traffic Service, in addition to those above authorized to carry on the work under the reorganization herein directed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ROY A. HILL,
Adjutant General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O.,
June 14, 1918.

To the commanding generals of all Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard Divisions; department commanders; ports of embarkation; War Department bureaus; Coast Artillery district commanders, and commanding officers of excepted places for their information and guidance.

By order of the Secretary of War.

ROY A. HILL,
Adjutant General.

PRIORITY POLICIES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL AND ITS PRODUCTS OUTLINED

(Continued from page 15.)

SECTION V.

Subsidiary pledges.—Complying with the requests from numerous sources to be furnished with forms of pledges which jobbers are required to exact from customers or retailers under the terms of the jobbers' pledge set forth on the third page of the accompanying bulletin of July 3, 1918, the following is prescribed:

I do hereby pledge myself not to use, or so far as lies within my power permit the use of, any stocks now in, or which may hereafter come into, my possession or control, save for essential uses, as that term may be defined from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; that I will not hoard, or countenance the hoarding of, stocks, and will use my utmost endeavor to insure that they be distributed and applied solely to essential uses.

SECTION VI.

Resales.—As all pig iron and steel manufactured products are being distributed under the direction of the War Industries Board according to the relative importance, as measured by the public interest, of the uses to which it is to be devoted, it is obviously improper for any manufacturer, jobber or dealer to dispose of any stocks of raw materials or semifinished products now in, or which may hereafter come into, his possession, whether obtained through priority direction or oherwise, save with the express approval of the Priorities Division, or the general authority embodied in Circular No. 4 or the bulletin of July 3, 1918, both above mentioned. No manufacturer, jobber, or dealer violating this rule can expect favorable consideration of any application for priority which he may subsequently make.

It is imperative that every manufacturer, jobber, and retailer of iron and steel products should fully realize and make his salesmen and customers realize that his attitude toward his trade is exactly the reverse of that in normal times. It requires no salesmanship merely to sell goods where the demand greatly exceeds the supply, but it does require real salesmanship and a high degree of patriotism to sell with discrimination with a view of limiting the purchases to strictly essential uses, the controlling consideration being, Where can these stocks be best placed in the public interest?

While the several divisions of the War Industries Board are anxious to assist you, and will not hesitate as occasion may require to direct you, this nevertheless is your problem. With confidenee we look to you for such policing of the distribution of iron and steel products as will insure each pound being applied only to essential uses.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 22, 1918.*

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF.

Special Orders, No. 170:

319. By direction of the President, the following-named officers are detailed under the provisions of section 11, act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency:

Col. Peter Murray, Infantry; Col. William F. Clark, Quartermaster Corps; Col. Robert J. Fleming, Cavalry; Col. John W. Craig, Infantry, National Army; Col. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Infantry, National Army; Col. Charles B. Drake, Quartermaster Corps; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Romeyn, Infantry, National Army; Lieut. Col. Grosvenor L. Townsend, Infantry, National Army; Lieut. Col. Frank L. Case, Quartermaster Corps; Lieut. Col. James G. Hannah, Infantry, National Army; Lieut. Col. James W. Furlow, Infantry; Lieut. Col. Richard H. Jordan, National Army; Maj. Townsend Whelen, National Army. The officers named will remain on their present duties.

Summary of General Labor Conditions, Based on Reports to U. S. Department, Covering the Week Ending July 20

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The following summary of labor conditions throughout the United States is based upon reports from Department of Labor offices for the week ended July 20, 1918:

The Building Trades.

In New England along the coast there is some demand for builders, but in the inland towns there is little activity. At New York and Philadelphia building is going on, but the supply of builders at New York is sufficient, and Philadelphia has a few carpenters to spare. In the rest of Pennsylvania, in Buffalo, and in the industrial region of northeastern Ohio carpenters are in great demand. Westward—as far as Iowa—the demand for builders is rather weak.

At Wilmington, Del., at Norfolk, and from South Carolina west to Alabama and Nashville, Tenn., carpenters are in great demand. Norfolk is attracting men from eastern North Carolina; Alabama, from Florida; and Nashville, Tenn., from the entire Southwest. At Kansas City and Omaha building is quite active.

Mechanics, Electricians, Etc.

In the industrial centers of New England and New York mechanics are much in demand. In Chicago and southwestern Wisconsin the supply is inadequate. At St. Louis there is a sufficient number of men, but at Atlanta, Ga., and Seattle, Wash., the supply is inadequate. At no place is there a considerable surplus of first-class mechanics.

Automobile workers and electrical workers are by no means so scarce. There are electrical workers in the West and Southwest available for work elsewhere, with only scattered towns, such as Rockford, Ill., and Muskegon, Mich., calling for such men. Automobile workers are wanted at Seattle, but there is a surplus of them in Missouri, at Wheeling, W. Va., and at other points.

Munition workers are needed very badly at Wilmington, Del., and in northeastern Ohio. There is a supply available at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Orange and San Antonio, Tex. There is also a certain number at Boston, though munition workers are in demand as close by as Springfield, Mass.

Skilled Workmen.

Machinists are needed throughout the East and on the Pacific Coast. There is a general shortage of boilermakers; only such States as Oklahoma and Arizona report a surplus. Toolmakers, lathe hands, blacksmiths, and iron workers are wanted throughout New England and Pennsylvania, and along the Great Lakes. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Norfolk still need men badly, as do the towns on the North Pacific coast. At Portland, Oreg., there are many hulks in the river, lying there because there are no men to install the machinery.

Common Labor.

In Connecticut, and from Pennsylvania down to Norfolk, common labor is badly needed. Norfolk finds it extremely difficult to get a sufficient number of men from the territory within which it is permitted to recruit them. Labor is extremely scarce in Illinois and Iowa. St. Louis, too, finds men scarce; it is because men are offered higher pay out of town. In the Southern States the situation seems to be much easier. Crops have been laid by, and the farm labor, thus released, has supplemented the supply of common labor. The same result has been brought about in west Texas and north Montana where the crops have been destroyed by a continued drought. In Oregon and Washington the labor supply is still inadequate.

Farm Labor.

The greatest need for farm laborers exists in the States along the Atlantic coast, because men there are attracted by the high wages of the ship-building industry. Experienced farm hands are needed in New Hampshire and Minnesota. As the result of a serious drouth and of forest fires in Northern Montana, especially near Missoula, there is a surplus of idle farm laborers. In the Southern and Central States, from Alabama west to Nebraska and Oklahoma, farm help is not in much demand, because the harvest is over and the crops have been laid by.

Female Labor.

Throughout the country women are leaving domestic, hotel, and factory work to engage in or to seek clerical positions. Nevertheless, the clerical applications can not all be filled, because employers desire experienced clerks, whereas the majority of the applicants are inexperienced. New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Ohio need women workers in their factories, but West Virginia has a surplus of factory workers. Now that immigration has ceased during the period of the war, the shortage of women for domestic and hotel work is a serious problem.

LICENSE FOR ALL IMPORTS.

Italian Decree Restricts Goods Except for State Use.

Ambassador Page has cabled from Rome that the Italian foreign office calls attention to a decree dated May 26, 1918, affecting all imports into Italy. According to this decree, all goods of foreign origin or coming from abroad and intended for importation into Italy are subject to a preventive license from the treasury, except goods intended for the use of the State, regarding which international agreements now in force still hold good. Requests must be presented to the technical executive council of the interministerial provisions committee in Rome. No purchases of products for importation for present or future consignment may be made without the license in question.

Imprisonment, fines, and confiscation of goods will be resorted to in case of violations of these regulations. Importation is permitted for shipments proved to have been made prior to May 28, 1918.—Commerce Reports.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION DATES FOR EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1.—Examination of the non-assembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training, and experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time:

Mechanical engineer, Ordnance Department, War Department.

Inspector of textile fabrics, Quartermaster Corps, War Department.

Subclerical (messenger, skilled laborer, and watchman), Departmental Service.

List No. 2.—Examinations of the non-assembled type, for which applications must be filled by the dates specified:

Statistician and economist for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, Board for Vocational Education, August 13.

Assistant analytical chemist and mineralogist, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department, August 13.

Assistant mineral technologist, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department, August 13.

Junior metallurgist, Bureau of Mines, Interior Department, August 13.

Chauffeur, Departmental Service, August 27.

List No. 3.—Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests:

Railway mail clerk, Railway Mail Service, August 10.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, or the civil service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

National Forest Lands Open to Homestead Entry

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed an Executive order excluding a small area from the Angeles National Forest, in California, and restoring the public lands therein, subject to disposition, to homestead entry in advance of other forms of disposition. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a. m., September 25, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after October 2, 1918. There will be restored under this order 3,012 acres in San Bernardino County, and it is reported that the lands could be cultivated, the soil conditions being favorable for agriculture, except for lack of water for irrigation purposes.

For detailed information communications should be addressed to the United States land office at Los Angeles, Cal.

Make every day a thrift day and help your Government end the war days.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1918.*

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Baskets for cups, plates, and bowls	6,000	Various	1882
Fids, cringle; hand	Miscellaneous	do	1883
Mallets, caulking	do	do	1883
Palms, roping and seaming	do	do	1884
Paper, toilet	do	do	1884

HAND TOOLS, HARDWARE, ETC.

Adzes, ship carpenters'	Miscellaneous	Various	1890
Augers, ship	do	do	1890
Awls, saddlers'; belt; brad	do	do	1890
Axes, broad, chopping; coopers'	do	do	1890
Bars, chisel; pinch; scaling-off	do	do	1887
Bevels, ship, carpenters'; sliding T	do	do	1887
Bits, auger; gimlet	do	do	1889
Bits, countersunk; expansive; screw-driver.	do	do	1890
Boards, serving, 4 x 4, 3½ x 3½ x 1	do	do	1887
Bolts, flush, bronze; square neck	do	do	1888
Borers, tapped, forged steel	do	do	1890
Boxes, miter	do	do	1890
Braces, bit, corner, bevel gear	do	do	1890
Calipers, hermaphrodite	do	do	1888
Cans, sprinkling	do	do	1887
Chisels, carpenters'	do	do	1889
Chisels, machinists'	do	do	1892
Clamps, C; screw	do	do	1888
Clippers, bolt	do	do	1887
Cloth, emery; emery	do	do	1886
Compasses, carpenters'	do	do	1890
Coppers, soldering	do	do	1888
Cups, deck-paying	do	do	1883
Cutters, glass; gauge glass; pipe; emery wheel; washer, bit, brace, etc.	do	do	1887
Dies, ground thread cutting	do	do	1888
Dividers, machinists'	do	do	1892
Dressers, emery-wheel	do	do	1887
Drills, breast; hand; ratchet	do	do	1890
Drills, flat, taper square shank	do	do	1892
Drivers, coopers'; steel	do	do	1887
Expanders, hose	do	do	1887
Fasteners, curtain; sash	do	do	1888
Files, standing	do	do	1888
Files, crosscut; rasps, etc	do	do	1888
Frames, hack-saw	do	do	1887
Funnels, copper	802	Charleston, S. C.	1886
Gages, scale	Miscellaneous	Various	1887
Gauges, depth, drill, radius, etc	do	do	1892
Gimlets, double-cut	do	do	1890
Gouges, firmer, socket	do	do	1889
Grooves, hand, steel	do	do	1890
Handles, chisel; adz, ax, sledge, etc	do	do	1888
Hatchets, shingling	do	do	1890
Hammers, hide-faced; claw, adz eye; copper, handled; blacksmiths', boilermakers', engineers', machinists', etc.	do	do	1888
Hoes, garden	380	Charleston, S. C.	1888
Holders, nipple	132	Various	1887
Hones, carving-knife	108	Charleston, S. C.	1888
Hooks, packing	Miscellaneous	Various	1888
Irons, caulking	do	do	1883
Kits, tool, electricians', pocket	do	do	1888
Knives, putty; sailmakers'; scraping, hook, shipping	do	do	1888
Knives, drawing	do	do	1889
Ladles, plumbers'	do	do	1888
Lettering, marking	do	do	1883
Levels, carpenters'	144	Charleston, S. C.	1889
Levels, carpenters', mason	Miscellaneous	Various	1890
Levels, machinists'	do	do	1892
Lifts, sash, bronze	6,250	do	1888
Mallets, hawsing, oak; sewing, ash	Miscellaneous	do	1887
Mallets, carpenters'; rawhide	do	do	1890
Mauls, riveters', ship or top	do	do	1887
Measures, copper	876	Charleston, S. C.	1886
Needles, sailmakers'	Miscellaneous	Various	1883
Nippers, diagonal cutting	do	do	1888
Nuts, machine screw, brass	do	do	1886
Oil slips, round edge, hard	do	do	1888
Outfits, stencil-cutting	516	do	1887
Pans, dust	Miscellaneous	do	1887
Paper, garnet; sand, flint	do	do	1886
Picks, railroad	do	do	1888
Pins, escutcheon; cotter; taper	do	do	1886
Pincers, carpenters'	do	do	1889
Pivots, mirror, bronze	do	do	1886
Planes, block, jack, jointer, etc	do	do	1889
Pliers, combination	do	do	1888
Plumb bobs, cast brass	do	do	1888
Points, glaziers', triangular, zinc	760 pounds	Charleston, S. C.	1888
Posts, drilling	Miscellaneous	Various	1888
Pots, glue	do	do	1890
Pots, paint, steel, galvanized	9,000	South Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Pots, fire, gasoline, 3-quart; solder	Miscellaneous	Various	1888
Pressers, sailmakers'	do	do	1883

HAND TOOLS, HARDWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Pulls, drawer	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	1886
Pullers, nail	do	do	1890
Punches, cutting	do	do	1889
Punches, center; cooper's; coppering; gasket; screw; steel-plate; pin; lever.	do	do	1890
Rakes, road	900	Charleston, S. C.	1888
Reamers, straight, drill-socket, etc	Miscellaneous	Various	1892
Rings, clinch; curtain; grommet; hammock; key.	do	do	1886
Rules, caliper; carpenters'	do	do	1890
Rules, steel	do	do	1892
Rules, multiple, folding	do	do	1889
Saws, back, compass, crosscut, etc	do	do	1889
Scrapers, cabinet; ship; wood	do	do	1890
Scrapers, machinists'	do	do	1892
Screw drivers, common; jewelers'	do	do	1889
Screw drivers, pocket; tool steel	do	do	1889
Screws, cap, steel; brass; machine; set; lag; wood.	do	do	1886
Screws, packing	do	do	1883
Screws, carpenters', hand; bench	do	do	1889
Scribers, machinists'	do	do	1892
Sets, nail; hand-saw; tool; awls, chisels files, etc.	do	do	1890
Sets and headers, rivet	do	do	1892
Shaves, spoke and bucket	do	do	1890
Shears, sailmakers'	do	do	1883
Shears, snips, and wire cutters	do	do	1887
Shovels, trenching; hand	do	do	1887
Shovels, hand, long and short handles; round and square points; molders'.	do	do	1888
Sieves, brass, wire bottom	do	do	1888
Sockets, table, bronze	do	do	1886
Spatulas, palette knives	do	do	1890
Spikes, marline	do	do	1883
Spikes, cut, wrought-iron, railroad	do	do	1886
Squares, steel, caliper slide; combination woodworkers, try-square and miter, etc.	do	do	1890
Squares, combination, machinists'; try, flat; caliper slide.	do	do	1892
Staples, common; fence and poultry	do	do	1886
Stencils, letters and figures, brass	do	do	1886
Sticks, packing, hardwood	do	do	1888
Straightedges	do	do	1890
Straps, box, steel; wire	do	do	1886
Tags, key, blank, brass	do	do	1886
Tapes, steel; woven	do	do	1890
Torches, alcohol, blow, plumbers'	do	do	1887
Tongs, pipe	do	do	1887
Tools, threading, electricians'	do	do	1883
Torches, gasoline, kerosene	do	do	1888
Trammels, carpenters'	do	do	1890
Trowels, brick, cement, plastering	do	do	1888
Vises, bench, machinists'	do	do	1888
Wrenches, screw; socket; pipe, chain	do	do	1888
Wrenches, checknut; pipe; S; alligator; pocket; engineers'.	do	do	1892
Wedges, tool; steel	do	do	1886
Wool, steel	18,000 pounds	do	1886
Yardsticks	400	Charleston, C. S.	1890

MACHINE TOOLS.

Benches, saw, universal	2	Washington, D. C.	1893
Grinder, knife, automatic	1	do	1893
Jointers, 12-16-24-20-inch	23	do	1893
Machine, sanding, disk and spindle	1	do	1891
Machines, dovetailing; grinding; nailing; box-board matching; medium rip saw; automatic rip and crosscut saw sharpening; band-sawing; sash and door, scroll-sawing; combination saw and dado.	Miscellaneous	do	1893
Machines, light, vertical, hollow chisel mortise.	1	do	1893
Machine, rod and dowel	1	do	1893
Machine, sand, double-disk	1	do	1893
Machines, shaping; double spindle; surfacing; light tenoning; heavy tenoning.	Miscellaneous	do	1893
Machines, wool trimmers'; tool grinders'; bench trimmers'.	23	do	1893
Machines, milling, plain, universal; constant-speed drive; vertical spindle.	27	do	1891
Mortiser, chisel, medium; large	2	do	1893
Lathes, screw-cutting engine	5	do	1894
Surfacer, 24-inch, single cylinder	1	do	1893

Dates of openings have been assigned the following schedules:

1846 to 1860, inclusive	July 30, 1918
1862 and 1863	July 23, 1918
1867 to 1880, inclusive	Aug. 6, 1918
1881	July 30, 1918
1885	Aug. 6, 1918

Interpretation of Labor Board Award In News-Print Paper Pulp Controversy Is Announced by the Investigators

DECISIONS REACHED ON DISPUTED POINTS

Questions Arising Between Employers and Employees Reviewed—Joint Committees Ordered to Organize a Permanent Committee. No Reopening of Case While Strikes Continue.

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

An interpretation of the recent award of the National War Labor Board in the news-print paper and pulp industry has been arrived at by C. A. Crocker and T. M. Guerin, composing the section of the board which conducted the original investigations and upon whose report the award was made. Failure of the International Paper Co. and its employees to agree upon interpretation of a number of important points in the award led to a controversy which has resulted in strikes completely closing down eight mills operated by that concern and one mill operated by the Finch-Pruyn & Co., at Glens Falls, N. Y. Approximately 4,000 workers are on strike now. More than 40,000 workers are employed in the industry, and are therefore affected by the award and the official interpretation of its disputed terms.

Report on the Award.

Following is the report of Messrs. Crocker and Guerin, setting forth their interpretation of the award:

The section to which the full board referred the matter of interpretation of award in the News-Print Industrial Case met on June 26, and the following is our report:

This section received from the group of employers and the labor group in the form of a brief their understanding of the board's award on June 27, 1918.

On section 1 of the award the labor group set up the claim that as the award pertains to wages and hours of labor and general working conditions, that the bonus paid by several companies, parties to the award, was wages and that it also was a part of the conditions of written or verbal agreement that was not disturbed or in conflict with the award, and that the bonus that was paid up to the time of the making of the award should be continued as an addition to the minimum wage scale and be added to the 10 cents an hour increase that every employee was to receive under the award.

Claim of the Employers.

On this same section and question the employers claim it was the intent of the board to create a standard minimum wage rate as a substitute for and in place of various rates and forms of compensation that the employers had been paying heretofore; and that the rates of the award are in fact minimum wage rates to be extended as to the classifications and in the payment of back wages for the months of May and June in compliance with their retroactive feature of the award made, such payment of bonuses should be deducted from the amount of money due the members for their retroactive wages. That the bonuses paid during the period of the hearings were in fact wages.

Decision Regarding Bonuses.

This committee decides that if the bonus paid over and above the wage scale agreed to by employers and employees, that it was a voluntary contribution to the men on the part of the companies, and in making this contribution or bonus the employers stated that it was to continue until further notice. We therefore find that the workmen are not entitled to the bonus in addition to the wage award made by the War Labor Board unless the employers desire to continue it as a voluntary act as was done prior to this dispute arising.

We also find, on account of the notices posted by the employers, that the bonus would continue until further notice, that they are morally bound to pay this bonus to the men until such notice was given to the men of the discontinuance, and that no part of the bonus shall be deducted from the wages of the men or the retroactive money that was earned and due the men by the award.

In the question of the establishment of the minimum wage, it was the intent of the award that each and every man working in the paper mill of the companies who are parties to the award should receive an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour in addition to the wages that were received May 1, 1918. The only exception to this rule is where the employees received an increase of more than 10 cents an hour in order to bring their wages to the minimum provided for in the award.

Wages on Hourly Basis.

It was also the intention of the award that no employee would receive a reduction in his daily wages from what he was receiving on May 1, 1918, by the changing from 9 to 8 hours a day. In order that this may be clearly understood, we hereby decide that in each and every case where the employee receives his 10 cents an hour on the hourly basis, if the total sum does not bring his daily wages for 8 hours to the same amount as he formerly received for a 9-hour day, we decide that additional payments must be made in order that his daily earnings shall not be reduced in any case.

The question has been raised as to the lack of understanding of the duties of the committees of both employers and employees as provided for in the award and how far they should go. In defining this matter we decide that the committees must hold a meeting and organize a permanent committee, making such rules as they deem necessary for the carrying on of their business.

The power of the joint committee shall be:

1. To see that each and every workman received at least 10 cents an hour more in wages than he was receiving on May 1.

2. That they shall draft their classification scales in harmony with the classifications as set forth in the award. After each employee receives the 10 cents an hour increase, they shall put them in the classification to which that wage would rightfully bring them as a basic classification. After that is accomplished any increase in wages to the individual workman which would need reclassification may be done by the employer provided notice of same is given to the joint committee. All changes of classification after the men have received their increase in wages, and have been classified by the joint committee, can be taken up by the workmen and their superintendents or employers, and any wages above the minimum agreed upon shall not be construed as a violation of this award.

Duty of Joint Committee.

It is the duty of the joint committee to see that all employers who are party to this award shall file with them the names and a description of the work each of the men were employed at in their plants on or before May 1, and this joint committee shall so classify them so that their identification as an employee performing similar work in all mills will have the same title.

All grievances that men may have of any kind must first be taken up under existing rules, agreement, or regulations that were in effect prior to this award.

In case of the absence of any separate classifications, such as sulphur cooks, for example, in one mill would be receiving 50 cents an hour, in another mill 60 cents an hour, and in another mill 70 cents, the joint committee is empowered to establish classification governing such cases on the basis of the May wages with 10 cents an hour increase.

Overtime of Tour Workers.

In regard to section 3, overtime: We do not intend that this section is to apply to tour workers, as there is no opportunity for tour workers to work overtime only as provided for in section 6. Therefore, they are not entitled to overtime only as provided for in section 6.

In regard to maximum wage, as appearing in printed schedule attached: On the original schedule the word "maximum" in all cases was eliminated, and we rule that the award does not provide for a maximum in any case. We only set the lowest or minimum wage.

In regard to larger and faster machine schedules that did not appear on the first printed list: We are attaching list of minimum rate of wages on all machines.

In regard to the question as to the interpretation of section 8, the term "boss machine tender": When acting as foreman section 8 will apply, but when the boss machine tender is working under a foreman section 8 does not apply as to limiting him to manual labor to only 10 per cent of his time.

All other questions as set forth in this brief asking for interpretations upon them that could not be considered by the board only in case where the board would grant a reopening.

The quitting of the men in some of the paper mills is a direct violation of sec-

(Continued on page 20.)

Order Organizing Army Gas Service into the "Chemical Warfare Service"

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1918.

I—1. Under authority conferred by sections 1, 2, 8, and 9 of the act of Congress "Authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, and the act "Authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 28, 1918, in pursuance of which act the President has issued an Executive order dated June 25, 1918, placing the experiment station at American University under control of the War Department, the President directs that the gas service of the Army be organized into a Chemical Warfare Service, National Army, to include:

Divisions of Service.

a. The Chemical Service Section, National Army.

b. All officers and enlisted men of the Ordnance Department and Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department as hereinafter more specifically specified (regular officers affected being detailed and not transferred).

2. The officers for this service will be obtained as provided by the third paragraph of section 1 and by section 9 of the act of May 18, 1917, the enlisted strength being raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft.

3. The rank, pay, and allowances of the enlisted men of the Chemical Warfare Service, National Army, shall be the same as now authorized for the corresponding grades in the Corps of Engineers.

Head to be Director.

4. The head of the Chemical Warfare Service, National Army, shall be known as the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, as such, he shall be, and hereby is, charged with the duty of operating and maintaining or supervising the operation and maintenance of all plants engaged in the investigation, manufacture, or production of toxic gases, gas-defense appliances, the filling of gas shells, and proving grounds utilized in connection therewith and the necessary research connected with gas warfare, and he shall exercise full, complete, and exclusive jurisdiction and control over the manufacture and production of toxic gases, gas-defense appliances, including gas-shell filling plants and proving grounds utilized in connection therewith, and all investigation and research work in connection with gas warfare, and to that end he shall forthwith assume control and jurisdiction over all pending Government projects having to do or connected with such manufacture, production, and operation of plants and proving grounds for the Army and heretofore conducted by the Medical Department and Ordnance Department under the jurisdiction of The Surgeon General and the Chief of Ordnance, respectively, and all material on hand for such investigation or research, manufacture or production, operation of plants and proving grounds, and all lands, buildings, factories, warehouses, machinery, tools and appliances, and all other property, real, personal, or mixed, heretofore used in, or in connection with, the operation and maintenance of such plants and proving grounds for the purpose of investigation or research, manufacture or production, already procured and now held for such use by, or under the jurisdiction and control of the Medical Department or the Ordnance Department, all books, records, files, and office equipment used by the Medical Department or the Ordnance Department in connection with such investigation or research, manufacture or production, or operation of plants and proving grounds, all rights under contract made by the Medical Department or Ordnance Department in, or in connection with, the operation of such plants and institutions as specified herein, all rights under contract made by the Medical Department or Ordnance Department in, or in connection with such work, and the entire personnel (commissioned, enlisted, and civilian) of the Ordnance Department and Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department as at present assigned to or engaged upon work in, or in connection with, such investigation or research, manufacture or production, or operation of plants and proving grounds, are hereby transferred from the jurisdiction of the Ordnance Department and the Medical Department and placed under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, it being the intention hereof to transfer from the jurisdiction of the Medical Department and the Ordnance Department to the jurisdiction of the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, every function, power, and duty connected with the investigation, manufacture, or production of toxic gases, gas-defense appliances, including the necessary research connected with gas warfare, gas-shell filling plants, and proving grounds utilized in connection therewith, all property of every sort or nature used or procured for use in, or in connection with, said operation of such plants and proving grounds and the entire personnel of the Ordnance Department and Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department as at present assigned to, or engaged upon work in, or in connection with, the operation and maintenance of such plants engaged in the investigation, manufacture, or production of toxic gases, gas-defense appliances, including gas-filling plants and proving grounds utilized in connection therewith.

Transfer of Funds.

5. All unexpended funds of appropriations heretofore made for the Medical Department or Ordnance Department and already allotted for use in connection with the operation and maintenance of plants now engaged in, or under construction for the purpose of engaging in, the investigation, manufacture, or production of toxic gases or gas defense appliances, including gas shell filling plants, are hereby transferred to, and placed under the jurisdiction of, the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service for the purpose of meeting the obligations and expenditures authorized herein: and, in so far as such funds have not been already specifically allotted by the Medical Department and the Ordnance Department for the purposes specified herein, they shall now be allotted by the Secretary of War, in such proportions as shall to him seem best intended to meet the requirements of the situation and the intentions of Congress when making said appropriations, and the funds so allotted by the Secretary of War to meet the activities of the Chemical Warfare Service, as heretofore defined herein, are hereby transferred to, and placed under the jurisdiction of, the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service for the purpose of meeting the authorized obligations and expenditures of the Chemical Warfare Service.

In Effect During War.

6. This order shall be and remain in full force and effect during the continuation of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof by proclamation of the treaty of peace, or until theretofore amended, modified, or rescinded.

II. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, United States Army, is relieved from duty as Director of the Gas Service, and is detailed as Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, National Army.

[322.06, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

LABOR BOARD AWARD IN NEWSPRINT PAPER CONTROVERSY

(Continued from page 19.)

tion 1 of the award, and no consideration to the question of reopening the case will be given by the board while any of the men are on strike or stop work.

C. A. CROCKER.
T. M. GUERIN.

Standard pay roll rates.

Class.	Machine tender.	Second hand.	Third hand.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
A1	59	44	42
B2	60	45	
C3	61	46	43
D4	62	47	
E5	63	48	44
F6	64	49	
G7	65	50	45
H8	66	51	
I9	67	52	46
J10	68	53	
K11	69	54	47
L12	70	55	
M13	71	56	48.5
N14	72.5	57.5	
O15	74	59	50
P16	75.5	60.5	
Q17	77	62	51.5
R18	78.5	63.5	
S19	80	65	53
T20	81.5	66.5	
U21	83	68	54.5
V22	84.5	69.5	
W23	86	71	56
X24	87.5	72.5	
Y25	89	74	57.5
Z26	90.5	75.5	
Aa27	92	77	59
Ba28	94	79	
Ca29	96	81	61
Da30	98	83	
Ea31	100.5	85.5	63.5
Fa32	103	88	
Ga33	105.5	90.5	66
Ha34	108	93	

Fourth hand	42
Fifth hand	41
Sixth hand	41

Revised Regulations Regarding Mails To and From U. S. Expeditionary Forces

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 24, 1918.

The instructions regarding the classification, conditions, rates of postage, etc., applicable to mail to and from the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe are revised and consolidated as follows:

1. All mail matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to soldiers and others, including civilians connected with the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and all mail originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage. Such mail may not exceed seven pounds in weight.

Validity of Stamps.

2. United States postage stamps only are valid for the prepayment of postage on matter above described, provided that the stamps in use in the Canal Zone and the Philippines are valid for the prepayment of postage on such matter as originates in those possessions.

3. Mail intended for members of the Expeditionary Forces should bear the name and address of the sender in the upper left corner and be addressed in the following manner: (1) Name of addressee, including his rank, first name in full, and initials, if any; (2) official designation of the unit or organization to which addressee belongs, as, for example, "Co. X, —— Infantry;" (3) the words "American Expeditionary Forces." If the official designation of the unit or organization to which the addressee belongs is not given in the address, the matter will not be dispatched and the postmaster at the office of origin shall not accept it, but shall return such matter to the sender for proper address. Under no circumstances should the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on mail for any member of such forces.

Prevention of Delay.

4. In order to prevent delay in dispatch and secure prompt delivery of mail addressed to the Expeditionary Forces, it is important that the postage be fully prepaid. To this end postmasters are requested to advise patrons to hand in at the post office mail addressed to such forces in order that it may be weighed, rated, and have the full amount of postage affixed before the sender leaves the office.

5. Parcels of fourth-class or domestic parcel-post matter to and from the forces in Europe must not exceed 7 pounds in weight. The eighth-zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof is chargeable on parcels subject to pound rates. Parcels may not be registered, insured, or sent c. o. d. (See article 5, page 90, July, 1918, Postal Guide.) Every parcel must bear the sender's name and address, which should be placed in the upper left corner of the address side, and it is of the utmost importance that such parcels be securely packed and wrapped, fully and plainly addressed as indicated in paragraph (3) of this circular, and have proper postage prepaid thereon. Wooden boxes should not be used; articles should be packed in strong corrugated cardboard boxes or wrapped in heavy paper or cloth.

Parcels for Individuals.

6. (a) Parcels for members and individuals connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe shall not be accepted for mailing or dispatched unless they contain such articles only as are being sent at the written request of the addressee, approved by his regimental or higher commander or an executive officer of the organization with which he is connected. (Order No. 1259, March 28, 1918.)

(b) Postmasters must secure the assurance of the sender in each case that all the articles contained in the parcel are sent at the addressee's approved written request, and that such request is inclosed in the parcel, by requiring the sender to place on the wrapper of the parcel under his name and address the following indorsement:

"This parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is inclosed."

The approved written request shall be inclosed in the parcel.

(c) The term "regimental commander" has reference to an officer in command of a regiment, or separate battalion or similar separate unit. The War Department has advised this office that in many instances a lieutenant-colonel or major may be acting as such commanding officer, and, therefore, a request for articles duly approved by an officer who is a major or of higher rank than major is regarded as meeting the requirements of Order No. 1259. When the approval of a regimental officer is authenticated by a staff officer, the name of the former should appear above the signature of the latter, as for example—

"Approved by order of Col. Richard Roe, John Doe, captain, Infantry, Adjutant."

War Department Ruling.

The War Department has also advised that an officer may not approve his own request for articles unless he is a regimental or higher commander having authority to approve requests in general, and that officers not assigned to regiments should obtain the approval of commanders higher in rank than regimental commanders.

The indorsement of the signature or initials of a lieutenant or other officer, together with the letters "OK" on a soldier's letter merely for the purpose of showing that the letter has been censored and passed does not constitute such an approval of any request for articles which his letter may contain, as is required by Order No. 1259. In each instance it is necessary that the request be duly approved by the soldier's regimental or higher commander.

(d) Parcels whether sealed or unsealed, containing articles, including books, not being sent in accordance with such approved written request shall not be accepted for mailing. Such parcels to the sender.

structions are based was issued at the request of the War Department owing to the lack of [illegible] railways and it is impracticable to make any exceptions to the order.

Adjutant General's Decision.

(f) The office of The Adjutant General of the Army has given notice that that office will no longer pass upon requests for articles which have not been approved in the required manner by the military authorities abroad.

(g) The restrictions of Order No. 1259 governing the mailing of parcels do not apply to parcels sent to officers and men on board United States naval vessels or attached to naval bases when addressed in care of the postmaster at New York, N. Y., and not addressed to the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The restrictions of this order also do not apply to newspapers or magazines addressed to members of the Expeditionary Forces and no approved requests are required therefor.

7. (a) An individual export license is not required for the shipment of merchandise sent by individuals by mail for the personal use of individuals serving in the United States Navy or in units of the United States Army and American Red Cross connected with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, such shipments being covered by General Export License No. R A C-43, issued by the War Trade Board. In such cases all that is necessary is that the sender place the number of this license together with a list of the contents, on the outside of each parcel or package, preferably in the upper left corner of the address side of the wrapper below his name and address, which are also required.

Postal Export Licenses.

(b) Individual postal export licenses are required when merchandise is addressed to persons connected with the Expeditionary Forces who are not serving in the Army or Navy or the American Red Cross, or when mailed by dealers to any persons connected with the Expeditionary Forces, and in such cases postmasters shall inform persons desiring to secure export licenses or information pertaining thereto that requests therefor should be addressed to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., or to any one of its branches at Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Galveston, Tex.; Laredo, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Nogales, Ariz.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Oreg.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Savannah, Ga.; and Seattle, Wash.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Mail.

8. Letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines (assigned to duty in a foreign country or engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage provided they bear in the upper left corner the name of the soldier, sailor, or marine, together with the designation of the service to which he belongs, as, for instance, Private John Joe, U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, or U. S. Marine Corps, as the case may be (Pars. 3 and 4, sec. 406, P. L.

(Continued on page 22.)

Schedule for Horse-Drawn Spring Vehicles Requires One Standard Type for Buggies

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board has sent to manufacturers of horse-drawn spring vehicles a letter which says:

"The division has been informed that manufacturers in your industry are producing a greater variety of buggies, spring wagons, and other products than is necessary in time of war, and that it will be entirely practicable to effect a material reduction. By such a reduction materials and equipment can be saved and the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks substantially reduced. The elimination of the avoidable use of steel and iron, both urgently required for war purposes, is particularly desired.

'A schedule which has been prepared is being submitted to each manufacturer of horse-drawn spring vehicles. The program of manufacture is to become effective at once, unless by some modification it can be shown that still further conservation of much needed materials can be brought about. If you have suggestions on this program whereby greater economies can be effected, we shall be glad to receive them."

Under the provisions of the conservation schedule, all buggies are to be made of one standard type and spring wagons are to be limited to two hundred types, a light spring wagon and a two-seated vehicle.

Text of the Schedule.

Following is a copy of the schedule:

SCHEDULE FOR MANUFACTURERS OF HORSE-DRAWN SPRING VEHICLES.

1. Standard tread. — The manufacture of all vehicles to be restricted to one standard tread of 56 inches, measured from center to center of tire on ground.

STANDARD BUGGY.

All buggies to be made of one standard type in accordance with the following specifications:

2. (a) Wheels. ¾ and ⅞ by 39-43, 6½-inch hub, F-8 No. 1 flange, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch tire.

(b) Gears.—Spread reach style only.

(c) Axles.—$\frac{15}{16}$-inch fan-swedged, 1½-inch true arch, with 6½-inch standard spindle, box, and nut. One universal pattern for all manufacturers.

(d) Springs.—36-inch, 3 and 4 plate as standard.

(e) Fifth wheel.—12-inch.

(f) Body hangers. — All metal or Bailey 3½-inch drop, or wood bars and loops, 5-inch drop clipped on.

(g) Axle clips.—Flat style.

(h) Reach irons.—Flat, ⅜ by ¾-inch, round edge.

(i) Body. 20 and 23-inch bottom measure by 55 inches long at the bottom, 6-inch panels on 20-inch body, and 6½-inch panels on 23-inch. Body hangers, toe rails, dashes, and boots to be of two sizes only.

(j) Seats.—One low back seat in two widths and one high back seat.

(k) Sockets.—Three-bow metal straight sockets only, no handy and 4-bow sockets; no leather-covered sockets.

(l) Shafts.—Plain or common eye, "common" finish, 21-inch heel, 44-inch out-to-out of heel.

(m) Paint.—Black to be regular. Eliminate all other colors possible.

(n) Steps.—6-inch drop, 5½-inch projection, 3½ by 4¼ inch pad, 6 inches center to center of holes, 3-prong style.

SPRING WAGONS.

Spring wagons to be made in two standard types, viz, a light spring wagon (No. 021) and a two-seated spring wagon (No. 034), the specifications governing their manufacture to be as follows:

3. Light spring wagons:

(a) Body.—32 by 76 inches outside, 6½-inch panels, hardwood rail. Drop end gate, fastener No. 5697-D; hinge No. 5820-C, wood dash with rail, removable seat, iron corners on seat and body. All body irons standardized to one size for each purpose served.

(b) Axles.—Hess, No. 13, 1⅛ inches square; slight arch; wood cap on front axle only; 1⅛-inch double reach; shackles No. 39110, stay braces, 26 by 2 inches round; 1⅛ inches between holes.

(c) Axle accessories.—One style clip, axle wood caps, fifth wheel, and all other parts attached to the axle. All parts attached to axle to be one kind and size for each purpose served.

(d) Springs.—3-spring gear. Front, one 1¼-inch, 4-leaf, 34-inch. Rear, two 1¼-inch, 3-leaf, 34-inch. Spring chair No. 6615-B.

(e) Fifth wheel.—Full circle, 11-inch malleable, No. 891-B.

(f) Wheels.—1 inch, 39-43 inch $\frac{15}{16}$-inch tires, No. 3 flange.

(g) Shafts.—1½ by 2 inch Pioneer No. 4.

(h) Poles.—One size pole for each type of spring wagon.

(i) Seat.—Skeleton back.

(j) Miscellaneous.—Steps, 1 pair, No. 1930-A; rub-wear irons, 1 pair, No. 1630; irons for attaching seat to body, Nos. SS-39-D, 4833, 4834, 6403-B.

4. Two-seated spring wagons:

(a) Body.—36 by 90 inch outside, 8-inch panels; hardwood rail, drop-end gate; fastener No. 5697-D, hinge No. 5820-C; leather dash; removable seat; iron corners on seat and body; body irons outside center brace No. SS-474, rear brace No. 6175-A. All body irons standardized to one size for each purpose served.

(b) Axles.—Same as specified for light spring wagons.

(c) Axle accessories.—Same as specified for light spring wagons.

(d) Springs.—¾ platform gear; Hess No. 48, Hayes spring in front; 1⅜-inch, 34-inch, 4 and 6 plate, 5-inch opening; Hess No. 16, 1⅜-inch cross spring, 5-leaf, 40-inch, 3¼-inch opening; Hess No. 13, 1⅜-inch side springs, 4-leaf, 31-inch, 3-inch opening; spring chair No. 6615-N; spring shackle 6800-B.

(e) Fifth wheel.—Full circle, 11-inch malleable, No. 891-B.

(f) Wheels.—1⅛-inch, 39–43-inch, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch tires, No. 9 flange.

(g) Shafts. — Same as for light spring wagons.

(h) Seat.—Panel back.

(i) Miscellaneous. — Steps, 1 pr., No. 1930-A, also 1 pr. No. 1926-B; runwear irons, 1 pr., No. 1650; irons for attaching seat to body Nos. SS-39-D, 4833, 4834, 6403-B; option No. 6398-B hand-lever brake; option of pole 2 by 2½ inch; pioneer No. 3.

5. Spindles, etc.—All spindles and all spindle boxes and nuts for spring wagons to be interchangeable.

6. Date effective.—This schedule to become effective not later than January 1, 1919, and no vehicles or equipment differing therefrom to be manufactured after that date except for repair purposes.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

MOVING PICTURES DISPLAYED ON CAMP HOSPITAL CEILINGS

The National War Work Council Y. M. C. A. authorizes the following:

The problem of how to amuse the wounded soldiers who are unable to sit up has been solved in a simple manner by the Y. M. C. A. at the base hospitals in the camps. Portable motion-picture machines are so stationed that the projections appear on the ceiling, and all the patient lying on his back need do is to look up.

In connection with the recreational and entertainment work for the wounded and convalescent soldiers in the cantonments the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council has just given to the Lythic Construction Co., of New York City, the contract for the erection of a large hut at Camp Upton. It will be 80 by 53 feet, with a high gable roof and a large chimney at one end, giving it the appearance of an immense farm house of the typically New England homelike sort—the kind suggestive of home comforts and of "the pies mother used to make." The building will be ready for use within six weeks.

One of the features of a novel nature will be the so-called "quiet room," where anyone who desired to be alone can go. Another noteworthy matter is that there will be a grand veranda running the entire length of the building and overlooking the athletic grounds.

REVISED REGULATIONS REGARDING MAILS.

(Continued from page 21.)

and R.). Such letters shall, upon reaching the office of address, be delivered without collection of any postage whatever thereon, regardless of whether or not they are rated with postage due. These instructions are applicable to all letters which bear evidence indicating that they are from a soldier, sailor, or marine stationed abroad.

9. When there is doubt in any particular instance as to the application of the foregoing conditions governing the sending of mail to or from the Expeditionary Forces, or further information concerning the subject is desired, inquiries relative thereto should be addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Classification.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE

Bids will be received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., as set forth below. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, to accept one part and reject the other, and to waive technical defects as the interests of the service may require. No person would be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, or a proper bond in favor of the United States of America for 5 per cent of amount of bid, as follows: Bids over $500 to $5,000, inclusive, check, draft, or bond; bids over $5,000, check or draft only. Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1918. Envelopes containing bids must be marked "Proposal for addition to dormitory." The dormitory is located at Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal. The materials required are as follows:

300 square yards of curtain awning, approximately 12-ounce; submit sample.
15,000 hard-burned brick, salmon color, large size.
100 barrels Portland cement.
75 tons crushed rock.
40 barrels lime.
100 pounds fiber.

Electrical Supplies.

26 junction boxes, standard round, 3 inches diameter, 2 inches deep, for half-inch conduit pipe, complete with screws and covers raised, with opening and insulated bushings.
6 junction boxes, 4 inches diameter, 2 inches deep, for half-inch conduit pipe, complete with screws and closed covers raised; no openings for outlets.
36 conduit-box receptacles for 3-inch round box, brass shell, key.
6 half-inch L. B. condulets, complete with screws and covers.
6 three-quarter-inch L. B. condulets, complete with screws and covers.
50 half-inch star bushings.
50 half inch locknuts.
12 three-quarter-inch star bushings.
12 three-quarter-inch locknuts.
400 feet half-inch conduit pipe.
100 feet three-quarter-inch conduit pipe.
1,500 feet No. 14 B. S. G. R. C. D. B. electric wire.

Hardware.

48 window-shade rollers, 1¾ inches, tin covered, with brackets, 44 inches long.
500 square yards No. 24 gauge expanded metal lath.
24 boxes I. C. tin, size 14 by 20 inches, 107 sheets to box.
27 sheets galvanized iron, No. 26 gauge, sheets 30 by 90 inches.
4 squares Spanish tin tile.
200 linear feet screen wire, 4 feet wide.
200 linear feet screen wire, 3 feet wide.
600 feet strap iron $\frac{3}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
350 rivets $\frac{3}{16}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
23 sheets corrugated iron, galvanized, No. 24 gauge, size 50 by 50 inches, corrugations approximately 4 to 1 inch.

Plumbing Supplies.

1 4-inch double quarter bend.
18 sanitary T branches, 4 by 4 inches.
6 sanitary T branches, 2 by 4 inches.
18 90-degree long-turn Y branches, drainage fittings, cast iron, screwed for W. I. pipe, 2 by 2 inches.
200 feet 2-inch W. I. pipe, galvanized, standard.
8 shower baths, as per specifications.
20 1 by 1 by ½-inch W. I. tees, beaded.
6 4-inch threaded iron ferrule, with brass trap screws.
20 pieces 4-inch double-hub C. I. soil pipe, standard.
10 pieces 4-inch single-hub C. I. soil pipe, standard.
300 feet vitrified sewer pipe, salt glaze, 4-inch, No. 1 quality.
18 toilets. See specifications.
1 lavatory. See specifications.
6 quarter bends, single hub, 4-inch.
6 sixth bends, single hub, 4-inch.
36 ½-inch malleable iron street ells, galvanized, beaded, 90 degrees, standard.
9 2-inch street ells, malleable iron, galvanized, beaded, 90 degrees, standard.
12 1-inch street ells, malleable iron, galvanized, beaded, 90 degrees, standard.
12 ¾-inch ells, malleable iron, galvanized, beaded, standard, 90 degrees.
12 1-inch ells, malleable iron, galvanized, beaded, standard, 90 degrees.
18 tees, galvanized iron, beaded, standard ¾ by ¾ by ½ inch.
12 tees, galvanized iron, standard ¾-inch.
18 flanges, galvanized iron, standard ¾-inch.
14 flanges, galvanized iron, standard 1½-inch.
150 expansion bolts, brass, with heads, ¼ by 3 inches.
100 feet ½-inch pipe, standard, galvanized.
200 feet ¾-inch pipe, standard, galvanized.
100 feet 1-inch pipe, standard, galvanized.
120 feet 1½-inch pipe, standard, galvanized.
12 ½-inch ells, malleable iron, galvanized, beaded.
18 ½-inch angle valves, glove brass trimmings, iron body, standard.
12 ¾-inch angle valves, glove brass trimmings, iron body, standard.
6 1-inch angle valves, glove brass trimmings, iron body, standard.
4 tees, cast iron, 2 by 2 by 1½ inches.
1 tee, cast iron, 2 by ½ by 2 inches.
1 reducing coupling, cast iron, 1 by 2 inches.
1 tee, cast iron, ¾ inch.
1 tee, cast iron, 1 inch.
2 ¾-inch iron body valve, brass trimmings.
2 1-inch iron body valve, brass trimmings.
4 1½-inch 45-degree ells, cast iron.
4 1½-inch 90-degree ells, cast iron.
4 1½-inch radiator valves, with unions, rough body, finished trimmings.
1 ¾-inch steam trap required for pressure at 5 pounds, which must operate and must discharge air as well as water without the aid of separate air passages. Trap to be nonattached rolling ball type, consisting of only three essential parts, the body, nonattached, rolling ball and the discharge bushing. The hollow copper ball is to act as a valve to regulate the discharge from the trap and is to be free to revolve or move in any direction, having no lever, rods, weights, or valves of any description attached to it. The trap to contain no thermostatic parts.

Specifications.

Toilet and tank.—Vitroware reverse trap, siphon action, wash-down closet; cast-iron enameled, low tank 14 by 20 by 8 inches with 2-inch nickel-plated flush connections and flanges; supply pipe with nickel-plated angle valve, size ½-inch standard; slip joint size of tank supply pipe to tank; plain oak seat and lid. Toilet fitted with flanges and connections for cement floor, including expansion bolts and washers for same. All to be nickel finished. Toilet complete with flushing and screw hooks for hanging tank.

Lavatory.—Porcelain enameled iron one-piece lavatory with integral back patent overflow and concealed hangers; nickel-plated waste plug, chain stay, chain and rubber stopper, nickel-plated compression basin faucets with four ball handles with china index. Nickel-plated supplies to wall with wheel handle compression stop and wall flanges; 1½-inch nickel-plated brass trap to floor, no vent, with cleanout and floor flanges. Slabs 14 by 26 inches, bowl 10 by 16 inches, back 6 inches high; to be enameled all over and to weigh approximately 90 pounds. Cuts to accompany all bids and bids approximating the above specifications will be considered.

Shower-bath fixtures.—The shower-bath fixtures to be adjustable ball-joint rain shower, face of shower head to be cast brass with round perforations, and be threaded and removable, and not less than 5 inches in diameter. Fixture to be provided with a cast-brass china index, nonscalding regulating valve, with ¾-inch drain cock, and to be fitted with ¾-inch brass expansion bolts not less than 3 inches long for fastening to masonry wall, heads and nuts of bolts to be hexagonal with rounded top, with brass-milled wheel compression stops, and with finished brass horizontal check valves. Inlet to shower head to be ½-inch and have ball handle compression stop valve, ½-inch compression ball handle stop valves for hot and cold water supply, ½-inch ells, valves, and nipples to make up this shower. All metal fittings and connections of shower bath to be finished brass.

Any other shower bath having different features than above specified will be considered, cuts and full description to be submitted.

Materials for Asylum.

Bids are also invited on the following materials for the asylum of insane Indians at Canton, S. Dak., bids to be received until 2 o'clock p. m., August 6, 1918, by H. R. Hummer, superintendent, as follows:

5 dozen cans beans, string, 2 pounds.
20 dozen cans peas, [illegible] 2 pounds.
2 dozen pipes, briar.
2 dozen packs cards, playing.
5 dozen cans pear slices, 2 pounds.
5 dozen pints tomato catsup.
10 pounds coconut, shredded.
200 pounds sugar, brown.
1 gross Bon-Ami, cleaner, in cakes.

For the same institution, bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 7, 1918, on the following materials:

10 pounds ammonium bromide, granulated, in 8-ounce cartons.
10 pounds potassium bromide, granulated, in 4-ounce cartons.
10 pounds Elixir pepsin, in pints, U. S. Pharmacopœia.
1 box bandages, assorted.
Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in pasteboard box; 1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards.

Material for Belknap Agency.

Bids will also be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., August 7, 1918, for the following materials for the Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont.:

Steam radiators, 2-column, approximately 38 inches high:

2, 60 square feet radiation each.
2, 56 square feet radiation each.
1, 48 square feet radiation each.
1, 44 square feet radiation each.
2, 40 square feet radiation each.
2, 24 square feet radiation each.
1, 20 square feet radiation each.

2-column, approximately 23 inches high:

1, 56 square feet radiation.
3, 1-inch radiator valves.
9, 1½-inch radiator valves.
12, No. 1 air valves.
1, No. 5 air valve.
7, 1-inch N. P., B. & C. plates.
17, 1½-inch N. P., B. & C. plates.
2 pounds aluminum bronze.
1, gallon liquid.
1, 2½-inch gate valve.
1, 1½-inch gate valve.
120 feet, 2½-inch black pipe.
60 feet, 1½-inch black pipe.
60 feet, 1¼-inch black pipe.
30 feet, 1-inch black pipe.
12 feet, 2½-inch grabler hangers.
4 feet, 1½-inch grabler hangers.
20 feet, No. 2 hangers, iron.
3, 2½ by 1¼ inch cast tees.
9, 2½ by 1½ inch cast tees.
1, 2½ by 1 by 2½ inch cast tee.
1, 1½ by 1 by 1½ inch cast tee.
6, 2½-inch cast ells.
6, 1½-inch cast ells.
2, 1¼-inch cast ells.
4, 1-inch cast ells.
1, 2½ by 1½ inch cast ell.
9, 1½ by 1¼ inch cast ells.
3, 1¼ by 1 inch cast ells.
12, 1½-inch cast 45° ells.
12, 1¼-inch cast 45° ells.
6, 1-inch cast 45° ells.
1, 2½-inch cast flange union.
1, 1½-inch cast flange union.
120 feet, 2½-inch air cell 3-ply covering.
60 feet, 1½-inch air cell 3-ply covering.
9 feet, 1½ inch air cell 3-ply covering.
10, 2½-inch black nipples.
16, 1½-inch black nipples.
12, 1¼-inch black nipples.
10, 1-inch black nipples.

Material for Rosebud Agency.

Bids will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. August 1, 1918, for the Rosebud Agency, Rosebud, S. Dak., for the following supplies:

100,000 pounds of galvanized barbed wire, cattle, on 100-pound reels; 1,000 pounds galvanized staples 1½ inches.
15,000 steel posts, not less than 6 feet long, weighing not less than 6½ pounds, either galvanized or painted with some standard color of paint, to be put on by the manufacturer. (Submit cuts and full description.)

Bids will be received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2

(Continued on page 24.)

Regulations for Physical Examinations Under New Standard for All U. S. Armies

The War Department authorizes publication of the following preliminary statement and rules for standards of physical examination governing the entrance to all branches of the armies of the United States.

The regulations are for the use of medical officers of the Regular Army, National Army, National Guard, Medical Reserve Corps, recruiting officers of the United States Army, and of local boards and medical advisory boards under the selective-service regulations.

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT AND RULES.

1. The purpose of the Standards of Physical Examination is to secure greater efficiency and uniformity in the examination of registrants and enlisted men. Medical examiners should consider the standards as a guide to their discretion; therefore they are not to be construed too strictly or arbitrarily. The object is to procure men who are physically fit, or who can be made so, for the rigors of field service, or for special and limited service, and the determination of these questions is left to the judgment and discretion of the examining boards, appointed under authority of the selective-service law, and to the military examining surgeons at mobilization camps and other Army posts and stations.

Apply to Volunteers.

2. As the physical standards established by these regulations apply to voluntary applicants for enlistment, as well as to registrants, under the selective-service act, the term "registrants," as used therein, may be considered as including applicants for enlistment where such interpretation is necessary to a proper application of the text.

3. Voluntary applicants for enlistment who do not come within the standards of acceptance for general military service as applied to registrants under the selective-service act will be rejected for all military service, unless the defects are waived by authority of The Adjutant General of the Army.

4. Local boards have original jurisdiction, subject to review on appeal to district boards, and may accept or reject registrants for military service as follows.

Acceptance and Rejection.

(a) Registrants who on examination are found to present conditions which fall within the proper standards shall be unconditionally accepted for general military service.

(b) Registrants who on examination are found to suffer from remediable defects which fall within the proper standards may be accepted for general military service in the deferred remediable group.

(c) Registrants who on examination are found to present defects which fall within the proper standards may be accepted for special and limited military service.

(d) Registrants who on examination are found to present defects which fall within the proper standards shall be unconditionally rejected for all military service.

5. Local boards need not make a complete physical examination of every registrant. Upon discovery of a defect requiring unconditional rejection the physician of the local board need proceed no further; but in all other cases there must be a complete examination as prescribed in section 182, Selective Service Regulations.

Powers of Advisory Boards.

6. Medical advisory boards have no power to determine finally whether a registrant shall be accepted or rejected for military service. This power is placed by the Selective Service Regulations in the local and district exemption boards. The functions of the medical advisory boards are, as the name imports, to examine registrants referred to them by the exemption boards and State adjutants general, and to return the result of their examinations, inserted at the proper places in Form 1010 P. M. G. O., "Report of Physical Examination" (sec. 282, Selective Service Regulations, p. 155). The medical advisory boards are not required to make a complete examination of every registrant. At any point in the course of the examination when it is found that the registrant is physically or mentally unfit within the standards of unconditional rejection, the examination need proceed no further. After a medical advisory board has completed the examination of the registrant, the chairman, or a designated member of the advisory board, shall certify the result in the proper space on Form 1010, and return the result in triplicate to the local board through the mail or by messenger other than the registrant.

Purpose of Advisory Boards.

7. Medical advisory boards were created for the purpose of reexamination of registrants who request to be reexamined by a medical advisory board, or concerning whose physical condition the physicians of the local boards are in doubt. Local boards should feel free to ask the advice of the medical advisory boards concerning the mental and physical fitness of registrants. There should be cordial cooperation between the local boards and the medical advisory boards. Cooperation may be made profitable and practical through actual consultation and conference between the local boards and medical advisory boards when this is possible. In many districts the members of the medical advisory boards have the opportunity to be in close touch with the local boards. In some large advisory districts the opportunity for frequent consultation and conference may be infrequent and difficult. Through the medical aide to the governor ways and means for cooperation may be found. The standard of efficiency of the medical advisory boards should result in the rejection of all registrants referred to the advisory board for examination who are physically and mentally defective within the standards of unconditional rejection. This is very important as a measure of economy and justice to the Government, the Army, and the registrant.

8. Local boards and medical advisory boards should be especially careful in the selection of registrants who suffer from defects of vision, defects of hearing, and with chronic discharge from the ear or ears; toxic conditions associated with abnormal conditions of the thyroid gland; valvular disease of the heart; tuberculosis; epilepsy, mental disease or deficiency, and irremediable defects of the feet. In other words, to make a good soldier the registrant must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands, and protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

9. District boards have appellate jurisdiction over all decisions of local boards, including the findings of local boards as to physical qualifications; but in considering appeals as to physical qualifications the district board may not conduct any new physical examination or receive or consider any evidence which was not considered by the local board. (See sec. 126, Selective Service Regulations.)

Medium of Communication.

10. The Army medical officer detailed as medical aide to the governor should be the instrument of communication between the governor or his adjutant on the one hand and the local and medical advisory boards on the other hand in all matters concerning questions relating to physical examinations. He should inspect the work, records, and methods of local boards and medical advisory boards from time to time as he may be directed by the governor and give them all necessary instructions and assistance.

11. Local boards may not induct registrants accepted for general military service who are i n the deferred remediable group or for special or limited military service, until a special call has been made by the Provost Marshal General's Office for these groups of registrants.

12. The final decision as to the acceptance or rejection of inducted men under these regulations rests with the military authorities at the mobilization camps or other military stations to which the registrants are sent upon induction into the military service.

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR INDIAN OFFICE

(Continued from page 23.)

o'clock p. m. August 2, 1918, for the following materials:

One 12 to 16 ton capacity per hour ensilage cutter.

One 10 to 20 horsepower farm caterpillar tractor.

One endless canvas belt 100 feet long, 8 inches wide, 5 ply, for above equipment.

Also quote for use with ensilage cutter and complete with belt a 20-horsepower 3-phase electric motor, 440-volts.

Bids on high-wheel tractors will also be received and given consideration.

NATIONAL ARMY CHAPLAIN.

Special Orders, No. 170:

57. The appointment is announced of Francis Joseph Macelwane as chaplain, National Army, with rank of first lieutenant, from July 17, 1918. He will proceed to Payne Field, West Point, Miss., and report not later than August 5, 1918, to the commanding officer, aviation school at that place, for assignment to duty under his command.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918. No. 375

PROPERTY OF THE PENNA. STATE LIBRARY NOT TO BE LOANED THE LIBRARY

Secretary McAdoo announces that the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will commence Saturday, Sept. 28, and close Saturday, Oct. 19

LABOR BOARD DECIDES AGAINST ESTABLISHING AT THIS TIME A GENERAL MINIMUM WAGE

TO CONSIDER INDIVIDUAL CASES

Resolution Defines Attitude of Board as Opposed Both to Unjust Profits for Capital and Unreasonable Demands by Labor.

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The National War Labor Board has decided against establishing at this time a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry. It announced that the question of the determination and application of a fair living wage would be decided in each case on the basis of the particular facts ascertained. At the same time, however, the board adopted a resolution, written by former President William H. Taft and submitted jointly by Mr. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, the joint chairmen, in which the attention of capital and labor is invited to the wisdom of composing their differences upon the basis of the principles and policies of the board as approved and promulgated by the President in his proclamation of April 8, 1918.

Intent of the Resolution.

In this resolution the War Labor Board adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the Nation's cause; and that the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, should likewise be assured.

In so many words, the board declares the war to be an interregnum in which the wheels of industry should turn only in the common cause and for common ends, and neither for unjust profits on the part of capital nor unfairly inflated wages on the part of labor, stressing maximum production as the paramount necessity and unselfish cooperation as the preliminary essentials to this accomplishment.

The adoption of the resolution marks the end of a lengthy discussion of the question of declaring and establishing a

(Continued on page 4.)

FEDERAL CONTROL OF WIRES ASSUMED BY MR. BURLESON

Companies Will Continue to Operate Lines Until Further Notice.

Postmaster General Burleson early today authorized the following statement:

"Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, I have assumed possession, control, and supervision of the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States. This proclamation has already been published and the officers, operators, and employees of the various telegraph and telephone companies are acquainted with its terms.

Companies to Continue Operation.

"Until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies will continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels. Regular dividends heretofore declared and maturing interest on bonds, debentures, and other obligations may be paid in due course and the companies may renew or extend their maturing obligations unless otherwise ordered by the Postmaster General. All officers, operators, and employees of the telegraph and telephone companies will continue in the performance of their present duties, reporting to the same officers as heretofore and on the same terms of employment. Should any officer, operator, or employee desire to leave the service he should give notice as heretofore to the proper officer so that there may be no interruption or impairment of the service to the public.

(Continued on page 4.)

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

ALLIED FOOD CONTROLLERS JOIN IN EMPHASIZING NECESSITY FOR BUILDING UP LARGE RESERVES

WARNING IS SENT FROM LONDON

Conference Resolution Urges All to Prepare Against Possible Crop Failures Here and Elsewhere and the Diminution of Farm Labor.

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

"We can not administer the food problem on the basis of one year's war. We must prepare for its long continuance if we are to insure absolute victory," declare the food controllers of the United States, France, Italy, and Great Britain in a joint resolution adopted at a conference in London. The resolution, which was cabled to the United States Food Administration, emphasizes the necessity of building up reserves in North America as an insurance against possible crop failures here and elsewhere, and the diminution of agricultural labor.

The cable follows:

Text of Cablegram.

"Resolved, That while the increased production of the United States renders it possible to relax some of the restrictions which have borne with peculiar hardship upon all our peoples, yet it is absolutely necessary that rigid economy and elimination of waste in the consumption and handling of all foodstuffs, as well as increased production, should be maintained throughout the European allied countries and in North America. It is only by such economy and elimination of waste that the transportation of the necessary men and supplies from North America to the European front can be accomplished and that stocks of foodstuffs can be built up in North America as an insurance against the ever-present danger of harvest failure and the possible necessity for large and emergency drafts to Europe. We can not administer the food problem on the basis of one year's war. We must prepare for its long continuance if we are to insure absolute victory."

Before the war only about 10 per cent of the food deficit in the allied countries was provided by America. Approximately 50 per cent of the allied deficit was filled

(Continued on page 7.)

WAR DEPARTMENT WILL ASSIST IN TAKING OF SOLDIERS' VOTE BUT NOT TO DIRECT BALLOTING

TO COOPERATE WITH THE STATES

Amended Laws to be Carried Out So Far As Practicable Without Interfering With Military Duties—Can Not Furnish Lists.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1918.

III. 1. The War Department is desirous of perfecting arrangements under which it will be possible to take the votes of members of the American Expeditionary Forces in both primary and general elections without seriously interfering with military operations, and the question has received long and careful consideration by department officials. An examination of the present State laws on the subject show that a practicable method of taking these votes under prevailing conditions in Europe is provided in very few cases.

Amendments to State Laws.

In order, therefore, that qualified voters from all the States may exercise their voting privilege while serving in the American Expeditionary Forces the cooperation of the States with the military authorities is essential, to the extent that the States shall so amend their present election laws as to validate votes of soldiers that have been cast under limitations which the department has found necessary to prescribe. It is, of course, highly desirable that these amended laws be passed by the States at the earliest practicable moment in order that they may be operative on the dates of the approaching primary elections, consideration being given to the fact that, after the passage of the laws, considerable time will necessarily be consumed in making preliminary arrangements and in getting the executed ballots back to the States to be counted. In all cases where practicable laws are passed by the States the department will cooperate heartily with the State authorities and afford them every available facility in taking the soldiers' votes.

Military Aid Limited.

2. The ability of the military authorities to assist in taking the votes of members of the American Expeditionary Forces at both primary and general elections is necessarily limited, because of the extraordinary conditions which will prevail during the existing emergency in several respects. The extent of these limitations is set forth below, and should be carefully considered in connection with the framing of any legislation on this subject.

a. The War Department will not be responsible in any way for obtaining the vote of anyone in France or in any other part of Europe, but will assist the States to secure the votes of men in the military service so far as it may be possible to do so without interfering with military duties.

b. It will not be possible to take the vote of any soldier who is actively engaged in military operations, unless such soldier be able to cast his vote by transmitting an executed ballot through the mails as ordinary correspondence.

Can Not Supply Lists.

c. In no case will the War Department furnish to States, or to election officials thereof, lists of persons who have entered the military service therefrom. Neither can the War Department undertake to forward to men who are, or who are supposed to be, in the military service blank ballots or any other species of election forms or literature which may have been addressed to them, care of the War Department or of any bureau or office of the War Department, for their use or guidance in connection with casting their votes at either a primary or a general election. However, when qualified voters of a certain State are known to be in the military service as members of a certain organization, but the organizational address is unknown, the War Department will furnish such address upon receipt of request therefor from the State, or an election official thereof.

d. The censorship which is now imposed upon every letter coming out of France can not be waived in favor of mail purporting to be votes of persons in the military service.

Administering of Oaths.

e. Where State laws require that oaths shall be administered and certificates made in order to validate the votes, officers of the military service will be permitted, but not required, to administer such oaths and make such certificates; provided that this will in no way interfere with active military operations.

f. Where the State laws require the sending of election commissioners to take the soldiers' votes, the military authorities will place at the disposal of such commissioners every assistance that is found to be compatible with the exigencies of the military situation. In most instances, however, it will be impracticable to permit commissioners to take the votes.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

3,000,000 Hand and Rifle Grenades Being Made Every Month for Army and Production Soon to Be Doubled

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Hand grenades of four types are now being produced at the rate of 2,000,000 a month, it is announced by the Ordnance Department.

Within the next four months, according to program, this rate will be more than doubled.

Rifle grenades are being produced at the rate of about 1,000,000 a month. This rate will be multiplied appreciably within the next six months.

Orders have been placed for more than 60,000,000 grenades of both hand and rifle type, and more than 18,000 persons are employed in various plants throughout the country engaged in making them.

Of the hand grenades under manufacture, there are two types of the so-called fragmentation grenades, which depend on the effect of explosives and the scattering of fragments; one type of phosphorous grenade, which, on bursting, throws a shower of burning fragments of phosphorous and a cloud of dense white smoke, and a gas grenade, which spreads a low-lying cloud of dense white suffocating gas.

The soldier throws the hand grenade much after the manner of an athlete putting the shot. When ready to throw the grenade, he grasps it firmly in the right hand, removes the safety pin, and keeps the lever tight against the body of the grenade. As it leaves the soldier's hand, the lever is released, and a firing mechanism is timed to explode the grenade in from four to six seconds after it is thrown.

The rifle-grenade holder is attached to the muzzle of the rifle much as a bayonet is. The bullet from the rifle passes through a tube in the center of the grenade, forcing a striker against a primer, which ignites the fuse. The grenade is thrown a distance of 200 yards by the force of the gases generated by firing the rifle. The grenade is timed to explode about eight seconds after it leaves the rifle muzzle.

Need 25,000 Young Women

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

DETAILED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 165:

263. By direction of the President, Lieut. Col. Kenneth S. Perkins, Field Artillery, National Army, is detailed under the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, in the Inspector General's Department. He will repair to this city and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty.

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES CONTROL OF RECRUITING COMMON LABOR FOR WAR WORK EMPLOYMENT

RAILROADS AND FARMS EXCEPTED

Employers of 100 or More Unskilled Workmen Hereafter Can Obtain Them Only Through U. S. Service. All Advertising Forbidden.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Government control of the recruiting and distribution of unskilled labor for war production began to-day. No employer engaged wholly or partly in war work, whose maximum force exceeds 100 workers, either skilled or unskilled, can get unskilled labor except through, or under the direction of, the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. Railroads and farmers are excepted from this blanket order.

All Advertising Prohibited.

Advertising of any kind for unskilled labor, whether by card, poster, newspaper, handbill or any other medium, is prohibited to employers engaged in war work, in regulations governing the central war labor recuiting program announced by the Department of Labor. The regulations also authorize the continued use of the field recruiting forces of war industries in getting unskilled labor under strict Federal control, rendering impossible the enticing of labor that during the past year and more has demoralized the labor market, created an enormous turnover and held back production of war materials.

Present Shortage 500,000.

Returns received up to the present by the Federal Employment Service show a shortage in the war industries of approximately 500,000 unskilled workers; and the complete returns are expected to double this figure. Every war industry in the country has been requested to telegraph its present unskilled labor requirements and those of the next two months to the Department of Labor and to inform the local office of the U. S. Employment Service of its day-to-day needs.

The half million unskilled laborers now known to be required constitutes the total of the first assignment of quotas which the States will be called upon to furnish. The recruiting of the local quotas will be under the general direction of community labor boards, composed of a representative each of the United States Employment Service and of the locality's employers' and employees.

May Recruit Skilled Labor.

For the time being no restrictions are placed upon employers engaged in war work in recruiting their own skilled labor, other than that they should so conduct their efforts as to avoid taking or causing restlessness among men already engaged in other war work, including railroads, farms, and mines, as well as work covered by direct or subcontracts for Government departments. The State directors of the Employment Service have been instructed to give all possible assistance to employers engaged in war work who desire to recruit skilled labor.

Authorizations for the continued use of recruiting forces will be granted by the State directors of the States in which the industries having them are operating, and the State directors will have control over such forces.

"War Work" Defined.

The Department of Labor defines "war work" as follows:

1. The manufacture of products or erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the Government for use in connection with the war. "Indirectly supplied" includes goods delivered under subcontracts to Government contractors.

2. Coal mining is wholly war work.

3. Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this program they are protected from all recruiting by other industries.

AGREEMENT ON CONSTRUCTION OF WATER CRAFT IS REACHED

All Contracts Will Be Cleared Through Fleet Corporation and War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting held in the office of the priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board yesterday, July 31, at which all of the agencies of the Government interested in the building of water craft were represented, the following conclusions were reached:

1. Each Government agency shall prepare its own plans and specifications for such ships or other water craft as it may require, conferring and collaborating from time to time with other interested agencies to the end that uniform standards as nearly as practicable shall be adopted.

2. If an agency of the Government other than the Emergency Fleet Corporation desires and requests it, the said corporation will, where practicable, undertake to construct, or to have constructed, proposed vessels according to the plans and specifications prepared by the first-named agency.

3. In any event no contracts for the construction of vessels will be placed by any such Government agency until they have been cleared through the Emergency Fleet Corporation and through the War Industries Board. In the event of disagreement between the agency proposing the construction and the Fleet Corporation the controversy shall be adjusted or decided by the War Industries Board.

Through pursuing this course the activities of all of the different agencies of the Government interested in the construction of water craft will be coordinated, competition will be eliminated, and conflicts in supplies of materials, transportation, power, fuel, and labor will be avoided.

MANY NEW PAPER MANUFACTURE RULINGS GO INTO EFFECT TO-DAY

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Several rulings of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board governing the manufacture of various grades of paper and paper products became effective to-day. Among the products affected are book, cover, and writing paper, wrapping and glazed papers, envelopes and fine stationery. Similar rulings will shortly be announced for other grades.

These rulings, which are based upon the recommendations of the war committees of the various branches of the paper industry, fix the maximum weights that can be made hereafter, eliminating the heavier weights previously made and standardizing the sizes, weights, and colors, so that the mills can obtain a larger production with the same amount of labor and fuel.

Must Modify Unfilled Orders.

Manufacturers and merchants of these products have been requested to notify their customers that all unfilled orders on their books August 1 must be modified so as to conform to the rulings.

The cooperation of all persons affected by these rulings is requested, so that the benefits resulting from their adoption will be realized as promptly as possible.

It is expected that as soon as the readjustments have been made production will be considerably increased and also a considerable saving in car space will be realized. Another important result of these rulings will be the release of a considerable amount of working capital now tied up in slow-selling stocks.

Conservation Campaign.

Supplementing the above program, the Pulp and Paper Section is planning an educational campaign for the more intelligent and economical use of paper. Consumers will be shown how they can help win the war by using, wherever possible, lighter weight paper instead of the heavier grades, and plain and less-expensive papers instead of the fancy and expensive grades. The fine papers represent the expenditure of more labor and fuel than the cheaper grades and they also contain, as a rule, more of the valuable chemicals such as sulphur and chlorine which are urgently needed by the Government in making ammunition and poisonous gases. All of the finer grades of paper also contain rags which are scarce and needed for war purposes. Many people are using rag papers when a good chemical pulp paper would serve the purpose just as well.

The savings which banks, stores, business offices, etc., could make in their paper bills by eliminating all wasteful and uneconomical uses and substituting less expensive for heavier and more expensive grades would amount in the aggregate to an enormous sum.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 170.

83. Maj. John C. McDonnel, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the director of military aeronautics for duty.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor.*

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

FOUR NEW FLYING FIELDS ARE NAMED FOR DECEASED AIRMEN

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Department of Military Aeronautics:

Four new flying fields in the neighborhood of Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., and under the command of Maj. C. K. Reinhart, J. M. A., Department of Military Aeronautics, have been named Lufbery, Mitchel, Damm, and Brindley Fields.

The new field at Wantagh, L. I., has been named "Lufbery Field," in memory of Maj. Raoul Lufbery, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, previously of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was killed in an aerial combat in Lorraine, France, May 19, 1918.

Field No. 2, at Mineola, L. I., is now known as "Mitchel Field." It is named in honor of Maj. Puroy Mitchel, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, late mayor of New York, who was killed in an aviation accident at Gerstner Field July 6, 1918.

The field near Babylon, L. I., is named "Henry J. Damm Field," in memory of the late Lieut. Col. Henry J. Damm, Signal Corps, who, with Maj. Brindley, was killed in an aviation accident at Moraine City, near Dayton, Ohio, May 2, 1918.

The field at Commack, L. I., is designated as "Brindley Field," in memory of the late Maj. Oscar A. Brindley, Signal Corps, who was killed in an aviation accident at Moraine City, Ohio, May 2, 1918.

Field No. 1, at Mineola, will continue to be called Hazelhurst Field.

239 Sick and Wounded are Landed in U. S. During Week Ending July 26

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ending July 26 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 239. These men were sent to the various Army hospitals where facilities for treatment and physical reconstruction have been provided.

LABOR BOARD DECIDES AGAINST A GENERAL MINIMUM WAGE

(Continued from page 1.)

fixed amount as the minimum to be paid any workman in the United States.

It reaffirms, however, the principle that the worker is entitled to a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family in health and reasonable comfort and restates the purpose of the board to apply the principle in each of the cases to come before it for decision.

It may also be announced that decisions in a large number of important cases which have been under investigation and consideration for the past month will be made public to-morrow, to be followed by other decisions within a few days.

Text of the Resolution.

Following is the resolution as passed unanimously by the board:

Resolved, That the National War Labor Board deems it an appropriate time to invite the attention of employers and workers alike to the wisdom of composing their differences in accord with the principles governing the National War Labor Board, which were approved and promulgated by the President in his proclamation of April 8, 1918.

That this war is not only a war of arms, but also a war of workshops; a competition in the quantitative production and distribution of munitions and war supplies; a contest in industrial resourcefulness and energy.

That the period of the war is not a normal period of industrial expansion from which the employer should expect unusual profits or the employees abnormal wages; that it is an interregnum in which industry is pursued only for common cause and common ends.

Reasonable Returns for Capital.

That capital should only have such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and Nation's cause, while the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, should likewise be assured.

That this board should be careful in its conclusions not to make orders in this interregnum based on approved views of progress in normal times which, under war conditions, might seriously impair the present economic structure of our country.

That the declaration of our principles as to the living wage and an established minimum should be construed in the light of these considerations.

That for the present the board or its sections should consider and decide each case involving these principles on its particular facts, and reserve any general rule of decision until its judgments have been sufficiently numerous and their operations sufficiently clear to make generalization safe.

MINEOLA TO WASHINGTON BY AIR IN 2 HOURS AND 15 MINUTES

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Under orders to report to headquarters, Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington, Maj. C. K. Rhinehart, commanding first provisional wing at Mineola, Long Island, made the flight from that field to this city yesterday in 2 hours and 15 minutes. With him in the plane was Capt. Fred Harvey. The officers alternated in piloting. They left Mineola at 8.35 a. m. and landed at Philadelphia at 9.20 a. m., having covered the distance in 45 minutes. They left Philadelphia at 10 a. m. and reached Washington at 11.30. This is regarded as excellent time considering the rain and mist through which they flew most of the way. In their favor, however, was a northeast wind which stayed with them practically the entire distance.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF WIRES.

(Continued from page 1.)

"I earnestly request the loyal cooperation of all officers, operators, and employees, and the public, in order that the service rendered shall be not only maintained at a high standard, but improved wherever possible. It is the purpose to coordinate and unify these services so that they may be operated as a national system with due regard to the interests of the public and the owners of the properties.

"No changes will be made until after the most careful consideration of all the facts. When deemed advisable to make changes announcement will be made."

ORDERED TO PLATTSBURG.

Special Orders, No. 167:

483. Col. John A. Daypray, United States Army (retired), now on active duty as professor of military science and tactics, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of Plattsburg Barracks for such additional duty as may be required of him in connection with the students' training corps camp at that place.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

A tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline was decided upon by the Ways and Means Committee at its session of yesterday when the $8,000,000,000 war revenue bill was under consideration. An excise tax of $5 a year on all motorcycles also was agreed upon. The most important action of the committee next to the imposition of the tax on gasoline was an agreement to impose a graduated tax on the use of all automobiles and motor trucks to be paid by the owner based upon the original cost. This tax begins at $10 a year on all cars costing $500 or less and ranging up to $140 a year on all cars costing more than $4,500 and not above $5,000. The tax on every car costing more than $3,000 increases at the rate of $20 on every $500 of increase. The schedule of taxes up to $5,000 valuation is as follows: Cars costing $500 or less, $10; between $500 and $750, $15; between $750 and $1,000, $20; between $1,000 and $1,500, $30; between $1,500 and $2,000, $40; between $2,000 and $2,500, $50; between $2,500 and $3,000, $60; between $3,000 and $3,500, $80; between $3,500 and $4,000, $100; between $4,000 and $4,500, $120; between $4,500 and $5,000, $140.

Thus tax on the use of automobiles is payable by the owner and is in addition to the 10 per cent on gross sales of automobiles and 5 per cent on gross sales of motor trucks adopted by the committee on Tuesday and which is paid by the manufacturer or producer. The committee estimates that the tax on gasoline will yield $45,000,000 and the excise tax on automobiles and motorcycles $125,000,000. For the purpose of expediting action on the "luxury" list submitted by the Treasury Department, Chairman Kitchin appointed a subcommittee to give these items special study and report what items, if any, should be made subject to taxation. This committee consists of Representatives Hull, of Tennessee; Helvering, of Kansas; and Moore, of Pennsylvania. It is expected to report to the full committee by next Saturday.

Returning of Uniforms Under P. O. Mailing Frank

OFFICE OF THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 29, 1918.

Order No. 1774.

Section 496, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended by the addition of the following, as paragraph 5½:

5½. Upon the discharge or furlough to the Reserve of an enlisted man, * * * within four months after such termination of his active service he shall return all uniform clothing, which he was * * * permitted to retain for wear to his home, by mail, under a franked (penalty) label which shall be furnished him for the purpose, and in conformity with the instructions given him at the time of such termination of his active service. (Chapter 17, section 10, act of July 9, 1918.)

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

STANDARD CLOTHS ADOPTED FOR ALL OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

General Order Designating Materials for Garments Made in the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, July 13, 1918.

IV. 1. The following cloths are adopted as standard materials for officers' uniforms, and all uniforms for officers made in the future in the United States will be of one of these prescribed standards:

For coat and breeches, summer wear:
a. An O. D. cotton.
b. A 13-ounce all-wool worsted gaberdine.

For coats, breeches, and overcoats:
a. A 12-ounce worsted serge.
b. A 17-ounce whipcord.
c. A 21-ounce whipcord or elastique.

For riding breeches:
a. A 24-ounce Bedford cord.

For overcoats:
a. A 30-ounce Melton or kersey.

Samples, according to standards adopted and on file in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be supplied to all local quartermasters and kept available for inspection by officers. All cloth will be supplied at cost by the Quartermaster Corps, and a sufficient quantity will be kept on hand by the various depot, camp, post, and station quartermasters to meet the contemplated requirements.

2. The Quartermaster Corps will invite bids for making uniforms. The contracts will be let at a specified cost per uniform, one contract (or more if necessary) to be let for each general supply depot; all uniforms or material purchased within the zone of jurisdiction of any depot to be supplied under the provisions of the contract of such depot. Contracts will be let in the usual manner to the lowest responsible bidder, care being taken that only firms experienced in making uniforms to measure should be considered responsible in this connection.

3. Contractors must have representatives at all camps, posts, and stations in the territory covered by their contracts, not necessarily living there, but to go there upon call of the local quartermaster, to measure, fit, and make delivery of uniforms and such alterations as may be required, the Government to furnish a suitable room or building for this purpose. Other tailoring in the nature of repairs, pressing, etc., is authorized, at rates to be determined by local commanding officers. Every garment must be guaranteed by the contractor to fit, and be made to fit, the officers' acceptance being proof thereof. All changes or alterations will be made at the expense of the contractor.

4. All properly fitted garments not delivered through no fault of the contractor will be taken by the local quartermaster at contract price for delivery to officers, if practicable. If this is impracticable, the garments will be placed in stock for sale or issue.

5. Orders for uniforms will be made through the office of the local quartermaster, who will have supervision over the contractor's agent. The cost of the uniform will be the contract price plus the cost of the cloth. Officers purchasing uniforms will pay the local quartermaster the same, who in turn will settle with the contractor.

6. In addition to furnishing cloth to contractors as above noted, the Quartermaster Corps will furnish cloth at cost direct to officers who desire to have tailoring done by firms with which the Government does not have a contract.

7. Upon notice from the Quartermaster General that firms with which contracts have been made are prepared to make uniforms, all other contracts or agreements made by any branch or department of the Army for making officers' uniforms which interfere with the operation of this order, or contract executed in compliance therewith, will be terminated at once.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

RED CROSS GIVES $165,000 TO HELP DESTITUTE GREEKS

The Red Cross issues the following:

Plans have been made by the American Red Cross Commission to Serbia for the relief of the Greek population in the territory now being administered by that commission. The plans have been approved by Consul General Horton, of Saloniki, who has stated that the Greek civilian population is in destitute circumstances owing to the general mobilization.

In conformity with the plans the War Council has appropriated the sum of $165,087 for the purchase monthly, for a period of three months, of 320 tons of foodstuffs and ten tons of soap. These monthly shipments of supplies are for relief purposes in the Saloniki sections, and will not be used in old Greece.

Marine Corps Officers Chosen for Promotion

Secretary Daniels yesterday made the following announcement:

The President has approved and will send to the Senate nominations for the promotion of the following officers in the Marine Corps, in accordance with the last naval bill:

To be permanent major general—Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune.

To be temporary major general—Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller.

To be temporary brigadier generals—Col. James E. Mahoney, Col. Charles G. Long, Col. Benj. H. Fuller, Col. Wendell C. Neville, Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Col. John T. Myers, and Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

Three of the officers promoted by the President are now in France—Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, who becomes major general; Col. Wendell C. Neville and Col. Albertus W. Catlin, who become brigadier generals.

Gen. Lejeune has recently gone to France. Gen. Pershing had recommended the promotion of Col. Neville and Col. Catlin, who have been in France for some time and who were in the recent battles around the Marne.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	12
Died from wounds	23
Died of disease	11
Died from aeroplane accident	2
Died from accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	61
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Missing in action	3
Prisoner	1
Total	120

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Wiley C. Bissett. Mrs. Wiley C. Bissett, 70 Hancock Street, New Bern, N. C.

William Wallrich. M. G. Wallrich, Shawnee, Wis.

CORPORALS.

George Washington Reese. Mrs. Esau Reese, 1135 East Center Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Joseph C. St. Lawrence. Mrs. Elizabeth O. St. Lawrence, 17 Fountain Street, South Braintree, Mass.

Wagoner Edward Zindler. Mrs. Reeka Zindler, 25 Oakland Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Lawrence Dalbey. Mrs. Francis Dalbey, 2410 South Rosewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Guerrini D'Avolio. Anthony D'Avolio, 1110 South Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alexandre A. Drummond. Mrs. Mary Drummond, 4 Beco Do Lombo Boa Vista Funchal, Madeira, Portugal.

David Geecheak. Andrey Nolebabchuk, Levasan Avenue, South River, N. J.

Harry E. Little. Frank E. Little, 41 Felsway East, Malden, Mass.

Ralph W. Shirley. Arthur R. Shirley, Fryeburg, Me.

Alfred Smith. Mrs. Fannie Smith, 19 Mulberry Street, Millville, N. J.

Died from Wounds.

Maj. James C. Williams. P. W. Williams, Ramer, Ala.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas R. Bradley. John G. Bradley, 406 University Avenue, Waxahachie, Tex.

Walter W. Craig. William T. A. Craig, New Bethlehem, Pa.

Pete Haddix. Mrs. Cora Haddix, Evenwood, W. Va.

Elmer E. Hagler. Dr. E. E. Hagler, Hagler Building, Springfield, Ill.

James W. Hanbery. Mrs. James W. Hanbery, care of State Normal School, Pittsburg, Kans.

Howard R. Huston. Theodore F. Huston, Deering, N. Dak.

William L. Le Conte. James A. Le Conte, 155 Cleburne Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Arthur T. McAllister. Mrs. Emma McAllister, Boonville, Mo.

George B. McCoy. Judge Walter I. McCoy, Supreme Court, District of Columbia.

Leon F. Roemer. Mrs. A. Roemer, 1719 North Newkirk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harold Clinton Waggatt. H. P. Waggatt, 180 Hancock Street, Everett, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

George S. Koonce. Mrs. Della Koonce, 511 Sixth Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

Walter T. Mann. Alexander Mann, 163 North Main Street, Plains, Pa.

Charles Miller Sullivan. Daniel C. Sullivan, Box 24, Sparta, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Harold E. Mason. Mrs. Minnie Mason, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Roy W. Watson. Mrs. Jennie Edgell, 225 Elm Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

PRIVATES.

John W. Fondren. Richard S. Fondren, Coleman, Tex.

Paul David Kelley. Mrs. Lizzy Kelley, Milton Junction, Wis.

Frank Mattern. Mrs. Frank Mattern, Mobridge, S. Dak., or Mrs. Frank Mattern, 801 Seventh Avenue SE., Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Guiseppi Polaio. Roslaio Polaio, Polistua, Italy.

Loyd Shoemaker. Everet Shoemaker, Alvin, Ill.

Max A. Straub. J. A. Straub, Herndon, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Capt. John D. Irving. Dr. Peter Irving, 116 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Michael Joseph Trock. Mrs. Josephine Trock, 379 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sergt. Henry P. Keith. George Bowers Porter, R. F. D. No. 1, Filliam, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Thomas H. Agar. Henry W. Agar, Killduff, Iowa.

Leo Bird. Mrs. Mary Jane Bird, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 150, Mattern, Ga.

Everett C. Case. Julius C. Case, Churchville, N. Y.

Louis Coty. Alfred Tinart, 133 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Caleb Green. Mrs. Nanie Green, 2706 Second Street, Meridian, Miss.

William Icheln. Martin Felske, Lockhart, Minn.

William S. O'Keefe. William F. O'Keefe, 239 Springvale Avenue, Everett, Mass.

Lloyd J. Ward. Mrs. Charlotte Ward, River Street, Lowville, N. Y.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANTS.

Cecil S. Huntington. Miss Helen Huntington, 208 Primrose Road, Burlingame, Cal.

Joseph J. Mason. L. W. Mason, 5554 Avondale Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. George W. Werseba. Mrs. Edgar D. Thorpe, 145 Lewis Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LIEUTENANTS.

Julian Washington Hohenberg. Adolphe Hohenberg, Wetumpka, Ala.

Frank B. Sanders. Mrs. Millie D. Sanders, Chesterfield, S. C.

Mechanician Ernest G. Kehoe. Mrs. Vienna F. Kehoe, 200 Lionel Avenue, Solvay, N. Y.

Pvt. John Hannula. Paul Hannula, Karkku, Kutela, Finland.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Howard W. Beal. Mrs. J. D. Beal, Lewiston, Me.

Capt. Henry A. Schwarz. Mrs. G. H. Schwarz, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md.

LIEUTENANTS.

Robert Amedee Bringham. Mrs. R. A. Bringham, Bath, N. Y.

Albert G. Kennedy. Barham Kennedy Jonesville, S. C.

Ernest C. Dedicke. Lieut. Alfred E. Dedicke, 50th Infantry (Potomac Park), Washington, D. C.

John L. Roberts. H. L. Roberts, Idaho Springs, Colo.

SERGEANTS.

Albert W. Anderson. William Anderson, 115 Washington Avenue, Monaca, Pa.

Andrew J. Bocks. William H. Walford, 15 East Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vern J. Boutilier. Charles Boutilier, Oakfield, Me.

Lawrence Bartholomew McEntyre. Mrs. Lottie F. McEntyre, 1005 Tonawanda Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Clouts Lawrence Montgomery. Thomas B. Montgomery, R. F. D. No. 13, Lebanon, Ind.

John H. Theus. Mrs. Pearl Schrimshire, Reynolds, Ga.

CORPORALS.

Frank H. Ames. William P. Ames, 29 Lincoln Street, Rochester, N. H.

James Earl Colgrove. Mrs. Linnie O. Colgrove, Hulls, Ill.

William J. Daly. Henry Gorman, 563 Fairmount Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Emanuel Panoff. Meyer Panoff, 41 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mechanician George Underwood. George Underwood, 30 Bourne Street, Lowell, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Peter L. Anderson. Thowold Anderson, Rolfsrey 33½, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Peter L. Baker. Harry Baker, 2356 Harrison Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Claude Granvil Bechtel. Mrs. Henry Bechtel, R. F. D. No. 1, Hanover, Pa.

Arnold J. Bertrand. Joseph Bertrand, Red Lodge, Mont.

Carl Blair. John Blair, Big Sandy, W. Va.

Frank L. Briggs. Lewis Briggs, Harrison, Me.

John Bryda. Miss Mary Bryda, Timber Swamp Road, Westfield, Mass.

George J. Bush. Michael Murphy, 39 Hazelton Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Ralph Herbert Challenger. Mrs. George Challenger, Lebanon, Pa.

Charlie Melton Lee Clark. Samuel Lee Clark, Walter, Okla.

John W. Clingerman. Mrs. Virginia B. Clingerman, Elkins, W. Va.

Charles Oscar Cross. R. C. Cross, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 16, Faribault, Minn.

Howard P. Curry. Edward E. Curry, McDowell, Va.

Samuel J. Dana. Joe W. Dana, Pleasant Point, Me.

August Devos. August Devos, Pitco, Pa.

Patrick E. Dunn. Mrs. Ruth Stella, Livingston, Mont.

Abe Dworsky. Mrs. Sarah Lewis, 200 West One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Willard M. Early. Mrs. Charles Early, 9 Crawford Street, Oil City, Pa.

Carl Ebert. Hermon Ebert, Salem Depot, N. H.

Robert Wesley Faulkner. Mrs. A. Bowling, 6328 Stenton Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ralph W. George. T. George, Cecilville, Cal.

Newton E. Grant. Loyal Grant, 24 East High Street, Union City, Pa.

Raymond Hamlin. Mrs. Lavina Houck, R. F. D. No. 2, Beach, N. Dak.

Heber Hebert. John Tetreau, Washingtonville, N. Y.

Stanley Hill. W. C. Hill, 145 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Harold D. Jeffrey. Mrs. Ida M. Jeffrey, 3124 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Homer Jewell. Mrs. Belle McClaran, Culver, Kans.

Edward E. Jones, jr. Edward F. Jones, 14 Downing Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Dallas Leasure. Miss Mary Leasure, 510 Penn Street, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Walter John Lesher. Mrs. William Lesher, 275 Peacock Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Joseph Luksin. Mrs. Frieda Luksin, 666 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Herbert A. Mowry. Walter H. Mowry, 202 Whittier Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Harry M. Mullen. James Mullen, 14 Bailey Street, Dorchester, Mass.

James Emery Punco. Mrs. Verna Ollar, First Avenue, Raritan, N. J.

John W. Rankin. Mrs. Carrie E. Rankin, Plainville, Kans.

Edward Rasmussen. James Rasmussen, Oxford, Ind.

Harry Gordon Riley. Clifford B. Riley, Toms Creek, Va.

William Roberts. Don G. Vale, Vinton, Ohio.

Archie L. Salmon. Mrs. Alice Salmon, 1018 Hall Street, Owensboro, Ky.

Anthony R. Shields. Mrs. Harriette Shields, 623 Court Street, Utica, N. Y.

Lawrence Emsley Smith. Mrs. Addie Dexheimer, 2537 Montgomery Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Harry L. Sproul. Lincoln H. Sproul, Cherryfield, Me.

Michael J. Tierney. Patrick Tierney, 80 Grove Street, Clinton, Mass.

Frank Vaughan. Will Vaughan, Prestonsburg, Ky.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

Miles W. Kresge. J. Harry Kresge, 462 Walnut Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Edward O. Merritt. Mrs. E. O. Merritt, North Augusta, S. C.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Gennaro Scipione. Gaetano Scipione, Province of Terama, Abruzzi, Cermigniano, Italy.

PRIVATES.

Rollin C. Freshour. Mrs. W. A. Freshour, Ripon, Cal.

Paul Zanetos. Mrs. Mary Zanetos, Agrilia, Greece.

PRISONER.

Pvt. Charles E. Locke. Mrs. Lucy Locke, 305 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRILLIANT AIRPLANE FLARE IS PERFECTED TO AID U. S. FLYERS IN NIGHT BOMBING OPERATIONS

LIGHT EQUAL TO 400,000 CANDLES

Flare Released From Plane by Lever and Airman Then Picks Out His Target and Drops His Bombs Accordingly.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, authorizes the following:

An airplane flare with a brilliancy equalling that of 400,000 candles has been perfected. When hanging from its parachute over a German munition plant it lights up an area so brightly that an airman, thousands of feet in the air, can select any building he is directed to make a target for his aerial bomb, and, it may be added, American aviators are becoming so expert in bombing that they can usually hit the target at which they shoot.

In every European city within the zone of aerial raiding operations, the rule is rigidly enforced against the burning of lights in any building that might possibly be used as a target. Therefore, the airman must be able to supply his own means of locating the object of this attack.

Cities Are Charted.

When orders are received to bomb, say a particular railroad center, the aviator proceeds very much in the same manner as does the captain of a vessel. The cities and their environs are charted and the night-flyer proceeds by compass, due allowance, of course, being made for atmospheric conditions. He is also frequently aided by prominent markings, such as the reflection of moonlight from a river.

Having reached the particular district sought, he must locate the particular object of his attack from his position, which may be 5,000 or 10,000 feet, or even higher, above the earth. Equipped with the airplane flare, the aviator pulls a lever and releases it. As it drops, the resistance offered by the air sets the fuse mechanism in operation. The result is the emission of a powerful light of from 300,000 to 400,000 candlepower, which completely illuminates the terrain below. The amount of light given is equal to that of a battery of from 150 to 175 street arc lamps, or of from 15,000 to 17,500 ordinary incandescent lamp bulbs such as are used in the home.

Parachute Holds Light In Suspension.

As soon as the flare gets into operation, a huge parachute made of the best quality of silk opens and holds the brilliant light in suspension in the air for a sufficient time to allow the aviator to select his objective or target. Having located the factory, railroad depot, ammunition dump, hangars, munition plant, or whatever the target may be, the aviator drops the bomb and proceeds on his way.

The height at which an aviator flies when attacking depends, of course, on surrounding conditions. If the enemy is aware of his presence and is preparing for attack, he must keep up and out of range of antiaircraft guns. An idea of the effective light thrown on the ground by this flare may be gained from the fact that, when suspended at a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, it will clearly light a circular area one and a half miles in diameter. When on a bombing raid an aviator seldom flies at such a low height, more generally keeping 5,000 feet or more above ground, in which case the effectively lighted area is of course diminished.

Additional Names of American Prisoners and Camps Where Detained in Germany

The following is a list of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Name.	Rank.	Where interned.	Emergency address.
Jones, John Walter	Private	Rennbahn	Mrs. Mary Jones, mother, 1014 Church St., Oxford, Ala.
Lawrence, Harold G.	do	Darmstadt	R. H. Lawrence, father, 315 S. 14th St., Independence, Kans.
Locke, Charles Edward	do	Giessen	Mrs. Lucy Locke, mother, 306 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Morris, John Walter	Captain	Rastatt	George Morris, brother, care of Hon. John K. Shields, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.
Presper, Elmer J.	do	Cassel	Dr. John Presper, father, 2307 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, John E.	Corporal	Darmstadt	Mrs. Pearl Smith, wife, 325½ Main St., Lyons, Iowa.
Williams, George M.	do	Limburg	Ewing, Williams, father, 340 S. Green St., Henderson, Ky.

Private, first class, Jerry A. Brown, heretofore reported missing in action, is now reported to have died in a German hospital; name and location not stated. He gave as his emergency address, Mrs. Norma Brown, wife, 575 Mitthof Street, Columbus, Ohio.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died from wounds received in action	**3**
Wounded in action (severely)	**1**
Total	4

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. John J. McAmis. David W. McAmis, father, 1911 Howell Street, Covington, Ky.

Pvt. Richard A. Evans. Etta Evans, mother, substation 2, Richmond, Va.

Pvt. John O. Cowl. Grace Stewart, sister, Leon, Iowa.

Severely Wounded in Action.

Pvt. David D. Cairns. William J. Cairns, father, West Street, Cochesett, Mass.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Realis C. Kiestler. Dona Eudy, mother, Cypress, Ill.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

CALL FOR LARGE FOOD RESERVE

(Continued from page 1.)

last year by the United States and Canada. And from the 1918 crops we will very probably be called upon to supply a much larger proportion of this ever-increasing European deficit.

About 1,500,000 tons of shipping could be saved if we made it possible to withdraw ships now taking to Europe food from Australia, India, and South America. Were this done, it would be possible to transport and maintain in France a much larger army of American soldiers. Many of the difficulties of convoy could be overcome if the bulk of shipping plied the single lane between Europe and North America. Interpreted in terms of men on the fighting front, every ship diverted from Australia could perform an equivalent service from American ports and in the time it had taken for one round trip from Europe to Australia could make two additional trips from Europe to the United States. In other words, it could furnish Europe with the same amount of food and in the same length of time could make one trip as a troopship and another to transport additional food.

With men leaving our farms in ever-increasing numbers to engage in direct war work, we probably see this year the height of our agricultural production. To protect ourselves and the allies against the inevitable shortages of the future we must take advantage of this year's production to lay by reserves.

Although public eating places and households which voluntarily went to a no-wheat basis earlier in the year have been released from their promise to forego entirely the use use of wheat, they must still practice economy. Release from their pledge only places them on the same basis as the rest of the American people. Probably as long as the war lasts they must use victory bread. They must face as rigid economy in other directions. Especially is this true at present in the case of sugar. The American people as a whole are expected to adopt on August 1 an honor ration of 2 pounds of sugar per person per month.

APPORTIONMENT OF SOFT COAL IS DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

Government Requirements and Those of War Industries Under Consideration.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The apportionment of the available supply of bituminous coal for the year was discussed at a conference beginning July 30, called by United States Fuel Administrator Garfield, at which were represented the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration, the War Industries Board, and the Fuel Administration. The conference sought a basis of apportionment which would meet the necessary requirements of domestic consumers and would insure the Army, the Navy, the Shipping Board, and industries supplying war materials a 100 per cent coal supply.

Government Needs Multiply.

It was developed that the Government requirements for coal are increasing by leaps and bounds. The War Industries Board representatives made it clear that the various Government departments estimated their steel needs for the year at 22,000,000 tons, as against a present capacity of about 16,000,000 tons. It is estimated that each ton of steel requires nearly 5 tons of coal in its manufacture and transportation. To supply this steel for ships, shells, rails, and other war material would require 110,000,000 tons of coal.

A very large percentage of the coal for bunkering the ships of the Shipping Board and the Navy and for supplying the by-product coke ovens which must be maintained to keep the steel industry going must come from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Maryland, which produce the particular grade of coal required for these purposes.

Other Demands to be Filled.

These fields must, to a large extent, also fill the industrial coal demands of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, to a lesser extent that of Ohio and Michigan, and to a considerable extent the metallurgical and illuminating gas plants of Indiana and Illinois. Even the record output now coming from these producing fields can not meet the constantly increasing demand of the Government and the war industries, and at the same time care for the normal industrial demands of this section of the country.

The conference discussed plans for allotting the coal produced in such a way as to give each section of the country its pro rata share of the amount remaining after the war requirements have been filled.

Restriction in Some Industries.

It was made clear that the use of coal in some war industries would be necessarily restricted by reason of the shortage in the supply of steel and other raw materials. These restrictions will permit the diversion of some portion of the coal which the Fuel Administration had contemplated allotting to nonwar industries to more direct war use.

HISTORIC RICHELIEU MEDAL IS VOTED TO THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross issues the following:

The Richelieu Grand Gold Medal, a medal originated by Cardinal Richelieu in the time of Louis XIV, and bestowed in the first instance on the Dames de Charité for their work in the hospitals of France, has just been voted to the American Red Cross by the Academie Francaise, in appreciation of "the immense services rendered by this work to the victims of the war in France."

Letter to Mr. Davison.

This action was transmitted to the president of the American Red Cross in the following letter from the ambassador of France to the United States:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"I am informed by my Government that the 'Academie Francaise' has decided to bestow the Richelieu grand gold medal to the American Red Cross, in order to show its appreciation of 'the immense services rendered by this work to the victims of the war in France.'

"It affords me particular pleasure to inform you, in accordance with the instructions I have received, of the bestowal of this medal on your so justly admired society. It is only a token, but it testifies to the gratitude every one of my compatriots feels for the splendid work done by the American Red Cross to alleviate suffering and undo the work of destruction of a relentless enemy.

"I have the honor to be with best compliments and regards,

"Sincerely yours,

"JUSSERAND."

Reply to Ambassador.

Acknowledging the honor as communicated above, the chairman of the Red Cross War Council has addressed Ambassador Jusserand by letter as follows:

"My Dear Mr. AMBASSADOR:

"The honor done the American Red Cross by the "Academie Francaise" in bestowing upon the Organization the Richelieu grand gold medal is characteristic of the heart and soul of the French people, who, by their gracious attitude, have permitted the American people, through the American Red Cross, to give in slight degree an expression of their admiration and affection for the people of France.

"As I have many times said publicly, so I wish to write to you, that however much we may be permitted to do, it can not, at best, be anything more than an expression of gratitude to your people for the incalculable service rendered us many, many years ago, and for their having fought and bled and died for us, as well as for themselves, in this war.

"Believe me, my dear Mr. Ambassador, with regards and esteem, to be

"Very sincerely yours,

"HENRY P. DAVISON,

"Chairman, Red Cross War Council."

As a further mark of appreciation of the honor accorded the society, the Red Cross War Council has formally ordered the correspondence entered on its minutes.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

CROCKERY AND CHINA MAKERS REPORT NEED FOR MATERIALS

Producers in Conference Ask Assistance of the War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Manufacturers of crockery and chinaware, representing over 90 per cent of the production in this country, in presenting problems connected with the conduct of their industry, have asked assistance of the War Industries Board in connection with securing necessary materials, fuel, and transportation. Further conferences will be held.

The Government is interested especially, because it is a heavy purchaser of dishes and other crockery for the various camps and cantonments, Government dormitories for the housing of Government workers, the Navy and Marine Corps, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and its other activities. An important development of the conference was the expected early standardization of Government requirements along this line.

W. E. Wells, of Newell, W. Va., war service delegate of the manufacturers, stated to the hardware and hand tool section of the War Industries Board, Murray Sargent, chief, that the industry employs about 20,000 persons, 10,000 of whom are women, consumes about 300,000 tons of coal and about 1 per cent of the gas production annually, and requires for transportation, including both incoming and outgoing material, about 80 cars per day.

Working 65 Per Cent Capacity.

The industry is working at about 65 per cent of its maximum production, being restricted by labor shortage. It is using about 50,000 tons of imported English clay and from 35,000 to 40,000 tons of Georgia and Florida clay annually. The American clay is held to be as good as the English, but is gritty, and until the domestic clay is made cleaner the manufacturers say they must continue to use some English clay.

Prior to the war 60 per cent of the chinaware consumed in this country was imported from England, France, and Austria. These imports are cut off, and the increased demand and higher labor costs have brought about conditions in the industry, the manufacturers claim, where assistance is needed from the War Industries Board to protect the Government and the public from an insufficient supply of crockery and chinaware.

Maltsters to Buy no Grain for Malting before Oct. 1

Pending the determination of the amount of malt required for next winter's operations, the Food Administration has just issued a rule prohibiting all maltsters buying for malting purposes any grain before October 1, 1918.

There is at the present time a sufficient supply of malt to meet the requirements of the country until January 1, and the rule is designed to prevent the manufacture of any more malt than can be lawfully consumed by users of malt.

French Veterans of Verdun, of the Marne, and the Aisne Pay Honor to Their Younger Comrades From America When Thirty Marine Officers and Men Are Decorated With the Cross of War in Recognition of Brave Deeds

Marine Corps headquarters furnishes for publication the following correspondence received from France:

FRANCE, May, 1918.—At the Front: Within the sound and range of the German guns, hidden by the sheltering trees of a dense forest, amid a heavy morning mist and a drizzling rain, French veterans of Verdun, the Marne, the Aisne, and the Somme honored their younger comrades of America by conferring upon them the Croix de Guerre. Thirty marines, including 5 officers and 25 noncommissioned officers and men, were awarded this coveted French decoration for gallant conduct, courage, and coolness in action against the enemy during the occupation of a sector by the marine brigade.

Some Dead or in Hospital.

Of the total number who were cited in French orders for this decoration only 11 were present. Three, Gunnery Sergt. Edward G. Warren, Corpl. John L. Kuhn, and Pvt. Edward C. Gehlert, were killed in action; 16 were wounded and in the hospital. The crosses for those wounded were presented to them in the field hospital. A number of French soldiers were decorated at the same time and, as is the custom, half a company from each of the companies whose men were honored, were present and drawn up so as to form a square and the presentation of the decorations took place within this human inclosure. The marines and poilu, side by side, presented a picture symbolical of the close bond existing between America and France in this conflict, and particularly so of the manner in which marines have worked and fought with the French soldiers during the period of their instruction in the adjacent sector. The ceremonies differed little from the usual presentation of the French cross, but had a peculiar interest for the marines for several reasons.

Officers' Names Withheld.

Censorship regulations prohibit mentioning the names of the officers, consisting of a major, a first lieutenant, and three second lieutenants. The major received the decoration "for having impressed a most wonderful military spirit upon the men of his command. By the judicious disposition of his troops he made it possible for a fraction of his company, violently attacked at night by a strong assaulting detachment, to resist victoriously and to inflict serious losses on the enemy." The four lieutenants received the decoration for "conducting their units with indomitable courage and coolness in a hand-to-hand fight against an enemy superior in number and repulsing him with heavy losses."

The enlisted men who received the Croix de Guerre, in addition to the three men killed in action, and their citation, is as follows:

Corpl. Wolcott Winchenbaugh (Lester P. Winchenbaugh, father, 220 Dana Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.). "In the midst of a night attack made by superior forces of the enemy he displayed a beautiful example of bravery and coolness in rescuing his wounded lieutenant and bringing him back into our lines under a violent fire."

Pvt. Kenneth C. Sands (Van Sands, father, Pinney Street, Baden, Pa.). "A very courageous soldier, wounded at his post, where he had gone to repel an attack. He showed the greatest 'sang froid' after having been wounded."

Corpl. Thomas Regan (Patrick Regan, father, 137 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J.). "A very brave corporal. Seriously wounded at his post at the instant he had taken it. After being wounded he made his preparations to fight with the greatest of calm and coolness."

Pvts. Ross J. Turner (James Turner, father, Cloverdale, N. Y.) and Alfred G. Beyer (R. H. Beyer, father, Ellinger, Tex.). "Wounded several times in the course of a night combat. Remained at their post and continued firing until the enemy was repulsed."

Pvts. Earl Sleeth (Josephine E. Sleeth, mother, Grenola, Kans.) and Frank H. Hullinger (Elizabeth Hullinger, mother, 5921 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill. "Volunteered under violent bombardment to insure liaison of its advanced posts which was attacked by a strong enemy detachment."

Wounded, Stuck to Their Post.

Sergt. Louis Cukela (Sam Cukela, brother, Minneapolis, Minn.), Corpl. Clarence H. Babb (Bertha Babb, mother, 832 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago), Corpl. Hugh E. Bolender (Henry T. Bolender, father, Maysville, Ky.), Corpl. Lazard Bailey (June Frank, aunt, 1719 Clio Street, New Orleans, La.); Pvts. George F. Berry (James W. Berry, father, Sweetwater, Tenn.), Walter Klamm (Joseph Klamm, brother, 353 Oak Street, Hammond, Ind.), George C. Brooks (Susan A. Brooks, mother, Rich Hill, Mo.), Henry H. Cameron (Alice Cameron, mother, 1118 Commerce Street, Fort Worth, Tex.), Harry G. Askins(evidently error in transcription; no record at Marine Corps Headquarters); Thomas M. Underwood (Carrie Underwood, mother, Fairview, W. Va.), Raymond J. Hess, (James Hess, father, Homer, Mich.), Joseph C. Maloney (Mrs. Ella Maloney, mother, 411 North Perrine Street, Jackson, Mich.), Frank E. Goss (Mrs. Margaret A. Goss, mother, Blairsville, Pa.), Charles W. Milburn (Annie Milburn, wife, 2103 Michigan Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.), and Henry L. Davis (Nora Davis, mother, Harrodsburg, Ky.) "Wounded in the course of a lively night attack of the enemy. Courageously remained at their combat post, continuing to fire and displaying heroic courage, finally forcing the enemy to withdraw." (Although these men were wounded, some were but slightly wounded and were present at the ceremonies.)

The presentation was scheduled for 9 o'clock. The French soldiers and the marines arrived at the designated place about 8.30, direct from the trenches, where they had been temporarily relieved. The morning was a dreary one; a drizzling rain, falling from a sullen sky, was whirled stingingly against one's face by sudden gusts of wind. A heavy mist hung close to the ground and increased in density each moment. The spot where the ceremonies were to take place was designated by a company of French soldiers who had arrived earlier.

From different directions in the woods the other units, French and American, arrived on the scene. The soft carpet of the forest deadened the sound of their footsteps and the men, coming among the trees enveloped in the shrouds of the heavy mist, presented the illusion of silent, roaming ghosts, mud spattered, tired, fearless and brave, heroes of other battles, arriving and gathering for a meeting of the clan. The roar of a heavy gun in the close vicinity, the sharp command of an officer in charge of the latest arrivals, disturbed the silence.

A French officer arrived, issued some instructions, and suddenly the different units maneuvering in the fog gathered into some semblance of order and drew up into position. The officer, reading from a list, called out the names of those who were to be decorated and one by one they stepped out of the ranks, halted wonderingly in odd groups until told just where to stand. They were lined up in the proper order when the French brigade colonel and his staff arrived.

French and American Officers.

The French divisional general arrived just a few minutes before 9 o'clock and was announced by a flourish of trumpets. The American officers arrived about the same time, and among those present was the major general commanding the division, the brigadier general who, that morning assumed command of the marine brigade, and the marine brigadier general who on the following day was returning to the States. For that reason the ceremonies were of unusual interest to the marines.

The decorations were awarded in almost all cases for courageous action during an attack on the marines by a strong detachment of specially trained assault troops, known as the famous "Hindenberg Circus." It was the first large raid which the Germans attempted on a part of our sector, and it was nipped in the bud and completely frustrated, due to the fact that the marines were very much awake and on the job. The boche launched the raid upon a small portion of the sector which had just been turned over by one company to another during the process of a battalion relief.

The enemy evidently knew the time this relief was to take place, and counted

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COTTONSEED-OIL REFINERS TO CONVENE IN WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCE ON POLICY

NEW BUYING AND SELLING RULES

Cost of Ginning This Year Expected To Be 25 Per Cent Higher Than Last—New Special License Regulations Soon Ready.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Cottonseed-oil refiners, representing the industry nationally, will meet at the Food Administration in Washington, August 14, for a general conference on policy during the coming season. Other conferences, with stock feeders and fertilizer manufacturers present, will be held later.

Cost of cotton ginning this year will be at least 25 per cent higher than last, according to Food Administration estimates, largely because of higher wages for labor. The average cost last year, in 10 States, was $3.01 for a bale of cotton. The highest was $5.36, in Oklahoma, and the lowest $1.96, in Georgia.

Zoning System Considered.

A zoning system such as that established last year, based on varying oil and meal yields in the several districts, is under consideration. Last year the average yield per ton throughout the cotton belt was a trifle less than 41 gallons. Texas gave 38 gallons and the Mississippi Valley, the best producer, nearly 44 gallons per ton. The Department of Agriculture is collecting data on the oil and meal yield, to be submitted to the Food Administration.

New Rules and Regulations.

New rules and regulations to guide buyers and sellers of cotton seed and peanuts, as well as cotton ginners, give especial consideration to proper handling and conservation of oil as a war necessity. No dealer under Federal license who buys or sells cotton seed shall dispose of it at a price greater than $3 a ton in excess of his purchase price if he himself provides the facilities for conducting his business and assumes the risk. If others share the risk and provide facilities, either wholly or in part, his profit shall not exceed $1.50 per ton. The remainder of the margin in such case shall be retained by those who provide the capital and assume the risks.

Deduction for Haulage.

Dealers who buy seed away from the railway and haul it to stations may deduct the haulage from the price they pay to the producer, if the latter will sell under these conditions. No licensee, operating either as broker or dealer, who buys cotton seed in carload lots shall receive as his compensation more than 25 cents per ton. Such compensation shall be borne by either seller or final buyer as part of his spread or differential, and not be added to cost of the seed.

No licensee owning, controlling, or operating a ginnery shall make any unreasonable charge for the service of cleaning seed cotton or separating the seed from the lint.

Ginners must keep a record showing name and address of persons for whom they gin cotton, amount handled, and actual charge, and must always be ready to furnish detailed information to the Food Administration.

Especial emphasis is laid upon keeping the seed clean and free from foreign substances. The charge for ginning shall be the same whether or not the cotton or seed is bought by the ginner. Ginners are to gin cotton submitted to them as rapidly as consistent with good work, and upon demand are to return to owners

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New Regulations for Cotton Ginning Issued by the Food Administration

The United States Food Administration issues the following Circular No. 43:

To all cotton ginners:

This circular supersedes Circular No. 41, dated June 22.

(1) Attention is hereby called to rule 8 of the Special License Regulations, No. I, effective July 1, 1918: No licensee owning, controlling or operating a ginnery shall make any unreasonable charge for the service of cleaning seed cotton or separating the seed from the lint.

Record of all Ginning.

(2) Ginners are to keep a correct record showing the name and address of each party for whom they gin cotton, the amount of cotton ginned in each case, and the actual charge made for such service. They must be in position at all times to furnish detailed information to the United States Food Administration.

(3) It is necessary that ginners perform this service in such a way that the seed cotton shall be cleaned and the lint removed from the seed in an efficient manner. Such foreign substances as are removed from the seed cotton shall not be returned to the seed, but the seed shall be kept in a clean condition. Ginners are not permitted to mix any foreign material with cotton seed during the time that it is under their control or in their possession.

(4) The charge for ginning shall be the same whether or not the cotton or the cotton seed is purchased by the ginner.

Dry and Seed Cotton.

(5) Ginners are to gin as rapidly as possible, consistent with good work, all dry seed cotton tendered them, and upon demand they are to return to the owner the cotton and cotton seed ginned by them. If cotton seed is purchased by the ginner, he must be guided by our rule No. 5 and Circular No. 40.

(6) Ginners are to keep a careful record, showing the name and address of each party from whom they purchase cotton seed, together with the quantity and price paid for same.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
By T. F. JUSTISS,
Cotton Seed Industry Division.

Rules for Cottonseed Buyers and Sellers Issued by the U. S. Food Administration

The United States Food Administration issues the following Circular No. 40:

To all buyers and sellers of cotton seed:

Effective July 1, 1918, and until further notice, you are to observe the following announcement and regulations:

The carload market price at railroad points shall be the basis price of cotton seed.

Instructions to Licensees.

Licensees engaged in the buying of cotton seed in small quantities for sale or shipment in carload quantities, operating as provided for in either section (1) or section (2) following, are to ascertain the price that shall be paid for cotton seed by deducting $3 per ton from the basis price on the day of purchase.

(1) No licensee engaged in the buying or selling of cotton seed and for which purpose he provides the necessary facilities, capital, and bears the expenses and risks incident to the business shall sell any cotton seed at more than $3 per ton (including delivery and loading of seed into cars or mills) above the price which he paid for the said cotton seed.

(2) No licensee operating as principal, whose capital is furnished by another and whose expenses and business risks and facilities, in whole or in part, are borne by another, and no licensee operating as agent under his own license or under the license of another, shall receive as his compensation for his services more than $1.50 for each ton of cotton seed negotiated by him. The remainder of the margin as provided for in section (1) shall be retained by the party or parties furnishing the capital and facilities and assuming the risks and expenses, in whole or in part.

Deduction from Basis Price.

Provided that licensees referred to in section (1) and in section (2) who purchase cotton seed at points distant from railway stations are permitted to buy their seed at such deduction from the basis price as will enable them in determining the cost price of said seed to absorb the actual cost of hauling to the railway station.

(3) No licensee, operating either as broker or as dealer, who buys cotton seed in car lots shall receive as his compensation more than 25 cents per ton. Such compensation shall be borne by either seller or final buyer as part of his spread or differential, and not added to the cost of the seed.

(4) The above regulations shall apply to all contracts involving the production of cotton seed from the crop of 1918–19.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
By T. F. JUSTISS,
Cotton Seed Industry Division.

Instructions With Respect to Branch and District Offices Of the Inland Traffic Division of the War Department

The War Department authorizes the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1918.

Circular No. 2-A, superseding and canceling Circular No. 2.

Instructions with respect to the branch and district offices, Inland Traffic Service, War Department:

1. Effective August 1, 1918, the organization of the Inland Traffic Service of the War Department is extended as hereinafter indicated.

2. Branch and district offices, in charge of the persons named, reporting as designated, are hereby established as follows:

Branch offices reporting to the chief, Inland Traffic Service, Washington D. C.

Location.	Assistant chief—Name and address.	With supervision over district office at—
Atlanta, Ga.	A. S. Edmonds, Forsythe Building	Charlotte, N. C. Jacksonville, Fla. Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.	J. E. McGrath, No. 25 Huntington Avenue	
Chicago, Ill.	R. B. Robertson, Southern Pacific Building, 35 West Jackson Boulevard.	Detroit, Mich. Peoria, Ill. Toledo, Ohio.
New Orleans, La.	N. C. Barnett	Dallas, Tex.
New York, N. Y.	B. M. Flippin, Room 527, 45 Broadway	Albany, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. E. Weller, Chamber of Commerce Building	Cleveland, Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio. Indianapolis, Ind.
St. Louis, Mo.	C. H. Morrill	Kansas City, Mo.

District offices reporting to Chief, Inland Traffic Service, Washington, D. C.

At—	Name of person in charge and address.	Reporting to—
Baltimore, Md.	Capt. S. A. Tubman (acting), Lexington Building.	Washington, D. C.
Norfolk, Va.	J. F. Dalton	Do.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. B. Trimble, Widener Building	Do.
Portland, Oreg.	W. C. Diblee	Do.
Richmond, Va.	G. A. Craig	Do.
San Francisco, Cal.	F. L. Hanna, Southern Pacific Building	Do.

District offices reporting to branch offices.

At—	Name of person in charge and address.	Reporting to—
Albany, N. Y.	C. E. Harris, Room 1, Post-office Building	New York, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. P. Wakefield, Room 530, Federal Building	Do.
Birmingham, Ala.	R. M. Dozier	Atlanta, Ga.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Leonard Smith	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	W. H. Connor, 314 Post-office Building	Do.
Charlotte, N. C.	C. Sanderson, 202 Mint Building	Atlanta, Ga.
Dallas, Tex.	John D. Gowin	New Orleans, La.
Detroit, Mich.	A. J. Dutcher	Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	G. W. Smith, 314 Post-office Building	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Willis Callaway, 707 Heard Natl. Bank Building	Atlanta, Ga.
Kansas City, Mo.	J. L. Hohl	St. Louis, Mo.
Peoria, Ill.	Chas. Shackell	Chicago, Ill.
Toledo, Ohio.	P. B. Doddridge, 415 Ohio Building	Do.

3. The services of the branch and district offices are available to all bureaus of the War Department alike and their activities will be exercised in connection with property of all such bureaus without preference or prejudice. Direct communication with representatives of the Inland Traffic Service is authorized.

4. The duties of those in charge of branch and district offices with respect to the transportation of troops are as follows:

A. The movement of troops is directed from the office of the chief, Inland Traffic Service, through the troop-movement section of the United States Railroad Administration. Therefore, branch and district offices will have no duties in connection therewith except such as may be delegated by special instructions issued from time to time. They will, however, render assistance at all times when required by the officer in charge and will promptly report to and await instructions from the chief, Inland Traffic Service, in any case of importance coming to their notice, requiring advice and instruction.

5. The duties of those in charge of branch and district offices with respect to the transportation of property are as follows:

A. To represent the Inland Traffic Service in all matters within its jurisdiction, subject to the established rules and regulations.

B. To promptly and effectively respond to all requirements of the War Department, pertaining to the transportation of War Department property, inland and coastwise.

C. To respond, with respect to matters within their jurisdiction, to requests from officers and representatives of the United States Railroad Administration and the individual carriers, including water lines.

D. To perform all duties pertaining to the transportation, inland and coastwise, of all property of the War Department moving by express, freight or otherwise, and the routing thereof, beginning with the ordering of cars or other vehicles for use in shipping the property, also including all matters pertaining to expedition or preference in movement, tracing, checking of railroad yards, instructions to carriers with respect to the movement of War Department property, including the disposition of shipments on arrival at destination, all other relations with the carriers, switching service and questions pertaining to transportation as distinguished from the concentration and shipping of the property and the acceptance or storing or otherwise disposing of it on arrival at destination; will require prompt acceptance of the property, unloading of cars and accomplishment of bills of lading.

E. To exercise special supervision over the shipment of property by express and to substitute freight service when practicable.

F. To inform themselves with respect to the service available by inland and coastwise waterways, and the rates applicable, and to encourage the movement of the maximum amount of property via such routes when safe and practicable and the expense therefor is not in excess of the expense for movement by rail, including cartage and considering land-grant deductions. Any departure from the latter rule must be approved by the Chief Inland Traffic Service.

G. To confer with officers and agents of the carriers, to insure the prompt movement to its destination of all property of the War Department being delayed en route; to report to the consignee and to the Chief Inland Traffic Service, through the proper channels, the action taken in all such cases; and for such other purposes as may be necessary.

H. To keep themselves informed at all times with respect to the conditions at important railway centers and junction points, transfer depots, etc.; to prevent, so far as possible, delay in the movement of War Department property; and to promptly report any congestion of facilities resulting in delay in the movement of such property, and, if known, the causes therefor.

I. The United States Railroad Administration having established at Washington (Nineteenth Street and Virginia Avenue) a car record bureau wherein the shipment, interchange, junction passing and arrival at destination of Government shipments in carloads are recorded, that record will be resorted to in so far as may be practicable in the tracing of delayed shipments.

The Inland Traffic Service maintains in connection with this record and in the same building its tracing section, with which direct communication is authorized.

J. Branch and district offices may, when necessary and expedient, trace delayed shipments through local railroad offices within their respective territories or districts. It is especially directed, however, that preference be given to the handling of all tracers for both carload and less than carload shipments through the Washington office.

Branch and District Offices of the Inland Traffic Division

K. Expediting the movement of important shipments shall at all times be distinguished from the matter of tracing and effecting delivery at destination of shipments delayed in transit. Branch and district offices are authorized to arrange direct with the proper officers of the carriers interested for the movement of such shipments when moving wholly within the territory assigned to the branch in which the shipments originate. All other requests must be submitted to the office of the Chief, Inland Traffic Service, Washington, for transmission to the car service section of the United States Railroad Administration.

L. To give especial attention to the conditions at the ports of export, to insure prompt delivery of all property to the consignee upon arrival, prompt unloading of cars, prevent the incurring of demurrage charges or the accumulation of property in excess of the facilities available to store or otherwise care for it, obtain reports from the carriers of all shipments held for disposition and to inform the Chief, Inland Traffic Service, periodically as required, as to the situation, including advice as to the ability of the responsible officer to accept and unload property on arrival.

M. To exercise such other functions and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Chief, Inland Traffic Service, War Department, or by his authority, from time to time.

N. To report to the Chief, Inland Traffic Service, through the proper channels, all failures to observe the orders, rules, and regulations of the Inland Traffic Service.

6. The following territorial assignments are made:

Assistant chiefs in charge of branch offices will have general supervision over all territory assigned thereto and will also have direct charge of the details of operations in the territory assigned to their respective branches and not assigned to districts therein.

ATLANTA BRANCH.

Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia; Florida, east of Chattahoochee River; Alabama, north of Louisville & Nashville Railroad, running west from Flomaton to Mississippi State line; Mississippi, on and north of the line of the Southern Railway, Columbus, Miss., to Greenville, Miss.

Birmingham district.—Alabama, north of L. & N. R. R. running west from Flomaton to Mississippi State line; Tennessee west of line of L. & N. R. R. Guthrie to Nashville, and N. C. & St. L. Nashville to Alabama State line; Mississippi north of Southern Railway, Columbus, Miss., to Greenville, Miss.

Charlotte district.—North Carolina and South Carolina, except Charleston, S. C., and Port Royal, S. C.

Jacksonville district.—Florida, east of Chattahoochee River; Georgia on and south of Seaboard Air Line Railroad running from Montgomery to Savannah, Ga., also latter port, Charleston, S. C., and Port Royal.

BOSTON BRANCH.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; Canada, east of line of Grand Trunk Railway, Rouses Point, north to but not including Montreal.

CHICAGO BRANCH.

Ohio, on and north of line of Lake Erie & Western R. R., Sandusky, Ohio, to Indiana State line; Indiana, on and north of line of L. E. & W. Ohio-Indiana State line to Lafayette, Ind.; thence on and north of Wabash R. R. to Illinois-Indiana State line near Danville; Illinois, on and north of Wabash R. R., Illinois-Indiana State line near Danville, through Springfield to Hannibal, Mo.; Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; Canada, Province of Ontario, west of line of Grand Trunk from Goderich, Ontario, through London to Lake Erie.

Detroit district.—Michigan, except that part lying on and south of L. S. & M. S. Railroad, Indiana-Michigan State line near White Pigeon, through Adrian to Lake Erie near Monroe; Canada, Province of Ontario, line west of line of Grand Trunk Railroad, Goderich to Lake Erie, through London.

Peoria district.—Illinois, on and west of line of Illinois Central Railroad, Decatur, Ill., through LaSalle to Freeport and Wisconsin State line, and north of the line of the Wabash Railroad, Decatur to Hannibal, Mo.; State of Iowa except points on Missouri River.

Toledo district.—Ohio, on and north of line of Lake Erie & Western R. R., Sandusky, Ohio, to Indiana State line; Indiana on and north of line of L. E. & W. from Ohio State line to Lafayette, Ind., and east of line of Monon, Lafayette to Michigan State line; Michigan on and south of line of L. S. & M. S. R. R. Michigan-Indiana State line, near White Pigeon through Adrian to Lake Erie near Monroe.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

Florida west of Chattahoochee River; Alabama on and south of the line of Louisville & Nashville Railroad, running from Flomaton to Mississippi State line; Mississippi south of Southern Ry., Columbus, Miss., to Greenville, Miss.; Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico.

Dallas district.—Texas on and west of line of T. & P. extended from Shreveport to Longview; thence I. & G. N. to Rockdale; thence S. A. & A. P. to Corpus Christi; Oklahoma and New Mexico.

NEW YORK BRANCH.

State of New York; New Jersey on and north of line of Pennsylvania Railroad, Trenton to Sea Girt; Canada on and west of line of Grand Trunk Railway, Rouses Point to Montreal and on and east of line of Grand Trunk Railway, Goderich to Lake Erie.

Albany district.—Province of Quebec, on and west of Grand Trunk Railway, Rouses Point to Montreal; Province of Ontario on and east of line of Canadian Pacific Railway running from Renfrew, Ont., to Kingston, Ont.; New York east of the line of Northern Central Railroad, Sodus Point to Elmira, N. Y., thence Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to Binghamton, N. Y., thence Delaware & Hudson Railroad to and including Albany and Troy, N. Y.

Buffalo district.—New York, on and west of line of Northern Central Railroad Sodus Point, N. Y., to Elmira, N. Y.; Province of Ontario lying west of line of Canadian Pacific Railway from Renfrew to Kingston, Ont., and east of line of Grank Trunk, Goderich south through London, Ontario, to Lake Erie.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

Pennsylvania, west of line of Pennsylvania R. R. running from Elmira, N. Y., to Harrisburg, Pa., thence west of line of Cumberland Valley R. R., Harrisburg to Maryland State line; West Virginia, west of the Maryland State line and Western Maryland R. R., to Elkins, West Virginia, thence on and north of the Coal and Coke R. R., Elkins to Charleston; thence C. & O. Ry., to Kentucky State line; Kentucky; Ohio, south and east of Lake Erie & Western R. R. from Sandusky to Indiana State line; Indiana, south of Lake Erie and Western Indiana State line to Lafayette, and Wabash Ry., Lafayette to Illinois State line; Illinois on and east of Big 4 R. R., Cairo to Indiana-Illinois State line.

Cincinnati district.—Ohio on and south of the C. H. & D. Indiana State line to Hamilton; on and east of the B. & O. R. R., Hamilton to Piqua, on and south of the Pennsylvania Line, Piqua to Columbus, and T. & O. C. R. R., Columbus to Ohio-West Virginia State line; Indiana on and south of the Southern Ry., Louisville to Illinois-Indiana State line near Mount Carmel, including Jeffersonville, Illinois, on and east of the Big 4, Illinois-Indiana State line to Cairo, Kentucky.

Cleveland district.—Ohio south and east of the Lake Erie & Western R. R., Sandusky to Lima; east of B. & O. R. R., Lima to Piqua; north of the Pennsylvania R. R., Piqua to Columbus, and T. & O. C. R. R., Columbus to Ohio-West Virginia State line.

Indianapolis district.—Indiana south of the L. E. & W. R. R., Ohio-Indiana State line to Lafayette, and Wabash Ry. Lafayette to Illinois State line, and north of the Southern Ry., Louisville to Illinois State line near Mount Carmel; Ohio west of the B. & O. R. R., Lima to Hamilton and north of the C. H. & D. R. R., Hamilton to Indiana State line.

ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

Illinois south of line of Wabash R. R., from Indiana State line near Danville to Hannibal, Mo., through Springfield, Ill., and north and west of Big 4 R. R., Cairo to Illinois-Indiana State line; Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Kansas City district.—Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming; also Missouri River points, including St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas; Omaha and South Omaha, Nebraska; and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Missouri on and west of Missouri Pacific R. R. from Kansas City through Butler and Lamar to Arkansas State line.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, east and south of line from Elkins, W. Va., to Charleston, W. Va., via Coal & Coke Ry.; thence to Kentucky State line via C. & O. Ry., comprising Richmond and Norfolk districts; Maryland, Delaware; Pennsylvania on and east of line of Penna. R. R., running

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PLANS FOR PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS IN THE GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITALS ARE ANNOUNCED

List of Institutions Where Rehabilitation Work Will Be Carried on—Many Kinds of Treatment to Be Employed and Many Vocations to Be Taught.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The Surgeon General, with the approval of the General Staff, announces the completion of plans for the physical reconstruction of disabled soldiers in the general military hospitals. These plans are formulated with a view to close cooperation with the War Department committee on education and special service in the work of restoring men to full or limited military service, and with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which is authorized by the law to provide vocational training for disabled men after their discharge from the Army and Navy.

The records of 516 cases treated in 4 hospitals show 134 men able to return to full military duty, 210 fit for limited service and 172 who are eligible for discharge. In the last group 12 are classed as helpless or institutional cases; 121 are able to return to their former occupations; and 39 will need further training to fit them for earning a livelihood. These figures show the division of responsibility in the work of reconstruction.

Most Pressing Need.

The task of fitting men for further military service is at present the most pressing need because wherever an able-bodied man behind the lines can be replaced by one less fit physically, but vocationally capable, a soldier is gained for active duty. The reconstruction work in the hospitals, therefore, will emphasize technical training in all lines capable of adaptation to the physical limitations of disabled men and in which employment will act as a therapeutic agent. When play and work and study will help a man to get well, this kind of medicine will be prescribed to the patient. If the work he does leads to further service in the Army or to better prospects in civilian life so much the better.

Hospitals Designated.

The Surgeon General has designated the following general military hospitals for the work of physical reconstruction:

Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.

General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.

General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.

General Hospital No. 7, Roland Park, Baltimore (for the blind).

General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N. Y.

General Hospital No. 4, Fort Porter, N. Y.

General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

General Hospital No. 11, Cape May, N. J.

General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

General Hospital No. 17, Markleton, Pa.

Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

United States Army Hospital, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Plattsburg Barracks Hospital, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Policy to be Followed.

The policy to be followed in these hospitals, as announced by the Surgeon General, is that hereafter no member of the military service disabled in line of duty, even though not expected to return to duty, will be discharged from service until he shall have attained complete recovery or as complete recovery as may be expected when the nature of his disability is considered. In furtherance of this policy, physical reconstruction is defined as complete mental and surgical treatment carried to the point of maximum functional restoration, both mental and physical. To secure this result all methods recognized by modern medicine as conducive to cure will be utilized. In other words, not only the ordinary means of medicine and surgery, including all specialties, will be utilized, but also physical measures such as are employed under physiotherapy, including hydro, electro, and mechanotherapy, active exercises, indoor and outdoor games, and passive exercise in the form of massage. Provision in the form of adequate buildings and equipment for physiotherapy have been adopted in each of the hospitals.

Functional Restoration Final Aim.

Modern medicinal treatment does not end with physical cure. Functional restoration is the final aim of the modern physicians and surgeons. It is conceded that the physical rehabilitation of disabled men is peculiarly dependent upon their mental attitude. The more serious the disability, the greater the danger of mental depression and an indisposition to respond to medical and surgical treatment. The educational work should begin, therefore, at the moment when the man has arrived at the stage where he begins to worry about his future, whether in this country or overseas. The first problem is to divert his attention by simple recreation, through reading, pictures, games, handiwork occupations, and the like, with a view to securing a genuine interest in the attainment of some worthy end—the end most certain to hold his attention and to claim his best efforts in his future vocation. Hence, by gradual steps he may be induced to supplement his previous vocational experience by academic, scientific, or technical instruction, or to choose a new vocation and begin preparation for it if such a course is necessary.

Need of "Cheer-Up" Work.

The need of "cheer-up" work in the hospitals extends to all who are mentally capable of planning for their own future. This means a relatively large proportion of the entire number. The beginning is made at the bedside with the introduction of various kinds grouped under the term "occupational therapy." When the man is able to leave the ward and can be benefited physically by technical training, he has the opportunity of working at specific trades either in the curative workshop, in specially provided classrooms, or out of doors.

The teachers for this work have been secured from the convalescent disabled soldiers who are already skilled in their vocations and from the enlisted personnel of the Army secured by transfer or by induction of registrants disqualified for general military service but qualified for special limited service. These instructors work under the direction of educational officers chosen for their professional standing in civil life and commissioned in the Sanitary Corps of the Medical Department. The General Staff has just authorized commissions for 119 educational officers for this purpose.

Three Classes of Disabled Soldiers.

From the military standpoint disabled soldiers may be placed in three general classes:

(a) Those who can be restored to full duty.

(b) Those who can be fitted for limited service.

(c) Those disabled to the extent of unfitting them for further military service.

It is the announced policy of the Surgeon General that patients of the first class (a) should have, when circumstances warrant it, the benefit of therapeutic treatment through play, work, and study, as may be prescribed by medical officers, in order that their morale may be stiffened, their special skills improved, their future usefulness increased, and their recovery hastened.

Patients of the second class (b) should have, whenever conditions permit and the medical officers approve, such specific training — physical and vocational — as will in the judgment of the educational officers best fit such patients for limited service of a particular kind. At present patients are being trained in general hospitals for limited service as general and vocational teachers, typists, printers, tailors, cobblers, harness makers, welders, motor mechanicians, painters, machine workers, woodworkers, bookkeepers, statisticians, telegraphers, photographers, telephone operators, cooks, storekeepers, electricians, etc.

List to be Extended.

The list will be extended with the advice and cooperation of the committee on education and special service of the War Department to meet other needs as they arise. In connection with the large general hospitals there is abundant opportunity for practice in many trades and occupations. At Fort McPherson, for example, practical experience can be gained in 20 different trades. Moreover, there is immediately adjacent to the hospital a large quartermaster's mechanical repair shop covering all phases of mechanical repair and construction to which men can be assigned for limited service or to gain experience.

Patients of the third class (c) should be encouraged in every possible way to accept the benefits accorded them for vocational training by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. To this end

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FRENCH VETERANS OF VERDUN, OF THE MARNE, AND THE AISNE

(Continued from page 9.)

upon taking advantage of the usual confusion attending such movements. The relief was effected, however, with precision and dispatch, and the change was completed just as the boche shelling commenced.

The raid was preceded by a shelling lasting about an hour, immediately followed by an intense barrage. The curtain of shells extended the whole length of that part of the sector occupied by this company, and, first dropping into the front lines, gradually moved backward toward our rear lines, until those in front were isolated from their support.

In the meantime the boche had crossed No Man's Land and some were cutting our wire while others hurled grenades into our trenches and prepared the way for the raiding party which was following close behind. The marines in the front line replied immediately with rifles and grenades, and a lively fight at close range resulted and lasted until machine guns were called into action and a counter barrage placed down.

Instances of Individual Courage.

In addition to the splendid manner in which this company repelled the attack of the enemy, superior in number, there were many instances of individual courage and bravery on the part of noncommissioned officers and men, both in the hand-to-hand combat for possession of the trenches and in holding important posts in the face of the enemy. The marines repelled the attack successfully and forced the enemy to retreat hurriedly, leaving behind a toll of killed and wounded, both officers and men.

The French general who pinned the decorations on the breasts of the proud marines eloquently praised their achievements in a short speech in which he summarized their deeds of bravery, remarking on the fine state of discipline and efficiency of the brigade, and congratulating its commanding officer upon his excellent organization. He then pinned the little bronze emblems on the men, and shook each one by the hand with a personal word of congratulation.

The ceremonies over, the officers took their position on the side of the road winding through the forest, and the companies, first the French and then the American, marched by in review to the lively tune of the "Marche Lorraine." The French, in column of two, led by a bronzed, wiry veteran mounted on a horse, his saber raised to the position of salute, the wind flapping back his mud-smeared overcoat, while the blinking rays of the morning sun endeavored to penetrate the pearly mist, reminded one of a painting by Detaille.

"So France Marched By."

So France marched by, rounding out the fourth year of her gallant fight, a little tired, yet full of confidence; a little discouraged at times, but still holding on with grim determination and gathering new strength, fresh inspiration from across the sea; fighting hard with the knowledge that it is a good fight.

And then passed the ones in the uniform of the marines—young, eager, inspiring, swinging along in the exuberance of youth; proud in the knowledge that they had turned their first page of the book of this war and acquitted themselves as men; proud that their older, more experienced comrades had included them in the circle of those deserving of honor. Thus they passed down the road, smiling, under the dripping trees, and disappeared in the fog.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first figures at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

July 3, 1917.

130003. 4225. Dyneto Electric Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., 100 battery charging sets.

360014. 4218. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., 12,600 dozen commercial plates.

360.015. 4219. Eastman Kodak Co., 750 gross process films.

480006. 4213. Austin Manufacturing Co., Harvey, Ill., 1 motor sweeper and supplies.

480011. 4217. Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Co., 154 Nassau Street, New York City, 1;380 sheets ...bestos.

710010. 4222. American Bleached Goods Co., New York City, N. Y., 90,000 yards balloon cloth.

740002. 4212 Hawkeye Division, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., 25 aerial lenses.

740006. 4216. United States Lens Co., Geneva, N. Y., 1,200 negative lenses.

July 5, 1918.

31224. 4226. Alien Property Custodian, southwest corner Sixteenth and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C., 10,000 Splitdorf magnetos.

110010. 4231. Julian P. Friez & Sons, 1330 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., 600 heliographs.

130004. 4221. Ward Leonard Electric Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., 200 battery charging panels.

370035. 4234. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., one universal and tool-grinding machine.

710009. 4223. American Bleached Goods Co., New York City, N. Y., 15,000 yards balloon cloth.

710011. 4227. The Anderson Chemical Co., Wallington, N. J., 2,000 gallons diacetone alcohol.

July 6, 1918.

180001. 4203. Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 193,680 feet cable.

180002. 4204. Western Electric Company, 463 West Street, New York, N. Y., cable.

180003. 4205. John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., 210,000 feet cable.

370041. 4235. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., 1 tool grinding machine and attachments.

710012. 4228. American Cellon Co., 87 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., 50,000 gallons cellulose acetate dope.

750007. 4233. Napier-Browning Co., 105 West Fortieth Street, New York City, 4,000 protractors.

770001. 4232. Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., 41–47 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J., 6,100 connectors.

July 8, 1918.

120008. 4230. Bell & Howell Co., Candler Building, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York City, motion picture equipment, cameras, lenses, etc.

130008. 4256. General Radio Co., 11 Windsor Street, Cambridge, Mass., 2,500 receiving sets.

710016. 4242. Geo. H. Amick, Clendenin, W. Va., 50,000 feet walnut lumber.

840002. 4237. Mr. Guy Leonard, Baltimore, Md., services as supervisor of construction and operation of plants manufacturing acetate of lime and other chemicals.

July 9, 1918.

130011. 4238 Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York City, 280 amplifiers, 300 transmitting sets.

480014. 4253. Murray & Tregurtha Co., 340 West First Street, South Boston, Mass., 2 sea sleds and motors.

710019. 4251. Chemical Products Co., 30 Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass., 42,000 pounds cellulose acetate.

710020. 4244. Champion Ignition Co., Flint, Mich., 16,000 spark plugs.

710022. 4246. Simmons Hardware Co., District National Bank Building, Washington, D. C., 5,000 gunner's safety belts.

710023. 4254. Lewis Thompson & Co., Colonial Trust Co. Building, Philadelphia, Pa., 25,000 feet Mexican mahogany lumber.

720040. 4247. Canadian Aeroplanes (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada, spares for JN–4D planes, 25 landing gears, 200 wing skids, 50 tail skids, 50 petrol cocks.

720041. 4250. Canadian Aeroplanes (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 150 planes for Curtiss Canadian airplanes.

730023. 4245. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 95 items, spares for Berling magneto D–81, contact springs, screws, interrupter levers, etc.

740009. 4240. American Propeller & Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1,000 air fans.

July 12, 1918.

130016. 4277. Century Telephone & Construction Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 109 instruction buzzer sets.

130017. 4281. Century Telephone & Construction Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 50 instruction buzzer sets.

160033. 4285. Russell, Burdsall & Ward Co., Port Chester, N. Y., 37,000 galvanized lag screws.

710035. 4287. The Dow Chemicals Co., Midland, Mich., 15,000 pounds cellulose acetate.

710036. 4290. The Celluloid Co., 30 Washington Place, New York City, 25,000 pounds tripheny phosphate.

720057. 4279. National Pneumatic Co., 50 Church Street, New York City, interrupter gear parts—Bowden wire controls, 300; copper pipe lines, 900 sets; trigger motors complete, 1,200; generator pistons with plungers, 1,800; reservoirs complete, 240.

720062. 4282. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., spares for JN4–D planes, ailerons, 6; engine bed cross bars, 13; control wires complete, 50 sets; wing masts, landing gear struts, etc.

720063. 4289. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., ailerons, control wires, wind shield, wing masts, landing gear struts, turnbuckles, control pulleys, bolts and nuts, etc.

720065. 4283. Phoenix Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., 500 Handley-Page propellers.

720067. 4286. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, tape, tubes, rubber cores, fabric rollers and stitchers.

July 17, 1918.

130025. 4328. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York City, services development of two high power output amplifiers.

140010. 4322. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York, telephone supplies, cords, resistance lamps, test boards, switchboard lamps, etc.

140014. 4320. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street New York City, telephone material, extension bells, lamp caps, condensers, mouthpieces, plugs, receivers, etc.

340059. 4325. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 868 tripods, 620 of same being 11 feet, 248 of same being 6 feet.

370069. 4336. Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., 125 2-needle, ⅜-inch gauge, sewing machines.

710044. 4329. National Gauge & Equipment Co., La Cross, Wis., 2,500 oil pressure gauges.

770003. 4331. James Cunningham Son & Co., Rochester, N. Y., 30 windlasses.

O. R. EWING,
Captain, A. S. (P.) N. A.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 170:

63. Maj. Frederick J. Wood, Engineer Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present station and duties and will proceed to this city, take station, and report to the officer in charge of construction division for duty.

CONTRACTS PLACED BY QUARTERMASTER OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, as follows:

July 22, 1918.

No. 392-19. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., chassis and equipment.
No. 398-19. Acme Steel Goods Co., New York, N. Y., box strapping.
No. 393-19. Morris Truck & Wheel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., truck wheels.
No. 400-19. McCray Refrigerator Co., Kendallville, Ind., refrigerator.
No. 396-19. Savannah Roofing Co., Savannah, Ga., smoke pipe.
No. 404-19. Curran & Barry, New York, N. Y., duck.

July 23, 1918.

No. 370-19. Holland Butterine Co., Jersey City, N. J., oleomargarine.
No. 370-19. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 370-19. James H. Crook, Newburgh, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 370-19. F. David & Co., Newport, R. I., subsistence.
No. 370-19. H. H. Dutton, Portsmouth, N. H., subsistence.
No. 370-19. New England Bakery Co., New London, Conn., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Newport Bakery, Newport, R. I., subsistence.
No. 370-19. H. H. Ruch, New Orleans, La., subsistence.
No. 370-19. H. T. Cottam & Co. (Inc.), New Orleans, La., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Standard Grocery Co., Charleston, S. C., subsistence.
No. 370-19. N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Hipolito-Martinez, Algiers, La., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Wolfe & Ronan, Savannah, Ga., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Oscar Frommel & Bro., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Klein Grocery Co., Pensacola, Fla., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Blackstone Supply Co., Boston, Mass., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Thames Fruit & Produce Co., New London, Conn., subsistence.
No. 370-19. R. M. Eastwood, Norfolk, Va., subsistence.
No. 370-19. C. Recio, Key West, Fla., subsistence.
No. 370-19. L. J. Upton & Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., subsistence.
No. 370-19. New London Fruit & Produce Co., New London, Conn., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Blue Valley Creamery Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Frank Christaldi, Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
No. 370-19. J. L. Christian, Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Amos C. Humphrey, Hingham, Mass., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 370-19. F. A. Denison, Washington, D. C., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Austin, Nichols & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Frederic W. Schaper, Haverstraw, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 370-19. John G. Schuerger, Washington, D. C., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Samuel E. Hunter, New York, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 370-19. John Groves Co. (Inc.), Charlestown, Mass., subsistence.
No. 370-19. New London Bakery & Delicatessen Co., New London, Conn., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Ferguson Bakery, Boston, Mass., subsistence.
No. 396-19. Dowman Dozier, Atlanta, Ga., sheet iron.
No. 396-19. John F. Riley, Charleston, S. C., asbestos mill board.
No. 396-19. Newport Rolling Mill Co., Newport, Ky., sheet iron.
No. 370-19. Arthur Dedes, Portsmouth, N. H., subsistence.
No. 405-19. Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co., Waterbury, Conn., decapping machine.
No. 287-19. H. S. Mitchell, Vancouver, Wash., lumber.
No. 287-19. Eastern & Western Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg., lumber.
No. 409-19. Manhattan Card & Paper Co., New York, N. Y., paper.
No. 406-19. Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), Baltimore, Md., gasoline and fuel oil.
No. 408-19. Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., plumbing material.
No. 395-19. W. H. Schwartz, Norfolk, Va., concrete paving.
No. 394-19. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wire glass.
No. 394-19. Pennsylvania Wire Glass Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wire glass.
No. 394-19. Harris Perilstein, Philadelphia, Pa., glass.

July 24, 1918.

No. 370-19. Greenbaum & Donohue, Wharton, N. J., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Castner & Co., Wharton, N. J., subsistence.
No. 370-19. L. Lehman & Co., Dover, N. J., subsistence.
No. 370-19. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
No. 412-19. L. Goldsmith & Son, Newark, N. J., trunk lockers.
No. 317-19. The Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J., collar devices.
No. 174-19. Austin-Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 174-19. American Sugar Refinery Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 174-19. Benjamin Moritz & Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
No. 220-19. The Faye & Baker Mfg. Co., North Attleboro, Mass., whistles.
No. 220-19. Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tacks.
No. 403-19. Keystone Driller Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., well pipe.
No. 220-19 Pheoli Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., burrs and rivets.
No. 220-19. Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., coal scuttles.
No. 220-19. Berry Bros., Columbus, Ohio, carriage bolts.
No. 220-19. Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro, N. C., carriage bolts.
No. 220-19. Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn., emery cloth.
No. 220-19. The Manhattan Supply Co., New York, N. Y., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. Henry Disston & Sons (Inc.), Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. Dale Brewster Machinery Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. The Griffin Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. Madison Trading Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. The H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. Freirich & Mansell, New York, N. Y., sponges.
No. 220-19. Ford Pulley & Hardware Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., hardware supplies.
No. 220-19. John Chatillon & Sons, New York, N. Y., hardware supplies.
No. 341-19. Capewell Horse Nail Co., Hartford, Conn., horseshoe nails.
No. 402-19. Georgia Supply Co., Savannah, Ga., gaskets.
No. 414-19. Acme Steel Goods Co., New York, N. Y., box strapping.
No. 416-19. The Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., tractor.
No. 316-19. Charles Kurzon, New York, N. Y., hardware.

July 25, 1918.

No. 424-19. Otto Goetze Co., New York, N. Y., jean.
No. 419-19. E. J. Brooks & Co., New York, N. Y., seals.
No. 220-19. Sanson & Rowland, Philadelphia, Pa., screws.
No. 220-19. William H. Devitt, Philadelphia, Pa., paper.
No. 220-19. The Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn., screws.
No. 422-19. Joseph N. Snellenburg, Philadelphia, Pa., mattress covers.
No. 420-19. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.

COTTONSEED-OIL REFINERS TO CONVENE IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 10.)

the identical cotton and seed furnished by them. They must keep careful record of seed purchased.

Licensees must not receive more cotton seed or peanuts than they have storage room for, and shall not store on the ground or in such manner that waste occurs. As a measure to conserve oil, it is provided that cotton seed must not be sold for feed or fertilizer without the written consent of the food administrator.

Uniform Market Prices.

In general, no licensee may pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than in another on the same quality of goods.

Cotton seed or peanuts may not be stored in quantity for more than 60 days, excepting that less than 20 tons may be stored as long as necessary for the requirements of the licensee's business. Sales shall be made at reasonable margins over cost, without regard to replacement value. Shipments shall be made in cars loaded to capacity, unless express permission is given in writing by the Federal Food Administrator to ship less. All wasteful practices are forbidden.

Copies of Special License Regulations No. 9 will soon be mailed to all licensees operating cotton gins or oil mills or buying cotton seed.

PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

(Continued from page 13.)

they should have while in the hospital such physical training and general education as will best promote their physical reconstruction and at the same time contribute most to their vocational training. Patients who do not elect or who are not eligible to continue their education under the Federal board should receive such training as the medical and educational officers deem best in each individual case.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 169.

238. Lieut. Col. James Totten, Coast Artillery, National Army, is relieved from temporary duty in the military intelligence branch, executive division, General Staff, and will comply with the provisions of paragraph 271, Special Orders No. 116, War Department, May 17, 1918.

No. 423-19. Reiffel & Husted, Chicago, Ill., trumpets.
No. 417-19. F. A. Hardy & Co., Chicago, Ill., goggles.

July 26, 1918.

No. 328-19. Wilson & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., boxing gloves.
No. 428-19. Donovan Motor Car Co., Boston, Mass., truck.
No. 427-19. Jabez Burns & Sons, New York, N. Y., roasting outfits.
No. 418-19. Edward F. Bracken, Paoli, Pa., lumber.
No. 198-19. American Ring Co., Waterbury, Conn., saddle shields.
No. 198-19. O. B. North & Co., New Haven, Conn., snaps.
No. 198-19. The Eberhard Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, buckles.
No. 220-19. Knickerbocker Supply Co., New York, N. Y., matches.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the hardware and metals division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

Wm. A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), Wm. F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odlin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 3, 1918. A. S. Rogers (Room 422) Buyer.

Manilla rope, No. 1:		
¾-inch	feet	40,000
½-inch	do	70,000
1½-inches	coils of 600 ft	14
¼-inch	pounds	15,000
[illegible]-inch	do	43,000
3½-inch circumference	coils	200
Cotton rope:		
⅝-inch diameter	pounds	7,500
¼-inch diameter	do	10,000
Braided cotton sash cord, No. 6	feet	60,000
Manila yacht rope, bleached, first grade Plymouth or equal:		
¾-inch	feet	5,000
[illegible]-inch	do	4,000
⅝-inch	do	4,000
½-inch	do	1,000
Diggers, post-hole	each	2,110
Twine, 4-ply, jute wrapping	pounds	1,000
Ropes, emergency, for use with one-mule combat carts	each	51,368
Italian hemp twine, No. 24, cable laid, special for thong cords, 33½-inch lengths	pounds	2,000
Hemp twine, No. 60, 5-ply, 1-pound balls	pounds	375
No. 48, 4-ply, ½-pound balls	do	750
No. 24, 4-ply, ½-pound balls	do	1,375

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 5, 1918. C. L. Butts (Room 110) Buyer.

Steels, butchers'		10,266
Sets, carving	sets	3,806
Knives:		
Bread		5,139
Butcher		20,551
Cleavers		3,946
Forks, carving, meat		5,139
Shears:		
Saddlers', pairs, 9 by 12 inches, pairs		3,806
Tinners' hand, straight 3 by 4½ inches		3,806
Double cut, tinners'	pairs	5,712
Knives, drawing:		
6-inch		253
8-inch		6,341
Screws, cap:		
Fillister head, assorted	gross	760
Square heads, assorted	do	780
Round head, assorted	do	730
Hexagon head, assorted	do	760
Flat head, assorted	do	760

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 8, 1918. Mr. J. D. Rennick (Room 106) Buyer.

Clamps, steel, drop-forged:		
6-inch		3,043
4-inch		750
6-inch		342
8-inch		850
12-inch		800

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION —.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 3, 1918. Capt. C. B. Price (Room 428) Buyer.

Wire cutters, model 1918	each	600,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION NO. 1-B.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 10, 1918. S. St. J. Eshleman (Room 424) Buyer.

Screws, wood, brass:		
Round head	gross	1,380
Flat head	do	560
Screws, wood, iron, bright, flat head	gross	3,040
Handles, sledge, hammer, model 1912, blueprint Rock Island Arsenal May 26, 1914	each	1,791

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3.

W. J. PECK (Room 120) Buyer.

Wicks, oil stove, Perfection, No. 125	each	92,000
Globes, lantern:		
Green	do	12,687
Red	do	12,687
Clear	do	317,148
Blue	do	12,687

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-B.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 7, 1918. J. G. Williams (Room 114) Buyer.

Hose, fire, 2½-inch	feet	100,000
Nozzles, fire, brass	each	500
Kreso dip	barrels	50
Cotton, caulking		500
Burner, thawing	each	6
Balers, rag	do	1
Fire pots, 7-pint	do	200
Torches, gasolene	do	900
Jute, rope	tons	15
Tanks, hand pump, fire	each	100
Scale, platform, 5-tons	do	8
Cans, oil, spring bottom	do	20,000
Cocks, brass, barrel	do	15,000
Bungs, galvanized, flanged	do	15,000
Gaskets, composition	do	75,000
Sterilizers, steam, portable, and stationary	each	150
Boiler, 10 horsepower, vertical	do	1

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-C.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 6, 1918. John Bertram (Room 420) Buyer.

Screws, cap, hexagon-head, S. A. E. thread		247,000
Benders, tire	pieces	209
Rivets, copper, flat-head, taper	pounds	1,400
Nuts, hot-pressed, square-tapped, ½-inch	pieces	49,660
or about	pounds	3,670
Blocks, tackle, iron		1,400
Crow bars, pinch-point:		
12-pound		1,200
25-pound		500

BRANCH AND DISTRICT OFFICES OF INLAND TRAFFIC DIVISION

(Continued from page 12.)

south from Elmira, N. Y., to Harrisburg, Pa., thence on and east of Cumberland Valley R. R., to Maryland State line; New Jersey south of Penna. R. R., Trenton to Sea Girt, comprising Philadelphia and Baltimore Districts; California, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, comprising San Francisco district; Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, comprising Seattle district.

Baltimore district.—Maryland; Pennsylvania on and east of line of Cumberland Valley, Maryland State line to Harrisburg; on and west of line, Northern Central Railroad, Harrisburg to Maryland State line, not including Harrisburg.

Norfolk district.—Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Phoebus, Hampton, Pig Point, Cape Charles, Port Norfolk and vicinity.

Philadelphia district.—Pennsylvania on and east of line of Pennsylvania Railroad running south from Elmira, N. Y., to Harrisburg, Pa., thence east of Northern Central R. R. to Maryland State line; Delaware; New Jersey south of line of Penna. R. R., Trenton to Sea Girt, N. J.

Richmond district.—Virginia, West Virginia east and south of the line from Elkins, W. Va., to Charleston, W. Va., via Coal & Coke Ry.; thence to Kentucky State line via C. & O. Ry., except Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Phoebus, Hampton, Pig Point, Cape Charles, Port Norfolk and vicinity.

San Francisco district.—California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona.

Seattle district.—Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho.

By authority of the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.

H. M. Adams,
Chief Inland Traffic Service,
War Department.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-C.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 8, 1918. W. B. Mitchell (Room 118) Buyer.

Brushes:		
For greasing loaves	each	5,000
tool, sets for sign painting	do	500
bench	do	5,000
Sieves, flour, 13-inch	do	2,550
Openers, can	do	900,000
Graters, tin	do	4,800
Polish, metal, paste or liquid	pints	500
Steamers, for 8-gallon square boilers	each	3,040

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-D.

Bids to Be Submitted on or Before August 10, 1918. M. A. Dunning (Room 122) Buyer.

Machines, sewing, similar and equal to Singer type 31-K-15, foot power, complete, with spare parts for one year	800
Machines, sewing, similar and equal to Singer type 31-K-15 motor power, complete, with double trough power, benches (sectional), each section 47 inches long mounting two (2) machines with necessary shafting treadles, pulleys, etc., and spare parts for one year	200
Two horsepower motors, alternating current 220-volts, 50-cycle, 3-phase with double throw, 3-pole, fuse knife switch	20

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918. No. 376

ALL PHYSICALLY FIT MEN IN THE ORDNANCE SERVICE ORDERED FOR FIELD DUTY

EXAMINATIONS TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Overseas Assignment for Those Qualified Except Workers in Arsenals and Proving Grounds—Result of "Man Power" Policy.

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

In accordance with the War Department's man-power policy, an order has been issued by the Chief of Ordnance, restricting service in the Ordnance Department in Washington and at ordnance depots and contract plants in the United States to men physically disqualified for general military service.

Men physically and otherwise fit for general military service are no longer to be enlisted or inducted into the military service for duty with the Ordnance Department in Washington or at ordnance depots and contract plants in the United States. Exception is made in the case of arsenals and proving grounds.

Releases for Field Service.

Men of this class already in the service and on duty in Washington or at ordnance depots and contract plants in the United States, excepting arsenals and proving grounds, are to be released as soon as possible for active field duty in the Ordnance Department. Thus the Ordnance Department will make use of every man properly qualified for field service. This will mean service overseas. The ordnance service overseas, which includes the supply of ammunition and fighting equipment to the Army, as well as the maintenance of such equipment, is officially designated as the service of support.

Detachment commanders in the Ordnance Department in command of en-

(Continued on page 4.)

Portuguese Bark Sunk By Submarine 550 Miles Off the American Coast

The Navy Department has received information that the Portuguese bark *Porto* was sunk by an enemy submarine at sea, about 550 miles off the American coast, on July 27. Eighteen survivors, the entire crew, were landed to-day by a British steamer at an American port.

The vessel was carrying cotton from Savannah, Ga., to Oporto, and was sunk by bombs placed aboard by the submarine crew.

Broadens His Request That Newspapers Print No Details Concerning The Movement of Ships

Secretary Daniels makes the following request:

To the press in America:

I issued a request to the press in America on July 6, 1918, to eliminate any mention, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing, or departure, or location, or supposed location, of any ship in American waters.

I am very happy to say that there has been hearty and complete compliance with this request, and that the cooperation of the press has aided the Navy Department greatly in its work.

Experience, however, has demonstrated the fact that the request should not have been limited to American waters, and that the publication of the sailing, departure, location, and movements of ships in foreign waters is also dangerous and should not be made. I am, therefore, amending my request by adding "or in other waters." The amended request is as follows:

"The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspaper, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure, or location, or supposed location, of any ship in American or other waters.

"This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will cooperate with the Government in its efforts to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines which may be off the Atlantic coast."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

SHIPPING BOARD SURVEY BEGUN TO ELIMINATE NONESSENTIAL EMPLOYEES WITHIN DRAFT AGE

GENERAL ORDER DEFINING STATUS

Every Man Concerned Required to Make Statement Regarding Liability to Service as Basis for Action in Applications for Exemption.

The United States Shipping Board issues the following:

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, desiring to limit to the minimum the number of its employees within the draft age, has issued a general order entitled "Military liability and status of the employees of the corporation."

Statement by Mr. Coonley.

Howard Coonley, vice president of the corporation, made the following prefatory statement to the order: "The officers of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation feel that they should ask for exemption for those individuals only who have special experience and ability which makes them essential to the successful carrying out of the shipbuilding program.

"In such cases the officials take the position that it is the duty of the individual to subordinate a natural desire for active service at the front to greater service which he can render in the shipbuilding program. It is, therefore, his patriotic duty to be governed by our judgment in the matter. In cases other than these it is felt that the greatest national good can be rendered by entering the military service."

Text of the Order.

The order reads as follows: "Every man in the employ of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation who is or has been within the draft, regardless of whether he has been exempted therefrom, placed in deferred classification therein, or been granted delay in induction into service, is hereby required to fill in, sign, and forward to Howard Coonley, vice president, at Room No. 1018, No. 140 North Broad Street, before August 10, 1918, a statement on the blank form entitled Personnel __, Form __, Statement of military liability and status.

"The blank forms can be obtained from the head of each division and section.

"Hereafter no application for 'Emergency Fleet listing' or deferred classification in draft or for delay of induction into military service shall be made on behalf of any draftee by any individual employed by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation upon the ground that such draftee is an official

or employee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation except as hereinafter provided.

"On or before August 12 the vice president will transmit the various statements of 'military liability and status' which will then have been filed with the vice president as required by the first paragraph of this order, to the head of the respective divisions and sections by whom the men of draft age are employed. The head of each division and section shall then promptly determine and notify the vice president in writing, which, if any, of the men whose names have been so furnished him by the vice president can not be released for military service without retarding ship production, and submit with such notification a brief of the supporting facts.

"The Vice President may then, in his discretion, acting in the interest of the United States, notify such men in writing that from the national point of view it is their apparent duty to remain in the service of this corporation rather than to enter military service, and in such cases will direct the head of the division or section to file application for 'Emergency Fleet listing' or deferred classification of such men.

National Viewpoint to Rule.

"The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation will not aid any draftee to secure at his own instance 'Emergency Fleet listing' deferred classification in the draft, or any delay of induction into military service.

"When the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation seeks 'Emergency Fleet listing' deferred classification in draft, or delay in induction into military service for a draftee, it is to be clearly understood that such request will be confined to cases where the qualifications of, and services which are being rendered by, the draftees are, from the national viewpoint, more essential for ship production than for military service."

CREW STOOD BY THEIR GUNS AFTER SHIP WAS TORPEDOED

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Secretary Daniels has commended Zelmar Bailey, chief boatswain's mate, United States Navy, for the manner in which the armed guard under his command conducted itself following the torpedoing of the steamship *Argonaut*, June 5, 1918.

The gun crew stood at their stations for 40 minutes after the torpedo hit the vessel in the hope that the submarine would come up, and Bailey and the gun crew did not leave the ship until she was about to sink.

The Navy Department, through Chief Boatswain's Mate Bailey, has conveyed its appreciation to all the members of the gun crew for the manner in which they conducted themselves.

Bailey enlisted at Detroit, Mich., September 29, 1915. Next of kin, Mary M. Rhodes, Union City, Mich.

Rescued Drowning Woman.

Secretary Daniels has commended J. E. Dowty, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, for his gallantry in jumping into San Francisco Bay, July 8, 1918, into oil-covered water and rescuing from drowning a Japanese woman who had fallen overboard from a steamer. Dowty enlisted at San Francisco, July 10, 1917. Next of kin, Mary E. Dowty, Fall City, Nebr.

Saved His Shipmate.

J. Valdez, ship's cook, first class, United States Navy, has been commended for his promptness and presence of mind in jumping overboard on the morning of June 20, 1918, and rescuing a shipmate from drowning. Valdez enlisted at Los Angeles, Cal., October 19, 1916. Next of kin, Susie Valdez, San Bernardino, Cal.

ATHLETIC MATERIAL PURCHASED FOR MEN AT TRAINING CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following from the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities:

Athletic material sufficient to supply 1,750 companies, or 125 complete regiments, has been purchased by the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, an appropriation of $250,000 having been obtained for this purpose.

Items in the Supplies.

The supplies, for which the War Department through the commission invited bids, included the following items: 17,500 sets of boxing gloves, 7,000 baseball bats, 21,100 baseballs, 3,500 playground baseball bats, 10,500 playground balls, 3,000 Rugby footballs, 7,000 soccer footballs, 3,500 volley balls, and 1,750 medicine balls.

Allotment of the material to the various training camps is being made, and much of the equipment has already been distributed.

As part of the commission's campaign to raise funds for the purchase of athletic equipment for the camps, it is announced that with the sum of $3,600 obtained from the United States National Lawn Tennis Association the commission has purchased and distributed 1,050 tennis rackets, 220 nets, and 2,700 balls.

Match Games Planned.

Arrangements have been made with a national baseball organization, composed of business men who have interested themselves in baseball as a sport rather than a money-making proposition, to put on a limited number of outside games in the various large cities of the country, in which camp teams will be matched against civilian amateur or semiprofessional clubs. All proceeds from the games will be turned over to the commission's athletic fund.

Need 25,000 Young Women

The country needs 25,000 young women between the ages of 19 and 35 to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve. Apply at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

NO GOVERNMENT ORDER ISSUED ON HOURS FOR GASOLINE SALES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The attention of the War Industries Board and of the United States Fuel Administration has been called to the wide prevalence throughout the United States of a mistaken impression that some order or recommendation has been issued from Washington with respect to the sale of oil and gasoline. In some places, local automobile dealers' associations have even issued circulars laying down the rule that dealers in oil and gasoline must make no sale of these products on Sundays and holidays or after 6 p. m. on other days, and stating "it is now an order from Washington."

No Governmental Order.

No such order or recommendation has been issued by any governmental authority or with any governmental approval. The Fuel Administration has urged that wasteful practices in the use of oil and gasoline shall be stopped and all reasonable and proper measures of conservation shall be observed. No limitations, however, have been placed upon the sale of these products.

No Interference Intended.

It is not intended to interfere in any way with the activities of automobile dealers' associations or others who, after consideration of the local conditions, may seek to bring about some limitation upon the hours during which oil and gasoline shall be sold to the public; but it is desired that it be clearly understood that no orders or recommendations have been issued by any governmental authority upon this subject.

MINE "HEROES OF THE PICK" PRAISED BY SECRETARY BAKER

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, deeply impressed with the patriotic spirit manifested by the 150 mine workers of Mercer County, Pa., who, though retired on account of age, went back to work as soon as they learned of the country's vital need for more coal, wrote a letter of appreciation to United States Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield. He wrote:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. GARFIELD: I was greatly impressed when I learned recently about 150 retired miners in Mercer County, Pa., recognizing the Nation's urgent need of increased fuel, had volunteered to go back to the mines and serve their country there.

This is the spirit which free and liberal government always engenders and which insures the triumphs of our arms and aims. I should like, through you, to send a personal greeting to these heroes of the pick.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

More and more the operators and mine workers are coming to realize the force of President's Wilson's statement that "the work of the world wait on them."

INCREASE IN NAVY SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE IS AUTHORIZED

Secretary Daniels Announces Step to Meet the Higher Cost of Living.

Secretary Daniels announces that to meet the increase in the cost of living the subsistence allowance for the enlisted and enrolled personnel of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve Force has been increased, the following circular letter having been sent out to all ships and stations by the Bureau of Navigation:

Circular Letter.

1. Beginning August 1, 1918, subsistence for enlisted and enrolled personnel is authorized as follows:

(a) For persons on duty at shore stations or on detached duty from vessels or shore stations, for whom neither quarters or messing facilities are available, $2 per day. (Not authorized for any person lodged or subsisted to any extent at Government expense.)

(b) For enlisted and enrolled persons attached to traveling recruiting parties, $3 per day.

(c) For enlisted or enrolled persons on detached duty at stations at which there are quarters and facilities for messing together, and at which the total number does not exceed 25, $1 per day.

(d) For enlisted or enrolled persons on duty at temporary stations or stations just being established at which there are quarters and facilities for messing together and at which the number is less than 100, 75 cents per day. No station will be considered temporary that has been organized for a longer period than three months. At all permanent stations and at stations that may hereafter assume a permanent status and to which no supply officer is attached, at which the total number exceeds 25, regular messes will be established and the men will be subsisted in accordance with instructions contained in Article I-4549, the ration allowance under these instructions being 55 cents per man per day for complements less than 35 and 50 cents per man per day when in excess of 35.

(e) At permanent stations where there is a supply officer and where a general mess is established with a complement in excess of 100 the Navy ration in kind will be issued.

(f) All cases of enlisted men not covered by subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), for whom subsistence is desired owing to lack of suitable quarters, shall be referred to the bureau.

(g) Allowances heretofore authorized since March 12, 1918, in excess of the above, for men ashore in Europe, South America, Alaska, Canal Zone, and Philippine Islands, remain effective.

2. This letter is a revision of the bureau's Circular Letter 54-18 of March 12, 1918, which letter is canceled and supercedes all previous instructions on the subject of subsistence for the enlisted and enrolled personnel of the regular Navy and Naval Reserve Force on detached duty.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

War Department Authorizes $250,000 As Its Share With Navy in Cost of Improving Charleston Water System

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

As its share of the total cost for necessary additions to the Charleston, S. C., waterworks to fit it to meet the growing demands of the Army and Navy, the War Department has authorized the spending of $250,000. The Navy Department has signified its willingness to join the War Department in an equal sharing of the cost.

City of Charleston's Offer.

Under the terms of a contract the commissioners of public works of the city of Charleston propose to reimburse the Government for 75 per cent of the total cost of such additions by deducting 50 per cent from the total charge on monthly bills to be rendered and applying such deduction to the payment to the Government of the agreed purchase price of such additions.

Additions Made Necessary.

The large additions to the Army and Navy activities in the territory supplied by the waterworks system of the city made necessary extensive additions to the present plant. The city could not make the additions at its own expense and asked the cooperation of the Government. An investigation was made of the condition of the works, and it was upon the report received that the appropriations were agreed on.

5,586 STUDENTS SELECTED FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING

The Provost Marshal General's Office authorizes the following:

For education in general military service, under the order designating men of the draft age on the selected rolls, who are at least grammar-school graduates, 5,506 have been apportioned among the following institutions for technical training, entrainment being fixed for August 15:

California: Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah	207
Colorado: Colorado Agricultural College, St. Collins, Colo	237
Delaware: Bliss Electric School, Takoma Park, D. C	50
Florida: University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla	150
Georgia: University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla	190
Idaho: University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho	103
Illinois: Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill	206
Iowa: Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa	206
Kentucky (colored): Branch Normal School	175
Louisiana: Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La	164
Maryland: Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga	290
Michigan: Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich	206
Mississippi (colored): Western University, Quindaro, Kans	103
Nebraska: Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah	145
Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno, Nev	103
New Jersey: Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa	206
New York:	
Clarkson Institute of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y	190
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y	154
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y	370
Oklahoma:	
Arkansas University, Fayetteville, Ark	309
Oklahoma University, Norman, Okla	154
Oregon: Benson Polytechnic Institute, Portland, Oreg	303
Pennsylvania: Lafayette College, Easton, Pa	412
Rhode Island: Bliss Electric School, Takoma Park, D. C	156
Utah: Utah University, Salt Lake City	450
Washington: Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg	247
Total	5,506

SCHWAB AND HURLEY REQUEST MORE STEEL FOR SHIPBUILDING

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the War Industries Board Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, made a request for an additional allowance of steel plates to carry out the Government's shipbuilding program.

In addition to an amount of about 50,000 tons of plates per week, regularly furnished for shipbuilding purposes, Mr. Schwab asked for the delivery of an extra 10,000 tons a week during the next three months to serve as a reserve during the winter period.

The War Industries Board will consider the request with a view to supplying as much of the amount asked as possible, in view of the constantly increasing demands for steel from the other departments of the Government.

JOIN FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Dr. Dodson and E. S. Brigham on National Headquarters Staff.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Dr. W. R. Dodson, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Louisiana, and E. S. Brigham, commissioner of dairying of Vermont, are new members of the Food Administration staff in Washington. Dr. Dodson has charge of problems of interest to both the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brigham will head the butter and cheese section.

Dean H. L. Russell of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, who has rendered exceptional service to the Food Administration in the capacities which Dr. Dodson and Mr. Brigham now assume, has been recalled to Wisconsin by pressing duties at the University.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

366,392 War Animals Purchased for the Army

The War Department authorizes the following:

The number of animals purchased by the Remount Division of the Quartermaster Corps from the beginning of the war, April 6, 1917, to July 15, 1918, is as follows:

	Horses.	Mules.	Total.
United States:			
Mature	174,676	123,640	298,316
Young	4,238	-------	4,238
France	58,093	5,745	63,838
Total	237,007,	129,385	366,392

Articles of Clothing for Army Delivered Since April 1st, 1917

The War Department authorizes the following:

The latest statistical report of the Clothing and Equipage Division of the Quartermaster Corps shows that there have been delivered from April 1, 1917, to date 4,373,000 pairs of spiral puttees, 55,958,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 10,507,000 pairs of woolen breeches, 8,069,000 woolen coats, and 5,377,000 overcoats.

In the week ended July 20, 191,000 over-seas caps were delivered.

MESS ATTENDANT DROWNED.

The Navy Department is informed that William M. T. Beckley, mess attendant, first class, United States Navy, fell overboard from the U. S. S. *Ozark* at 9.30 p. m. July 25, and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Wife, Elizabeth Beckley, 306 Mero Street, Frankfort, Ky.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 78.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
July 31, 1918.

Section A.—Last night on the line of the Ourcq the enemy again renewed his counterattacks. In the region of Seringas Et Nesles assaulting parties which temporarily penetrated our lines were cut off by our machine-gun fire and their members killed, wounded, or captured. Southwest of the Bois Menuniere our troops, after severe bayonet fighting, drove the enemy before them into the woods. We have taken the Bois De and have reached the Village of Coerges.

In Lorraine and in Alsace hostile raiding parties were repulsed with loss.

Section B.—The following is a translation of an order from German great headquarters, transmitted by the first army to the Schemettow Corps, June 10, 1918:

"In order to hinder the formation of an American Army in France, it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a nucleus for new formations.

"LUDENDORF."

Mr. Wilson Felicitates President of Honduras on Entrance Into War

The following message has been sent to the President of Honduras through the American legation at Tegucigalpa:

"May I not express to you the deep gratification felt by the Government and people of the United States that our sister Republic, Honduras, should have aligned herself with the United States of America and the many great governments throughout the world which have arrayed themselves against Germany to fight for the freedom of mankind.

"WOODROW WILSON."

FIELD DUTY IS ORDERED FOR ALL FIT MEN IN ORDNANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

listed units have been instructed to have all enlisted men of their commands physically examined in order that their military and combat fitness may be determined. Men will be divided into three classes—the first class to consist of those physically, mentally, and morally acceptable for any character of general military services; the second class, satisfactory for domestic and any but the heaviest combat service overseas; and the third class, available for limited domestic service. All men of the first rating on duty in Washington or at Ordnance depots or contract plants in the United States, excepting arsenals and proving grounds, will be replaced as quickly as possible by men of the second and third ratings. The men of the first class will, in every service, be given active field duty in the Ordnance Department.

Examinations Start at Once.

Examinations of the enlisted personnel of the department, in conformity with this order, will start immediately, and arrangements are already being made for the substitution of limited-service men at various ordnance plants in the United States. For example, arrangements have been made at the Woodbury Bag-Loading Plant, Woodbury, N. J., for housing and maintaining a guard of 300 privates of the limited-service class from Governor's Island, New York.

As part of the general policy of releasing man power wherever possible for service with the Army in the field the Ordnance Department is substituting girls for the male messengers formerly employed in the Ordnance buildings in Washington as part of the civilian personnel.

President Sends Greeting to the Swiss Republic on the National Holiday

The following telegram has been sent:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"*July 31, 1918.*

"HIS EXCELLENCY,
"PRESIDENT SWISS FEDERATION,
"*Berne:*

"On the national holiday of your country I take pleasure in sending you greetings from the people of the United States. The Swiss Confederation and the American Federal Government are the two oldest Republics in the world. Their present friendship is but the natural result of the relations which have always existed between them and which it will be our desire and constant effort to continue.

"I take this opportunity to express to your Excellency my personal esteem.

"WOODROW WILSON."

HOUSING FOR 600 FAMILIES.

New York Firm Awarded Contract for Bridgeport (Conn.) Buildings.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces that the Cauldwell Wingate Co., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has been awarded the contract for the construction of apartments and houses at Bridgeport, Conn., which will provide accommodations for 600 families.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday voted to double the existing taxes on capital stock of corporations, brokers, theaters, and other places of amusement and on the manufacturers of tobacco. A new tax was put on shooting galleries. Another new tax tentatively agreed upon is 1 per cent on the retail sales of mail order houses doing a business of $100,000 or over, a tax of 10 per cent on the sale of seats of stock, produce, and grain exchanges, and a tax of 20 per cent on the dues or fees paid by all members of such associations. The committee estimated that the taxes decided upon yesterday, in addition to those on gasoline, automobiles and trucks, motorcycles, admissions, etc., previously agreed upon, will yield approximately $1,000,000,000. At the suggestion of the Railroad Administration for the purpose of simplifying the scrip and mileage books soon to be issued, the 10 per cent tax on Pullman seats and berths was reduced to 8 per cent to conform to the rate on passenger fares. Existing stamp taxes on deeds, notes, and other negotiable instruments will remain as in the present war revenue law. A proposal to impose a tax of $3 a bale on cotton and $5 a head on dogs was rejected.

For Department of Aeronautics.

Senator New, of Indiana, introduced a bill to create a department of aeronautics under the direction of a Cabinet officer. Its text is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

"SECTION 1. That there is hereby created for the period of the present war and for one year thereafter an executive department in the Government of the United States, to be known as the department of aeronautics, the head of which shall be designated the secretary of aeronautics, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He shall be a member of the Cabinet and shall receive a salary of $12,000 per year. The secretary of aeronautics shall have direct and complete control of all matters pertaining to the designing, purchase, manufacture, and production of aircraft and aircraft equipment intended for the use of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps of the United States.

"SEC. 2. The department shall also have an assistant secretary, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year; and such other officers and employees as may be found necessary for the proper and efficient transaction of the business of the department.

"SEC. 3. The unexpended balance of such appropriations as may have hitherto been made for the purchase and manufacture of aircraft and aircraft equipment, and all appropriations which may hereafter be made for such purpose shall be available for the purposes of the department."

Warns of German "Kultur."

During discussion in the Senate yesterday afternoon, Senator Borah, of Idaho, delivered a speech warning the country that steps should be taken to make it forever impossible in the future for German "kultur" through German organizations to have any influence upon the citizenship of this country. He said that the great mass of German citizens, if permitted to go their own way, would become amalgamated and make good Americans.

The control and management of the railroads by the Government was up for discussion yesterday in the Senate. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, praised Government operations of the roads. Senator Smoot, of Utah, condemned the service, but applauded the people for "putting up with it." Senator Johnson, of California, spoke briefly in support of Government ownership, but said that the present service should not be accepted as the measure of permanent Government control.

CAMPAIGN TO CONSERVE CHAIN TAKEN UP AS A WAR MEASURE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A campaign of education for the conservation of chain to be carried out with the public through recognized effective trade channels is planned by the war service committee of the chain manufacturers. The uses of chain are varied and many and the war needs of steel and iron are imperative and increasing.

Decided as War Measure.

Decision to take this step as a war measure followed conferences by the war service committee, with John C. Schmidt, chief of the chain section of the War Industries Board; A. W. Shaw, chairman of the conservation division; and A. J. M. Baker, of the priorities division. A number of items leading to conservation were presented to the committee for examination and consideration to be followed by a report and recommendations.

The committee discussed with Mr. Baker questions of requirements for priority which will be sought by the chain manufacturers in the production of essential chain.

Members of Committee.

Members of the committee are: C. M. Power, of the American Chain Co., New York; Staunton B. Peck, of the Link-Belt Co., Philadelphia; and A. B. Way, of the Bridgeport Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Machine Guns to Train Reserve Corps Officers

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Student members of the United States Reserve Officers' Training Corps units at schools and colleges are to be given practical training in the use of standard American machine guns.

A total of 50 light Browning (automatic rifles) and 25 heavy Browning machine guns has been set aside for this purpose.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

SUCCESS OF AIR MAIL SERVICE IN ALL WEATHER CONDITIONS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

The Air Mail Service furnished another demonstration on August 1 of the practicability of making air flights in all sorts of weather. Lieut. Killgore left Philadelphia at 1.25 p. m. in a severe rainstorm, flying the entire distance through a blinding rain which obscured all visibility, reached Washington on schedule time—3 p. m. After leaving Philadelphia Lieut. Killgore broke his goggles and was compelled to fly the entire distance without protection to his eyes. He flew at the height of about 1,500 feet, and the rain and wind encountered was very heavy all the way. He was compelled to fly by compass and the guidance of judgment acquired from the experience of frequent flights over the route.

Regarded With Satisfaction.

The success of the air-mail pilots in flying through the storms which destroy all visibility of landmarks and subject them to the influences of heavy winds is regarded with great satisfaction by the Post Office Department. The ability of the pilots to fly regardless of weather is of more importance to the service than the accomplishment of extraordinary feats of speed under favorable conditions, as upon the regularity of the service rests its practical dependability at all times.

To start with flights through storms was regarded with some apprehension lest the regularity of the service should be hampered by weather conditions. During the past two months several very severe storms have been encountered by the postal airmen, yet every flight undertaken through a storm has been successful, and that of Lieut. Killgore was made without loss of time.

Air Service in Winter.

The greatest service to business which the Post Office Department expects from the Air Mail Service in wintertime will be the keeping open the lines of written communication during those distressing periods following blizzards when railroads are frozen up or snowed in for days.

CONTRACTS FOR 36 VESSELS LET BY THE SHIPPING BOARD

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation announces that 26 steel cargo vessels and 10 tugboats were contracted for during the week ending July 27.

Included in the contracts were the four 10,000-ton steel cargo vessels to be built in China by the Kianguan Dock & Engineering Works, Shanghai, China. The other contracts were placed as follows: Eight 8,800-ton steel cargo vessels, Long Beach Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach, Cal.; fourteen 8,800-ton steel cargo vessels, Ames Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Seattle, Wash.; six steel tugs, ocean-going, Northwest Engineering Works, Green Bay, Wis.; and four wood tugs, Harbor Northwest Engineering Works, Green Bay, Wis.

A war saver is a life-saver.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	42
Died of Wounds	48
Died of disease	7
Died from accident and other causes	7
Wounded severely	126
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Missing in action	6
Total	238

Killed in Action.

Capt. Walter McCauley Gearty. Mrs. Walter M. Gearty, 2558 North Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

Merritt Dunbar. Mrs. Emma Ramsey, Walnut, N. C.

Charles W. W. Field. Mrs. Emily D. Field, North Windham, Me.

Herbert K. Jones. H. Llewelyn Jones, Meade, Kans.

James Aaron Pigue. Mrs. James A. Pigue, 2017 Belmont Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Joseph Clovis Smith. Mrs. A. J. Smith, 128 Rugby Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Robert H. Turner. Mrs. Lily Presnell Turner, Statesville, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

Jerry J. Driscoll. Jerry Driscoll, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Henry U. Kiernan. Joseph F. Kiernan, Avenue T, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry T. Newman. August Newman, 26 Flower Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Angel G. Pappas. John G. Pappas, Box 17, Ipswich, Mass.

Edward K. Stofflet. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Stofflet, Box 145, Alburtis, Lehigh County, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Harrison Garfield Hayes. Glen M. Hayes, 408 Clifford Street, Flint, Mich.

James Muller. Miss Ethel P. States, Tennis Avenue, Andalusia, Pa.

Bugler Robert Porcelli. Tony Porcelli, 134 Grove Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Walter P. Atkins. Mrs. Annie Atkins, 1008 Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Bartholomeo Auito. Toney Auito, 337 East Congress Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ernest D. Bannister. Miss Clara A. Bannister, R. F. D. No. 8, Cumming, Ga.

William J. Bauhof. Mrs. Josephine Bauhof, 2862 Banberry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John C. Bolton. Mrs. S. F. Bolton, 116 East Liberty Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Everett J. Bushweller. John F. Bushweller, 630 Fourth Street, Dunmore, Pa.

Samuel W. Forman. Mrs. Loretta Forman, 438 Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Milton D. Fulghum. Mrs. Ella J. Fulghum, 321 Fourth Avenue NW., Watertown, S. Dak.

James E. Kane, jr. James E. Kane, sr., 458 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Richard Kopplin, jr. Richard Kopplin, sr., 517 Ridge Avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.

Frank Kutch. John Kutch, 512 East Arch Street, Pottsville, Pa.

John H. Leach. James C. Leach, R. F. D. No. 13, Charlestown, W. Va.

Joseph Levanovitch. Mrs. Mary Levanovitch, 138 West Lyon Street, Olyphant, Pa.

Carl Link. Edd Link, Thomasville, N. C.

Floyd D. McGee. Frank B. McGee, 1541 South Nineteenth Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

George Maxfield. Mrs. Clara Maxfield, 210 North Main Street, Rochester, N. H.

Elic C. Monger. Arch Monger, R. F. D. No. 2, Caney, Kans.

Amos W. Morris. Mrs. Matilda Morris, 128 Lewis Street, Minersville, Pa.

Albert M. Mullerschoen. Mrs. Nettie Mullerschoen, 1622 Butler Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Francis E. O'Neill. Mrs. Charles O'Neill, 1654 North Allison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Return to Civil Service After Military Service

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

A person leaving the classified civil service to engage in the military or naval service of the Government during the present war with Germany and who has been honorably discharged may be reinstated in the civil service at any time within five years after his discharge, provided that at the time of reinstatement he has the required fitness to perform the duties of the position to which reinstatement is sought.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 18, 1918.

Hezekiah S. Porter. Whitney S. Porter, Higganum, Conn.

John E. Rabineau. Mrs. Josephine B. Rabineau, 1909 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Russ R. Richardson. Mrs. Lillie Richardson, 1442 O'Ferrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.

William H. Rotan. George A. Rotan, Washington Road and Thirteenth Street, Baltimore, Md.

Harvey C. Wayne. Mrs. Victoria Damemberger, Custer, Ill.

Clarence Wohlfeld. Morris Wohfeld, South East Street, Frankfort, Ind.

George Younginger. Mrs. Albert Younginger, 44 Wilson Place, Belleville, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

Maj. Louis Farrell. Mrs. Louis Farrell, Fort Snelling, Minn.

CAPTAINS.

Roscius H. Back. Judge R. H. Back, 510 East Eighteenth Street, Vancouver, Wash.

James D. Basey. Mrs. James D. Basey, Tyron, N. C.

LIEUTENANTS.

Herman E. Bonsall. Mrs. Laura M. Bonsall, 346 Fifth Avenue, Parnassus, Pa.

Elliott B. Clark. Edwin Clark, Weldon, N. C.

Alfred P. Conover. Mrs. Alfred P. Conover, Atlantic Street, Keyport, N. J.

Charles A. Lewis. Mrs. Charles A. Lewis, 912 Adams Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Sergt. John Suba. John Suba, Indian Harbor, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Berdan J. Kenison. W. R. Kenison, R. F. D., Sebago Lake, Me.

Carl McGlothen. F. M. McGlothen, Sheldon, Iowa.

Edward L. Mann. Eugene Mann, 642 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Charles J. Regan. Mrs. Mary E. Regan, 88 Ferrin Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Harry H. Sherman. Fred Sherman, 106 North Street, Calais, Me.

Clarence Sowersby. Mrs. Lulu Sowersby, Box 37, New Troy, Mich.

PRIVATES.

William B. Ackles. Clifton Ackles, R. F. D. No. 3, Red Oak, Iowa.

Francis Allie. Mrs. J. J. Allie, 5219 Ramsey Street, West Duluth, Minn.

Antonio Anoefriata. Congetia Ni Coloza, 138 Common Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Clark W. Ash. Mrs. Katie Ash, Montborne, Wash.

Russell Benjamin. Charles Rice, 15 Nesmith Street, Derry Village, N. H.

Samuel Benson. Mrs. Mary Laukaski, 190 Steenvay Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Frank Berkofski. John Kolivinski, Eynon, Pa.

Warren Black. James Emmett Black, 1215 South Hickory Street, Ottawa, Kans.

Arthur Brooks. Mrs. Mary Brooks, 9 Tannery Yard, North Adams, Mass.

Clarence Emett Brown. Harry Sanders, 212 West Main Street, Lebanon, Ind.

William J. Callahan. Mrs. E. I. Callahan, 27 Rock Street, Woburn, Mass.

Lee Coleman. Mildred Coleman, Petersburg, Ind.

Willie H. Collins. William H. Collins, R. F. D. A, Cairo, Ga.

Stuart Logan Cummings. Mrs. Georgia Cummings, 505 Holton Street, Carnegie, Pa.

Ary A. Duke. Mrs. E. L. Duke, Dozier, Ala.

John M. Fitzpatrick. Mrs. L. J. Fitzpatrick, 6 Jerome Street, Somerville, Mass.

John M. Flanagan. Mrs. John Flanagan, 110 Park Street, Bristol, Conn.

Emil F. Geliske. Fred Geliske, R. F. D. No. 2, Kingston, Mich.

Charles Lanzner. Joseph Lanzner, 1015 Springwood Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

Herbert H. Milliken. John W. Milliken, Freedom, N. H.

Elmer Nickerson. Mrs. Minnie Nickerson, Provincetown, Mass.

Paul E. Noel. Mrs. Ella Noel, 613 East Third Avenue, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

William A. Peterson. Sidney Peterson, Manchester, N. H.

Lester D. Purcell. J. O. Purcell, R. F. D. No. 3, Red Oak, Iowa.

Stanley Rekowski. Marcel Rekowski, Milven Place, Naugatuck, Conn.

Fred J. Rentschler. Mrs. P. Schaefer, 21 Ward Street, New Haven, Conn.

James H. Scott. Mrs. Minnie E. Scott, Box 145, Alexis, Ill.

Dwight Simpson. Mrs. O. C. Anderson, 174 West Fourth Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

John Ulan. Eddy Ulan, Norwich, Conn.

Amos E. Walker. John Walker, Columbia City, Ind.

Jesse L. Walrod. Darwin Walrod, R. F. D. No. 3, Fulton, Kans.

John M. Warren. Patrick Warren, Ballyghmin, County Galway, Ireland.

Clarence G. White. James J. White, Mountain Home, Ark.

Arnold L. Wright. Oscar F. Wright, 220 South Eighth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

Lieut. Sidney L. Spiegleberg. A. J. Spiegleberg, 300 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Civilian Joseph O'Brien. A. J. Harris, De Ridder, La.

PRIVATES.

Leon Gilder. Mrs. Stella Mitchell, 650 Gray Alley, Beaumont, Tex.

William H. Grant. Mrs. Leona Rook, Blond, Ark.

James Arthur Hill. Mrs. Florence Hill, 242 Queen Street, Newbern, N. C.

Claude Murphy. Fred Murphy, Comfort, N. C.

Burley Smith. Fletcher Smith, Palestine, Ark.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. Paul E. Betowski. Mrs. Mary E. Betowski, 10 Johnson Street, Waverly, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Gudstien Borgford. John H. Green, Clallam Bay, Wash.

George Cronin. Mrs. Anna Cronin, 29 Meath Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Earl Gardner. Mrs. Cora Bruns, 1004 Madison Street, St. Charles, Mo.

William G. Greene. Mrs. Rosa Greene, 79 Revere Street, Boston, Mass.

Pedro Lucero. Mrs. Pedro Lucero, R. F. D. No. 1, El Paso, Tex.

Henry E. Wadsworth. Mrs. A. B. Wadsworth, 36 East Emerson Street, Portland, Oreg.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Jerome F. Langer. Mrs. Annie Langer, 432 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

Reginald B. Delacour. Mrs. M. B. Delacour, 256 King Street, Stratford, Conn.

Delos A. Towle, jr. Mrs. Delos A. Towle, jr., 301 West One hundred and ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Clyde Hamilton Wasson. Mrs. C. H. Wasson, 494 Reno Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SERGEANTS.

Charles Henry Beierschmitt. Mrs. Daisy Beierschmitt, 135 East Twenty-first Street, Erie, Pa.

Roy Brown. Archibald Brown, 546 East Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Eugene A. Hessee. Mrs. Eugene A. Hessee, 109 Broadway Street, Durham, N. C.

Jule M. Jones. K. T. Jones, Ozark, Ala.

George W. Kestner. William Kestner, Twelfth Street, Reading, Pa.

Edward A. Long. Mrs. Sarah Long, 305 North Third Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Bade S. Parker. M. M. Parker, Roberts, Ala.

Daniel T. Scully. Mrs. John Orourke, 52 Gordon Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Frederick W. Von Der Heiden. Charles F. Von Der Heiden, 217 North Second Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Harold J. Worrall. J. E. Worrall, 3717 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

CORPORALS.

George Beyer. George Beyer, 350 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frederick F. Eakin. Frances M. Eakin, 420 Trinity Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

Lee A. Frye. Mrs. Naomi R. Frye, 122 Schulykill Avenue, Reading, Pa.

Frank M. Gore. Mrs. Mary E. Gore, 1707 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James E. Healy. Mrs. Margaret Healy, 162 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles E. Hoffman. Henry A. Hoffman, 610 Carbon Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Edward J. Kearin. Mrs. Margaret T. Kearin, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lester Lang. Mrs. Joseph A. Lang, 520 North Sixth Street, Mankato, Minn.

Daniel J. McCloskey. James P. McCroney, 626 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Donald E. Malcolm. Peter Malcolm, 155 West Lincoln Street, Nappanee, Ind.

Stephen D. Mitchell. Samuel Mitchell, 600 Harrison Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Lester Mooneyham. Eddie Mooneyham, Clio, Ala.

Roy H. Ream. Albert B. Ream, Elizabethtown, Pa.

Fred Scanlan. T. D. Scanlan, Thief River Falls, Minn.

Floyd J. Simons. Mrs. Joseph Simons, 321 Vineyard Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Philip A. Sterner. Mrs. Anna M. Sterner, 917 West Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Cook George H. Krick. Mrs. Charles Krick, Frankfort, N. Y.

Wagoner Frank A. Smith. Mrs. Anna K. Smith, Glenburn, Pa.

Saddler William R. Woolridge. Mrs. Malinda W. Barner, R. F. D. No. 2, Richfield, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Arthur Ackroyd. Joseph Ackroyd, 2101 West Ninety-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chester V. Armstrong. Mrs. Sue Armstrong, Jerry, N. C.

Ralph Ballou. George H. Ballou, R. F. D. No. 2, Norwich, N. Y.

Beryl M. Barker. Mrs. Emma Barker, 3317 Longfellow Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charlie Ross Bell. Benjamin Bell, Rector, W. Va.

Charles R. Berger. Mrs. Pauline Berger, 817 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.

John J. Brady. Mrs. Mary Brady, 339 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles J. Buechner. Peter Buechner, 130 Park Avenue, Corona, N. Y.

Clyde J. Burns. Mrs. Mary E. Burns, 215 Union Street, Pottsville, Pa.

James J. Burns. Catherine Messemer, 337 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Forest Butler. Mrs. Ida Butler, Kettle Island, Ky.

John L. Byers. John Byers, 490 East Park Avenue, Spencer, Iowa.

Christopher J. Cahill, jr. Christopher J. Cahill, 32 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

Charles R. Cain. Mrs. Chas. Cain, General Delivery, Shelton, Wash.

Walter T. Collins. Mrs. Margaret Collins, 16 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vincent J. Condon. Mrs. John Condon, 61 East One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Pete P. Dal Porto. Mike Dal Porto, San Francisco, Cal.

Charles J. Dowett, jr. Mrs. Mary Dowett, 116 Mill River Street, New Haven, Conn.

William E. Dubuc. Mrs. J. E. Dubuc, 218 Eighth Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho.

Andres Dudzik. Mrs. Eva Dudzik, 322 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry C. Dull. Mrs. Katie Schell, 401 North George Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Fred Eiler. Mrs. Josephine Eiler, 834 North Center Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Kenneth Eiler. Mrs. Josephine Eiler, 834 North Center Street, Pottsville, Pa.

KILLED BY SHELL CONCUSSION.

Peculiar Manner of Rev. Mr. Murray's Death at Battle Front.

The National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., issues the following:

Particulars of the death of the Rev. Walter Murray, of East Orange, N. J., a Y. M. C. A. worker killed before Chateau-Thierry, were contained in a cablegram received by the Y. M. C. A. National War Work Council. Mr. Murray was between two shells which exploded simultaneously, the concussion killing him, although not a mark was made on his body. He had been serving the American soldiers from a canteen near the front line trenches when he was killed. His body was buried in Officers' Row with military honors. The officers highly praised his work as well as that of the other "Y" men who remained in the trenches with the troops throughout the attack, carrying them fruit, cookies, and smokes under severe bombardment. Mr. Murray formerly was a Baptist clergyman in Philadelphia and leaves a wife and three children.

William A. Evans. John W. Evans, Dunn's Apartments, North Second Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Henry William Fildes. Mrs. Mamie Fildes, Moline, Kans.

Joseph P. French. Mrs. Mary French, 1103½ Snyder Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Joseph Geanelli. Nuzo Sforz, 553 Center Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Walter Gentz. C. Smith, 2206 Sixth Street North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Walter Getz. George Getz, R. F. D. 2, Whitehouse, Ohio.

Dewey E. Glaser. Julius Glaser, R. F. D. 11, Buechel, Ky.

William H. Gore. Mrs. Helen McCaffrey, 722 West Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.

John Grewcock. Mrs. Florence Hansley, Elkhorn, Nebr.

Paul C. Haerting. Mrs. Mary E. Haerting, 248 East Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles E. Haight. Mrs. Laura Haight, 685 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.

John Hammond. Mrs. James Clark, 189 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Christopher J. Harris. Mrs. Christina Coyle, 159 Livingston Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Henry F. Herman. Miss Pertha McCarthy, 674 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amos H. Hubler. Mrs. Barbara Hubler, R. F. D. 1, Cressona, Pa.

Robert Linville Hunsworth. Mrs. Mary Hunsworth, 548 East Dupont, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carrol M. Jarboe. Mamie Jarboe, Reynolds Station, Ky.

Joseph Kaplan. Harris Kaplan, 48 North Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

Thomas W. Kearns. Mrs. Lizzie Kearns, 421 Alabama Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Horace Kemmerer. Mrs. Clara A. Kohl, 2919 North Twenty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Andrew J. Kilmurray. Mrs. Margaret Kilmurray, 810 North Third Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Joseph S. Kizior. Stanley Kizior, 2615 Kolin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Harry F. Koenig. Mrs. Bertha Koenig, 303 North Seventh Street, Minersville, Pa.

James M. Kurtz. Mrs. Verna Kurtz, 1306 Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Philip L. LaBate. Raphael LaBate, 429 Burnside Avenue, East Hartford, Conn.

Gustaf E. Lindstead. Ameo Ahegoen, 301 East One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

James P. McConnon. Mrs. Mary McConnon, 325 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Albert Mansfield. Eugene Kehoe, 445 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Martin E. Martinson. Martin Martinson, Prior Lake, Minn.

Asaad Masood. Stephen Masood, 102 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.

Frank M[illegible]. [illegible] Place, Pittsfield, Mass.

William E. Monteith. Mrs. Bridget Monteith, 32 North Avenue, Natick, Mass.

Frederick W. Moss. Arthur W. Moss, 18 Beck Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.

Edward Mullen. Mrs. Mary Storch, 410 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Raymond V. Nevils. Mrs. Margaret Nevils, Forestville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Matthew J. Peiffer. Frank Peiffer. East Mount Carbon, Pottsville, Pa.

Eli D. Pokriot. Mike Pokriot, Box 592, Mayville, Wis.

George Powell. Mrs. J. H. Powell, Romeo, Mich.

Daniel W. Purcell. Mrs. Katherine Purcell, Park Place, Schuylkill County, Pa.

William F. Rall. Mrs. Margaret Rall, McElhatten, Pa.

William R. Richards. Mrs. Mary J. Richards, 128 North Street, Minersville, Pa.

Mathew J. Riley. Martin Farricker, 152 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

Daniel H. Roth. William C. Roth, Maryd, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Grady E. Rushing. Mrs. Emma Rushing, Fort Henry, Tenn.

Carl Salmonson. Mrs. Ingeborg Salmonson, Pelican Rapids, Minn.

John R. Savieo. Mrs. Mary Savieo, Monroeville, Ind.

Cornelius Scanlan. John Scanlan, 323 South Tower Avenue, Centralia, Wash.

Herman C. Schenck. Fred Schenck, 138 Carbon Street. Minersville, Pa.

Thomas B. Scholato. Mrs. Mary Scholato, 410 North Delaware Avenue, Minersville, Pa.

George D. Schuler. Mrs. Amanda Schuler, 320 Lawton Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Arthur K. Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Mark P. Shaw, Paris, Me.

Raymond Shortall. Miss Kathyrn Shortall, 452 North Street, Minersville, Pa.

Howard M. Snell. Harry E. Snell, 94 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Joseph F. Spence. Joseph Spence, Sr., 258 Hermitage Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tony Syracuse. John Lizzi, 1110 Fifth Street, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles E. Taylor. Charles Taylor, 308 First Street, Salisbury, N. C.

Robert F. Telford. Mrs. Emma T. Telford, 149 Lewis Street, Minersville, Pa.

Cleo F. Thomas. Everett E. Thomas, 38 Cherry Street, Darby, Pa.

Roland F. Thompson. Walter E. Thompson, R. F. D., Box. 56, Ware, Mass.

Wayne A. Troutman. Mrs. Bridget Troutman, 335 West Mahanoy Avenue, Girardville, Pa.

John Edward Tucholka. John Tucholka, 432 Lovejoy Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles W. Vincent. Charles W. Vincent, 166 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guiseppe Volpe. Mrs. Chiara Volpe, Marano Roma, Italy.

Arthur E. Walker. Mrs. Mary A. Reddy, Shamokin Dam, Pa.

John C. Ward. Mrs. Louisa Ward, 254 Rector Street, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wayne Make Willis. Mrs. Grace Trump Willis, 236 Brouilette Street, Vincennes, Ind.

Thomas A. Witherington. Mrs. Nellie Witherington, 328 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles Witt. Mrs. Belle Witt, Norris, S. Dak.

James W. Wood. Mrs. Mary E. Wood, Raven Run, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Harold Holly York. William J. York, 537 West One hundred and fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Carl C. Rice. J. D. Rice, Rolla, Mo.

Pvt. Ewald Treichel. Charles Treichel, 611 Eighteenth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

William W. Chalmers. James Chalmers, 28 Bond Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Stuart Ellison McKeown. John W. McKeown, R. F. D. No. 3, Fort Collins, Colo.

Maxwell O. Parry. Mrs. D. M. Parry, 1390 West Thirty-sixth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Corpl. Lloyd E. Long. Mrs. Alice I. Long, Apollo, Pa.

PRIVATES.

John F. Becker. Mrs. Bridget Becker, 5521 Hunter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gilmore Brown. Mrs. Jennie Brown, Brookville, Pa.

(Continued on page 8.)

CHANGES IN TRAINING COURSE AT ARMY CHAPLAIN SCHOOL

The War Department authorizes the following:

As the result of a visit of inspection by the advisory committee on religious and educational activity in the Army and Navy, a number of changes have been made in the instructional courses in the Training School for Army Chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor.

More stress will be laid in future upon acquainting the students with the work of the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities and all related war activities, particularly those within the camps, such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, etc. Each of these groups has been asked to detail a representative to act as a liaison agent. The representatives will become members of the school faculty.

Handbook to Be Prepared.

The committee has recommended that a handbook be prepared containing a variety of information useful to chaplains, including a brief statement of the principal fundamental tenets of the various religious denominations, so as to give to each chaplain an intelligent understanding of the men whom he must serve of denominations other than his own. This recommendation has been approved.

Increase of practical field work under the guidance of experienced chaplains has been ordered and the faculty is to be augmented as soon as possible by the presence of chaplains who have had field experience at the front.

Some of the Recommendations.

Other recommendations concurred in call for a short review of the great events in our history and the fundamental principles of our Government; a more intensive military training; some little additional time each day for personal religious exercises; prayers, reading the scriptures, etc., an increased library, with a bibliography of helpful books; and the conversion of the last day of the course into a day of prayer or spiritual retreat for all candidates, the differing religious bodies to meet separately or together, according to their own rules.

Hereafter, so far as practicable, all chaplains will be appointed from among those who have successfully completed the course of training provided for in this school.

Washington Navy Yard Housing for Employees

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Fourteen dormitories, together with a mess hall and kitchen, constitute the first portion of the housing development to be undertaken by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation at the Washington Navy Yard. Plans have been completed and bids requested for the construction of these buildings, which are designed to accommodate about 500 navy-yard workers.

In addition to the foregoing, it is proposed to construct [illegible] apartment buildings and 300 houses to meet the needs of navy-yard workers and their families. Plans for these structures are also well under way and it is hoped that actual construction will begin within the next few weeks.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED $84,750,500

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces that the third biweekly issue of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan was oversubscribed $84,750,500. The total subscriptions aggregated $584,750,500. The aggregate of subscriptions for certificates in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan to date is $2,183,835,000.

Eight Districts Oversubscribe.

Eight of the 12 Federal reserve districts oversubscribed their quotas and the remaining 4—Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and Dallas—fell a little short of theirs. The quotas (in round numbers) and subscriptions, by districts, are as follows:

Federal reserve bank.	Quota.	Subscription.
United States Treasury		$4,327,000
Boston	$43,300,000	48,267,500
New York	169,600,000	211,714,000
Philadelphia	35,300,000	36,872,500
Cleveland	45,300,000	55,927,000
Richmond	17,300,000	16,886,000
Atlanta	14,600,000	13,168,500
Chicago	70,000,000	83,310,500
St. Louis	20,000,000	25,952,500
Minneapolis	17,300,000	16,800,000
Kansas City	20,000,000	23,369,000
Dallas	12,000,000	10,156,000
San Francisco	35,300,000	38,000,000
Total	500,000,000	584,750,500

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 7.)

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Osburn Bell. Seveause Bell, Picton, Nova Scotia.

Ray G. Estes. Noah R. Estes, Whitefield, N. H.

George Franklin. Ike Dreir, Pekin, Ill.

Theodore Grimes. John William Grimes, 712 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Henry L. Miller. Charles Miller, R. F. D. No. 3, Pittsford, N. Y.

Jack Rochin. John Rochin, Paratschi, Russia.

Hyman Wolfe. Mrs. Rebecca Wolfe, 13 Auburn Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Joseph V. McGinn. Miss Gertrude McGinn, 119 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

George W. Braham. William Braham, 1007 West Jefferson Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Carl Raymond Burgess. George E. Burgess, Arnold, Kans.

Vernon R. Davis. Mrs. Blanche McGivern, Ekalaka, Mont.

Cornelius Pauley. Mrs. Lucinda Pauley, McCorkle, W. Va.

ORDER AMENDING NAVIGATION RULES OF THE PANAMA CANAL

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby establish the following Executive order for the Canal Zone:

SECTION 1. Paragraph 20 of the Executive order of July 9, 1914, entitled "Rules and regulations for the operation and navigation of the Panama Canal and approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"20. The captain or master of a vessel in canal waters, except while the vessel is being passed through the locks, shall be charged with the safe handling and proper navigation of the vessel; the pilot is to be considered as being on board solely in an advisory capacity, but masters of vessels must abide by rules and regulations of the canal as interpreted by the pilot. No claim against the Panama Canal for damages on account of injury to a vessel or its cargo while in Canal Zone waters, arising from the operation of the canal (other than the passing of vessels through the locks) shall be allowed unless it shall be determined by the Governor of the Panama Canal that such injury was due to the negligence or want of care on the part of agents or employees of the Panama Canal, and there shall be an appropriation available for the payment of such claim."

SEC. 2. This order shall take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1918.

Navy Base Hospital Unit Arrives in England

Secretary Daniels announces that the officers, enlisted men and equipment of a Navy base hospital, under command of Medical Director Charles M. DeValin, United States Navy, recruited principally from Los Angeles, Cal., has arrived in England for service with the Navy Expeditionary Forces in that area. This hospital, which will comprise personnel and equipment sufficient for 500 beds, was organized by Dr. Ray Smith, of Los Angeles, as director, and was mobilized some time ago for service abroad.

NEW AIR ENDURANCE RECORD.

Ensign Barnes Aloft 30 Hours and 30 Minutes in "Blimp" Machine.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch stating that Ensign P. J. Barnes, United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps, operating in European waters, has established a new endurance record for the "Blimp" type of airship by remaining in the air 30 hours and 30 minutes.

At the time Ensign Barnes enrolled in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps his home was in Minneapolis, Minn.

Special Orders, No. 168:

269. The assignment of Maj. Edward H. Pearce, Adjutant General's Department, National Army, to duty at headquarters, Western Department, is announced.

CASH AMOUNTS ADVANCED TO RAILROADS, AS LOANS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, TOTALS $43,205,050 IN MONTH OF JULY

GOES TO 37 SYSTEMS

Money Used Either on Account of Standard Rentals or to Pay Back Wages Under Commission's Award—Grand Total Advanced to Date Amounts to $203,714,050.

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following statement:

The advances made by the Railroad Administration to all railroads for the month of July, either as loans or on account of standard rentals or back wages, aggregate $43,205,050. This sum was distributed to 37 different railroad systems or roads.

The amount advanced to all roads prior to July 1, 1918, was $160,509,000 (to 42 different railroads or systems), making the total sum advanced to all railroads throughout the country by the Director General of Railroads up to August 1, 1918, $203,714,050.

The money thus dispensed was obtained as follows:

From the United States Treasury revolving fund	$180,559,000
From surplus balances of certain railroads	23,155,050
Total	203,714,050

Money to Pay Back Wages.

Of the $43,205,050 disbursed in the month of July, the larger portion, or approximately $23,269,000, was advanced to the Federal managers of certain railroads to pay up the back wages due to their employees from January 1 to May 31, in accordance with award submitted in June by the arbitration committee, and for other operating needs; $6,328,775 was advanced to railroads on account of their standard estimated rentals; and $13,607,275 was advanced in the shape of loans, on demand, at 6 per cent per annum interest.

Lines Receiving Advances In July.

The railroad lines to which advances were made during the month of July were as follows:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway	$5,725,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Lines	5,500,000
New York Central Lines	5,000,000
Southern Railway Lines	3,695,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad	3,500,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3,000,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines	2,420,000
Illinois Central Railroad	2,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande Railway	1,400,000
Wabash Railway	1,350,000
Seaboard Air Line Railway	1,350,000
Missouri Pacific Railroad	1,000,000
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company	1,000,000
Central of Georgia Railroad	750,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	750,000
Chicago & Alton Railroad	600,000
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	525,000
St. Louis Southwestern Railway	500,000
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway	500,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway	325,000
Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad	220,000
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway	200,000
Chicago Junction Railway	200,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway	200,000
Norfolk Southern Railroad	190,000
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway	189,000
Belt Railway of Chicago	155,000
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway	150,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad	132,275
New Orleans Great Northern Railroad	120,000
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway	120,000
Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad	115,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	100,000
Ann Arbor Railroad	75,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Lines	60,000
Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railroad	50,000
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad	38,775

Total Advances to Date.

The total advances made to date, including the loans to railroad corporations, compensation, and also advances made by the Director General to the Federal Managers aggregated $203,714,050. which was distributed. as follows:

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad	$46,964,000
New York Central Lines	40,000,000
Pennsylvania Railroad Lines	30,500,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway	14,725,000
Illinois Central Railroad	9,750,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	9,000,000
Erie Railroad	7,500,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway	6,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	4,100,000
Southern Railway Lines	3,695,000
Lehigh Valley Railroad	3,500,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co	2,750,000
Wabash Railroad	2,650,000
Southern Pacific Lines	2,500,000
Seaboard Air Line Railway	2,350,000
Delaware & Hudson Co	2,000,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1,500,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway	1,325,000
Missouri Pacific Railway	1,000,000
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co	1,000,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	850,000
St. Louis–San Francisco Lines	810,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway	800,000
Central of Georgia Railway	750,000
Chicago & Alton Railroad	600,000
Norfolk Southern Railroad	540,000
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	525,000
Hocking Valley Railway	500,000
Central Vermont Railway	285,000
Ann Arbor Railroad	275,000
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad	238,775
Indiana Harbor Belt Railway	220,000
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway	200,000
Chicago Junction Railway	200,000
Illinois Southern Railroad	160,000
Belt Railway of Chicago	155,000
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	150,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad	132,275
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway	120,000
New Orleans Great Northern	120,000
Chicago & Western Indiana Railway	115,000
Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railroad	50,000

Of the above, all were in shape of loans to railroad corporations or advances on account of compensation, except $23,269,000, which was advanced to the Federal managers for the purpose of meeting operating needs, principally back wages.

Sums Received from Railroads.

The $30,777,869.61 deposited with the Director General between [illegible] July 31 by various railroads from their surplus funds was received from the following railroads:

Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville	$6,000,000.00
Southern Pacific Lines	3,500,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway	3,000,000.00
Denver & Rio Grande Railway	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	1,500,000.00
Norfolk & Western Railway	1,500,000.00
Northern Pacific Railroad	1,500,000.00
Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co	1,100,000.00
Missouri Pacific Railroad	1,000,000.00
Colorado & Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad	[illegible]
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway	750,000.00
Fort Worth & Denver City	700,000.00
Alabama Great Southern Railroad	691,195.07
Chicago & North Western Railway	[illegible]
El Paso & Southwestern System	500,000.00
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway	[illegible]
Kansas City Southern	[illegible]
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	500,000.00
Chicago Great Western	[illegible]
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	400,000
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway	[illegible]
Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway	[illegible]
Houston & Texas Central	300,000.
Central of Georgia Railway	300,000.00
Gulf Coast Lines	200,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	200,000.00
Alabama & Vicksburg Railway	200,000.00
International & Great Northern	150,000.00
New York, Ontario & Western	150,000.00
New Orleans & Northeastern	100,000.00
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	100,000.00
Duluth & Iron Range	100,000.00

Transfer of Balances.

In accordance with the provisions of the Director General's General Order No. 37, issued under date of June 19, the working balances of all railroad companies under Government control are being transferred from the corporate treasurers to the Federal treasurers, and practically all railroad operating bank accounts will hereafter be kept in the name of the United States Railroad Administration.

RAILWAY CLERKS' PAY RAISED.

Consul Richardson, at Moncton, reports:

Under the terms of a new schedule of wages agreed upon between the management of the Canadian Government Railways and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees several months ago the clerks in the various departments are now in receipt of their current pay checks in which are included back time dating from December 1, 1917. To all office employees increases of pay from $10 to $25 per month have been granted. Fifty dollars has been made the minimum monthly compensation of female employees, in clerical positions, who are 17 years of age or over. Satisfactory increases have also been arranged for the outside employees who come within the scope of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. These include freight-office clerks, shed employees, and some others.—Commerce Reports.

Supplement to Railroad Director's General Order No. 27 Relating to Hours and Wages in Mechanical Departments

The United States Railroad Administration, W. G. McAdoo, Director General, authorizes publication of the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1918.*

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 27.

In the matter of wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of employees in the mechanical departments (specified herein) of the railroads under Federal control, it is hereby ordered:

Article I.—Classification of Employees.

SECTION 1. — Machinists. — Employees skilled in the laying out, fitting, adjusting, shaping, boring, slotting, milling, and grinding of metals used in building, assembling, maintaining, dismantling, and installing locomotives and engines (operated by steam or other power), pumps, cranes, hoists, elevators, pneumatic and hydraulic tools and machinery, scale building, shafting and other shop machinery; ratchet and other skilled drilling and reaming, tool and die making, tool grinding and machine grinding, axle, wheel and tire turning and boring; engine inspecting; air equipment, lubricator and injector work; removing, replacing, grinding, bolting and breaking of all joints on superheaters, oxy-acetylene, thermit and electric welding on work generally recognized as machinists' work; the operation of all machines used in such work, including drill presses and bolt threaders using a facing, boring, or turning head or milling apparatus, and all other work generally recognized as machinists' work.

1–A. Machinist apprentices. — Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above work.

1–B. Machinist helpers. — Employees assigned to help machinists and apprentices. Operators of all drill presses and bolt threaders not equipped with a facing, boring or turning head or milling apparatus, bolt pointing and centering machines, wheel presses, bolt threaders, nut tappers and facers; cranesmen helpers, toolroom attendants, machinery oilers, box packers and oilers; the applying of couplings between engines and tenders, locomotive tender and draft rigging work, except when performed by carmen.

SEC. 2. Boilermakers. — Employees skilled in laying out, cutting apart, building or repairing boilers, tanks and drums, inspecting, patching, riveting, chipping, calking, flanging and flue work; building, repairing, removing and applying steel cabs and running boards; laying out and fitting up any sheet iron or sheet steel work made of 16 gauge or heavier, including fronts and doors; grate and grate rigging, ash pans, front and netting and diaphragm work; engine tender steel underframe and steel tender truck frames, except where other mechanics perform this work; removing and applying all stay bolts, radials, flexible caps, sleeves, crown bolts, stay rods and braces in boilers, tanks and drums, applying and removing arch pipes; operating punches and shears for shaping and forming, pneumatic stay bolt breakers, air rams and hammers; bull, jam and yoke riveters; boilermakers' work in connection with the building and repairing of steam shovels, derricks, booms, housings, circles and coal buggies; eyebeam, channel iron, angle iron and tee iron work; all drilling, cutting and tapping, and operating rolls in connection with boilermakers' work; oxyacetylene, thermit and electric welding, on work generally recognized as boilermakers' work; and all other work generally recognized as boilermakers' work.

2–A. Boilermaker apprentices.—Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above.

2–B. Boilermaker helpers.—Employees assigned to help boilermakers and their apprentices. Operators of drill presses and bolt cutters in the boiler shop, punch and shear operators (cutting only bar stock and scrap).

SEC. 3. Blacksmiths. — Employees skilled in welding, forging, shaping, and bending of metal; tool dressing and tempering; spring making, tempering, and repairing; potashing, case and bichloride hardening; flue welding under blacksmith foreman; operating furnaces, bulldozers, forging machines, drop-forging machines, bolt machines, and Bradley hammers; hammersmiths, drop hammermen, trimmers, rolling-mill operators; operating punches and shears doing shaping and forming in connection with blacksmiths' work; oxyacetylene, thermit and electric welding on work generally recognized as blacksmiths' work, and all other work generally recognized as blacksmiths' work.

3–A. Blacksmith apprentices.—Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above.

3–B. Blacksmith helpers.—Employees assigned to helping blacksmiths and apprentices; heaters, hammer operators, machine helpers, drill-press and bolt-cutter operators, punch and shear operators (cutting only bar stock and scrap), in connection with blacksmiths' work.

SEC. 4. Sheet-metal workers.—Sheet-metal workers shall include tinners, coppersmiths, and pipe fitters employed in shop yards and buildings and on passenger coaches and engines of all kinds, skilled in the building, erecting, assembling, installing, dismantling, and maintaining parts made of sheet copper, brass, tin, zinc, white metal, lead, and black planished and pickeled iron of less than 16 gauge, including brazing, soldering, tinning, leading, and babbitting; the bending, fitting, cutting, threading, brazing, connecting, and disconnecting of air, water, gas, oil, and steam pipes; the operation of babbitt fires and pipe-threading machines; oxyacetylene, thermit, and electric welding on work generally recognized as sheet-metal workers' work, and all other work generally recognized as sheet-metal workers' work.

4–A. Sheet-metal worker apprentices.—Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above.

4–B—Sheet metal worker helpers.—Employees regularly assigned as helpers to assist sheet metal workers and apprentices.

SEC. 5—Electrical workers, first class.—Employees skilled in repairing, rebuilding, installing, inspecting, and maintaining the electric wiring of generators, switchboards, motors and control, rheostats and control, static and rotary transformers, motor generators, electric headlights and headlight generators; electric welding machines, storage batteries and axle lighting equipment; pole lines and supports for service wires and cables, catenary and monorail conductors and feed wires, overhead and underground; winding armatures, fields, magnet coils, rotors, stators, transformers and starting compensators; all outside and inside wiring in shops, yards, and on steam and electric locomotives, passenger train and motor cars, and include wiremen, armature winders, switchboard operators, generator attendants, motor attendants, substation attendants, electric crane operators for cranes of 40 tons capacity or over; cable splicers, linemen and groundmen, signalmen and signal maintainers, where handling wires and apparatus carrying 240 volts or over, or in dense traffic zones, and all other work properly recognized as first-class electrical workers' work.

5–A—Electrical workers, second class.—Operators of electric cranes of less than 40 tons capacity; linemen and groundmen, signalmen and signal maintainers, where handling wires and apparatus carrying less than 240 volts, and in normal traffic zones, and all other work properly recognized as second-class electrical workers' work.

5–B—Electrical worker apprentices.—Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above.

5–C—Electrical worker helpers.—Employees regularly assigned as helpers to assist electrical workers and apprentices, including electric lamp trimmers who do no mechanical work.

SEC. 6. Carmen.—Employees skilled in the building, maintaining, dismantling, painting, upholstering, and inspecting of all passenger and freight-train cars, both wood and steel; planing mill, cabinet and bench carpenter work, pattern and flask making, and all other carpenter work in shop and yards; carmen's work in building and repairing motor cars, lever cars, hand cars, and station trucks; building, repairing, removing, and applying locomotive cabs, pilots, pilot beams, running boards, foot and headlight boards, tender frames and trucks; pipe and inspection work in connection with air-brake equipment on freight cars; applying patented metal roofing; repairing steam-heat hose for locomotives and cars; operating punches and shears doing shaping and forming, hand forges and heating torches, in connection with carmen's work; painting, varnishing, surfacing, lettering, decorating, cutting of stencils and removing paint; all other work generally recognized as painters' work under the supervision of the locomotive and car departments; joint car inspectors, car inspectors, safety appliance, and train-car repairers, wrecking derrick engineers, and wheel-record keepers; oxy-acetylene, thermit, and electric welding on work generally recognized as carmen's work, and

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all other work generally recognized as carmen's work.

6–A. Carmen apprentices.—Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above.

6–B. Carmen helpers.—Employees regularly assigned to help carmen and apprentices; car oilers and packers, material carriers, and rivet heaters; operators of bolt threaders, nut tappers, drill presses, and punch and shear operators (cutting only bar stock and scrap).

SEC. 7. Molders.—Include molders, cupola tenders, and core makers.

7–A. Molder apprentices.—Include regular and helper apprentices in connection with the above.

7–B. Molder helpers.—Employees regularly assigned to help molders, cupola tenders, core makers and their apprentices.

Article II.—Rates and Method of Application.

SECTION 1. For the above classes of employees (except carmen, second-class electrical workers, and all apprentices and helpers), who have had four or more years' experience and who were on January 1, 1918, receiving less than 55 cents per hour, establish basic minimum rate of 55 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate and all other hourly rates of 55 cents per hour and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, add 13 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 68 cents per hour.

SEC. 1–A. For carmen and second-class electrical workers who have had four or more years' experience and who were on January 1, 1918, receiving less than 45 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, and to this minimum basic rate and all other hourly rates of 45 cents and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, add 13 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 58 cents per hour.

SEC. 1–B. Rates of compensation exceeding the minimum rates established herein to be preserved; the entering of employees in the service or the changing of their classification or work shall not operate to establish a less favorable rate or condition of employment than herein established.

SEC. 1–C. The Director General recognizes that the minimum rates established herein may be exceeded in the case of men of exceptional skill, who are doing special high-grade work, which has heretofore enjoyed a differential. Such cases would include pattern makers, passenger car repair men, oxy-acetylene, thermit, and electric welding in car-repair work, etc., and should be presented to the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions for recommendation as provided in General Order No. 27.

SEC. 2. The above classes of employees (except carmen, second-class electrical workers, and all apprentices and helpers) who have had less than four years' experience in the work of their trade will be paid as follows:

(a) One year's experience or less, 50 cents per hour.

(b) Over one year and under two years' experience, 53 cents per hour.

(c) Over two years' and under three years' experience, 57 cents per hour.

(d) Over three years' and under four years' experience, 62 cents per hour.

SEC. 2–A. Carmen and second-class electrical workers who have had less than four years' experience in the work of their trade will be paid as follows:

(a) One years' experience or less, 48½ cents per hour.

(b) Over one year and under two years' experience, 50½ cents per hour.

(c) Over two years' and under three years' experience, 52½ cents per hour.

(d) Over three years' and under four years' experience, 54½ cents per hour.

SEC. 2–B. If retained in the service after the expiration of the 4-year period the employees mentioned in section 2 and section 2–A shall receive the respective minimum of their craft.

Article III.

SECTION 1. Regular apprentices between the ages of 16 and 21, engaging to serve a four-year apprenticeship, shall be paid as follows: Starting-out rate and for the first six months, 25 cents per hour, with an increase of 2½ cents per hour for each six months thereafter up to and including the first three years; 5 cents per hour increase for the first six months of the fourth year and 7½ cents per hour for the last six months of the fourth year.

SEC. 1–A. If retained in the service after the expiration of their apprenticeship, apprentices in the respective trades shall receive not less than the minimum rate established for their craft.

SEC. 2. Helpers in the basic trades herein specified will be paid 45 cents per hour.

SEC. 3. Helper apprentices will receive the minimum helper rate for the first six months, with an increase of 2 cents per hour for every six months thereafter until they have served three years.

SEC. 3–A. Fifty per cent of the apprentices may consist of helpers who have had not less than two consecutive years' experience in their respective trades in the shop on the division where advanced. In the machinist, sheet-metal worker, electric, and molder trades the age limit for advancement will be 25 years; in the boilermaker, blacksmith, and carmen trades 30 years.

SEC. 4. In the locomotive and car departments gang foremen or leaders and all men in minor supervisory capacity and paid on an hourly basis will receive 5 cents per hour above the rates provided for their respective crafts.

SEC. 5. The supervisory forces of the locomotive and car departments, paid on a monthly basis and exercising supervision over the skilled crafts, will be paid an increase of $40 per month in addition to the monthly rate as of January 1, 1918, with a minimum of $155 per month and a maximum of $250 per month.

Article IV.—General Application.

SECTION 1. Each railroad will, in payments to employees on and after July 1, 1918, include these increases therein.

SEC. 1–A. The increases in wages and the rates established herein shall be effective as of January 1, 1918, and are to be paid according to the time served to all who were then in the railroad service or who have come into such service since and remained therein. A proper ratable amount shall also be paid to those who for any reason since January 1, 1918, have been dismissed from the service, but shall not be paid to those who have left it voluntarily. Men who have left the railroad service to enter the military service of the Army or Navy shall be entitled to the pro rata increase accruing on their wages up to the time they left, and the same rule shall apply to those who have been transferred from one branch of the railroad service or from one road to another.

SEC. 2. The hourly rates named herein are for an eight-hour day and one and one-half time will be paid for all overtime, including Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

SEC. 3. While the specific rates per hour named herein will be retroactive to January 1, 1918, the special overtime provisions established in section 2 of this article will be effective as of August 1, 1918, with the provision that in computing overtime to determine back pay to January 1, 1918, overtime will be paid at a pro rata rate for all overtime worked in excess of the hours constituting the recognized day or night shift, except where higher overtime rate basis exists, or has been applied, in which event the more favorable condition shall be the basis of computing back pay accruing from this order.

SEC. 4. Employees, except monthly salaried employees, coming within the scope of this order, sent out on the road for emergency service, shall receive continuous time from the time called until their return, as follows: Overtime rates for all overtime hours whether working, waiting, or traveling, and straight time for the recognized straight time hours at home stations, whether working, waiting or traveling, except that after the first 24 hours, if the work is completed or they are relieved for 5 hours or more, such time shall not be paid for, provided that in no case shall an employee be paid for less than 8 hours on week days and 8 hours at one and one-half time for Sundays and holidays for each calendar day. Where meals and lodging are not provided by the railroad an allowance will be made for each meal or lodging. Employees will receive allowance for expenses not later than the time when they are paid for the service rendered.

SEC. 5. Employees specified herein when sent from home point to temporarily fill vacancy or perform work at outside division points, will be paid straight time and overtime rates as per shop rules, including going and return trip, in addition to which they will be paid pro rata at the rate of $2 per day for meals and lodging.

SEC. 6. Carmen stationed at points requiring only one employee on day shift or night shift, or day and night shifts, shall be paid 8 hours at not less than the hourly rate provided herein.

SEC. 7. Mechanics now regularly assigned to perform road work and paid on a monthly basis shall be paid for 8 hours at not less than the hourly rate provided herein.

SEC. 8. Employees on a piecework basis shall receive not less than the minimum rate per hour awarded to the hourly workers, including time and one-half for overtime, as hereinbefore provided; other-

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wise piecework rates provided in General Order No. 27 shall apply.

SEC. 9. The application of this order shall not, in any case, operate to establish a less favorable wage rate than in effect January 1, 1918.

Article V.—Payments for Back Time.

SEC. 1. As promptly as possible the amount due in back pay from January 1, 1918, in accordance with the provisions of this order, will be computed and payment made to the employees, separately from the regular monthly payments, so that employees will know the exact amount of these back payments.

SEC. 2. Recognizing the clerical work necessary to make these computations for back pay, and the probable delay before the entire period can be covered, each month, beginning with January, shall be computed as soon as practicable, and, as soon as completed, payments will be made.

Article VI.—Interpretation of This Order.

SEC. 1. Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2 is authorized by Article IX of General Order No. 27 to perform the following duty:

"Wages and hours, when fixed by the Director General, shall be incorporated into existing agreements on the several railroads, and should differences arise between the managements and the employees of any of the railroads as to such incorporation, such questions of difference shall be decided by the Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2 when properly presented, subject always to review by the Director General."

SEC. 2. In addition to the foregoing other questions arising as to the intent or application of this order in respect to the classes of employees within the scope of Railway Board of Adjustment No. 2 shall be submitted to such board, which board shall investigate and report its recommendations to the Director General.

SEC. 3. All rates applied under this order shall be filed by the Regional Directors with the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions.

SEC. 4. The rates, increases, and other conditions of employment herein established for the classes of employees herein specified shall supersede the rates, increases and other conditions established by General Order 27, except as provided in section 8, Article IV.

In reaching the conclusions upon which this order is based, I have been keenly conscious not alone of the interests of the large number of railway employees who are greatly benefited thereby, but also of my solemn duty to the American people to see to it that the trust they have committed to me is discharged faithfully, with justice to them as well as to the railroad employees concerned. No right decision can be made which considers only the demands and interests of any class of men apart from the paramount interests of the public and the supreme necessity of winning this war.

Now that the decision has been made, the American people, whose servants we are, expect every railroad employee to devote himself with new energy to his work, and by faithful and efficient service to justify the large increases of pay and the improvement in working conditions hereby granted. The American people have a right to expect this, and they will be content with nothing less.

It is of the utmost importance that motive power and cars shall be kept in repair and that the output of railroad shops throughout the country shall be greatly increased in the future. Unless this is done, the railroads can not efficiently perform the increased duties imposed upon them by the war, and the fighting power of our armies in France and of our navies on the high seas will be seriously impaired.

I am proud of the loyal service the great body of railroad men throughout the country have rendered to their Government since the railroads have come under Federal control. It is a genuine pleasure to make this acknowledgment, but I should not fail to say at the same time that there are instances where agitations and disturbances in some of the locomotive and car shops have been extremely hurtful to the country. The loyal and patriotic employees, who constitute the great majority of the army of railroad workers, have not yielded, be it said to their credit and honor, to these disturbances. But the few who have, have done their country a grievous injury by impairing the efficiency and reducing the output of the shops where these disturbances have occurred.

The loyal and patriotic employees can render a new and powerful service to their country by using their influence to expose any who may become slackers in their work, by cooperating with their officers in the enforcement of discipline, and by increasing, to the utmost limit of their capacity, the output of locomotives and cars which are so essential to the efficient operation of the railroads of the country and to the success of our armies in the field. I know I can count on the patriotism and devotion to duty of every true American engaged in the railway service of the United States.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Instructions to Railroad Accountants In Circular Issued by Director Prouty

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 18.

Each chief accounting officer, on behalf of the carrier or carriers which he represents, shall prepare certain data hereinafter indicated relating to the six-months period of Federal control ended June 30, 1918, and shall submit the same to the undersigned on or before August 1, 1918.

That portion of the returns dealing with the expenditures for additions and betterments shall be stated on the basis of the expenditures incurred during the period under consideration and not on the basis of the actual payments made. As supplemental to the data relating to expenditures for equipment there shall be shown the amount of equipment trust notes issued during the six-months period which were outstanding on June 30, 1918.

The information submitted shall be upon letter-size sheets and arranged in the order of the inquiries here made:

Cash:
1. Cash on hand January 1, 1918, including cash in transit.
2. Cash on hand June 30, 1918, including cash in transit.
3. Cash remitted at the request of and to the credit of the Director General, exclusive of the amount transferred to his account on the Federal books as of December 31, 1917.
4. Cash received for operating purposes from the Director General.

Cash collections for account of the corporation:
5. Corporate transactions.
6. Operating transactions.

[NOTE.—See Order No. 17 for a general description of items pertaining to corporate and operating transactions, respectively.]

Cash payments out of Federal funds for account of the corporation:
7. Interest on funded debt.
8. Dividends on capital stock.
9. Rental of leased roads.
10. Retirement of funded debt, including equipment trust notes.
11. War taxes.
12. Advances to affiliated companies.
13. Obligations of affiliated companies.
14. Liberty loans.
15. Other corporate obligations.
16. Operating liabilities December 31, 1917.

Expenditures for additions and betterments chargeable to the corporation:
17. Road and general expenditures.
18. Equipment expenditures.
19. Equipment trust notes.

Income:
20. Operating revenues.
21. Operating expenses.
22. Taxes, excluding war taxes.
23. Equipment rents—Cr.
24. Joint facility rents—Cr.
25. Equipment rents—Dr.
26. Joint facility rents—Dr.
27. Net income or loss.
28. Balance on the Federal books as of June 30, 1918, in the account "Revenues prior to January 1, 1918."
29. Balance on the Federal books as of June 30, 1918, in the account "Expenses prior to January 1, 1918."

Submit with the replies to the foregoing a copy of the trial balance of the Federal books taken as of June 30, 1918. If the trial balance can not be submitted at this time explain the circumstance and name the approximate date that it can be furnished.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

CARPENTER'S MATE PRAISED.

Promptness in Quelling Fire Commended by Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels has commended Richard Edward Ryeberg, chief carpenter's mate, United States Navy, for his promptness and good judgment on July 2, when a fire occurred in the Naval Hospital Dispensary, Norfolk, Va.

The medical officer reports that, notwithstanding the intense heat from the turpentine fire, Ryeberg, seizing a nearby fire extinguisher, plunged through the smoke, and after emptying its contents went back with a second extinguisher, and succeeded in quelling the fire before the first stream of water could be turned upon it.

Ryeberg enlisted at Charleston, S. C., December 5, 1915. Wife, Mrs. Richard E. Ryeberg, Newport, R. I.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL WORKS TAKEN OVER BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

IS OWNED IN GERMANY

Second Largest Plant in This Country and Did a Business of $4,000,000 in 1917—Action the Result of Investigation Into an Alleged Transfer of Stock—New Directors Appointed.

The Alien Property Custodian authorizes the following:

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announces that he has taken over the Heyden Chemical Works, which has a large plant at Garfield, N. J. The Heyden concern is the second largest corporation of its kind in this country. It has an office at 135 William Street, New York. In 1917 it did a business of $4,000,000.

Discovery of Ownership.

The Heyden Works was taken over by Mr. Palmer when Francis P. Garvan, director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's Office, discovered that it was owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, of Radebeul, Germany, the largest chemical company in the world, and that an attempt to camouflage the real ownership of the company had been made by George Simon, the representative of the German company in this country, with the aid of T. Ellett Hodgskin, a New York attorney.

Mr. Garvan found that Simon, with the aid of Hodgskin, sought to "Americanize" the Heyden Works by an alleged purchase for $149,000 of the 745 shares of stock owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, the ownership of which in 1916 netted the German company $1,026,626 in royalties and profits.

The money to finance this alleged sale of stock from the American company was supplied by Richard Kny, father-in-law of Simon.

The Heyden Chemical Works has the exclusive use in this country of many valuable patents, processes, and formulas for the making of salol, sodium salicylate, saccharine, formaldehyde, benzoate of soda, and other by-products of carbolic acid. These patents, processes, and formulas will be Americanized.

Organized by German.

George Simon, who lives in Brooklyn and is a German subject, came to this country in 1900 as the agent of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden and organized the Heyden Chemical Works, with a capitalization of $10,000. Later the capital stock was increased to $150,000. The stock was divided into 750 shares, of which the German company received 745 shares for the patents, processes, formulas, etc., which they made over to the Heyden Co.

In the contract entered into between the German company and the American company it was agreed that 8 per cent be guaranteed on the stock, thereby concealing large royalties and profits of the German concern. This contract recognized the property rights of the German company. In 1915 the royalties paid to the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden was $820,603, and in 1916 the royalties and participation of profits for the German company jumped to $1,026,626.

German Ownership Admitted.

Under a grilling cross-examination by Mr. Garvan, Simon admitted that the Heyden Chemical Works was owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden. He said that the concern was reorganized so as to hide the German ownership. In 1916, when the relations between this country and Germany began to look threatening, Simon said he sought the advice of T. Ellett Hodgskin, of 20 Nassau Street, New York, with a view to Americanizing the Heyden Co. Hodgskin represented various German interests, among them the Bauer Chemical Co. and the Jaeger Sanitary Woolen System, both of which have been taken over by Mr. Palmer.

Simon told Mr. Garvan that Hodgskin and he communicated with the von Heydens, of Berlin, and arranged for the American stockholders and directors to take over the corporation. He said that he went abroad for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the German company looking to safeguard their interests in this country, because Chemische Fabrik von Heyden had lost all of its property and holdings in both England and Japan because of the war.

Arranged for Purchase.

On his return to this country Simon arranged for the purchase, by Hodgskin, of the 745 shares of the Heyden concern owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden. Simon said he was desirous of obtaining this stock for himself, but inasmuch as he was a German subject he realized that he could not accomplish the purpose he had in mind.

On April 29, 1916, Hodgskin made his alleged "purchase of the 745 shares of the German-owned stock in the Heyden Chemical Co., for $149,000, which was at par value. Through Simon he borrowed the $149,000 to pay for it from Richard Kny, of Brooklyn, who is Simon's father-in-law. As collateral for the loan Hodgskin gave Kny a certificate for the 745 shares.

To protect the German ownership of the Heyden company, however, Simon got Hodgskin to write a letter to him wherein Hodgskin agreed to sell back the stock to the German interests at any time within 18 months for the sum of $149,000 with interest.

Cancellation of Contract.

One phase, however, had apparently been overlooked by Hodgskin and not discovered by him until the latter part of the year 1917. The contract between the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden and the Heyden Chemical Works, wherein the valuable processes, patents, and formulas were turned over to the American company, provided that the duration of the contract be unlimited unless either party gave six months' notice of his desire to terminate the contract. Accordingly on December 18, 1917, Hodgskin called a meeting of the directors of the Heyden Chemical Works and caused a resolution to be adopted whereby the contract of June 7, 1906, between the two companies be cancelled as of December 31, 1916. By this time Hodgskin had not only obtained control of the company but had caused himself to be elected president of the board of directors and fixed his salary at $16,000 per annum. This was the status of the company when the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian began its investigation.

Board Resolution Rescinded.

It was pointed out by Mr. Carvan that this action was illegal, and on July 12, 1918, the board of directors adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution of December 18, 1917, and reinstating the original contract of June 7, 1906. On July 12, 1918, Hodgskin turned over to Richard Kny all of the stock standing in his name in consideration of the cancelling of the loan. A certificate for 745 shares of stock was then issued to Richard Kny.

Richard Kny claims that he in good faith in 1916 loaned $149,000 to Hodgskin, so that Hodgskin might "purchase" the company, and Simon and Kny both say this money was transmitted to Germany. Richard Kny has surrendered to the Alien Property Custodian the certificate of 745 shares of stock issued to him and formally turned over the company to the Alien Property Custodian.

New Directors Appointed.

Mr. Palmer has appointed the following directors of the company:

Leroy Baldwin, president Empire Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York City, is the president of the company.

James A. Branegan, chemist, 1421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is the new vice president of the company.

F. N. B. Close, Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall Street, New York City, is the new secretary of the company.

J. Harry Covington, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Royal H. Weller, ex-assistant district attorney, of 31 Nassau Street, New York City, have been designated by Mr. Palmer as counsel.

PATENT MEDICINES IN ONTARIO.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, Kingston, reports:

Under an amendment to the Ontario license act, adopted at the last session of the legislature, license boards are given much wider powers in the control of preparations containing alcohol. They are authorized to submit samples to the provincial board of health, and if that body considers them insufficiently medicated to prevent their being consumed for the alcohol contained in them their sale may be forbidden. The board may also prohibit the sale of alcoholic patent medicines which would be likely to be taken in quantities injurious to health for the sake of the alcohol contained therein. In the near future all well-known patent medicines containing alcohol in any considerable proportion will be submitted to the provincial board of health for analysis.—Commerce Reports.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE ON APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1919 AND PRIOR YEARS

Extension of remarks of Hon. Swagar Sherley, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, Monday, July 15, 1918, as reported in the Congressional Record:

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I submit herewith a statement showing appropriations made during the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, including appropriations for the fiscal year 1918, and prior fiscal years.

It is impossible at this time to submit a classification of these appropriations other than as is indicated by the title of the acts carrying the specific sums. It should be borne in mind that while the statement submitted below shows appropriations and authorizations for expenditures in a sum little short of $30,000,000,000, the amount of expenditures in the next fiscal year will not necessarily reach any such total. In point of fact the probability is that such expenditures will be at least five or six billions of dollars less than that amount. In this connection perhaps it is interesting to consider appropriations made for the fiscal year 1918. I submit such a statement for that fiscal year subdivided between the amount for loans to allies and those for other purposes, which show a total for both purposes of approximately $18,900,000,000. Of this amount there were actually expended for governmental purposes, including the payment in the form of loans to our allies, of a little over thirteen and one-half billions of dollars, leaving approximately $5,300,000,000 of balance under such appropriations, not now expended.

There is also submitted a statement showing authorized bond issues to date of $22,000,000,000, with actual bonds issued of $9,978,000,000 in round figures, leaving remaining bonds authorized to be issued of $12,021,000,000 in round figures.

In addition to this there have been authorized an issue of war-savings stamps of $2,000,000,000, of which there have been in round figures $307,000,000 issued.

It is estimated that under existing tax laws approximately $4,100,000,000 will be raised exclusive of postal revenues, which should provide approximately $350,000,000, making a total revenue from existing laws and loans authorized and not heretofore issued of approximately $18,161,000,000.

Appropriations made during the second session, Sixty-fifth Congress.

Act.	Cash.	Contracts to be met by subsequent appropriations.	Total.
Agricultural appropriation act	[1] $27,875,353.00		[1] $27,875,353.00
Army appropriation act	10,226,878,312.91	$1,858,332,801.00	12,085,211,113.91
Diplomatic and consular appropriation act	7,937,376.66		7,937,376.66
District of Columbia appropriation act	[2] 15,046,768.66		[2] 15,046,768.66
Fortification appropriation act	2,814,348,267.85	2,623,465,845.00	5,437,814,112.85
Indian appropriation act	11,021,910.00		11,021,910.00
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act	69,937,863.25		69,937,863.25
Military Academy appropriation act	2,589,846.25		2,589,846.25
Naval appropriation act	1,573,468,415.84	34,000,000.00	1,607,468,415.84
Pension appropriation act	220,050,000.00		220,050,000.00
Post Office appropriation act	377,573,342.00		377,573,342.00
River and harbor appropriation act	23,771,900.00	82,700.00	23,851,600.00
Sundry civil appropriation act	2,019,654,470.07	945,549,000.00	2,965,203,470.07
Total regular acts	17,390,153,826.49	5,461,430,346.00	22,851,584,172.49
Urgent deficiency appropriation act	731,901,789.46	1,250,000.00	733,151,789.46
Additional urgent deficiency appropriation act	90,700,022.62		90,700,022.62
General deficiency appropriation act	1,015,486,390.74		1,015,486,390.74
Total deficiency acts	1,838,088,202.82	1,250,000.00	1,839,338,202.82
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations, including $588,049,168 interest on the public debt, $153,814,000 for the sinking fund, and $39,904,255.36 for the preparation and issuance of loans	[3] 844,507,368.36		[3] 844,507,368.36
Purchase of bonds issued by Federal land banks	200,000,000.00		200,000,000.00
Operation of railroads under Federal control and compensation to their owners	500,000,000.00		500,000,000.00
War Finance Corporation and Capital Issues Committee	500,200,000.00		500,200,000.00
Loans to our allies, by the third and fourth Liberty bond acts	3,000,000,000.00		3,000,000,000.00
Increased compensation to certain postal employees during 1919	[4] 26,946,030.00		[4] 26,946,030.00
Increase compensation to certain other Government employees during 1919	[5] 25,000,000.00		[5] 25,000,000.00
Miscellaneous appropriations, including $2,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation of soldiers and sailors	3,666,000.00		3,666,000.00
Total all other appropriations	5,100,319,398.36		5,100,319,398.36
Grand total	[6] 24,328,561,427.67	5,462,680,346.00	[6] 29,791,241,773.67

[1] Vetoed by the President. New bill not yet passed.
[2] Exclusive of the sum of $3,820, still in disagreement between the two Houses.
[3] Approximated as of date of May 11, 1918, for interest on public debt and expenses of loans.
[4] The estimated cost of increased compensation to postal employees during 1919 is $40,000,000 of which sum $13,053,970 is definitely appropriated in Post Office appropriation act and the sum of $26,946,030 is the approximate amount to be paid from the indefinite appropriation carried in the act for that purpose.
[5] Approximated.
[6] The bill to stimulate agriculture and to facilitate the distribution of agricultural products and the bill to encourage production and to regulate ores, metals, and minerals now pending in the Senate as passed by the House of Representatives require appropriations, respectively, of $11,212,283 and $10,500,000 in addition to the grand total stated herein.

(Continued on page 15.)

ORDER REGULATING MARKINGS ON U. S. ARMY SHIPMENTS

General Orders, No. 55.

IX. Paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 34, War Department, 1918, is amended as follows:

(1) Change subparagraph *a* (4) to read as follows:

a. * * *

(4) *U. S. number.*—This shall be the number officially assigned to a shipment by the Embarkation Service or such other agencies as may be empowered by the Embarkation Service to designate such numbers. The U. S. number shall consist of five parts.

(*a*) The letters U. S. indicating United States property.

(*b*) Figures representing the month and day of month.

(*c*) A code letter (or letters) indicating the organization unit orginating such number.

(*d*) Three figures indicating the number of the shipment authorized during a day, each day's designations commencing with "001."

(*e*) A package number — separated from preceding figures by a dash—the packages in each shipment being numbered from 1 up.

For example, U. S. 601X327—14 would represent the three hundred and twenty-seventh shipment authorized by the Embarkation Service (indicated by "X") on June 1 and the fourteenth package of that shipment. If the first part of number were U. S. 1214, etc., it would indicate a shipment authorized on December 14. This number need not be marked on packages containing subsistence supplies but shall appear on all transportation papers relating to such commodities. Indicate by marking this number, in its entirety, in upper right-hand corner of face of package or tags.

(2) In sixth line of subparagraph d, page 4, change the sentence "Use a black waterproof ink or stencil paint" to read "Use only U. S. Army stencil black oil paint."

(3) Add the following subparagraph:

e. Duplicate markings.—There shall be inclosed within each package a card of sufficient size on which shall be recorded in legible characters all the standard markings, established by this general order, appearing on the face and ends of the package, so that if all or any of the exterior markings are obliterated or defaced, the package will contain ample directions which will insure the required delivery to its destination.

[400.161, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

ORDERED TO FORT OGLETHORPE.

Special Orders, No. 170.

133. Maj. Carl Lovelace, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Riley, Kans., and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, that post, for temporary duty.

GENERAL ORDER RELATING TO ARMY GOODS STORED OR SHIPPED AT EMBARKATION PORTS

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1918.

III. 1. At each primary port of embarkation the director of purchases, storage, and traffic will appoint a port storage officer on the staff of the commander of the port. The port storage officer will be in executive control of all storage facilities at the port, operated for the joint use of the several bureaus of the Army, and will exercise such control over the storage facilities operated by individual bureaus as may be necessary to coordinate the storage and shipping activities through bureau depots with the general supply movement of the port.

2. Each supply bureau will be represented at each primary port of embarkation by a port supply officer, appointed by the chief of the bureau. The port supply officers will serve on the staff of the commander of the port and will constitute the technical advisers and assistants of the port storage officer on all matters connected with the supplies of their respective bureaus. Their duties comprise all provisions necessary for the receipt, storage, preservation, and protection of supplies and material pertaining to their respective bureaus at the port, under the supervision of the port storage officer and in conformity with such regulations as he, under the authority of the commander of the port, may prescribe. They will keep themselves informed as to the plans and intentions of the commander of the port, making, through military channels, such reports to the chiefs of their respective bureaus as may be necessary to best facilitate the proper handling of supplies and material. On routine bureau matters not affecting the general policy of the port direct correspondence is authorized between port supply officers and their respective bureau chiefs. They will be prepared at all times to furnish the port storage officer with necessary information respecting the plans of their several bureaus.

3. Supplies intended for shipment overseas will be invoiced to the proper port supply officer, and the accountability for such supplies will cease when they are delivered to the embarkation service at the port concerned, port supply officers filing with their returns proper evidence of that fact. Accountability for engineer supplies may be dropped when turned over to a common carrier, as previously authorized in instructions of December 29, 1917, in which case the engineer port supply officer will have responsibility only for the property after receipt and until delivered to the embarkation service at the port, or, at the discretion of the supply officer, general engineer depot, they may be invoiced to the engineer port supply officer as in other bureaus, in which case they will be accounted for and dropped as specified for other bureaus.

4. Bureau chiefs charged with the administrative examination and settlement of property accounts may accept as proper vouchers to returns certified invoices, accompanied by sufficient evidence from embarkation supply officers that the property enumerated on such certified invoices has actually been shipped overseas.

5. Port supply officers will furnish the chiefs of their respective bureaus overseas with itemized lists of all property shipped abroad. These lists will be used to form the basis for the preparation of such returns and the establishment of such methods of property responsibility and accountability as, in the discretion of the commanding general, A. E. F., may be necessary and practicable in the premises. Chiefs of supply bureaus will empower representatives on the staff of the commanding general, A. E. F., to act in their names in all matters connected with the examination and settlement of property accountability in Europe, which, under the Army Regulations, are required to be performed by chiefs of bureaus of the War Department. In like manner the Secretary of War empowers the commanding general, A. E. F., to act in his name in all matters of property accountability in Europe which, under the Army Regulations, are required to be performed by the Secretary of War.

6. Supplies intended for oversea shipment through a port other than a primary port of embarkation will be shipped to the port quartermaster thereof, and accountability therefor will be dropped by the accountable officer on filing with his return certified invoices accompanied by proper evidence from the port quartermaster that the supplies have been shipped overseas. The itemized lists called for in paragraph 5 will be sent to chiefs of bureaus overseas by the port quartermaster.

7. Supplies turned over to the embarkation service for shipment overseas will be in the hands of that service until delivered to the Government representatives at ports of debarkation abroad, and in case of loss or damage during that time such proceedings and papers as may be necessary to protect the interest of the Government and to fix the responsibility for such loss or damage will be the duty of the embarkation service. Receipted copy of manifest showing delivery of supplies abroad will be considered sufficient evidence to relieve the embarkation service of further responsibility for such supplies.

8. The distribution of supplies and material to ports for shipment overseas will be made under the direction of the chiefs of the several supply bureaus, and all requisitions for the issue of supplies and materials will be originated by or handled through the chiefs of bureaus. All arrangements for the shipment of supplies overseas will be made through the commander of the port.

Expense at Ports.

9. The expense incurred at ports in handling and storing supplies and material will be divided between the different bureaus pro rata based on ship tonnage passing through those facilities at the port operated for the joint use of the several bureaus. The necessary transfer of funds will be made to the Division of Purchases, Storage, and Traffic.

10. These regulations are not intended to apply to property issued to individual enlisted men, a method of accounting for which has been provided in Army Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

STATEMENT ON APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

(Continued from page 11.)

Appropriations and expenditures, 1918.

	Appropriations for loans to allies.	All other appropriations.	Total appropriations.
Appropriations for fiscal year 1918	$7,000,000,000.00	$11,892,027,501.58	$18,892,027,501.58
Expenditures under above appropriations for 1918	[1] 5,623,029,750.00	7,958,672,721.14	13,581,702,471.14
Approximate balances under above appropriations for 1918	1,376,970,250.00	3,933,344,780.44	5,310,325,030.44
Appropriations for fiscal year 1919	3,000,000,000.00	21,328,561,427.67	[2] 24,328,561,427.67

[1] Includes $885,000,000 disbursed during the fiscal year 1917.
[2] In addition to this sum contracts are authorized to be entered into which aggregate $5,462,680,346 and for which appropriations subsequently will have to be made.

Approximate receipts, 1919.

Total bonds authorized to be issued, inclusive of $10,000,000,000 noted above for loans to allies		$22,000,000,000.00
Bonds issued		9,978,785,800.00
Remaining to be issued		12,021,214,200.00
War savings stamps:		
Authorized	$2,000,000,000.00	
Issued	307,092,391.00	
		1,692,907,609.00
Total bonds and war savings stamps authorized and issued		13,714,121,809.00
Revenues under existing tax laws for 1919		4,097,715,000.00
Postal revenues for 1919		349,800,000.00
Grand total		18,161,636,809.00

I trust to be able at a later date to give more accurately figures as to the actual expenditures for the past fiscal year, as well as an approximation of the likely expenditures for the present fiscal year of 1919. The statement of appropriations for 1919 is believed to be accurate within a few thousand dollars. It should be noted that as to this statement that the supply bills relative to the Department of Agriculture and the District of Columbia and the bill to regulate the production of minerals have not yet become laws, and the statement is predicated upon their present status.

WAR DEPARTMENT PROGRAM FOR TRAINING DETACHMENTS

The War Department Committee on Education and Special Training issues the following:

The War Department's program provides for the instruction of 220,000 soldiers in the National Army training detachments before June 30, 1919. Every two months 50,000 soldiers will be graduated from courses in essential trades of military value given in 110 educational institutions. To-day 17,000 soldiers inducted through the draft boards have completed such instruction.

46,000 Now in Training.

There are 46,000 in training now. By November 1 of this year 90,000 men will have been trained. These units of the National Army are on the same basis as other troops. The course provides for three hours daily military instruction and six hours daily of technical instruction. The latter is considered by the Government only additional equipment for the fighting man.

Must Be Physically Fit.

Members of the National Army training detachment must be physically fit. At present only 500 men have been accepted for "limited service." The high standard of physical condition must be kept because the soldiers from these detachments will largely be assigned to combatant units. If retained in organizations where they continue the industrial work they must be equal also to continuing it under fire and must therefore be fighters. Plans are being formulated for opening this branch of the Army for enlistment of physically fit men outside the present draft age.

DISCUSS PLANS TO CONSERVE FURNITURE-MAKING MATERIALS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of the furniture manufacturing industry of the United States have conferred with officials of the Conservation Division and the Wood Products Section of the War Industries Board over plans to be worked out by the industry for the conservation of materials and also of space in the transportation of the products.

Plans to Be Made Later.

A number of suggestions along these lines were made to the manufacturers by the representatives of the War Industries Board. These suggestions will be carried back to the industry to be considered in detail and a report will be made later by the industry to the board. The plans that will be formulated for this industry will be similar to those that the Conservation Division already has put into effect in many other industries.

Concerns Represented.

The concerns represented at the conference were: National Alliance of Case Goods Manufacturers, Library Table Association, Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, National Association of Bedding Manufacturers, National Commercial Fixtures Association, National Willow Furniture Manufacturers, Extension Table Manufacturers, National Association of Piano Bench Manufacturers, Upholstered Furniture Association, Parlor Frame Manufacturers Association, and National Association of Chair Manufacturers.

Rules for Writing Paper Manufacture Issued by the War Industries Board

The War Industries Board has sent out the following to writing paper makers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 12, 1918.*

DEAR SIR: Because of the present and prospective shortage of raw materials resulting in curtailment of tonnage, it is necessary that economies both in production and consumption shall become immediately effective.

At a conference with representatives of writing paper manufacturers, held at the offices of the Pulp and Paper Section, the attached recommendations were made, and it is now the purpose to make these changes effective August 1 unless substantial reasons are immediately presented to show that by some modifications the purposes of the Government can be better carried out.

Yours truly,

T. E. DONNELLY,
Chief, Pulp and Paper Section.

List of Regulations.

First. That all writing papers be made to substance numbers.

Second. That the maximum basis of weight for different grades of paper be as follows:

(A) All bond papers, maximum weight substance No. 20.

NOTE.—It is further recommended that in special cases permits be given for the use of No. 24 for Government and legal documents.

(B) Flat writings, maximum weight substance No. 24.

NOTE.—It is suggested that a recommendation be made that the No. 24 substance weight be used only for special purposes and that as far as possible the flat writings be confined to 20 pounds or lighter weight substance.

(C) Wedding and note correspondence paper, maximum weight substance No. 28.

(D) Ledger papers, maximum weight substance No. 36.

NOTE.—It is suggested that the ledger papers be made only in five thicknesses, i. e., 20, 24, 28, 32, and 36 substance weights. The recommendation that 32 and 36 be used only for permanent records in forms for large record books.

(E) Pasted wedding bristols to be manufactured only in two and three sheets, substance No. 28, i. e., 21 by 33, 52 pounds.

Third. That all grades of paper manufactured be reduced to as few as possible, and not more than five grades each of flat writings, bonds, or ledger paper be manufactured in any one mill.

Fourth. That colors be reduced, exclusive of white, in any one grade as follows: Bond papers to six, flat writings to six, ledgers to buff, envelope papers to six, cover papers to seven, wedding and note papers to five.

Fifth. That all index bristols be run to substance numbers in three weights, namely, No. 52, 68, and 84, the latter being a maximum weight, and that the colors be reduced to three, exclusive of white, namely, buff, blue, and salmon.

Sixth. That all shipping rolls of writing papers be wrapped instead of cased.

Notice of Ordnance Contracts Awarded

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Announcement is made by the Ordnance Department that it has negotiated contracts for ordnance material with the following concerns:

Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., and American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for 155 mm. shells;

American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for 4.7-inch shells;

John Inglis Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada, for antiaircraft shell forgings;

Gordon C. Edwards, Toronto, Canada, for booster casings.

ASSIGNED TO GARDEN CITY.

Special Orders, No. 170:

211. Maj. Charles T. Waring, Signal Corps, will proceed to Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding officer, aeronautical general supply depot and concentration camp, for duty.

STATUS OF THE COLLEGE MAN IN STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS

The War Department, Committee on Education and Special Training, issues the following:

The military status of the college man in the ranks of the Students' Army Training Corps and his relation to the draft have been cleared up by a War Department decision. The student soldier is enlisted already in military service of the United States. Upon reaching draft age he becomes subject to registration whenever the President directs. He is then placed in class 5-D by his local board. The draft board will not include him in calls for induction as long as he remains in the S. A. T. C.

On the day the order number of the student soldier is reached the fact is reported to the college president, to the commanding officer, and to The Adjutant General. A report upon the man's record as a student soldier and as a scholar is put before the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training with the recommendation that he be called at once to an officers' training camp, called to an Army camp, or permitted to complete college training by transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918. No. 377

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR TO DRAFT PETROLEUM SPECIFICATIONS

Executive Order of President Places New Power in Hands of Dr. Garfield.

The United States Fuel Administration has made public the following Executive order issued by President Wilson:

Executive Order.

Whereas, in order to avoid duplication of effort, and in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government and for the better utilization of resources and industries, it is desirable that there shall be a standardization of specifications for the supply of petroleum and its products to the United States Government,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive, and by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 20, 1918, do hereby order that the function, power, and duty of preparing and adopting specifications for the supply of petroleum and its products to any and all departments, bureaus, agencies, and offices of the Government, be transferred to and exercised by the United States Fuel Administrator. The United States Fuel Administrator shall exercise such functions, powers, and duties through a

(Continued on page 8.)

Submarine Sinks Schooner Off Coast of Nova Scotia; Carries Away Provisions

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that nine men in a dory who landed at Gannet Rock Light at 6.30 a. m. to-day (Aug. 3), reported that a schooner was sunk by submarine at 11.05 o'clock yesterday morning 35 miles west-southwest of Briar Island, near the coast of Nova Scotia.

The submarine crew took off provisions from the schooner and then set it afire, they reported. The submarine, they said, appeared to be about 200 feet long and carried two guns.

FIXED PRICE CONTRACTS TO BE RULE IN BUYING ARMY SUPPLIES

Cost-Plus Agreements Will Be Used Only in Exceptional Cases, It Is Announced.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

It has been decided by the Superior Board of Review of the General Staff that, wherever possible, fixed price contracts shall be used in the purchase of supplies for the War Department.

In the exceptional cases, where it is clearly to the advantage of the Government that a cost plus contract be used, a cost plus fixed compensation contract is to be made, rather than a cost plus percentage contract.

Boards Must Approve Contracts.

The decision on all such contracts is not to be made by any individual. Hereafter no cost plus contract will be made, unless it has first been approved by the particular supply bureau's board of review. Such boards have now been established in every bureau that has to do with the making of contracts of the procurement of supplies. These boards are composed of officers and civilians who have not taken any part in the preliminary arrangements of the proposed contract.

Further Check To Insure Fairness.

As a further check to insure absolute fairness to the Government, it has been decided that no cost plus contract shall be approved by a supply bureau board of review, unless the making of cost plus contracts under the particular circumstances involved shall first have been approved by the Superior Board of Review. This board is composed of the Director of Purchases and Supplies, chairman; the Surveyor of Contracts and the chairmen or the chief procurement officers of the supply bureau's boards.

The Superior Board of Review operates on policies formulated by the General Staff through the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

MORE THAN 300,000 MEN EMBARKED DURING JULY; 1,300,000 MARK CROSSED IN OVERSEAS MOVEMENT

NO CASUALTY ESTIMATE

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, Reviews Battle Situation. Ground so Covered With German Dead That Allied Troops Could Not Advance Without Walking on Them—Enormous Quantities of Munitions Abandoned by Enemy.

Press interview by Gen. March August 3, 1918:

When I spoke to you last on Wednesday, the two opposing lines had been nearly stationary and engaged in more or less desperate fighting during July 30 and 31. Since that time blows on both flanks were resisted by the Germans until, on August 1, heavy attacks by the British and French on the Chadun Plateau, south of Soissons and further southeast around Deugneux, bent back the enemy's line at this point for a distance something like two miles. The result of these blows on the flanks forced a retirement along the entire German front on August 2.

On the west flank the enemy had to retire across the Crise River, and the French walked into Soissons. In the center during the day of August 2, the retirement covered an average distance of from three to four miles on a front of 30 miles.

On the east flank, on the heights west of Rheims, our advance was finally on a

(Continued on page 2.)

General Pershing Explains Delay in Collecting Lists of Casualties

The Secretary of War authorizes the following:

I have received a cablegram from Gen. Pershing with regard to reports of casualties. He points out that our troops are still widely separated, serving in many places, and that our wounded are taken to French and British hospitals as well as our own, causing great difficulty and complication in securing accurate information. In addition to this, the troops are separated from their records while in the area of conflict and must depend upon very inadequate and temporary telegraph lines which are subject to frequent interruption and must, for the most part, be devoted entirely to the urgent business of the battle itself. Gen. Pershing assures me that he is making every effort to collect casualty lists, have them confirmed and verified, and that they will be transmitted promptly.

Conference Held at State Department With Director of Bureau at Habana On International Trade-Mark Registry

On Thursday, July 11, 1918, a meeting was held at the office of Assistant Secretary of State Phillips for the purpose of presenting Dr. Mario Diaz Irizar, director of the International Trade-Mark Registration Bureau of the Americas established at Habana by the Cuban Government, to representatives of a number of the executive departments of the United States interested in the operation of the new bureau, as well as to representatives of international organizations, such as the Pan American Union and the International High Commission, directly concerned with the carrying into effect of the convention and agreements concluded at the Pan American Conference held at Buenos Aires in 1910, the Pan American Financial Conference held in Washington in 1915, and at the meeting of the International High Commission held in [illegible].

Convention Signed at Buenos Aires.

At the Fourth International Conference of American States in Buenos Aires in August, 1910, a convention concerning the protection of trade-marks was signed by representatives of 20 American Republics. The convention provided for the establishment of two registration bureaus, respectively, at Habana for North, Central, and West Indian America, and one at Rio de Janeiro for South America. The two bureaus were intended to register certificates of ownership of trade-marks issued by the respective trade-mark offices of the countries of origin of registrants. The bureaus were intended to exchange each week records of such registration and in this way, upon the payment of a single fee at either of the bureaus, a registrant would automatically secure protection of his trade-mark in all the countries of the hemisphere which had ratified the convention. When two-thirds of the countries comprising either group had ratified the convention the bureau corresponding to that group was to be opened. Accordingly, in December, 1917, the President of Cuba was able to inaugurate the bureau at Habana for the [illegible] group, a sufficient number of countries having ratified the convention. The bureau at Rio de Janeiro can not be opened until three more countries have ratified the convention.

Countries Ratifying Convention.

A list follows of the countries in the two groups which have to date ratified the convention or adhered to it:

Southern group.—Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

Northern group.—United States, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica.

The Cuban Government has already appropriated $10,000 toward the expenses of the bureau during its first year of operation, and has ceded an appropriate site for the construction of a permanent home for the bureau. It has further generously contributed toward the cost of erecting such a home to the amount of $25,000. The total cost of erection and the cost of maintenance of the bureau will be borne by the countries of the northern group, respectively, in a manner similar to the proportional contribution made by the American Republics toward the support of the Pan-American Union. The same procedure will be followed later in the case of the bureau at Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Irizar's Mission.

Having dispatched a number of matters preliminary to the actual opening of the bureau, Dr. Mario Díaz Irízar, the director, has come to Washington to confer with the trade-mark authorities of the United States Patent Office. The conference was opened formally, as stated above, at a general meeting presided over by the Assistant Secretary of State. At this meeting there were present Hon. William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State; His Excellency Dr. Carlos M. de Céspedes, minister of Cuba to the United States; Dr. Mario Díaz Irízar; Hon. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and secretary general of the central executive council, International High Commission; Hon. F. J. Yanes, assistant director, Pan-American Union; Hon. James T. Newton, Commissioner of Patents; Hon. Lester Woolsey, Solicitor of the Department of State; Hon. Julius G. Lay, foreign trade adviser of the Department of State; Hon. Thorvald Soldberg, Register of Copyright; Dr. C. E. McGuire, assistant secretary general, International High Commission; Mr. C. P. Carter, assistant to the chief, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce; Mr. C. M. Barnes, assistant to the adviser on commercial treaties, Department of State.

Speakers at Meeting.

After Mr. Phillips had outlined the purposes of the meeting and expressed the gratification of all interested parties that the Cuban Government had been able so promptly and vigorously to carry into effect the duties imposed upon it by the convention of 1910, Dr. Díaz Irízar briefly surveyed the task which the bureau at Habana would have to undertake. He set forth the steps taken by the Government of Cuba to give effect to the convention and the personal wish of President Menocal to help in any way possible.

Dr. Rowe pointed out that in his conference here Dr. Díaz Irízar could not only derive assistance from the appropriate technical officials in the formulation of his rules, but that he in turn could be of great assistance to these officials in preparing domestic legislation here necessary to give effect in the United States to the Trade-Mark Convention.

Thanks Cuban Minister.

Mr. Phillips thanked the Cuban minister for the prompt and effective way in which the Government of Cuba, and in which he, personally, had contributed to the realization of the system of protection of this branh of industrial property contemplated by the convention of 1910.

His excellency the minister of Cuba then expressed the sincere intention of his Government to do all that might be necessary to make the work of the new bureau in every way satisfactory.

A small committee was then selected to confer with Dr. Díaz Irízar during his stay in Washington.

MORE THAN 300,000 MEN SENT TO FRANCE IN MONTH OF JULY

(Continued from page 1.)

4-mile front for a distance of about 1 mile.

Our line last evening ran nearly parallel to the valley of the combined Vesle and Ardre Rivers, and the distance from where we are to their position, which is a more or less natural defensive position, is only a little more than 6 miles.

The perimeter of this gradually diminishing salient has now come down to 48 miles on August 2, from 74 miles at the start. The depth of the enemy's retirement is now 16 miles.

During this advance, beginning with the counter-offensive, we have had eight United States divisions now engaged, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d, and 42d. We have located definitely the troops which were engaged against the Fourth Prussian Guards. They were the 42d Division—the Rainbow Division.

The objective of our forces is still the enemy's army, and the success of the advance is indicated by the confidential cablegram, which I am going to read to you.

Ground Covered with Corpses.

An officer of Gen. Muir's (Twenty-eighth) Division just returned from Fere-en-Tardenois reports that it does not seem possible for an army to have gathered as many guns, as much ammunition as the Germans had abandoned in their retreat, which had been so hasty that they had not time to bury their dead. The ground was so covered with corpses that it was impossible to advance without walking over them, and further, that the advance of the Twenty-eighth Division had been extremely rapid in spite of the fact that their position was some distance from the nearest railroad.

In connection with the American forces abroad there has been some discussion about the proportion of the forces which is brigaded with the British, and I will say that Gen. Pershing has in his own area as his own force, not brigaded with the British, over 1,000,000.

The number of men embarked during the month of July, just closed, was over 300,000. That breaks the record; the previous high record was in the preceding month, when we reached 276,000. The number of men embarked to France is now over 1,300,000.

Answers to Written Questions.

Gen. March replied to written questions as follows:

Question: Is the Seventy-ninth Division the division from which troops have been shipped to Italy?

Answer: No.

Question: What are the names and assignments of brigadier generals returning from France?

(Continued on page 5.)

FOURTH BI-WEEKLY OFFERING OF U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES IS ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARY

MINIMUM PLACED AT $500,000,000

Reduction in Amount Made Possible by Increased Returns From War Savings Stamps, Income and Excess Profits Taxes.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

In consequence of the over-subscription of the first three issues of Treasury Certificates in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the increased returns from War Savings Certificates and from income and excess profits taxes, the Secretary of the Treasury finds it possible to reduce the minimum amount of the fourth bi-weekly offering of Treasury Certificates to five hundred million dollars. This, however, is only a minimum amount, and those institutions which have made arrangements to subscribe their share on the basis of an offering of seven hundred and fifty million dollars will be free to do so.

Terms of the Offer.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the Act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the Act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IV D, dated and bearing interest August 6, 1918, payable December 5, 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business August 13, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

Interest and Taxation.

The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above. Upon ten days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occurring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates.

Accepted at Par.

The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by any allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after August 6, 1918, and on or before August 13, 1918. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal Banks' Authority.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts specified in their respective districts.

Captured German Officer's Diary Records Sudden Amendment of His Estimation of the American Marine as a Fighter

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

How the contemptuous opinion of the Germans for the fighting ability of American troops may be changed literally overnight is shown in an extract from the diary of a German officer who was captured and taken into the American lines by the Marines. A translation of the diary has just been received at Marine Corps headquarters.

Reserve Lieut. Tillmanns, the writer of the diary, belonged to the Second Battalion of the Fortieth Regiment (Baden Guards), Twenty-eighth Division. This was the fourth division which the Marines had against them in the fighting around Chateau-Thierry. The other three were so badly cut up that they could not carry out their orders to attack.

Diary Tells the Story.

The extract from Lieut. Tillmann's diary follows:

"June 6th: Departure from Rocourt 3 p. m. to Breuyres further back Coincy. We had to move out of Rocourt because it did not belong to our sector. Rear is crammed full of troops. Billets, therefore, very scarce.

"June 7th: At the front. American troops have made counterattacks. We have to move to the front again. Route of march over Rocourt Epaux. We are lying in the woods to the right of Etrepilly for the present, in position. In the night of 8th and 9th we will relieve the front line. It must be a sad outfit which allows itself to be thrown out by the Americans. In the evening of the days of the 8th, there was heavy artillery fire. Fortunately, the artillery fire did not reach us.

"June 8th to 9th: Moved forward at night and relieved the 461st Regiment at 4 in the morning in the Bois de Belleau. Incomprehensibly wide sector. Where there were three companies, we have only one.

"Worst Night of His Life."

"June 9th to 10th: The worst night of my life. I am lying in the thick woods on an open height in little holes behind rocks, for this is heavy artillery fire, until 6 o'clock in the morning. It is a wonder that the fellows were all at their posts when the Americans attacked. The attack, thank God, was repulsed. God has again mercifully preserved me."

The diary ends abruptly, as the next day the writer was a prisoner in the hands of the Americans.

Lieut. Meyering Wins Distinguished Service Cross for Bravery

WAR ORDERS, No. 59.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, June 22, 1918.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 6, War Department, 1918, the distinguished-service cross was awarded on May 30, 1918, to First Lieut. William D. Meyering, 23d Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action while commanding a platoon of infantry which was attacked by the enemy on the morning of April 6, 1918. He took effective measures before and during the attack to defeat the enemy and handled his men well, under fire, until he was seriously wounded. Forced to attend to his wound, he refused assistance and walked through the enemy's barrage to a dressing station. He objected to being taken to the rear till he knew the outcome of the attack. His brave example inspired his men to drive off the enemy, who did not reach our trenches. He lost his right hand by amputation as the result of the wound.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 13, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 79.

[illegible]
Headquarters, French Armies,
August 1, 1918.

[illegible] the line of the enemy's local attacks, arising [illegible] made in our troops and counter-attacks launched by the enemy, have occurred at several points. We have taken the village of Clerges and advanced beyond it. The situation in this vicinity is [illegible].

American Official Communique No. 80.

[illegible] 2, 1918.

Section A.—Yesterday on the line of the Ourcq our troops in hard fighting captured Hill 230, south of Coulonges, and the woods east of the [illegible] the enemy, relinquishing his efforts to stop our advance, commenced to fall back, with our troops in close pursuit. The fire of our artillery has interrupted his communications, and he is attempting to destroy large quantities of material [illegible], which has already progressed to a depth of 5 miles, continues.

Last night our aviators successfully bombed the railroad station and yards at Conflans. Numerous hits were made, causing several fires and one large explosion. All of our machines returned.

GENERAL TERM "AIR SERVICE" TO DESIGNATE TWO BUREAUS

The War Department authorizes the following:

In a communication received at the offices of Maj. Gen. W. L. Kenley and Mr. John D. Ryan, from the Adjutant General's Office, it is stated that hereafter Air Service will be the general term including the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

The officers and enlisted men of the Division of Military Aeronautics and those serving in the Bureau of Aircraft Production shall be known as members of the Air Service, Military Aeronautics, and Aircraft Production, respectively.

The chief of the Bureau of Aircraft Production will hereafter be addressed as the Director of Aircraft Production, and the chief of the Division of Military Aeronautics, as the Director of Military Aeronautics.

PLANS DISCUSSED FOR FIXING MAXIMUM PRICES FOR RAGS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

A. L. Gifford, the Rag and Fiber Administrator of the Woolens Section, was in conference on Thursday with several section heads and other officials of the War Industries Board. The subject of discussion was the establishment of maximum prices on rags, and plans are being formulated as rapidly as possible, taking all interests into consideration.

Upon the completion of these plans, which are in a measure dependent upon reports which are in preparation by various representatives of the rag industry, an announcement will be made of a definite policy and of such regulations as it is deemed advisable to put into force to conserve the interests of the Government in its relation with the rag industry.

New Production District for Ordnance With St. Louis Named as Headquarters

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

The Ordnance Department announces the establishment of a new production district in the United States, to be known as the St. Louis production district. Its headquarters will be at St. Louis, and M. E. Singleton, of that city, has been named ordnance district chief.

The territory to be embraced in the St. Louis district, as well as the date on which the St. Louis office will start operations, will be announced later.

Division of the country into production districts was undertaken by the Ordnance Department as part of its plan of decentralization and in order to promote more rapid and efficient methods of carrying out the enormous ordnance program. Under this system the production work in each district is under its own responsible head, who is answerable directly to the Ordnance Department in Washington.

Number of Motor Vehicles of All Sizes Purchased for the Quartermaster Service

The War Department authorizes the following:

From April 8, 1917, to July 1, 1918, the motor transport service of the Quartermaster Corps purchased 27,005 motorcycles and 25,874 side cars for motorcycles. During the same period 8,809 motor ambulances were purchased.

On July 1 reports showed that there were overseas 4,398 motor trucks of less than 1-ton capacity, 5,703 1½-ton trucks, 7,987 3 to 5 ton trucks, and 3,420 passenger cars.

Prospective deliveries of motor trucks for July were 4,797; for August, 4,355; and for September, 4,448.

Prices Paid for Foodstuffs for Army by Subsistence Division During July

The War Department authorizes the following:

Prices paid by the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps for the most important articles of food supplies to the camps and cantonments in the month of July were as follows:

The base price for Army beef in July was $23.05 per hundred pounds at Chicago. The Army cut of beef is worth $1 per hundredweight more than the standard cut. Hams were purchased at 31 cents per pound, delivered at camps, and bacon at 43½ cents per pound, delivered at camps.

July purchases of butter were made on an average of 42½ cents per pound, f. o. b. Chicago, and 43½ cents delivered at camps. July prices for oleomargarine were 26¼ cents per pound, f. o. b. Chicago, and on an average of 27½ cents per pound delivered at camps. The price for lard was 26½ cents delivered at camps and for lard substitutes 21¾ cents per pound delivered at camps.

Flour was purchased at $11.10 per barrel of 196 pounds, packed in 98-pound sacks, f. o. b. Chicago. The average price for sugar was $7.30 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. seaboard refineries. Potatoes were purchased at an average cost of $2.84 per hundred pounds delivered at camps, and the average price paid for onions in July was $2.97 per hundred pounds delivered at camps.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Following the session of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday afternoon, Chairman Kitchin announced that the committee had reached a tentative decision to practically double all taxes on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. In some instances the increases are more than double existing rates. This action is independent of the increases previously adopted with respect to the special license tax on manufacturers of tobacco. Internal revenue taxes on tobaccos under existing law yield about $168,000,000 and yesterday's action if finally written into the bill, is expected to increase the total taxes from this source to about $340,000,000. The proposed new rates which are to be paid by the manufacturer or importer, are as follows:

On cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $2 per 1,000 (present tax $1); cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 and retailing at not more than 4 cents each, $5 per 1,000 (present tax, $3); cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 and retailing for more than 4 cents and not over 7 cents each, $10 per 1,000 (present tax, $4); cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, selling for more than 7 cents each and not more than 15 cents, $15 per 1,000 (present tax, $6); cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, selling for more than 15 cents each and not more than 20 cents, $20 per 1,000 (present tax, $8); cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, selling for more than 20 cents each, $30 per 1,000 (present tax, $10).

Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, retailing at less than 2 cents each, $5 per 1,000 (present tax, $2.05); cigarettes of same weight retailing at 2 cents each or more, $8 per 1,000 (present tax, $2.05); cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, $10 per 1,000 (present tax, $4.80 per 1,000).

Tobacco, including leaf, plug, chewing or smoking, 30 cents per pound (present tax, 13 cents).

Cigarette papers and tubes for cigarette manufacture will pay a tax equal to double the amount now paid. On packages of papers, containing from 25 to 50 papers, the present tax of one-half of 1 cent is increased to 1 cent; packages containing from 50 to 100 papers will pay 2 cents instead of 1 cent; packages containing more than 100 papers will be taxed 1 cent for every 100 papers. The tax on cigarette tubes is raised from 2 cents per 100 to 4 cents.

The committee has made such headway that it was stated yesterday the bill might be made ready to report when the House reconvenes August 19. The subcommittee to which was referred the so-called luxury list of the Treasury Department made some progress yesterday and expects to be able to submit a final report to the full committee by Monday.

CAMP DONIPHAN DISCONTINUED.

General Orders, No. 55:

I. Camp Doniphan is discontinued as a separate encampment, and General Orders, No. 95, War Department, 1917, is amended accordingly.

MORE THAN 300,000 MEN SENT TO FRANCE IN MONTH OF JULY

(Continued from page 2.)

Answer: The general officers returning from France are as follows: Brig. Gen. James J. Hornbrook, assigned to the Southern Department; Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kutz, assigned to command the Engineer Camp at Camp Humphreys; Brig. Gen. George C. Saffarans, assigned to Seventeenth Brigade, Ninth Division, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Brig. Gen. Alfred A. Hickok, assigned to Nineteenth Brigade, Tenth Division, Camp Funston, Kans.; Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, assigned to Twenty-first Brigade, Eleventh Division, Camp Meade, Md.; Brig. Gen. John N. Hodges, Twenty-third Brigade, Twelfth Division, Camp Devens, Mass.; Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Twenty-fifth Brigade, Thirteenth Division, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Question: Who is commander of the 85th Division?

Answer: This division was under the command of Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, who has now been assigned temporarily to the command of a corps, and the senior officer left with the division until a new Major General is appointed is Brig. Gen. J. L. Hines. He is assumed to be in temporary command of that division.

Question: Where is the 28th Division?

Answer: Still on the front line. I have pointed out that it is in this drive.

Question: What can you say regarding the activities and location of the 35th and 89th Divisions?

Answer: The 35th is actually on the line in the Vosges, in a quiet sector not far from the Swiss frontier. The 89th has reached France, but we have had no further report.

In connection with the assignment of officers to new divisions, I have assigned Maj. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, Chief of the Militia Bureau, to command one of the divisions, and will detail an officer temporarily in charge of the militia activities during the remainder of the war.

Verbal Questions and Answers.

Verbal questions answered by Gen. March:

Question: Most of the questions asked about the corridor relate principally to the mooted question of casualties. Various numbers have already been suggested.

Answer: The casualty question I understood was to be covered by the Secretary of War, and I believe he did say something about it. Gen. Pershing replied to our order to send in all casualties that the delay in sending them in was due to the fact that our men were serving under the British and the French as well as under our own commanders, but that casualties would be cabled as soon as they had been completely verified. You can well imagine how disastrous it would be if the casualties were cabled and then corrections had to be made. The distress would be beyond all question, and so these lists are going to come in and as soon as they do come in they will be given out, whatever they are.

Question: Can you tell how many corps are operating as corps—as complete units?

Answer: In this sector of the line (indicating the line just captured on Percen-Tardenois) our First Corps is operating, with Gen. Liggett in command. You will see by the position of the flags that our divisions have now been put in contiguously and are actually getting together as an American force.

Question: Has the Thirty-fifth Division been put in place of the Thirty-second on the Swiss frontier? Last week you reported the Thirty-second on the Swiss border and now in the fighting line.

Answer: Yes; in nearly the same place.

Question: Have you any information as to what extent the light Browning machine gun has been used and how effective it has been?

Answer: We have no reports. Details like that come in in written reports as the tests progress, and of course Gen. Pershing in sending cables sends only the broadest details. If there is any suspicion in our minds that something isn't working well, we cable and ask for a special report. But if anything comes in I will be very glad to give it out.

No Casualties Estimate.

Question: Have you any estimate as to the number of casualties?

Answer: None whatever.

Question: Have you any mention of names in the Forty-second Division?

Answer: No. You know that the division is under Gen. Menoher and that his chief of staff was Col. (now Brigadier General MacArthur. Both have done splendidly, the division has done splendidly. If any mention is made in the cables of any officers junior in rank I will give it out every time.

Question: How many men have been sent to Italy?

Answer: I do not know how many have actually arrived there yet. I told you the actual strength of the first batch sent from America. They are arriving there and as reports come in as to the strength in Italy I will be glad to give them out.

Question: Can you say what unit has gone to Italy?

Answer: No. I do not think that the unit has been identified by the enemy.

Question: Are the men in Italy actually on the fighting line?

Answer: Not as far as now reported.

July Saving Stamp Sales Pass All Prior Records

The Treasury Department issues the following:

For the month of July the cash receipts in the Treasury Department from the sales of war savings and thrift stamps surpassed all previous records, totaling $211,417,942.61, and representing an investment or a loan to the Government at the average rate of $2 for every man, woman, and child in America.

From the beginning of the war savings campaign, and up to and including July 31, total receipts from the sales of war savings securities are $518,510,334.03, this representing the purchase of war savings stamps to a total maturity value of $624,711,245.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency addresses following immediately after the names:

Killed in action	112
Died of wounds	11
Died of disease	11
Died of accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	56
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Missing in action	9
Total	206

Killed in Action.

Maj. James B. Nalle. Mrs. J. B. Nalle, Cairo Apartment, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANTS.

Herman St. J. Boldt, jr. Maj. H. St. J. Boldt, 39 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

James Aubrey Cooper. J. T. Cooper, R. F. D., Box 40, Hale Center, Tex.

Harry Stevenson George. Wesley D. George, 100 McNaugher Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Byron H. Mehl. Mrs. H. W. Mehl, 527 Chestnut Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Robert O. Purdy, jr. R. O. Purdy, sr., Sumter, S. C.

Charles M. Stramberg. Miss Anne Stramberg, 26 Hamlet Street, Somerville, Mass.

Mas. Engr. Hugh G. Middletown. Mrs. Marie V. Cahoon, Attalla, Ala.

SERGEANTS.

Harry Benjamin Bloyd. Mrs. Flora E. Bloyd, Kelso, Wash.

Michal John Clanders. Mrs. Lena Kelly, 2243 Marigney Street, New Orleans, La.

Ray M. Karls. S. F. Karls, Jasper, Mo.

Lee Meece. Bill Meece, Dykes, Ky.

Lewis A. Pye. Miss Clara Pye, 199 Leighton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

James H. Bissell. Charles H. Bissell, 399 Water Street, Keene, N. H.

Dwight Jason Cowles. Leonard B. Cowles, care Armour Co., Kansas City, Kans.

Leo. A. Desilets. Ludger Desilets, 283 West Street, Keene, N. H.

Allen J. Fitzmorris. Frank Fitzmorris, 64 East Front Street, Skowhegan, Me.

Vincent L. Giantvalley. Mrs. Katherine Doring Giantvalley, 3929 Thirtieth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

John Russo. Mrs. Jennie Butti, 136 Bay Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas Seale. Llewlyn Seale, 133 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

James P. Shaw. Buckley Holden, 27 Washington Road, New Bedford, Mass.

Anton M. Sorensen. Fred Sorensen, R. F. D. 7, Penn Yan, N. Y.

George B. Vickroy. Mrs. Eli Vickory, R. F. D., Lancaster, Ohio.

William B. Weaver. William C. Weaver, Piney Creek, N. C.

Laurence B. Williams. S. P. Williams, 99 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Bugler Henry J. Keough. Mrs. Mary Keough, 129 De Russey Street, Binghampton, N. Y.

Bugler Asher Yaffee. Mrs. Lena Yaffee, 935 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Wagoner William J. Duggar. Mrs. Dora Duggar, Middlesboro, Ky.

Mech. Eli Bouley. Mrs. Nancy Bouley, 16 Buck Street, Nashua, N. H.

PRIVATES.

Kelly Akers. No emergency address given.

Stanley Anderson. Alfred Anderson, Hartington, Nebr.

John Arcomano. Mrs Anna Arcomano, 215 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arthur Auten. Ora Auten, Gaines, Mich.

Clayton S. Babcock. Bert Babcock, Hamilton, Ohio.

Orville F. Ballard. Mrs. F. Ballard. R. 4, Box 99, Waupaca, Wis.

Grover Blevins. Don Blevins, Pay Coulee, Mont.

Gilbert Bond. Mrs. Ellen Bond, Canalon, Mo.

David Brendler. I. Brendler, 244 East One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Cyril Barnard Brier. Mrs. Ella Brier, 2234 Fairfax Street, Denver, Colo.

Frank Joseph Brown. Mrs. Mary Frank Brown, 3733 South Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John F. Brown. H. J. Brown, R. F. D. 1, Box 28, Alexandria, La.

Richard O. Burns. Mrs. A. Burns, Beetown, Wis.

Edward N. Canavan. Mrs. Mary Canavan, 488 Junction Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Harold F. Canfield. Frank Canfield, R. F. D. 6, Traverse City, Mich.

Earl I. Cliett. Frank L. Cliett, Reno, Ga.

Lonnie Elmer Cline. Mrs Clarinda Cline, Fortington, Iowa.

Leon J. Duane. William Duane, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

William H. Durff. Mrs. Nora J. Durff, 217 High Street, Shippensburg, Pa.

Lee Early. Mrs. Phenia Daubenspuk, North Washington, Pa.

Robert James Eckweiler. Mrs. John Eckweiler, Notch, Pike County, Pa.

Keith M. Edner. Orville J. Edner, Campbell, Minn.

Lawrence J. Emmertz. Mrs. Ellen Lusk, 410 Highland Avenue, Chester, Pa.

Evan Evans. Edward P. Evans, Cambria, Minn.

Luke G. Franklin. Mrs. Sally Franklin, Golden Pond, Ky.

Lorenzo Frederickson. Mrs. E. Frederickson, Ball Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Harry Gavelick. Mrs. Margaret Layceck, 1531 Washington Street, Denver, Colo.

Joseph Z. Glucosky. Mrs. Annie Gluscosky, Grodna, Russia.

Alfred B. Goodearl. George W. Goodearl, 155 Leyden Street, East Boston, Mass.

Grant H. Gordon. Mrs. Cecelia Sheldon, 464 Central Street, Keene, N. H.

Paul E. Guyler. John W. Guyler, Modesto, Cal.

William L. Hall. Mrs. Lucy M. Brooks, Bestland, Essex County, Va.

James Hammond. Mrs. Hattie Hammond, 25 Wilbraham Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Ray K. Hample. Mrs. Francis X. Miller, 936 Cherry Street, Reading, Pa.

Anthony Harris. Mrs. John Harris, Peoples, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Benjamin Baxter Hatfield. Dr. William Henderson. 831 West Waldo Street, Independence, Mo.

James R. Herbert. John E. M. Herbert, Bowers Hill, Va.

Frank B. Holicky. Mrs. Mary Holicky, Lakota, N. Dak.

Thomas H. Irwin. John Irwin, Galva, Iowa.

Forrest I. Isom. C. C. Isom, Mosier, Oreg.

Steve Jendrosrak. Walter Jendrosrak, 1215 Fry Street, Chicago, Ill.

Roy Johnson. Thomas Edgar Johnson, Bridgeport, Nebr.

Roy A. McClane. Mrs. Samuel McClane, R. F. D. 7, York, Pa.

Michael Matsco. Stephen Matsco, 17 Tillman Street, Allentown, Pa.

Maron Matusiewicz. Wicenty Kulesza, 321 Alexandrine E., Detroit, Mich.

James R. Miller. Mrs. Myrtle Miller, 1720 South American Street, Stockton, Cal.

Walter Raymond Miller. Miss Cora Miller, Plainwell, Mich.

Novie L. Moore. Mrs. Anna Moore, Forest Green, Mo.

John T. Morton. Edmond C. Morton, Page, N. C.

William Myers. Mrs. Ella Myers, Dartmoor, W. Va.

Axel E. Nelson. Charles Nelson, R. F. D. 4, Little Falls, Minn.

Clarence George Paff. Mrs. Jake Paff, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Paul Pecher. Paul Girard, 422 Chestnut Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Harry E. Peffer. Mrs. Emma Peffer, 724 Naylor Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William J. Reape. Mrs. Katherine Reape, 1333 East Haines Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rosario Ricciardi. Charles Ricciardi, Nashua Street, Milford, N. H.

William H. Riddell. Frank Riddell, 117 Twenty-fourth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Loyd S. Ripley. Mrs. C. N. Ripley, Lohrville, Iowa.

Henry Rivers. Loon Rivers, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Joseph H. Rupp. Charles M. Sechler, 1426 North Tenth Street, Reading, Pa.

Paul W. Schroeder. Mrs. Peu Schroeder, Germantown, Tex.

Joseph Schwartz. Mrs. Jennie Schwartz, 176 Eighth Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Brady V. Smith. Mrs. Nellie Smith, 1806 South Twenty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reginald Smith. Mrs. Nellie Smith, 932 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Joseph Sottosante. Mrs. Mary Sottesante, 516 Main Street, Union Hill, N. J.

Raymond Stake. Jacob Stake, Surrey, N. Dak.

Arthur R. Stanley. J. N. Bradshaw, Nebish, Minn.

Leslie M. Stone. James Stone, 721 South Clinton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Thomas P. Stone. Mrs. Mary J. Stone, 333 William Street, Lockland, Ohio.

Albert Emanuel Swanson. Mrs. Madge E. Swanson, 315 B Street, Laporte, Ind.

Ellis H. Tarter. J. W. Tarter, R. F. D. 1, Colfax, La.

James Uxa. Joe Uxa, 6903 Salem Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

John Lee Vellines. Mrs. Tiny Vellines, Comet, Va.

George W. Waldrop. D. W. Waldrop, South Center Street, Spartanburg, S. C.

Samuel Wallace. Mrs. Rose Wallace, 1428 South Vodges Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

John Worsoski. Miss Victoria Worsoski, 6 Bonneau Court, New Bedford, Mass.

George L. Weeks. Mrs. Donas Weeks, R. F. D. 8, Eastman, Ga.

Samuel Weintraub. Jacob Weintraub, 146 Ludlow Street, New York, N. Y.

Franklin P. Wesp. Conrad Wesp, Gardenville, N. Y.

Ernest Williams. Nett Williams, R. F. D. 2, Canton, Pa.

Frank J. Wilkinson. Mrs. Margaret Wilkinson, 706 Harmer Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Benjamin C. Wright. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Sedalia, Mo.

Mike Yaps. Henry Yaps, 262 Oak Street, New Britain, Conn.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Deleth Eber Mellinger. Henry S. Mellinger, 313 West Main Street, Ephrata, Pa.

Sergt. Walter Jensen. Mrs. I. C. Jensen, 15 Palmer Street, Waltham, Mass.

Corp. Crowell G. Fish. Mrs. M. J. Fish, 116 West Neptune Street, West Lynn, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Joe M. Campbell. R. H. Campbell, R. F. D. 4, Albany, Ala.

Donald A. Henry. Donald Henry, Millinocket, Me.

Glenn Vernon Hughes. Mrs. Leonard Redmond, 1180 F Fifty second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry Thomas Lalone. Gilbert Lalone, Midland, Mich.

Charles E. McCleary. Mrs. Anna McCleary, 4015 Pine Street W., St. Louis, Mo.

Louis J. Mills. Miss Mamie Mills, 716 Seventeenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Silva. Antone J. Silva, Ager, Cal.

Thomas L. Smith. Glen Smith, Underwood, Ala.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Frank Schultz. John Schultz, 853 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.

Saddler John A. Jerson. Mrs. F. J. Jerson, 757 South E Street, Tacoma, Wash.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Anaweski. Alice Kewagoshkun, Bayshore, Mich.

Leo R. Chapman. Mrs. Rebecca Timpey, Meridian, Okla.

Angelo Jim Crist. Mrs. Myrtle Hold, Columbia, Mo.

Jesse Dorsey. Mrs. Daisy Dorsey, Blue Springs, Miss.

Ralph E. Perkins. Mrs. Mary Perkins, York Beach, Me.

Lee Porter. Mrs. Elsie Porter, 325 Boydsten Street, Paris, Ill.

Philip Steen. John Steen, 510 Third Avenue East, Duluth, Minn.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Walter N. Sundell. Gus Sundell, Irvington, Nebr.
Nemoyl Brown Turpin. Mrs. Ella Wheelar, Whitcomb, Blaine County, Mont.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. James T. Chandler. Mrs. Mary Chandler, Church View, Va.
Corp. Benjamin Dachyk. Miss Rose Dachyk, R. F. D. 3, Box 3D, Duluth, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Gilbert Bedard. Frank Bedard, 4 Fairmont Place, Fitchburg, Mass.
Constantine Papageorge. Nick Poniagokos, 60 West Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Otto F. Schaunaman. Herman Schaunaman, Sisseton, S. Dak.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph Francis Hanrahan. Mrs. Patrick Hanrahan, 1722 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Thomas G. Loux. Mrs. Joseph G. Loux, 84 North Pine Street, Albany, N. Y.
Guy Pickett. Mrs. W .S. Pickett, Karnes City, Tex.

SERGEANTS.

Bertie McClish. Mrs. Ethel Miller, R. F. D. 9, Box 66, Tiffin, Ohio.
Channing Maffitt. Miss Mary E. Maffitt, 98 Mountfort Street, Boston, Mass.
Carrol W. White. W. E. White, Scotts, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Lowell S. Blaisdell. Mrs. Ella G. Blaisdell, 8710 Grenshaw Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edwin H. Bruce. Mrs. Aurilla Bruce, Rutland, Vt.
Raymond B. Dickinson. Mrs. Bertha Hill, South Shaftsbury, Vt.
Jesse T. Gearlds. Edw. Gearlds, 421 South Eighteenth Street, Louisville, Ky.
Joseph M. Gleeson. Michael Gleeson, 16 Trenton Street, East Boston, Mass.
Joseph Sparks. Arch Sparks, Cedar Bluff, Va.

BUGLER.

Frank McKune. James C. McKune, Tacoma, Wash.

COOKS.

Ernest Schneider. Mrs. E. Schneider, Giddings, Tex.
John C. Philips. Mrs. Alberta Philips, Mountain City Knitting Mills, Pottsville, Pa.

WAGONERS.

Thomas P. Beatty. Thomas P. Beatty, sr., 212 Westwood Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.
William O'Connell. Mrs. Kate Wallace, 616 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MECHANIC.

Edward Joholski. John Joholski, 470 North Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bendetto. Rocco Bendetto, 627 Peyton Street, Geneva, Ill.
Charles J. Bendl. Mrs. Hanna Bendl, 1638 South Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
James Bennett. Mrs. Moody Hicks, 325 Gold Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Besteland. Louis E. Besteland, Carpio, N. Dak.
George Sylvester Bumgardner. Joseph Freed, Reedsville, Pa.
Joseph Russell Bush. Miss Edith Bush, R. F. D. H., Lafayette, Ind.
John F. Carter. Mrs. Mary J. Carter, 1333 North Thirty-second Street, Birmingham, Ala.
Claude F. Chaffin. Mrs. W. S. Clark, care of Clark & Son, Eureka, Cal.
Earl Lewis Cline. Mrs. Nettie Cline, 80 Clarksville Street, Greenville, Pa.
Michael Di Battista. Mrs. L. Di Battista, 19 Dale Street, Providence, R. I.
Benjamin Di Loreto. John Di Loreto, 264 New Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
George Peter Eberle. Mrs. Anna Eberle, 1757 Mount Hope Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Ralph S. Fagan. Enoch Fagan, 606 High Street, Millville, N. J.
Vincent J. Ferro, Mrs. Mary Ferro, 141 George Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas H. Green. Mrs. T. H. Green, 978 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Edward E. Hart. Mrs. Ellan Hayden, 11 Haverland Street, Boston, Mass.
Samuel Healy. Tim Healy, R. F. D. 10, Faribault, Minn.
Frank Jenna. Victor Giorratano, 122 George Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stanley Kiagowski. Walenty Kiagowski, Sutoma, Poland.
Charles Earl Lucore. Mrs. Lucy Lucore, Caledonia, Pa.
Joseph McVeagh. Miss Rose J. McVeagh, 69 Empire Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Elmer L. Maxwell. Mrs. Anne Maxwell, Wellsville, Kans.
Leroy H. Melchisedeck. H. N. Melchisedeck, Box 595, Bend, Oreg.
Earl M. Mortorff. William Mortorff, Ashley, Ind.
William S. Nevius. Mrs. Susan H. Nevius, Bay Avenue, Highlands, N. J.
Algie Oller. Mack Oller, Springlick, Ky.
Everett E. Ozment. William L. Ozment, R. F. D. 1, Box 57, Greensboro, N. C.
Ralph S. Parker. George Parker, Chester, Vt.
William Richards. Mrs. Manie Evans, 2226 Yew Street, Butte, Mont.
Frank Rodiwka. Stanlo Rodiwka, Rodiwka, Suwakla, Russian Poland.
Carl Albert Solberg. Carl A. Solberg, sr., Bohus Lan, Munkedal, Sweden.
Arthur C. Sorel. Mrs. Blance Berwill, East Hampton, Mass.
Walter M. Swornsbourne. B. A. Swornsbourne, 11 Mansfield Street, Hartford, Conn.
Stephen S. Szyczewski. Stephen Szyczewski, 1472 La Harpe Street, La Salle, Ill.
Michael E. Tressy. Mrs. Nora Tressy, 28 Griffith Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Linfred S. Tweedy. J. P. Tweedy, Ireton, Iowa.
Frank Vega. Jose Vega, Euandures, Mexico.
Charles Aloysius Weeks. Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks, 63¼ Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

PRIVATES.

Ferdinand W. Siercks. Peter F. Siercks, Prairie View, Kans.
Richard E. Souders. Mrs. Catherine Souders, 348 South Parsons Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Roland W. Edwards. Mrs. F. N. M. Edwards, 36 Henderson Street, Arlington, Mass.
Lieut. Henry C. Lewis. S. W. Lewis, 51 Chivden Street, Germantown, Pa.
Lieut. Joseph M. Mellen. Case Mellen, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
Lieut. Herbert D. Smith. William Herbert Smith, 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Corp. William W. Boness. J. T. Boness, 3621 Twenty-sixth Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.

PRIVATES.

Angelo Catanto. Patsey Vastervelle, 165 Jefferson Street, Newark, N. J.
John Marra. Tony Marra, 40 Downing Street, New York, N. Y.
Waine Pietila. Emil Pietila, White Point, Mich.
Harry E. Yoos. Miss Stella Yoos, 208 South Franklin Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing—Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. Thomas Kennedy. Miss Bessie Kennedy, 226 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Previously Reported Missing—Now Reported Wounded in Action.

Corp. Chester Zientarski. Mrs. Valentine Zientarski, 74 Brownwell Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Harry K. James. Mrs. S. C. Dimond, 123 High Street, Bristol, R. I.
Charles E. Knickerbocker. Edward Knickerbocker, 10½ Main Street, Cortland, N. Y.

Previously Reported Missing—Now Reported Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corp. William Walter Gillum. Mrs. Mollie Green, Jackson, Ky.
Pvt. Jerry A. Brown. Mrs. Norma Brown, 575 Mitthof Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Previously Reported Killed in Action—Now Reported Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

John Popelka. Rudolph Popelka, 2727 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harry M. Slawkin. Mrs. Rose Slawkin, 234 Overhill Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	4
Severely wounded in action	5
Slightly wounded in action	2
	11

Killed in Action.

Gunnery Sergt. Cecil A. Williams. Thomas W. Hollaman (uncle), Ahoskil, N. C.
Sergt. Oliver C. Farrant. Alfred A. Farrant (father), 483 Washington Street, Leicester, Mass.
Corpl. Forrest G. Williams. Luther G. Williams (father), Charleston, W. Va.
Pvt. Walter S. Austin. Charles P. Austin (father), 3506 East Ledge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Severely Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Albert L. Gahr. LaBelle Gahr (mother), R. F. D. 2, Hawthorn, Ky.
Victor Jones. Harriet Jones (mother), 27 Meadow Street, Duquesne, Pa.
Oscar E. Martin. Fannie Martin (mother), East Bend, N. C.
James W. Porter. Lory F. Porter (father), 108 Howard Street, Reading, Mass.
Jack G. Williams. Clara Williams (mother), 902 South First Street, Louisville, Ky.

Slightly Wounded.

Pvt. James A. Madison. Ella Madison (mother), Webster, N. C.
Previously reported died of wounds received in action, now reported wounded in action:
Pvt. Saylor D. Shanafelt. Daniel Shanafelt (father), General Delivery, Sigourney, Iowa.

PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department is in receipt of information that Pvt. Irving E. Lines, whose emergency address is E. A. Lines, 217 East Avenue, West Haven, Conn., is a prisoner of war in Germany; camp unknown.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period August 5 to 10, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Showers Monday or Tuesday; fair thereafter. Temperatures somewhat above normal.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Local thunderstorms in East Gulf States Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and in South Atlantic States Tuesday and Wednesday. Frequent day rains in Florida.

West Gulf States.—Fair weather, with normal temperature.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Showers about Friday. Normal temperature through the week.

Region of Great Lakes.—Generally fair except showers Monday lower lakes and on all lakes Friday or Saturday. Temperature will rise first of week to normal; little change thereafter.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys.—Showers Thursday. Temperatures mostly above normal.

Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.—Showers Wednesday; continued warm weather.

Southern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.—Probably showers Monday or Tuesday. Temperatures above normal.

Pacific States.—Fair weather, with normal temperatures.

Make thrift your buy-word.

Additional List of American Prisoners and Camps in Germany Where Interned

The War Department authorizes publication of the following additional list of American prisoners of war interned at various prison camps in Germany, as reported by the Royal Prussian war ministry, central information bureau, which list was forwarded to the American Legation at Berne by the Royal Spanish Embassy at Berlin:

Name.	Rank.	Date of capture.	Place of capture.	Emergency address.
CAMP HAMMELBURG.				
Andrews, Warren	Corporal	Apr. 20, 1918	Toul	Nelson Andrews, Meriden, Conn.
Darman, Chester	Private	do	do	Francis Darman, Moundsville, W. Va.
French, Ernest A	do	do	do	Martha Taylor, New Haven, Conn.
Thompson, Warren E	do	do	do	Frederick Thompson, Newark, N.J.
CAMP DARMSTADT.				
Woods, Henry E	Sergeant	Apr. 20, 1918	Seicheprey	Mrs. Molley Woods, 107 Plymouth Street, New Haven, Conn.
Smith, Frank L	do	do	do	Mrs. Bessie A. Smith, 21 South Avenue, Revere, Mass.
Nolan, Joseph F	do	do	do	62 Chestnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
Miller, Frederick	do	do	do	Mrs. Mary Miller, Evergreen Court, New Haven, Conn.
Falconnade, Edward A	do	do	do	89 Peck Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
CAMP LIMBURG.				
Colburn, Leonard	Private	Apr. 20, 1918	Seicheprey	W. Colburn, 419 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.
Coleman, James	Corporal	do	Toul	Miss Robertson, 371 Remington Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Congleton, Leroy	do	do	Seicheprey	George Congleton, 56 Osage Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Doherty, Edward	Private	Apr. 7, 1918	Lorraine	Mrs. J. Doherty, 1253 Center Street, Newton Center, Mass.
Dunning, Miles	Corporal	Apr. 20, 1918	Toul	Mrs. Burr, Forestville, Conn.
McCartin, John	Private	do	Seicheprey	Mrs. McCartin, 50 Thompson Street, New Haven, Conn.
Meehan, Patrick	Corporal	Apr. 12, 1918	Lorraine	Mrs. Bessy Meehan, 20 Genesse Street, Springfield, Mass.
Wall, Patrick	Private	Apr. 20, 1918	Seicheprey	L. Wall, County Leitam, Ireland.
Whitehead, Lee	Corporal	Apr. 13, 1918	St. Mihiel	F. W. Whitehead, Jeffrey, Ky.
CAMP LANDSHUT.				
Putnam, Thomas	Sergeant	May 4, 1918	Favarolles, near Montdidier.	Mrs. Audenried, 49 Rue Galiles, Paris, France.
CAMP GIESSEN.				
Korman, George	Private			Mrs. Eva Korman, 55 Barclay Street, Newark, N. J.
Puntillo, James	Private			Joseph Bangenajo, 103 High Street, Newark, N. J.
Watkins, David I	Private			Mrs. S. J. Watkins, Sonora, Ky.
Bergeron, Arsene	Private			Head Grenier, 33 Garfield Avenue, Florence, Mass.
Bennett, Edward	Private			Mrs. Lillie Atkins, Arjay, Ky.
Marquies, Wilfred	Private			Mrs. Leda Schanard, 65 Taylor Street, Fall River, Mass.
CAMP TUCHEL.				
Leonard, Harry	Private			Mrs. Jane Harrigan, 1447 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
CAMP GRAUDENZ.				
Parsons, C. S	Lieutenant			Not known.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR TO DRAFT PETROLEUM SPECIFICATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications, which shall be composed of the following members: A chairman, who shall be appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator; one member who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War; one member who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; one member who shall be appointed by the chairman of the Shipping Board; one member who shall be appointed by the Director General of the Railroad Administration; one member who shall be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Mines; and one member who shall be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Standards. The specifications so prepared and adopted shall be binding upon and govern all departments, bureaus, agencies, and offices of the Government. It shall further be the duty of the United States Fuel Administrator, acting through said Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications, to take all proper means to bring about a standardization of petroleum specifications for the purchases in the United States of the allied governments.

This order shall be and remain in full force and effect during the continuance of the present war, and for six months after the termination thereof by the proclamation of a treaty of peace, or until amended, modified, or rescinded.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *31 July, 1918.*

COAL OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE WITH FEDERAL FUEL OFFICIALS

Government's Position Relative to the Drafting of Miners Stated by Maj. Conklin.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

A conference of men from all over the country, chosen by James B. Neale, Director of Production of the United States Fuel Administration, as his aids in the intensive campaign for increased production, was held yesterday at the United States Fuel Administration. The conference was addressed by Maj. Roscoe Conklin, of the United States Army, who explained the attitude of the United States Government in regard to the drafting of coal mine workers.

Not Regarded as "Slackers."

It was stated by those familiar with labor conditions in the mining districts that there was a disposition on the part of some mine workers to regard those of their comrades who obtained deferred classifications as slackers. Director of Production Neale declared that it should be most thoroughly understood that the Government and the United States Fuel Administration regards the man who remains at the mine doing his work, increasing the production of coal, as serving his country quite as truly and bravely as if he were on the firing line in France.

Unity of Effort Reported.

Reports from the most prominent coal mining districts in the country were to the effect that everywhere the coal operators are determined to, and the mine workers are displaying the most patriotic earnestness in trying to, increase the production of coal. Voluntarily they are giving up many of their cherished recreations and are sacrificing their holidays. It was reported from the Connellsville district, for instance, that the men who voluntarily worked on July 4 turned out enough coke on that day to build 20 steel ships.

Details of Campaign.

Production Director Neale explained fully the details of the proposed production campaign, with its appointment of production committees in every mine and the steps that are to be taken to insure full hours of labor each day and six full days a week. It was the consensus of opinion that a high mark should be set in the future toward which the mine workers might aim.

Among those present at the conference were Charles O'Neill, Altoona, Pa.; F. M. Lockhart, of Somerset, Pa.; Brooks Fleming, Fairmont, W. Va.; Howard P. Byrdon, Cumberland, Md.; James S. Amend, Greensburg, Pa.; W. L. Byers, Connellsville, Pa.; J. W. Dawson, Huntington, W. Va.; Judge H. C. Selheimer, Birmingham, Ala.; J. Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. J. Roby, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Kilgore, Norton, Va.; J. H. Pritchard, of southern Ohio; C. E. Lenhart, Uniontown, Pa.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS IN SIGNING OF ARMY CONTRACTS

General Orders, No. 55:

VII. Paragraph 2, section V, General Orders, No. 47, War Department, 1918, is amended to read as follows:

No contract will be signed by an officer whose name does not appear in the body of the contract as the contracting officer. Contracts will be made in the name of, and will be signed by, the officers designated by the chief of the bureaus to which the contracts pertain, such appointments to be effective only after announcement of the names, rank, and contracting authorities of such officers by the chief of the bureau concerned. Any officer so appointed shall be designated in the contract itself as the contracting officer and shall make and personally sign contracts in his own name. This shall be strictly complied with. Paragraph 563, Army Regulations, requires that the officer signing the contract shall be the person who makes the affidavit of disinterestedness, and this paragraph shall be strictly complied with.

900,000 WAR RISK CHECKS MAILED IN MONTH OF JULY

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

More than 900,000 checks were mailed to the dependents of soldiers and sailors by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance during the month of July, Secretary McAdoo announces. The last allotment and allowance checks for June were put in the mail July 31. June allotments and allowances are not payable until July. July checks are now being written and will be sent forward beginning August 1.

Nearly 5,000,000 Checks Issued.

Close to five million checks have been issued to date by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. About 90 per cent of them are for allotments and allowances, the remainder being for compensation and insurance payments.

The monthly output of checks has been increasing steadily and will shortly cross the one million mark.

The 900,000 checks sent out for June payments represent about $24,000,000. The night and day force of the disbursing office of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance is now turning out 8 miles of checks every day.

The new allotment and allowance system instituted by the recent amendments to the war-risk insurance act is expected to accelerate even further the distribution of Government checks.

New Rule in Effect.

Beginning August 1 the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will pay only allotments that carry with them Government allowances. The compulsory allotment to a wife and children will be $15 a month for all enlisted men regardless of rank or pay. The elimination of the old sliding scale arrangement will greatly reduce the mathematics of award making and thus speed up the work of the bureau.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, August 2, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, changes of title approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation—

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of national banks:	
The Twin Falls National Bank, Twin Falls, Idaho	$150,000
The Farmers & Merchants' National Bank of Clarkfield, Minn.	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The Beach National Bank, Beach, N. Dak.; conversion of the Beach State Bank	50,000
The First National Bank of Alexander, N. Dak.; conversion of the Alexander State Bank	25,000
The First National Bank of Haviland, Kans.; conversion of the Haviland State Bank	50,000
Total	300,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The Prairie Depot National Bank of Freeport, Ohio (P. O. Prairie Depot, Ohio)	25,000
Conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Montgomery, Minn.; conversion of the First State Bank of Montgomery	25,000
Total	50,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Oreg.; capital increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000	500,000
The First National Bank of Seattle, Wash.; capital increased from $400,000 to $500,000	100,000
Total	600,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

The Lincoln County National Bank, of Stanford, Ky.; charter extended until close of business July 29, 1938.

The Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer, N. Y.; charter extended until close of business July 29, 1938.

The Medina County National Bank, of Medina, Ohio; charter extended until close of business July 31, 1938.

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	5	$300,000
Applications rejected	1	25,000
Charters issued	2	50,000
Charters extended	3	
Increases of capital approved	2	600,000

PERMITS ORIENTAL STUDENTS TO WORK DURING VACATIONS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Department of Labor has approved the suggestion that Japanese and Chinese students be permitted to perform manual labor during vacation time as a part of the general plan to take advantage of all possible sources of labor for the period of the war. Under our present immigration laws no laborers of those races may be admitted to the United States, but the Secretary of Labor has consented to the use of such vacation periods, provided that it is distinctly understood that all persons who take advantage of the change in the regulations will resume their studies at the close of their vacations. All Japanese and Chinese students may avail themselves of this privilege upon application to commissioners of immigration and inspectors in charge. They will be required to keep such officers informed regarding their whereabouts and occupation, and are also required to advise such officers when they cease working and return to their studies. This permission applies only to students who are already in the United States and is not to be construed as applying to students who are not now in the country, but who might choose hereafter to take advantage of this construction of the law.

75,000 TONS OF NITRATE SOLD TO FARMERS UNDER FOOD ACT

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Despite the shortage of ships and two shipwrecks, farmers received 75,000 tons of nitrate of soda from Chile, bought through the War Industries Board and distributed by the Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Markets.

Sold Under Food Control Act.

The nitrate was sold and delivered under authority of the food control act, which authorized the President to procure and sell nitrate of soda at cost for the purpose of increasing food production, and appropriated $10,00,000 for this purpose. The War Industries Board was designated by the President to make arrangements for the purchase of the nitrate and the Secretary of Agriculture was charged with its sale and distribution. The nitrate was sold at $75.50 a ton at ports, its cost as nearly as it could be determined in advance. Applications for more than 120,000 tons, the total amount purchased in Chile, were received by the department in February, 1918. On account of shortage of available shipping it was possible to bring in only 75,000 tons, leaving on hand in Chile between 35,000 and 40,000 tons. Ships have just been assigned by the Shipping Board for the transportation to this country of the remainder of the nitrate contracted for last year which, of course, can not be used this season.

Prospects for Next Year.

No announcement can be made at this time as to whether nitrate will be offered for sale to farmers next year. The question of procuring nitrate for agricultural purposes is closely connected with the demand for nitrate for munitions and with the availability of tonnage for bringing in the nitrate. It has been intimated to the department by the War Industries Board and the War Department that the need for nitrate for munitions is such that it is doubtful whether it will be possible to import any next year for use as fertilizer.

MAJ. WOLF TRANSFERRED.

Special Orders, No. 172:

160. Maj. Samuel H. Wolfe, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and will report to the Quartermaster General for duty in the finance division of his office.

Wage Increase Granted Men on 22 Street Railway Systems in Decisions Announced by National War Labor Board; Awards Are Made Retroactive in the Majority of Cases

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

Former President William H. Taft and Mr. Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen of the National War Labor Board, acting as administrators in street-railway controversies before the board, have agreed upon and rendered awards for the period of the war in 22 of the cases. The corporations affected by the awards are as follows:

Chicago Surface Lines and Elevated Railroads.
Chicago & West Towns Railway Co.
Evanston Railway Co., Evanston, Ill.
Cleveland Railway Co.
Cleveland & Eastern Traction Co.
Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railway Co.
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railway Co.
Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Railway Co.
Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co.
Detroit United Railway.
Galesburg Railway Lighting & Power Co., Galesburg, Ill.
Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co.
New Orleans Railway & Light Co.
Joplin (Mo.) & Pittsburg (Kans.) Railway Co.
United Traction Co., Albany, N. Y.
Schenectady Railway Co.
New York State Railways, Rochester, N. Y.
International Railway Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Public Service Co. of New Jersey, Newark, N. J.
Pennsylvania-New Jersey Railway Co., Trenton, N. J.
Scranton Railway Co., Scranton, Pa.
East St. Louis Lines, East St. Louis, Ill.

These companies employ in the aggregate approximately 50,000 men.

Wage Increases in Every Case.

Substantial wage increases are granted in every case. The wage rates fixed vary, however, and no flat minimum or maximum to be applied generally is established. In a general way, nevertheless, it may be said that the wages for motormen and conductors in the larger cities are fixed at from 48 to 50½ cents an hour. The rate for apprentice motormen and conductors in the larger cities is fixed at 43 cents, as a general rule. In the smaller cities the pay for motormen and conductors is increased to 45 cents and for apprentice motormen and conductors to 41 cents an hour. In the cases of small interurban roads, where the employees as a general rule live in rural communities, the wage for motormen and conductors is fixed at 42 cents and for apprentices at 38 cents an hour.

The arbitrators took into consideration local conditions and such other facts as were peculiar to individual cases in the fixation of the wage rates. In a great many of the cases trackmen, pitmen, pitmen's helpers, controllers, oilers, etc., also demanded increased wages and improved working conditions. Their wages were increased in the same ratio as the highest increase to conductors and motormen. Even this increase, it was found by the arbitrators, did not provide these men with a wage deemed sufficient under the living wage principle governing the National War Labor Board and the arbitrators therefore fixed 42 cents an hour as a general minimum for these men.

Time and a Half Basis.

In all cases where motormen and conductors are compelled to work in excess of the period of their regular runs they are to be paid on the basis of time and half time for the excess, thus placing them on the same plane with skilled mechanics in Government industries. This award marks a new departure in the adjudication of street railway disputes in that it provides for the penalization of companies for extending the spread of hours in which men perform their day's work beyond the number of 13 hours. Motormen and conductors in a majority of the cities are compelled to break up their working time during the day on account of the rush hours. Wherever this split of time spreads beyond 13 hours the companies are penalized by being compelled to pay all the way from one-third time to double time to the workers according to the spread. This, it is believed, will have a tendency to diminish the spread of the work hours of the men.

The award arbitrarily fixes the limit of apprenticeship on the cars at one year. This accelerates the method of graduating the men from one wage classification into another. Thus, instead of compelling men to work a full year before they may expect a wage increase and two years before they may expect a second increase, the award fixes three months as the first period upon the completion of which men shall receive their first increase and the second increase is made payable nine months after receipt of the first one. Heretofore the wages have been raised in small amounts every year, covering fixed periods, so that in several instances which have come under the observation of the arbitrators it took 10 years for the motorman or conductor to get the highest wage rate paid by the company.

Percentage of Awards.

While it is difficult to state definitely the exact percentage of increase granted in the awards it may be said that in the larger cities the increase is from 35 to 40 per cent. The increase in Detroit, for instance, approximates 40 per cent; in New Orleans, 50 per cent. In the smaller cities, such as Galesburg, Ill., it runs as high as 65 per cent on account of the extremely low pay received by the men up to this time. In New Orleans the wage was fixed lower than in other larger cities, the principal reason being the climatic conditions which made possible the omission of the items of fuel and heavy clothing from the cost of living budgets.

A flat wage of 50 cents an hour is fixed for all regular motormen on the Chicago elevated lines, regardless of the duration of their employment. In virtually all of the cases the awards are made retroactive, the earliest date being April 1, 1918. Ample time is allowed the companies for the payment of the back pay. Provision is made in every instance for the reopening of the case every six months for adjustments which may be rendered necessary by changed conditions, such as the cost of living, etc. Furthermore, the National War Labor Board retains jurisdiction in each case to the extent of assigning an administrator to interpret and enforce the award, the right of appeal from the administrators' decision being reserved to the parties. The award remains in full force pending decisions upon such appeals, however.

Right to Organize Upheld.

In cases where the right to organize has been an issue the arbitrators applied the War Labor Board principles, protecting workers in the exercise of their right to join trade-unions without fear of molestation by the employer. Where individual employment contracts have been exacted by employing companies they are ordered eliminated for the period of the war on the ground that they constitute an interference with the free right of men to organize. Such an order was made in the case of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co. The administrators were called upon to render a decision with respect to the right of organized operatives to wear the button of their local union in the case of the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co. This question has frequently become an issue between street railway companies and their employees. In the Columbus award the arbitrators declared their inability to "see any objection under ordinary circumstances to the workers wearing a modest button of the ordinary size and design, worn presumably not for any objectionable purposes, but as men wear Red Cross or fraternal buttons." In the same case four men, named as having been discharged for union activities, were ordered reinstated in their former positions and ratings with full pay for lost time.

Decisions After Hearings.

The awards follow hearings conducted by Messrs. Taft and Walsh in the great population centers of the country over a period of two months, as well as investigations by the staff of the War Labor Board and consideration by the joint chairmen of a great mass of statistics on the subject of the cost of living and technical data submitted by experts retained both by the companies involved and the workers' organizations. Although a

Wage Increase Granted Men on 22 Street Railway Systems

great number of attorneys representing individual companies appeared before the arbitrators in the numerous hearings which have been held, the companies in a general way were represented before the arbitrators by Philip H. Gadsden, general counsel for the Association of Public Utility Corporations. Representing the workers before the arbitrators were W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and James H. Vahey of Boston, general counsel for the association.

It may be announced that the staff of the War Labor Board is now engaged upon investigations preliminary to decisions by the two chairmen in the street railway controversies which have come before the board during the course of consideration of the cases decided to-day. A staff of women investigators is conducting an investigation of street railway industries with regard to the employment and treatment of women who have been entering the industry in large numbers in several communities. The attitude of the National War Labor Board toward the employment of women, of course, is that they should receive for their services pay equal to that received by men for performing like services.

Cases Remaining Undecided.

Following is a list of the street railway cases before the board which remain undecided, but which will be decided as rapidly as possible:

Kansas City Street Railways, Kansas City, Mo.
Memphis Street Railway Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Cincinnati & Dayton Traction Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Interurban Lines, Portland, Oreg.
Pacific Electric Railway Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Georgia Railway & Power Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Wilkes-Barre Railway Co. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Denver City Tramway Co., Denver, Colo.
Rhode Island Co.
Boston Elevated Railway Co.
Birmingham Street Railway, Birmingham, Ala.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Elyria & Cleveland Railway Co., Elyria, Ohio.
Jacksonville Traction Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City & Western Railway Co., Leavenworth, Kans.
Dayton Street Railway Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Statement of Company Finances.

With respect to the relation of the wage increases granted to the financial conditions of the companies concerned, the arbitrators made the following statement and recommendation in each case:

FARE RATES.

This increase in wages will add substantially to the operating cost of the company and will require a reconsideration by the proper regulating authority of the fares which the company is allowed by law to collect from its passengers.

We make part of this award the words we have used in the award in the Cleveland case:

We have recommended to the President that special congressional legislation be enacted to enable some executive agency of the Federal Government to consider the very perilous financial condition of this and other electric street railways of the country, and raise fares in each case in which the circumstances require it. We believe it to be a war necessity justifying Federal interference. Should this be deemed unwise, however, we urge upon the local authorities and the people of the locality the pressing need for such an increase adequate to meet the added cost of operation.

This is not a question turning on the history of the relations between the local street railways and the municipalities in which they operate. The just claim for an increase in fares does not rest upon any right to a dividend upon capital long invested in the enterprise.

Reason for Increase.

The increase in fare must be given because of the immediate pressure for money receipts now to keep the street railroads running so that they may meet the local and national demand for their service. Overcapitalization, corrupt methods, exorbitant dividends in the past are not relevant to the question of policy in the present exigency. In justice the public should pay an adequate war compensation for a service which can not be rendered except for war prices. The credit of these companies in floating bonds is gone. Their ability to borrow on short notes is most limited. In the face of added expenses which this and other awards of needed and fair compensation to their employees will involve, such credit will completely disappear. Bankruptcy, receiverships and demoralization, with failure of service, must be the result. Hence our urgent recommendation on this head.

In the cases of the Chicago companies, the board made the following supplemental statement on the question of the rates of fare:

"The award in this case is an increase in maximum wages from 39 to 48 cents an hour. It was required by an increase in the cost of living of the street-car employees and is not more than fair. It does entail on the company, however, a heavy increase in its operating expenses; the Chicago companies are being operated under a partnership arrangement with the city, so that the city shares in the net income, after fixed charges and operating expenses are paid in the ratio of 55 per cent for the city and 45 per cent for the stockholders. The showing made by the company to us clearly discloses that in order to enable it to render adequate service the fares which it is permitted to charge should be substantially increased."

The arbitrators then make part of their award the language used in the Cleveland case, as quoted in the foregoing paragraph.

In the case of the International Railway Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., the increases granted were conditioned upon the continuance in force of the rate of fare recently granted by the city council of Buffalo. Should the city council revoke this rate, then the wage increases shall automatically terminate.

Summary of Awards.

The awards are summarized as follows:

CHICAGO SURFACE LINES AND ELEVATED RAILROADS.

	Cents.
Surface lines:	
Motormen and conductors—	
First 3 months, per hour	43
Next 9 months, do	46
Thereafter, do	48
Elevated lines:	
Motormen (extra)—	
First 3 months, do	44
Next 9 months, do	45
Thereafter, do	46
Motormen (regular)—	
First year and thereafter, per hour	50
Conductors—	
Extra, per hour	40
Regular, do	43
Guards (extra)—	
First 3 months, do	37
Next 9 months, do	38
Thereafter, do	39
Guards (regular)—	
First year and thereafter, per hour	40

In this case and in all other cases not otherwise noted, it is stipulated that the wages of employees other than motormen and conductors which have been submitted to the arbitrators for fixation shall be increased by the same percentage that the maximum of the wage scale paid to motormen and conductors is increased by the award; provided, however, that if this percentage increase does not bring the wage of any adult male employee up to a minimum of 42 cents per hour, he shall be paid said minimum of 42 cents per hour.

The Chicago award becomes effective as of August 1, 1918.

CHICAGO & WEST TOWNS RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months, per hour	43
Next 9 months, do	46
Thereafter, do	48

Effective August 1.

EVANSTON RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months, per hour	41
Next 9 months, do	43
Thereafter, do	45

Effective August 1.

CLEVELAND RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months, per hour	43
Next 9 months, do	46
Thereafter, do	48

Where the elapsed time consumed by swing runs exceeds 14 hours an addition of pay for the period of excess consumed time shall be allowed, as follows:

For the fifteenth hour, 15 minutes.
For the sixteenth hour, 30 minutes.
For the seventeenth hour, 45 minutes.
For the eighteenth and each successive hour, 1 hour.

On Sundays and holidays and on night-car runs the run shall be straight, with no more than 8 hours' time, and with 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' time on night runs.

Effective May 1, 1918; company allowed until October 1 for back payments.

Wage Increase Granted Men on 22 Street Railway Systems

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN RY. CO.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Extra trips, extra work, or tripper service in addition to the runs to which the men are respectively assigned shall be paid time and one-half for all such time, and time and one-half from the completion of their runs to the starting time of the extra trip for extra work.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Effective April 1, 1918; back pay to be paid by November 1, 1918.

COLUMBUS RY. POWER & LIGHT CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	41
Next 9 months—do	43
Thereafter—do	45

Company ordered to receive committees representing the workers and instructed against interference with their right to organize in a union; right of workers to wear union button upheld; Carl R. Fenneman, William Hagans, F. W. Killiam, and M. E. Reed alleged to have been discharged by company, ordered reinstated in their former positions and ratings with pay for all time lost on account of their discharge.

Effective July 1, 1918.

CLEVELAND & EASTERN TRACTION CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Effective May 1, 1918; company allowed until October 1 to make back payments.

DETROIT UNITED RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents per hour.
First 3 months	43
Next 9 months	46
Thereafter	48

No change in classes of runs as laid down by the Arbitration Board of 1917; break or layoff time amounting to 45 minutes or less shall be paid for at rates prescribed in this award and shall be considered part of the platform time; Sunday and holiday runs shall all be straight with no more than 8 hours' time; night runs shall be straight with no more than 8 hours' time and with 10 hours' pay; general selection of runs to be made every six months, one between April 15 and May 15, the other between October 15 and November 15; car inspectors, controller men, pitmen, and pitmen's helpers have the right to organize in trade-unions and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives; company's operation on the basis of the open shop, union and nonunion men working side by side, to continue and not to be deemed a grievance; wages for these men not decided at this time, for the reason that the parties did not submit any evidence upon the subject. It is, therefore, referred to an examiner for complete investigation and report to the arbitrators. All platform workers working extra trips or tripper service in addition to the runs to which they are respectively assigned shall be paid time and one-half. No objection shall be made to the employment of women or colored men, if necessity arises. Overalls are to be worn on interurban lines under reasonable regulations of the company as to uniform length and appearance. Supplemental statement by arbitrators on question of rates of fare:

"This award increases the maximum rate in Detroit from 40 cents an hour to 48 cents an hour. The increase is substantial, but required by the increased cost of living, and is fair. Other changes in working conditions more favorable to the men will normally add to the wage cost. The fares allowed to the Detroit Railway are exceptionally low, being 3 cents a passenger on some lines, 4 cents on others, and 5 cents on others. They should all be raised to meet the increased operating cost due to the high prices of needed material and equipment and the increased pay herein awarded." The language used in the Cleveland case is also made part of this award.

Award effective June 1, 1918; company allowed until September 1 to make back payments.

GALESBURG RY., LIGHTING & POWER CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Effective July 13, 1918.

OMAHA & COUNCIL BLUFFS STREET RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	41
Next 9 months—do	43
Thereafter—do	45

Overtime on swing runs to be compensated for at the same rate as applied to Cleveland case.

Individual employment contract declared contrary to the principles of the National War Labor Board.

Effective July 17, 1918.

NEW ORLEANS RY. & LIGHT CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Effective July 1, 1918.

JOPLIN & PITTSBURGH RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Effective May 24, 1918; company allowed until October 1 to make back payments.

UNITED TRACTION CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

For all employees additional pay is awarded to bring minimum wage up to 40 cents per hour.

Effective June 3, 1918; company allowed until September 1 to make back payments.

SCHENECTADY RY. CO.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
City lines:	
First 3 months—per hour	41
Next 9 months—do	43
Thereafter—do	45
Interurban lines—do	46½

Effective May 1, 1918; company allowed until October 1 to make back payments.

NEW YORK STATE RYS., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
City lines:	
First 3 months—per hour	41
Next 9 months—do	43
Thereafter—do	45
Interurban lines—do	47
West Shore R. R.—do	50½

Effective June 15, 1918; company allowed until September 1 to make back payments.

INTERNATIONAL RY. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	43
Next 9 months—do	46
Thereafter—do	48
Men operating 1-man cars (addition to regular rate)—per hour	5
Engineers on freight trains:	
First 3 months—do	45
Next 9 months—do	48
Thereafter—do	50
Conductors on freight trains:	
First 3 months—do	44
Next 9 months—do	47
Thereafter—do	49
Brakemen on freight trains:	
First 3 months—do	41
Next 9 months—do	44
Thereafter—do	46

Effective June 1, 1918; company allowed until September 1 to make back payments.

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF NEW JERSEY, NEWARK, N. J.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	41
Next 9 months—do	43
Thereafter—do	45

Arbitrators order that company shall pay to all extra men who answer the roll calls a guaranteed wage of $17.50 per week for the first year and at the rate of $20 per week thereafter. Pay of men failing to answer roll call on any one day or days shall be reduced only in the proportion that the roll calls he fails to answer bear to the total number of roll calls during the week. Elapsed time consumed by swing runs in excess of 13 hours to be compensated for on basis applied in the Cleveland case. Men shall be paid in accordance with actual platform time that they work, and the request for a 10-hour day is denied. Where the rest period between the time of terminating one day's work and the time for reporting for another day's work is less than 10 hours, an addition of pay shall be allowed for the period of time below 10 hours, as follows:

For the first hour below 10 hours, 15 minutes.

For the second hour below 10 hours, 30 minutes.

For the third hour below 10 hours, 45 minutes.

For the fourth and each succeeding hour, 1 hour.

Time and one-half time for extra work, extra trips or tripper service, in addition to the runs to which men are respectively assigned.

Effective June 7, 1918; company allowed until September 1 in which to make back payments.

PENNSYLVANIA-NEW JERSEY RY. CO., TRENTON, N. J.

Motormen and conductors:	Cents.
First 3 months—per hour	38
Next 9 months—do	40
Thereafter—do	42

Effective June 22; company allowed until September 1 in which to make back payments.

(Continued on page 15.)

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

First Checks Issued Under the Recent War Risk Amendments.

On August 1 the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance commenced to issue checks for July allotments and allowances. Nine hundred thousand checks were issued by the bureau during the month of July, most of which were for allotments and allowances for the month of June. None of these checks were affected by the amendments to the war-risk insurance law or the changes in governmental procedure thereunder, both of which took effect July 1.

The checks which are now being issued by the bureau are therefore the first which reflect the new changes. As explained in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of July 27, page 16, many of these checks will be for a smaller amount than formerly, first because of the amendment to the law providing for a flat allotment rate of $15 in all cases, and, second, because of the change in procedure whereby the allotments in excess of the amount necessary to secure an allowance will no longer be paid by the War-Risk Insurance Bureau.

Change in Payments.

No person who has been receiving a check for an allotment under the war-risk insurance law and has not also been receiving an allowance will receive any money from the War-Risk Bureau this month nor hereafter. Such payments, as explained in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of July 27, will henceforth be made through the service department with which the enlisted man is connected, and then only if he has executed a new form requesting such an allotment.

The substance of these regulations has been mailed or cabled to all commanders of the United States forces here and abroad, with instructions that all enlisted men be notified of the necessity of executing these new forms if the allotments are to continue. Lest many enlisted men fail to heed this notice or fully to understand its significance, their families should be advised to write to them, urging prompt execution of the new forms. This advice applies to every soldier's or sailor's family which has been receiving an allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance but no allowance.

Unnecessary to Write to Bureau to Obtain Insurance Certificates.

Beneficiaries of Government insurance policies should be advised that it is unnecessary for them to write to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance requesting that insurance certificates be sent to them or inquiring why the certificates have not been received.

As explained in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of June 15, page 8, relatives of enlisted men need not feel worried because they do not have these insurance certificates in their possession. Possession of the certificate is not necessary to enforce a claim for insurance. The Government has a record of the insurance and of the beneficiary, and the pay accounts of the organization to which the man is attached show the monthly deductions of the premium which he pays for insurance.

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance has a force at work night and day preparing and mailing these certificates to the beneficiaries. One million eight hundred thousand certificates of insurance have thus far been issued, and the total amount of insurance applied for by men in the service is over $23,000,000,000. To write letters to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance inquiring why the insurance certificates have not been received can do no good and may serve to increase the work of the insurance section and thereby delay the issuance of the certificates.

Regulations Governing Exemption of Canadians From United States Military Service.

Regulations have recently been issued through the British Embassy at Washington governing applications of Canadians for exemption from military service under the recent treaty with Great Britain for reciprocal conscription. As ratifications of these military service conventions were exchanged on July 30, the period of sixty days before Canadians of United States draft age become liable to military service under the laws of the United States will expire September 20.

The regulations governing the application of Canadians for exemption are in part as follows:

I. The military service convention between Great Britain and the United States in relation to Canada applies to all male British subjects in the United States of the age for the time being of 20 to 44 years, both inclusive, including those who have taken out first papers (a) who were born or naturalized in Canada and who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Great Britain or Canada, or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions to which compulsory service has been or may be hereafter by law applied, or outside the British Dominions; or (b) who were not born or naturalized in Canada, but who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in Canada. These are hereinafter called Canadians.

Voluntary Enlistments.

II. Canadians of present United States draft age, namely, 21 to 30 years, both inclusive, may during a period of sixty days from the date of exchange of ratifications of the convention, enlist voluntarily in the Canadian Expeditionary Force at any office of the British or Canadian recruiting mission, or may apply for enlistment to any British consular officer or civilian recruiting committee. If within that period they do not so enlist they shall, unless exempted, become liable to military service under the laws of the United States.

III. Canadians, outside the present United States draft age, are subject to the same provisions, except that the period for voluntary enlistment will be 30 days from the date which may be fixed for their registration under the laws of the United States.

IV. Full information as to the terms and conditions of service with the Canadian expeditionary force, pay, separation allowance, etc., may be obtained upon application at any office of the British and Canadian recruiting mission.

British Ambassador.

V. The British ambassador at Washington has power to grant Canadians exemption from military service in the United States within the respective periods of 60 and 30 days aforesaid, as the case may be; and, the Senate of the United States having approved the Convention, Canadians may now apply for such exemption, subject to the following rules or limitations:

1. Only those who apply to the British ambassador in the event of their being found entitled to exemption, to join the Canadian expeditionary force. Other Canadians who desire exemption must apply under the local laws and regulations, to the United States boards.

2. Canadians electing upon the condition aforesaid to apply for diplomatic exemption may submit their claims in writing, established by affidavit or solemn declaration, to the director of the military service branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa. * * * (Full particulars as to the proofs required in submitting claims for exemption may be obtained at any office of the British and Canadian recruiting mission.)

Grounds for Exemption.

3. The application must be made by the man for whom exemption is claimed, and upon one or more of the following grounds, which must be specified:

(a) That he is a member of His Majesty's regular reserve or auxiliary forces, as defined by the army act.

(b) That he is a member of the military forces raised by the Governments of any of His Majesty's dominions other than Canada, or by the Government of India.

(c) That he is serving in the Royal Navy or in the Royal Marines, or in the United States or Canadian Naval Service, or is a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

(d) That he was since August 4, 1914, served in the military or naval forces of Great Britain or her allies in a theater of actual war, and has been honorably discharged therefrom.

(e) That he is a clergyman, or a member of recognized order of an exclusively religious character, or a minister of a religious denomination existing in Canada on August 29, 1917.

(f) That it is expedient in the national interest that he should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work of Canadian national importance in which he is habitually en-

(Continued on page 15.)

Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army, and Regular Army Camps as Reported for the Week Ending July 26

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States [including Porto Rico] for the week ending July 26. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General: The health of troops continues very good. Admission and noneffective rates are materially lower than last week and the death rate for disease (2.12) is the lowest rate recorded since October 19, 1917. Measles and venereal diseases show a slight increase in the number of new cases. Pneumonia admissions remain practically the same as last week. A decrease is shown in the number of new cases of other more serious diseases.

2. Divisional camps: Camp Cody again has the lowest sick rates of all camps of this group. Camps Sevier, Beauregard, and Shelby have the highest sick rates. The largest number of new cases of pneumonia reported from a single camp is 13 (Camp Cody). A few scattering cases are reported from the majority of camps of this group. Measles is prevailing in Camps Beauregard, Kearney, and Sevier. There were 54 new cases of malaria reported from all camps of this group, 17 of these are credited to Camp Beauregard and 15 to Camp Shelby.

3. Cantonments: Camp Grant has the lowest sick rates of all large camps (admission 476, noneffective 13.8). The highest rates are reported from Camps Pike, Travis, and Jackson. Five hundred and nine new cases of measles are reported from all camps of this group against 400 last week. Camp Pike leads, with 112 new cases; and Camps Lee and Dodge next, with 74 each; and Camp Gordon with 57. While pneumonia continues to prevail in all camps of this group the number of new cases reported is fewer than last week. Twenty-three new cases are credited to Camp Gordon, 19 to Camp Lee, 17 to Camp Las Cases, and 16 to Camp Pike. Overcrowding exists in many cantonments, and the induction of new men in large masses without provision for proper detention and isolation makes the control of measles and pneumonia in cantonments increasingly difficult. Malaria is negligible as a cause of admission in camps of this group excepting Camps Pike and Travis, 32 and 15 new cases respectively.

4. Departmental and other troops: The eastern and northeastern continue with the lowest, and the southern and southeastern with the highest sick rates of all departments. There is no unusual prevalence of disease at any of the stations of this group calling for comment.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	36.2	41.4	19.4	21.2	2.8	2.9	1.2	2.3
Cantonments	41.6	43.3	22.1	25.2	3.9	4.1	2.9	3.6
Departmental, etc.	33.2	34.7	19.1	20.8	3.7	3.4	1.6	2.4

Health conditions for the week ending July 26.

Camp or department.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate.
Merritt	20.5	3	2	1	542 (37)	83	3	3	48.8
Stuart	26.3	21	2	2	100 (8)	6	0	0	81.5
Military aeronautics	18.6	16	0	3	150 (?)	10	0	5	29.6
Eastern	16.1	9	3	2	160 (36)	8	1	0	22.6
Northeastern	13.2	1	0	0	32 (16)	2	0	0	25.8
Southeastern	26.1	0	0	5	84 (52)	14	0	0	60.1
Southern	28.0	0	6	1	113 (48)	4	0	0	37.7
Central	18.0	2	1	1	60 (31)	8	1	1	30.3
Western	17.8	2	0	1	51 (23)	16	0	0	23.3
Beauregard	24.5	7	1	17	58 (?)	28	0	0	41.1
Bowie	33.6	0	2	0	13 (?)	0	0	0	83.8
Cody	10.5	13	0	0	21 (?)	17	0	0	18.0
Greenleaf	12.8	0	0	1	52 (?)	15	0	0	36.0
Fremont	12.2	0	1	1	124 (?)	4	0	0	33.3
Hancock	17.6	0	0	2	45 (?)	2	0	0	35.7
Kearny	16.0	6	0	0	89 (?)	23	1	0	26.6
Logan	52.9	3	0	3	13 (?)	2	0	0	10.8
MacArthur	20.4	1	0	0	117 (?)	4	0	0	11.4
McClellan	23.3	0	0	1	29 (?)	0	0,	0	53.7
Sevier	28.0	11	0	2	3 (?)	20	0	0	146.2
Shelby	37.5	2	2	15	32 (?)	6	0	0	45.3
Sheridan	27.0	1	0	11	86 (?)	4	0	0	50.8
Wadsworth	11.2	4	0	1	48 (?)	4	1	0	34.5
Wheeler	13.3	1	0	0	21 (?)	0	0	0	28.5
Custer	24.4	4	1	0	75 (?)	3	0	0	47.3
Devens	13.3	1	0	1	24 (?)	6	0	0	40.5
Dix	18.3	4	0	5	64 (?)	16	1	1	36.0
Dodge	22.1	6	0	0	91 (?)	74	2	0	43.3
Funston	21.1	8	0	0	441 (?)	2	0	0	23.5
Gordon	28.1	23	0	7	79 (3)	57	0	0	52.2
Grant	9.2	7	0	3	38 (?)	26	1	1	13.8
Jackson	45.9	2	0	2	1,186 (2)	36	0	0	52.2
Johnston	15.4	1	0	6	57 (49)	13	0	0	24.7
Lee	14.1	19	0	2	125 (3)	74	0	0	54.2
Lewis	20.0	12	0	0	104 (2)	6	0	2	49.3
Meade	13.3	4	0	7	32 (5)	3	1	0	27.6
Pike	32.7	16	0	32	120 (?)	112	1	0	68.4
Sherman	23.8	12	0	1	75 (1)	4	0	0	49.5
Taylor	17.9	10	0	0	107 (8)	40	0	0	45.0
Travis	40.1	9	5	15	102 (3)	1	0	0	53.9
Upton	15.1	3	0	1	168 (18)	36	0	0	35.1

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week. The figure in parentheses is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease; the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week, which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

New cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camp Bowie (1), Cody (1), Fremont (1), Shelby (1), Gordon (3), Jackson (4), Lee (2), Pike (1), Travis (2), Northeastern (1), Aeronautics (1).

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	3	Pneumonia, 1; intestinal obstruction, 1; appendectomy, 1.
Stuart	5	Septicemia, 1; erysipelas, 1; pneumonia, 2; cause not given, 1.
Military Aeronautics	14	Injuries, 11; pneumonia, 1; cause not given, 1; suicide, 1.
Eastern	1	Suicide, 1.
Northeastern	1	Do.
Southeastern	0	
Southern	3	Fracture of skull, 1; traumatism, 1; peritonitis, 1.
Central	1	Traumatism, 1.
Western	4	Suicide, 1; pneumonia, 1; drowning, 2.
Beauregard	1	Meningitis, 1.
Bowie	1	Traumatism, 1.
Cody	0	
Greenleaf	0	
Fremont	0	
Hancock	1	Appendicitis, 1.
Kearny	3	Rupture, 1; fracture of skull, 1; cause not given, 1.
Logan	0	
MacArthur	0	
McClellan	0	
Sevier	4	Pneumonia, 4.
Shelby	1	Typhoid, 1.
Sheridan	2	Pneumonia, 1; anthrax, 1.
Wadsworth	1	Cervical adentis, 1.
Wheeler	2	Suicide, 2.
Custer	9	Traumatism, 6; fracture of skull, 1; drowning, 1; pulmonary embolism, 1.
Devens	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Dix	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Dodge	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Funston	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Gordon	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Grant	3	Tuberculosis, 1; meningitis, 2.
Jackson	4	Pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Johnston	0	
Lee	1	Drowning, 1
Lewis	1	Fracture of skull, 1.
Meade	7	Tuberculosis, 4; pneumonia, 2; alcoholism, 1.
Pike	2	Suicide, 1; traumatism, 1.
Sherman	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Taylor	0	
Travis	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Upton	2	Traumatism, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	16	Last week	15
Cantonments	48	Last week	44
Departmental troops	40	Last week	35
Total	104		94

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's office as having died during the week ending July 26, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers not members of the American Expeditionary Forces, not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Beauregard, La.—Pvt. Cyrus W. Mitchell, Bear, La.; First Lieut. Loy Alva Patterson, Council Grove, Kans.*

Camp Custer, Mich.—Second Lieut. Rodney S. Cooke, Moncovi, Wis.*; Pvt. John L. Falconer, R. F. D. No. 1, McGregor, Mich.; Pvt. S. T. Granger, R. F. D. No. 2, Swartzcreek, Mich.

Camp Devens, Mass.—First Class Pvt. James M. Greene, Cleveland, Ohio; Pvt. Andrew Shannon, 113 Antrium Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Geo. Sampson, Twenty-fourth and Main Streets, Jacksonville, Fla.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Hans J. Olson, Ring, N. Dak.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Cook Marcus M. Ascerenza, 1009 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. William D. Fielding, R. F. D. No. 2, Ochlochnee, Ga.

Camp Hancock, Ga.—Pvt. Carl D. Hallowell, Princeton, Ky.*

Camp Hill, Va.—Pvt. Alonzo Wilson, Deland, Fla.*

Camp Humphrey, Va.—Pvt. Edward Barsness, Kingon, Minn.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.— Pvt. Joseph S. Burgin, Marion, N. C.; Pvt. Joseph P. Connor, 52 Spring Street, Charleston, S. C.; Pvt. Leander May, Norum, Fla.; Pvt. Julius Nieman, 1025 Gest Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pvt. Ceaman O. Page, Box 26, Route No. 1, Webster, Fla.; Pvt. Ernest Siler, Biscoe, N. C.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Pvt. Henry Noah Lance, 85 Honey Path Street, Wareshoals, S. C.

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Pvt. Samuel C. Samuelson, Route 6, Rural Delivery, Pellican Rapids, Minn.; Corpl. Dick P. Shaw, Snelling, Cal.

Camp Lee, Va.—Second Lieut. Herbert Dell Chamberlain, St. Charles, Minn.; Pvt. John Shaw, Hawkrun, Pa.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. Ernest McFarlane, 1805 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. Christodoulus Basiloplos, Lincoln, Nebr.; Rct. Evanser M. Jackson, Newton, Tex.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Joe Beard, 606 Jackboro Street, Knoxville, Tenn.; Rct. Edward Burge, Rudolph Lane, Staten Island, N. Y.; Pvt. Charles Edenton, Route 1, Collliersville, Tenn.; Pvt. Asbury Huddleston, Box 1162, McMinnville, Tenn.; Pvt. William Lark, Manglewood, Tenn.; Pvt. Charles Young, 3404 Wilkins Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. William B. Cline, 1601 East Avenue, Elyria, Ohio; Pvt. Adolph E. Kreslein, 2564 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; First Class Pvt. Gordon Stowers, 888 Isabella Street, Oakland, Cal.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Second Lieut. Douglas Wray, jr., 1133 Farwell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Robinson, Wis.—First Class Pvt. Michal Zgiersky, Rozwej, Russia.

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. Lonnie L. Blackburn, R. F. D. No. 6, Lynnville, Tenn.; Pvt. Guy B. Bragg, Ward, Ala.; Pvt. Sherman Miller, North Chattanooga, Tenn.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. John H. Finney, Pinhook, Tenn.; Pvt. James L. Searcy, Jonesboro, Tenn., Route 2.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Pvt. Napoleon Asby, R. F. D. No. 4, Hazen, Ark.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. James Hunt, Glenjean, Va.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Jesse W. Crabbs, Providence City, Tex.*; Pvt. Charles R. Johnson, Kildare, Tex.; Pvt. Henry N. Keck, Bonzales, Tex.; Pvt. John E. Kloesel, Shiner, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. Joe Dennis, R. F. D. No. 1, Heflin, Ala.; Corpl. Albert Friedlander, 344 West Seventy-second Street, New York City, N. Y.; Pvt. Jas. Mack, R. F. D. No. 3, Nophlet, Ark.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Bugler John McNally, 74 Coney Street, Augusta, Me.; Corpl. Judge Miller, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 3, Laurens, S. C.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. George F. Klingehagen, 328 South Twenty-second Avenue, Bellwood, Ill.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Sergt. Munsey Owen, R. F. D. No. 3, Warrior, Ala.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Corpl. John H. Gibson, 27 Hamilton Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.*; Pvt. Lamar Griner, 8 Yale Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Ernest McClelland, R. F. D. No. 1, Lakeland, Fla.; Second Lieut. Alexander H. Santos, 1 West Preston Street, Baltimore, Md.*

Fort McKinley, Me.—Pvt. Nicholas Basil Anagnostopulos, Masterakion, Greece.*

Fort Lawton, Wash.—Pvt. Clarence Huntsman, Caliente, Nev.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Rct. Soren Ringland, Socorro, N. Mex.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. Bertie W. Boatman, R. F. D. No. 3, Smith Grove, Ky.*

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Alvis Self, 10 Vine Street, Proximity, N. C.

Fort Mills, Luzon.—Pvt. Earl H. Riley, Route 1, Ridgely, Tenn.*

Fort Riley, Kans.—Rct. Alex Claiborne, Opelousas, La.; Rct. Sllmore Holmes, Sumner, Miss.; Pvt. John Jorden, Leesville, La., Box 551; Rct. Norman Meadors, R. F. D. No. 1, Homer, La.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Pvt. Stanislaw Koslowsky, 1129 North Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fort Stevens, Oreg.—Pvt. John J. Jones, Contract, Nev.

Fort Worden, Wash.—Corpl. George C. Pickett, 501 Fifth Avenue, North Seattle, Wash.*

Fort Worth, Tex.—Second Lieut. Robert Yarnell Snyder, 719 College Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.—Pvt. Lewi Waiholkala, Kohala, Hawaii.

Gerstner Field, La.—Pvt. Will W. Renfor, 810 Sewanee Street, Harriman, Tenn.*; Second Lieut. Richard H. Ristine, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Kelly Field, Tex.—First Lieut. Charles Frey, 1040 Denver Boulevard, San Antonio, Tex.

Taliaferro Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Donald H. Charlton, Bucyrus, Ohio; Second Lieut. Ivar Eugene Tinnerholm, 202 Glenwood Boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y.

Crane, Va.—Rct. Herbert Crawford, Brobinson, Ky.

Chelsea, Mich.—Pvt. Barney E. Abair, Fair Haven, Mich.; Pvt. Joseph Brusca, 199 East Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. Oscar Decker, 514 Cana Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; First Class Pvt. Rene Declerck, 2030 Harper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. Harold J. Flynn, 209 Atkinson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Pvt. Paul Markowski, 272 Long Lake Avenue, Alpena, Mich.; First Sergt. Wallace Vigeant, R. F. D. No. 5, Plymouth, Mich.

Columbia, S. C.—Pvt. Joseph M. Herzog, Summitt, Ill.*; Pvt. William W. McRae, Eaglesville, Tenn.

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Pvt. John Imosersteg, 135 Seventeenth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Pvt. William T. Lusby, Washington, D. C.

Halifax, N. S.—Pvt. Ralph E. Perkins, R. F. D. No. 1, Cape Neddick, Me.; Pvt. Foster A. Davenport, 19–14 Park Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—Pvt. Tom Prewitt, R. R. No. 2, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Frank Sumrall, Laurel, Miss.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Pvt. Leslie L. Edwards, Sanclipp, Mont.; Bugler Rufino Esbra, Stable Stamp Ewa, Oahu.

Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Charles Aitkins, 6134 Landsdown Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

James River, Va.—Pvt. Carmello Sarno, 80 Heckel Street, Belleville, N. J.

Menomonie, Wis.—Pvt. La Vern Cowing, 1409 Second Street, Menomonie, Wis.

Millington, Tenn.—First-Class Pvt. Francis J. Carney, 1354 Delaware Street, Denver, Colo.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Homer Easley, Centersville, Ga.; First Lieut. William Arthur Thompson, Valdes, Wis.

Patton, Pa.—Pvt. Guwelymn Emanuel, Patton, Pa.

Plato, Mo.—Pvt. Virgil Moore, Plato, Mo.*

San Juan, P. R.—Rct. Juan Colon, Bario Florida, Afuera, Braceloneta, P. R; Pvt. Alejandro Javier, Cabo Rojo, P. R.; Rct. Eufrano Menemdez, Naguabo, P. R.; Rct. Emilio Pagan, Bario Neuvo Poniente, Manlti, P. R.; Rct. Juan Semidey, Bario Barina, Yauco, P. R.

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. Willis O. Gish, 2701 Butler Street, Pen Brook, Pa.

Tobyhanna, Pa.—Capt. Albert Robert Drescher.

San Diego, Cal.—Pvt. John Lawrence McKenna, 2494 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Waynesville, N. C.—Capt. Spencer Franklin, 119 West Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y.

INCREASE GRANTED MEN ON 22 STREET RAILWAY SYSTEMS

(Continued from page 12.)

SCRANTON RY. CO., SCRANTON, PA.

Motormen and conductors: Cents.
First 3 months ... per hour 41
Next 9 months ... do ... 43
Thereafter ... do ... 45

The company shall ascertain from its books the amount of the increase of fare for which receipts have not been received by passengers paying the same, and it shall distribute pro rata to the men in their employ at present the amount to which such men are entitled under their agreement with the company.

Effective June 2, 1918; company allowed until September 1 in which to make back payments.

EAST ST. LOUIS LINES, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Motormen and conductors: Cents.
First 3 months ... per hour 41
Next 9 months ... do ... 43
Thereafter ... do ... 45
Interurban ... do ... 47

Effective July 1; company allowed until September 1 in which to make back payments.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE.

(Continued from page 13.)

gaged, or for which he has special qualifications, as, for instance, British or Canadian missions or business. The application for an employee upon this ground must be supported by an affidavit or solemn declaration of his employer.

(g) That it is expedient in the national interest that he should be educated or trained for any work of Canadian national importance for which he is being educated or trained.

(h) That he is unfit for military service by reason of ill health or infirmity, certified by the medical officers attached to the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission.

Affidavit Supporting Claims.

It is essential that there should be embodied in the applicant's affidavit or solemn declaration in support of his claim an engagement to the following effect:

"I solemnly undertake and engage that if I be found disentitled to exemption I will when required so to do by the director of the military service branch of the department of justice at Ottawa, or other competent Canadian authority, enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and report for duty at the time and place required, subject to payment of my reasonable traveling expenses for the purpose."

It shall, moreover, be a condition of the granting of exemption that the applicant shall promptly answer in writing any questions touching his claim for exemption which may be notified to him by the director or other competent Canadian authority.

Certificates of exemption granted under these regulations shall be subject to be reviewed, limited, extended, or withdrawn upon cause shown.

As the time within which applications for exemption may be considered is strictly limited, Canadians who wish to apply under these regulations should realize the importance of submitting their applications at the earliest possible date.

New Regulations and the Commodity List for European Holland and Denmark Proper

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 180) announces the adoption of the following regulations with respect to the exportation of certain commodities to European Holland and Denmark proper:

(1) The list of commodities which will be considered for exportation to European Holland and Denmark proper has been revised. Applications for licenses to export the commodities as listed below will now be given consideration. Previous announcements with respect to such commodities (W. T. B. R. 50, Feb. 20, 1918; W. T. B. R. 96, Apr. 20, 1918; W. T. B. R. 118, May 22, 1918; W. T. B. R. 146, June 20, 1918) are hereby withdrawn.

List of Commodities.

(2) The list of commodities which will now be considered for exportation to European Holland and Denmark proper is as follows:

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary.
Artists' materials, excluding oils and turpentine.
Athletic goods, not containing rubber or leather.
Automobiles (passenger), bicycles, motorcycles, and spare parts of, but no tires and no accessories.
Buttons, bone or horn.
Carpets, oriental, of high value.
Cash registers.
China.
China clay.
Clocks, including clocks for time checking.
Clothing made up of silk or mixed silk.
Coral.
Cutlery:
  Knives—
    Table, dessert, butchers', cooks', bread, carving, pocket, hunting, painters', palette, shoemakers', pruning, budding, and bowie.
  Scissors.
  Steel forks, table and carving.
  Razors, including safety razors and blades not containing nickel or tin.
Drugs:
  Acetylsalycylic acid.
  Aconite, pure.
  Agaricin.
  Althæ root.
  Amidol and substitutes.
  Argentin.
  Arsenobilin.
  Arsenous acid.
  Barium, sulphuric, pure, for X-ray.
  Beta naphthol.
  Bromine.
  Bufylchloralhydrate.
  Camomile.
  Chromic acid.
  Diæthylbarbiuric acid.
  Digitalis.
  Emetine.
  Ferric compounds.
  Fruit of fennel.
  Hydrobromic acid.
  Ichthyol.
  Inula root.
  Iron, reduced.
  Kharsivan.
  Leaves of lycoctonum.
  Metol.
  Nitrate of silver.
  Opium alkaloids.
  Paraldehyde.
  Phenacetine.
  Salicylic acid.
  Sodium arsenate.
  Sodium bromide.
  Sodium cacodylate.
  Sodium nitroprusside.
  Sodium salicylate.
  Sulphuric acid.
  Veronal.
Dental burs, dental fillings other than such as contain platinum or other rare metals.
Diamonds other than industrial.
Dyes and dyestuffs.
Earthenware.
Electroplated goods and silverware containing not more than 5 per cent nickel or copper.
Feathers of high value.
Films, cinema.
Flowers, artificial.
Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.
Fountain pens.
Furs of high value.
Gauge glasses.
Glassware.
Hair ornaments and combs, except such as are manufactured from caseine or corozo.
Hardware for builders if of iron or steel.
Hats, trimmed ready for use.
Hats, straw.
Household furnishings, fixtures, and equipments if manufactured of wood, iron, or steel.
Jewelry, imitation.
Laces, handmade, such as maltese.
Ledgers, loose-leaf, and similar stationery.
Leathers, imitation, made up for hats.
Lighting fixtures if of iron or steel.
Machinery:
  Cotton-goods machinery.
  Laundry, not containing rubber or copper.
  Sugar-refining machinery.
  Spare or replacement parts of.
  Printing presses not containing an undue proportion of copper, nickel, or antimony.
  Typesetting and type-casting, excluding type metal.
Marble for statuary.
Medical and surgical appliances, other than those containing rubber.
Morocco leather, small fancy articles.
Musical instruments, except when composed entirely or mainly of metals.
Office furniture, equipment, and supplies.
Oil paintings.
Opera glasses for use in theaters.
Paper materials, fancy, for book covers.
Phonographs, phonographic records.
Photographic goods.
Pianos.
Pen nibs.
Perfumery, but not essential oils.
Pictures, reproductions of.
Precious stones, real and imitation.
Ribbon silk.
Silks and manufactures thereof, except gaze a blutoir and Asiatic silk or similar silk wherever manufactured.
Salt cake.
Sanitary ware, plumber's goods, if of iron, steel, or earthenware.
Screw spanners of cycles.
Sewing machines.
Scales and balances not including weights of copper or brass.
Shrubs.
Spectacles.
Teeth, artificial, except such as contain platinum, iridium, or other rare metals.
Tobacco pipes.
Tooth brushes.
Toilet preparations (excluding soap) not in tin or lead containers, and not containing more than 1 per cent of glycerine.
Trimmings, silk.
Toys.
Truffles, fresh or preserved.
Typewriters and spare parts and accessories, except typewriter ribbons not cut for use and except ribbons over 2 inches wide.
Wall paper.
Wines.

(3) Prospective importers in European Holland should obtain from the Netherlands Overseas Trust Co. an import certificate. Upon receipt of the certificate the importer should notify the prospective exporter that such a certificate has been obtained and advise him of the serial number thereof. The exporter should thereupon apply to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., for an export license, using Application Form X and such supplemental information sheets concerning the commodity as are required, and, in addition, furnish on Supplemental Sheet X-102 the gross weight of the proposed shipment and the serial number of the import certificate of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Co.

All shipments to European Holland, except those consigned to the Government of the Netherlands, must be consigned directly to and only to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Co. (W. T. B. R. 77, Mar. 15, 1918).

(4) In the case of proposed shipments to Denmark, the prospective importer abroad first should obtain an import certificate from the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers. When this certificate is received, the prospective importer should advise the exporter in the United States of the serial number. Application for export licenses should be made on Application Form X, and the applicant should attach thereto the appropriate supplemental information sheets, and also Supplemental Information Sheet X-105, upon which should be noted the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers' import certificate serial number. Such shipments need not be consigned to the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, but may be consigned to an individual.

(5) Licenses will be valid only for shipment on vessels flying the flag of the country to which commodities are destined.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the nonassembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests but are rated upon the subjects of education, training, experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Auditing clerk, Internal Revenue Service; statistical expert, statistician, clerk qualified in statistics, photostat foreman, and photostat operator, Ordnance Department, War Department; architect, structural designer, architectural designer, senior architectural draftsman, junior architectural draftsman, and architectural tracer, Construction Division, War Department; production expert, Navy Department; printer, bookbinder, and pressman, Government Printing Office.

List No. 2. Examinations of the nonassembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Assistant sanitary engineer, Public Health Service, August 27.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Truck-crop specialist, Department of Agriculture, August 21–22.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, or the civil service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

The close of receipt of applications for law clerk on July 30, 1918, is also announced.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918. No. 378

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY BAKER EXPLAINING 18 TO 45 DECISION AS AGE LIMITS OF NEW DRAFT

PROBLEM CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

All Possible Combinations Studied Before Action Taken—Clause Relating to Younger Men—Rumors About Casualties Denied.

Press interview by the Secretary of War, August 3, 1918:

"I have before me a copy of the Washington Times carrying a statement that Gen. Pershing estimates United States casualties at 12,000, and says that Gen. March said that to the Military Affairs Committee. That is not so. Gen. March said nothing on the subject, nor did I. Nobody said anything on that subject or anything like it, that I can recall.

"There was a chart showing the total number of casualties in the American Expeditionary Force up to the present time, of all kinds, from all sources, and that aggregated something like 12,000, and that chart was shown, but it had nothing whatever to do with casualties in the present drive.

Age Limits In New Draft.

"All the possible combinations of age limits were carefully studied and it was found that in order to get the men into class 1 for the program proposed 18 to 45 was necessary. The bill when introduced however, will contain a provision authorizing the President to call men out of class 1 by classes, according to ages, so that if it is found possible the men between 18 and 19 will be called out later than the older men who are found eligible to class 1.

"This will undoubtedly have the effect of taking men who are otherwise deferred and putting them into useful labor, but it does not conscript anybody for labor. It is purely a military matter."

Statement by Committee.

Notice to correspondents:

The statement is published to-day that the Chief of Staff, Gen. March, informed the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that a "rough estimate of the casualties, as computed by Gen. Pershing, was about 12,000." Another estimate was "16,000."

These statements are absolutely false. Gen. March did not give any estimate or intimate any number of American casualties. On the contrary, Gen. March announced to the newspaper correspondents to-day that no statement as to casualties was available and explained the situation as regards casualties.

(Continued on page 2.)

AMERICA'S ACTION IN SIBERIA LIMITED, ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE ANNOUNCES, IN A STATEMENT OUTLINING PURPOSES

ARMED INTERVENTION UNWISE AT THIS TIME

Military Program Now Adopted Intended Only to Help Czecho-Slovaks Against Germans and Austrian Prisoners and to Steady Efforts for Self-Government by the Russian People Themselves—In Accord With Allies.

The Acting Secretary of State issues the following statement to the press in re American-Japanese action in Siberia:

In the judgment of the Government of the United States, a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation—military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses.

Doubtful Service to Russia.

Such military intervention as has been most frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the east, would in its judgment be more likely to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her. Her people, if they profited by it at all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties, and their substance would meantime be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstitute their own or to feed their own men, women, and children. We are bending all our energies now to the purpose, the resolute and confident purpose of winning on the western front, and it would in the judgment of the Government of the United States be most unwise to divide or dissipate our forces.

Object of Present Plan.

As the Government of the United States sees the present circumstances, therefore, military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any efforts at self-government or

President Wilson Greets Great Britain's King on War Anniversary

The President yesterday sent the following message to the King of England:

"America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain upon this anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the present war in which the forces of civilization are engaged against the forces of reaction, and rejoices with her that the two nations stand side by side in so great a cause.

"WOODROW WILSON."

THIRTY-THREE MEN ARE LANDED FROM LOST STEAMER POSEIDON

According to the latest information received by the Navy Department, 33 survivors of the steamship *Poseidon*, which was sunk in collision last Wednesday night, have been landed, and the bodies of the captain and three of the crew taken to port. The captain was rescued after the sinking of the *Poseidon*, but died Thursday night.

The total complement of the *Poseidon* is given at 39, which leaves 2 men apparently unaccounted for.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance. Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense.

Cooperating With Allies.

With such objects in view the Government of the United States is now cooperating with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel. The United States and Japan are the only powers which are just now in a position to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish even such modest objects as those that have been outlined. The Government of the United States has, therefore, proposed to the Government of Japan that each of the two governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok, with the purpose of cooperating as a single force in the occupation of Vladivostok and in safeguarding, so far as it may, the country to the rear of the westward-moving Czecho-Slovaks; and the Japanese Government has consented.

Assurance to Russian People.

In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia in the most public and solemn manner that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force may be obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity, either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny. The Japanese Government, it is understood, will issue a similar assurance.

Assented to by Allies.

These plans and purposes of the Government of the United States have been communicated to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and those Governments have advised the Department of State that they assent to them in principle. No conclusion that the Government of the United States has arrived at in this important matter is intended, however, as an effort to restrict the actions or interfere with the independent judgment of the Governments with which we are now associated in the war.

It is also the hope and purpose of the Government of the United States to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives, and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help of a modest kind in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate economic necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open. The execution of this plan will follow and will not be permitted to embarrass the military assistance rendered to the Czecho-Slovaks.

It is the hope and expectation of the Government of the United States that the Governments with which it is associated will, wherever necessary or possible, lend their active aid in the execution of these military and economic plans.

MORE OCCUPATIONS OPENED FOR MEXICAN LABOR IN U. S.

New Order Extends Kinds of Work and Conditions for Admitting Immigrants.

The occupations in which Mexican laborers may engage after being admitted to the United States under the special provisions temporarily modifying the head tax, literacy test, and contract-labor provision have been extended by supplemental order of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Under the departmental order of June 12 the immigration restrictions for Mexican labor were lifted only for Mexicans coming to this country to engage in agricultural pursuits, railroad maintenance of way, and lignite-coal mining.

Additions to List.

The new order, now in effect, adds to this list mining of all kinds and common labor work in connection with construction being done by or for the Government in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California, all included in the jurisdiction of immigration district No. 23.

In addition, the provision that Mexican laborers coming into the country under the war-emergency provisions of the previous order must have a small portion of their wages deducted to be returned when they leave the United States has been discontinued.

Commissioner General of Immigration Caminetti is in general charge of the admission of Mexican laborers.

To facilitate the admission of Mexican laborers, they will be permitted to enter the United States at all ports of entry along the Gulf and Atlantic coast as far north as Charleston, S. C., in addition to the entry ports along the Mexican border.

More Immigration Officers.

The immigration office forces at towns most used by the Mexicans are being increased. Specially trained examiners of the United States Employment Service are assisting immigration inspectors in examining applicants at these points.

Encouraging reports come from the border States as to the effect the influx of Mexican labor has had already in alleviating local labor shortage. The Employment Service office at Yuma, Ariz., reports that "The demand and supply for farm hands is about balanced. Any shortage of farm hands heretofore existing has been relieved to a large extent by the operation of departmental order No. 54261–202 (Admission of Mexican labor)."

Other Federal employment offices along the border report numbers of Mexicans entering under the new provisions. Many of the immigrants are already at work cutting cotton in the Southwestern States.

PLACEMENT OF UNSKILLED LABOR UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Ordnance Department Anticipates Improvement in Conditions at the Various Plants.

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Improvement in the labor situation as affecting ordnance plants is anticipated as a result of the action of the Government in taking over the exclusive placement of all unskilled labor required by war industries.

At present there is approximately a 9 per cent shortage of labor—skilled and unskilled—in the New York production district of the Ordnance Department. While reports are not available from other districts, it is understood that the situation in the New York district is better than the average elsewhere.

Hoped to Curb Competition.

Competition between the plants for labor and unsatisfactory plant conditions have both contributed to a more or less constant labor turnover.

It is anticipated that the action of the Government in taking over the placement of unskilled labor in war plants will go far toward solving the problem of competition. In the matter of working conditions within the plants much is being accomplished by the graduates of the employment managers' schools established under Government auspices at Harvard and Columbia Universities and at Rochester for men and at Bryn Mawr College for women.

These graduates are trained in the proper methods of employing labor and handling employees. They are taught to emphasize the advantage of placing employees in the kind of work most congenial to them and for which they are best fitted. They are also trained in avoiding conditions within the plants that will make labor discontented.

Government Aid Utilized.

At present officials of the Ordnance Department are availing themselves of the aid of the Government labor agencies in order to meet the shortage of unskilled labor in several of the large rolling mills, which supply material to cartridge factories.

SECRETARY BAKER EXPLAINS 18 TO 45 DRAFT AGE DECISION

(Continued from page 1.)

At the request of the Chief of Staff editors and correspondents are hereby cautioned against publishing the false statement that any estimate has been made regarding the number of American casualties.

Signed.

Committee on Public Information, War Department Bureau.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

SUMMARY OF COAL PRODUCTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27

Decrease in Bituminous Output and a Slight Increase in Movement of Anthracite.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The output of bituminous coal in the United States declined approximately 1 per cent during the week of July 27, according to reports received by the United States Fuel Administration from the United States Geological Survey. The output for the coal year to date is about 15,000,000 net tons short of the country's requirements. The production (including lignite and coal made into coke) for the week is estimated at 12,802,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the week preceding of 121,000 net tons, but an increase over the corresponding week of 1917 of 1,471,000 net tons, or 13 per cent.

Daily Average Production.

The average daily production is estimated at 2,134,000 net tons, as against 2,154,000 net tons during the week of July 20 and as compared with 1,889,000 tons during the week of July 27, 1917.

This week's output is 9 per cent behind the average weekly output required during the balance of the summer months to make up the deficit to date. The difference between the summer requirements and that specified for the balance of the coal year is occasioned by the necessity to ship practically all lake coal during the summer months and 50 per cent more tidewater coal to New England during the summer than in the winter.

Fifteen Million Tons Behind.

Production to date is approximately 15,000,000 net tons behind the schedule, and in order to meet all requirements as outlined by the United States Fuel Administration it will be necessary that the output of coal during the last of the summer months—August and September—shall exceed 14,000,000 net tons per week, 714,000 net tons, or 5.5 per cent in excess of the record week to date.

The average daily requirements have been ascertained by the United States Fuel Administration to be as follows: For the summer months, April 1 to September 30, 2,100,000 net tons; for the winter months, October 1 to March 31, 1,970,000 net tons. For the entire coal year, April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919, there must be a daily average of 2,035,000 net tons.

Anthracite shipments increased slightly during the week, the total movement amounting to 40,942 carloads as against 40,664 carloads during the previous week.

Working Conditions During Week.

During the week of July 20, the bituminous mines produced 85 per cent of the present full-time output, the losses to production being distributed as follows: Car shortage, 5.1 per cent; labor shortage, including strikes, 4.4 per cent; mine disability, 4.2 per cent; no market, 0.1 per cent; all other causes, 1.2 per cent.

Improved working conditions were reported by the operators in northern and central Ohio, central Pennsylvania, New River, and Winding Gulf, and in the Western and Pacific Coast States. The improvements were attributed to better transportation conditions. More available labor was reported in the New River district and less mine disability in the Ohio district and better market conditions in the Western States.

Where Decrease Occurred.

The material decrease of production occurred in Illinois, southern Ohio, Westmoreland and Somerset Counties in Pennsylvania, the high volatile district of southern West Virginia, Fairmont, all Kentucky fields, and southwest Virginia. In all districts except Kentucky the causes of increased losses were attributed to car and labor shortage and mine disability, whereas in the Kentucky fields the shortage of coal cars was the limiting factor.

Operators in North River and Winding Gulf, Pocohontas, and Western and Pacific Coast States reported 100 per cent car supply during the week of July 20.

Training of Marines Reflected In Reports Showing Small Number Captured by Germans

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Officers of the Marine Corps point out that the casualty lists so far received show the good effects of the training of the marines in protecting themselves against capture.

Out of 60 casualties among officers serving in France, only 1 had been reported as missing, up to July 31. Of more than 2,000 casualties among the enlisted men only 5 are known to be in the hands of the enemy. Up to July 31, a total of 72 enlisted men had been reported missing since the marines got into action, but none of these has yet been verified as having been taken prisoner, and it is expected that a large proportion of them will be transferred to some other classification when later detailed reports are received.

Temporary Tent Camp For 15,000 at Upton

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

A temporary tent camp to accommodate 15,000 men has been authorized as an addition to Camp Upton, Long Island. The camp will cost approximately $50,000. Construction will begin at once.

DIES IN SEAPLANE ACCIDENT.

The Navy Department is informed that Charles Edward Kruger, electrician, second class (radio), United States Naval Reserve Force, was killed July 30 in a seaplane accident. At date of enrollment, July 19, 1917, at Atlanta, Ga., Kruger gave as his next of kin, mother, Mrs. Julia Mizell Kruger, 221 Thirty-third Street, Newport News, Va.

RECRUITING FOR MARINE CORPS REACHES HIGH MARK IN JULY

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Marine Corps recruiting reached its highest point during the month of July. The total number of men enlisted was 8,152, with the addition of 432 men enrolled in the Marine Corps, Reserve, making a total of 8,584. Considering the fact that selective-service men in class 1 were not available during the latter part of the month, and that the extension of the maximum age from 36 to 40 years did not become effective until July 31, this is considered an excellent showing.

The total enlisted strength of the Marine Corps on July 31 was 52,712. The Marine Corps Reserve had a total on that date of 6,371. The total enlisted strength was 59,083.

The largest showing for July was made by the Eastern Recruiting Division with a total of 3,161 men enlisted and 221 enrolled. The Central Division came second with 2,885 men enlisted and 126 enrolled. The largest district showing was made by New York, where 1,000 men were enlisted and 90 enrolled.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S ITINERARY ON AMERICAN SPEAKING TOUR

The Committee on Public Information (Speaking Division) authorizes the following:

All the cities to be visited by the American and British aviators, for which an aviation tour is now being arranged by the Speaking Division, Committee on Public Information, have been selected and approximate dates determined upon which they will be visited. All these dates are subject to alteration in case of unfavorable weather conditions. They are: Cincinnati, August 14; Dayton, August 15; Columbus, August 16; Cleveland, August 17, 18; Toledo, August 19; Detroit, August 20, 21; Indianapolis, August 22, 23; St. Louis, August 24, 25; Kansas City, August 26, 27; Des Moines, August 28, 29; Omaha, August 30, 31; Minneapolis and St. Paul, September 1, 2, 3; Milwaukee, September 4; Chicago, September 5, 6.

Visits During State Fairs.

The visits to Des Moines and St. Paul will come during the time of the Iowa and Minnestoa State fairs. The visit to Chicago will come during the time of the Allied War Exposition, which takes place there September 1 to 15.

Maj. Gen. William L. Kenly, director of military aeronautics, has assigned Maj. C. K. Rhinehart to be in command of the party. He will have with him probably six or seven young American pilots, flying several different types of American planes.

The guest of honor of the party will be Brig. Gen. Charles F. Lee, C. M. G., veteran British aviator, now head of the British aviation mission to the United States. He will be accompanied by one or two other veteran British pilots with British planes.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

New Air Service Field Opened at Jackson, S. C.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Division of Military Aeronautics:

Emerson Field, a new Air Service flying field at Jackson, S. C., was opened on August 1. It is named in memory of Lieut. William Emerson, Field Artillery, who was the first Artillery officer killed while serving with an American aero squadron at the front.

The field, which was authorized on May 2, is to operate in conjunction with artillery, and for this purpose includes both airplanes and balloons.

At present there are about 450 officers, including pilots, and 350 men stationed at Emerson Field.

Mine Run Coal Prices In Missouri and Kansas

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

To meet a demand of the mills, the railroads and power plants in a portion of the State of Missouri and a portion of the State of Kansas, the United States Fuel Administrator has established prices on the modified mine run product of mines in Barton and Vernon counties, Missouri, and in Cherokee and Crawford Counties, Kansas.

The order which was made effective as of August 3, fixed the price of nut run or stoker coal at $3.05 per net ton, and for mill coal, $2.95 per net ton.

Save for the country's sake.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO. 81.

August 3, 1918.

Section A.—The full fruits of victory in the counteroffensive begun so gloriously by Franco-American troops on July 18 were reaped to-day when the enemy, who met his second great defeat on the Marne, was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle.

The enemy, in spite of suffering the severest losses, has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops fighting for liberty side by side with French, British, and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO. 82.

August 4, 1918.

Section A.—Our troops have taken Fismes by assault and hold the south bank of the Vesle in this section.

Another Training School For U. S. Balloon Pilots

Secretary Daniels announces that the Navy contemplates establishing an additional training school for balloon pilots. This school will probably be located at some point east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, and it is hoped that suitable quarters for the personnel can be secured at some school, university, or country club.

In addition to available buildings, a field will be necessary to carry on the outdoor work. It is also essential that there be good transportation facilities at the point selected.

New Field Artillery Center To Cost Nearly $4,000,000

The War Department has authorized the following statement:

Work has just begun by the Construction Division of the Army on the new Field Artillery Training Center at West Point, Ky., near Louisville. The estimated cost for the land and the buildings, including a 500 bed hospital and a 500 horse veterinary hospital, is $3,721,000.

The tract of land is approximately 20,000 acres and was purchased for $500,000.

Work will be pushed so as to make the camp available as soon as possible.

To Build Six Hospitals At Vancouver Barracks

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Six additional hospital buildings will be erected at Vancouver Barracks, Oreg., at an estimated cost of $74,000. Of these three will be contagious wards. The work will be done at once under the supervision of the Construction Division of the Army.

50 PER CENT MINIMUM FIXED FOR CLASS 1 REGISTRANTS

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the following:

No. B-2265.

To all draft executives:

Am of the opinion that you should hold under a very special scrutiny the report of any local board which fails to classify at least 50 per cent of June 5, 1918, registrants in net class 1; that is, finally classified in class 1 and examined physically and accepted for general military service. The studies of the prior operation of the draft indicate that 50 per cent should be a minimum. The only exceptions which can be recognized by this office are where an unusually large number of registrants of this class are aliens or have been released to the Navy, Marine Corps, or Emergency Fleet. The national average should be much higher than 50 per cent, because industrial, agricultural, and dependency deferment and physical rejection should be much lower. My telegram, E-1948, placing in current quota all actual fighting men in class 1 necessary to fill July and August calls, making liberal estimate for physical rejections at camp, ought, in its practical effect, to close releases from class 1 to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Emergency Fleet. Failure to get a proper classification of June 5, 1918, registrants as here indicated must of necessity be followed by orders issuing from this office for a revision of that classification if we are to meet requisitions already in sight. Please regard this matter as of first importance.

CROWDER.

Special Orders, No. 170.

64. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, National Army, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, his services being no longer required.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee appointed to study and report on the Treasury's recommendations for a tax on luxuries, reached a tentative conclusion Saturday to recommend a 10 per cent tax on a number of articles that may be classed as luxuries. This list while not yet complete nor finally agreed upon, it was said would include jewelry, silk underwear, curios and antiques, liveries, art, except where sold by the artists themselves, tapestry, hunting garments, ladies' driving habits; a license tax on riding academies, cut glass, opera glasses, meerschaum and amber pipes, cigar holders and humidors, smoking jackets and lounging robes, furs, but not those merely an incidental part of other clothing; ornamental lamps, umbrellas, parasols and canes when mounted in precious metals and stones, and like articles. The present intention is to put the tax on the retailer, who will be expected to collect the tax at the time of the sale.

It was stated that the committee was favorable to a plan that will permit the payment of taxes on the partial payment plan, but this will not be finally acted upon until other taxes have been passed upon.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS AS FOOD VIOLATION PENALTIES

The Food Administration issues the following:

The Food Administration announces that it has recently accepted the offers of a number of Chicago licensees to make substantial Red Cross contributions in lieu of revocations of their licenses for violations of the rules and regulations. These contributions were accepted in place of more drastic action for the reason that in each case the company showed that its violations had not been willful and because of their complete frankness and cooperation with Food Administration officials during the investigation into their business and their agreement to keep proper records and comply with all requirements in the future.

List of Licensees Affected.

The following are among the licensees affected:

John F. Lalla & Co., wholesale grocers. Incorrect reports and failure to keep records as required; also excessive profits in canned goods, dried fruits, rice, and other licensed commodities. Efficiency expert to be employed. $1,500 contribution.

See & Co., wholesale grocers. Records improperly kept so reports could not be verified. Excessive profits. $1,500 contribution.

A. E. Gilberg & Co., wholesale grocers. Excessive profits shown by their reports, books, and admissions. $250 contribution.

Junker & Co., wholesale grocers. Sales of rice flour and edible corn starch at excessive profits. $1,000 contribution.

Podolsky Bros., wholesale grocers. Inaccurate reports and excessive profits on canned tomatoes, canned corn, and canned peas. $1,000 contribution.

Hilker & Bletsch, bakers' supply house. Excessive profits on edible corn starch and rice flour. $2,000 contribution.

North Carolina Firm Penalized.

The United Cash Store, of Marshville, N. C., had a bargain sale of sugar. It sold in 25-pound lots to individual customers and didn't bother to find out whether the sugar was to be used in canning nor how much the customers already had on hand, and took no other precautions to see that the necessity for sugar conservation was not ignored.

The company was also found by the Food Administration to be guilty of selling flour in excessive quantities and without substitutes.

As a result, by order of the Food Administration licensed dealers will not be permitted to sell any licensed food commodities to it for the next six months. The order becomes effective Monday, August 5, and remains in force until February 5, 1919.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

1,000 NEW NURSES EACH WEEK NEEDED FOR THE ARMY SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following from the Office of the Surgeon General:

Surg. Gen. Gorgas has called upon the American Red Cross, as the chief nurse-recruiting agency of the Army, to employ every possible means to increase the enrollment of nurses for immediate assignment to duty. He asked that at least 1,000 nurses a week be enrolled for the next two months.

The increase in the Army, both at home and abroad, has necessitated a proportionate increase in the number of nurses in the service. The Army to-day is growing faster than the nurse corps is increasing, and as the armies overseas enter the front-line trenches in greater numbers the greater will be the need for nurses in the Army Nurse Corps.

Trained nurses who wish to be of service to their country can do so at once by going to the local office of the Red Cross and making application to join the Army Nurse Corps. If found satisfactory, they will be assigned to duty at once, either in the base hospitals in this country or overseas.

Nurses enrolling in the Army Nurse Corps are members of the United States Army and work directly under officers of the Medical Department of the Army.

Certain Mineral Waters Admitted for Import

The War Trade Board issues the following:

List of restricted imports No. 1 (item 70) has been so amended in a new ruling of the War Trade Board (No. 182) as to permit the importation of mineral waters from France, the United Kingdom, and Italy, when shipped from a convenient port where loading can be done without delay.

PLANS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS TO CARE FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Plans developed by the allied nations for the care of disabled soldiers are described in the August Monthly Labor Review of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Delegates from Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Siam, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, New Foundland, and the United States met in London to confer on the subject. Methods of enabling disabled soldiers to become self-supporting were discussed.

U. S. Hospitals Abroad.

The American authorities have decided to provide hospital care and treatment and training in England, France, or Italy for every wounded American soldier whose disabilities are of such a character that there is even a remote likelihood of his being in reasonable time restored to active service on the firing line or retrained so that he may take one of the innumerable positions behind the lines, where many disabled men could be employed, thereby releasing for the front line many physically fit men who are now occupying these clerical or other positions. Only the man who probably can give no further military service or for whom a long course of treatment is in store will be sent to America.

Experience In Other Countries.

Authorities from other countries reported on the results of the rehabilitation methods used. Most men, it was announced, who find themselves disabled appear to have repugnance for their former trade or profession, yet in spite of this 46 per cent of the men fitted with artificial legs or arms at Roehampton Hospital have returned to their old trades or businesses. It was suggested that occupations suited for arm cripples be restricted by law to their use so long as there is a sufficient number of men so handicapped to fill them. The British minister of labor reported that about 63 per cent of the men of the army had the promise of reinstatement in their original employment, and that of the number already released (about 500,000) approximately 60 per cent had had the promise fulfilled.

Col. Thompson Appointed Supervisor of Arsenals

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Announcement is made by the Ordnance Department of the designation of Col. John T. Thompson, United States Army, retired, as supervisor of manufacturing arsenals, vice Col. S. E. Blunt, United States Army, retired. Along with his new duties Col. Thompson will continue to serve as advisory engineer to the Chief of Ordnance.

Col. Thompson was in charge of the development of the United States model 1917 rifle, and saw this model through to quantity production. Up to July 20, 1918, a total of 1,469,846 rifles of this type had been produced, inspected, and accepted.

President's Proclamation Relating to Rates, Terms, and Conditions of Vessel Charters

The following explanation of the President's proclamation is authorized by the United States Shipping Board:

The control of the Shipping Board over the chartering of American vessels, and of foreign vessels chartered by American citizens, is made more complete by a proclamation of the President made public to-day. The proclamation provides that no American sailing vessel over 50 tons, and no American steamer over 250 tons, can be chartered unless the terms of charter are approved by the Shipping Board. No foreign vessel can be chartered to an American citizen without the Shipping Board's approval. After a charter has been approved no deviations from the terms of charter are permitted without the approval of the board. Severe penalties are provided for any violation.

Chartering Committee as Agency.

The Shipping Board has appointed the chartering committee, with offices in New York, as the agency to approve charters. This committee has been at work for nearly a year, but in enforcing its orders it has had to rely on pressure asserted through control of bunker licenses. It has now direct authority, backed up by effective criminal penalties.

The proclamation does not cover vessels on the Great Lakes, or inland canals or rivers, or vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an act of Congress, approved July 18, 1918, entitled "An act to confer on the President power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels, and for other purposes," contains, among others, the following sections conferring authority upon the President:

"Sec. 5. That the President may, by proclamation, require that vessels of the United States of any specified class or description, or in any specified trade or trades, shall not be chartered unless the instrument in which such charter is embodied, and the rates, terms, and conditions thereof are first approved by him. Whenever any vessel is comprised in any such proclamation, it shall be unlawful to make any charter thereof, or comply with or perform any of the rates, terms, or conditions of any charter thereof, or to operate such vessel under any charter, without first obtaining the approval thereof by the President.

"Whenever any charter of such vessel is approved it shall be unlawful, without the approval of the President first obtained, to make any alterations in such charter, or additions thereto, or deletions therefrom, or to make or receive any payment, or do any act with respect to such vessel, except in accordance with such charter.

"Sec. 8. That the President may, by proclamation, extend the provisions of sections 5, 6, and 7, or any of them, to any vessel of foreign nationality under charter to a citizen of the United States or other person subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

"SEC. 10. That the President may, by proclamation, require that no citizen of the United States, or other person subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall charter any vessel of foreign nationality unless the instrument in which such charter is embodied and the rates, terms, and conditions thereof are first approved by the President. After the making of such proclamation it shall be unlawful for any such citizen or person to make any charter of any such vessel, or comply with or perform any of the rates, terms, or conditions of any charter thereof, or to operate any such vessel under any charter without first obtaining the approval thereof by the President.

Whenever any such charter is approved it shall be unlawful, without the approval of the President first obtained, to make any alterations in such charter or additions thereto or deletions therefrom, or to make or receive any payment or do any act with respect to such vessel, except in accordance with such charter."

And whereas, section 2 of said act provides as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the President may exercise the power and authority hereby vested in him through such agency or agencies as he shall determine from time to time."

And whereas, the necessities of the war require that the control now exercised over shipping by the United States Shipping Board be made more effective;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under authority conferred in section 5 of said act, do proclaim that hereafter vessels of the United States, being full power-driven vessels of 250 tons gross burden or over, or sailing vessels with or without auxiliary power of 50 tons gross burden or over, excepting vessels plying exclusively on the inland rivers and canals of the United States, vessels operating in the Great Lakes or other inland waters, and vessels operating exclusively in the coastwise trade of the United States, shall not hereafter be chartered unless the instrument in which such charter is embodied, and the rates, terms, and conditions thereof are first approved by the President.

Under authority conferred in section 8 of said act, I do further proclaim that the provisions of said section 5, and of this proclamation, shall be, and they are hereby, extended to any vessel of foreign nationality under charter to a citizen of the United States or other person subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Under authority conferred in section 10 of said act, I do further proclaim that hereafter no citizen of the United States or other person subject to the jurisdiction thereof shall charter any vessel of foreign nationality unless the instrument in which such charter is embodied and the rates, terms, and conditions thereof are first approved by the President.

I do hereby designate the United States Shipping Board as the agency through which shall be exercised all power and authority conferred upon the President in sections 5, 8, and 10 of said act with respect to the classes or descriptions of vessels and the trades specified in this proclamation. Such power and authority may be exercised by said United States Shipping Board through such agents or agencies as it may create or designate.

Nothing contained in this proclamation shall be deemed to withdraw from the United States Shipping Board or the War Trade Board any authority now exercised, directly or indirectly, over foreign or American vessels, by virtue of powers conferred under Title VII of an act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

INDIVIDUAL IMPORT LICENSES FOR SUGAR AND WHEAT REQUIRED

The War Trade Board issues the following:

For the purposes of facilitating the enforcement, in the States along the Canadian border, of the regulations of the Food Administration, with respect to sales of sugar, wheat, and wheat products, the War Trade Board has issued the following ruling (W. T. B. R. 181):

On and after August 1, 1918, sugar, wheat, and wheat products may not be imported into the United States, except under an individual import license issued by the War Trade Board; and, accordingly, the general license heretofore issued, authorizing the importation without individual licenses of small quantities of these commodities, has been revoked as of August 1, 1918.

The Canadian authorities have taken similar action by prohibiting the exportation from Canada into the United States of sugar, wheat, and wheat products except under an individual Canadian export license.

NAVY ENGINEMAN DROWNED.

The Navy Department is informed that Daniel Joseph Crowley, engineman, second class, United States Navy, fell overboard from the U. S. S. *Walke*, July 29, and was drowned. The body was recovered. His wife, Mrs. Catherine A. Crowley, resides at 63 Hinckley Street, Somerville, Mass.

THREE MEN OF DODGERS' CREW ARE COMMENDED FOR BRAVERY

Secretary Daniels has commended three members of the crew of the U. S. S. *Dodger II* for their heroism in saving the lives of the men on the Spanish steamer *Serantes* when that vessel was destroyed by fire on July 13.

John King Galleher, chief boatswain's mate, United States Naval Reserve Force, is commended for the excellent seamanship he displayed and the great risks he took in order to save the lives of men on the burning ship.

Burton Ernest Emro, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, is given credit for extraordinary heroism in seizing a rope that was hanging over the bow of the Serantes, climbing hand over hand to the deck of the burning vessel and rescuing a man who had fallen unconscious on the deck.

Braved Burning Oil.

George Francis Grady, seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force, is commended for his gallant work in rescuing from the water members of the crew of the Spanish ship. The commanding officer reports that vast quantities of oil were burning on the water and barrels of oil were bursting all around, but Grady, in addition to rescuing men who had jumped into the water, brought the dinghy to the side of the burning vessel to rescue the unconscious man picked up on the deck.

Addresses of the Men.

Galleher enlisted at New York, March 29, 1917. Father, John Henry Galleher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emro enlisted at New York, Nov. 21, 1917. Father, Peter Emro, New Milford, Conn.

Grady enlisted at New York, May 1, 1917. Father, William Grady, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ESTIMATED SAVING OF COAL IN "LIGHTLESS" MANHATTAN

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

According to records kept by representatives of the United States Fuel Administration, the saving of more than 60,000 kilowatt-hours, which is equal to about 100 tons of coal, was made on the first night of the "lightless nights" in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The saving will be much greater during the winter, when the daylight-saving hour will be restored and darkness begins very much earlier.

Saving in Manhattan.

The figures given indicate a coal economy through "lightless nights" of 40,000 tons a year in the Borough of Manhattan alone. From the data now on hand, the Fuel Administration's bureau of conservation estimates a national saving through the operation of the "lightless night" order of more than 1,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Results in Philadelphia.

In one amusement park in Philadelphia using a total of 3,500 kilowatts, the records show a saving of 2,054 kilowatts in one night. In order to effect a complete enforcement of the order, the Philadelphia County fuel administrator has divided the county into 82 districts, each district being in charge of an inspector.

Standard U. S. Revolvers Give to Our Soldiers Advantages Over Enemy Who Employ 28 Models

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Twenty-eight different models of pistols and revolvers requiring cartridges of four different sizes are in use in the German Army, according to the Army "Verordnungsblatt." The American troops have one model pistol and one model revolver, both shooting the same caliber ammunition. Standardization gives the Americans an advantage in this regard.

The United States also has standardized its rifle. Both the model 1917 and the Springfield shoot the same caliber ammunition. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps use the same rifles, revolvers, and pistols.

The following pistols and revolvers are used by the Germans: Pistols, model '08 (normal model and long model); Mauser pistol (9 mm. 7.65 mm., and 7.63 mm., with or without an aiming butt end); Bayard pistols (9 mm., large and small, and 7.65 mm.); Browning pistols (9 mm., large and small, with or without an aiming butt end); Walther pistols (9 mm. and 7.65 mm.); Pieper pistols (9 mm. and 7.65 mm.); Jaeger, Dreyse, Menta, Sauer, Messert (2 models), Langenhahn, Frommer-Stop, and Beholla pistols (all of 7.65 mm.); a pistol from Liege (6.35 mm.); and revolvers, models '79 and '83.

Architects and Engineers For U. S. Housing Contracts

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the following appointments in connection with projected housing developments:

Staten Island, N. Y.—Architects, Delano & Aldrich, 126 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City; town planner, A. F. Brinkerhoff, 327 Fifth Avenue, New York City; engineer, C. S. Pollock, Park Row Building, New York City.

Florence, Ala.—Architects, Warren & Knight, Birmingham, Ala.; town planner, Harold A. Caparn, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York City; engineer, Julian Kendrick, Birmingham, Ala.

Sheffield, Ala.—Architects, Warren & Knight, Birmingham, Ala.; town planner, Harold A. Caparn, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York City; engineer, Julian Kendrick, Birmingham, Ala.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Architects, Warren & Knight, Birmingham, Ala.; town planner, Harold A. Caparn, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York City; engineer, Julian Kendrick, Birmingham, Ala.

WESTERN COAL DEALERS REFUND OVERCHARGES TO CUSTOMERS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

A sum closely approximating $16,000 has been refunded by retail coal dealers in Minnesota and South Dakota either to their local customers or, in case these could not be located, to the local Red Cross chapters.

Result of Investigation.

This is a result of an investigation made by G. O. Russell, field agent of the Bureau of Investigation who has been working with the Federal fuel administrators for South Dakota and Minnesota. It has been his task to investigate and recommend the gross retail margins in those States, and these added to the coal price at the mine, plus the freight charges, determine the price the retail dealer has a right to charge his customers.

Overcharges About $16,000.

The overcharges which brought the refunded amount up close to $16,000 represent several hundred dealers in the two States.

Supplemental lists of other dealers who have not obeyed the law are being made, and the investigation of overcharges is being carried on so thoroughly and systematically that the United States Fuel Administration hopes soon to eradicate the practice.

Cotton Crop Estimates Based on Bureau Reports

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 73.6 per cent of a normal, as compared with 85.8 on June 25, 1918; 70.3 on July 25, 1917; 72.3 on July 25, 1916; and 77, the average on July 25 of the past 10 years.

A condition of 73.6 on July 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 177.3 pounds and a total production (allowing 1 per cent from planted area for abandonment) of about 13,619,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount, according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 11,300,254 bales, two years ago 11,449,930, three years ago 11,191,820, and four years ago 16,134,930 bales.

IMPORTS ON U. S. TRANSPORTS.

War Trade Board Ruling on Haiti and Santo Domingo Licenses.

The War Trade Board issues the following:

By a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. No. 186) licenses may hereafter be issued freely for the importation from Haiti and Santo Domingo, upon transports maintained by the United States Navy, of all products which have originated in these Republics.

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY INDIAN ACENCY OFFICES

The United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, announces that proposals will be received at the points designated as follows:

No person shall be received as contractor who is not a manufacturer, grower, or regular dealer in the article which he offers to supply.

For the Nuyaka Boarding School, Nuyaka, Okla., bids to be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 8, 1918:

No. 1. Pumping outfit, complete, consisting of a 4-horsepower gasoline engine and a direct-geared pump.

Bids invited f. o. b. Beggs, Okla., as well as other points preferable to bidder.

For the Cherokee Orphan Training School, Park Hill, Okla., bids to be received until 6 o'clock p. m. August 19, 1918:

No. 1. Road drag, straight blades, 6 inches wide, made of solid T-shaped double service, all-steel drag—no castings; blades 8 feet long, 6 inches wide, approximate weight 275 pounds. Delivered f. o. b. Park Hill, Okla.

For Keshena Indian School, Keshena, Wis., bids to be received until 4 o'clock p. m. August 16, 1918:

24 barrels white lime, to be well burned. Shipments to be made weekly of 5 barrels.

75 gallons boiled linseed oil.

Bidders kindly quote f. o. b. Shawano, Wis.

For Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg., bids to be received until 11 o'clock a. m. August 7, 1918:

1 underfeed mechanical stoker, standard type.

Dead plates, adapting stoker to boiler furnace.

1 blower, steel plate, No. 45 special.

New front, 5 feet high by 7 feet wide; the necessary lower portion of boiler front adapted to receive stoker.

Secondary automatic feed attachment (Cole).

Top plate.

Connecting bar for three automatics.

Two boilers are now equipped with Jones's underfeed mechanical stoker, each 72 by 18, 150 horsepower each; the boiler to be equipped is 66 by 18 ret. tub. at 100 horsepower; the blower to be of sufficient size to operate all three stokers; a 5 by 7 engine already in place will handle the No. 45 blower required, a bolted rig being used.

For White Earth School, White Earth, Minn., bids to be received until 11 o'clock a. m. August 14, 1918:

For furnishing one hot-air furnace, fitted with soft coal and wood grates, complete with pipes and necessary wall registers; furnace to be of sufficient capacity to properly heat four-room cottage and bath, as per inclosed floor plan. Bidder will please submit cut and description of furnace offered, and state plainly the point of delivery. Freight station, Ogema, Minn.

Set of 3 urinals; porcelain urinal stalls with integral shields and drip receptors, arranged in battery, with interlocking seams; 3-inch nickel plated brass outlet strainers; nickel plated flush spreaders and connections; automatic Vitroware tank with nickel-plated brackets, nickel-plated flush pipes, complete. Dimensions: Height, about 43 inches; width, about 18 inches; depth below floor line, about 4 inches.

Bidder must submit cut and description of stalls when bid is placed and state plainly the point of delivery.

Freight station is Ogema, Minn.

For the Rosebud Boarding School, Rosebud, S. Dak., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., August 10, 1918:

300 feet ½-inch black or galvanized piping.

300 feet ¾-inch black or galvanized piping.

300 feet 1-inch black or galvanized piping.

300 feet 1½-inch black or galvanized piping.

300 feet 2-inch black or galvanized piping.

2 dozen each of ½-inch, ¼-inch, ¾-inch, and 1-inch plugs.

2 dozen each of ¼-inch, ½-inch, ¾-inch, and 1-inch globe valves.

1 dozen each of ¼-inch, ½-inch, ¾-inch, and 1-inch right-hand couplings.

3 rolls ½-ply rubber or rainbow packing of three different thicknesses.

3 rolls 3-ply rubber rainbow packing of three different thicknesses.

12 pounds jute or oakum for sewer calking of joints.

8½ pounds balls of asbestos wicking packing.

10 pounds Dixon's flake graphite.

For the Standing Rock Indian Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., August 10, 1918:

4,050 feet sewer pipe, 8-inch, vitrified, salt glazed.

1,100 feet sewer pipe, 6-inch, vitrified, salt glazed.

4,500 feet cast-iron soil pipe, 4-inch, single hub, 22 pounds to the foot.

200 feet cast-iron soil pipe, 4-inch, single hub.

1 cast-iron cross, 4-inch.

10 cast-iron tees, 4-inch.

10 fire hydrants ("Iowa" or equal), 4-inch connection.

11 manhole frames and solid covers, 22-inch opening, light pattern.

1,200 pounds pig lead.

100 pounds jute.

60 barrels fresh cement.

For the Genoa Indian School, Genoa, Nebr., bids will be received at the office of the United States Indian Service, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., August 17, 1918.

For supplying and placing in position one steel water tank at Indian School, Genoa, Nebr.:

40,000-gallon capacity. Tank is to replace present one, which is on steel tower 80 feet high. State whether you propose to supply flat bottom or hemispherical bottom tank. Connection must be made with present water-supply pipe. Place of erection is one-eighth mile from side track.

Please submit cut and give full description of your offering.

Convenient boarding place for workmen near at hand.

Bids must be accompanied with certified check to amount of 5 per cent of bid.

FLOUR "FAIR PRICE" SCHEDULE FOR PACIFIC COAST MILLERS

Scale for Certain Localities Is Announced by the U. S. Food Administration.

The Food Administration issues the following:

The United States Food Administration announces a fair-price flour and feed selling schedule for a number of the Pacific coast mills. Announcement will be made within a few days covering the prices for the few remaining mills throughout the country to which new schedules have not yet been given. Schedules have now been furnished to each of over 7,500 mills in the country, including all mills east of the Rocky Mountains.

In Line With Milling Policy.

The announcement is in line with the plan of the Food Administration for the control of flour-milling profit during the present crop year. Under this plan each mill is given a definite schedule at or under which the Food Administration will consider it fair that flour mills make sales of their flour and various grades of feed. These schedules are given mills on a basis of sales in carload quantities, on cash or draft payment basis, and without the cost of packages being included. To ascertain the fair cost to the ultimate consumer it is necessary to add to these prices the cost of freight, the cost of packages, and the cost of handling less than carload quantities. These charges will average from $1.75 to $3.50 per barrel on flour and $10 to $15 per ton on feed, or in some cases more than that.

Schedule for Certain Points.

The schedules for some representative Pacific coast points, telegraphed to-day to several mills on the Pacific coast, are as follows:

	Flour.	Bran.	Mixed feed.	Middlings, shorts, red dog.
Portland, Tacoma, Astoria, Seattle	$9.95	$23.15	$24.40	$25.15
San Francisco	10.15	23.75	25.00	25.75
Los Angeles	10.35	24.30	25.55	26.30
San Diego	10.27	26.81	28.06	28.81

POST OFFICE FRAUD ORDER.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 22, 1918.

Order No. 1736 has this day been issued against Mr. P. H. Reynolds, at 75 Johan van Vliet Straat, Haarlem, Holland.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

PLAN OF LOANS TO FARMERS IN CERTAIN DROUTH SECTIONS IS EXPLAINED BY THE TREASURY

NO ADVANCES ARE TO EXCEED $300

Will Be Issued in Cases of Necessity Secured by Crop of Wheat or Substitute Grain—To Bear Interest at Six Per Cent.

The following statement, supplementary to that issued July 29, is given out by the Treasury and Agricultural Departments in reference to loans to farmers in certain drouth-stricken areas from the President's special fund.

This statement should be read in connection with that issued on July 29 and published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of July 30. The areas now under consideration are those in the Northwest and Southwest, where two successive crop failures have resulted from severe drought and winter-killing.

Loan in Cases of Necessity.

The money will be advanced as a loan in cases of necessity upon the crop of wheat or substitute grains planted. No loan will be made in excess of $3 per acre, and no applicant will be financed beyond 100 acres. Therefore, no loan will be made in excess of $300. Notes given will bear 6 per cent interest, payable in the southern districts October 1 and in the northern districts November 1, 1919.

The Federal land banks of the districts embracing the affected areas will be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as the financial agents of the Government to make and collect the loans. They will expect the cooperation of local banks in the taking of applications, forms of which will be supplied on request, as soon as they can be printed. Banks and other local agencies assisting will be asked to contribute their services for the good of their several communities.

Department to Decide.

The determination of the question of making each loan will, in the first instance, rest with the Department of Agriculture, which, through its various agencies, assisted by farm loan associations and other local farmers' organizations, will investigate each application.

Applicants must agree to use seed and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture, and the money will not be advanced until the crop is planted and a representative of that department certifies to the Federal land bank that the applicant has completed his planting in proper manner and with proper seed. Upon the receipt by the Federal land bank of such certificate, applicant will be required to give note and chattel mortgage on the crop planted.

Basis for Temporary Credit.

In order to give applicants a basis for temporary credit to assist in obtaining the seed, the Department of Agriculture will promptly investigate all applications, and as soon as approved the Federal land bank will issue a statement of approval to the effect that the money will be advanced when the crop is planted and the necessary certificate and note and mortgage are executed and delivered. The machinery of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture for this work is already in existence and will be put in motion at once, and no substantial delays will result if the interested communities do their own part promptly.

Banks wishing to assist their communities in this matter should at once communicate with the Federal land bank of their district.

Restriction of Loans.

The plan is to assist only those who have exhausted their resources. No loan will be made to any farmer who has unencumbered real or personal property sufficient to secure a loan of $300. In such cases country banks are urged, as a matter of public service, to render assistance and avail themselves of the facilities of the Federal reserve banks and the War Finance Corporation, which are prepared to render support to such efforts.

Each borrower will be required, as a part of his contract, to agree that, if his yield is 7 bushels per acre or more, he will pay into a guaranty fund a sum equal to 25 per cent of the amount loaned him to cover any losses that may occur. If the amounts so contributed exceed the actual loss by the Government, the excess will be returned pro rata to the contributors.

War Industries Board Regulations Governing Priority in Production, Amended in Supplement to Circular

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Priorities Commissioner of the War Industries Board has issued Supplement No. 1 to Circular No. 4, defining the rules and regulations governing priority in industrial production. To the list of automatic classifications previously given the amendment allows automatic classifications for materials, equipment and supplies to be used for five additional purposes and names the classifications into which they fall.

Amendment to Class C Ratings.

There is also an amendment to the section comprising Class C ratings, which, in effect, is an extension of the "general classification of purposes demanding preference treatment." This addition grants Class C rating on materials for the maintenance of existing equipment for the supply of light, heat, power and sanitation; for the necessary repairs of existing buildings and manufacturing plants; for drugs, medicines and medical and surgical supplies; for the operation of machine shops and blacksmith shops; for wire cloth for screening buildings; for nails, screws, bolts and nuts; for bale ties, including cotton and hay.

Text of the Supplement.

The text of the supplement follows:

Effective at once, Circular No. 4 of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board is amended as follows:

Section I. Following subdivision (o) of section 8, page 5, add:

(p) For the operation and maintenance (not new construction, expansion or replacement) of coke oven plants, mines, smelters, furnaces, rolling mills, wire drawing mills, pipe and tube mills, employed in the production of fuels, metals and metal products A-6

(q) For the manufacture of iron and steel chain B-2

(r) For the manufacture of repair parts to shoe machinery and for the operation and maintenance (not new construction, expansion or replacement) of shoe manufacturing plants B-2

(s) For the maintenance of jobbers' stocks of plates, sheets, bars, shapes, structural shapes, tubular products, wire and wire products, tin plate, heavy hardware, farm implements, mining tools, machinery and equipment, oil well supplies and similar products, upon the strict compliance with the conditions prescribed by section 5 of the bulletin issued by the Priorities Commissioner and the Director of Steel Supply, dated July 3, 1918, (P. C. Form No. 18), and Section V of Circular No. 5 of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, dated July 22, 1918 ..... B-4

(t) For the maintenance of stocks of fabricators of steel to be used in the construction of ships, buildings and bridges upon strict compliance with the conditions prescribed by section 5 of the bulletin issued by the Priorities Commissioner and the Director of Steel Supply, dated July 3, 1918, (P. C. Form No. 18), and Section V of Circular No. 5 of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, dated July 22, 1918 ..... B-4

Section II. Section 5, pages 3 and 4, is so amended as to hereafter embrace within class C, under the conditions set out in section 9, each order for materials, equipment or supplies for the additional purposes or uses following:

(a) For the maintenance of existing equipment, for the supply of heat, light, power and sanitation;

(b) For the necessary supplies and essential repairs (not extensions or replacements) to existing buildings and manufacturing plants;

(c) For drugs, medicines and medical and surgical supplies;

(d) For the operation of machine shops and blacksmith shops;

(e) For wire cloth for screening buildings;

(f) Nails, screws, bolts and nuts used for any purpose;

(g) Bale ties, including cotton and hay.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1918.*

Additional Contract Let for Shell Body Forgings

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

An additional order for 155 mm. shell body forgings has been placed with Whitaker-Glessner Co., of Portsmouth and Martins Ferry, Ohio.

INCREASE IN COAL CARS LOADED SHOWN IN RAILROAD REPORT

A report to Director General McAdoo was made by the Car Service Section of the Railroad Administration August 2 on the quantity of coal of all kinds loaded at the mines by roads for the week ended July 20, 1918, as compared with the same period for 1917. A summary of the report follows:

	1918.	1917.
Total cars bituminous	225,771	192,147
Total cars anthracite	40,664	42,840
Total cars lignite	3,999	2,544
Grand total cars, all coal	270,434	237,531

A summary of the decreases and increases in coal loaded since January 1, 1918, up to and including the third week of July, 1918, as compared with the same periods of 1917 follows:

	Decrease.	Increase.
Month of January	79,172 cars	
February		31,250 cars
March		46,613 "
April		73,408 "
May		84,998 "
June		88,840 "
First three weeks of July		83,022 "

Increase—1918 over 1917—328,959 cars.

Maximum Prices Continue on Goat and Other Skins

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The maximum prices on goat skins, foreign sheep skins, cabrettas, deer, and elk skins, as determined by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board in the schedule of maximum prices of May 1 are to continue in force until further notice. A more complete list of such skins will be published later.

The maximum prices on Nigerian hides for August, September, and October shipments shall apply to stocks on hand and shipments prior to August 1.

HOUSING CONTRACT LET.

George A. Fuller Company To Erect One Set of Dormitories Here.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The George A. Fuller Company, of this city, has been awarded the contract for the construction of residence halls which are to be erected on the Union Station plaza under the direction of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The award was made as a result of competitive bids, which will reduce the cost of the development to an absolute minimum. The estimated time of completion is three and one-half months.

This project, constituting the first of the units to be erected in Washington by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation for the accommodation of war workers, is designed to provide quarters for 2,000 persons.

For the information of persons who are desirous of reserving accommodations in these residence halls, the bureau wishes to state that no accommodations are being set aside for the present. As soon as the buildings are approaching completion, the matter of making reservations for all who apply will be actively taken up.

Malted Milk Company Pays $50,000 in Goods as Food Law Penalty

The Food Administration issues the following:

In recognition of its violation of the instructions of the Food Administration, the Horlick Malted Milk Co. has contributed 9,900 dozen cases of 1-pound bottles of its product, representing in value $50,000, half to go to the Quartermaster Department of the Army and half to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. The company had on hand more flour than was permitted. Its surplus stock of flour has now been surrendered and its operations curtailed to meet the requirements of the Food Administration.

The controlling factors in the company, as soon as the facts came to their attention, dealt with the situation with great frankness, repudiated utterly the acts of the individual responsible, and expressed the utmost regret that they should unwillingly be connected with such methods and their desire to give to the Food Administration satisfactory evidence of their good faith.

The contribution aforesaid was accepted as such evidence, it being obviously undesirable that the demand of infants and invalids for the company's product should fail to be met.

Commercial Grain Flour Stocks on July First

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The commercial stocks of wheat reported to the Department of Agriculture in a food survey dated July 1, 1918, amounted to 9,237,059 bushels. This refers to stocks actually reported and does not represent an estimate of the total commercial stocks of the country; neither do the figures include stocks on farms on July 1. The commercial stocks reported were held by 7,989 firms out of a total of 12,019 submitting reports, the firms consisting of elevators, warehouses, grain mills, and wholesale grain dealers, and were equal to 28.8 per cent of the stocks held by the same firms on July 1, 1917.

Six Sapper Regiments to Receive Preliminary Training at Camp Forrest

The War Department authorizes the following from the Engineer Corps:

Preliminary training of the six new divisional engineer regiments will be given, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, at Camp Forrest, Ga., it is announced.

The new regiments, which will be sappers, are to be built up around a nucleus of officers and noncommissioned officers who have passed through the Engineer training camp at Camp Humphreys, Va. The best of the instruction officers turned out at Camp Humphreys are to be rewarded by assignment to the new regiments.

After the new regiments have completed their preliminary training they will go to their respective divisions, where their training will be completed.

AIR MAIL PILOTS SOLVING MANY NAVIGATION PROBLEMS

The Post Office Department issues the following:

The air mail pilot is solving the problem of flying in all sorts of weather. Prior to the establishment of the Air Mail Service it was regarded as impracticable to make flights with airplanes during severe storms.

The practice of this daily service has shown that the mail can be carried through the air in the teeth of a storm.

On three or four occasions the air mail pilots have encountered severe thunder and lightning, wind, hail, and rain without being stopped in their flight. No flight attempted in a storm has yet failed.

Passed Through Thunderstorm.

On Thursday Lieut. Stephen Bonsal from Philadelphia to Washington ran into a violent thunderstorm at Laurel, Md., at an altitude of 5,000 feet and proceeded on his way to the landing field in Washington without interruption. It was impossible to distinguish any landmarks in such torrents of rain. When he descended to a lower altitude for observation he was near the wireless towers at Radio, Va. To observers he appeared to drop out of the clouds from nowhere at an angle of 45° to a height of about 300 feet when he leveled the plane and made a perfect landing at Potomac Park in the midst of a torrent of rain. The plane arrived on schedule time, not being delayed by the storm. The propeller was slightly damaged by the pelting rain.

Lieut. Bonsal was not assisted by radio guide but depended entirely upon his compass and his judgment from familiarity with the route. When radio and other systems for determining location, which are being tried out, are installed it will greatly simplify flights of this sort where the landscape is obscured and the velocity of the wind render uncertain the traveling of planes.

One Regular Daily Patron.

One Washington patron of the service sends a letter daily to New York by airplane. During the month of June all of these letters save one reached New York and were delivered before the close of business hours. The one letter was delayed in delivery until 9 o'clock p. m. on the day of mailing, and this was made the subject of complaint to the department.

An important package that had to be in New York before the end of the day was sent from Washington Thursday by airplane and its delivery at 3.41 was acknowledged by wire.

Admits Sausage Casings to U. S. Importation

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board has, by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 183), amended list of restricted imports No. 2 (item 117) so as to provide that sausage casings may be imported from the United Kingdom, France, or Italy, but only when such shipments come forward from a convenient port and when they are loaded without delay.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

Total Army and Marine Corps Casualties

The following weekly statement of casualties is authorized by the War Department:

Total number of reported casualties to date, including those reported to-day:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	2,373
Died of wounds	907
Died of disease	1,514
Died of accident and other causes	616
Wounded in action	7,044
Missing in action (including prisoners)	710
Total to date	13,164

Following is a summary of Marine Corps casualties to date:

Officers:		
Deaths	28	
Severely wounded	31	
Missing	1	
		60
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	716	
Wounded	1,188	
In hands of enemy	5	
		1,981
Total		2,041

ARMY

AUGUST 4.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	91
Died of wounds	8
Died of disease	5
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	4
Wounded severely	130
Wounded slightly	1
Wounded (degree undetermined	31
Missing in action	12
Total	283

Killed in Action.

Maj. John Howard Wills. Mrs. J. W. Craddock, 208 Madison Street, Lynchburg, Va., or James S. Anderson, Auburn, Ala.

Lieut. Forbes Rickard, jr. Mrs. Forbes Rickard, 950 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo.

SERGEANTS.

Lloyd C. Ackerman. Henry C. Ackerman, 615 East Maryland Street, Evansville, Ind.

Albert Andrews. Robert L. Smith, Hugeton, Kans.

Lester Avant. E. S. Avant, Midland City, Ala.

Otis L. Goff. Arthur J. Goff, Wade, Miss.

Roual W. Nordquist. Nils Nordquist, 184 Whitail Street, Quincy, Mass.

Charles W. Rogers. George W. Rogers, R. F. D. No. 1, Cob Hill, Ky.

Maniphe Stonecipher. Mrs. Maniphe Stonecipher, Iuka, Ill.

Carrol S. West. A. T. West, R. F. D. No. 2, Kezar Falls, Me.

CORPORALS.

Edward J. Brown. Edward J. Brown, 88 First Street, Newark, N. J.

Roy Lee Cherry. William Cherry, Rouseville, Pa.

Daniel Vincent Coon. Mrs. Frank Buer, 1128 West Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

David W. Davis. O. C. Davis, R. F. D. No. 2, Hedrick, Iowa.

Clayton B. Kaiser. Mrs. Emma Kaiser, R. F. D. No. 3, Nazareth, Pa.

Daniel P. McGrath. Miss Helen McGrath, St. Agnes Academy, Kansas City, Mo.

John B. Murphy. John P. Murphy, 2516 Maple Street, Dallas, Tex.

Albert Sheppard. Mrs. Sarah Boswell, 414 Gaylord Avenue, Ludington, Mich.

Benjamin L. Stone. Neuson P. Stone, R. F. D. 1, Sanville, Va.

Fred Wurst. Mrs. E. Wurst, 170 Queen Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Bugler Edward H. Ulearey. Conrad E. Ulearey, 944 South Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mechanician Noah C. Frink. Ehot H. Frink, Charlotte, Vt.

Cook William J. Lang. Mrs. Frances Lang, 675 Bennett Street, Appleton, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Eddie O. Anderson. Albert Anderson, Wilbur, Wash.

Herman Baker. Harry Baker, 2356 Harrison Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Earl R. Barcus. Mrs. Edna M. Barcus, 2515 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Barnes. Mrs. Tina Barnes, 4321 McKee Avenue, Covington, Ky.

Albert C. Barnstead. Mrs. Ada M. Barnstead, 9 Bowers Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Urban Bergeron. Mrs. Mary Bergeron, 422 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.

Simon F. Black. Mrs. Martin G. Black, R. F. D., Box 113, Union, Mo.

Charles Brenner. Mrs. Sarah E. Brenner, 530 East One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Guiseppe J. Bulleri. Pete Bulleri, R. F. D. 4, Ellensburg, Wash.

Calvin A. Carbaugh. Mrs. Belinda Rainhold, 134 South Cherry Avenue, York, Pa.

Frank Cherby. John Cherby, 20 Allen Street, New London, Conn.

Bertina Christianson. John C. Christianson, Viroqua, Wis.

Herman L. Clemmer. G. J. Miller, R. F. D. 2, Raphine, Va.

John F. Cody. Mrs. Garrett Cody, 149 Franklin Street, Stoneham, Mass.

Cecil R. Cole. Mrs. Dorothy A. Cole, Box 46, Greenville, Mo.

James C. Cox. Wm. Adkins, 1228 Herbert Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Victor A. Cozzie. Mrs. Annie Cozzie, 1253 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Angel Crocos. John Papps, 300 West Johnson Street, Fond du Lac, Wis., or Arertider Crocos, Samos Ano Vathy, Greece.

Henry Daily. Mrs. A. K. Daily, 2004 South Sixteenth Street, Burlington, Iowa.

Ralph W. Davis. Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 108 Benton Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

John Enno. Mrs. Rose Karlecrosse, St. Michael, Lacoila, Forge, Italy.

Michael J. Ferry. Mrs. Ellen Sparks, 3106 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vito Gerondo. Ralph Gerondo, 252 Arch Street, Akron, Ohio.

Walter Glowacki. Mrs. Josephine Glowacki, 8209 Polaski Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Emet Godesky. Karnier Pindusky, 1522 Alen Street, Canton, Ohio.

William Hageman. Mrs. Joseph Treiber, 473 Calumet Street, Appleton, Wis.

David Clarence Halker. Mrs. Catherine Halker, 1311 Market Street, Reading, Ohio.

Louis C. Hanrahan. Michael Hanrahan, Unionville, Conn.

Floyd E. Harry. Mrs. Minnie Baily, General Delivery, Osceola, Pa.

Ernest H. Hauecke. Mrs. Caroline Hauecke, Algoma, Wis.

Verron Bouvier Heckroth. Mrs. Louise Heckroth, 3510 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John W. Hutches. H. H. Hutches, Freeland, La.

Herbert Jackson. Mrs. Edwin Howard, 83 Holden Road, Birmingham, England.

William C. Knoll. Mrs. Caroline Knoll, 851 North Fairfield, Chicago, Ill.

George Koprivica. Vici Koprivica, P. O. Box 508, Jackson, Cal.

Rollyn E. Leonard. J. E. Leonard, 2701 Fifth Street, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Louis Levinson. Henry Levinson, 3353 West Thirty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.

David Loughran. Mrs. Mary Byrne Loughran, 745 Thirty-sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bateman McKean. Mrs. Eva Peters, 4 Van Scouter Street, Hornell, N. Y.

William Joseph McNamee. David McNamee, 427 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Patrick McSherry. Mrs. Annie Milleron, 923 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Albert Martin. Wasslon Martin, 62 Garden Street, Stamford, Conn.

Robert Mathews. Mrs. Pauline Mathews, Manchester, Ohio.

Charles Henry Miller. George Miller, R. F. D. No. 10, Greeley, Kans.

Fred J. Newton. Mrs. Anna Newton, 291 Highland Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Boleslaw Osmolski. Michael Osmolski, 1 Jackson Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Joseph C. Ouelette. Mrs. Elizabeth Ouelette, 32 Champa Avenue, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

Spero Pappandrikopolous. Mrs. Kaliope Pappandrikopolous, Arocova Kalavropa, Greece.

Anthony J. Plachta. John Plachta, 72 Millard Street, Torrington, Conn.

Henry B. Pratt, jr. H. B. Pratt, Caribou, Me.

Wesley C. Predmore. Mrs. Laverne Predmore, Winters, Cal.

Charles Quigley. Mrs. George Quigley, 3442 Commonwealth Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Fred Wims Ranee. Frank Ranee, R. F. D. No. 7, Menomonie, Wis.

Charles J. Rasp. John Rasp, 509 McDougall Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Norman W. Reed. Frank Reed, R. F. D. No. 1, Tamaqua, Pa.

George L. Rourke. Joseph Rourke, Osnabrock, N. Dak.

Peter Sanford, jr., Peter Sanford, sr., 1083 East Twenty-second Street, Paterson, N. J.

Robert F. Scott. Mrs. W. L. Scott, Heglar, Idaho.

John D. Seymour. Miss Ida Spain, 2205 Blendon Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Ronald E. Smith. Mrs. E. C. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Milwaukee, Oreg.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Marian Stankowicz. Mrs. Agneska Stankowicz, 4516 Pauline Street, Chicago, Ill.
Louis A. Steinmetz. B. Steinmetz, 631 Forest Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.
Clair G. Sutton. Mrs. Della Sutton, Westover, Pa.
George T. Weatherill. William T. Weatherill, Fayette, Mo.
Paul B. Wolfe. Mrs. Elizabeth Wanley, 2044 Vermont Avenue, Connersville, Ind.
Reginald Young. Alfred Young, Granville, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Sergt. Henry William Wiecher. Mrs. Elizabeth Wiecher, 4187 Ashland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Corpl. Edward Otto. Mrs. Frieda Otto, Sisseton, S. Dak.

Died from Wounds.

Capt. John S. Manning. Thomas Ridgway, 23 De Koren Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Benjamin Berry. Ruel M. Berry, Unity, Me.
Earl Garrett. Peter Garrett, Windsor, Ill., or Miss Opal Cain, 1261 West Ray Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Robert Pressley Falls. Ebb Rhodes, Kings Mountain, N. C.
John A. Glines. John Glines, Hamilton, Ill.
Samuel B. Greene. Rachael Greene, Poms Creek, Va.
Louis Kurm Hice. Mrs. Eva May Hice, 1109 Fifth Street, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mike Wasarab. Andy Wasarab, 211 Doowd Street, Lakewood, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Frank Ankelein. Ludwig Ankelein, 562 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lewis R. Elkey. Mrs. Lucy Elkey, Bloomfield Avenue, Windsor, Conn.
Clarence S. Heale. Mrs. Anna Heale, 38 Jefferson Avenue, Batavia, N. Y.
Frank Jordan. Mrs. F. Jordan, 1311 East Third Street, Oakland, Cal.
Frank A. Kiely. Mrs. Nellie McKevrick, Clinton, Ill.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Remson Bishop. J. R. Bishop, 318 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Louis George Lauer. Michael Lauer, 2450 Gay Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Wag. Clyde W. Knapp. J. E. Knapp, Burtrum, Minn.

PRIVATES.

William M. Coniff. Mrs. Katherine Coniff, 203 North Mills Street, Madison, Wis.
Herbert L. Sylvester. Mrs. Mary Sylvester, 1245 Sprague Street, Shreveport, La.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Melvin William Bridges. Mrs. Lois C. Bridges, 325 Englewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LIEUTENANTS.

King Alexander. William Alexander, Chambersburg, Pa.
William H. Chandler. Mrs. W. H. Chandler, 1436 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Andrew H. Green. A. H. Green, 104 South Harrington Street, Raleigh, N. C.
James P. Kelly. Mrs. James P. Kelly, 35 Bassett Street, Lynn, Mass.
John P. Kerrigan. Francis Kerrigan, West Rutland, Vt.
Reg. Sergt. Maj. Harry J. Kirker. John E. Kirker, 42 Morton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Max Milton Bernhardt. Mrs. Eleanora Bernhardt, 1437 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer O. George. H. J. George, Pine Street, Orono, Me.
James G. Knight. James G. Knight, sr., 403 West Biscoe Street, Helena, Ark.
Benjamin Harrison Robbins. Mrs. Cynthia Anne Robbins, Sheridan, Wyo.
Paul Strang. Mrs. Annie E. Wells, 1516 Terry Street, Houston, Tex.
Chester R. Thomas. W. H. Thomas, 37 Holt Street, Waverly, Mass.
Ulysses G. White. Miss Jennie T. White, 1502 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Charles Wilmer Beaver. Mrs. Grace Klinger, 546 East Twenty-seventh Street, Portland, Oreg.
Clifford Beavers. Mrs. Leona Ryan, Greenup, Ill.
Louis M. Bonsall. Elwood Bonsall, Folcroft, Pa.
Charles A. Bradfield. Mrs. Eunice L. Bradfield, Burns City, Ind.
John Byrnes. Mrs. Ellen Byrnes, Lower Glen, County Waterford, Ireland.
Adolph G. Curnutt. Rollie Curnutt, 1514 East Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.
Joseph T. K. Dolata. Bernard Gundek, 52½ Lee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Cecil W. Fogg. Charles H. Fogg, 18 Westminster Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
Frederick A. Graser. F. J. Graser, Indiana and Polk Streets, Riverside, Cal.
Harold E. Jones. Isaac Jones, 7036 Paschall Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward J. Kirsch. John Kirsch, Boonville, Ind.
Paul Kuhnel. Mrs. Louisi Kuhnel, Seymour, Mo.
Thomas Richmond. Thomas Richmond, 2308 Gerritt Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John W. Robertson. George Robertson, 10 Pendleton Street, Brewer, Me.
Morris Lee Robinson. Matt Michael Robinson, care of Will Smith, attorney at law, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Albert Lee Shrout. Mrs. Martha E. Shrout, Frenchburg, Ky.
Lee R. Simon. John Simon, Barney, Iowa.
Riley B. Simpson. Mrs. Betty Simpson, Casey, Ill.
Arthur W. Smith. Mrs. D. McL. Smith, 44 Aspinwall Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Philip W. Young. Mrs. Florence Allbee, R. F. D. No. 1, Montpelier, Iowa.

MECHANICS.

Llewellyn R. Decker. W. A. Decker, 74 Allen Street, Bangor, Me.
Ora Dillon Jackson. John Warren Jackson, 811 South Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.
Wag. John Loyal Conant. Mrs. Q. V. Conant, R. F. D. No. 6, Coldwater, Mich.

PRIVATES.

William Allerton. Zachariah Allerton, 3 Cochran Way, New Castle, Pa.
Anthony Alvaro. Frank Alvaro, Box 211, Inwood, N. Y.
Maxin Armeleuk. Mr. Kraschasky, Kiev, Russia; Lucot Armeleuk, 142 East Liberty Street, Waterbury, Conn.
John D. Beaty. John E. Beaty, 3201 W Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
Rudolf E. F. Berg. Mrs. E. F. Berg, Absalonsgade 13, Copenhagen, Denmark, or Mrs. Lydia Bergeron, 103 Island Street, Keene, N. H.
Eugene J. Bigelow. George Bigelow, 65 Minchaha Apartments, St. Paul, Minn.
George E. Black. Mrs. Eliza Black, 406 Pierce Street, Lancaster, Ohio.
John Blanton. Mrs. Sarah Belcher, Crab Orchard, Ky.
George E. Bonner. R. H. Bonner, Box 1039, Fresno, Cal.
Herbert G. Buck. Henry J. Buck, 183 High Street, Walpole, Mass.
Frank Buk. Miss Francis Polik, 2802 Elm Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Lloyd Burkey. James Burkey, 725 Pear Street, Reading, Pa.
Edward Bzoch. Miss Emma Bzoch, 1818 Fisk Street, Chicago, Ill.
Hobert Cameron. Miss Mabel Cameron, Bay State Hospital, Brookline, Mass.
James J. Campbell. Hugh J. Campbell, 13 Center Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Stefano Caruano. Stefano Caruano, 449 East Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Albert Edwin Clark. Mrs. Edwin Clark, 231 West Thirty-first Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Claude Drew Clark. Cornelius Mayos, Greenfield, Mo.
William V. Clark. Amos O. Clark, Grimesland, N. C.
Frank Coleman. Tom Coleman, Tiger, Ga.
Charles H. Corsen. Mrs. Sarah Corsen, 516 South Columbus Street, Lancaster, Ohio.
Leonard Coulton. Jonathan Coulton, Morrisville, Pa.
Newkirk Crockett. Mrs. A. C. Crockett, Riverside, Conn.
John Wesley Derry. Eldridge N. Derry, Petersburg, Ill.
Tom Dognog. Tom Romano, 819 Manhattan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Victor Eber Duncan. Miss Hazel May Duncan, R. F. D. No. 1, Mason, N. H.
Donald C. Dwinal. C. F. Dwinal, 324 Essex Street, Bangor, Me.
Thornton K. Ell. Charles Ell., Carroll, Ohio.
Kimber B. Fenstermacher. John W. Fenstermacher, 342 Centre Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Daniel Geglitti. Miss Constantina Geglitti, 116 Hartford Street, Ashley, Pa.
Albert Gorman. Charles Dunbar, 403 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.
Harry Graham. Lillian Webb, 307 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Glen E. Griswald. John C. Griswald, R. F. D. No. 6, Cortland, N. Y.
John E. Hansen. John A. Hansen, Box 4, Vaughn, Mont.
Ralph L. Hawkins. Mrs. F. S. Hawkins, 139 Lexington Street, Woburn, Mass.
Dilley Hendrickson. Thomas Hendrickson, Fourmile, Bell County, Ky.
William H. H. Henshall. Mrs. Judith Henshall, 86 Shore Street, Taunton, Mass.
John Lapp Hinkle. Edward Hinkle, Chalfont, Pa.
Ernest F. Hunker. Mrs. E. W. Hunker, 735 Main Street, Winchester, Conn.
Otto H. Jacobson. P. A. Jacobson, Britt, Iowa.
Tony Jeanette. John Jeanette, 101½ Amity Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Norman R. Jewett. E. O. Jewett, Smith Street, Fryeburg, Me.
Carl O. Johnson. T. S. Johnson, Pomeroy, Iowa.
Jefferson W. Kelchner. Mrs. Ellen Genand, 331 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Carl Raymond Keller. Mrs. Adaline Keller, Connersville, Ind.
Aloysius Kmiotek. Antonio Kmiotek, 102 West Miller Street, New Castle, Pa.
Stephen Kukan. Mrs. Julia Kukan, 532 North Harding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Stanley Labinski. Mrs. Anna Lakinski, 520 South Chipman Avenue, Owassa, Mich.
Emile Laplante. Mrs. Heirs Laplante, 63 Temple Street, Waterville, Me.
Orville W. Lefler. W. M. Lefler, Park City, Utah.
Paul L. Leiby. Charles F. Leiby, Hamburg, Pa.
William C. Lorensen. Mrs. Herman Knoke, 2615 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William F. McClanahan. Mrs. J. H. McClanahan, Riviera, Tex.
Robert McDermott. Mrs. Bridget McDermott, 3038 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gerald Anthony Manley. John Manley, Hill Street, Archbald, Pa.
David A. Middleton. David A. Middleton, 2921 West Sixth Street, Chester, Pa.
Daniel D. Miller. Mrs. Wilson D. Royer, 26 Beech Street, Morristown, Pa.
Joseph Miller. Fred Lozier, Clarion, Iowa.
Robert R. Miller. Mrs. Robert R. Miller, Port Clinton, Pa.
Lloyd M. Musselman. Harry Musselman, 407 Market Street, Perkasie, Pa.
Edwin Olander. Mrs. Tina Olander, 4002 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Evald Olson. Mrs. Svanhilda Sandahl, Montevidio, Minn.
James Parrett. E. A. Parrett, R. F. D. 2, Elmer, Mo.
Lot. J. Pender. Mrs. John E. Pender, 58 Island Street, Keene, N. H.
Harvey V. Pierce. Mrs. Lettie Pierce, 1 Morse Street, Augusta, Me.
Ernest R. Potts. Charles Potts, Lexington, N. C.
Albert H. Raab. Edward Raab, 2 West Rose Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
George A. Rainey. Mrs. Lewis R. Walters, Bascom, Ohio.
John Rapp. Mrs. Mary A. Lyers, 1243 Juniatta Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robert L. Reneau. Harry C. Reneau, Newport, Tenn.
Stefan Robaczynski. Mrs. Mary Robaczynski, 1813 Reed Street, Erie, Pa.
Frank Y. Rogers. Frank S. Rogers, 6 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Michael Rongo. Joseph Rongo, 389 Waverly Place, Long Branch, N. J.
Henry H. Roth. Mrs. M. C. Roth, Box 8, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
John Vincent Rowan. Mrs. Gertrude Rowan, 2 Sunbury Gardens, Rathmmes, Dublin, Ireland.
Wilmer M. Rowe. Martin L. Rowe, Williamstown, Dauphin County, Pa.
Rudolph Rudd. Casper Rudd, Van Norman, Mont.
Edward Wallington Rudolph. Mrs. Leona L. Rudolph, 328 Fulton Street, Carthage, Mo.
Paul J. St. Jean. Paul St. Jean, 79 Main Street, Somersworth, N. H.
Paul Schosker. Michael Schosker, Delphos, Ohio.
William E. Sharp, jr. W. E. Sharp, 505 Upson Avenue, El Paso, Tex.
Paul Edward Shearer. Clarence S. Shearer, Box T, Springdale, Pa.
Stanley John Stevenson. Mrs. James Lance, 3318 Neilson Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Edward L. Stoud. Mrs. George E. Stoud, Tower City, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Isadore Suffron. Mike Suffron, 1010 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
David S. Thomas. Mrs. Jane Thomas, 620 Pine Street, Leadville, Colo.
Raymond Upton. Mrs. J. V. Heidrich, 3229 North Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John W. Welcher. Grant Welcher, Van Wert, Iowa.
Charles W. Wisthoff. Mrs. Sarah Wisthoff, Acampo, Cal.
Raymond W. Wolfe. Mrs. Raymond Wolfe, East Locust Street, Lancaster, Ohio.
Ernest P. Wood. Mrs. Millie J. Wood, 643 East Central Street, Franklin, Mass.
Simon P. Wright. Mrs. Eliza E. Wright, Rural Hall, N. C.
William Bates Yates. Mrs. Nannie Yates, Fourth Street, Richmond, Ky.

Slightly Wounded.

Pvt. George Franklin. Mrs. Mary Franklin, 1236 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Wilfred Reese Browne. Mrs. W. R. Browne, 142 Richardson Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Sergt. J. Virgil Buckmaster. J. W. Buckmaster, Stuart, Iowa.
Sergt. James N. Caldwell. Jasper Caldwell, Crown City, Ohio.
Sergt. Herman W. Thomsen. Herman Thomsen, sr., East Peru, Iowa.
Corpl. Charles R. Burdick. Gud Burdick, Farragut, Iowa.
Corpl. Walter D. Flynn. L. A. Flynn, R. F. D. 1, Shenandoah, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Androchek. Thomas Polyotski, 215 Longmid Avenue, West Park, Ohio.
Ralph Burrows. Mrs. W. L. Lahn, Vinton, Iowa.
Samuel Decker. Mrs. Anna Decker, Cokeburg, Washington County, Pa.
James J. Edwards. J. M. Edwards, Waynesville, N. C.
Joe T. Ferrell. Mrs. Vera E. Ferrell, R. F. D. 2, Dill, Okla.
Frank Flaherty. Frank F. Flaherty, Anamosa, Iowa.
William L. Fick. Arthur W. Fick, Pinconning, Mich.
Ernest F. Groth. Mrs. Augusta Groth, 629 Michigan Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Frank P. Hancock. Mrs. A. B. Hancock, 316 Hill Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
Will B. Harper. T. E. Harper, Blanchard, Iowa.
Lyle T. Head. Miss Lola Head, Greenfield, Iowa.
Edward J. Herrle. Joseph Herrle, 916 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Edward Holverson. Even Holverson, Decorah, Iowa.
Julian Jarosek. Miss Mary Waszkowskia, 3681 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
James Kasper. Miss Anna Zimmerman, 224 Thirteenth Street, G Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
John C. Kent. James B. Kent, Madison, Mo.
Joseph A. Leak. Mrs. Florence Leak, Sevierville, Tenn.
John C. Lossin. Mrs. Edward Stadelmeyer, Forest Park, Ill.
Jack Marsh. Miss Louise Marsh, Bloomington, Ill.
Bert R. Petticord. Mrs. Edna Phillips, 2652 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
David W. Scurlock. William Scurlock, 721 Wall Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
William J. Seals. J. M. Seals, 4023 North Division street, Creston, Iowa.
John E. Thomas. Miss Fern Thomas, 2402 Fourth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Jake Vance. Mrs. Fannie Vance, Melburn, Mo.
Cassius C. Worm. Mrs. R. A. Worm, Anita, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

Maj. Harry M. Brown. Mrs. H. M. Brown, 2216 Cliff Street, San Diego, Cal. Mrs. B. L. Brown, 1308½ Warren Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Lieut. J. E. Duke, jr. Mrs. J. E. Duke, 1723 Corcoran Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Lieut. Ervin David Shaw. Mrs. D. C. Shaw, 27 Broad Street, Sumter, S. C.
Lieut. Alfred R. Strong. Alfred C. Strong, Iowa Building, Sioux City, Iowa.
Lieut. C. H. Tichener. Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines, West Indies.
Lieut. Rowan H. Tucker. R. H. Tucker, 114 East Tucker Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Corpl. Percy Holvorson. Harry L. Holvorson, 202 Third Street, Neenah, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Thomas McKee. Mrs. Emma McKee, Chestnut and Beatrice Streets, Monessen, Pa.
Kazemiersz Pihiel. Miss Amelia Pihiel, Terryville, Conn.
Everett W. Singer. Mrs. Gladys Singer, 1011 Main Street, Elwood, Ind.
William F. Szablak. John Szablak, 624 Henry Street, Utica, N. Y.
Harry R. West. Mrs. Lillian Teuteberg, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 221, Seattle, Wash.
CORRECTION.—Change emergency address of Pvt. Preston H. Carroll, killed in action, from Mrs. Lottie Ralston, Jamestown, Pa., to Mrs. W. A. Langren, 201 East Main Street, Bradford, Pa.

AUGUST 5.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	205
Died of wounds	37
Died of disease	9
Died in aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	6
Wounded severely	40
Wounded (degree undetermined)	100
Missing in action	3
Total	401

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Craig. Mrs. J. M. Craig, 621 Clayton Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Capt. Henry H. Worthington. Mrs. T. K. Worthington, 431 James Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Lieut. George R. Anderson. Mrs. L. Lloyd Cox, 202 G Street NE., Ardmore, Okla.
Lieut. Earle A. Billings. Mrs. C. M. Billings, 31 Sherman Street, Portland, Me.
Lieut. James M. Duncan. Mrs. J. M. Duncan, 450 North Center Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Lieut. Proctor C. Gilson. Mrs. P. C. Gilson, 413 Budd Street, Carthage, N. Y.
Lieut. Glenn G. Hall. David D. Hall, 91 Fountain Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Lieut. George W. Ryley. Mrs. Annie H. Ryley, 125 Berkley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Lieut. Lambert A. Wood. Mrs. W. L. Wood, Garden Home, Portland, Oreg.
Sergt. Francis John Brown. Thomas Brown, Englewood, N. J.
Sergt. Earl Conner. Mrs. Rose Conner, Quaker City, Ohio.
Sergt. Carl B. Davis. Jacob B. Davis, Petersburg, W. Va.
Sergt. Rush C. Davis. William Davis, Harrison, Mich.
Sergt. Harry Ireland. David Ireland, 108 North Woodstock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sergt. Albert Frank Johnson. Mrs. Ada Hayden, Momence, Ill.
Sergt. Frank Addison Kline. Mrs. Addison Kline, 223 Jewett Street, Akron, Ohio.
Sergt. Charles Austin McDougald. W. W. Smith, Aberdeen, N. C.
Sergt. Leslie Powers. John F. Powers, 120 Oakwood Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sergt. James Payne. Mrs. Sarah E. Payne, Pleasant View, Ky.
Sergt. Hugh M. Wallace. F. H. Wallace, Cusseta, Ala.
Sergt. John I. Woolwine. Mrs. Mary Frable, 131 Napier Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
Sergt. Howard C. Wolverton. William Wolverton, Breckenridge, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Harry F. Bernard. George Bernard, Jackson Street, North San Diego, Cal.
Andrew P. Blake. Mrs. Annie E. James, 70 Sackett Street, Providence, R. I.
James C. Carmody. Mrs. Margaret Carmody, Poultney, Vt.
Earl E. Crabbe. C. C. Crabbe, London, Ohio.
Beal M. Darby. Daniel Darby, North Bend, Pa.
Norman Davis. Mrs. Kate Shnee, 17 East Cherry Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.
George Ralph Goodrich. Mrs. Annie Goodrich, 301 South Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Neil E. Hillabrant. Carl Hight, Assumption, Ill.
Edward Hirst. Mrs. Jane Hirst, 154 Blockmer Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Clyde M. Horton. Mrs. Manzle Horton, R. F. D. No. 2, Robeline, La.
James T. Jones. Mrs. Estella Jones, 316 Park Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Rupert W. King. F. E. King, Troy, Ala.
Felix Drajewski. Mrs. Mary Dzrecroloska, 164 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lawrence C. Lashbrook. Norris Lashbrook, R. F. D. 3, Philpet, Ky.
Norman Albert Little. Albert P. Little, 14 Broad Street, Salem, Mass.
Everett McAllister. Mrs. Martha J. McAllister, Box 10, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
Charles O. McKenney. John McKenney, 24 Emerald Street, Newton, Mass.
Wade H. Miller. T. S. Miller, New London, N. C.
William W. Mitchell. Mrs. Catherine Mitchell, Edna, San Luis Obispo County, Cal.
Lee Phillips. Mrs. Martha Phillips, Pikesville, Ky.
Sam G. Rain. Mrs. D. C. Rain, 1601 Selma Avenue, Selma, Ala.
Major D. Riley. Bill Riley, R. F. D. 6, Ozark, Ala.
Willet C. Sanford. Mrs. Cornelius Sanford, Curloss Avenue, Morrisville, Pa.
Nute Severson. Tom Walker, 215 West Sixtieth Street, Seattle, Wash.
George D. Sheridan. Mrs. Hetty Sheridan, Sherwood, Tenn.
Arthur M. Sfiatzes. Mrs. Alice Skatzes, 4 Carlyle Street, Delaware, Ohio.
George L. Slagle. Mrs. Avilla W. Slagle, Crosby, Wyo.
Harvey Smith. Mrs. A. F. Smith, Spring Valley, Minn.
John Sparagoski. Stephen Sparagoski, 1532 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Anthony Stafankoh. Miss Agnes Stafankoh, 2802 Grays Perry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur G. Beattie. Mrs. William Craig, 19 Eastern Avenue, Barre, Vt.
Sergt. Ollie Pike. Mrs. Mary Gillispie, Fruitvale, Tex.
Clarence T. Sutcliffe. Mrs. Humphrey D. Sutcliffe, 130 Eleventh Street, Miami, Fla.
Bugler Mark Campbell. Charles A. Campbell, Platt, S. Dak.
Mechanic Alfred Hansen. Hans Hansen, 386½ Atwood Avenue, Madison, Wis.
Mechanic James Hogan. Mrs. John Hogan, 177½ Hull Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mechanic Herbert L. Jones. Miss Helen B. Jones, 217 Locust Street, Springfield, Mo.
Mechanic Leroy Jury. Mrs. Sadie Jury, Eighth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagoner Henry Lenz. Henry Lenz, 127 First Street, Menasha, Wis.
Wagoner Walter Phillips. John Crlos, Stop 14, East Youngstown, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

George H. Allen. Mrs. Mary Allen, 1529 Forest Avenue NE., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Major Anderson. Mrs. Lucy Anderson, McLeansboro, Ill.
Albert B. Anderson. Sven Anderson, Humeston, Iowa.
Gillet M. Albert. Firemin Michel, Douglas Street and Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carl C. Adams. Edward Adams, 533 South Second Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Abel Adelman. Harry Adelman, 164 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.
John F. Bates. Mrs. Mary Bates, 315 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.
Clarence L. Berry. Herbert F. Berry, West Harwich, Mass.
Brace Albert Briggs. Mrs. Jeanette Briggs, Hillsdale, Mich.
Eber R. Burton. Walker Burton, Vernon, N. Y.
Howard O. Bensinger. Mrs. George Eshelman, Lodi, Ohio.
Joseph Bonin. Adolf Bonin, Cliffside, N. J.
William L. Brockman. Mrs. William Brockman, R. F. D. No. 5, Green Bay, Wis.
Joseph W. Boyce. Frank H. Boyce, 119 James Street, Keyser, W. Va.
Harry Boston. Walter Boston, Shadyside, Ohio.
Archie Boyce. Mrs. Cora Boyce, Bethel, Ohio.
Marshall Blowers. Phillip Kiser, Malvern, Ala.
Sidney Blair. M. L. Blair, Andulusia, Ala.
William H. Brown. Mrs. Clara Brown, R. F. D. No. 28, Shiocton, Wis.
Burton James. Mrs. Sarah Jones, Live Oak, Fla.
Walter J. Barrett. Mrs. Catherine Barrett, 113 School Street, Boonton, N. J.
Walter A. Campbell. Miss Minnie J. Campbell, R. F. D. No. 1, Hagan, Ga.
Peter Cawley. John Cawley, 1909 Price Street, Scranton, Pa.
Edward J. Coll. Mrs. Nellie Hannon, 7 Mount Fern Avenue, Brighton, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wyatt D. Covell, Mrs. Lillian Covell, 605 Cypress Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Sigel F. Cook. Anon Cook, Bernhard's Bay, Oswego County, N. Y.
Edward J. Cook. Charles Ferris, 411 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Louis D. Crane. Samuel Crane, Lawrence, Ala.
Harry Cunningham. John Cunningham, 1009 Davis Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.
Harold J. Cokeley. John Cokeley, 18 Lestor Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.
Joseph A. Collopy. John W. Collopy, 2421 Sixth Avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.
Riley G. Cope. C. E. Cope, Bamberg, S. C.
Iver Dalen. Henry Hefta, Nekoma, N. Dak.
Stephen B. Dahill. Mrs. W. Dahill, 120 Robeson Street, New Bedford, Conn.
James Durand. Mrs. Mary D. Winholt, 1505 South Tenth Street, Springfield, Ill.
Joseph Demerski. Frank Demerski, Haydenville, Mass.
Thomas E. Diamond. Mrs. Pauline Fitzpatrick, 514 East Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis Dietrich. Mrs. Hanna Dietrich, Franklin Street, Weatherly, Pa.
John J. Dresser. Charles F. Dresser, 337 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Clifford Deflyd Elam. Mrs. A. L. Elam, R. F. D. No. 1, Enid, Okla.
Grover E. Faulk. Mrs. E. L. Faulk, R. F. D. No. 3, Dothan, Ala.
Jesse N. Fielding. S. B. Fielding, Route 2, Ochlochnee, Ga.
John J. Flenniken. Mrs. Emma Masterson, R. F. D. No. 3, Knoxville, Tenn.
Salvatore Fenicchia. James Fenicchia, 33 Mine Street, Wellsboro, Pa.
Charles H. Falkner. Roland P. Falkner, 86 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J.
John J. Farrell. Mrs. Mary Farrell, 42 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Fuller. Mrs. S. W. Craner, Las Vegas, Nev.
Joseph T. Fournier. Mrs. Parmela Carron, 266 Clarendon Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
David Gallagher. Michael Gallagher, 232 East Main Street, Girardville, Pa.
Lando Gregg. W. S. Gregg, Fayette, Ala.
Raymond M. Goodson. James P. Heiny, 213 Western Avenue, Hobart, Okla.
Bury B. Giddeons. J. A. Giddeons, Paxton, Fla.
Renial Graham. J. R. Graham, Eclectic, Ala.
Ernest A. Gedig. Mrs. William Albrecht, Winthrop, Minn.
Stephen W. Galla. Mrs. Elizabeth Galla, 413 Putnam Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Sam Goldberg. Benjamin Goldberg, 141 Stanton Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank P. Gigante. James J. Giganto, 133 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rufus P. Hendricks. Ace Hendricks, Star Route Box 9, Greenville, Ala.
James J. Hamilton. Mrs. Mary Nagle, 212 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Ralph L. Henry. Hugh M. Henry, R. F. D. No. 2, North Fayston, Vt.
Herman F. Huske. Julius Huske, 774 Schiller Street, Elgin, Ill.
John A. Heinatz. Will F. Heinatz, Leander, Tex.
David Hatmaker. Sterling Hatmaker, R. F. D. No. 2, Jacksboro, Tenn.
Roy S. Hickman. Sam Hickman, Leola, S. Dak.
Mark R. Hart. Mrs. Emma Hart, 508 Twenty-fifth Street, Denver, Colo.
John W. Hudson. O. L. Hudson, Edison, Ga.
John Huston. Mrs. H. Huston, P. O. Box 25, Wildwood, Pa.
Henry W. Jones. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Jamesville, N. Y.
Earl Jones. Mrs. Emma J. Jones, 237 North Chestnut Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Frank Kamienski. Adam Kamienski, 238 Washington Street, New Britain, Conn.
Walter F. Kincaid. Mrs. Mattie Kincaid, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
Aime Lamore. Armand Lamore, 36 Broadway, Haverhill, Mass.
John R. Lavender. Mrs. Minnie Lavender, Grove Hill, Ala.
James C. Lampton. Lee Lampton, Hudson, Ky.
Angelo Lacroteria. Dominie Lacroteria, Rumson, N. J.
John A. Lowery. A. J. Lowery, Semmes, Ala.
Reynaldo Maestas. Andres Maestas, Plaschiquita Street, Cimarron, N. Mex.
Henry George Marion. Mrs. Elizabeth Marion, 765 Clark Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alfred Martin, Jr. Mrs. Alice Martin, 20 Holyoke Road, Somerville, Mass.
Alexander Miller. George A. Miller, Dahlgren, Ill.
David Midgley. Mrs. Emily D. Midgley, 8 Shaw Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.
Rudolph Mike. Joseph Mike, 324 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Howard E. Maine. Spencer Maine, Winnebago, Minn.
Martin T. Moran. Miss Nora Masterson, 1892 West Forty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter F. Maxwell. Mike Lucy, Modena, N. Y.
Joseph H. Murphy. J. H. Murphy, 38 Gray Street, Hartford, Conn.
Max William Mueller. John C. Mueller, Washington, Mo.
Robert McKone. Fred Solomon, 105-115 Bay Street West, Savannah, Ga.
Philip P. McMurrer. Mrs. Delia McMurrer, 1 Rose Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
Verdie James McReynolds. Mrs. Fay McReynolds, Claud, N. Mex.
Joe H. Morehead. Alvin B. Morchead, 721 Jefferson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Frank K. Neumark. Jacob Neumark, 268 West Ninety-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Carl Norenberg. Mrs. Eva Norenberg, 738 College Avenue, Appleton, Wis.
Roy Noel. William L. Noel, 513 Liberty Street, Paris, Ill.
Gust Oprea. John Oprea, 777 Franklin Street, Detroit, Mich.
Charles H. Phillips. Mrs. Marigate Phillips, 106 Rosenbury Street, Alliance, Ohio.
Joe Peterson. Joseph Wallace, 8003 Simmon Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter Pierce. Mrs. Mollie Pierce, Orange, Tex.
Frank Paff. John Paff, 1929 Amelia Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Charles Prindle. Mrs. Carl Reinke, R. F. D. No. 1, West Springfield, Pa.
Harry Pappagello. Mrs. Teodora Pappagello, 94 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
Pietro Pisacreta. Maren Pisacreta, 117 Washington Place, Lokola, N. Y.
William Pegg. Mrs. Florence Pegg, 4188 Bronxwood Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Otto Parrish. Mrs. Eula Parrish, Ozark, Ala.
James C. Peak. Mrs. Laura Peak, Montgomery, Ala.
Mike Pullano. Joe Pullano, 1534 Pierce Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Ross R. Reid. Mrs. W. H. Reid, 124 Third Avenue, Oelwein, Iowa.
Walter M. Reilly. Miss Nellie Reilly, 476 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.
James B. Remedes. Mrs. Burnice Remedes, Rhine, Wash.
Edward Richards. Ernest Richards, Whittensville Bowling Alley, Bridgeport, Conn.
Albert J. Sekula. Mrs. Agnes Sekula, 168 Spring Street, Paterson, N. J.
Ralph H. Saunders. Mrs. Jane Saunders, 287 Front Street, Morgantown, W. Va.
Joseph Marshall Sherwood. Charles B. Sherwood, 208 East Main Street, Kahoka, Mo.
Luman K Sanford. Mrs. Elizabeth Sanford, 119 Madison Avenue, Endicott, N. Y.
Norman Sharits. Mrs. Rosa J. Sharits, 1837 West Germantown Street, Dayton, Ohio.
William H. Smith. Mrs. Robert Smith, Box 95, Arlington, Vt.
Edward David Suter. Oley Suter, Plum City, Wis.
Alton M. Sherman. Mrs. Jenny Sherman, Sauquoit, N. Y.
Clarence Shephard. Edward Shephard, Millshed, Ky.
James J. Shea. Mrs. Bridget Shea, 30 Jackson Place, Willimantic, Conn.
Walter Strazynski. Mrs. Anna Strazynski, 414 William Street, Duquesne, Pa.
Gildon Elvin Springer. Mrs. Arabella Springer, 738 Maryln Street, Overbrook, Pa.
Martin Sunflot. Miss Annie Sunflot, Brooten, Miss.
James Summers. Mrs. McMahon, 98 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ephraim Terrell. Mrs. Robert Hyde, Thermopolis, Wyo.
Herbert Togan. Mrs. Helen Tobin, 128 Stanley Avenue, Petersboro, Ontario, Canada.
Grover H. Thorn. Mrs. Jacqulina Thorn, Friendly, W. Va.
Walter H. Thiemann. Mrs. Rudolph Thiemann, Fairmont, Minn.
Jacob B. Triplett. Mrs. Anna Triplett, Huntonsville, W. Va.
Juel Taylor. Mrs. Parry L. Taylor, 44 Langly Street, La Grange, Ga.
William O. Thompson. Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Sterling, Utah.
Ephram Valley. Mrs. Mary Lonzo, Hicksville, Mass.
Arthur Viens. Mrs. L. Viens, 1234 Intervale Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Chester R. Vickery. J. J. Vickery, North Apple Tree Street, Dothan, Ala.
Frank J. Vanwetering. Mrs. Margaret Vanwetering, 231 River Street, Hackensack, N. J.
James L. Wadsworth. Mrs. Julia K. Colt, Temple Hill, Geneseo, N. Y.
Henry Wehrkamp. Mrs. Anna Wehrkamp, 16 French Street, Methuen, Mass.
Alex J. Werner. John Werner, 346 Washington Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
Smith M. Warren. W. A. Warren, Harrisville, Vt.
George J. Wice. Alfred Wice, Dryburg, Mich.
John W. Wolfe. Mrs. Emma Wolfe, 503½ Ohio Street, South Bend, Ind.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

James P. Arnold. Leeanna Edwards, Butler, Mo.
John Barton McCarthy. Thomas John McCarthy, 743 Fifty-first Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ray P. Saffold. Ray P. Saffold, 628 Malry Street, Selma, Ala.

CORPORALS.

Arthur F. Finnegan. Thomas H. Finnegan, 11 Dean Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Richard T. Murphy. Mrs. Frank Heenan, Sumner, Ashland, Mass.
Everett L. Ramey. Joe B. Ramey, Cornelia, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Melvin A. Barr. Mrs. Rosa Barr, 622 West Seventy-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Stephen Beckford. Mrs. Lillian Beckford, 6142 University Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Dolphus C. Cooper. J. W. Cooper, R. F. D. No. 1, Jacksonville, N. C.
Archie E. Coy. J. C. Coy, Carson, Wash.
Steve George Danysch. Mrs. Martha Danysch, Westhoff, Tex.
Owen Davies. Mrs. Margaret Davies, New York Mills, N. Y.
Harry W. De Veny. Mrs. Sarah T. De Veny, 15 Liberty Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Carl T. Edwards. Mrs. Amelia Edwards, 1540 Sixth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Luther W. Fisher. Williams H. Fisher, Lone Mountain, Va.
James M. Folden. John M. Folden, R. F. D. No. 6, Bedford, Va.
Clarence L. Foster. H. D. Foster, Britt, Iowa.
Almon N. Fowler. Mrs. M. Evelyn Fowler, Greenbush, Me.
Fred W. Hoeh. Mrs. Katherine Hoeh, R. F. D. No. 3, Box No. 273, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Robert Jackson. Mrs. Marcus Willie, 11 Enfield Street, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Carl Jordan. Mrs. Arthur Lucht, 622 South Academy Street, Janesville, Wis.
Harry Langley. Jeff Langley, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
James E. Lees. Mrs. Rose S. Lees, 187 West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass.
James D. Lynch. Daniel Lynch, 1617 M Street, Anaconda, Mont.
James McCoy. James McCoy, 2 Monahan Street, Ashley, Pa.
Harry D. Madison. Miss Pearl Madison, Cambridge, Idaho.
Arthur S. Meyer. Fred W. Meyer, R. F. D. No. 1, Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill.
Louis S. Miller. Solomon H. Miller, Arion, Iowa.
Walter J. Payne. John Payne, Geneva, W. Va.
Mike Podlesny. John Podlesny, 214 Oak Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Herman O. Schultz. Mrs. Herman Schultz, 216 Randall Street, Waukesha, Wis.
Charles B. Scott. William Scott, 16 Stewart Avenue, Switchville, Pa.
Frank W. Shaw. George Shaw, North Fryeburg, Mo.
Roy Stunkard. Mrs. Catherine Clark, 111 East Walnut Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Joseph J. Tomshack. Mrs. Pearl Parrt, 1302 Center Street, Peru, Ill.
John Zimmerman. John Zimmerman, Fullerton, Pa.
Oscar W. Zuelsdorf. Gus Zuelsdorf, 825 Kluig Street, Akron, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. James W. Freeman. Mrs. Ellen Freeman, Weatherford, Tex.
Corpl. Abner Humphreys. Jonas Humphreys, R. F. D. No. 3, Oglethorpe, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Russell L. Bateman. Harry T. Bateman, 610 Center Street, Wilkensburg, Pa.
John Catti. Mrs. Mary Catti, Allison, N. Mex.
Mariano Dangelo. Albert Dangelo, 19 Campbell Street, Rahway, N. J.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wilmer Debose. Willis Debose, R. F. D. No. 1, East Tallassee, Ala.

Peter Goldstein. Mrs. Rosa Goldstein, Perry Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.

Robert Joseph Henderson. Mrs. Lizzie Henderson, 5021 Chamberlain Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Michael Prizzi. Sam Prizzi, 8 Emmet Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

First Lieut. Edward T. Hathaway. F. B. Hathaway, Southwestern General Electric Co., Houston, Tex.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Harlin K. Larson. Mrs. Grace Larson, Harvard, Iowa.

Corpl. Benny Miller. Alex Coholsky, 611 East North Street, Chester, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Harold G. Ahlborg. Mrs. Hansine Ahlborg, 1410 North Kolin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Costanzo de Pietro. Nicola Damico, 2112 Dickenson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James W. Dunn. Earl E. Dunn, Poteau, Okla.

Edward Fischer. Albert D. Cooper, 110 East Third Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Walter Gray Dunnington, jr. W. G. Dunnington, sr., Farmville, Va.

Winfred Charles Green. Charles B. Huffman, Box 532, Deridder, La.

Harvey Ernest Ragland. Wm. Edward Ragland, Cooksville, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

Frank Cooley Barnes. Frank C. Barnes, Lily, Colo.

George M. Beckett. Mrs Martha Beckett, 135 Chapman Street, New Britain, Conn.

Harvey Augustus Daggett. Mrs. Rosa Daggett, Eldora, Iowa.

Enoch Ferguson. Mrs. Mary Ann Ferguson, 39 Reed Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Grant R. Jacobs. R. B. Jacobs, 208 Fifteenth Street, East Minneapolis, Minn.

Robert W. Reeser. Mrs. R. W. Reeser, Sidney, N. Y.

Edward Warthen. Wm. T. Warthen, 542 Lafayette Street, St. Paul, Minn.

CORPORALS.

Herman John Ahrensfield. Miss Alberta Ahrensfeld, Railroad Street, Girardville, Pa.

Carl A. Bohlman. Charles Bohlman, 809 East Third Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Edmund George Scanlan. Mrs. Mary Scanlan, Irvington, Nebr.

Bugler Ray Hoffman. Eugene Hoffman, Weedsport, N. Y.

Mechanician Clarence Emmet Beaupre. Eugene Beaupre, 30 Wisconsin Street, Butte, Mont.

Mechanician James J. Lynskey. Mrs. Sarah Lynskey, 4235 North Fairhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wagoner Francis J. Hanon. Daniel E. McGuire, R. F. D. No. 1, Blackstone, Ill.

Cook Lynn Bobb. Mrs. Alice M. Bobb, Box 164, Blanford, Mass.

Cook William A. Gordon. Clifford Gordon, 818 Monroe Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Joseph A. Angrisani. Anthony Angrisani, 195 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, N. Y.

Charles Bates. Mrs. Clara Daniels, Ladysmith, Wis.

Ernst W. A. Becker. Mrs. Regina Becker, 916 North Sixth Street, Camden, N. J.

Nathan Bias. Morris Lessing, 238 Segal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joel W. Bjork. Joel J. Bjork, 308 West One hundred and fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Frederick Boehm. Philip Boehm, 846 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

William F. Dangle. John Dangle, 213 Second Avenue East, Williamsport, Pa.

John J. Egan. Mrs. Bridget Egan, 40 Edwin Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

James H. Feeney. Michael Feeney, Bedford Street East, Bridgewater, Mass.

Oliver H. Force. Mrs. Sarah Force, 17 Reeses Court, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Dan Gilts. Mrs. Mart Gilts, Oakwood, Ohio.

John E. Harmon. Mrs. Marion Harmon, Churchville, N. Y.

Harold A. Hastings. Mrs. E. H. Hastings, 326 Eighth Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edward Kitzman. Mrs. Mary Kitzman, 720 Racine Street, Jefferson, Wis.

Frank Kletzky. Nathan Kletzky, 2687 East Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Isaac W. Lawrence. John T. Lawrence, Eckerty, Ind.

Edward Loring. Mrs. Leona M. Landry, 117 Washington Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Charles A. MacIntyre. Mrs. Iva May MacIntyre, Dunlo, Pa.

George W. McPhillips. Mrs. Catherine McPhillips, Montgomery, N. Y.

John J. Maroney. Mrs. Mary Maroney, 196 East Street, South Boston, Mass.

Benny Maryak. Mrs. Josie Grzech, 63 Ann Street, Kearny, N. J.

Guy Maxwell. Mrs. Della Maxwell, Wood River, Ill.

Franklin J. Mullarky. Walter A. Mullarky, 18 Lincoln Street, Spencer, Mass.

Paul O. Nelson. L. Nelson, 2705 Elliott Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Harl Pasley. Mrs. Anna Pasley, 126 Kaw Avenue, Bartlesville, Okla.

Forest Piper. Mrs. A. C. Gutwasser, 1122 Superior Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Regnier C. Sapp. Mrs. Alverna D. Sapp, 510 Delaware Street, Hiawatha, Kans.

John Oliver Stith. John C. Stith, Spirit Lake, Idaho.

Walter M. Stopfer. Fred Stopfer, 1529 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Berwyn V. Bedford. Mrs. George Pahl, 515 Ripley Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Paul E. Bickham. Miss Myrtle Self, Woodward, Ala.

George W. Castle, jr. George W. Castle, sr., R. F. D. No. 2, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Shafter Combs. Ira J. Combs, Hazard, Ky.

Robert Oscar Hansel. Mrs. Jesse May Hansel, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 32, Cumberland, Md.

Ross A. Hufford. George Hufford, Denmar, W. Va.

Everette K. Johnson. Mrs. Sara Johnson, Louisville, Miss.

Charles E. Lyon. Oberie V. Lyon, R. F. D., Three Rivers, Mich.

George Mangold. Miss Anna Mangold, Burlington, Wis.

Neil O'Brien. Miss Beatrice O'Brien, 40 Hill Street, Dover, N. H.

Ray S. Seely. Mrs. Alice Seely, 301 North Plum Street, Anamosa, Iowa.

Arnold A. Smith. Mrs. Florence Smith, Rose Street, South, La Crosse, Wis.

Orrie B. Wallace. Mrs. Lillie Wallace, Circleville, Ohio.

Alfred F. Wedge. Wallace Wedge, Walton, W. Va.

CORPORALS.

Edward V. Bailey. Jesse Bailey, Osceola, Iowa.

Joseph W. Banton. John T. Banton, Ronceverte, W. Va.

Arthur C. Bates. George Bates, Morrisville, Vt.

Harry G. Berry. Mrs. Harry A. Berry, Milton, Vt.

Telesfor Dobkowski. Joseph Dobkowski, 617 Summit Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

Charles P. Frazier. James Frazier, 808 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gerard R. Harris. Mrs. Myrtle L. Harris, 310 North Sixth Street, Seattle, Wash.

Norman H. Inbush. Mrs. Norman H. Inbush, 696 Sheppard Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Richard Lund. Mrs. Olaf Brefick, Kratka, Minn.

Joseph Kostalek. Joseph Kostalek, 3845 East Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Michael W. McCoy. James H. McCoy, sr., 213 South Tennyson Street, Redfield, S. Dak.

Thomas O'Malley. Mrs. Mary O'Malley, 10900 Torrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Everet Perdew. Thos. Perdew, Foster, W. Va.

Guy C. Scheline. Andrew M. Scheline, Kingsburg, Cal.

Frank Williams. Mildred Williams, 2914 Jefferson Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.

BUGLERS.

William Garrett Darland. Mrs. Elizabeth T. Darland, R. F. D. No. 1, Molissa, Tex.

William J. Smith, Amile Faden, R. F. D. No. 2, Reese, Mich.

Joseph J. Stank. Frank Stank, 1528 Wabash Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Mechanic Nicholas Rubel. Steve Barowki, 1166 Washington Street, Braddock, Pa.

Cook Isidore Cohen. Mrs. Esther Cohen, 267 East Second Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Leonard E. Ainsworth. Mrs. Frances Ainsworth, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Otto B. Anderson. Andrew Anderson, Mount Borne, Wash.

Roy Bell. Mrs. Edna Weitzel, Odeholt, Iowa.

Frank Benoit. Miss Emma Benoit, 4 Aswell Street, Burlington, Vt.

Le Roy E. Benson. Frank Rippom, Coalville, Utah.

Austin E. Carr. Delbert Carr, 199 Weldon Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Chester G. Clark. Mrs. Martin Hansen, 302 East Main Street, Evansville, Wis.

Lindsay F. Dayton. Mrs. Julia Dayton, Belton, W. Va.

Tony Demarca. James Balleschi, 20 Brook Street, Lynn, Mass.

Carl M. Doss. John D. Doss, Louisville, Miss.

Majella F. Doyle. Mrs. Mary Jane Doyle, 83 St. Marys Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Simon Good. Davis Good, 1956 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.

Carleton T. Harlow. Wallis F. Harlow, Cotuit, Mass.

William H. Hilliken. E. L. Hilliken, Morrisville, Vt.

John C. Holden. Mrs. A. Holden, Wasatch Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Orville Hostetler. Mrs. Lora Hostetler, 1528 Nineteenth Street, Bedford, Ind.

William Hunter. Mrs. Fannie Dowd, Weitchpec, Cal.

John D. Hussey. Mrs. Mary Porter, 10 Light Street, West Lynn, Mass.

Michael J. Kane. Mrs. Kate Kane, 65 Rose Clare Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Anton Knazy. Peter Sinush, 4546 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.

Virgil L. Bailey. Mrs. Jennie M. Bailey, R. F. D. 5, Vinita, Okla.

George A. Baker. Fred Baker, 316 Plum Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Ollie T. Baker. Jerry H. Baker, R. F. D. 5, Lockhart, Tex.

Noel L. Bearer. Mrs. Mary L. Bearer, 3 Clymer Street, Burlington, Vt.

Ralph H. Brace. Lester G. Brace, Huntington Center, Vt.

Bernard Brady. Mrs. James Brady, 48 Hodges Avenue, Taunton, Mass.

William Briar. John Briar, Sheldon, Vt.

Frank G. Burtch. Mrs. Lillian Burtch, 64 North Main Street, Portland, N. Y.

Frank O. Carlisle. Gideon A. Carlisle, R. F. D. No. 2, Weleetka, Okla.

Jim M. Daffin. S. S. Daffin, Bruno, Okla.

Jorgen Erdahl. Harold J. Grove, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 28, Howard, S. Dak.

Pasquale Gallo. Mrs. Rose Domico, 4646 Edmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harley F. Haggard. George M. Haggard, R. F. D. No. 3, La Follette, Tenn.

Jim S. Hart. Henry L. Mathews, Broken Bow, Okla.

Charles D. Hoyt. Mrs. Charlotte Hoyt, Myrtle Beach, Milford, Conn.

Preston Ivey. George Ivey, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Marion Jay. Mrs. Collie Jay, Spiro, Okla.

Robert Kendall. Mrs. Mary Kendall, Cannelton, Ind.

Lucius L. Kidder. E. L. Kidder, Morrisville, Vt.

John H. Kimball. Mrs. Clinton C. Catley, Pownal, Vt.

Walter H. Labadie. Mrs. Mabel M. Labadie, 47 Butman Street, Beverly, Mass.

John M. McCowen. John McCowen, sr., Caldwell, Tex.

John F. Marble. Mrs. Etta L. Marble, 309 Patteo Street, Missoula, Mont.

Frank H. Marlow. Mrs. Stella Marlow, 424 Culbertson Avenue, New Albany, Ind.

Raymond Massa. Peter Massa, 57 Elmwood Street, Somerville, Mass.

Harold M. Mayfield. W. M. Mayfield, Farmington, Utah.

William B. Meisel. Mrs. Anna Meisel, Rock Falls, Ill.

Henry N. Milliken. Mrs. H. N. Milliken, 93 Bonney Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Joseph J. J. Murphy. Mrs. Maria Leonard, 792 Tremont Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Garland Moore. Walter Moore, Feenyville, Ark.

Ores Newsum. Mrs. Mary Newsum, 433 West Chestnut Street, Olney, Ill.

John F. Novak. Mrs. M. A. Novak, 917 Newton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alton Owens. Mrs. Selina Owens, 231 McAuliff Street, Walla Walla, Wash.

Godfrey J. Podvin. Mrs. Selma Podvin, 69 Spring Street, Burlington, Vt.

Mark Reading. William M. Reading, Wood Springs, Okla.

Kimo W. Rinke. C. O. Rinke, East 1203 Thirty-eighth Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

William H. Roberts. John W. Roberts, Province, Okla.

(Continued on page 16.)

PROCEDURE FOR LICENSING SHIPMENTS FOR EXPORTATION TO FOUR ALLIED COUNTRIES

BECOMES EFFECTIVE ON AUGUST 12

War Trade Board Regulations Apply to Commodities to or Through United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy.

The War Trade Board issues the following:

Revised procedure for licensing shipments for exportation to or through the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium, effective August 12, 1918:

(1) The War Trade Board, after consultation with the United States Food Administration, the United States War Industries Board, and the war missions of the respective European allied Governments, announce in a new ruling, W. T. B. R. 184, the adoption of a simplified procedure, effective August 12, 1918, for the issuance of export licenses for shipments which are—

(a) Destined to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates), either directly or by way of any other country or colony; or

(b) Destined to any country or colony by way of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, or Belgium, excepting shipments destined to Switzerland by way of France or Italy.

Purpose of New Procedure.

(2) The purposes of the new procedure are to save ship tonnage and to prevent the useless consumption of material and labor by preventing the manufacture of articles which may not be exported or which the Government of the country of destination does not wish to have imported.

(3) War Trade Board Ruling 104, dated May 13, 1918, describing the old procedure, will be rescinded and superseded by this new procedure on August 12, 1918. Applications filed prior to that date in accordance with the old procedure will be accepted for consideration.

(4) Applications for licenses filed on and after August 12, 1918, to export any commodity to the destinations and in the manner mentioned above in paragraphs (a) and (b) will be refused if the applicant, subsequently to August 12, 1918, and prior to the issuance of the license applied for, shall purchase or otherwise acquire or commence to manufacture or produce or fit the articles specified in the application for the fulfillment of a specific export order.

Applications for License.

(5) On and after August 12, 1918, applications for licenses to export any commodity to the destinations and in the manner mentioned above in paragraphs (a) and (b) must include one of each of the following papers, properly executed:

(a) An application on Form X, to which should be attached—

(b) Such supplemental information forms as may be required by the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board to be used in connection with shipments of certain commodities or shipments to certain countries (as Form X-1, X-2, etc.);

(c) A new supplemental information sheet, Form X-115.

(6) In Form X-115 the applicant is required to give certain information and make certain agreements in conformity with the purposes above mentioned. Applicants must also show thereon that permission to import or purchase (if required) has been duly granted by the Government of the allied country to or through which the shipment is to be made. Applications for licenses to export to France must have attached thereto a copy of the French Government "attestation."

Mailed Direct to Board.

(7) Applications filed with X-115 attached should be mailed directly to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C. They will then be referred by the War Trade Board to the war mission of the allied country to or through which the shipment is to be made, and to the United States War Industries Board or to the United States Food Administration, if necessary, and these applications will be considered by the War Trade Board in accordance with its rules and regulations. This will relieve applicants for export licenses from the necessity of applying to the war missions, to the War Industries Board, or to the Food Administration, as required by War Trade Board Ruling No. 104.

(8) Export licenses issued under this procedure will be valid for 90 days. In unusual cases the War Trade Board will grant licenses for longer periods if from the nature of the business a real necessity is shown to exist for the issuance of such licenses.

(9) Reapplications for licenses to take the place of expiring or expired licenses, issued either under the revised procedure above described or under the procedure announced in War Trade Board Ruling 104, dated May 13, 1918, should include the papers mentioned in paragraph (5) above as necessary for an original application, with the exception that Form X-115 should be omitted and Form X-8 (as revised on Aug. 1, 1918) should be added.

Policy of the Board.

(10) It is the policy of the War Trade Board to discourage and prevent exporters purchasing, manufacturing, or producing articles for the fulfillment of specific export orders until an appropriate export license has been issued. The attention of the War Trade Board has been directed to a number of instances in which manufacturers before obtaining export licenses have made articles for specific export orders which were useless for domestic consumption, but which, under the regulations of the War Trade Board, could not be exported. It is essential for the proper conservation of commodities in the United States that this practice be stopped, and it is the purpose of the War Trade Board to refuse licenses to exporters who violate this policy.

The food YOU waste to-day may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

LIST OF OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 15.)

Alvin L. Robison. Henry Robison, Stillwell, Ind.

Victor Ross. Charles Ross, R. F. D. No. 2, Epworth, Iowa.

Frank R. Rousseau. V. F. Rousseau, Cambridge, Vt.

Jack Sapiro. Miss Ida Sapiro, 1351 North Rocklell Street, Chicago, Ill.

Oscar T. Schmidt. Adolph Schmidt, 251 Eiming Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ervin Shamblin. Isan Shamblin, Charlestown, W. Va.

George Sheehan. Patrick Sheehan, 31 Bright Street, Burlington, Vt.

Arthur W. West. Mrs. Helen West, 713 Fayette Street, Manchester, Iowa.

Elbert C. Yarbraugh. E. C. Harbraugh, Huntsville, Ala.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Harold A. McChesney. Mrs. Catherine McChesney, 1496 The Alameda, San Jose, Cal.

Pvt. Albert M. Camomile. Joseph Camomile. R. F. D. No. 1, Jackson Center, Ohio.

Pvt. Peter Sagehorn. Mrs. Anna Sagehorn, 502 Whitten Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS

The following Marine Corps casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	10
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	1
Total	12

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Michael J. Murphy. Jennie Belmar, sister, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Pvt. Frank L. Colwell. Cora Colwell, mother, Route No. 2, Vinton, Ohio.

Pvt. William H. Farmer. John Farmer, brother, Mason City, Iowa.

Pvt. George L. Langell. Emma B. McCombie, mother, 550 Main Street, Malden, Mass.

Pvt. Kerlin Lehman. Ida M. Lehman, mother, 1418 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Dan A. Lockhart. Nettie Lockhart, mother, Wallsburg, Utah.

Pvt. Leroy L. Patchin. Charles A. Patchin, father, Hazard, Nebr.

Pvt. Wallace V. Pedersen. Charles H. Pedersen, father, Moose Lake, Minn.

Pvt. Walter E. Pierson. John Pierson, father, 1637 Catalpa Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Basil J. Shaffner. Jennie Pfingsten, mother, 3149 Holms Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Guy Thomas. Lulu Thomas, mother, Price, Utah.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Pvt. Reuben Tousley. Charles H. Tousley, brother, 2215 View Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Motor Muffler Changes to Result in a Saving

The War Department authorizes the following:

Changes in specification for woolen mufflers for the use of motor-truck and motorcycle drivers as effected by the clothing and equipage division of the Quartermaster Corps will result in a saving of approximately $22,000.

The fringe on this type of muffler will be left off, and contracts have been modified to this effect on approximately 200,000 mufflers, with a saving of about 11 cents on each muffler. The elimination of the fringe does not affect the efficiency of the muffler.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918. No. 379

DAILY CASUALTY LISTS NOT BASIS FOR MAKING ESTIMATES OF TOTAL, SAYS MR. CROWELL

SHOULD BE NO UNDUE SPECULATION

Assistant Secretary of War in Press Interview Decries Publications which would Exaggerate or Minimize the Total Number.

Press interview with Assistant Secretary of War Benedict C. Crowell.

We are beginning to receive from Gen. Pershing the toll of victory in the Marne-Aisne offensive.

The casualty lists that are now being made public have been received by cable from headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, and represent losses in the recent fighting.

No Indication of Total.

There is no indication of the total number of recent casualties, and the lists made public on Monday give the names of 706 officers and men. Other lists are coming in by cable, are being decoded, and the next of kin are being notified by telegraph by The Adjutant General's Office in advance of the publication of the names in the press, pursuant to the established custom of the War Department.

Not Basis for Daily Average.

The fact that 706 casualties are made public in a single day does not indicate that that number is to be taken as the daily average to be expected, and there should be no speculation on any such basis. Gen. Pershing will supply complete and verified casualty lists as rapidly as they can be prepared and transmitted. These will be given to the press, and will speak for themselves as to numbers. I say this to emphasize the point that there should be no speculation as to total casualties, pending the receipt of advices on this subject from Gen. Pershing. Publications which would exaggerate or minimize the total number of casualties would create unnecessary anxiety among the relatives and friends of American soldiers, and should of course be very carefully avoided.

Personal Grief Tempered.

The losses reported and to come will bring sadness to many homes. But personal grief will be tempered by the righteousness of the cause in which these brave men have given themselves, and by the pride which all free peoples take in the magnificient results of their heroism.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

TANK STEAMER JENNINGS SUNK BY U-BOAT; ALL OF CREW SAVED

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The Navy Department is advised that the captain and 13 men of the crew of the American tanker *O. B. Jennings*, sunk Sunday by a submarine 100 miles off the Virginia coast, have arrived safely at Norfolk, Va.

The men reached Norfolk in the small boat in which they left the *Jennings*.

This, with the 30 previously reported rescued, accounts for all the crew.

A wireless call from the Jennings was received Sunday between 11 o'clock and noon, stating that she was being gunned by submarine.

Naval vessels were sent at once to the position indicated and picked up the survivors.

The *O. B. Jennings* was a tank steamship of 7,890 net tons, built in 1917, and belonged to the Standard Oil Co.

SUBMARINE CHASER SUNK.

The Navy Department is informed that Submarine Chaser No. 187 was sunk last night near Hog Island, off the Virginia coast, in collision with another vessel. There was no loss of life, all the crew being rescued.

CASUALTIES IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Philip Riznick, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, accidentally killed August 3 by being struck by a locomotive. Riznick was in foreign service, attached to a naval base. Father, Max Riznick, 1222 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Wedworth West McAllister, chief yeoman, United States Naval Reserve Force, died at Whitinsville, Mass., August 1, from the effects of a fall. Mother, Mrs. Lillie L. McAllister, 31 Ames Avenue, Mitteneague, Mass.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM AS OUTLINED IN REPORT OF SECRETARY LANE'S COMMITTEE

WAR NEED FOR TECHNICAL MEN

Plans Closely in Line with Proposal to Make the Draft Age 18 to 45—Importance to the Government is Pointed Out.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Closely in line with the War Department's recommendations to make the draft ages 18 to 45, with provision for training of the younger men, is the report of Secretary Lane's special committee on higher education and industry, just made public, wherein the Nation's need for technically trained men is defined and a specific higher education program urged.

Views of Committee.

The committee, which consisted of Fuller E. Callaway, a financier of Lagrange, Ga., Samuel M. Felton, director general of military railways for the War Department, and President E. A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia, points out how essential it is, if the Government's far-reaching military plans are to be carried out successfully, that the processes of higher education be maintained at the highest possible efficiency—especially those having to do with the future supply of men and women trained in scientific and technical subjects, including teachers in these fields.

Impossible to Exaggerate Importance.

That it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of engineering knowledge and skill, in the broadest sense, is the judgment of Secretary Lane's committee, not only directly in the conduct of military operations, but indirectly in the essential war industries, including agriculture. The report says:

"The engineering problems confronting the United States are infinitely greater than those of any other of the great nations. For an average distance of more than 4,500 miles, across the continents and the seas, we must transport all of the men, munitions, and supplies which are to represent us in this great struggle. Furthermore, the central powers prepared themselves for this conflict over a long period of years, and by this means determined its character to their own advantage in large measure. The loss by our allies of men of highly specialized training in the early stages of the war, and the difficulties in the way of recovery, leave this Nation in the position of trustee of the only remaining sources of supply."

(Continued on page 4.)

Letter of the President of San Salvador Commending President Wilson's Address Made to Visiting Mexican Journalists

President Wilson has received a message from the President of San Salvador, of which the following is a translation:

SAN SALVADOR, *July 4, 1918.*

To His Excellency WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The Central American press has just published the telegram from Washington to the legations of the United States giving the text of your open-hearted and patriotic speech to the Mexican newspaper writers and publishers who recently visited the great Republic whose destinies you so wisely guide. And I can not resist the desire of sending you this letter which will bring you my most fervent congratulations offered in my private capacity and in that of ruler of the Salvadorean people on the abundance of doctrine encompased in that notable piece of oratory in which, with truly apostolic eloquence, you have shown the way to that political harmony that is to cement the peace and future welfare of the American nations.

Dispels Mistrust and Doubt.

From the height of your labors for the good of your people and of all mankind you have poured a limpid stream of sentiments and principles which washes out every speck of misconception or mistrust as to the attitude of the United States in her relations with Latin America. And in this sense, most excellent sir, you have accomplished the most transcendental and patriotic achievement, because dispelling mistrust and doubt in the interpretation of the rights of the peoples is promoting in the most effective way their harmony and the stability of their peaceful intercourse, so that they may easier realize their destinies.

"Peace—I am quoting your words—can come only by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding. As long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble." This is a great truth of which every day has brought the most distressing confirmation, and your words, marked by simple honesty and sincerity, having instilled trust into the heart of America, it is but justice to look upon you as a true apostle of peace and broad-minded statesman in whose judgment those others who also long for the firm maintenance of international concord must have faith.

Adhesion to Sentiments.

As the ruler of the Salvadorean people, as a citizen of Latin America, I wish to express to you my firm adhesion to the ideas of justice and sentiments of fraternity with which your speech to the Mexican journalists is replete.

In expounding the Monroe doctrine you have dispelled prejudgments and unfavorable suspicions that have for many years hampered the full blossoming and propagation of principles of true cordiality which must, for the common good, exist between the United States and the other Republics of the American Continent.

Your grand conception of an international convention that would guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of the nations of this hemisphere carries the highest purpose that has struck the chords of American public law from the days of Washington to our times. You would indeed be the great Paladin of Law and Liberty in America if you would follow up your momentous initiative which without a doubt will receive the support and the greatest sympathy and best will of all the statesmen and rulers of our continent who, like you, Excellent Sir, are convinced that conventions of that nature are the foundation upon which to build the future life of nations, after the present war.

I wish to improve this opportunity to say, in the name of my people and of the Government over which I preside, that all the motives of our political life, with special regard to the maintenance of our international relations, have sprung from the purest sentiments of justice and cordiality, from an endeavor to uphold within the forms of self-respect our national entity, so as to be always in position to take an able and conscientious part in any civilized evolution looking to the greater rapprochement and prosperity of the American States.

Enthusiastic Approval Given.

In this aspect it is proper to hold forth our enthusiastic approval of the ideas and purposes manifested by Your Excellency in your recent speech; and I believe I am in accord with the opinion and sentiment of the other peoples and Governments of Latin America when I make the prediction that all would sincerely rejoice in the consummation of the magnificent plan of the international convention conceived in a moment of lofty and generous inspirations by the serene statesman, the upright man who guides the mightiest of the American democracies with such wisdom and prudence.

Permit me to tender to you, Most Excellent Sir, in the name of my fellow citizens and in my own, the strongest assurances of adhesion to your sound policy of mutual respect and cordiality, free of suspicion, inaugurated by your recent interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, and by the upright attitude you have set for your Government in its relations with the other peoples of the great family of our Continent.

Count upon our determined cooperation in bringing to a tangible form your noble thought of securing by reciprocal trust and indissoluble bonds of law the peace of the nations; and be assured that if after the present world conflict the American States succeed in fortifying their future life on the strength of the international convention brought to view in the splendor of your ideals of justice, you will deserve to be regarded as a paladin of mankind and to have your name linked with that of George Washington in the respect of the world and the glorious verdict of history.

Accept, Most Excellent Sir, the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

C. MELENDEZ.

Message to the British Foreign Affairs Minister From Secretary Lansing on Anniversary of War

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to Arthur James Balfour, British minister for foreign affairs:

The declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany is a memorable event in the annals of civilization, and the noble devotion of the British Empire to the cause of human liberty commands the admiration and gratitude of all peoples who are blessed with democratic institutions.

Permit me on this fourth anniversary of your country's defense against the autocratic power of central Europe to express to you and to all men who owe allegiance to the British Crown the profound satisfaction which Americans feel that their armies and Navy are associated in this great crusade for liberty with such brave and loyal comrades in arms as these who are fighting on land and sea under the union jack.

May the undaunted spirit which has sustained your people through these four long years of conflict continue until victory is achieved and the world is freed forever from the peril of Prussianism.

ROBERT LANSING.

President Wilson's Reply.

President Wilson has sent the following in reply to the above letter from the President of San Salvador:

"Your Excellency's very generous letter of the 4th of July has just been placed in my hands and I am availing myself of the earliest opportunity of expressing to you the very deep appreciation with which it was received and read. It is delightful to feel that a mutual understanding is being established among the nations of the Americas which promises to constitute a genuine and permanent foundation of friendship, and I beg Your Excellency to believe that the speech to the Mexican editors, to which you so kindly refer, came without premeditation from my very heart. I wish you also to know that it expressed something very much more than my own personal feeling and policy, for I believe that it expressed the real attitude of the people of the United States and the policy which they would always wish to see their Government adopt and pursue. I join with you in looking forward with the highest hope and confidence to such a union of minds and purpose in America as will lead to abiding peace and friendly cooperation."

Special Orders, No. 172:

232. The appointment of Philip Loring Reed as major, chemical warfare service, National Army, with rank from July 24, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to New York, N. Y., and report in person to the officer in charge of gas defense division, chemical warfare service, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, for duty.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Gains of 6.7 millions in gold reserves and net liquidation of 30.5 millions in earning assets, largely discounted bills, together with substantial withdrawals of Governments deposits and further gains in note circulation are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on August 2, 1918.

Investments.—Discounted bills on hand show a decrease of 31.2 millions, the New York, Boston, and Dallas banks reporting the largest reductions for the week. Of the total shown, 685.9 millions, as against 675.7 millions the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., member banks' notes secured by United States war obligations and customers' paper similarly secured. Acceptances on hand went up about 3.9 millions, the New York, Cleveland, and Richmond banks reporting the largest additions of paper bought in the open market. Redemption by the Government on August 1 of 1908–1918 bonds accounts for the reduction in the holdings of long-term Government securities reported by the New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago banks. United States short-term securities on hand increased about 0.7 millions, largely at the New York bank. Total earning assets indicate net liquidation of 30.5 millions.

Government Fund Withdrawals.

Deposits.—Large net withdrawals of Government funds from the western banks are shown, total Government deposits being 71.8 millions less than the week before. Members' reserve deposits declined 11.7 millions and net deposits 64.1 millions.

Reserves.—Gold reserves show a gain of 6.7 millions and total cash reserves a gain of 5.6 millions. Continued concentration of gold reserves at the New York bank is noted, the bank holding at present about 45 per cent of the system's gold, as against 36.4 per cent at the beginning of the current year. The ratio of total reserves to aggregate net deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities shows a rise for the week from 58.1 to 58.7 per cent.

Note circulation.—During the week the Federal reserve agents issued a total of 28.7 millions net of Federal reserve notes. The banks report a total Federal reserve note circulation of 1,906.5 millions, a gain of 35.6 millions for the week, besides a small increase in their liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—An increase of $77,000 in paid-in capital is due primarily to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members in the St. Louis and Dallas districts.

Condition of Member Banks, July 26.

Further additions to the banks' holdings of Treasury certificates in connection with the third issue of these certificates, coupled with considerable gains in Government deposits, are indicated by the weekly statement of condition on July 26 of 725 member banks in leading cities.

United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, on hand show a reduction for the week of 12.6 millions, notwithstanding the larger number of reporting banks. Treasury certificates increased 258.9 millions, of which 154.2 millions represents the increase for the central reserve city banks. Loans secured by United States war obligations show a gain of 13.7 millions, while other loans and investments went up about 5.5 millions. For all reporting banks the ratio of United States war obligations and loans secured by such obligations to total loans and investments works out at 14.6 per cent, compared with 12.8 per cent the week before. For the banks in the central reserve cities this ratio shows a rise from 14 to 16.2 per cent.

Government Deposits Increase.

Government deposits increased during the week about 226.5 millions, of which 184.1 millions represents the gain at central reserve city banks. Net demand deposits of all reporting banks fell off 42.7 millions, the central reserve city banks alone reporting a decrease under this head of 26.3 millions. Total time deposits show a gain of 17.5 millions, though for the central reserve city banks a loss of about 5 millions under this head is noted. Total reserves fell off 10.9 millions and cash in vault about 10.8 millions.

For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to deposits shows a rise from 124.7 to 125 per cent, while for the central reserve city banks, owing to the relatively larger gain in deposits, a decline from 114.9 to 114.2 per cent is noted. The ratio of combined reserve and cash to total deposits declined from 15.3 to 14.8 per cent for all reporting banks and from 16.3 to 15.9 per cent for the banks in central reserve cities. Aggregate excess reserves show a slight decrease from 102.8 to 96.5 millions. For the central reserve city banks an increase of these reserves from 69.5 to 76.2 millions is noted.

Settlement of Twenty Industrial Disputes Announced for the Week Ending August 3

The Department of Labor, Division of Conciliation, issues the following:

Settlement of 20 industrial disputes between employer and employees during the past week was announced to-day by the Department of Labor. Seven of these were controversies, six strikes, and seven threatened strikes. No strike occurred in any of the important cases, and none in any which involved over 50 men. There is an increased diminution not only in the tendency toward strikes, but in the actual number of controversies.

Adjustments reported, week of July 29 to Aug. 3, 1918.

Name.	Conciliator.	Workmen affected.	
		Directly.	Indirectly.
Strike, tool and die makers, Acklyn Stamping Co., Toledo, Ohio	C. Bendheim	10	165
Controversy, barbers, Atlanta, Ga	J. W. Bridwell	159	.....
Strike, tool makers, American Locomotive Co., Schenectady, N. Y.	J. R. Buchanan	35	.....
Controversy, Standard Aeroplane Co., Elizabeth, N. J	J. B. Colpoys	10	500
Controversy, Portland Cement Co., Colton, Cal	C. T. Connell	125	100
Controversy, Triangle Film Co., and theatrical employees, Los Angeles, Cal.	do	60	200
Strike, sheet metal workers, Norfolk, Va	F. G. Davis	40	.....
Threatened strike, molders, Muncie Foundry & Machine Co., Muncie, Ind.	F. L. Feick	400	.....
Controversy, cement finishers and contractors constructing freight house, Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R., Indianapolis, Ind.	do	60	.....
Threatened strike, machinists, contract shops (7 shops), Cleveland, Ohio.	A. L. Faulkner	50	300
Controversy, United States Gypsum Co., Blue Rapids, Kans	P. F. Gill	50	.....
Strike, Breslin Bros. Co., Gloucester City, N. J	J. J. S. Rodgers	8	25
Strike, captains and chief engineers, fire and police boats, Philadelphia, Pa.	J. L. Hughes	20	96
Threatened strike, asbestos pipe coverers, Philadelphia	do	300	.....
Threatened strike, painters, Camp Hancock, Ga	W. D. Davidge and J. Jones.	.....	.....
Controversy, Farmers' Cooperative Pkg. & Prod. Co., Sedalia, Mo	W. H. Rodgers	65	30
Threatened strike, Wildman Manufacturing Co., Norristown, Pa	J. J. S. Rodgers	180	375
Strike, D. H. Potts Co., Lancaster, Pa	J. Smyth	50	.....
Threatened strike, Carney Coal Co., Carneyville, Wyo	W. H. Urmy	.....	.....
Threatened strike, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex	C. W. Woodman, D. W. Collery, H. R. Christian, and C. A. Palmer.	230	60

IMPORT RULING WITH RESPECT TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board has issued the following ruling (W. T. B. R. 185) with respect to the origin of those articles included in the lists of restricted imports which, under certain conditions, may be imported from Canada or Mexico or from convenient European or Mediterranean North African ports:

In every case where it is provided by the import restrictions that licenses may be issued for the importation of restricted articles from Canada or Mexico or convenient European ports or convenient Mediterranean North African ports, such licenses shall be issued only when the articles proposed to be imported have originated or in the customary course of trade have been manufactured or substantially enhanced in value by manufacturing processes—

(a) In the case of importations from Canada, in Canada.

(b) In the case of importations from Mexico, in Mexico.

(c) In the case of importations from convenient European ports and convenient Mediterranean North African ports, in Europe or Mediterranean North Africa.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War dated August 5, 1918:

American Official Communique No. 83.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *August 5, 1918.*

Section A. On the line of the Vesle heavy artillery fighting is in progress. On August 3 our aviators shot down two hostile airplanes.

RELIEVES GEN. R. K. EVANS.

Gen. Greene Ordered to Command Department of Philippines.

General Orders, No. 58:

V. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, United States Army, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take the first available transport to sail from that place for the Philippine Islands, and upon arrival at Manila will assume command of the Philippine Department, relieving Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, United States Army, retired, who after being thus relieved will proceed to his home, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army. Brig. Gen. Evans is relieved from active duty to take effect upon his arrival at his home. The travel directed is necessary in military service.

When you buy war savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

Enemy-Owned Money and Property in Possession of Alien Custodian Now Exceeds $500,000,000 Mark

A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, announces that the total amount of enemy-owned money and property taken over by him had passed the five-hundred-million-dollar mark. The total number of trusts reported to the Alien Property Custodian is 23,405, of which 13,765 trusts have been opened. The total of the latter is $441,395,795.

The large amount of enemy money and property now in Mr. Palmer's hands awaiting formal opening as trusts will bring the amount of enemy money and property he has taken over to considerably above the half-billion-dollar mark.

The formal statement of the trusts already opened discloses the fact that the Alien Property Custodian is the largest individual buyer of Liberty bonds in this country. Every dollar of enemy money taken over by him is sent to the Treasury to be invested in Liberty bonds. When possible all enemy property taken over is converted into cash and the proceeds invested in Liberty bonds.

In a statement issued by the Alien Property Custodian showing the trust accounts opened up to July 31, 1918, the sum of $42,970,027 is given as invested in Liberty bonds. There is on deposit in the Treasury, awaiting the next Liberty bond issue, $2,807,905.

The statement of trust accounts opened is as follows:

Cash deposited with secretary-treasurer:		
Invested in Government securities	$42,970,027.82	
Uninvested	2,807,905.63	
		$45,777,933.45
Stocks		149,489,387.70
Bonds (other than investments made by secretary-treasurer)		53,398,829.97
Mortgages		9,063,667.98
Notes receivable		5,918,517.46
Accounts receivable		54,466,539.43
Real estate		6,028,100.71
General business and estates in operation or liquidation, merchandise, miscellaneous, investments, etc		83,059,128.35
Enemy vessels		34,193,690.00
Total		441,395,795.05
Number of trusts reported to Alien Property Custodian		23,405
Number of trusts opened		13,765

HIGHER EDUCATION REPORT BY SECRETARY LANE'S COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1.)

Pointing out how the War Department has already taken steps, through the establishment of the student army training corps, to utilize the higher educational institutions in training young men under 21, Secretary Lane's committee makes the following recommendations:

"The people of the United States should recognize that the maintenance of the war strength of the Nation in its full power demands the utmost efforts of all existing well organized and adequately equipped colleges, universities, and technical schools. This means ever increasing and more devoted bodies of students as well as faculties.

"Young people having the requisite qualifications should heed this urgent call of their country, and apply themselves diligently, enthusiastically, and in increasing numbers to the task of preparing for the highest service of which they are capable. Wherever practicable, young men should at the same time join the students' enlisted reserve and prepare for military service, in order to be ready for that call also when it comes.

"Institutions of higher education should adjust their courses, so far as possible, to immediate war needs and to the demands which must inevitably come with the establishment of peace, and should develop especially those scientific and practical branches of study which are essential to the winning of the war, to the development of our industries and commerce, and to the accomplishment of the tasks of the civic and political life of the Nation.

"Educational institutions should use every effort to make the opportunities and privileges of training for public service accessible to all suitably prepared men and women of college age. In the cases of many worthy young men and women this will require some provision for assistance in meeting payments for tuition and laboratory fees and other necessary expenses of higher technical training."

STAFF DUTY IN WASHINGTON.

General Orders, No. 53:

III. Induction into military service for duty with the General Staff and bureaus in Washington is authorized only in cases of men technically qualified for such duty, physically disqualified for general military service, and physically qualified for special and limited military service only.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Chairman Dent, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, yesterday introduced the new man-power bill under which the draft age is to be extended to include all persons from 18 to 45 years of age, inclusive. The bills were referred at once to the appropriate committees in each House. Early action is anticipated, but whether because of the presentation of this legislation at a date earlier than was expected when the three-day recess agreement was taken, the House and Senate will be reconvened for active business before August 19 and 24, is yet to be determined. Senator Chamberlain called a meeting of his committee to begin consideration of the measure and the first session was held this morning. In introducing the bill Senator Chamberlain said he would be willing to have the recess arrangement abandoned and the Senate reconvened as speedily as possible to go on with the proposed legislation. A number of Republicans agreed that this would be the proper thing to do. In the House Chairman Dent said he did not think it would be possible to obtain a quorum of his committee much before the time for the reconvening of the House.

Estimates submitted to Senator Chamberlain by Provost Marshal General Crowder show that the total number of fighting men which will be added to the American forces by the new bill will be slightly less than 2,500,000. This, with the more than 3,000,000 now in training or under arms, raises the maximum fighting strength of the United States Army to more than 6,000,000 men.

Gen. Crowder's figures are as follows:

"Between the ages of 32 and 45 there will be a maximum of 10,028,973 males, of whom 7,734,482 are married and with other dependents. Deductions for those in the deferred classes for industrial and agricultural pursuits will amount to 401,159; other deferments, 501,448, leaving a total of men who can safely be counted upon of 1,391,884. From this deductions for alien enemies, enlistments, physical defectives, and workers for the Emergency Fleet Corporation will reduce the aggregate to 601,236 fighting men of these ages.

"Of the registrants between 18 and 20, it is estimated there will be 3,171,671, of whom 272,351 are married with dependents, leaving a total of 2,899,317; deducting from these the number of aliens, defectives, and workers for the Fleet Corporation leaves 1,797,609 fighting men of these ages."

The Ways and Means Committee considering the $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill, at its session yesterday, continuing until late last evening, decided to further increase the surtaxes on incomes of $200,000 up to $5,000,000 and more, and began to consider a plan for the further increase of taxes upon excess profits and the methods by which such excess profits shall be determined. The higher surtaxes agreed upon yesterday were as follows: $200,000 to $300,000, 55 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 60 per cent; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 65 per cent; $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, 70 per cent; over $5,000,000, 75 per cent. Under existing law these surtaxes are levied as follows: $200,000 to $250,000, 30 per cent; $250,000 to $300,000, 34 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 37 per cent; $500,000 to $750,000, 40 per cent; $750,000 to $1,000,000, 45 per cent; over $1,000,000, 50 per cent.

The greater portion of the time yesterday was devoted to a consideration of the question of taxes on excess profits. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, R. T. Leffingwell, who is in charge of that branch of the Treasury, gave the committee the views of the Treasury Department concerning the methods by which it believed the taxes on excess profits should be levied. No conclusion was reached and the subject was taken up again at to-day's session. There was some discussion by the committee as to whether the property of Germans which has been seized by the Alien Property Custodian should be taxed in the same manner as if it were owned by bona fide citizens of the United States. It was decided to call A. Mitchell Palmer, the custodian, before the committee to give his views on the subject. The subcommittee on "luxuries" made a partial report recommending a tax of 10 per cent on all articles in the so-called luxury list that sold for more than a certain fixed price. The report deals with articles in general use, and the recommendations of the committee, it was said, would be that where the price is within the reach of persons of ordinary means there should be no tax, but where the price was increased because of artistic workmanship or extravagant use of materials the excess in price should be taxed. Whether this tax would be in the form of a sales tax or by the affixing of stamps has not been determined. The committee received a telegram, signed by John Wanamaker and a number of other large merchants, recommending that the tax be added to the selling price and collected by the Government on sworn reports of the sales separated by articles.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, made a speech urging prompt action on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution. His remarks were addressed chiefly to Senators from the Southern States. He told his colleagues from the South that there is no reason to fear the race question in connection with extending the right of suffrage, nor would the laws of any State, he said, growing out of the race question be disturbed by the Federal suffrage amendment. Senator Johnson, of California, speaking briefly, criticized the delay in the transportation of mail between the soldiers in France and their families. He declared that this delay was not only destroying the morale of the mothers of the country, but was injuring that of the fighters themselves. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, said that under existing conditions, where convoys are required, it takes two weeks to get the mail across the Atlantic, whereas mail steamers formerly made the trip in six or seven days, and this, in his estimation, was the cause for much of the delay. Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, made a brief speech in which he praised the part labor was playing in assisting in the prosecution of the war.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, introduced a bill for the War Department under which when two or more officers of the same grade are on duty one may be appointed to command without regard to seniority of service. In the absence of such conditions assignment of officers of the same grade would rank as follows: First, officers of the Regular Army and Marine Corps; next, officers of forces drafted or called into service; and finally, officers of the volunteer forces.

PATRIOTIC MINERS TO SERVE ON COAL PRODUCTION BOARDS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

In order to supply leaders for an intensive campaign for increased bituminous coal production the United States Fuel Administration is appointing in each of the producing districts throughout the country a man to serve as production manager for his district. At each mine a committee of six, to be known as the production committee of the United States Fuel Administration, will be formed; three men representing the mine workers; three men the mining company.

Duties of the Committee.

The duties of the production committees will be to stimulate patriotism; to set a good example of patriotic industry; to arrange for local meetings at which patriotism and increased production alone shall be discussed. It is the task of the production committee to make known the fact that there must be a large increase in tonnage if the United States is not to fail in its war work. It will also make clear that it is the duty of every mine worker to work the full prescribed hours during six days each week; to pass upon the reasons given for absence, short hours worked, or any other causes that may have resulted in a loss of tonnage.

Letter by Mr. Neale.

In announcing the formation of these production committees James B. Neale, direction of production, wrote to the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America:

"You mine workers are like a great reserve army which shoulder the burden of a long campaign in which there can be no let-up or the whole offensive plan will crumble and collapse. Not a man of you would flinch or hang back if he were in France to-day and the order came to advance in the face of the enemy's machine guns. In the same way I am sure you will not falter when you realize how great the need is for your best efforts at home."

CAVALRY OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Special orders, No. 168:

166. The promotions of the following-named Cavalry officers, Regular Army, to the grade of colonel, with rank from the date set after their names, are announced:

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Caldwell, October 10, 1917.

Lieut. Col. James J. Hornbrook, October 10, 1917.

Lieut. Col. William F. Clark, January 27, 1918.

Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Jones, January 27, 1918.

OFFICERS AND CREW OF U. S. S. SAN DIEGO HELD BLAMELESS FOR LOSS OF THE SHIP IN REPORT OF NAVY COURT OF INQUIRY

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Secretary Daniels has received the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the sinking of the U. S. S. San Diego, and which reports the following conclusions:

"The court is of the opinion that the loss of the U. S. S. San Diego was due to an external explosion of a mine.

"That the loss of the ship, loss of life, and injury to personnel incurred was in no way due to any negligence, failure to take proper precautions, or inefficiency of the captain or any of the personnel of the ship.

"That the loss of life and injury to personnel was incurred in the line of duty and in no way due to their own misconduct.

Officers and Crew Commended.

"That at the time of the disaster and thereafter the conduct of the captain, officers, and crew was in the highest degree commendable, and that the remarkably small loss of life was due to the high state of discipline maintained on board.

"That no officer should be held responsible for the loss of funds or property for which he was accountable, and that no further proceedings should be held in this case."

The court in its report reviews the main points in the testimony as follows:

"The U. S. S. San Diego, under the command of Capt. H. H. Christy, U. S. Navy, was making passage from Portsmouth, N. H., to New York, N. Y., and at or about 11.05 a. m., 19 July, 1918, she was in approximate latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 73 degrees west, on base course 304 true, and zigzagging by an approved plan, speed 15 knots.

Safe and Proper Course.

"The captain was steering a safe and proper course at the time to minimize the submarine and mine dangers in those waters. A careful inspection watch had been maintained while last coaling ship to prevent the introduction of any foreign matter in the coal bunkers. All lookouts, gun watches, fire-control parties, etc., as prescribed by the 'Orders for ships in convoy' of the commander cruiser and transport force, were at their stations and on the alert. All reasonable and necessary orders to safeguard the watertight integrity of the ship in dangerous waters had been given and were being carried out.

"At or about 11.05 a. m., July 19, 1918, an explosion took place in proximity of the skin of the ship, at about frame No. 78, on the port side and well below the water line. As a result of this explosion the ship began to list to port, and she finally rolled over and sank bottom up at about 11.25 a. m., July 19, 1918.

Explosion An Exterior One.

"The explosion was an exterior one, and as a result of this explosion the skin of the ship was ruptured in the vicinity of bulkhead No. 78, at the level of the port engine room, and bulkhead No. 78 was so deformed that water-tight door No. 142, between the port engine room and No. 8 fireroom, was opened to the ingress of water to No. 8 fireroom. The effect of this rupture was to immediately fill the port engine room and adjacent compartments, and No. 8 fireroom was soon filled also. The effect of this water would give the ship a list of 17½ degrees to port. With the increased displacement water entered through 6-inch gun port No. 10, which was justifiably open to permit using that gun, when the ship had listed 9½ degrees. This resulted in flooding the gun deck and accelerated the heeling of the ship and her final capsizing. Relatively small quantities of water entered the upper dynamo room through nonwater-tight voice tubes, but this had no appreciable effect on the sinking of the ship.

Captain's Order Proper.

"The captain properly withheld the order to abandon ship until he was certain that the ship would capsize and sink. The ship was abandoned in good order, and excellent discipline prevailed. Gun crews remained at their guns and continued firing at all suspicious objects until they were forced to jump into the water. The captain was the last to leave the ship.

"The radio apparatus was put out of commission by the explosion. As no reports of this disaster had been sent, Lieut. C. J. Bright, United States Navy, was ordered to proceed with a dinghy crew to Long Island to report the disaster and request rescue vessels. The boat reached shore safely and carried out its orders.

"The steamships *Malden*, Capt. Brown, *Bussun*, Capt. Brewer, and *E. P. Jones*, Capt. Dodge, hove in sight later and rescued the men in the water and transported them to New York. The court states the captains of these steamers showed courage and a splendid spirit in taking their ships into these waters, where a submarine had apparently been operating, and deserve commendation for their actions and it is recommended that suitable acknowledgment be made by the Navy Department of their gallantry.

"On the day subsequent to this disaster six contact mines were located by the Naval Forces in the vicinity of the position where the disaster of the U. S. S. *San Diego* occurred.

"As a result of this disaster six enlisted men were injured and six lives lost."

Records of Six Men Lost.

The six men lost in the sinking of the *San Diego* were:

Clyde Chester Blaine, engineman, second class; stepmother, Mrs. Bertha Blaine, Lomita, Cal.

Thomas Everett Davis, fireman, first class; mother, Mrs. Alma Davis, South Mansfield, La.

Paul John Harris, seaman, second class; father, John W. Harris, 2522 Hackberry Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Andrew Munson, machinist's mate, second class; mother, Mrs. Karna Munson, 446 Maria Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

James Francis Rochet, engineman, second class; next of kin, sister, Mrs. C. H. Dean, Blue Lake, Cal.

Frazier O. Thomas, machinist's mate, second class; father, Lockard H. Thomas, Charlestown, W. Va.

FRENCH LIEUTENANTS BURIED WITH HONORS AT ARLINGTON

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Lieuts. Joan Jegou and Fornand Herbert, of the French Infantry, who lost their lives in an accident at Silver City, N. Mex., on July 26, were buried at Arlington Cemetery Monday, August 5, with full military honors.

Military attaches from the allied commissions and embassies headed by Gen. Vignal, chief of the French Military Mission, were present to honor the French officers. From Fort Myer a large delegation of officers was present. United States Army officers served as honorary pallbearers while noncommissioned officers of the United States acted as active pallbearers. A troop of Cavalry escorted the bodies to the plots which were selected for the French officers.

Oration by Gen. Vignal.

Gen. Vignal delivered the funeral oration in which he stated that the French Government and people appreciated and were deeply touched by the honors which had been shown to the officers who had died in the United States while in the service of their country and that he felt that the respect and sentiment which had been shown to them was another evidence of the warm sympathy between the two countries.

A United States military band played during the ceremony. Many beautiful floral offerings were presented, among them two by the Secretary of War, who was represented by Lieut. Col. Constant Cordier, of the General Staff.

Claims of Postmasters for Theft and Fire Loss

ORDER 1762.

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 25, 1918.

Section 150, Postal Laws and Regulations, is amended by the addition of the following as paragraph 3:

3. The act approved January 21, 1914 (38 Stat., 278), authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, be so amended as to include United States war-savings certificate stamps, United States Government thrift stamps, war-tax revenue stamps, and funds received from the sale of such stamps: Provided, That this act shall not embrace any claim for losses as aforesaid which accrued prior to September 24, 1917, and all such claims must be presented within six months from the time the loss occurred. (Act of July 2, 1918, sec. 10.)

J. C. KOONS,
Acting Postmaster General.

Regulations Issued to Publishers Limiting Their Use of Print Paper; No New Newspapers During the War

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has issued the following to publishers of daily and Sunday newspapers:

The priorities board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry and has rated them in fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised and that the reduction in the use of paper by the newspapers shall be 15 per cent on week-day editions and 20 per cent on Sunday editions.

Pledges of Economy.

Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal conditional upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy will be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

The war committee of newspaper publishers believe that this curtailment should be accomplished by the elimination of all wasteful practices and by the reduction of size of all newspapers, and to this end have made the following recommendations to the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board. If by October 1st the above reductions are not accomplished, additional curtailment will be put into effect at that time.

These recommendations have been accepted by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board as controlling the week-day and Sunday newspapers.

List of Regulations.

WASTEFUL PRACTICES OF CIRCULATION (EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY).

1. Discontinue the acceptance of the return of unsold copies. (Exceptions.—Employees of newspapers who are employed directly at the home office by a newspaper as wholesale distributers to newsboys, news agents, and news stands may return unsold copies, provided such unsold copies have not been in the possession of retail dealers, news stands, or newsboys. Such employees can not take back under any consideration papers which already have been distributed for sale.)

2. Discontinue sending paper after date of expiration of subscription, unless the subscription is renewed and paid for. (This ruling to be effective October 1, 1918.)

3. Discontinue the use of all samples or free promotion copies.

4. Discontinue giving copies to anybody except for office-working copies or where required by statute law in the case of official advertising.

(Exceptions.—Copies may be given free to employees of newspapers, if such is the present practice of the office. Copies may be sent free to former employees who are in the war service, and copies may be sent free to camp libraries of institutions recognized by the Government, such as Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc. Copies should not be sent to individual soldiers unless formerly employed by the newspaper. Copies may be sent to the Library of Congress and to State and other public libraries which will agree to bind or otherwise permanently preserve the files of the paper; also to Government departmental libraries. Copies may be given free in return for actual services rendered. Copies may be sent free to clipping bureaus which render an equivalent service to the newspapers. Copies for service purposes only may be sent free to newspaper correspondents and press bureaus.)

Exceptions Laid Down.

5. Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes. (Exceptions.—Any advertiser who customarily places advertisements with the newspaper in at least four issues each week and advertising agencies from whom the publisher receives advertising regularly may be put on the regular mailing list to facilitate handling in the mailing room. Copies must not be sent as a means of advertising the newspaper itself to advertising agencies from whom the publisher does not regularly receive business.)

6. Discontinue selling advertising with a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.

7. Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on newsdealers (i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than they can legitimately sell in order to hold certain territory).

8. Discontinue the buying back of papers at either wholesale or retail selling price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.

9. Discontinue the payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.

10. Discontinue all cash discounts or bonuses to wholesalers or retailers.

11. Discontinue all free exchanges.

Limit to Reading Matter.

Curtailment of reading matter.—Reading matter consists of all matter printed, except paid advertisements, and the following schedules are based upon a standard column of 300 agate lines. The following curtailments are based on the average amount of reading matter published during the six months period January 1 to June 30, 1918:

Week-day editions, effective August 12, 1918.—Reduce reading matter up to 50 columns 5 per cent; reduce on additional space over 50 columns and not over 70 columns 15 per cent; reduce on additional space over 70 and not over 90 columns 30 per cent; reduce on all additional space over 90 columns 50 per cent.

Sunday edition, effective September 1, 1918.—Reduce reading matter up to 150 columns 10 per cent; reduce on additional space over 150 columns and up to 200 columns 20 per cent; reduce on additional space over 200 columns and up to 250 columns 30 per cent; reduce on additional space over 250 columns and up to 300 columns 40 per cent; reduce on additional space over 300 columns and up to 350 columns 50 per cent; reduce on all additional space over 350 columns 60 per cent.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board has ruled that during the war no new newspaper shall be established.

PAYMENT OF BONUSES WRONG, FUEL ADMINISTRATOR SAYS

Promotes Labor Shifting and Is "Contrary to Wage Agreement Made With President."

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield issues the following statement:

"Information is reaching me that coal operators are bidding against each other for labor by payment of bonuses. This inevitably causes unrest and shifts, but does not increase the total production of coal. Maximum production is essential to the successful conduct of the war and for the welfare of the boys in the trenches. The democracy we are seeking to establish at home and abroad demands that maximum production be based on an arrangement fair to all concerned—to all mine workers, all operators, and all the public.

Contrary to Spirit of Agreement.

"The payment of bonuses in any form is contrary to the spirit of the wage agreements made by operators and mine workers with the President of the United States last November. Those agreements covered the period of the war. With full confidence, therefore, that the Fuel Administration will have the support of all associations and individuals in curbing violations of that agreement, I hereby announce that if any operator hereafter undertakes to pay a bonus in any form in violation of the terms or spirit of the agreements above referred to, I shall assume that the mine price of coal allowed that operator is too high and I shall accordingly order reduction thereof.

"Also, I am directing investigation of alleged payments of bonuses now or since the November agreement, and shall make such further order and regulations as the facts may justify."

COAST ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

Special Orders, No. 168:

123. The promotions of the following-named officers to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Army (temporarily), with rank from the dates set after their names, are announced:

Majs. Julius C. Peterson, June 25, 1918; James F. Walker, June 28, 1918; Ellery W. Niles, June 28, 1918; Adelno Gibson, June 28, 1918; John L. Holcombe, July 3, 1918; James S. Dusenbury, July 3, 1918; Lloyd B. Magruder, July 5, 1918; and Sidney H. Guthrie, July 5, 1918.

NEW MINIMUM WORLD RECORD FOR LOSSES IN AIR TRAINING

Fewer Fatalities in U. S. School Camps Than in Those of Allies, Statistics Show.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The United States Army instructors in the Air Service schools have established a new minimum record for losses sustained in the training flights. The figures relating to the safeguarding of cadets of the new Army training for duty overseas as pilots and observers are now on a par with, if not actually lower than, the percentage figures of this Nation's allies and are believed to be much under the figures of the central powers.

Cause of Accidents.

United States schools, in attaining the present rating, have proceeded on the theory that three out of four deaths in flying at the front have been due to lack of judgment and that but one man out of four has been killed in action. Further, that if a cadet were given all of his instruction in the flying schools in the United States he would put all of his air training out of mind when he finally reached the front and concentrate entirely on fighting. Because of the fact that he had been perfectly trained as a "stunt" flyer, it is held, he would be the more able to pick up his fighting tactics quickly.

Official records show that from September 1, 1917, to and including July 20, 1918, the losses sustained in the actual flying training of United States air forces in this country by American units totaled 155, which for each hour of actual flying training was 0.000305.

New Record for Safety.

In other words, the average in round numbers is one man killed for every 3,300 hours of flying in the United States, which is proven by available official statistics to be a new world's record for safety in training airmen in war time.

Official figures authorized by the Division of Military Aeronautics from September 1, 1917, to July 20, 1918, inclusive, show the following fatalities in actual flying training sustained by the United States aviation forces in the United States:

FATALITIES.

Rank.	Number.
Officers	74
Cadets	65
Enlisted men	9
Civilian instructors	7
Total	155

RAILROAD ACTING TREASURER.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1918.*

Circular No. 45.

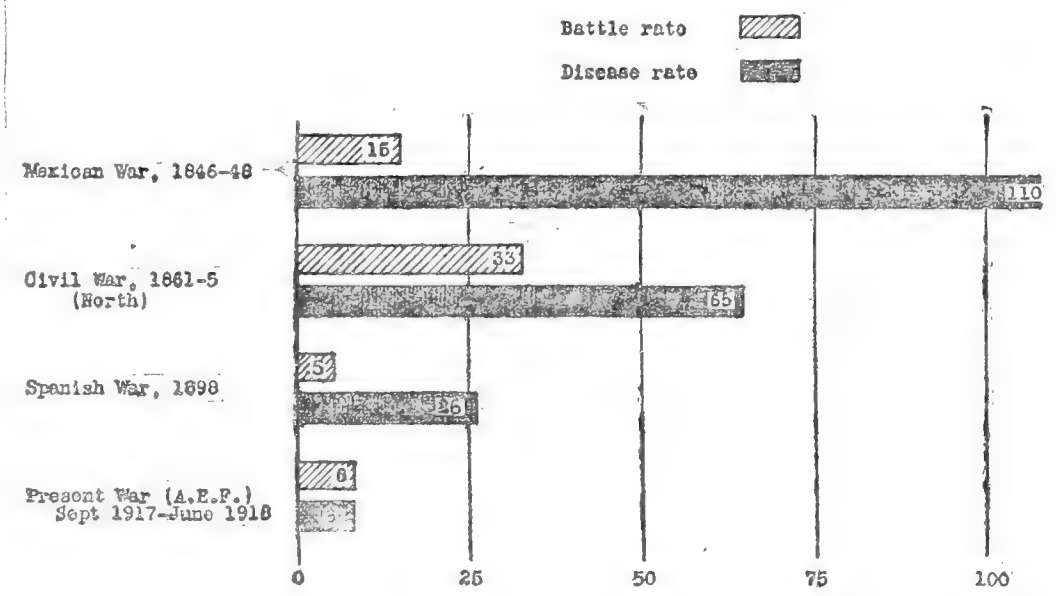
Effective this date, Mr. L. G. Scott is appointed acting treasurer of the United States Railroad Administration, vice Mr. A. D. McDonald (vice president and controller of the Southern Pacific Co.), acting treasurer, resigned.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Disease and Battle Mortality Compared in Present and Previous American Wars

UNITED STATES BATTLE AND DISEASE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 PER YEAR.

[Source of information: Comparative Mortality of Disease and Battle Casualties (seaman prize essay), Capt. L. C. Duncan, U. S. A., M. C.; and G–1, G. H. Q., A. E. F.; Statistical Division, A. G. O., and Division of Sanitation, S. G. O.]



In the Mexican War, as is shown by the above diagram prepared by the statistical branch of the executive division of the General Staff, more than seven American soldiers died of disease to every soldier killed in battle. Eleven in every hundred fell victims to imperfect sanitation.

In the armies of the North during the Civil War the battle mortality increased more than 100 per cent over the Mexican War average, while the mortality from disease was reduced nearly 85 per cent; but the disease mortality was still nearly double the battle mortality.

The Spanish-American War witnessed a reversal of the downward curve, with more than five deaths of disease to each death in battle.

But during the first 10 months of American participation in the present war the records of the American Expeditionary Forces show an exact parity between battle mortality and disease mortality, with a combined mortality which, if projected throughout a year, would be only a little more than half of the battle mortality and less than a third of the disease mortality of the Civil War.

SMALL PERCENTAGE OF SOLDIERS DIE OF WOUNDS OR DISEASE IN HOSPITALS

The War Department authorizes the following statement by the Chief of Staff:

In connection with the casualties among the American Expeditionary Forces in the Marne-Aisne offensive, it should be stated, upon the basis of the officially attested experience of our associates during four years of this war, that of wounded soldiers sent to hospitals for treatment fewer than 1 in 20 die.

Of all the soldiers sent to the hospitals only 45 in every 1,000 die. These include those who die of disease as well as those who die of wounds. Of all soldiers wounded in action more than four-fifths return to service, many of them in less than two months. It is necessary to discharge for physical disability only 14.5 per cent.

These figures are based on an average of both British and French official figures, including both officers and men. The two are averaged together, since American troops are fighting with both the French and the British under conditions which vary. They show:

	Per cent.
Returned to service	81.0, or 810 per 1,000
Discharged from service because of physical disability or other causes	14.5, or 145 per 1,000
Died from wounds	4.5, or 45 per 1,000
	100

FIELD SHOES FOR OVERSEA DUTY.

General Orders, No. 63:

II. Section II, General Orders, No. 23, War Department, 1918, and Section II, General Orders, No. 48, War Department, 1918, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Two pairs of field shoes only will be taken by each enlisted man when embarking for service overseas. These shoes will be greased with dubbin on shipboard.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes publication of the following list of contracts and purchase orders:

International Harvester Co. of New Jersey, Chicago, Ill., body castings.

Robert Gair Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., corrugated paper packing.

Roach & Musser, Muscatine, Iowa, packing boxes.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass disks.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., cast-iron cylinder cover.

Guthman, Solomons & Co., New York, N. Y.; Nathan Faggan & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Russell Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.; A. B. Kirschbaum Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Riegel Sack Co., New York, N. Y.; Shapiro Bros., New York, N. Y.; Spear & Co., Woodhaven, L. I.; and Eittlosen Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., cartridge bandoleers.

The Richmond Forging Corporation, Richmond, Va., cylinder forgings.

Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., cold-drawn Bessemer screw stock.

Briggs Loading Co., Milwaukee, Wis., loading, assembling, and packing rifle grenades and fuses.

McCord & Co., Chicago, Ill., bombs.

Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., wood screws.

Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, extractor screw set.

Rostand Mfg. Co., Milford, Conn., adjustable wrenches.

J. Ross Collins, New York, N. Y., cartridge igniter cloth.

Ford Uniform Co., New York, N. Y., oiling sponges.

Poole Engine & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., barrel groups.

Variety Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., lamp cases.

Kittinger Co. (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., side bars for pannier pack.

Geo. Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg., bridle nose straps, straps, bit for halter and spare parts for bridles.

Herman Sanford Co., Springfield, Mo., and Hess & Hopkins Leather Co., Rockford, Ill., artillery saddles.

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., platinum.

Wisconsin Zinc Co., New Diggings, Wis., and National Zinc Separating Co., Cuba City, Wis., oleum and sulphuric acid.

J. H. Susskind & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Galvin Bros., Cleveland, Ohio, bandoleers.

The Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., metallic belt links.

W. E. McMonies & Co., Portland, Oreg., rifle scabbards.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., breast collars.

Morgan Co., Oshkosh, Wis., packing boxes.

Potter & Johnston Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., machining gun shells.

The Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn., hand grenades.

Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., cold drawn Bessemer screw stock.

Superior Steel Corporation, Carnegie, Pa., open-hearth strip steel.

The Standard Parts Co., Cleveland, Ohio, machine-gun tripods.

Premier Metal Etching Co., Long Island, N. Y., gun-deflection boards.

The Republic Rubber Co., New York, N. Y., cotton rubber fire hose.

Prentiss Vise Co., New York, N. Y., Monarch vise.

Precision Thermometer & Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa., chronograph sets.

Georgia Duck & Cordage Co., New York, N Y., gray duck.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., haversacks.

The Felters Co., New York, N. Y., felt.

American Chain Co., New York, N. Y., galvanized rings.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, tool kits.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., knives.

Terre Haute Handle Co., Terre Haute, Ind., pick mattock handles.

U. S. Hame Co., Buffalo, N. Y., side bars for pannier pack.

Townsend Co., New Brighton, Pa., shovel rivets.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., explosives.

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Commerce Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., books.

The Standard Parts Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Perfection heaters.

National Vitaphone Corporation, Plainfield, N. J., panoramic sight extensions.

Schneider & Co., New York, N. Y., quadrant sights.

General Optical Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., machine-gun sight optics.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., pocket lenses.

Atwater-Kent Manufacturing Works, Philadelphia, Pa., machine-gun sights.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., rifle ejectors.

Turnbull Elevator Mfg. Co., Toronto, Canada; Niles Invisible Door Check Co., Chicago, Ill.; and Presto Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., master inspection gauges.

National Fire Works Distributing Co., Boston, Mass., signal light stars.

Robert Gair Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., spare part envelopes.

J. B. Wise (Inc.), Watertown, N. Y., brass disks.

Georgia Duck & Cordage Co., New York, N. Y., and Hodges Fibre & Carpet Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

American Felt Co., Boston, Mass., and S. Stroock & Co., New York, N. Y., felt.

Progressive Knitting Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., pick-mattock carriers, hand-ax carriers.

W. J. Rosenbert Co., New York, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

The Gould Mersereau Co., New York, N. Y., brow-band ornaments.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, officers' saddle cloths.

Packard Electric Co., Warren, Ohio, rubber-covered high tension cable.

Presto Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Raymond Engineering Co., New York, N. Y., master inspection gauges.

American Hard Rubber Co., New York, N. Y., hard rubber rod.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., compound wound DC motor.

Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co., La Salle, Ill., commercial sheet zinc.

The Symington-Anderson Co., Rochester, N. Y., machining barrels.

Montgomery & Co., New York, N. Y., Starrett verniers.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., rifle plates and firing pins.

Dorman Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

The Chicago Automatic Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., wire cutter rivets, washers, and stops.

Lichtenberger Ferguson Co., Los Angeles, Cal., rawhide covered saddle trees.

Holden, Morgan Thread Miller Co., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Fairfax Forgings (Ltd.), Montreal, Quebec, Canada, and E. Leonard & Sons (Ltd.), London, Ontario, Canada, machining shells.

General Chemical Co., New York, N. Y., oleum.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., powder charge containers.

Barrett Co., New York, N. Y., ammonia.

New York Blasting Supply Co., New York, N. Y., blasting machine.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., canvas water buckets.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., sight gauges.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for "quad" trucks.

Motor Trucks (Ltd.), Brantford, Ontario, Canada, machining shells.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., and Michigan Copper & Brass Co., Detroit, Mich., brass disks.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., gun shell forgings.

Dove-Smith & Son Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., master inspection gauges.

Consolidated Car Heating Co., Albany, N. Y., lead disks, brass base plates, nose pieces, copper bands and screws.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., water-jacket clamps for machine guns.

Briggs & Stratton Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and Brascoe Motor Corporation, Jackson, Mich., rifle grenades.

W. R. Heet & Co., Chicago, Ill., smoked elk sides.

The Ashtabula Hide & Leather Co., russet strap leather.

Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y., and W. J. Rosenberg Co., New York, N. Y., o. d. webbing.

Smith & Hemenway, Irvington, N. J., wire cutting pliers.

Wellington Sears Co., Boston, Mass., gray duck.

J. G. Curtis Leather Co., Ludlow, Pa., russet strap leather, sides and backs.

N. R. Allen's Sons Co., Kenosha, Wis., russet strap and harness leather.

Morgan Spring Co., Worcester, Mass., eye guard springs.

Blair Tool & Machine Works (Inc.), New York, N. Y.; Presto Machine Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y.; and De Lisser Machine & Tool Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., master inspection gauges.

Beverly Gas Light Co., Beverly, Mass.; Stamford Gas & Electric Co., Stamford, Conn.; and Brockton Gas Light Co., Brockton, Mass., oil.

British Chemical Co. (Ltd.), Trenton, Ontario, Canada, and The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, sulphuric acid.

Du Pont Nitrate Co., Wilmington, Del., nitrate of soda.

Precision Thermometer & Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa., chronograph sets.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass., cotton rubber hose, nozzles, and spanners.

Mechanical Appliance Co., Milwaukee, Wis., motor-generator sets.

International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y., shotted nickel.

Edward Hill's Son & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., antimony.

S. K. Manufacturing Co., Huntington, W. Va., cupro-nickel shell bands.

Sterling Tool Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y.; and Fox Motor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., master inspection gauges.

Standard Red Cedar Chest Co., Alta Vista, Va., packing boxes.

Union Drawn Steel Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., cold-drawn Bessemer screw stock.

Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill.; Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.; the Seng Co., Chicago, Ill.; and Signalite Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., cartridge clips.

Michigan Motor Specialties Co., Detroit, Mich., cartridge clips.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., water pump.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., binoculars.

Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., revolver parts and accessories.

National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass., rifle magazines.

The Utility Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., Gre solvent.

Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., forgings.

Charles A. Templeton (Inc.), Waterbury, Conn., electric detonators.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.; Trojan Chemical Co., Allentown, Pa.; and American Grenade Loading Co., New York, N. Y., loading and assembling mortar shells.

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., Army black powder.

Edison International Corporation, New York, N. Y., pure toluol.

Theo. Audel Co., New York, N. Y., "Auto questions and answers."

Vicheck Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, valve-lifting tools for repair truck.

Stanley Rule & Co., New Britain, Conn., expansion bits.

H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburn Falls, Mass., countersink bits.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., instruction books.

Eclipse Interchangeable Counterbore Co. (Inc.), Detroit, Mich., mobile repair shop equipment.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Philadelphia, Pa., heavy duty electric drills.

Connellsville Foundry Machine and Steel Casting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Nash type steel wheels.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., instruction books.

Geo. Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg., halter bridle bands.

Hermann Sanford Saddlery Co., Springfield, Mo., top straps for pack frame.

Geo. Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg., halter bridle throat straps.

Manhasset Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., gray duck.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., tongueless bar buckles and cheek D Bronze for cavalry bridles.

Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., satteen.

Lowell Bleachery, Lowell, Mass., gray duck.

Frazer & Jones Co., Syracuse, N. Y., roller buckles.

Art Work Shop, Buffalo, N. Y., pouches for spare parts.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for Nash Quad trucks.

E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., loading, assembling, and packing trench mortar fuzes.

Midvale Steel & Ordance Co., Eddystone, Pa., completion of dry kilns for gunstock blanks and other articles.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., electrical equipment for production of bayonets.

Sabine Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, plugs for adjusting screws.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., brass wire buckles for cavalry bridles.

Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., center-bar buckles for cavalry bridles and halter squares for McClellan saddles.

Eberhard Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, covert snap hooks for collars.

Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., halter squares for McClellan saddles.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rods and sheets.

Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, commercial tractors.

Hutchins Car Roofing Co., Detroit, Mich., tool fastenings for repair trucks.

Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., field cleaning rods.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass strip.

Electric Auto-Lite Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, panoramic sight extensions.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., forgings for experimental field gun.

American Silk Spinning Co., Providence, R. I., spun silk for powder bags.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., machining and assembling experimental field gun.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., heavy Browning aircraft machine gun.

Eugene Dietzgan Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., semicircular protractors.

International Harvester Co. of New Jersey, Chicago, Ill., spare parts for machine gun.

Minister of Militia and Defense, Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Canada, cartridges with armor piercing bullets.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, cleaning rod cases.

Smith Worthington Co., New York, N. Y., dust guards for wheels.

Fred S. Bennett Corporation, New York, N. Y., O. D. moleskin and sateen shirts.

Davis-Bournonville Co., Jersey City, N. J., acetylene welding equipment for mobile repair shop.

Otis Flagg Corporation, New York, N. Y., adjustable hose clamps for repair truck.

Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., drifts, plain drill for repair truck.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., spare parts for Nash quad chassis.

Hawthorne Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Bridgeport, Conn., special Army and Navy type lanterns.

Champlain Silk Mills, New York, N. Y., and Chaney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., spun silk for powder bags.

Nonotuck Silk Co., Florence, Mass., spun silk for powder bags.

The Gorham Co., New York, N. Y., screw hooks and thumb nuts on small arms cartridge cases.

Conant, Houghton & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., gray duck.

G. H. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Beaver, Pa., cotton flannel patches.

Quartermaster Department Supply & Equipment Division, Washington, D. C., gray Army duck.

New England Enameling Co., New York, N. Y., guards.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., canvas watering buckets.

Duncan & Sons, Seattle, Wash., rifle scabbards.

U. S. Hame Co., Buffalo, N. Y., bronze rings for saddles.

J. Ross Collins, New York, N. Y., cotton flannel patches.

D. Frank Dakin Co., Mount Kisco, N. Y., adjusting helmet testing apparatus frame.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, N. Y., nitrate of soda.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., pyro cotton boxes.

Matthiesson & Hegeler Zinc Co., sheet zinc.

Kraeuter & Co., Newark, N. J., shrapnel nose piece and diaphragm forgings.

American Can Co., New York, N. Y., containers for air repair chests.

John Knape Machine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., spare parts for arm-repair chests.

Symington Machine Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., field-gun shrapnel.

Hydraulic Drawn Forging Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., base-plug forgings.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel loaded and fitted with fuzes.

Standard Rolling Mills (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., lead disks for shells.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel loaded and filled with base charge.

Kraeuter & Co., Newark, N. J., diaphragm forgings.

Williamsport Radiator Co., Williamsport, Pa., and McKiernan-Terry Drill Co., Dover, N. J., proof projectiles.

G. K. Sheridan & Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Brauer Bros. Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., web hangers for bolo scabbards.

Dunbar Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, steel ammunition bodies.

Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y., bolts for Lewis machine guns.

Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co., Manitowoc, Wis., cups.

A. J. Bates Co., Webster, Mass., packing and altering helmet linings.

Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., and Justus Roe & Sons, Patchogue, N. Y.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., optical repair kits for artillery instruments.

National Tool & Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., yokes for howitzer gun and mortar.

Dunbar Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., tool fastenings for ammunition and machine-gun bodies.

Tunley Machine & Tool Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., master inspection gauges.

American Smelting and Refining Co., soft virgin pig lead.

Bristol Brass Co., Bristol, Conn., brass rod for detonating fuses.

American Smelting & Refining Co., New York City, slab zinc for small arms and artillery ammunition.

Elec. Auto Lite Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, sight levels.

Gas Oil Chemical Co., West Hammond, Ill., toluol.

Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., miscellaneous oils and greases.

Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel billets.

Wheeler Reflector Co., Boston, Mass., trench mortar cartridge cases.

Art Work Shop, Buffalo, N. Y., pouches for spare parts.

Henry C. Griffin & Co., New York, N. Y., artillery and equipment repair trucks.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., alteration of coast-artillery guns.

National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass., magazines.

Dunning-Varney Corporation, New York, N. Y., packing boxes for trench-mortar shells.

C. A. Shaler Co., Waupun, Wis., vulcanizing outfit for artillery repair truck.

Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., artillery wheel fastenings and hubs.

Mott Wheel Works, Washington, D. C., "D" rings with clasp.

Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., Saalback buckles.

Swartmore Textile Co. (Inc.), Valatie, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

James S. Gary & Son, Baltimore, Md., gray duck.

Art Work Shop, Buffalo, N. Y., pouches for spare parts.

Brighton Mills, Passiac, N. J., gray duck.

United Lead Co., New York, N. Y., lead discs and caulking wires for shells.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., and Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa., shell steel billets.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rod for use in detonating fuzes.

The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., various equipment on F. W. D. trucks.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for Nash "Quad" truck.

Peters Cartridge Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, shells.

Grant Hammond Mfg. Corporation, New Haven, Conn., barrels for field guns.

Northwestern Furniture Co., Milwaukee, Wis., frames for aparejo.

Mott Wheel Works, Washington, D. C., carbon steel rings for pannier pack.

Eberhard Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, swivel snap hook for halter tie rope.

O. B. North & Co., New Haven, Conn., roller buckle for pannier packs.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., target spotters.

Frank D. Zell, Philadelphia, Pa., dimethylaniline.

Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, pickaxes.

Wright Shovel Co., Anderson, Ind., short handle shovels.

L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., miscellaneous tools for repair shop truck.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., electric blasting caps.

Metropolitan Engineering Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., electric machine for welding trench mortar shells.

Peck, Stew & Wilcox Co., Cleveland, Ohio, dummy rifle grenades.

The Udell Works, Indianapolis, Ind., packing boxes for incendiary drop bombs.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Corporation, Eastwood, N. Y., dummy rifle grenades.

R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn., commercial knives.

Quartermaster's Corps, New York, N. Y., miscellaneous oils and greases.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., tongueless bar buckles for Browning Colt magazine-pannier pack saddle.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., snap hooks lariats.

Geo. C. Moore Co., Westerly, R. I., and Swarthmore Textile Co. (Inc.), Valatie, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

Brewer-Tichener Corporation, Cortland, N. Y., curb bits and chains.

Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., belt fasteners.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., roller buckle for breeching.

Krassberg Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., breech groups for tractor gun.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., demountable tires for Nash "quad" truck.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., repair parts for Nash "quad" truck.

Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., axe sand hatchets.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous tools and wrenches for mobile repair truck.

Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, gaskets for mobile repair shop.

Chandler & Farquhar Co., Boston, Mass., miscellaneous tools and equipment for mobile repair shop.

The White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1-ton truck chassis.

Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Massachusetts, Worcester, Mass., booster casings for trench mortar shell.

Clegg Manufacturing & Tool Co., Attleboro, Mass., master inspection gauges.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel bases.

New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., copper jaws for vises.

Marlin Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., Browning machine-gun model.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Ilion, N. Y., merchants' trucks.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., padlocks.

Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., axle grease.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., tongueless bar buckle.

New Britain Machine Co., New Britain, Conn., machine tools.

American Bridge Co., Washington, D. C., drawings for sliding railway mounts.

Single Service Packing Corporation, New York, N. Y., paper grenade bodies.

Spacke Machine & Tool Co., Indianapolis, Ind., experimental rifle grenades.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., nose castings for drop bombs.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., spare parts for arm-repair chests.
The White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1-ton truck chassis.
Scheffer & Rossum Co., St. Paul, Minn., riding saddle.
Hardwick & Magee Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Curran & Barry, New York, N. Y., gray duck.
Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills, Cleveland, Ohio, brass rod.
Poole Engineering & Machine Co., New York, N. Y., shells.
Southern Machine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Caron Bros., Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Winslow Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.; and P. L. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Montreal, Canada, machining shells.
Paine Lumber Co., Oshkosh, Wis., and Hyde park Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, packing boxes for shells.
Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., rifle grenades.
Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., combination time fuses.
Leaside Munitions Co., Leaside, Ontario, Canada, forging mortar shells.
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., recoil forgings.
Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., firing mechanisms and parts of howitzers.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York, N. Y., O. D. webbing.
Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, duck covers.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., cold drawn Bessemer screw stock.
Pentucket Narrow Fabrid Co., Lowell, Mass., O. D. webbing.
George Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg., halter bridle check straps.
The United States Finishing Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.
The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., O. D. webbing.
George Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg., halter bridle crown and chin straps.
The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., O. D. webbing.
Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, canvas covers.
American Can Co., New York, N. Y., condiment can tops.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., repair of revolver holsters.
J. F. Parkhurst & Son Co., Bangor, Me., neck-yoke straps for artillery harness.
Globe Thread Mills, Fall River, Mass., O. D. cotton thread.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., felt wads for guns.
Dominion Copper Products Co., Montreal, Canada, machining shells.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., adapters and boosters.
American Steel Foundries Co., Chicago, Ill., increased facilities for plant equipment.
David Lupton Son's Co., Philadelphia, Pa., projector cartridge cases.
S. A. Woods Co., Boston, Mass., high-explosive shells.
J. M. Raffel Co., Baltimore, Md., corrugated pads for boxes.
John A. Roebling Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., basic steel and copper wire.
Col. I. M. Kovaleff, Russian accepting commission, Springfield, Mass., proof and service cartridges for Russian rifles.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., panoramic sight, tripod, and adapter.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., pressure gauge.
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., pistol packing cases.
New Britain Machine Co., New Britain, Conn., traversing dials for machine-gun tripods.
Springfield Armory, U. S. A., Springfield, Mass., automatic accuracy guns.
Donner Union Coke Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., constructing and operating by-product coke oven plant.
J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, carpenter-shop equipment.
The Standard Scale & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., scale.
Du Pont Nitrate Co., Wilmington, Del., nitrate of soda.
Maritime Mfg. Corporation, St. Johns, New Brunswick, machining shells.
Wm. O. Lichtner, Boston, Mass., Swiss movement time recorders.
Mailometer Co., Detroit, Mich., master inspection gauges.
Chatham Machine & Tool Works (Inc.), New York, N. Y., rocker arm rack and thickness gauges.
American Car & Foundry Co., New York, N. Y., cupro-nickel bands.
Lehigh Machine Co., Lehighton, Pa., master inspection gauges.
Otis-Bensom Elevator Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and J. Wood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., machining shells.
British Forgings (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and Dominion Bridge Co., Montreal, Canada, shell body forgings.
Pressed Steel Car Co., New York, N. Y., base plug forgings.
Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y., olive-drab webbing.
Bradford-Dyeing Asociation, U. S. A., New York, N. Y., gray duck.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., bolo scabbard bushings.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co., Torrington, Conn., roller buckles.
Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, apparejos, model for pack outfit.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., top stick plates.
The Andrew B. Hendryx Co., New Haven, Conn., "D" rings for meat can.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., traces for artillery harness.
W. W. Mooney & Sons (Inc.), Columbus, Ind., russet strap and harness leather.
Prentiss Vise Co., New York, N. Y., gypsy vises.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., boxwood rules.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., screw drivers and bits.
The W. A. Ives Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., and Snell Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., auger bits.
Stanley Rule & Lever Co., New Britain, Conn., bevels.
The Nelson Blower & Furnace Co., Boston, Mass., tripods for Browning machine guns.
Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., oil.
Dayton Adding Machine & Time Clock Co., Dayton, Ohio, control and safety handles for release mechanism.
National Vacuum Machinery Co., Dayton, Ohio, safety levers for release mechanism.
Queen City Box Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, packing boxes.
Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey, Rochester, N. Y., periscopes.
The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., repair parts for F. W. D. truck.
Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., parts for Nash quad and motor trucks.
Wood Mosaic Co., New Albany, Ind., blanks for rifle hand guard.
Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., fuses and cartridge cases.
International Harvester Co. of New Jersey, Chicago, Ill., and Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, Chicago, Ill., rifle grenades.
The Majestic Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., hand-grenade parts.
American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., gray iron castings.
Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., and Boston Pencil Pointer Co., Waltham, Mass., hand-grenade sealers.
P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn., hand grenades.
Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, bomb release mechanisms.
Federal Malleable Co., West Allis, Wis., malleable body castings.
Doehler Die Casting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., die castings.
Fairmont Chemical Co., Fairmont, W. Va., sulphuric acid.
Link Belt Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Malleable body castings.
Dunning-Varney Corporation, New York, N. Y., packing boxes.
National Aniline & Chemical Co. (Inc,), New York, N. Y., dimenthylaniline.
A. W. Kaldenbach, Washington, D. C., the construction of sewer, gas, and water supply lines, and plumbing in eight buildings.
Schoder & Lambard Stamp and Die Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., steel stamps.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electric motors.
Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., iron body jaw chucks.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., primed shells and portable platform scale.
Peters Cartridge Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, primed cartridge cases.
Penrod Walnut & Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo., gunstock blanks.
Seymour Manufacturing Co., Seymour, Conn., and Derby Manufacturing Co., Derby, Conn., copper driving bands.
Grant Motor Car Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass., machining shells.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., loading, assembling, and packing adapters and boosters,
The Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel cases.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn., curb bits and chains complete.
Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, spreaders for breast collar harness.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., cincha bars, aparejo.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., currycombs.
Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn., belt fasteners.
Nashua Saddlery Hardware Co., Nashua, N. H., brass cord grips for lariat.
Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., flathead brass wood screws.
Buffalo Weaving & Belt Co., Buffalo, O. D. webbing.
Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass screw pins.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., bolo scabbard body mouthpieces.
Silver Lake Co., Newtonville, Mass., O. D. sash cord.
W. H. Evans, New York, N. Y., O. D. webbing.
French Mfg. Co., Warren, R. I., and Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, O. D. cotton thread.
W. H. Evans, New York, N. Y., gray duck.
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, O. D. halter webbing.
Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, O. D. webbing.
E. I. Mansure Co., Philadelphia, Pa., O. D. webbing.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., pack carriers.
Conway Co., Milwaukee, Wis., pin and hammer chests.
Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, belly bands and back straps for breast collar harness.
Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, back bands and breast collars.
Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., round-head brass wood screws.
Westboro Trunk & Bag Co., Westboro, Mass., and Edwin C. Burt Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., dispatch cases.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., aparejos for pack outfit.
Pentucket Narrow Fabric Co., Lowell, Mass., O. D. webbing.
American Metal Co., New York, N. Y., slab zinc (spelter).
National Sheet Metal Roofing Co., Jersey City, N. J., metal liners for cartridge boxes.
Crucible Steel Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., barrel and chrome steel.

BIDS TO BE RECEIVED.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Agent for the Alaskan Engineering Commission, room 422, Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash., not later than 11 a. m., August 15, 1918, for furnishing free of all charges, delivered on pier in Seattle, Wash., mine cars and wheels, as hereinafter specified.

Twenty-four mine cars complete (knocked down). Either Sanford Day Co.'s cars as shown in catalogue No. 25, or Issaquah cars built by the Seattle Car & Foundry Co., as shown on their B–P folio "Z," No. 240, and equipped with Whitney roller bearing wheels, 16-inch wheels, 3-foot gauge. (Submit cuts and full descriptions.)

Forty-eight car wheels, mine, 8 inches in diameter.

CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES APPROVED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

The following contracts and purchases have been approved by the Surgeon General of the Army:

July 13, 1918.

U. S. Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn., rubber bags and syringes.
The Linen Thread Co., Paterson, N. J., thread.
Mersereau Metal Bed Co., Jersey City, N. J., dressing stretchers.
Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.
[illegible] & Co., New York City, surgical supplies.
F. W. Burt Co., Buffalo, powder.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., dental tools.
Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, books.
Chas. Pfizer Co., New York City, drugs.
J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, books.
Randall & Ratchney, Boston, syringes.
Frank S. Betz Co., Hammond, Ind., utensil racks.
Tascarella Bros., Brooklyn, hospital furniture.
Estes Mills, Fall River, Mass., mop heads.
H. J. Baker & Bro., Pittsburgh, drugs.
Austin Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, provisions.
Republic Metalware Co., Buffalo, N. Y., buckets.
Dille & McGuire Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Ind., lawn mowers.
U. S. Rubber Co., Bristol, R. I., slippers.
Baker, Carver & Morrell, Plymouth, Mass., clothesline.
Victor Electric Co., Chicago, X-ray equipment.
Waite & Bartlett Manufacturing Co., New York City, X-ray equipment.
International Silver Co., Bridgeport, Conn., forks.
Buffalo Dental Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, dental equipment.
Schieffelin & Co., New York City, drugs.
G. Gennert, Brooklyn, N. Y., x-ray equipment.
The Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Cleveland, dental supplies.
T. L. Horn Co., St. Louis, medical chests.
John Moffet, Philadelphia, boxes for packing.
Frackville Mfg. Co., St. Clair, Pa., sheets.

July 15, 1918.

Tabulating Machine Co., New York City, supplies for tabulating machine.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., surgical knives.
Greenwich Bleachery, East Greenwich, R. I., sheets.
Madison Trading Co., New York City, drugs.
Berridge Shear Co., Sturgis, Mich., scissors, surgical.
Re-use Knitted Gauze Co., Kankakee, Ill., steam drying units.
McKesson & Robbins, New York City, drugs.
Wm. S. Merrill Chem. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drugs.
International Alcohol Corp., New York City, drugs.
W. H. Compton Shear Co., Newark, N. J., surgical scissors.
Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., adhesive plaster.
Block Go-cart Co., Philadelphia, invalid chairs.
Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co., New York City, x-ray equipment.
C. V. Moseby Medical Book & Pub. Co., St. Louis, books.
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., Gardner, Mass., invalid chairs.
The Cleveland Dental Mfg. Co., Cleveland, dental instruments.
Dayton Dental Supply Co., Dayton, Ohio, dental supplies.

July 17, 1918.

Griggs Optical Co., Omaha, Nebr., artificial eyes.
F. H. Thomas Co., Boston, surgical instruments.
Ernst Leitz (Inc.), New York City, laboratory equipment.
American Hard Rubber Co., New York City, laboratory equipment.
Carbon Dioxide & Magnesi Co., Philadelphia, cylinders.
Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, gasoline electric sets.
Kelly-Koett Mfg. Co., Covington, Ky., X-ray equipment.
West Disinfecting Co., Long Island City, N. Y., drugs.
General Elec. Co., Pittsfield, Mass., electric fans.
A. P. De Sanno & Son, Philadelphia, surgical equipment.
Underwood Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn., ribbons.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., New Britain, Conn., padlocks.
Doniger & Co., New York City, surgical instruments.
Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., drugs.
M. S. Wright Co., Worcester, Mass., mallets.
Stewart Mfg. Corp., Chicago, Ill., aluminum tubes and parts for.
Manhattan Supply Co., New York City, sugar.
Antion, Nichols & Co. (Inc.), New York City, sugar.
Hyman, Wescott & Dunning, Baltimore, drugs.
Cork Products Co., New York City, corks.
The Defiance Pressed Steel Co., Defiance, Ohio, field equipment.
Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass., tags and containers.
The Dunham Mills, Hartford, Conn., stockinette.
Rosenwasser Bros., Long Island, N. Y., knapsacks.
Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., antidimming outfits.

July 22, 1918.

Cal Hirsch & Sons Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo., drugs.
Pitman-Moore Co., Indianapolis, drugs.
Rochester Germicide Co., Rochester, N. Y., drugs.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, drugs.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., drugs.
Swan-Myers Co., Indianapolis, drugs.
Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, drugs.
Carter Ink Co., Boston, paste.
S. S. White Dental Co., Philadelphia, dental equipment.
Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, microtome freezing attachments.
Price-Reinhard Corp., New York City, tourniquets.
Huron Chem. Co., Brooklyn, drugs.
Hay Rubber Stamp Co., Washington, rubber stamps.
Carstens Mfg. Co., Chicago, surgical equipment.
Fred C. Arnes, Buffalo, drugs.
Century Cork Co., New York City, corks.
Carr Lowry Glass Co., Baltimore, Md., laboratory glassware.
American Hard Rubber Co., New York City, syringes.
Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York City, hospital furniture.
Melrose Hospital Outfitting Co., New York City, aprons.
Meier Dental Mfg. Co., St. Louis, fracture bands.
Benj. V. Harrison Co., Ludlow, Pa., leather equipment.
Kny-Scheerer Corp., New York City, sterilizers.
Estes Mills, Fall River, Mass., mop heads.
Detroit Dental Mfg. Co., Detroit, dental supplies.
Columbia Mills, New York City, surgical dressings.
Fred A. Schmidt Co., Washington, ink.
Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Eau Claire, Wis., packing boxes.
F. A. Koch & Co., New York City, mirrors.
Esleeck Mfg. Co., Turners Falls, Mass., stationery.

AWARDS BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The Hardware and Metals Division, Quartermaster Department, has made awards as follows.

July 19, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

H. L. Judd & Co., New York City, hooks.
H. L. Judd & Co., New York City, hooks.
Garrison Brass & Machine Works, New York, N. Y., nozzles.
H. L. Judd & Co., New York City, hooks.
Madison Trading Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., needles.
Snell Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., countersinks.
Union Lock Stitch Co., East Boston, Mass., lock-stitch machines.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York City, sewing machines and attachments.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York City, sewing machines and attachments.
The International Harness Machinery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, loop blocking presses and attachments.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., eyebolts.
Michigan Bolt & Nut Co., Detroit, Mich., eyebolts.
M. S. Brooks & Sons, Chester, Conn., eyebolts.
Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., tank, gasoline and pump.

CONTRACTS.

Dolphin Jute Mills, Paterson, N. J., balls twine.
Ivory Handle Co., Hope, Ark., ax helves.
Stein-Burn Camp & Field Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., item for rolling kitchen.
Fanner Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, stove lifters.
Edward Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., kettles for rolling kitchens.
Fox Furnace Co., Elyria, Ohio, items for rolling kitchen.

July 22, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

The Canadian Shovel & Tool Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y., shovels.
Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill., scales.
Louis Sacks, Newark, N. J., jacks, Brooklyn.
American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., manila rope.
United States Metallic Packing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., packing rings.
Wilmington Fibre Specialty Co., Wilmington, Del., fiber valves.

July 27, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Charles Miller & Son Co., Utica, N. Y., lawn sprinklers.
Arcade Manufacturing Co., New York City, mop handles.
C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., saddler's knives.
The American Fork & Hoe Co., Cleveland, Ohio, garden hoes.
Stein-Burn Camp and Field Equipment, Chicago, Ill., stoves.
U. S. Hoffman Machinery Co., Syracuse, N. Y., clothing presses.
C. H. & E. S. Goldberg, New York, N. Y., squilgees with handles.
Atlantic Brush Co., New York, N. Y., brushes.
Gem Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., oilers.

CONTRACTS.

John Chatillon & Sons, New York, N. Y., scales.
The Phillip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio, sets felt.
Channon & Emory Stove Co., Quincy, Ill., Army ranges.

July 30, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., Boston, Mass., dies for inserting grommets.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first figures at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

July 11, 1918.

130009. 4266. De Forest Radio Telegraph & Telephone Co., 1391 Sedgwick Avenue, New York City, 2,000 type SCR-54-A radio sets.

160030. 4274. United States Gauge Co., 67 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., 475 gauges.

160025. 4276. Cramer Dry Plate Co., St. Louis, Mo., 12,600 dozen Isonon plates and 95c boxes for packing.

370050. 4278. Curtis Lumber & Millwork Co., Clinton, Iowa, 50 fixed gun training models.

470067. 4284. Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., 101 Duane Street, New York City, 6,696 10-inch needles.

480016. 4267. Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, Mich., 2,000 outside wheel bearings, 2,000 inside wheel bearings.

710025. 4272. Eisman & Richer Lumber Co., Peru, Ind., 10,000 feet walnut lumber.

710026. 4256. Wood-Mosaic Co., New Albany, Ind., 60,000 feet walnut lumber.

710029. 4269. Langton Lumber Co., Pekin, Ill., 150,000 feet walnut lumber.

710030. 4270. John B. Ransom Co., Nashville, Tenn., 50,000 feet walnut lumber.

710031. 4273. J. E. Markham, Xenia, Ill., 12,000 feet walnut lumber.

710033. 4271. Howard & Barber Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 cars (about 30,000 feet) walnut lumber.

730038. 4275. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spares for Curtiss V-2-3 engines, bearings, exhaust and intake valves, pistons, crank shafts, etc.

740012. 4268. L. S. Brach Supply Co., Newark, N. J., 6,000 flame proof keys, type J-7, with winker lights attachment.

740019. 4280. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York, N. Y., 10 wavemeters.

750008. 4236. United States Gauge Co., 67 Wall Street, New York City, services in repairing approximately 2,000 gauges for oxygen apparatus.

880001. 4265. McKeen Motor Car Co., Omaha, Nebr., 50 balloon windlasses.

July 13, 1918.

100106. 4294. Whitaker Paper Co., Smith, Dixon Co. division, 822 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., 99,900 pounds news paper.

130018. 4291. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Corporation of America, 233 Broadway, New York City, 1,500 wireless sets.

130019. 4292. Liberty Electric Corporation, Port Chester, N. Y., 2,000 radio sets.

370055. 4293. F. W. Derbushire Co., Waltham, Mass., 35 watchmakers' lathes and parts.

380320. 4296. American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., 250 brass sheets.

720058. 4258. Canadian Aeroplanes (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada, spares for JN4 Curtiss Canadian planes, ailerons, cowls, elevators, struts cable, washers, etc.

720073. 4298. Hartzell Walnut Propeller Co., Piqua, Ohio, 2,500 generator propellers.

720078. 4297. John A. Roebling Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., 2,000,000 feet aircraft wire.

730051. 4300. Burd-High Compression Ring Co., Rockford, Ill., 20,000 compression piston rings.

740026. 4301. American Propeller & Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., 2,000 constant speed regulating air fans.

July 15, 1918.

110014. 4302. Klaxon Co., Newark, N. J., Strombos horns, wooden chests, bicycle wrenches, etc.

160038. 4305. Smith & Hemenway Co. (Inc.), 114–130 Coit Street, Irvington, N. J., 800 diagonal cutting pliers, 23,000 side cutting pliers.

340049. 4308. Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West Street, New York, N. Y., electrical supplies, milammeters, microammeters, potentiometers, and rheostats.

370058. 4307. Rivett Lathe & Grinder Co., 20 Riverview Road, Boston, Mass., 1 lathe and attachments.

710037. 4309. Fourman Bros., Arcanum, Ohio, 2 cars (approximately 25,000 feet) walnut lumber.

710038. 4310. C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind., 150,000 feet walnut lumber.

720072. 4295. Ridgeley Trimmer Co., Springfield, Ohio, 120 sets dual control for JN4–H planes.

720080. 4303. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spare parts, aileron guides, tubular braces, front and rear instrument boards, hangar brackets, rudder guides, bolts, pins, washers, etc.

730054. 4306. Burd-High Compression Ring Co., Rockford, Ill., 30,000 Burd-High compression piston rings.

750011. 4304. Disco Electric Manufacturing Co., 500 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich., 1,000 synchronizing generators.

July 16, 1918.

140011. 4318. Electrical Sales Co., 30 Church Street, New York City, 2,500 vibrating bells.

160050. 4324. Kirk Latty Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 66,000 machine bolts.

180005. 4312. Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 18,000 feet cable.

480021. 4326. American Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn., 1,000 chains.

710039. 4311. W. H. Robinson & Co., Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., 100,000 feet walnut lumber.

710041. 4316. Southwest Manufacturing Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., 50 castor bean hulling machines.

710043. 4327. Du Pont Chemical Works, 120 Broadway, New York City, 40,000 gallons dope, 5,000 gallons solvent.

720011. 4314. Disco Electrical Manufacturing Co., 500 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich., 5,510 synchronizing generators.

720059. 4319. Engel Aircraft Co., Niles, Ohio, spares for JN4-D planes, axles, enginebed bearers, cowls, elevators, landing gears, etc.

720060. 4315. Engel Aircraft Co., Niles, Ohio, 10 JN4-D airplanes.

730066. 4321. Stromberg Motor Devices Co., Chicago, Ill., spares for Hispano-Suiza engines, 40 sets of carbureters and spares.

740035. 4313. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 25,000 regulator tubes, 30,000 ballast lamps.

750014. 4317. National Pneumatic Co., 50 Church Street, New York, N. Y., 500 interrupter gears for single gun.

840011. 4323. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York City, development of special equipment.

July 18, 1918.

130029. 4340. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York, N. Y., 10,000 radio telephone head sets.

170004. 4332. Western Electric Co., 151 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., Electrical supplies. 1,500 splicing clamps, 320 grips, 17,612 bridle rings.

460026. 4337. Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., 72 alidades with long sight vanes.

710048. 4341. Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn., 1,000 air speed indicators.

740039. 4334. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 803 Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., 2,000 airplane radio telegraph transmitting sets.

740040. 4335. International Radio Telegraph Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., 2,000 airplane radio telegraph transmitting sets.

July 19, 1918.

130030—4342. Western Electric Co., 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 10,000 antenna systems.

360033—4347. Cramer Dry Plate Co., St. Louis, Mo., 7,200 dozens photographic plates.

720114—4345. Standard Turnbuckle Co., Corry, Pa., 11,050 turnbuckles or Curtiss JH4–D planes.

740042—4343. The Unit Construction Co., Fifty-eighth Street and Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 4,100 air fans.

760059—4344. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., 200 tessar lenses.

810005—4330. United Fruit Co., Boston, Mass., 1,000 tons castor beans.

July 20, 1918.

360426. 4355. Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York, N. Y., 50 2-needle ⅛-inch gauge sewing machines.

710050. 4350. Talge Mahogany Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 45,000 feet walnut lumber.

710051. 4351. L. J. Meeks, Muncie, Ind., 80,000 feet walnut lumber.

710053. 4349. Cyrus C. Shafer Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., 60,000 feet walnut lumber.

710054. 4348. Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio, 25,000 feet walnut lumber.

710056. 4352. Central Timber Export Co., 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 60,000 feet walnut lumber.

July 22, 1918.

91362. 4241. George B. Marx & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 200 wire carts.

120016. 4359. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., 340 lenses.

140018. 4357. Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co., Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., 125,000 insulators.

420010. 4356. Faultless Rubber Co., Ashland, Ohio, 120,000 rubber toy balloons.

730083. 4346. Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 5,000 300-horsepower Hispano-Suiza engines.

July 23, 1918.

380474. 4361. Chamberlain Cartridge & Target Co., Findlay, Ohio, 2,000,000 clay pigeons.

480021. 4362. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Evans Building, Washington, D. C., auto supplies, 19 tires.

710055. 4353. Wolverine Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., 15,000 square feet 3-ply waterproof plywood.

730086. 4354. Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., parts for Dixie magneto, model S25; breaker covers, lock cups, condensers, brackets, wrenches, breaker fastening stud nuts, etc.

July 24, 1918.

710061. 4364. The Anderson Chemical Co., Wallington, N. J., 3,000 gallons diacetone alcohol.

750018. 4367. Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 5,000 United States Army unit sights.

750020. 4363. Unit Construction Co., Fifty-eighth Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,000 air fans.

880008. 4366. The Holt Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill., 50 Caterpillar truck adaptors for F. W. D. trucks.

July 25, 1918.

140020—4365. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York, N. Y., 10,000 head sets, complete with plugs and cords.

370077—4370. Cleveland Machinery & Supply Co., Cleveland, Ohio, six 12-inch by 5 foot geared head engine lathes, and 1 set of attachments for each.

410054—4376. R. B. Fuller, representative of Carborundum Co. of America, 1001 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., 100 tons ferrosilicon.

410055—4381. Linde Air Products Co., Forty-second Street Building, New York, N. Y., 600,000 cubic feet of free oxygen.

710068—4372. Penrod Walnut & Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo., 210,000 feet walnut lumber.

710069—4373. Sanders & Egbert Co., Goshen, Ind., 100,000 feet walnut lumber.

710070—4369. Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio, [illegible] feet walnut lumber.

710072—4375. W. J. McIntosh, Monticello, Ill., [illegible] (about 45,000 feet walnut lumber).

710073—4374. Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio, 112,000 feet walnut lumber.

720152—4377. Livingston Radiator & Mfg. Co., Seventy-fifth and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y., 300 radiators for De Haviland planes.

720154—4382. Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y., spares for 150 S-4-C primary planes: Axles, cowls, elevators, landing gears, rudders, upper and lower wings, etc.

730104—4378. Fay & Bowen Engine Co., Geneva, N. Y., 6,000 center cam shaft bearings.

740054—4380. Dynoto Electric Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y., 55 electric generating sets.

860028—4383. Woodward & Lothrop (Inc.), Washington, D. C., 40 library desks, 40 bookcases, 120 chiffoniers with mirror tops, 40 kitchen tables, 80 library armchairs, 30 library side chairs, 160 dining room side chairs, 80 dining room armchairs.

July 26, 1918.

370073. 4381. Universal Boring Machine Co., Hudson, Mass., 1 boring machine and 1 set of slow feed gears for same.

370079. 4386. Fairbanks Co., New York, N. Y., 1 drilling and milling machine with attachments.

410059. 4384. Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Corporation, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, 3,000 yards asbestos sheeting.

450069. 4371. Belmont Iron Works, Twenty-second and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., furnishing and fabricating approximately

(Continued on page 15.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

July 20, 1918.

39978. Follaushue Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., terneplate tin.
39979. Whitaker-Gleessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., C. R. steel.
39980. American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown Ohio, sheet steel.
39981. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
39982. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel plate.
39983. American Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel plate.
39984. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel tees.
39985. Bramhall Deane Co., New York, N. Y., range and tables.
39986. Youngstown Sheet & Tin Co., Youngstown, Ohio, steel pipe.
39987. Alan-Wood Iron & Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel plates.
39988. Manning, Maxwell & Moore (Inc.), New York, N. Y., shapers.
39989. Mirca Fuel Oil Equipment Co., Lancaster, Pa., forge.
39990. Monarch Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., furnaces.
39991. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York, N. Y., lathe.
39992. National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., tubing steel.
39993. United Alloy Steel Corporation, Canton, Ohio, vanadium steel.
39994. The American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., sheet copper.
39995. Stonega Coke & Coal Co., Big Stone Gap, Va., coke.
39996. Gardner Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., grinders.
39998. Buff & Buff Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., sextants.
39999. Brandis & Sons Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., sextants.
40000. E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., gyro mechanism.
40001. Pittsburgh Steel Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel tubes.
40002. Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, drills.

July 22, 1918.

40003. Ingersoll Rand Co., New York, N. Y., drills.
40004. Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., drills.
40005. Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, N. Y., drills.
40006. Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., mess tables and benches.
40009. Sam J. Shirmer Sons, Milton, Pa., spares for Curtiss engine.
40010. Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., material and services.
40011. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., rolls, films.
40017. Keller Pneumatic Tool Co., Grand Haven, Conn., hammers.
40018. Wetmore-Savage Co., Boston, Mass., slow-burning wire.
40019. Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., New York (Brynhilda), special.
40020. Fulton Co., Knoxville, Tenn., siphon.
40021. Faultless Rubber Co., Ashland, Ohio, gas balloons.
40022. Cambria Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel bars.
40025. Magolpin Stave Co., Saylersville, Ky., crossties.
40027. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., boiler plate.
40028. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., sheet steel and boiler plate.
40029. General American Tank Car Corporation, Washington, D. C., boiler plate.
40030. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
40031. Elizabeth River Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va., white pine.
40032. Mears-Slaxton Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., white pine.
40033. Geo. C. Hetzel Co., Chester, Pa., blue serge.
40034. American Woolen Co., Boston, Mass., blue serge.
40035. Ideal Electric & Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio, generating set.

July 23, 1918.

40042. Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa., boiler tubes.
40044. Woodstock Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., ash lumber.
40045. Cleveland Switchboard Co., Cleveland, Ohio, switchboards.
40046. Pennsylvania Cement Co., New York City, cement.
40047. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lathes.
40048. Federal Machine & Welder Co., Philadelphia, Pa., spot welder.
40049. W. S. Pipe Line Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rental of storage tank.
40050. Ironton Portland Cement Co., Ironton, Ohio, cement.
40051. Geo. D. Whitcomb Co., Rochelle, Ill., gasoline locomotives.
40052. Cummings Machine Co., New York City, gasoline locomotives.
40054. Chicago Belting Co., Chicago, Ill., leather belting.
40055. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., boring machines.
40056. Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., gasoline drums.
40057. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, safety valves.
40058. W. G. Rye & Co., Cambridge, England, telescopes.
40059. Aldis Bros., Birmingham, England, telescopes.
40060. Worcester Electric Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., switchboards.
40071. General Carbonic Co., Albany, N. Y., coal gas.
40072. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, cement.
40073. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., parabolic mirrors.
40074. John Dunlap Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel containers.
40075. Durand Steel Locker Co., Chicago, Ill., vegetable lockers.
40076. The American Steel Wire Co., Washington, D. C., solvent naphtha.
40077. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., solvent naphtha.
40078. Minnesota Steel Co., Washington, D. C., solvent naphtha.
40079. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., solvent naphtha.
40080. Barrett Co., selling agents for Carnegie Steel Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40081. Mutual Electric & Machine Co., Detroit, Mich, panels.
40082. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., truck chassis.
40083. Barrett Co., selling agents for Citizens' Gas Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40084. Barrett Co., selling agents for Copper Creek Chemical Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40085. Barrett Co., selling agents for Gulf States Steel Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40086. Barrett Co., selling agents for Lackawanna Steel Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40087. Barrett Co., selling agents for La Belle Iron Works, New York City, solvent naphtha.
40088. Barrett Co., selling agents for Semet Solvay Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40089. Barrett Co., selling agents for Tennessee Coal, Iron, & B. B. Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40090. Barrett Co., selling agents for Zenith Furnace Co., New York City, solvent naphtha.
40091. J. H. Weil & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., blue-print paper.
40092. Frederick Post Co., Chicago, Ill., blue-print paper.
40093. New York Blue Print Paper Co., New York City, blue-print paper.

July 25, 1918.

40094. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, drill.
40095. Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y., planer.
40096. Linckemheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, valves.
40097. Carolina Aircraft Co., Raleigh, N. C., flying boats.
40098. Curtiss A. & M. Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., flying boats.
40099. Mente & Co., New Orleans, La., burlap.
40100. Buffalo Burlap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., burlap.
40101. National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel tubes.
40102. United Lead Co., New York City, lead pipes.
40103. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., lathes.
40104. Curtiss Engineering Corporation, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., flying boat.
40105. Dealers Steam Rocking Co., Palmyra, N. Y., flax packing.
40106. Belmont Packing & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., flax packing.
40107. Richards, Brown & Co., Chicago, Ill., foundry iron.
40108. American Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., plates.
40109. The Atlantic Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., native oak.
40110. Bailey Electric Supply Co., New York City, wire.
40112. Grasselli Chemical Co., sulphuric acid.

July 26, 1918.

40114. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., searchlights.
40115. Sigmund Carbonic Co., Chicago, Ill., brass casting.
40116. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, milling machines.
40117. Bethlehem Steel Co.
40118. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., grinder.
40119. Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt., lathes.
40120. The Barrett Co., New York City, xylol.
40127. F. S. Banks & Co., New York City, coaling bags.
40128. S. K. Manufacturing Co., Huntington, W. Va., rotating bands.
40129. Western Type Foundry, Chicago, Ill., printing outfit.
40136. Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., lighting wire.
40137. Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Boston, Mass., cloth screen.

July 27, 1918.

40138. Davis Bournonville Co., Jersey City, N. J., oxyacetylene outfits.
40139. Alexander Milburn Co., Baltimore, Md., oxyacetylene outfits.
40140. Air Reduction Sales Co., New York City, oxyacetylene outfits.
40141. Charles Cooper & Co., New York City, nitric acid.
40142. Lang Propeller Co., Jamaica, N. Y., propellers.
40143. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., two ambulances.
40144. Davis-Watkins Dairymen's Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., freezers and pumps.
40145. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., vertical shaper.
40146. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, machines.
40147. The Heald Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., machines.
40148. The Heald Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., machines.
40149. Henry Prentiss & Co., New York City, lathe.
40150. Landis Tool Co., Waynesboro, Pa., machines.

July 29, 1918.

40151. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, machines.
40152. American Foundry & Furnace Co., Bloomington, Ill., pans.
40153. Camp Manufacturing Co., Franklin, Va., North Carolina pine.
40154. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co., Georgetown, S. C., North Carolina pine.
40155. Montgomery Lumber Co., Suffolk, Va., North Carolina pine.
40156. Enterprise Lumber Co., Goldsboro, N. C., North Carolina pine.
40157. Savannah River Sales Corporation, Savannah, Ga., North Carolina pine.
40158. Wingate Lumber Co., Georgetown, S. C., North Carolina pine.
40159. J. F. Prettyman & Son, Summerville, S. C., North Carolina pine.
40160. Home Building & Material Co., Ashboro, N. C., North Carolina pine.
40161. International Nickel Co., New York City, monel metal.
40162. Kearfoot Engineering Co. (Inc.), New York City, surface condensers.

July 30, 1918.

40164. Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., threading machine.
40165. Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., copper cable.
40166. The Randolph-Clowes Co., Waterbury, Conn., tubing.
40167. A. W. Burritt Co., Bridgeport, Conn., white pine.

(Continued on page 15.)

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 13.)

650 tons of structural steel and accessory material for the construction of United States all steel hangars.

450010. 4379. Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 100 tons of 14 gauge dead soft galvanized wire catchweight coils.

480034. 4392. Murray & Tregurtha Co., 340 West First Street, Boston, Mass., 2 sea sleds equipped with two 6 by 6 Van Blerck 8-cylinder motors.

710076. 4387. John B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn., 60,000 feet walnut lumber.

710077. 4388. Harding, Tilton & Co. (Gosnold Mills Corp.), 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10,000 yards 36-inch airplane cloth.

710078. 4389. William Whitman & Co. (Nashawena Mills), 25 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., 15,000 yards 36-inch airplane cloth.

710079. 4390. J. H. Lane & Co., 334 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., 3,000 yards 60-inch airplane cloth.

840014. 4339. License agreement, R. W. Ashley and F. Oberkirch, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. The right to make or have made, and to use and sell, during the period of the war, and for war purposes only, wire wheels covered by patent applications Serial Nos. 158078 and 156040.

840015. 4338. License agreement with General Rim Co., 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City. The right, under patent No. 1135424, in the Government to make or to have made, and to use and sell, during the period of the war and for war purposes only, wire wheels covered by said patent.

840019. 4360. F. J. Batchelder, care of Illinois Appraisal Co., 8 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Services of Mr. F. J. Batchelder, who is to be in charge of appraisals made for the Finance Division, Bureau of Aircraft Production, from July 22, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

840020. 4368. George Guillet, A. M. E., care of Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa. Services in connection with the Le Rhone engine. Contract with the Union Switch & Signal Co., for the period starting July 1 to September 30, 1918.

July 27, 1918.

410061. 4391. Burdett Oxygen Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., 500,000 cubic feet hydrogen gas.

710082. 4395. Lorraine Manufacturing Co., Pawtucket, R. I., 50,000 yards finished balloon cloth.

720167. 4394. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spares for 124 JN4H advanced training planes equipped with dual control and forward gun: Axles; enginebed bearers sets; dual controls; cowl systems; elevators; landing gears; radiators; rudders, etc.

760081. 4393. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., photographic supplies; paper; photostat developer; acids; dry mounting tissue.

August 2, 1918.

40239. Atlas Cabinet Co., Dallas, Tex., rose wood rulers.

40240. Oxweld Acetylene Co., Newark, N. J., welding sets.

40246. Bertram Moll, Rochester, N. Y., watches and watch cases.

40247. Lime Material Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., fuses' nose detonators.

40248. The Acklin Stamping Co., Toledo, Ohio, conical fittings.

40249. Platt Iron Works Co., Dayton, Ohio, air compressors.

40250. Newell Lumber Co., Eunice, La., yellow pine.

40251. W. M. Cady Lumber Co., McNarys, La., yellow pine.

40252. Alabama & Florida Lumber Co., Noma, Fla., yellow pine.

40253. Jordan River Lumber Co., Kiln, Miss., yellow pine.

40254. W. R. Pickering Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., yellow pine.

40255. O. S. Hawes Lumber Co., Monroe, La., yellow pine.

40256. C. L. Gray Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss., yellow pine.

40257. Enterprise Lumber Co., Alexandria, La., yellow pine.

40258. Pioneer Lumber Co., Jackson, Miss., yellow pine.

40259. A. C. Shryver Lumber Co., Louisville, Miss., yellow pine.

40260. J. M. Griffin, Blodgett, Miss., yellow pine.

40261. Robinson Land & Lumber Co., Chicora, Miss., yellow pine.

40262. Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La., yellow pine.

40275. Tidewater Portland Cement Co., Baltimore, Md., cement.

40276. Ironton Portland Cement Co., Ironton, Ohio, cement.

40277. Solomon & Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y., kapok life garments.

40302. Wm. F. Davis Machine Tool Co., Washington, D. C., saws, hack.

40306. The Eureka Co., North East, Pa., brass forgings.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

(Continued from page 14.)

40168. G. Elias Bro. (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., white pine.

40169. Charles E. Lane Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., oak.

40170. John B. Yates Lumber Co., Pennsboro, W. Va., oak.

40171. Eck Dynamo & Motor Co., Belleville, N. J., motors.

July 31, 1918.

40172. Universal Cutter Co., St. Louis, Mo., cloth cutters.

40173. Standard Underground Cable Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., wire.

40174. Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., sewing machine.

40175. I. P. Smith Wire & Iron Works, Chicago, Ill., wire-mesh partitions and doors.

40177. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., rivet steel.

40178. Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., extra soft steel.

40179. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., steel shapers.

40180. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.

40181. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel angles.

40182. Joseph Gutradt Co., San Francisco, Cal., salt water soap.

40183. Master Machinery Works, Chicago, Ill., towing sleeves.

40184. New Deemer Lumber & Mfg. Co., Deemer, Miss., yellow pine.

40185. College Point Boat Corporation, College Point, N. Y., clothes bags.

40186. Wm. Leys Dry Goods Co., Newport, R. I., mattress covers.

40187. Indiana & Insulated Wire Co., Jonesboro, Md., cable.

40188. George Mertzs' Sons, Port Chester, N. Y., handling trucks.

40189. Eagle Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., dolly trucks.

40190. Hartley Bros. & Hartley Co., Chicago, Ill., building material.

40191. Maxwell Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., trucks.

40197. U. S. Shipping Board, Norwegian S/U, hyspin.

August 1, 1918.

40198. Crucible Steel Co. of America, Washington, D. C., carbon steel.

40199. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., angles.

40200. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., angles and channels.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUSPENDED ON CONTRACT FOR SIDEWALKS

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have entered into a contract with the Warren F. Brenizer Co., of this city, for the construction of sidewalks around Government buildings under construction, and to be constructed, and elsewhere, in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas these sidewalks are to be constructed with special reference to the convenience of office buildings erected and in course of erection by the United States Government in connection with work relating to the present war; and

Whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have reported that this be declared an emergency matter, and have asked that the eight-hour law relating to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the District of Columbia be suspended until December 1, 1918, in connection with the construction of these sidewalks: Therefore,

Be it ordered, That I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the construction of the said sidewalks is an emergency measure relating to the conduct of the present war, and it is hereby excepted, until December 1, 1918, from the provisions of the eight-hour law governing the hours of laborers and mechanics employed in connection therewith.

Provided, however, That pay be allowed to those entitled thereto in the construction of said sidewalks with compensation of time and a-half for overtime work spent upon said construction.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 25, 1918.

40201. Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich., motor truck.

40202. P. H. & F. W. Roots Co., New York City, blowers.

40203. Carter & Bros., Houston, Tex., yellow pine.

40204. Sabine Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo., yellow pine.

40205. Peavy Byrns Lumber Co., Shreveport, La., yellow pine.

40206. Wm. Buchanan, Texarkana, Tex., yellow pine.

40207. Natalburg Lumber Co., Hammond, La., yellow pine.

40208. Trinity River Lumber Co., Houston, Tex., yellow pine.

40209. Kirby Bonner Lumber Co., Houston, Tex., yellow pine.

40210. Oscar F. Moyer & Bro., Chicago, Ill., tinned bacon.

40211. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., tinned bacon.

40212. Graton-Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., leather belting.

40213. A. Mathias & Son (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., ventilating sets.

40214. Diehl Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J., ventilating sets.

40221. E. F. Hanserman Co., Cleveland, Ohio, steel shelving.

40222. Samson & Rowland, Philadelphia, Pa., screens.

40223. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, lathes.

40224. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., nails.

40225. The American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., copper bar.

40226. Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La., yellow pine.

40227. J. J. Newman Lumber Co., Brookhaven, Miss., yellow pine.

40228. J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., forgings.

40229. General American Tank Car Corporation, Chicago, Ill., cars, flat, steel.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, *July 25, 1918.*

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Ambulance, automobile	1	Portsmouth, N. H.	1902
Brooms, whisk	85,400	Various	1910
Brushes, boiler-tube, wire	Miscellaneous.	do	1897
Cleaners, turbine-tube, hydraulic	280	do	1897
Fixtures, deck, lighting	25,000	do	1900
Gages, water-gauge	Miscellaneous.	do	1897
Gravel	do	Mare Island, Cal.	1880
Oil, mineral (kerosene)	do	Various	1898
Oxy-acetylene plant, compressors and generators.	1	F. O. B.	1885
Sand, coarse, concrete; bank	Miscellaneous.	Mare Island, Cal.	1880
Scrapers, boiler-tube	do	Various	1897
Stone, broken	do	Mare Island, Cal.	1880
Syringes, oil, brass, wood handle	do	Various	1897

HARDWARE.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Antifriction, polished, bronze	Miscellaneous.	Various	1891
Anvils, blacksmith's	do	do	1905
Balances, spring, straight	274	do	1891
Balls, steel, for bearings	Miscellaneous.	do	1907
Bells, foundry	do	do	1895
Bolts, iron; brass, bronze; barrel	do	do	1907
Brackets, curtain rod	do	do	1907
Buttons, turn, with plates	do	do	1907
Cans, tin, 5-gallon; paint, 1-quart	do	do	1891
Cans, cement; paint, closed	do	do	1907
Catches, cupboard; screen-door, etc	do	do	1891
Chain, coil, straight-link, steel; tied wire, brass; "Triumph"; plumber's; steamboat; safety; bicycle sprocket; window-sash.	do	do	1891
Chain, ash, bronze	do	do	1907
Checks, door, liquid	do	do	1907
Chisels, blacksmith's, cold	do	do	1895
Clips, wire-rope, steel, galvanized	do	do	1891
Cloth, wire, brass, bronze, copper	do	do	1891
Cloth, wire, galvanized, wrought-iron.	do	do	1907
Companders, tube	do	do	1896
Cotter, screw, brass	do	do	1907
Fasteners, sash, cast-iron	1,488	Charleston and Puget Sound.	1891
Flatters, blacksmith's, square	Miscellaneous	Various	1895
Forges, portable, blacksmith's; chest.	do	do	1905
Fullers, bottom and top	do	do	1895
Furnaces, charcoal, tinner's	30	Charleston, S. C.	1906
Grindstones, nonglaze, grit	Miscellaneous.	Various	1905
Grommets, brass eyelet	do	do	1907
Handles, chest and drawer	do	do	1891
Hardies, blacksmith's, square shank	930	do	1895
Hasps and staples, steel; brass; bronze	Miscellaneous.	do	1891
Hasps, hinge, flat, etc	do	do	1891
Hinges, spring; butt; strap; T, etc	do	do	1908
Hooks, bracket; coat and hat; ceiling; screw; screw eye; shark; snap-bolt; etc.	do	do	1891
Hooks and eyes, gate, wire, brass	do	do	1891
Hooks, door, bronze; cup	do	do	1907
Jacks, hydraulic; screw; worm-geared.	do	do	1905
Kettles, pitch, 4-gallon capacity	do	do	1905
Knobs, screw, bronze	do	do	1891
Latches, night	do	do	1891
Links, drop-leaf	do	do	1891
Locks, blind and sash; cabinet; cupboard; mortise type; desk; roll-top; wardrobe; drawer, chest; door.	do	do	1909
Mallets, tinner's	do	do	1906
Punches, chain; blacksmith's	do	do	1895
Scales, baker's; steelyards; counter; crane, suspension; platform, folding; platform, nonfolding.	do	do	1895
Sets, side, handled, blacksmith's	do	do	1895
Shears, tinner's, bench	do	do	1906
Shovels, molder's; coaling; scoop	Miscellaneous.	Various	1896
Sledges, blacksmith's	do	do	1895
Snips, tinner's, hand	36	Puget Sound, Wash.	1906
Stakes, tinner's	Miscellaneous.	Various	1906

HARDWARE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Swages, blacksmith's	Miscellaneous.	Various	1895
Tools, boilermaker's, boot or beading	do	Boston and Philadelphia.	1895
Tools, forge, blacksmith's	do	Philadelphia, Pa	1895
Tools, heading, blacksmith's	do	Various	1895
Tongs, blacksmith's	do	do	1895
Wheelbarrows, pressed steel	do	do	1905

MACHINE TOOLS.

Grinders, plain, tool and cutter	3	Washington, D. C.	1899
Lathes, 8-foot	1	do	1899
Machine, bolt, thread	1	do	1899
Machines, boring, vertical	4	do	1899
Machines, boring and drilling, horizontal.	2	do	1899
Machines, boring, vertical, sensitive	3	do	1899
Machine, core-box	1	do	1899
Machines, milling, double arm, universal and plain.	15	do	1899
Machines, screw, automatic	10	do	1901
Machine, shaping, single spindle	1	do	1899
Machines, slotter, 4, 8, and 12 inch	6	do	1899
Machine, tool, grinding	3	do	1899
Planers, 48 inches wide by 8 or 12 feet long.	2	do	1901
Presses, drill, 22 and 28 inches	6	do	1899
Presses, drill, 2 and 3 spindle	12	do	1899
Press, radial drill, half universal	3	do	1899
Presses, trimming	3	do	1899
Shapers, back-geared, pillar cranked	9	do	1901

PLUMBING SUPPLIES, LAVATORY UTENSILS, ETC.

Basins, wash, porcelain-lined; copper; earthenware.	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904
Bowls, water-closet	12	Puget Sound, Wash.	1903
Catches, brass, nickel-plated, wash basin and jar ring.	12,000	South Brooklyn, N.Y.	1904
Cocks, fuller pattern, brass	138	Various	1903
Cocks, water-closet tank, supply, etc.	84	do	1903
Cocks, distributing	Miscellaneous.	do	1904
Cocks, urinal, stop	2,212	do	1904
Crockery, stateroom, ewers, jars, etc.	Miscellaneous.	do	1904
Cups, soap, lavatory	200	Charleston, S. C.	1903
Dishes, soap, steel, enameled	8,000	South Brooklyn, N.Y.	1904
Drains, floor, cast brass and iron	72	Charleston, S. C.	1903
Ewers, water, stateroom, copper	1,600	South Brooklyn, N.Y.	1904
Heaters, water, lavatory	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904
Holders, toilet-paper, roll	10,000	South Brooklyn, N.Y.	1904
Holders, comb and brush, soap dish, etc.	Miscellaneous.	do	1904
Lavatories with pedal attachment	30	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
Lavatories, ship, porcelain	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904
Lavatories, shore, vitreous ware	236	do	1903
Racks, towel, brass	9,000	South Brooklyn, N.Y.	1904
Rings, flat and round, brass	Miscellaneous.	do	1904
Showers, rain, bath, and heads	do	Various	1904
Showers, heads, brass	325	do	1904
Seats, bath tub, oak	12	Charleston, S. C.	1904
Stoppers, basin, rubber	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904
Traps, plumbing fixture, brass	36	Charleston, S. C.	1903
Tubs, bath, cast-iron, enameled	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904
Urinals, individual, porcelain, etc	20	Mare Island and Puget Sound.	1904
Valves, controlling, water-heater, composition.	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904
Valves, with elbows, water-closet, flush, etc.	36	Puget Sound, Wash.	1904
Water-closet, ship, pump, etc	Miscellaneous.	Various	1904

Dates of openings have been assigned the following schedules:

1882	August 13, 1918
1883	August 20, 1918
1884	August 13, 1918
1885	August 6, 1918
1900	August 13, 1918

LOSS OF MAILS FOR EGYPT.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 31, 1918.

Through notice received from the London office, it is learned that by the sinking of a steamship, name not mentioned, in the Mediterranean through enemy activity, there was lost about 1,600 ordinary letters and 141 registered letters as well as 32 sacks of newspapers and printed matter.

The letters and other articles were the accumulation of mail for Egypt at New York from April 11 to April 15, 1918, which was included in the mails dispatched by the S. S. *Cedric* and the S. S. *Philadelphia*, both of which left New York on April 15th, last.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assist. Postmaster General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

AUGUST 5, 1918.

Killed in action	256
Died of wounds	43
Total	299

Killed in Action.

Capt. Howard C. McCall. Joseph B. McCall, 1000 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

David M. Barry. Dr. William T. Barry, 1328 Bath Street, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Charles H. Evans. Mrs. H. M. Evans, 196 Elm Street, Marblehead, Mass.

David J. Ewing. Miss Mary A. Jenkins, 5323 Coliseum Street, New Orleans, La.

Donald F. Ghent. Charles N. Ghent, 619 Church Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Robert M. Lovett. R. M. Lovett, 1718 East Fifty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Herbert H. Bell. William A. Bell, Highgate Springs, Vt.

George H. Bohlman. H. C. Bohlman, 433 Forest Rose Avenue, Lancaster, Ohio.

Kenneth K. Burns. Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Rodeo, N. Mex.

Austin H. Carey. Gilman Carey, R. F. D. No. 1, Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

Clifford Cartledge. Mrs. Clara Cartledge, 45 Welch Street, Waterville, Conn.

Arthur V. Chadbourn. Plummer Chadbourn, Dover, Me.

Harold E. Dowd. Mrs. D. Dowd, 145 Pine Street, Manchester, N. H.

Theodore Goble. T. H. Whirley, 10 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.

Paul L. Hon. E. L. Hon, Deland, Fla.

John F. Lynch. Mrs. Margarete Lynch, 49 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles O. McKay. Less McKay, 323 Krowson Avenue, Jonesboro, Ark.

Archie McKenzie. Mrs. Emma F. Duprey, Fairfield Center, Me.

Guy Minkler. Eugene Minkler, Philmont, N. Y.

Jeremiah T. Morley. Michael Morley, Box 631 Armory Street, Manchester, N. H.

John W. Powers. James W. Powers, Medway, Mass.

Alexander Searles. Mrs. Alexander Searles, 294 Orchard Street, Plymouth, Pa.

Arthur F. Sheils. John J. Sheils, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 93, Saugerties, N. Y.

Gunnard Thomas. Mrs. Hulda Thomas, Damariscotta, Me.

Elisha L. Turner. Mrs. Ruana Turner, Mountainburg, Ark.

CORPORALS.

Leroy A. Allen. Mrs. J. B. Allen, Bridgeton, Me.

Frank Allridge. Mrs. Ruth Allridge, 2220 North Brancroft Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bert B. Baker. M. J. Baker, Danby, Vt.

Ralph L. Chabot. Napoleon Chabot, 16 Lamertine Street, Worcester, Mass.

Millard W. Corson. Mrs. Perley Corson, R. F. D. No. 1, Madison, Me.

Anthony Delmonico. John Delmonico, 308 Prospect Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

John J. Dillon. Mrs. Mary Houghney, 112 Abbott Street, Plains, Pa.

Fred S. Freeman, jr. Mrs. Ida W. Freeman, 88 Sewell Street, Augusta, Me.

Harry I. Geist. Mrs. Laura Geist, 243 South Market Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

George O. Grover. Mrs. Philip Petetie, R. F. D. No. 1, Fairfield, Me.

James I. Haag. Tobias Haag, R. F. D. No. 1, Rockton, Pa.

Edwin W. Halden. John Halden, 230 Huntington Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.

Glenn W. Harmon. Mrs. Lydia Updike, General Delivery, Chappell, Nebr.

Victor J. Nartoff. Michael Nartoff, 74½ Lock Street, Nashua, N. H.

Ralph S. Hosmer. A. A. Hosmer, East Wilton, Me.

James J. Kelley, jr. Mrs. James Kelley, sr., 297 Austin Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Frank L. Kirk. Mrs. P. J. Burke, 52 Cottage Street, Stoneham, Mass.

Albert Lavorgna. Mrs. Ella Lavorgna, Canton, Me.

Anders Laycock. Arthur Laycock, North Port, Ala.

Andrew W. Layden. Mrs. Sarah Laury, 2525 Soarton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marshall D. Leach. Marshall W. Leach, Plymouth, Conn.

Harold C. Lee. Mrs. Albert Tina Lee, Montevideo, Minn.

Luvelle E. McAlister. Mrs Georgia B. McAlister, Norway, Me.

August Mathison. Mrs. F. Mathison, 16 Clayton Avenue, Metheun, Mass.

Herman H. Morrison. Mrs. Carry Morrison, Ashley, Ohio.

Oscar R. Nichols. Ralph Nichols, South Chesterville, Me.

Simon Peters. Andrew Peters, 4 East Front Street, Skowhegan, Me.

Verne O. Reed. O. S. Reed, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Clarence Rivers. Pope Brown, Hawkinsville, Ga.

Frank L. Ross. Louis Ross, 219 Wilson Street, Manchester, N. H.

Charles H. Savage. D. F. Savage, 105 Dartmouth Street, Everett, Mass.

George L. Stewart. John Stewart, Erwin, Tenn.

Harry D. St. Ledger. Michael St. Ledger, Main Street, Skowhegan, Me.

Benjamin V. Tutt. Emory B. Hendershot, 1800 Eleventh Street, Meridian, Miss.

James Albert Walsh. Harry P. Walsh, 520 Laramie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jack Wasserman. Morris Moskowitz, 166 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

John C. Watson. B. W. Watson, Pine Apple, Ala.

Cook John Donnelly. Mrs. Charlotte Donnelly, 94 North Washington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Cook Claude C. Jackson. John H. Jackson, 301 Wabash Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Mechanic Theodore E. Jacquet. Felix Jacquet, Franklin, La.

Mechanic Albert L. Johnston. Mrs. Mabel Murphy, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

Musician Giovanni Stromei. Ettora Stromei, 1213 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Arthur Acree. Mrs. Mary Acree, Andalusia, Ala.

Julius P. Allen. Miss A. Pinterits, 30 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.

Henry A. Andrews. Charles Andrews, Huntington Mills, Pa.

Henry Apel. Irvin Apel, Thoeny, Mont.

Harry C. Arndt. Mrs. Luther Arndt, Newport, Pa.

Guiseppe Ausilio. Lurillo Ausilio, 173 Island Street, Paterson, N. J.

Joseph Tony Baker. Mrs. Josephine Burgett, 608 Richmond Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Frank O. Bemis. Mrs. Nellie J. Bemis, Hillsboro, N. H.

Walter O. Bennett. James W. Bennett, East Auburn, Me.

Charles N. Bennicker. Mrs. Catherine Bennicker, 1309 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aime Benoit. Pierie Benoit, 67 Palm Street, Nashua, N. H.

Henry C. Bernhart. Henry Bernhart, 10 South Green Street, Reading, Pa.

Earl Bishop. Inez Leonard, 40 Congress Street, Orange, Mass.

James A. Blankenship. Carl G. Blankenship, Monette, Ark.

Lenton Bostick. Mrs. N. T. Bostick, Dexter, Ga.

Frank Brazun. Frank Okowski, 3336 Rebecca Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James T. Brown. Mrs. Agnes LeClair, R. F. D. No. 3, Montpelier, Vt.

William A. Bruton. Mrs. M. F. Bruton, 456 Hillside Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Julian J. Bugail. Mrs. Johanna Bugail, 17 Scripture Street, Nashua, N. H.

Emile T. Burns. Mrs. Parmeli Burns, 7 Pine Street, Nashua, N. H.

Myron Daniel Burns. Mrs. Jennie Douglas, Eldred, Pa.

Paul W. Butler. R. F. Butler, 105 Girard Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Scott C. Campbell. Mrs. R. J. Appelby, 37 Standish Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Eugene S. Carter. Mrs. E. Carter, 727 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Lester G. Carter. Harry A. Carter, Mount Gilead, Ohio.

James A. Candle. Lafayette A. Candle, R. F. D. No. 1, Fries, Va.

Daniel W. Cavanaugh. Mrs. Mary Moynihan, 7 Wilmore Street, Mattapan, Mass.

Royden L. Chappel. Adelbert Chappel, Richford, Vt.

Raymond S. Church. Della Cobett, South Shaftesberry Street, Bennington, Vt.

Harmon Clough. Mrs. Mary Clough, Enosburg, Vt.

Howard C. Coates. Mrs. Mary Ferguson, 50 Detroit Street, Providence, R. I.

Edgar Connor. Mrs. Bertha Connor, 2617 East Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herbert W. Coram. Ernest Coram, 1535 Pierce Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Joe Crockett. Shady Crockett, Headland, Ala.

Jeff Davis. Jeff Davis, Centerville, Md.

Joseph Davis. Ferman Davis, Second Street, Florence, N. J.

Edward C. Desabe. Miss Jeanne Desabe, care of St. Louis Academy, New York, N. Y.

Frank E. Desfosse. Mrs. Delphine Desfosse, 179 Winter Street, Manchester, N. H.

William H. Dibble. Mrs. Dare Dibble, Hume, Ill.

John A. Dike. Corda Dike, Johnston, Ind.

William B. Dollard. Paul V. Murphy, 571 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Arthur E. Donahue. Herbert Donahue, 5 Hatch Street, Fairfield, Me.

Hugh F. Dougherty. Margaret Dougherty, 873 North Thirtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alphonse Dumond. Alfred Dumond, 24 Fayette Street, Somersworth, N. H.

Edward Duquette. Bernard Cowett, Cross Street, South Ashburnham, Mass.

Andrew E. Effingham. James Effingham, 320 Twenty-second Street, Huntington, W. Va.

Louis C. Engelke. Richard Engelke, 20 Dean Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

Joseph F. Eryavich. Frank Eryavich, 609 Wall Street, Richmond, Cal.

Carl E. Evatt. Mrs. R. M. Wakefield, Silvis, Ill.

Phil Fidler. Miss Bessie Fidler, 1066 Beaubien Street, Detroit, Mich.

Charles Fischer. Mrs. Caroline B. Fischer, Green Tree Borough, Pa.

Dewitt Fore. J. I. Fore, Monroeville, Ala.

Harry R. Fosdick. Morris B. Fosdick, Dighton, Kans.

Jay C. Frost. Lewis E. Frost, Gotham, Wis.

Charles L. Fuller. Charles Fuller, 52 South Main Street, Milford, Mass.

Eugene H. Garland. James T. Garland, Alum, Ark.

Daniel E. Geagan. Mrs. Susan Geagan, 180 South Main Street, Brewer, Me.

Charles Gebika. Bertel Gebika, 1057 Ohler Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Edward T. Gillis. Mrs. M. Gillis, 58 Pleasant Street, Lowell, Mass.

Sheridan G. Goodrich. Miss Lena Goodrich, Plymouth, Vt.

William T. Gourley. Mrs. Lucy Gourley, 55 Mystic Avenue, Medford, Mass.

Boyce L. Gowan. Mrs. Ada Clayton, 196 Greene Street, Spartanburg, S. C.

Selby Grandstaff. Mrs. Sarah J. Grandstaff, Durham, Ark.

Charley Greber. Mrs. O. Kowolsky, P. O. Muhlbach Albert, Canada.

Frank J. Griffin. Frank Griffin, 7 Brown Street, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Patsey Gullo. Vito Gullo, 277 Washington Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Bruno Gutowski. Lorenz Gutowski, 1820 Eighteenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arthur G. Guyer. Mrs. Louisa Guyer, 1 Maple Street, Lebanon, N. H.

Roy M. Hardwick. R. L. Hardwick, Hardwicksburg, Ala.

Harry A. Harriman. Mrs. W. W. Harriman, Wolfboro Falls, N. H.

Alvin R. Harshbarger. Mrs. Flora A. Harshbarger, Meridian, Idaho.

John Hofferica. Joseph Hofferica, 2310 South Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.

Henry Holland. James D. Holland, R. F. D. 3, Thomasville, Ga.

James J. Hooper. Mrs. Bridget Hooper, 929 Fifth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

Arthur F. Jesseman. William A. Jesseman, Warren, N. H.

Cyrus Johnson. Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Montpelier, Vt.

Joe O. Johnson. Mrs. Mary Johnson, Atmore, Ala.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Andrew Jusbadone. Mrs. Mary Jusbadone, 16 North Beacon Street, Watertown, Mass.
Reino Kahra. Mrs. Isabelle Kahra, Box 1, Isabella, Delta County, Mich.
Joseph A. Kennedy. Mrs. Margaret McGuinnis, 334 Union Avenue, Peeksville, N. Y.
Austin B. Kinney. Earl E. Kinney, 14 Crescent Street, Worcester, Mass.
Carter H. Koon. J. J. Koon, Fredonia, Ky.
Joseph Kubatsky. Warzynes Kubatsky, 74 Targee, Staten Island, N. Y.
John C. Kulowiak. Tony Kulowiak, 420 Cleveland Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Nelson A. La Bounty. Mrs. Rose La Bounty, 163 Church Street, Keene, N. H.
Owen B. Lamont. David Lamont, Rumney, N. H.
Charles L. Landon. Lyman Landon, Marion County, Ohio.
George Landry. Amecdee Landry, 29 Nye Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Neal Langford. Mrs. A. E. Langford, Lake Butler, Fla.
Wasilly Lapchuk. Nick Lapchuk, R. F. D. Box 149, Keyport, N. J.
Walter Lashua. Mrs. Lillian Lashua, North Wilson, Vt.
Jum Lasota. Miss Pricella Boatn, 317 Hudson Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Clayton Roy Lawrence. Mrs. E. Lawrence, 110 Winnikee Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
George H. Leighton. Frank A. Leighton, 218 Main Street, Fairfield, Me.
Anton L. Leitner. Joseph Leitner, 2340 South Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Leonard. Mrs. B. Bennett, Hubbardston, Mass.
John L. Levine. John Levine, Mexico, Me.
Peter Libby. John Libby, Plaisted, Me.
Vernon Lee Lilly. Charles Lilly, McGaheysville, Va.
Noble C. Lintz. Mrs. L. H. Lintz, 1090 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Paul S. Lippincott. S. M. Lippincott, 318 Eureka Street, Lima, Ohio.
Walter W. Lovely. Mrs. Fred Lovely, Fort Fairfield, Me.
Patrick Lynn. Mrs. Managan, 587 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Edward Lyons. P. H. Lyons, 26 Arch Street, Ansonia, Conn.
Jewell McDaniel. Lula McDaniel, Stephensville, Tex.
Philip W. McGovern. Mrs. Elizabeth McGovern, 31 Bay Street, Cambridge, Mass.
George R. McKenzie. Ewin McKenzie, Grotto Hotel, Groton, Vt.
James F. Mahoney. Miss May Collier, 218 South Conception Street, Mobile, Ala.
Gordon F. Mann. J. E. Mann, 28 Upper Welden Street, St. Albans, Vt.
Harry Marcus. Sister Thomasend, St. Mary's Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Reno Martina. Peter Martina, 393 Manton Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Charley Maxwell. Floyd Heaton, Liberal, Kans.
Edmund F. Meachan. Mrs. Almo Meachan, South Main Street, Windsor, Vt.
Russell W. Mitchell. Mrs. Sarah Long, 239 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clifford Clinton Monroe. Mrs. Mary Anne Monroe, Woodston, Kans.
James R. Montgomery. Mrs. Josephine Martin, 316 North Edgewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James A. Moore. Mrs. William Moore, Norfolk, Conn.
Walter L. Moore. J. P. Moore, Sayre, Ala.
Charles F. Moran. James Moran, 119 Brandywine Street, Downington, Pa.
Sem Morfi. Bonli Rossi, 317 Emory Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
Daniel Morrison. Mrs. Morrison, 63 School Street, Cambridge, Mass.
James Daniel Mulch. Mrs. Rose Mulch, 623 South Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Mundell. Mrs. Geanie Manning, 510 Maple Street, Manchester, N. H.
Matthew K. Myshrall. Ed Myshrall, Rangeley, Me.
Joseph T. Newman. Mrs. Mary Newman, 201 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Edwin F. Nickerson. Mrs. F. B. Nickerson, Chatham, Mass.
Barney H. Nieman. Mrs. Caroline Nieman, Olivet, S. Dak.
Gustave J. Nonnemann. L. Nonnemann, 407 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph D. O'Brien. Joseph O'Brien, 242 Hartford Avenue, New Britain, Conn.
Albert Oclair. Leo Fournier, 6 Palm Street, Nashua, N. H.
Thomas F. O'Rourke. Mrs. Susan O'Rourke, 364 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Harley L. Parker. Murl G. Parker, Mobridge, S. Dak.
Charles H. Payson. Charles H. Payson, Greenboro, N. H.
Zeno W. Pearce. J. C. Pearce, 6932 Lockwood Street, Oakland, Cal.
Clyde C. Perry. Mrs. Alice M. Whitten, Albion, Me.
Raymond Pfost. William Pfost, Winamic, Ind.
William O. Phillips. John C. Phillips, R. F. D. No. 2, Graceville, Fla.
Stewart W. Piatt. Elizabeth Piatt, 418 Maple Avenue, Phillipsburg, N. J.
John Podymajtis. Mrs. Gianna Wolfscheska, 37 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Adlor F. Potvin. Mrs. Selina Potvin, 69 Spring Street, Burlington, Vt.
Clarence Earl Prather. Mrs. Oma Prather, R. F. D. No. 1, Leon, Kans.
William Anderson Rainey. Miss Pearl Rainey, Lodi, Va.
Walter H. Rasmussen. Mrs. Anna M. Rasmussen, 1700 East Thirtieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel Ravin. Mrs. Sarah Ravin, 158 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Ted M. Rea. Mrs. Ted M. Rea, 502 West Lowler Street, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
John J. Reddington. Mrs. Mary Kenney, 278 Calef Road, Manchester, N. H.
John P. Roback. Joseph Roback, 117 Lakeview Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Earl E. Robey. J. P. Robey, R. F. D. No. 1, Wilsonburg, W. Va.
George Robinson. Jim D. Robinson, River Falls, Ala.
Harry G. Robinson. Harry G. Robinson, sr., Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co., Chester, Pa.
Press Rogers. Mrs. Mattie Rogers, O'Brien, Tex.
Clay Roland. William Roland, Hargart, Ky.
Allen R. Rorabaugh. Mrs. Clara L. Rorabaugh, 206 Wiebe Street, Beatrice, Nebr.
Rudolph Samberger. John Smejakl, 700 Adams Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Joseph J. Samperi. Ferdinand Samperi, 110 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
William Carty Savill. Mrs. Ida Savill, Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa.
Samuel R. Schlimper. Isadore Schlimper, 291 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Frederich William Schneider. George H. Schneider, Plymouth, Nebr.
Mairon Self. Tilmon Self, Red Bay, Ala.
Howard Shawney. Henry Shawney, Littleton, N. H.
William Morton Shive. Elizabeth A. Shive, 429 West College Avenue, York, Pa.
Roy S. Smeal. Ira Smeal, West Front Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Louis Smitth. Steve Smitth, 111 High Street, Logansport, Ind.
Frank Springer. William J. Springer, 808 South Broadway, Green Bay, Wis.
David H. Starrett. Samuel Starrett, 301 Railroad Street, Dowagiac, Mich.
Melvin C. Sterling. Charles W. Sterling, 625 North Oakwood Avenue, Lancaster, Ohio.
Luther Stivers. William J. Stivers, Finchville, Ky.
Charles H. Storer. John Storer, Union, Me.
Alfie St. Peter. Charles St. Peter, Anson, Me.
Theodore W. Sweet. Harry Sweet, 208 East Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Wilfred Thibodeau. Mrs. Mary Thibodeau, Sunnyville, Digby County, Nova Scotia.
Travis, Thompson. Mrs. Dora Suratt, High Rock, N. C.
Ludger, J. Tousant. Nelson Tousant, R. F. D. 3, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Oral A. Towne. C. C. Towne, Monson, Me.
Marvin Trexler. Mrs. Minnie Summers, 504 North Shaver Street, Salisbury, N. C.
Oscar Valley. Joseph Valley, South Paris, Me.
William Vobejda. Robert Vobedja, Lodgepole, S. Dak.
Robert R. Webster. Mrs. Mary Webster, 56 Cullc Street, Barre, Vt.
Andrew S. Wellington. Marshall S. Wellington, 17 Springside Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
John D. White. Joe White, Williamsburg, Ky.
Leslie G. Whiteman. Mrs. Guy Osgood, 15 Ellen Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Bennie Wiggins. W. A. Wiggins. Willhite, La.
Soloman Wellman. Mrs. Lena Wellman, 1 Arthur Place, Hartford, Conn.
Frank Wongrowski. Martin Wongrowski, 1315 Belmont Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
William W. Yeager. James A. Yeager, Box 808, Tulsa, Okla.
Peter Yohoda. Mrs. Katherine Yohoda, Rowan, Butler County, Pa.
Gleeson W. Young. William Young, R. F. D. 2, Henniker, N. H.
Joseph A. Zawacki. Victoria Miller, 100 Babcock Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
George A. Zoffke. Mrs. Amelia, Derby, N. Y.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Leon N. Moshier. E. H. Rishel, Mayville, N. Dak.
Sergt. George T. Bunton. W. F. Bunton, Livermore Falls, Me.
Sergt. Sidney C. Call. Mrs. Ada L. Call, Milo, Me.
Sergt. Frank H. Chivers. Mrs. M. L. Chivers, 15 Maple Avenue, Newton, Mass.
Sergt. John Marshall. Frank Ritz, R. F. D. No. 1, Oswego, N. Y.
Sergt. Leonard L. Millican. Mrs. Margaret Millican, Burlington, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Forest C. Ballard. Mrs. Mattie Ballard, General Delivery, Milford, Ill.
Charles Bazin. Mrs. Anny Nahy, 1628 Delaware Street, Gary, Ind.
James B. Fellenzer. Mrs. Amanda Fellenzer, Rosedale, Ind
Albert A. Gilbert. Mrs. Gilbert, 134 Hamilton Street, Dorchester, Mass.
James M. McKenna. Mrs. Mary O'Brien, 82 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
L. A. Sadler. Miss Blanche Chamberlain, 11 Marion Street, Bradford, Mass.
Wagoner Harry G. Faulk. F. O. Faulk, College Street, Saybrook, Conn.

PRIVATES.

John F. Alexander. Hannah C. Alexander, Chester, Conn.
Joseph C. Aubin. Mrs. Adreene Aubin, 28 Carey Street, Willimantic, Conn.
Frank Beak. Fred Bean, Minooski, Vt.
Howard A. Bolin. John F. Bolin, 207 West Wood Street, Bloomington, Ill.
Carl E. Buck. James Emery Buck, R. F. D. No. 9, Newcastle, Ind.
Antonio Campino. Alfonso Campino, Stonington, N. Y.
Nick Cherney. Miss Mary Cherney, 335 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
John Cielaskiewicz. John Simanski, 6301 Hosmer Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Herbert Clark. Mrs. Anna Clark, 140 George Street, Trooper, Pa.
Edward C. Delray. Mrs. Clara Delray, Woodlawn, Cal.
Joseph Dulleck. Mrs. Joseph Dulleck, 16 Humbolt Place, South Boston, Mass.
Ernest P. Faulkner. James Faulkner, West Vienna, N. Y.
Albert H. Gelonek. Mrs. August Gelonek, 21 Buell Street, Batavia, N. Y.
Howard B. Gray. Chas. A. Gray, 46 Capen Street, Windsor, Conn.
Lowell C. Hein. Christ Hein, 1227 Third Street, Sandusky, Ohio.
Nathan H. Herrick. Mrs. A. C. Herrick, Mechanic Falls, Me.
William O. Isham. Mrs. William Isham, Catlin, Ind.
William H. Lewis. Elwood Lewis, Providence, Tenn.
Frank M. McLaughlin. J. M. McLaughlin, 42 Hale Street, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
John T. Markley. Mrs. Elizabeth Markley, 243 Forty-fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William C. Nippert. George Nippert, 4532 Nutchell Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Alfred Oppegaard. Mrs. B. Oppegaard, McIntosh, Minn.
John L. Paulson. George Paulson, Cumberland, Wis.
Paul Ross. Mrs. Helen Weingarten, 883 Stratford Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Claude Smoot. Netley Smoot, R. F. D. No. 1, Faxon, Okla.
Leroy Tout. Jeron Tout, Perrishing, Ind.
Leo P. Valcourt. Aurelia Valcourt, 22 Nesmeth Street, Lawrence, Mass.
George H. Walker. Mrs. Catherine A. Walker, 18 Mascot Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Benjamin Wiggins. Delbert Wiggins, Salem, Ill.
Homer Wyatt. Eli W. Wyatt, 39 Bibb City, Columbus, Ga.

FIRST LIST AUGUST 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	31
Died of wounds	6
Wounded severely	79
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Total	118

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Claud A. Stephenson. Mrs. Susan Stephenson, 1325 South Main Street, Anderson, S. C.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Corpl. Malcolm K. Crabtree. Mrs. L. P. Crabtree, Toppenish, Wash.
Corpl. Edwin H. Jelley. Mrs. Jesse Jelley, 830 Ferry Street, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Corpl. Bill Walters. Edward Walters, Thealka, Ky.
Mech. Theodore S. Price. Arthur T. Price, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

PRIVATES.

Tony Albino. Mrs. Grace Albino, 208 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Altobell. Sandy Depkpa, Berlin, N. H.
Edward F. Bowman. Simon Bowman, 1115 Cherry Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Stanley F. Briot. Matt Burk, Tonasket, Wash.
Francis X. Conley. Mrs. Elizabeth Conley, 900 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jesse H. Cottrell. Thomas L. Cottrell, Sonol Glen, Cal.
Andy L. Esslinger. Mrs. Etta Spaudaw, 528 Grant Street, Danville, Ill.
William A. Guin. Mrs. Ollie Guin, Ink, Ark.
Ernest C. Hartmann. Mrs. Carrie Hartmann, 249 Downey Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Steven J. Johnson, jr. Mrs. Adella Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Albert S. Johnston. Mrs. Myrtle Johnston, Homer City, Pa.
Maxwell B. Katz. Mrs. Rose Katz, 62 Harrison Street, Worcester, Mass.
John Kelley. Daniel Kelley, 270 Casgrain Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Robert Emmett Kelley. Thomas Kelley, Flandreau, S. Dak.
Bruno Korasciewiez. Stantley Korasciewiez, 93 Lincoln Avenue, Berea, Ohio.
Fred William Marten. John G. Marten, Onaga, Kans.
Michael J. Nee. Delia Scott, P. O. Box 128, Shrewsbury South, Mass.
John Nemchick. John Nemchick, 816 Eighth Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
Russell Parr. Mrs. Ann Parr, Encampment, Wyo.
Mike Polenski. Jos. Polenski, 1131 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Rhoads. John Rhoads, 137 Hudson Street, Reading, Pa.
Frank Sager. Katherine Sager, 564 Thomas Street, St. Paul, Minn.
William E. Schafelke. Mrs. Anna Schafelke, R. F. D. No. 5, Appleton, Wis.
Daniel K. Shedd. Mrs. Charles F. Shedd, 222 Wellington Avenue, Manchester, N. H.
John H. Tatro. Henry Tatro, Foster Street, Harrisville, R. I.
James W. Williams. Isaac Williams, 397 Hancock Street, Bangor, Me.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. Harold E. Simmons. Henry D. Simmons, 900 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Percy M. Brothers. Henry Brothers, Randolph Center, Vt.
Willis L. Chamberlain. Mrs. Benjamin W. Barnes, Griswoldville, Mass.
Clyde Colvin. J. W. Colvin, Kevil, Ky.
John Seraphin. Miss Katherine Seraphin, 22 Union Street, Hartford, Conn.
James W. Weir. John Weir, Litchfield, Conn.

Severely Wounded.

Capt. Alvin Colburn. Mrs. Caroline W. Colburn, 5 Grant Place NW., Washington, D. C.
Capt. Roland G. Findlay. Mrs. Josephine Findlay, Riverside Street, Houlton, Me.
Capt. Daniel W. Finlayson. Mrs. Donald C. Finlayson, Lucknow, Canada.
Capt. Albert Nathness. Mrs. Petra Nathness, 320 Thirteenth Avenue, Menomonie, Wis.
Lieut. Harold F. Bidwell. Frank Bidwell, 175 Beacon Street, Hartford, Conn.
Lieut. Earl H. Brockman. August Brockman, Weiser, Idaho.
Lieut. Harbert L. Weyman. Mrs. Annie Anderson, R. F. D. No. 3, Caledonia, Miss.
Lieut. Weir W. Wicoff. Mrs. W. W. Wicoff, St. Charles, Minn.
Sergt. Ray C. Ames. O. C. Ames, La Grange, Me.
Sergt. Henry Dille. Mrs. Estella Whitmer, 45 Hartford Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Sergt. Harry Franklin. Fannie Thompson, 115 South Main Street, Pendleton, Oreg.
Sergt. Emil J. Kasel. Miss Ersilda Thiel, 3114 Fredonia Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Sergt. Fred King. Mrs. Mary King, 533 Nineteenth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Sergt. Sylvester Kopinski. George Kopinski, 609 South Olive Street, South Bend, Ind.
Sergt. Emanuel H. Prettyman. Mrs. Alice Prettyman, Huff, Pa.
Sergt. Charlie A. Welovicz. Anthony Welovicz, Riga, Russia.
Corpl. Roger J. Bainbridge. Mrs. Teresa Dahl, R. F. D. No. 3, Edmond, Okla.
Corpl. Alvan N. Bucknam. Frank W. Bucknam, Madison Street, Skowhegan, Me.
Corpl. Robert W. Colflesh. Frank A. Colflesh, 777 West Fourteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Corpl. Samuel Donnelly. Thomas Lynch, Belmont Avenue, Ambler, Pa.
Corpl. Harry W. Hardt. Mrs. George C. Neues, 100 West One hundred and fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Clifford A. Lara. Mrs. James Lara, Lebanon, N. H.
Bugler Herbert A. Bailey. Mrs. Emma Callahan, 59 Temple Street, Nashua, N. H.
Wagoner William Seeglitz. Dr. Albert Gustave Seeglitz, 325 Wisconsin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Horseshoer David Willard Heath. Mrs. Minnie Heath, 1011 West Street, Utica, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Leontieff T. Akers. Eugene E. Akers, Columbia, Ky.
Arthur C. Appleton. Harry S. Appleton, 417 Central Street, Manchester, N. H.
Josef Asien. John Braun, 1821 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Homer N. Beaulne. Hermenegilde Beaulne, 199 Franklin Street, Lynn, Mass.
Orin Beinhart. D. J. Beinhart, Kennewick, Wash.
Thomas Berry. Mrs. Mary Flemmings, 1915 East Huntington Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Forest G. Boutwell. Frank Boutwell, Meadows, N. H.
Stanley Buchalski. Kostanto Buchalski, 220 Barker Avenue, Michigan City, Ind.
Robert E. Burke. Peter Barber, 1742 Stillwater Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Adam R. Burris. J. H. Burris, R. F. D. No. 3, Sabina, Ohio.
Francis D. Carrigan. Mrs. A. M. Carrigan, 48 Lyman Street, Worcester, Mass.
Levi Carter. E. P. Carter, R. F. D. 7, Frankfort, Ind.
Moses L. Cilley. Allard L. Cilley, Bingham, Me.
Wendell A. Clough. Mrs. Gertrude Clough, Contoocook, N. H.
Alphy Cormier. Mrs. John Arsanault, Porthill, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
Fred J. Davis. Robert Davis, Logan Avenue and Kettle Street, Altoona, Pa.
Roscoe E. Doane. Mrs. Florence Doane, 171 Washington Street, Gloucester, Mass.
William W. Dooley. George T. Dooley, 587 Central Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
Joseph Anthony Ego. Mrs. Christian Oberst, 101 Dewey Street, Newark, N. J.
Lloyd F. Evans. M. C. Evans, Marcus, Iowa.
Oakley C. Ewart. John C. Ewart, Blockton, Iowa.
Herman L. Foster. F. R. Foster, Partridgeville Road, Athol, Mass.
Henry A. Gauthier. Mrs. Philip Gauthier, 84 Spring Street, Laconia, N. H.
Lyman H. Gray. Mrs. Lyman H. Gray, 13 Flynn Street, Lebanon, N. H.
Albert Halvorsen. Mrs. Carl Ollsen, 6 Harrison Park, Dorchester, Mass.
Samuel Jackson Harbison. Charles Harbison, Trade, Ala.
Ernest Taylor Hawkins. Mrs. Ethel Nola Hawkins, Ettricks, Va.
Charles Hogg. N. G. Hogg, R. F. D. 2, Denison, Tex.
Walter Holland. Harry Holland, 26 Worcester Place, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Houston. Mrs. Louis Larrmie, 4 Walnut Street, Penacook, N. H.
John J. Hunsaker. Jeff Custer, St. Marys, Ohio.
Archie G. Hutchison. Mrs. J. C. Hutchison, 633 Oak Avenue, Webster City, Iowa.
Philip O. Jacques. August Jacques, Skunner, Me.
John D. Jones. Mrs. Lizzie Adkinson, Eastman, Ga.
Frank W. Jordan. Richard Jordan, Washburn, Me.
William J. Lawrence. G. C. Lawrence, 723 Westminster Street, West Fitchburg, Mass.
Gunnard F. Liljequist. Mrs. P. M. Swanson, Stanton Iowa.
Howard Mason. Mrs. Eva Mason, Powell, Ohio.
Richard E. Mikkelson. Jasper Mikkelson, 1001 West Yakima Avenue, North Yakima, Wash.
Bernie W. Mohler. C. M. Mohler, Bedford, Iowa.
Arthur M. Okief. Archie Heil, 339 Harvard Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Ervin C. Ritter. Mrs. John Claypool, Ashley, Ohio.
Frank Robbins. H. P. Long, Bedford, Iowa.
David Robidoux. Miss Carona Aosilin, 21 Ridge Street, Nashua, N. H.
Donald Clarence Ross. Mrs. Catherine Ross, 150 Pleasant Street, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Leonard A. Roswell. George E. Judd, Falls Village, Conn.
Samuel Schorr. Mandel Schorr, 199 Powell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tom Strike. Alex Strike, 4103 Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William M. Ward. Mrs. Grace Ward, Morrisville, Vt.
Warren L. Wheeler. Shepp Wheeler, Orleans, Vt.
Harold White. Mrs. William Taylor, 34 Union Street, North Andover, Mass.
Solon Whitehead. N. S. Whitehead, Winfield, Ala.
Wallace H. Williams. A. H. Williams, Grafton Center, N. H.
Herbert Wilson. Parker Lands, Jackman, Me.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Pvt. Clarence Ebey. Lester Ebey, Ogden, Utah.
Pvt. Charles Humphrey. William E. Humphrey, R. F. D. No. 7, Fulton, Ky.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded severely	127
Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Prisoner	1
Total	133

Wounded Severely.

Capt. John Lawrence Dunn. Mrs. Martha Featherston, Hauppauge, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

Newman H. Bellis. Mrs. N. H. Bellis, 912 Fulton Street, Wausau, Wis.
Wesley G. Brocker. Louis F. Brocker, Lindstrom, Minn.
Randolph R. Brown. Mrs. Randolph R. Brown, 715 North Washington Street, Rome, N. Y.
Albert Clements. Mrs. Rose Clements, 432 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James L. Hartney. James Hartney, Maynard, Minn.
William H. Howard. Henry Howard, Lockport, Ill.
George H. Morgan. William Morgan, 122 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George C. Pilkington. Mrs. Carrie C. Pilkington, Parker, S. Dak.
Robert L. Rayburn. Mrs. Stella M. Rayburn, Hurley, S. Dak.
A. B. Thall. Mrs. Josie Thall, 2839A, Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Edgar C. Westervelt. E. M. Westervelt, 1919 South Twenty-fifth Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
Dudley W. Woodard. Mrs. A. T. Woodard, New Amsterdam, Ind.

SERGEANTS.

Otto F. Anderson. J. E. Anderson, Corning, Iowa.
Forrest Burns. W. S. Hunley, 115 Irvine Street, Richmond, Ky.
Clarence H. Crowell. William A. Crowell, 9 March Street, Salem, Mass.
William J. Ellison. George W. Ellison, 3 Beacon Street, Middletown, N. Y.
Robert Fisher. Mrs. Winnie King, Sunnyside Wash.
Grover R. Fissell. Mrs. Arabella Fissell, R. F. D. 2, Cardington, Ohio.
Albert J. Grabowski. Martin J. Grabowski, 921 Herbert Street, Beatrice, Nebr.
Joseph W. Isenberg. Joseph M. Isenberg, Catlett, Va.
Albert P. Kuttig. Albert Kuttig, West Wheeling Street, Lancaster, Ohio.
Ernest Morey. Mrs. O. L. Morey, Beeville, Tex.
Daniel E. Neilly. Mrs Alice Neilly, Bradford, Pa.
Herbert W. Pace. Charles Pace, Corning, Iowa.
James W. Rogers. James E. Rogers, 33 Pleasant Street, Bangor, Me.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Ragnor O. Swenson. Frederick Swenson, 7 Mattson Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
Carroll P. Walker. Mrs. Jennie D. Walker, 933 Troy Avenue, Dyersburg, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

Harry R. Caldwell. Thomas C. Caldwell, Lynchburg, Ky.
Warren C. Carberg. Mrs. W. C. Carberg, 104 Pearl Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Anthony Chesney. Paul Chesney, Chestnut Street, Kulpmont, Pa.
Dan De Roche. Mrs Daniel De Roche, Monmouth, Me.
Errol F. Estes. Mrs. F. F. Estes, Brownville Junction, Me.
Willard Felty. Charley Felty, Ashland, Ky.
Ralph W. Hammond. James Hammond, Newell Road, Holden, Mass.
Patrick J. Hannon. Owen Hannon, 7115 Kelly Street, New York, N. Y.
John Kelly. Mrs. Sarah Payne, Bradshaw, W. Va.
George Keltos. Mrs. Mary Keltos, 451 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Charles T. Miller. Mrs. Lizzie Miller, 99 Elm Street, Portland, Me.
Roman Rozek. John Muraszkin, Prospect Avenue, Westport, Conn.
Earl G. Stevens. Mrs. Annie C. Stevens, Box 427, Whitefield, N. H.
William Vogel. Adolph Vogel, 2319 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence Walquist. Mrs. Walquist, 370 Houk Street, Ironwood, Mich.
Perry C. White. Robert T. White, Corbin, Ky.

COOKS, ETC.

Gus Keriocopolous. James Filinders, 365 Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
John Wayne Webb. Jesse D. Webb, Winnetoon, Nebr.
Mechanician Ferdinand Gustafson. Matt Gustafson, R. F. D. No. 1, Carney, Mich.
Wagoner John A. Colbert. P. J. Colbert, 85 Crest Avenue, Revere, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Fernando Acedo. Mrs. Jesus Acedo, Solomonville, Ariz.
John E. Allen. Mrs. Viana Allen, Dowling Park, Fla.
Walter S. Andrews. F. W. Andrews, 3 Ames Place, School Street, Lowell, Mass.
Anton Andruski. Billy Andruski, Gyle, Wis.
Wiley Arnott. Harvey Blanton, 115 North Fayette Avenue, Washington Court House, Ohio.
James D. Atkinson. John D. Atkinson, Stanton, Ky.
Ernest L. Barber. Mrs. Louisa Barber, 191 Coggeshall Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Charles A. Bauer. Mrs. Freda Bauer, 3315 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alonzo L. Benton. Thomas F. Benton, Magnolia, N. C.
Carl E. Berggren. Gust Berggren, 6555 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Harry M. Bladon. Mrs. M. C. Bladon, Clearfield, Iowa.
Edmund J. Brock. Ezekiel J. Brock, R. F. D. No. 1, Newport, Ark.
Raymond Carlisle. S. Carlisle, 43 Eldridge Street, Lebanon, N. H.
Henry K. P. Carlson. Mrs. Beda Andr, 58 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass.
Francis J. Cavanaugh. Mrs. John Shields, 46 Thirteenth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Irvin Chaffee. P. E. Chaffee, Stratford, N. H.
Anton J. Ciha. Mrs. Mary Ciha, R. F. D. No. 3, Algoma, Wis.
Clarence E. Clark. George W. Clark, 821 Ontario Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Charles H. Conway. Mrs. E. H. Conway, South Marion Street, Cardington, Ohio.
Peter Cooper. Mary Hurley, 66 Prospect Street, Englewood, N. J.
Michael P. Corridon. Miss Minnie Corridon, 2908 Belleview Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Joseph Devorak. Wm. C. Devorak, 939 Summit Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Fred A. Dill. Mrs. Alice Dill, Gardiner, Me.
Forest Dunlap. John Dunlap, Kanawha, W. Va.
Ernest A. Ekholm. Mrs. Eric Wils, 138 South Beach Street, Manchester, N. H.
John F. Elliott. W. J. Elliott, 31 West Fourth Street, Covington, Ky.
Arnold H. Eydenberg. Benjamin Eydenberg, 17 Wilson Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Arthur B. Ficke. Herman D. Ficke, Fayette, Idaho.
Grover C. Frederick. Samuel Frederick, Mays Lick, Ky.
Richard L. Ganley. John L. Ganley, 81 Boynton Street, Lowell, Mass.
Leo Joseph Getz. Miss Cathleen Hackett, 234 Tyler Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Earl E. Gilliatt. Mrs. Annie B. Limbrick, 3009 North Vanderunter Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Paul Godfrey. Leamin J. Godfrey, Reading, Pa.
Andy Graziani. Michael Bronds, Box 53, Jenkintown, Pa.
Carleton Green. William L. Green, 5 Columbus Avenue, Taunton, Mass.
James Grifford. G. W. Grifford, Minnith, Mo.
Angelos A. Guralas. Miss Giota Guralas, 714 Natonia Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Clifford G. Hegler. S. C. Hegler, Walker, Cal.
Gardner B. Jolley. George E. Petty, 33 High Street, Ludlow, Vt.
Calvin H. Jones. Oscar E. Jones, 2927 Gardner Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
Byron A. Kallgren. Mrs. Herman Kallgren, Monson, Me.
Clarence E. Kincaid. Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, Flint, Ark.
John Zoziol. John Zoziol, 226 Maryland Avenue, Wilmington, Del.
Homer J. La Cross. Mrs. Agnes Taelor, 19 Pine Street, St. Albans, Vt.
Adelard Lemire. Peter Lemire, 733 First Avenue, Berlin, N. H.
Oliver D. Letendre. Mrs. Eva Olive, 7 Bond Street, Augusta, Me.
Hellard Linscott. Daniel Linscott, Washington, Me.
Frank J. McPherson. Mrs. Mary McPherson, 113 Fulton Street, Lowell, Mass.
Joseph W. Magill. Mrs. Dola Magill, Grand Crossing, Fla.
Archie H. Morrill. Hanis Morrill, Main Street Station, Franklin, N. H.
Walter L. Morton. Allen G. Morton, Oakboro, N. C.
Neal Nance. Marion Growe, Medora, Ind.
Charles J. Newcomb. Edward Newcomb, 87 Belvidere Street, Boston, Mass.
Sextus E. Norden. P. H. Tunity, 65 Chestnut Street, East Saugus, Mass.
Arthur Offut. C. L. Offut, Minora, W. Va.
Arthur Perry. Mitchel Perry, South Main Street, Dodgeville, Mass.
Charles Presinger. William Presinger, White Street, Shirley, Ind.
Isadore Raymond. Joseph Raymond, 105 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
Phillip Roberge. L. Roberge, 21 Dyer Street, Danielson, Conn.
Duncan Robertson. Mrs. Nancy Robertson, 10 Pendleton Street, South Brewer, Me.
Watson Rockwell. Charles Rockwell, Scioto-ville, Ohio.
Ernest Schmidt. Mrs. Mary Schmidt, 1303 South Sixteenth Street, Baltimore, Md.
James C. Scott. Matthew Scott, Madison, Me.
Charles F. Shaner. Jacob P. Shaner, 812 South Broad Street, Lancaster, Ohio.
Maurice J. Shea. Patrick M. Shea, 4 Queen Street, Worcester, Mass.
William S. Silver. Mrs. A. Silver, Woodstock, Me.
Arnold W. Soderberg. Miss Ruth Haglund, Detroit Harbor, Wis.
Joseph A. Stegner. Mrs. Joseph H. Stegner, Kolin, La.
George H. Stevens. George H. Stevens, 14 East Fourteenth Street, Portland, Me.
Guy Stevens. Mrs. Alice Stevens, Fayette, Me.
Guy Stewart. Mrs. C. S. Stewart, Wilton, Me.
Joseph C. Stickney, Mrs. Emma B. Stickney, 220 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Weldon G. Tibbetts. Weldon E. Tibbetts, 123 South Street, Milltown, Me.
Harry V. Tyler. Henry Tyler, 139 Blue Hill Avenue, Millton, Mass.
Sam W. Ware. David P. Ritt, Beverly, W. Va.
Dillon Watterson. Dr. J. D. Watterson, Kalida, Ohio.
Edwin J. Weakland. Mrs. Ida Weakland, Hastings, Pa.
Jesse Wood. Milton Wood, R. F. D. 4, La Grange, N. C.
Frank Young. John Young, Liberty, Nebr.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Elson Benoit. Mr. Benoit, Patterson, La.
Sergt. Earl Eugene Schoen. Mrs. Henrietta Schoen, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.
Corp. Thomas Berenato. Mrs. Mary Berenato, 816 West Sixth Street, Chester, Pa.
Corp. Frank Frawley. Mrs. Abba Frawley, R. F. D. 1, Fulton, N. Y.
Pvt. Erno Backman. John Backman, Box 814, Park City, Utah.

Prisoner (Not Previously Reported).

Pvt. Alfred M. Gesner. Mrs. A. M. Gesner, Hadlyme, Conn.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Dead and Buried.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

THIRD LIST AUGUST 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Severely wounded	107
Total	107

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Leader Bradon. Mrs. Minnie Bradon, 63 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James E. Carden. Mrs. Elizabeth Carden, Clinton, Tenn.
Frank S. Costich. Mrs. Stephanie Costich, 199 Woodman Road, Rochester, N. Y.
Roland D. Henry. John W. Henry, Sharpeburg, Ky.
Herbert L. Howe. Miss Alice M. Nelson, 6 Summer Street, Hallowell, Me.
James A. Howze. James A. Howze, 7604 Suffolk Avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.
Boleslaus Kreciejewski. Miss Celig Kreciejewski, 3103 East Ninety-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Burrell A. McCarrell. Mrs. Essie G. McCarrell, 410 Sixteenth Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Arthur W. Mayfield. Mrs. Smith Mayfield, Waggoner, Ill.
Joseph Messina. Selbasteana Messina, 130 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Frederick Boucher. Henry Boucher, Whitefield, N. H.
Archie E. Brown. Dr. P. H. Brown, 614 West Boulevard Street, El Paso, Tex.
Mort. Craft. Thomas Craft, Foraker, Ky.
James L. Dewees. Mrs. Minnie Dewees, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.
Andrew Fetick. Mrs. Elizabeth Fetick, 1106 Fuller Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Almond J. Hart. Mrs. F. Latueal, 14 Vine Street, Old Town, Me.
William Hart. Mrs. Bridget Hart, 13 Phillips Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Frank L. Harvey. William Harvey, 313 Seventeenth Street, Scranton, Pa.
Leroy J. Hoskins. Mrs. Lillie E. Hoskins, Willow Street, Milo, Me.
Michael Johns. John Johns, 17 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.
James L. Landers. Mrs. Annie Landers, 34 Wilmington Street, Brockton, Mass.
John W. McDonald. Mrs. Annie McDonald, East Eddington, Me.
Max Michaelis. Mrs. Pauline Michaelis, 259 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
Frank John Michnievitz. Mrs. Kazmier Sniderski, 153 Earnest Street, Toledo, Ohio.
George W. Morrill. Mrs. O. C. Whipple, South Portland, Me.
Harry J. Morris. Mrs. Morris, 183 High Street, Springfield, Mass.
Patrick Mulvihill. Miss Mary T. Mulvihill, 15 Clinton Avenue, Westfield, Mass.
Fred Pace. Joseph Pace, general delivery, Campti, La.
Alexander Postmnoy. Frank Stnosy, 229 Godfrey Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
George W. Quimby. Charles Quimby, Suncook, N. H.
George Rudnick. Mrs. Anna Rudnick, 1726 Girard Street, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Tanguay. Miss Clair Tanguay, St. Claire, Canada.
Gardner C. Weld. William S. Weld, 43 Park Place, New Britain, Conn.
Bugler Virgil H. Roberts. Mrs. Eva B. Farrar, East Dover, Me.
Mech. Albert Clay. Floy Clay, R. F. D. No. 3, Buchanan, Ky.
Mech. Ed. J. Desauliner. A. Desauliner, 5 Willie Street, Lowell, Mass.
Wagoner William Burden. William Burden, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Cook William Coston. Mrs. Mary Coston, 1012 North Marsielles, Dallas, Tex.
Cook Alexander Koger. Paul Koger, 83 North Street, Hartford, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Frank L. Disanto. Louis Disanto, 15761 Mandalay Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
James F. Doolin. Mrs. Elizabeth Doolin, 145 Clark Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Lee J. Dorey. Peter W. Dorey, 52 St. Louis Street, Burlington, Vt.
George Franklin Dunlap. Mrs. Walter Dunlap, 699 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James H. Evans. Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, 12 Autumn Street, Everett, Mass.
John A. Fortin. Mrs. Delia Fortin, 12 Perkins Court, Lawrence, Mass.
Oscar Charles Goldman. Miss Sophia Goldman, 1073 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas R. Gordon. Mrs. W. Gordon, 210 Beacon Street, Worcester, Mass.
Dornal C. Hall. Mrs. Lettie Mathews, 1301 Holloway Street, Durham, N. C.
Niels Hansen. Mary Anderson, R. F. D. No. 215, Box 1, Hopkins, Minn.
Victor E. Harris. Henry E. Harris, R. F. D. No. 1, Bynum, N. C.
William H. Heath. Mrs. Katie Heath, Cove City, N. C.
Gustav Helpa. Mrs. Mary Helpa, 30 Whitcomb Street, Webster, Mass.
George E. Hickey. Mrs. Margaret Hickey, 626 Water Street, Gardiner, Me.
Arthur Hollingsworth. Henry Hollingsworth, Amherst, Ohio.
Gustav C. Holthaus. Bernard Holthaus, Becksmeyer, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Desmon R. Huggins. Levi T. Huggins, Napier, Tenn.
Gustave Adolph Johnson. Mrs. Matilda Johnson, Box 122, Commonwealth, Wis.
Clarence R. Kennedy. Mrs. Mary Ruck, Mulberry, Ind.
Felix Kibbel. Mrs. Catherine Kibbel, 184 West Delaware Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Richard W. Knopp. Andrew Knopp, 1227 Morrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Harry C. Koffroth. Mrs. Helen B. Fite, 2801 Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Victor Erasmus Kruse. Mrs. Mary Sthair, 211 North Hill Street, South Bend, Ind.
George Kukula. Hugo Vance, 1625 Wilson Avenue, East Youngstown, Ohio.
George Lill. Mrs. Lucy Alice Lill, R. F. D. 1, Leon, Kans.
Robert L. Lipps. George W. Lipps, Corbin, Ky.
Edward J. Macy. Mrs. Peter J. Macy, 448 Sawyer Street, New Bedford, Mass.
John Mahala. Frank Mahala, 6306 Francis Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas H. Maloney. Mrs. Valentine Maloney, Baybullo, Newfoundland, Canada.
Hastings Marks. George T. Marks, Fordyce, Ark.
Leon C. Martin. Mrs. Lillian Martin, West Paris, Me.
John Anthony Massar. Sophia Massar, 438 Freeman Street, Lebanon, Pa.
Harry Merriman. William Merriman, 803 Red Row, South Fork, Pa.
David Miller. Fred Miller, Box 242, Eureka, S. Dak.
Fayette Mincey. John A. Mincey, Shafter, Ky.
John D. Morris. Wiley P. Morris, Youngsville, N. C.
Harrold H. Mudgett. H. S. Mudgett, Intervale, N. H.
Frederick J. Murphy. Patrick Murphy, 20 Leonard Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
Edmund F. O'Connor. Daniel O'Connor, 369 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Tilden Parks. F. W. Parks, Danville, Ky.
Henry O. Perkins. Mrs. Maude M. Perkins, Seabrook, N. H.
Luvezio Peseio. Jose Peseio, 54 Purchase Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Raymond W. Peterson. Mrs. A. Peterson, 597 Michigan Avenue, Hammond, Ind.
James G. Pipes. James Pipes, 1026 Douglass Street, North Venice, Ill.
John Rau. Mrs. Eva Demar, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
Elton W. Reed. J. D. Reed, R. F. D. No. 1, Delaware, Ohio.
Orien H. Rhodes. F. Rhodes, Corning, Iowa.
Arthur V. Richey. Mrs. Elizabeth Minnick, 117 South Twenty-first Street, New Castle, Ind.
Carl E. Roloff. Mrs. Anna Roloff, Wright, Mo.
Frank Rourke. Mrs. Margaret Brennan, 2 Hall Place, Lowell, Mass.
Charles M. Sawyer. Albert Sawyer, R. F. D. No. 4, Ripley, Me.
Phillip H. Shannon. William Shannon, Granby, Conn.
Howard Slayback. Pearl Weaver, 205 Charlotte Street, Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Edward C. Smith. Mrs. J. R. Smith, 7 Bass Street, Wollaston, Mass.
Carl G. Shoemaker. Mrs. Margaret Shoemaker, 295 North Franklin Street, Delaware, Ohio.
Andrew Sukalo. Miss Mary Sukalo, 2025 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.
Marshall B. Taylor. Mrs. Alrisida Taylor, 10 Commercial Street, Lynn, Mass.
Jacob Teney. Mrs. S. Pawel, 1515 Malone Avenue, Peoria, Ill.
John W. Timmons. Mrs. Emma Buzzard, 271 South McDowell, Columbus, Ohio.
Mike Verderan. Mike Verderan, 166 Throop Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
John C. Weber. Mrs. Mary Weber, 11 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leon E. Wilbur. Mrs. E. L. Wilbur, East Livermore, Me.
Estel Wiley Wilson. Thomas Wilson, R. F. D. No. 1, Everett, Kans.
Arthur E. Williams. Melvin E. Williams, Anson, Me.
Prosper G. Williams. Mrs. Emma Williams, 193 Williams Street, Springfield, Mass.
Henry C. Wilson. Mrs. C. H. Wilson, 60 Court Street, Houlton, Me.
Bertie A. Wise. Mrs. Bertie A. Wise, 901 South Pike Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
John F. Zollet. Isaac Zollet, Park Street, Stafford Springs, Conn.

FOURTH LIST, AUGUST 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	30
Died of wounds	4
Died of disease	2
Died of accident	1
Severely wounded	85
Total	122

Killed in Action.

Maj. George J. Rau. Mrs. George J. Rau, R. F. D., Burnside, Conn.
Lieut. Frank W. Slaton. Mrs. Zula F. Slaton, 3707 Maplewood Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
Sergt. George L. Heath. Mrs. William W. Heath, North Whitefield, Me.
Sergt. Erwin I. Jones. Isaiah M. Jones, 40 North Wells Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Sergt. Thomas W. Kelly, jr. Thomas W. Kelly, 2428 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. William Sutton. J. W. Sutton, Brooks, Iowa.
Bugler Anacleto C. Sassara. Joseph Sassara, Marta, Rome, Italy.

PRIVATES.

Roger Norman Cartwright. Charles W. Cartwright, Dyseith, North Wales, Great Britain.
Fred L. Curry. Mrs. E. C. Curry, Goldonna, La.
Henry Das. Peter Das, Slochteren, Province Groningen, Holland.
Frank Defazio. Gaspare Defazio, Gimigliono, Province di Catanzaro, Italy.
William F. Dolan. William F. Dolan, 2143 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur V. Drake. Mrs. Nellie Drake, 715 North Lehigh Avenue, Sayre, Pa.
William S. Drake. James D. Drake, 37 Elbert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Michael Federkiewicz. Felix Federkiewicz, Powiset Isncat Imina Sarzyna, Galicia, Austria.
Morris Feldman. Mrs. Anna Feldman, 1540 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Chester Haburn. Frank Haburn, Jonesville, Va.
Frank P. Healey. Patrick W. Healey, 627 Kayser Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Bruno George Kosmohl. Benno Kosmohl, 312 East One hundred and ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert Lafex. Mrs. Robert Lafex, 402 Mary Street, Utica, N. Y.
Samuel Lutasky. Jake Lutasky, 1926 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lester C. McLean. Mrs. Ella McLean, 211 Fitzhugh Street, Midland, Mich.
John S. McQueary. James McQueary, Columbia, Ky.
Arthur L. Mims. Mrs. Arcy Mims, Graceville, Fla.
William L. Noel. William H. Noel, 5722 Kingsessia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert C. Osgood. Mrs. Sallie Osgood, Powderville, Mont.
Lola L. Owensby. F. D. Owensby, R. F. D. No. 3, Fletcher, N. C.
DeWitt T. Phurrough. Mrs. Cerina Wilson, Monroe, La.
Nick Pilipchuk. Nikita Pilipchuk, Proskurow, Russia.
John Silvia. Mrs. Amekia Silvia, Beira Alta, Visen, Italy.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. James A. Smith. Arthur Smith, Box 227, Whitehall, N. Y.
Pvt. Meek Feezel. John Feezel, Sevierville, Tenn.
Pvt. Arthur H. Kiefer. Harry H. Kiefer, 1126 West High Street, Springfield, Ill.
Pvt. Byron L. Sylvaro. Mrs. Nellie M. Sylvaro, 21 Union Street, Nantucket, Mass.

Died of Accident.

Pvt. Leland C. Gresham. Mrs. Josephine Gresham, 407 North Third Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Nicholas Defabio. Frank Defabio, Municipio, Di Cuppello, Italy.
Pvt. Bernard Oscar Gustafson. John Gustafson, Le Roy, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lawrence G. Andrews. Mrs. Charles E. Andrews, Wauseon, Ohio.
Charles W. H. Douglas. William A. Douglas, 100 Stadium Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ladislaw T. Janda. Waclav Janda, 622 South Fourth Street, West Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Arnold M. McInerny. Mrs. Bertha Margaret McInerny, 1725 South Michigan Street, South Bend, Ind.
Allin B. MacMurphy. Mrs. U. W. MacMurphy, South Burlington, Vt.
John Cashman Oldfield. John Oldfield, Garnerville, N. Y.
Tracey R. Stains. C. M. Stains, 513 North Estrella Street, El Paso, Tex.
Allen A. Tukey. Miss Christine Biller, 1820 Ingersoll Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
Henry A. Welsch, jr. Mrs. Henry Welsch, 1000 Prospect Street, El Paso, Tex.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Clarence Davis. Mrs. William Davis, 563 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass.
John A. Hammer. Mrs. Mary Hammer, 317 O Street SW., Washington, D. C.
John C. Laing. Thomas Laing, Box 41, Hinsdale, Ill.
Harry J. Mitchell. Mrs. Martha Mitchell, Livermore Falls, Me.
John Quinn. John Quinn, 815 Buckingham Place, Chicago, Ill.
Clifford R. Sisk. Mrs. Julia S. Inman, 211 South First Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
Albert Thomas. Mrs. Gus Thomas, Goodchildren Street, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

CORPORALS.

Burt D. Coleman. Eden D. Coleman, R. F. D. B, Henrietta, Tex.
Charles Germain. Mrs. Laura Germain, 492 Moody Street, Lowell, Mass.
Albert J. Kunze. Teofil Prepszak, 369 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.
John Lafakis. Nickolas Lafakis, 112 Illinois Avenue, Alton, Ill.
Fred Mahoney, jr. Fred Mahoney, 2 Irving Place, Troy, N. Y.
Hugo L. Nylander. Charles W. Nylander, 61 Jay Street, Cambridge, Mass.
James M. Perkins. William T. Perkins, Pruden, Tenn.

BUGLER.

Thomas B. Northcutt. T. B. Northcutt, Box 6, Walton, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Albert Adami. Mrs. Filomena Adami, Vica Nicola, Dellacara, Bavena, Italy.
Charles W. Anderson. Mrs. Selma Anderson, 36 Ashland Street, Manchester, N. H.
William S. Bailey. John Bailey, R. F. D. 2, Speedwell, Tenn.
Jerome A. Bell. Mrs. Sally L. Bell, Elberton, Ga.
Andrew Bruins. Mrs. Hattie Bruins, 711 South Sixteenth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.
Joseph Clougherty. Miss Annie Clougherty, 20 Arden Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Cochran. Lee Cochran, 222 Twenty-ninth Street, Cairo, Ill.
Roscoe D. Cook. Mrs. M. J. Cook, Boltonville, Vt.
Dave L. Cornblatt. Mrs. Elly Cornblatt, Vicksburg, Miss.
Frank Davis. John M. Davis, Hollinsworth, Cumberland County, Ky.
Fred D. Davis. Ray Hamlin, 615 East Market Street, Alliance, Ohio.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Charles E. Draper. Mrs. Christina Draper, 248 Kerwin Street, Detroit, Mich.
Daniel C. Emery. E. C. Emery, West Swanzey, N. H.
Fred Finney. Edward McMahon, 1108 Rumeley Street, LaPorte, Ind.
Arthur W. Flanders. Mrs. Geneva Flanders, 2 Maple Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
Vincent K. Flannery. John J. Flannery, 326 Marshall Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Charles Forney. Mrs. Mary Moore, R. F. D. 6, Carlisle, Pa.
Montford R. Foster. H. M. Foster, LaGrange, Me.
Benedict M. Gloudeman. Miss Agnes Gloudeman, Phlox, Wis.
Michael J. Gough. John Gough, 2854 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Herman I. Hamm. Henry E. Hamm, Saxton, Pa.
James Irvin. Dr. Hiram C. Irvin, Earlham, Iowa.
Jerrell E. Jennings. Mrs. Eugene M. Jennings, 34 Goodrich Street, Pelzer, S. C.
Earl H. Johnson. Mrs. Nellie Johnson, 120 Merrimack Street, Penacook, N. H.
Herbert L. Kuhn. Mrs. Thelma A. Kuhn, 25 Main Street, Greenfield, Mass.
Oscar Lavoie. Mrs. Maud Lavoie, 10 Crawford Street, Gardner, Mass.
John Lawrence. Frank Lawrence, 3925 East Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John Leonard Layer. Miss Ethel Freeman, 605 Merchant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leslie G. Leach. Frederick Peters, Pine Street, Manchester, N. H.
Albert Leclair. Mrs. Julia Leclair, 50 Lincoln Alley, Lewiston, Me.
Frank T. Littorin. A. P. Hedquist, 60 Fruit Street, Leominster, Mass.
Wyatt Livings. A. L. Livings, McNeil, Miss.
Harry W. Lynch. Mrs. W. P. Lynch, 10 Underhill Avenue, Bellows Falls, Vt.
John N. Mangen. Mrs. Mary Mangen, 2 Brooklyn Street, Carbondale, Pa.
William Manning. Mrs. Brophy, 876 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Daniel Mielnicki. John Mielnicki, 1008 Locroid Street, Akron, Ohio.
Charles Bryan Myers. William Myers, Somerset, Ind.
William F. Norton. Mrs. Frank E. Norton, 636 Auburn Street, Manchester, N. H.
John J. O'Neill. Patrick J. O'Neill, 1918 West Willard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eddie Osborn. Mrs. Emma Osborn, 812 Budd Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Pitts. Jesse Pitts, Route 1, Bolls Mills, Ala.
Edward Rickaby. Mrs. John Rickaby, 500 Grace Street, Old Forge, Pa.
Lewis W. Ross. George P. Ross, R. F. D. 7, Charlotte, Mich.

PRIVATES.

A. Salveson. Sabe Anderson, Christiansand, Norway.
Otto Sanders. Mrs. Viola Estep, Hewitt, W. Va.
Lawrence A. Sears. Thomas M. Sears, 303 West Jacob Street, Green Castle, Ind.
Frank J. Sheehy. Miss Margaret Sheehy, 30 Trenton Street, Jersey City, N. J.
James W. Smith. James J. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Vanceboro, N. C.
Morgan Smith. Fred Smith, 1600 Lucile Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Fred A. Smythers. Stephen Smythers, Monarat, Va.
Arthur D. Sommers. Mrs. M. T. Sommers, 925 West Twelfth Street, Anderson, Ind.
James R. Stewart. Oliver Stewart, Brownsville, Pa.
Joseph Tavres. Mrs. Mary Tavres, 3115 Herbert Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Benedick Teaney. Mrs. Ella Teaney, 412 East Tenth Street, Connersville, Ind.
Sam M. Terman. Fishe Witkin, 1214 North Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Atticus H. Thomas. Mrs. Isabella J. Thomas, R. F. D. No. 1, Grove Oak, Ala.
Walter Thomas. Dudley Thomas, General Delivery, Lexington, Ky.
Phillips G. Tozier. Mrs. S. E. Tozier, Guilford, Me.
Clarence L. Walsh. Mrs. Catherine Walsh, 16 Ocean Street, Providence, R. I.
Harry Whitcome. Albert Whitcome, R. F. D. No. 5, Tipton, Ind.
Frank Zika. No emergency address given.

FIFTH LIST AUGUST 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded (degree undetermined)---------- 141

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Louis A. Casey. Mrs. Anna Casey, 310 Oak Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa.
James J. Clancy. Mrs. Margaret Clancy, 1 Kippy Place, Everrett, Mass.
John F. Clayton. Mrs. Ica Farmer, Craig, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Walter S. Collier. Mrs. Walter S. Collier, Motor Route B, Brownwood, Tex.
Joseph A. Dantine. Alex. Dantine, Coleman, Wis.
Rubben R. Dooley. Mrs. Frances Dooley, R. F. D. 2, Hunnewell, Mo.
Michael Douglass. James Douglass, 620 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Edwin F. Heinbach. Mrs. Rebecca Uhler, Pine Grove, Pa.
Benjamin R. Lemke. Mrs. Walcott Simmons, 803 Mount Vernon Place NW., Washington, D. C.
Paul R. Moore. Mrs. Eliza E. Moore, Mount Zion, Iowa.
Asa A. Moran. Mrs. Severin Moran, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Edward J. Norman. Leonard Norman, 249 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Oscar W. Peterson. Mrs. Ella Peterson, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Joseph J. Powers. Mrs. Mary Miller, Au Sable Forks, N. Y.
Frank Reeder. Leo Parks, Spencerville, Ind.
Joseph J. Stone. Miss Belle Stone, R. F. D. 6, Macon, Mo.
James W. Welford. Mrs. Luella B. Welford, Edith, Miss.
Ernest E. Woodard. William Levi Woodard, 215 Fourth Avenue, West Albia, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Cornelius Behan. Mrs. Behan, 4321 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
George J. Brown. Mrs. Winnie Levy, 1315 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Samuel R. Dennis. A. D. Dennis, St. Jo, Tex.
George P. Dixon. G. H. Dixon, Oliver, Pa.
Louis Doan. Harris Doan, 789 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Morris Fine. Mrs. Dinah Fine, 605 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harold E. Frear. Mrs. George W. Frear, New Germantown, N. J.
Clarence E. Hiscox. E. W. Hiscox, 38 Essex Avenue, Orange, N. J.
Earl L. Lambert. Mrs. I. Lambert, West Superior Street, Munsing, Mich.
James S. McCready. Joseph S. McCready, 504 South Boston, Tulsa, Okla.
Patrick J. Mannix. Miss Nora Mannix, 29 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Edward Moore. Mrs. M. Moore, 570 East One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
John F. Moore, jr. Mrs. J. F. Moore, 701 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
George W. Paradis. Joseph Paradis, Rumford, Me.
Thomas L. Richardson. John Richardson, Talmansville, W. Va.
Joseph Sedevic. Mrs. Frances Sedevic, 973 Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
William Seuffert. Adolph Seuffert, 1414 Broadway, Madison, Ill.
Alexander Smeltzer. A. Smeltzer, sr., 402 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Basil C. Thompson. J. E. Thompson, Bartlesville, Okla.
Raymond A. Towers. Mrs. Nellie E. Booker, 459 North Market Street, Riverside, Cal.
John Weiser, jr. John Weiser, 152 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Audrey B. Whaley. Mrs. Edna Wise, Mount Auburn, Ill.
Bugler Robert P. Degnon. Mrs. Catherine Degnon, 3763 Barnes Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Cook Roy E. Babcock. Ira J. Babcock, R. F. D. No. 1, Oreana, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Albertis Abel. Mrs. Harris Abel, 245 South Front Street, Wrightsville, Pa.
George A. Albin. W. A. Albin, R. F. D. No. 2, Sweetwater, Okla.
Duvall C. Barksdale. C. C. Barksdale, Holdenville, Okla.
Frank F. Barlow. Mrs. J. H. Barlow, 146 Twelfth Street NW., Mason City, Iowa.
Leon J. Bartlein. Frank Bartlein, R. F. D. No. 12, Box 85, Menasha, Wis.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Belly. Valurian Belly, Julian, Nebr.
Walter G. Brandley. Henry J. Brandley, 829 West Fifth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Harry R. Branscom. G. R. Branscom, Upton, Wyo.
Jesse Bush. Mrs. Pearl Bush, Lane, Okla.
Roy Campbell. Mrs. J. D. Barnett, R. F. D. "B," Enid, Okla.
Matthew Capra. Mrs. Maria Capra, 1604 Hidalgo Street, Laredo, Tex.
Michael Chesum. Mr. Otto Chagias, 10561 Admiral Avenue, Roseland, Ill.
Clint Coe. George W. Coe, Muskogee, Okla.
Spencer Combs. Mrs. Anna Combs, R. F. D. 2, Shawneetown, Ill.
Raymond A. Coyne. Mrs. R. A. Coyne, 266 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Peder Dahl. Erich G. Dahl, R. F. D. 3, Box 14, Northwood, N. Dak.
William H. Dawson. Mrs. Armic E. Dawson, Seminole, Okla.
George W. Dean. Mrs. George A. Dean, Claredon Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles D. Delinger. Mrs. Martha Delinger, McAlester, Okla.
Wilburn H. Edwards. Newton F. Edwards, R. F. D. 1, Muenster, Tex.
Walter T. Ferguson. Mrs. Annie Ferguson, 508 East Harrison Street, Guthrie, Okla.
Dell C. Funk. John G. Funk, Dudley, Cal.
James A. Goettiings. William H. Goettings, Kenefic, Okla.
Edwin P. Goldberg. Mrs. Peter Goldberg, Fargo, N. Dak.
Leonard Gore. Mrs. Dell McKee Gore, Fred, Tex.
William H. Gray. Mrs. Francis M. Gray, Kingston, Okla.
Charles H. Greer. Harvey G. Greer, Wood, Va.
Thomas A. Hall. Mrs. Jennie Hall, 66 Providence Street, Richford, Vt.
John F. Hammonds. James H. Hammonds, Bantry, N. Dak.
James J. Houlihan. Mrs. Mary Houlihan, 865 Townsend Street, Chicago, Ill.
Walter A. Huelsbeck. William Huelsbeck, R. F. D. No. 12, Menasha, Wis.
Charles L. Hull. Mrs. Adeline Davis, 705 Capp Street, San Francisco, Cal.
William B. Isham. Mrs. Mary J. Isham, Delia, Tex.
Felix A. King. Joseph King, Cushing Road, New Bedford, Mass.
George Kirk. George W. Kirk, West Frankfort, Ill.
Alson La Plant. Mrs. Lena La Plant, Rumford, Me.
Roy R. Lee. Mrs. W. E. Lee, Merwin, Mo.
James L. Leonard. Mrs. Catherine Leonard, 30 Dickinson Street, Somerville, Mass.
John James Leonard. Robert Kelly, New Rockford, N. Dak.
Herman F. Little. Mrs. C. J. Little, 316 Douglas Street, Manchester, N. H.
Chester A. Lyman. Levi Adams, corner Massalesic and Jewett Streets, Manchester, N. H.
John W. McCleary. Mrs. John W. McCleary, Rumford, Me.
Thomas A. McGowan. Mabel B. McGowan, 104 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
Ronald McGregor. William McGregor, 280 E Street, San Bernardino, Cal.
Douglas Mackenzie. Mrs. Helen S. Mackenzie, 736 West One hundred and eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Floyd Mallory. Mrs. Florence Mallory, Ellendale, Okla.
Edwin Manley. John Manley, Bluecreek, W. Va.
Everett Marsh. Mrs. George L. Marsh, Amboy, Minn.
William D. Maxey. Dexter G. Maxey, Vera, Okla.
Miko Molino. Dominick Molino, 11 Hancock Street, Farland, Me.
Clyde Morrison. Mrs. Mammie Divanell, 1906 West Mansur Street, Guthrie, Okla.
Daniel J. Murphy. Mrs. Julia Murphy, 235 Tremont Street, Somerville, Mass.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Mike Nelligan. Mrs. John Nelligan, Tignish, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
Henry A. Newberger. Mrs. A. Newberger, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Fred S. Olson. Mrs. Marie Olson, 3252 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ralph E. Orendorff. Mrs. Minnie Orendorff, 733 Warren Street, Flint, Mich.
Alack Orlandea. Carl First, Spring Avenue, Ellwood, Pa.
Samuel B. Payne. Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, Batavia, N. Y.
Elmer A. Petermann. John Peterm[illegible] R. F. D. No. 1, Bonduel, Shawano County, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Erich R. Pluedeman. George Pluedeman, Mayville, Wis.
John Rapp. John Rapp, R. F. D. No. 3, Belle Rive, Ill.
Arthur Rawicz. Mrs. Julie Rawicz, 1672 Ellston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Reader. Wesley J. Reader, R. F. D. No. 2, Downers Grove, Ill.
Merle J. Richardson. Scott Richardson, Rumford, Me.
Edward H. Risdon. Mrs. Mary G. Risdon, 1825 Morton Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
Thomas Ross. Mrs. Antonia Spisso, 116 Twelfth Street, Southside, Pittsburgh.
Stephen Ryan. Mrs. John Ryan, 29 High Road, Phonodgen, Limerick, Ireland.
William N. Ryan. Mrs. Mary Ryan, 4915 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Santana. Mrs. Josephine Santana, Box 121, Blanco Road, San Antonio, Tex.
James A. Sheehan. William F. Sheehan, 42 East One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York City.
Joe Short. Mrs. Mary Moran, 722 West Fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Silvia. Mrs. Amelia Silvia, Beira Alta Vison, Italy.
John I. Somers. Henry Sheove, Milledgeville, Ill.
Reginald Spears. Mrs. Flora A. Spears, 619 Grangere Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Joe B. Spencer. Mrs. Olive Hart, 102 Hamilton Street, Washington, Pa.
Peter J. Spingola. Joseph Spingola, 750 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.
James H. Sullivan. Mrs. Annie Sullivan, 258 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Vitamarino Tassallo. Tony Tassallo, 2713 Missouri Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
Edward J. Thomson. Walter C. Brandt, 1010 Commerce Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Joe Thornton. J. H. Thornton, Thomas, Tex.
Lester E. Thornton. Mrs. E. C. Coffee, Sasakwa, Okla.
Lester M. Tilley. George W. Tilley, R. F. D. No. 1, Farmersville, Tex.
George T. Tolson. Mrs. Anna Tolson, 4509 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George D. Tompkins. Mrs. Mary E. Tompkins, 29 Cheshire Street, Delaware, Ohio.
Vincinzo Tortorice. Feliz Tortorice, 571 Forquer Street, Chicago, Ill.
Carl E. Towle. W. E. Towle, Dixfield, Me.
Harry T. Tunstall. Mrs. Minnie Davidson, Stella, Ark.
James D. Van Horrssen. Peter D. Van Horrssen, Wilmont, Minn.
George Waters. S. B. Krieger, Delta, Ohio.
Orrin G. Wiggins. Mrs. Mary Wiggins, 1808 Miami Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Howell E. Williams. Mrs. Nellie Kirsch, 1289 West Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles E. Wilson. James S. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 5, Sadorus, Ill.
Mahlon J. Wilson. Charles Wilson, Mechanic Street, Sanford, Me.
Nicholas W. Wilson. Doctor F. Wilson, Watonga, Okla.
Joseph Wittmer. Miss Celia Wittmer, Cannalton, Ind.
Emerson G. Woelfel. Mrs. Silicitis Woelfel, 16 Wabash Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William C. Wolters. John Wolters, R. F. D. No. 3, Genoa, Ill.
George H. Young. Joseph C. Young, 526 West One hundred and seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Hans Zimmerman. Christ Zimmerman, Emrick, N. Dak.

SIXTH LIST, AUGUST 6.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds	4
Died of disease	1
Wounded severely	27
Wounded (degree undetermined)	41
Total	78

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Raymond L. Young. Mrs. Emma Young, R. F. D. No. 2, Lyons, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Michael Duron. Mrs. Mary Duron, 1335 Sixth Avenue, Venice, Cal.
John R. Murphy. Mrs. John Tracey, 6146 Kingsessing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
John W. Trent. Charles N. Trent, R. F. D. No. 1, Stockton, Mo.
William Henry G. Wilkins. Mrs. Margaret Wilkins, 109 Chelsea Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Edward H. Phillips. Mrs. E. H. Phillips, 192 Green Street, Athol, Mass.
Lieut. Wolcott W. Treadway. Mrs. M. W. Treadway, Meriden, Conn.
Pvt. Rocco Racco. Felice Racco, 115 Ridge Street, Rome, N. Y.
Pvt. Vernon Julius Staples. Jule Staples, Plainfield, Wis.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Lemuel I. Moore. Simpson M. Moore, R. F. D. No. 2, Paris, Tex.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Paul R. Hudson. J. A. Hudson, 30 Syme Street, Sharon, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. W. Austin. Mrs. Mary M. Austin, 47 School Street, Brookline, Mass.
Randall E. Graves. F. P. Graves, 500 North Henry Street, Bay City, Mich.
Levi L. Lamb. Harvey L. Lamb, California, Pa.
Arthur W. Pope. A. W. Pope, 163 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Malcolm Rice. Charles L. Rice, Paintsville, Ky.
Joseph W. Starkey. R. N. Starkey, 501 Chamberlain Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

David Bosman. Mrs. Katherine Bosman, 464 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elmer G. Brackett. Guy H. Brackett, 31 Lower Welden Street, St. Albans, Vt.

PRIVATES.

Fred F. Adair. M. F. Adair, Princeton, Ark.
Arthur F. Alden. Mrs. George Ridley, Livermore Falls, Me.
John Androzeivics. Huston Woicqi, 25 Munroe Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Dillard Mayfield Bartley. Mrs. Eddie J. Bartley, Deerfield, Va.
Zoel Beaudoin. Mrs. Zoel Beaudoin, North Colony Street, Wallingford, Conn.
Bermos, Harry. Mrs. Cornelia Bermos, 515 Main Street, Union Hill, N. J.
George Briggs. Arthur H. Schoff, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodsville, N. H.
Walter Burzenski. John Burzenski, 23 West Superior Street, Duluth, Minn.
Teaney Butcher. Manuel Butcher, Weston, W. Va.
Leon H. Carter. Mrs. Louisa Carter, 85 Ashland Street, Manchester, N. H.
William M. Carter. Mrs. Virginia A. Carter, Harrisburg, Ark.
Arthur B. Cassidy. Mrs. Mary E. Cassidy, 139 North Avenue, Burlington, Vt.
Stephan Charamut. John Charamut, 32 Gold Street, New Britain, Conn.
Delbert Cobin. Mrs. Cora Stewart, 49 Adams Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Charles F. Collins. Mrs. Priscilla Collins, R. F. D., Box 17, Madison, Me.
John Alex Cumpston. Mrs. Minnie Cumpston, Blandville, W. Va.
Nicola Deangelis. Miss Lerena Dirienz, 567 Galloway Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Mervin Dickens. Henry Dickens, 3770 Drake Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

John A. Bugaj. Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, 1275 Buckingham Street, Toledo, Ohio.
James A. Dooley. John Dooley, 116 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
Sidney Farrell. Mrs. Charity Farrell, Big Creek, W. Va.
Harry H. Hines. Mrs. William Grandorf, 242 Fourth Avenue, Roselle, N. J.
John Smyth. Mrs. Bridget Curran, Convent Station, N. J.

CORPORALS.

William J. Boland. A. P. Boland, Wimmers, Lackawanna County, Pa.
Louis C. Choate. Miss Mary O'Connell, Blue Hill, Me.
Frank Fagan. Mrs. Maggie Fagan, 516 Park Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
Albert S. Gates. Mrs. Louisa Gates, 209 Grant Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
Michael Kaminski. Miss Mary Kaminski, 428 Sixth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.
Ralph R. Martin. Edward L. Winston, Alvin, Tex.
Bob Stills. William Stills, Humboldt, Tenn.
Gustav J. Winter. Mrs. Mary Winter, 303 Ninety-third Street, New York, N. Y.

COOK.

Clifton E. Wells. Mrs. Jennie M. Wells, Milton, Vt.

MECHANIC.

Joseph Roberge. George Roberge, 18 Thompson Street, Sanford, Me.

PRIVATES.

John F. Bestor. Mrs. Julia M. Bestor, 477 Forty-fourth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Guy O. Brown. Mrs. Clara M. Brown, R. F. D. 1, Asher, Okla.
Leonard L. Burchfield. George L. Burchfield, R. F. D. 5, McCool, Miss.
Domenico Fuda. Frank Fuda, 3645 Marion Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Albert E. Goethmer. Mrs. Sophie V. Goethmer, 296 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Clyde W. Gordon. Mrs. Jennie V. Gordon, Lorena, Okla.
Herbert Jacobs. Charles W. Jacobs, Ridott, Ill.
Sherwood H. Jones. Mrs. Hattie Steed, 703 East Twenty-seventh Street, Marion, Ind.
William D. Jones. John R. Jones, Vernon, N. Y.
Orville Kell. Sam Kell, Centralia, Ill.
William H. Kickland. Mrs. William H. Kickland, Westmoreland, N. Y.
James H. Kirk. Mrs. Susan M. Kirk, R. F. D. No. B, Guymon, Okla.
William Laywell. Mrs. W. H. Laywell, Bidwell, Ohio.
Edward McCann. Edward McCann, 44 South Park Street, Madison, Wis.
Hughey F. McClurg. Mrs. Pearl Wadkins, Sands Springs, Okla.
Walter Martindale. Mrs. Jennie May Balentine, Howe, Okla.
Oscar P. Mueller. Mrs. Julia S. Mueller, 1215 Carmen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Charley W. Orsburn. Calley H. Orsburn, Gamaliel, Ark.
William Sabia. Sebastian Sabia, 1517 Flourney Street, Chicago, Ill.
Paul A. Sanger. Mrs. C. M. Clancy, Soldiers Grove, Wis.
Charles H. Savage. Mrs. A. M. Savage, Bowman, N. Dak.
Arthur D. Seiber. Mrs. Nancy Williams, Latham, Ill.
Reuben W. Spicer. Harden Spicer, Kingston, W. Va.
Marvin Stanley. W. E. Stanley, Rockhold, Ky.
Walter Walkowiak. Mrs. Mary Walkowiak, 373 Granding Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Gus A. Wiese. Charley Wiese, North Zulch, Tex.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in cablegram No. 209, dated August 3, 1918:

Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	18
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	66
Wounded in action (slightly)	1
	86

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Floyd C. Mosher. Evelyn Mosher, sister, 408 Beverly Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Sergt. Russell S. Rankin. James M. Rankin, father, R. F. D. No. 4, Cynthiana, Ky.
Corpl. Michael Reed. Ben Reed, brother, Biltmore, N. C.
Pvt. Charles A. Crollay. Desta M. Crollay, mother, St. James, Mo.
Pvt. Frank B. Dosch. Adam Dosch, father, 3711 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Clinton R. Glidden. Susie Glidden, mother, 703 South Second Street, De Kalb, Ill.
Pvt. Sam Grasso. Mary Grasso, mother, Houma, Iowa.
Pvt. Marion Hartenbower. Henry Hartenbower, father, Caldwell, Idaho.
Pvt. William W. Huggett. William Huggett, father, Hazel Crest, Ill.
Pvt. Frank H. Hullinger. Elizabeth Hullinger, mother, 5921 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Pvt. John B. O'Shea. Johanna Smith, sister, East Shore Park, White Beard Lake, Minn.

Pvt. Ramond M. Olinger. Peter J. Olinger, father, 1449 Island Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pvt. William E. Phelps. Minnie Phelps, mother, Marquand, Mo.

Pvt. Lloyd Schuler. Mrs. R. E. Flemming, aunt, 63 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Perry L. Sink. Nettie Sink, mother, 162 Fullerton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Clarence A. Vaught. Frank Vaught, father, Connersville, Ind.

Pvt. Sammy R. Walker. Ella Roberts, sister, Alexandria, Tenn.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. Robert W. Voeth. Robert W. Voeth, father, 408 West Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Kans.

First Lieut. Charles Z. Lesher. Charles M. Lesher, father, 194 Lincoln Avenue, Carbondale, Pa.

First Lieut. Clive E. Murray. J. S. Murray, father, Xenofick, Okla.

Second Lieut. Charles Etheridge. Dr. H. R. Etheridge, brother, 811 Colonial Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Fant, jr. Walter S. Fant, father, 401 Polo Pinto Avenue, Weatherford, Tex.

Second Lieut. David A. Redford. Jane R. Redford, mother, 19 Daniels Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Skelton. Gordon V. Skelton, father, 308 North Seventh Street, Corvalis, Oreg.

Gun. Sergt. Johan H. Jacobson. Maria Jacobson, mother, Uddvalla, Sweden.

Sergt. Myron H. Beals. Marion Beals, mother, Plymouth, Mich.

Sergt. Hugh A. MacDonald. Jeanette MacDonald, mother, Pond and Randolph Avenues, Randolph, Mass.

Sergt. Mike Usalis. Mike Kilinsky, friend, 1393 East Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sergt. Carl W. Watson. Ira Watson, father, Burns, Oreg.

Corpl. Joseph L. Burns. Ella Burns, mother, 250 Greendale Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corpl. Hector N. Cantero. Marcela A. Cantero, brother, Neina Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Corpl. Arthur R. Donaghy. Hugh L. Donaghy, father, 14 Glenwood Avenue, Winchester, Mass.

Corpl. George H. Hall. Nicie Hall, mother, Belvidere, Tenn.

Corpl. Corbett Owens. D. C. Owens, father, Colley, Va.

Corpl. Joseph E. Rendinell. Nicholas Rendinell, father, 16 Calvert Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Corpl. Chester Ruth. Mrs. Chester W. Ruth, wife, 1862 Mintwood Place NW., Apartment 103, Washington, D. C.

Corpl. Chester A. Sawyer. Maria D. Sawyer, mother, Bassett, Nebr.

Corpl. William A. Sweeney. Frank Sweeney, father, 1356 East Ninety-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. George L. Addison. James S. Addison, father, New Troy, Mich.

Pvt. George Adelhardt. Anna Adelhardt, mother, Troy, Ill.

Pvt. John F. Boro. Dezoro Boro, mother, 4163–A Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Pvt. August F. Bromm. Kate Bromm, mother, 2400 Floyd Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Pvt. Clarence O. Bruner. Mrs. C. O. Bruner, wife, 3135 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Roy T. Byington. Minnie Byington, mother, 1213 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Pvt. Theo. T. Carey. Sadie Carey, mother, Walnut, Iowa.

Pvt. Roland T. Chickering. Delia Chickering, mother, 3438 Walnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Chalmers Clark. Sarah B. Clark, mother, Oberlin, Mo.

Pvt. Frank Collier. Fred Collier, father, 1220 Pool Street, Springfield, Ill.

Pvt. Herbert E. Cooke. Osborne Cooke, brother, Mabon, Miss.

Pvt. Carl A. Craelius. Albertina Craelius, mother, 2308 North Kenzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Stanley B. Dombrowski. Anthony Dombrowski, father, 339 East Third Street, Erie, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph F. Efinger. Mary Efinger, mother, 320 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Pvt. Emery E. Ehlert. Charles Ehlert, father, 725 Greenwood Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.

Pvt. Howard H. Fields. James M. Fields, father, Mooresville, Ind.

Pvt. Bernard C. Franklin. Emma Franklin, mother, Murray, Ohio.

Pvt. George Hay, jr. George Hay, sr., father, 304 South Fourth Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

Pvt. Joe M. Humler. Bert Humler, father, 1818 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

Pvt. Harry M. Itschner. Fred Itschner, father, Bevier, Mo.

Pvt. William F. Johns. Katie Johns, mother, 221 West Main Street, Newark, Ohio.

Pvt. Charles E. Johnson. Minerva Johnson, mother, General Delivery, Lower Oxford, Pa.

Pvt. John F. Keller, jr. John F. Keller, sr., father, 3849 West Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Herbert A. Kirkpatrick. Carrie Kirkpatrick, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

Pvt. Archie L. Lake. Jennie N. Lake, mother, 28 Burlington Avenue, La Grange, Ill.

Pvt. Arthur L. Larson. Gust Larson, father, 187 North Street, Hartford, Wis.

Pvt. Chester R. Laughter. Joseph Laughter, father, Hernando, Miss.

Pvt. Ervin C. Lester. Mrs. Duemma Lester, mother, Nancy, Ky.

Pvt. Charles S. McKendrick. Mary D. McKendrick, mother, 1308 Washington Avenue, New Orleans, La.

Pvt. John F. McNamara. Marcy McNamara, mother, 212 South Seventh Street, Kansas City, Kans.

Pvt. Roy Martin. John Martin, father, 520 Driver Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Pvt. Charles S. Mayo. Ella Mayo, mother, Dresden, Tenn.

Pvt. Herbert E. Mosher. Louis N. Mosher, father, 275 North Broadway, Haverhill, Mass.

Pvt. Zeno C. Mosier. Mattie Mosier, mother, Bonne Terre, Mo.

Pvt. Elmer I. Nygren. John Nygren, father, 3004 Lyndal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Howard L. Oagley. Susie Kislingbury, mother, 98 Paige Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank Plotkowski. Francis Plotkowski, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Memphis, Mich.

Pvt. Harry E. D. Pratt. Lansing Pratt, father, 305 Stone Street, Flint, Mich.

Pvt. James M. Reed. Nellie Reed, mother, 5731 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Alfred J. Richardson. Robert Richardson, father, General Delivery, West McHenry, Ill.

Pvt. John A. Rogers. Ophelia Rogers, mother, Olga, Lee County, Fla.

Pvt. Harry J. Roth. Mary Schifouer, aunt, 701 Chestnut Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Pvt. Thomas M. Rutledge. Houston L. Rutledge, brother, Metropolis, Ill.

Pvt. Gordon N. Selby. Nelson A. Selby, father, 328 South Main Street, Middletown, Ohio.

Pvt. Guy Selden. Elenore Selden, mother, 5139 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Pvt. Charles R. Smith. W. J. Smith, father, Wylie, Tex.

Pvt. John H. Thamann. Joseph Thamann, father, Main and Edwards Streets, Elsmere, Ky.

Pvt. Elmer K. Weikal. Dr. W. F. Weikal, father, 119 South Main Street, Middletown, Ohio.

Pvt. John V. West. Susan J. West, mother, Creighton, Mo.

Pvt. Arnold R. Wilmanns. August C. Wilmanns, father, 2506 Orchard Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Frank E. Wilson. Caroline B. Wilson, mother, 2364 Laredo Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pvt. Ivan Wright. James A. Wright, father, Lamar, Mo.

Wounded in Action (Slightly).

Corpl. Noal L. Walker. Henry M. Walker, father, 2132 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Wounded.

Pvt. Arthur E. Roamer. Mabel A. Sterns, sister, 324 East One hundred and fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Recovering.

Pvt. Donald M. Blankenship. W. L. Blankenship, father, R. F. D. 2, Rome, Ga.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

PACIFIC COAST SHIPYARDS AGAIN WIN PENNANT CONTEST

The Shipping Board issues the following:

The Pacific coast shipyards, repeating their initial record in May, again lead the shipyards of the country in the pennant contest for the month of June, according to a statement of the committee on awards. The statement is as follows:

"After careful consideration of the information submitted to us relating to the production of the shipyards during the month of June and other data having an important bearing upon yard performance, we have made our selections of the winning yards in the pennant contest for the month of June, as follows:

Steel and Wood Ship Winners.

Yards producing steel ships:

First pennant, blue—Skinner & Eddy Shipbuilding Corporation, district No. 8.

Second pennant, red—Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (Union Plant), district No. 7.

Third pennant, white—Columbia River Shipbuilding Co., district No. 8.

Yards producing wood ships:

First pennant, blue—Grant Smith-Porter Ship Co., St. Johns, Portland, Oreg., district No. 11.

Second pennant, red—Grant Smith-Porter Ship Co., Aberdeen, Washington, district No. 8.

Third pennant, white—Supple-Ballin Shipbuilding Corporation, district No. 8.

F. F. FLETCHER,
HUGH FRAYNE,
FREDERICK W. WOOD."

The committee reached their decision only after a most careful consideration of all data compiled for them. In their opinion continuity of effort is a very important element in determining the standing of any yard. The committee has decided to send out new flags each month to the winning yards. These flags to be marked on the binding with the name of the winner and the month for which the award was made.

May Be Retained as Trophy.

This arrangement provides a clean flag for the winning yards and permits the winner of the previous month to retain his pennant as a trophy. The yards now flying the May pennant have been instructed to take them down as soon as the June pennant was decided.

Among the steel yards of the East the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Virginia, plant had the best record, followed by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden.

In the Great Lakes the American plants at Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich., and the Great Lakes yards at Ecorse, Mich., were the best.

Among the wood yards in the East the best results were obtained by the Foundation Co., in the second district, followed by the Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation, also in the second district.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1918. No. 380

LIMITS SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR BY "MAIL ORDER" CONCERNS

May Send to Other States Only Quantities Allotted Buyers in Those States.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Mail-order houses which do an interstate business have been requested by the Food Administration to send into other States only such amounts of sugar as residents of those States are permitted by local food administrators to purchase.

Stops Former Practice.

Until now mail-order houses have been taking orders for 25-pound quantities of sugar for home canning, regardless of the State from which they come or whether there is a real need for sugar for canning in that State. In some States, out of regard for fruit crop conditions or for other reasons, sales of canning sugar are restricted to 10 or 15 pounds at a single purchase. When a resident of one of these States can obtain 25 pounds by merely mailing his order to a city in another State, he is defeating the purpose of the present regulations, which have been established because of the sugar shortage.

Furnished With Rules.

Federal food administrators have been instructed to furnish mail-order houses with copies of sugar regulations in their States, and the houses will conform to them in all orders sent to those States. All regulations will be applied equally to mail-order houses and retailers, in order to be fair to everybody concerned. Federal food administrators who have a certificate system for sugar for canning may require the mail-order houses to send sugar into their States only on such certificates.

Mail-order houses are expected also to conform to the rule permitting city dwellers to buy only 2 pounds of sugar at one time for ordinary household use, and country people 5 pounds, save in districts remote from the stores, when local administrators may permit larger quantities to be sold.

Diamond Shoal Lightship Sunk by U-Boat Shells; Crew Saved in Life Boats

The Navy Department is informed that the Diamond Shoals Lightship, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., was shelled and sunk by a submarine late yesterday afternoon. The crew took to their boats and reached shore safely. The submarine, it was reported, came within half a mile of the beach.

Calls 6,000 Draft Men for Limited Service

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder has called for 6,000 men for limited service to go to the Syracuse Recruiting Camp, entrainment August 5, 1918, the apportionment being among the localities given below:

Connecticut, 150; Delaware, 50; District of Columbia, 25; Florida, 80; Georgia, 50; Illinois, 200; Indiana, 200; Iowa, 75; Kentucky, 50; Louisiana, 50; Maine, 100; Maryland, 100; Massachusetts, 300; Michigan, 300; Minnesota, 200; Mississippi, 40; Missouri, 200; Nebraska, 50; New Hampshire, 150; New Jersey, 300; New York, 1,600; North Carolina, 100; Ohio, 400; Pennsylvania, 600; Rhode Island, 100; South Carolina, 40; Tennessee, 100; Vermont, 100; West Virginia, 40; Wisconsin, 100.

For Fort Myer, Va., 9 limited-service men are to be 4 clerks from Delaware and 5 draftsmen from New York.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS WANTED FOR THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE

The United States Patent Office authorizes the following:

A number of vacancies exist in the grade of Fourth Assistant Examiners, carrying the salary of $1,500, to which the attention of technically trained persons is earnestly invited.

Permanent appointments will be secured by passing the required Civil Service Examination, information whereof may be had upon application to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Temporary Appointments.

Temporary appointment may be given persons exhibiting the required training in mathematics, chemistry, physics, mechanical drawing, and French or German, pending their taking the Civil Service Examination and obtaining a rating therefrom.

Persons not subject to the draft for military service and having the necessary education are invited to write to the Commissioner of Patents relative to temporary appointments.

Promotion to Higher Grades.

Promotion to the higher grades is reasonably rapid: the work commends itself to college and technical school graduates especially, is considered as interesting as any in the Government service, and in many of its branches is held very important in the prosecution of the present war.

EXECUTIVE ORDER TRANSFERS PETROLEUM SUPPLY CONTROL TO THE FUEL ADMINISTRATOR

HITS ALL GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

President Directs the Organization of a Committee on Standardization of Specifications in Purchases for the United States and Allies.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas in order to avoid duplication of effort, and in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government and for the better utilization of resources and industries, it is desirable that there shall be a standardization of specifications for the supply of petroleum and its products to the United States Government,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chief Executive, and by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing the President to coordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies, and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government," approved May 20, 1918, do hereby order that the function, power, and duty of preparing and adopting specifications for the supply of petroleum and its products to any and all departments, bureaus, agencies, and offices of the Government be transferred to and exercised by the United States Fuel Administrator. The United States Fuel Administrator shall exercise such functions, powers, and duties through a committee on standardization of petroleum specifications, which shall be composed of the following members:

A chairman, who shall be appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator; one member who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War; one member who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; one member who shall be appointed by the chairman of the Shipping Board; one member who shall be appointed by the Director General of the Railroad Administration; one member who shall be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Mines; and one member who shall be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Standards.

The specifications so prepared and adopted shall be binding upon and govern all departments, bureaus, agencies, and offices of the Government. It shall further be the duty of the United States Fuel Administrator, acting through said Committee on Standardization of Petroleum Specifications, to take all proper

(Continued on page 2.)

STATEMENT BY MR. BURLESON REGARDING THE CONSOLIDATION OF COMPETING WIRE SYSTEMS

PLANS ARE ALREADY UNDER WAY

Companies Now Negotiating Not to Be Disturbed — Committee Appointed to Study Coordination of Branch Telegraph Offices.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

AUGUST 7, 1918.

Postmaster General Burleson states that the governmental operation and control of the telephone systems of the country would undoubtedly cause the coordination and consolidation of competing systems wherever possible. Investigation by the committee in charge of the telegraph and telephone service shows that negotiations were already under way for the consolidation of a number of competing telephone systems at the time the Government assumed control. The Postmaster General will not disturb these negotiations in any manner. When an agreement is reached between telephone companies in the matter of consolidation it should be submitted to the Post Office Department for approval. Where no negotiations with a view of consolidation have yet begun, the Postmaster General stated there is no objection to the companies taking up such negotiations with the understanding that any agreement reached would have to be finally approved by him before it could actually be consummated.

Committees Appointed.

The Postmaster General is speeding up in every way possible the collection of information for the guidance of the telegraph and telephone committee in the prosecution of their work relative to the control and operation of the wire systems.

A committee composed of A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Charles E. Matthews, superintendent, Division of Money Orders; William C. Fitch, superintendent, Division of Stamps; William E. Buffington, superintendent, Division of Finance; and Charles H. Fullaway, assistant director, Division of Postal Savings, was appointed to-day.

1. To determine the use of the telegraph in transmitting money through means of money orders;

2. To determine the use of the stamp in connection with telegraph service;

3. To determine the effect the use of stamps will have on accounting systems now in use by telegraph companies;

4. To make a careful study of the auditing systems now in use and what changes should be made to effect consolidations with postal system; and

5. To determine whether the same system of handling telegraph funds can be adopted as is now in use in the Postal Service:

Branch Telegraph Offices.

Carter B. Keene, director, Division of Postal Savings; Goodwin D. Ellsworth, superintendent, Division of Post Office Service; M. O. Chance, postmaster, Washington, D. C.; Henry F. Taff, general superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C.; and George M. Foot, manager, Postal Telegraph Co., Washington, D. C., are appointed a committee to investigate and determine the extent to which branch telegraph offices should be consolidated or coordinated with branch postal stations; also the extent to which the messenger service of the telegraph companies may be coordinated with that of the special-delivery service of the Postal Service.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the hardware and metals division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

Wm. A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware); George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), Wm. F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odlin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Name of buyer, C. H. Garity; room 422.

Mauls, 16-pound	60
Tengs, B/S assorted	8,596
Tools, heading, B/S	14,160
Punches, handled, round, ¼, ⅝, ½, ⅞, and 1 inch, each	1,890
Punches, handled, square, ¼, ⅝, ½, ⅝, ¾, and 1⅛ inches, each	1,890
Twine, wrapping jute, balls	2,787

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Name of buyer, A. S. Rogers; room 422.

Fire extinguishers, 1-quart (carbon tetrachloride)	12,000
Cotton rope, braided, ½-inch, pounds	31,692
Mason's cord (braided cotton sash cord,) No. 5, 3/16-inch, feet	225,000
Sash cord, ⅝-inch (special course "C" for rifle target material), feet	1,342,350
Rope, manila, No. 1:	
1-inch, feet	500
1½-inch, do	500
⅝-inch, do	1,000
⅝-inch, pounds	500
Ratline, No. 9 thread, coils	10
Seizing wire, 7-strand, feet	10,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-B.

Name of buyer, D. W. Jasper; room 424.

Screws, wood, brass, R. H., S, gross	4,177
20 ¼-inch by No. 0.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 1.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 2.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 3.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 4.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 5.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 6.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 8.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 1.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 2.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 4.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 6.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 8.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 10.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 12.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 4.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 6.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 8.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 10.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 2.	
20 ⅞-inch by No. 4.	
20 ⅞-inch by No. 6.	
20 ⅞-inch by No. 9.	
20 ⅞-inch by No. 10.	
20 ⅞-inch by No. 12.	
20 1-inch by No. 3.	
20 1-inch by No. 4.	
20 1-inch by No. 6.	
20 1-inch by No. 8.	
20 1-inch by No. 9.	
20 1-inch by No. 10.	
20 1-inch by No. 12.	
20 1⅛-inch by No. 3.	
20 1⅛-inch by No. 6.	
20 1⅛-inch by No. 8.	
20 1⅛-inch by No. 9.	
20 1⅛-inch by No. 12.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 14	
20 1¼-inch by No. 6.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 8.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 9.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 12.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 16	
20 2-inch by No. 8.	
20 2-inch by No. 12.	
20 2-inch by No. 16.	
20 2-inch by No. 18.	
20 2⅛-inch by No. 14.	
20 2⅛-inch by No. 16.	
20 2⅛-inch by No. 18.	
20 2⅛-inch by No. 20.	
20 2¼-inch by No. 24.	
20 2⅜-inch by No. 10.	
20 2⅜-inch by No. 12.	
20 2⅜-inch by No. 16.	
20 2⅜-inch by No. 20.	
20 3-inch by No. 20.	
20 3⅛-inch by No. 16.	
20 3⅛-inch by No. 20.	
20 3⅛-inch by No. 24.	

(Continued on page 15.)

EXECUTIVE ORDER TRANSFERS PETROLEUM SUPPLY CONTROL

(Continued from page 1.)

means to bring about a standardization of petroleum specifications for the purchases in the United States of the allied Governments.

This order shall be and remain in full force and effect during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof by the proclamation of a treaty of peace, or until amended, modified, or rescinded.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 31, 1918.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT REPORTED IN FREIGHT CAR MOVEMENT

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Advices to the United States Railroad Administration report a general improvement in the freight situation. Cars are in abundant supply and are being moved promptly.

The Georgia Fruit Exchange, of Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"We are glad to be able to advise you that we are now about to complete the movement of the largest crop of fresh peaches ever shipped out of the State, or, in fact, any State in the Union. Shipment to and including July 17 was 7,482 cars, and probably 400 more to move. The largest single day's shipment amounted to practically 600 cars.

"The general service rendered by the railroads in the movement of the crop, viewed in the light of existing transportation and labor conditions, has been such that we desire to express our gratification and congratulation upon the successful outcome."

From a Coal Producer.

Another letter from a large producer of bituminous coal in West Virginia says:

"We are very much gratified at the splendid car supply we have recently been getting, and for your information will say that after getting over the Fourth of July week, and commencing Monday morning, July 8, we have produced and shipped up to the 24th, inclusive, a total of 132,500 tons of coal. Taking out two Sundays and one day on which we were shut down tight because of power trouble, this makes an average of 9,464 tons per day, which we not only hope to be able to maintain but increase steadily."

Pacific Coast Lumbermen.

The weekly bulletin of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, including in its membership nearly all the lumbermen on the Pacific coast, says:

"Lumber mills in western Oregon and western Washington again are running at full capacity after the brief midsummer holiday, and are thus enabled to replenish their stocks, which had been permitted to run low as a result of the heavy Government and commercial orders during the spring and early summer."

Production for the week ending July 20 at a group of 124 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association was 76,260,629 feet, which was within 2,631,371 feet, or 3.33 per cent of the normal.

Another notable element in the situation for the week was the continued abundance of freight cars. The mills shipped a total of 52,140,000 feet, or 1,738 cars during the week, leaving a balance of only 8,219 cars of unshipped business on the books of the mills. This places the West Coast industry in better condition, so far as car business is concerned, than they have been in for nearly a year.

Special Orders, No. 169:

124. Capt. William Houghteling, Signal Corps, National Army, now on duty with the supply section, military aeronautics, Signal Corps, this city, will report to the Chief of Staff for duty in the purchase and supply branch, purchase, storage, and traffic division, General Staff.

More Than 2,000,000 Rifles Produced Since United States Declared War

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

The United States Government has passed the two million mark in the production of rifles since war was declared.

Up to and including July 27, 1918, the total number produced, inspected and accepted was 2,000,798. This number includes, in part, 1,523,156 of United States Model 1917 and 280,000 Russian rifles. It does not include the 600,000 United States Model 1903 (Springfield) rifles estimated to have been on hand when we entered the war.

During the week ending July 27, the total number of rifles of all types inspected and accepted was 59,167—an increase over the previous week's production of 4,305. Of this 59,167, 53,310 were United States Model 1917 rifles, the week's production of which exceeded production during the week previous, by 2,748.

Machine gun production continues to show a steady increase, although the output at all plants fluctuates. The number of heavy Browning machine guns inspected and accepted during the week ending July 27 was 1,106, a decrease of 257 under production for the previous week. Light Brownings, inspected and accepted during the past week reached a total of 2,624, an increase of 557 over the previous week. Since the war began, and up to and including July 27, the total number of machine guns of all types, produced, inspected, and accepted was 96,006, including 8,428 heavy Brownings and 14,895 light Brownings.

The total output of pistols and revolvers, inspected and accepted, up to and including July 27 was 414,015, including 235,700 .45 Model 1911 pistols and 178,315 .45 Model 1917 revolvers.

Care in Addressing Letters to Men in Navy Urged by Mr. Daniels in Announcing Rules

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Handling mail for the nearly 45,000 naval officers and men in European service who are on more than 250 vessels, operating in the area extending from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, is one of the vital problems the Navy has had to solve since our advent in the world war. Delays that were unavoidable in the early days of the war have been gradually overcome, and now letters reach their destination as speedily as there are ships to carry them, provided the system adopted is lived up to by the writers.

Most of the delays that occur now are due to illegible or incomplete addresses. The address of every officer or enlisted man in the naval forces in Europe is his ship base, base hospital, or air station, care of Postmaster, New York. Therefore, to insure speedy delivery, all letters should be addressed in this way. By following a few simple rules the men and their correspondents can aid very materially in still further improving the service.

Rules to be Followed.

These rules are:

1. When the station of the person addressed is known, the following is the proper method of addressing letters:

John Charles Doe, Seaman,
Second Class, U. S. Navy,
U. S. S. Wadsworth,
Care Postmaster, New York.

Or—

John Charles Doe, Coxswain,
U. S. Naval Reserve Force,
U. S. Air Station, Bristol,
Care Postmaster, New York.

Or—

John Charles Doe, Machinist's Mate,
Second Class,
U. S. Naval Base 8,
Care Postmaster, New York.

(In case of naval bases, only the number, not the name, should be given.)

2. When the ship or station is not known, address the envelope as follows:

John Charles Doe, Seaman,
Second Class, U. S. Navy,
U. S. Naval Headquarters, London,
Care Postmaster, New York.

3. Write the name out in full, even the middle name; do not use the initials. If your writing is not easily read, PRINT it. Put nothing in the address that is not shown above.

Mail-Service Efforts Unrelaxing.

The present efficiency of the Navy's mail service is due not only to the efforts of Vice Admiral Sims and the naval officials who have devoted so much effort to eliminate delays, but to the efficient organization of the New York post office and to the cooperation given in London. For the past 50 years, C. J. Petherick has been the United States dispatch agent in London, and he has had an important part in the speeding up of the sailors' mail.

One of the main difficulties met with was the frequent transfer of men from one station or ship to another. With the usual demands that war makes and the constantly increasing personnel of the Navy, shifts were numerous, and it was hard to keep track of the individual. This was overcome by the establishment of a card index at the United States naval headquarters in London, where every American sailor in European waters is listed. Every effort is made to keep this record up to date.

Use of the full name in addressing letters is necessitated by the surprisingly large number of men among the 40,000 who have the same names and even the same initials. In the card index, for instance, there are numerous "Robert Smiths" and "Thomas Browns" and it is very apparent that a letter merely addressed to "Robert Smith" is likely to take a complicated journey and pass through many hands before it reaches the right person.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Office: No. 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

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Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

GREAT SAVING OF COAL SHOWN THROUGH WORK IN POWER PLANTS

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration's conservation bureau reported today a saving at the rate of 350,000 tons of coal annually in its campaign for fuel economy in steam-power plants. This saving has been initiated through the inspection of 300 of the larger plants of the country.

Power Plant Inspection.

Each of the 250,000 plants in the country will be inspected as fast as the work can be accomplished and it is estimated that 20,000,000 tons of coal can be saved.

This saving has not been effected by any closing down or curtailment of industry and is the result of applying scientific methods to the operation of boilers and engines. It has put money in the pockets of the plant owners and at the same time made available a large amount of coal for war needs and for heating homes next winter.

Returns from Trip.

L. R. Clapp, technical assistant in the fuel engineering section, has just returned from a trip through six of the North Central States, where he was in conference with the administrative engineers in charge. David Moffatt Myers, chief administrative engineer, is in New York City speeding up the work there.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN FAVOR OF KEEPING UP THE SCHOOLS

Efficiency Should Be Maintained Despite War Burdens, He Says in Letter.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

President Wilson urges generous support for schools of all grades during war time. In a letter to Secretary Lane approving the Bureau of Education's plan for an educational campaign this summer and fall, he says:

"I am pleased to know that despite the unusual burdens imposed upon our people by the war they have maintained their schools and other agencies of education so nearly at their normal efficiency. That this should be continued throughout the war and that, in so far as the draft law will permit, there should be no falling off in attendance in elementary schools, high schools, or colleges is a matter of the very greatest importance, affecting both our strength in war and our national welfare and efficiency when the war is over. So long as the war continues there will be constant need of very large numbers of men and women of the highest and most thorough training for war service in many lines. After the war there will be urgent need not only for trained leadership in all lines of industrial, commercial, social, and civic life, but for a very high average of intelligence and preparation on the part of all the people. I would therefore urge that the people continue to give generous support to their schools of all grades and that the schools adjust themselves as wisely as possible to the new conditions to the end that no boy or girl shall have less opportunity for education because of the war and that the Nation may be strengthened as it can only be through the right education of all its people. I approve most heartily your plans for making through the Bureau of Education a comprehensive campaign for the support of the schools and for the maintenance of attendance upon them, and trust that you may have the cooperation in this work of the American Council of Education."

To Build Wood Barracks at Del Rio Cavalry Camp

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The cavalry camp at Del Rio, Tex., will be changed from a tent camp to a semipermanent camp with wooden barracks. The construction division of the Army has been instructed to erect barracks and other wooden buildings at once. They will be similar in type to those constructed in cantonments. The cost is estimated at $76,000.

The change has been made necessary by climatic conditions. It was found that, due to the severe wind storms, the tents had to be replaced frequently. Members of the 307th and 313th Cavalry are stationed at Del Rio. Both are new.

ELECTRICAL COMPANY LICENSED TO USE ENEMY-OWNED PATENTS

The Federal Trade Commission authorizes the following:

The Federal Trade Commission announces it has licensed the Splitdorf Electrical Co., of Newark, N. J., to use in the manufacture of magnetos certain patents hitherto exclusively used in this country by the Bosch Magneto Co., but found by the commission to have been owned or controlled entirely by Robert Bosch, of Stuttgart, Germany.

The Bosch company, an American corporation, in opposing the grant of licenses to Splitdorf, presented evidence to show Robert Bosch in 1913 had agreed to sell the patents to the Bosch Magneto Co. for $275,000. From the evidence submitted, however, it appeared that the legal title is still held by Robert Bosch; and the patents stand in his name in the United States Patent Office.

Patents Enemy Owned.

The commission therefore held the patents are enemy owned or controlled, and as such subject to licensing to American firms.

The Splitdorf company is manufacturing magnetos for Army airplanes; and was directed by the War Department to embody the Bosch devices. Splitdorf engineers contend their own devices are equal to or superior to the Bosch devices specified by the Army, but have modified their magnetos to conform with the Government specifications.

The licenses are nonexclusive, and are to run during the life of the patents.

FORAGE FOR ARMY ANIMALS.

General Orders, No. 55:

III. Section I, General Orders, No. 35, War Department, 1918, is amended to read as follows:

Forage will not be carried with animals shipped in carload lots by rail for use en route when railroads are equipped with feed and rest stations, and will furnish the necessary forage.

Deaths Due to Accident on U. S. Flying Fields in Week Ended July 27

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country for the week ending July 27, 1918:

Place.	Deaths.
Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex	2
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La	1
Park Field, Millington, Tenn	1
Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal	1
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex	2
Total	7

The seven deaths during the week ending July 27 represent one fatality for every 4,166 hours flown, or 333,312 miles air travel. At 22 flying fields other than those named above there were no fatalities.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Ways and Means Committee of the House spent all of yesterday afternoon in consideration of the proposed methods of taxing war profits, but reached no conclusion. After the meeting Chairman Kitchin said the committee probably would hear from Secretary McAdoo as soon as he returns to the city. Meanwhile Treasury experts have discussed the subject with the committee, but existing differences of opinion have not been reconciled. R. T. Adams, chairman of the advisory committee on excess profits in the Treasury Department was before the committee throughout yesterday's session. The committee resumed its labors this morning with the purpose of taking up the income-tax schedules with a view to reaching definite and final conclusions.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday decided not to report the pending new man power bill to the Senate until Secretary Baker, who is now out of the city, has been before the committee and explained its provisions. Provost Marshal General Crowder was before the committee yesterday and discussed the subject of the number of men who will be drawn for service under the proposed law. Chairman Dent, of the House Committee, announced yesterday that the bill would not be taken up by his committee until the reassembling of the House for general business. At that time public hearings will be held.

$190,000 Is Authorized for Building Camp Road

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The expenditure of $95,000, as its share in the cost of building a road from Camp Gordon, Ga., to the Norcross Rifle Range, has been authorized by the War Department. The total cost of the road is estimated at $190,000.

The present road between the two points runs through clay, and it is frequently impossible to reach the range with heavy trucks. As this road will be used chiefly by the military authorities, the latter will bear the greatest part of the expense. The State of Georgia will give $65,000, while De Kalb and Gwinnett Counties, through which the road runs, will each contribute $15,000.

PROPOSALS FOR CANAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1918.

Sealed proposals for the construction of canals on the Rio Grande project, involving about 63,800 cubic yards of excavation, will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, El Paso, Tex., until 2 o'clock p. m., October 1, 1918, and will at that hour be opened. The work is located near Hatch, N. Mex.

For particulars address the United States Reclamation Service, El Paso, Tex., Denver, Colo., or Washington, D. C.

A. P. DAVIS,
Chief Engineer.

More Chaplains Needed in the Army; "Sturdy, Brotherly Men" Preferred

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The Army is still in need of chaplains. It needs one for every 1,200 officers and men. It wants a special kind of chaplain—a sturdy, upstanding, brotherly man between the age of 21 and 45—who cares a good deal more about the welfare of soldiers than about distinction in creeds.

At Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, the Army is conducting a school for chaplains. A course in this school lasts five weeks, and after an interval of a week another class is started. Usually about 250 clergymen begin the course and about 200 complete it. The difference represents the number of those who, for one reason or another, are found unfitted or who find the training too strenuous.

Enrollment in the School.

To get into this school the candidate, if a Protestant, must have the approval of a committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, 1112 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.; if a Roman Catholic, of his ecclesiastical superior and the Catholic Bureau for Army and Navy Chaplains, 930 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; if a Jew, of the Jewish Welfare Board. Then he must pass the physical tests of the local draft board. While at the school he receives free subsistence, lodging, and uniform and the pay of a first-class private, $33 a month. When he has completed the course successfully he is allowed mileage home at the rate of 3½ cents a mile; and when he is appointed he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the National Army, $2,000 a year and $2,200 abroad. The next class will begin on August 23.

The training is practical and intensive. Take a sample day, for illustration. The reverend first-class private arises like any common soldier at 5.45 a. m., has 15 minutes of setting-up drill, and is required to circle around the parade ground at double time before breakfast by way of an appetizer. After breakfast he must police his quarters again like any other soldier, undergo an infantry drill without arms for 40 to 45 minutes, and then he is free for lectures and recitations.

Mounted in Field Service.

These cover such subjects as military and international law, the parts of the Field Service Regulations pertaining to a chaplain's duties and lectures on service customs. The school surgeon instructs him for an hour each day in sanitation and first aid. Late in the afternoon he is required to practice horsemanship for an hour, because in field service he will be a mounted officer. After supper he has two hours for study and then to bed.

An interesting part of the training is the "clinic." This consists of putting himself under the guidance of the graduate chaplains who are in active service in camp and learning at first hand just what a chaplain is supposed to do. To a minister with the true temperment the "clinic" is the most useful and attractive portion of the course.

Each class is divided into five platoons, with each platoon in the command of a sergeant of the line, whose word on drill and discipline is law. Every effort is made to accustom the candidates to military usage and to cause them to see its reasons and advantages.

All Religions Represented.

Practically every phase of American religious belief is represented in these classes, there being no discrimination as to denomination of chaplains; and there has never been the slightest friction because of differences in doctrine. The spirit of fraternalism prevalent in the school is exemplified by the fact that the first class graduated at Camp Zachary Talor unanimously chose a Roman Catholic priest for the honor of making the class address.

But in this the school for chaplains merely reflects the spirit which has characterized all the contacts of the Government with religious problems. Thus the advisory committee on religious and moral activities in the Army and Navy is headed by a Roman Catholic, Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., who is also chairman of the committee on special war activities of the National Catholic War Council; while in association with him in this work are Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, who is also secretary of the general war-time committee of the churches; Col. Harry Cutler, also chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board; John R. Mott, also general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Bishop James Dewolf Perry, also chairman of the executive committee of the war-time committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Robert E. Speer, also of the general war-time committee of the churches.

For Additional Information.

Any minister desiring additional information as to the Training School for Chaplains or wishing an appointment as chaplain should communicate directly with The Adjustant General of the Army. Protestant ministers may also find it desirable to get in touch with the Federal Council of Churches, and Roman Catholics with Rev. Lewis F. O'Hern, National Catholic War Council.

Billion Cookies as Gift of Y. M. C. A. to Soldiers

The following cablegram has been received by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.:

PARIS, July 28.—One billion three hundred and fifty million cigarettes and almost a billion cookies are two of the enormous orders for supplies just placed by the Y. M. C. A. for distribution to the American troops in France, and which give some idea of the magnitude of the service rendered by the red triangle organization. A small realization of the little comforts our fighters crave and the amount they can consume is conveyed in the Y. M. C. A.'s orders for 840,000,000 cookies, representing 750 carloads; 93,750,000 sticks of gum, 112,500,000 bars of chocolate, 1,350,000,000 cigarettes, and 7,500,000 jars of jam and marmalade.

These goods have been contracted for and will be exhausted before Christmas.

SHIPPING BOARD IS PUSHING MANNING OF MERCHANT FLEET WITH ALL-AMERICAN CREWS

ARMY OF MEN NOW IN TRAINING

Output of School Ships Will Be 3,000 a Month, Chairman Hurley Says—Stations on Great Lakes and Elsewhere.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

With the success of its huge shipbuilding program assured the United States Shipping Board will now concentrate its power on the manning of the merchant marine with all-American crews, Chairman Edward N. Hurley states.

The Shipping Board's efficiency methods in putting the American shipyards on the map will be paralleled by Mr. Hurley in creating an adequate personnel for the merchant ships built and controlled by the Shipping Board.

100 Per Cent American Manned.

Not only the war needs of the merchant marine will be considered in the launching of an extensive educational campaign, but a broad foundation will be laid by organization for maintaining a 100 per cent American personnel in the great peace fleet with which the United States will take a commanding place in world trade after the war.

The Shipping Board's manning program is based on the present and potential needs of the merchant service in coastwise and overseas traffic, for both existing and for new tonnage.

Since the war began the new tonnage has been divided between the Shipping Board and the Navy, virtually on a 50-50 basis, the ships assigned to the Navy being used in its overseas transport service.

Division of Tonnage.

"This division of tonnage is based on an agreement between the Shipping Board and the Navy Department dating from last year, which has not been changed," said Mr. Hurley.

"The ships used by the Navy for transporting troops and animals as well as cargoes of war materials through the war zone are manned by naval crews. Ships making commercial voyages through the war zone and to all other parts of the world are manned by civilian crews.

"The Shipping Board recently gave the Navy Department an estimate of the number of men the Navy will probably need for the merchant ships turned over to it by the Shipping Board. It is now meeting its own needs for the country's commercial vessels by recruiting and training men for service in the civilian crews of the merchant marine.

Training System for Crews.

"The Shipping Board since the war began has been building up a training system for merchant officers and crews that will now be used to its fullest capacity for producing the men needed in the merchant marine.

"This system, under the direction of the board's recruiting service, now has 10 training ships and receiving ships actually in commission, and 3 others authorized, 2 of the latter for the Gulf and the Great Lakes, respectively.

"The board's Atlantic training squadron, based at Boston, has 3 cruising training ships which make regular visits to Philadelphia, New York, Norfolk, and other ports. A receiving ship is maintained at New York and another at Norfolk.

"In a Pacific squadron are 4 training vessels, 2 based at San Francisco and 2 at Seattle. The Gulf training ship will be based at New Orleans and the Great Lakes ship at Cleveland.

Three Thousand Men Monthly.

"The output of these training vessels will be 3,000 men a month. Young Americans from all sections of the country are wanted for this service. The board maintains more than 6,000 neighborhood recruiting stations at drug stores, where they may enroll. Their transportation will be paid to the nearest training station, and they will receive an intensive course in sea training that will fit them in the shortest possible time for service in the merchant fleets of their country. In the next 12 months approximately 36,000 will be accepted for training. Several thousand have already been trained."

Committee to Study Problems.

Study of man power for the merchant marine from every angle presented by war conditions and the future trade requirements of the country is the duty of a special committee of the United States Shipping Board, the appointment of which was announced to-day.

The committee is composed of George Nichols, of Boston and New York, cotton manufacturer and business organization expert; A. S. Hebble, of New York, connected with the Southern Pacific Shipping Service, and Dr. E. M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, a recognized authority on labor problems, at present connected with the War Department. William C. Ewing, of Boston, formerly connected with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is secretary. James Thompson, of New Bedford, Mass., will assist the committee, which has opened headquarters at 45 Broadway, New York, room 705.

Searching Program Ordered.

Chairman Hurley has ordered that the committee make a searching study of all conditions in the merchant marine affecting the standing of American merchant officers and crews as a body, and to report on ways and means of putting American merchants' crews on the highest level of character, discipline, and efficiency.

Amount of Wool for Soldier's Equipment Based on War Department Computations

The War Department authorizes the following:

Many unofficial estimates of the amount of wool required for a soldier's equipment have been printed from time to time, and these estimates have varied greatly, most of them having been far from correct. While it is impossible to make an exactly accurate estimate because the factors themselves are more or less variable, some estimates have been prepared under the direction of Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, the Acting Quartermaster General, which are believed to be as nearly right as can be computed from available data.

Estimated Quantities Per Soldier.

The quantities of wool per soldier, according to these computations, are:

	Natural condition, grease weight.	Clean or scoured weight.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Complete initial equipment	71	31
Annual renewal:		
Service in United States	42	18
Service in France	75	32

These are believed to be maximum figures, and it is expected that the rapidly developing reclamation service will appreciably reduce the annual renewal requirements.

Articles of Clothing Included.

The articles of clothing which are included in the soldier's equipment as used in the above estimates are: Wool uniform, overcoat, blankets, over-seas cap, flannel shirts, wool gloves and mittens, winter underwear, spiral puttees, stockings, lining for leather jerkin, and several smaller items.

POSTING OF PATRIOTIC NOTICES IN THE LOBBIES OF POST OFFICES

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 25, 1918.

Postmasters:

With reference to the various instructions of the department to postmasters to permit the posting and display in post-office lobbies and on bulletin boards of notices, bulletins, and placards emanating from the executive departments and independent bureaus of the Government, postmasters are advised that the authority for such posting and display may be construed as extending to and including the posting of notices or announcement of patriotic lectures, patriotic meetings, assemblies, and rallies, or any other meetings or gatherings which are intended to disseminate information regarding the causes and necessities of the war, and designed to further and facilitate the activities of the Government in the prosecution and successful termination of the war program.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

General Orders, No. 55:

IV. Section I, General Orders, No. 13, War Department, 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The quartermaster depot at Pittsburgh, Pa., is announced as a subdepot of the Quartermaster Corps and is under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia General Supply Depot.

Quantity Production of Airplane Spruce Accomplished by the Aircraft Bureau in the Face of Many Complex Problems

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

The frames of air plane wings, ailerons, fins, rudders, elevators, and stabilizers, the struts, landing gear, fuselage, flooring, engine bed, after-deck, and seats are made of wood and preferably of spruce. This is because spruce is the toughest of soft woods for its weight, and possesses tremendous shock absorbing qualities. Furthermore, it does not splinter when hit by a missile. Sitka spruce, white spruce, and red spruce are used.

About 350 Separate Pieces.

About 350 pieces of spruce are required in a single airplane, but not all of them are individually different; the wing beams are practically of similar dimensions, and the struts vary only in size according to the strains put upon them.

Practically all the available spruce is in the United States and along the western coast of British Columbia. In our country it grows close to the Pacific coast on the western slopes of the Cascade Range in the States of Washington and Oregon. The stand of Sitka spruce, which is the best airplane stock in these two States, is estimated at 11,000,000,000 feet, but less than half of it is near enough to transportation facilities, or in dense enough stands to be commercialized. The total spruce shipped for the first three months of 1918 was over 20,000,000 feet, but the United States Government and the allies required more than three times that quantity in that time, showing that we were not up to requirements in March.

The vast total of 11,000,000,000 feet standing, however, is not all available for airplane construction, and never will be, because only a small per cent of the spruce is suitable for such use. It is stated that about 10 per cent of a good spruce log is available for airplane stock.

Confusion at First.

With the first demands for spruce, confusion arose. Shipments were handled by brokers on orders secured through representatives of the allied Governments. No organization existed, of course, and competition was keen. The lumber was shipped as commercial freight, and it took from 45 to 60 days to get it to points east of Chicago. A poor grade of unselected spruce was being shipped. One airplane company claimed that in June, 1917, it bought 1,000 feet of spruce to obtain 167 feet of airplane material. Hours were long and wages were high. The whole industry was disrupted by strikes and I. W. W. agitators. With our own requirements to meet and the vital needs of the allies at stake something had to be done.

On September 7, 1917, under authorization of the national defense act, orders were placed in the name of the Secretary of War with the western spruce mills, which required them to give preference to Government orders.

Col. Brice P. Disque, Signal Corps, was detailed to investigate the situation. He organized a volunteer logging army of experienced men as part of the Signal Corps to supplement civilian labor in the logging camps, detailing them to camps producing Government aircraft lumber, upon the application for troop labor. All lumber camp and mill conditions were supervised; food, housing, and transportation of employees were regulated. A basic eight-hour day for six days a week, with time and a half for overtime, was established at all camps, and a standard wage scale for each occupation was adopted for civilians and soldiers. There are now about 15,000 troops engaged in this work.

One of the most important features of the work of the Signal Corps in the Northwest was the organization of the Loyal Legion of Loggers by Col. Disque. The territory of Oregon and Washington was subdivided into seven districts and a commissioned officer from the Spruce Division was detailed to establish local chapters at every camp and mill working on spruce and fir. It was a big undertaking, and included a sanitary survey of camps and a general course of education to the men, some of whom were a bit suspicious of the attention given them. As a result there are to-day something like 95,000 members, all volunteers. An eight-page bulletin is circulated, and special entertainments, with motion pictures, are sent from camp to camp. Conditions began to improve at once, and now the cooperation of the men is most satisfactory.

Col. Disque was supplied with a fund of $20,000,000 with which to aid responsible operators, who were in need of money, to the extent of 30 per cent of their contracts. In the end he quadrupled the output of spruce.

World's Largest Sawmill.

By erecting the largest sawmill in the world in 45 days the Spruce Division made a distinct record. Work of erection was begun on December 24, 1917, and the mill was completed February 7, 1918. This huge cut-up mill is at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. It has 12 separate log carriages for conveying the spruce to 12 head saws, back of which are complete sets of edgers, cut-off saws, and other machinery necessary to convert the rived or sawed cants into finished stock. This mill cost the Government in the neighborhood of $200,000. There are 1,940 men in the Second Provisional Regiment, who operate this cut-up plant, working in three shifts of eight hours each.

Before the war this sort of lumber was seasoned by air drying, but the great demand for spruce necessitated a kiln-drying process. This was worked out by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forestry Service, and a plant costing $350,000 was erected at Vancouver Barracks. A saving in shipping weight of 33⅓ per cent was effected by shipping dried wood to factories.

To-day production of spruce and fir is nearly up to requirements for airplane stock. The total spruce and fir shipped to June 15, including a large amount of each shipped to the allies, is: Spruce, 52,000,000 feet; fir, 20,800,000 feet.

New Special Aircraft Engine Oil Adopted After Tests by Lubrication Branch Experts

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Department of Military Aeronautics has announced the specifications for a new aircraft engine oil, known as Liberty aero oil, developed while the lubrication branch was a part of the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps. The new oil is a mineral oil, and will be used in the Liberty engine, as well as all stationary cylinder aircraft engines both here and abroad by the Army and Navy. Its development is due to the energy and skill of a staff of men who have worked exclusively on the problem for upward of 12 months. One officer so exhausted himself by his devotion to the subject that he became ill and died. The name of this officer was Capt. O. J. May.

Former Use of Oils.

When the aircraft program was announced in 1917 no one in authority had a definite idea as to the proper kind of lubrication required. Both at home and abroad the practice had been far from uniform. For nearly every engine there was a specific oil.

An airplane is useless without an engine, and in turn the engine powerless without oil. Some engineers insisted on castor oil, others recommended castor mixed with mineral oil; still others wanted mineral oil alone. At that time it was estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of castor oil alone, at about $3 per gallon, would be required. Neither that amount nor any amount of any other oil was available.

A new American engine was being designed and new lubrication problems were continually arising. Those in authority set out to develop a suitable lubricant at an average cost of about 75 cents per gallon and also a system for reclaiming oil already used. The result was the beginning of an oil survey.

Practical Tests Made.

Among the first lubrication experts attached to the new department was Capt. May, of Chicago. In 25 days he supervised personally the running of 37 engine tests in a laboratory where 5 engine tests a week would be a complete program. These engines were run with different kinds of oils, and each oil was analyzed and measured before and after tests. This work consumed a great amount of vitality and required such ceaseless vigil that the endurance of the investigator was exhausted when the work was completed. To determine how lubrication and fuel would serve at high levels, Capt. May then went to the altitude testing laboratory, an air-tight building capable of having the air within it partly exhausted and kept in that state. In other words, the air pressure within this com-

(Continued on page 14.)

AIR MAIL SERVICE IN JULY SURPASSES RECORD FOR JUNE

The Post Office Department issues the following:

The July record of the Air Mail Service, as shown in the monthly report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger, surpasses that of June. During July, out of 108 possible flights 98 perfect flights were made without interruption through forced landings or mechanical troubles. Only 2 of the 108 legs were defaulted on account of weather and only 8 forced landings were made. Four of the forced landings were by an officer new in the work and the route.

The flights during the month covered a total of 11,855 miles.

The best performances made by aviators were in the order following:

Some of the Records.

Lieut. J. C. Edgerton, 18 perfect trips with a total of 2,430 miles, without a single interrupted flight.

Lieut. Walter Miller, 19 perfect trips with an aggregate of 1,710 miles, without a single interruption.

Lieut. E. W. Killgore, 16 perfect trips, aggregating 2,160 miles, and 1 interrupted flight and 1 uncompleted flight.

Lieut. H. P. Culver, 14 perfect flights, aggregating 1,350 miles, and 1 interrupted flight.

Lieut. T. H. Webb, 12 perfect flights, aggregating 1,080 miles, and 1 interrupted flight.

Speed Records Broken.

During the month all mail speed records were broken when on July 29 the mail was carried from Washington to New York in 2 hours and 5 minutes, flying time.

Storm-flying records were established when Lieuts. Edgerton, Bonsal, and Killgore put their machines through driving rain and wind storms that practically shut out visibility, flying entirely by compass, and making perfect landings. On the New York-Philadelphia end several flights were made by Lieuts. Miller, Culver, and Webb through fog, haze, and rain.

	Miles.
Leg from Washington to Philadelphia	135
Leg from Philadelphia to New York	90

INDIAN WAR PENSION CLAIMS.

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, issues the following:

Where a claim under act of March 4, 1917, based upon alleged service in Utah Militia in the Black Hawk War, has been rejected and reconsideration of such claim appears warranted in the light of additional information obtained on special examination as to the evidential value of the rolls of certain companies of Utah Militia as muster rolls, the adjudicating division shall reopen such claim, using the reopening face brief and citing the directions here given by the Commissioner as authority for its action.

G. M. SALTZGABER,
Commissioner.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

INSTRUCTION AS TO PENSION.

Commissioner's Ruling Regarding Filing of New Application.

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, issues the following instruction:

In claim No. 1,111,768, Nettie M., as widow of Hiram M. Chittenden, Brigadier General, United States Army, retired, the Assistant Secretary, on July 31, 1918, promulgated an opinion that the amendment approved June 25, 1918, to section 312 of the war-risk insurance act had the effect to reinvest the Pension Bureau with jurisdiction over claims arising under the pension laws in cases where the soldier through whom pension is claimed was not on the 6th day of October, 1917, in the active service, and therefore to give the Pension Bureau jurisdiction of claims based on the service of an officer or enlisted man who was on the retired list on October 6, 1917, or thereafter.

If an application was filed prior to June 25, 1918, it is not necessary under the changed condition of the law that a new application be filed in the Pension Bureau.

G. M. SALTZGABER,
Commissioner.

TO HOLD "GET-TOGETHER" MEETING.

Quartermaster Officers and Executives and Civilians Expected.

The following notice has been issued in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

There will be a "Get-together meeting" of officers, executives, and civilians of the Quartermaster General's Office Thursday, August 8, 1918, promptly at 8.30 p. m., at the Central High School, Clifton and Twelfth Streets.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has consented to address the personnel of the Quartermaster Corps.

There will be a band concert between 8 and 8.30 p. m. by the Camp Meigs Band.

Everyone in the office of the Quartermaster General's Office is invited. Officers in charge of divisions are requested to convey this information to the officers and civilians in their respective divisions. The civilian personnel will be admitted on presentation of their passes. Officers will not need any pass or other form of admission.

Mr. Cator Woolford, of the Personnel Division, is charged with the arrangements of the meeting and will be pleased to receive any suggestions.

Conservation of Goods in Making Army Clothing

The War Department authorizes the following:

Waste is not wasted in the Quartermaster Corps. The Manufacturing Branch of the Clothing and Equipage Division is not permitting ends and clippings from materials used in the manufacture of clothing to be thrown away, but is making use of every available scrap of cloth left over.

All "seconds" of 16 and 20 ounce Meltons, in which the perfect portions are not large enough for garment use, are being used for cap cloths, out of which over-seas caps are being made and the "seconds" of 30 and 32 ounce Meltons are being used for jerkin linings.

The clippings which were left over as a result of shortening thousands of long overcoats are being made up into mittens. Cotton and wool clippings too small for any manufacturing use are turned over to the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster Corps.

CIVILIAN AGENTS AUTHORIZED TO WEAR UNIFORMS IN CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of War has authorized civilian organizations having authorized representatives engaged in camp activities to adopt, subject to his approval, suitable uniforms for wear in camps and cantonments in this country, the uniform in each case to be distinctly different in color, pattern, and insignia from the Army uniform and to be worn only while on duty with troops or in the immediate vicinity of the camp or cantonments to which they are assigned. When a uniform shall have been adopted by any organization, the specifications will be submitted, through The Adjutant General of the Army, for the approval of the Secretary of War.

Those civilian representatives not wearing uniforms will be required to wear while in camp a white brassard 5 inches wide, midway between the elbow and shoulder with lettering or design showing line of activities in which they are engaged.

ENLARGING SEWAGE PLANTS AT THE ARMY CANTONMENTS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The increased number of troops in camps and cantonments has made necessary the enlarging of the sewage disposal plants. Instructions have been given to the Construction Division of the Army to undertake the work immediately. The average cost at each camp will be about $40,000.

A committee of sanitary engineers from the Construction Division and the Sanitary Engineering Section of the Surgeon General's office inspected the plants and reported that to properly safeguard the health of the troops and the civilian population enlargements and alterations of the present plants must be made.

Measures are being taken to correct the most pressing defects while the work of enlarging the plants is being done.

ASSIGNED TO NEW DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 172:

130. Maj. Louis W. Stotesbury, Inspector General's Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector of that department.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

AUGUST 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	38
Died of wounds	6
Died of disease	1
Died of accident and other causes	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	31
Missing in action	40
Total	118

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Thomas Monroe Allen. James Martin Allen, Box 46, Bessemer City, N. C.

CORPORALS.

Edward Bell. Arthur Bell, 41 Willard Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Daniel A. Chisholm. Roderick Chisholm, 1123 Nelson Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Charles H. Erickson. Mrs. Augusta Erickson, 1518 Hayes Street, Birmingham, Ala.

Charles C. France. Mrs. Jane France, 226 James Street, Akron, Ohio.

Roy L. Hoffman. Lorine K. Hoffman, Middletown, Md.

Elijah Gordon Knight. Mrs. Martin E. Knight, Hillsdale, Ind.

Claude D. Moreland. Sublett Moreland, Box 521, Marshall, Mo.

Mechanician Clarence E. Mitchell. Mrs. Lottie Brown, 1606 Pennsylvania Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Mechanician John E. Reardon. W. M. Reardon, Dearing, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Harry Aberman. Joseph Aberman, 1401 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

Leo G. Allen. Cornelius Allen, 300 Delaware Street, Corry, Pa.

Ernest Royal August. Mrs. Cora August, Dorchester, Nebr.

Carl H. Barr. Mrs. S. S. Port, Akron, Iowa.

Harry H. Bell. Mrs. Dan Bell, Kohoka, Mo.

Trofim Bokolsky. Mrs. Dire Bokolsky, Wolensky Hubarn, Russia.

Gustave D. Bonniwill. William H. Bonniwill, Painter, Accomac County, Va.

Emanual Brode. Mrs. Betty Brode, 165 Audubon Avenue, New York.

Jack Brown. Mrs. W. Brown, R. F. D. No. 6, Paragould, Ark.

Lowell L. Butcher. Mrs. Lula Swank, New Corydon, Ind.

Theophilus Canary. Mary E. Canary, 4002A North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Willie Childress. Henry Childress, 5027 North Main Street, Danville, Va.

Albert F. Cleary. Edward F. Thornton, Sibley post office, Gloucester, Va.

Arthur Clayton Close. Mrs. Annie Close, R. F. D. No. 7, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

John Corcodilas. Costas Corcinos, 82 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

Willie W. Cotton. J. G. Cotton, R. F. D. No. 1, Ozark, Ala.

John L. Emig. Philip Emig, Dushore, Pa.

Hugh Farrady. John Farrady, 152 Bowery Street, Frostburg, Md.

Daniel P. Freeman. Nathan B. Freeman, Gas City, Ind.

Jefferson Gordon. Turner Willis, Warrenton, Va.

Jacob F. Hettler. Mrs. Dorothea Reitter, southeast corner Indiana and Baltimore Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.

Walter Howell. Walter Howell, sr., 667 Chestnut Street, Arlington, N. J.

George D. Jackson. Charles W. Jackson, R. F. D. No. 4, Hicksville, Ohio.

Waldmer Jensen. James M. Jensen, Monroe, Utah.

Ivor Johnson. Peter Johnson, Box 48, Avondale, Mont.

Elmer George Knoell. Mrs. John J. Knoell, 411 Northampton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Marco Piccini. Mrs. Catherine Piccini, Provincinia Bresna Copoule, Italy.

Vastel Sadoski. Stanley Sadoski, Box 122, Armstrong Creek, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Earl W. Madeley. Edward R. Madeley, Washington Street, New Britain, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Stephen Bogus. John Bogus, Rudny, Russico-Poland.

David B. Christie. Mrs. D. Abbott, Wakefield, Mass.

William H. Johnson. Mrs. Anna Johnson, 66 Reed Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Phillips Peterson. Mrs. A. F. Peterson, 467 One hundred and fiftieth Street, Hammond, Ind.

Guy E. Warren. Wilbert Howard, Edenton, Ky.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Arthur H. Pierson. Mrs. Ray Corn, Salem, Nebr.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. James T. Walsh. Edward Wader, 27 State Street, Watertown, N. Y.

Pvt. John Dean. George Dean, Williamstown, S. C.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Smiley Campbell. Andy Campbell, 211 North May Street, Belton, S. C.

Cook Charles J. Hilton. Charles Hilton, 585 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Daniel O. Alderman. Mrs. Fannie Alderman, Stringer, Miss.

Arnold Anderson. Mrs. Karantine H. Anderson, Evistgaard, Denmark.

James Balkas. George Barber, 1646 Arcade Place, Chicago, Ill.

Arch Barnes. Lige Barnes, Pierce, Okla.

William M. Barr. James H. Barr, Magnetic Springs, Ohio.

Toney Battisto. Frank Battisto, Neppezano, Teamara, Italy.

Joseph Belinciro. Mrs. Teresa Frolia, Donsci, Curence, Italy.

Pietro Brigante. Mrs. Francesco Soloperta, via Vrocefino, Sava, Italy.

Charles E. Brown. Mrs. Eddie Cowie, 18 South Limestone Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Roy Burk. Mrs. Emily Burk, Benton, Ill.

George Cardno. Mrs. Mildred Ellwood, 334 Brooklyn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Arthur G. Cleary. Thomas S. Dolan, 382 East One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Roy Clemens. Albert Clemens, 103 Fifth Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Thomas A. Cullen. Mrs. M. Cullen, 228 West Seventeenth Street, New York.

Michael Fazzio. Tom Fazzio, Palaoreio, Italy.

Nels Foss. Mrs. Bertha Johnson, 231 Grant Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Bird Libby. Freemen Libby, Stidham, Okla.

Novak Lucuch. John Lucuch, 139 Albion Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Charles McNama. Mrs. Margaret McNama, Wilmington, Ohio.

Albert Marks. Mrs. Rebecca Marks, 815 Crescent Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

James Menary. Robert Menary, Enagh Cladymiltown, Market Hill, Ireland.

Joseph Miller. Mrs. Buan, 1300 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Babe Moore. John F. Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, McCurtain, Okla.

Richard Peterson. Mrs. Christian Peterson, 1019 Sturgis Boulevard, Seattle, Wash.

Theodmirom Soares. Mrs. Maria Soares, 122 A Do Piso, Azores, Portugal.

Clarence E. Weaver. Guy Weaver, South Lake Street, Aurora, Ill.

Otto J. Wilke. Julius Wilke, Split Rock, Wis.

James J. Wynne. Mrs. M. Wynne, 244 West Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Ephraim C. Young. Mrs. Angeline Young, Weatherford, Tex.

Missing in Action.

Capt. William C. Truxal. Albert E. Truxal, Meyersdale, Pa.

Lieut. Samuel S. Crouse. Miss Marie Crouse, Somerset, Pa.

Sergt. Robert J. McIntyre. Mrs. Lillian McIntyre, Berlin, Pa.

Sergt. Vergil N. Morlan. Vina M. Morlan, 907 Eleventh Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Edgar L. Crouse. Miss Marie Crouse, Somerset, Pa.

Joseph D. Engle. Mrs. Alice Engle, Box 726, Monaca, Pa.

Lloyd C. Gardner. Mrs. Lizzie Gardner, Somerset, Pa.

Fred Noble Gartside. Mrs. Caroline E. Gartside, 1037 West King Street, York, Pa.

Lawrence Francis Glaab. Mrs. Mary Glaab, 1308 Allegheny Street, New Brighton, Pa.

Samuel H. Hayden. Mrs. Dora Hayden, Greensburg, Pa.

Corpl. Arthur B. Jenkins. Mrs. Mary Catherine Jenkins, Lock Box 50, Hyndman, Pa.

Corpl. Herbert P. Jones. Brinker R. Jones, Somerset, Pa.

Corpl. Clifford W. Saylor. Mahlon Saylor, Rockwood, Pa.

Corpl. Charles Smith. Miss Hilda Scheoppe, Canton, Ohio.

Corpl. Harry Wallrath. Mrs. Anna Wallrath, 1222 Cadwalder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Edgar M. Woodward. Mrs. Emma Woodward, Stoyestown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Bartholomew Campbell. Miss Josephine Campbell, 7721 Laycock Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Gerasoli. Mrs. Santa Elizabeth Gerasoli, 1543 Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herbert S. Clawson. Mrs. Kate Clawson, Latrobe, Pa.

James J. Coffey. Mrs. Delia Coffey, 2629 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Raymond I. Davis. Robert Taylor, 338 Arlington Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

Joseph Dawson. Mrs. Joseph Smith, Imperial, Pa.

Stanley Gibasiewicz. Teofil Gibasiewicz, 11 Ash Street, Duquesne, Pa.

Merle K. Glassener. William J. Glassener, Somerset, Pa.

John Glover. Mrs. Katie Glover, 1713 Third Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Howard H. Graham. Mrs. Anna Graham, 1106 Seventh Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Louis H. Gray. Mrs. Matilda Gray, 29 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ralph P. Henry. George W. Henry, Box 41, Friendly, W. Va.

Wilson G. McIntyre. James McIntyre, Garrett, Pa.

Leon Mandel. Mrs. Fannie Mandel, 1748 Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward Mogel. Mrs. Sarah Mogel, 619 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Angelo S. Pacionè. Mrs. Mary Pacione, 2027 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Andrew G. Petrusky. Andrew Petrusky, Patton, Pa.

Joseph Pritta. Thomas Pritta, 1164 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas A. Reichardt. Mrs. Sarah E. Harvey, 3309 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merideth G. Ringler. Charles C. Ringler, Cairnbrook, Pa.

William R. Salkeld. Ralph E. Salkeld, Berlin, Pa.

Frank B. Schwab. Alphonse G. Schwab, Twenty-first Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Joseph Simons. Mrs. Annie Simons, 218 Troop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George W. Sweeney. Mrs. Viola A. Sweeney, 2111 Sigle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded severely	104

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lee M. Brown. Baxter L. Brown, 5229A Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Daniel F. Christie. Blanche E. Christie, P. O. Box 353, Milo, Me.

Hugh M. Flanagan. Mrs. Amelia R. Flanagan, 100 Eighth Street, Fon du Lac, Wis.

William Houston Haynes. Mrs. Glyndon Haynes, Bellbuckle, Tenn.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Ralph W. Hickey. Mrs. D. W. Hickey, Bellefourche, S. Dak.
Jim Quinn. Mildred A. Quinn, 1876 Overtan Park, Memphis, Tenn.
Huldreick M. Steinecker. Athniel Steinecker, Plymouth, Wis.
Elmer Warner. Wafford Warner, 2709 East Seventy-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
William Zwicky. Mrs. William Zwicky, 121 Evans Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Oscar M. Anderson. Mrs. Esther Anderson, Villisca, Iowa.
Charles Granderson Burkhart. Charles Burkhart, Shawneetown, Ill.
George A. Cook. Mrs. Marie Andrews, 26 River Side Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Charles Clarence Dorn. Charles Lancenburger, New Waterford, Ohio.
Robert J. B. Dupre. Mrs. Mary Dupre, 235 River Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Edward H. Flynn. J. J. Flynn, 11 Concord Street, Worcester, Mass.
John Joseph Glatting. Frank Glatting, 1330 Hermes Avenue, Covington, Ky.
William W. Haskins. Mrs. Mary Haskins, 2323 Agnes Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Albert A. Marr. Thomas M. Marr, Barre, Vt.
Donald M. Nelson. Ruth E. Wintz, 904 Winona Avenue, Apartment 3B, Chicago, Ill.
Frank P. O'Brien. Miss Nellie O'Hara, 163 Water Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
William C. Saunders. Miss Helen Jeffrey, 21½ Summer Street, Somerville, Mass.
Douglas Urquhart. Dr. J. E. Urquhart, Ashfield, Mass.
William F. Zempel. Mrs. Bertha Jesse, General Delivery, Jessup, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Abe L. Allen. John Allen, Leesville, La.
William F. Cox. Luck L. Duncan, R. F. D. No. 3, Greenville, Tex.
Guide D'Agostino. Gaetano D'Agostino, 1418 Oakly Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Ernest W. Davis. Mrs. Estella J. Davis, Moreland Station, N. Y.
Mahlon W. Dennett. L. P. Houston, 773 Main Street, Westbrook, Me.
Tom R. Evans. Miss Jane Burson, Glenwood, Iowa.
Edward M. Flahve. Mike Flahve, Denison, Iowa.
Sylvester J. Hoy. Miss Tulia Awman, 9 First Street, Port Carbon, Pa.
Martin John Kleist. Jacob Kleist, 15 Lawrence Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Earle McConiga. Mrs. Rose McConiga, 505 East Cerrogordo Street, Decatur, Ill.
Thomas Walls A. McCormick. Mrs. Ellen McCauley, 1523 McKean Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leo A. Maschek. L. H. Maschek, 450 North Monticello Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Richard C. Morrison. Richard C. Morrison, R. F. D. No. 2, Bishopville, S. C.
Edward J. Vigue. Octave Vigue, Poplar Street, Skowhegan, Me.
Buster Mat Chandler. Jerry Chandler, Corbin, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Homer D. Abernathy. William I. Abernathy, New Holland, Ga.
Jules Leon Adams. Mrs. Annie Adams, 205 South Beaver Street, York, Pa.
Ben B. Allen. Mrs. Alice Allen, Clayhole, Ky.
Frank J. Allen. Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, New Salisbury, Ind.
Fred D. Aiken. Lewis Aiken, R. F. D. 3, Wethersfield, Vt.
Alfred Anderson. Isaac O'Dell, Eldridge, N. Dak.
Aslak Aslakson. Mrs. Gunder Sorenson, Fisher, Minn.
Raymond S. Bailleul. Mrs. Elizabeth Bailleul, R. F. D. 1, Boston Road, Springfield, Mass.
Melvin H. Bain. W. P. Bain, Slaton, Tex.
Martin C. Balensiefer. Mrs. J. E. Peterson, 527½ Saxon Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Floyd C. Banks. J. L. Banks, R. F. D. 5, Washington, Iowa.
Wilbur S. Barth. Mrs. Ethel May Barth, 3054 Martha Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oscar Benson. Mrs. Jos. E. Benson, 112 Simmons Avenue, Colwes, N. Y.
Salvatore Bernardo. Charles Carret, Steelton, Pa.
Buck Blanton. Leonard Blanton, Wheelersburg, Ky.
Edgar B. Bohannon. Isaac Bohannon, Athens, Tenn.
Arthur F. Boulanger. Charles Boulanger, Woodtick Road, Waterbury, Conn.
John B. Brantley. J. P. Carew, 29 Georgia Street, Waycross, Ga.
Will M. Braybrooks. James Braybrooks, Lawrence, Mich.
William G. Burke. John T. Montford, 426 F Street, Louisville, Ky.
Louis N. Burns. Mrs. Clifford Burns, Ludlow, Vt.
Bruno M. Capano. Mrs. Teresa Liloi, San Sestine, Italy.
Joseph A. Carmody. Mrs. E. Carmody, Box 1528, Goldfield, Nev.
Harold Eugene Chaffee. Mrs. Eugene Chaffee, R. F. D. 1, Rutland, Vt.
Arthur Christian. Mrs. M. Christian, 2 North Washington Street, Janesville, Wis.
Lawrence L. Cline. Alonzo E. Cline, Lookout, Ky.
Carlisle Callahan Cochran. Dr. Charles E. Walker, 308 Brevard Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Lawrence Collins. Mrs. James Collins, Sciota, N. Y.
Orland L. Conoway. John Conoway, New Virginia, Iowa.
William E. Corbly. William Corbly, 18 Rosemont Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles Jerome Costello. Mrs. Anthony Landino, 597 East Street, New Haven, Conn.
Ray Addison Crawford. Mrs. James English Crawford, R. F. D. No. 2, Argyle, Tex.
Iven Crawford. Jabe Crawford, Belleview, Calhoun County, Ill.
Dennis J. Cullity. Mrs. Margaret Farley, 9 Sargent Avenue, Winter Hill, Mass.
Louis D. Cutler. Mrs. Eva M. Cutler, Oakdale, Cal.
Robert Czerionski. James Czerionski, 2627 South Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John Davidson. Mrs. Helen Lawrence, 6709 Regent Street, Duluth, Minn.
William F. Dexter. Mrs. Hettie Lester, 7344 Bennett Street, Braddock, Pa.
Francis Doyle. Mrs. Catherine Doyle, 2264 North Hope Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Abraham Ducote. Edmond Ducote, Cottonport, La.
Ervin Ellis. Isaac N. Ellis, Bryant, Okla.
Charles E. Evans. Mrs. Mary A. Evans, Audubon, Iowa.
Chester E. Farrow. James F. Farrow, Woodson, Tex.
William F. Faulstick. John H. Faulstick, 44 Edgar Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Abraham Fein. Mrs. Ida Fein, 460 Powell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Abram F. Finn. Mrs. Annie Finn, 369 Beech Street, Manchester, N. H.
Leonard Fitzwater. John D. Fitzwater, Broadway Street, Cynthiana, Ky.
Charles Foeltz. Mrs. Helen Marnell, 760 Hillager Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Clayton H. Forbes. Lewis Forbes, 154 Belmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
James J. Gilbert. Joseph Gilbert, 45 South Street, Showhegan, Me.
Earl M. Gilbo. L. E. Gilbo, 32 Howard Court, Keene, N. H.
Howard Grazier. Mrs. Ollie Grazier, Parkers Landing, Pa.
Orvil Edgar Greene. Thomas J. Green, R. F. D. 33, Swayzee, Ind.
Walker J. Griffith. Mrs. Jennie Griffith, 214 South Sixth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
Adolf Gruszinski. Joe Gruszinski, 729 Curtis Avenue, Curtis Bay, Md.
Horace G. Harrison. W. H. Harrison, Watson, La.
William D. Hamilton. Mrs. H. E. Hamilton, 1534 Twenty-sixth Street, Rock Island, Ill.
Clarence B. Harrison. Joe Harrison, Sand Gap, Ky.
Homer Hedges. Mary A. Hedges, Toronto, Kans.
Walter W. Heilig. N. H. Heilig, Shelby, Iowa.
William Hesse. Miss Kate Wickhiller, 2630 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Frank S. Hiell. Lillie Ida Hiell, 511 Eighteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
George W. Hopkins. Albert W. Hopkins, 416 East Hurlbut Street, Belvidere, Ill.
John C. Hussey. Edward Hussey, 26 Pliny Street, Hartford, Conn.
Rad Illich. S. B. Boskowich, Box 60, Anaconda, Mont.
Isaac C. Jeffery. J. M. Jeffery, Box 25, Mount Olive, Ark.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded severely	49
Wounded (degree undetermined)	7
Missing in action	48
Total	104

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

George Kalles. John Mark, Le Mars, Iowa.
Frank J. Kaniecke. Mrs. Johanna Koniecke, 1611 Fleet Street, Baltimore, Md.
Nicholas J. Kenny. John J. Kenny, 67 Summit Avenue, Summit, N. J.
Herman Kessenich. Mrs. Dora Kessenich, 686 Twenty-ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Philip D. Kissinger. Mrs. Lucy M. Kissinger, 337 Laurel Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Clarence Monroe Kornstett. Mrs. Minnie Kornstett, Anthony, Kans.
Simon Kronick. Abraham Kronick, 307 Houghton Street, North Adams, Mass.
William Kuszewski. Mrs. Bridget Kuszewski, 121 Gardner Street, Dudley, Mass.
Victor W. La May. Mrs. J. B. La May, Concord, N. H.
Henry L. Laster. Mrs. Martha Laster, Sherwood, Tenn.
Frank E. Lazarus. Howard Lazarus, R. F. D. No. 1, Copley, Pa.
Thomas Le Clair. Mrs. Josephine Soucie, Anson, Me.
Ocie C. Levins. Mrs. Eula Levins, R. F. D. No. 1, Titus, Ala.
Charles C. Liptrap. John Liptrap, Green Valley, Va.
Paul Lorang. Mrs. Mary Jahyer, 121 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.
Laughlin R. McPherson. W. N. McPherson, Indianola, Iowa.
Isidor Magnes. Mrs. Rebecca Magnes, 138 Corona Avenue, Corona, N. Y.
Everett E. Marshall. Will Marshall, Stowe, Vt.
Walter E. Martin. Mrs. Minnie E. Martin, Dublin, Ga.
William H. Moncrief. Mrs. Jennie Moncrief, 1510 Cornell Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Willie Monroe. Andolph Monroe, 33 Buff Street, Charleston, S. C.
James M. Moran. Mrs. J. M. Moran, 456 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Archie O. Murphy. W. M. Murphy, Lumberton, Miss.
Charles A. Peters. C. H. Peters, Neogo, Ill.
Ernest Petrin. Louis Petrin, 298 Cedar Street, Manchester, N. H.
William D. Price. Mrs. Lena M. Price, 427 State Street, Rockford, Ill.
Thomas R. Purinton. Mrs. Camila Purinton, Independence, W. Va.
Homer Raymond Ridenour. Oliver A. Ridenour, Wallace, Nebr.
Harlow Rockwell. Mrs. Anna Rockwell, Forestville, Wis.
Anthony La Ruffa. D. La Ruffa, 339 MacDougal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carl Schwartz. Frank Schwartz, Oak Brook, Reading, Pa.
Joseph L. T. Simoneau. Mrs. Anele Simoneau, 14 Rolfe Street, Penacook, N. H.
Fred S. Stanclift. Mrs. Lulu E. Hollkoff, 1818 Terry Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Albert Steele. Mrs. Durkes Steele, Middletown, Va.
James L. Stripling. T. L. Stripling, Choopee, Ga.
Oliver F. Swope. Curtiss Swope, R. F. D. No. 12, Gettysburg, Pa.
Lewis Tabor. Mrs. Susan Tabor, 134 South Jackson Street, Columbus, Ind.
Abraham Tack. Mrs. Lavana Tack, Sodus, N. Y.
Dewey Taylor. Mrs. Anna Taylor, 708 East Jackson Street, Delphos, Ohio.
Louis K. Thompson. Mrs. Antonette Bennen, City Park, New Windsor, N. Y.
Paul Throckmorton. Charles Throckmorton, 419 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.
Clinton D. Turner. Alvie O. Turner, 1810 Grandy Street, Norfolk, Va.
John Wallace. Mrs. Nora Oglethorpe, Dunbar, Pa.
Elex Walsko. Andrew Walsko, 429 John Street, Whiting, Ind.
Harold Weeks. Miss Florence Weeks, Fort Bragg, Cal.
Ernest L. Weiss. Isaac O. Weiss, 741 Mill Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
James Whaller. Mrs. Mollie Dean, Rockyface, Ga.
Ralph Yates. Milo Yates, Nineveh, Ind.
William A. Zartman. Mrs. Amanda Zartman, R. F. D. No. 5, Hanover, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Eugene M. Cunningham. Edward Cunningham, 1646 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles E. Knutsen. Henery Knutsen, 2538 Grand Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Clarence E. Recher. Edward Recher, Koppel, Pa.

CORPORALS.

John A. Frederick. C. J. Frederick, 200 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Fred H. Kitchens. Mrs. M. D. Kitchens, 838 Cooper Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Adolf Pomykalski. Stef Pomykalski, 1919 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Bugler Russell J. Bishop. Mrs. Virginia A. Bishop, 31 Main Street, East Williamson, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Herman Kositske. Mrs. Marie Kositske, 615 Maple Street, Escanaba, Mich.
Frank Kuta. Mrs. Mary Kuta, 1801 West Twenty-first Place, Chicago, Ill.
Willie Lucas. Mrs. Martha E. Lucas, Hardinsburg, Ky.
Leonard J. Lutz. Mrs. Ellen Clucas, 250 Everett Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.
John E. Lyden. Mrs. Emma Richey, 1422 East Fourth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
John L. McCarthy. George J. McCarthy, 6918 Hiland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Dick Peddicord. Thomas Peddicord, Cynthiana, Ky.
Charles J. Reilly. Mrs. Maria Reilly, 208 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Leland S. Rokes. Newell Robbinson, Warren, Mo.
Julius Rottluff. Mrs. Walter Jones, Potter Valley, Cal.
Jerry Sevcik. Mrs. Antonia Sevcik, 2102 South Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
Philip Sommerschuh. Mrs. Amelia Sommerschuh, 3014 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Stai. Mrs. Anna Stai, Evansville, Minn.
Gordon Wellington. John Wellington, Mayville, Mich.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

James G. Graham. Dr. James W. Graham, 1522½ Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Bert Guy. Mrs. Bert Guy, 706 Fourth Street, New Brighton, Pa.
Gilbert H. Jerome. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jerome, 987 Forest Street, New Haven, Conn.

SERGEANTS.

Harry T. Doorr. Mrs. Florence Wurster, 2538 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy Houston. Mrs. Eliza Houston, Somerset, Pa.
Martin L. Markol. Mrs. Lucinda Markol, Somerset, Pa.
Walter S. Roth. Mrs. Emma H. Roth, R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester, Pa.
John C. Tressler. Mrs. Mary Tressler, Meyersdale, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Lawrence Boyle. Robert Felton, R. F. D. No. 1, Toronto, Ohio.
David L. Eicher. Mrs. Grace Eicher, Somerset, Pa.
George M. Plopport. Mrs. Mary Plopport, First Avenue, Conway, Pa.
Frank W. Reinhart. Mrs. Helen Price, 1201 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas A. Roberts. Mrs. Mary Roberts, Jenner, Pa.
Earl Wirick. Louis Wirick, Somerset, Pa.
Joseph Zulle. Mrs. Mary Barrett, 1940 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mech. William A. Shaner. Mrs. Viva Viola Butter, Elwood City, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Ralph R. Ames. Anna E. Fritz, First Avenue, Patterson Heights, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Morris Axel. Anna Axel, 2337 South Philips Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel F. Beaver. Mrs. Clara Kemerer, Republic, Pa.
Gilbert C. Blades. Mrs. Rebecca Blades, Somerset, Pa.
Guy Breckline. Mrs. Lillie Tylor, 23 North Second Street, Columbia, Pa.
Harold H. Bulla. Mrs. Amelia Bulla, 527 East Third Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Domenick Capo. Christopher Capo, 7319 Borden Street, Swissvale, Pa.
Vincent L. Carey. Mrs. Margaret Carey, 600 Sixteenth Street, New Brighton, Pa.
John W. Carl. Mrs. Susan Carl, Newport, Pa.
George Castleberry. Mrs. Mary Castleberry, Wellston, Okla.
John A. Cldapes. James Polecandreotis, 115 West Jefferson Street, Joliet, Ill.
Alexander Coffroth. Mrs. Gertrude Coffroth, Somerset, Pa.
Robert Stokes Conner. Mrs. Matilda M. Conner, 6313 Dix Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Barton Dellinger. Miss Elizabeth Dashler, Wrightsville, York Co., Pa.
Don M. Dickinson. Christopher A. Dickinson, Fremont, Mich.
John D. Dominick. Mrs. Millie Dominick, 1403 Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy Harrison Dooley. Mrs. Ella Dooley, Asherville, Kans.
Marvin Dotson. Mrs. Maggie Dotson, Amarillo, Tex.
Frank E. Duffield. Sylvester L. Duffield, New Alexandria, Pa.
Berdest Fancher. Rosyan Fancher, R. F. D. 1, Garrison, Tex.
Samuel Geonnotti. Mrs. Millie Geonnotti, 628 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD LIST, AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	22
Wounded (degree undetermined)	44
Missing in action	37
Total	103

Killed in Action.

Sergt. William J. Rothmaier. Mrs. Caroline Rothmaier, 209 East Chestnut Street, Hazelton, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Herbert Griffin. Sam Dark, 1409 South Garden Street, Columbia, Tenn.
Author C. Mock. Mrs. Florence Mock, 1006 Green Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Isem Skidmore. Mrs. Mary Skidmore, Layman, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Nick Baggett. Gus Baggett, Vellie, Ala.
Albert Bowker. Mrs. F. Burke, 146 West One hundred and first Street, New York, N. Y.
John H. Cannon. Mrs. Emma Cannon, 59 Huston Street, La Grange, Ga.
Carmen Cappuzza. Angelo Cappuzza, Berwyn, Pa.
Thomas E. Condon. Ed Condon, 965 South West Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Clarence C. Ellison. Mrs. Ida Ellison, Jamestown, Kans.
Roy E. Poraker. Lovick S. Wooldridge, Bell Plaine, Kans.
Frank E. Gondeck. Mrs. Nettie Gondeck, 325 Sobieski Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
Holly Love Goodman. W. J. P. Goodman, R. F. D. No. 4, Concord, N. Y.
Lee N. Kenyon. Mrs. Ida Kenyon, Brooks, Iowa.
Grover C. King. Robert A. King, R. F. D. No. 6, Cana, Va.
Albert Lambert. Mrs. Catherine Lambert, Chester, Pa.
Arthur William Loomis. Arthur Dewey Loomis. Cheney, Kans.
Arthur Burton McIntosh. Mrs. A. B. McIntosh, Roseland, La.
Tony Rutkins. Mrs. Agnes Rutkins, Lambert, Ind.
Albert J. Schewee. Martin Schewee, 1 Main Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Burrel Smith. W. M. H. Smith, Tinsley, Ky.
Carl T. Wetz. Carl Wetz, 3265 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Charles A. Bailey. J. M. Bailey, 28 Morrell Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Frank M. Flanagan. Mrs. Agnes Flanagan, 2507 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
Scott W. Hall. S. T. Hall, Innergrove, Minn.
Raymond S. Harper. Silas Harper, 1301 Pratt Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph J. Newberry. Mrs. Marcells Newberry, 606 New York Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Charles G. Anderson. James Anderson, 26 Hamilton Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Rollie Benton. Louis Benton, 101 Lynch Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
Will F. Gordon. Mrs. M. Gordon, 44 One hundred and thirtieth Street, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
Mark H. Hammel. Mrs. Catherine Niquette Hammel, Two Rivers, Wis.
Merle R. Windsor. Arthur H. Windsor, 12 Terminal Place, Campello, Mass.
Mechanic Leo F. Atkielski. Mrs. Catherine Atkielski, 1227 Breman Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

George Anglin. John B. Anglin, Cane River, Cancy County, N. C.
John Borucki. Walter Borucki, 3414 Papel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Clyde E. Braley. Mrs. J. Ballow, R. F. D. No. 1, Bristol, N. H.
Bennett Burnham. Mrs. Lee Burnham, Marble Falls, Tex.
John H. Cooke. Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, Lowville, N. Y.
Vincent H. Coryell. Mrs. Eleanor H. Coryell, 42 Crooke Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William J. Cowan. William Cowan, 41 Fulton Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
John B. Deal. William I. Deal, Edna, Tex.
Harry E. Dempsey. Mrs. Mary Dolan, 331 East Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Walter Dirden. Mrs. Mattie Dirden, Somis, Cal.
Joseph P. Donovan. Mrs. Ellen Donovan, 1313 North Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
William J. Dougherty. Mrs. W. J. Dougherty, 1204 Potomac Street, Washington, D. C.
Layton S. Downey. Mrs. Mary Downey, Chester, Pa.
William Gray. James Gray, 41 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Harmon. Mrs. Fannie Lee, Waverly Pike, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Lee N. Higgins. Elias T. Higgins, McKinney, Tex.
Howard P. Hoagland. Mrs. B. Hoagland, 6 Commonwealth Avenue, Elgin, Ill.
Andrew P. Jedynak. Steve Jedynak, 1338 Crittenden Street, Chicago, Ill.
Owen Kearney. Peter Kearney, 230 West One hundred and forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

David J. Fennessy. Richard Fennessy, 106 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert A. Floto. Daniel A. Floto, Meyersdale, Pa.
Theon E. Johnson. Mrs. Emma Johnson, 128 Parrish Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Hobart W. Kemp. Charles H. Kemp, Somerset, Pa.
Ralph H. Walters. Jacob N. Walters, Rockwood, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Russell M. Alexander. Mrs. Ida Alexander, Ligonier, Pa.
Fred W. Berkerbile. Mrs. Nettie V. Berkerbile, Kentner, Pa.
Clyde L. Bittner. Edward A. Bittner, Garrett, Pa.
Boyd S. Blinn. Anna Blinn, 843 Grove Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Frank L. Fruth. Mrs. Hilda L. Fruth, 1409 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Joseph H. Heath. Mrs. Hattie Gashaw, Somerset, Pa.
John H. Heitzman. Mrs. Sarah Heitzman, Palouse, Wash.
Bert R. Irvine. Homer Irvine, 5934 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel Landis. William H. Landis, Rockwood, Pa.
Earl M. Leslie. Zenas C. Leslie, 212 High Street, Berlin, Pa.
Samuel D. Salkeld. Ralph W. Salkeld, Berlin, Pa.
Charles B. Vannear. Fred T. Vannear, Somerset, Pa.
John A. Veal. Nova Marie Veal, 1616 Fifth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Frank G. Anderson. Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, 501 Second Street, Beaver, Pa.
Max Berg. Rose Moshenberg, 5626 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Orval B. Bolland. Mrs. Henry J. Bolland, 544 Buffalo Street, Beaver, Pa.
James W. Boller. Edgar F. Boller, 153 Twenty-first Street, Homestead, Pa.
William T. Bosler. Mrs. Hettie C. Bosler, 325 North Third Street, Columbia, Pa.
Oscar D. Boyer. Mrs. Minnie Boyer, 2643 Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Callahan. Mrs. Bridget Callahan, 2314 South Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Casebeer. Mrs. Ida Casebeer, Somerset, Pa.
Joseph E. Chardy. Mrs. Lizzie Chardy, 306 Water Street, Quincy, Mass.
Andrew J. Chester. Andrew Chester, 6311 Hicks Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leo B. Clark. John H. Clark, 32 Broadway, Meyersdale, Pa.
Antonio D'Arcangelo. Loeancino D'Arcangelo, Anover Street, Boston, Mass.
Veto Danderlo. Thomas Danderlo, Old Forge, Pa.
James H. De Pue. Mrs. Ida De Pue, 2317 Manning Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George D. Dietrich. Mrs. Alice Dietrich, 212 South Fifth Street, Columbia, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wallace F. Dilworth. Mrs. Edith Dilworth, Enon Valley, Pa.
Camille Durando. Dominick Durando, 725 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joe Endzel. Tony Endzel, Jenner, Pa.
Amon E. Fishburn. Mrs. Annie Fishburn, 1733 North Ringgold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas A. Fredericks. Walter V. Fredericks, 8207 Stelles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elmer L. Garver. Mrs. Ruth R. Garver, R. F. D. No. 2, New Brighton, Pa.
Grover Cleveland Gray. Mrs. Cora Lee Gray, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 104, Charlotte, N. C.
Arthur Guy. Mrs. Margaret Guy, 919 Tenth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Lawrence J. Hartle. John Hartle, Meyersdale, Pa.
Earl V. Herrington. Pressley G. Herrington, 76 Beaver Street, Fallston, New Brighton, Pa.
Edward C. Jackson. Mrs. Lizzie Jackson, 180 Beaver Street, Fallston, New Brighton, Pa.
Floyed J. Joshanski. Mrs. Anna Joshanski, R. F. D. No. 44, Weedsport, N. Y.
John H. Kennedy. Mrs. Katherine Kennedy, 1413 Sixth Street, New Brighton, Pa.
George E. Lindsay. Mrs. Margaret H. Lindsay, 1900 Third Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Earl T. Loucks. Effie B. Burroughs, R. F. D. No. 4, Washington, Pa.

FOURTH LIST, AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died of wounds	4
Died of disease	1
Wounded severely	125
Wounded (degree undetermined)	9
Missing in action	20
Total	159

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Wallace G. Cox. James B. Cox, 3508 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.
Wagoner Willis L. Strouse. Mrs. Anna Strouse, 413 Line Street, Sunbury, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Clayton H. Baker. Ralph Baker, Tully, N. Y.
Mike R. Chaney. Oliver C. Chaney, 1657 East Washington Street, Frankfort, Ind.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Theodore Rochester. Minnie White, Seat Pleasant, Md.

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

John W. Cotton. William James Cotton, 1765 Bronson Avenue, Hollywood, Cal.
Edward G. Ince. Dr. E. A. Ince, 2325 Vermont Street, Quincy, Ill.

LIEUTENANTS.

Miller H. Bond. Mrs. F. C. Parker, care of Parker's Book Store, Enid, Okla.
Harrison E. Hornbeck. Mrs. B. Hornbeck, 34 Cliff Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Joseph Maurice Katz. Mrs. Mary Katz, 1114 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
Lester E. Kirkpatrick. Charles T. Kirkpatrick, 514 South First Street, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Allen W. Mathis. G. H. Mathis, Fort Payne, Ala.
John E. Wilson. Charles F. Wilson, North Lovell, Me.

SERGEANTS.

Cassimir B. Bisson. Ammitdee Bisson, 140 Water Street, Skowhegan, Me.
Eli Hall. Wib Hall, Penny, Ky.
James Levas. Lewis Rossottas, 306 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Thomas J. Moran. Mrs. Mary Moran, 36 Atherton Road, Brookline, Mass.
George W. Pattee. Mrs. John Gallup, 26 Front Street, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Willard S. Storms. Mrs. Jessie Storms, Dwight, Kans.
Elmer E. White. Albert H. White, R. F. D. 49, Cato, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

George E. Achey. C. J. Achey, Jackman, Me.
Otto A. Bjorkman. Mrs. S. S. Steinigger, 431 South Honore Street, Chicago, Ill.
John Brown. Mrs. Elizabeth Kohler, 643 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
Martin Devore. Mrs. Elmer Devore, 9 Wheeler Street, Sharon, Pa.
Charles D. Goudreault. Mrs. Rose Goudreault, R. F. D. 1, Concord, Vt.
Robert Dyas Graham. Mrs. Mary Jane Graham, 739 South Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Basil M. Hadlock. Alfred Hadlock, Derby Center, Vt.
Otto Everett Huddle. J. S. Huddle, Van Etten, N. Y.
Walter J. McDonald. Mrs. Margaret McDonald, 1706 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George A. Menkens. Mrs. Anna Menkens, 102 Hopkins Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Arnold Napier. Sam Napier, Branchland, W. Va.
Morris L. Parks. Lester Parks, North Prospect Street, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Chester Randolph. William Randolph, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Edwin A. Reed. John F. Reed, Des Arc, Mo.
John C. Shutt. Charlie K. Shutt, 413 North Maine Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Rollie F. Sullivan. Mrs. Bertha Porter, General Delivery, Paducah, Ky.
Will F. Suthers. Ed. Suthers, Marion, N. C.

COOKS.

Ernest O. Emerson. W. S. Emerson, Roswell, N. Mex.
Louis Vivier. Mrs. Sophia Vivier, 20 G Street, Turners Falls, Mass.

MECHANICS.

Charles L. Casson. Mrs. Jennie Casson, Twenty-fifth and Elm Streets, Des Moines, Iowa.
Lester McConnell. Mrs. McConnell, Box 52, Montague, Mich.
Wagoner Burdette W. Fothergill. E. W. Fothergill, 206 South Whitney Street, Hartford, Conn.
Saddler Fred W. Winter. Miss Bertha Winter, 55 Dix Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Horseshoer Joseph Andrew Sepesy. Joseph Sepesy, Thayer, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William H. Allington. Mrs. Minnie Allington, 15 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.
Bradley Banks. Mrs. Elizabeth Banks, Blackey, Ky.
James T. Barnes. Leslie C. Barnes, Island Pond, Vt.
John Bauer. Mrs. Mary Bauer, 360 South Walker Street, Webb City, Mo.
Beyrl Bevis. William Bevis, Osawatomie, Kans.
Fred O. Bickford. Charles D. Spaulding, Rumney Depot, N. H.
Clarence W. Boswell. Mrs. Helen Boswell, Webster City, Iowa.
Timothy D. Brown. G. C. Brown, Brighton, Me.
Chester R. Burkhart. Charles Burkhart, Virginia, Wis.
Lester S. Chidlaw. Mrs. L. E. Chidlaw, 4238 Lyndale Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Robert L. Childers. Mrs. Adelia Childers, Rockford, Iowa.
John Richard Clayton. Mrs. Louise Eberhardt Clayton, 1326 Cleveland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Fred J. Clugston. J. O. Clugston, Webster Mills, Pa.
Frank B. Collier. Mrs. J. H. Funches, Rowesville, S. C.
Harry A. Courter. Mrs. Stella Talbott, 2490 Apple Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
Charles A. Crist. Mrs. Mary L. Crist, R. F. D. No. 1, Hume, Ohio.
Marion J. Daniel. John E. Daniel, Livingston, Tenn.
William J. Davis. Miss Winifred Lewis, 535 Main Street, Sugar Hotel, Pa.
Carl N. Dory. E. W. Dory, Fontanelle, Iowa.
James S. Dufford. Mrs. Mary E. Dufford, Healdton, Okla.
Darvin Durham. Mrs. Sarah Durham, Omaha, Ill.
Frank Eberhard. Margaret Ahlers, 23 Hone Street, Kingston, N. Y.
Henri C. Ernes. Joseph E. Ernes, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 43, Yorkville, Ohio.
Willis Farley. Champ Farley, Pennington Gap, Va.
William F. Gibbons. Mrs. Anna Dooling, 579 Water Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Eugene Gildea. Patric Gildea, 8552 North Fifth Street, Ironton, Ohio.
Irwin Craig Kilgore. Mrs. Carrie Kilgore, 805 Becker Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
James Givens. Miss Anna Givens, Strange Creek, W. Va.
Thomas Greeley. Mrs. Mike Greeley, 202 Second Street East, Menomonie, Wis.
Sylvester Greggon. Andrew Greggon, 65 Division Street, Lowell, Mass.
Harvey C. Grindle. George W. Grindle, 45 Gifford Street, Brockton, Mass.
Hugh Haggerty. Mrs. Mary Haggerty, 1277 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John L. Hanifin. Mrs. Hannah Hanifin, R. F. D., Camden, N. Y.
James Roy Harmon. Isaac L. Harmon, Boyceville, Wis.
Stanley Russell Harris. W. H. Harris, Boyceville, Wis.
Moses M. Haynes. Mrs. Peggie Haynes, Williford, Ark.
Albert M. Hauss. Mrs. S. F. Hauss, 704 Summit Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
David Hechter. Philip Moscovitz, 655 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter S. Henderson. Mrs. Clara Henderson, 211 North Adams Street, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Ray W. Hicok. S. W. Hicok, 1720 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Harold M. Hoy. Mrs. Jennie C. Hoy, Spencerport, N. Y.
Arno E. Hughey. Allen J. Moore, Jackman, Me.
Gordon Kepner. Mrs. Emma Kepner, New Rockford, N. Dak.
Benjamin Kulczycki. Joe Kulczycki, 2622 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Louis J. Kuhn. Mrs. Mary A. Kuhn, 42 Sander Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Carl G. Kreulen. D. Kreulen, Sheldon, Iowa.
Mike Krizack. Jasper Krizack, 1909 Lorain Avenue, Lorain, Ohio.
David B. LaDuke. Mrs. Maude Monroe, 35 Summer Street, Penacook, N. H.
Erwin Lamberton. Lanan Lamberton, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 1, Langford, S. Dak.
Hilbert O. Linse. Mrs. F. G. Kuchenbecker, St. Marys, Idaho.
Herman Oscar Love. Mrs. Mary Shearer, Perulack, Pa.
Luther McGee. Clarke McGee, Chillicothe, Tex.
Lawrence Chriley Mecker. Mrs. Eva Mecker, Troy, Pa.
Stanc Minck. Mrs. Sophie Urkawicz, 84 House, 26 Mine, Bruceton, Pa.
E. C. Monroe. Mrs. Annie Phillips, 154½ Government Street, Mobile, Ala.
Jessie L. Murray. Mrs. Mildred Schaffer, Roaring Spring, Pa.
John Norman. Joe Parker, 1809 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank George Novatney. Vernoia Novatney, 6220 May Street, Chicago, Ill.
John P. Nushart. Mrs. Thomas Nushart, Kaukanna, Wis.
Bernard C. O'Brien. Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, R. F. D. No. 1, Chester, Vt.
Ralph M. Peffer. Charles Peffer, Newville, Pa.
Frank L. Petry. Mrs. Sophia Petry, 1670 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lionel E. Pitts. Mrs. W. H. Nelson, R. F. D. No. 3, Monroe, Me.
Christopher R. Polston. Mrs. Linnie Calmer, Alliance, Nebr.
Malio J. Ratto. Frank Ratto, 438 Utah Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Arnold R. Rogers. Lottie Stacy, 404 South Street, Waukesha, Wis.
Philip J. Schmitt. Mrs. Philip Schmitt, Marcus, Iowa.
Ray Schoonover. Mrs. Minnie Schoonover, Rice Lake, Wis.
Thomas W. Sharber. Mrs. H. G. Freick, Panama City, Fla.
John J. Shea. Mrs. Shea, Greenwood Street, Springfield, Mass.
John M. Shields. Daniel W. Shields, Dozier, Ala.
Joseph O. Shlam. Mrs. Catherine Shlam, 1040 West Thirty-second Street, Camden, N. J.
Joseph Slevin. Miss Julia Slevin, 11 Pleasant Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry T. Sprinkle. Mrs. S. Sprinkle, 228 North Capital Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Staab. Mrs. H. Staab, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 22, Waukesha, Wis.
Wilbur J. Staley. Mrs. Sophia Staley, Sidney, Ohio.
Bromislaw Staszkerucz. John Paseels, 164 Front Street, Elizabethport, N. J.
Harry J. Stoneberger. Charles Schuon, 1821 West Franklin Street, Evansville, Ind.
Marion Suchy. Stanley Suchy, Scobey, Mont.
Harry Turnipseed. James L. Turnipseed, Hampton, Ga.
William A. Vaughan. Mrs. Mary Autry, Fayetteville, N. C.
Francis L. Veasey. Mrs. Addie Veasey, 3430 West Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

William W. Walker. W. R. Walker, Pacific Junction, Iowa.
William H. Weis. Mrs. Margaret Weis, 1033 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Wharton. George D. Wharton, 213 Winthrop Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Henry A. Wolhaupt. H. E. Wolhaupt, Antigo, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Melvin C. Kirkwood. Mrs. Mary Kirkwood, Rouseville, Pa.
Wilbain O'Neill. John P. Kelly, 212 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert E. Phillips. Mrs. Mattie B. Phillips, Tanglewood, Tex.
Corpl. Charles Shaw. William Shaw, Groveport, Ohio.
Mech. Clint B. Miller. Millharry H. Miller, Graysville, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Harry Brown. Mrs. Minnie Brown, 967 Morris Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
James A. Donohue. Mrs. K. J. Donohue, 450 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles A. Jennings. Charles W. Jennings, 106½ South Main Street, Rutland, Vt.
John Le Roy Ruddy. Mrs. Katherine Ruddy, 408 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Robert J. Bonner. Mrs. Anna Bonner, 1219 Hazzard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilbur E. Schell. Paul A. Schell, Somerset, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Louis H. Bell. Ida May Ruhe, 1945 Lithgow Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John P. Cleaver. Mrs. Florence Cleaver, Somerset, Pa.
Richard K. Keenan. Mrs. Sebbie Keenan, Jeannette, Pa.
Frederic G. Lockwood. Mrs. M. G. Lockwood, 845 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Verner W. McFarland. John McFarland, 91 Main Street, Fallston, New Brighton, Pa.
Robert D. McKinnis. Elizabeth McKinnis, 1103 Fifth Street, New Brighton, Pa.
Frank R. McNease. Florence E. McNease, 634 Thirteenth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Walter E. Neel. Mrs. Minnie Neel, 313 West Town Street, Salisbury, N. C.
John Ritz. Mrs. Annie Ritz, Bitumen, Pa.
Laco D. Rohr. Mrs. Olive Rohr, Vadis, W. Va.
Michael Scioli. Frederick Scioli, 518 Kauffman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dewey A. Shively. Mrs. Anna Shively, 1635 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Steve Sullivan. Mrs. Jenima Sullivan, Bridge Street, West Bridgewater, Pa.
William A. Sullivan. Timothy J. Sullivan, 117 Stanley Avenue, Jackson, Mich.
Edward Voelmle. Bertha Voelmle, 449 Northeast Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vivian E. Wilkinson. Mrs. Flora Wilkinson, Sandyville, W. Va.
William C. Zimmerman. Martin W. Pile, Somerset, Pa.
Clarence H. Zinkan. Mrs. Anna E. Rhodes, R. F. D. No. 2, Beaver, Pa.

FIFTH LIST, AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	41
Died of wounds	3
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	60
Wounded (degree undetermined)	3
Total	109

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Willard H. Hasey. Mrs. W. H. Hasey, 914 Oakwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilson S. Keller. Harry V. Keller, Barto, Berks Co., Pa.
Harold E. Kinne. William B. Kinne, Orofino, Idaho.
Frank Jerman McConnell. F. W. McConnell, 509 Chestnut Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Frank R. Marston. Frank Marston, 1705 Twelfth Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
Francis W. Payne. James M. Payne, Kanawha Valley Bank Building, Charleston, W. Va.

SERGEANTS.

George Taylor Agee. Robert L. Agee, 3208 Independence Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
David Clouds Harrison. John S. Harrison, Clayton, Del.
Delbert McCoy. John C. McCoy, R. F. D. 4, Washington, Pa.
Fred B. Stultz. Z. W. Stultz, 706 Seventh Avenue SW., Roanoke, Va.

CORPORALS.

Homer L. Berkley. G. E. Berkley, Ursula, Ark.
John Joseph Mulvey. Mrs. Margaret Mulvey, 61 Essex Street, Rahway, N. J.
Charles R. Patineaude. Geo. L. Patineaude, West Street, R. F. D. No. 1, Essex Junction, Vt.

COOKS.

Isadore Kaufman. Benjamin Kaufman, 370 New Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
John Laughon. Miss Ada Johnson, Odessa, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Albert Agnew. Charles Agnew, Davenport, Iowa.
John Allred. Mrs. Lima Allred, Woodlawn, Miss.
J. L. Boekenoogen. I. E. Boekenoogen, Aitkin, Minn.
Thomas R. Cottingham. Tracy T. Cottingham, Dillon, S. C.
Joseph Fred Cottrell. Mrs. Martha Cottrell, West Webster, N. Y.
Charles Divers Crane. Charles T. Crane, Martinsburg, Mo.
George F. Dill. John R. Tucker, Bloomingdale, Ind.
James Duff. Lass Duff, Barboursville, Ky.
John Dynan. Mrs. Mary Ryan, 116 Austin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alexander W. Ewing. David Ewing, 4900 Lexington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Michael Gorkovci. Mrs. Yvductei Gorkovei, Slonim, Grodna, Russia.
Arthur Grant. Mrs. Linnie Marr, R. F. D. No. 2, Corpus Christi, Tex.
Clifford Jones. Mrs. Susie Fewell, Miles City, Mont.
Tony Marcheo. Patsy Amoro, Everson, Pa.
Microfan Mickayllk. Miss Constantino Bazzick, 935 Gray Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elisha Mullin. Mrs. Mahala Mullin, Loya, Wash.
Mussie Opelchuck. Mrs. Vaseka Smith, 112 South Gore Street, East Cambridge, Mass.
Merritt Personeni. Mrs. May Jiles, Shokan, N. Y.
Rudolph Rabinowitz. William Rabinowitz, 2819 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, N. Y.
Joseph Rachwal. Andrew Jarnroga, 120 White Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leo J. Sanders. Mrs. Mary E. Sanders, Ewing, Nebr.
Roy Nicholas Snider. Mrs. Kate Coster, Pilot Hill, Cal.
George Sterling. Mrs. Mary Owens, Crisfield, Md.
William A. Stratton. Miss Eva Stratton, 542 Broadway, Fall River, Mass.
Daniel W. Thomas. Mrs. H. Thomas, Globe, Ariz.
Frank Wright. Miss Sarah Wright, 5 Goldsmith Court, Methuen, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

William H. Ferguson. Mrs. Maggie Ferguson, Ore City, Tex.
Robert J. Hall. Mrs. Martha Hall, Kings Mills, Ohio.
Leo A. Schwind. Mrs. Elizabeth Schwind, 3207 Elm Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Cadet Percy Humphreys. Prestonia Matthew A. Preston, 7144 Meade Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Hugo Evangelisti. Louis Evangelisti, Capedimonto, Italy.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Donald R. Green. Mrs. L. M. Green, 1106 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C.
Sergt. Clarence Richmyer. Mrs. Mary Richmyer, 863 West Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Fred L. Arnold. Ed. D. Heckerman, Bedford, Pa.
Robert H. Barbour. Capt. George H. Barbour, care of Hospital Ship *Warren Bridge*, Cambridge, Mass.
Edwin L. Carlson. Mrs. Edwin E. Carlson, 891 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Herbert Drefahl. Adolph Drefahl, 435 Winslow Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
William T. Erickson. Ole Erickson, Moorehead, Minn.
Frank A. Forsyth. Mrs. Clara Forsyth, Selden, N. Y.
Sam B. Lightner. Allen Lightner, R. F. D. No. 1, Wallingford, Ky.
Michael Loretto. Mrs. Angelo Gagruse, 305 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.
Clarence Lucia. Mrs. John Lucia, 15 East Main Street, Ware, Mass.
Wilbur R. Mann. B. E. Mann, Tabor, Iowa.
William A. Mazzoni. Mrs. Mary Mazzoni, 76 Pearl Street, Burlington, Vt.
Arthur Richardson. Mrs. E. Richardson, 1514 North One hundred and fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Milton A. Samuel. Mrs. G. E. Baird, 1234 Morland Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.
Maxfield W. Shaw. Victor Shaw, 94 Woodside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Arsenault. Archie Arsenault, 233 Pine Street, Rumford, Me.
Frank W. Baker. Levy Baker, Penn Station, Pa.
Thomas Baldwin. Herman Baldwin, 1413 South Eleventh Street, Ironton, Ohio.
Harry Beaudry. Miss Anna Beaudry, Richmond, Vt.
Charles H. Belcher. John Belcher, Juan, Ky.
Joseph Boyer. Frank Boyer, R. F. D. No. 2, Hudson, N. H.
Theodore R. Browning. H. S. Browning, 221 North Beech Street, Daytona, Fla.
Edward B. Bunch. Robert H. Bunch, 606 Fourteenth Avenue, Munhall, Pa.
Patrick Burns. Mrs. Stasia Morressy, 45 Moquett Row, Yonkers, N. Y.
Aurelio Colangelo. Mrs. Maria T. Fracase, 8 Julia Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Paul Curchio. Victoria Louisa, 15 Mott Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Garbaczyk. Mrs. Mary Garbozyk, 3985 Sixty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles E. Gray. Charles E. Gray, Buckfield, Me.
Frank Elmore Hardin. Mrs. Martha A. Hardin, Box 123, Pecan Cap, Tex.
John J. Heidecker. Mrs. Margaret Miller, 533 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Curtis P. Hutchinson. Archie Hutchinson, West Bethel, Me.
Bernard Hoyce. John Hoyce, Woodland Street, New Britain, Conn.
Wilhelm Harlinski. Mrs. Wilhelm Harlinski, Wilno, Poland.
Harry Karameros. Mrs. Karameros, Platonas, Olympia, Greece.
Fred Kavesky. Tony Stevens, 1115 Central Avenue, Flint, Mich.
Fred S. Kibbe. Mrs. Ella Handford, 88 Westland Street, Hartford, Conn.
Roy R. King. Wiley V. King, Cushing, Okla.
Michael Kranick. Mrs. Mary Kranick, 165 Third Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Bingham C. Labelle. Edward C. Labelle, 79 Chase Street, Burlington, Vt.
Samuel Lapidus. Morris Lapidus, 18 Avenue A, New York City, N. Y.
Arthur Ledoux. Marshall Ledoux, 15 Wellehon Street, St. Albans, Vt.
Lawrence Listing. Mrs. Mary Listing, 78 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Michael J. McCormack. Mrs. E. McCormack, 218 East Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Hobart R. Marvin. Rev. H. R. Marvin, Addison, N. Y.
Fred Mease. Sam Scaros, Minnesota, Minn.
Victor Morris. Mrs. Helen Morris, 77 Hoplak Street, Edwardsville, Luzern County, Pa.
Jesse J. Norman. J. M. Norman, Fitzhugh, Ark.
Herman E. Price. Herman Price, sr., 804 Lower Street, Columbia, S. C.
Perry T. Reed. Mrs. John L. Reed, box 94, Lerna, Ill.
John Renaud. John Renaud, 36 Hamilton Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Martin Richgruber. William Richgruber, Leon, Wis.
Leslie E. Rockwell. Augus M. Rockwell, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Thomas Roper. Mrs. Alice Roper, box 52, Mulberry, Kans.
Harry Schwartz. Iguatz Schwartz, 702 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sam Shirley. Sheard Tyndall, Walstonburg, N. C.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

George Sitch. Mrs. Annie Sitch, Smokerun, Pa.
John Levi Smith. Smith Brothers, R. F. D. 3, Rockford, Mich.
John C. Spooner. Mrs. Walter F. Spooner, Sherman Mills, Me.
Fred L. Till. Mrs. Nettie Till, R. F. D. 3, Ceresco, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Kenneth L. Ogle. A. M. Ogle, East Wabash Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
Pvt. Thomas Q. Denman. Horace B. Denman, Durant, Okla.
Pvt. Carrie R. Kreeger. Mrs. Agnes Kreeger, 4005 North Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, in cablegram No. 210, dated August 4, 1918:

Killed in action	7
Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	46
Wounded in action (slightly)	
Total	55

Killed in Action.

Sergt. William H. Cooper. Mrs. C. Cooper, mother, 133 Bryan Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Sergt. Harry N. Lacey. Samuel A. Lacey, father, Lancaster, Tex.
Sergt. Raymond M. Mabry. Luella Mabry, mother, 204 South Ninth Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Sergt. Frank L. Tignor. Margaret Tignor, mother, 310 Sycamore Street, Richmond, Va.
Sergt. Richard B. Tucker. Adelbert Tucker, father, Leer, Mich.
Pvt. Harry Hawthorne. Irene Zentz, friend, 272 North Third Street, Superior, Wis.
Pvt. Roy A. Nitsche. William Nitsche, father, 324 Miami Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Clarence Otto Rozell. Clara Rozell, mother, care of Ehlen and Grote Apartments, Orange, Cal.
Pvt. Elmer S. Short. Frances Short, sister, Cashmere, Wash.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

First Lieut. Edward B. Hope. Samuel R. Hope, father, Waterloo, S. C.
Second Lieut. Arnold B. Godbey. Grace A. Godbey, mother, 1114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sergt. John Casey. Michael Casey, father, 654 Boston Street, West Lynn, Mass.
Sergt. John H. Culnan. Rose B. Culnan, mother, Marinette, Wis.
Sergt. Ersal D. Davey. John W. Davey, father, 63 Paca Street, Cumberland, Md.
Sergt. Neil D. Hottel. Ponsonby T. Hottel, father, Clarington, Forest County, Pa.
First Sergt. Benjamin Lentz. Mrs. Benjamin F. Lentz, mother, Kittery, Me.
Sergt. Charles H. Rushton. George Rushton, father, 733 Spruce Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Corpl. Paul E. Bolding. Mrs. W. E. Bolding, Gainesville, Ga.
Corpl. George E. Filek. Mary Filek, mother, 4808 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Gus Gulberg. Mrs. Matilda Gulberg, mother, 1923 North Francisco Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. George E. Hayes. Mrs. Mary Hayes, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Bridgeport, Ohio.
Corpl. Thomas I. Kerr. Mrs. Inez Kerr, mother, Fenton, Ill.
Corpl. Edward C. Schwartz. William Schwartz, father, Wells, Mich.
Corpl. Fred J. Seaman. Stephen A. Seaman, father, Wolcott, N. Y.
Trumpeter Harold Roderick Ryan. William A. Ryan, brother, 480 Lucy Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Pvt. Albert Chester Bacon. Mrs. Minta Bacon, mother, 511 Church Street, Baton Rouge, La.
Pvt. Wilbur Ray Barrett. Miss Jessie Barrett, sister, 3522 Lexington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Edward Row Bond. Helen Kersey, sister, 752 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pvt. John Joseph Boyerski. Mrs. Francis Boyerski, mother, 169 Main Street, Dupont, Pa.
Pvt. Albert F. Brennan. Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan, mother, 5743 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Porter Browning. W. R. Browning, father, Monet, Mo.
Pvt. Harold E. Bryson. Horace Bryson, father, 2005 California Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. Sam. M. Buchanan. Mrs. Mattie J. Buchanan, mother, Morris, Tex.
Pvt. Roy L. Daniels. Mrs. Amanda Pate, mother, Booth Point, Tenn.
Pvt. Sidney J. Davis. Mrs. Lena Davis, mother, 408 West Pike Street, Cannonsburg, Pa.
Pvt. Joseph E. Ellis. Mrs. Della Ellis, mother, Cameron, Mo.
Pvt. Richard Ellis. James Ellis, father, Crete, Nebr.
Pvt. Harry O. Erwin. Matilda Erwin, mother, Craig, Nebr.
Pvt. Samuel P. Gilbert. Fanny Dunlap, sister, 621 "C" Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Pvt. James Hale. Tom Hale, father, Seattle, Wash.
Pvt. Frank L. Hamilton. Elmira Hamilton, mother, 251 Stone Street, Port Huron, Mich.
Pvt. Meles R. Jain. Hattie B. Jain, mother, 1834 Twenty-second Street, Boulder, Colo.
Pvt. James T. Lloyd, jr. J. T. Lloyd, father, 213 North Hudson Street, Greenville, S. C.
Pvt. Arthur D. Lowrie. Winnie Lowrie, sister, Burkett, Tex.
Pvt. Andrew M. McCort. Thomas McCort, father, 175 East Adams Street, Detroit, Mich.
Pvt. William R. Novak. Frank Novak, father, Clinton Street, Waukesha, Wis.
Pvt. August J. Senecal. Mary Senecal, mother, 943 Thirty-third Street, Oakland, Cal.
Pvt. Dean F. Smiley. Jennie Smiley, mother, 406 South Fifth Street, Goshen, Ind.
Pvt. Robert J. Taylor. C. S. Taylor, father, Fort Valley, Ga.
Pvt. Frank Swagman. Ella Swagman, mother, 1817 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pvt. Jack A. Tupper. Mrs. Mabel Tupper, mother, 255 South Garfield Street, Pocatello, Idaho.
Pvt. Jake M. Uhrig. Catherine Uhrig, mother, 516 West Main Street, Sterling, Colo.
Pvt. Walter B. Wood. William E. Wood, father, 15 Twelfth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Pvt. Glenn Niner Wormwood. Sylvia Wormwood, mother, 519 South Park Avenue, Fremont, Ohio.
Pvt. Jennings B. Yeager. Mrs. Anna Yeager, mother, Harrison, Ohio.

Medical Corps Officers Assigned to Active Duty

139. The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, that post, 15 days after receipt of order for a course of instruction:

Capts. Albert G. Aschauer, George A. Landes, John B. McMurray, Robert H. Morris, Charles F. Nutter, William A. Porter, Clinton C. Rhodes, Roy P. Stoops, and Frank U. Swing; First Lieuts. Arthur G. Beyer, Fern Champenois, Sumner B. Chase, John F. Deal, Otto J. Dixon, Gilbert H. Galford, Arthur H. Gaston, Frank W. Hannum, John A. Hunter, William H. Johnston, Edwin P. Kitchen, Claude A. Lingenfelter, Daniel B. Moffett, Walter A. Noble, John O'Connell, Charles C. Petheram, George R. Pretz, Frank I. Putman, Polk Richards, Austin E. St. Clair, Henry R. Scates, Frederick O. Schwartz, Joseph D. Seiberling, Morris S. Shapiro, James R. Smith, Edgar J. Stein, Roscoe S. Van Pelt, and Phillip L. Wise.

BEEHIVE COKE MAXIMUM PRICE FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

The Fuel Administration issues the following order establishing maximum prices of beehive coke in the State of Kentucky:

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1918.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that various additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of the distribution of coke, and of the prices at which the same may be sold,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other orders of said Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning 7 a. m. July 29, 1918:

(1) The maximum price f. o. b. cars at ovens, per ton of 2,000 pounds, for coke made in Pike County, Ky., except at the plant of the Marrowbone Mining Co., shall be $6.50 for blast-furnace coke and $7.50 for 72-hour selected foundry coke.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

NEW SPECIAL AIRCRAFT OIL ADOPTED AFTER LONG TESTS

(Continued from page 7.)

partment could be reduced and kept constant by means of exhaust air pumps. In this manner the reduced air pressure could be made equivalent to the air pressure at any elevation. Here the engines were tested for altitude, instead of trying to fly them for any length of time at the corresponding heights, or taking them up to the top of some mountain.

Death of Capt. May.

In the first tests Capt. May ran a 65-hour test without a stop. He stood watch without leaving the work until it was finished and his data was recorded. This continued strain on his vitality proved too great and on an inspection trip shortly afterward he was caught in a severe storm, fell ill, and died at Takoma Park, D. C., on May 22, 1918.

On his reports were based the Liberty aero oil specifications which are in general use in the Army and Navy to-day. His experiments made possible the securing of a suitable airplane engine oil at about a fourth the price of castor oil, saving the Government perhaps $11,000,000.

Reclamation of used oil is also practiced now and at least 50 per cent is used again, whereas previously it was thrown away. This probably also saves the Government several million dollars.

Save for the country's sake.

LIST OF HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

(Continued from page 2.)

Screws, wood, brass, F. H., S--Gross---	4,176
20 ¼-inch by No. 2.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 5.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 8.	
20 ⅜-inch by No. 6.	
20 ½-inch by No. 9.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 9.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 9.	
20 1-inch by No. 6.	
20 1-inch by No. 9.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 6.	
20 1¼-inch by No. 9.	
20 1½-inch by No. 12.	
100 1½-inch by No. 6.	
20 1⅝-inch by No. 9.	
20 1¾-inch by No. 9.	
20 1¾-inch by No. 10.	
20 2-inch by No. 9.	
20 2¼-inch by No. 14.	
20 2¼-inch by No. 18.	
20 2¼-inch by No. 24.	
20 3-inch by No. 10.	
20 3-inch by No. 14.	
20 3-inch by No. 18.	
20 3-inch by No. 24.	
Screws, wood, iron, bright, F. H. S., gross	4,178
20 ¼-inch by No. 2.	
20 ¼-inch by No. 4.	
20 ¾-inch by No. 5.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 9.	
20 ⅜-inch by No. 4.	
100 ½-inch by No. 6.	
20 ½-inch by No. 7.	
30 ½-inch by No. 10.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 3.	
20 ⅝-inch by No. 6.	
30 ⅝-inch by No. 12.	
50 ¾-inch by No. 6.	
60 ¾-inch by No. 16.	
30 ⅞-inch by No. 12.	
60 ⅞-inch by No. 14.	
60 1-inch by No. 6.	
100 1¼-inch by No. 9.	
30 1¼-inch by No. 13.	
30 1⅜-inch by No. 14.	
100 1½-inch by No. 16.	
20 1⅝-inch by No. 4.	
20 1½-inch by No. 8.	
100 1½-inch by No. 9.	
20 1½-inch by No. 14.	
100 1¾-inch by No. 6.	
100 1¾-inch by No. 8.	
100 1¾-inch by No. 9.	
100 1¾-inch by No. 12.	
50 1⅞-inch by No. 13.	
50 1⅞-inch by No. 14.	
100 1⅞-inch by No. 18.	
30 2-inch by No. 8.	
100 2-inch by No. 9.	
20 2-inch by No. 10.	
100 2-inch by No. 20.	
20 2⅛-inch by No. 10.	
100 2⅛-inch by No. 16.	
100 2¼-inch by No. 18.	
100 2½-inch by No. 5.	
150 2½-inch by No. 16.	
50 2½-inch by No. 18.	
100 2¾-inch by No. 16.	
100 2¾-inch by No. 18.	
100 3-inch by No. 16.	
100 3-inch by No. 20.	
30 3½-inch by No. 14.	
50 3½-inch by No. 18.	
30 4-inch by No. 14.	
30 4-inch by No. 16.	
30 4-inch by No. 18.	

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Name of buyer, Mr. J. D. Rennick; room 106.

Clamps, steel, drop-forged, 6-inch	3,043
Clamps, steel, drop-forged, 10-inch	3,043

BIDS ON THE FOLLOWING TO BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 22, 1918.

Saws, meat, 22-inch	505
Blades, meat saw, 16-inch	2,000
Blades, meat saw, 28-inch	670
Wrenches, adjustable tap, No. 10 Greenfield (or equal), capacity 1/16 to ¼	450
Wrenches, adjustable tap, No. 6 Greenfield (or equal), capacity, ¼ to ¾	450

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-B.

Name of buyer, S. St. J. Eshleman; room 424.

Horses, stitching	2,870
Jaws, stitching horse	1,060
Irons, branding, 2-inch	3,806

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION B.

Name of buyer, Capt. H. B. Price; room 428.

Wire-cutters, model 1918	600,000
No. 1851 tack button, with ½ tack	2,041,157
End clips, ⅝-inch	13,105,747
Chape clip, suspender clip, and D ring, assembled for ration bag--sets	14,430
Strap loops, 0.7 by 0.126 by 0.109 inch	8,164,628
1-inch special wire snap hook, model 1917	10,220,215
D rings, 0.38 by 0.7 by 0.134 inch	4,082,314
1-inch tongueless bar buckles	11,220,215
1-inch end clips	10,234,645
Double hooks, ¾ hard brass wire, 0.134-inch diameter	1,110,419
⅝-inch tongueless bar buckle	9,027,370

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-C.

Name of buyer, John Bertram; room 420.

Bars, crow, pinch, 30 pounds each	24
Stove bolts, button head, with nuts	165,000
Bars, steel combination, pry and nail puller, 30-inch	500

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION C.

Name of buyer, Capt. Oliver; room 112.

Wheelwrights' and carpenters' kits:	
Ax, hand, 5-inch, handled	600
Bits, auger, 1 each ¼-inch, ½-inch, and ¾-inch	1,800
Bit, screw driver, ⅝-inch	600
Brace, ratchet, 12-inch	600
Chisel, socket firmer, ¾-inch, handled	600
Files, saw, slim taper, 6-inch	1,800
Hammer, claw, bell face, 16-ounce, size 1½, handled	600
Oiler, ½ pint, with sealing spout	600
Rule, 2-foot, No. 62	600
Saw, hand, crosscut, 7 pt., 26-inch, No. 8	600
Screw driver, hand, 8-inch	600
Set, saw	600
Stone, oil, 6 by 2 by 1-inch (Washita No. 1 or equal), mounted	600
Wrench, monkey, 10-inch, black, knife handled	600
Kits, blacksmiths' pack train:	
Field packer's anvil	5,205
Clinch cutter	5,205
Hand hammer, ball peen, 2¼-pound	5,205
Shoeing hammer, 12-ounce	5,205
Clinch iron, ¾ by 1½ by 3½ inches	5,205
Horseshoe knives, 3½-inch blade	10,410
Pincers, 12-inch	5,205
Pritchel, 12-inch	5,205
Rasp, 16-inch	5,205
Horseshoer's emergency equipment:	
Shoeing hammer, 12-ounce	6,213
Hoof knife, 3½-inch blade	6,213
Rasps, 16-inch	6,213
Horseshoe nails, assorted, Nos. 5 and 6--pound	6,213
Oakum--½-pound	1,553
"Kress" disinfectant, 4-ounce bottle	6,213
Kits, cargador's:	
Blades, awl, assorted, 43 to 48	64,836
End-cutting nippers, 8-inch	5,403
Riveting hammer, size 3	5,403
Handles, awl, with wrench	16,209
Draw gauges, No. 51½	5,403
Knife, round, 6-inch	5,403
Paper needles—	
Harness, No. 2--paper	5,403
Harness, No. 4--do	5,403
Needles, assorted sailmaker's	32,418
Mounted oilstone, 6 by 2 by 1 inches	5,403
Sailmaker's palm	5,403
Punch, saddler's—	
⅝-inch	5,403
½-inch	5,403
⅜-inch	5,403
Revolving belt punch, 4-tube	5,403
Rivet set	5,403
Bent trimmers, 6-inch	5,403
Edge tool, No. 3	5,403

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Name of buyer, W. J. Peck; room 120.

	Quantity.
Wicks, oil stove, Perfection No. 125	92,000
Globes, lantern:	
Green	12,687
Red	12,687
Clear	317,148
Blue	12,687

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-B.

Name of buyer, J. G. Williams; room 114.

Dip, animal--barrels	50
Cotton, calking--pounds	500
Fire pots, 7-pint	200
Torches, gasoline	900
Jute, packing--tons	15
Tanks, 5-gallon hand-pump, fire	200
Scales, platform, 5-ton	8
Cans, engineer's oil, spring bottom	20,000
Motors, electric:	
2 horsepower	10
7½ horsepower	6
5 horsepower	4
½ horsepower	1
Cocks, round, key for gasoline, ¾-inch	15,000
Scales:	
Platform, portable, 1-ton	451
Platform, portable, 2-ton	450
Counter, union, 240 pounds	451
Folding, platform, ½-ton	11,656
And weights	2,571
Bungs, galvanized, flanged, 2-inch	15,000
Gaskets, 2⅛ by 2⅞ inches, composition for gasoline	75,000
Sterilizers, steam, portable	150

BIDS TO BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 10, 1918.

Pails, 12-quart, fire	6,000
Extinguishers, fire, 2½-gallon	400
Stamps, steel, alphabets and numbers, sets	250
Washers, 40 by 64 D. G	2
Washers, 36 by 48 S. G	2
Valves, 2-inch 2-way, for washing machine	4
Extractors, 28-inch, under driven, solid curve	3
Tanks, galvanized soap, 120-gallon	2
Tubs, wood, stationary, laundry, sets (2)	1
Tumblers, steam-drying, 40 by 60	1
Ironer, flat work, 5-roll, with motor, 100-inch	1
Presses, steam, laundry, 38-inch	2
Trucks, receiving	3
Trucks, metal, wash, room	2
Boards, ironing, with irons and brackets, electric	2
Trays, 20 pin-marking	150
Press, hay, motor-driven	1
Sets, leather marking, model 1910, sets	1,759
Bungs, galvanized, flanged 2-inch	35,000
Gaskets, 2⅛ by 2⅞ inches, composition for gasoline	170,000
Cocks, ground, key for gasoline, ¾-inch	35,000
Wrenches, malleable, for above cocks	3,500
Sterilizers, steam, portable	96
Fittings, cast iron and malleable, pieces	9,700
Valves, brass, globe and angle, various sizes, pieces	900
Pipe, steel, various sizes, black, lengths	1,200
Pipe, steel, various sizes, galvanized, lengths	400

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-C.

Name of buyer, W. B. Mitchell; room 118.

Boilers, egg, large	500
Boilers, coffee, size 4½ by 8½ by 11½	150
Cups, drinking, enameled	5,000
Kettles, tea, enameled—	
4-quart size	925
8-quart size	250
Mills, coffee	300
Picks, ice	1,000
Mashers, potato, extra heavy	250
Knives, paring	1,728

Total equipment for cafeteria and dormitories for Bethlehem Steel Co.'s housing project including china, etc., as follows:

Bids will be entertained in total or on individual items:

LIST OF HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

GENERAL.

Bidders are requested to submit cut and detailed description or sample of smaller items upon which they are bidding. Trade names and catalogue numbers called for in accompanying lists are only for use in determining the quality of materials desired. Manufacturers of equivalent or equally as good grade of materials will be accepted in lieu thereof.

CHINA.

Greenwood China or Maddack's medium thick, plain white:		
Desert plates, 7⅛ inches, outside measurement	dozen	140
Dinner plates, 8¾ inches, outside measurement	dozen	100
Coffee mugs, handled	do	100
Soup bowls, 5¾ inches, outside measurement	dozen	75
Dishes, oval, 9½ inches, outside measurement	dozen	20
Butter chips, 2½ inches, outside measurement	dozen	100
Fruits, 3 inches, outside measurement	dozen	100

GLASSWARE.

Water tumblers, 10-ounce, pressed ground bottom	dozen	100
Salt shakers, pressed, silver plated top, 4¾ inches high, hexagon, 2 inches across bottom, 1½ inches across top	dozen	7
Pepper shakes, same as above	do	7
Vinegar bottles, pressed, with stopper holding 8 ounces	dozen	7
Mustards, pressed, with cover holding 4 ounces	dozen	7

SILVERWARE.

Oneida Community par plate, or equal, plain pattern:		
Forks	dozen	90
Dessert spoons	do	80
Teaspoons	do	120
Knives	do	80

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Sauce pans:		
30-quart, retinned		8
20-quart, retinned		12
12-quart, retinned		6
8-quart, retinned		6
Rolling pins, hotel size		4
Flour sieves, 20-inch		2
Steel colanders, No. 110		4
Steel colanders, No. 114		4
Bake pans		12
Chinese strainers, 8-inch		4
Chinese strainers, 6 inch		4
Bearing bowls		2
Gray favorite pans, 18-inch		12
List pudding pans		24
List pudding pans, 10-quart		24
Soup strainers, Puritan, small		2
Sugar dredges		4
Asparagus steps		8
Hotel dish pans, 40-quart		6
Hotel dish pans, 20 quart		6
Grease pans, 16-inch		4
14-inch baskets for above		2
Stone crocks, 3-gallon		12
Stone crocks, 4-gallon		12
Stone crocks, 5-gallon		12
Egg beater cuff rs, 48		4
Wood mick prints		4
Wood ladles, 18 inch		36
Tin skimmers		12
Baker's scales, 8-pound		2
Fairbank platform scales, 600-pound		1
Oven pans, full size		20
Oven pans, half size		10
Can openers		4
Union corers		12
Cleavers, 8 inch		2
Meat saws, 24 inch		2
Egg whips:		
16 inch		2
14 inch		2
20 inch		2
Piano egg whips, 15 inch		2
Cook's spice boxes, 4 compartment		4
Yellow bowls—		
12 inch		6
8 inch		6
Cook's forks		4
Full-sheet graters		2
Nutmeg graters		4
Canvas bags, No. 5		2
Plain star tubes	sets	2
Kitchen knives		12
Apple corers		12
Dough scrapers		2
Garbage cans and covers		24
Ice-cream dishers—		
8 to a quart		2
12 to a quart		2
Galvanized pails, 14 quart		24
Ice tongs	pair	4
Ice sacks		4
Ice picks		6
Corkscrews		6
Coal shovels		2
Vegetable knives		12
Brooms		12
Grease strainers, 14 by 30		4
Fiber keelers		12
Individual teapots		72
Tea strainers		72
Sterling slicers, No. 20		2
Fry pans, No. 207		20
Paper napkins	M	100
Read, jr., kitchen machine or equal		1
5-gallon Lyon milk urns or equal		3

ALUMINUM WARE.

American Aluminum Utensil Co., New Kensington, Pa., or equal.

No. 616, deep stock pot, 15-gallon		1
No. 654, deep stock pot, 10-gallon		1
No. 532, saucepan, 34-quart		1
No. 534, saucepan, 26-quart		1
No. 633, saucepan, 20-quart		1
No. 512, saucepan, 12-quart		1
No. 610, saucepan, 8½-quart		1
No. 509, saucepan, 6½-quart		2
No. 407, fry pans		6
No. 410, fry pans		4
No. 414, fry pans		4
No. 946, ladles		6
No. 948, ladles		4
No. 949, ladles		3
No. 245, baking pans		6
No. 247, baking pans		6
No. 417, saute pans with long handles		2
No. 420, saute pans with long handles		2
No. 919, double boilers		2
No. 917, double boilers		2
No. 162, self-righting cuspidors		10
No. 965, Berlin sauce pots with covers, 8-quart and ladles (covers to be cut out for ladle handles)		8
No. 160, measure cups		2
No. 65, lipped saucepans		2
No. 302, funnels		2
No. 304, funnels		2
No. 190, measures		2
No. 191, measures		2
No. 193, measures		2
No. 195, measures		2
No. 347, rectangular aluminum trays		600

TOILET ARTICLES—MOPS—BRUSHES, ETC.

Holcomb or equal patented water-closet brushes, No. 751		40
Samson or equal scrubber with rubber flaw, dryer, and handles, complete		40
No. 151, Premium scrub brushes		100
No. 8 spring tension fixtures		100
Cases (100 rolls each case) toilet paper		20
Paper towel cabinets (submit samples and cuts of paper)		40
Waste towel paper receptacles		40
No. 20 oz. Holcomb or equal 15 ply mop heads		100
No. 87 Hercules or equal mop sticks		40
Holcomb or equal mopping tanks No. 1		35
No. 120 long handle dust pans 9 by 12¼ inches complete with 3-foot handles		35
No. 518–18 inch Universal or equal dusters		75
13-inch block 21-inch sweeping face, factory flaw brushes		2
Holcomb or equal with solid handles (complete)		
No. 133 Acme or equal dusters (all black china)		3
Bristles (Holcomb or equal)		
No. 033 cuspidor brushes		3
No. 45 white hair coffee urn brushes		15
No. 10 sink or pot brushes		4
No. 130 general cleaner pot brushes		1
No. 240 general cleaner pot brushes		1
No. 60 galvanized dust pans (regular) 10½ by 15 inches		5
Cocoa brush mats, 36 by 22 inches		35
No. 311 block brushes		2

FURNITURE.

Folding cot beds 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 5 inches long, outside dimensions, constructed of 1½-inch tubing at head and foot with suitable size rod bracing. Side rails to be constructed of 1½ by 1½ by ⅛ inch angle iron. Spring to be attached of twin galvanized link type, provided with suitable number of helicals at head and foot. Cots to be finished in battleship gray or black Japan No. 1 Army folding cot or equal		960
Mattresses, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet 3 inches long, with 3-inch border and one row side stitching. Mattresses to have a top and bottom layer of felt with cotton filling between and covered with art ticking. Mattress is to weigh 20 pounds		960
Pillows, 2½ pounds weight, filled with chicken and duck feathers and covered with 6-ounce ticking		960
Chiffoniers, 30 by 18 inches, to have four drawers, top drawer split. Chiffonier to be equipped with rectangular mirror. Alternate without mirrors attached, but supplied with detached mirror, with wire hanger and hook. Chiffonier to be finished in fumed oak		960
Grass rugs, 54 by 90 inches, of the Crex, Waite, or other equally approved manufacture. Plain color, with plain border		960
Side chairs, Heywood Bros., Wakefield Co., or equal, G 592–1 S. S. Plain oak, fumed finish		192
Width of seat, 18½ inches. Depth of seat, 16 inches. Width of top slat, 3½ inches. Height of back, 21¼ inches. Width of spindles, 1⅝ inches. Thickness of spindles, ¾ inch. Back posts, 1¾ by 1¼ inches. Front legs, 1⅝ by 1¼ inches.		
Rockers, G 592–5 S. S. Plain oak, fumed finish		64
Arm chairs, G 592–6 S. S. Plain oak, fumed finish		80
Width of seat, 22½ inches. Depth of seat, 19¾ inches. Width of top slat, 4 inches. Height of back, 23 inches. Width of spindles, 1⅝ inches. Thickness of spindles, ¾ inch. Back posts, 1½ by 1¼ inches. Front posts, 1⅝ by 1¼ inches.		
Settees, G 592–7, S. S. plain oak, fumed finish		48
Length, 36 inches. Width, 18 inches. Other dimensions same as arm chair and rocker.		
Tables, G 880, plain oak, fumed finish		48
Top, 36 by 24 inches. Height, 29 inches.		
Armchairs, G 122–5, maple wood, stained green, varnish finish		64
Width of seat, 20½ inches. Depth of seat, 16½ inches. Width of top slat, 2¾ inches. Height of back, 26 inches. Back posts, 1¾ inches diameter. Front posts, 1½ inches diameter. Width of arm, 3½ inches.		
Rockers, G 128–6, maple wood, stained green, varnish finish. Same dimensions as armchairs above		32
Settees, G 134–7, maple wood, stained green		32
Length, 36 inches. Width, 16½ inches. Other dimensions same as armchair and rocker.		
Tables, 7 feet 6 inches by 30 inches, top 1 inch, on suitable hardwood frame with heavy hardwood square tapered legs. Tables to be knocked down and equipped with stud bolt and nut at each corner for easy erection. Table to be finished in golden oak		66
Bridge-built stools with backs		1,500

LINENS.

Sheets of first-quality Mohawk or equal. Sheets to count not less than 64 threads to the inch of warp and 68 threads to the inch of filling; sheet to be 54 by 90 inches before hemming, to be free of dressing or filling of any description and to weigh 16 ounces to the sheet		2,900
Pillowcases, 42 by 36 inches before hemming, or quality equal to the above		2,900
Hand towels, 16 by 30 inches, heavy cotton huck		4,000
Bath towels, 20 by 40 inches, heavy cotton		3,000
Couch covers, 56 by 95 inches, fancy cotton		1,000
Blankets, 64 by 84 inches, to be all cotton, weighing at least 3 pounds; blankets to have 1-inch hem on ends and to be olive-drab color with border		960

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

Complete Topical Index for the Month of July in This Issue

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918. No. 381

U. S. CONTROL OF THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY, TERMED "CONSPIRACY," URGED TO PRESIDENT

"CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE" OF TRUST IS FOUND, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION PROBERS SAY

OPERATIONS GO BEYOND THE LIMITS OF AMERICA, AND IF CONTINUED, WILL "REFLECT UPON NATION"

WRONGS COMPETITORS

Recommendations Would Put All Refrigerator Cars, Warehouses, and Other Properties Under Government Supervision—Show of Competition Is Pronounced "Superficial"—Five Firms Named.

At the direction of the President, the Committee on Public Information to-day gave out a summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry.

This is the third of a series of reports which the Federal Trade Commission will make as a result of its food investigation. The report has been in the hands of the President since July 5, but publication was not authorized sooner because the President wished first to be in possession of full information.

Findings Set Forth in Letter.

The findings and recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission are set forth in the following letter to the President:

SUMMARY OF REPORT ON MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

Letter to the President.

JULY 3, 1918.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: On February 7, 1917, you directed the Federal Trade Commission to "investigate and report facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs and the products or by-products arising from

(Continued on page 3.)

SUGGESTIONS TO NEWSPAPERS ON U. S. POLICY TOWARD RUSSIA

The Committee on Public Information, at the instance of the Chief Military Censor, makes the following request of the press:

The policy of the United States Government toward Russia having been announced by the State Department, the press is requested to observe, in all news dispatches relating to Russia, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on the Committee on Public Information's card entitled "What the Government asks of the press." The paragraphs referred to read as follows:

"2. Information tending to disclose the number of troops in the expeditionary forces abroad.

"3. Information calculated to disclose the location of the permanent base or bases abroad.

"4. Information that would disclose the location of American units or the eventual position of the American forces at the front.

"5. Information tending to disclose an eventual or actual port of embarkation; or information of the movement of military forces toward seaports or of the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inference might be drawn of any intention to embark them for service abroad; and information of the assembling of transports or convoys; and information of the embarkation itself.

"6. Information of the arrival at any European port of American war vessels, transports, or any portion of any expeditionary force, combatant or noncombatant."

[NOTE.—When any of this information becomes available for publication at the War Department announcement may be expected from the Chief of Staff.]

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED FOR U. S. FOREIGN SERVICE

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Fifty expert stenographers and typists are wanted at once for foreign service, according to an announcement by E. M. Kline, in charge of the United States Employment Office at 1410 Pennsylvania

(Continued on page 2.)

GENERAL MARCH CORRECTS REPORTS CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF U. S. DIVISIONS PLANNED AGAINST ENEMY

EXPEDITION TO SIBERIA

Maj. Gen. U. S. Graves to Be in Command—Nucleus of American Force Will Be Sent from the Philippines, and Supplemented by Other Troops from the United States.

Press interview by Gen. March:

I am informed that there has been a statement made unofficially to the correspondents that I stated to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the military program contemplated 84 divisions next May. That is not the fact and will not be published; I made no such statement.

With reference to the fighting in France: When I talked to you last Saturday I pointed out just where the lines were at that time. On Saturday the retirement proceeded at top speed, covering a depth of 5 miles on a 20-mile front. The terrain on the west afforded an opportunity for quick movement of troops; the center was more wooded and more difficult for advancement, and the eastern portion of it still more broken by wooded ravines and streams, which at that time were swollen by the rains.

U. S. Troops at Fismes.

The line of the Vesle River as far east as Fismes was reached on Saturday as has already been published. United States troops entered Fismes on Sunday. The allied troops are now along the south bank of the Vesle and have crossed over at many points going into the flat country on the other side, but not taking the hills, which are still crowned by Germans, and probably strongly defended.

I will say about that terrain—which I have been over—that it affords a very good opportunity for defense. Steep slopes on the other side of the river rise

to heights which are crowned unquestionably by German artillery and make the advance at that point quite difficult.

Former Salient Wiped Out.

The salient which we have been talking about for the last two or three weeks no longer exists. The allied line now runs in practically a straight line from near Montdidier to Verdun.

There were minor actions along the British front which I will not refer to in the general discussion.

The United States has organized an expedition to Siberia. The officer selected to command this expedition is Maj. Gen. William S. Graves, who is now in command of the 8th Division, Camp Fremont, Cal. The nucleus of the American force in Siberia will come from the Philippines and will consist of the 27th and 31st Regiments of Regular Infantry. That force will be supplemented by other troops sent from the United States.

The purpose of organization of the expedition has been announced by the President through the State Department, and I need not refer to that further. The force is relatively small and is not for the purpose of establishing an eastern front in Russia, but for the purpose set forth in the President's memorandum, and no other.

Commanders in Siberia.

Q. Could you tell us who will command these regiments?

A. One is commanded by Col. Styer and the other by Col. Taggart. Those officers have been ordered to command the regiments referred to.

When Gen. Graves arrives in Vladivostok I will give it out.

Q. Where is the 26th Division? Can you say anything of the particular engagements in which they have participated?

A. I have in previous talks pointed out to you on the map where the 26th Division was, and a little bit more in detail I'll say that the 26th Division started combat training in the middle of June in the Woevre sector north of Toul. On the 18th of July it appeared in the line on the Marne salient and took part in the attack of July 19. I pointed out to you before that it was engaged in the attack on Epieds on the 22d.

Q. Tuesday morning papers state American troops at Kandalaska. Is this so? If so, what is the character of the forces?

Location of U. S. Forces.

A. Kandalaska is south of Kola on the Murman railroad where it touches the Kandalak Gulf on the White Sea, and the only dispatch I have seen does not say that American troops were there, but that troops had landed at Archangel. I have seen no dispatches anywhere that American troops are at Kandalaska, and so far as I know they are not there.

(Gen. March here stated that he referred in the above answer to newspaper dispatches, and that when American troops arrive at Murmansk and the facts are reported to the War Department he will give them out.)

Q. Can the present location of the 27th Division be stated?

A. This division, so far as is known, is still in the training area.

Q. What division has the 4th Regiment of Motor Mechanics been incorporated with, and where are they now stationed?

A. The Motor Mechanics are not attached to divisions. They are corps troops. No information has yet reached us as to what corps this particular organization is assigned to. They sailed on July 15, and presumably they have arrived over there, and will be assigned eventually.

Location of Divisions.

Q. Will you give us the locations of all of the divisions overseas whose positions have not yet been made known?

A. That is impossible.

Q. Press dispatches indicate that American troops are engaged in action with British troops in Picardy and possibly in Flanders; will you identify these American troops?

A. The only report we have is that the Thirty-third Division took part in the engagement of July 4 in Picardy. No other reports of our troops with British in Picardy or Flanders have come in.

Q. Can it be disclosed what troops are in Italy?

A. Not at the present time. None of the troops there have been identified with the enemy, and when they are I will give them out.

COTTONSEED GROWERS CONFER WITH FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Food Administration issues the following:

Dealers in cottonseed for planting convened in Washington at the Food Administration for a conference at which cost of doing business was discussed, with a view to determining a basis for rules and regulations to be drawn up by the Food Administration, governing margins of profit.

More Than 100 Growers Attend.

More than a hundred seed men attended, representing every State in which cotton is raised. At present, dealers who sell seed for planting are included in rules and regulations issued recently for sellers of milling seed, by which profits of the latter are limited to $3 per ton, when they themselves own their business wholly and assume all risks of operation.

It is felt that because of the greater expense incurred in handling seed for planting it is unfair to confine dealers in this seed to the $3 profit.

Seed Carefully Grown.

Dealers who sell for planting develop their product carefully by the most approved methods of horticulture and usually sell these select lots in small quantities to growers. The growers bind themselves to sell back the product of this seed to the dealer at an advance. The dealer then sells in larger quantities to the generality of growers.

159 Men are Landed Sick and Wounded From Oversea Forces

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ended August 2 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 159. These men were sent to the various Army hospitals, where facilities for treatment and physical reconstruction have been provided.

COLD STORAGE ADVISORS MEET TO DISCUSS SCHEDULE OF RATES

The Food Administration issues the following:

On August 6, the hottest August day ever recorded in Washington, the advisory committee, representing the cold-storage industry in conferences with the United States Food Administration, met in Washington to consider the question of cold-storage rates. It was recommended and decided that a basis of maximum rates be placed by the Food Administration on certain of the important products now being placed in cold storage, such as meat, butter, poultry, cheese, dried fruits, and apples. The intention is that the profits of cold-storage warehousemen shall be limited.

Personnel of Committee.

The committee consisted of Frank A. Horne, chairman, New York, and R. H. Switzler, St. Louis, both of the Food Administration; M. C. Cummings, Chicago; Homer McDaniel, Cleveland; Floyd M. Shoemaker, Elmira, N. Y.; George H. Stoddard, Boston; W. B. Mason, Providence; and Nimmo Old, Norfolk.

Representatives of the subsistence division and the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, men from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the heads of the various commodity sections of the Food Administration also sat in the conference.

Basis for Regulations.

The facts brought out at the meetings will be given consideration by the Food Administration in formulating the needed regulations on cold-storage notes.

FIRE APPLIANCE STANDARDS SET BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board and the Bureau of Standards have joined in recommending for the duration of the war certain detailed standards covering construction and operation of a number of classes of appliances used in fire protection and fire prevention, including hose, hydrants, and similar extinguishing agents, fire doors and similar fire-retardants, and electrical fittings of all classes which need standardization from the point of view of fire hazard.

To facilitate uniformity in procedure on all matters relating to the subject, A. O. Boniface has been designated as the cooperating agent between the Fire-Prevention Section of the War Industries Board and the United States Bureau of Standards.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

(Continued from page 1.)

Avenue, Washington, D. C. The minimum entrance salary will be $2,000 a year, and men in the Government service are eligible to apply. Only men are wanted.

There is no examination to take; quick action and immediate results are desired. Qualified men are urged to apply at once at the Washington office.

Federal Trade Commission Urges Control of Meat Packers

(Continued from page 1.)

or in connection with their preparation and manufacture; to ascertain the facts bearing on alleged violations of the anti-trust acts, and particularly upon the question whether there are manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest," to the end that "proper remedies, legislative or administrative, may be applied."

On July 1, 1917, funds for carrying out this direction became available and the commission undertook the task.

The work fell naturally into various divisions and reports have already been made to you with reference to the milling and jobbing of wheat flour and the preparation and distribution of certain canned food products. Other divisions will be the subject of reports to you as rapidly as the results of our studies can be reduced to proper form. At this time we are reporting to you on the meat-packing industry.

Evidence of Monopolies.

Answering directly your question as to whether or not there exist "monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law and the public interest," we have found conclusive evidence that warrants an unqualified affirmative.

This evidence in summary form accompanies this letter and will be set forth in more detailed form in seven reports in support of our findings and recommendations, which will be placed in your hand at the earliest possible moment.

While we have found and will disclose to you an intricate fabric of "monopolies, controls, combinations, conspiracies, and restraints" which would seem to indicate a similarly complex and minute system of legislative or administrative remedies, we believe that an adequate remedy may be more simply arrived at.

We believe that if the fundamental and underlying evils are rooted out the whole structure of conspiracy, control, monopoly, and restraint must fall.

If we are correct in this judgment, the task of applying legislative and administrative remedy is greatly simplified.

Five Packing Concerns Named.

It appears that five great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson—have attained such a dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands.

Not only is the business of gathering, preparing, and selling meat products in their control, but an almost countless number of by-product industries are similarly dominated; and not content with reaching out for mastery as to commodities which substitute for meat and its by-products, they have invaded allied industries and even unrelated ones.

The combination has not stopped at the most minute integration but has gone on into a stage of conglomeration, so that unrelated heterogeneous enterprises are brought under control.

As we have followed these five great corporations through their amazing and devious ramifications—followed them through important branches of industry, of commerce, and of finance—we have been able to trace back to its source the great power which has made possible their growth. We have found that it is not so much the means of production and preparation, nor the sheer momentum of great wealth, but the advantage which is obtained through a monopolistic control of the market places and means of transportation and distribution.

If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instruments of transportation, of marketing, and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it is.

The producer of live sock is at the mercy of these five companies because they control the market and the marketing facilities and, to some extent, the rolling stock which transports the product to the market.

The competitors of these five concerns are at their mercy because of the control of the market places, storage facilities, and the refrigerator cars for distribution.

The consumer of meat products is at the mercy of these five because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief.

Control of Stock Cars.

The stock car is a part of the equipment of the common carrier whose services are necessary to the producer of meat animals so that he may reach the market. The railroads furnish suitable cars for the transportation of other kinds of freight, and as to the use of such cars the miner of coal or the manufacturer of furniture are on an equality, but in the matter of transportation of live stock to a small degree there comes in a private ownership and a control and a manipulation of the means of transportation—the stock car—so it is that we recommend:

1. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

In the transportation of all other kinds of freight the transportation companies provide proper and suitable freight depots. The proper and suitable freight depot for live stock is a stockyard with its equipment of exchange buildings, terminal railways, and means of distributing full, unbiased, helpful market information, etc. We therefore recommend:

2. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, the principal and necessary stockyards of the country, to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets, with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and the acquisition or establishment of such additional yards from time to time as the future development of live-stock production in the United States may require. This to include customary adjuncts of stockyards.

A requisite for the proper transportation of fresh meat and dairy products is that type of rolling stock known as refrigerator cars. The railroads supply proper, special types of cars for other classes of freight, but the beef-refrigerator cars and icing facilities, which are absolutely necessary for the transportation and distribution of fresh meats, are in private ownership. This ownership furnishes these five great packing companies one of their most powerful means for controls, manipulations, and restraints. Lacking access on equal terms to these facilities competitors of the five great packers are at their mercy, and, competition being stifled, the consumer similarly is helpless. We therefore recommend:

3. That the Government acquire, through the Railroad Administration, all privately owned refrigerator cars and all necessary equipment for their proper operation and that such ownership be declared a Government monopoly.

Proper freight houses are provided by common carriers for the various sorts of freight except meat and perishable products. The indicated freight depot for such commodities is a cold-storage house. Such a depot used as a distributing station, if free of access to all, would constitute an agency for fair and free competition. Such a depot in private hands, as now, constitutes an invincible weapon for monopoly and control and manipulation. We therefore recommend:

Control of Warehouses.

4. That the Federal Government acquire such of the branch houses, cold-storage plants, and warehouses as are necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption. The same to be operated by the Government as public markets and storage places under such conditions as will afford an outlet for all manufacturers and handlers of food products on equal terms. Supplementing the marketing and storage facilities thus acquired, the Federal Government establish, through the Railroad Administration, at the terminals of all principal points of distribution and consumption, central wholesale markets, and storage plants, with facilities open to all upon payment of just and fair charges.

The commission believes that these four suggestions strike so deeply at the root of the tree of monopoly that they constitute an adequate and simple solution of a problem the gravity of which will be unfolded to you in the pages which follow.

"International in Activities."

Out of the mass of information in our hands, one fact stands out with all possible emphasis. The small dominant group of American meat packers are now international in their activities, while remaining American in identity. Blame which now attaches to them for their practices abroad as well as at home inevitably will attach to our country if the practices continue. The purely domestic problems in their increasing magnitude, their monopolization of markets, and their manipulations and controls, grave as those problems are, are not more serious than those presented by the added aspect

(Continued on page 6.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 84.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 6, 1918.

Section A.—In the sector held by our troops along the Vesle the day was marked by heavy artillery and machine gun fire.

British Foreign Minister Replies to Mr. Lansing

In response to a telegram from Secretary of State Lansing, the following telegram has been received:

"SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington.*

"Allow me to express to you my cordial thanks for your inspiring message. The knowledge that the naval and military forces of the freedom loving Republic of North America are fighting gloriously side by side with the allies in the common cause enables us to count with full assurance upon ultimate victory and upon all that victory means for the future of mankind.

"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

ORDERED TO CAMP UPTON.

Special orders, No. 176.

355. Capt. Eustace Long, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the Southeastern Department and will proceed to Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y., and report in person to the commanding general, that camp, for duty.

Number of Women Directly Replacing Men in British Industries Now Nearly 1,500,000

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Recent reports concerning the replacement of men by women in Great Britain are made available in the August issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

In April, 1917, the number of women directly replacing men was estimated at 1,256,000, of whom over three-fourths were found in industrial and commercial occupations and in Government employ. In January, 1918, according to the British Labor Gazette of June, 1918, this number had increased to 1,442,000.

The degree to which women replace men varies widely in different industries. In Government establishments, not including controlled establishments engaged in munitions work, they formed 36 per cent of the total employees; in banking and finance, 24.6 per cent; in commercial occupations, 16.9 per cent; in engineering firms, 7.14 per cent; and in all metal trades, 6 per cent. These figures refer only to the women directly replacing men. Many others are engaged in work which they replace only partially, or indirectly, men who have been withdrawn.

Differentials Agreed to on Cotton Prices by Manufacturers and Industries Board

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the Price-Fixing Committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the Price-Fixing Committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918.

Division No. 1. Toile du Nord, Amoskeag A F C, Bates Seersucker, Glenkirk Zephyrs, and Red Seal Zephyrs, maximum price, the equivalent of .2328 cents per yard, net cash at mill.

Division No. 3. Amoskeag Utility, York Dress Gingham, Red Rose Lancaster, and Appleweb Gingham, maximum price, the equivalent of .2134 cents per yard, net cash at mill.

Division No. 5. Amoskeag 19000, Berwick Chambray, Kilburnie Gingham, Yomac Gingham, White Pine Cheviot, and Essex Chambray, maximum price, the equivalent of .2328 cents per yard, net cash at mill.

Division No. 7. Amoskeag Staples and Lancaster Staples, maximum price, the equivalent of .1892 cents per yard, net cash at mill.

The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that prices on ginghams apply to sales made since June 8 for delivery after October 1, 1918, and to all sales made since June 21 for delivery prior to April 1, 1919.

It has been specifically agreed with the industry that prices on ginghams are to govern all sales made until new prices are established in October, but that such sales shall be made only for delivery prior to April 1, 1919. In October prices will be made to govern sales made on the balance of the product available for that same delivery.

Additional Differentials.

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Article and width.	Yards per pound.	Sley and pick.	Price per yard.
Print cloths:[1]			
39 inches	4.00	80 x 80	$0.21½
Drills:			
40 inches	3.96	68 x 40	.18
Sheetings:			
36 inches	3.50	64 x 68	.20½
36 inches	3.70	64 x 68	.19½
40 inches	3.15	64 x 68	.22¼
3-leaf jeans:			
39 inches	2.75	96 x 64	.27½
39 inches	3.00	96 x 64	.26
39 inches	3.10	96 x 64	.25½
Shelter tent duck:			
35 inches	1.95	62 x 62	.39
35 inches	[2] 8¼	54 x 56	.36½

Regular hose and belting duck:	Per pound.
Ranging from 12-oz. to 36 oz.	$0.58
10-oz. hose duck	.59

[1] This is a correction of the price published July 8 Correction is made upon careful consideration of evidence showing that the price then published was not a parity with basic prices agreed on.

[2] Ounces.

Evaporated and Fresh Milk Used in the Army

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the first seven months of the present year the Army required 1,612,313 cases of evaporated milk. This number of cases is equivalent to 77,391,024 quarts of fresh milk, and it took approximately 50 milk concerns to furnish this amount.

Evaporated milk is an important element entering into the soldier's ration. It is even more important in France than in this country, for there the rate of actual consumption by the American troops is four times the allowance specified in the Army ration.

The Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps exercises great care to see that the milk is in sterile condition and that it contains the required percentage of fats and solids when it reaches the soldiers. Every car of milk for the Army is inspected and chemical analysis made before being issued for consumption.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Senate Military Committee yesterday afternoon heard Gen. March, Chief of Staff, in connection with its consideration of the pending man-power bill. The Chief of Staff discussed the bill in its various phases with the committee in executive session and explained the War Department's reasons for urging the immediate enactment of legislation extending the draft ages from 18 to 45 years. The committee, it was stated, learned that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to include an army of five million men was reached about July 30, and is in full accord with an agreement reached in Paris at a shortly earlier date. Navy Department officials appeared before the committee to discuss the suggested application of the selective draft law to the Navy.

In considering the war revenue bill yesterday the Ways and Means Committee decided to adopt an amendment to the income tax schedule under which the salaries of the President of the United States, Justices of the Supreme Court and other members of the judiciary, and all other officials, Federal, State, county, and municipal, would be made subject to the income tax provisions. There was some question among lawyers on the committee as to whether such a tax of the salaries of these officials would be constitutional, but the majority of the committee expressed the belief that such a tax would stand the test. The committee also tentatively agreed to impose a tax upon the interest drawn from State, county, and municipal bonds, except where such bonds are issued for refunding existing indebtedness.

MAXIMUM PROFITS ALLOWED TO JOBBERS IN WHEAT FLOUR

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

A misapprehension as to the maximum profits on wheat flour permitted to jobbers has arisen from a paragraph in Press Release No. 1093, dated July 22, which was published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN, page 3, on July 25, 1918.

This paragraph reads as follows:

"A jobber is required to sell at not more than 25 to 50 cents over the delivered cost to him, and the retailer at not more than $1.20 over the price which he pays for the flour."

The above-mentioned margins were named through error. The whole statement was intended as covering sales by mills only, and not sales by jobbers or retailers.

The margin allowed mills on sales of less than carload lots is 50 cents per barrel to dealers, bakers, etc. (not delivered), and $1.20 per barrel to actual consumers, over each mill's carload fair price schedule.

The margins allowed jobbers who are not millers remain unchanged, namely, 50 cents to 75 cents per barrel in selling to retailers, who in turn are allowed margins of 80 cents to $1.20 per barrel over the cost to them.

DEAF MUTES NOT ACCEPTED AS AVIATION CORPS FLYERS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Division of Military Aeronautics has announced that applications of deaf mutes would not be accepted for war service in aviation and that directions have accordingly been issued to so inform hundreds of young men who have been encouraged to seek such enlistments.

Erroneous Reports Investigated.

The erroneous idea has apparently been deliberately circulated that since deaf mutes possessed little, if any, sensitivity of the inner ear, they would be little subject to dizziness, and, therefore, make good flyers. So persistently have these unauthorized statements appeared from time to time recently, that two separate investigations were started three weeks ago; one to determine the source of this misleading information and the other to make special tests of accuracy of deaf mutes in sensing motion.

The first investigation is not yet finished, but, so far, it is believed that German propaganda is at the bottom of the agitation. The second investigation, completed by the Medical Research Laboratory at Mineola, L. I., included a number of tests during airplane flights to ascertain what effect, if any, the absence of the delicate balancing apparatus that exists in normal inner ears has upon persons who are without them.

Tests Made at Mineola.

At the Mineola tests the same plane was flown by the same pilots over the same course in each test. First, 10 normal men who had never flown were blindfolded, seated in planes, and told that after reaching a certain level the pilot would execute a number of evolutions which he, the passenger, was to record and to make particular note in which direction the plane had been turned to the right or left, up or down. The flights included stretches of level flying, climbing, left and right turns, dips and banks.

With very few exceptions the passengers with normal internal ears made correct notations of the different directions in which the pilots took them, noting each turn and dip correctly. Seven deaf mutes were then blindfolded, given the same instructions, and taken over the same course by the same pilots, to note the movements of the planes.

Regarded as Conclusive.

Being blindfolded, and minus as they were of the equilibrium of balancing organs in their ears, the deaf mutes failed to note changes of even as much as 90 degrees. Nor could they differentiate the deepest right from the deepest left banks, nor notice the difference between climbing or diving in a practically vertical position. Some of the passengers with normal ears, on the other hand, reported changes in direction as slight as 5 degrees, and were apparently sensitive to the slightest deviation.

Virtually "Lost in Space."

After the tests, several of the deaf mutes admitted that they had been entirely in the dark as to their position while in the air and made it known that at times they were strongly tempted to tear the bandages from their eyes. As several of them expressed it on paper, they were virtually "lost in space," and the medical officers, who examined them afterward, stated that it was greatly to the credit of these young men that they were willing to subject themselves to such an unusual and trying experience.

Members of the Medical Research Laboratory of the Department of Military Aeronautics have officially reported that the less the sensitivity of individuals to a change of position, the less efficient would these individuals be in the air.

"Ridiculous" Report States.

It is officially stated that it would be ridiculous for deaf mutes to attempt to fly. Further, it has been determined that one who shows by the turning chair tests that he has a normal ear mechanism possesses good detection of movement in the air and that one who fails to pass this test possesses poor detection of movement in the air.

CONFERENCE ON THE STATUS OF WIRE SYSTEM OPERATORS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Postmaster General Burleson and the other members of the departmental committee for the governmental operation and control of the telegraph and telephone systems gave a hearing August 7 to the representative of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, also to representatives of the Association of Western Union Employees, at which time the various matters affecting the employees were taken up and fully discussed.

The Postmaster General stated after the conference that no final decision had been reached in the matter presented by these representatives and that he had already ordered a thorough investigation through independent sources in order that the committee may not only obtain the facts through this source but receive the benefit of an investigation by persons who were in no wise interested in the controversy.

Mr. Burleson stated that as soon as the reports of these investigations are received they will be considered and the policy of the department as to the employees determined upon and action in accordance with this policy will then be taken immediately.

PRAISES LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
August 3, 1918.

SIR: Referring to report of assistance rendered by you on June 10, 1918, in rescuing a man in a disabled launch, under very unfavorable if not dangerous weather conditions, the department commends you for the excellent service thus rendered, which fact will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. EDWARD WIBORG,
Keeper, Trinidad Head Light Station, California (through Commissioner of Lighthouses).

All Shipbuilding Records Smashed in July With 123 Vessels, Totalling 631,944 Tons

The Shipping Board issues the following:

All shipbuilding records went to smash last month. Statistics to-day (Tuesday) assembled by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, from reports sent in by the various shipyards, show that more ships were launched during the month of July than had hitherto been launched in any 12 months from American shipyards.

The figures reach the impressive total of 123 vessels having a dead-weight tonnage of 631,944. The launchings divide as follows:

Type of vessel.	Number.	Dead-weight tonnage.
Steel	67	433,244
Wood	53	187,700
Composite	3	11,000
Total	123	631,944

This table shows launchings by months for the year 1918:

Month.	Dead weight tons.
January	88,507
February	123,625
March	172,611
April	160,286
May	259,241
June	283,322
July	631,944
Total	1,719,536

DELIVERIES.

There were completed in July 41 vessels totaling 235,025 dead-weight tons.

Of this number 36 were steel vessels of 217,025 dead-weight tons, and 5 were wood vessels of 18,000 dead-weight tons. This does not include 2 steel vessels of 15,855 dead-weight tons which were delivered from Japanese shipyards. If these were counted in the grand total of ships completed for the Shipping Board in July it would be 43 ships of 250,880 dead-weight tons.

During the last four working days of July six contract and six requisition steamships of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 66,130 were launched. During the same period four wood ships, aggregating 14,000 dead-weight tons, went overboard, a total of 80,130 dead-weight tons. The steel launchings were:

CONTRACT STEEL SHIPS.

Company.	Name.	Dead weight tonnage.	Date.
Downey Shipbuilding Corporation	Nahama (cargo)	7,500	July 27
Skinner & Eddy Corporation	West Habomac (cargo)	8,800	Do.
American Shipbuilding	Daucey (cargo)	3,550	Do.
Great Lakes & Engine Works	Crawl Keys (cargo)	3,350	Do.
American Shipbuilding	Lake Garza (cargo)	3,550	July 31
Do	Lake Buckeye (cargo)	3,550	Do.
Total		30,300	

REQUISITIONED STEEL SHIPS.

Bethlehem (Harlan)	O. T. Waring (tanker)	8,130	July 27
Ames Shipbuilding & Dry Dock	L. J. Drake (tanker)	9,000	Do.
Tampa Shipbuilding Co	Everglades (cargo)	3,500	July 29
J. H. Duthie & Co	Western Hope (cargo)	8,800	Do.
Great Lakes & Engine Works	Lake Marion (cargo)	3,300	July 30
McDougall-Duluth	Lake Orange (cargo)	3,100	July 31
Total requisitioned steel		35,830	
Total contract steel		30,300	
Total for last four days of July		66,130	

From August, 1917, when the present Shipping Board began operations, up to August 1 of this year, there have been completed and delivered 37 steel contract vessels having a deadweight tonnage of 245,700, and 210 requisitioned vessels totaling 1,326,156 deadweight tons, a grand total of 247 ships, aggregating 1,571,856 tons, completed and placed in service. Almost half of this total tonnage was delivered during the last three months, the actual amount being 775,545 tons.

U.S. CONTROL OF MEAT PACKING IS URGED TO THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 3.)

of international activity. This urgently argues for a solution which will increase and not diminish the high regard in which this people is held in international comity.

Show of Competition.

Some show of competition is staged by the five great packing companies. It is superficial. There is the natural rivalry of officials and departments, and this is made much of as indicating the existence of real competition. It is not real. How sham it is will be fully set out in the accompanying summary and the complete reports.

Some independent packers exist by sufferance of the five, and a few hardy ones have survived in real competition. Around such few of these as remain the lines are drawing in.

Having answered affirmatively the question to which you directed our attention and having summarized what we believe to be the simplest form of an adequate remedy, and before proceeding to a more detailed discussion of the subject, we make acknowledgment of the tireless industry, the fidelity to the public interest, and the patience and forbearance of the men who have composed the commission's staff in this inquiry.

These men have met and overcome every obstacle that ingenuity and money could devise to impede them. Space forbidding individual mention, we make this general acknowledgment and this seems the proper time to call to your attention again and especially the work of Mr. Francis J. Heney, whose conduct of the case, because of its success, has met with condemnation, misrepresentation, and criticism. We contrast Mr. Heney's legal ethics with the legal ethics of the men by whom he was opposed.

"Deliberate Falsification of Returns."

The commission, through Mr. Heney, had to meet deliberate falsification of returns properly required under legal authority; we had to meet schools for witnesses where employees were coached in anticipation of their being called to testify in an investigation ordered by you and by the Congress of the United States; we had to meet a situation created by the destruction of letters and documents vital to this investigation; we had to meet a conspiracy in the preparation of answers to the lawful inquiries of the commission.

We will not trespass upon your time to go into details as to the legal and business ethics employed, but on the foregoing statement, which we are prepared to substantiate in every detail, we contrast the ethics of the commission's legal and investigating staff with the legal staffs of the five great companies. And in leaving this part of the subject, we say as we have said repeatedly to you during the time of the investigation, that Mr. Heney's conduct of the case, as well as that of the other agents and attorneys of the commission, was under the direct supervision of the commission, the acts were performed with the knowledge and under the direction of the commission, and the commission assumes all responsibility for them.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. COLVER,
Chairman.
JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.
VICTOR MURDOCK.

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER PRAISED.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
August 3, 1918.

SIR: Referring to report of assistance rendered by you on July 15, 1918, to a disabled hydroaeroplane, with three occupants aboard, the department commends you for the service thus rendered, which will be noted on the records as part of your official history.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS KNIGHT,
Keeper, Hillsboro Inlet Light Station, Florida (through Commissioner of Lighthouses).

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	12
Died of wounds	1
Died of disease	1
Died of accident and other causes	21
Wounded severely	26
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Missing in action	2
Total	65

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Henry P. Reynolds. Philip Reynolds, Mendon Street, Uxbridge, Mass.
Sergt. Edward R. Palmer. Mrs. Carrie Palmer, 1120 Hamilton Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
Corpl. Claude D. Hickman. Mrs. William H. Hickman, Waverley, Tenn.
Bugler John K. Hartnett. D. W. Hartnett, Preston, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Alphonso Butera. Mrs. Calogera Alvanega, Motuperto, Province of Girgenti, Italy.
Antonio Cappola. Mrs. Alena Cappola, Port Reading, N. J.
Fillippo Colfatto. Vito Colfatto, Mazzato, Devalo, Italy.
Joseph Demikat. John Demikat, Box 31, Rockville, Conn.
James F. Minnick. Mr. Minnick, 327 East Third Street, Greenville, Ohio.
Manuel Perry. Mrs. Mary Perry, 310 Flint Street, Fall River, Mass.
Sigmund Renkunas. No emergency address given.
Ralph J. Walker. Robert Walker, R. F. D. No. 2, Cowpens, S. C.

Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Joe Z. Sawyer. Robert Sawyer, Clarendon, Tex.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Ernest H. Weaver. Mrs. Sarah A. Ashworth, Glenwood, Ark.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Leo C. Nee. Mrs. Ella Nee, Richland Center, Wis.
Mechanician Wayne Hubert Westcott. John J. Westcott, Ismay, Custer County, Mont.

PRIVATES.

George O. Barnick. Philip H. Barnick, Wells, Minn.
Seth McConkie. Mrs. Evah McConkie, Vernal, Utah.
Clinton A. Copeland. Mrs. Mary C. Copeland, 303 East Sixteenth Street, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Edw. Dalman. Carl Dalman, Chinook, Mont.
George E. Dean. Mrs. Grace J. Dean, 1115 East Eleventh Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
John Eliason. Andrew Eliason, Pelican Rapids, Minn.
Albert H. Felix. Edward Felix, Norcross, Minn.
Peter Fladness. Steve Fladness, Atlantic Hotel, Missoula, Mont.
Laurence E. Fleming. Francis M. Fleming, Gridley, Kans.
Leon Haws. George A. Haws, Scotland, S. Dak.
Edwin Huckett. Claude W. Jaynes, Box 163, McGehee, Ark.
Robert Ingenlath. Robert Ingenlath, 439 Twenty-fourth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
William C. Layton. Charles Layton, Layton, Davis County, Utah.
Joseph Musielak. Mrs. Francis Musielak, 1838 West Thirty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harry J. Posner. Mrs. Gussie Posner, 26 Belmont Street, Worcester, Mass.
Elbert Robinson. Mrs. Blanch Apple, 944 Morrison Street, Centralia, Ill.
Frank B. Stadler. John Stadler, 314 East Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Angus Stone. Thomas Stone, Fortune Bay, Newfoundland.
James A. Webster. Mrs. Mary Webster, Box Elder, Colo.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. George William Cocke. G. W. Cocke, 328 Mary Street, Bristol, Va.
Lieut. George C. Scott. Mrs. Harriet A. C. Scott, 71 Otis Street, Medford, Mass.
Lieut. James Perry Thurber. W. B. Thurber, Hinckley Road, Milton, Mass.
Sergt. Walter Cattell. Addie Collings, 938 First Avenue, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Corpl. Herbert R. Nelson. Mrs. Ella Nelson, 935 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Mayo E. Taggart. Mrs. Mary Taggart, Snyder, Mo.
Corpl. Joseph W. Turner. Henry W. Turner, Wapanucka, Okla.
Mech. Paul Crown. John Stanberg, 831 Massaroit Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Arthur J. Arsenault. Mrs. Mary Arsenault, 29 Cottage Green, Thompsonville, Conn.
John Brennan. Mrs. Anna Brennan, 1904 Fitzgerald Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Earl B. Burris. Daniel Burris, 330 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Joseph Conti. Tony Conti, 650 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hollis B. Corbett. R. S. Corbett, Whitefield, N. H.
Manuel S. Cordero. Mrs. Emma Cordero, 181 Almond Street, Fall River, Mass.
Walter L. Currey. Mrs. Cora L. Currey, R. F. D. No. 4, Grafton, W. Va.
Henry L. Gillot. Henry Regnault, 222 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Newton W. Hauk. D. C. Hauk, 617 St. Anthony Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Hugh C. Hopkins. John Hopkins, Morris, N. Y.
Styfn Klishenski. Mrs. Katie Klishenski, Minsk, Russia.
Frank T. Mahanna. Mrs. Timothy Mahanna, 804 Fay Street, Utica, N. Y.
Charles P. Orben. Mrs. Rosa Orben, 121 Findlay Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harry Rozdilcki. Mike Rozdilcki, 158 Broad Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Walter K. Theall. Mrs. W. K. Theall, 420 Union Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Homer Vigeant. Joseph Vigeant, 197 Sunnyside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
Peter M. Walsh. Irene Walsh, 715 Plett Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
George A. Watts. Mrs. George A. Watts, 949 Kirby Avenue, West Detroit, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Wilard S. Bartram. Charles Bartram, 1701 West Second Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
Pvt. Frank Purise. Charlis Purise, 1213 Filler Street, Scranton, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. George H. Ratterman. Mrs. W. Ratterman, 2012 Terrace Place, Nashville, Tenn.
Pvt. William J. Woelfel, jr. William J. Woelfel, sr., 2506 Meredith Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUGUST 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	24
Wounded severely	40
Wounded (degree undetermined)	8
Missing in action	6
Total	78

Killed in Action.

Capt. Willis C. Comfort. Mrs. L. L. Comfort, Kit Carson, Colo.

LIEUTENANTS.

Clarence E. Allen, jr. Clarence E. Allen, 929 First Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Victor O. Crane. Mrs. J. McClean, 4527 Oakland Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
George E. Foster. Miss Bera Foster, 729 South Eighteenth Street, Louisville, Ky.
D. E. Monroe. T. J. Monroe, Marion, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

Albert Hiltrop. John Hiltrop, London Mills, Ill.
Lee Nelson. Tilman Nelson, Fort Ogden, Fla.
Gilbert L. Stark. J. M. Stark, general delivery, Indianola, Okla.

CORPORALS.

Frank Brown. Joseph Brown, 140 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Martin Conway. Katherine Conway, 1413 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Ramsdell. Mrs. Peabe Jackson, Depauville, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Lee Adams. Mrs. Lee Adams. Troutdale, Va.
James H. Boggs. T. F. Boggs, Lovella, Oreg.
Nick Cappellano. Mrs. Maria Rotella Cappellano, Sanbiaso, Province Catanzaro, Italy.
Albert Howard Clawson. Mrs. Albert C. Clawson, 658 Chestnut Street, Indiana, Pa.
Samuel Geller. Bonnie Geller, 1226 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pearl Edward Gonnerman. Chris Gonnerman, R. F. D. No. 3, Hurdland, Mo.
Mount Graham. P. A. Graham, 3319 East San Antonio Street, El Paso, Tex.
Stanley Hloupe. Mrs. Elizabeth Hloupe, 2245 South Clifton Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William M. Magarrell. Mrs. T. M. Magarrell, Adair, Iowa.
George Herman Ringler. M. M. Ringler, 1270 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Clifford C. Spotts. Mrs. Rose R. Spotts, R. F. D. No. 16, Tecumseh, Kans.
Claude J. Wade. Mrs. M. J. Wade, 1397 Fitchland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Bert B. Windahl. Berger Windahl, Figeholm, Sweden.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Albert C. Brackett. Mrs. C. C. Frost, 25 Tucker Street, Norway, Me.
Laurence Grimes. Michael Grimes, 33 McCombs Place, New York, N. Y.
David McCully. Hugh McCully, 223 Insworth Avenue, Belfast, Ireland.

CORPORALS.

Britton Charles Cook. Mrs. M. Cook, 108 Madison Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
Roy E. Doyle. Mrs. Lola Doyle, 39 Mechanic Street, Portland, Me.
John H. Hopkins. Mrs. Mary Smith, 4903 Worth Street, Dallas, Tex.
Hermogene Joyal. Alpheg Joyal, box 76, Shirley, Mass.
Harold Kenworthy. Mrs. Flora Kenworthy, 12 Estha Street, Greenacres, Oldham, Lancashire, England.
Charles L. McBride. Mrs. A. McBride, Silver Dale, Sylvan Avenue, Brooklands, Cheshire, England.
John Mallet. John Mallet, Platte Center, Nebr.
Ernest H. Mann. J. E. Mann, Ruleville, Miss.

CORPORALS.

Wilfred Mills. Mrs. Vera Mills, Unity, Me.
Cook Leo H. Bushroe. Joseph Bushroe, 184 Seventh Street, Wyandotte, Mich.

PRIVATES.

W. H. Allen. Mrs. J. E. Allen, 1903 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Willie W. Beaugrand. Wilfred Beaugrand, South Ashburnham, Mass.
Ivan Elbert Belden. Mrs. C. P. Belden, 299 Poplar Street, Meadville, Pa.
Jacob Brown. Charles Mirotznuck, 6 Birmingham Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank Carnaghi. John Carnaghi, 3 Vicola Boara Street, Milano, Cuzzious, Italy.
George Cramer. Carl Cramer, Lander, Pa.
Linwood S. Cunningham. Mrs. F. C. Cunningham, 253 North Willard Street, Burlington, Vt.
George Derosier. Mrs. Eugene Derosier, 9 Madison Avenue, Keene, N. H.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Leon E. Ellsworth. Mrs. Maria Ellsworth, Jeffersonville, Vt.
Ezra Epstein. Mrs. Fannie Epstein, 109 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Harry Herbert Flaugh. Mrs. Harry Flaugh, R. F. D. No. 9, Meadville, Pa.
Simion Gordon. Pete Gablee, 457 East Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.
Richard Greenleaf. Mrs. Daisy Greenleaf, 29 Look Street, Nashua, N. H.
Charles A. Lennon. Mrs. Mary Lennon, 68 Strand Swansea, South Wells, England.
Ellery D. Moody. Mrs. Abbie Moody, Hudson, Me.
Patrick Frank Joseph O'Connor. Lawrence J. O'Connor, 41 North Hobart Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Waino W. Pesonen. Mrs. E. Pesonen, Porkjarvi, Finland.
Clyde Evan Rankin. Mrs. Margaret Louise Rankin, 17 Webster Street, Bradford, Pa.
Josephe N. Robarge. Mrs. Exileler Robarge, 115 Tucker Street, Lowell, Mass.
Elmo M. Rodenberger. Mrs. L. E. Rodenberger, White Castle, La.
Oney Sayles, jr. Edward O. Sayles, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridgeport, N. Y.
John Shelton. Callaway Shelton, Livermore, Ky.
William Sylvester Smith. Ernest Luther Smith, 6 Hazelton Place, Bradford, Pa.
Anthony Tack. Mrs. Sophia Tack, 905 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
Louis Venezio. Mrs. Agata Banice Venezio, Montesiaglioso, Potenza, Italy.
Kenneth Johnson Williams. Omer W. Williams, 2421 East Walnut Street, Newcastle, Ind.
Samuel Williams. Richard Williams, 4313 Vincent Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Thompson Davison. Thomas Davison, 22 Johnson Street, Sundland, England.
Corpl. John Furey. Michael Flynn, Sligo, Ireland.

PRIVATES.

Gost Anest. John Anastasakis, Piskopi, Crete, Greece.
Primitbio Ascencio. Lebrado Ascencio, Arandas, Mexico.
John J. Carey. Sister M. Agabia, St. Joseph's Convent, Ayshire, Scotland.
Antonio Del Vicario. Giovanni Del Vicario Fu Raffaele, Panni, Province Foggio, Italy.
J. W. Gorman. Mrs. Gorman, 1504 De Kalb Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Carmelo Roda. Salvatore Roda, San Pantaleo, Italy.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

John Coccarro. Guiseppe Coccarro, Magliano, Vetere Provicnce, Salerno, Italy.
Peitro De Printz. Comgezle De Printz, Pennepidimonte, Di Chiete Province, Italy.
Sennie Di Gregoria. Camillo Di Gregoria, Montepagane, Province Terano, Italy.
Domenico Giammarino. Mrs. Maria N. Di Saris, Canosa Sannita, Province Cheita, Italy.
Peter Monzo. Tony Monzo, Salreno, Amalfi, Italy.
Giacchino Ruberto. Domenico Ruberto, Province Di Campobasso, Monderoduno, Italy.

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 8, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	60
Died from wounds	8
Wounded severely	38
Wounded (degree undetermined)	11
Total	117

Killed in Action.

Lieut. George A. Flechtner. Adam J. Flechtner, 1114 North Washington Street, Baltimore, Md.

SERGEANTS.

Roy W. Billingsley. Mrs. Pearl Beck, 326 North Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.
Paul B. Boals. Mrs. Bertha Morris, Uhrichsville, Ohio.
Raymond O. Fisher. Mrs. Livina Fisher, Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pa.
William H. Henderson. Walter A. Henderson, Box 27, Converse, S. C.
Thomas L. Kehoe. Miss Julia Kehoe, 122 Putnam Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Thomas H. Napier. Mrs. Annie Napier, Big Creek, Ky.
Nicholas Pendus. Harry Pendus, Post Loco, Nastasow, Tarnopol, Austria.
Kaiton Rachinsky. Vitus Shukis, 4528 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Shea. Mrs. Martin Kavanaugh, 2199 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Alvin C. Stiller. Mrs. Emma Stiller, 2545 Augusta Street, Chicago, Ill.
Bruno Swiebocki. Symon Swiebocki, 2109 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Gerald J. Buckley. Mrs. Margaret Buckley, 159 Spring Street, Carbondale, Pa.
Joseph T. Elwin. Miss Agnes Elwin, 931 Beach Avenue, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oliver E. Francis. Mrs. Joseph Francis, Bainbridge, Ohio.
Fred J. J. Gershefski. Raymond Gershefski, 91 Warren Street, Meriden, Conn.
Oscar A. Hix. Mrs. Harriet Midwood, 371 Bridge Street, Lowell, Mass.
John Loudenslager. Mrs. William S. Wilkinson, 916 Monroe Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.
Frank Martin Lubreski. Mrs. Sophia Lubreski, 1118 Tioga Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Ralph W. Uhlman. Joseph Uhlman, 308 Griffin Avenue, Mount Oliver Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Matthew Vranesich. Matthew Vranesich, 124 Woodward Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
James C. Wilder. John F. Wilder, R. F. D. No. 2, box 13, Climax, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Clarence E. Annis. Mrs. E. J. Annis, Rugby, N. Dak.
Frank L. Bannon. Miss Nora Bannon, 3200 Portis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Fred Bradshaw. Mrs. Amy Conzales, 458 Follerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Vesse G. Brown. D. L. Brown, Quiel, Ky.
Salvatore Cala. Miss Alpha Cala, 1806 Lodi Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Patsy Carusone. Tony Carusone, Cross Street, Westport, Conn.
John Condel. Jim Nopopitano, 217 East Jefferson Street, Oliphant Furnace, Pa.
Peter Cormier. Clement Cormier, 61 Lime Street, Adams, Mass.
Themis Emanuel. Mrs. Sophie Tsonka, 125 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Kort H. Erickson. S. Erickson, Hasty, Minn.
Deemer H. Faltz. August Faltz, Arthur, N. Dak.
Luther Franklin Fields. Mrs. Charity Elizabeth Masters, R. F. D. No. 5, Easley, S. C.
Lorenzo Gallone. Pedro Gallone, Monicipio Dldai Cattaro, Italy.
Richard L. Glidewell. J. G. Glidewell, Finley, Tenn.
Nick Gonzales. Antoine Gonzales, Lakeland, La.
Leon Goodrow. Mrs. Grace Goodrow, 406 South Fifth Street, Fulton, N. Y.
Henry W. Haigler. D. H. Haigler, Burkville, Ala.
Ferrell L. Hamer. Mrs. Fista Hamer, R. F. D. No. 2, La Grange, Ga.
James B. Harget. E. H. Harget, Trenton, Tenn.
Fred Albert Heerwagon. Mrs. C. Heerwagon, 527 Glenwood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Fred R. Howard. William Howard, Sugar Grove, Pa.
Elix Inkeles. Meyer Inkeles, 641 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Ernest Irwin. Mrs. Malinda Irwin, 2232 East Twenty-first Street, Oakland, Cal.
Mario Jeanett. Domnico Jeanett, 1561 De Witt Street, New Haven, Conn.
John Johnson. Miss Sadie Johnson, 66 Marshall Street, Paterson, N. J.
Tennis Johnson. Martha Johnson, Box 22, R. F. D. No. 1, Decorah, Iowa.
Martin Koski. Mrs. Tilda Tuahimaki, Kil Koinen, Finland.
Earl V. La Londe. Mrs. Ada La Londe, 141 Parker Street, Pontiac, Mich.
Harry Lederman. Morris Lederman, 488 Claremont Parkway, New York, N. Y.
L. L. Lumpkins. C. C. Lumpkins, Devall Buff, Ark.
Claude H. McQuary. Mrs. Lucas McQuary, Norwood, Nelson County, Va.
William R. Midwood. Mrs. C. E. Midwood, 120 Oakland Street, Springfield, Mass.
James Nardella. Antonio Nardella, 405 Imperial Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
Ivar Porthen. Filemon Porthen, Waasan, Finland.
Sam Resnick. Mrs. Matilda Resnick, M. Anapol, Volhynia, Russia.
Walter Sadofsky. Mrs. Annie Sadofsky, Olowva Wilno, Russia.
George Straga. Stephen Straga, Belluno Longarone, Italy.
Lester H. Wormlight. Mrs. D. W. Kelley, R. F. D. No. 10, Skowhegan, Me.

Died from Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas J. Erb. Mrs. C. Erb, Betis Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.
Wilson Leonard. Mrs. Josie Leonard, Bristol, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Ralph Ball. Mrs. William A. Ball, 521 North Fourth Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Robert J. Heacox. Mrs. William McCormick, Pine Meadow, New Hartford, Conn.
Thomas Kelley. M. Kelley, 883 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Harry Leventhal. Miss Jennie Leventhal, 836 Whitlock Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Anton Romsos. Peter E. Bergon, Fountain, Minn.
Jacob Ruff. Miss Evelyn Ruff, 1501 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Lester Brenner. Andrew Brenner, 1200 North Fifteenth Street, Lafayette, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Jefferson Howe. Mrs. Jane Robinson, Jackson, Ohio.
Raymond McNamara. Mrs. P. H. McNamara, 1886 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Joseph M. Metz. Miss Anna Metz, 2400 Main Street, Elwood, Ind.

MECHANICS.

Nik Lipuiski. Jan Lipuiski, 31 Gaffing Street, Keene, N. H.
Arthur E. Rogers. Mrs. Robert Rogers, 111 West Wood Street, West Lafayette, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Charles B. Ambler. Charles Ambler, 1905 Gurnesy Street, Bellaire, Ohio.
William Elliott. Mrs. May E. Elliott, 1936 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Charles O. Engdall. Miss Ellen Engdall, Olanta, Pa.
Irl Felter. Mrs. A. J. Felter, 425 East Market Street, Louisville, Ky.
George Foross. Cark Gild, Yerington, Nev.
Lawrence Wilford Gates. Mrs. Lulu Drown, Millers Falls, Mass.
William Rollins Harmon. Mrs. Edith Harmon, Gratsburg, Wis.
Arch Jenkins. John Jenkins, Normantown, W. Va.
Charles H. Johnson. Peter Johnson, 520 Davis Street, Evanston, Ill.
Urban Kashik. Peter Kashik, Algoma, Wis.
Dorsey Kelley. Quinby Kelley, Revere, W. Va.
Clarence Knutson. George Knutson, R. F. D. No. 2, box 45, Poynette, Wis.
Charles R. Langrehr. Mrs. Anna Langrehr, 730 Columbia Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Ivor B. Large. Mrs. Ella Lund, 828-B Avenue, East Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Robert Le Roy Lawrence. Mrs. Valie Lawrence, 3123 Avenue J, Ensley, Ala.
Harry Lemerise. Mrs. Lewis P. Lemerise, 1718 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Bearl Lemon. Mrs. Corry Lyons, New Martinsville, W. Va.
Vincenzo Lisi. Camillo Lisi, Strongoloyolli, Rome, Italy.
Ely B. McDaniel. R. L. McDaniel, Medicine Lodge, Kans.
Charlie R. Mann. Andrew J. Mann, 15 Norwood Street, Greenville, S. C.
Everett F. Moore. Mrs. Bertha Moore, 513 Summerfield Avenue, Ashbury Park, N. J.
Carl T. Myran. Gunder Myran, Manchester, Minn.
Peter Owad. Mrs. Annie Owad, 1031 Broadway, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ralph Pol. Sam Pol, Chester, W. Va.
Geonizy Popko. Anthony Popko, 7 East Bartlett Street, Westfield, Mass.
Rosario Ragonese. Salvatore Ragonese, 450 Bicka Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lonnie C. Robinson. Mrs. Mamie Robinson, Madison, Ark.
George Slechta. A. F. Slechta, Victoria, Tex.
Willie L. Smith. Eugene Smith, R. F. D. No. 5, Carrollton, Miss.
Robert Steen. Thomas Steen, Durand, Wis.
Burnham Thomas Stevens. J. H. Stevens, Danville, Ind.
Costas Voyias. Demetrios Voyias, Sindiason, Greece.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Frederick Mitchell. Mrs. Ionia Werren, 128 Penn Avenue, Danville, Ill.
Sergt. Nickolas Nora. Miss Guillermino Lopez, 2220 Hidalgo Street, Laredo, Tex.
Sergt. Charles R. Strother. Mrs. Nina Adams, 1604 South First Street, Bedford, Ind.
Corp. John F. Allen. Mrs. Edith Allen, 408 West Main Street, Decatur, Ill.
Bugler Clyde A. Glover, Mrs. Alfred E. Glover, River Road, Valley Falls, R. I.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Amadio. Mrs. Mary Amadio, 14 Garden Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edward G. Huysi. Mrs. Mary Huysi, 912 Chestnut Street, Camden, N. J.
Clifford B. Marston. Mrs. Hattie Wallace, 201 Highland Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Francis E. Monaghan. Mrs. John Monaghan, R. F. D. No. 6, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Talmage H. Moore. John W. Moore, 336 North Fifty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Santangelo. Saveiro Santangelo, 643 East Moore Street, Norristown, Pa.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported on Duty with Company.

Pvt. Ernest P. Hoerr. William Hoerr, Chillicothe Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Died from Wounds—Erroneously Reported as Severely Wounded.

Pvt. Jessie J. Norman. J. M. Norman, Fitzhugh, Ark.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Severely Wounded.

Sergt. Harry Gibstein. Sam Gibstein, 528 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Bronx, N. Y.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 8, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	71
Died of wounds	8
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died of accident and other causes	5
Wounded severely	24
Wounded (degree undetermined)	11
Total	120

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Fred H. Becker. Mrs. J. B. Becker, 232 Newell Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Robert J. Hutchinson. Mrs. Emma Hutchinson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 216, El Paso, Tex.
Roy E. Parrish. T. J. Parrish, 239 Clay Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Fred D. Pollard. Frederick Pollard, 36 Cherry Street, North Adams, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Le Roy V. Little. H. P. Little, R. F. D. No. 1, Byrdstown, Tenn.
William S. Morris. Mrs. Emma J. Morris, Quitman, Ga.
Ladislav Podolnik. Miss Zdenka Podolnik, 4862 Broadway Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Martin J. Rohacek. Martin Rohacek, sr., 4751 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
Peter J. Ronan. Michael Ronan, 471 Spring Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

CORPORALS.

Francis Dewey Howard. Mrs. Mary Howard, 60 West Marion Avenue, Pleasantville, N. J.
Clarence Hunter. Benjamin B. Hunter, 1021 West Main Street, Madison, Ind.
Edward Klemme. Gottfreid Klemme, 718 Ann Street, Belleville, Ill.
Claud Lafever. J. B. Lafever, Silver Point, Tenn.
Oliver C. Metzger. Mrs. Mable Metzger, Allison, Iowa.
Robert P. Rauenbuhler. Mrs. Sophia Rauenbuhler, 12 Montrose Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
William Roth. Max Roth, 219 Seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.
Alfred C. Schmitt. Charles Schmitt, 252 Hutton Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Elmer H. Simmons. Mrs. Hiram P. Simmons, Broadway Street, Hanover, Mass.

Jacob Steinkamp. Mrs. Anna Steinkamp, 76 White Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Waitman J. Akers. Ely G. Akers, Sowers, Floyd County, Va.
Clarence H. Becker. Mrs. Alice Powell, 25 North Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Frank Benda. Joseph Benda, 34 Belmont Avenue, Garfield, N. J.
Daniel W. Bird. H. E. Bird, Quincy, Miss.
John Birdsong. Ton Birdsong, R. F. D. No. 2, Newport, Ark.
Steve B. Bishop. Jeff Bishop, Pilot, Va.
Worther Carter. B. I. Carter, Big Creek, Miss.
Matthew J. Coessens. Mrs. Frances Coessens, 31 Morris Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Paul Eason. Walter Eason, Queen City, Mo.
Chap J. Elmore. Mrs. Hattie E. Elmore, Maggie, Craig County, Va.
George Estle. Mrs. Eliza Estle, Columbus, Ohio.
James Gamble Fleming. Mrs. Sarah Fleming, 5230 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. J. Freeman. Garland Freeman, Route 4, Cullman, Ala.
Bronistan Geozenskiowski. Steve Mozha, 1718 Lancaster Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sam Gorden. Dave Gorden, Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.
John Charles Graff. Mrs. John Graff, Wheatsheaf Lane and Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Grenda. Andrew Covonoski, 831 Albert Street, Dickson City, Pa.
Wiley H. Grubb. William W. Grubb, R. F. D. No. 1, Seven Mile Ford, Va.
Richard Joseph Hartley. Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley, 1624 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gust Kallas. Tom Kallas, 841 Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Alfred Kayser. Alfred Powell, Northfield Avenue, West Orange, N. J.
Toni Klimanski. Frank Klimanski, 46 Appleton Street, Providence, R. I.
William H. Kline. Mrs. Mary Kline, 509 South Robinson Street, Baltimore, Md.
William Kenney. Miss Catherine Kenny, 1163 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bill Ketcher. Mrs. Martha Ketcher, Watts, Okla.
Wydenty Krzicky. Peter Snpkvewic, 823 First Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
Michael Kush. William Kush, Wyandotte, Mich.
Clarence La Tourette. John La Tourette, Covington, Ind.
James H. Lenihan. Mrs. Margaret Lenihan, 111 Warren Street, Oil City, Pa.
Bert Leonard. Mrs. D. E. McKeldy, 5008 Walnut Street, Leavenworth, Kans.
John Luttjohann. Mrs. John Luttjohann, R. F. D. No. 4, Topeka, Kans.
Bruce McMillan. J. B. Sweetman. Idan-ha Hotel, Boise, Idaho.
Clair H. Marshall. Mrs. Emma Marshall, R. F. D. No. 4, Flint, Mich.
Artie Moore. Mrs. T. D. Calvin, Nashville, Ind.
Stephen J. Obar. Frank Obar, Limestone, Me.
Patrick G. McHugh. Margaret Brown, 306 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George E. Pannill. Mrs. Eliza R. Pannill, Starling Street, Martinsville, Va.
Sam Parker. Curtts Parker, Thaxton, Va.
Albert Patrick. Albert Patrick, Oklahoma Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.
Charles F. Peters. Benjamin F. Peters, Browning, Mo.
William Pitrowicz. Mrs. Mary Pitrowicz, 193 Girard Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
Bolestaw Prusak. John Prusak, 2510 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John Radolski. Wal Radolski, 3339 South Mospratt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Peter Ragulia. Mrs. Helen Koleda, 297 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
Luigi Randon. Miss Amelia Rosato, Crystal Falls, Mich.
Augustus Rogers. Maude Stevens, R. F. D. No. 2, Canistee, N. Y.
Arthur S. Rowley. Mrs. Arthur Rowley, East Longmeadow, Mass.
Meyer Schwartz. Harry Schwartz, 342 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
Collis V. Shelton. David Shelton, Arkadelphia, Ala.
George C. Smart. Rev. John A. Smart, 1895 Liberty Avenue, Beaumont, Tex.
Stanley Sosnowski. Frank Sosnowski, 2214 Maplewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Claude B. Terry. D. W. Terry, Statesboro, Ga.

Died from Wounds.

Maj. Howard W. Beal. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beal, Lewiston, Me.

Sergt. James A. Evans. Archibald J. Evans, 294 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. Glen A. Morrow. Grant Morrow, 813 Mulberry Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Frank E. Carlson. Charles Carlson, Fontanelle, Iowa.
Andrex Dudzik. Mrs. Eva Dudzik, 322 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emil E. Johnson. Mrs. Emma Shapley, Floyd, Iowa.
Joseph L. Pearce. James D. Pearce, R. F. D. No. 3, Selma, N. C.
Harry R. Sautter. Mrs. Henry J. Sautter, 9 Westmoreland Street, Whitesboro, N. Y.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Roger H. Clapp. Frank L. Clapp, Woodruff, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Howard J. Hales. George Hales, Spanish Fork, Utah Co., Utah.

PRIVATES.

Ray A. Hagstrom. Mrs. Amanda Hagstrom, 128 West Fifty-eighth Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
John M. MacLeod. Mrs. Florence MacLeod, Harlowton, Mont.
Nils A. Sanderson. Mrs. Emely Sanderson, Forest Grove, Fergus County, Mont.
Harrison Z. Taylor. Zachariah Taylor, Henryville, Ind.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Dominick Duda. Miss Josie Duda, 1859 Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Andrew Baskin. Mrs. Francis Baskin, 500 South Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Manus W. Gammon. William Gammon, Doctors Cove, Shelbourne County, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Charles Hansford Kelley. Patrick H. Kelley, Route No. 5, Rutledge, Tenn.
Ernest Brown Patterson. William H. Patterson, 328 Myrtle Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Stokey Almonta Barrix. Mrs. Ethel Barrix, Henderson, Tenn.
Joseph E. Brown. Lois Coburn, 7 Summer Street, Westboro, Mass.
Frank Gallagher. Mrs. Mary L. Torrey, 46 Pine Street, Bangor, Me.
David Major Gorsuch. Mrs. Mary Millard, 745 East Main Street, Titusville, Pa.
Rosler Gouge. Mrs. Phebe Gouge, Bakersville, N. C.
Gorden Gouldy. Mrs. Nellie Gouldy, Box 555, Reedley, Cal.
Frank A. Grzyvac. Mrs. Grzyvac, box 124, R. F. D. No. 1, Pinconning, Mich.
Frank W. Hayden. Mrs. Mame Hayden, 76 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Charles J. Hoerl. Mrs. Margaret Hoerl, 101 Bloomsbury Avenue, Catonsville, Md.
Rex C. Kelly. Mrs. Frances L. Kelly, 114 Sabattas Street, Lewiston, Me.
William James Laflam. Julius Laflam, North Ferrisburg, Vt.
George H. Morgan. C. H. Morgan, 938 York Street, St. Paul, Minn.
David B. Pollock. Harvey Pollock, Vanetta, W. Va.
Samuel Renick. Mrs. John Renick, West Morrison Street, Frankfort, Ind.
Guy P. Rose. Mrs. Kate Willis, 16 Eden Street, Newbern, N. C.
Arthur Sacalis. Mrs. Thomas Sacalis, 1334 Main Street, Fall River, Mass.
Theodore Salvatos. Anesti Salvatos, 403 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles Sankavitch. Joseph Sankavitch, 13 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Cyrus Sutton. William S. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 5, Staunton, Va.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. George H. Fritz. Mrs. Margaret Fritz, Oak Ridge, Pa.
Sergt. Clarence E. Glick. Mrs. Cora Glick, 303 West Perry Street, Tiffin, Ohio.
Corpl. Albert S. Averell. Mrs. Lillie V. Averell, 309 Fifth Avenue North, Seattle, Wash.

PRIVATES.

Allen D. Anderson. Mrs. Ada L. Anderson, 4230 Travis Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
Joseph Girouard. Adolph Girouard, 12 Wolcott Street, Southbridge, Mass.
Mark L. Grant. Joseph C. Grant, P. O. box 79, Unity, Me.
Edward Largent. Mrs. Lizzie Largent, Fort Henry, Tenn.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Donat E. Leboeuf. Mrs. Julia O Leboeuf, 46 Delino Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Harry Levy. Fred Bernhart, 129 Christy Street, New York, N. Y.
Dennis O'Brien. Mrs. Mary Shuffler, 114 Argyle Place, Arlington, N. J.
Felman Pelick. Demetri Pelick, 3402 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in cablegram No. 211, dated August 4, 1918, and cablegram No. 212, dated August 5, 1918:

Killed in action	2
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	20
Wounded in action (slightly)	1
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	11
Total	35

[Reported in cablegram No. 211.]

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Hazen A. Vaughan. Lillian Vaughan, mother, 536 South Wesley Street, Oak Park, Ill.

Severely Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Edmund P. Clouatre. Joseph Clouatre, father, 2 Hacker Street, Worcester, Mass.
Pvt. Roy G. Horton. Emma Horton, mother, 825 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Pvt. Alfred G. Mullen. David Mullen, father, Arvona, Clearfield County, Pa.
Pvt. Leslie B. Scott. Pearl Scott, mother, League City, Tex. P. O. Box 276.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Hugh P. Kidder. Kate Kidder, mother, Waukon, Iowa.
Sergt. Edward L. Wilkinson. Hannah Wilkinson, mother, 412 North Twelfth Street, Great Falls, Mont.
Corpl. Royal M. Beckwith. H. M. Beckwith, father, 325 Newell Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
Corpl. Charles Campbell. C. H. Campbell, father, Clinton, Minn.
Corpl. William E. Dye. Susan V. Dye, mother, 2007 Main Avenue, Kenmore, Ohio.
Corpl. Frank S. Walker. John M. Walker, father, Millis, Mass.
Pvt. Aurin H. Bailey. George Bailey, father, Park Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Pvt. Robert C. Cameron. Niel Cameron, father, 315 North Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Frank R. Smith. Mary Clancey, friend, 5915 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Louis G. Smith. Lena Alice Merry, cousin, Verona, N. Y.

(Reported in cablegram No. 212.)

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. William H. Mack. Miss Kittie Mack, sister, 59 Front Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Clement R. Bontemps. Mary Gager, sister, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Sergt. Tony W. Kane. Mary Kane, mother, 1056 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Sergt. Oscar Pynckels. Emma Pynckels, mother, 53 Sassafrass Street, Paterson, N. J.
Corpl. Lawrence H. Kneil. Charlotte Cain, sister, 892 Corley Street, Akron, Ohio.
Corpl. Bernard W. Montag. Bernard C. Montag, father, 1825 Simpson Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Corpl. Earl L. Sutherland. Redding L. Sutherland, father, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Pvt. Ralph A. Tobin. James F. Tobin, father, 814 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Trumpeter Murray E. Hart. George P. E. Hart, father, 749 Grove Street, Danville, Va.
Pvt. John R. Bassett. Annie L. Bassett, mother, Blakes, Va.
Pvt. William M. Farrar. William M. Farrar, father, 64 South Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J.
Pvt. Lester I. Fehrs. Matilda and Herman Fehrs, parents, 306 North Maine Street, Chester, N. Y.
Pvt. John J. Hale. Joseph Hale, father, Thrall, Tex.
Pvt. Austin A. Nelson. Sherman Nelson, father, Crooksville, Ohio.
Pvt. Raymond P. Rogers. Charles Rogers, father, 1 Le Roy Place, Newburgh, N. Y.
Pvt. Horace H. Sharp. Gaston B. Sharp, father, Colbert, Ga.
Pvt. Ralph D. Smith. Annie Smith, mother, North Bend, Pa.
Pvt. Walter C. Spear. George Spear, father, Pleasant City, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (slightly).

Pvt. Joseph C. Stites. Dr. F. M. Stites, father, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Pvt. Irwin W. Frankerstein. Clemmens Frankerstein, father, 3035 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, in cablegram No. 211, dated August 4, 1918 (concluded):

Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	63
Missing in action	10
Total	73

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

First Lieut. Davis A. Holladay. James M. Holladay, father, Marion, S. C.
First Lieut. James F. Robertson. Miss Selma Beyer, 1821 Orchard Street, Chicago, Ill.
Second Lieut. Harold T. Palmer, Marine Corps Reserve. Abbie C. Palmer, mother, Willoughby, Ohio.
Second Lieut. Herman A. Zischke. Herman C. Zischke, father, 512 Columbia Street, Madison, Wis.
Sergt. Romeyn P. Benjamin. Park Benjamin, father, 270 West Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Sergt. Alfred O. Halverson. Henry Halverson, father, Ridgeway, Ohio.
Pvt. Benjamin F. Mason. Lola Mason, mother, McRae, Ga.
Sergt. Michael J. Stiller. May Stiller, mother, 2327 Fourth Street, New Orleans, La.
Sergt. Leo J. Zebrowski. Julius Zebrowski, father, 12 Strenski Place, Jamaica, N. Y.
Corpl. Albin Anderson. Marie Anderson, mother, 420 East Eleventh Street, Lockport, Ill.
Corpl. Obed P. Berge. Marie Berge, mother, 3141 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Corpl. Fred O. Black. Sallie Black, mother, 1113 North Davidson Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Corpl. Clarence D. Bradford. Lim Bradford, father, Ashland, Tex.
Corpl. Campbell B. Cline. Nannie Cline, mother, 1544 Madison Avenue, Covington, Ky.
Corpl. Lynn C. Fitzgerald. Julia Fitzgerald, mother, 508 West Second Street, Flint, Mich.
Corpl. John W. Hufsmith. Dolly Hufsmith, mother, 2011 Walker Street, Houston, Tex.
Pvt. Thomas M. McConkay. Laura McConkay, mother, General Delivery, Oregon, Ill.
Pvt. William A. Pevehouse. William F. Pevehouse, father, 202½ Cherokee Avenue, Muskogee, Okla.
Corpl. William O. Potter. Katherine Potter, mother, 4324 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Fred E. Sloan. Grant M. Sloan, father, 3210 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Homer J. Akers. Granville Akers, father, Norwood, Mo.
Pvt. Rudolph Bargmann. Fred Bargmann, father, 15 Breman Street, Newark, N. J.
Pvt. Thomas J. Barrentine. Jeff D. Barrentine, father, McKinney, Tex.
Pvt. Frank C. Brough. Frank T. Brough, M. D., father, 150 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Frank P. Czrenshowski. Regeano Czrenshowski, mother, 3144 West Lexington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Raymond J. Dacey. Mary Dacey, mother, 405 Twelfth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Pvt. Clement B. Gravenhorst. Clement Gravenhorst, father, 1232 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Ermy W. Groves. Lena Dunn, mother, Corinth, Ky.
Pvt. Earl Learned. Etta J. Learned, mother, Box 105, R. F. D. No. 4, Kenosha, Wis.
Pvt. Blaze Lombardo. Michael Lombardo, father, 2156 West One hundred and fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Pvt. Fitch L. McCord. Anna McCord, mother, Paris, Ill.
Pvt. John McNamara. Catherine McNamara, mother, 78 Paine Street, Green Island, N. Y.
Pvt. Martin T. Maloney. Mary Maloney, mother, 3421 Alberta Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. Claude S. Miller. Clara Miller, mother, Bloomington, Ill.
Pvt. Milton A. Mittelholtz. Mrs. A. H. Mittelholtz, mother, 1671 Locust Street, Pasadena, Cal.
Pvt. Albert W. Moore. Mrs. Emery Moore, mother, R. F. D. No. 10, Box 108, Madisonville, Ohio.
Pvt. Carroll H. Moss. Mrs. Charles Moss, mother, R. D. No. 2, Tokonsha, Mich.
Pvt. Jake V. Mullis. Eliza Mullis, mother, Tunnelton, Ind.
Pvt. Earl C. Nelson. Emma Nelson, mother, Flushing, Mich.
Pvt. Claude E. Parmenter. Frank Parmenter, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Waukesha, Wis.
Pvt. Howard E. Perry. Annie Perry, mother, 108 Highland Avenue, Cannonsburg, Pa.
Pvt. Carroll G. Roberts. Fildoon Roberts, mother, Carrollton, Ill.
Pvt. Claud Romine. Roxie Hopkins, mother, Leland, Miss.
Pvt. Clarence W. Rosene. Andrew B. Rosene, father, Fabyn, Conn.
Pvt. George Schilling. Frank Schilling, brother, 145 Grand Avenue, East Highland Park, Mich.
Pvt. Rees Schlag. Dell E. Schlag, mother, Prairie du Sac, Wis.
Pvt. Alfred B. Seaman. Emma Kinsell, mother, West Middlesex, Pa.
Pvt. Dewey Schmidt. Rebecca Schmidt, mother, Whitney, Tex.
Pvt. William G. Sewell. Clara Sewell, mother, 211 West Perry Street, Belvidere, Ill.
Pvt. William H. Skaggs. Marinda Skaggs, mother, 2628 Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
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Pvt. William Stern. Louis Stern, father, 603 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
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Pvt. George S. Thorsen. Annie Thorsen, mother, 3567 Medill Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. William M. Trent. Susie R. Trent, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Andersonville, Va.
Pvt. Robert B. Turner. Joshua B. Turner, father, 1425 South Belmont Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Pvt. Oscar E. Updyke. Lucy Updyke, mother, Avoca, N. Y.
Pvt. Mathew J. Wall. Ida L. Wall, mother, Morganfield, Ky.
Pvt. Raymond A. Walter. Della Walter, mother, 2518 Ada Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. Karl H. Wilkinson. Hiram H. Wilkinson, father, Chester, Ill.
Pvt. Edward J. Wirfs. Edward J. Wirfs, sr., father, 4128 Connecticut Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. George G. Wohlgemuth. Anna Wohlgemuth, mother, Wilcox, Nebr.
Pvt. Charles C. Yoas. Elizabeth S. Yoas, mother, Third and Butler Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Corpl. Anthony Florentine. Charles Florentine, father, 223 Chelsea Street, Everett, Mass.
Pvt. Earl H. Fisher. Henry Fisher, father, Fox Lake, Wis.
Pvt. Charles F. Gomez. Lorenzo Gomez, father, 406 Hampton Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
Pvt. Victor E. Johnson. Gabriel Johnson, father, 1509 Tenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Pvt. William G. Hoppe. Rose Hoppe, mother, 1014 Twenty-first Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pvt. James T. Pitts. Mary L. Pitts, mother, Pontoosuc, Ill.
Pvt. Roland W. Quinn. Mary Quinn, mother, 741 St. Anthony Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Pvt. Gustav Spitzbardt. Paul C. Spitzbardt, father, 11½ Sern Court, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sergt. James M. Walker. Maggie Walker, aunt, 307 Fourteenth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pvt. Charles H. Whitney. Carrie E. Whitney, mother, Rochester, Minn.

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ARMY VOLUNTEERING SUSPENDED BY ORDER OF SECRETARY BAKER

No Candidates Either Will Be Considered for Officers' Training Camps Pending New Legislation.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The War Department to-day has suspended further volunteering and the receipt of candidates for officers' training camps from civil life. This suspension will remain in force until the legislation now pending before the Congress with regard to draft ages is disposed of and suitable regulations drawn up to cover the operation of the selective system under the new law.

This action is taken in order to prevent the disruption of the industry of the country and the impairment of the efficiency of the various governmental agencies which would follow the indiscriminate enlistment of men up to the age of 45. It is the intention of the department to present to the President for promulgation regulations in connection with the operation of the selective system which will make it truly selective and leave it to the Government to determine whether men can be spared from their present occupations for military service.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

SECRETARY SUSPENDS NAVY AND MARINE ENLISTMENTS

Secretary Daniels gave out this statement this afternoon:

"The large increase in enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps has made it possible to suspend further enlistment until pending legislation affecting the draft for the Army is disposed of. When it is resumed it will be in full cooperation with the War Department under arrangements which will secure all the men needed for both services."

Secretary Daniels sent the following order to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and to the major general commandant of the Marine Corps:

"Until further orders no enlistments or enrollments will be accepted in the Navy or Marine Corps. Please notify all recruiting stations and officers by wire to accept no new enlistments or enrollments. This order does not apply to those who on or before Thursday, August 8, had filed application for enlistment or enrollment or were being examined with a view to their acceptance."

LAKE PORTAGE IS TORPEDOED OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE

The Navy Department is informed that the American steamship Lake Portage has been sunk by a submarine off the coast of France. The vessel was hit by a torpedo on the port side amidships and sank in an hour and 35 minutes. All the members of the armed guard were landed safely.

Three members of the merchant crew are reported missing: W. Sutton, oiler; J. Banks, second engineer; and P. McDonald, fireman.

ORDER ISSUED WHICH DECREES THAT NATION NOW HAS BUT ONE ARMY—UNITED STATES ARMY

THE INSIGNIA TO BE UNIFORM

Officers Will be Assigned Without Reference to Term of Commissions—Solely in Interest of Service

The War Department herewith publishes General Orders, No. 75:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1918.

1. This country has but one army—the United States Army. It includes all the land forces in the service of the United States. Those forces, however raised, lose their identity in that of the United States Army. Distinctive appellations, such as the Regular Army, Reserve Corps, National Guard, and National Army, heretofore employed in administration and command, will be discontinued, and the single term, the United States Army, will be exclusively used.

2. Orders having reference to the United States Army, as divided into separate and component forces of distinct origin, or assuming or contemplating such a divsion, are to that extent revoked.

3. The insignia now prescribed for the Regular Army shall hereafter be worn by the United States Army.

4. All effective commissions purporting to be, and described therein as, commissions in the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, or the Reserve Corps shall hereafter be held to be, and regarded as, commissions in the United States Army—permanent, provisional, or temporary, as fixed by the conditions of their issue; and all such commissions are hereby amended accordingly. Hereafter during the period of the existing emergency all commissions of officers shall be in the United States Army and in staff corps, departments, and arms of

(Continued on page 4.)

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF SIBERIAN EXPEDITION NOT YET DECIDED ON, MR. BAKER ANNOUNCES

SIZE OF TWO FORCES

Volume of American and Japanese Troops May Approximately Be the Same—Enlargement of U. S. Military Program. Reporters and Nonessential Work.

Press interview of the Secretary of War August 8, 1918:

"I went West to confer with Gen. Graves. Gen. March announced to you yesterday that he was going to head the force to Vladivostok, and I had him meet me in Kansas City so that we might have a conference.

"While in the West I visited Leavenworth. I have always been very much interested in the problem there, and I am especially interested in it now, because with this very large increase in the Army of course the number of young men who are likely to go there for breaches of military regulations will be increased. I have long regarded Leavenworth as one of the most progressive and hopeful institutions for dealing with delinquents that there is in the world. I know no place where I think the discipline is more helpful than at Leavenworth, and the return of men to the Army through the disciplinary barracks is really just as fine a thing as I know of anywhere. I do not know of any reformatory institution that does as fine work as Leavenworth. I saw the disciplinary battalions training, about 500 men sent to Leavenworth for various infractions of military law, and they are a body of the most splendid, supple-bodied, bright-eyed young men you can find anywhere.

Reporters Not Indispensable.

"I did not see any conscientious objectors at Leavenworth; I think most of them have gone to Fort Riley.

"With regard to the question as to whether newspaper reporters are men engaged in nonessential work, I do not hesitate to say that the gathering of news for the public information is an indispensable industry, but whether a certain person is indispensable to that industry I think must be determined upon the facts. I think the question of his in-

dispensableness would depend upon the possibility of replacing him. I know the situation in Cleveland rather better than most places, and there are on each of the newspapers there men of considerable years, beyond the draft age, and I should imagine there were a good many men in Cleveland who would be able to do pretty expert newspaper reporting. If you can get enough older men to take their places, the younger men would not be indispensable."

Siberian Expedition.

Regarding the commander in chief for the Siberian expedition, the Secretary said:

"I should suppose the ranking officer would be the Japanese general. I understand they are going to send a lieutenant general and we are sending a major general, and undoubtedly the officer of the highest rank will preside at any conferences. Whether there will be any more definite commander in chief I do not know. I infer from the President's statement that the size of the Japanese force will be approximately the same as our own.

"The enlargement of our military program was based upon a study of the subject made by the military representatives of the supreme war council, and a recommendation from them.

"An announcement regarding the remaining parts of our enlarged program will be made soon.

"The Secretary of the Navy and I have discussed the question of extending the draft to cover the men needed for the Navy informally, but no conclusion has been reached. I should not be willing to say anything on this subject except by conference and concurrence with him."

WAR TRADE BOARD NOW WILL RULE ON EXPORTS TO SWEDEN

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 191) that applications will now be considered for the exportation of all commodities to Sweden.

Exporters in the United States, before filing applications for export licenses, must obtain from the prospective importer in Sweden advice that there has been issued by an appropriate importing association or by the Statens Handel's Kommission a certificate covering the proposed consignment. The number of the certificate should be forwarded by the importer in Sweden to the American exporter. This number should be specified on Supplemental Information Sheet X-101, which must be duly executed and annexed to the application for an export license.

Applications for licenses to export to Sweden commodities for which a Handel's Kommission certificate or an importing association certificate is required will be considered only in the event that the said certificate has been issued subsequently to June 14, 1918. Certificates issued prior to that date will be treated as void.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

REGULATIONS ARE ISSUED FOR FORMING OF SLAVIC LEGION

The War Department authorizes publication of the following from General Orders, No. 70:

By direction of the President, the following regulations will govern in raising troops for a Slavic Legion, to be composed of Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks, and Ruthenians (Ukranians), as provided for in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approved July 9, 1918:

Organization.—As Infantry regiments of the National Army of the United States, organized, armed, and equipped, as provided by existing regulations, but not to be organized at present into units larger than regiments.

The designation of these regiments will be as follows:

——— Regiment of Infantry (Slavic Legion), National Army. ——— companies will, if practicable, be composed of members of the same race, i. e., Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks, or Ruthenians. So far as practicable battalions and regiments will also be organized on this basis. After regiments have been formed and assigned to divisions, a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men will be retained in replacement and training camps to provide for the training of replacements, the units formed being limited by this consideration.

Officers' Special Training Course.

The field officers of these regiments will, so far as practicable, be provided according to the rules now governing the designation of field officers for regiments of Infantry of the National Army.

All officers, except field officers, of these regiments will be, so far as practicable, of those races of which the units are composed, and will be appointed after a special course of training to be instituted at the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Lee, Va.

The course followed will conform as closely to the normal course as the special character of the student personnel makes practicable, any necessary variations therefrom being governed by the recommendation of the commandant of the training school, subject to approval of the Chief of Staff.

Aliens commissioned as officers in the Slavic Legion must furnish proof of their loyalty to the United States and of their desire to fight the Imperial Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the allies thereof, and must execute an oath of office.

Voluntary Enlistments.

Enlisted men will be obtained by voluntary enlistment. Applicants will be enlisted at the recruiting stations of the Regular Army, except that there will be no recruiting for the Slavic Legion in any coal-mining district.

The present recruiting regulations will be followed in making enlistments, except that applicants need not speak English, and applicants accepted for enlistment shall not be citizens of the United States nor subject to the draft.

The men obtained at the recruiting stations will be forwarded to recruit depots in the usual manner, and thence to the mobilization point at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. Preliminary organization and training of these recruits will be provided for at Camp Wadsworth.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION IS CURTAILED 50 PER CENT

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Hugh Chalmers, representative of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, appeared to-day before the War Industries Board and presented resolutions adopted unanimously by the automobile manufacturers at a special meeting in Detroit Tuesday. By these resolutions the manufacturers voluntarily agreed to curtail the production of passenger cars 50 per cent, beginning August 1. Mr. Chalmers also presented a tentative form of pledge which the automobile manufacturers are ready to make concerning their output.

The War Industries Board has appointed a committee with full power to act for the board in the matter of automobile production.

War Industries Textile Officers Are Nominated

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

John W. Scott, director of the textile division of the War Industries Board, announces the following appointments:

William Skinner, of William Skinner & Sons, New York, to be chief of the silk section in the textile division.

H. T. Dunn, president of the Fisk Rubber Co., New York, to be chief of the rubber section in the textile division.

Frank H. Montgomery, president of the Knox Hat Co., New York, to be assistant chief of the felt section, in charge of men's and women's fur and wool felt hats.

E. M. Huyck, New York, to be assistant chief of the felt section in charge of paper-makers' felt.

Under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at the request of the felt section, conferences will be held with the felt hat manufacturing industry in New York this week. There will be appointed a war-service committee representative of the combined men's and women's fur and wool felt hat manufacturing industry to work in connection with the felt section.

Patent Office Has Places for Assistant Examiners

The Patent Office announces that a number of vacancies exist in the grade of fourth assistant examiners, carrying the salary of $1,500, to which the attention of technically trained persons is earnestly invited.

Permanent appointments will be secured by passing the required civil-service examination, information whereof may be had upon application to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Temporary appointments also may be given persons qualified.

DEALERS ARE PENALIZED BY THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Retail Grocer Penalized.

J. A. Rawls, a wholesale and retail grocer of Henderson, Ky., has been deprived of his license to deal in foodstuffs for two weeks for violation of Food Administration rules and has made a contribution of $1,000 to the Red Cross in lieu of more severe penalties. The violation consisted of profiteering and failing to keep his books in shape to show accurate transactions.

The license of the Union Grain Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., has been revoked because the company failed to make adjustment, in accordance with directions of the Texas Federal food administrator, with the Kemper Mill Elevator Co. for four cars of corn handled by the Kemper mill for the Union company.

Sugar Firm Disciplined.

The Food Administration has penalized two firms for violations of rulings regarding sugar. The Consolidated Sugar Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., for having an excess supply on hand amounting to approximately 32,000 pounds, has been compelled to suspend business for four days. The sugar was ordered held at the disposal of the Food Administration.

Throumoulos Bros., of Biddeford, Me., fruit and confectionery dealers, will not be permitted to handle sugar for the remainder of the year. Their offense was selling sugar in larger quantities than permissible, including as much as 100 pounds to one family.

Deprived of His License.

J. Raia & Co., of 341 Rumney Road, Revere, Mass., has been deprived of its license to deal in foodstuffs for one month, for violation of Food Administration rules. The firm was found guilty, after a hearing, of failing to accept and unload a quantity of fresh fruit and vegetables. The penalty became effective August 1.

David Garber, a wholesale wheat and flour dealer of 1411 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., has lost his license for a week for selling flour without the proper amount of substitutes.

Ordered to Repurchase Flour.

The Red Wing Milling Co., of Red Wing, Minn., and the Ruehlmann Flour Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have been penalized by the Food Administration for violation of food regulations. Ruehlmann, handling white rye flour on a commission basis for the Red Wing Co., was charged with selling it in compulsory combinations with wheat flour in Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.

The Red Wing Co. was required to repurchase at sale price all unused rye flour it had sold in the two counties except in cases where purchasers wished to retain it, and Ruehlmann was ordered to refund all commissions on sales he had made.

S. Wiedermann, of San Antonio, Tex., has lost his privilege to deal in foodstuffs for violation of Food Administration rules.

Wiedermann is a wholesaler and jobber in corn meal, dry beans, cottonseed oil, evaporated milk, etc. He was found guilty of carrying on a wholesale food business without a license, also for selling at excessive prices to the Government. It was brought out at the hearing that he had given rebates to an Army officer; but this charge was not considered by the Food Administration, because it involved a criminal case now pending.

Lorenzo Balermo, of Silver Lake, N. J., a manufacturer of spaghetti, has lost his license until September 1 for exceeding his allotment for flour and ignoring warnings of the Food Administration.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

General Order on Railroad Shipments Consigned for Use of the Government

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.

Pursuant to the act approved March 21, 1918, entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," it is ordered that on and after the 15th day of August, 1918, the following requirements and provisions shall apply and be observed in respect to the shipments hereinafter described:

1. Shipments intended for use of any one of the Government departments, either directly or through a contractor with the United States Government, shall not be entitled to or receive any privilege which may be accorded on account of being intended for use of one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government, where said shipments are consigned otherwise than in one of the following ways:

(a) To a Government officer designated, not by the name of the individual, but by the title of his position; as, for example: Supply officer, naval inspector or constructing quartermaster.

(b) To a Government officer designated not by name but by title as above, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name of the contractor or agent for the Government engaged on the work at the point of destination.

(c) On some contracts the Government has entered into an agreement designating certain parties as agent, or agents, for the Government on that particular contract. Shipments for such parties shall be consigned to the particular department for which the work is being done, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name of the agent, as, for instance:

> Ordnance Department: For account of Du Pont Engineering Co. Agent, Penniman, Williamsburg, Va.
>
> or
>
> Ordnance Department: For account of T. A. Gillespie Loading Co., Agents. South Amboy, N. J.

(d) Shipments of material, equipment, and supplies for any person repairing or building ships under the supervision of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation shall be consigned only to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, followed by the words "For account of" and then followed by the name and location of the particular concern performing the work, as, for instance:

> United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation: For account of American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island, Pa.

2. It is forbidden—

(a) In consigning a shipment to use the words "United States Government," or substantially that term, or abbreviations thereof, as the sole description of the consignee;

(b) Or to consign a shipment to and in the name of the United States Government followed by words indicating that it is sent "care of" a private person, firm, or corporation;

(c) Or to consign a shipment to a Government official or to an officer of the Army or Navy by his name as an individual;

(d) Or to consign a shipment to a Government official or to an officer of the Army or Navy followed by words indicating that it is sent "care of" a private person, firm, or corporation.

3. No shipper or other person seeking or obtaining any privilege which may be accorded on account of the shipment being intended for the use of any one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government, shall without authority use or cause to be used as consignee the name or title of the United States or of any department, bureau, agency, employee, or officer thereof, or of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, or of any officer, agent, employee thereof, or of any other person, or the designation "Emergency Fleet Corporation"; nor shall any shipper or other person offer or cause to be received for carriage, or transported, without authority, any such shipment consigned as specified in the foregoing paragraphs numbered 1 and 2, for the purpose of securing, by such consignment, any privilege which may be accorded on account of the shipment being intended for the use of any one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government.

4. Agents are forbidden to sign or issue bills of lading or receipts for shipments which in any manner conflict with any of the foregoing provisions.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

(Violation of the foregoing order is punishable by fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

War Industries Board Export Requirement Order

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has ruled to-day that orders for export, except to Canada, may be made in such quantities, sizes, and weights as the export requirements demand, without regard to domestic regulations. This applies both to orders now on the books and to future orders to be obtained.

To Erect 14 Dormitories at Washington Navy Yard

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Richardson & Burgess (Inc.), of Washington, D. C., have been awarded the contract for the construction of the 14 dormitories and the mess hall and kitchen which are to be erected by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation for the accommodation of workers in the Washington Navy Yard.

These buildings, constituting the first portion of the Navy Yard development, are designed to accommodate about 500 persons. Work is expected to commence within the next few days.

Awards of Contracts for Housing Announced

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the following awards of contracts in connection with housing developments projected at—

Vallejo, Cal. (for accommodation of Mare Island Navy Yard employees): J. A. Marshall, San Francisco, engineering, utilities, and grading. Dinwiddie Construction Co., San Francisco, 87 houses, apartments for 340, and dormitories for 400 persons, including mess hall.

Quincy, Mass. (employees of the Fore River plant): George Howard & Sons Co., Quincy, Mass., 21 dormitories, mess hall, and recreation building for 1,000 men.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 85.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 7, 1918.

Section A.—East of Bazeoches our troops have crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims-Soissons highway. Hostile counterattacks broke down under our fire.

American Official Communique No. 86.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 8, 1918.

Section A.—North of Vesle there were local combats resulting in a gain of ground for our troops.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief has awarded distinguished service crosses to the following members of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Corpl. THOMAS J. SMITH, Infantry.—"On June 6, 1918, near Chateau Thierry, after having been severely wounded, remained with his platoon, encouraging and urging on men in the absence of their platoon sergeant, who had been killed."

Pvt. LOUIS D. GOODRICH, Engineers.—"On June 9, 1918, voluntarily carried an important message from Lucy-Le-Bocage to Bouresches, in daylight, along an open road between the lines exposed to small-arms fire."

Sergt. GEORGE OILER, Infantry.—"On July 1, 1918, near Vaux, volunteered and led a liaison patrol through a thick woods, known to be strongly held by enemy machine guns. After being severely wounded, brought back four prisoners and valuable information."

First Lieut. CHARLES W. MYERS, Medical Reserve Corps.—"At Vaux, July 1, 1918, established, under heavy shell fire, an advance dressing station for the treatment and evacuation of men wounded in the first waves of the assault."

Second Lieut. JOHN C. MILLER, Engineers.—"About midnight, June 19–20, 1918, near Lucy-Le-Bocage, with a few volunteers, entered a woods heavily shelled and gassed, and recovered two wounded members of his platoon."

The War Department authorizes the following:

The emergency addresses of the members of the American Expeditionary Forces awarded distinguished-service crosses for acts of gallantry, described in Gen. Pershing's Communique, No. 85, Section B, are:

Corpl. Thomas J. Smith, Infantry, probably Company A, 303d Troop Headquarters and Military Police. Emergency address, Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, wife, 25 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Pvt. Louis D. Goodrich, Engineers, Company A, Second Engineers. Emergency address, G. B. Goodrich, father, 812 East Eighteenth Street, Sedalia, Mo.

Sergt. George Oiler, Infantry, Company F, Ninth Infantry. Emergency address, Mrs. Catherine Oiler, wife, Fort Thomas, Ky.

First Lieut. Charles W. Myers, Medical Reserve Corps (Eighth Company, Medical Department, Camp Greenleaf May Replacement Draft). Emergency address, G. R. Myers, father, Marysville, Pa.

Second Lieut. John C. Miller, Engineers, probably Second Lieut. John Craig Miller, jr., unassigned. Emergency address, Mrs. J. C. Miller, mother, 1508 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

NATION HAS BUT ONE ARMY THE UNITED STATES ARMY

(Continued from page 1.)

the service thereof, and shall, as the law may provide, be permanent, for a term, or for the period of the emergency. And hereafter during the period of the existing emergency provisional and temporary appointments in the grade of second lieutenant and temporary promotions in the Regular Army and appointments in the Reserve Corps will be discontinued.

5. While the number of commissions in each grade and in each staff corps, department, and arm of the service shall be kept within the limits fixed by law, officers shall be assigned without reference to the term of their commissions solely in the interest of the service; and officers and enlisted men will be transferred from one organization to another as the interests of the service may require.

6. Except as otherwise provided by law, promotion in the United States Army shall be by selection. Permanent promotions in the Regular Army will continue to be made as prescribed by law.

(320 A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Ways and Means Committee of the House considering the war-revenue bill yesterday reached conclusions on a number of important questions. The action of a few days ago fixing the automobile owners' tax on the basis of the original cost price was rescinded and the tax based upon the horsepower. This tax will be $10 on 25 horsepower or less; $20 on 25 to 30 horsepower; $30 on 30 to 40 horsepower, and $50 on all over 40 horsepower, the tax to be paid by the user or owner of the car. The proposed increase on tobacco taxes will be double those now in effect. Tentative agreement reached previously, in some cases trebled the existing internal-revenue taxes but the committee believes that its action of yesterday will yield about as much revenue as if the rates were made higher because consumption probably will not be greatly reduced.

Among other new taxes proposed by the committee is a 10 per cent levy on the amount paid by lessees for telegraph and telephone wire services. This will apply to all leased wires, including press associations, newspaper, brokers, etc. Provision was made also for a 3 per cent tax on freight originating in a foreign country and shipped to a destination within the United States, the tax to be applied to that portion of the charges on the transportation within this country. The tax on transportation of oil in pipe lines was increased from 5 to 6½ per cent. In place of the existing tax per linear foot on motion-picture films the committee decided upon a tax of 5 per cent on the rental received by the producer.

Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that the Navy had practically all the men it needed, and that enlistments would not be affected by changing the Army draft ages. When the pending bill is enacted into law, he said the Navy would have no trouble in recruiting 15,000 men a month for the merchant marine and other purposes. Chairman Chamberlain said he had requested Secretary Baker to come before the committee and explain the measure now under consideration.

Chairman Dent, of the House committee, stated yesterday that no time would be lost in beginning consideration of the pending bill as soon as the House reassembles for regular business again on August 19. He said that hearings would begin then at once.

POST-OFFICE PROPOSALS.

ORDER No. 1811.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 29, 1918.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent for the Post Office Department until 2 o'clock p. m., August 27, 1918, for supplying 150,000 books of postal-savings certificates (50 certificates to a book) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, to be printed by lithographic offset process. Specifications and samples will be furnished on application to the purchasing agent.

A. S. BURLESON, *Postmaster General.*

ADDITIONS AND REMOVALS FROM ENEMY TRADING LIST BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD

The following changes will be made in the enemy trading list as of date August 9, 1918:

Additions.

ARGENTINA.

Burbank, Adolph C., Buenos Aires.
Frese, K., San Antonio Oeste.
Homad, Felipe, Buenos Aires.
Scapusio, Juan B., Co., Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Alfredo Metting Estates, Potosi.
Hage, Elias El, Puerte Suarez.

BRAZIL.

Chame, Jorge, Rio de Janeiro.
Souza, R., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Olivares, Miguel, Concepcion.
Rose, Walter, Valparaiso.
Schuler Eisendecher & Co., Valdivia.

COLOMBIA.

Cristo, Jorge, & Co., Cucuta.

COSTA RICA.

Compania Agricola, Turrialba.
Hermann, Frederick, Santa Cruz, San Jose.
Himmel & Von Storren, San Jose.
Kumpel, Juan, Sarchi & Grecia.
Lohrengrel, C. W., Tres Rios.
Rodriquez, Jose, Port Limon.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Guzman, Juan Z., San Pedro.

ECUADOR.

Bastidas, Telmo, Esmeraldes.
Gabriel, N., Manta.
Gomez, Rufino, Esmeraldes.
Ponce, Adel Francisco, Guayaquil.
Ponce, Francisco Martinez, Guayaquil.
Wendt, Hans, Quito.

GUATEMALA.

Chang, Antonio, & Co., Guatemala City.
Lon & Co., Puerto Barrios.
Wing on Fay, Guatemala City.
Wong & Co., Eugenio, Guatemala City.

HONDURAS.

Eyl, Wilhelm, Tegucigalpa.
Kohncke, Enrique, Amapala.
Voeggler, Karl, San Pedro, Sula.

MEXICO.

Aachen & Munich of Aix de Chappelle, Mexico City.
Agapito, Arriga, Orizaba.
Albingia of Hamburg, Mexico City.
Albuerne, Jose, Mexico City.
Alianz of Berlin, La, Mexico City.
Barnstorf, German, Puebla.
Bettinger, Otto, Mexico City.
Blanco, Cayetana, Jr., y Cia Sucrs., Mexico City and San Geroni.
Boehringer, Ernest, Torreon.
Burchard, Juan F., Vera Cruz.
Calvo, J. B., Vera Cruz.
Casa Alemana, Orizaba.
Cavasos, Manuel, sr., Nuevo Laredo.
Cavasos, Manuel, jr., Nuevo Laredo.
Cia de Securos Contra Incendio 1877 Hamburg, Mexico City.
Compania Tugamapan, Vera Cruz.
Coppel, Louis, Mazatlan.
Damm, Max, & Co., Durango.
Drogueria del Coliseo, La, Mexico City.
El Abastecedor Electrico (Mendoza & Llanos), Mexico City.
El Cauterio, Mexico City.
El Dia, Monterey.
Femmerling, Guillermo, Mexico City.
Freiderberg, Guillermo, Mexico City.
Francke, Alfredo, Puebla.
Garcia, Manuel Cavasos, Nuevo Laredo.
Grossmann & Pabst, Mexico City.
Hadad, Alfredo, Tampico.
Hale, C., & Co., (Refrigeradora Veracruzana), Vera Cruz.
Hanseatica Nordeutscher of Hamburg, Mexico City.
Hemken, Enrique, Mexico City.
Hofmann, Arturo, Puebla.
Hofmann y Cia, Puebla.
Karlebach, Max, Orizaba.
Kramer, Theodor, Mexico City.
Laue & Cia, Puebla.
Laue, Juan, Puebla.
Ledermann, Arturo, Puebla.
Louvier & Co., Sucs., Puebla.
Madgeburgunsa of Madgeburg, Mexico City.
Mannheimer Vericherungs Gesellschaft, Mexico City.
Mantilla, V., & Co., Mexico City.
Meyer, Hans, Vera Cruz.
Meyer, Rudolfo, Mexico City.
Mochulam, Roberto, Saltillo.
Oetling, Federico, Mexico City.
Ortiz, Augustin, Morelia.
Petterson, Alberto, Orizaba.
Princesa Teatro, La (A. Fernandi), Tampico.
Raesfeld, Ernesto, von, Puebla.
Rojo y Gualda, Mexico City.
Ruiz, Ovidio, Frontera.
Salaman, K. N. & A., San Luis Potosi.
Saleme, Felipe, Morelia.
Schneider, Franz, Mexico City.
Segundo, Alonso & Co., Mexico City.
Slim, Elias, Mexico City.
Slim, Jorge, Mexico City.
Standard, El (Alberto Petterson), Orizaba.
Sundberg, Gustavo, Mexico City.
Valquarts, Conrad, Puebla.
Vila, Jose Gastels, Puebla.
Warholtz, Enrique, S en C., Mexico City.
Warnholtz, Carlos, Mexico City.
Watty, Ricardo, Mexico City.
Wichmann, Ernesto, Mexico City.

NICARAGUA.

Bunge, F., Managua.
Dorn & Co., Matagalpa.
Junge, Fritz (Frederick), Bluefields.

SALVADOR.

Hecht, Bruno, San Salvador.

Removals.

BRAZIL.

Lisboa, Carlos, Santos.
Onofre, Carvalho & Co., Roncador.

PANAMA.

Lindo, Otto, Panama City.

SALVADOR.

Arnold, Frederick, San Salvador.

Individuals Have No Authority to Raise Hospital Funds for the War Department

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

The collection of funds from individuals for the building of hospitals for wounded soldiers is disapproved by the War Department. Persons who are so doing are acting without authority from the War Department.

The War Department has given no authority to any individual to collect money for the erection of hospitals to care for sick and wounded soldiers.

The War Department wishes to discourage any campaigns of this character, as it has funds for the building of all hospitals required. Congress has appropriated sufficient money for the hospital requirements to date, and it is reasonable to assume that it will continue to do so.

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY INDIAN AGENCY OFFICES

The United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, announces that proposals will be received at the points designated as follows:

No person shall be received as contractor who is not a manufacturer, grower, or regular dealer in the article which he offers to supply.

For the Hayward Indian School, Hayward, Wis., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 8, 1918:

No. 34 stair treads, good hardwood, 11 inches by 37½ inches.

No. 19 stair treads, good hardwood, 10¾ inches by 37½ inches.

Four pieces good hardwood to make three-cornered treads for winding stairway, about 1½ inches thick and 21 inches wide.

4,000 feet 1 by 2 inch furring strips, hemlock.

For the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., bids will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. August 15, 1918:

One 6-cylinder automobile, 2-passenger runabout, complete, with top and usual equipment. Send full description of what you propose to furnish.

For the Jicarilla Agency, Dulce, N. Mex., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 15, 1918.

One roller flour mill, 25 barrels capacity, complete for installation. To include receiving separator with necessary screens of 40–50 bushels capacity per hour; scourer with capacity of not less than 10 bushels per hour; drop gear packer with 24-pound and 48-pound tubes and augers; necessary elevators complete with cups, pulleys, and spouting; tempering conveyer; necessary steel shafting with collars, couplings, and hangers; necessary driving pulleys; necessary rubber belting for rolls, separator, scourer, tempering conveyer and packer; and one portable platform scale.

One Buhr mill, capacity 5 bushels per hour, same to include corn-meal bolt, elevator, necessary pulleys, belts, and spoutings to connect with the above flour-mill drive.

For the Rosebud day schools, Rosebud, S. Dak., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 10, 1918.

1,000 pounds white lead.
100 gallons linseed oil, raw, 5-gallon cans.
25 gallons turpentine, in 1-gallon cans.
5 paintbrushes, 4-inch.
10 pounds lampblack, in oil.

For the Rosebud Boarding School, Rosebud, S. Dak., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 15, 1918.

HOLLOW TILE.

3,700 pieces, 8 by 5 by 12, 3-cell, smooth side.
110 pieces corner blocks for above tile.
234 pieces jamb blocks for above tile.
220 pieces one-half jamb blocks for above.

CEMENT.

135 barrels cement to be sacked in cloth bags.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

750 feet 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe.
50 feet 1-inch galvanized iron pipe.
75 feet ¾-inch galvanized iron pipe.
4 ¾-inch stops with check and waste.
4 ¾-inch compression bibbs with hose end, iron pipe with shoulder.
1 45° 1½-inch ell, malleable iron, galvanized.
4 ¾-inch street ells, malleable iron, galvanized.
1 1 by 1 by 1½-inch tee, malleable iron, galvanized.
2 1½ by ¾-inch tees, malleable iron, galvanized.
2 1 by ¾-inch tees, malleable iron, galvanized.
1 1½ by 1 by ¾-inch tee, malleable iron, galvanized.
1 1 by 1 by ¾ inch tee, malleable iron, galvanized.
3 ¾-inch drop tees, malleable iron, galvanized.
6 ¾-inch ells, malleable iron, galvanized.
6 ¾-inch tees, malleable iron, galvanized.
6 ¾-inch caps, malleable iron, galvanized.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

1 2-wire, 125-volt, 30-ampere panel and cabinet. Main switch to be fused with two 12-ampere plug fuses, to have three branches, each to be fused with two 3-ampere plug fuses.
1 ¾-inch condulet, type G. T., form 10.
1 ½-inch condulet, type G. L., form 5.
9 ½-inch condulets, type H., form 5.
16 ½-inch condulets, type G., form 5.
1 ¾-inch J. C. P. caplet.
All condulet to be galvanized and to have porcelain covers with one wire hole.
30 feet ¾-inch galvanized rigid steel conduit.
230 feet ½-inch galvanized rigid-steel conduit.
1,000 feet No. 12 B. S. gauge, double-braided, weather-proof copper wire.
250 feet No. 14 B. S. gauge, rubber-covered, double-braided copper wire.
30 feet No. 14 glazed cotton-twisted lamp cord.
1 Perkins large size, solid-indicating snap switch.
4 12-ampere 125-volt plug fuses.
12 3-ampere 125-volt plug fuses.
24 Standard lamp sockets, with key.
24 25-watt 110-volt lamps.
21 all-wire lamp guards.
14 groove glass insulators.
12 standard locust cross-arm pin for above insulator.
6 3½ by 4½ by 3 feet 2-pin cross arms.

LUMBER.

100 pieces 2 by 8 by 16 S2S, No. 1 common.
130 pieces 2 by 4 by 18 S4S No. 1 common.
24 pieces 2 by 4 by 20 S2S No. 1 common.
50 pieces 2 by 4 by 16 S2S No. 1 common.
25 pieces 2 by 6 by 16 S2S No. 1 common.
7,000 board feet, 1 by 8 shiplap, No. 1 common, 14, 16, and 18 foot lengths.
38,000 Star A star shingles.
2 windows, 12 by 14 by 8 inch light by 1⅜ check rail.
2 doors, 3 by 7 feet by 1¾ inches, 5 cross panels.
1,000 board feet ¾-inch SIS, No. 1 common, 14, 16, and 18 foot lengths.
10 rolls of 30 pounds, 500 square feet to roll, of black insulating paper.
6 barrels of 60 gallons each of creosote oil.

HARDWARE SUPPLIES.

25 pounds 16-penny common wire nails.
200 pounds 8-penny common wire nails.
25 pounds 6-penny common wire nails.
100 pounds 3-penny, blued fine.
18 1½ by 14 inch machine bolts.
12 sheets of 20 by 28 inch tin, I. C. thickness.
100 feet ridge roll, 2-inch roll, 10-inch girth, No 28 gauge.
3 pairs 4 by 4 inch pin butts.
2 inside mortise lock sets.
12 window spring bolts.
12 ¾ by 1¼ by 16 inch iron joist anchors.
18 pairs 8-inch corrugated T-hinges.
18 bar-door latches.
18 barn-door catches, gravity.
2 sliding-door locks.
2 pieces 10-feet lengths, sliding-door track.
4 sets of hangers for above track.
24 4-inch wrought-iron twisted hooks.
6 pieces ½ by ⅝ inch by 16 feet twisted or deformed reinforcement bars.

GLASS.

76 lights, 10 by 30 by ¼ inch, ribbed wire glass.
76 lights, 10 by 30 inch, double strength.
18 hog-house ventilator windows, 10 by 30 by 2 inches, light.
20 hog-house stationary windows, 10 by 30 by 2 inches, light.
All windows to be weatherproof and glazed with ¼-inch ribbed wire glass. Also quote price unglazed.

HOG-BARN EQUIPMENT.

2 sets of 9 each hog pens, each set to be right and left, total length 90 feet by 8 feet 4 inches wide, making the size of the pens 10 feet by 8 feet 4 inches. Each pen to be complete with gate and gate fittings, swinging front panel, and fitting galvanized-steel tilting feed trough 7 feet long with pig stops. Also farrowing rail attachment, complete, with necessary anchors and belts to fasten pens to cement floor, and 8-inch hollow tile walls.

16 unfilled pipe columns, 2⅜ inches outside diameter, by 9 feet, with caps for 4-inch girdle and bases.

4 18-inch ventilators. Pitch of roof 5-inch rise to 12-inch run. Each ventilator to have a close-fitting damper operated by sash chain and awning pulley reaching 6 feet. All openings on ventilators to be protected by galvanized bird-proof netting.

1 24-inch ventilator with hog animal full body vane. Openings to be protected by galvanized bird-proof netting.

1 litter carrier.

150 feet I beam track for above carrier.

45 pieces track hangers for above track, to clear 30 inches.

24 pieces track hangers for above track, to clear 6 inches.

1 feed truck, 16-bushel capacity.

For the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 9, 1918:

Two carloads telegraph poles, of which 100 are to be 25 feet, balance 20 feet. Approximate length, 4 inches at top.

RED CROSS ORGANIZES BUREAU TO ASSIST IN CONSERVATION

The Red Cross issues the following:

For the primary purpose of educating the people of the United States in the principles of systematic conservation the American Red Cross, at the request of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has established a Red Cross Bureau of Conservation.

Announcement will be made from time to time of the particular materials the collection and conservation of which the War Industries Board deems most important.

Supplemental to Industries Board.

One of the important parts of the work of the War Industries Board relates to the conservation of materials essential to the winning of the war. To meet the need for countrywide, coordinated activity along this line and appreciating the scope and efficiency of the Red Cross organization, Chairman Baruch appealed to it to supplement the conservation work of the War Industries Board. It is believed that the enlisting of the active interest of more than 20,000,000 members of the Red Cross will result in a direct educational force that will bring the United States to the highest degree of conservation efficiency.

To Collect Certain Materials.

In addition to its educational function the Red Cross Bureau of Conservation will collect through Red Cross chapters certain materials, such as platinum, essential to war purposes, to be specified by the War Industries Board. These materials to be sold, but any financial benefit which may accrue to the Red Cross will be merely incidental to the purpose for which the bureau has been created.

In the program of salvage and conserving there are certain materials which can not be reached through existing trade channels, especially where the appeal must be made to the householder and to individuals. It is in this connection that the Red Cross expects to be able to contribute, in a large measure, to the success of the general program.

The new bureau, which will begin activities at once, will be under the immediate direction of Robert L. Raymond, an attorney of Boston, who was for sometime field director at Camp Devens, and who later was connected with the conservation and reclamation division of the Quartermaster Corps.

NUTRITION OFFICERS TO BE STATIONED IN ALL BIG CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Nutrition officers are to be stationed in every National Army cantonment and every National Guard camp, as well as in every camp where 10,000 or more soldiers are in training. These officers are food specialists who before they joined the Army as members of the division of food and nutrition of the Medical Department were connected with colleges and public bodies as physiologists, chemists, economists, food inspectors, and experts in other specialized work relating to food.

Surveys in Camps.

Since October of last year the division of food and nutrition has been making surveys of food conditions in the camps. Groups of officers have gone from camp to camp, studied the food served, how it was inspected, stored, and prepared, and have made recommendations which, upon being carried out, resulted in many advantageous changes.

Although the principal work of these groups was inspection of the manner of handling and preparing food, the visiting officers were able to give considerable instruction in the principles of nutrition, the proper selection of foods, and the construction of dietaries to mess officers, medical officers, and others who were interested. Detailed personal instruction was given to the mess personnel on some of these topics, as well as on the various methods of avoiding waste, the importance of keeping kitchens and mess halls clean and orderly, and the methods of judging and storing food.

Reduction of Waste.

Survey parties were instructed to seek in every possible way to reduce waste. It was found that men and officers were very willing to cooperate in making surveys and to reduce as much as possible the waste of food. One of the most effective means adopted for this purpose was introduced at one camp and followed later at other camps.

At this camp seven companies were selected from various organizations, totaling 1,135 men. A two-day survey was run on each mess, and the average edible waste was found to be 1.12 pounds per man per day. Instructions were then given to the mess sergeants and cooks in matters of food and mess economy, and when the officer in charge was satisfied that they had a reasonable understanding of the subject a second two-day survey was made. This showed an average edible waste of 0.43 pound per man per day—a saving of 0.69 pound. This saving amounted to $61.75 per day for the seven messes, or at the same rate would amount to $22,542 per year. If the same rate of saving were brought about for the entire camp, in this case approximately 15,000 men, it would amount to $338,000 a year.

Need of Permanent Officer.

Work of this character showed the necessity of keeping a nutrition officer in each camp at all times so that he might advise about the composition and nutritive value of dietaries, make inspections for adulterations, spoilage, and deterioration, and to cooperate with the mess officials.

Sixty new officers are to be commissioned in the division of food and nutrition to handle the additional work. All will be food specialists similar to those already in the service.

Semiannual Report to Surgeon General on Health of Troops in the U. S. Camps

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

The semiannual report of the Chief of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army shows that despite the severe epidemics of pneumonia, measles, and meningitis during January, February, and March the health of the troops in the United States has been very good. The annual death rate per 1,000 for disease for this period was 8.03. On an average 45 men out of every 1,000 were carried on sick report, although a great many of these were not confined to the hospitals. These included all cases of venereal diseases, the greatest single cause of disability in the Army. In the majority of these cases the disease was contracted before the patient entered the Army.

For the months of January, February, and March, the "pneumonia season," the death rate for disease per 1,000 was 10.4. For the following three months it was 4.93 per 1,000. Of all deaths during the six-month period 63 per cent resulted from pneumonia.

The morbidity and mortality rates for the six months for troops in this country are increased as a result of the fact that numbered among the soldiers in the country are all those sick and disabled men who were left behind when the organizations of which they were members sailed to Europe. This fact in part explains the high admission rate for disease in some of the camps.

Annual Admission Rate.

The annual admission rate for [illegible] diseases reported during the six months ending June 28, by camps, is as follows:

Camps.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal.	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Annual death rate (disease only).	Annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only).	Average [illegible] 1,000 on days of report.
Beauregard	33.3	2.72	31.6	93.2	3.6	9.2	.....	12.30	1,692.0	[illegible]
Bowie	14.6	.3	2.7	109.9	2.2	1.5	0.4	6.50	1,726.9	[illegible]
Cody	50.0	.....	.1	23.4	11.5	1.3	.9	12.11	771.8	32.73
Doniphan	34.0	.11	1.0	52.0	28.4	2.6	2.2	14.91	1,831.3	[illegible]
Fremont	14.8	.3	2.5	68.2	32.6	.8	2.0	2.83	1,126.5	[illegible]
Hancock	8.1	.07	.6	53.0	10.2	2.0	1.8	2.26	619.6	30.10
Kearny	15.0	.....	1.0	18.0	20.9	.9	18.9	4.37	1,320.2	44.12
Logan	18.3	.6	1.4	139.5	47.4	.8	4.2	2.68	1,468.8	[illegible]
McClellan	10.9	.09	2.1	68.6	26.6	2.0	3.0	2.52	947.9	33.02
Siever	21.8	.15	5.2	92.2	21.9	2.0	2.9	6.50	1,169.0	45.18
Shelby	9.8	1.89	4.9	42.3	4.3	1.0	.6	4.34	1,381.3	50.61
Sheridan	10.8	.....	1.9	63.6	20.7	.5	2.7	3.41	854.8	29.51
Wadsworth	11.4	.....	1.0	138.3	15.1	1.1	1.6	3.50	838.4	28.10
Wheeler	41.0	1.4	5.2	80.6	.7	1.3	.....	13.09	1,740.0	[illegible]
Custer	22.9	.....	.5	118.8	33.0	1.1	10.0	8.85	904.3	32.79
Devens	25.5	.....	.1	91.1	39.6	1.0	2.84	5.61	970.7	39.28
Dix	8.7	.7	.9	116.4	32.1	1.1	9.9	2.70	1,294.1	38.69
Dodge	51.0	.....	1.1	136.7	86.0	1.7	22.7	20.36	2,010.3	72.53
Funston	32.2	.2	.5	84.9	40.5	4.3	6.1	13.81	1,769.3	72.69
Gordon	26.7	.....	1.5	166.5	79.9	3.9	1.0	12.73	1,731.8	49.89
Grant	13.0	.1	.....	38.1	56.8	1.5	14.2	6.58	736.5	27.62
Jackson	28.9	.6	2.7	259.1	53.2	11.5	.8	12.35	1,808.1	58.74
J. E. Johnston	13.8	.1	2.5	111.0	72.7	3.5	4.3	4.26	1,089.0	32.93
Lee	21.1	.2	1.1	245.6	46.1	2.2	.6	10.02	1,453.7	60.31
Meade	19.8	.....	.1	41.6	21.5	2.1	7.6	5.21	740.7	30.82
Pike	45.6	.9	11.6	195.2	66.5	2.7	18.0	23.20	2,659.0	73.59
Sherman	14.9	.1	.5	116.3	63.0	1.0	24.4	7.73	1,554.6	[illegible]
Taylor	37.4	.....	.....	101.6	80.3	1.9	3.2	11.05	1,758.8	[illegible]
Upton	20.2	.1	.1	153.6	8.6	.9	4.1	7.04	886.0	32.33
Travis	21.6	1.9	5.1	78.8	34.3	2.0	.7	13.24	3,613.3	[illegible]
Northeastern Department	5.3	.2	.8	101.7	19.1	.4	2.7	5.3	969.2	31.20
Eastern Department	10.8	.6	2.3	88.8	30.7	1.2	1.3	5.42	931.8	25.91
Southeastern Department	20.6	.2	3.5	99.1	43.3	2.5	5.3	6.94	1,310.1	47.89
Central Department	25.8	.2	.9	93.7	53.1	1.9	29.9	9.49	1,428.5	[illegible]
Southern Department	13.4	.8	2.0	114.6	33.4	1.6	6.7	6.25	1,222.1	39.85
Western Department	9.9	.9	.8	71.2	66.9	.7	10.6	4.78	980.9	[illegible]
Aviation camps	15.5	1.5	1.0	62.9	51.0	1.5	11.2	6.17	1,278.8	[illegible]

Official Prices Announced for U. S. Cotton Standards

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

Prices for the Official Cotton Standards of the United States were increased to $45 for the set of 9 grades of white cotton, and $55 for the set of 11 grades of colored cotton August 1, 1918. This is in accordance with an announcement just issued by the Department of Agriculture, which states that the increases have been made because of the rise in the price of cotton, supplies, and materials used in preparing the standards.

The cost of a fractional part of either the white or colored sets of standards is now $5 for each box or grade. New samples to replace old, in any box of the practical forms returned to the department, has been fixed at $4 exclusive of the box container, or at the rate of 40 cents for each sample when the number furnished is 5 or less in one box.

Save for the country's sake.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS INCLUDED AMONG NATIONAL ESSENTIALS IN WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CIRCULAR

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board, has prepared a circular informing all manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes that their industry is one of war as well as national importance, and that the manufacturers will be placed on the preference list for fuel and transportation without separate application from the individual manufacturers. The circular sets forth the pledges required from the manufacturers to the War Industries Board and from the retailers to the manufacturers, and warns that those who do not live up to the letter and spirit of the program to save leather and other materials required in the making of shoes will be denied priority privileges.

Text of the Circular.

Following is the text of the circular:

To all manufacturers of boots and shoes:

Since the conference between your representatives and the undersigned with other representatives of the War Industries Board, careful consideration has been given to the several problems then considered and a decision has been reached that your industry is one of war importance, as well as of national importance in other respects. It is, of course, essential that necessary shoes shall be provided for the use of our soldiers, seamen, and our civilian populations.

The priorities division will place manufacturers of boots and shoes on the preference list for fuel and transportation without requiring individual manufacturers to make separate applications. It will from time to time remove from the list such manufacturers as shall fail or refuse to comply in good faith with the letter and spirit of the following program and such other requirements as may in future appear to be necessary to protect and preserve leather and other materials used in the manufacture of boots and shoes. It is most essential that the utmost economy be practiced in the purchase and use of shoes.

Form of Pledge.

Each manufacturer should execute and send to the War Industries Board its pledge of cooperation in the form following:

Priorities Division, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.:

The undersigned hereby pledges itself to manufacture useful products only, and (a) to devote the products of its manufacture, as far as possible, to essential uses only, as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the priorities division of the War Industries Board; (b) to urge and procure so far as lies within its power all dealers in or users of its products to exercise all possible economy and conservation in such products by limiting sales and purchases by intelligently repairing and by otherwise protecting and lengthening the use of such products; (c) to cooperate with the conservation division of the hide, leather, and leather goods section of the War Industries Board; and (d) not to furnish its products for resale to any dealer who shall fail or refuse to cooperate with the undersigned in carrying out the letter and spirit of this pledge.

In addition, each manufacturer will send each month to the hide, leather, and leather goods section of the War Industries Board its reports showing the deliveries made of its products during the preceding month, and given such other information as may be required on said form.

The pledge to be given such manufacturer by its customer who purchases for resale should be addressed to such manufacturer and be in the following form:

To ——— ———,
City of ———,
State of ———.

The undersigned hereby pledges itself (a) so far as lies within its power to urge and procure all dealers in or users of your manufactured products to exercise all possible economy and conservation in such products by limiting their sales and purchases, by intelligently repairing, and by otherwise protecting and lengthening the service of such products; (b) to cooperate with the conservation division in the hide, leather, and leather goods section of the War Industries Board; and (c) not to furnish its products for resale to any dealer or consumer who shall fail or refuse to cooperate with the undersigned in carrying out the letter and spirit of this pledge.

Appeals to All Dealers.

Through you the War Industries Board appeals to every dealer in and user of boots and shoes to help save leather and leather goods for war purposes. The absorption of such material by the war program is reaching such large proportions that it becomes the duty of every man, woman, and child to economize in their use of these materials, so that no shortage may exist for war requirements. It will be expected that every manufacturer and dealer will reverse his ordinary attitude toward trade and will bring to bear all possible influence to curtail output and limit sales, and that every consumer will exercise such careful restraint in his purchases as substantially to save materials. May we with confidence expect that all will whole-heartedly and enthusiastically cooperate in demonstrating to the world that this Nation can and will economize in the consumption of materials to meet the Nation's needs.

LIST OF THE STATES INCLUDED IN ST. LOUIS ORDNANCE DISTRICT

The War Department announces the following:

The Ordnance Department announces that the St. Louis ordnance district, created last week, will include the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California.

The district also includes all territory in the State of Illinois south of the northerly boundaries of the following counties: Adams, Schuyler, Cass, Macoupin, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Crawford.

The date on which the St. Louis district office will open will be announced later. As previously announced, M. E. Singleton, of St. Louis, is to be ordnance district chief.

The territory embraced in the new St. Louis district now is administered by the Chicago district office. The creation of the St. Louis district modifies the Chicago district so that it will include the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota, the State of Illinois north of the northerly boundary of Adams, Schuyler, Cass, Macoupin, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Crawford Counties, and the State of Indiana north of the northerly boundary of Warren, Grant, Clinton, Jay, Tippecanoe, Blackford, and Howard Counties.

SHIPPING BOARD COMMITTEE SURVEY OF SOUTHERN PORTS

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

A survey of southern ports has just been made by representatives of the port and harbor facilities commission of the Shipping Board. This survey covered the ports of Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah and Brunswick, Ga.; and Jacksonville, Fla. The representatives of the port and harbor facilities commission who visited these ports were Chief Engineer F. T. Chambers, Secretary E. Logan Hill, and Statistician J. Lane.

All Works Inspected.

The committee inspected docks, piers, repair plants, terminal connections, marine railways, bunkering facilities, warehouses, and available sites for expansion of facilities of the above character. It also called for complete data on present and past use of the port facilities of these cities.

At all the ports visited civic officials accompanied the representatives of the port and harbor facilities commission on their inspection tours, and afforded them every opportunity to obtain adequate information.

Local Officials Cooperating.

The local municipal officials and business organizations impressed on the visitors their desire to cooperate with the Federal Government in expanding the facilities of their ports to meet adequately any diversion of trade that may be contemplated from the North Atlantic to the South Atlantic seaboard.

A comprehensive report on ports inspected will be made to Chairman Edward F. Carry of the port and harbor facilities commission.

This preliminary survey will be followed by an inspection by the members of the entire commission.

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

August 8, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	12
Died of accident	2
Wounded severely	19
Wounded (degree undetermined)	9
Missing in action	55
Total	97

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Elbert H. Cox. A. J. Cox, 613 West Ninth Street, Rushville, Ind.

Corpl. Stanislau Czaja. Mrs. Sophie Wisniewska, 307 Norfolk Street, Newark, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Jonnie M. Collum. Benjaman Glascock, R. F. D. No. 2, Jemison, Ala.

Duffey Dempsey. Jack Dempsey, Ludlow, Colo.

Harry Dinner. James Dinner, 425 Franklin Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Joseph J. Keenan. Mrs. Bridget Keenan, 1729 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Athie A. Nesbitt. Mrs. Emma Nesbitt, R. F. D. No. 1, Tennessee City, Tenn.

Thomas J. Tyson. Mrs. Ola Tyson, general delivery, Marion, Ill.

John Visosky. Stanley Visosky, 612 Fordenand Street, Scranton, Pa.

Loyd L. Waterfield. Samuel J. Waterfield, Knotts Island, N. C.

George L. Wingate. Mrs. George L. Wingate, R. F. D. No. 1, Ogden, Kans.

Adam Zdinoski. Charlie Kmnski, 204 Sixth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Victor P. Ehly. Mrs. Mary Ehly, Hayden, N. Mex.

Pvt. James L. Garrett. Mrs. Jennie Garrett, Oak Grove, Ark.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Edwin L. Keen. W. H. Clay Keen, Wiconisco, Pa.

Lieut. Charles H. Weaver. Mrs. C. H. Weaver, 172 North Washington Street, Delaware, Ohio.

Sergt. Robert Y. Carpenter. John A. Gulley, Wallingford, Ky.

Sergt. John L. Ward. Mrs. Carrie Young, Nelsonville, Ohio.

Corpl. John Colasacco. Nicola Di Agostino, 556 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cook Estes Tremmel. Mrs. R. Harlen, Emma, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Joe O. Bond. Clarence E. Bond, Marmaduke, Ark.

Jesse J. Booth. James Booth, Breathlan, W. Va.

Clarence E. Boyce. William Boyce, Route 14, Janesville, Wis.

John Czygier. Mrs. Albena Czygier, Plains, Pa.

Leo DiGrabrielle. John DiGrabrielle, 38 North Lebanon Street, Furnace Row, Lebanon, Pa.

Jacob B. Lux. Mrs. Elizabeth Lux, 2541 Carondelot Walk, New Orleans, La.

Henry Tousigant. Mrs. Henry Tousigant, 808 Hewitt Street, Neenah, Wis.

Oscar Goodwin Toycen. Charles Toycen, Sand Creek, Wis.

Cecil S. Vail. Harvey G. Vail, R. F. D. No. 3, Dalton, Pa.

Peter Wilhelm. Mrs. Elsie May Wilhelm, 52 West Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Raymond S. Wilson. Miss Ruth E. Wilson, 104 West James Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Ben H. Winebrenner. A. J. Winebrenner, Albion, Ind.

Clen A. Wozniak. Stanley Wozniak, 1215 West Napier Street, South Bend, Ind.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. William C. Leonard. Mrs. Alice Allred, Cedar Falls, N. C.

Sergt. George Smith. Mrs. Isador Bement, 1610 Stewart Avenue, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Corpl. William P. Cary. Thomas Cary, 93 Union Hall, Jamaica, N. Y.

Corpl. Frank Cerleski. Samuel Somri, 24 Jefferson Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Corpl. Harry J. Dorr. Mrs. Elizabeth Dorr, Leicester, Mass.

Corpl. Robert L. Sherman. Robert Sherman, Shaft, Pa.

Corpl. Richard H. Vette. Mrs. Anna Husmann, 403 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mech. Howard M. Williams. Mrs. Jeromia Williams, Pleasant Plain, Ohio.

Pvt. Bernard J. Gilroy. Mrs. Isabelle Gilroy, 115 Clay Avenue, Lexington, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Malcolm B. Gunn. Mrs. Margaret Van Seiver Gunn, Walnut Street, Beverly, N. J.

Lieut. Henry Goldsborough Maclure. Rev. Laurens Maclure, 64 Eldridge Street, Newton, Mass.

Sergt. Thomas B. Coburn. Mrs. Enid G. Challiner, 21 Argyle Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Robert E. Fischer. Mrs. Mary Fischer, Pocono Lake, Pa.

Sergt. Clayton H. Hunsicker. Mrs. Letitia Hunsicker, 2426 North Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Bruce W. Idell. Miss Helen Idell, 6110 Belfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Abraham Mildenberg. Meyer Mildenberg, 2430 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred J. Russell. Mrs. Anna Russell, 1530 Fulton Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Harvey V. Wilson. Mrs. Amanda Wilson, Pocono Lake, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Elmer C. Cruse. Mrs. Rachel Cruse, Mount Pocono, Monroe County, Pa.

Ray C. Friebele. Mrs. Mary Friebele, Greentown, Pa.

Einar J. Keer. Mrs. Luca Keer, 5427 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert C. Michael. Mrs. Anna Michael, 319 Centennial Avenue, Hanover, Pa.

Raymond H. Miller. Mrs. Mary A. Miller, care of Harry Kellow, Clarks Summit, Pa.

Walter A. Miller. Mrs. Ida Hock, 757 Front Street, Catasauqua, Pa.

Francis E. Rider. John Rider, East Berlin, Pa.

John Roos. Mrs. Mary Roos, R. F. D. No. 1, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Lewis Richard Rose. John C. Sayers, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Elmer Shafer. Mrs. Clara Sansenbach, Pocono Pines, Pa.

Earl J. Smith. Mrs. Alice Smith, Railroad Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Alvin R. Anderson. Robert Anderson, Kerkoven, Minn.

John Campbell Bartley. Mrs. Edward M. Frisbee, R. F. D. No. 1, New Castle, Pa.

Marshall O. Bell. Morris H. Bell, 7922 Tioga Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Carter. Mrs. Margaret Carter, R. F. D. No. 4, Avoca, Pa.

Fred Ralph Gregor. Chester K. Gregor, 1226 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Edwin H. Hoffman. Mrs. Wilhelmina Hoffman, Lancaster Avenue, Berwyn, Pa.

Paul Hummel. Mrs. Mary Hummel, Espy, Pa.

David Kennedy. Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, Ashland, Nebr.

James J. Kennedy. Mrs. Rose Kennedy, 101 North Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Kinzel. Mrs. Lucy Kinzel, 1329 West Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred Kruse. Mrs. Henry Kruse, Box 254, Grand Island, Nebr.

Michael V. Lacey. Miss Margaret Lacey, 4246 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Larr. Mrs. Catharine Larr, 2831 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Erwin E. Larson. Christopher E. Larson, Dickey, N. Dak.

Hugh B. McKee. John McKee, 1638 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Preston Merget. Harry Merget, 900 Schuylkill Avenue, Reading, Pa.

John W. Mitchell. Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, 2707 Annin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Clyde Ostrander. Fred A. Ostrander, 1202 Fourth Street, Jackson, Mich.

Chester I. Ransom. C. M. Ransom, 218 East Washington Street, New Hampton, Iowa.

Arthur Reeder. Mrs. Catherine E. Reeder, Trevorton, Pa.

Stanley J. Regula. Mr. Joseph Regula, 181 Grape Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Joseph Rice. Frank Rice, 207 Broadway, Scranton, Pa.

Herman P. Rips. Samuel I. Rips, 120 East One hundred and twenty-ninth street, New York, N. Y.

David Robb. Mrs. David Robb, 3003 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clair S. Rogers. Mrs. Minnie S. Brown, Wyalusing, Pa.

Frank Rose. Mrs. Carmen Rose, 210 Maple Street, Old Forge, Pa.

William H. Ross. Mrs. Mary E. Ross, 2402 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Paul Rush. Thomas Rush, 717 Green Street, Chester, Pa.

John Rycez. Walter Lewandowski, 451 East Twentieth Street, Erie, Pa.

Harry Samuels. Isaac Samuels, 838 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James J. Schissler. Mrs. Rose Schissler, 3171 Miller Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aloysius Schmidmeister. Mrs. Margaret Schmidmeister, 864 North Taney Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

David D. Singer. Mrs. Bessie Lacoe, R. F. D. No. 2, Clarks Summit, Pa.

George H. Stone. Mrs. Mary A. Stone, 316 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clifford C. Van Kirk. Mrs. Bessie Van Kirk, 1203 East Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	18
Died of wounds	7
Wounded severely	6
Wounded (degree undetermined)	23
Missing in action	74
Total	128

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

William B. Dunn. Mrs. Grace Goskins, R. F. D. 1, Paris, Tenn.

Chas. E. Hanley. Marie Hanley, 145 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bugler Howard Nichols. Geo. Bellew, Dickenson Hotel, Elmira, N. Y.

Mechanician Victor Martin Ellig. Mrs. Lizzie Ellig, 1017 North Eleventh Street, Fort Smith, Ark.

Cook Rudolph Hassewer. Mrs. Josephine Hassewer, 4716 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Carradine E. Braswell. Charles Braswell, Lloyd, Fla.

Luther L. Burnett. Mrs. H. M. Burnett, R. F. D. No. 1, Springville, Tenn.

Cataldo Carletta. Mrs. Grasia Carletta, 396 Main Street, Pittston, Pa.

Patrick D. Catherwood. Hugh Catherwood, Morrison, Iowa.

Ora C. Cole. C. B. Cole, 621 South Poplar Street Bucyrus, Ohio.

Tony Copoiccoi. John Copoiccoi, General Delivery, Warrenton, Va.

John W. Henry. John J. Henry, 62 Lime Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Tedor Milewski. Joe Milewski, 36 Watson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Lonzo A. Miller. Mrs. Addie Miller, Sanger, Cal.

Dominick Minicci. Paul Dimaniro, 53 Orary Street, Providence, R. I.

Joseph C. Pinckney. W. N. Pinckney, Yemassee, S. C.

Joseph Star. Hiney Star, 189 Quincy Street, Boston, Mass.

Daniel E. Southard. Mrs. Angeline Southard, Syria, Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Napoleon Willette. John Willette, Rumford, Me.

PRIVATES.

Maurice Bair. Mrs. Wolf Bair, Goldfield, Nev.

Leon Boucher. Mrs. Ollie Boucher, Keiser, Ark.

Marshall W. King. W. H. Banks, R. F. D. No. 4, Iva, S. C.

Ralph Sargent. Mrs. Sargent, 8 Wachusett Street, Worcester, Mass.

John W. Scott. Robert W. Scott, 1725 Payne Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Harold A. Smith. Samuel J. Smith, Hardwick, Vt.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Ernest Green. Arthur Green, Francisco, Ind.

Corpl. Richard Pemberton. Mr. Pemberton, Ashland, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Ellis E. Andrews. J. S. Andrews, 944 Fourth Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Saul Andrus. Jessie Andrus, Eunice, La.

Albro E. Blake. Mrs. A. E. Blake, Coloma, Mich.

Adelbert W. Pendleton. John E. Pendleton, R. F. D. No. 1, Amesbury, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

John B. Brewer. William J. Brewer, Lombard, Ky.

Stephen V. Carroll. Mrs. Sadie Crooks, 222 Robeson Street, Fall River, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Alfred A. Benedict. Alexander Benedict, Calistoga, Cal.

Frank Braiski. Mrs. Martha Papke, 1144 Marianna Street, Chicago, Ill.

Floyd W. Clark. William B. Clark, Main Street, Mount Jewett, Pa.

Sam Miller. Joe Miller, 1220 North Claremont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Allen G. Thurmon. Mrs. R. C. Thurmon, R. F. D. No. 3, Bernice, La.

Bugler Walter Feduniec. Mrs. Polly Davidowski, 224 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Eugene J. Boitet. Mrs. Jennie Boitet, 224 Douglas Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Blond H. Brooks. Mrs. Martha A. Brooks, Buffalo, Ky.

Joseph J. Clark. Mrs. Lucindia Clark, 2303 Beachmont Avenue, Mount Washington, Ohio.

Clyde Colley. James Colley, Adkins, Ky.

Edward W. Cournoyer. Mrs. Margaret Cournoyer, Pinehurst Avenue, Natick, Mass.

John Galuski. Alexander Galuski, Stevens Street, East Taunton, Mass.

Elmer W. Gardner. Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, North Franklin, N. Y.

Jack Hendrickson. Felix Hendrickson, R. F. D. No. 2, Cranbury, N. J.

Calvin Lewis. Mrs. Martha Lewis, 228 Depot Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Edgar T. Myers. J. J. Myers, Aitken Street, Delray, Fla.

Edward F. Neville. Patrick Neville, 231 Warren Street, Harrison, N. J.

Edward B. Ryea. Mrs. Etta Ryea, R. F. D. No. 2, Bakersfield, Vt.

Roman S. Safranski. Mrs. Helen Bieschke, 1555 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Villano. Mrs. Philomina Villano, 655 East One hundred and eighty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Walter Wiedenhoeft. Miss Adeline Wiedenhoeft, 3656 Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Robert F. Raymond. Judge Robert F. Raymond, Superior Court House, Boston, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Friend E. Haag. Mrs. Jennie Haag, South Sterling, Wayne County, Pa.

Richard E. Mount. Mrs. Richard Mount, 169 Markle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William N. Thompson. Mrs. Margaret V. Thompson, 756 North Thirty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Lawrence D. Bailey. Mrs. Nettie Brocious, 111 Arch Street, Newberry, Pa.

Robert Barr. Miss Florence Barr, 834 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul R. Bisbing. Mrs. Elizabeth Bisbing, 104 North Sixty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas H. Lewis. Mrs. Catherine Lewis, 2830 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George W. Linker. John Miller Linker, 1745 Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James J. McCaffrey. Mrs. Sarah McCaffrey, 2144 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Francis J. Miller. Mrs. Verna Gummoe, R. F. D. No. 1, Honesdale, Pa.

Clarence F. Mohn. Mrs. Mary Mohn, 206 Prince Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Ducoing J. Walker. Ducoing Walker, sr., 550 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert D. Waterman. Mrs. Charles E. Waterman, 145 South Rebecca Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

COOK.

William C. Voigtsberger. Mrs. William C. Voigtsberger, 3008 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Harry E. Achuff. Mrs. Hannah Achuff, 186 West Price Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ralph H. Albright. Miss May Albright, 1727 Monument Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edwin G. Anderson. Mrs. Ruth Wagerhals, 3336 North Porter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward F. Bassett. Mrs. Mary Bassett, 963 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John A. Beaver. Mrs. Ella Beaver, 2032 Fulton Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Roy R. Bickhart. Mrs. Sarah Bickhart, Paxtonville, Pa.

Morton McK. Bruhl. Mrs. Ella F. Bruhl, 1152 Meeting House Lane, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Victor L. Carman. Mrs. Ollie Cole, 904 West Second Street, Madison, Ind.

Stanley Crawford. Mrs. Catherine Shock, 17 Essex Lane, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Emel Cropicknitsky. John Soyka, 637 Carmel Street, Dickson City, Pa.

Antonio Le Stefano. Mrs. Mary De Stefano, 4364 West Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Birger Durum. Mrs. Esther Carlson, 2111 South Ninth Street, Camden, N. J.

Clyde J. Foster. Mrs. Mary L. Foster, Kildare, Okla.

Victor B. Gibson. Miss Mary Beckel, 847 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert T. Grimes. Miss Mabel Grimes, 1920 Mount Vernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Norman I. Harris. Mrs. Rose Harris, 1524 North Opal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Everett Henry. Dyson A. Henry, Paoli, Pa.

Joseph E. Horrocks. Mrs. Ellen Horrocks, 1417 North Main Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Charles J. Husted. Mrs. Catherine M. Husted, 980 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert H. Kimmel. Mrs. Alsie M. Kimmel, 52½ Green Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Harry B. Leeds. Mrs. Charles Leeds, 310 Buck Street, Paulsboro, N. J.

Louis M. Lukatz. Mrs. Katherine Lukatz, 301 East Grant Street, McAdoo, Pa.

Michael J. McCarthy. Michael J. McCarthy, 3444 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Francis M. McCool. Cornelius McCool, 456 Berkel Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.

John McFeat. Mrs. James McFeat, Big Powgavie, Iuchture, Perthshire, Scotland.

Joseph A. McKeown. Mrs. Margaret Coady, 1620 Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Madala. Stephen Madala, 518 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Roy Manning. Mrs. Lorena Manning, 11 North Fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.

Howard L. Matthews. Mrs. Mary A. Matthews, 40 Cherry Street, Darby, Pa.

Anthony Mattia. Justine Mattia, 263 North Simpson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles P. Michael. Robert G. Michael, West Augusta, Va.

Silas G. Miller. Mrs. Ida Hock, 757 Front Street, Catasauqua, Pa.

Bernard J. Morris. Mrs. Victoria Morris, 41 Norfolk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph Neiss. Jacob Neiss, 5021 Pentridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Nelson. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, 113 South Everett Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Harry L. Northeimer. Mrs. Pearl I. Northeimer, 247 Jefferson Street, Reading, Pa.

John Novak. Miss Anna Johnson, 113 South Everett Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas L. O'Neill. Mrs. Emmaline O'Neill, 917 South Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Valentine Pfluger. Wendlin Pfluger, 2035 Mahantonda Street, Pottsville, Pa.

John D. Price. Ebenezer Price, 530 Morgan Street, Dickson City, Pa.

Merlen Pritchard. Mrs. Helen B. Hall, Fowler, Kans.

Angelo Rippa. Alfonso Cionofrio, 524 Italy Street, Old Forge, Pa.

Charles Safronsky. George Robinson, 1725 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gus Smith. Mrs. Edith Smith, R. F. D. No. 3, Factoryville, Pa.

Daniel Stein. Philip Rubin, 215 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter Steitz. Fred Steitz, 441 Sixteenth Street, Newark, N. J.

Harry A. Stenger. Mrs. Sadie Stenger, 7720 Susquehanna Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank Ushler. Mrs. Mary Ushler, 4468 Almond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Valictky. Charles Valictky, Main Street, Simpson, Pa.

Henry Van Osterloo. Mrs. Sophie Recttger, R. F. D. No. 6, Independence, Mo.

Fred G. Wadle. Mrs. Lydia Wadle, 2339 Kensington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael J. Walsh. Miss Catherine Walsh, 2014 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Alva D. Watson. Mrs. Shellie Hayes, 30 North Williams Street, Newark, Ohio.

Charles W. West. Mrs. Mary West, 447 West Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Ivar E. Westerberg. Hugo E. Westerberg, 3528 Broadway, West Chicago, Ill.

Edward T. White. Mrs. William T. Bedell, 209 North Second Street, Darby, Pa.

Charles E. Yocum. Mrs. Elizabeth Yocum, Berwindale, Pa.

Henry Zemp. Mrs. Maggie Zemp, R. F. D. No. 1, Morrison, Okla.

Joseph Zyska. Mrs. Mary Sewicka, Lee, Pa.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	4
Died of accident	1
Wounded severely	12
Wounded (degree undetermined	15
Missing in action	39
Total	71

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Eugene E. Raynor. R. W. Raynor, 44 Poplar Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Corpl. Victor Hamilton. Mrs. Minnie Hamilton, Grantsville, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

James H. O'Conner. Miss Pearl O'Conner, 1008 Wabash Avenue, Lafayette, Ind.

Hugh S. Woodard. Ira F. Collar, 215 Mechanic Street, Laporte, Ind.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Charles Gifford. Mrs. Carrie B. West, Yerington, Nebr.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Frank L. Hagaman. Frank L. Hagaman, 1607 Stinson Street, Rosedale, Kans.

Robert J. Harding. Mrs. Jennie Harding, 7 Garland Avenue, Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Frank A. Kenny. Mrs. Mary Kenny, 954 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph P. Murphy. Robert Reagan, 609 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James E. Winningham. Mrs. Martha Winningham, Gunter, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Andy Cicello. Miss Eva Cicello, Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Robert Lindsey, 1239 Twenty-first Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Samuel Kerenson. Barney Kartenson, Gardar, N. Dak.

Giroland Lazzaro. Antonio Lazzaro, 63 Jamison Street, New York, N. Y.

Leonard E. Le Croix. Mrs. Malissa Le Croix, R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ala.

Arthur S. Vincelet. Mrs. William P. Beard, 1806 Endicott Street, Portland, Oreg.

Earl A. Coombs. Mrs. Mary Coombs, 624 North McKinley Avenue, Canton, Ohio.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

Stivy Ciodyk. Andrew Ciodyk, 1816 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Francis J. Cook. Mrs. Eunice Cook, 6 Perry Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

Fredrick W. Radtke. Mrs. August Radtke, 1939 Girard Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Horace Aucoin. Mrs. Pierre Aucoin, Chataignier, La.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Abele Barbato. John Yabitta, Hackensack, N. J.
James Cannata. Joseph Cannata, Altman, Pa.
Samuel Coach. William Percy, General Delivery, Hampshire, Ill.
John Cors. Patsy Vali, 1002 Simon Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
Michael Czesnowski. Alex Betto, 108 Clay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John M. George. Mrs. Jane George, 683 Webster Avenue, Hammond, Ind.
Andrew W. Harlan. Mrs. Delia Harlan, 173 Cedar Street, Manchester, N. H.
Thomas J. Hendrix. Mrs. Sarah R. Hendrix, Church, Okla.
Ben Holliday. Ben Holliday, Allison Works, Pa.
John Kowal. Mrs. Tekla Kowal, Mahanoy Plane, Pa.
Dewey S. Roam. Henry Roam, Crocker, Mo.

Missing in Action.

Capt. Dana C. Schmahl. Julius A. Schmahl, St. Paul, Minn.
Lieut. Clyde C. Vaughan. Mrs. J. H. Vaughan, Liberty Hill, Tex.

SERGEANTS.

Charles Reilly. Mrs. Elmira Reilly, 36 North Wiota Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Rogers. Mrs. Ellen Boyle, 8 Gate Street, Greenville, S. C.

PRIVATES.

Walter C. Adams. Mrs. Sarah Adams, Earlsboro, Okla.
Thomas H. Allen. Thomas Allen, 5329 Wyalusing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Alpern. Mrs. Rose Alpern, 3212 Elsinore Square, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Wesley Beard. Mrs. John R. Snyder, R. F. D. 11, Fayetteville, Pa.
Henry H. Brody. Mrs. Esther Brody, 525 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Shelby Wesley Ely. Alexander W. Ely, R. F. D. 2, Foss, Okla.
Thomas Joseph Fahy. Mrs. Mary Hardy Fahy, 1018 Beech Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bert Ferris. Mrs. John Peterson, Elmore, Ohio.
Thomas Walter Jones. Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, 314 West Mahanoy Avenue, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Thomas McHenry. James J. McHenry, 23 Railroad Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Francis P. O'Neil. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neil, 5008 Keyser Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Lawrence Palmer. Mrs. Bertha Palmer, 118 Clinton Street, Jackson, Ohio.
Charles Pellattero. Mrs. Mary Pellattero, Hooversville, Pa.
Leopold Perkovski. Miss Anna Troshak, 501 Wabash Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Clyde E. Pickering. Bert Pickering, 923 Choctaw Street, Alva, Okla.
James A. Pizzuti. Mrs. Angeline Pizzuti, 540 Genet Street, Scranton, Pa.
Louis Puricelli. Charlie Puricelli, 5239 Patten Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Styles Radcliff. Henry Christinason, 432 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Drazio Recinelli. Casto Tecco, 4980 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralph Rich. Mrs. Harry P. Becker, 720 Seneca Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Arnold Roberts. George I. Roberts, Greensburg, Pa.
Delbert Dean Rose. Orin L. Rose, Hop Bottom, Pa.
Eugene Thomas Rosser. Mrs. Silas Rosser, 1211 Jackson Street, Scranton, Pa.
Vladimir Ruzicka. August Ruzicka, Greenlawn Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
August Scharmuck. William E. McGraw, 180 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clyde F. Shaffer. David F. Shaffer, Crescent, Okla.
Homer A. Shaffer. Mrs. Ruth Shaffer, Garrett, Pa.
Lloyd J. Shaw. Mrs. Charles T. Giles, 205 Lincoln Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.
Walter Q. Shaw. Mrs. Etta Shaw, Shawnee, Okla.
Samuel E. Sinclair. Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, 509 Fine Arts Building, Detroit, Mich.
Dewey H. Smith. Mrs. Annie Smith, Ridgely, W. Va.
Luther L. Streng. Mrs. Carrie Streng, 609 High Street, Meyersdale, Pa.
Brady D. Virden. Mrs. Dora Virden, Bald Knob, Ark.
John K. Wilson. Dr. Henry Wilson, Somerset, Pa.
Arthur W. Zimmerman. Mrs. Barbara Zimmerman, 2510 North Collins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD LIST, AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	39
Missing in action	64
Total	103

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

John B. White. Mrs. John B. White, 410 Avenue A E., Hutchinson, Kans.
Guy J. Winstead. Charles M. Winstead, Roxboro, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

Lawrence McNamara. Mrs. Catherine McNamara, 19 Alvord Avenue, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Shelby Smith. William F. Smith, Fairbanks, Tex.
Curtis Andrew Stoyer. Mrs. Clara Anna Stoyer, 234 Chappel Terrace, Reading, Pa.
Aubery Bernard Thacker. Mrs. Lulu Hester, Monticello Avenue, Charlottesville, Va.
Harry L. White. Robert P. White, 226 Fairfax Street, Bluefield, W. Va.

CORPORALS.

Abe Nadel. Mrs. Sarah Birnbaum, 199 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
Herman C. Slater. William W. Slater, St. Albans, W. Va.
Jackson R. Tardy. Mrs. Kate Tardy, Murat, Va.
Paul J. Therkelson, Kirkwood, N. Y.
Ivan John Wagner. Mrs. Winifred Wagner, 632 Blandina Street, Utica, N. Y.
Stanley Zanovitz. Anthony Zanovitz, 32 Slope Street, Nanticoke, Pa.

COOK.

Granville Newberry. Mrs. Louise Newberry, 1060 Cauldwell Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Beam. Mrs. Rebecca Beam, 980 West Sixth Street, Kazelton, Pa.
Joseph Kado. Mihalznen Cubert, 61 South Main Street, Parsons, Pa.
Owen McFarland. Mrs. Owen McFarland, 566 Front Street, Marietta, Pa.
Vincent McGilloway. Thomas McGilloway, 90 Henry Street, Plains, Pa.
Elzy Marks. Mrs. Martha Parsons, Armor, W. Va.
Charles Miller. Mrs. Anna Miller, Canastota, N. Y.
Edward Martin Nelson. Mrs. Martha Nelson, 2010 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
James F. Settles. Seymour Settles, Stumptown, W. Va.
Warder G. Shaver. Jake N. Beckler, Cedarville, W. Va.
Stanley Siewienick. Eddie Siewienick, Ford Street, South Bend, Ind.
William F. Smith. Ira B. Smith, R. F. D. No. 7, Midland, Mich.
Peter David Tamulevich. Joe Tamulevich, 9 Astor Street, Worcester, Mass.
John August Treiber. Mrs. Veronica Treiber, 265 Sixth Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.
Isaac L. Usner. Henry Usner, R. F. D. No. 2, New Holland, Pa.
Oliver Guy Vassar. Mrs. Albert Ellison Vassar, 6612 Waterman Avenue, University City, Mo.
Anton J. Vodraska. Joseph Vodraska, Black Wolf, Kans.
Gilbert M. Walker. Mrs. Florence L. Walker, 247 Market Street, Campello, Mass.
George Weinstein. Mrs. Lina Weinstein, 206 Spring Street, Fall River, Mass.
Earl B. Williams. Mrs. Belle Williams, Wentzville, Mo.
Dewey A. Williams. Oscar Williams, Stateville, N. C.
Jacob H. Wingert. Luther Wingert, R. F. D. No. 11, Chambersburg, Pa.
Harold H. Wright. John Wright, 724 Griffin Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Giuseppe Yannuzzi. Mrs. Angeline Orlando, 935 Mouton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Yasulevch. Mrs. Mary Yasulevch, Lyon, Pa.
Walter Zewark. Walter Zewark, 35 Congress Street, Rumford Falls, Me.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Peter Manassa Coyle. Peter Manassa Coyle, sr., 947 Ash Street, Johnstown, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Merle R. Leckemby. Joseph E. Leckemby, Meyersdale, Pa.
William E. Leckemby. Mrs. Alice Leckemby, Meyersdale, Pa.
James McIntyre. Miss Lillian Lang, Linden Heights, Ohio.
Bugler Andrew Susanek. Joseph Susanek, La Mott, Pa.
Mech. Joseph S. Brant. George M. Brant, Somerset, Pa.

COOKS.

Frank Laydin. Mrs. May Layding, Berlin, Pa.
Cosmo Lingardo. Joe Schiaro, 139 Moosic Street, Old Forge, Pa.
John J. Manley. Eugene Manley, 612 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Joseph Markinovich. Pete Zoroby, Shenandoah, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Martin J. Adams. Mrs. Emma Adams, Somerset, Pa.
Mark E. Argraves. Mrs. Hazel G. Argraves, Fort Fairfield, Me.
Antonio Barber. Michele Barber, Villa Petto, Prov. Di Treamo, Italy.
Frank E. Beatty. Mrs. Laura E. Beatty, Morgantown Street, Fairchance, Pa.
George Bellar. Mrs. Lizzie Wentz, 1305 Church Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pietro Bernardini. Angeleno Bernardino, Nocera, Ulzna Perngia, Pagia, Italy.
Walter S. Bixler. Abraham O. Bixler, 422 East Murphy Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.
Francis X. Bosler. Mrs. Ellen J. Bosler, 1437 Etting Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Brenner. Joseph Brenner, 926 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Salvatore Caramanna. Frank Gianplcare, 746 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Russell Parson Dunkerly. Mrs. Albert Dunkerly, 323 Meriden Street, Scranton, Pa.
Sidney Evans. Kynthio Gibson, 810 Homewood Avenue, Warren, Ohio.
Carl J. Gaus. Mrs. Mary Gaus, 636 Centre Street, Johnstown, Pa.
Joseph Geddes. Alfred Geddes, 5218 Wakefield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Raymond Gilmer. Mrs. Alice Gilmer, Erwinna, Bucks County, Pa.
Louis J. Gormley. Mrs. Mary Clarey, 2904 Elisworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
David W. Hamaker. Jefferson Hamaker, 341 South Third Street, Columbia, Pa.
Clifford Heagen Harbidge. Mrs. Bessie Harbidge, 629 North Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George S. Harless. Henry H. Harless, Earlsboro, Okla.
John Harrison. Mrs. Mary Harrison, 632 North Hudson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oscar Hartwick. Alfred Hartwick, Mercer, Mercer County, Pa.
Daniel W. Hazen. Mrs. Bessie Hazen, 1519 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, Pa.
Lewis Grover Heinz. Nick Heinz, Rosston, Okla.
Antoni Heleniak. John Heleniak, 3258 Webb Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert F. Hamphill. Mrs. Emma Hamphill, 144 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander W. Henderson. Mrs. Helen Rainford, 8319 Norwood Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.
John H. Jendricks. Charles Jendricks, 45 South Second Street, Coplay, Pa.
William A. Johnston. Mrs. William Dickson, 122 Princeton Avenue, West View, Pa.
Henry C. Jones. Mrs. Fennie L. Jones, 1000 Virginia Avenue, Washington, D. C.
John W. Jones. Mrs. E. C. Hamback, 915 South Maine Street, Scranton, Pa.
Joseph Juliano. Mrs. Rose Juliano, 2132 Toronto Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrew Koch. Stephen Koch, Shaft, Pa.
Donald L. Lester. S. E. Lester, Danville, Ky.
James McColligan. Mrs. Grace McColligan, 602 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert McKane. Mrs. Carrie McKane, 2940 Peltz Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul L. Mansfield. Lott Mansfield, 332 A Street, Boston, Mass.
Russell Matz. Mrs. Emily Matz, 1511 North Myrtlewood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
John H. Nixon. James Nixon, Empire, Ohio.
W. J. Bryan Perritt. S. A. Perritt, R. F. D. No. 1, Hazelhurst, Miss.
John Pierre, jr. John Pierre, sr., 784 Superior Street, Appleton, Wis.
Philip Polidore. Mrs. Litina Polidore, Kitzmiller, Md.
Domonick Puccio. Rocco Beltastro, 2555 Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
Antonio Pytel. Joseph Jurek, Grays Landing, Pa.
Edward Lawrence Quinn. Mrs. Annie L. Quinn, 2825 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Robert B. Reed. Mrs. Elizabeth Christner, Willard, Colo.
Marion H. Rowe. Cyrus Rowe, R. F. D. No. 2, Mansfield, Ohio.
Lynn Sheets. Albert Sheets, R. F. D. No. 3, Sunbury, Ohio.
Harry Snyder. Nathan Snyder, 128 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Tangle. Miss Barbara Tangle, 1629½ East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
Lloyd J. Unger. Mrs. Susan Unger, Boswell, Pa.
Homer V. Van Meter. Joseph Van Meter, Maud, Okla.
Roy John Van Wagoner. Jiles Van Wagoner, 275 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.
Veter Velord. Mrs. Marie Velord, Ponte Grande, Cataziero, Italy.
Frank A. Zhorella. Mrs. Francis Zhorella, 3258 Cedar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOURTH LIST, AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	16
Died of wounds	2
Died of disease	2
Wounded severely	2
Wounded slightly	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	3
Missing in action	36
Total	63

Killed in Action.

Capt. Robert M. Graham. W. A. Graham, Mineola, Mo.
Lieut. Gerald R. Stott. George J. Stott, Box 272, Oakland, Me.
Sergt. Thomas Z. Evanik. Katherine A. Evanik, 315 Warren Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

William B. Costlow. Alec Costlow, Springfield, Mo.
Stanley Elliott. Bradley Elliott, Elgin, Okla.
Chester I. Huston. William Huston, 211 Hunter Avenue, Joliet, Ill.

PRIVATES.

George W. Diegel.. Mrs. Mary Diegel, 22 Wisner Avenue, Newburgh, N. Y.
Leon F. Geyer. Mrs. Martha Geyer, New Hartford, Iowa.
Pete Gruba. Joe Gruba, Saltese, Mont.
John McCormick. Mrs. Jane McCormick, 46 Brooklyn Street, New York, N. Y.
Alexsander Pankawski. William Pankawski, 12 Union Street, Hartford, Conn.
Carmine Perrotta. John Tida, Hillsville, Pa.
Louis T. Peterson. Mrs. Ida Peterson, 341 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Piwowarsky. Peter Piwowarsky, 1400 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Arthur G. Pottie. Mrs. Mary Pottie, 42 Greenville Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Gilbert Sutherland. David B. Stunkard, Road Delivery, Inavale, Nebr.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. William J. Sense. Mrs. Cordelia M. Sense, 207 East Walnut Street, Watseka, Ill.
Wagoner Charles J. Powers. Mrs. Mary W. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 6, Buntyn, Tenn.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Edmund R. Sykes. George G. Sykes, 1306 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
Pvt. Joseph Sciortino. Frank Sciortino, 362 West Gastier Street, York, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

John O. Delaney. W. C. Buckelew, 607 Avenue D, Miami, Fla.
Martin Posner. Mrs. Lena Posner, 2331 Catalpa Avenue, Ridgewood, N. Y.

Wounded Slightly.

Corpl. Max Schulman. Mrs. Sadie Schulbaum, 110 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Stanley Sefton. Alfred Sefton, Granby Street, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

MECHANICS.

Charles V. Gausden. Mrs. Jim M. Cook, R. F. D. No. 2, Milltown, Ga.
George L. McKinley. E. J. McKinley, Perla, Ark.
Pvt. Andre Millett. Mrs. Marian Millett, Aymovilles, Oste, Italy.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. George Moritmer English. Mrs. Fran English, 219 Park Avenue, Kane, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Paul V. J. Dwyer. Mrs. Bridget Dwyer, 940 Dakota Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nathan Goldberg. Herman Goldberg, 1254 Point Breeze Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert M. Keefe. Charles J. Keefe, 607 Second Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Wilbur Kern. Mrs. Helen N. Kern, 1128 Catasauqua Street, Allentown, Pa.
Aaron Thomas Liachowitz. Mrs. C. E. Liachowitz, 23 West Center Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Richard F. Metcalf. Dr. Ben Metcalf, 170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Cook Robert E. Gower. Freeman Gower, rear, 204 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William Creswell Barrett. Mrs. Ella Barrett, Bristol, Pa.
Clarence Gust Carlson. Mrs. Helen Asplund, 700 West Pott Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Stanton H. Cloud. Mrs. Emma Cloud, 207 Rhoades Avenue, Collingdale, Pa.
Thomas Joseph Copley. Mrs. John Hettan, Block 2, New Sheffield, Beaver County, Pa.
Frank Coghan. Mrs. Elizabeth Coghan, 137 Stegman Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Nicholas Michael Corson. Mrs. Victoris Corson, Vulcan, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Joseph A. Davis. Joseph W. Davis, 316 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Earl Jennings Elliott. Reuben J. Elliott, R. F. D. No. 20, East Akron, Ohio.
Herbert V. Foust. Mrs. Henrietta Foust, Somerset, Pa.
Frank E. Freeman. George W. Freeman, 304 Eighth Street, Connellsville, Pa.
Howard R. Freer. Mrs. Emma C. Freer, 2288 Main Street, Northampton, Pa.
Benjamin Friedland. Sol Friedland, 1220 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Fuehrer. Mrs. Sophia Hust, Emporia, Nebr.
Eugene Gibson. Mrs. Mary Gibson, 120 South Third Street, Columbia, Pa.
Patrick Gillgallon. Mrs. Mary Kennedy, 336 Theodore Street, Scranton, Pa.
Webb Green. M. A. Green, Plain View, Ark.
Clemons J. Gramling. Mrs. Amelia Gramling, Boxley, Okla.
Thomas M. Gush. John Gush, 102 Cleveland Street, McAdoo, Pa.
Emerson Hopkins. Mrs. Caroline Hopkins, Fifth Street, Blakely, Olyphant, Pa.
Carl M. Hostetler. Silas Hostetler, Meyersdale, Pa.
William Henry Houck. Mrs. Mary G. Houck, 2322 Aramingo Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Huber. John Huber, 118 East Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harold Frank Kirkham. Edwin Frank Kirkham, Cleburne, Tex.
Leon H. Kise. Samuel B. Kise, Columbia, Pa.
Frank Ligocki. Joseph Ligocki, 3411 South Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
William S. Lindenmuth. Mrs. Hannah Lindenmuth, 23 Ellangowan Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
William Ranke. Frank Ranke, R. F. D. No. 1, Grove City, Ohio.
Frank J. Silva. Mrs. Eunice Kinson, Bedford, N. H.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported in Hospital.

PRIVATES.

Reuben W. Biesecker. Frank W. Biesecker, Mondovi, Wis.
Elmer M. Curtis. Elmer Curtis, 1021 East James Street, Seattle, Wash.

FIFTH LIST, AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	13
Missing in action	90
Total	103

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Marvin Franklin Scott. John W. Scott, Burnet, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Allen G. Myers. Dr. J. Myers, Alton, Ind.
Frank F. Schanning. Fred Schanning, 622 Hancock Street, Monongahela, Pa.
John P. Smith. Robert D. Smith, 424 Bell Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
James Le Roy Stauffer. James Stauffer, Hepler, Kans.
Merle James Wilson. Allen Lowry Wilson, R. F. D. No. 6, Butler, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Claudie J. Dunn. Bill Dunn, Amity, Ark.
Herman A. Karl. Mrs. Anna Wlady, 363 Livonia Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arthur Ray Moore. Mrs. Alpharetta B. Moore, 405 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Andrew Skibinski. Felix Skibinski, Zeigler, Ill.
George Walton. Mrs. Henderson Walton, Cox Mills, Gilmore County, W. Va.
John H. Warner. W. C. Warner, 147 Tomb Street, Tiffin, Ohio.
Peter Washington. Mrs. Ellen Washington, 15 Crumble Alley, Charleston, S. C.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. George H. Crowns. Neal Crowns, Nekoosa, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Mitchell A. Barrett. Henry Barrett, 4941 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Irving Sydney Clair. Mrs. Samuel Clair, 3230 Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry C. Hawkins. Alexander Hawkins, 177½ Linden Street, Middletown, N. Y.
Roland F. Hess. Conrad G. Hess, care of Schuman Dry Goods Store, Bartlesville, Okla.
Roy A. Hill. Mrs. George W. Hill, 1122 Lafayette Street, Scranton, Pa.
Alwin Reiners. Miss Antonette Reiners, 47 I Street NE., Washington, D. C.
William F. Scott. Charles Eldridge Scott, R. F. D. No. 6, Lebanon, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Clifford Armstrong. Mrs. Ellen Armstrong, 212 Hamilton Avenue, Darby, Pa.
Nelson Hugo Ewing. Mrs. Lillian Houx Ewing, 247 Chestnut Avenue, Springfield Ohio.
Brant A. Farley. A. M. Farley, 918 West Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Samuel Fuchs. A. Fuchs, 763 Walton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Harry Camera Hoyle. Mrs. Dora Hoyle, 3443 Crawford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Francis Murphy. Mrs. Joseph J. Murphy, 330 North George Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Ralph Ferdinand Shortall. Mrs. Helen Shortall, 2810 West Clementine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MECHANICS.

Rayden Shaulis. Oren Shaulis, Somerset, Pa.
Peter E. Stutzman. William C. Stutzman, Somerset, Pa.
Cook Harry L. Stevanus. Frank Stevanus, Meyersdale, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Jesse Amore. Mrs. Katherine Amore, Plainsfield, Ohio.
Edward A. Auer. Matthew Auer, 312 Gettz Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Zoel Bacon. Mrs. Alphonzine Paul, 156 Suffolk Street, Fall River, Mass.
Frank L. Baker. Mrs. Anna Baker, 973 Seventy-third Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John H. Barton. Mrs. Ida M. Barton, Chetopa, Kans.
Elisha Burns. E. L. Burns, Buckhorn, Ky.
Archie B. Clark. Mrs. Rose E. Clarke, 315 North Eleventh Street, Coshocton, Ohio.
Joseph Clarke. Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, 16½ Madison Avenue, Endicott, N. Y.
John C. Connors. Mrs. Nellie Connors, 361 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Arthur Fadden. George Fadden, 1006 West Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Charles Aloysius Farrell. Mrs. Catherine Farrell, 1806 Hoffman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Earl B. Fisher. Alex Fisher, 1300 Main Street, Berlin, Pa.
Harry C. Fisher. Alex Fisher, Berlin, Pa.
Charles M. Fleegle. Mrs. Annie Bice, Somerset, Pa.
Michel Forgione. Domonick Forgione, Solopage, Italy.
Frank C. Gantz. William Gantz, 2332 Sergeant Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Fred Gearhart. Mrs. Catherine Gearhart, 370 East German Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
Morris Goonin. Uri Goldberg, 1747 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William T. Hayes. Mrs. Lillie W. Hayes, 717 Tenth Street SE., Washington, D. C.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

John W. Helwig. Mrs. Ella Helwig, Columbia, Pa.
Charles Hendrickson. John Hendrickson, Earlsboro, Okla.
Charles F. Henry. Orrick Henry, Meyersdale, Pa.
William B. Hosler. Mrs. Ellen Hosler, Newkirk, Tamaqua, Pa.
Claude Jackson. Alex Jackson, R. F. D. No. 2, Hickman, Ky.
Grover C. Johnson. Mrs. Catherine Johnson, Stoyestown, Pa.
Earl E. Jones. Mrs. Mary Jones, Meyersdale, Pa.
Herbert Victor Jordan. Mrs. Lennia Jordan 228 Broadway, Hanover, Pa.
Leo L. Joyce. William Joyce, 116 North Van Buren Street, Scranton, Pa.
Gust Kane. Mrs. Kate Kane, 532 West Washington Street, Slatington, Pa.
Alexander Karas. Mrs. Anna Rice, 1622 Oneida Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Frank J. Kauffman. Anthony Kauffman, 2650 Mayfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph F. Keenan. Joseph Keenan, 1322 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dailie Kelly. Mrs. Lottie Kelly, Osgood, Ind.
Robert M. Kelly. Mrs. Mary Jane Kelly, 2948 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stanley Kielbasinski. Mrs. Katherine Kielbasinski, 524 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph H. Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Catherine Kirkpatrick, 1103 West Arch Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Edward William Klein. Mrs. Lena Klein, 302 North Ninth Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Samuel Lawrence. Robert Lawrence, Troy, Ind.
William Francis McBride. Miss Anna McBride, 136 McKean Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas J. McCabe. John P. McCabe, 367 Twelfth Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Chester F. McCollum. George McCollum, Wallis Run, Lycoming County, Pa.
Dan M. McGuire. Frank A. McGuire, 4008 West Street, Forest Hill, Richmond, Va.
John John Manley. Thomas Armstrong, 424 Washington Street, Taylor, Pa.
Russell Marsh. Mrs. Annie Marsh, 217 Merchant Avenue, Audubon, N. J.
Gerald B. Mason. John O. Mason, 37 South Holt Street, Montgomery, Ala.
Wilfird Melia. John T. Melia, 3723 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry S. Millhouse. Mrs. Mary Millhouse, Berlin, Pa.
Frederick Millman. Mrs. Catherine Millman, 164 North Dewey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Morris. Miss Ellen McClostey, 2427 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel B. Morrison. John Morrison, Markleton, Pa.
Charles Olson. Mrs. Josephine Olson, Windber, Pa.
John Harry Peters. William Howe, 345 North Washington Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Willie A. Powers. Mrs. Mary Powers, Wanette, Okla.
Henry G. Prediger. George W. Prediger, 3526 North Marvine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph F. Redding. Mrs. Rose Redding, 2928 Peltz Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Moe Robbins. Miss Mazie Robins, 3821 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Fred Scranton. Mrs. W. H. Scranton, Box 248, Sheffield, Pa.
Earl M. Sevits. William G. Sevits, Berlin, Pa.
Curtis E. Shoup. Harvey Shoup, Kingsley, Pa.
John Sobel. Mrs. Lena Sobel, 1043 Emily Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred Steinbacher. Mrs. Martha Brant, South Williamsport, Pa.
John Tobiassen. Severin Tobiassen, 624 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y.
Leo John Tuscano. Antonio Tuscano, 412 East Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank R. Vannear. Fred T. Vannear, Somerset, Pa.
Russell A. Wagoner. Charles H. Wagoner, 1416 Mulberry Street, Reading, Pa.
Ernest A. Wallace. Mrs. Winnie Marks, 2609 Multer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nathan E. Watts. William E. Watts, Bone Gap, Ill.
Alma Weate. Mrs. Alma Weate, 99 Clinton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Holmes Weider. Mrs. Edna Weider, 244 Hanford Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Ralph Weimer. Wesley Peterson, Somerset, Pa.
Warner S. Weston. Mrs. May Weston, 1606 Margaret Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Joseph C. Whitley. Sterling Whitley, Tecumseh, Okla.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, in cablegram No. 213, dated August 6, 1918:

Killed in action	4
Died of wounds received in action	5
Wounded in action (severely)	13
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	30
Total	52

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Herbert St. George. Ashley St. George, father, 175 Beacon Street, Worcester, Mass.
Drummer Salvatore Di Noto. Carmela Albo, Vedova Di Noto, mother, Via Manin No. 9, Palermo.
Pvt. James S. Hodges. Amy Stryker, sister, Overton, Nebr.
Pvt. Henry A. O'Neal. John J. O'Neal, father, Concord, Ga.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. George J. Hetzner. John Hetzner, father, 4802 Eichorn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Tona L. Lockhart. John W. Lockhart, father, Windy, W. Va.
Pvt. William N. Huff. Mrs. Viola Huff, mother, Ponca City, Okla.
Pvt. Joseph H. Kipp. Wilson Kipp, father, 521 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Pvt. Leo G. McCormack. Alwilda McCormack, mother, General Delivery, Bone Gap, Ill.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Corpl. Joseph E. Moore. Mrs. Bridget A. Moore, mother, 153 South Truesdale Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
Corpl. John A. Perrault. Katherine Perrault, mother, 3307 Pine Street, Everett, Wash.
Pvt. Richard B. Alexander. G. E. Alexander, brother, 84 Fillmore Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
Pvt. Leonard E. Brown. James H. Brown, father, 3414 Avenue G, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Pvt. Leo F. Carberry. John Carberry, father, 2000 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Walter Cofield. John Cofield, father, Wesley, Ga.
Pvt. Albert R. Dahl. Matt Dahl, father, Butte, Mont.
Pvt. William C. Fauver. Minnie E. Fauver, mother, 99 West Sixth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Pvt. Leroy G. Fogle. Leroy Fogle, father, 1512 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Edward A. Fuller. Miss Ellis Reed, sister, Oxmede Road, Burlington, N. J.
Pvt. Ellis T. Kipp. Iris Kipp, mother, 1539 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. David S. Messinger. Frank L. Messinger, father, 1 Marston Way, Worcester, Mass.
Pvt. Leonard J. Miskie. Walter Miskie, father, 201 East Erie Avenue, Gowanda, N. Y.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Henry A. Heningar. Ethel Todd, friend, 287 Jersey Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Sergt. Cecil H. Lambert. Addie Wilbor, mother, General Delivery, Hamden, Ohio.
Corpl. William H. Ashley. Pauline Ashley, mother, Northfield, Minn.
Corpl. Joseph Banner. Leah Banner, mother, Edgewood, Iowa.
Corpl. Winfield O. Barrett. Levi Barrett, father, 821 Vine Street, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Corpl. Vere H. Broderick. Flora M. Broderick, mother, 3204 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Corpl. Ralph E. Davis. Thomas P. Davis, father, 3245 Fifth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Corpl. Clarence Jones. Lillian Jones, mother, 4546–A Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Corpl. Leo. Kelly. Bridget Kelly, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, Asage, Iowa.
Corpl. Lawrence C. Merriwether. John Merriwether, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Royal Oak, Mich.
Corpl. Mike Lindsey. Mike Blevins, grandfather, general delivery, Williams, Cal.
Corpl. Oscar H. Rankin, George M. Rankin, father, star route, Lookout, Idaho.
Pvt. Kenneth G. Anthony. Mary E. Anthony, mother, Pittsford, N. Y.
Pvt. Albert A. Arrington. Sarah E. Arrington, mother, Mullinville, Kans.
Pvt. Joseph H. Blandford. John Blandford, brother, 1412 Isaacs Avenue, Walla Walla, Wash.
Pvt. John Leo Boehm. John Boehm, father, Tower City, N. Dak.
Pvt. Ralph S. Brady. Hattie Brady, mother, French Creek, W. Va.
Pvt. Benjamin C. Bunnell. James W. Bunnell, brother, West Middlesex, Pa.
Pvt. Fred E. Carle. Mrs. Anna B. Carle, mother, 40 North Seventh Street, Hamilton, Ohio.
Pvt. Charles L. Felker. Daniel G. Felker, father, Blandberg, Pa.
Pvt. Joseph H. Hale. Thomas J. Hale, father, Avena, Ill.
Pvt. Horace E. Haley. J. W. Haley, father, 13 Bowden Street, Commerce, Ga.
Pvt. Aymard C. Harralson. Logan L. Harralson, father, Buffin, N. C.
Pvt. Foster A. Jones. Bernis Jones, sister, R. F. D. No. 5, North Chattanooga, Tenn.
Pvt. Alfred F. Kirsch. George F. Kirsch, father, 15 Hampton Park, Clayton, Mo.
Pvt. Jasper Land. Leola Smithwick, sister, Cannon, Ga.
Pvt. Edward McNiff. Peter McNiff, father, 2209 Seminary Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Edward J. Steffeck. Josephine Steffeck, mother, Shawano, Wis.
Pvt. Bert Thomas Sutton. George Sutton, father, 476 Frederick Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pvt. Arthur M. Wunderlich. Clara Wunderlich, mother, 542 South Ninth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported on Duty with His Company.

Pvt. James B. Deans. Ella Deans, sister, Middlesex, N. C.

RECEIVES 7,000,000 LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

More than 7,000,000 letters were received since July 29 from soldiers in France.

Railway mail clerks worked up 80 per cent of this mail at ports in France for cities and railroad routes in this country. The other 20 per cent arrived at the ports in France too late to be worked and was shipped to save time and worked at the New York post office.

On August 2 there were received on one ship 2,823,000 letters, and on the same day a transport brought in 309,000 at another port. On August 5 there arrived on one ship 2,031,000 letters.

This entire mail was immediately dispatched, the last of it leaving before the expiration of 24 hours of the arrival of the ships in port.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Special Orders, No. 176:

405. The appointments of the following-named officers in the National Army, with rank from July 23, 1918, are announced:

To be major: Capt. William Compton Smiley, National Army.

To be captain: First Lieut. Francis B. Rives, Signal Corps (temporary).

They will report in person to the chief, military intelligence branch, executive division, office of the Chief of Staff, this city, for service on intelligence duty solely and will not be assigned to any other duty or to the command of troops under this appointment.

WARNING BY FUEL ADMINISTRATION THAT COAL PRODUCTION IS FAILING TO KEEP UP WITH EARLY ESTIMATES

RIGID ECONOMY ONLY WILL AVERT SHORTAGE

Splendid Efforts of the Miners to Count for Nothing Unless Consumers Aid in Conservation—Some Recent Statistics Cited.

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The demand for fuel on the part of the war-making branches of the Government and the war industries is growing by leaps and bounds. Every increase in the war-making efficiency of the Nation is forcing a corresponding increase in the fuel demand. Estimates of the coal consumption for the year, which were judged high in April, are now proving inadequate.

Strict Economy Urged.

It becomes increasingly apparent that despite the phenomenal increase in the rate of production at the mines, despite the splendid effort of the mines and miners under pressure from the Fuel Administration, the strictest fuel economy must be enforced if the country is to escape a serious coal shortage next winter. Every means of coal conservation must be observed, and every wasteful and unnecessary use of coal must be eliminated.

Almost daily applications are coming to the United States Fuel Administration from war industries for allotments of coal in addition to those made at the beginning of the coal year. Some are from new plants authorized by the War Industries Board, not known to the Fuel Administration at the beginning of the year. The requirements for these plants are in addition to the original allotments. Other demands are from plants already on the preferred list of war industries, for increased allowances because of enlargements and extensions to original plants made since the Fuel Administration compiled its estimates of consumption.

Increased Demands for Fuel.

The increased demand for coal for the Navy reached almost 100 per cent in July. Whereas three and a half million tons was allotted to the Navy in April, the requirements by the middle of July had reached a basis of 6,000,000 tons. By the end of the calendar year 1919 it is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 tons will be required to cover these demands.

With the launching of new ships, the requirements of the Shipping Board have likewise grown beyond all expectation. When the annual allotment was made, April 1, 10,000,000 tons was assigned for the purposes of the Shipping Board. The actual requirements as demonstrated by experience, and as a result of the phenomenal results being achieved by the Shipping Board, now [illegible] figure at 13,000,000 tons.

So also coal for bunkering purposes, at first estimated at thirteen and a half million tons, has grown in demand until present cadculations call for 21,000,000 tons.

New industries not in operation at the beginning of the coal year are now running full tilt or are about to start. From these come demands for coal of consequential proportions. A few are here enumerated, some of which are new plants, or additions to existing plants, made necessary by the enormously increased demands for war manufacture. To mention some of these new demands:

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., additional requirements, 45,000 tons by-product coal per month.

Cambria Steel Co., 27,000 additional tons by-product coal per month.

The Edgewood Arsenal, 30,000 tons steam coal per month.

The Perryville Powder Plant, 15,000 tons steam coal per month.

Worth Steel Co., 6,000 tons producer gas and steam coal per month.

These new requirements alone represent an annual consumption of nearly a million and a half tons.

Needs of Old Plants.

Aside from the increased requirements here shown, originating from new or enlarged plants, many old plants, rated at the beginning of the coal year for marked increases of allowance over the consumption of 1917, are now demanding still more coal. Practically all the steel plants and furnaces are running on full time, 24 hours per day. There are no suspensions of operations save for repairs and overhauling of plants. In some instances the yearly coal requirements were underestimated. In many others enlarged production, under increased efficiency, has created a demand for additional coal. Invariably, increased steel production calls for increased coal production, demanding about 5 tons of coal for each ton of steel produced.

The source of supply for the particular new coal requirements cited is within a limited coal area. The extra allowances and demands there made call for coal from New River and Pocahontas low volatile fields of West Virginia, the low volatile fields of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the high volatile fields of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. These fields produce the grades of coal especially needed for the war work. And it is from these same fields—with the exception of Kentucky—that the enormous calls of New England and the Atlantic States for coal for war use must be answered.

Field Service and Cars.

The fields named are working at top-notch speed when accorded full car supply. But, unfortunately, they are the fields where transportation service is most difficult to secure. Not only does the eastern manufacturing section rely entirely upon the fields named for their tremendous coal supply, but by-product plants everywhere, and gas plants, generally, derive their coal supply from this limited territory. The mines within this territory were, on July 27, more than 14,000,000 tons short of their scheduled output, estimated by the Fuel Administration as necessary to meet its fuel needs of the country.

The United States Fuel Administration faces the difficulty of meeting greatly increased demands for coal not from the Nation's big coal pile, but from a much smaller pile, representing the output within a small area. The war necessities must be cared for by coal from these fields, and nonwar industries will be given coal from them only after the war plants designated by the War Industries Board for preference are supplied.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS URGED TO CURTAIL SAMPLE TRUNKS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The conservation division of the War Industries Board has sent notices to dry goods retailers that greater conservation of space through economies in packing is necessary because of transportation conditions. It urges their cooperation in assisting the program to reduce the number of sample trunks carried by salesmen for the wholesalers by placing orders for merchandise shown by economical sampling devices and also by accepting merchandise packed with a view to saving space.

Plans for Space Saving.

Recently the conservation division suggested plans for conservation of space both in packing goods and in the use of fewer sample trucks so that more baggage cars could be released for troop movements. While the savings made have been noteworthy, it is apparent that a more general reduction can be effected.

One of the many items in which it appears that space savings is possible is in the shipment of waists. It has been suggested that it is practical to pack 2 or more of the better grades of waists to a box instead of 1 as at present. In the lower-priced varieties, where they are packed 6 to a box, the number could be increased to 12.

There is being worked out by the conservation division a program for the packing of numerous kinds of merchandise, a plan that will be thoroughly practical and yield the desired savings in transportation space. The retailers are asked to cooperate by accepting shipments so packed.

Photographs as Samples.

In urging the placing of orders for merchandise shown by economical sampling devices the conservation division states that the successful use of photographs, lithographs, and catalogues is reported by many, with the consequent reduction in the number of sample trunks carried by a salesman. A wider use of these sampling devices is suggested.

It further appears, says the conservation division, that in most instances only one full-size model is necessary for each style of merchandise shown. All articles sold in pairs, such as garters, hosiery, and gloves, should be sampled one-half pair for each model, using swatches of fabrics and colors in connection with photographs where necessary for each style.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO INSPECT THE NEW AERIAL MAIL PLANES

OFFICE OF INFORMATION,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1918.

A committee composed of Capt. B. B. Lipsner, superintendent Air Mail Service; Lieut. J. C. Edgerton, United States Army, detailed to flying operations of the Air Mail Service, and Edward V. Gardner, aviator in the Postal Service, have gone to Elizabeth, N. J., to inspect, for acceptance by the Post Office Department, six air-mail ships built by the Standard Aero Corporation. The committee will be accompanied by Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General; J. A. Edgerton, purchasing agent; G. L. Connor, chief clerk to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and J. B. Corridon, superintendent railway adjustments, under whose division the expenditure for the service comes.

Call for 100 Miles an Hour.

The specifications for these planes call for a speed of 100 miles an hour and a climbing capacity of 6,000 feet in 10 minutes, with a capacity of 300 pounds of mail. Capt. Lipsner, superintendent of the Air Mail Service, will take charge of the equipment at once and will have the machines piloted by postal aviators to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. The staff of mechanics who will maintain the equipment are now at the factory of the Wright-Martin Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., where the Hispano-Suiza motor is manufactured, for observation of the latest developments in this industry. The expert riggers of the Postal Service have been detailed to the airplane factory for a detailed study of the construction of the Standard planes. The postal aviators who will carry the mail on the Washington-New York route are expert fliers and instructors in aviation.

The list comprises Max Miller, former flying instructor at San Diego, Cal., 1,000 hours in the air; Maurice A. Newton, Brooklyn, N. Y., experimental flier and instructor, 1,100 hours in the air; Robert Shank, military flying instructor, Dallas, Tex., 1,200 hours in the air; Ed V. Gardner, advanced flying instructor, Dallas, Tex., 1,450 hours in the air; V. P. Hollingsworth, military flying instructor, Dallas, Tex., 1,000 hours in the air. Reserve fliers, E. Leroy Langley and L. B. Boldenweck.

The transfer of the flying operations of the Air Mail Service is now under way, with a view to taking over the service by the Post Office Department at the close of flying on August 10.

Statement by Mr. Praeger.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger has authorized the following statement of appreciation by the Post Office Department of the work of the War Department in inaugurating the Air Mail Service:

The Army has kindly undertaken to teach us the rudiments of aviation by operating the Air Mail Service until such time as the Post Office Department could obtain equipment and organize its personnel.

With the airplanes which the Standard Corporation has just constructed, and the planes which the War Department is about to turn over to us, together with the continued cooperation of the great fighting and technical branches of the Government, the Postmaster General is in a position to relieve the Army within a few days of the burden of operating the Air Mail Service, which it has so generously undertaken and has conducted with conspicuous success.

Much as the Army has done toward establishing a dependable daily airplane mail route, the Post Office Department expects to do a great deal more, building as we will upon the splendid foundation thus laid down for us.

I have no illusion as to the possibilities as well as the limitations of the present-day airplane. Carefully kept records on nearly 30,000 miles of cross-country work, no little of it in fog, or rain, or hail, has given use a clear idea as to what we have a right to expect of the airplanes now available for mail purposes. The future prospects of the Air Mail Service loom big before us. Mechanical difficulties no longer stand in the way of an immediate far-reaching expansion of the air mail, but no extension of that service will be undertaken without due regard for the war demands on our aircraft industry and personnel. Therefore, its extension at this time will be gradual and always in fullest harmony with those charged with responsibility for the conduct of the war.

Many Proposals Received.

The Post Office Department is being besieged with proposals to operate air mail routes in various parts of the country. It is only fair to those proposing to finance air mail carrier corporations to state that at this time no extension of the Air Mail Service has been determined upon, but that looking to the future the Post Office Department is giving consideration to the operation of a daily airplane mail route between New York and Chicago, which would cut in half the time between the two greatest cities of the United States and bring the entire West, even to the Pacific coast, 12 hours closer to New York and the Atlantic seaports.

Although our chief work lies ahead of us, we are proud of what has been accomplished during the past two and one-half months. During June we flew 96 out of a possible 100 legs of the air-mail route between Washington and New York, with but eight forced landings. In July we flew 106 out of a possible 108 legs of the route with but eight forced landings. There are no surer or more courageous fliers in France than the five Army officers who put the Air Mail Service on the map through their work in fog, rain, and hail.

When the fast airplanes which have just been completed are delivered to us, the Postmaster General will take over from the military authorities the flying operations of the air mail with a picked organization of aviators and mechanicians, full of confidence as to the future and with gratitude to the Army for what it has done for us and what it has taught us.

IS HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

459. By direction of the President, Maj. Frank B. Gilbreth, Engineer Reserve Corps, is honorably discharged from the Engineer Reserve Corps of the Army, to take effect this date, on the approved findings of a board of officers convened under the provisions of section 9, Bulletin No. 32, 1917 series, War Department, on account of physical disability incurred in line of duty.

SPANISH WRITER WARNS SPAIN NOT TO UNDERESTIMATE AMERICA

The Committee on Public Information has received the following cable from its representative in Spain:

MADRID, SPAIN, *August 3.*

The first Spanish writer to visit the American front in France is now publishing a series of articles in A B C, which are stirring the Spanish nation and giving the people the first real idea they have had as to the magnitude of America's efforts in the war.

The writer uses the pen name "Azorin." He is Joe Martinez Rinz, novelist, essayist, and critic, who ranks among the first literary men of Spain. It is because of the high standing of the writer and the fact that his enthusiasm for America finds a place in A B C, the strongest pro-German newspaper in Spain, that the articles are creating a veritable sensation.

Azorin says: "I will use the full strength of my pen and voice to make my country know the truth about the United States. In 1898 we suffered a disastrous disillusionment because of our own ignorance. It shall not occur again if I can prevent it. The future of Spain is bound up with the future of America and this truth must be recognized."

"Azorin" is made the object of scurrilous attacks in the pro-German newspapers throughout Spain.

SECRETARY COMMENDS SEAMAN FOR SELF-SACRIFICING HEROISM

Secretary Daniels has commended John W. Rogers, seaman, signalman, first class, United States Navy, for his display of self-sacrificing heroism following the explosion on the steamship *Florence H* on April 17, 1918.

The commanding officer reports that Rogers gave no thought to his own safety, but stayed on deck, getting loose wood material ready to throw over the ship's side to help those already in the water, and that after he went overboard he gave up the timber to which he was clinging in order that others might be saved.

Rogers enlisted at New Haven, Conn., April 30, 1917.

William Henry Watters, jr., carpenter's mate, first class, United States Naval Reserve Forces, and Frank Joseph Grogan, machinist's mate, first class, United States Naval Reserve Forces, have been commended for their gallantry in jumping overboard from the United States ship *Aloha* on the morning of July 10 and assisting in the rescue of a shipmate who had accidentally fallen overboard and would have been drowned but for their assistance.

Watters enlisted at New York May 22, 1917. Father, William Henry Watters, sr., 843 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Grogan enlisted at New York October 3, 1917. Mother, Mrs. C. A. Grogan, 491 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OVER 130,000 MEN CALLED FOR GENERAL MILITARY DUTY

Provost Marshal General Crowder Thursday issued draft calls as below:

White men for general military service, 100,000, to entrain August 26–30, apportioned as follows:

Alabama: Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	850
Arizona: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	300
Arkansas: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	1,700
California: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	2,375
Colorado: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	600
Connecticut: Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.	2,500
Delaware: Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.	150
Florida: Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	1,300
Georgia: Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	2,750
Idaho: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	500
Illinois: Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.	4,000
Indiana:	
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.	1,500
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	2,725
Iowa: Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.	500
Kansas: Fort Riley, Kans.	2,000
Kentucky: Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	3,350
Maine: Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	600
Maryland: Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.	3,850
Massachusetts:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	500
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	2,290
Michigan: Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	5,275
Minnesota: Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	2,600
Missouri: Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.	2,000
Montana: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	1,650
Nebraska: Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.	1,500
Nevada: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	150
New Hampshire: Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	250
New Jersey: Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.	2,000
New Mexico: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	1,000
New York: Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	6,400
North Carolina: Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	4,500
North Dakota: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	1,000
Ohio: Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	6,650
Oklahoma: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	7,000
Oregon: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	1,000
Pennsylvania: Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	10,000
Rhode Island: Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	225
South Carolina: Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	1,400
South Dakota: Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.	2,000
Texas: Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	4,000
Utah: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	1,125
Vermont: Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	425
Washington: Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	1,400
West Virginia: Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.	1,500
Wisconsin: Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.	500
Total	100,000

Colored men, general military service, entrainment August 22–24, 1918:

Alabama: Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	1,994
Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.	2,000
Arkansas: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	881
District of Columbia: Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	457
Florida: Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.	1,000
Georgia: Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	1,152
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	2,000
Indiana: Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.	2,786
Iowa: Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.	83
Kentucky: Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	818
Louisiana: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	897
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	250
Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	2,000
Maryland: Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	1,768
Michigan: Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.	131
Mississippi: Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	2,000
Missouri: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	116
Nebraska: Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	170
New Jersey: Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	232
North Carolina: Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	2,738
Ohio: Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	327
Pennsylvania: Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	892
South Carolina: Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	1,848
Tennessee: Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	1,266
Texas: Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	1,750
Virginia: Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	651
Total	30,207

Specialists (white), limited service, to report to Aircraft Production, Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., entrainment, August 20, 1918:

District of Columbia	25
Maryland (auto repairmen)	25
New Jersey	25
Ohio (stenographers)	19
Total	94

Specialists (white), limited service, to report to Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., entrainment, August 8, 1918:

Pennsylvania:	
Clerks	25
Stenographers	25
Total	50

Specialists (white), limited service, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., entrainment, August 17, 1918:

Wisconsin	82
Michigan	68
Total	150

Various trades are included in this call.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1066, opening of August 13, 1918: 1 Scotch marine boiler, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1067, opening of August 13, 1918: 20,000 linear feet extra galvanized Siemans-Martin strand, ⅜ inch diameter, composed of 19 wires.

Proposal No. 1068, opening of August 16, 1918: 2,880 two-blade clasp knives; 27,360 Gabion pruning knives; 61,200 bolo type machetes, without leather sheaths.

Proposal No. 1069, opening of August 16, 1918: 100 miles No. 8 B. & S. gauge bare copper wire; 100 miles No. 6 B. & S. gauge bare copper wire; 100 miles No. 4 B. & S. gauge bare copper wire.

Proposal No. 1070, opening of August 16, 1918: Cut and threaded pipe, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1071, opening of August 20, 1918: 2,880 wood-tamping bars; 5,760 wood mauls, complete; both as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1072, opening of August 20, 1918: 16,200 reconnaissance sketching cases to be made of pressed steel, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1073, opening of August 13, 1918: Insulating tape and cotton sleeving, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1074, opening of August 20, 1918: 480 telescopic screw jacks, 25-ton capacity, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1075, opening of August 16, 1918: Fuses, fuse plugs, and fuse wire, as per specifications.

WAR INDUSTRIES MISSIONERS ARRIVE IN BRITISH CAPITAL

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

L. L. Summers, member of the War Industries Board, and its technical adviser, has arrived in London with a party of 10 other representatives of the board and their secretaries. The other members of the party are:

Chandler P. Anderson, counsel of the War Industries Board in international matters; George M. Armsby, chief of the tin section; Albert M. Patterson, chief of foreign wool section; Lincoln Hutchinson, mineral expert; John Hughes, tin specialist; Edward A. Pierce, formerly of raw materials division of War Industries Board; Paul Mackall, chief of the rail, alloy steel, and projectile section, steel division; Frederick K. Nixon, assistant to Mr. Patterson; Arthur D. Whiteside, statistician; Henry W. Boyd, leather section, and Hubert H. Brocker, Philo B. Galt, and James Bernard Mahoney, secretaries.

Purpose of Trip.

The purpose of their trip abroad is to confer with representatives of the allied nations in various interallied organizations, one of which is the interallied munitions council. The object of these conferences is to discuss the most effective methods of distribution of materials which all the allied nations require; the prevention of price inflation through unnecessary competition; conference with the maritime council in the saving of shipping space and the shortening of ship haulage, and the interchange of information concerning the supplies and requirements of the various countries.

AMERICAN STEAMER MERAK IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Navy Department is informed that the American steamship *Merak*, 3,023 gross tons, was shelled, torpedoed, and sunk by a submarine at 1.50 p. m., Tuesday, August 6, 15 miles northeast of Diamond Shoals Lightship, off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

Flying Field is Named in Lieut. Hiestand's Honor

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Division of Military Aeronautics:

It is announced that the new landing field at Fort Meyers, Fla., is named "Hiestand Field," in memory of Second Lieut. Benjamin Hiestand, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, who was killed in an aviation accident on June 10, 1918, at Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla., while instructing a flying cadet.

Lieut. Hiestand was born in Marietta, Pa., August 11, 1898. He entered the Air Service on November 3, 1917, being transferred from the Ordnance Department, and received his commission in the Aviation Section on March 21, 1918.

This field is used as a safety landing field and as an auxiliary field for Dorr and Carlstrom Fields, near Arcadia, Fla.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918. No. 383

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY URGED TO GET ON 100 PER CENT WAR WORK BASIS AT ONCE

CAN'T PROMISE NEEDED SUPPLIES

No Material To Be Furnished Manufacturers of Passenger Machines Until Sworn Statement as to Steel on Hand Is Made.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The subcommittee appointed Thursday, August 8, with full power to act for the War Industries Board concerning the output of automobiles, makes known its position in the following letter to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Text of the Letter.

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
7 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of and have given very careful consideration to your communication of August 8 embodying the resolutions passed at your meeting at Detroit Tuesday, August 6. We note that the manufacturers have voluntarily agreed among themselves to curtail the production of passenger cars 50 per cent. While this is clearly a step in the right direction and furnishes a basis for each and all of the manufacturers, without further delay, to make appropriate reductions in selling, general and overhead expenses, still it is only a step, and further curtailment is inevitable. Fairness to your industry impels us to state frankly that the situation as it is presented to us to-day indicates very clearly that there will be little, if any, of the principal materials required in the construction of passenger cars available for nonwar industries after the war requirements shall have been provided for, and the War Industries Board can not at this time make any promise whatsoever regarding the supply to your industry of steel, rubber, or other materials for any definite period in advance. We strongly believe that it is to the best interest of your members and all other manufacturers of passenger automobiles to undertake to get on 100 per cent war work as rapidly as possible and not later than January 1, 1919, for in no other way can you be sure of the continuance of your industry and the preservation of your organization.

We regret that we are not in a position at this time to give you a more definite reply to your communication of the 8th instant, due to the fact that the data and information which on July 16 we requested you to promptly furnish us has yet been received. As soon as received prompt and appropriate action will be taken, of which you will be immediately advised.

No material will be furnished to any passenger automobile manufacturer until it has filed with this board a sworn statement embodying the information requested on July 16, coupled with an agreement to furnish this board with such additional information from time to time as it may require.

Yours, very truly,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Resolutions Presented.

At a meeting of the War Industries Board on Thursday representatives of the National Chamber of Commerce presented resolutions, adopted at Detroit, in which the manufacturers of automobiles voluntarily agreed to cut their production 50 per cent beginning with August of this year.

The reference in the above letter to the request made on July 16 for certain information from the automobile manufacturers relates to the inventories of the steel which each manufacturer had on hand at that date.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

PRICE OF COPPER ESTABLISHED AT TWENTY-SIX CENTS A POUND

President Approves Agreement Between War Industries Board Price-Fixing Committee and the Producers.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The President has approved an agreement, made between the producers of copper and the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board (after investigation by this committee in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission as to cost of production), that the maximum price of copper shall be 26 cents per pound, taking effect August 15, 1918, for shipments after said date, but subject to revision after November 1, 1918, f. o. b. cars or lighters at eastern refineries, f. o. b. cars or lighters at Pacific coast refineries for Pacific coast destinations, and f. o. b. cars or lighters New York if shipped to eastern or interior destinations from Pacific coast refineries and from refineries in the interior of the United States. All shipments made after November 1, 1918, are subject to any change in price made by the price-fixing committee to take effect after that date. This maximum price is subject to the additional charges on copper shapes approved by the price-fixing committee on June 5, 1918.

Four Conditions Laid Down.

The conditions are: First, that the producers of copper will not reduce the wages now being paid; second, that they will sell to the United States Government, to the public in the United States, and to the allied Governments at not above the maximum price; third, that they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, in the distribution of copper to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who might increase the price to the public; and fourth, that they will pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of copper so as to insure an adequate supply so long as the war lasts.

"WORK OR FIGHT" ORDER TO STAND FOR PRESENT WITHOUT ANY CHANGE, MR. BAKER ANNOUNCES

DISCUSSES NEW DRAFT

Age of 19 Preferable Minimum, Secretary Says, but the 18 Minimum Decided on Because of Necessity to get the Men—Inclined to Think Marriage Relation Will Constitute Deferred Classification.

Daily press interview by the Secretary of War August 9, 1918:

From the latest dispatches the offensive undertaken under Marshal Haig is progressing with great rapidity, the penetration being apparently greater than has been made in any recent offensive in the same space of time, though not over so wide a front. We have no report as yet through official channels of the details, but the progress so far made is striking.

I have no information on the subject of morale of the people of Germany except what appears in the various extracts printed in the newspapers from German newspapers and comments by persons who have access in one form or another to German opinion. It seems more or less clear that the people of Germany are beginning to realize that their army is not invincible and that a victorious force is being built up against them on the French front.

American and British Offensive.

I am perfectly clear in the opinion that the fine unity of action and elasticity in the use of troops of the various nations is obviously responsible for some part, and a great part perhaps, of recent allied successes, and that is a clear consequence of the unity of command.

So far as I know no American troops as a division are cooperating in this offensive by the British.

The presence of American troops in training with the British has doubtless so strengthened the British that they have been able to bring forward stronger bodies of troops.

I went before the Senate committee this morning on the question of the draft ages, and the discussion followed very much the lines taken with Gen. March and Gen. Crowder. The committee did not indicate any disposition to question

the necessity for this change, but we discussed it in all of its phases. The committee was especially interested in the effect on colleges and also the question as to whether young men from 18 up would be drawn indiscriminately in class 1 or made into a deferred class by age and drawn later, giving them some added months to come to maturity. I told them that no fixed policy had been determined upon by the department, but that the purpose was to allow the President to defer in class 1 the call of the youngest men.

"Work or Fight" Order.

There was some discussion also as to whether it was the intention of the department to extend the "work or fight" order to include classes of persons in various professional occupations. I told them there was no present change of the "work or fight" order in contemplation. I said that when I decided the baseball case I thought perhaps other forms of amusement and entertainment might require an extension of the order to be on a parity with the baseball situation, but that was not in their mind. They had heard from outside sources that the department was considering bringing professional classes, like lawyers, newspaper men, and persons who were not actually engaged in producing material supplies, under the order.

I have always considered, as you perhaps remember, that 19 was the preferable minimum, and I have come to the 18 minimum only because it seems necessary to get the men. Not that I think men of 18 are necessarily too young, because I do not think that. I think that history shows that boys of 18 to 19 are immensely valuable, as valuable, perhaps, as from 19 to 20; but I think there is a sentiment in the country which will look with very much more anxious regard on the boys from 18 to 19 than the boys from 19 to 20. Eighteen years seems to many people a more tender age than 19, and it is for that reason that we are thinking of making this preferential deferment of men from 18 to 19.

Deferred Classification.

The new regulations are not yet drawn. I am inclined to think that the marriage relation will in itself constitute deferred classification. What I want to get in the regulations, if possible, is to have them so that the Government does the selecting, rather than putting it up to the individual. That is, where there is a man who ought to be exempted from the point of view of the national interest, I do not want to put the man in the position of having to claim exemption, but have him only answer some questions of fact and let the rules take care of the classification. This is what I am thinking of just now.

Mr. Rosenwald is going to Europe to make a series of talks to the boys in the camps on America, on conditions at home, and opportunities in American life.

Bridgeport, Conn., Housing Project is Announced

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announced to-day the housing project at Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport is one of the half dozen most congested munitions cities in the country.

Last week contracts were awarded there for housing accommodations sufficient to take care of 600 families.

The bureau has arranged with a local transportation company to extend traction lines, to make cross-connections, and to increase the rolling stock. The bureau expects, also, to build dormitory accommodations for about 1,000 workmen at Bridgeport. Contracts have been awarded for the construction of dormitories at Quincy, Mass., to care for the workmen employed at the Fore River shipyard. The construction of 500 houses at Quincy is also planned.

Summary of Labor Conditions Throughout the United States

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The following is a summary of labor conditions throughout the United States as indicated by reports received by the department for the week ended August 3.

Building Trades.

Building trades seem again to be passing through a period of depression. Activity at shipbuilding and manufacturing centers had previously promised to absorb the surplus workers, but advances in the price of material and difficulty in obtaining it have delayed operations. While demand for workers is active in a few places, the problem in general is one of shortage in material rather than shortage of men.

Mechanics, Electricians, Automobile and Munitions Workers.

Mechanics can find work in almost any locality. Automobile and electrical workers, however, are not so scarce, the lack of material having curtailed operations. Munitions workers are in general demand.

Skilled Workmen.

Boilermakers, machinists, and molders are in demand everywhere. Ship builders are needed at Seattle, Philadelphia, Wilmington, New York, and Galveston. The movement of skilled workmen from the railroads to the yards has declined because of increases in the railway wage scale.

Common Labor.

Common labor shortage still prevails throughout the eastern United States from Maine to Georgia and as far west as Minnesota and Iowa. In the South Central States the release of men from farm work and the droughts has created a surplus.

Farm Labor.

Farm laborers are needed from New Hampshire as for south as Virginia and as far west as Minnesota; Washington, Montana, and a part of Idaho also show a shortage. There is a surplus of farm labor in the Southern and Southwestern States.

Female Labor.

Conditions in general are normal. Women are still needed in factories and munitions plants. There is a surplus of women desiring clerical work. Good stenographers and typists are in demand, however. It is felt that a better supply of workers would be available for factories and munitions plants if working conditions were improved.

President Wilson Sends Telegram To President of Liberia

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 3, 1918.

His excellency the
PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA,
Monrovia.

On this anniversary of Liberia's associating herself with the countries at war with Germany, may I extend to you and the people of Liberia the sincere felicitations and best wishes of the Government and people of the United States, and confirm to you the interest which the United States takes in Liberia's welfare?

WOODROW WILSON.

RED CROSS GIVES $900,000 FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF

The Red Cross authorizes the following:

The Red Cross war council has made an appropriation of $900,000 as an additional contribution to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, of which Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, is treasurer. The money is to be contributed in three installments of $300,000 each to cover the months of August, September, and October.

During the past year the American Red Cross has made contributions to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief totaling $3,000,000. This money has been and is being used by the committee for relief work in Armenia, Syria, Persia, the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and other countries in the Near East. All of the contributions were made on the recommendation of the Red Cross committee on cooperation.

Dying in the Streets.

Recently the Armenian and Syrian relief committee applied to C. A. Coffin, chairman of the Red Cross committee on cooperation, stating that the need of large sums for relief work in the countries above named is still very great. It was stated that reports from Persia, the Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Syria all indicated intense suffering, with people dying in the streets from starvation, and that diseases, such as typhus and cholera, were spreading rapidly. As a result of such conditions the Armenian and Syrian relief committee has been confronted with overwhelming demands for money to be expended during the next few months.

GOVERNMENT FIXES MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SOLE AND BELTING LEATHERS

Agreement Entered into on August 8 by Price Fixing Committee, War Industries Board, and Sole Leather Group of the Tanners' Council—Regulations and Differentials.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Sole and belting leather.—Maximum prices fixed on August 8, 1918, by the price fixing committee appointed by the President, for three months beginning on August 9, 1918:

In conformity with the Government's program of establishing maximum prices on hides and leather for the purpose of stabilizing prices of leather and articles fabricated of leather, the price fixing committee have come into agreement with the sole leather group of the Tanners' Council in regard to maximum price on belting leather and sole leather and in respect to certain regulations applying to same. The supervision and carrying into effect of the decision of the price fixing committee will be executed by the Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Section of the War Industries Board.

Regulations.

These maximum prices on grades are based on maximum prices of No. 2 selection as basis for tannery run. When sold in selections, the assortment value of the total selections shall not exceed the maximum price of the No. 2 or tannery run.

In Texas, scoured or bloom oak sole leather (Classification No. 3) the tannery run maximum price is 87 cents, and when sold in selections the assortment value of the four selections shall not exceed the maximum tannery-run price of 87 cents.

These prices apply to all sales made by tanners, or by their representatives, or by jobbers, but do not apply to sales made by retail dealers or by the so-called findings trade.

Differentials.

Tanners who claim preferential differentials on account of low yield of leather will make application for same to the Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division of the War Industries Board.

The conditions upon which they will be given this advantage are:

First. That their yield shall be at least 7 points under the yield used as a factor in determining maximum prices on the same season's hides, and that a sworn statement shall be rendered to this effect and shall be the result of at least six months' operation.

Second. That they will make consecutive monthly reports to the Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division of the War Industries Board of their yield.

Third. Every side of subdivision of these sides shall be stamped with the name of the tannage.

Tanneries producing leather of such high yield as to exceed the arbitrary factor of yield used in figuring maximum prices on the same season's hides by more than 7 points shall be subject to a differential reduction, such reduction to be figured on the excess yield beyond or above the 7-point allowance. Every side or subdivision of these sides shall be stamped with the name of the tannage.

When requested by the Hide, Leather, and Leather Goods Division of the War Industries Board, tanners will make monthly reports of their yields, stating classes and seasons of hides.

Price of Offal.

These maximum prices are established for three months, and at a time when all offal is a burden on the market. At the expiration of the three months, if the offal has found an outlet and established a higher market level, this additional return in value to tanners will be reflected in the readjustment of a new schedule three months hence.

1. Based on yield of 65 per cent: High grade heavy packer oak belting butts made from packer heavy native and light native steers and heavy native cows—	
No. 1	$0.96
No. 2	.94
No. 3	.86
2. Based on yield of 62 per cent: High grade light packer oak belting butts under 20 pounds made from light native cows and extreme light native steers—	
No. 1	.91
No. 2	.89
No. 3	.81
3. Based on yield of 83 per cent— High grade Texas scoured or bloom oak sole leather made from packer heavy and light Texas steers—	
Tan run sides	.57½
Tan run bends	.87
X sides	.59½
A sides	.58½
B sides	.57½
C sides	.56½
X bends	.90
A bends	.88
B bends	.86
C bends	.84
4. Based on yield of 78 per cent: High grade heavy or overweight oak sole leather made from packer butt brands and col. steers oak trim—	
No. 1 slides	.61
No. 2 slides	.59
No. 3 slides	.55
No. 1 backs	.77
No. 2 backs	.75
No. 3 backs	.71
No. 1 bends	.90
No. 2 bends	.88
No. 3 bends	.84
5. Based on yield of 80 per cent: High grade heavy or overweight union sole leather made from packer butt brand and col. steers and frigorifico steers union trim—	
No. 1 sides	.59
No. 2 sides	.57
No. 3 sides	.53
No. 1 backs	.75
No. 2 backs	.73
No. 3 backs	.69
No. 1 bends	.88
No. 2 bends	.86
No. 3 bends	.82
6. Based on yield of 75 per cent: High grade light or middleweight oak sole leather made from packer branded cows oak trim—	
No. 1 sides	.56½
No. 2 sides	.54½
No. 3 sides	.50½
No. 1 backs	.72½
No. 2 backs	.70½
No. 3 backs	.66½
7. Based on yield of 75 per cent: High grade light or middleweight oak sole leather union trim—	
No. 1 sides	.56½
No. 2 sides	.54½
No. 3 sides	.50½
No. 1 backs	.71
No. 2 backs	.69
No. 3 backs	.65
8. Based on yield of 68 per cent: Country or domestic hides heavy or overweight oak or union leather made from steers or heavy cows—	
No. 1 sides	$0.53
No. 2 sides	.51
No. 3 sides	.47
9. Based on yield of 68 per cent: Country or domestic middleweight oak or union leather made from cows or extreme light steers—	
No. 1 sides	.50
No. 2 sides	.48
No. 3 sides	.44
10. Based on yield of 90 per cent: High grade heavy or overweight hemlock leather made from packer heavy and light Texas steers—	
No. 1 sides	.56
No. 2 sides	.54
No. 3 sides	.50
11. Based on yield of 80 per cent: High grade middleweight hemlock sole leather made from extreme Texas and branded cows—	
No. 1 sides	.54
No. 2 sides	.52
No. 3 sides	.48
12. Based on yield of 80 per cent: Country or domestic hide heavy or overweight hemlock made from steers or heavy cows—	
No. 1 sides	.48
No. 2 sides	.47
No. 3 sides	.43
13. Based on yield of 80 per cent: Country or domestic hemlock made from cows or extreme light steers—	
No. 1 sides	.47
No. 2 sides	.45
No. 3 sides	.42
14. Based on yield of 170 per cent: High grade dry hide heavy overweight and middleweight hemlock made from B. A. hides—	
Tan run sides	.43
15. Based on yield of 190 per cent: Buffalo dry hide overweight—	
Tan run sides	.34

NEW AGE LIMIT IS ANNOUNCED FOR THE U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

New age limits for men entering the merchant marine through the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board were announced to-day by Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the board.

From now on adventurous youths from 18 to 20, inclusive, will be accepted as sailors, cooks, and stewards on all American vessels making mercantile voyages, if they first pass through the training course provided by the Shipping Board on its fleet of training ships. Men between 32 and 35, inclusive, will also be accepted in the same way for these three ratings.

Age Limit for Firemen.

Hitherto all the 3,000 men a month accepted for training by the Shipping Board and subsequent service in merchant crews have been within the present draft-age limits of 21 to 31, but in order to draw more lightly on men available for military duty under the present draft regulations the board hereafter will accept men of draft age only for training as officers or firemen. The age limit for officers is much wider, however, being 19 to 55, inclusive, and only men who have spent two years at sea will be accepted for training.

The new age limits for firemen are 21 to 31. Firemen who have fired six months on boilers of 15 pounds pressure will be given special training as oilers and water tenders.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Flying Field Fatalities in Week Ending August 3

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country for the week ending August 3, 1918.

Place at which fatality occurred.	Number of fatalities.
Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex	1
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill	1
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex	1
Love Field, Dallas, Tex	1
Payne Field, West Point, Miss	1
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla	1
Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal	1
Total	7

The seven deaths during the week ending August 3 represent one fatality for every 3,249.2 hours flown, or 259,940.5 miles air travel. At 20 flying fields other than those named above there were no fatalities during the week.

Exportation of Cotton-seed Oil Considered

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 194) that they will now consider applications for the exportation of cotton-seed oil. Applicants should file their applications on Form X. Licenses issued under this ruling will expire on October 1, 1918. Inasmuch as applications for renewals of expired licenses issued under this ruling may not be granted, exporters should take every precaution to insure that the cotton-seed oil is exported (see W. T. B. R. 152, June 29, 1918) prior to October 1, 1918.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

Official American Communique No. 86—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 8, 1918.

Section B.—A letter written by a German lieutenant to his father has been found in the Bois De La Tournel, southwest of Fere-en-Tardenois. This wood was the scene of sharp fighting from July 24 to 26, in the course of which the officer was killed. The writer describes in the following paragraphs his experiences in the Chateau Thierry sector during the opening days of the Franco-American counter offensive:

"At 2 o'clock in the afternoon artillery fire started which lasted about an hour and a half. We were expecting then that something was going to happen in front of us. Suddenly the fire ceased and immediately runners came to warn us that the Americans were attacking on the entire line. Never have I seen such a thing. Nobody could have withstood them. The enemy was six or eight times as strong as we were. We were disseminated over the advance zone in checker formation by groups of eight men every 200 or 300 meters, and the Americans were arriving by regiments.

"In this case the decision imposed by hand-to-hand fighting played a most important role. Many of the enemy fell, but others took their places. It was like killing a few bees from a swarm.

"What could we do ourselves, very inferior in number, especially when the enemy fire was so terrible? It seemed best to run when we could not hold, take another position, resume the fight, and gradually retire.

"Those who could not run have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Many of them had that fate. There also were large numbers of killed and wounded. Those who are not too severely wounded are the lucky. The country receives them in her arms and they are out of an unlucky situation.

"I did not participate in that fight which lasted until late into the night. At nightfall I went to see the commanders of the company to give them orders for the future. The French and the Americans having attacked and advanced more to the north, we have been obliged to abandon the position, and we went several kilometers toward the north. Yesterday morning they put us at rest in a wood, but the "wicked enemy" was there in front of us. Other troops who are just as tired as we are had stopped them for a while. Last night we were engaged again, but my battalion was in reserve at about 600 meters from the first line for the reason that we had seriously melted in numbers. But any minute we expect to be engaged to repulse a new attack, as the French, with renewed courage, are attacking constantly.

"The battle continually sways back and forth. The village changes hands frequently. With the exception of a few points of minor importance we hold the positions occupied yesterday.

"The blockheads attacked C with several tanks to-day; according to the reports the tanks have been destroyed. Their cavalry also is engaged.

"There is terrible noise here. Our own and enemy shells are passing constantly over our heads and bursting sometimes close to us. Before us the machine guns are crackling; which is proof that the enemy are engaged. Let's hope they will not pass.

"Summing it all up I think we have underestimated Foch and his reserves, and especially the Americans. I have a presentiment I shall lose my skin also. I wish it were to-morrow."

Exportation of Canned Beans to be Permitted

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 187) that applications will now be considered for licenses to export canned beans which when packed had at least 17 per cent moisture content. The attention of canners is directed to the fact that it is necessary to secure special permission from the United States Food Administration to purchase such beans for the purpose of canning.

Applicants for licenses to export such canned beans should state on Application Form X, in answer to question No. 5, that the beans covered by the application were of at least 17 per cent moisture content when packed, and applicants should furthermore state on Supplemental Information Sheet Form X–1 that the packers of these beans have secured the permission of the United States Food Administration to purchase the beans for the purpose of canning.

Additions Announced to Export Conservation List

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 192) the addition of the following commodities to the Export Conservation List, effective August 10, 1918: Cevadilla, honey, and sabadilla.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Ways and Means Committee, considering the war revenue bill yesterday, made headway toward the completion of the measure and adjourned until Monday. One of the important provisions is the proposed creation of an advisory tax board of five members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, at a salary of $9,000 a year each. They would hold office during the period of the war and for one year thereafter. This advisory board would be given full legal status and would be the court of last resort in tax disputes. The committee also agreed to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from the present $6,000 to $10,000 a year. It is proposed to add $30,000,000 to the revenues by increasing the present tax of 50 cents on each $1,000 of capital stock to $1 on each $1,000, and remove the present exemption of $99,000. A further provision was written into the bill that will make liberty bonds acceptable as security on all Government contracts.

The luxury taxes recommended by the subcommittee were accepted by the full committee. Two groups are provided for, one composed of articles that are luxuries in and of themselves, and the other, articles that become luxuries because of their price. On actual luxuries, such as jewelry, a tax of 10 per cent will be assessed, to be paid by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. This group also would include art objects, pianos, and pipe organs, furs, cash registers, typewriters, photographs, and tapestries. On the second group a basic price is fixed and on all above that price a tax of 20 per cent will be assessed. This group will include the following, the prices named being the maximum and above which the 20 per cent tax becomes operative: Men's and young men's suits and overcoats, $50; men's and women's hats, bonnets, and hoods, $25; women's and misses' dresses, $40; women's and misses' suits, cloaks, and coats, $60; boots, shoes, and slippers for men, women, and children, $10; fans, $1; men's waistcoats, sold distinct from suits, $5; silk underclothing and hosiery, pure and mixed, $10; men's and boys' neckwear, $2; trunks, $50; valises, traveling bags, suit cases, and hat boxes, $25; ladies' purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, $7.50; carpets and rugs, fiber, $5 per square yard; umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, $4; men's shirts, $3; house and smoking jackets and bath robes, $10.

Secretary Baker was before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday and explained the provisions of the pending man-power bill. He told the committee that unless Congress acts promptly in extending the draft-age limits, deferred classes must be invaded to get the necessary man power for forthcoming quotas. He strongly urged that the legislation be completed in time so that September 5, the date selected by Provost Marshal General Crowder, may be registration day for all men within the new draft limits. Secretary Baker explained the enlarged war program behind closed doors. He was the last witness, and the chairman announced, subsequently, that consideration of the bill by the committee would be proceeded with expeditiously. Chairman Chamberlain said the Secretary explained that the decision to extend the draft ages was reached after long study, which showed the step to be absolutely necessary to carry out the agreement made at the allied conference.

Dr. Charles R. Mann, a civilian representative of the War Department, discussed the question of devising some means of permitting youths now in educational institutions who would be drafted to register and then continue with their studies. An amendment to the pending bill, it was stated, would be proposed by Senator Thomas, a member of the committee designed to prevent strikes. Under its provisions an order granting a man a deferred classification for industrial reasons would be nullified by his absence from work for more than five days.

RESTRICTIONS ON LEATHER USE ARE ANNOUNCED BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Schedule Applies to "Personal," Not "Commercial" Luggage, Says Instructions to the Industry.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

To the trunk and traveling goods industry:

As a result of the information that trunk, bag, and suit case manufacturers have furnished in response to our letter of June 17, 1918, and the various conferences which have been held with representatives of the trade, a proposed schedule for conservation has been drawn up. A copy is inclosed. This schedule applies to "personal luggage" and not to "commercial luggage."

This plan will be put into effect as issued unless substantial reasons are presented before August 15, which necessitate its modification in order to assist more effectively in meeting present war conditions.

The purpose of this program is to release capital and to eliminate needless uses of material and equipment. War conditions make it necessary that manufacturers should operate with far less material than in normal times and that excessive multiplicity of styles and sizes, which mean needless work and tie up large amounts of capital and materials, should be avoided.

In order to conserve space in baggage cars and to facilitate the transportation of troops, personal trunks should not exceed 40 inches in height or length. There is a marked shortage of baggage cars because of the necessity of using them on troop trains. The 40-inch trunk is the maximum height or length that permits the loading of a baggage car to a maximum capacity. Under these circumstances this restriction is clearly essential.

Will you please give us prompt assurance of your assistance and cooperation in carrying out this program?

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Traveling Bags and Suit Cases.

The use of the following leathers should be discontinued in the manufacture of suit cases and bags:

Goatskins.

Sheepskins costing more than 16 cents per square foot.

In the manufacture of bags and suit cases leather used for outside covering should be restricted to black, a medium color of tan or brown, and a natural russet.

All traveling bags and suit cases should be restricted to the following sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 inches.

Each manufacturer should restrict his output of each style to two of the above sizes.

Each manufacturer should restrict his output of leather suit cases to not more than 18 styles.

Each manufacturer should restrict his output of suit cases, other than leather, to not more than 36 styles.

Each manufacturer should restrict his output of leather bags to not more than 36 styles.

Each manufacturer should restrict his output of bags, other than leather, to not more than 18 styles.

Each different quality or grain of leather when used in the manufacture of traveling bags and suit cases is to be considered as constituting a separate style of either bags or suit cases.

All secret drawers, secret partitions, and secret sections, also false bottoms, false sides, and false tops, should be discontinued in the manufacture of traveling bags and suit cases.

The selling of traveling bags and suit cases from samples should be restricted to one trunk per traveling salesman.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORCAST

Forecast for the period August 12 to 17, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—North portion, probably showers about Tuesday; rising temperature Monday; showers again at end of week. Temperature normal on the coast; above normal in the interior. South portion generally fair, followed by showers at end of week. Temperature above normal.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Generally fair weather, except local rains in southern Appalachians first of week and again last of week. Frequent day rains in Florida, southern Georgia, and along the Gulf coast in Alabama and Mississippi.

West Gulf States.—Fair weather with seasonal temperature.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Continued warm weather probably without substantial rains.

Region of Great Lakes.—Probably showers about Thursday. Temperature above normal in south portion; moderate temperature in Superior region.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—Probably local thunder showers about Wednesday in north portion and Thursday in south portion. Moderate temperatures.

Northern Rocky Mountains and Plateau Regions.—Fair weather with moderate temperatures.

Southern Rocky Mountains and Plateau Regions.—Frequent showers in mountain districts first half of week. Second half fair with normal temperature.

Pacific States.—A week of fair weather with moderate temperature.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	73
Missing in action	30
Total	103

Killed in Action.

Maj. Adolph Michael Trier. Mrs. Adolph Michael Trier, 325 Doty Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

LIEUTENANTS.

Howard W. Arnold. Oscar M. Arnold, 31 Elberon Square, Elberon, N. J.

William M. Brigham, jr.. William M. Brigham, sr., Brigham Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Paul G. Cox. Prof. Henry J. Cox, U. S. Weather Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Edwin A. Daly. Mrs. George T. Daly, 468 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Patrick J. Dowling. John J. Dowling, 170 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph W. Welch. Samuel K. Welch, Hoyes, Md.

SERGEANTS.

Peroy Alexander. B. D. Alexander, Forest. La.

Frank Doughney. John J. Doughney, 884 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank N. Jessee. Thomas Jessee, 124 South Fourth Street, Danville, Ky.

Daniel S. Johnston. J. P. Johnston, 420 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Frank Koenig. John Brucker, 420 Oak Street, Allentown, Pa.

Frank J. McKernan. John McKernan, New Kensington, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Brennan. Mrs. P. Brennan, 858 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Thomas E. Burke. Mrs. Irene Gobson, 1413½ North Twelfth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Charley L. Chamblin. Mrs. Margaret Vandiver, R. F. D. No. 9, Shelbyville, Ind.

John J. Conroy. Mrs. Mary Conroy, 831 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Lester C. Cook. William L. Cook, Albion, Nebr.

David Goldsmith. Harry Goldsmith, 1142 North Street, Springfield, Mass.

Joseph A. Kelly. F. J. Kelly, 285 Sealy Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hugh W. Mellon. Mrs. Mary Mellon, 712 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

George F. Moore. Charley E. Moore, Lakin, Kans.

Lewis H. Robertson. Mrs. Anna Sorenson, Mason City, Nebr.

Raymond Staber. Stephen Staber, 375 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

Jeremiah F. Sullivan. Mrs. Mary T. Sullivan, 630 Chicopee Street, Williamsport, Mass.

MECHANICS.

Horace J. Tanguay. Mrs. Victoria Tanguay, 189 Enfield Street, Thompsonville, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Raymond Baldwin. Wilbert Baldwin, Beryl, W. Va.

Joseph C. Ball. Mrs. Isaac Ball, 1022 Emma Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Jacob Cohen. Mrs. Anna Ginburg, 35 Spring Street, Boston, Mass.

John J. Conefry. Mrs. Annie Conefry, 346 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Antonip Cotzino. Nick Cotzino, 619 Greenwood Avenue, Ambridge, Pa.

Paul E. Coughlin. Miss Anna Coughlin, 161 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Waldo Henry Crosier. Mrs. Mary Crosier, general delivery, St. Edwards, Nebr.

James F. Cumberland. John Cumberland, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 8, Strand, Okla.

Thomas Curry. Mrs. B. Eagen, 226A North Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tony Dambrosio. Antonio Dambrosio, 601 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.

Leon Dimicki. Julia Baroska, 14 Fountain Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Frank Dwyer. Mrs. Sadie Dwyer, 498 Seventh Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Herbert Eckersley. Thomas Eckersley, 6 Park Street, Durant District, Middletown, Conn.

Walter S. Eswein. Mrs. Mary Eswein, 827 Victor Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joseph E. Feldman. Mrs. Esther Feldman, 647 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph L. Finen. Bill Niclok, 33 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Arthur W. Fleming. James E. Fleming, 20 Pendleton Avenue, Willimansett, Mass.

Arrice Gray. James Gray, Cadiz, Ky.

Patrick Hackett. M. Conifry, 300 West One hundred and fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Clarence E. W. Jacobsen. Harold Jacobsen, Box 82, Cromwell, Conn.

George Johnson. Joseph Johnson, 486A Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Otis Knight. J. H. Knight, 436 Carling Avenue, Macon, Ga.

Michael Lagiora. Stephen Lagiora, Stamford, Conn.

Frank Lapente. Frank Mancuso, 89 Avon Street, Hartford, Conn.

Benjamin F. Lewis. T. J. Lewis, Mercury, Tex.

Harry James. Morton Lewis, Fairport, N. Y.

John Lyons. Mrs. Sarah Lyons, Larchmont, N. Y.

Paul McGee. Mrs. Nellie McGee, 1823 McHenry Street, Baltimore, Md.

John C. McLaughlin. Mrs. Bridget McLaughlin, 144 Elm Street, Astoria, N. Y.

Frederick A. McMaster. Edwin McMaster, Gardiner, Me.

Francesco Mannarini. Catalo Mannarini, Direzione, Generale, Demanio, Meinister Feinanze, Rome, Italy.

Harry Miller. Michael Miller, 161 Hope Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Harold B. Millington. Miss Margaret Millington, United States Army Corps, Base Hospital 116, Ellis Island, N. Y.

Salvatore Missri. Cerello Missri, 213 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.

Francis L. Prichard. Mrs. Delia Prichard, Rouseville, Pa.

Malcolm T. Robertson. Dr. V. A. Robertson, 51 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James Scott. Joseph Weber, 562 West Two hundred and seventh Street, New York City.

Leon Sebastiano. Mrs. Antonia Leone, 78 Via Spedaletto, Messina, Italy.

Wright E. Simons. J. O. Simons, R. F. D. No. 2, Chatham, La.

Herbert Slater. Joseph Slater, 3741 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Howard J. Sullivan. Daniel Sullivan, 52 Franklin Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Patrick Sullivan. John Sullivan, Main Street, South Brook, Me.

John Urbon. Tony Urbon, P. O. Box 2, South Barry, Mass.

Frank Van Bramer. James Van Bramer, 508 East Eighty-eighth Sreet, New York City.

Henry O. Wood. James C. Wood, R. F. D., Box 9A, Cotton Plant, Ark.

Frank Zitaitis. Barbara Narbudas, 922 Holland Street, Baltimore, Md.

Victor Zuber. Mrs. Nora France, 156 De Voe Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Earl C. Beale. Mrs. Katherine Beale, 1528 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia.

Joseph A. Dunnigan. Mrs. Dunnigan, 1214 Simpson Street, New York City.

PRIVATES.

Harry F. Anderson. William Anderson, East Brady, Pa.

Joseph J. Baldrick. Edward J. Baldrick, 2122 Walsh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Herman Berry. Mrs. William Algeo, 237 Line Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

Philip Briatico. Mrs. Francis Briatico, Reggio Calabria, Italy.

Frank G. Calabrese. Mrs. Mary Calabrese, 1937 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia.

Laberto Cirelli. Pasquale Cirelli, Sammarco Lacatela, Provingiv, Foggio, Italy.

Nicola Cologiacomo. Dominick Cologiacomo, Veril, Province of Rome, Italy.

Theodore Randolph Cooke. Salice Montrice Cooke, Hagerstown, Md.

James Alfred Cromer. Mrs. Hattie Jane Freeman, 326 Front Street, Anderson, Ala.

William Devor. William J. Devor, 57 Richard Avenue, Shippensburg, Pa.

Rocco di Fonzo. Vincenzo di Fonzo, Preramo Pianole, Italy.

Gaetano di Salvo. Miss Bettina di Salvo, 1313 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kenneth Earl Duncan. Mrs. Emily Duncan, 507 East Third Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Frederick G. Gardner. Mrs. Henrietta Gardner, 2032 Philip Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James T. Gardo. Thomas H. Gardo, Easley, S. C.

Vincent Guidotte. Mrs. Nazzareno Guidotte, Boliena, Province of Rome, Italy.

William E. Harris. Mrs. Elinor Harris, 517 East Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Joseph Honyack. Mike Honyack, Fort Street, Kelayres, Pa.

James Legatto. Lonronza Legatto, St. Lawrence Province, Italy.

Frank Edwin Markley. Frank A. Markley, 134 Walnut Street, Reading, Pa.

John Mele. Mrs. Falomino Colono, Minfradenea, Italy.

Leo Renande. Mrs. Serti Renande, Sassaferato, Borgo, Provincia Encena, Italy.

Charles Elmer Rounsley. Mrs. Clara Rounsley, R. F. D. No. 7, Johnstown, Pa.

Frank Rubito. Mrs. Catharine Rubito, Olivido, Italy.

Charles Sprano. Mrs. Margherita Sprano, Formicalo, Province Caserta, Italy.

Tony Stafferia. Lenardo Stafferia, Roccarravendola, Italy.

Samuel Torchinsky. Mrs. Rebecca Torchinsky, Ziwowoo, Kiev, State S. Skala, Russia.

Lareto Zoccoli. Cosmo Zoccoli, Cagnano Amiterno, Aquila Province, Italy.

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	6
Died of wounds	6
Wounded severely	65
Wounded (degree undetermined)	8
Missing in action	4
Total	89

Killed in Action.

Lieut. James H. Moore. Mrs. J. H. Moore, 3336 Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.

Corpl. John T. Ellington. L. T. Ellington, R. F. D. C, Box 36, Thomaston, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Harry R. Guilefuss. Horace Guilefuss, Durham, N. Y.

Marsh Whitney Nottingham. Otis Nottingham, 1167 West Thirty-sixth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Karl F. Schwarz. Otto Schwarz, 1511 Townsend Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Alvie S. White. Willis A. White, Plymouth, Conn.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Richard C. Denton. Ike Denton, Houlka, Miss.

Frank C. Eamond. Mrs. Ellen Brassiel, 46 Depot Street, Milford, Mass.

Edward W. Hite. Mrs. Lizzie Hite, 923 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Gordon K. MacKenzie. Herbert A. Bass, Concord, Mass.

Edward H. Mulvaney. Mrs. Jesse C. Mulvaney, 1115 Clark Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Sulzicki. Mrs. Anna Sulzicki, Asmona, Russia.

Severely Wounded.

Capt. George Howland Butler. Mrs. Alice C. Butler, 5410 Giddings Street, Chicago, Ill.

LIEUTENANTS.

Edwin E. Elliott. Charles B. Elliott, 2538 Mumbolt Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Samuel J. Elliott. Mrs. Verna Elliott, care of Lake Forest Club, Edwardsville, Kans.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SERGEANTS.

Roy C. Caperton. Thomas A. Caperton, Ravia, Okla.
Frank Paladin. Marcus Yovavich, 2650 Chateau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
William H. Roberts. Mrs. Belle Braden, Cato, Ark.
Charles F. Willemin, jr. Charles F. Willemin, 1110 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Louis J. Antonetti. Nicholas Antonetti, 431 Union Street, Franklin, Mass.
Vincent Cassidy. Mrs. Margaret Cassidy, 2854 Warnock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Hamm. Mrs. Katherine Hamm, 528 West Forty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
William T. Lyons. James Lyons, 452 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Edward McGlone. James McGlone, French Corral, Cal.
Gordon Mansfield. Mrs. Mary Mansfield, 79 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
John J. Meehan. Terence Meehan, 302 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Thomas M. O'Brien. Mrs. T. J. O'Brien, Clarkson, N. Y.
Elford P. Rogers. Sam Rogers, Niantic, Conn.
Bert Tim Scott. Mrs. Albert Scott, 21 Morton Street, Falls City, Nebr.
Harry W. Shore. Miss Gertrude M. Shore, 213 Gorhan Street, Lowell, Mass.
Daniel Sparks. Mrs. Lillie Sparks, 505 East Crockett Street, Ennis, Tex.
Leo C. Whisple. Mrs. Cora Whisple, Marion, Mich.
George S. Wojiechowski. Mrs. Mary Wojiechowski, 442 South Jackson Street, South Bend. Ind.

COOK.

Boyd William Allison. J. H. Allison, 404 South Tenth Street, Kingfisher, Okla.

PRIVATES.

Harold J. Angell. Mrs. Ellen E. Angell, Littlestown, Pa.
Charles Burke. Mrs. Marcers Sprague, Bayview Avenue, Inwood, N. Y.
Clyde M. Boyd. Clyde M. Boyd, Payne, Ohio.
Mathias H. Colling. Mathias Colling, Indianola, Nebr.
Clarence Cornell. Mrs. Mary Hanser, 442 East One hundred and sixty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
William P. Curtis. Mrs. Bell Curtis, 824 Fourth Street, Bristol, Tenn.
Arthur B. Degree. Mrs. Claufus J. Degree, Stewart, Minn.
Harry H. Devoe. Mrs. M. Schorrer, 49 Broome Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John J. Donohue. Mrs. Mary Leslin, 202 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Sam Frederick. Mrs. Gussie Frederick, 8 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
Barney L. Friedman. Samuel Friedman, 1333 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Carl E. Goff. Miss L. M. Goff, Hudgins, Ky.
Duval Haight. John Haight, Garrison, N. Y.
John Harkins. Patrick Harkins, 609 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert G. Holder. Jim H. Holder, Clayton, N. C.
Charlie C. Hough. Mrs. Mary Hough, Culloden, Ga.
Anton Jira. Mrs. Frances Jira, Kimball, S. Dak.
Jacob Krasno. Abraham Sinaigub, 912 Mound Street, Madison, Wis.
Frank M. Loughran. Mrs. Mary Loughran, 146 Foxall Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert Luff. Mrs. A. Luff, 241 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bernard J. McLaughlin. Thomas McLaughlin, 1036 Jackson Avenue, Bronx Borough, N. Y.
Jack Mahon. Mrs. Alice Mahon, Westbury, N. Y.
Edward Marciniak. Frank Marciniak, 98 Buckingham Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Stephen E. Maxwell. Mrs. Margaret Maxwell, 35 Dutchkill Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Frank L. Millard. Frank B. Millard, Birdsboro, Pa.
Levi S. Miller. John C. Miller, Ephrata, Pa.
Edward Mulchay. Mrs. Jane Swinburne, 339 Paterson Street, Newport, Ky.
Richard O'Dowd. Eugene O'Dowd, 193 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Herman Henry Rabausch. Mrs. Max Rodorf, 1322 Illinois Street, LaSalle, Ill.
Richard J. Robeson. Mrs. Robert J. Robeson, 320 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Roy C. Rosberg. Charles Johnson, R. F. D. 2, Argentine, Kans.
Gordon Rose. Mrs. Fannie L. Rose, 4605 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas J. Ryan. Mrs. Anna Vaughan, 574 Mott Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Roy Simon. Irvin D. Simon, Brewster, Nebr.
James Smart. Charles B. Buttry, Holston, Va.
Samuel Solomon. Mrs. Minnie Solomon, 611 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emile Sommerla. John Sommerla, R. F. D. 2, Box 66, Leavenworth, Kans.
Edward A. Stoddard. F. J. Stoddard, 157 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Truman Gillet Thomas. Mrs. Lettie Huntington Thomas, 211 South Cedar Street, Spokane, Wash.
Lester Cornelius Tudor. John Tudor, Ada, Mich.
Frank Vickery. Mrs. Harriet Vickery, 43 West Avenue, Geneva, N. Y.
Graver C. Walker. Mrs. May Harris, 223 Superior Street, South Haven, Mich.
Floyd Joseph Warner. Edward Warner, Schoharie, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

Max H. Beyer. Mrs. William O'Connor, 2337 East Twelfth Avenue, Denver, Colo.
Willie S. Brown. Montgomery Brown, Goldvein, Fauquier County, Va.
Henry Michaels. Mrs. Katie Moore, 231 Coop Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Wiley L. Aides. W. B. Aides, 543 Shotwell Street, Bainbridge, Ga.
Albert B. Applegate. Mrs. Mary Applegate, 173 Jersey Avenue, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Charles Leon. J. E. Ikes, East Bernard, Tex.
Joseph P. Mlcak. Vance Staklas, Cameron, Tex.
Arthur Rosen. Mrs. Bertha Rosen, 241 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Julius Derrelle Brooks. William Thomas Brooks, 908 State Line Street, Fulton, Ky.
Sherwood Willard Hinnman. Mrs. Harvey McCallum, R. F. D. No. 1, Hornell, N. Y.
Harvey Pierre. John Pierre, 784 Superior Street, Appleton, Wis.
Henry N. Reider. Mrs. Frank Reider, 1135 Franklin Street, Appleton, Wis.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	49
Died of wounds	20
Died of disease	3
Died of aeroplane accident	2
Died from accident and other causes	3
Wounded severely	7
Wounded (degree undetermined)	3
Missing in action	9
Total	96

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Clayton W. Beach. Mrs. A. C. Lowe, 145 Terrace Street, Muskegon, Mich.
Hugh C. Blanchard. Mrs. Mignon Blanchard, care of John H. Blanchard, 804 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.
Joseph T. Hanlon. Edw. Hanlon, 1401 Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

SERGEANTS.

William T. Adams. Mrs. Etta V. Bean, Osceola Farm, Cranford, N. J.
Otis E. Brown. Mrs. Annie Brown, 1218 Pleasant Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
John H. Embree. J. G. Embree, College Point, N. Y.
Fred William Tompkins. Ebenezer Tompkins, 610 Broadway Avenue, Owosso, Mich.
John West. A. M. West, 117 Westland Street, Hartford, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Tony Ayoub. Martha Davis, 141 Prospect Street, Brownsville, Pa.
Frank Enters. J. A. Price, Wrightsville, Ga.
Francis H. Healy. Mrs. Ellen Healy, 24 Babcock Street, Hartford, Conn.
Frank J. Moynihan. Anna Moynihan, 32 Magnolia Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
John J. O'Rourke. Mrs. B. Shanley, 423 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

MECHANICIAN.

Thomas J. Fleming. Mrs. Thomas M. McGuirk, Phoenicia, Ulster County, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Robert C. Arvin. Mrs. Martha Arvin, Leighton, Ky.
Sebastino Barber. Miss Josie Barber, 234 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
John K. Borten. Emily M. Borten, 607 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Alexander Bright. Mrs. Jane Bright, Alexandria, Ind.
Marciano Calo. Patrick Calo, 246 South Leonard Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Robert D. Collins. Mrs. A. J. Collins, Bonaire, Ga.
Joseph Demnicki. Louis Demnicki, 39 Locust Street, New Britain, Conn.
Milford G. De Wolf. Mrs. Alma Hopkins, 6806 Eighty-third Street SE., Portland, Oreg.
Hans H. Dittmer. Henry Dittmer, Clarks, Nebr.
Warren W. Dubbs. William H. Dubbs, 264 North Fourth Street, Emaus, Pa.
Charles B. Hart. Mrs. Mary B. Hart, care of J. Paul, Olympia, Wash.
Thomas Hayes. Mrs. Joe McKinly, 454 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Hearn. Mrs. Paul Hearn, Park Avenue, Macon, Ga.
Willis Hines. T. P. Hines, Gales Creek, Oreg.
Frank M. Hunt. T. J. Hunt, Milner, Ga.
Edward J. Marino. Louis Marino, East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edward Martin. Mrs. Mary S. Martin, 207 Dyckman Street, New York, N. Y.
George J. Panuska. Charles Panuska, 709 Jefferson Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Edward V. Powers. Philip Powers, 1123 Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul E. Ragsdale. Mrs. Sallie Ragsdale, 8 Allen Street, Pelzer, S. C.
William Patrick Roche. Francis Joseph Roche, 439 East One hundred and forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
William Rykus. Mrs. Mollie Rykus, 2062 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Haskell Sadler. James Sadler, Buffalo Valley, Tenn.
George E. Schirick. Mrs. E. Schirick, 178 Downs Street, Kingston, N. Y.
Louis McTaggert Scozzafava. Mrs. Mary Scozzafava, 1109 East Falls Street, New York, N. Y.
John Shannon. John Dowd, jr., 254 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Quinton I. Silkwood. William L. Silkwood, Gatewood, Mo.
Thomas P. Sinon. Thomas F. Sinon, 13 Simpson Avenue, Wallingford, Conn.
Joseph A. Smith. Mrs. James Smith, 70 Bishop Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Patrick J. Stanley. Mrs. L. B. Preston, Keene Avenue, Floral Park, N. Y.
Charles Stratemeyer. Mrs. Carrie Richards, 2007 North Maun Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Joseph P. Sugrue. Mrs. Catherine Sugrue, 51 Tracey Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
Joseph Wielgosz. August Wielgosz, 1195 Third Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Archie H. Wooley. Mrs. Laura Wooley, 58 Cherry Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Philip M. Wright. Mrs. Francis Wright, Isabel, S. Dak.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Harvey L. Elliott. Robert F. Elliott, Aberdeen, Ala.
Arthur G. Pittman. Mrs. J. D. Wiggins, Andalusia, Ala.

CORPORAL.

William S. Gardner. Mrs. Minnie Ritter, Magnolia, N. C.

MECHANICIAN.

Sheldon D. Sharpley. Alex Sharpley, 326 Elm Street, Oconto, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Alabel Blumenthal. Mrs. Lena Louise Blumenthal, 6160 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer Charboneau. Charles Charboneau, 1008 West Dougherty Street, Webb City, Mo.
Clifford Cunningham. Will Cunningham, Atmore, Ala.
George R. Davis. Newton W. Davis, Howertons, Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Louis Dobrowolski. Miss Anna Dobrowolski, 99 Hanover Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
William Glasky. Victor Molski, 148 Williams Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Elmer John Grob. Mrs. Frieda Connor, Leslie, Mo.
Daniel M. Healy. Mrs. Frank Casey, 6 Chatham Place, Worcester, Mass.
George Johnson. Luther D. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 7, Jackson, Ohio.
Charles Langendorf. Charles Langendorf, 2451 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
Daniel J. McLaughlin. Mrs. Rose McLaughlin, 314 West One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Octave McLaughlin. Mrs. Julia McLaughlin, R. F. D. No. 3, Springville, Ala.
Eugene McManus. John McManus, Dewitt, Iowa.
Edwin Peterson. Ole O. Peterson, Eau Claire, Wis.
John A. Stecker. Philip Stecker, 677 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Theodore Clarence Wettleson. Wottly Wettleson, Postville, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

Horseshoer Fred A. Almquist. Mrs. Boda Almquist, 89 Shore Road, Riverside, R. I.
Pvt. Conrad Alfred Jensen. Mrs. Ingeborg Christian Scheistroon, 185 East Sixty-eighth Street, Portland, Oreg.
Pvt. Wyllem F. Polubitz. Tony Jankowski, 305 Seventeenth Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Phil Billard. Robert T. Billard, 1215 North Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.
Corpl. Robert W. Holt, jr. Robert W. Holt, sr., 520 Baltimore Avenue, Clifton Heights, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Charles Otto Boyer. Mrs. Ann Boyer, Newport, Tenn.
Benjamin R. Carlson. Mrs. Emma King, Grundy Center, Iowa.
Robert Pettigrew Donaldson. James W. Donaldson, Livingston, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

David C. Arnold. Mrs. D. C. Arnold, Logan, Utah.
William Brown. John Dow, Smokey, Tenn.
Amos G. Curtiss. A. J. Curtiss, McHenry, N. Dak.
Louis A. Duffy. George Duffy, Crystal Falls, Mich.
Reuben Fowler. Mrs. Sadie Fowler, 3978 Louisiana Street, San Diego, Cal.
Espicio Moya. Sesorio Moya, Box 16, Watrous, N. Mex.
Svale Svaleson. Mrs. Svaleson. 1008 Eleventh Avenue, South, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

Francis Walker Gardner. A. L. Abernethy, Bolden, Miss.
Robert Henry Rose Loughborough, jr. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 2233 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

CORPORAL.

Russell Withrow. Mrs. Virgie Withrow, 820 West Front Street, Ashland, Ky.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

William Campbell. Mrs. Jane Campbell, 514 Salisbury Street, Meyersdale, Pa.
Michael Edward Dunfee. Mrs. O. H. Clark. 224 First Street, DuBois, Pa.
Richard Alfred Lorz. Mrs. Ida Lorz, 4573 Boone Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
James J. McCluskey. Felix McCluskey, 272 Bridge Street, Lowell, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Peter Gagg. Miss Elsie Gagg, 177 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
John Gaynor. Miss Mary Gaynor, Nanticoke, Pa.
Frank Stanislaw Kotecki. Lot Kotecki, 605 North Johnson Street, South Bend, Ind.
Harry S. Ray. Norman Ray, Josephine, Pa.
Frank Wilmer. Bernard Wilmer, Westport, Ind.

THIRD LIST, AUGUST 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded severely	19
Wounded (degree undetermined)	28
Missing in action	62
Total	109

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Oscar L. Buck. Mrs. Roy Stanford, Big Rapids, Mich.
Corpl. William E. O'Brien. James O'Brien, 89 Java Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. Archie M. Simpson. A. L. Simpson, 407 West Salem Street, Indianola, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Hobert Black. Mrs. Ruth Black, Rock Castle Springs, Ky.
Frank D. Bellew. Mrs. P. H. Bellew, 20 Cottage Street, Mansfield, Mass.
Hirce Brown. Sydney Brown, Cyclone, Logan County, W. Va.
James J. Callinan. Mrs. Flynn, 318 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
William A. Cote. Mrs. Antony Cote, 90 Wilson Street, Manchester, N. H.
Ralph P. Durkee. Fred J. Durkee, Forest Park, Medford, Mass.
Steve Felitsky. Joe Felitsky, 5129 Ruby Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leon Garroway. Mrs. Ida Garroway, 125 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patrick Grogan. Lawrence Hayes, 369 Gregory Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Leslie Haxton. A. L. Haxton, Britt, Iowa.
William Hisle. Mrs. Kate Keaton, 2819 Scofield Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
John T. Kelly. John T. Kelly, 1860 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank G. Lackner. Miss Emma Lackner, 217 East Eighty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert D. McArthur. Mrs. May McArthur, 890 East Fifty-second Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
John O'Brien. Miss Margaret O'Brien, 374 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert P. Perry. R. T. Perry, Lookout, W. Va.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Walter Colwell. Miss Perrit Colwell, Yerkes, Ky.
John G. Gardner. George B. Gardner, Fernwood, Miss.
James Heffron. Jerry O'Brien, Russell, N. Y.
Frederick J. Simpkins. Leonard Simpkins, 8 Lewis Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Francis C. Steele. Mrs. Catherine Steele, 198 Maple Street, Winchendon, Mass.

CORPORALS.

William J. Brown. Mrs. Mary Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Asbury Park, N. J.
Rufus H. Creel. J. J. Creel, 369 Richmond Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Joseph C. Haire. Mrs. J. F. Kennedy, Graniteville, S. C.
James T. Whittlesey. P. E. Whittlesey, Court House, Columbus, Ga.

BUGLER.

William M. Cleveland. Dr. W. Cleveland, 103 Washington Avenue, Macon, Ga.

MECHANICIAN.

Samuel M. Hemmingway. F. F. Walker, Bonaire, Ga.

PRIVATES.

George B. Alexander. Mrs. Lottie Alexander, Brcesport, N. Y.
Raynor Ashton. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashton, 145 Atkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Green Baker. Robert R. Baker, Cortland, Ky.
Luke Barnes. Mrs. Eva Barnes, Clifton, Tenn.
Mike Bodziak. John Bodziak, 8 Hazel Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Walter L. Davis. D. L. Davis, 1013 Race Street, Newberry, Pa.
Richard K. Fox. Mrs. Anna B. Smith, 2803 South "K" Street, Elwood, Ind.
Louis H. Harper. Mrs. Emma Harper, General Delivery, Butler, Pa.
Jacob B. Levy. L. Levy, Sylvester, Ga.
William J. Murphy. Mrs. Nora Donoghue, 799 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Lester W. Osborne. Mrs. Olive Rackett, 704 Devon Street, Arlington, N. J.
Joseph Piotrski. Joe Davis, 917 New Willow Street, Trenton, N. J.
Josef Podskoch. Miss Mary Podskoch, 418 West One hundred and Thiritieth Street, New York, N. Y.
William M. Sundheimer. John Day, 448 West Thirty-eight Street, New York, N. Y.
Philip Van Saders. John Van Saders, Washington Avenue, Little Ferry, N. J.
Anthonia Wendels. Miss Elizabeth Schary, Fair Lawn, N. J.
Fred Wright. Mrs. M. W. English, Byronville, Ga.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. John McGavock Grider. Mrs. B. H. Williamson, Osceola, Ark.
Sergt. Edward B. Ailes. Mrs. Susie Ailes, 304 East Washington Avenue, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Sergt. Vivian Long. Mrs. Cornelia L. Long, Box 159, Coushatta, La.
Sergt. Adolph Schiavo. Mrs. Annie Schiavo, 1412 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. Charles N. Franks. Mrs. Jane Franks, Percy, Pa.
Corpl. Fred Jones. Henry H. Jones, Chelsea, Vt.
Corpl. David H. McCallister. Mrs. Ettie McCallister, 409 Center Street, Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Corpl. Osco Tucker. Edward F. Tucker, Laurelsprings, N. C.
Mech. Patrick Eustace. Dennis O'Halloran, 502 Devisadero Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Cook John Lenhart. Mrs. Mary Lenhart, Somerset, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Charles E. Andrist. Henry Andrist, R. F. D. No. 2, Beaverton, Mich.
Allen Babin. F. J. Babin, 1811 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.
Charles F. Baston. Sam Baston, Route 3, Carbondale, Ill.
Frank Riley Boehm. Mrs. Emma Boehm, 4945 Ogden Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Oscar W. Brush. Mrs. Charles Gibbs, 915 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Byrd. Mrs. Mary Byrd, Van Cleve, Miss.
Joseph Cianci. Conil Cianci, 206 Pine Street, Dunmore, Pa.
Otis B. Farrow. Berry Farrow, Route 5, Albertville, Ala.
John E. Firkus. Anton Firkus, 209 Public Square, Stevens Point, Wis.
Jim Galone. Giovacchino Galone, Castro Dei Valsci, Italy.
Joseph Giacomini. Onofrio Giacomini, Rimini Forli, Italy.
Harry Haddix. Mrs. Polly Haddix, Marshall, Ill.
Walter Haynes. Frank Haynes, Winchester, Wyo.
August M. Hays. John H. Hays, Enfield, Ill.
William Hazel, jr. William Hazel, sr., Independence, Ohio.
Alvin L. Henry. Mrs. Lillie Henry, Prescott, Mich.
Carl P. Hovey. Mrs. Carl P. Hovey, 46 Lafayette Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
William E. Huffman. Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Huffman, Call, Tex.
Irvin W. Kimbro. Thomas M. Kimbro, Heavener, Okla.
Henry G. Knox. Mrs. Bessie Knox, Beach, Tex.
Hugh Kotonski. John Kotonski, 102 Albion Street, Boston, Mass.
Hugo E. Krueger. Carl Krueger, R. F. D. No. 1, Owen, Wis.
Harry Lantz. Mrs. Emma Wilkerswagger, Cochranton, Pa.
Hallie A. Larson. Mrs. Minnie Larson, R. F. D. No. 2, Sauk Center, Minn.
Oscar Leckman. August Leckman, R. F. D. No. 2, Dalton, Minn.
Francis C. Leduc. Antonio Leduc, R. F. D. No. 2, Merrill, Mich.
Robert R. Logan. William Logan, R. F. D. No. 1, Blaine, Wash.
Francis Z. Lupo. Mrs. Anna Lupo, 729 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Anton Maleski. John J. Maleski, 621 Central Avenue, Duluth, Minn.
Viktor Ostrowsky. Steny Kozlowski, 117 St. Johns Street, Ford City, Mich.
Dominick S. Parks. Jacob Palshewskay, 6 Chestnut Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Frank O. Parsons. John Parsons, Syre, Minn.
Harrison F. Pedersen. Jens P. Pedersen, Pierson, Iowa.

(Continued on page 14.)

Estimates of Effective List of Eligibles Under New Draft Under Various Ages, Prepared by the Provost Marshal

The following correspondence has been sent to Congress:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, July 27, 1918.

From: The Provost Marshal General.
To: Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Changes of draft age.

1. Pursuant to your memorandum of July 24, transmitting a copy (secret) of the approved military program for 1918–19, and calling for the draft of a proposed bill lowering the draft age to 19 and raising it to 40, I transmit herewith estimates of the effectives obtainable by the enlargement of the draft ages in the shape of three studies covering age groups 32–40 combined with 19–20, 32–45 combined with 19–20, and 32–45 combined with 18–20, and showing the estimated effectives for each combination.

2. These figures were made by a careful calculation in this office, checking the calculations at various points with experience in the several items represented; the basic figures, viz, the total males of the respective age groups, were ascertained by comparison of reliable insurance actuarial figures with census tables projected to date.

This explanation is made because the totals shown are considerably below what might have been supposed to be the ample size of the reservoir in the higher ages. The combination ages 32–40 and 19–20 (see study No. 1) designated in your memorandum would yield only a little over a million and a half men (or half a million less than the total amount called for by the program for the nine months, October, 1918–June, 1919). By including age 45 at the top, the second combination (see study No. 2) would yield only a million and three-quarters effectives. By taking the extreme step and adding age 18 at the bottom and including age 45 at the top (see study No. 3) something over two million and one-quarter effectives would be obtained.

3. This seems to indicate that the bill as drafted should at least provide authority to call into service the extreme age of 45 at the top and 18 at the bottom; and it is accordingly recommended that the draft of a bill be prepared with those ages as the limits.

4. Furthermore, the authority to draw upon this new reservoir must be obtained immediately. The estimated number of Class I men under the present ages (and including the class of 1918, age 21, that has been registered under the President's proclamation) will be only about 100,000 men (and may fall below that figure) on September 1, 1918, after filling the calls indicated for July and August, and making deductions for the unexpected heavy losses due to a rush in June and July to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Emergency Fleet.

5. September call: The first question which presents itself is the very urgent one, How to meet the September call for 200,000 men with considerably less than that number in Class I to be drawn upon? There is only one way I can see for accomplishing this, and that is to provide for weekly registration of men becoming 21 since last registration day, June 5, 1918. We could hold such registration, after proper proclamation by the President and upon a bulletin order to boards, designating Monday of each week as registration day, and requiring the necessary personnel to assemble at the headquarters of local boards on that day to effect the registration. The first registration day would be a heavy one requiring, perhaps, special personnel, but the subsequent weekly registration days should be handled with greater ease. In this way we could hope to get, under a rush procedure, approximately 80,000 men available for the September call, which, added to those remaining in Class I, would give a total barely sufficient to fill the September call.

6. We must exclude, of course, from consideration in filling the September quota, registrants who become liable to our draft under the British and Canadian treaty, as it is not practicable to have a registration of these men until August 29, 30 days after the ratification of the treaty; and it is not until 30 days thereafter that their right to elect to service with the British and Canadian contingents ceases.

7. Subsequent calls: The second and more difficult question is, How can we supply, on time, the 150,000 men required for each of the succeeding months of October, November, and December? The British-Canadian treaty would help out to the extent—it is estimated—of about 50,000 men, which is not even the conventional "drop in the bucket."

The House reconvenes on August 19 and the Senate on August 26. How long a period will be consumed in the discussion and enactment of legislation authorizing the extension of the draft ages and in what form such legislation will be enacted it is difficult to anticipate. And yet we must anticipate it if we are to establish as expeditious procedure under it which will produce on time the quotas for the months above stated. If we could assume that the law would be enacted in the remaining days of August, we would have a basis of calculating the results to be obtained under it. As I stated to the Senate Military Committee at its last hearing, a minimum period of 90 days is necessary to enroll and classify all the men registered in the additional classes suggested. We can not therefore wait for the completion of Class I but must take men irrespective of their order numbers as fast as they find their way into Class I.

8. I suggest for discussion with the Military Committees of the two Houses the tentative form of bill hereto attached, to the end that we may obtain assurances that the bill will pass in such a form as will permit me to proceed now with the printing of the large number of forms, including the questionnaire, necessary in connection with the additional registration. The Printing Office contemplates a period of 30 days for the printing of the forms, so it is necessary to move with great promptness. Of course, the distribution of the forms can go on during the period of printing, with the assurance that they will not be invalidated by changes in the legislation. Perhaps, also, we could receive assurances that the registration could be enacted by the House in the period following its reconvening, so that it could be taken up promptly by the Senate on August 26 and passed there. This would enable us to contemplate September 5 as a national registration day, and the machinery of the selective draft operating very soon thereafter in grinding out a Class I available for filling October, November, and December contingents.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

Estimate of effectives obtainable by enlargements of draft ages.

SUMMARY OF STUDIES 1, 2, AND 3.

Estimated numbers of effectives for each age group.

I. Ages 32–40	448,086
II. Ages 32–45	601,236
III. Ages 19–20	1,121,634
IV. Ages 18–20	1,797,609

Numbers for combinations of age groups.

By combining ages 32–40 and 19–20 (Study No. 1):	
Ages 32–40	448,086
Ages 19–20	1,121,634
Total	1,569,720
By combining ages 32–45 and 19–20 (Study No. 2):	
Ages 32–45	601,236
Ages 19–20	1,121,634
Total	1,722,870
By combining ages 32–45 and 18–20 (Study No. 3):	
Ages 32–45	601,236
Ages 18–20	1,797,609
Total	2,398,845

STUDY NO. 1.

Ages 32–40 (inclusive)	448,086
Ages 19–20 (inclusive)	1,121,634
Combined ages	1,569,720

Ages 32 to 40.

				Source of figures.
1. Total males		6,960,532		1. Insurance tables.
2. Less married (deferred)	5,311,952			2. Insurance tables.
3. Less deferred solely for industry and agriculture.	278,421			3. 4 per cent of line 1.
4. Less other deferments	139,210			4. 2 per cent of line 1.
5. Less delinquents	208,815			5. 3 per cent of line 1.
		5,938,398		
6. Remainder (gross Class I)		1,022,134		7. Special estimate.
7. Less enlistments	150,000			8. 9 per cent of line 6.
8. Less aliens	91,992			9. Special estimate.
9. Less Emergency Fleet	50,000			
		291,992		
10. Remainder			730,142	
11. Less physical rejects			292,056	
(*a*) Groups B, C	73,014			(*a*) 10 per cent of line 10.
(*b*) Group D	219,042			(*b*) 30 per cent of line 10.
12. Net effectives			448,086	

Estimates of Effective List of Eligibles Under New Draft

Explanation.

1. Line 1 is taken from Prudential insurance actuarial tables of July, 1918, compared with census tables projected in this office. The actuarial tables are brought down to date by the actuaries, and the census tables thus brought down at the bureau are not yet available.

2. Line 2 is taken from same source as line 1.

3. Line 3 is taken from industrial index ledger sheets for occupational registrants. The ratios there shown are: Class I equals 31 per cent; Classes II to IV, deferred for industry and agriculture only, equals 4 per cent. Other deferred classes equal 64 per cent.

The percentage here taken is the same as for ages 21–30 classification. This is too large, in that many more such men in ages 32–40 would get their exemption on dependency grounds, without invoking industrial or agricultural necessity. But it is too small, in that a larger proportion of men in ages 30–40 would be entitled to such deferment. Hence, these two differences may be estimated to set off each other.

4. Line 4 represents the corresponding figure for the 1917 draft. These are too low, if anything, as the numbers of State officials, etc., increase in the higher ages.

5. Line 5 is taken from reports in this office on delinquents, figuring 3.9 per cent of total registration. This would be too high because the total delinquents include at least some portion of the marrieds; hence 3 per cent is a safer figure.

7. Line 7 is thus figured: Total enlistments (Army and Navy) to date 1,400,000; of which, those above 30 are estimated at 10 per cent, or 140,000; of these, 120,000 may be estimated to be within ages 32–40; deduct 20,000 marrieds, leaving 100,000 now enlisted; add 50,000 more probable enlistments before liability accrues in the new draft, 150,000.

8. Line 8 is found thus: In the first registration, 13 per cent were aliens; and the census report shows that the percentage of aliens' ages 20–30 and 30–40 or 45 is not substantially different. But many aliens have left the country, and 12 per cent is a safer figure. Of these, one-quarter are subjects of Great Britain and Italy, who will presumably become liable and largely available; hence the deduction should be corrected to 9 per cent. This might seem too large, by a considerable factor, because in the 1917 draft only 50 per cent of called aliens obtained exemption on that ground, another 33 per cent obtaining it on other grounds, while 17 per cent of all aliens were certified for service; this would seem to show that in any given number of aliens the net number to be deducted on that ground is nearer to 50 per cent. But as the 33 per cent who were exempted on other grounds are already included under the deferments already deducted, and as the 17 per cent volunteers are likely not to reappear (partly because of the Slavic and Polish Legions, etc.), there should be no reduction of the 9 per cent, which is the figure here taken on line 7.

Declarants are not deducted, the neutrals being a negligible amount.

9. Line 9 is based on recent reports in this office.

11. Line 11 (a) is based on the returns of classification of 1918 showing 10 per cent.

Line 11 (b) is based on similar figures, which show not quite 20 per cent, including camp rejections. To this must be added 10 per cent for ages 32–40, according to advices from the Surgeon General's office. This gives 30 per cent in all.

Explanation.

Lines 1 and 2 are taken from the same tables as for ages 32 to 40.

Line 3 obviously here can not use the same 4 per cent as for ages 21 to 30; the ratio one-half of 1 per cent is here taken.

Line 4 similarly is taken at a negligible figure of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Line 5 is reckoned as for ages 32 to 40.

Line 7 is based upon reports of July 26, 1918, from The Adjutant General's Office, as set forth later in study No. 3.

Line 8 is based upon census figures showing that the numbers of aliens of ages 15 to 19 are less than one-half the number for the next five-year period, while the native born are 10 per cent to 20 per cent more numerous than in the higher-age period. Thus the 9 per cent for ages 21 to 30 should here be reduced to 3 per cent.

Line 9. Emergency fleet withdrawals for these age years should not be allowed.

Line 11 is based on the per cent for ages 21–30. Three officers of the Surgeon General's office agree in believing that the ages 19–20 or 18–20 do not permit of any lower percentage than for ages 21–30.

STUDY No. 2.

Ages 32–45 (inclusive)	601,236
Ages 19–20 (inclusive)	1,121,634
Combined ages	1,722,870

Ages 32 to 45.

				Sources of figures.
1. Total males		10,028,973		1. Insurance tables.
2. Less married (deferred)	7,734,482			2. Insurance tables.
3. Less deferred solely for industry and agriculture.	401,159			3. 4 per cent of line 1.
4. Less other deferments	200,579			4. 2 per cent of line 1.
5. Less delinquents	300,869			5. 3 per cent of line 1.
		8,637,089		
6. Remainder (=gross Class I)		1,391,884		
7. Less enlistments	170,000			7. Special estimate.
8. Less aliens	125,270			8. 9 per cent of line 6.
9. Less emergency fleet	60,000			9. Special estimate.
		355,270		
10. Remainder			1,036,614	
11. Less physical rejects			435,378	
(a) Groups B, C	103,661			(a) 10 per cent of line 10.
(b) Group D	331,716			(b) 32 per cent of line 10.
12. Net effectives			601,236	

Explanation.

Lines 1 to 6 are reckoned as for ages 32 to 40 in study No. 1.

Line 7 is thus reckoned: Enlistments above age 30 equals 140,000; deduct 30,000 married, leaving 110,000; add 60,000 more probable anticipatory enlistments, making 170,000 in all.

Line 8 is reckoned as for ages 32 to 40 in study No. 1.

Line 9 is based on reports in this office.

Line 11 is reckoned as for ages 32 to 40, but adding 5 per cent more for ages 40 to 45 (as recommended by the Surgeon General's Office), making 15 per cent, or an average of 12 per cent added for 32 to 45; or 32 per cent in all.

Ages 19 and 20.

				Source of figures.
1. Total males		2,106,386		1. Insurance tables.
2. Less married (deferred)	163,812			2. Insurance tables.
3. Less deferred solely for industry or agriculture.	10,532			3. ½ of 1 per cent of line 1.
4. Less other deferments	2,106			4. 1/10 of 1 per cent of line 1.
5. Less delinquents	63,191	239,641		5. 3 per cent of line 1.
6. Remainder (=gross Class 1)		1,866,745		
7. Less enlistments	207,777			7. Special estimate.
8. Less aliens	56,634			8. 3 per cent of line 6.
9. Less Emergency Fleet	0	264,411		9. Not allowed.
10. Remainder			1,602,334	
11. Less physical rejects			480,700	
(a) Groups B, C	160,233			(a) 10 per cent of line 10.
(b) Group D	320,466			(b) 20 per cent of line 10.
12. Net effectives			1,121,634	

Ages 19 and 20.

				Source of figures.
1. Total males		2,106,386		1. Insurance tables.
2. Less married (deferred)	163,812			2. Insurance tables.
3. Less deferred solely for industry or agriculture.	10,532			3. ½ of 1 per cent of line 1.
4. Less other deferments	2,106			4. 1/10 of 1 per cent of line 1.
5. Less delinquents	63,191	239,641		5. 3 per cent of line 1.
6. Remainder (=gross Class I)		1,866,745		
7. Less enlistments	207,777			7. Special estimate.
8. Less aliens	56,634			8. 3 per cent of line 6.
9. Less Emergency Fleet	0	264,411		9. Not allowed.
10. Remainder			1,602,334	
11. Less physical rejects			480,700	
(a) Groups B, C	160,233			(a) 10 per cent of line 10.
(b) Group D	320,466			(b) 20 per cent of line 10.
12. Net effectives			1,121,634	

Explanation.

Lines 1 and 2 are taken from the same tables as for ages 32 to 40.

Line 3 obviously here can not use the same 4 per cent as for ages 21 to 30; the ratio one-half of 1 per cent is here taken.

Line 4 similarly is taken at a negligible figure of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Line 5 is reckoned as for ages 32 to 40.

Line 7 is based upon reports of July 26, 1918, from The Adjutant General's Office, as set forth later, in study No. 3.

Line 8 is based upon census figures showing that the numbers of aliens of ages 15 to 19 are less than one-half the number for the next five-year period, while the native-born are 10 per cent to 20 per cent more numerous than in the higher-age period. Thus the 9 per cent for ages 21 to 30 should here be reduced to 3 per cent.

Line 9. Emergency fleet withdrawals for these age years should not be allowed.

Line 11 is based on the per cent for ages 21–30. Three officers of the Surgeon General's office agree in believing that the ages 19–20 do not permit of any lower percentage than for ages 21–30.

Estimates of Effective List of Eligibles Under New Draft

STUDY NO. 3.

Ages 32-45 (inclusive)	601,236
Ages 18-20 (inclusive)	1,797,609
Combined ages	2,398,845

Ages 32 to 45.

				Sources of figures.
1. Total males		10,028,973		1. Insurance tables.
2. Less married (deferred)	7,734,482			2. Insurance tables.
3. Less deferred solely for industry and agriculture.	401,159			3. 4 per cent of line 1.
4. Less other deferments	200,579			4. 2 per cent of line 1.
5. Less delinquents	309,869			5. 3 per cent of line 1.
		8,637,089		
6. Remainder (= gross Class I)		1,391,884		
7. Less enlistments	170,000			7. Special estimate.
8. Less aliens	125,270			8. 9 per cent of line 6.
9. Less emergency fleet	60,000			9. Special estimate.
		355,270		
10. Remainder			1,036,614	
11. Less physical rejects			435,378	
(a) Groups B, C	103,661			(a) 10 per cent of line 10.
(b) Group D	321,716			(b) 32 per cent of line 10.
12. Net effectives			601,236	

Explanation.

Lines 1 to 6 are reckoned as for ages 32 to 40 in study No. 1.

Line 7 is thus reckoned: Enlistments above age 30 equals 140,000; deduct 30,000 married, leaving 110,000; add 60,000 more probable anticipatory enlistments, making 170,000 in all.

Line 8 is reckoned as for ages 32 to 40 in study No. 1.

Line 9 is based on reports in this office.

Line 11 is reckoned as for ages 32 to 40, but adding 5 per cent more for ages 40 to 45 (as recommended by the Surgeon General's Office), making 15 per cent; or an average of 12 per cent added for 32 to 45, or 32 per cent in all.

Ages 18 to 22.

				Source of figures.
1. Total males		3,171,671		1. Insurance tables.
2. Less married (deferred)	158,185			2. Insurance tables.
3. Less deferred solely for industry and agriculture.	15,858			3. ½ of 1 per cent of line 1.
4. Less other deferments	3,171			4. 1/10 of 1 per cent of line 1.
5. Less delinquents	95,150	272,354		5. 3 per cent of line 1.
6. Remainder (= Gross Class I)		2,899,317		
7. Less enlistments	244,326			7. Special estimate.
8. Less aliens	86,979			8. 3 per cent of line 6.
9. Less Emergency Fleet	0	331,305		9. Not allowed.
10. Remainder			2,568,012	
11. Less physical rejects			770,403	
(a) Groups B, C	256,801			(a) 10 per cent of line 10.
(b) Group D	513,602			(b) 20 per cent of line 10.
12. Net effectives			1,797,609	

Explanation.

Lines 1 to 5, 8, and 11 are obtained as for ages 19 to 20 in study No. 1.

Line 9, Emergency Fleet withdrawals for these ages should not be allowed.

Line 11 is reckoned as for ages 19 to 20 in study No. 1.

Line 7 is based on The Adjutant General's Office estimates of July 26, 1918, as follows:

1. On account of the present arrangement of records in the several offices it would require the services of some hundred clerks for months to obtain an accurate count of the number of men in the military service of the United States between the ages of 18 and 20. An accurate count can only be had from a study of all enlistment papers in The Adjutant General's Office, the Navy Department, and the Marine Corps. An estimate may be made from the actual number of enlistments since January 1, 1917, and the number in this age group in service at the present time is 244,326, of which number 36,549 are estimated to be under 19 and 207,777 are estimated to be of ages 19 to 20.

2. This estimate has been arrived at in the following manner:

(a) Enlisted men in the Regular Army and National Guard between 18 and 20.

The chief clerk of the recruiting department of The Adjutant General's Office makes the statement that "due to the Selective Service Regulations practically all enlistments in the Regular Army and National Guard since January 1, 1918, represent men outside of the draft age, and of these about 70 per cent are under the age." This estimate was verified by his assistant, who thought that possibly the reenlistments of older men might place as many as 75 per cent below the draft age. Another assistant in the department at First and B Streets estimated between 60 and 70 per cent, so that the average estimate of 70 per cent had been used in this computation. An actual count of current enlistment papers selected at random revealed 80 out of 115 to be below the draft age. The total number of enlistments in the Regular Army during this period was 113,794, which figure it is estimated is about 90 per cent of the combined figures for the Regular Army and National Guard. Therefore the total enlistments in the above would be approximately 126,436. But this figure includes men registered on June 5, 1918, the percentage of which is estimated to be 45 per cent. The net figure, then, for the age group 18-20 is estimated at 69,540. Of these, 15 per cent, or 10,430, are under the age of 19. For the years 1916 and 1917 an average estimate by the same experts divides the enlistments into three age groups by percentages as follows:

	Per Cent.
Under 21	27
21–30	57
Over 30	16

On this basis of the 235,000 enlistments for 1916–17, exclusive of the National Guard, 63,450 would be between 18 and 20. Assuming that as many of these attained the age of 21 by June 5, 1918, as were enlisted during 1916 under age, it is estimated that this figure 63,450 would be approximately the number of men now in the service enlisted prior to January 1, 1918. No figures for the National Guard are available. Hence the total strength of the Regular Army between 18 and 20 is approximated at 133,000 and under 19 at 19,950.

(b) Navy: The approximate strength of the Navy and Naval Reserve forces at this time is 400,000 enlisted men, or a little over about half in each. Of the 200,000 men in the Navy proper, very close to 50 per cent are between the ages 21–30. Of the 100,000 men outside of these ages it is estimated that 75 per cent are under and 25 per cent over. In the Navy, then, 75,000 are to-day under 21. Of the 200,000 in the Naval Reserves, between 80 and 88 per cent are within the ages 21–30. Assuming 170,000 to be a fair figure, 30,000 remain, which are equally divided into two age groups—those over 30 and those under 21. Hence the number of men in the naval forces under 21 is approximated at 97,500. Of these it is estimated that 15 per cent, or 14,625, are under the age of 19. The above estimates are furnished by the clerk of the enlisted personnel of the Navy.

(c) Marine Corps: Total minors enlisted since April 1, 1917, 13,826, or, applying 15 per cent, 1,974 are under 19.

3. Summarized estimate:

	18–20.	Under 19.	19 and 20.
Army	133,000	19,950	113,050
Navy	97,500	14,625	82,875
Marine Corps	13,826	1,974	11,852
Total	244,326	36,549	207,777

JULY 29, 1918.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Subject: Proposed amendments to selective-service act approved May 18, 1917.

1. The first amendment brings all male citizens and male persons residing in the United States not alien enemies, who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, within the terms of the selective-service law.

It is only necessary to change the ages, inasmuch as males under 21 may, under the laws of the United States, declare their intention to become citizens of the United States.

2. The second amendment is as follows:

"Provided, That the President may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe."

This amendment should be incorporated for the purpose of enabling the President to call, for instance, persons between the ages of 32 and 40 or of the age of 20 before calling persons between the ages of 18 and 19 or between the ages of 40 and 45.

The amendment makes it possible to call persons by classes as to ages.

3. The third amendment strikes out the words "in industries, including agriculture," and substitutes therefor the words "in occupations or employments."

This amendment is made to the section of the act which provides for the deferred classification or temporary discharge of persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

Experience has shown that some district boards are inclined to give a narrow construction to the word "industries," and it is thought that the words "occupations or employments" should be substituted for "industries, including agriculture," not only for the purpose of preventing the difficulties arising by reason of the narrow construction placed upon the word "industries" but also for the purpose of enabling a somewhat broader construction of the law in view of the fact that the military age is to be increased and a wider latitude should therefore be given to district boards to give deferred classification to persons whose occupations or employments may be found necessary to the maintenance of the national interest.

4. The fourth amendment is as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall prevent the President, if he deems it advisable, from appointing as a member of a local board any person residing outside the subdivision or area in which such local board

(Continued on page 13.)

Health Conditions at the National Guard, National Army, and Regular Army Camps as Reported for the Week Ending August 2

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending August 2. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—The health of troops continues satisfactory. Admission and noneffective rates continue to show a decline for troops as a whole as compared with last week. The death rate for disease (2.45) remains remarkably low. Measles is quite generally prevalent in all larger stations where new men are being received in considerable numbers; 291 new cases of pneumonia are reported from all camps as compared with 207 last week.

2. Divisional camps.—Camp Cody continues with the lowest sick rates of all camps in this group (admissions 383, noneffective 17.8). Camps Kearney and Greenleaf lead in measles prevalence with 19 and 47 new cases, respectively. Camp Cody leads in the number of new cases of pneumonia (18). Sixty-eight new cases of malaria are reported from all camps of this group; 22 at Camp Shelby, 15 at Camp Beauregard.

3. Cantonments.—Camp Grant, with a command of approximately 50,000, has the best health record of all larger camps and stations (admissions, 370; noneffective, 12.03; deaths, none). Camps Travis, Pike, and Gordon report the highest sick rates of this group. One hundred and ninety-eight new cases of pneumonia are reported, against 158 last week; of this number, Camp Las Casas reports 41, Camp Gordon 26, and Camp Pike 24.

4. Departmental and other troops.—This group has the lowest rates of the week. Very few of the more serious diseases are reported, and health conditions in stations of this group are generally excellent.

SUMMARY.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	39.3	36.2	20.8	21.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.2
Cantonments	37.3	41.6	19.8	25.2	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.9
Departmental, etc.	30.4	33.2	16.0	20.8	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.6

HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 2.

Camp or department.	Sick rate per 1,000.	Number of cases of—							Noneffective rate.
		Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	
Merritt	15.7	4	1	2	295 (34)	42	5	0	47.4
Stuart	26.7	13	1	8	110 (3)	4	1	0	85.9
Air service	14.7	8	0	7	124 (?)	17	0	6	26.4
Eastern	14.1	7	3	2	189 (14)	17	0	0	20.7
Northeastern	15.5	0	0	0	56 (12)	2	1	0	22.4
Southeastern	26.6	0	3	2	31 (21)	5	0	0	61.8
Southern	18.9	8	0	4	147 (48)	2	0	0	30.5
Central	22.0	0	0	1	77 (10)	3	0	1	30.9
Western	12.8	0	2	0	38 (25)	8	0	0	22.0
Beauregard	19.3	6	3	15	41 (6)	20	0	0	23.0
Bowie	24.3	.....	2	.....	16 (16)	0	0	0	52.2
Cody	7.4	18	1	3	24 (1)	12	0	0	17.8
Greenleaf	25.8	0	1	3	22 (?)	47	0	0	32.9
Fremont	10.7	3	1	0	11 (4)	4	0	1	44.6
Hancock	18.6	1	1	3	90 (?)	2	0	0	32.2
Kearney	10.5	5	0	2	36 (?)	19	0	0	31.0
Logan	63.2	4	0	7	26 (?)	0	0	0	101.2
MacArthur	31.4	7	0	0	15 (7)	2	0	0	82.0
McClellan	15.5	1	0	3	20 (16)	0	0	0	50.6
Sevier	14.9	3	0	0	20 (?)	4	0	0	129.0
Shelby	35.5	4	4	22	52 (?)	13	0	0	41.1
Sheridan	30.6	0	0	3	213 (6)	17	0	0	40.5
Wadsworth	26.0	1	0	3	386 (?)	3	0	0	36.5
Wheeler	13.9	0	0	4	66 (?)	0	0	0	25.7
Custer	24.9	1	0	0	220 (3)	4	1	0	29.6
Devens	10.9	8	0	0	31 (6)	20	0	0	35.2
Dix	17.0	6	0	3	108 (4)	6	1	0	29.6
Dodge	19.1	7	0	0	99 (?)	55	0	0	31.8
Funston	12.8	14	0	0	247 (?)	0	0	0	19.1
Gordon	33.0	26	0	9	112 (2)	68	0	0	53.9
Grant	7.1	10	0	3	45 (?)	15	0	0	12.3
Las Casas	37.1	41	0	0	471 (3)	0	0	0	41.2
Jackson	27.2	8	0	3	87 (87)	26	0	0	53.4
Johnston	16.7	2	0	0	44 (24)	17	0	0	26.2
Lee	12.7	6	2	0	101 (5)	53	0	0	48.1
Lewis	23.4	5	0	0	321 (3)	6	0	0	36.5
Meade	11.8	2	0	10	77 (7)	3	0	0	23.8
Pike	28.3	24	0	8	99 (12)	70	2	0	57.5
Sherman	24.8	16	0	5	145 (5)	9	0	0	47.8
Taylor	14.7	10	0	0	113 (3)	31	0	0	33.6
Travis	42.4	17	0	2	109 (2)	2	0	0	53.5
Upton	18.1	5	0	0	280 (20)	18	0	0	37.1

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease—the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (*a*) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (*b*) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (*c*) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

New cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camps Shelby (1); Wadsworth (2); Devens (1); Jackson (1); Lee (2); Travis (1).

CAUSES OF DEATHS BY CAMPS

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	2	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1.
Stuart	2	Endocarditis, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Air Service	14	Traumatism, 11; drowning, 1; uremia, 1; cerebral abscess, 1.
Eastern	2	Pneumonia, 1; fracture cervical vertebral, 1.
Northeastern	1	Drowning, 1.
Southeastern	0	
Southern	5	Pneumonia, 2; concussion of brain, 1; ptomaine poisoning, 1; osyteomyelitis of pelvis, 1.
Central	2	Tuberculosis, 1; hemorrhage, 1.
Western	2	Suicide, 1; traumatism, 1.
Beauregard	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Bowie	1	Cause not given.
Cody	3	Septicemia, 1; rupture, 1; lightning, 1.
Greenleaf	0	
Fremont	2	Tuberculosis, 1; suicide, 1.
Hancock	2	Cause not given, 1; lightning, 1.
Kearney	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Logan	0	
MacArthur	3	Pneumonia, 2; traumatism, 1.
McClellan	0	
Sevier	0	
Shelby	2	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 1.
Sheridan	0	
Wadsworth	1	Fracture of skull, 1.
Wheeler	3	Pneumonia, 2; intestinal operation, 1.
Custer	1	Drowning, 1.
Devens	1	Traumatism, 1.
Dix	3	Drowning, 2; meningitis, 1.
Dodge	8	Pneumonia, 2; septicemia, 2; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 1; suicide, 2.
Funston	5	Pneumonia, 2; traumatism, 1; meningitis, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Gordon	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Grant	0	
Las Casas	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Jackson	3	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; peritonitis, 1.
Johnston	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Lee	5	Typhoid, 1; tuberculosis, 1; hanging, 1; drowning, 2.
Lewis	0	
Meade	0	
Pike	7	Pneumonia, 4; meningitis, 2; tabes dorsalis, 1
Sherman	3	Pneumonia, 1; peritonitis, 1; meningitis, 1.
Taylor	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Travis	3	Pneumonia, 2; cause not given, 1.
Upton	4	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; pericarditis, 1; ulcer, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	19	Last week	16
Cantonments	48	Last week	48
Departmental troops	42	Last week	40
Total	109		104

MEMBER OF POLICIES BOARD.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, announces the appointment of Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, as a member of the Priorities Board, to represent the Department of Labor.

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending August 2, 1918.

(Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Cody, N. Mex.—Lieut. Col. Mortimer Sanderson, 215 South Granite Street, Deming, N. Mex.; First-class Pvt. James W. Woods, 3108 Marcy Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Lucius Robinson, Youngstown, Ohio; Pvt. Wadley E. Sharp, 176 Plant Avenue, Waycross, Ga.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Wm. G. Faust, Moffitt, N. Dak.; Pvt. Lester Knott, Wells, Kans.; Pvt. Adolph Kresin, Glennelder, Kans.; Pvt. Raymond E. McAlister, 944 Tenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Pvt. Willie Pitts, R. F. D. No. 3, Petersburg, Tenn.; Pvt. Frank J. Rife, General Delivery, North Yakima, Wash.; Pvt. Fred F. Steele, R. F. D. 3, Hornick, Iowa; Pvt. Leroy W. S. Wilson, Corning, Iowa.

Camp Eustis, Va.—Pvt. Frank Burllaiqua, 58½ Waverly Place, Rochester, N. Y.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Leonard Bell, Apison, Tenn.*

Camp Hancock, Ga.—First Lieut. Mac Joines, Abshers, N. C.*

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Pvt. Clair W. Butler, Howard, Pa.*; Pvt. Charley Richardson, Jack, La.*; Pvt. John Shoten, 922 Sheridan Street, Mason City, Iowa.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. Lewis Canine, 909 South Street, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Kearney, Cal.—Pvt. Claude Wilson, 2737 Sixty-third Avenue, Portland, Oreg.

Camp Las Casas, P. R.—Pvt. Ramon Perez, Arecibo, P. R.*

Camp MacArthur, Tex.—Rct. Charlie Morris, Brisco, Tex.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Charles T. Michael, Route 1, Westernport, Md.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Harry L. Graham, Chadwick, Ill.

Camp Mills, N. Y.—Pvt. Willie O. McCorkle, Tuchka, Okla.; Sp. Sergt. Samuel G. Williams, Preston, Kans.*

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Everett Boyd, Norfolk, Ark.; Pvt. Will Collins, Fifth and Mobile Street, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Pvt. Ed. Eggleston, Warren, Ark.; Pvt. Clifton McFoland, 2523 West Fourteenth Street, Little Rock, Ark.; Pvt. Henry Mitchell, Marianna, Ark.; Pvt. Alford Rutherford, 726 Breynoir Street, Biloxi, Miss.

Camp Robinson, Wis.—Pvt. Neal Lynch, Wabash, Minn.*

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. Sherman Miller, Scottsboro, Ala.;* Pvt. Frederick B. Moss, Childersburg, Ala.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Wagoner Curry W. Jackson, 4121 South Park Street, Birmingham, Ala.; Rct. John Henry Sprouse, R. R. No. 1, Fernbank, Ala.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Roy Ferguson, Rene, Okla.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Charles McGlone, 318 West Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Pvt. Wilemas L. Marazas, Livingston, Ill.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Francis L. Bookwalter, 833 Beckford Street, New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa.;* Pvt. Chester Burnett, Route 1, Lovelady, Tex.;* Pvt. Chauncey S. Dyer, R. D., North Attleboro, Mass;* Pvt. Edward Gibbs, 1108 Valence Street, New Orleans, La.;* Pvt. Oman Hubbard, 2705 Allen Street, St. Louis, Mo.;* Pvt. James Jennings, Lemo, Va.;* Pvt. James Welsh, Route 1, Box 24, Wynot, Miss.*

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Robert Jenkins, R. F. D. No. 1, Berea, Ky.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Leo C. Lamm, Canute, Okla.; Pvt. Philip Nero, College Station, Tex.; Pvt. Hubert Winters, Normangee, Tex.; Pvt. Ward Woodward, Cedar Lake, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. Francis P. Cotter, 184 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Russell Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Grand Bay, Ala.; Corpl. George Nelson, 3704 Ward Street, Chicago, Ill.;* Pvt. Pasquale Paschini, 71 Fourth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.; Pvt. Louis Selingreund, 752 East One hundred and seventy-ninth street, New York City, N. Y.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Sergt. Sandy Bason, R. F. D. No. 1, Lizella, Ga.; Pvt. Edwin Beason, 48 Grand Avenue, Highpark, Mich.; Pvt. Leslie McDermott, R. F. D. No. 25, Princeville, Ill.; Pvt. Sylvester Morang, R. F. D. No. 2, Detroit, Mich.

Fort Amador, Canal Zone.—Capt. Casper S. Crowl, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.*

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Pvt. Clarence Johnson, 160 Dunbar Street, Cadiz, Ohio; Sergt. Alfred W. Southern, Company G, 106th Infantry, Spartanburg, S. C.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Pvt. George V. Batty, Chatfield, Minn.

Fort Harrison, Ind.—Pvt. John A. McCarthy, 460 Fremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Ernest L. Carlson, 4 Beverly Road, Worcester, Mass.; Pvt. Jesse B. Hadlock, Hyer, N. Mex.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Recruit Julius W. Meyer, Torrington, Wyo.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Elmer Beitz, Lebo, Kans.; Pvt. Walter W. Crowell, 211 Bellevue Avenue, Springfield, Ohio; Pvt. Wyatt Martin, Macon, Miss.; Pvt. Henry Scales, Angola, La.

Fort Ringgold, Tex.—Pvt. Lige Alexander, Driftwood, Ark.*

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Pvt. Stanislaw Koslowsky, 1129 North Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Pvt. Walter F. Raley, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Musician George P. Hagedorn, Monument, Colo.*

Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—Pvt. William Wynn, 55 Sergeant Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Pvt. August F. Radomski, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Carruthers Field, Tex.—Cadet Fred C. Campbell, jr., Browning, Mont.

Kelly Field, Tex.—Pvt. (first class) George Gordon Keller, 2314 Main Street, Peoria, Ill.

Mitchell Field, N. Y.—Second Lieut. Charles H. Haines, 16 Warner Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Payne Field, Miss.—Second Lieut. Rolland L. Ross, Evart, Mich.

Post Field, Okla.—Second Lieut. William Lucian Carson, 1408 Taylor Street, Hoodriver, Oreg.

Rich Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Henry Clarence Winter, 412 West Laurel Street, Fort Collins, Colo.

Augusta, Ga.—Pvt. Henry Jennings, 510 East Depot Street, La Grange, Ga.

Berkeley, Cal.—Pvt. Edward B. Freed, Bernice, Pa.

Biltmore, N. C.—Pvt. Helmar Gothe, 135 York Street, Ispheming, Mich.; Pvt. Hosea E. Cook, Waynesville, N. C.

Chingwangtao, China.—Pvt. George W. Carey, 704 Fourteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.*

College Station, Tex.—Second Lieut. Henry B. Major, Media, Pa.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Pvt. Eli Lulker, Stewart, Okla.*

Dayton, Ohio.—Pvt. Arthur Tassinari, 309 Bowdoin Street, Dorchester, Mass.*

Deming, N. Mex.—First Class Pvt. Clarence O. Bailey, 804 Lincoln Street, Marseilles, Ill.

Goguac Lake, Mich.—Corpl. Stanley T. Puckvinckie, 424 Leland Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Benjamin Griffith, Sardinia, N. Y.; Pvt. Noah Duke, R. R. No. 2, Tishomingo, Miss.;* First Class Pvt. Richard C. Becker, R. F. D. No. 1, Cohassett, Minn.;* Pvt. Scott Atchison, R. F. D. No. 3, Elgin, Tex.*

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Pvt. Sam Moke, Hawaii;* Pvt. Sam Kainoa, Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii;* Pvt. Edward Kaholuoluna, 993 Austin Lane, Honolulu, Hawaii; Pvt. Ephriam Ezera, Monsarrat Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Claude S. Pratt, Dixon, Ill. R. F. D. No. 4.

Marfa, Tex.—Rct. John W. Allen, Ferguson, Ky.

New Haven, Conn.—Pvt. Paul M. Srodes, Ithaca, Mich.*

Newport, R. I.—Corpl. Thurston Johnson, 135 Lawrence Street, Auburn, R. I.

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. James Smith, 420 East Thirteenth Street, Rome, Ga.; Pvt. Fred Schneider, 523 East First Street, Winona, Minn.;* Pvt. Willie Lindsey, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 104, Coffee County, Kirkland, Ga.

Pine Lakes, Browns Mills, N. J.—Mechanic John W. Elliot, Stateline, Ind.

Riley, Tex.—Second Lieut. Robinson E. Bidwell, Redbluff, Cal.

San Diego, Cal.—Sergt. Frank M. Dawley, Shearin Alpaugh, Cal.;* Pvt. Edward Dale Currier, 1043 West Thirty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Corpl. Carl Sofios Alfred Christensen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. Victor Manterviled, 338 South Mathzlida Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.;* Sergt. Arthur S. Brewer, 2017 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Tyrone, N. Mex.—Sergt. Ernest Picard, 12 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.*

Washington, D. C.—Pvt. Basil V. Haislip, Lynnhaven, Va.

ELIGIBLES UNDER THE NEW DRAFT

(Continued from page 11.)

has jurisdiction, or from transferring a member of one local board to another local board outside the subdivision or area in which such person resides."

This amendment is advisable for the reason that the selective-service act prevents the President from appointing as a member of a local board any person who resides outside the jurisdiction of that board. It has been almost impossible in some districts to find three qualified persons resident in the district to serve as members of the local board. This amendment will remove that difficulty and will also enable a member to be transferred from one local board to another local board in the interest of good administration of the draft law.

5. The next amendment that needs any explanation is as follows:

"*Provided further,* That the President may, at such intervals as he may desire, from time to time require all male persons who have attained the age of 18 years since the last preceding date of registration and on or before the next date set for registration by proclamation by the President, except such persons as are exempt from registration hereunder, to register in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms hereof."

This amendment is necessary in order to provide for the continued registration of boys as they reach 18 years of age. The selective-service act does not provide for the registration of persons as they reach 21 years of age, and therefore this amendment is necessary.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

Forecast of the status of the draft on Aug. 1, 1918.

[From Provost-Marshal General, July 1.]

Total men registered in first registration June 5, 1917	9,586,508
First deduction (June 5 to Dec. 15, 1917)	863,195
Men required to file questionnaires Dec. 15, 1917	8,723,313
Second deduction (deferred classification)	6,322,912
Men classified in Class I Dec. 15, 1917	2,400,401
Third deduction (Dec. 15, 1917, to May 1, 1918)	1,055,903
Men of Class I available for full service on May 1, 1918	1,344,498
Fourth deduction (May 1 to Aug. 1, 1918)	1,253,613
Balance of Class I full-service men of first registration who will be left on Aug. 1, 1918	90,885
Probable additions to Class I full service men:	
Estimated additions from rectification of classification	125,000
Porto Rico (not included in above figures)	15,000
Estimated full service men of Class I to be obtained from second registration, June 5, 1918	350,000
Total additions	490,000
Total Class I full-service men available on Aug. 1, 1918	580,885

Details of deductions from total men registered in the draft.

First deduction (June 5, 1917, to Dec. 15, 1917) draft calls	516,363
Cancellation of registrations on account of errors, deaths, desertions, and enlistments in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps not officially reported to local boards	346,832
Total first deduction	863,195
Second deduction (deferred classifications)—	
Class II	509,666
Class III	427,870
Class IV	3,483,326
Class V	1,902,050
Total second deduction	6,322,912

(Continued on page 16.)

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

(Continued from page 8.)

Louie G. Peters. Mrs. Louie G. Peters, P. O. Box 1054, Miles City, Mont.
Roland Porter. Hosea Staples, Main Street, Bangor, Me.
Herman Reis. Mathew Reis, Monida, Mont.
William Richard. George Richard, Arlington, Ohio.
Wilfred Richards. Mrs. Anna Richards, 1615 Lake Front Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ethel E. Roberts. William J. Roberts, Bogata, Tex.
Henry Rothermel. Mrs. Anna Rothermel, 465 West Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edgar A. Rupprecht. Robert Rupprecht, Juneau, Wis.
William H. Sorenson. Fred Sorenson, R. F. D. No. 1, Provo, Utah.
John H. Taylor. Mrs. Anna McMultz, 5428 Miles Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Leslie Thompson. Parley Thompson, 442 West Second Street, Brigham City, Utah.
Harry Tighe. Mrs. Bridget Tighe, Box 1194, Worcester, Mass.
Donald E. Turner. W. C. Turner, Buford, N. Dak.
Starr Wallis. Charles Beckler, R. F. D. No. 6, New Hampton, Iowa.
Lloyd L. Watson. Riley Watson, 409 West Main Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Henry E. Welsh. Mrs. Sarah A. Welsh, Coalville, Utah.
Arnold L. Wilson. Mrs. Susie Drew, Presque Isle, Me.
Clifford W. Wolfe. Mrs. Clifford W. Wolfe, 809 Fourth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
John J. Wyss. Mrs. Pauline Prebia, 3105 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOURTH LIST, AUGUST 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	7
Wounded severely	5
Wounded (degree undetermined)	26
Missing in action	86
Total	124

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Theodore T. Kirk. Mrs. Theodore T. Kirk, Covina, Cal.
Lieut. Herman H. Smith. Mrs. Theresa Smith, 7 Shipley Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. John Jacevicz. Alex Jacevicz, 108 First Avenue, Woodland, Pa.
Corpl. Carl C. Mogensen. Soren P. Mogensen, Boelus, Nebr.
Cook Vitold Kowalewski. Mrs. Helen Kowalewski, 928 Strong Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Pvt. Francis Guzzie. Dominico Gantazarro, Sicily, Italy.
Pvt. Bruce White. Mrs. Mary Rogers, 81 North Ravine Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Severely Wounded.

PRIVATES.

George Bailer. Mrs. Emma Bailer, 322 North Eighteenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
Jundus Davison. Van Davison, Marvell, Ark.
Earl L. Dew. J. H. Dew, 2031 Courtland Drive, Des Moines, Iowa.
Walter Jackson. Miss Layo Jackson, R. F. D. No. 2, Richland, Cal.
Alex Poolbielski. Mrs. Felix Prosienski, Hudson Heights, N. J.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Charles S. Combs. C. M. Combs, Villa Grove, Ill.
Sergt. Nolan McCrary. De Witt McCrary, 304 Hydrolia Street, Macon, Ga.
Corpl. Carl Vivan Barrow. William Love Barrow, 1133 North West Street, Jackson, Miss.
Corpl. Lewis D. McElfresh. Ralph McElfresh, 104 Grand Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Corpl. Frank S. Treuman. Florian Treuman, 111 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Mech. James F. Colton. Edward Colton, 342 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Ferdinando Alaisio. Domenick Rushellia, 1204 Railroad Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Coughbert Brunson. D. J. Dowling, R. F. D. 1, Hickox, Ga.
Tony Citrinite. Guy Citrinite, 747 Jay Street, Utica, N. Y.
Louis Goldstein. Mrs. Bessie Goldstein, 60 Billerica Street, Boston, Mass.
Cliff H. Hobbs. Mrs. Eugenia Hobbs, Ideal, Ga.
John J. Lecki. Mrs. Lucy Lecki, 588 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Clarence B. McCall. Mrs. C. L. McCall, 104 Cabiness Street, Macon, Ga.
William A. Marion. J. E. Marion, 3151 Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
Cornelius Mullane. Mrs. Margaret Mullane, 163 Agawam Street, Lowell, Mass.
James A. Mulligan. Mrs. Mary Mulligan, 85 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elbert L. Nichols. Mrs. R. B. Nichols, R. F. D. 3, Moultrie, Ga.
Hoke S. Palmer. Mrs. J. M. Simon, 1017 Hazel Street, Macon, Ga.
John E. Petit. Joseph Borando, 75 South Street, New York, N. Y.
Charley J. Randolph. Mrs. Ida May Randolph, 231 Main Street, Macon, Ga.
Malcolm Sansbury. Mrs. Lena Sansbury, Daleville, Ala.
Angelo Sckintu. Brunder Salvetocia, Charamonti, Italy.
Banny Shyp. Harry Shyp, 29 Greene Street, South Boston, Mass.
Paul L. Sullivan. Mrs. Alice Williams, Avera, Ga.
Charles H. Waltz. E. H. Waltz, 2627 East Curtain Street, Pembrook, Pa.
John J. Williams. Mrs. Jennie Williams, Thirty-third Street, Carrollton, Ky.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Herman Gaehler. Fred Gaehler, 332 Land Block, Waukesha, Wis.
John J. Lupu. Mrs. Rose Lupu, 465 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eula McKee. Mrs. Sudie McKee, Wallingford, Ky.
Ford E. Mallon. Mrs. Ruth Mallon, Stryker, Ohio.
Josep Minando. Tony Minando, 256 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Kenneth P. Blevins. Mrs. George E. Blevins, 16 Anthony Street, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Frank J. Bowman. Mrs. Mary Folk, Lawton, Okla.
Alva H. Buckman. Mrs. A. H. Buckman, 1329 Albany Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Thomas J. Byrne. Peter Byrne, 10502 Ewing Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
Joe Chalupa. Vaclac Chalupa, R. F. D. No. 7, Taylor, Tex.
Clifford P. Lewis. Samuel Lewis, 5522 Adeline Street, Oakland, Cal.
Adam R. Malone. Mrs. Elizabeth Ferris, Hickory, Pa.
Charles A. Ross. Mrs. Katherine Ross, 4167 Julian Street, Denver, Colo.
Glenn N. Shipley. Mrs. Grace Gobble, 717 West Madison Street, Alexandria, Ind.
Clarence C. Venuti. Peter Venuti, C 10 National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio.
James R. Wilson. Michael Lyruskey, Bellaire, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Albert Abrahamson. Theodore Abrahamson, Sheffield, Ill.
Hachig Apelian. Mrs. M. Apelian, Bordizay, Armenia.
W. M. Bacon. Mrs. Lue Ray, Jermyn, Tex.
Jacob Bednaro. Frank Bednaro, 641 Twelfth Street, Erie, Pa.
Henry E. Binet. Mrs. Clara Binet, 1115 Independence Street, New Orleans, La.
Thomas F. Blake. James Blake, Polk Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Edward A. Buchanan. Robert Buchanan, Nampa, Idaho.
Frank E. Caesar. Mrs. Mary Caesar, 45 Larch Street, Madison, Wis.
Perley C. Carty. William Carty, North Terre Haute, Ind.
Francis A. Cole. Mrs. Ida Cole, West Point, Pa.
Bartholomeu J. Coleman. Mrs. Ellen K. Coleman, 30 Bridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Arthur C. Dayton. Henry Dayton, Western Port, Md.
Peter Delia Rocca. Angelo Delia Rocca, 5 Jefferson Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Ora J. Dobbins. Willie J. Dobbins, Putnam, Okla.
Thomas Donofrio. Gerardo Aureli, 243 Scott Street, Detroit, Mich.
Willie D. Eubanks. Mrs. Willie D. Eubanks, Charlieville, La.
Elvin E. Evenson. Mrs. Mary Evenson, R. F. D. No. 4, Eleva, Wis.
Luther M. Gardner. Robert L. Gardner, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 611, North Port, Ala.
H. W. Harden. Frank W. Harden, 321 West Pike Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
Albert S. Johnson. Mrs. Willie B. Johnson, Gihland, La.
Niels G. Johnson. Victor Vidine, Atlantic, Iowa.
Gawril Kosewich. Harry Kosewich, 144 Center Street, New Castle, Pa.
Joseph L. Kral. Joseph Kral, 3092 Otaker Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Alfred E. Lemire. Mrs. Julia Lemire, 6 Warren Street, Rochester, N. H.
Joseph D. Lipsett. Mrs. William Copper, 37 North Adams Street, Manchester, N. H.
W. P. McKinney. Mrs. L. T. McKinney, 1261 West Lee Street, Danville, Pa.
Edward Martin. James Martin, Allendale, Ill.
Joseph F. Martin. Joe Martin, Vienna, Ill.
Charles W. Merritt. William J. Merritt, Church Street, Chester, Vt.
Elmer W. Miller. Selmer Miller, Fosston, Minn.
Frank A. Mitchell. Mrs. Flora Gifford, Rolfe, Iowa.
Peter Manaco. Joe Monaco, 923 Crane Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Isador W. Moskowitc. Mrs. Anna Moskowitc, Shellville, Cal.
Lee Mullins. Mrs. Sarah Collins, Sneedville, Tenn.
Ivan H. Munro. Peter Munro, St. Vincent, Minn.
Frank Nelson. Mrs. Frank Nelson, Hankinson, N. Dak.
August Nordlund. John Nordlund, Georgetown, Conn.
Arnolt Nysen. Matt Nysen, 191 Mount Elliott Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
James J. O'Connell. Patrick J. O'Connell, 168 Webster Street, Cambridge, Mass.
John F. O'Reilly. Mrs. Jennie Albrecht, 191 Furlong Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Andrew Peterson. Peter Peterson, P. O. Box 15, Cotton, Minn.
Iver Peterson. Fred Peterson, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 7, Duluth, Minn.
Richard R. Pliscott. Fred Pliscott, Alden Station, Pa.
Dominick Popino. Mrs. Jonenovbll Popino, 1005 Norman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Stiney Prantow. John Chnetzky, West Cherry Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
Amos Quilici. Bascili Quilici, Lucca Per Lommari Coscana, Italy.
Richard F. Rank. Fred Rank, 827 Twenty-fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.
William Rashaw. Martin Rashaw, 93 Elm Street, St. Albans, Vt.
Homer J. Richard. Mrs. M. S. Raleigh, St. Albans Bay, Vt.
Joseph Rose. Mrs. Mary Cohen, 524 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Domenick Rotondi. Joe Rotondi, Derby, Me.
Edward D. Rousse. Mrs. Angeline Rousse, 42 Blodgett, Burlington, Vt.
Lish C. Rutledge. Clayton Rutledge, R. F. D. No. 1, Sarah, Miss.
Ray Ryder. Mrs. Mary Ryder, 117 Phams Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
James Santwire. Isadore Santwire, 18 Baxter Street, Rutland, Vt.
Roy William Savage. Mrs. Marietta Savage, Nebraska City, Nebr.
Viktor Scherbinski. Alexander Scherbinski, Glen Ullin, N. Dak.
John Schutten. Mrs. Louise Schutten, 1259 Kimmickinnie Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alexander Silvas. John Silva, Box 4, Ignacio, Cal.
Frank E. Soules. Oscar Millington, 509 Morton Street, Bluffton, Ind.
Phillip G. Stenmark. Mrs. Bessie Stenmark, 255 Fifteenth Street, Richmond, Cal.
William St. Martin. Mrs. Adeesime De Mars, 635 Center Street, South Manchester, Conn.
John Storest. Mrs. Rose Storest, 834 Garden Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Oliver St. Pierre. Mrs. Rosanie St. Pierre, East Jaffrey, N. H.
Martin H. Streeter. Mrs. Cora Streeter, Northfield, N. H.
William F. Surrell. Nels Surrell, Falum, Wis.
A. Sztucinski. John S. Sztucinski. 24 Brook Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Pete Thomas. Dick Thomas, 335 Federal Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
Anton W. Urban. Lawrence Urban, 523 Twelfth Street, Peru, Ill.
Alonzo L. Williams. Miss Nancy Williams, Bailey, N. C.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

FIFTH LIST, AUGUST 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	2
Died of wounds	2
Died of accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	6
Wounded (degree undetermined)	37
Missing in action	50
Total	98

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Jackques A. Fiechter. Mrs. Mary Fiechter, 426 East Mount Airy Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa

Everett G. Shores. Bird Shores, R. F. D. 5, Towanda, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Edwin Llewellyn. Mrs. Elma Ross Jones, 117 Anderson Street, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Wagoner Samuel Everett Bybee. James B. Bybee, Edwards, Mo.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Cecil E. Campbell. Mrs. Eunice Campbell, Corunna Avenue and Johnson Street, Owosso, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. James R. Manning. Mrs. Arabella R. Manning, 918 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

CORPORALS.

Harry Blevens. Mrs. Vernie Case, 211 East Greenup Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

William F. Byle. Mrs. Alice Byle, 39 South King Street, Annville, Pa.

Mech. Harold L. Henneberry. Lawrence T. Henneberry, 88 F Street, South Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Henry B. Heinecke. Frank Heinecke, 205 Railroad Street, St. Bernard, Ohio.

Nicola Marino. Mrs. Nicola Marino, Viconeneli, Italy.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

General E. Henderson. James A. Henderson, Canton, N. C.

John J. McLawish. Daniel Geary, Clymer, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Pinckard R. Carmine. Mrs. N. J. Carmine, Quincy, Fla.

Charles A. Hazzard. Mrs. Emmet Lane, 198 Saratoga Avenue, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Joseph Schmitt. Mrs. Anna Schmitt, 1834 George Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Randolph A. Shafer. Howard Shafer, Chestnut Street, New Paltz, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Grover W. Beasley. Charles Beasley, 119 Pine Street, Clifton Forge, Va.

George T. Blakenship. Owen Blakenship, Brookville, Ohio.

Thomas R. Cornell. Ben F. Cornell, Holabird, S. Dak.

Manuel O. Correia. John Correia, 73 Windsor Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Bernard L. Dalton. Mrs. Ellen Dalton, 109 Dimon Street, Fall River, Mass.

Howarth J. Dodge. Dr. William L. Dodge, 78 Park Street, Dover, N. H.

Walter J. Dunaway. Charlie Dunaway, R. F. D. No. 3, Lumpkin, Ga.

Charles Carlisle Earnest. Rev. Charles G. Earnest, 104 Church Street, Macon, Ga.

Henry G. Fenn. W. H. Fenn, Pavo, Ga.

Joe A. Gammage. Mrs. Laura Nanell, 418 Broad Street, Phoenix City, Ala.

John W. Gaskell. Mrs. Jemima Smith, 14 Clinton Street, Paterson, N. J.

Claude W. Holley. Miss Mamie Holley, Albany, Ga.

David I. Howard. J. C. Howard, Barnesville, Ga.

Hoge H. Jennings. Mrs. Julia Wood, Dry Branch, Ga.

Ernest N. Jesus. Manuel N. Jesus, Gaula Street, Madeira, Portugal.

Christian Junkert. John Junkert, Hebron, N. Dak.

Jefferson B. Kirkland. T. J. Kirkland, R. F. D. No. 4, Nichols, Ga.

Amos G. Knisley. Mrs. Amy Knisley, 428 Gregg Street, Washington Court House, Ohio.

John Y. Martinez. Panfilo Martinez, 523 Black Street, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Uno Nustrom. Tom Blomgiven, 11 North Square, Boston, Mass.

Archie E. Pike. Mrs. Ida Louis, Porterdale, Ga.

Ira W. Pittman. W. L. Pittman, R. F. D. No. 4, Ashburn, Ga.

Raleigh O. Poole. Mrs. J. W. Poole, 215 South Central Avenue, Tifton, Ga.

Clarence Ritz. John Ritz, Bauxite, Ark.

Paul Schlott. Mrs. Mary Schlott, 124 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Francis D. Silas. J. P. Silas, R. F. D. No. 6, Macon, Ga.

George F. Smith. Mrs. Mattie A. Smith, Box 194, Elberton, Ga.

Edwin Spinner. Christian Spinner, 449 West One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

George T. Stallings. Mrs. E. A. Stallings, Edison, Ga.

John M. Tinker. Mrs. R. E. Tinker, R. F. D. No. 1, Macon, Ga.

Richard Vacca. Rosario Vacca, 3676 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Roy H. Chandler. James Chandler, 8 La Mothe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John Donnelly. Mrs. Kate Donnelly, Castle Street, Binn Kings County, Ireland.

Mark D. Singros. Nick Armenaki, 449 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Sydney J. Winship. Lionel Winship, Moscow, Pa.

Corpl. Tom F. Gardner. John M. Gardner, Rex, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Thomas E. Alvey. Charles B. Alvey, R. F. D. No. 1, Morganfield, Ky.

John Burke. Patrick Burke, 778 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Albert Cantara. Joseph Cantara, Hooksett, N. H.

Tony Coppola. Tony C. Coppola, 427 East Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael Dilucchi. Joe Dilucchi, Peters, Cal.

Luman A. Disbrow. Miss Lucy Disbrow, 225 Pearl Street, Sandusky, Ohio.

Lyman W. Driesbaugh. Mrs. Jennie Driesbaugh, Dalton, Pa.

Simon E. Frederiksen. Mrs. Karen Frederiksen, 8 Waldenarsgade Street, Odense, Denmark.

Steven Gabrylowicz. Casimir Gabrylowicz, 402 Pulaski Avenue, Cudahy, Wis.

Paul Gaizumas. Anton Gaizumas, 315 North Eighth Street, Clinton, Ind.

Thomas Gewin. James Gewin, Blanco, Okla.

Casper S. Gilson. Mrs. Martha Gilson, Sheridan, Wis.

Kenneth P. Green. Mrs. Lyttie Boynton, 16 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vt.

Matthews Green. Mrs. Lidio Green, R. F. D. No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va.

Peter Gumbis. Mrs. Casa Kazacewecz, 8700 Manestee Street, Chicago, Ill.

Herbert F. Gunther. Mrs. Carrie Gunther, Paxico, Kans.

Andrew Hanson. Mrs. Christina Hanson, Stonington, Mich.

James E. Hearn. James Hearn, 917 East Maple Street, Cushing, Okla.

James B. Howard. H. L. Howard, 4468 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Hallet L. Huckins. Mrs. Hallet Huckins, 414 Tyler Street, Laporte, Ind.

Ernest J. King. J. M. King, Woden, Tex.

Otto H. Klein. Mike Klein, Seguin, Tex.

Roy E. Lambert. Mrs. J. R. Rudd, Roseville, Placer County, Cal.

Harry A. Lee. Mrs. Kate A. Lee, Fowler House, Dallas, Tex.

William Letka. Charles Levendusky, 41 Franklin Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Joseph Lhyona. Mrs. Francis F. Lhyona, 640 Fornon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Emil Mase. Miss Mary Mase, 3930 Carry Street, East Chicago, Ind.

Leonard S. Molton. Mrs. Annie McGee, Pruitton, Ala.

Frank Monzo. Mrs. Christiana Monzo, Salerno, Sillacilento, Malafiro, Italy.

Clarence Mullen. Harry Mullen, R. F. D. No. 6, Marshall, Ill.

John Nilsson. Erick Sundeen, Ray, Minn.

Piotr Oleksiak. John Helmack, 164 Linschner Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.

Albert C. Orwig. J. W. Orwig, 710 West Main Street, Bellevue, Ohio.

Eddie Pulczuski. Joe Pulczuski, P. O. Box 63, Greenbush, Minn.

Harry Rubenstein. Mrs. Bessie Rubenstein, 2100 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Everett Scobee. Robert Scobee, Rutledge, Mo.

John Shaw. Joe Shaw, Harlingen, Tex.

John V. Skeeters. Mrs. Lucinda Skeeters, 122 State Street, West Lafayette, Ind.

Ned Tolle. Charley Tolle, Wakita, Okla.

Ross F. Trainor. Riley Beyers, 517 East Seventeenth Street, Bedford, Ind.

Alexander Udin. Andrew Chernorszof, 278 Grand Haven Street, Detroit, Mich.

Charles W. Van Cleave. Mrs. Charles W. Van Cleave, Homer, Nebr.

Irving Veno. Mrs. Alice Veno, 10 Dodge Court, Rochester, N. H.

Herbert Wilson. Mrs. Mary Shelton, Sallisaw, Okla.

Charles W. Yorty. Mrs. Sadie Yorty, Somerset, Pa.

MARINE CORPS

AUGUST 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in cablegram 214, dated August 7, 1918:

Killed in action	11
Died of wounds received in action	5
Wounded in action (severely)	9
Total	25

Killed in Action.

Sergt. George T. Knott. Jennie J. Knott, mother, R. F. D., Southwick, Mass.

Sergt. Roland G. St. Louis. Alex St. Louis, father, 103 Picar Street, Oconto, Wis.

Sergt. Robert E. Tuberville. Benjamin F. Tuberville, father, McCune, Tenn.

Corpl. Bernard W. Snair. Kathryn Reed, mother, 1104 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. Alden M. Witbeck. William Witbeck, father, Vernal, Utah.

Pvt. Francis B. Corbin. Bernard J. Corbin, father, 1823 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. John W. Oliver. Mrs. J. W. Oliver, mother, Jackson, Ala.

Pvt. Arnold M. Reader. John Reader, father, New Cambria, Mo.

Pvt. Harry Riker. Fred Riker, father, Box 41, Ledgwood, N. J.

Pvt. Walter J. Tritt. Jacob Tritt, Sr., father, Guernsey, Wyo.

Pvt. Harry R. Walleigh. Henry B. Walleigh, grandfather, Chester Springs, Pa.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. Charles H. Earl. Rose Earl, mother, Austin, Minn.

Pvt. Lorin Jasper Church. Mrs. Helen Church, wife, 821 Seventh Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Pvt. Marion Gary. Fannie Gary, mother, Eagle Hill, N. Mex.

Pvt. John W. Moran. Joseph F. Moran, father, 10 Glenwood Street, Worcester, Mass.

Pvt. Charles A. Penwright. Mary Penwright, mother, 115 North Admire Avenue, El Reno, Okla.

Wounded in Action, Severely.

Sergt. Paul H. Britton. Fred H. Britton, brother, R. F. D. No. 5, Marshfield, Mo.

Pvt. Julian E. Applegate. Ida Applegate, mother, Union, Nebr.

Pvt. Harry P. Bailey. Edward B. Bailey, father, general delivery, Princeton, Mo.

Pvt. Hobart B. Crossett. Sadie Crossett, mother, Harlingen, Tex.

Pvt. Edward R. Daum. Mary Daum, mother, 368 Longnecker Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pvt. Dewey Miller. Charles H. Miller, father, 48 North Fourth Street, Sharon, Pa.

Pvt. Edward Ramsey. Emma Ramsey, mother, 809 Jefferson Street, Boise, Idaho.

Pvt. Samuel S. Suponitzky. Lena Suponitzky, mother, 520 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Elsworth Workman. Bert Workman, brother, Pliny, W. Va.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Where and When and How to Write for Information.

Soldiers' and sailors' families will find the following instructions of use in writing to the various offices in Washington for information concerning their men in the service. It is important that such relatives should know which is the correct office to write to, how to address that office accurately, and what facts to include in the letter so that the information desired may be promptly obtained. It is also important that such relatives should know when to write so that inquiries will not be made prematurely.

Compensation, Insurance, or Burial Expenses.

If an enlisted man dies, his relatives who are entitled to compensation, insurance, or burial expenses, either or all, under the war-risk insurance law, should promptly notify the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, as follows:

Pvt. JOHN HOWARD SMITH, deceased, April 12, 1918, Serial No. 85634, formerly of Company I, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force.

BUREAU OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE,
Attention of Compensation and Insurance Claims Section, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On or about April 12, 1918, my son, the above-named enlisted man, died in the service. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Smith, and two children, John Howard Smith, jr., 10 years old, and Elizabeth Smith, 5 years old. Their address is 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

His father, Joseph Walter Smith, and myself live at 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill. We were both dependent upon him for support to the extent of $10 per week jointly for the last three years. He also leaves one brother and two sisters, as follows:

Henry Smith, 43 Platt Street, Rockford, Ill.

Kate Higgins Smith, 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Jane Smith Porter (Mrs. William Townsend Porter), 45 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

There are no other members of his own immediate family.

Will you please furnish the necessary forms upon which to file claims for compensation, insurance, and burial expenses?

Very truly, yours,
MARY HUNTER SMITH
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

It should be clearly understood that the inclusion of information concerning members of the family other than the widow, child, dependent mother, or dependent father does not mean that these other persons are entitled to compensation. Information concerning these other persons is included merely because they are potential beneficiaries of any insurance that the enlisted man may have taken out.

Liberty Bonds Subscribed for by Soldier, and Not Delivered.

If a soldier has subscribed for Liberty bonds and has not received them after completing the necessary payments thereon and after sufficient time has elapsed for their distribution, he or anyone on his behalf should write the following letter to the Deposits and Allotments Branch, Central Disbursing Division, Office of the Quartermaster General:

Pvt. JOHN HOWARD SMITH, Serial No. 85634, Company L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service, July 30, 1917.

DEPOSITS AND ALLOTMENTS BRANCH,
Central Disbursing Division,
Office of the Quartermaster General,
United States Army, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On October 12, 1917, at Camp Meade, Md., the above-named enlisted man subscribed for two bonds of $50 each of the second Liberty loan, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, each to be paid for in 10 instalments of $5, to be deducted monthly from his pay. He was then a private in Company E, 122d Field Artillery. He designated me, his sister, Kate Higgins Smith, of 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill., as the person to whom such bonds should be sent. These bonds have not been received, although it is now 10 weeks since payment of the last instalment thereon. Please inform me when they will be delivered to me.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

The subscriptions of most soldiers for the second or third Liberty loans were recorded through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City. In all such cases the above letter should be used. If, however, the soldier subscribed through some local bank, he should take the matter up with that institution.

Do not write such a letter in reference to a bond of the second Liberty loan until after October 1, 1918, nor as to a bond of the third Liberty loan until after March 1, 1919.

No Letter from Enlisted Man Abroad.

If the relatives of a soldier or sailor serving abroad have received no word from him for an unreasonable length of time and desire to inquire as to his welfare, they should write directly to the Bureau of Communication, American Red Cross, as follows:

Pvt. JOHN HOWARD SMITH, Serial No. 85634, Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces. Age, 26. Entered service July 30, 1917.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICATION,
American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have received no letter from my son named above, who has been abroad since last May. Can you secure any word for me as to his welfare?

Very truly, yours,
MARY HUNTER SMITH,
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Rumors to be Disregarded.

Relatives should not write to the Bureau of Communication on the slightest rumor that their man is wounded, killed, or missing. In most instances such rumors are false, and frequently they have been circulated as enemy propaganda. Except in rare instances, if the man is wounded, killed, or missing, official notification from the War Department will have been promptly sent to the emergency address which he gave. However, if the statement that the man is wounded, killed, or missing comes from an apparently reliable source, a letter should be addressed to the Bureau of Communication.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

Enlisted Man Reported Wounded.

If the relatives of an enlisted man have received word that he has been wounded, and they wish to learn further particulars, they should write directly to the Bureau of Communication, American Red Cross, as follows:

Pvt. JOHN HOWARD SMITH, Serial No. 85634, Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service July 30, 1917.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICATION,
American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have received official notification from the War Department (or I have been informed from a credible source) that my son, named above, has been wounded. Can you secure for me any further particulars?

Very truly, yours,
MARY HUNTER SMITH,
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Enlisted Man Reported Dead.

If the relatives of an enlisted man are notified of his death, they may obtain further particulars as to his death by writing as follows to the Bureau of Communication, American Red Cross:

Pvt. JOHN HOWARD SMITH, Serial No. 85634, Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service July 30, 1917.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICATION,
American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have received official notification from the War Department (or I have been informed from a credible source) of the death of my son named above. Can you give me further particulars?

Very truly, yours,
MARY HUNTER SMITH,
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

ELIGIBLES UNDER THE NEW DRAFT

(Continued from page 13.)

Third deduction (Dec. 15, 1917, to May 1, 1918)—	
Draft calls	413,928
Delinquents	341,096
Emergency Fleet employees	37,509
Limited-service men	224,855
Remediable defectives	38,515
Total third deduction	1,055,903
Fourth deduction (May 1, to Aug. 1, 1918)—	
Draft calls	1,053,613
Individual inductions of full-service men	5,000
Replacements of men rejected at camps	60,000
Deaths	2,500
Emergency Fleet employees (additional)	7,500
Releases granted for enlistments in Navy and Marine Corps	125,000
Total fourth deduction	1,253,613
Total deductions	9,495,623

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

July 23, 1918.

The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., cold chisels.
A. B. Dick Co., Washington, D. C., electric drive for Edison-Dick mimeograph.
American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., fence wire.
Strombeck-Becker Mfg. Co., Moline, Ill., file handles.
The Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., locomotive cranes.
Sagen Derrick Co., Chicago, Ill., winches.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., concrete mixers.
The Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, clam-shell buckets.
Romer Axe Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., axes.
Rumsey Pump Co., New York, N. Y., brass drain plugs.
Pemberty Injector Co., Detroit, Mich., automatic injectors.
The Oakville Co., Waterbury, Conn., paper fasteners.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., graphite grease.
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., screw drivers.
Dilworth Porter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., kegs.
The W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C., chairs.
The Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., Worcester, Mass., second-belt drive planer.
J. H. Weil & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cases for Alteneder beam compasses.
Sandusky Tool Co., Sandusky, Ohio, clamps.
Carl Stossell & Sons Co., Front Royal, Va., mallets.
J. L. Phillips & Co. (Inc.), Jacksonville, Fla., switch ties.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., metallic tapes.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., hack-saw blades.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., searchlight mirrors.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., searchlight complete.
Excelsior Bag & Mfg. Co., Troy, N. Y., canvas twist drill rolls.
H. Channon Co., Chicago, Ill., hand drills.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelbourne Falls, Mass., bits.
Quaker Tool Works, Newark, N. J., wire cutters.
Western Eelectric Co., New York City, copper wire bars.
Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C., barometers.
D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., crank shapers.
E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind,, hack-saw machines.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Washington, D. C., standard turnouts.
Simonds Mfg. Co., Fitchburg, Mass., saws.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., post drills.
Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y., pencil pockets.
The Celluloid Co., New York City, celluloid.
Wiebusch & Hilger (Ltd.), New York City, cold chisels.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., files.
Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C., barometers.
The Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa., gauge wheels and axles.
The Galion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Galion, Ohio, buckets.
Hall Printing Press Co., Dureller, N. J., rotary press.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., New York City, insulated cables.
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Washington, D. C., Auto Rapid paper cutters.
Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C.
Greenlee Bros. Co., Rockford, Ill., socket framing chisels.
Trimont Mfg. Co., Roxbury, Mass., tongs.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, diaphragm packing.
Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., latches.

July 24, 1918.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., circular saws, bits, shanks.
American Axe & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., carpenters' adzes.
Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., ratchet drill.
Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, auger bits.
American Sponge & Chamois Co., 75 Wooster Street, New York City, sponges.
The Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., oil and electric side lamps.
American Oil Pump & Tank Co., Findlay and Dalton Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, portable wheel tanks.
Ault & Wiborg Co. of New York, 57 Greene Street, New York City, red and blue ink, dryer, burnt sienna, rubber blankets, cord flannel, Molleton press ink, pumice powder.
Badger State Machine Co., Jamesville, Wis., splitting shears.
The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., consolidation type locomotives.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., New York and Florida Avenues NW., Washington, D. C., carloads cinders.
Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., metal L's, Y's, T's.
The Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, carpenter slicks.
Brown Hoisting Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive crane.
The Brown Co., Portland, Me., wrapping paper.
The Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., blacksmiths' forges, tuyeres, blowers.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Burroughs adding machine.
Cardinell-Vellum Mfg. Co., 15 Label Street, Montclair, N. J., sketching board sheets.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., screw plates, tuyeres.
H. Channon & Co., 150 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill., socket framing chisels.
Chicago Insulated Wire & Mfg. Co., Sycamore, Ill., firing wire.
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., motorcycle repair links.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., 218 East Twenty-third Street, New York City, blue-print frames.
Henry Disston & Son, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., cross-cut saws, bits, shanks.
Easthampton Rubber Thread Co., Payson Avenue, Easthampton, Mass., rubber bands.
The Electric Tachometer Corporation, 435 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., tachometers.
A. B. Farquhar Co. (Ltd.), York, Pa., flywheel.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., broadaxes.
George Focht Sons Iron Works, Hoboken, N. J., lead-melting furnaces.
General Fireproofing Co., Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., expanded sheet metal.
Gisholt Machine Co., Madison, Wis., tool grinders.
Globe-Wernicke Co., 1218 F Street NW., Washington, D. C., typewriter desks.
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, sheet-packing diaphragm.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 216 Evans Building, Washington, D. C., gasoline suction hose.
Gray & Davis (Inc.), Amesbury, Mass., searchlights, lamps, bulb cases.
Luther Grinder Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., bench grinders and attachments.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., Cox stadia computers.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., horse-shoeing rasps, blacksmith's shoeing tongs.
Hoffman & Billing Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., packing of fittings and nipples.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., 11 Broadway, New York City, reversible drills.
Iron City Tool Works (Ltd.), Pittsburgh, Pa., handled rivet headers.
C. E. Jennings Mfg. Co., 71 Murray Street, New York City, expansion bits.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.
Kearney & Trecker Co., Milwaukee, Wis., universal milling machines.
Kennedy Manufacturing Co., Van Wert, Ohio, steel bags.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., folding rules, bath trays, engineer's expedition transit.
The Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., tongs.
Lorain Steel Co., Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., curved crossings.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., metallic tapes.
Lyon, George L., Milford, N. Y., tire measures.
Mark Manufacturing Co., 1902 Dempster Street, Evanston, Ill., black steel pipe.
Mathers-Lamm Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper
Matthiessen & Heggeler Zinc Co., La Salle, Ill., sheet zinc.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., bits, screw drivers.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., breast and hand drills.
Milwaukee Flush Valve Co., Milwaukee, Wis., safety valves.
Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., motor truck parts.
New England Pin Co., Winsted, Conn., pins.
The Oakville Co., Waterbury, Conn., paper fasteners.
Oster Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, pipe-cutting machines.
The C. D. Pruden Co., Bayard and Warner Streets, Baltimore, Md., complete paraboloids.
Pull-U-Out Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., Pull-U-Out No. 2 X complete.
Quaker City Rubber Co., 629 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., belt lacing, rubber belting.
Ransom Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis., grinding machines.
Remington Typewriter Co., 1340 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., typewriter.
Republic Iron and Steel Co., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., claw hammer handles.
Royal Typewriter Co. (Inc.), Room 210, Evans Building, Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Russell Grader Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., boilers and smoke stacks.
Sasgen Derrick Co., 3103 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill., derrick wrenches.
The Shaw Walker Co., 728 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., manila folders.
Signode System (Inc.), 143 Liberty Street, New York City, box band steel.
Simplex Valve and Meter Co., complete Pitot recorder.
Smith & Hemenway Co., 130 Coit Street, Irvington, N. J., hack saw blades.
Speakman Supply & Pipe Co., Wilmington, Del., contractor fittings.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., socket framing chisels, rules.
L. S. Starret Co., Athol, Mass., steel tapes.
E. J. Staude Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., leather splitting knives.
Carl Stossel and Sons Co., Front Royal, Va., hickory ring mauls.
Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio., nonskid tires.
Tranter Manufacturing Co., 105 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., C. R. steel bars.
Underwood Typewriter Co., (Inc.), 1413 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., typewriters.
United Smelting & Aluminum Co., New Haven, Conn., aluminum plates.
Vaughan & Bushnell Manufacturing Co., 816 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., nail sets, ball pien hammers, pritchels.
O. F. H. Warner & Co., 104 East Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md., bond paper.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, chisels, hammers, punches, swedges, countersinks.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C., drafting material.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Waverly Park, Newark, N. J., dashboard ammeter.
Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va., black steel pipe.
Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill., cupolas.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.
Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City, drafting material.

July 26, 1918.

B. F. Bond Paper Co., Washington, D. C., timing pads.
Utica Drop Forge & Tool Co., Washington, D. C., pliers.
Fir Production Board, Washington, D. C., common fir.
Variety Iron & Steel Works, Cleveland, Ohio, hardware.
Badger State Machine Co., Janesville, Wis., roll-forming machines.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Kroeschell Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., chain wrenches.
E. T. Fraim Lock Co., Lancaster, Pa., padlocks.
Southern Pine Emergency, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.
Major Car Corporation, New York City, dump cars.
The Blackmer Rotary Pump Co., Petoskey, Mich., pumps.
Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago, Ill., expanders.
Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Columbus, Ohio, dump cars.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., knife switches.
American Sponge & Chamois Co., New York City, sponges.
National Sponge & Chamois Co., New York City, chamois skins.
The Celluloid Co., New York City, celluloid.
Typewriter & Office Supply Co., Washington, D. C., qualification cards.
Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., manila rope.
Watson Wagon Co., Canastota, N. Y., dump wagons.
Southern Pine Emergency, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.
Union Cutlery Co., Olean, N. Y., knives.
Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Chicago, Ill., banana oil.
The National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, cotter pins.
National Lathe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, screw-cutting engine lathes.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., drawknives.
International Motor Co., New York City, searchlights.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., tetryl caps.
William A. Whiting & Co., Baltimore, Md., needels.
Western Wheel Scraper Co., Aurora, Ill., drag-scraper handles.
The Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., lubricators.
Western Electrical Instrument Co., Waverly Park, Newark, N. J., ammeters.
C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., printing equipment.
Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pipe benders.
Illinois Malleable Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., short nipples and lock nuts.
Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y., wire staples.
Gray & Davis (Inc.), Amesbury, Mass., searchlights.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Daniel's regulation packing.

July 27, 1918.

American Steel & Wire Co., 603 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., steel wire.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C., switch point derailers, switch stands.
Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., 101 Duane Street, New York City, blacksmith's anvils.
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., beveled protractors, calipers, gauges.
The Browning Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive crane.
W. L. Brubaker & Bros., 50 Church Street, New York City, tap sets.
Chase, Parker & Co., Boston Mass., bevel protractor, pin reamers, spring cotters, screws, nuts, pins.
Coale Muffler & Safety Valve Co., Baltimore, Md., valves, cases, bolts, nuts, buttons, rings, bushings, springs.
Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, machinists' vises.
Campbell, W. D., Co., 724 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., filing cabinet.
Dominion Asbestos & Rubber Co., 154 Nassau Street, New York City, asbestos sheet.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.
General Electric Co., Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C., Mazda lamps.
General Electric Co., Marine Sales Department, Schenectady, N. Y., supplies for generating sets.
Golden-Anderson Valve Specialty Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., valves.
The Garlock Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, square flax packing.
Hibbard, Spencer Bartlett Co., State Street, Chicago, Ill., 3–in–1 Oil, iron buckets, belting, washers, pin butts, strap hasps, screws.
Chas. Hvass & Co., 1511 East Eighteenth Street, New York City, taper mandrels, blacksmiths' cones.
Hoffman & Billing Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Miss., contractor's fittings.
Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, ship augers.
International Motor Co., 1006 Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md., worm wheel, bushing, spring, clips, washers, lining, rivets, bolts.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., steel wire.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., caliper rules, chain tape.
Okonite Co., 501 North Fifth Avenue, New York City, lamp cord.
Pratt Chuck Co., 74 Murray Street, New York City, drill chucks.
Russell Frazer Wire Co., 70 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., copper wire.
Reading Specialties Co., Reading, Pa., car replacers
Rumsey Pump Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., Rumsey Triplex pump.
Rudolph & West Co., 1332 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., nails, rivets, wrenches, valves, bushings.
Richmond Hardware Co., Richmond, Va., bolts, wrenches, drivers.
J. T. Slocomb Co., 45 Oxford Street, Providence, R. I., micrometers.
L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., calipers, combination sets, dial test indicators, levels, scribers, gauges.
Shepard Latch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, engine lathes.
W. H. Draper & Sons (Inc.), Troy, N. Y., chalk line.
H. D. Taylor Co., Buffalo, N. Y., powder bags.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., water supplies.
The Smith & Egge Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., leather punches.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., chisels.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., hammers.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., toe knives.
Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ball peen hammers.
Vaughn & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., farrier's hammers.
Cant & Karwiese, Chicago, Ill., blacksmith's pritchels.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., kerosene engines, repairs.
F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drawing instruments.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., pocket compasses.
Standard Crayon Mfg. Co., Danvers, Mass., carpenter's chalk.
Warner Hammer Co., Cromwell, Conn., riveting hammers.
Western Metal Specialty Co., Milwaukee, Wis., oil cans.
G. K. Williams Co., Easton, Pa., American burnt umber.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., kodak supplies.
Rennous, Kleinle & Co., Baltimore, Md., varnish brushes.
G. W. Forsberg, Washington, D. C., cast-iron bushings.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., Dixon's pipe joint compound.
The Luetkemeyer Co., Cleveland, Ohio, hexagon nuts.
General Fireproofing Co., Youngstown, Ohio, expanded metal.
Bigelow Brush Co., Baltimore, Md., brushes.
Andrew J. Morse & Sons (Inc.), diving equipment sets.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., air compressors.
E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind., bits for gauge saws.

July 29, 1918.

Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., flanged iron body.
New Doty Mfg. Co., Janesville, Wis., punches.
Ensign-Bickford Co., Simsbury, Conn., fuses.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., dynamite.
Thos. C. Edmonds & Co. (Inc.), New York City, southern spirits.
Standard Horseshoe Co., Boston, Mass., iron mule shoes.
Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., acetylene lamps.
Emanuel Baumgarten, Washington, D. C., rubber cushions.
Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C., paints.
Alston Saw & Steel Co., Folcroft, Pa., hack-saw blades.
W. H. Draper & Sons (Inc.), Troy, N. Y., chalk line.
Standard Crayon Mfg. Co., Danvers, Mass., carpenter's chalk.
Mittag & Volger Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., typewriter ribbons.
National Novelty Co., New York City, harness needles.
Campbell & Wright Excelsior Co., Doswell, Va., excelsior No. 1.
Mechanical Appliance Co., Washington, D. C., motors.

July 30, 1918.

Doubleday Hill Electric Co., Washington, D. C., electric fan.
Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tool and mild steel.
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., portable pile drivers.
Southington Hardware Co., Southington, Conn., squares.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., electrical supplies.
Novo Engine Co., Washington, D. C., Novo engines and spares.
Dennison Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., adhesive tape.
Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, ship augers.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., chisels.
Buff & Buff Mfg. Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, transits.
The Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmith's fullers.
Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y., condulets.
St. Louis Screw Co., St. Louis, Mo., drift bolts.
Jackson Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., wheelbarrows.
W. H. Compton Shear Co., Newark, N. J., tinner's snips.
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., drum crabs.
Wright Mfg. Co., Lisbon, Ohio, chain hoists.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., air compressors.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., combination band rip and resaw.
Link-Belt Co., Indianapolis, Ind., sawmill link belts.
American Sawmill Machinery Co., New York City, saw rigs.
The Duff Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., screw jacks.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., air hose.
Western Electric Co., New York City, electrical supplies.
Leavitt Machine Co., Orange, Mass., valve tools.
E. B. Estes & Sons, New York City, equipment for boiler shops.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., dry red lead.
H. B. Davis Co., Baltimore, Md., paint.
Dover Stamping & Mfg. Co., Cambridge, Mass., funnels.
Plume & Atwood Co., Waterbury, Conn., checks.
Ensign-Bickford Co., Simsbury, Conn., delay fuse.
Southern Electric Co., Baltimore, Md., lamp cord.
National Novelty Co., New York City, needles.
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co., New York City, adhesive tape.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, augers.
Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., acetylene lamp outfits.
Whiting Patterson Co., New York City, typewriting paper.
Browning Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., drift bolts.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio, lamp-black paste.
William Johnson, Newark, N. J., wing dividers.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., screw plates.
John W. Masury & Son, New York City, paint.
Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C., linseed oil.
The Mogul Co., New York City, mogul cloth.
Keuffel & Esser Co., New York City, slide rules and odometers.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., wire staples.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., wire nails.
Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., hand reamers.
J. B. Clow & Son, Chicago, Ill., water supplies.
Bridgeport Safety Wheel Co., Bridgeport, Conn., wet tool grinder.
Cincinnati Shaper Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, back-geared shaper.
Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill., grindstones, power.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., automatic circuit breaker.
Henry Disston & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., files.
Barclay Naval Stores Co., New York City, pine tar or pitch.
Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., bolt-threading machines.
Merrill Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, pipe-threading and cutting-off machines.
Morris Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drilling machines.
Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., Worcester, Mass., planers.
Henry & Wright Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., drilling machines.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa., bracket hangers.
Ames Shovel & Tool Co., North Easton, Mass., shovels.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., adjustable stocks and dies.
American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., wire nails.
Mueller Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., yarning and calking tools.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., cape chisels.
The Deming Co., Salem, Ohio, suction pumps.
A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo., swivel hook sockets.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., hand punches.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., wire staples.
Eimer & Amend, New York City, acids.
Smith & Hood, Newark, N. J., forge fire shovels.
Standard Horseshoe Co., Boston, Mass., iron horseshoes.
Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co., Providence, iron horseshoes.
H. Channon Co., Chicago, Ill., wire-rope sockets.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., water supplies.
A. J. Polk & Sons Co., Millersburg, Pa., bridge and boiler reamers.
Eberhard Faber, Washington, D. C., metal point protectors.
Hughes-Keenan Co., Mansfield, Ohio, carriages for searchlights.
Smith & Hemenway, Irvington, N. J., bolt cutters.
The Orton & Steinbrenner Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.

July 31, 1918.

Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., pick mattocks.
The Garlock Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, square flax packing.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., soft steel.
The Hershede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, military box compasses.
National Signal Flag Co., Warrenton, Va., signal flags.
E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind., hack-saw machines.
S. W. Card Mfg. Co., Mansfield, Mass., paragon die stocks.
Pike Mfg. Co., Pike, N. H., ax stones.
New Process Drill Co., Taunton, Mass., bit stock drill.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., screw drivers.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., pipe threading and cutting-off machines.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., shoeing nippers.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., drift bolt drivers.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, swedges.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co., Baltimore, Md., stockless anchors.
New York Central Iron Works, Hagerstown, Md., vertical air receivers.
The Clothes Co., New York City, clothesline, compressors.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., drive pipe.
Adams-Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Jacksonville, Fla., longleaf yellow pine.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., transits.
Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill., watt-meter and shunt leads.
Cambria Steel Co., Washington, D. C., cement-coated nails.
American Oil Pump & Tank Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, wheel tanks for gasoline.
The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Philadelphia, Pa., chipping hammers.
Oshkosh Mfg. Co., Oshkosh, Wis., timber dollies.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., grab hooks, rafting dogs, swamp hooks, etc.
The Crane-Puller Co., Arlington, Mass., arm gear and wheel pullers.
Nash Motor Co., Kenosha, Wis., generators, complete.
Lehigh Paper Mills Co. (Inc.), New York City, paper towels.
Red Jacket Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, hand force pumps.
Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., double-head wrenches.
A to Z Business Bureau, Washington, D. C., files.
Gasoline Engine Equipment Co., New York City, spares for Scripps-Booth engines.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., electrical supplies.
Geo. Focht Sons' Iron Works, Hoboken, N. J., water supplies.
Eberhard Faber, Washington, D. C., metal point protectors.
The Luetkemeyer Co., Cleveland, Ohio, pressed hexagon nuts.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., wire nails.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., canvas or duck covers.
Shoemaker & Bausch, Philadelphia, Pa., glycerine.
American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., steel hoisting rope.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., single and double blocks.
Otis Elevator Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., hammer handles.
Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ball pein hammers.
H. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., steel blocks.
The Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., portable pile drivers.
Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, storage batteries.
International Motor Co., Washington, D. C., center piston rings.

August 1, 1918.

Whitaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., corrugated steel shelters.
Wiebusch & Hilger (Ltd.), New York City, steel stamps.
O. K. Harry Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo., corrugated steel shelters.
Wickwire Bros., Cortland, N. Y., soft steel wire.
Ohio Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio, insulating tape.
Fred S. Lincoln, Washington, D. C., office furniture.
Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., carbon paper.
Richmond Hardware Co., Richmond, Va., machine bolts and screws.
Shaw Walker Co., Washington, D. C., index file cards.
S. S. Stafford (Inc.), New York City, mucilage.
Norton Co., Worcester, Mass., wheels.
A. B. Dick Co., Washington, D. C., dermax.
Library Bureau, Washington, D. C., filing cabinets.
United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., instruments, engineers.
American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., ax handles.
Rockwell-Barnes Co., Chicago, Ill., brushes.
Union Fork & Hoe Co., Columbus, Ohio, mortar hose.
J. H. Jolley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., brass.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., gate valves.
Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pipe carrying bars, tongs, and jacks.
Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C., swing saw rigs.
Charles G. Stott & Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., book binders.
Sieber Products Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., leather binders.
Ford & Kendig Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel pipe and couplings.
Standard Car Construction Co., New York City, tank cars.
United States Rubber Co., New York City, wire.
Carolina Metal Products Co., Wilmington, N. C., steel shelters.
Canton Culvert & Silo Co., Canton, Ohio, steel shelters.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., billet-steel bars.
The Link Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.
Fayette R. Plumb, Philadelphia, Pa., carpenters' adzes.
W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C., office chairs.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., generators.
Chapman Steel Co., Indianapolis, Ind., shelters, individual.
Union Twist Drill Co., Athol, Mass., reducing sockets.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., heavy forming machines.
Globe-Wernicke Co., Washington, D. C., office desks.
Watson McDaniel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wheel valves.
Wilcox Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn., screw clamps.
Imperial Electric Co., Akron, Ohio, motors.
Chain Belt Co., Washington, D. C., solid safety set collars.
Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, turret lathes.
Pennsylvania Boiler Works, Erie, Pa., vertical air receivers.
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., irons.
La Salle Machine Tool Co., La Salle, Ill., drill grinders.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., wood-boring machines.
Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., blocks.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., adze handles.
American Axe & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., ship adzes.

August 2, 1918.

United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., water supplies.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electrical supplies.
Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co., St. Louis, Mo., sets wrenches.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., batteries.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., generators.
Union Fork & Hoe Co., Columbus, Ohio, mortar hoes.
Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., commercial sheet glue.
Ronaoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., hatchet handles.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, sledge hammers.
Evinrude Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis., motors.
Piqua Handle & Mfg. Co., Piqua, Ohio, ship auger handles.
United States Envelope Co., Springfield, Mass., penalty envelopes.
American Railway Engineer Association, Chicago, Ill., railway engineering manuals.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., demolition outfits.
Safety & Insulated Wire Cable Co., Washington, D. C., cables.
The Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., compasses.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., searchlight mirrors.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., insulation flanges.
Howells Mining Drill Co., Plymouth, Pa., earth augers.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., levels.
W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C., office furniture.
Union Envelope Co., Richmond, Va., envelopes.
United States Paper Goods Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, envelopes.
Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, swivel base.
B. B. Noyes & Co., Greenfield, Mass., swages blocks.
Hay-Budden Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., anvils.
United States Envelope Co., Springfield, Mass., envelopes.
Republic Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., tire casings.
A. A. Wire Co. (Inc.), Newark, N. J., copper wire.
Challner Co., Oshkosh, Wis., antiskid chains.
Okonite Co., Washington, D. C., electric wire and cable.
Chas. M. Higgins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., ink.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York City, dictionaries.
Mark Manufacturing Co., Evanston, Ill., steel pipe.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., soldering coppers.
Spang, Chalfont & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., black steel pipe.
Canton Sheet Steel Co., Canton, Ohio, corrugated steel.
Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., corrugated sheet steel.
Turner & Stanton Co., Norwich, Conn., hanks chalk line.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., adze handles.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., hack saws.
Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., trench plates.
Eugene Dietzgen Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., drawing instruments.
Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Atlanta, Ga., hickory mauls.
Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., timber dollies.
Prest-O-Baltimore Co., Baltimore, Md., prestolite cylinders.
Canton Foundry & Machine Co., Canton, Ohio, cranes and hoists.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., copper wire.
General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J., tungsten filament lamps.
Southern Electric Co., Baltimore, Md., plug fuses.
John Wiley & Sons (Inc.), New York City, Pender's American Handbook for Electrical Engineers.
Brown Co., Portland, Me., wrapping paper.

August 3, 1918.

United States Smelting & Refining & Mining Co., New York City, pig lead.
Woods Engineering Co., Alliance, Ohio, tool and cutter grinder.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., air compressors.
Klaxon Co., Newark, N. J., fog horns.
Otis Elevator Co., Washington, D. C., brakes.
Russell Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., glue pots.
American Lawn Mower Co., Muncie, Ind., field desks.
Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., field desks.
Buffum Tool Co., Louisiana, Mo., chisels.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., black steel pipe.
U. S. Envelope Co., Springfield, Mass., envelopes.
Fred Medart Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., corrugated steel shelters.
Union Envelope Co., Richmond, Va., envelopes.
Frank Walker, New York City, Malesworth's "Metric Conversion Tables."
Canton Sheet Steel Co., Canton, Ohio, U. S. S. gauge steel sheets.
Detroit Twist Drill Co., Detroit, Mich., hand taper reamers.
Reuther-Scanlon Handle Co., Nashville, Tenn., ax handles.
Archer & Baldwin (Inc.), New York City, complete electric power-house equipment.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
American Lawn Mower Co., Muncie, Ind., field desks.
Nixdorff-Krein Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., log chains.
Eugene Dietzgen Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., drawing instruments.
Star Electric Motor Co., Newark, N. J., motors.
Holt Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill., washers, swivels, slides, brackets, etc.
Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., spark plugs.
Hobbs Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., split-lock washers.
Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, batteries.
Davenport Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Iowa, steam vulcanizers.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York City, sewing machines and spares.
G. W. Putnam & Sons, New York City, Page's "modern gasoline automobile."
La Platt-Choate Manufacturing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, stump pullers.
F. H. Lovell, Arlington, N. J., fixtures for water-tight lighting.
Mack Axe Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., axes.
E. Scott Payne Co., Baltimore, Md., galvanized poultry netting.
The Brown Hoisting Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
Thaddeus Davids Ink Co., New York City, paste.
Theo. Alteneder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., drawing instruments.
Dymalkon Metals Corporation, New York City, searchlight mirrors.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., shoeing nippers.
Heller Bros., Newark, N. J., blacksmith's straight tongs.
Warner Hammer Co., Cromwell, Conn., riveting hammers.
Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ball-pein hammers.
The Jackson Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, office shears.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., wrenches.
H. H. Mayhew & Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., hand punches.
Mechanical Appliance Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., ax handles.
Mack Axe Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., axes.
C. S. Osburne & Co., Newark, N. J., harness awls.
Russell Grader Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., corrugated steel shelters.
O. K. Harry Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo., corrugated steel shelters.
Trautwine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "Civil Engineer's Pocketbook, Thum-indext."
Vaughn & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hammers.
H. Mueller Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., water supplies.
Keystone Driller Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., drillers.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., gate valves.
Snell Mfg. Co., New York City, power machine bits.
Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, power machine bits.
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N. J., glass tubing.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Washington, D. C., turn buckles.
Bucyrus Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., steam shovels.
C. E. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., band saws.
Baker Co., Newark, N. J., platinum.
American Can Co., Washington, D. C., airtight tubes.
Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., peavies.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., pike and hook points and ferrules in sets.

August 5, 1918.

The Eureka Co., North East, Pa., soldering coppers.
Nash Motor Co., Kenosha, Wis., generators.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., transformers.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, screw drivers, hammers, pliers, etc.
Frank B. Walker, Chicago, Ill., Walker's "Building Estimator's Reference Book."
Wisconsin Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis., lumberman's overs.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., boat spikes.
D. Van Nostrand Co., New York City, Foster's "Electrical Engineer's Pocketbook."
Lasker & Bernstein, Inc., New York City, sponges.
Columbia Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, wrought anvils.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., bark spuds, handles.
American Can Co., Washington, D. C., airtight tubes.
Eagle Glass & Mfg. Co., Wellsburg, W. Va., steel oilers.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmith's fullers.
Heller Bros., Newark, N. J., gad tongs.
Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., glue.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, erasing shields.
White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., Holyoke, Mass., note books.
The Jackson Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, shears.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., soft steel bars.
Trimont Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., pipe wrenches.
Thaddeus Davids Ink Co., New York City, paste, tubes.
Chas. Hvass & Co., Inc., New York City, mechanical sweepers.
The New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J., poultry netting.
James H. Mann Co., Lewiston, Pa., axes.
Oster Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, motor-driven pipe-threading and cutting machines.
Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass., copper rivets.
Chicago Manufacturing & Distributing Co., Chicago, Ill., ratchet wrenches.
Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., wrenches, engineers'.
John T. Burr & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., shaft key seaters.
Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., poultry netting.
Sterling Grinding Wheel Co., Tiffin, Ohio, grinding wheels.
Challoner Co., Oshkosh, Wis., twist coil chains.
Keystone Lantern Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Casey railroad lanterns.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., sheaves, steel blocks, etc.
The P. Wall Manufacturing Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., spring-bottom oilers.
The Asbestos & Rubber Works, New York City, asbestos roll board.
Standard Horse Nail Co., New Brighton, Pa., horseshoe nails.
Cast Iron Pipe Manufacturers of the United States, Washington, D. C., pipe, gate valves, elbows, etc.
American Sponge & Chamois Co., New York City, chamois skins, thin.

August 6, 1918.

Turner, Day & Woolworth Co., Louisville, Ky., ax handles.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., fingers, negative.
Sargent & Co., New York City, punches.
The Eureka Co., North East, Pa., soldering coppers.
American Ax & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., adzes.
The Winsted Edge Tool Works, Winsted, Conn., chisels.
The P. Wall Mfg. Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., spring bottom oilers.
The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., Georgetown, Conn., poultry netting.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., wrenches.
Wickwire Bros. (Inc.), Cortland, N. Y., poultry nettings.
Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bars, pinch.
Dilworth, Porter & Co. (Inc.), Pittsburgh, Pa., steel track spikes.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.
Weir Frog Co., Cincinnati, Ohio., 90-degree crossings.
E. J. Codd Co., Baltimore, Md., gasoline tanks.
Sprague Elec. Works, of General Elec. Co., Baltimore, Md., motors.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Dixie Logging Tool Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., cant hooks.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., wire nails.
C. E. Jennings & Co., New York City, chisels.
George B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., hand winches.
Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., metal sawing machines.
National Fibre & Insulation Co., Yorklyn, Del., packing.
Oshkosh Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis., cant hooks.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., poultry netting.
Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., spares for controllers.
Standard Horse Nail Co., New Brighton, Pa., horseshoe nails.
The New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J., poultry netting.
A. A. Cutter Co., Eau Claire, Wis., lumberman's overs.
National Supply Co., Toledo, Ohio, pipe benders.
C. L. Berger & Sons, Boston, Mass., wye levels.
W. & L. E. Gurley Co., Troy, N. Y., wye levels.
American Chain Co., New York City, chain shackles.
Waterbury Co., New York City, iron guy rope.
Allis-Chalmers Co., Milwaukee, Wis., centrifugal pumps and spares.
Pennsylvania Boiler Works, Erie, Pa., air receivers.
Whiting-Patterson Co. (Inc.), New York City, paper, French folio.
Buff & Buff Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., transits.
Western Electric Co. (Inc.), New York City, switches.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Babbitt metal.
The Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa., mild steel.
Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass., copper rivets.
D. Van Nostrand Co., New York City, "Electrical Engineer's Pocketbooks."
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., radiator hose.
F. H. Lovell, Arlington, N. J., switch boxes.
T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa., plate couplings.
Chambersburg Engineering Co., Chambersburg, Pa., steam hammers.
Simplex Valve & Meter Co., Philadelphia, Pa., mercury.
Cumberland Steel Co., Cumberland, Md., shafting, turned and ground.
Sweet's Steel Co., Williamsport, Pa., splice joints.
Thaddeus Davids Ind Co. (Inc.), New York City, paste.
American Can Co., Washington, D. C., air-tight tubes.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, erasing shields.
Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., peavies.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., insulating varnish.
Lasker & Bernstein (Inc.), New York City, sponges.
The Jackson Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, shears.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., soft steel bars.
George F. Muth & Co., Washington, D. C., water colors.
Lorain Steel Co., Washington, D. C., turnouts.
Joyce Gridland Co., Dayton, Ohio, screw jacks.
Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, milling machines, cone drive.
Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., glue, Le Page's.
The Clauss Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, shears, office.

August 7, 1918.

Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., sheaves.
The Cook Motor Co., Delaware, Ohio, motor supplies.
Superior Machine Tool Co., Kokomo, Ind., drilling machines.
Kueffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., prismatic eyepieces.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., planes.
Trimont Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, Mass., pipe cutters.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., steel triangles.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., gimlet bits.
Union Tool Co., Orange, Mass., steel rules.
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., broadaxes.
The W. H. Compton Shear Co., Newark, N. J., snips.
William Johnson, Newark, N. J., wing dividers.
Jones Hollow Ware Co., Baltimore, Md., cast-iron sugar kettles with legs.
Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, bits.
Rome Wire Co., Rome, N. Y., soft copper wire.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., squares, steel.
United States Steel Product Co., Washington, D. C., boat spikes.
Robert Mayer & Co., New York City, India transfer paper.
Columbus Handle & Tool Co., Columbus, Ind., earth tampers.
Buffalo Gasoline Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo engines.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., testing rheostats, Du Pont galvanometers.

August 8, 1918.

The Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., locomotive cranes.
American Chain Co., New York City, drop forge slip hooks.
Houston Stanwood & Gamble Co., Washington, D. C., portable boilers.
S. R. Dresser Mfg. Co., Bradford, Pa., steel couplings.
Frank Toomey, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., automatic engines.
Cambria Steel Co., Washington, D. C., 80-pound rail.
William Johnson, Newark, N. J., wing dividers.
Mica Insulator Co., New York City, mica.
Metropolitan Art Craft Co., New York City, lens, Goerz Celor.
Foxboro Co., New York City, pressure gauges with cocks.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., crow bars.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmith's striking hammers.
Shoemaker & Bausch, Philadelphia, Pa., crude carbolic acid.
Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., oil cans, funnels, wrenches, screw drivers, etc.
The Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bars, mild steel.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., planes.
Hoefer Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., drilling machines.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, T squares.
Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, wrenches.
Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., Greenfield, Mass., pipe taps.
Buff & Buff Mfg. Co., Jamaica Plain, Boston, dumpy levels.
Illinois Malleable Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., tees, ells, bushings, etc.
American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., torches.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., "old man," for boring holes.
The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., tool checks.

WAR-SAVINGS SERVICE

The Government wishes to enlist every man, woman, and child of the Nation in war-savings service. When an individual buys war-savings stamps he enlists in the production division of the Nation, thereby supporting and backing up the fighting division which is in France and on the seas.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del., sheets fiber, vulcanized.
Erie Tool Works, Erie, Pa., wrenches.
Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., steel blocks.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., pipe wrenches.
Zanesville Stoneware Co., Zanesville, Ohio, earthenware bowls.
Superior Machine Tool Co., Kokomo, Ind., drilling machines.
Theodore Alteneder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., beam compasses, hardwood bars.
Joseph Gillott & Sons, New York City, mapping pens.
Splitdorf Electric Co., Newark, N. J., armatures and condensers.
Howells Mining Drill Co., Plymouth, Pa., electric drills and spares.
Holtzer Cabot Electric Co., Roxbury, Boston, Mass., brushes.
American Stamping Co., Battle Creek, Mich., grease cups.
Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., angle bars.
Ostrander, Seymour Co., Chicago, Ill., plate whirlers.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., dumpy levels.
Vogl Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo., rivet tongs.
C. A. Shaler Co., Waupun, Wis., electric vulcanizers.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., putty knives.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., pencils, colored.
Macbeth Evans Glass Co., New York City, searchlight mirrors.
American Lead Pencil Co., Washington, D. C., pencils, drawing.
Greenlee Bros. Co., Rockford, Ill., chisels, wood.
Union Tool Co., Orange, Mass., center punches.
W. H. Anderson Tool & Supply Co., Detroit, Mich., cold chisels.
A. B. Dick Co., Washington, D. C., dermax.
Young & Sons (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., dumpy levels.
American Pad & Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., pads, scratch.
The H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., bits, screw driver.
The Duplex Engine Governor Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., adjusting screws.
The Piqua Handle & Manufacturing Company, Piqua, Ohio, handles, chisel.
Adams, Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.
L. E. Waterman Co., New York City, fountain pen fillers.
Coes Wrench Co., Worcester, Mass., knife handle and key model wrenches.
Kee-Lox Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., ribbons, typewriter.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
C. L. Berger & Sons, Boston, Mass., dumpy levels.
Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Washington, D. C., flashlights.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., putty knives.
Trimont Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, Boston, Mass., pipe wrenches, steel handles.

Sealed Bids Wanted

AUGUST 7, 1918.

The United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, is asking for proposals for the construction of canals on the Rio Grande irrigation project, on the New Mexico-Texas State line. The work involves about 63,800 cubic yards of excavation and is located near Hatch, N. Mex. Bids will be opened at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, El Paso, Tex., on October 1, 1918.

Sealed proposals for furnishing a 5,000-kw. vertical hydraulic turbine and generator will be received by the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., until 2 o'clock p. m., October 1, 1918, and will then be opened.

For particulars address the United States Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., or Denver, Colo.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

August 3, 1918.

40309. Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York City, air compressors.
40310. The F. W. Wakefield Iron Co., Vermilion, Ohio, ignition tubes.
40316. Shepard Electric C. & H. Co., New York City, calking cotton.
40320. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shaper.
40321. Charles Este Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white cedar.
40322. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., boring mill.
40323. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., internal grinding.
40324. Lucas Machinery & Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, boring machine.
40325. Henry Prentiss & Co., New York City, shapers.
40326. The Advance Machinery Co., Van Wert, Ohio, vertical shapers.
40327. Geo. Gorton Machinery Co., Racine, Wis., engraving machine.
40328. Sherritt Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., milling machine.
40329. Burke Electric Co., Erie, Pa., electric outfit.
40330. Mica Insulator Co., New York City, insulating tape.
40331. Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., conical fittings.
40332. Lowenstein Radio Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., spark transmitters.
40333. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, hydraulic press.
40334. Deering-Milliken & Co., New York City, flannel.

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40335. Lord & Burnham Co., Washington, D. C., portable garage latrine.
40345. Bastian Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill., high-pressure valves.
40346. Mantle & Co., New York City, servomotors.
40347. Whitaker-Idessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., sheet steel.
40348. American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio, sheet steel.
40349. Oliver Machinery Co., New York City, lathes.
40350. Diamond T Motor Co., Chicago, Ill., motor trucks.
40351. Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md., ground cork.
40352. National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
40359. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn., grommets.
40360. Rock Island Mfg. Co., Rock Island, Ill., vises.
40361. Niles-Bement Pond Co., New York City, boring machine.
40362. Armstrong Cork & Iron Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., sheet cork.
40363. Talc Products Co., New York City, soapstone pencils.
40364. Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., spare parts.
40365. Homer Strong, Rochester, N. Y., shafting trolleys.
40366. Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pulleys.
40367. Standard Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hangers.
40368. International Nickel Co., New York City, monel metal.
40369. Wendland Eng. & Metal Pro. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, brass castings.
40371. G. Elias Bros. (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., spruce.
40372. Atlantic Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., ash.
40373. John B. Yates Lumber Co., Pennsboro, W. Va., oak.
40374. Charles E. Lane Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., oak.
40375. Brewer-Nienstadt Lumber Co., Miltonburg, La., oak.
40376. Ferd. Bremmer Lumber Co., Alexandria, La., cypress.

August 6, 1918.

40377. Schoder & Lombard Stamp & Die Co., New York City, steel stamps.
40379. Potter & Johnson Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., shaping machine.
40380. Manning, Maxwell & Moore (Inc.), New York City, valves.
40381. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., c. i. b. steel.
40382. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel boiler plates.
40383. American Woodworking Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., band saws.
40384. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., presses.
40385. Cincinnati Galvanizing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, buckets.
40386. Middleby Marshall Oven Co., Chicago, Ill., bake ovens.
40387. Northwestern Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., motors.
40388. Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio, motors.
40389. Roth Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill., motors.
40390. Triumph Electric Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, motors.
40394. Deer Island Lumber Co., Columbia, S. C., North Carolina pine.
40395. American Cast Iron & Pipe Co., Chicago, Ill., cast-iron pipe.
40396. Low Moor Iron Co. of Virginia, Low Moor, Va., foundry iron.
40397. Wharton Steel Co., Wharton, N. J., foundry iron.
40398. American Woodworking Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., jointer V glue.
40399. Kilby Car & Foundry Co., Anniston, Ala., flat cars.
40400. The Triumph Electric Co., Oakley Station, Cincinnati, Ohio, pumps.
40406. Charles Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa., couplings.

Assigned to Active Duty in Medical Reserve Corps.

Special orders No. 168:

140. The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, that post, on or about August 1, 1918, for a course of instruction:

Maj. Abram B. Hooe; Capts. George M. Boyd, Thomas S. Brown, Cyrus D. Cantrell, Jacob G. Chichester, John McH. Dean, Charles C. DuBois, Wilson J. Ferguson, John P. Gifford, William H. Glynn, Albert S. Harden, Benton Lovelady, Charles B. Lufburrow, and James W. McDonald; First Lieuts. John H. Baird, Julius B. Boehm, George E. Bowdoin, Charles C. Carr, James R. Cottell, William F. DeMuth, Guilford S. Dudley, Elijah M. Ellsworth, Henry C. Falk, Justus C. Garard, Esten L. Hazlett, George S. Hensyl, Thomas B. Herron, William H. Hurley, Selmer M. Johnson, Franklin A. Knope, Franklin P. Lowry, William G. McCormack, John S. McGinnis, Guy L. McKinney, and Golder L. McWhorter.

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY INDIAN AGENCY OFFICES

The United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, announces that proposals will be received at the points designated as follows:

For the Division of Supplies, Department of the Interior, bids will be received until 2 p. m., August 12, 1918:

10 oak wardrobes, double.
10 oak wardrobes, single.
100 cakes Colgate's glycerine soap.
Painting 40 metal windows in the exterior walls of the Pension Office Building, price to include taking out and replacing windows, in accordance with specifications.
1 open express body for use on Ford 1-ton truck chassis.
1 slip-on body for use on Ford roadster.
1 steel die, with counter and seal.
100 felt chair pads, 18¼ by 17 inches.
50 felt chair pads, 16½ by 15½ inches.

For Nett Lake Indian Agency, Nett Lake, Minn., bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., August 31, 1918:

28,400 pounds oats, to grade No. 2.

For Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont., bids will be received until 5 o'clock p. m., August 16, 1918:

2,000 cotton flour bags, 49 pounds capacity.
500 2½-bushel burlap oat bags.
50 pounds cotton twine for sewing flour bags.
50 pounds sack twine for burlap bags.

For the Genoa Indian School, Genoa, Nebr., bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., August 24, 1918, on lumber as per specifications.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first figures at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

AUGUST 1, 1918.

100135. 4395. Carrier-pigeon baskets and equipment, A. L. Randall Co., 150 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
710084. 4398. 235,000 yards of balloon cloth, Wellington, Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.
710089. 4399. 150,000 yards of balloon cloth, Wellington, Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.
760082. 4396. 50 graflex magazine aero cameras, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
150006. 4400. 7,500 red bulbs; 15,000 white bulbs, General Electric Co., Kellogg Building, Washington, D. C. (Attention Mr. C. E. Rowe.)
710093. 4401. 68,000 feet walnut lumber, George W. Hartzell, Piqua, Ohio.
710094. 4402. 40,000 feet walnut lumber, John B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
710100. 4403. 25,000 feet walnut lumber, Coffman Manufacturing Co., Washington C. H., Ohio.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following purchase orders have been authorized by the Board of Review of the Office of Quartermaster General of the Army:

AUGUST 3, 1918.

Purchase Orders.

Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., spare parts for cars.
Ward Baking Co., South Boulevard and St. Marys, New York City, yeast food.
American Safety Razor Co., 303 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., safety razors.
Tanner Gross Co., 25 Beaver Street, New York City, oatmeal.
M. Grumbacher, 164 Fifth Avenue, New York City, shaving brushes.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson Street, New York City, milk.
Eberhardt & Co., 122 Capitol Avenue South, Indianapolis, Ind., sling and lair ropes.
Hunter, Walton & Co., 164 Chambers Street, New York City, butter.
Food Administration Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, New York City, flour.
American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall Street, New York City, sugar.
W. W. Elzea, 327 Washington Street, New York City, butter.
Tacoma City Creamery Co., Tacoma, Wash., butter.
J. Delgade Mfg. Co., Dallas, Tex., apple butter.
J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., red oats.
Larned, Carter & Co., 257 Eighth Street, San Francisco, Cal., denim trousers and coats.
Aimmer & Dunkak, 173 Duane Street, New York City, butter.
Durham Duplex Safety Razor Co., 190 Baldwain Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., safety razors.
Ames Harris Neville Co., 100 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal., burlap.
Stein-Burn Camp & Field Equipment Co., 2420 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, parts for rolling kitchen.
Minot, Hooper & Co., 11 Thomas Street, New York, gray sateens.
Dexter Richards Sons Co., Newport, N. H., olive-drab melton.
Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, 119 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., jute webbing.
I. H. French & Co., Champaign, Ill., white oats.
M. Piowaty & Sons, 7 East South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., potatoes.
M. Piowaty & Sons, 7 East South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., potatoes.
M. Piowaty & Sons, 7 East South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., potatoes.
M. Piowaty & Sons, 7 East South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., onions and potatoes.
M. Piowaty & Sons, 7 East South Water Street, Chicago, Ill., potatoes.

AUGUST 5, 1918.

Purchase Orders.

Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., New York City, milk.
Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works, Lewiston, Mo., bleachery.
Rockford Mitten & Hosiery Co., Rockford, Ill., stockings.
Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., Army duck.
F. D. Helps, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, hay.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
The Perry Knitting Co., Perry, N. Y., undershirts.
Food Administration Grain Corporation, New York City, flour.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York City, milk.
Acker Merrill & Condit Co., New York City, sardines.
Fitch, Cornell & Co., New York City, butter.
Warner Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar.
Gypsum City Mill & Electric Co., Gypsum City, Kans., flour.
Zimmer & Dunkak, New York City, butter.
Geneseo Jam Kitchen, Geneseo, N. Y., jams.
Loose Wiles Biscuit Co., Boston, Mass., crackers.
Wm. Scharfft & Sons, Boston, Mass., candy.
Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass., candy.
Viscoloid Co., Leominster, Mass., combs.
New England Confectionery Co., Boston, Mass., candy.
Lovell & Covel Co., Boston, Mass., candy.
F. W. Dow & Co., Boston, Mass., candy.
W. F. Schrafft & Sons, Boston, Mass., candy.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., alfalfa.

Contracts.

American Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo., oven plates.
Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., denim.
Mercury Mills (Ltd.), Hamilton, Canada, underwear.
Thompson & Taylor Co., Chicago, Ill., pepper and extracts.
Everfresh Food Co., Sutherlin, Oreg., potatoes.
Austin Nichols Co., New York City, tea.
Zimmer & Dunkak, New York City, butter.
J. Steelman & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., cotton coats.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., New York City, meat-chopper studs; meat-chopper rings; crossbars for meat chopper; clamp screws; meat-chopper knives.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., spring balance scales.
E. C. Atkins & Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., meat sawers.
Arcade Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., mop handles.
Talbot Mfg. Co., New York City, glue.
Minneapolis Overall Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., cotton coats.
The Schulman Co., New York City, woolen coats.
Amory Browne & Co., Boston, Mass., dugout blankets.
Parker Wilder & Co., New York City, convel. cloth.
Novelty Knitting Co., Cohoes, N. Y., undershirts.
J. C. Platt Clothing Co., New York City, cotton service coats.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., manila tent lines.
Baker Stove Works, Belleville, Ill., net-blast heaters.
Cole Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hot-blast heaters.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., meat grinders.
S. Blickman, New York City, kettles.

AUGUST 6, 1918.

Purchase Orders.

Arthur Delapierre (Inc.), Pylano, Miss., ax handles.
Swift & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., butter, oleo, and cheese.
Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill., timothy hay.
Food Administration Grain Corporation, New York City, flour.
Ernesto Lopez Diaz, San Juan, P. R., fresh beef.
Standard Overall Co., Baltimore, Md., trousers and coats.
Wm. M. Lovering & Co., New York City, blankets.
Val Verde Irrigation Co., Del Rio, Tex., hay (2).
Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co., New York City, oil.
Hunter, Walton & Co., New York City, butter.
Nathan Strauss (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., fresh beef.
Miller Cereal Mills, Omaha, Nebr., corn meal.
E. W. Arthur & Co., Omaha, Nebr., olives.
Lewis, Mears Co., Boston, Mass., butter.
Bottger Bros. & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., hammocks.
Standard Oil Co., New York City, gasoline.
North Packing & Provision Co., Somerville, Mass., lard.
W. W. Elzea, New York City, butter.
Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar.
Jacob Miller Sons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shirts.
Smith, Bogg & Co., New York City, osnaburg (gray).
Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill., timothy hay.
Alfred J. Peters & Co., Tempe, Ariz., alfalfa hay.
W. H. Dwyer Co. (Ltd.), Montreal, Quebec, Canada, hay.
Zimmer & Dunkak, New York City, butter (2).
Alfred J. Peters & Co., Tempe, Ariz., alfalfa hay.

Contracts.

Crown Mills, Marcellus, N. Y., O. D. melton.
C. Austern & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., cotton service coats.
The Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., egg beaters.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., New York City, cranks for food choppers.
Arcade Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., mop handles.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., New York City, plates for meat choppers.
Millar, Mandel Co., New York City, cotton service coats.
Acme Glove Works (Ltd.), Montreal, Canada, leather jerkins.
Louis Simon, Brooklyn, N. Y., woolen service coats.
The Central Worsted Co. (Inc.), Central Village, Conn., O. D. melton.
Scotia Worsted Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., O. D. melton.

AUGUST 7, 1918.

Purchase Orders.

Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
I. Lewis Cigar Co., Newark, N. J., cigars.
A. C. Penn (Inc.), New York City, razors.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, tires.
P. Lorillard & Co., New York City, cigarettes.
Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, Ill., yeast.
Zimmer & Dunkak, New York City, butter (2).
Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., lard (3).
Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., osneburg.
Chicago Varnish Co., Chicago, Ill., paint.
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich., paint.

Contracts.

S. M. Hexter & Co., New York City, finished venetians.
Freeman-Levinson Co., New York City, finished venetians.
Stern, Davis & Co. (Inc.), New York City, finished venetians.
Lamm Bros., Baltimore, Md., cotton service breeches.
Ferdinand Kuhn & Co. (Inc.), New York City, woolen service coats.
Mount Vernon Shirt Waist Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., cotton service coats.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., butcher steels.
The Miller Lock Co., Philadelphia, Pa., padlocks.
The Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., panhooks.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., screws.
Barcus Manufacturing Co., Wabash, Ind., sboeing stocks.
The Practical Clothing Co., New York City, wool coats.
Hahlo Co., New York City, finished venetians.
Tubular Woven Fabric Co., Pawtucket, R. I., O. D. tubular webbing.
Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., cotton service coats.
Alfred Benjamin Washington Uniform Co., New York City, woolen service coats.
Ohio Clothing Co., Columbus, Ohio, cotton service breeches.
C. Austern & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., woolen service coats.
J. Shimko & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., woolen service coats.
Friedman Bros. & Co., New York City, cotton service coats.

BOARD OF OFFICERS CALLED.

Special Orders, No. 170:

252. A board of officers to consist of—

Lieut. Col. Arthur E. Barter, Ordnance Department, National Army;

Maj. Roland Pinger, Ordnance Department, National Army; and

Maj. Stephen H. MacGregor, Ordnance Department, National Army,

is appointed to meet in this city at the call of the senior member of the board, under the provisions of section 9, act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the conduct of Capt. Albert H. Porsch, Ordnance Department, National Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S CONTRACTS

The following contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps:

July 27, 1918.

430-19. The F. Birrell Co., Toledo, Ohio, fans.
425-19. A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co., Charleston, S. C., lumber.
430-19. Western Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga., wire.
425-19. The Bright-Brooks Lumber Co., Savannah, Ga., lumber.
413-19. Broome-Boyette Lumber Co., Peachland, N. C., lumber.
413-19. Howard White, Raleigh, N. C., lumber.
413-19. The Tilghman Lumber Co., Richmond, Va., lumber.
413-19. Blue Ridge Lumber Co., Lynchburg, Va., lumber.
434-19. Bromley Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., kersey.
436-19. Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., belts.

July 29, 1918.

421-19. Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., kitchen utensils.
426-19. Norton Frierson, Savannah, Ga., electrical supplies.
426-19. W. C. Bryant & Co., Savannah, Ga., electrical supplies.
198-19. C. C. Galbraith & Son (Inc.), New York N. Y., tacks.
386-19. G. S. Blodgett Co., Burlington, Vt., ovens.

July 30, 1918.

426-19. Baltimore Electrical Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., electrical supplies.
441-19. Parker, Wilder & Co., New York, N. Y., sateen.
426-19. National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., electrical supplies.
440-19. The Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C., iron pipe.
176-19. Eugene Dietzgen Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., triangles.
176-19. F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., triangles.
176-19. David White Co. (Inc.), Milwaukee, Wis., compasses.
176-19. Old Dominion Paper Co., Norfolk, Va., chalk.
176-19. Williams, Brown & Earle (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., sketching boards.
421-19. Charles Harfst, Chicago, Ill., stencils.
444-19. The Trailmobile Co., Washington, D. C., 12 trailmobiles.

July 31, 1918.

438-19. National Metal Molding Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., copper wire, etc.
438-19. Rome Wire Co., Rome, N. Y., copper wire.
438-19. Standard Underground Cable Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cable.
342-19. Index Visible (Inc.), New Haven, Conn., indexes.
426-19. Western Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga., electrical supplies.
323-19. Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y., baking powder.

August 1, 1918.

223-19. A. J. Reach Co., Philadelphia, Pa., striking bags.
447-19. Robert Cleeland's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., burlap.
438-19. Jones-Beach & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., conduit bendhicks.
438-19. S. A. Fralick & Co., Chicago, Ill., galvanized bushing and lock nuts.
223-19. Wilson & Co., New York, N. Y., Indian clubs and dumbbells.
223-19. Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., hangers, dumbbell, and Indian club.
438-19. Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., switches.
438-19. M. W. Dunton Co., Providence, R. I., soldering paste.
438-19. Connecticut Electric Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., knife switches and wire connectors.
438-19. Charles G. Robin, New York, N. Y., box covers and wire.
438-19. Harvey Hubbell (Inc.), Bridgeport, Conn., sockets.
438-19. Appleton Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., bendhicks.
438-19. Schimmel Electric Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bushings.
448-19. C. D. Kenny Co., Miami, Fla., coffee and sugar.

KEEP BULLETIN POSTED IN ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOARDS OF TRADE, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN IS DAILY POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THEIR BUILDINGS SO THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC MAY HAVE EASY AND REGULAR ACCESS TO ITS COLUMNS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON'S ORDER REQUIRING THE BULLETIN TO BE POSTED IN 56,000 POST OFFICES HAS PROVED OF INESTIMABLE VALUE AS A REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS OF THE NATION, AND IT IS REALIZED THAT THIS BENEFIT MAY BE VASTLY EXTENDED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS NOW RECEIVING COPIES.

DO NOT MISS FILING A SINGLE COPY; THE ONE MISSING IS OFTEN THE MOST VALUABLE. WRITE FOR EXTRA COPIES BY NUMBER, NOT BY DATE.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

448-19. Carson Fruit Co., Miami, Fla., potatoes.
448-19. P. Ullendorff Co., Miami, Fla., beef and bacon.
448-19. Armour & Co., Miami, Fla., mutton, beans, etc.
448-19. Drake Produce Co., Miami, Fla., cornmeal, onions, apples, etc.
448-19. Romfh Wholesale Grocery Co., Miami, Fla., Flour.
448-19. John Seybold, Miami, Fla., bread.
438-19. Western Electric Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., fuse renewals.
438-19. H. W. Johns, Manville Co., Philadelphia, Pa., fuse renewals.
451-19. Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga., wire nails.
451-19. Canton Sheet Steel Co., Canton, Ohio, galvanized steel.
446-19. Standard Oil Co., New York, N. Y., mosquito oil.
455-19. Middleby-Marshall Oven Co., Chicago, Ill., bake ovens.
452-19. J. Spencer Turner Co., New York, N. Y., duck.
443. The Cincinnati Fly Screen Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, window and door screens.
453. Francis H. Leggett & Co., Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, New York City, subsistence.
453. Georgia Warehouse & Commission Co., Savannah, Ga., subsistence.
453. Sprague Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
435. Western Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa., telephones and transmitters.
219. Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La., lumber.
219. Eastman Gardiner & Co., Laurel, Miss., lumber.
219. Brown Lumber Co., Hiwanee, Miss., lumber.
219. Vredenburg Saw Mill Co., Vredenburg, Ala., lumber.
467. Fox Motor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., front sights for Springfield rifle and special fixture for rear sight.
466. Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa., linoleum.
354. Castman Gardiner & Co., Laurel, Miss., lumber.
354. Bay Creek Lumber Co., Purvis, Miss., lumber.
354. Enochs Bros., Fernwood, Miss., lumber.
461. The Frederick R. Gerry Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shelter-tent pins and shelter-tent poles.
465. Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., cutting and making Summerfield trousers.
457. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gasoline.

August 7, 1918.

468. Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Co., 80 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y., recruiting pamphlets.
471. Amory, Browne & Co., 48 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass., khaki suiting.
472. M. Brodsky & Co. (Inc.), 625 Broadway, New York, N. Y., sewing cotton.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUSPENDED ON BUTLER BUILDING WORK

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious remodeling and extending of the annex to the Butler Building, Washington, D. C., the early completion of which, in connection with the war activities of the Public Health Service, constitutes a national emergency, and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1192), entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided "that in cases of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours' labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States; provided, further, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours' work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in the remodeling and extending of said annex to said Butler Building. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 6, 1918.

METHOD OF INDUCTION.

Procedure for Securing Special Assignment of a Registrant.

General Orders, No. 58:

VI. Paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 161, War Department, 1917, is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

When a chief of any staff corps or department of the Army, the Chief of Coast Artillery, the Chief of Field Artillery, or the Director of the Tank Corps desires a registrant inducted into the service for assignment to his particular corps or department, and the Secretary of War has granted authority for such induction, he will make requisition in duplicate, Form 2006, P. M. G. O., on the Provost Marshal General, who will forward it to the local board concerned, and later notify the staff, corps, or department, whether the registrant accepts or declines the service. This order will not be construed as modifying the restrictions of Section III, General Orders, No. 53, War Department, 1918, relative to induction of men for duty in Washington.

469. David A. Farrell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., grates.
470. Hires Turner Glass Co., Philadelphia, Pa., window lights.
473. Frank T. Dunlap, Philadelphia, Pa., trouser buttons, sewing cotton.
474. F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C., roasting coffee.
475. Western Electric Co. (Inc.), Atlanta, Ga., telephones.
478. S. Blickman, New York, N. Y., boilers.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918. No. 384

STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE URGED BY PRESIDENT WILSON AS AID TO U. S. DEPARTMENTS

LETTER TO SECRETARY OF WAR

Economy and Utility Provided by the System in Helping With War Work Pointed Out—Efficiency of Organization Appreciated.

The State councils section of the Council of National Defense authorizes the publication of the following correspondence between the President and Secretary of War Baker:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 30, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. BAKER: I have read with great interest your account of the achievements of the State councils of defense and your general summary of the activities in which they are now engaged. It is a notable record, and I shall be glad to have you express to the State councils my appreciation of the service they have so usefully rendered. I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defense organization into the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized.

I believe in the soundness of your contention that in the interest of economy and efficiency such machinery as that provided by the State council system for the execution of many kinds of war work should be utilized as far as possible by Federal departments and administrations. May I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the heads of all such departments and administrations my wish that when they are considering extensions of their organization into the States or new work to be done in the States, they determine carefully whether they can not utilize the State council system, thus rendering unnecessary the creation of new machinery; and that they transmit all requests for action by the State councils through the State councils section of the Council of National Defense?

Cordially and sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

HON. N. D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Baker's Letter.

Secretary Baker's letter to the President follows:

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Washington, July 24, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

As chairman of the Council of National Defense, I beg to report to you the note-

(Continued on page 8.)

2 SHIPS, 9 SCHOONERS SUNK BY U-BOATS OFF NEW ENGLAND

British and Swedish Steamers Go Down and U. S. Fishing Fleet Is Destroyed.

The Navy Department has received the following reports of submarine activities:

The British steamship *Penistone* was torpedoed by a submarine at 12.15 p. m. on August 11, 100 miles east of Nantucket, Mass.

A Swedish steamship was reported bombed and sunk at 4.30 p. m. on August 8, about a hundred miles southeast of Nantucket. The crew was rescued by a British vessel.

Fishing Fleet Attacked.

The fishing schooner *Helen Hurley* has reached an Atlantic port with four survivors from the crew of the fishing schooner *Kate Palmer*. The crew of the latter reports that a German submarine came to the surface in the middle of a fishing fleet off the Massachusetts coast and sank the *Kate Palmer*, the *Anita May*, the *Reliance*, the *Star Buck*, the *Progress*, and four others whose names are unknown.

The survivors of the *Kate Palmer* were taken aboard the German submarine and held prisoners one hour and then set adrift in a dory.

Total U. S. Loans to Allies Is Now $6,492,040,000

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The United States Treasury has extended additional credits of $100,000,000 to France, $9,000,000 to Belgium, and $3,000,000 to Serbia. The total of credits advanced to our associates in the war against Germany is now $6,492,040,000.

500,000 Bayonets, 2,000,000 Army Mess Knives Ordered

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

The Ordnance Department has placed orders with Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, Conn., for 500,000 bayonets and 2,000,000 Army mess knives. The price for the knives, 10¾ cents, is the lowest ever paid.

106,860 GIVEN FARM WORK.

In the six months from the 1st of February to the 1st of August the Employment Service of the Department of Labor directed to actual employment on the Nation's farms a total of 106,860 permanent farm workers.

"TIME TO HIT HARDEST" SAYS MAJ. GEN. MARCH OF ALLIED VICTORIES; "KEEP ENEMY RUNNING"

FOE NOW "GUESSING"

Still Much Territory to be Gained, However, and None Should be Deceived into Belief that War is Over—Reason for More U. S. Man Power—Location of American Divisions and Commanders Discussed in Press Interview.

Press interview by Gen. March August 10, 1918:

Surveying the battle line broadly you see that the line along the Vesle has remained just as it was the last time I talked to you. There have been a number of places where we have been nibbling along the river front acquiring a foothold on the northern bank, but have not yet attempted to go up the slopes on the north side where German intrenchments are supposed to be. That part of the line has remained stationary. As the line has become stationary Foch has kept up his pressure on the enemy, working on the perfectly sound principle that when you get an enemy going you keep him going; never give him a chance to recuperate or think it over; keep on hitting him.

British and French Attack.

On August 8 a combined British and French force, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, attacked on a front of 20 miles east of Amiens. This terrain is flat, almost level, and while some time ago there were small clumps of woods, all of those undoubtedly had been leveled long ago by artillery fire, so we can count that country as practically level with very little natural impediment to an advance. There are a few valleys perpendicular to the front of our advancing armies instead of parallel to it, so that the advancing troops can go right throught the valleys.

Enemy Taken by Surprise.

The enemy were apparently taken by surprise and made no essential resistance in the center, confining their strong resistance to the flanks. They made a counter attack toward the north of this advance, and retook part of the ground that had first been taken by the British. Hitting the big salient there on a 13-mile

front we pushed it in an average of 8 miles, and reduced it from an outer salient to an inner salient. That gives us a salient somewhat corresponding to the Marne salient and places the enemy again in a bad position. The advance of the British and French at this point comes up so that they are getting into control, or threatening, the railroad line of communications which at that point runs up from the Montdidier sector to Chaulnes.

On the Flanders Salient.

On the Flanders salient the enemy, on August 9, was withdrawing on southern sector of the salient, south of Merville, and British occupied that territory. General effect of these movements is straightening out of the line everywhere. Have not yet, of course, gotten back to the original Hidenburg line of defense where the German began his advances this year. We still have some territory to gain, so when statements appear in the papers that indicate the war is over at that point, discourage it. This is the time for the greatest effort; keep the enemy running. That is the reason the United States is being called upon for increased man power; that is the reason we want the age limits of the draft both lowered and raised to get more men. It is no time now to talk about the war being over. It is the time to hit him hard. The greatest advantage of this whole thing has been the change of the allies from the defensive to the offensive, which is a great military asset. We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing curselves.

Reads Confidential Cablegram.

Here is a confidential cablegram which I am going to read to you describing the combined French and English advance south of Albert:

"Allied troops found little opposition and have captured more prisoners than is possible for them to handle, including a German general and his staff, showing elements of surprise of attack. British report their prison camps back of Amiens so full that it is impossible to hold any more. Allies have captured all the artillery in this sector."

Questions and Answers.

Question: Can you identify any American units with the British advance?

Answer: No, we have not gotten any report. As soon as it is indicated what American troops are in there I will give it to you.

Question: Is it possible to disclose anything regarding the location of the 29th and 79th Divisions?

Answer: The 29th Division was last reported in Alsace sector, southeast of Epinal. The 79th Division is still in the training area.

Question: Has the 85th Division arrived overseas?

Answer: That division is just arriving. The infantry has all gotten in, but some of the artillery has not yet landed.

The Rainbow Division.

Question: Please give a brief résumé of the principal actions in which the Rainbow Division has participated.

Answer: The Rainbow Division had its combat training in the Lorraine sector north of Luneville. It left that position to arrive east of Rheims, where on July 15 it helped break the main German attack. When the French-American counteroffensive was launched on the Marne salient the division appeared there shortly in relief of other units. Our reports indicate the following: "In eight days of battle the 42d Division has forced the passage of the Ourcq, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed, decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian division, and one other division, and driven back the enemy's lines for 16 kilometers.

The Twenty-seventh Division.

Question. Can you say anything about the Twenty-seventh Division?

Answer. The division is commanded by Maj. Gen. O'Ryan, and when last reported was with the British on the Flanders front.

Question. You spoke of the railroad line of communication. From what point does that run?

Answer. From Chaulnes, supplying the troops in the Mondidier region. Of course if the German supplies can not get down there it will force the withdrawal of troops from this sector.

Strength of a Division.

Question. You told the Senate Committee that the strength of a division was 40,000, and you have told us that it was 45,000. Has there been a change?

Answer. The strength of a division is roughly 40,000. When you count in corps troops and army troops in order to get a multiplier for the whole army, the whole number is something like 45,000.

President Wilson Issues An Appeal to all Persons Engaged in Coal Mining Asking New Effort to Increase Output

The President has issued the following appeal:

To All Those Engaged in Coal Mining:

The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact, the most serious which confronts us—and calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of both operators and miners. Without an adequate supply our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased, and there will be much suffering in many homes throughout the country during the coming winter.

Let Every Man and Boy Do Best.

I am well aware that your ranks have been seriously depleted by the draft, by voluntary enlistment, and by the demands of other essential industries. This handicap can be overcome, however, and sufficent coal can be mined in spite of it if every one connected with the industry, from the highest official to the youngest boy, will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours. The operators must be zealous as never before to bring about the highest efficiency of management, to establish the best possible working conditions, and to accord fair treatment to everybody, so that the opportunity to work at his best may be accorded every workman. The miners should report for work every day, unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and should not only stay in the mines the full time, but also see to it that they get more coal than ever before.

Lessening Numbers by Draft.

The other workers in and about the mines should work as regularly and faithfully so that the work of the miner may not be retarded in any way. This will be especially necessary from this time forward, for your numbers may be further lessened by the draft, which will induct into the Army your fair share of those not essential to industry. Those who are drafted but who are essential will be given deferred classification, and it is their patriotic duty to accept it. And it is the patriotic duty of their friends and neighbors to hold them in high regard for doing so. The only worker who deserves the condemnation of his community is the one who fails to give his best in this crisis; not the one who accepts deferred classification and works regularly and diligently to increase the coal output. A great task is to be performed.

Cooperation to Win.

The operators and their staffs alone can not do it, nor can the mine workers alone do it; but both parties, working hand in hand with a grim determination to rid the country of its greatest obstacle to winning the war, can do it. It is with full confidence that I call upon you to assume the burden of producing an ample supply of coal. You will, I am sure, accept this burden and will successfully carry it through and in so doing you will be performing a service just as worthy as service in the trenches, and will win the applause and gratitude of the whole nation.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, 9 August, 1918.

ASSIGNED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 179:

177. Capt. Samuel K. Martin, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Acting Quartermaster General for duty in his office.

Save for the country's sake.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Substantial gains in the holdings of discounted paper and in note circulation are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on August 9, 1918.

Investments.—Total discounts on hand show an increase for the week of 61.6 millions, largely at the New York, Philadelphia, Dallas, and San Francisco banks. For the Minneapolis and Kansas City banks a considerable reduction in discounted paper on hand is shown, mainly under the head of six-month agricultural and live-stock paper. War paper—i. e., member banks' notes secured by United States war obligations and customers' paper similarly secured—increased from 685.9 to 761.6 millions and constitutes 57.9 per cent of the total discounts as against 54 per cent the week before. Acceptances on hand fell off 0.6 millions, the three Eastern banks reporting substantial liquidation of this class of paper. Following redemption of the 1908–1918 bonds, the United States bond holdings of the banks show a further reduction of 1.3 millions. Total earning assets show an increase for the week of 59.5 millions.

Government Deposits Increase.

Deposits.—Government deposits increased 18.7 millions, Chicago reporting the largest gain for the week. Members' reserve deposits show a decline of 2.8 millions, while net deposits went up about 17.5 millions.

Reserves.—Considerable shifting of reserves through the gold settlement fund is noted, the New York and San Francisco banks reporting the largest reductions in reserves. Gold reserves show a gain of 9.4 millions and total reserves a gain of 9.6 millions. Mainly as the result of the large increase in note circulation, the ratio of reserves to aggregate net deposit and Federal reserve note liabilities shows a decline from 58.7 to 57.9 per cent. The ratio of gold to Federal reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35 per cent against net deposits, shown for the first time in the present statement, works out 76.3 per cent, compared with 78.1 per cent the week before.

Note circulation.—During the week the agents issued a total of 60.3 millions of Federal reserve notes. The banks report a total Federal reserve note circulation of 1,955.3 millions, a gain of 48.8 millions for the week, also an increase of 2.2 millions in their aggregate liability on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—An increase of $358,000 in paid-in capital is due primarily to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted banks in the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago districts.

Condition of Member Banks, August 2.

Moderate gains for the week in demand deposits and in total investments are indicated by the statement of condition on August 2 of 719 member banks in leading cities.

United States securities on hand decreased about 15.5 millions, a like reduction being shown for United States bonds other than circulation bonds. Holdings of certificates of indebtedness increased about 6.7 millions, a slightly larger gain being shown for the central reserve city banks. Loans secured by United States war obligations show a gain of 12.7 millions for all reporting banks and a gain of 19.4 millions for the central reserve city banks. Other loans and investments show a gain of 67.2 millions, the aggregate increase for the banks in the three central reserve cities being nearly as large. For all reporting banks the ratio of United States war obligations and loans secured by such obligations remains unchanged at 14.6 per cent, and the same is true of the ratio of 16.2 per cent for the central reserve city banks.

A gain of 35.8 millions in Government deposits by the banks outside the central reserve cities is largly offset by net withdrawals of 29.8 millions from the banks in these three cities. Net demand deposits of all reporting banks went up 60.3 millions, the gain at the central reserve city banks being somewhat larger. Total time deposits show a gain of 13.2 millions, larger gains at reserve city banks being offset to some extent by losses under this head shown for the country banks. Total reserves fell off over 8 millions, and cash in vault about 6.4 millions.

Investments and Deposits.

For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to deposits shows a slight decline from 125 to 124.8 per cent, while for the central reserve city banks, owing to the relatively larger gain in investments, a rise in this ratio from 114.2 to 115.0 per cent is noted. The ratio of aggregate reserve and cash to total deposits declined from 14.8 to 14.6 per cent for all reporting banks, and from 15.9 to 15.6 per cent for banks in the central reserve cities. Aggregate excess reserves show a further decrease from 96.5 to 79.6 millions. For the central reserve city banks a decrease of this item from 78.6 to 64.9 millions is noted.

PLANS FOR RELINING OF HEAVY RAILROAD GUNS IN USE BY AMERICAN FORCES ABROAD IS APPROVED BY THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

The Chief of Ordnance has approved plans for the manufacture of the machine-tool equipment which the United States Government will install in France for the relining of the heavy railroad guns in use by the American forces.

The project for this relining plant is one of the largest undertaken by the Ordnance Department, and calls for the expenditure of between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. In size it will be comparable to the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany. The machine tools alone will cost between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, and will consist of gun-boring lathes, engine lathes, rifling machines, and grinders.

Cost of Giant Planers.

A large number of these gun-boring lathes are designed for a 102-inch swing. To make these lathes there is under construction at one of the machine tool factories in this country a giant planer, the base of which is so long that the curvature of the earth has to be taken into consideration in building it. It is 500 feet long—nearly the length of the Washington Monument or the battleship *North Dakota*. This planer alone is to cost $450,000, and the lathes it will help make will approximate, in the aggregate, $6,500,000. Prior to the war the longest planer ever built was not more than 80 feet. So long a stretch of ground will this greater one cover, that in order that its two ends might be in perfect alignment, a correction had to be made in the design to take care of the earth's curvature.

Plant to Be Erected In France.

In addition to the machine tool equipment required, the relining plant in France will include extensive shrinkage pits, giant 240-ton traveling cranes, an electrical generating plant of several thousand kilowatt capacity, a large battery of boilers to generate horsepower required in operating the factory, and suitable buildings to house the entire establishment.

Engineering work by the Ordnance Department in the development of the entire project was completed in less than 30 days after its inception. In that period the plans have been reviewed and approved by the Chief of Ordnance, the project has been passed by the Clearance Committee of the War Industries Board, negotiations have been concluded with machine tool builders, and procurement orders have actually been issued for production of the gun-boring lathes of various types required.

Important Salvage Operations.

The relining of big guns is one of the biggest salvage operations in the war. Several times the value of these big guns is saved by this process. Owing to the tremendous heat generated by the charge when the big guns are fired, their accuracy can not be assured after a few hundred shots unless they are relined, notwithstanding the fact that all other parts except the lining are practically as good as new.

When a gun is brought into the shop to be relined, the old lining is first bored out. The jacket is then heated, a new lining inserted, and the gun then dipped into a shrinkage pit, which shrinks the jacket tightly around the new lining. This process may be repeated several times with every gun.

BRITISH IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

Articles Placed on the Embargo List for the United Kingdom.

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables:

The importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom is prohibited: Canes of all descriptions, unmanufactured or manufactured, not otherwise prohibited; crabs, prawns, shrimps, and oysters, canned; red prussiate of potash.—Commerce Reports.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Price Differentials on Cotton Print Cloths

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton manufacturing industry and the Price Fixing Committee of July 1, 1918, the following differentials, based on the prices then agreed to, have been fixed by the Price Fixing Committee, remaining in effect until October 1, 1918.

PRINT CLOTHS.

Width.	Sley and pick.	Yards per pound.	Price per yard.
39 inches	68 x 72	4.75	$0.18
39 inches	72 x 76	4.25	.19¼

Visits Battlefield Where U. S. Marines Won Honors

Secretary Daniels has received from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt a cablegram telling of his visit to the front where the Marines have been in action. Mr. Roosevelt says:

"Have returned to Paris from a visit to Marine brigade. American and French commanders equally enthusiastic over their magnificent showing. Have also visited Belleau Wood, a most difficult position which Marines held against picked German troops and finally cleared. This wood has been renamed Bois de la Brigade de Marines on French maps."

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 87.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *August 9, 1918.*

Section A.—Along the Vesle the situation is unchanged.

American Official Communique No. 88.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *August 10, 1918.*

Section A.—There is nothing of importance to report from the sector occupied by our troops.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

American Official Communique No. 89.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *August 11, 1918.*

Section A.—Aside from the usual artillery activity along the Vesle, the day passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops.

ORDERED TO CAMP FUNSTON.

Special Orders, No. 179:

174. Col. William H. Burt, Field Artillery, is relieved from assignment to the 4th Field Artillery, Camp Shelby, Miss., and will proceed without delay to Camp Funston, Kans., for assignment to duty with the 28th Field Artillery.

Private Munitions Plants to Fly Special Flag

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Every private factory in the United States devoting more than 50 per cent of its total output to ordnance material, is to have the privilege of flying a specially designed flag. Orders to this effect have been issued by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, United States Army, and managers of the various ordnance production districts have been requested to inform the Ordnance Department at Washington of the number of plants affected. Replies to this inquiry are beginning to be received.

The flag measures 4 feet by 6 feet. Around the four sides is a red border. Within this border are three broad panels, the center one blue and the outer ones white. In the middle of the center panel of blue there is a design in white of the bursting bomb, insignia of the Ordnance Service.

Physicians Asked to Enroll for Army and Navy

The following statement is authorized by the War and Navy Departments:

Orders issued by the War and Navy Departments on August 8 suspending further volunteering and the receipt of candidates for officers' training camps from civil life do not apply to the enrollment of physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army and in the reserve force of the Navy.

It is the desire of both departments that the enrollment of physicians should continue as actively as before so that the needs of both services may be effectively met.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Orders Additional Cars on C. and O. Trains

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo went over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad on an inspection tour Friday and, seeing the crowded condition of the passenger trains, has directed Federal Manager Stevens to give the public the necessary service by putting on additional cars or running a second section of all trains that are crowded and do not afford the traveling public the necessary facilities. This additional service is to be made effective immediately.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

England Lifts Restriction on Consumption of Bacon

Exports of beef from the United States during the month of June totaled 92,173,000 pounds, of which 95 per cent went to the United Kingdom, France, England, and Belgium. The monthly average of beef exports for the three years preceding the war was 1,066,000 pounds.

Pork exports for June totaled 169,331,000 pounds, of which 83.5 per cent went to the four allies. The average monthly exportations of pork for the three years preceding the war were 41,531,567 pounds.

The amount of pork products received in England has enabled that country to lift the restrictions on the consumption of bacon.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, August 9, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of national banks:	Capital.
The National Bank of Andes, Andes, N. Y.	$25,000
The Security National Bank of Lake Wilson, Minn	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	
The Union National Bank of Jackson, Mich.; conversion of the Union Bank of Jackson	400,000
Total	450,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The National Bank of Billings, Billings, Okla	$25,000
The Stockmens National Bank of Columbus, Mont	50,000
Conversion of State banks:	
The First National Bank of Jordan, Minn.; conversion of The State Bank of Jordan	25,000
The First National Bank of Fullerton, N. Dak.; conversion of The Fullerton State Bank	25,000
Total	125,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000	$1,500,000
The First National Bank of Shoshone, Idaho, from $25,000 to $40,000	15,000
The Norwood National Bank of Greenville, S. C., from $125,000 to $250,000	125,000
The First National Bank of Windom, Minn., from $50,000 to $75,000	25,000
The Fourth National Bank of Macon, Ga., from $300,000 to $350,000	50,000
The First National Bank of East Peoria, Ill., from $25,000 to $30,000	5,000
Total	1,720,000

CHARTER REEXTENDED.

The Bennington County National Bank of Bennington, Vt., until close of business Aug. 6, 1938.

CHANGE OF TITLE.

The Bennington County National Bank of Bennington, Vt., to "The County National Bank of Bennington."

SUMMARY.

		Capital.
Applications for charter	(3 banks)	$450,000
Charter issued	(4 banks)	125,000
Charter reextended	(1 bank)	
Increases of capital approved	(6 banks)	1,720,000
Changes of title approved	(1 bank).	

PRECIOUS STONES FROM FRANCE.

Export Permission is Given Without Special Authorization.

The American Consul General at Paris cables:

By a decree of the Minister of Finance dated July 20, permission is given for the exportation, reexportation, etc., without special authorization, of cut artificial precious stones to the United Kingdom, uninvaded portion of Belgium, Italy, and countries outside of Europe.—Commerce Reports.

The Sugar Situation

America, which made exports of 140,000,000 bushels of wheat in the closing crop year, where less than 20,000,000 bushels surplus appeared, is called upon now to exercise like virtue with sugar.

The burden of maintaining allied supplies falls on our resources.

No sugar comes from central Europe, none from Java; from Hawaii and West Indies less than usual.

French sugar territory is overrun by German armies; French sugar mills are taken and destroyed.

Submarine sinkings and losses by battle have cost us great stores; labor shortage makes inroads on production.

For England the allowance is 2 pounds of sugar a month; for France, 1 pound; for Italy, 1 pound. America seeks to share equally with all who sit at the common table, joined in the common defense.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS IN ARMY.

Orders for Furloughs on New Year and Day of Atonement.

The War Department authorizes the following:

JULY 22, 1918.

MY DEAR COL. CUTLER: Referring to your telegram of July 12, from the Jewish Welfare Board, concerning furloughs to observe the Jewish New Year and Day of Atonement, I beg to inform you that the following letter of instructions has been sent out to all department and division commanders and commanding generals of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Panama, and also to the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, France:

"The Secretary of War desires that furloughs be granted to the members of the Jewish faith for the New Year from noon September 6 to the morning of September 9, and for the Day of Atonement from noon of September 14 to the morning of September 17, if this does not interfere with the public service. If military necessity prevents granting furloughs, provision should be made for them to hold divine services wherever possible on days mentioned."

Very sincerely, yours,

F. P. KEPPEL,
Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Col. HARRY CUTLER,
War Department, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

PROF. J. T. YOUNG APPOINTED.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following: Prof. James T. Young, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the statistical investigating staff of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. Prof. Young, who was for several years the dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Economics, is an authority on labor questions, and will give his attention especially to the determination of essential as distinguished from nonessential industries, in so far as they affect the housing program.

NATIONAL BANK EARNINGS BIG AND NO FAILURES THIS YEAR

The Comptroller of the Currency issues the following:

As a result of sounder and more conservative methods of banking, and a stricter observance of the provisions of the national bank act and the regulations of the Comptroller's Office; and also because of the admirable operation of the Federal reserve act, and the closer supervision and more rigid examination by the national bank examining force, the national banks of the United States are to-day being administered more satisfactorily and more successfully than ever before.

Returns Not Completed.

The compilation of the returns for the past six months will not be finished for several weeks; but the analysis recently completed of earnings reports of the national banks for the six months ending January 1, 1918, shows gross profits for that period of $392,742,000, an increase over the corresponding six months in the previous year of $62,448,000, while their net profits for the same six months amounted to approximately $100,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent per annum on the aggregate capital stock of all national banks—excelling all previous records. These large earnings have also been coincident with a radical reduction in interest rates in all parts of the country and the practical extinction of the barbarous usury which until recently was being charged by some banks in certain sections.

For the first seven months of 1918 there has been no failure of any national bank in any one of our 48 States. Never before in the history of the national banks since 1870 (with the single exception of the year 1881) has there been such immunity from failures.

During these same seven months of 1918 22 State banks and trust companies in 14 different States have failed.

Applications for Charters.

During the past seven months 160 applications for charters for new national banks have been received, calling for a capital of $9,090,000. In the same period 88 new charters have been granted by the comptroller's office, with a capital of $9,955,000, and 15 applications for charters for new national banks have been refused. One hundred and seventy-five applications for charters for new national banks are still pending.

One hundred and fifteen national banks, in the seven months ending August 1, 1918, increased their capital by the sum of $9,635,000. In the same period only three national banks reduced their capital—the aggregate amount of these reductions was $175,000.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

EXPORTS TO WEST AFRICAN BRITISH AND FRENCH COLONIES

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the British and French colonial governments affected, announce in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 188) that arrangements have been consummated, effective on and after September 1, 1918, whereby licenses will be issued for the exportation of a limited quantity of foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds to the following British and French West African colonies: Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togoland, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, French Congo, French Guinea, and Senegal.

Prospective importers in these colonies will be required to obtain the approval of the governors of their respective colonies for all orders for foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds.

Rules for Exporters.

Exporters in the United States, making application for export licenses for the shipment of foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds, will be required, on and after September 1, 1918, to attach Supplemental Information Sheet X–117 to the regular Application Form X, and state thereon that they hold a bona fide firm order, dated subsequent to July 1, 1918, from the consignee named in the application for the quantity of the commodity specified thereon, and that such order has been duly approved by the governor of the colony of destination named in the application.

No licenses to export the following foodstuffs to British and French West African colonies will be granted by the War Trade Board until September 1, 1918: Wheat flour, canned beef, pickled beef, other beef, canned pork, pickled pork, oleomargarine, lard compound, cottonseed oil, and sugar.

All applications now on file with the War Trade Board for licenses to export the commodities mentioned in the foregoing list will be canceled forthwith and applicants will be duly notified of such cancellation. New applications for such licenses should not be filed until September 1, 1918. Prior to September 1, 1918, applications for licenses to export commodities other than those mentioned in the list set out above may be filed as heretofore and the same will be considered without regard to the new procedure described above. On and after September 1, 1918, this procedure becomes operative with respect to all applications to export foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds to these colonies.

Committee to Establish Prices to Rice Growers

The Food Administration issues the following:

Appointment of a committee to assist in carrying out the recent agreements between the Food Administration and rice millers is announced by the Food Administration.

The main provisions of the agreement are that the millers shall pay definite prices to the growers for rough rice and shall not sell the clean rice at more than prices named in the contracts, ranging from 7⅞ cents a pound for choice Japan to 9½ cents for fancy Honduras.

Additions and Modifications Made to the Export Conservation List

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 190) the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list, effective August 12, 1918:

Chains, anchor.
Cloth, as follows: Press, made of human hair and all animal hairs.
Electrotypes (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland).
Hair, as follows:
Horse, manufactures of.
Human, manufactures of.
Human, raw.
Press cloths made of human hair and all animal hairs.
Horse hair, manufactures of.
Human hair, as follows:
Manufactures of.
Raw.
Linen and articles manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Press cloths made of human hair and all animal hairs.

The modification to the export conservation list, as shown below, has been adopted, also effective August 12, 1918. Item listed in column 1 includes the new modification and should be substituted for the corresponding item in column 2:

COLUMN 1. EFFECTIVE AUGUST 12, 1918.	COLUMN 2. EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST, JULY 16, 1918.
Instruments as follows: Surgical (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland when consigned to hospitals and Government officials).	Instruments, surgical.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

All Europe Expected to Watch the Result of Fourth Liberty Loan

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin September 28 and close October 19. The result of the loan will be watched with keen interest in Europe, not only by our associates in the war against the Teutonic powers but by our enemies. It will be regarded by them as a measure of the American people's support of the war.

The Germans know full well the tremendous weight and significance of popular support of the war, of the people at home backing up the Army in the field. As the loan succeeds our enemies will sorrow; as it falls short they will rejoice. Every dollar subscribed will help and encourage the American soldiers and hurt and depress the enemies of America.

The loan will be a test of the loyalty and willingness of the people of the United States to make sacrifices compared with the willingness of our soldiers to do their part. There must be and will be no failure by the people to measure up to the courage and devotion of our men in Europe. Many of them have given up their lives; shall we at home withhold our money? Shall we spare our dollars while they spare not their very lives?

CANCELS RAINCOAT CONTRACTS OF ALL INDICTED MAKERS

War Department Also Orders Seizure of Finished Goods and Raw Materials.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, the Acting Quartermaster General, has issued instructions to cancel immediately all contracts now outstanding for raincoats with the firms, companies, corporations, and individuals who or whose representatives have been indicted in connection with alleged fraud, bribery, and corruption with regard to the selling of raincoats to the War Department.

The instructions also direct the commandeering in the hands of all such persons, whose contracts are canceled, their existing supplies of raw materials, partly manufactured materials, and completed raincoats. All raincoats so commandeered are to be inspected. Those which are up to specifications are to be put into stock, and those which are rejected are to be held on account of the contractor from whom they were taken.

New contracts will be let to companies and individuals not involved in these frauds, so as to increase the supply of raincoats until the needed supply is obtained.

BOARD OF OFFICERS CALLED.

Special orders No. 168:

133. A board of officers to consist of—Col. Frank D. Wickham, National Army; Col. George J. Holden, National Army; Lieut. Col. Robert O. Ragsdale, National Army; Lieut. Col. Robert M. Barton, National Army, and Maj. Karl S. Bradford, National Army, is appointed to meet at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., at the call of the senior member of the board, under the provisions of section 9, Bulletin No. 32, War Department, 1917, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct, and efficiency of such officers as may be ordered to appear before the board.

List of Line Officers of the Navy and Officers of the Coast Guard Recommended by Board for Promotion

Admiral Mayo, president of the board of selection, has presented to the Secretary of the Navy for action by the President the recommendations of the board for the promotion of line officers of the Navy and officers of the Coast Guard, as follows:

Captains recommended for promotion to permanent rank of rear admiral (9)—Albert P. Niblack, John A. Hoogewerff, Marbury Johnston, Edwin A. Anderson (extra number), Thomas W. Kinkaid (extra number), William S. Smith (extra number), Charles W. Dyson (extra number), Clarence S. Williams, and John D. McDonald.

Captains recommanded for promotion to temporary rank of rear admiral (23)—George R. Clark, William A. Gill, Harold P. Norton (extra number), Gustav Kaemmerling (extra number), Alexander S. Halstead, Roger Welles, Charles P. Plunkett, William H. G. Bullard, Joseph W. Oman, Philip Andrews, Josiah S. McKean, Benton C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol, Newton A. McCully, Henry F. Bryan, Andrew T. Long, Thomas Washington, Guy H. Burrage, Ashley H. Robertson, Carlo B. Brittain, Samuel S. Robison, Charles F. Hughes, and Henry A. Wiley.

Commanders recommended for promotion to permanent rank of captain — Philip Williams, Douglas E. Dismukes, Bion B. Bierer, Raymond DeL. Hasbrouck, Joel R. P. Pringle, Frank H. Clark, Edward H. Campbell, Walter S. Crosley (extra number), Martin E. Trench, Orton P. Jackson, Percy N. Olmstead, Frank B. Upham, and David P. Sellers.

Commanders recommended for promotion to temporary rank of captain: (99)—Frederick A. Traut, Francis L. Chadwick, Roscoe C. Bulmer, Harlan P. Perrill, Leonard R. Sargent, David F. Boyd, Louis C. Richardson, Walton R. Sexton, William D. Leahy, Andrew T. Graham, Arthur St. C. Smith, Willis McDowell, Austin Kautz, Charles T. Owens, William C. Asserson, Clarence S. Kempff, John Halligan, jr., William C. Watts, Lyman A. Cotten, Frank L. Pinney, Zeno E. Briggs, William T. Tarrant, Clarence A. Abele, Thomas L. Johnson, Yancey S. Williams, Edward T. Constien, George T. Pettengill, David C. Hanrahan, Charles P. Nelson, Herbert G. Sparrow, Edward B. Fenner, Victor A. Kimberly, Joseph K. Taussig (extra number), Claude C. Bloch, Henry E. Lackey, Edward C. Kalbfus, Clark H. Woodward, William S. Miller, Cyrus W. Cole, John W. Greenslade, Charles E. Courtney (extra number), James H. Comfort, George B. Landenberger, William Norris (extra number), Adolphus Andrews, Frederick L. Oliver, Thomas R. Kurtz, Allen Buchanan, Richard D. White, Adolphus E. Watson, Harry L. Brinser, James H. Tomb, Edgar B. Larimer, Alfred W. Johnson, Walter M. Hunt, Chauncey Shackford, Ralph E. Pope, Zachariah H. Madison, Charles P. Snyder, Joseph R. Defrees, Willis G. Mitchell, John J. Hyland, Samuel W. Bryant, Edward S. Jackson, Henry L. Wyman, Julius F. Hellweg, Sinclair Gannon, Robert Morris, John D. Wainwright, George W. Steele, jr., Stafford H. R. Doyle, William N. Jeffers, John W. Timmons, Charles S. Freeman, Henry C. Mustin, William P. Cronan, William B. Wells, Paul B. Dungan (extra number), Hilary H. Royall, William R. Sayles, jr., Kenneth G. Castleman (extra number), Franck T. Evans, Wilbert Smith, Harry K. Cage, Ward K. Wortman, Hayne Ellis, Frank D. Berrien, Paul Foley, Edwin H. Dodd, Charles R. Train, Hugo W. Osterhaus, Charles P. Huff, Louis J. Connelly, Ernest J. King, Byron A. Long, Alfred G. Howe, William R. White (extra number), William K. Riddle, and John G. Church.

Permanent lieutenant-commanders recommended for promotion to permanent rank of commander (33)—William R. White (extra number), Lloyd S. Shapley, William K. Riddle, John G. Church, James H. Comfort, George B. Landenberger, Clarence L. Arnold, William Norris (extra number), Adolphus Andrews, Frederick L. Oliver, Thomas R. Kurtz, Harold E. Cook, John M. Enochs, Benyaurd B. Wygent, Manley H. Simons, Roger Williams, Ivan E. Bass (extra number), William S. Pye, Burrell C. Allen, Arthur P. Fairfield, John C. Fremont, Walter N. Vernow, Frank R. McCrary, Percy W. Foote, George F. Neal, Fletcher L. Sheffield (extra number), Louis Shane (extra number), Henry C. Dinger (extra number), Allen Buchanan, Richard D. White, Herbert C. Cocke, Bayard T. Bulmer (extra number), and William V. Tomb.

Lieutenant commanders recommended for promotion to temporary rank of commander: (236)—

Henry N. Jenson, James B. Gilmer, Roe W. Vincent, Robert A. Abernathy, Adolphus Staton, Julius C. Townsend, Earl P. Finney, Ernest Friedrick, Charles S. Kerrick, Robert W. Kessler, William H. Toaz, Arthur H. Rice, Herbert H. Michael, Bradford Barnette, Harry A. Stuart (extra number), Turner F. Caldwell, William R. Furlong, Edmund S. Root, Earl R. Shipp, Arthur B. Cook, Herbert E. Kays, Louis P. Davis, Arthur W. Sears, George C. Pegram, Harold G. Bowen (extra number), Edgar G. Oberlin (extra number), George M. Baum, Isaac C. Johnson, jr., Richard P. McCullough, George V. Stewart, Arthur K. Atkins, Jonathan S. Dowell, jr., Nelson H. Goss, Stanford C. Hooper, William O. Spears, Walter H. Lassing, Harry E. Shoemaker, John H. Newton, Andrew F. Carter, Albert Norris (extra number), Anthony J. James, John M. Poole, 3d, William E. Eberly, William L. Culbertson, Theodore G. Ellyson, Hugh Brown, Wilhelm L. Friedell, Burton H. Green, Isaac F. Dortch, John J. London, Lewis D. Causey, Andrew S. Hickey, Francis M. Robinson, Randolph P. Scudder, Charles C. Hartigan, George A. Alexander, Edwin B. Woodworth, James P. Olding, Roland M. Brainard, Charles S. McWhorter, Sherwoode A. Taffinder, Archibald G. Sterling, John T. G. Stapler, John S. McCain, Gordon W. Haines, Ross S. Culp, John W. Wilcox, jr., Laurance N. McNair, William Baggaley, Benjamin Dutton, jr., Halford R. Greenlee, Vaughn K. Coman, Reed M. Fawell, Henry A. Orr, James S. Woods, Lloyd W. Townsend, John M. Smeallie, Charles M. Austin, John E. Pond, William P. Gaddis, Kenneth Whiting, George B. Wright, George S. Bryan, Robert L. Ghormley, William L. Calhoun, Russell Willson, Leigh Noyes, Walter W. Lorshbough, Eldred B. Armstrong, William A. Glassford, jr., Conant Taylor, William A. Hall, Douglas L. Howard, Arthur LeR. Bristol, jr., Frank J. Fletcher, Walter B. Decker, John H. Towers, Julian H. Collins, Milo F. Draemel, Thomas Withers, jr., Isaac C. Bogart, Pierre L. Wilson, Owen Bartlett, Walter F. Jacobs, Leo F. Welch, Carroll S. Graves, Harry L. Pecce, Ferdinand L. Reichmuth, Harvey Delano, Wolcott E. Hall, Isaac C. Kidd, Fred M. Perkins, Robert A. White, Frank H. Roberts, Joseph S. Evans (extra number), John W. W. Cummings, Roy L. C. Stover, Chester H. J. Keppler, Charles A. Dunn (extra number), John W. Lewis, James J. Manning (extra number), John W. Lewis, James J. Manning (extra number), Charles G. Davy, Horace T. Dyer (extra number), Charles O. Gill, Rufus W. Mathewson, Augustin T. Beauregard, Damon E. Cummings, Russell S. Crenshaw, Matthias E. Manly, Ronan C. Grady, Reuben L. Walker, Albert S. Rees, Alexander Sharp, jr., Hollis M. Cooley, Aubrey W. Fitch, Edward D. Washburn, jr., Fred F. Rogers, Wilfred E. Clarke, Robert V. Lowe (extra number), Harold Jones, Claude A. Bonvillian (extra number), Edwin A. Wooleson, Robert W. Cabaniss, Claude B. Mayo, Hamilton F. Glover, Gardner L. Caskey, John B. Rhodes, George H. Bowdey, Robert A. Theobald, Fletcher C. Starr, William L. Beck, Garret L. Schuyler, Charles F. Russell, Guy E. Baker, Frank N. Eklund, David A. Scott, Willis W. Bradley, jr., Miles A. Libbey, Raymond A. Spruance, Earle F. Johnson, Henry K. Hewitt, Felix X. Gygax, Guy E. Davis, Weyman P. Beehler, Lemuel M. Stevens, Roy P. Emrich, John S. Barleon, William T Smith, Jacob L. Hydrick, Stephen B. McKinney, Louis F. Thibault, George C. Logan, Clarence McC. McGill, George H. Laird, John B. Earle, Harold V. McKittrick, Henry G. Shonerd, Charles T. Blackburn, George T. Swasey, jr., Ellis Lando, Thomas A. Symington, Harlow T. Kays, Warren G. Child, William H. Lee, William P. Williamson, Randall Jacobs, Vaughn V. Woodward, Richard S. Edwards, Robert T. S. Lowell (extra number), Clyde R. Robinson, Richard T. Keiran, Ralph C. Needham, Charles C. Slayton, Irving H. Mayfield, John H. Hoover, Louis H. Maxfield, Philip H. Hammond (extra number), Claud A. Jones (extra number), Harry Campbell (extra number), George W. Kenyon, Allan S. Farquhar, Lucian F. Kimball, Harvey W. McCormack, Ernest D. McWhorter, John M. Schelling, Bert B. Taylor, William O. Wallace, Frank R. King, Bruce R. Ware, jr., Carl T. Osburn, William S. Farber, Albert M. Cohen, George M. Ravenscroft, Arie A. Corwin, Harry J. Abbett, George McC. Courts, Charles W. Crosse, Frank D. Pryor, Claudius R. Hyatt, Jacob H. Klein, jr., Robert C. Giffen, Richard E. Cassidy, Richard S. Galloway, Clarence N. Hinkamp, Riley F. McConnell, Ralph R. Stewart, Leslie E. Bratton, Ezra G. Allen, Henry C. Gearing, jr., Elmer W. Tod, Thaddeus A. Thomson, jr., William F. Amsden, George W. Simpson, Homer H. Norton, Charles S. Keller, and Alfred H. Miles.

Captains of the Coast Guard recommended for temporary promotion to the rank of senior captain in the Coast Guard (13).—James H. Brown, James M. Moore, William V. E. Jacobs, Preston H. Ubberroth, Andrew J. Henderson, Richard O. Crisp, Frederick G. Dodge, George C. Carmine, Frederick J. Haake, James G. Ballinger, Charles E. Johnston, Aaron L. Gamble, and Harry G. Hamlet.

Captains of Engineers of the Coast Guard recommended for temporary promotion to the rank of senior captain in the Coast Guard (3).—James H. Chalker, Charles F. Nash, and Denis F. X. Bowen.

COTTONSEED INDUSTRY NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED BY DEALERS

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

Costs of doing business and general conditions in their industry were discussed recently by dealers in cotton seed for planting purposes in a conference with members of the Department of Agriculture and Food Administration.

It was the consensus of opinion among the dealers present that costs had appreciably increased and that the margin of profit allowed dealers in milling seed by recent Food Administration regulations, $3 per ton, would not be adequate for the seedsmen.

Difficulties of estimate arose from the fact that these dealers handle other seed than cotton. The Food Administration has the plea for an increased margin under advisement and will make an announcement soon.

Among Those at Conference.

The attendance was lighter than expected, largely because the hot weather made travel uncomfortable. Those present were: Henry M. Ward, Richmond, Va.; Lea Beaty, Lockhart, Tex.; N. L. Willet, Augusta, Ga.; L. Harry Mixson, Charleston, S. C.; A. L. Wiggins, Hartsville, S. C.; B. F. Summerour, Duluth, Ga.; C. E. Schuster, Waxahachie, Tex.; W. A. Wyatt, jr., Raleigh, N. C.; H. G. Hastings, Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Ferguson, Sherman, Tex.; Frank W. Bolgiano, Washington, D. C.; Ed Kasch, San Marcus, Tex.; W. A. Wheeler, George C. Edler, J. E. Barr, R. A. Oakley, and J. A. Evans, Department of Agriculture; Dr. G. H. Denny, T. F. Justiss, and S. J. Cassells, of the Food Administration.

American Firms Apply to Use German Patents

The Federal Trade Commission issues the following:

Applications for licenses to use patents they claim are enemy owned or controlled have been filed with the Federal Trade Commission by the following American firms:

National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York City, seeking a dye patent; and the E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., New York City, seeking two tanning process patents.

PRESIDENT URGES STATE DEFENSE COUNCILS AS AID TO DEPARTMENTS AND WAR COMMISSIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

worthy accomplishments of the State councils of defense in the 48 States of the Union, and to indicate the war activities for which they seem to me to be peculiarly fitted and peculiarly responsible, and to ask your advice and assistance in a matter vital to their future effectiveness.

The State councils of defense, as you are well aware, were instituted at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense shortly after we entered the war. Almost from the day of their organization they took a prominent part in recruiting our armed forces. Since the early months of the great struggle they have rendered particularly valuable service on behalf of the Department of Agriculture in increasing the production of foodstuffs. Before the creation of the United States Food Administration they led the national campaign for food conservation. Most of them took a leading part in the institution of home guards to take the place of the federalized militia. They met many another State emergency by prompt local action. As time went on, in the natural course of events many of the fields of action which they had occupied were officially taken over by especially created Federal administrations. But new problems constantly arose and the work of the State councils, instead of diminishing, has notably increased in scope and in significance.

Value Rapidly Expanded.

To accomplish this work they have built up an organization uniquely suited to its purpose. Every State council of defense has active county, or equivalent, councils of defense under it, while in nearly every State the organization of community councils in the school districts, bringing the Government to the people and the people to the Government, is progressing rapidly.

Through their speakers, their war conferences, their contact with the press, and their contact with the people themselves through their community councils, the State councils are now in a special sense the guardians of civilian morale in each State, carrying on a work of education and information which we look to see continued and strengthened, in order that the will to win and the knowledge of how to make that will effective may be everybody's possession throughout the war, in the dark hours of trial as well as in the hour of victory.

In States with a considerable population of foreign origin, the State councils of defense are leaders in the work of Americanization, establishing war information bureaus, correlating existing Americanization agencies, increasing as far as possible the educational facilities available to the foreign-born, and seeing that such facilities are used.

Assistance to Draft Men.

The State councils are engaged in preparing the young men of the country for the high duty of selective service, advising and informing them in particular upon the adjustment of their legal affairs and upon military conditions and requirements and social hygiene.

They are bringing their great influence to bear on behalf of economy and thrift throughout the country. It is also their special task, in the interest of economy, to supervise the solicitation of funds for war relief by voluntary agencies, and to coordinate the efforts of these agencies, seeing that they work harmoniously and to a common purpose, and determining what agencies shall be approved and what discouraged.

They act also as the State representatives of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense in the increasingly important work of extending and facilitating motor-truck transportation, in order to reduce the tremendous burden on our railroads and to stimulate the production of food by providing means of transporting it to market.

Notable Health Work.

In addition, they are doing notable work in connection with public health, in connection with vocational education, and in studying and assisting in the solution of the difficult housing and rent-profiteering problems which the war has brought to many a locality.

Last, but far from least, their ramifying organization enables them to play a valuable part in the practical execution of the policies of the Department of Agriculture, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Labor Department, the Shipping Board, and the other Federal agencies which are extended into the States. We expect the State representatives of these Federal agencies to feel in the future, as they have been able to feel in the past, that the organization of the State Council of Defense is their ready right hand. Most of the State councils are incidentally performing the special service of bringing these Federal representatives together for frequent and regular consultation, and in most of the States these Federal representatives are actually members of the councils of defense.

These, in general terms, are the broad lines upon which the State councils are now acting, and I have said nothing of the local industrial and social emergencies which it is their special province to meet by local action.

Valuable to Departments.

The existence of this great national system, valuable for each and every Government department, makes, of course, for economy of effort and renders unnecessary the creation of much local Federal machinery which would otherwise have to be set up for the performance of specific tasks.

May I suggest, then, that you ask all Federal departments, administrations, and commissions, when planning new work or extension of their organizations, to consider carefully the possibility of using the State-council system so as to prevent duplication. A better understanding on this point throughout Washington would, I think, make for the general efficiency of the war machine.

Furthermore, will you not remind the heads of all Federal departments, administrations, and commissions that all requests and suggestions for work on the part of the State councils should be submitted through the State Councils Section of the Council of National Defense? This section has attained a strong position as the agency to which the State councils look for authority and guidance in the programs committed to them for execution. It is clear that in the interest of efficiency all requests for action from the Federal Government should go to them through this single channel. In the past Federal authorities have not infrequently caused confusion by going directly to the State councils with recommendations, sometimes with conflicting recommendations. I believe a word from you would prevent such misunderstandings in the future.

It is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered, since our entrance into the war, by these State councils, their county councils, and the multitude of workers banded together under them, whom we estimate to number at least 1,000,000. I feel sure that you, as their commander in chief, will be proud of their unique contribution in the war and will use your authority to broaden the scope of their activities as conditions permit, so that they may go on to still greater achievements.

Very sincerely, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War and
Chairman Council of National Defense.

WAR-SAVINGS SERVICE

The Government wishes to enlist every man, woman, and child of the Nation in war-savings service. When an individual buys war-savings stamps he enlists in the production division of the Nation, thereby supporting and backing up the fighting division which is in France and on the seas.

COAL OF ALL KINDS LOADED ON CARS WEEK ENDED JULY 27

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

A report was made to Director General McAdoo to-day by the Car Service Section of the Railroad Administration on the quantity of coal of all kinds loaded by roads for the week ended July 27, 1918, as compared with the same period of 1917. A summary of the report follows:

	1918	1917
Total cars bituminous	224,572	193,144
Total cars anthracite	40,942	43,050
Total cars lignite	3,657	2,813
Grand total cars all coal	269,173	239,007

A summary of the decreases and increases in coal loaded since January 1, 1918, up to and including the fourth week of July, 1918, as compared with the same periods of 1917 follows:

	Decrease.	Increase.
January—cars	79,172	
February—do		31,250
March—do		46,613
April—do		73,408
May—do		84,998
June—do		88,840
First four weeks of July—do		113,188

Increase 1918 over 1917, 359,125 cars.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

TOTAL U. S. ARMY CASUALTIES.

The following weekly statement of casualties is authorized by the War Department:

The total number of reported casualties to August 11, 1918:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	3,568
Died of wounds	1,104
Died of disease	1,534
Died of accident and other causes	669
Wounded in action	8,969
Missing in action (including prisoners)	1,425
Total to date	17,269

ARMY

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 11, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	64
Died of wounds	6
Wounded severely	26
Total	96

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Oliver Ames. Oliver Ames, 96 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

Franklin A. Harwood. Mrs. Franklin Harwood, 1304 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Frank Leslie Young. George Young, Florence, Ala.

SERGEANTS.

Marcus Walentic. Nick Walentic, 2276 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.

CORPORALS.

William Carter. Mrs. Amanda Carter, 609 East Ninth Street, Erie, Pa.

Aaron Cohen. Mrs. Maurice Cohen, 103 South Jared Street, Dubois, Pa.

Patrick G. Cooke. Thomas Cooke, Leisenring, Pa.

James Daley. Joseph Daley, 825 John Place, Chicago, Ill.

Paul C. Daron. Mrs. Paulina Daron, 1116 Elston Street, Michigan City, Ind.

George C. Duffield. Robert Sloan, Keosauqua, Iowa.

Benjamin T. Francis. William Francis, 117 Hildreth Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Harold Oscar Hallberg. Fred Hallberg, Kane, Pa.

Harry W. Hammons. Miss Laura Hammons, Malvern, Iowa.

William E. Horton. Mrs. Jennie H. Dawe, 1010 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

John R. Jarvis. C. W. Jarvis, C. B. & Q. office, Creston, Iowa.

Don H. Kitt. J. H. Kitt, 1031 Quenton Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rolla M. Newman. William F. Newman, Malden, Ill.

Frederick W. O'Donnell. Michael J. O'Donnell, 19 River Street, Bradford, Mass.

Frank Rawson. Peter Rawson, Camp Logan, Ill.

Clarence V. Shurtz. Harry Shurtz, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

Allen B. White. Mrs. Nellie White, 126 Maverick Street, Chelsea, Mass.

BUGLER.

Philip Roy Goodridge. Mrs. Della T. Goodridge, 5723 Rodman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WAGONER.

Howard Gotschall. Mrs. A. W. Lackey, Douglass, Kans.

PRIVATES.

La Grand Beebe. Mrs. Nellie Beebe, 720 South Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Dewey M. Burger. Mrs. Mary Burger, McLean, Ill.

James A. Burkett. W. M. Burkett, Rambauer, Mo.

Harry Campbell. Henry Campbell, Spring Valley, Ill.

Marcono Cirullo. Patsy Cirullo, Ripa, Condita, Italy.

Asa L. Collins. Mrs. J. L. Collins, 1306 Jefferson Street, Kansas City, Mo.

LeRoy P. Daley. Mrs. W. J. Slovar, 214 North James Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

John Dolan. Mrs. Mary Ann Dolan, Kellargrea County, Ireland.

Oliver Dixon Edwards. J. D. Edwards, Clay, Ky.

Denis Estes. William E. Estes, Yellville, Ark.

Herman Faulkner. Alta Faulkner, 58 Enslie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LaVerne B. Gitzy. J. V. Gitzy, Orient, Iowa.

Ralph C. Grammer. T. M. Grammer, 801 North Ash Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Cornelius Grauer. Mrs. Catherine Grauer, 15 Sylvan Terrace, New York, N. Y.

Walter A. Haimerl. Mrs. Annie M. Haimerl, Dent, Minn.

Charles C. Hall. George H. Hall, Red Springs, N. C.

Morris Halperin. Mrs. Rose Halperin, 253 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.

Francis F. Heinbuck. Mrs. Susan Heinbuck, 817 North Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.

Christobal Hidalgo. Joseph Rodriquez Hidalgo, Box 85, San Juan, P. R.

Carl Hilgardner. J. Hilgardner, Freightag Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Burwell C. Jackson. Jesse L. Jackson, R. F. D. No. 4, Kinston, N. C.

Carl A. Johnson. Charles A. Lundahl, 622 East Forty-ninth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hugh B. Kaiser. Mrs. Mary Kaiser, 654 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Orville Vernon Kendall. Mrs. Emma Kendall, R. F. D. No. 2, Anderson, Ind.

Brewster Latham. Mrs. Fannie Latham, R. F. D. No. 1, Elkton, Ky.

Edgar B. Lea. Mrs. Souisan P. Holmes, Princeton, Ark.

Vito G. Liddi. Nicola Liddi, Sannicandre, Bari, Italy.

Harry D. Loeven. Jacob Loeven, 184 Sixth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

James L. Lundy. Mrs. Mary E. Lundy, 1225 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Patrick McCarthy. Mrs. Margaret McCarthy, 438 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

William T. McKinley. Mrs. Mattie Lane, 2131 South Eighth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

James G. Mason. C. U. Mason, Dublin, Ga.

John Merkel. Frank Merkel, Oscoda, Mich.

Poncatti Nazzareno. Angelo Nazzareno, Corinaldo, Province Ancona, Italy.

Angelo Pergiavanni. Mrs. Domenico Mastrippolite, Civitella M. Raymond, Chieti, Italy.

John Rorono. Argen Krintresppa, 100 East One hundred and sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Lincoln Schlott. Mrs. Lizzie Schlott, R. F. D. No. 22, Lincoln, Pa.

Maynard R. Simpson. Mrs. Virginia Simpson, Lovingston, Va.

Frank A. Vaillancourt. Frank Vaillancourt, 117 Beach Street, Fairview, Mass.

Joseph T. Walczak. Martin Walczak, 167 Lombard Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

George E. West. Edward A. West, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Douglas Urquhart. Dr. J. E. Urquhart, Ashfield, Mass.

Glen Zilmer. Edward Zilmer, Monroe, Wis.

Corpl. Alexander Loyd. F. W. Loyd, Route 1, Eliska, Ala.

PRIVATES.

Brodie G. Cownie. A. B. Cownie, Ninth and Dakota Streets, South Sioux City, Nebr.

Otto Koch. Andrew C. Koch, 91 Ford Avenue, Glendale, N. Y.

Albert M. Swanson. Peter Swanson, 140 Mansfield Street, New Haven, Conn.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Carl E. Gillen. Carl A. Gillen, 622 North Fifth Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Walter B. Binford, jr. W. B. Binford, Taylor Street, Griffin, Ga.

Edgar H. Eubanks. Mark Eubanks, 24 West Douglas Street, Rice Lake, Wis.

William Fisher. Mrs. Martha Fisher, 415 West Liberty Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robert G. Lumsden. J. R. Lumsden, Sautee, Ga.

Chester J. Nowak. Mrs. F. Nowak, 13 Merrimac Street, Rochester, N. Y.

John D. Ungerecht. Henry Ungerecht, Henning, Tenn.

BUGLER.

Ele H. Pfaltzgraff. Jacob Pfaltzgraff, Dumont, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Albert O. Anderson. Oscar Anderson, 701 North Liberty Street, Creston, Iowa.

Julian G. Cox. J. B. Cox, Milledgeville, Ga.

Fred Edwards. Wm. Edwards, Andersonville, Ga.

Le Roy C. Fisher. Mrs. W. H. Fisher, 201 Olinda Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Philip J. Flood. Mrs. Frank Dunn, 6 Forty-eighth Street, Corona, N. Y.

Clarence Frenzel. Clara Frenzel, 812 West Mullan Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa.

Marion C. Griffith. Mrs. Elias Griffith, 112 Corning Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

Frank Guida. Vincenza Guida, 1317 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Leon O. Gunter. H. M. Gunter, Pitts, Ga.

Eddy Hurlburt. L. W. Hurlburt, 511 West Adams Street, Creston, Iowa.

Clyde H. Jones. G. M. Jones, 309 North Maple Street, Creston, Iowa.

Alfred P. King. H. A. King, 311 Fifteenth Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.

Arnold W. Klemme. Mrs. A. H. Klemme, Gerald, Mo.

Samuel J. Lewin. Mrs. William Lewin, 568 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Roland Long. Mrs. Minnie Long, 1935 Florida Street, San Diego, Cal.

William E. J. Maloney. Mrs. W. H. Maloney, 420 North Jefferson Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Karl C. Ortman. Henry Ortman, Littleport, Iowa.

Adelard Sauve. Joseph Sauve, 244 Nash Road, New Bedford, Mass.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 11, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	60
Wounded severely	4
Wounded (degree undetermined)	1
Missing in action	12
Total	77

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

John A. Bobo. Mrs. Lula Bobo, Bonanza, Ark.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Clifton E. Campbell. Mrs. H. E. Campbell, Clarion, Iowa.
Sheridan Cardwell. Mrs. Marie E. Knight, Thompsonville, Ill.
Paul B. Minter. O. J. Minter, Monticello, Ga.
William Shoemaker. Mrs. Emma Shoemaker, Lehighton, Pa.
Roscoe A. Willard. Mrs. Mary Posey, West First Street, Mount Carmel, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Clarence W. Allen. Robert Allen, 71 Seventh Street, Turners Falls, Mass.
George H. Berenbrok. Frank Berenbrok, Wood and Second Streets, Latrobe, Pa.
John Calvin Bishop. Mrs. Mary Margarette Bishop, 340 East King Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
Carse M. Casey. Mrs. B. V. Casey, Slocomb, Ala.
Oliver L. Curtiss. W. J. Curtiss, Ransomville, N. Y.
Fred A. Hays. J. B. Hays, Morning Sun, Iowa.
Leo R. Keck. Phil Keck, 408 Wyoming Avenue, Creston, Iowa.
Frank Rose. George Rose, New London, Iowa.
Charles E. Tibbetts. Mrs. Ida Kilburn, Assinippi, Mass.
Thomas A. Upton. Miss Florence Upton, Pennsylvania Pier, Salem, Mass.
Thomas D. Way. Mrs. Mary Way, Exline, Iowa.
Robert E. Winkler. Mrs. Dora Winkler, 1567 Story Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

BUGLER.

Jiles E. Dunn. Mrs. Lillie Strong, Cooter, Mo.

MUSICIAN.

Jacob Pelar. Michael Kwebica, 535 Onota Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

MECHANIC.

Garnet F. Lee. Mrs. W. L. Lee, R. F. D. 2, Evington, Va.

PRIVATES.

Wilfred T. Armitage. Mrs. A. N. Darling, Blackington, Mass.
Harry W. Arnold. Mrs. J. C. Rogers, 507 Summitt Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Robert E. Baines. Mrs. Annie Baines, 63 Beason Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Joseph Bashall. Mrs. Philmen Bashall, Province Bruzio, Ripateannio, Italy.
Ernest T. Birch. John Birch, Albee, S. Dak.
John G. Brewster. Mrs. James Brewster, Meridian, Miss.
Charles F. Briggs. Mrs. Clara Briggs, 14 Barns Street, Forest Hills, Mass.
John Bull. Mrs. Susan Bull, Plymouth, Conn.
John Callahan. Timothy Callahan, 508 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
James Cascio. Luke Cascio, 1025 Mill Street, Lake Charles, La.
Claude L. Chastain. Charles E. Chastain, R. F. D. 3, Box 7, Koshkonong, Mo.
Walter Michael Coffey. James J. Gallaher, R. F. D. No. 2, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Maurice A. Corbin. Mrs. Lucy A. Harrison, 51 Worcester Street, Boston, Mass.
Patrick Cunningham. Julia Riordan, 533 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert S. Keller. S. C. Keller, R. F. D. No. 2, Morgantown, W. Va.
Francis I. Kelly. Mrs. George T. Kelly, 606 West One hundred and thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Hamilton J. Kennedy. Mary H. Lewis, 43 Ashton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
George King. Albert Pair, 31 First Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
Harry F. Kneer. Henry Kneer, Alburtis, Pa.
Paul Kokoszka. Mrs. Antonio Ziemba, 2069 Long Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Lucy Lee, 1744 West Seventeenth Street, Ensley, Ala.
Cash Sawin Lopus. Elmer E. Lopus, R. F. D. No. 2, Kane, Pa.
James Chester McSherry. Mrs. Philena Blanche McSherry, Enola, Pa.
John Stanley Macduff. Frank G. Macduff, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Emil Marasco. Mrs. Angelena Marasco, 109 Elm Street, Danbury, Conn.
Emmett L. Martin. C. O. Martin, Barnesville, Ga.
John T. O'Brien. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, 358 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William L. Olson. Mrs. Charles A. Olson, West Fort Dodge Station, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Claud Pahlman. Mrs. Violet Pahlman, Star Route, Jerico Springs, Mo.
Charles E. Park. Thomas E. Park, General Delivery, Farlington, Kans.
Keista Piaski. Alex Piaski, 111 Johnson Street, New London, Conn.
Nicolas Pitt. Constantine Strates, 91 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
Philip J. Peterson. Joseph Peterson, 8 Carpenters Lane, Greenfield, Mass.
Erasno Petriza. Mrs. Marie Fortunza, Medina, Italy.
Melville Prince. Mrs. Louise Prince, 2077 Vyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Frank Saviano. Mike Saviano, 37 East Street, Plainville, Conn.
Irwin L. Sears. Mrs. Nettie L. Sears, 428 North Ninth Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
Edgar Thompson. James Broyles, Kirksville, Mo.
James G. Vaughn. G. R. Vaughn, 629 West Park Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

Francis W. Elder. Miss S. V. Norris, 5 Club Road, Rowland Park, Md.
Sam Svegan. Mrs. Catherine Svegan, Podolskoyhut, Ramenas, Scloolchones, Russia.
Clarence R. Todd. Mrs. William Todd, 1416 Central Avenue, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Ray D. Wood. William Wood, Blairsburg, Iowa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Mariett L. Whitt. Calvin Whitt, Stocksville, N. C.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Robert Owens. Mrs. Laura Owens, Allen, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Guy A. Christensen. Hans Christensen, Detroit, Mont.
R. Circle. Mrs. Goldie Burks, R. F. D. No. 1, Springfield, Ohio.
Wilbur Daigle. Ozome Daigle, Patterson, La.
O. A. Dueppe. Mrs. Elizabeth Dueppe, 53 Ogden Street, Hammond, Ind.
Finis E. Johnston. Mrs. Clara Johnston, Atwater, Cal.
Paul J. Kober. Mrs. Katie Koezan, 813 West Fisher Street, South Bend, Ind.
Edmund G. Naber. Mrs. Susan M. Naber, Arcadia, Iowa.
William Oberaker. Mrs. Wilhemia Oberaker, 3021 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas W. O'Donnell. George H. O'Donnell, Wamego, Kans.
George F. Ogilvie. Mrs. Minnie Gennottee, Ascutneyville, Vt.
Casmir Owsiany. Mickey Owsiany, 823 Kostner Street, Chicago, Ill.

THIRD LIST, AUGUST 11, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	24
Died of wounds	9
Died of accident and other causes	3
Wounded severely	24
Wounded slightly	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	7
Missing in action	10
Total	79

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Harry W. Marson. Mrs. E. T. Marson, 109 Jefferson Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Alexander Shanoff. Morris Wisneski, 2425 Fairhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

John Cannarozzi. Bisilia Cannarozzi, 20-22 Prince Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles A. Groulx. Exivia Groulx, 32 Kiah Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Henry E. Hopp. Mrs. J. Burcking, 718 Adams Street, Mason City, Iowa.
Robert P. McLachlan. William P. McLachlan, Dry Ridge, Ky.
George R. Mitchell. Mathew C. Mitchell, 1103 Sheridan Street, Holdredge, Nebr.
Henry Phillips. Mrs. Rose Sandy, Grays Landing, Pa.
Homer G. Raborn. George W. Raborn, R. F. D. No. 7, Gainesville, Fla.
Lawrence E. Thompson. Ulysses G. Thompson, Thurman, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Edward Brennan. Mrs. K. Brennan, 166 Mott Avenue, Long Island, N. Y.
Joseph Gibson Dale. Mrs. Elizabeth Dale, 229 Bertch Street, Lansford, Pa.
Edward J. Genz. Mrs. Margaret Genz, 200 Caspian Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Floyd N. Girton. L. R. Girton, Waldron, Ark.
Edgar W. Hall. W. G. Hall, Chapman, Ala.
Clayton Hammonds. Mrs. Margaret Hammonds, R. F. D. No. 1, Gate City, Va.
Ira W. Holman. Mrs. M. J. Holman, R. F. D. No. 2, Moravia, Iowa.
John J. Kelly. Dennis Kelly, 2088 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Harvey Raymond Moses. Mike Moses, 225 Market Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
Joseph Pray. Mrs. C. S. Lombard, 162 Terrace Avenue, Redlands, Cal.
George J. Silvoy. Mrs. Anna Silvoy, 616 Poplar Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Collins Daniel Thomas. Mrs. Elsie Thomas, 103 Mechanics Street, Smethport, Pa.
Sassel Vinson. Mrs. Alice Todd, 1329 Washington Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Clarence Waters. Timothy Waters, Arcadia, Tex.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.

Dan Broughton. J. C. Broughton, Hurricane, Ala.
Merle W. O'Rear. N. W. O'Rear, 1211 Fourth Avenue, West Seattle, Wash.

PRIVATES.

William A. Allen. Mrs. J. E. Allen, 1903 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
John Howard Bresse. Charles H. Bresse. Produce Exchange Building, Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.
Clarence Colburn. Mrs. Blanche Colburn, 2138 Sylvan Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Alfred B. Cole. Mrs. Lillian Wheeler, 39 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Joe Hodge. Mrs. Charlie Hodge, Phoenix, Ala.
Henry Papernick. Mrs. Rose Papernick, 7 Duchess Street, Toronto, Canada.
Jay H. Wilson. Frank E. Wilson, Thompson, Ohio.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Douglas Connally Lyle. Emma Jones Lyle, 1114 North Main Street, College Park, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Michael Koskoska. Joseph Koskoska, 2122 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Charles L. Rosell. Charles Rosell, general delivery, Wellsville, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Patrick E. King. Mrs. Charles King, Chilton, Wis.
Sam McDonald. J. W. McDonald, Dadeville, Ala.
Nathaniel A. Powers, jr. A. B. Powers, Lorane, Ga.

CORPORALS.

William T. Boulden. Ben Boulden, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
Arnold B. Jolly. Dr. Arnold Jolly, Hamburg, Iowa.
Samuel B. Murray. Georgiana Bailey, Falls Village, Conn.
Lloyd C. Priest. Mrs. A. D. Hayes, 1357 Polk Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

BUGLER.

Daniel J. Harris. Mrs. E. N. Harris, Stream Rock, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Harold Amundson. Mrs. Christiania Amundson, 705 Washington Street, Edgerton, Wis.
Leo R. Atwater. O. C. Atwater, Lake View, Iowa.
Arthur Boyer. William A. Boyer, 6532 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph F. Bure. C. H. Bure, Brinktown, Mo.
George Burns. Miss Martha Burns, 84 Carolina Avenue, Providence, R. I.
James A. Bruce. Mrs. W. L. Coltraine, R. F. D. No. 1, Randleman, N. C.
Paul L. Cordes. Henry Cordes, Kamrar, Iowa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Lloyd V. Johnson. Mrs. Lizzie Johnson, Webster City, Iowa.
Dominick D. Moore. W. J. Moore, 1 Maple Street, Maynard, Mass.
John O'Shanick. Joseph O'Shanick, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
Walter Page. Henry Page, Mount Pleasant Mills, Pa.
John J. Quirk. John Packer, Florida, N. Y.
Eugene D. Robertson. Fred Conklin, Maynard, Iowa.
Fred W. Simpson. James Simpson, P. O. Box 223, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Walter Sobczak. Miss Helen Sobczak, 741 Nineteenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Robert L. Stallings. W. J. Stallings, R. F. D. No. 1, Barnesville, Ga.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. William S. Folsom. J. W. Folsom, Westville, Okla.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Fontana. Peter Fontana, 730 Dickerman Street, Rockford, Ill.
George S. Gornto. J. S. Gornto, R. F. D. No. 3, Macon, Ga.
Bonner Green. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, 146 Division Street, Fort Smith, Ark.
Major Griswold. Mrs. Zilphia Griswold, Tabler, Okla.
Howell H. Jones. J. B. Jones, Dublin, Ga.
Frank L. Millard. Frank B. Millard, Birdsboro, Pa.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel W. Cassard. Morris Cassard, College Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Laurence Layton. L. L. Layton, Georgetown, Del.

CORPORALS.

James W. McCoy. John Smith, R. F. D. No. 5, box 12-A, Johnstown, Pa.
Fred Smith. Mrs. Marcella Smith, 28 East Elm Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Joseph H. Brooke. Mrs. Mildred Brooke, 2126 Reese Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vitto Bruno. Michael Bruno, 307 West Third Street, Conshohocken, Pa.
William R. Fischer. Mrs. Lizzie Kielman, 703 Jefferson Street, Jefferson City, Mo.
Jens C. Lawrenson. John C. Jensen, R. F. D. No. 4, Walnut, Iowa.
Eli Levin. Alexander Levin, Utica, Mich.
Epifanio Lucente. Frank Frabbizzio, 153 West Seventh Avenue, Conshohocken, Pa.

Wounded Slightly.

Corpl. Daniel E. McNicol, jr. D. E. McNicol, 681 Lincoln Avenue, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Pvt. Joseph W. Wood. Joseph Wood, 1184 Ogden Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported on Duty.

Pvt. John F. W. Donegan. Matthew A. Donegan, 220 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

FOURTH LIST, AUGUST 11, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	6
Died of wounds	1
Died of accident and other causes	1
Severely wounded	22
Wounded (degree undetermined)	57
Missing in action	6
Total	93

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Louis A. Gemuent. Mrs. Mary Gemuent, 326 Cedar Street, Akron, Ohio.
Ora A. Sweet. Miss Julia Horgan, Crockett, Cal.

PRIVATES.

William M. Myers. Mrs. George Wilson, Antrim, N. H.
Loyd Parker. David M. Parker, Hamilton, Wash.
Henry C. Richman. Clara Boram, Anderson, Ind.
Milton C. Stevenson. May Stevenson, Fairmount, N. Dak.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Fred Rogers. J. R. Rogers, Ensley, Ala.

Died from Accident.

Sergt. George Francis Browning. Mrs. Carrie Browning, 221 West Hume Street, Aberdeen, Wash.

Wounded Severely.

First Lieut. Robert Bly. Herbert Bly, R. F. D. 4, Fort Scott, Kans.
Sergt. James J. Best. Mrs. James Best, 27 Leonard Street, Milford, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Byron H. Allen. Mrs. Georgia H. Allen, Route 1, Crichton, Ala.
Walenty Igance Adamowycz. John Adamowycz, 78 Sherman Street, Passaic, N. J.
Herman Behrens. Mrs. Mary Behrens, Route 4, Crete, Nebr.
Joseph Betz Mrs. Sarah Betz, 38 East Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.
Joseph Martin Bosalavage. Miss Rose E. Bosalavage, Main Street, Millburn, N. J.
Benjamin Buchno. Matthew Buchno, 15 Roebling Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Bulka. Julia Wineska, School Street, Union City, Conn.
Ralph J. Cuccioli. Vincent Succioli, 1711 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Willie R. Dunnavant. Mrs. Annie D. Dunnavant, Greenbay, Va.
Pearl B. Gay. Miss Annie Gay, Shoal, Ky.
Michael Giordano. Miss Josephine Giordano, 17 Oak Street, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur V. Langeleir. Adlord Langeleir, 21 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Henry Dewain Loomis. Mrs. Eugene Loomis, Homer, Nebr.
Charles H. O'Connor. Mrs. Ottie O'Connor, 303 East Twenty-eighth Street, Baltimore, Md.
Harold G. Reed. Mrs. Nellie Reed, 75 Myrtle Street, Worcester, Mass.
Charles Stotz. Jacob Stotz, 85 I Street, Turners Falls, Mass.
John Wolver Thomas. Martin Thomas, Janesville, Va.
John E. Wiese. Esther B. Wiese, 823½ Main Street, Jefferson, Wis.
Edgar Wilson. Mrs. Susan Wilson, 423 South Alvasia Street, Henderson, Ky.
Ernest H. Young. Frederick Gimard, 304 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Second Lieut. James E. Breslin. Mrs. Henry Cosgrove, 73 Garden Street, Malden, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Ray Conrad. Mrs. A. Conrad, 706 North Division Street, Creston, Iowa.
Paul P. Mitchell. Lewis Mitchell, Bedford, Ill.
Walter C. Steineck. Mrs. Mary Steineck, 307 South Fifth Street, Boise, Idaho.

CORPORALS.

Charles M. Evans. George G. Evans, 212 West Pine Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Joseph P. Lang. Mrs. Kate Lang, 430 Webster Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Benjamin H. McGuire. John A. McGuire, R. F. D. No. 2, Winchester, Ky.
Will R. Martin. Tilman Martin, Tulsa Business College, Tulsa, Okla.
Alfred C. Miller. William F. Miller, Gardenville, Md.
Charles R. Parker. Mrs. Silvia Bowen, 34 Culvert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Willie S. Passmore. W. P. Passmore, Twenty-ninth Street, Houston, Tex.
Harry E. Patterson. J. S. Patterson, Shelby, Iowa.
John Richter. William Richter, 401 Jackson Avenue, St. Bernard, Ohio.
Edward H. Veit. Mrs. Margaret Veit, 419 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUGLER.

John Smith. Mrs. Lillie Berge, 318 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.

MECHANICS.

George M. Bell. Charles A. Bell, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Andrew Vertunoff. Mrs. Olga Lupolov, P. O. Box 93, Holmetta, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Gus Bekas. George Gojorhras, 257 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Bogdan Blue. George Dieguc, 1548 West Poland Street, South Bend, Ind.
Lorenz N. Bonneville. M. Bonneville, Alton, Iowa.
Joseph F. Caffrey. Mrs. Constance Booth, 68 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Carmelo Campanello. Mrs. Sarah Trischitta, 91 Roosevelt Street, New York, N. Y.
William L. Conn. Mrs. Lillian Conn, 252 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Buford C. Cook. Mrs. J. M. Cook, Magnolia, Miss.
Fonda W. Creger. J. M. E. Creger, Wiset, Iowa.
Edward G. Denton. Mrs. Carrie Denton, 15 Cedar Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Albert L. Greer. Vashti Greer, Barron, La.
John H. Joerger. Mrs. Caroline Joerger, 224 South Franklin Street, Greensburg, Ind.
Edward T. Kelby. Mrs. Cora E. K Cumberland, Ohio.
Ralph E. Keplinger. Mrs. L. T. Keplinger, Gilroy, Cal.
Joseph R. Kilroy. John M. Kilroy, Centerville, Miss.
Thomas W. McDaniel. William McDaniel, McLeansboro, Ill.
Thomas S. McNutt. Hugh McNutt, Berkley, Md.
Otto Madlick. Mrs. Annie Madlick, 12 Old Bowery Bay Road, Astoria, N. Y.
Dominick Marteli. D. Matturri, 253 Main Street, Orange, N. J.
Michal Marzec. Mrs. Josephine Marzec, 171 Hemmer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Irving Masur. Mrs. Anna Masur, 1571 Fulton Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Herbert W. Mickle. Mrs. Elizabeth Mickle, Glasco, N. Y.
Mark M. Miller. Fred Miller, 1121 Pearl Street, Anderson, Ind.
Matthew Moran. Michael Killeim, 432 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Santo Motta. Boukire Saboli, 16 Lafayette Street, New Britain, Conn.
Arthur J. Muegge. Mrs. Elizabeth Muegge, 821 Thirty-sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Frank Nakutuk. Fred Nakutuk, Box 17, Plymouth, Mass.
Otto Neitzke. Mrs. Ida Neitzke, 949 Bloom Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Oran Nichols. Vance Nichols, R. F. D. 8, Cambridge, Ohio.
Overton L. Nowell. J. J. Nowell, R. F. D. 2, Macon, Ga.
Sam Olehnek. Mattro Olehnek, 425 Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Earl H. Partlow. Mrs. Earl H. Partlow, Claiborne, Ohio.
Walter S. Preddy. S. D. Preddy, Trenton, Tex.
Louis Puralewski. Peter Puralewski, 1311 Chaplin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Ralicki. John Ralicki, 344 Jay Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.
Reuben C. Rose. Fred J. Rose, Hyattsville, Md.
Albert St. Germain. Mrs. Angelina St. Germain, 63 Barre Street, Fall River, Mass.
Clarence M. Schlarb. Charles Schlarb, Stuart, Iowa.
Clyde R. Scholl. Mrs. Sarah J. Scholl, 2115 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Warren C. Smith. Hiram Smith, Oxford, Ohio.
Joe White. Joe White, Adeline, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Alfred P. Rock. Mrs. Nina L. Rock, 626 South Main Street, Piqua, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Clyde B. Cobaugh. Edward S. Cobaugh, 3734 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ray Hand. D. W. Hand, Hutsonville, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Amadeo Alcorace. Mrs. Josephine Alcorace, 714 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Carlo Macchia. John Macchia, 21 Casper Place, San Francisco, Cal.
Andrew O. Ottum. Andrew J. Ottum, R. F. D. 2, St. Thomas, N. Dak.

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 12, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Wounded (degree undetermined)	109

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS

William G. Cann. George T. Cann, Savannah, Ga.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Harry S. Douglass. James E. Douglass, 1100 North Park Street, McKeesport, Pa.
Thomas W. Kearns. W. F. Kearns, 4 Lardmont Street, Dorchester, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Tommy Bills. Mrs. Jenny Bills, 704 South Eighteenth Street, Centerville, Iowa.
Benjamin Boffard. Benjamin Boffard, 63 Martha Place, Passaic, N. J.
Martin H. Campbell. Mrs. Katie Campbell, 622 Baker Street, Flint, Mich.
Charles Gilbert. George W. Gilbert, Saltville, Va.
Arthur Golightly. Mrs. Delia Blyzes, Charleston, Mo.
Charles C. Grube. Mrs. Mary Grube, 804 Grandview Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.
Louis K. Hershman. Mrs. Mina Hershman, 2128 Brookfield Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
George E. Lasher. Clarke D. Lasher, North Germantown, N. Y.
Thurlow W. Porter. I. J. Porter, Humeston, Iowa.
Mathew Spautz. Michel Spautz, Davis Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.
William O. Williams. S. W. Williams, Lyons, Ga.

BAND SERGEANT.

Joseph M. Laird. Miss Catherine Laird, 5050 Third Avenue, North Birmingham, Ala.

CORPORALS.

Waldo S. Bassett. Charles H. Bassett, 33 Winter Street, Franklin, Mass.
Dewey H. Bear. O. B. Bear, Plano, Iowa.
John H. Boatfield. H. A. Boatfield, Dahlonega, Ga.
Ivy Courtney. J. E. Courtney, Walker, La.
Harry M. Cuff. Michale R. Cuff, 336 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Richard Daunt. Mrs. Tilly Daunt, 410 Culvert Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Vernie C. Funkhouser. R. J. Funkhouser, R. F. D. No. 1, Moravia, Iowa.
George Gallagher. Mrs. Annie Wing, 22 Fair Oaks Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.
Anthony Gorsky. Edward R. Basbyshell, 1910 Oak Street, Pasadena, Cal.
Chester E. Hensley. Miss Emma Hensley, Marion, N. C.
Frank Johnson. William Johnson, R. F. D. No. 17, Anchorage, Ky.
John Lewis. Mrs. John Lewis, 1909 Pacific Street, Atlantic City, N. J.
Ralph C. P. Lodge. Mrs. Charlotte E. Lodge, 4701 Beaufort Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
William J. Noonan. Mrs. Helen Noonan, 274 West One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Fredque N. Ouelett. Mrs. Claudia Ouelett, 65 May Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Charles R. Slavin. Mrs. Mary Slavin, 45 Prospect Street, Oneonta, N. Y.
Mechanic George Holm. Peter Holm, 714 North Fourth Street, Clinton, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Abe Beddow. Mrs. Sarah Beddow, 722 Birch Street, Boonton, N. J.
Bob Benning. Mrs. P. E. Benning, Main Street, Manchester, Ga.
John Cattrina. Sam Hawley, 521½ Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Zac A. Chandler. Mrs. A. F. Ross, 3962½ Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John J. Corcoram. J. A. Downey, 534 Fairview Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
John Costrar. Tony Peter, 26 Burnside Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
John P. Cottingham. John White, 425 Elm Street, Newport, Ky.
Frank M. Cryan. Mrs. Edith Cryan, 424 East One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Alexander Dalfonso. Daneo Delonzo, 801 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Daniel Davidson. Dr. D. H. Davidson, 63 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Raymond S. Dawson. Mrs. A. C. Dawson, 841 York Street, Newport, Ky.
Nazzereno Delluamo. Miss Vinteno Dients, 660 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Raymond G. Deweese. William D. Deweese, Carrollton, Ky.
Lio Dicicco. Philip Dicicco, 423 Eason Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Henry W. Dickerson. Mrs. S. M. Dickerson, R. F. D. No. 1, Culloden, Ga.
Joseph Di Gennaro. Mrs. Catherine Di Gennaro, 132 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Henry W. Dilport. Edward Dilport, 7818 Reilly Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
James W. Doherty. Mrs. J. Doherty, 190 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.
John Dojowski. Wijystaw Dojowski, 223 South Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Krikor S. Donabedian. Simon Donabedian, 183 Spring Street, Fall River, Mass.
Roderick Ducharme. Mrs. Agnes Leduc, Pascoag, R. I.
Tommie Dunlavey. Mrs. N. L. McSwain, 267 Orange Street, Macon, Ga.
Robert H. Dykes. Mrs. Betty Dykes, R. F. D. No. 6, Eastman, Ga.
Thomas Fallucca. Benny Fallucca, 239 Camden Street, Newark, N. J.
James W. Fesler. Mrs. W. U. Fesler, 621 Kelker Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Vincent Fields. Edwin S. Fields, 9 Maybrook Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Louis Fontenot. Mrs. Clayo Fontenot, Chataignier, La.
Roy L. Freeman. B. B. Freeman, Fontanelle, Iowa.
George E. Gallops. Mrs. Fanny Gallops, Box Springs, Ga.
Verstel J. M. Gentry. Mrs. Dorris Gentry, Van Alstyne, Tex.
John Giguere. Mrs. Mary Ihtro, 242 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Boster Giordano. Mrs. Rosa Giordano, 328 East One hundred and seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Will Glass. W. E. Glass, 5 Randolph Street, Macon, Ga.
John F. Granger. Mrs. Nora Granger, 663 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.
Joseph J. Griffin. Philip Griffin, Box 114, Nashwauk, Minn.
William J. Halligan. Mrs. Mary Pakeman, President Street, Rosedale, N. Y.
William T. Hewitt. Mrs. Ellen Hewitt, 414 Ulster Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
John J. Hoffecker. Mrs. Clara Hoffecker, Middletown, Del.
Charles H. Holland. James W. Holland, Rounsaville, Miss.
Robert L. House. John House, 823 North Second Street, Hamilton, Ohio.
Arthur Jens. John Jens, 1412 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Virgil Johnson. Mrs. Ola Johnson, Norwood, Ga.
James A. King. Mrs. Grace Meyers, 127 East Twelfth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sidney N. King. George S. King, Bethune, S. C.
John Kuehne. John Kuehne, 1329 South Eighth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.
Andrew Laubenstein. Andrew Laubenstein, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 49, Sawyer, Wis.
Clarence E. Leer. Frank Leer, general delivery, Columbia City, Ind.
Joseph Leon. Harry Leon, 600 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
John R. McDonald. Alec McDonald, Jordan, Mont.
Barnet Mordecowitz. Morris Mordecowitz, 440 East One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Ernst Mosle. Albert J. Mosle, 446 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Otto Nesslbeck. Mrs. Johanna Nesslbeck, Paige, Tex.
John E. Noble. C. S. Noble, Loekeba, Okla.
Timothy O'Keefe. Miss Katherine O'Keefe, 304 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Ralph H. Pope. Mrs. Eva Gifford Pope, 2 Brightwood Terrace, Lynn, Mass.
Joseph E. Powers. John W. Powers, 1457 North Main Street, Fall River, Mass.
Maurice Proctor. Mrs. M. Proctor, 809 Queen Anne Avenue, Ottuma, Iowa.
Mike Rahlewa. Charles Rahlewa, 37 Mecker Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Benjamin Roth. L. Roth, 217 West Fifth Street, Newport, Ky.
Joseph Sass. Adam Sass, Grafton, N. Dak.
Charles O. Siltamaki. Gus Siltamaki, Elk Mountain, Wyo.
Rudolph F. Sisak. Frank Sisak, Smithville, Tex.
Henry B. Snetting. John O. Snetting, R. F. D. No. 1, Cyrus, Minn.
Flem Stapleton. Green F. Stapleton, Paintsville, Ky.
George Stein. Miss Annie Stein, 161 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Homer S. Stout. Mrs. Mary Stout, Fertile, Iowa.
Rudie Stringer. Mrs. Della D. Stringer, 352 Ohio Avenue, Muncie, Ind.
Kazmier Szumatowicz. Alex Dublosky, Daisytown, Pa.
William Temple. Joseph Temple, 341 Elm Street, New Britain, Conn.
Charles R. Tuning. Mrs. B. F. Tuning, 510 Fourth Street, SW., Mason City, Iowa.
Stanely Tylman. Mrs. Mary Rydecka, 5124 South Hermitage Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joe F. Watkins. James B. Watkins, R. F. D. 5, Jackson, Ga.
Glen Watson. James Watson, R. F. D. No. 1, Mystic, Iowa.
Arthur G. Wood. George H. Wood, 322 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles W. Worley. Mrs. Cora Varvill, 213 East Louis Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
Ralph W. Yaryan. Mrs. Delia Yaryan, Clarinda, Iowa.
Henry A. Zipperlen. Alfred Zipperlen, Tulare, Cal.

SECOND LIST, AUGUST 12, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces:

Wounded severely	62
Wounded (degree undetermined)	45
Total	107

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Leo P. T. Jacques. L. W. Jacques, 32 Lincoln Street, Greenfield, Mass.
Edward C. Smith. Mrs. J. N. Smith, 361 Orange Street, Macon, Ga.
Donald Sparr. F. G. Sparr, Cromwell, Iowa.
Vernon Wilson. Frank Dodd, Holladay, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

Harold G. Barry. Mrs. Mary Barry, 19 Orange Street, Worcester, Mass.
Winslow J. Damon. Mrs. Mary W. Damon, 428 Main Street, Concord Junction, Mass.
George B. Erickson. Marie Erickson, 614 Main Street, Chadron, Nebr.
Thomas Smith Haney. Gratton Haney, Grandview, W. Va.
Frank R. Mallette. Mrs. Eva Mallette, 125 Oak Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
Joseph Kroupa. W. Hodge, 1133 North Eleventh Street, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Theodore C. Rethers. Dr. Theodore Rethers, 2900 Scott Street, San Francisco, Cal.
John Robbie. Mrs. Jean Robbie, 146 Marlboro Street, Boston, Mass.
Francis P. Ryan. Mrs. Mary Ryan, 152 Baldwin Street, Waterbury, Conn.
George J. Stanton. L. Green, Riverside, Turners Falls, Mass.
Roy E. Thornburg. Eli J. Thornburg, Greenville, Mo.
John D. Whalen. Mrs. Catherine Whalen, 36 Pine Street, Florence, Mass.
Victor Woysocki. Peter Woysocki, Somers, Conn.

MECHANIC.

Edward Joseph Riley. Mrs. Theresa Riley, 113 Lenox Avenue., Oneida, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Jacob F. Bernasconi. Jacob F. Bernasconi, 83 Cleveland Street, New Britain, Conn.
Lawrence J. Byall. James Byall, R. F. D. No. 7, Columbia City, Ind.
Thomas W. Casey. Mrs. Mary Casey, 45 Prospect Avenue, Revere, Mass.
Joseph Cipriano. Frank Cipriano, 210 South Leonard Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Albert Curtis. Lucius Curtis, General Delivery, Modesto, Cal.
Joseph E. Cushman. Mrs. Elizabeth Cushman, 52 Elm Street, Stonington, Conn.
William Francis Dargen. Mrs. Michael Dargen, 919 West Eleventh Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
William A. Devine. Mrs. Anna Devine, 843 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Carl M. Dollar. John O. Dollar, White Earth, N. Dak.
Henry J. Doucette. Mrs. Mulvina Doucette, 22 Seymour Street, New Britain, Conn.
Walter Russell Duncan. William Duncan, 22 East Main Street, Bradford, Pa.
John Joseph Fallott. Mrs. Lucy McMahon, 166 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
Thomas J. Flynn. Mrs. Thomas Flynn, 91 Camp Street, Meriden, Conn.
Albert M. Friedman. Abraham Friedman, 121 West Eleventh Street, Norfolk, Va.
Richard Hannigan. Mrs. Frances Donovan, 1225 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas Oratio Hedges. Mrs. Mary Morehead, 410 Ninth Avenue, Leavenworth, Kans.
Jacob Edward Jacek. Mrs. Minnie Jacek, Minonk, Ill.
Matthew Jacobs. Mrs. K. Jacobs, 75 Hudson Street, Hartford, Conn.
Moglorie Lesage. George Lesage, 13 Acton Court, Maynard, Mass.
Eugene McGovern. Annie Coakley, 218 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John McHarg. Mrs. Jennie Seaman, 30 Prescott Street, Jersey City, N. J.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

John J. Madden. Miss Mary Madden, 244 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Noel Marc-Aurele. J. Leon Marc-Aurele, 11 Acton Street, Worcester, Mass.
John A. Meyer. Mrs. Dorothea Meyer, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Lonnie Eugene Massalsky. Albert H. Massalsky, Brackenridge, Pa.
Fred Arthur Miller. Mrs. Fred Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 145, Monroe, Mich.
Edgar J. Noble. John R. Noble, 8 Maple Street, Greenfield, Mass.
Leon D. Payne. Mrs. Emma M. Payne, Tabscott, Va.
Vincent Perl. Mrs. Sylvia Barl, 142 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank H. Reller. Benjamin Reller, Regal, Minn.
Thomas F. Rice. Mrs. Gertrude E. Rice, 2801 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Russell L. Ross. David L. Ross, Etters, Pa.
John Westley Shelhammer. Mrs. Ellen Shelhammer, Blackwell, Wis.
George J. Simpson. Mrs. Joseph Dufault, 238 Canal Street, Brockton, Mass.
Eugene J. Skinner. Cecelia Skinner, 2100 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred F. Smith. John Smith, 510 Southeast Page Street, Creston, Iowa.
Vincente Stoyensky. Michi Stoyensky, Petrograd, Guberna, Russia.
Charles H. Strickland. Mrs. Annie Strickland, 1123 West King Street, York, Pa.
Robert J. Sullivan. Maurice E. Sullivan, 25 Walnut Street, Northampton, Mass.
Joseph Taylor. James Taylor, 29 Summer Street, Plymouth, Mass.
Oral G. Thompson. Owen Thompson, Badger, Iowa.
Albert L. Whitlow. Mrs. Eliza Whitlow, Hudgins, Ky.
James H. Young. Greely Young, Jackson, Ky.
Frank P. N. Aingarello. Mrs. Raphaelo Aingarello, 15 Lewis Street, Everett, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Howard H. Merrill. F. W. Merrill, 1040 Pau Lane, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Lieut. Clark O. Tayntor, Mrs. Iney Olds Tayntor, 511 Chestnut Street, Erie, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Lawrence Phillips. Perry Phillips, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 66, Oneida, Tenn.
Robert L. Sawyer. Eugene Sawyer, Creston, Iowa.
James Shore. William Shore, Cave-in-rock, Ill.
Rudolph A. Kozlik. Mrs. Caroline Kozlik, 303 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Thomas J. Atherton. Mrs. Mary Ann Atherton, 85 Main Street, Danbury, Conn.
Rupert W. Gamble. Mrs. Mary G. Gamble, Winterset, Iowa.
Thomas W. Ivie. J. M. Ivie, Alto, Ga.
Ladd J. Kubala. John A. Kubala, Granger, Tex.
Clarence E. Masters. Mrs. Mary Masters, 231 Richmond Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Franklin Robinson. Mrs. Mary Robinson, 314 Baden Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.
John Rudenia. Pete Kudrividz, 23 Valley Street, Springfield, Vt.
Adam J. Rutosky. John Rutosky, 1158 West Belden Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Randell L. York. Mrs. S. W. York, Giddings, Tex.
Mechanic Lawrence L. McCannon. R. A. McCannon, Plano, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Alnio Domenick. Tony Famalaio, 5711 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Orval Chenoweth. Mrs. Elizabeth Chenoweth, Seventeenth and Jefferson Streets, Des Moines, Iowa.
John Connelly. Mrs. Rebecca Connelly, 278 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James B. Graham. Mrs. Alice Graham, 1253 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry F. Hart. Mrs. Mary Hart, 2083 Clinton Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Clarence J. Jeglum. T. E. Jeglum, Toronto, S. Dak.
Shirley A. Kimball. Mrs. N. W. Kimball, R. F. D. No. 2, Clear Lake, Iowa.
Julius Kulhayi. Mrs. Elizabeth Kulhayi, 480 Spruce Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Nile A. McGowan. Sam S. McGowan, De Soto, Iowa.
Alfred Martin. Mrs. Mary Martin, 95 Porter Street, Acushnet, Mass.
George Martin. Samuel Martin, P. O. Box 95, Acushnet, Mass.
Victor Musso. Peter Musso, 16 Blackburn Street, Santa Cruz, Cal.
Henry Nelson. Vincent P. Nelson, 10 Haver Street, East Boston, Mass.
Peter P. Ozeles. Andrew Ozeles, 1815 North Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George W. Pepperman. William K. Pepperman, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Fred J. Peterson. Ludwig Stark, 21 Lowdin Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
Joseph C. Rose. F. C. Rose, Irvington, Cal.
Arthur Salvas. Peter Salvas, 59 Cameron Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
Lawrence Schiff. Charles Schiff, 522 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Frederick K. Schlittler. George Assmuss, 317 West Eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Howard A. Short. Mrs. Ella Ray, Chandlerville, Ill.
Axel T. Sorensen. Mrs. Charles Jorgensen, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Jessie Stanford. Mrs. Cora Staine, Eunice, La.
Joseph S. Stansbury. Mrs. Anna Stansbury, 329 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J.
Homer Stout. Mrs. Eva Dutton, Key, Ark.
Wesley Wallace. Glen Wallace, Antwerp, N. Y.
Lyle J. Walsh. Mrs. E. E. Walsh, 618 Jersey Street, Mason City, Iowa.
Harley E. Young. Ralph Hockmuth, 1710 Jackson Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
William Zapolski. Felix Zapolski, 332 Chestnut Street, Shenandoah, Pa.

THIRD LIST, AUGUST 12, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	57
Died of wounds	10
Died of disease	2
Died of accident and other causes	4
Wounded severely	5
Wounded (degree undetermined)	4
Missing in action	7
Total	89

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Earl J. Groogan. Mrs. Isabel Groogan, 136 South Tennessee Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

James M. Beatty. Thomas Beatty, 23 Ormond Street, Worcester, Mass.
Thomas L. Claypool. Mrs. Pearl B. Claypool, R. F. D. No. 6, Kittanning, Pa.
Bernard F. Green. W. J. Green, Bradley, Ga.
Floyd C. Hamer. Mrs. Iva E. Hamer, 524 Thirteenth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Herbert T. Hochard. Mrs. Ida Hochard, Somerset, Pa.
Frank F. Sullivan. Frank F. Sullivan, 813 Broad Street, Collingdale, Pa.
Orie J. Taylert. Mrs. Mary Taylert, 92 Weddal Way, Rochester, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Juett Caudle. George Caudle, R. F. D. No. 3, Frankfort, Ky.
Byron C. Cox. Danton T. Cox, R. F. D. No. 3, Darlington, Ind.
John J. Hogan. Mrs. Bridget Sweeney, 2730 Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.
Oliver T. Lockhart. Mrs. Grace Lockhart, 1303 Eighth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Shirley Moncravie. Mrs. Lizzie Moncravie, Irving, Ill.
Arnold S. Reninger. Mrs. Ida Reninger, 2856 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
Elwood G. Roe. Robert Wilmoth, Surry, Thurman County, N. C.
Le Roy I. Stewart. Mrs. Hazel Marie Stewart, 110 Church Street, Fallston, New Brighton, Pa.
Howard U. Snyder. Wilson E. Snyder, 621 Rex Street, South Bend, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Robert B. Alexander. W. H. Alexander, R. F. D. 2, Hickman, Ky.
Alonza D. Allen. Mrs. John F. Smith, 52 Worrell Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Nathan Auritt. Mrs. Rose Auritt, 1035 Emily Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles A. Bellows. Frank H. Bellows, 2 High Street, Framingham Center, Mass.
Thomas H. Blissitt. John Blissitt, Juliette, Ga.
Frank Bose. John Bose, David City, Nebr.
Charles S. Breckenridge. Mrs. Anna Breckenridge, 1043 Sixty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
William G. Bridges. I. B. Bridges, Magness, Ark.
Joseph Brzyski. Stanley Brzyski, 3304 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
Francis J. Crawford. Mrs. Agnes Crawford, 2229 Titan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clayton W. Crippen. Mrs. Ida May Crippen, Castleton, Vt.
Wade Cummings. Pat Cummings, Mossy Bottom, Ky.
John Joseph Devlin. Mrs. Catherine Havey, 618 North Markoe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Daniel Fecca. Aneille Fecca, 1531 South Camac Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Charles Foley. Mrs. Francis Keaney, 23 Lake Avenue, Woburn, Mass.
Jesse G. Ford. Jesse Ford, Bumpus Mills, Tenn.
Thomas R. Frith. John H. Frith, F. D. Eng. Co., 6 Nashville, Tenn.
Thomas J. Furman. Mrs. Ellen Furman, 1341 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward J. Gadbois. Mrs. Louise Gadbois, 2217 North Melvina Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Charles Gaffrey. Mrs. J. H. Trass, 60 East Ninth Street, Peru, Ind.
James F. Gavaghan. Mrs. Annie Gavaghan, 1165 South Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Richard Grunden. Headquarters Red Cross Society, Brighton, Pa.
George M. Hanson. Louis Hanson, Ostrander, Minn.
Edward Harris. Mrs. Minnie Harris, 1825 South St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur D. Kemplin. Mrs. Ethel Kemplin, Athol, Mass.
Thomas F. King. James H. King, 1518 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howard W. Laufer. Mrs. Susie Laufer, 255 Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
Joseph Levesque. George Levesque, 197 Renand Street, Fall River, Mass.
William C. Morris. Charles I. Morris, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
William J. O'Hara. Mrs. O'Hara, 39 Norfolk Street, Springfield, Mass.
Luigi Perri. Michael Perri, 815 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.
David W. Powers. John F. Powers, 519 North Seventh Street, Richmond, Va.
Michael A. Roche. Mrs. Emma Berhart, 22 Academy Street, Newark, N. Y.
John Santa. John Matas, 532 Fisher Avenue, Whiting, Ind.
William S. Sarver. Mrs. Marie Fleegle, 709 Russell Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
Frank Schneider. Mrs. Hermine Stoffle, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 60, Coloma, Mich.
Peter Spirito. Andrew Spirito, 1231 Mercy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Stanislawski. Mike Stanislawski, 23 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles Wilsey. Mrs. Brand, Livingstonville, N. Y.
Joe E. Zok. Gust. Zok, R. F. D. No. 1, Osakis, Minn.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Nicholas A. Landzert, jr. N. A. Landzert, 132 Fairmont Avenue, Mount Hope, N. Y.
Sergt. Leonard C. Purkey. Mrs. Rosie D. Horton, Grey Bull, Wyo.
Corpl. Martin J. Cunningham. Mrs. Margaret Brady, 6124 May Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Thomas M. Richardson. Mrs. Anna Richardson, 7 Clark Street, Newark, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Harry E. Kuehner. Mrs. James E. Kuehner, 248 East Union Street, Allentown, Pa.
Charley Lavancha. Thomas Lavancha, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Albert Lien. Mrs. J. C. Pollitt, Decorah, Iowa.
John W. Meek. Davis Meek, Catlettsburg, Ky.
Charles S. Moore. George W. Moore, Short Creek, Ohio.
Theodore Rosemoen. Hans Rosemoen, R. F. D. No. 2, Watson, Minn.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Walter H. Mathieu. John Mathieu, Kewaskum, Wis.
Pvt. Bernard Sueper. Mrs. Wilhelmin A. Sueper, Lindsay, Nebr.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Walter A. Avery. Frank L. Avery, 44 Shear Street, Quincy, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Thomas Bartlein. Thomas Bartlein, Pollo, Wis.
Arnold C. Pich. C. Pich, R. F. D. No. 4, Fort Worth, Tex.
J. D. Dobson Popplewell. Mrs. Eliza Popplewell, 570 Fourteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. John Rachek. Mrs. Helen C. Rachek, care of McDonald, Governors Island, N. Y.
Lieut. Carl William Wirths. Mrs. Carl W. Wirths, 8 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. Oren O. Bentley. Mrs. Ada Bentley, 113 Pinehurst Avenue, North Saugus, Mass.
Pvt. David Burns. Mrs. J. Hamel, 28 Park Street, Meriden, Conn.
Pvt. Stanley Dean. Mrs. Mary Dean, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 64, Prichard, W. Va.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Arthur Curtis. Michael Curtis, 554 East School Street, Woonsocket, R. I.
William L. Neilson. Mrs. Edda J. Neilson, 1379 Montezuma Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George W. Richardson. Miss Mary E. Richardson, 104 Enterprise Street, Macon, Ga.
Paul Travoni. Andy Travonia. Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. William Reiter. Mrs. Emlie Luedke, 3047 West Cortland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William J. Kelly. Mrs. Anna Donaban, 580 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Scott Morris. Taylor Morris, R. F. D. No. 1, Chandlerville, Ill.
John H. Perrin. Mrs. Anna Perrin, Pisgah, Iowa.
Charles A. Peters. Charles H. Peters, Mashpee, Mass.
Helmer Peterson. Anton O. Peterson, Lindsay, Mont.
Phillip Postier. Frank Postier, 3325 Trowbridge Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties in the Marine Corps are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, the emergency address following immediately after the names:

Severely wounded in action	1
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	83
Missing in action	3
Total	87

Wounded Severely.

Corp. Bern E. Hall. Hamp Hall, father, Bellwood, Nebr.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. William L. Crabbe. Col. William L. Crabbe, sr., grandfather. Eminence, Ky.
Capt. Le Roy P. Hunt. Hazel Orr Hunt, wife, care Mr. A. Orr, Gilroy, R. D. No. A, Cal.
Second Lieut. Daniel W. Bender. D. H. Bender, father, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second Lieut. Carl P. Hedberg. Louise Hedberg, mother, Genesco, Ill.

GUNNERY SERGEANTS.

Forest N. Fogell. Alfred Fogell, father, West Salem, Ohio.
Earl Smith. Susie M. Smith, wife, Portsmouth, N. H.

SERGEANTS.

Ernest M. Bantz. O. P. Bantz, father, Charlottesville, Ind.
Rosco Ellis. Berenice E. Ellis, wife, Kittery, Me.
Rollo H. Frazer. Hough N. Frazer, father, Portland, Oreg.
Charles R. Helwig. Rebekah E. Juttner, mother, Offerle, Kans.
George W. Nolen. Bettie Walden, mother, Cumberland City, Tenn.

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties

Following is a summary of the Marine Corps casualties to August 10:

Officers:		
Deaths	30	
Wounded	55	
Missing	1	
		86
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	803	
Wounded	1,770	
In hands of enemy	5	
Missing	85	
		2,663
Total		2,749

Andrew Panko. John Panko, father, Nesquehoning, Pa.
Frederick E. Sander. John Sander, father, Saratoga, Cal.

CORPORALS.

Robert E. Austin. David Austin, father, Bogota, Tenn.
Samuel P. Bennett. Mary Bennett, mother, Slocomb, Ark.
Lester L. Davis. Provie A. Davis, mother, Cleveland, Tenn.
William Coleman. Mrs. M. Radley, sister, 306 Pine Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Herbert F. Gebhardt. Walter E. Gebhardt, brother, 610 Lake Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Joseph Marrone. Gaetano Marrone, father, 490 Franklin Street, Worcester, Mass.
Albert Ponsar. Robert Ponsar, father, Maynard, Iowa.
Ray Rindfleisch. Edward Rindfleisch, father, 4721 Osgood Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Zeemin. Bella Zeemin, mother, 912 Twenty-first Avenue, Melrose Park, Ill.
Trumpeter Victor E. Harper. Mrs. A. J. Lovinggood, mother, Elberton, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Robert L. Thieme. Mary E. Thieme, mother, Ferguson, Mo.
Floyd Becker. Aragatha F. Nichols, sister, 282 East Commerce Street, Bridgeton, N. J.
William H. Beckett. Arthur J. Beckett, father, 2842 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Louis A. Berg. Louis F. Berg, father, Wadena, Minn.
Ralph C. Bohon. Joseph Bohon, father, 216 Aurora Street, Terra Alta, W. Va.
Samuel A. Bovee. Meredith R. L. Bovee, brother, Munnsville, N. Y.
Lawrence Bowers. Owen H. R. Bowers, father, Fairmont, W. Va.
Archibald R. Boyce. Charly Pattent, friend, 212 East First Street, East Syracuse, N. Y.
Paul Brosseau. William Brosseau, father, 30 Mead Street, Everett, Mass.
John H. Brownlow. Perry Lee Brownlow, father, R. F. D. 2, Alpine, Ala.
Gerald T. Buckley. Cornelius H. Buckley, father, 38 Elmwood Avenue, Salamanca, N. Y.
Robert R. Carson. Essie B. Carson, mother, Hansville, Kans.
John V. Couch. Mrs. M. J. Couch, mother, P. O. Box 233, Northville, Mich.
Clyde C. Craig. May Plummer, sister, General Delivery, P. O., Akron, Ohio.
Joe W. Eanes. James K. Eanes, father, Palmersville, Tenn.
Herman C. Feinberg. Anna Feinberg, mother, 314 Hendrie Street, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph T. Fiala. Frank Fiala, father, 3119 South Harding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Floyd A. Foster. Marcus C. Foster, father, Pelle Rive, Ill.
Edward Gehrke. Bertha Gehrke, mother, 4454 West Sixteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles H. Gladhill. Susan R. Gladhill, mother, Waynesboro, Pa.
Morris S. Goldstein. David Goldstein, father, 108 East Fourth Street, New York City.
Russell J. Haig. Birdie Haig, mother, 481 Linwood Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Luther F. Haley. Byga Eliga Haley, father, Atlanta, Ga.
Charley L. Haney. Homer L. Haney, father, 718 Frankford Road, Louisiana, Mo.
Ralph C. Harris. Mrs. E. P. Bunch, sister, Williamston, N. C.
George D. Harrison. Ellen Harrison, mother, 857 West Calhoun Avenue, Springfield, Ill.
Lester W. Hawk. Byron Hawk, father, Clyde, Ohio.
Donald L. Heath. Etta Wallen, mother, 2206 West Twenty-first Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
James S. N. Henderson. William C. Henderson, father, 2101 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.
Henry E. Henkhaus. Julia Henkhaus, mother, Bethalto, Ill.
Alfred C. Hirth. Olive Hirth, mother, 1102 Prospect Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ellis C. Hockenberry. Rebecca Hockenberry, mother, West Manor, Pa.
Ross Hollaway. Naomi Hollaway, mother, Hondo, Tex.
Willis B. Horton. Alonzo B. Horton, father, Madisonville, Ohio.
Victor J. Hubert. Elizabeth Hubert, mother, 3111 Robert Street, New Orleans, La.
Lorin B. Humphreys. Annette Humphreys, mother, 670 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
Laurence Imhoff. Laura Imhoff, mother, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
Frank M. Jacob. Joseph Jacob, father, 286 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jack James. Marion James, father, Oakesdale, Wash.
Walter Klamm. Joseph Klamm, brother, 333 Oak Street, Hammond, Ind.
Joseph E. Klump. Armond Klump, father, 1128 Columbia Street, Newport, Ky.
Carl M. Lind. Albert Lind, brother, 246 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Bernard A. Madigan. Elizabeth Madigan, mother, 842 Page Street, Flint, Mich.
Clifton N. McIntyre. John McIntyre, father, Indiana, Pa.
Stanley L. McMichael. Agnes R. Mills, mother, Troy, Ill.
Louis F. Miller. Anna Miller, mother, 855 Fairview Avenue, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
Thomas Mooney. Thomas C. Kuykendall, foster father, Malden, Ill.
John L. Morrison. Herman Morrison, father, Beaverton, Mich.
Ralph E. Newton. Ellen Newton, mother, 4707 Eleventh Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.
Francis L. Perey. Francis H. Perey, mother, General Delivery, Philipsburg, Mont.
Harry B. Schaudt. William Schaudt, father, 5068 Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward C. Schilling. Carl Schilling, father, Box 156, R. F. D. No. 1, Corona, Cal.
Leo J. Schmidt. Joseph Schmidt, father, 136 Buchanan Street, Edwardsville, Ill.
Ernest A. Sickmier. Anna Kemper, mother, 1530 Shield Street, Alton, Ill.
Thomas B. Tucker. Annie Openlander, sister, 3624 Hickory Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Harry P. Uhlitz. Alexander O. Uhlitz, father, 1051 College Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Leo F. Walker. Nellie Walker, mother, 248 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.
Wayne Walker. James H. Walker, father, Amy, Colo.
John F. Weichler. Julius Weichler, father, 2307 Twenty-second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
Robert L. Wilson. Mrs. Robert Wilson, mother, Rye, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Leon Brown. Alice Brown, mother, 37 West River Street, Providence, R. I.
Jack Goldworm. Herman Goldworm, brother, 121 Troop Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
Paul E. Riege. Lillie Riege, mother, R. F. D. No. 5, Brookville, Ohio.

Dental Equipment Given by Red Cross

The American Red Cross issues the following:

Authority has been voted by the War Council to the Red Cross Department of Supplies to purchase twenty-five sets of standardized dental equipment, at a cost of $33,750. Ten of these sets are to be given to dentists now on requisition for France, five additional sets are to be held in reserve for immediate delivery, and the remaining ten sets are to be purchased from time to time to replenish the reserve.

ITALIAN JOURNALISTS HERE ON AN OFFICIAL MISSION

The eight members of the official mission of Italian journalists to the United States, who are in the United States to gain first-hand impressions and information of the war activities of America, reached Washington Friday night from Philadelphia. Saturday morning the party was formally presented to the Italian Ambassador at the Embassy, and then paid an official visit to Capt. Guiseppe Bevione, Chief of Military Aeronautics of the Italian War Mission. Later a luncheon was given in their honor by the Italian Ambassador, Count de Cellere. Members of the press were present, and the Committee on Public Information, at whose invitation the mission is visiting America, was represented by Edgar Sisson.

To Remain Several Days.

The Italian editors will remain in Washington for several days in order to meet the President, the Secretary of State, and other Government officials here. To-day George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, entertained the mission.

The mission has started on its swing across the country, during which it will visit the great industrial centers and the scenes of the Nation's leading war work shops, including the shipyards of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the munitions plants, and the camps and cantonments. Throughout their tour of the United States the mission will be the guests of the Committee on Public Information, with Robert R. Whiting acting as host. The visiting newspaper men are: Antonio Agresti, Paolo Cappa, Aldo Cassuto, Franco Raineri, Orazio Pedrazzi, Leonardo Vitetti, and Pietro Solari. The members of the mission were chosen by the press associations of Italy, the names being later approved by the Italian Government.

A fortnight ago the Italian journalists arrived in New York, where they were formally entertained by Mayor Hylan and also the Roman Legion of America. Last Wednesday the party visited the Newark Bay Submarine Boat Co., and then went to Philadelphia, where they were again formally entertained. Friday the editors inspected the Bethlehem Steel Works. The party, while in Philadelphia, also made a tour through the Hog Island shipyards.

Proposal to Purchase New Zealand Wool Clip

Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, at Auckland, reports:

The New Zealand Government announces that the British Government had advised the governor general that it is proposed to purchase the New Zealand wool clip for this season and until one year after the close of hostilities at the same prices as were paid during the past two seasons.

The payment for the wool is to be made by the British Government on the fourteenth day after valuation has been made by the official valuers in this country, and all shipping expenses are to be borne by the British Government thereafter.—Commerce Reports.

Additional List of American Prisoners and Camps in Germany Where Interned

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of soldiers, whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Name.	Rank.	Emergency address.
CAMP KARLSRUHE.		
MacChesney, Harold A...	Second lieutenant.	Mrs. Catherine MacChesney, mother, 1496 The Alameda, San Jose, Cal.
Brown, Harry M.....	Major.....	Mrs. H. M. Brown, 2216 Cliff Street, San Diego, Cal., and Mrs. B. L. Brown, 1308½ Warren Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rhodes, Carlyle.....	First lieutenant...	Dr. Walter Rhodes, brother, Suite 316, Rose Dispensary, Terre Haute, Ind.
Shoninger, Clarence.....	Aviator.....	None given.
Mellen, Joseph M.....	First lieutenant...	Chase Mellen, father, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
Smith, Herbert D.....	.....do.....	William Herbert Smith, father, 229 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lewis, Henry C.....	.....do.....	S. W. Lewis, brother, 51 Chivden Street, Germantown, Pa.
Tichenor, Caxton H.....	.....do.....	Mrs. T. B. Anderson, mother, Neuva Gerona, Islo of Pines, West Indies.
Strong, Alfred R.....	Second lieutenant.	Alfred C. Strong, father, Iowa Building, Sioux City, Iowa.
Tucker, Rowan H.....	.....do.....	R. H. Tucker, 114 East Tucker Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Duke, James E.....	First lieutenant...	Mrs. J. E. Duke, mother, 1723 Corcoran Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Ratterman, George E....	.....do.....	Mrs. W. Ratterman, 2012 Terrace Place, Nashville, Tenn.
June, Edward F.....	Private, first class.	Mrs. Mary June, 76 East Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
Halas, Henry.....	Private.....	Miss Bessie Halas, sister, 1579 Canton Street, Detroit, Mich.
Browning, Robert G.....	First lieutenant...	Mr. Browning, 1911 Gird Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
McDonald, Durwood L..	.....do.....	Dr. W. D. Peters, Burt, Iowa.

It has been ascertained that Pvt. (first class) Jerry A. Brown died in a hospital at Darmstadt, Germany. He gave as his emergency address, Mrs. Norma Brown, wife, 575 Mitthof Street, Columbus, Ohio.

U-BOAT STOPS U. S. SCHOONER OFF HATTERAS; TAKES STORES

The Navy Department is informed that a British steamer has arrived at Hampton Roads with the captain and crew of the American schooner *Stanley M. Seaman*, which was stopped by a submarine at 11.30 a. m., August 5, about 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras. The captain and crew of the *Seaman* were picked up by the steamer on August 8.

The captain of the schooner were ordered to leave the vessel and he put off in a small boat. When he last saw the submarine, the captain reported she was tied up alongside the schooner taking on stores. Before the captain left the schooner he was asked if he had any gasoline. He had no gasoline in the cargo.

NAVAL CASUALTIES

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

John Thomas Joseph Gillespie, seaman, died on board the U. S. S. *Alabama*, August 8, as result of injury. Mother, Mrs. Mary E. Gillespie, 2231 Perry Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Stanley Elliott Signer, landsman or yeoman, United States Naval Reserve Force, drowned August 4 at Great Lakes, Ill. Father, Charles B. Signer, 6809 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Five men were injured, two fatally, in a boiler accident August 7 on the U. S. S. *Nopatin* in foreign waters.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Thomas Willis Benham, fireman second class. Mother, Mrs. Anna Benham, 91 Elliot Place, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.

Roger Hackett, fireman third class. Mother, Mrs. Barbara Hackett, 28 Academy Street, New Haven, Conn.

PISTOL PRACTICE REQUIRED OF ARMY ORDNANCE OFFICERS

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

All officers of the Ordnance Department below the rank of colonel will be required to take a course of target practice with the .45-caliber automatic pistol. Attendance of officers above the grade of colonel will be optional.

Orders are Issued.

Orders to this effect, and placing Capt. W. C. Prichard, Ordnance Reserve Corp, in charge, have been issued by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

The purpose of the course is to equip these officers to defend themselves on over-seas duty. Many of them who were in civilian life before war was declared, have not had previous training along this line.

Course Given at Congress Heights.

A total of 1,300 officers, approximately, will be required to attend the course, which will be given at the Congress Heights range of the District of Columbia National Guard. The officers will be divided for instruction into 12 companies. During the hot weather practice will be in the mornings before 9 o'clock.

INJURED.

Ernest Fillmore Adams, fireman third class. Friend, Frank Blaise, 317 Brown Street, Westbrook, Mass.

Gottfried Ahrentd, fireman second class. Father, Gottfried Ahrentd, Bayou La Batt, Ala.

Percy Cranford, water tender. Father, James Benjamin Cranford, 21 Second Street, Annapolis, Md.

Circular Outlining the Assistance Priorities Board Will Extend to Manufacturers of Motor Trucks

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board, has prepared for distribution to manufacturers of motor trucks a circular outlining the assistance the board will extend to them in the manufacture of their product.

The circular sets forth that, in so far as motor trucks are used directly or indirectly for war purposes, they are a war essential and their production for such purposes should be facilitated, and, further, that in so far as trucks are employed in essential uses in civilian industry they constitute an important transportation medium and curtailment for such uses should be avoided as far as possible.

Applications for Preference.

The priorities division will receive the application of any manufacturer of motor trucks for a place on the preference list for fuel. In every case it will take into consideration the fuel situation of the manufacturer, the amount of its direct and indirect Government business, and the uses to which the remainder of its products is being devoted.

Any manufacturer whose plant now is or in future shall be exclusively devoted to manufacturing products being or to be absorbed directly or indirectly by the Government, or other uses of essential importance, and whose fuel requirements and output bear proper economical relation to each other, may have such plant placed upon the preference list for fuel upon condition, however, that the manufacturer observe the pledge of cooperation and the rulings of the priorities board.

The Demand for Steel.

After pointing out the tremendous demand for steel and the necessity for its conservation, the circular states that any manufacturer of auto trucks whose plant now is or in the future shall be exclusively devoted to manufacturing products being or to be absorbed directly or indirectly by the Government, or other uses of essential importance, may have such plant given a class B-4 rating for its steel requirements, conditioned however, that such manufacturer shall observe its pledge of cooperation and the rulings of the priorities board.

Should any manufacturer of trucks conceive itself under the priority rules entitled to a higher than class B-4 rating for its steel requirements to complete any particular contract or order, it may present formal application for higher rating, which will receive the consideration of the priorities committee.

The manufacturer's pledge of cooperation shall apply to uses of steel already in its possession and of manufactured or partly manufactured trucks in its possession at the time the pledge is made.

The circular states that the demand for iron and steel are such that no guarantee can be made to the motor truck or any other industry that its steel requirements or any portion thereof will be met. However, the members of the motor-truck industry, complying in good faith with the pledge of cooperation required, will be accorded the preferential treatment mentioned in procuring their supplies of fuel, iron, and steel.

The pledge of cooperation to be given by any manufacturer who desires to be placed on the preference list for its fuel requirements or who desires to be placed in Class B–4 for its steel requirements should be in the form following:

Form of Pledge.

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself (1) to use only in the manufacture of motor trucks or repair parts for motor trucks the steel suitable therefor, which is now in its possession or which may hereafter come into its possession; (2) to sell no motor trucks of its manufacture except (a) for essential uses, as that term has been or may be defined or applied by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits, in writing, signed by or under authority of such priorities division; (3) to sell no user an unnecessary number of motor trucks even for essential uses; (4) to discourage the purchase of any motor truck to replace a usable truck already in service and to give maximum encouragement to the repair of trucks; (5) that this pledge shall bind not only the undersigned but also its branch houses; subsidiaries, dealers, brokers, factors, commission merchants, and all other selling agencies; (6) to make no delivery of any motor truck to anyone for resale, either directly or indirectly, until such one has filed with the undersigned its pledge of cooperation in writing; and to make monthly reports as required by the War Industries Board to the automotive products section of said board or otherwise as said board may direct."

Pledge from Purchaser.

The manufacturer must also require from anyone to whom he delivers a motor truck for resale a subsidiary pledge in much the same terms.

Each manufacturer must forward during the first 15 days of each month a sworn report to the Automotive Products Section of the War Industries Board showing the number of motor trucks manufactured in the preceding month, the number delivered to the United States Government and its allies, the number delivered for essential uses (giving details), the number of finished motor trucks on hand, the approximate stock of steel on hand, and such other information as may be required. These reports will be held confidential by the board, unless the public interest shall require otherwise.

The creation of new plants or the expansion of existing plants for the manufacture of motor trucks is held to be unnecessary and undesirable, inasmuch as existing facilities are ample to produce all the trucks required for essential uses or for which steel can be furnished.

Make thrift your buy-word.

BIG ELECTRIC-POWER PLANT TO CONNECT WITH PITTSBURGH

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In order to help out the situation in the Pittsburgh district, where the present power supply is inadequate for the Government and other work placed there, the West Penn Power Co. has agreed to build a 40,000-kilowatt station at the mouth of the coal mine in the Allegheny Valley and to connect it up, by appropriate transmission system, with the distribution system of the city of Pittsburgh.

Estimated Cost $5,000,000.

The estimated cost of the plant and transmission lines is $5,000,000. The Ordnance Department will advance $2,000,000 of this amount, and the company, through its bankers, will provide the other $3,000,000.

At a period three years after the end of the war the reduplication cost of the plant is to be determined by three disinterested appraisers, one chosen by the Secretary of War, one by the company, and the third by agreement of the first two, and their finding is to be subject to review and revision by the Secretary of War. The company undertakes to repay to the Government such part of the advance made by the Government as represents the excess of the appraised value over the $3,000,000 originally put up by the company.

Proposals from Other Companies.

Propositions received from other companies to extend their power plants or build new ones in the Pittsburgh district if the War Department would advance 40 per cent of the cost and the finance corporation 60 per cent are not looked upon with favor by the Government. Lacking more favorable propositions, the Government has under consideration the building of its own plants where they are needed in this district.

The promptness of the War Department in extending its aid toward relieving the power situation in the Pittsburgh district is appreciated by the War Industries Board.

PORTO RICAN LABOR IS AVAILABLE FOR U. S. FARMS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

A number of Porto Ricans with a knowledge of both Spanish and English and some commercial training have enrolled with the Department of Labor in San Juan, P. R., according to F. C. Roberts, examiner in charge of the San Juan, P. R., office of the United States Employment Service. All of those so enrolled are ready for employment outside of the island, which fact is called to the attention of business firms in this country doing business with South America.

Transportation difficulties are holding up the shipment of thousands of unskilled Porto Rican laborers who have registered at the San Juan office of the United States Employment Service for work in continental United States.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1918. No. 385

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ITALIAN JOURNALISTS, HERE TO SEE WAR ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES

WILL MAKE A SIX WEEKS' TOUR

Visitors are Guests at Luncheon at Which Secretaries Daniels, Lane, and Redfield, Mr. George Creel, and Others Speak.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

"Gentlemen," said the President yesterday afternoon to seven noted Italian journalists, "we are not here in the service of Italy," and the Italian journalists looked astonished. "We are not here in the service of America." And then some American newspaper men waited to hear what would come next. "We are here in that greatest of all services, the service which ennobles all who engage in it—the service of mankind."

The Italian journalists are Messrs. Agresti, Cappa, Cassuta, Raineri, Pedrazzi, Vitetti, and Solari. They are members of the official journalists' mission which has recently arrived in America at the invitation of the Committee on Public Information. They represent not only the leading Italian newspapers but, by arrangement with the Italian Government, every paper, large and small, in Italy. They are to spend more than six weeks touring the country under the guidance of Richard Whiting. "You are going to have a chance," the President told them, as he gripped their hands, "to see everything there is."

Last night they dined with the Italian ambassador.

Are Guests at Luncheon.

They were given a luncheon yesterday at the Willard by their hosts of the Committee on Public Information. Mr. Creel for the committee, Secretaries Daniels, Lane, and Redfield, Henry P. Davison of the Red Cross, and others made speeches of welcome. Ambassador Cellere and Mr. Agresti replied for the mission. Mr. Creel told the visitors that above all they must get the message to Italy that America is in this war with no shade of selfishness, with all her resources, and with an absolute determination to see that it ends right. Secretary Lane told of finding that even the children in the Hawaiian schools seemed to understand very clearly what we are all fighting for.

"To help those who need our help," a little Hawaiian girl had answered. "And," said Mr. Lane, "they are going to get it!"

Ambassador Cellere and Mr. Agresti spoke of the confidence which now reigns

(Continued on page 5.)

Sale of Liquor on Trains or in Railroad Stations Is Forbidden by Order of Administrator McAdoo

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Washington, August 12, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 39.

The sale of liquors and intoxicants of every character in dining cars, restaurants, and railroad stations under Federal control shall be discontinued immediately.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

U. S. DESTROYER SIGHTS ENEMY SUBMARINE OFF VIRGINIA COAST

Drops 15 Depth Bombs on Spot Where U-Boat Submerged and Oil Slick Appears.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has received a report that an American destroyer sighted an enemy submarine about 100 miles east of the Virginia coast, and dropped 15 depth bombs on the spot where the U-boat submerged. The submarine was not seen again, but an oil slick appeared and two more depth charges were dropped on the spot.

Four survivors of the schooner *Katie Palmer*, which was sunk about sunset August 10 by a submarine, have arrived at New Bedford, Mass. The survivors state that the submarine was about 300 feet long, carried a crew of 60 men, had 1 gun and a conning tower approximately 15 feet high. The crew of the *Katie Palmer* were taken on board the submarine. The captain of the submarine, they said, stated that he was equipped to stay six months if he desired.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

U-BOAT GAS ATTACK MADE OFF THE CAROLINA COAST; POISON IS SENT IN SHORE, FLOATING WITH THE TIDE

SIX MEN ARE AFFECTED

No Deaths Among Coast Guards Made Ill at Smith Island Station — Fumes Evidently Released from Oil Spots Seen on Surface of Water—Had the Effect of "Mustard Gas," Capt. Willis Reports.

The Committe on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commandant of the sixth naval district, Charleston, S. C., stating that an attack with gas was attempted on the North Carolina coast about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with the result of temporarily "putting out of business the Coast Guard station and lighthouse personnel on Smith Island." The report goes on to say:

Oil Spots on Water Observed.

"About 40 minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each over 1 acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith Island to the north. This oil, from which the gas was no doubt generated, must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide, but the tide fortunaely set along Smith Island.

"Report was made to Col. Chase, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Caswell, N. C., by Capt. Willis, of the Smith Island Coast Guard, immediately after the effects of the gas were noticed. Six men were gassed; no deaths.

Had Effect of Mustard Gas.

"The gas had the effect of mustard and was effective about 35 or 40 minutes. Color of the gas has not yet been ascertained, and its effect on trees and shrubbery not yet determined. The entire matter will be investigated, and full report made."

The incident was reported by Col. Chase to the naval district commandant.

Smith Island is off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, near the entrance to the channel to Wilmington, N. C.

"NEW SUPREME GOVERNMENT" OF NORTH RUSSIA TERRITORY IS PROCLAIMED AT ARCHANGEL

TEXT RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON

"Bolshevik Power Has Fallen," Says Proclamation Addressed to Citizens—Promises Defense of All Russia Against Germans.

Under date of August 6 the Department of State has received the following from Archangel:

The new government issued following proclamation on August 3:

SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

To citizens of the Province and city of Archangel:

Bolshevik power has fallen. The Bolsheviks fled because in the hour of their need they were not supported by the populace, which detested them for their betrayal of Russia at Brest-Litovsk, for civil war, for augmentation of universal famine, the destruction of liberties and rights, legalized system of robbery and shooting squads, and for their ruination of the country's economic and industrial life.

People Forced to Act.

The people's representatives, elected by universal suffrage, are now forced to take into their hands the government of the northern region because as yet there is no legal all-Russian Government.

These presents bring to common notice that the highest governmental authority in the northern territory is "The Supreme Government of the Northern Territory," consisting of delegates to the constituent assembly, and also representatives, zemstvos, and cities.

Supreme Government undertakes the following tasks:

One, the reestablishment of a single all-Russian National Government by cooperation between that and other territories; also the reestablishment of local self-government in the north.

Defense Against Germany.

Two, defense of the north and the entire nation against insolent onslaughts against Russian territory, independence, and inhabitants made by Germany, Finland, and other enemy countries.

Three, reunion to Russia of the lost districts in accordance with the desires of the inhabitants thereof.

Four, the reestablishment of crushed liberties, and the reestablishment of a true organ of popular government, namely, the constituent assembly, the zemstvos, and the city dumas.

Five, the reestablishment of firm administration of justice, assuring citizens satisfaction in economic, social, and spiritual need.

Six, to guarantee laboring classes that they obtain land they are by right entitled to.

Seven, the defense of the rights of labor in accordance with economic and political interests of the north and Russia as a whole.

Eight, to overcome the existing famine.

The Supreme Government will immediately publish orders naturally resulting from the above program.

Asks Support of All Classes.

It relies for support on all classes which treasure the above objects.

In particular it expects to defend the north with the friendly assistance to Russia of Governments and peoples of England, America, France, and others. It also counts on allied assistance against starvation and financial difficulties.

It is convinced that Russia's and the allies' interests in the struggle against foreign enemy are one and the same.

It knows that the allied troops come not to interfere with internal affairs, and their arrival is not against the desires of the local population. Therefore, the Supreme Government greets the allied forces entering the north to wage the contest against the common enemy and summons the entire population to greet them gladly and assist by every possible means.

Calls for Calm and Order.

The Supreme Government proclaims the above, and calls upon the people to maintain calm, order, and pursue its labors.

Members Supreme Government Northern Territory:

Tchaikofsky, member of the Constituent Assembly from Viatka Province. Ivanoff, member of the Constituent Assembly from Archangel. (Omission), member of the Constituent Assembly from Vologda. Goukofsky, member of the Constituent Assembly from Novgorod. Martiushin, member of the Constituent Assembly from Kazan. Dyeduhenko, member of the Constituent Assembly from Samara. Likhatech, member of the Constituent Assembly from (omission). Zuboff, assistant mayor of the city of Vologda. Startzeff, vice president of the Archangel city duma.

Dated Archangel, August 2.

AUTO MAKERS TO BE HEARD BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Meeting Friday to Discuss 100 Per Cent War Work Plan at Factories.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board has received numerous telegrams from officers and members of the National Automobile Dealers' Association requesting that, before the suggestion that automobile manufacturers convert their plants to 100 per cent war work by January 1, 1919, is put into effect, they be given a hearing to state their situation.

Meeting on Friday.

In response to these requests, the committee appointed with full power to act for the board with the automobile industry has named 10 o'clock, Friday, August 16, as the time for the meeting.

The War Industries Board wishes the automobile dealers and everyone else to understand that the letter to the automobile manufacturers was prompted only by labor and material conditions that made it imperative, if the Government's war program is not to be interfered with.

Desire to Work No Hardship.

The board fully appreciates the situation of both manufacturers and dealers and desires to work no hardship on either. It will not deprive the manufacturers of stocks of material they have on hand unless the demands of the war situation require it. In that event the automobile industry will be treated as any other industry would be under like conditions.

FRENCH ORDNANCE ENGINEERS HERE ON SPECIAL MISSION

Foremen from Munitions Plants also in Conference with American Experts.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

A mission of French ordnance engineers and experts in the production of ordnance materiel has arrived in the United States. The head of the mission is Lieut. Col. L. Martinon, for many years in charge of manufacturing at the great French ordnance plant of Schneider & Cie, Le Greuset. The other engineers on the mission are Capt. H. Guillemin, Lieuts. Blanchat, H. Dutilh, and P. Berthier, and Mr. A. Combier. With the mission there are also a score of foremen from French munitions plants.

The purpose of this mission is to secure the closest industrial collaboration between the United States and France in order to make the best possible use of the industrial resources of the two countries in the output of ordnance materiel.

Members in Conference.

Following a reception by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, the members of the mission are now engaged in conference with members of the Engineering Division. In the near future the mission will be divided into groups representing the various subjects on which the members of the mission are particularly expert. To each group will be attached officers of the Ordnance Department who also are experts on these subjects. The group and attached officers will consider not only the engineering features involved, but also inspection and production features, where particular projects are far enough advanced to permit. The groups will visit representative plants where the articles on which they are expert are in manufacture.

The mission visits the United States as the result of a conference between the French minister of munitions (Le Minister de L'Armament et des Fabrications de Guerre) and the chief ordnance officer of the American Expeditionary Forces.

American Mission to France.

It is probable that a mission of American experts and superintendents and foremen of munitions plants and arsenals will visit France after the return of the French mission, which will be in about three months. In this way it is proposed to develop a constant exchange of views and information between those engaged in the munitions industry in the two countries.

PLAN ENABLES MANUFACTURERS TO PURCHASE U. S. EQUIPMENT

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Changes in war supplies contracts which have just been approved by the Superior Board of Review of the General Staff provide that hereafter manufacturers who are furnished with special equipment at the expense of the Government may agree to take over such facilities at a fair value in diminution of the profit which they otherwise would make.

Title Vests in United States.

It frequently occurs that in order to fulfill the terms of the contract it is necessary for the manufacturer to construct additional buildings or provide special machinery or otherwise increase his facilities. Under the terms of Government contracts now made, title in such improvements vests in the United States.

The increased manufacturing facilities that have been created by the War Department, exclusive of the new industries serving the Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, from April 7, 1917, to July, 1918, cost approximately $400,000,000. These investments have been distributed through almost half of the States. Seventy per cent has been or will be spent in sections of the country other than in the New England or East Central States.

Opportunity for Contractors.

The new clauses in the contracts give the contractors an opportunity to take over these new facilities. If the contractor wishes to take title to the facilities he may make written offer to the Government. If agreeable to the Government, the contractor shall be obligated to pay for such facilities at their appraised value at the time of making the offer. This can be done either by the payment of the money direct or by an amortization plan.

The contract now used provides that if the contractor does not make the Government an offer, or in case that his offer is unacceptable to the Government, the Government retains the right to remove all facilities which have been provided after the termination of the contract. A reasonable time is given to the Government to remove all facilities.

United States May Buy Lands.

The contract may also provide that the Government may buy the land upon which such facilities have been erected, in the event that the Government wishes to keep the facilities or in the event that a satisfactory agreement can not be reached on the terms of purchase.

If for any reasons the contract containing these clauses is not desirable and another form requested, such contract shall not be signed until it has been approved by the Superior Board of Review of the General Staff.

Inroads Made by War on French Meat Herds

The Food Administration issues the following:

Since the outbreak of the war France has suffered a loss of 2,600,000 head of cattle. Deducting 1,000,000 for the loss due to the total or partial invasion of some 10 departments, there is a diminution of some 1,600,000 head.

Moreover, the cattle have greatly lost in weight. Before the war the average weight in meat of slaughtered cattle was from 770 to 880 pounds, whereas to-day it hardly exceeds 550 or 570 pounds. To obtain in the future the same quantity of meat as to-day an ever-increasing number of cattle will have to be slaughtered.

LINSEED OIL CAKE AND MEAL FOR EXPORTATION TO CANADA

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the United States Food Administration and the Canada food board, announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 189) that applications for licenses to export linseed oil cake or linseed oil meal to Canada will now be considered, when presented as follows:

Every application for an export license must have attached thereto a Canadian import permit, issued to the consignee by the Canada food board, Ottawa, for the importation of the quantity mentioned in the application for an export license.

Exporters, therefore, should obtain such Canadian import permits from their Canadian customers before making application to the United States War Trade Board for an export license.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOLEN HAND-KNIT YARNS STOPPED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board has served notice on spinners of hand-knitting yarns that, because of the needs of the military forces, no more woolen or worsted hand-knitting yarns may be manufactured until further notice.

The woolen section of the board has held up all shipments of yarn or wool by the spinners and has started an inventory of the stocks on hand and the contracts being filled.

Letter Sent to Spinners.

Following is the letter sent to the spinners by Herbert E. Peabody, chief of the woolens section, and Lewis Penwell, chief of the wool section of the War Industries Board:

To all spinners of hand-knitting yarns:

This is to advise you that the military needs of the Government are such that no more woolen or worsted hand-knitting yarns may be manufactured until further directed by the War Industries Board.

You are requested to report to the undersigned, Mr. Herbert E. Peabody, the amount of yarn you now have on hand, the amount of raw wool in stock and grade of same, and what contracts you are now working on. You are requested to refrain from making any shipments of either yarn or wool until you receive further notification from the War Industries Board.

After the foregoing information has been received you will be directed as to what disposition to make of the yarn and wool you now have on hand.

NEW SPECIAL EXPORT LICENSE COVERING "PERSONAL BAGGAGE"

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 195), that special export license RAC-49 which had previously been issued to the customs service was revised on August 5.

Collectors of customs are now authorized under license No. RAC-49 to permit the exportation without individual export license of personal baggage accompanying a passenger, provided such baggage contains only articles which are necessary and proper for the personal use of the passenger upon his journey. Collectors of customs are also authorized, under this license, to permit the exportation of samples of conserved and nonconserved commodities of no commercial value, to be used in connection with the solicitation of commercial orders.

"Personal Baggage" Defined.

"Personal baggage" under this license is construed to include only articles of clothing or adornment, souvenirs, and also other articles of small value intended to be used by the passenger upon his proposed journey. License No. RAC-49 does not authorize the exportation of firearms, code books, phonographic records, or moving picture or camera films. This license also does not authorize anything forbidden by subsection C of section 3 of the trading-with-the-enemy act, which forbids any form of communication intended for or to be delivered to any enemy or ally of enemy being taken into or out of the United States without license.

Applications for Licenses.

Passengers are advised that if they desire to take with them from the United States any articles which can not be construed to be covered by license No. RAC-49, it is necessary for them to obtain individual export licenses for the same. Applications for such licenses should be made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board and may be sent to the Washington office of that organization or to any branch office thereof.

Contracts Recently Let by the Shipping Board

The United States Shipping Board issues the following:

Contracts have been let during the week ending August 3 for two wooden cargo vessels of 3,500 tons to Wright Ship Yards, Tacoma, Wash.

Eight wooden cargo vessels, each 3,500 tons, to Midland Bridge Co., Houston Ship Channel, Tex.

Ten wooden barges, each 2,500 tons. This contract supersedes and cancels former contract with Midland Bridge Co.

Four wooden cargo vessels, 4,500 tons each, Kiernan & Kern, Portland, Oreg.

Four wooden cargo vessels, 3,500 tons each, John H. Fahey, Jacksonville, Fla.

Six wooden barges, 2,500 tons each. This contract supersedes and cancels former contract with Hillyer Sperring Dunn Co.

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RATES BY MAIL.

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- One year $5.00
- Six months 3.00
- One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries 8.00
- Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries 4.50

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 90.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 12, 1918.

Section A.—Along the Vesle hostile attacks in the vicinity of Fismes were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

DEATH OF LIEUT. FOSS.

Naval Officer Fatally Scalded in Boiler Accident on Ship.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank Foster Foss, United States Naval Reserve Force, which occurred as the result of scalds received in a boiler accident on August 6 on board the U. S. S. *Nopatin*.

Lieut. Foss was born in West Machias, Me., July 20, 1885. He was appointed an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force from March 13, 1917. On January 16, 1918, he was appointed lieutenant (junior grade) for engineering duties only. He served on the U. S. S. *Manhattan*, and was subsequently transferred to the U. S. S. *Nopatin*, on which vessel he was serving at the time of his death.

Next of kin, Mrs. Teresa V. Foss, wife, 189 Cass Street, Providence, R. I.

Summary of the Progress Being Made In Rehabilitation of Wounded Soldiers

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Detailed reports compiled at five general hospitals indicate the progress being made by the Reconstruction Division of the Medical Department of the Army. Of the 537 cases sent to these hospitals from overseas and base hospitals in this country, 151 are now able to return to full duty and 212 are able to return to partial duty. Only 39 of these soldiers will be unable to follow their old occupations. A total of 122 will be able to return to their old employment and do efficient work, despite their injuries.

Minds and Hands Occupied.

From the time these men landed in the United States an effort has been made to keep their minds and hands occupied. Curative education has been practiced with satisfactory results. The men have shown interest in the "ward occupations," which consist of wood carving, knitting, weaving, block printing, beadwork, knotted work, embroidery, educational work, and typewriting. Where facilities have been provided to give the men academic studies a genuine interest has been shown to improve their mental condition so as better to prepare them to make progress in civil occupations.

After the men reached the point where they could leave the wards they were instructed in shops and schools. Quartermaster repair shops are located near some of the hospitals and these are used to give instruction to the men in mechanical occupations. At the present time 132 soldiers are taking courses in auto mechanics and repair work.

Trades and Vocations.

Shorthand and typewriting have attracted the attention of 151. Other popular trades and the number of patients receiving instruction in them are as follows:

Drafting, 53; business, 49; agriculture, gardening, and other work of similar nature, 235; telegraphy, 31; carpentry and bench work, 32; telephone, 47; furniture repairing, 18; painting, 11; electrical, 5.

A few men are taking courses in each of the following subjects:

Blacksmith, concrete working, bricklaying, plumbing, commercial law, printing, shoe repairing, woodworking, sign painting, cabinetwork, cartooning, drawing, ring making, bookbinding, and willow work.

Patients and Disabilities.

The disabilities of these men and the number suffering from each is given below. In some cases men are being treated for more than one ailment, hence the difference between the number of patients, 537, and the number of disabilities, 1,034.

Medical diseases: Cardio-vascular, 172; pulmonary tuberculosis, 83; functional neurosis (shell shock, etc.), 31; insanity, 11; nephritis, 25; gastro-intestinal, 17; gassed, 7; other general medical, 166; convalescent, 96; lung conditions (empyema), 23.

Surgical conditions: Orthopedic, 155; amputation, 42; eye, ear, nose, throat, 6; wound or injury, nervous system, 14; severe injury, face and jaw, 1; venereal diseases or sequelae, 5; surgical condition genito-urinary system—venereal, 9; non-venereal, 1; other surgical conditions, 59; convalescent, 111.

Total, 1,034.

The five hospitals reporting are: The Walter Reed, of Washington, D. C.; general No. 2, at Fort McHenry, Md.; general No. 6, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; general No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.; and general No. 17, at Markleton, Pa.

CERTAIN PASSES TEMPORARILY TO BE HONORED ON RAILROADS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

AUGUST 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 16.

As a temporary measure, and until definite regulations governing the issuance of passes can be provided, the following instructions will be observed:

1. Until further notice, passes previously issued by the individual railroads will continue to be honored over such lines.

2. Annual and trip passes will be issued by the Federal manager or by the general manager on roads where there is no Federal manager, and will be limited to the lines over which the jurisdiction of such Federal manager or general manager extends.

3. They will bear the facsimile signature of the Federal manager or general manager, with countersignature as indicated thereon.

4. Passes, annual or trip, will be issued by the Federal manager or general manager on account of employees of other than the issuing line, upon request of the Federal manager or general manager of such line, in the same manner that exchange passes have heretofore been handled.

Passes, annual or trip, will be issued by the Federal manager or general manager on account of employees of his line, in the same manner that such passes have heretofore been issued.

5. Annual passes for officials of the Railroad Administration connected directly with the Director General and his staff, regional or district directors and their staff, will be issued by the office of the Director General.

6. Current regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of issuance and record of passes must be observed.

7. Pass stock now on hand must not be destroyed, but by correction, either with rubber stamp or by printing, should all be used.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

Approved:
W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The recess of the Senate is to be cut short in order to proceed expeditiously with the new bill to increase the draft age limits to from 18 to 45 years. In the Senate yesterday afternoon Chairman Chamberlain said he hoped to report the bill from the committee Thursday when the Senate again will meet, and that arrangements would be made to abolish the unanimous consent agreement and proceed with consideration of the man-power bill next Monday. All absent Senators were telegraphed to by party leaders yesterday to be in their seats Thursday next so that the recess agreement may be terminated. A quorum must be present to do this. During the session of the Military Committee yesterday an amendment by Senator Kirby that would retain the present draft minimum age of 21 years was rejected by an almost unanimous vote. During the two hours the Senate was in session yesterday afternoon the pending man-power bill was under discussion, every speaker urging the immediate reassembling of the Senate so that prompt action may be had on the measure. Immediately upon assembling, Senator Reed introduced a resolution to reassemble the Senate at once.

National Guard Officers Discharged.

Responding to a recent resolution of the Senate, Secretary Baker informed that body concerning the number of officers discharged from the service since the National Guard had been incorporated with the Federal troops. He reported that there were 16,971 National Guard officers, of whom 972 have been discharged for various reasons. Of these 464 were discharged upon the recommendations of efficiency boards, while 476 were discharged because of physical unfitness for over-seas service, 30 were court-martialed, and 2 deserted.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday raised the taxes on all soft drinks by placing a 10 per cent tax on all such drinks when sold by the manufacturer, importer, bottler, or producer, and a tax of 2 cents on each 10-cent drink sold at a soda fountain and a tax of 1 cent on drinks sold for less than 7 cents. The tax on near beer, ginger ale, grape juice, and all similar beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol will be taxed 10 cents a gallon. It was estimated that these new taxes would yield about $100,000,000 in revenue. The tax on proprietary medicines was changed from a 10 per cent tax on the manufacturer to a 10 per cent tax on each article, to be paid by the purchaser in the shape of a stamp tax.

Receives Thanks of France.

The Secretary of State yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress a communication from Ambassador Jusserand conveying the gratification of France at the adoption of the resolution by Congress for a celebration of Bastile day, which was observed all over the United States.

Representative Thomas F. Smith, Democrat, of New York, introduced yesterday a bill providing for the creation of a Federal election commission of six members to supervise the casting, receipt, and transmission of the votes of soldiers and sailors. The commission would be appointed by the President, not more than three of the same political party. Their salaries would be $5,000 a year each, and the commission would be authorized to appoint the necessary deputies at a salary of $3,000 a year. The bill provides that the soldier vote may be taken not more than 20 days prior to the regular election day, but must be held not later than the day of the regular election.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK BY TORPEDO OFF FIRE ISLAND

The Navy Department is informed that the Norwegian steamer *Somerstad* was sunk at 8.15 a. m. yesterday, August 12, 25 miles southeast by east from Fire Island. The captain and 30 members of the crew were rescued and have reached port. There were no casualties.

Torpedo Returns.

Capt. Hansen reports that he saw the wake of a torpedo; the engines were reversed, avoiding the torpedo, which was seen to go under the bow of the vessel. The ship was drawing only 7 feet of water, and the torpedo continued on its course. The captain ordered full speed ahead. The torpedo, he states, turned sharply to the left and returned, hitting the vessel between the third and fourth holds on the port side. In five minutes after being struck the whole deck amidship was awash, and the crew left the ship. The ship, they state, was standing directly up and down with the bow out of water, about 14 feet being visible.

Rescued by Chaser.

The captain and his 30 men got into two boats and made for Sandy Hook. They were sighted by a submarine chaser at 6.35 p. m. and rescued.

Four of the men of the crew reported that they saw a periscope sticking about 6 feet out of the water, moving very rapidly. The torpedo, they estimated, was about 12 feet long.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ITALIAN JOURNALISTS.

(Continued from page 1.)

everywhere in Italy, a confidence that even a few days in America—they had just come back from a visit to the Hog Island shipyard—would more than confirm. Secretary Daniels replied that he had recently been getting abundant proofs of what the Italian Navy is doing just now toward ending the career of such stray "stilettos of the sea" as are left in the Mediterranean. And Secretary Redfield added that we now had no less than 30,000 factories engaged in war work, and five different steel and munitions plants all of which are greater than Germany's once unparalleled Krupp's.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

CORPS OF FLIGHT SURGEONS AND PHYSICAL DIRECTORS

The War Department authorizes the following:

For the care and conditioning of fliers in the Air Service the United States Government is now appointing a corps of doctors and trainers large enough to equip each training field and camp for fliers, both here in the United States and in France, with a proper organization. The doctors will be known as flight surgeons and the trainers as physical directors.

The medical branch of the Air Service is not alone confined to the selection of the flier but to his care and condition after he has been admitted to the service. It has become apparent that the flier is unlike other soldiers. In the Air Service he has become an intricate, highly sensitized piece of mechanism with troubles all his own. To keep his complex organism physically fit a special master mechanic had to be provided solely for him.

Study Fitness of Flyers.

The flight surgeon, therefore has been given freedom of independent initiative in all questions of fitness of the fliers. Subject to the approval of the commanding officer, he is expected to institute such measures as periods of rest, recreations, and temporary excuse from duty as may seem advisable. He takes sick calls of aviators; he visits such cases as may be in the hospital and consults with the attending surgeon regarding them. He makes the examination of candidates for aviation and lives in close touch with fliers.

The physical directors are assistants to the flight surgeons and their duty is to supervise such recreation and physical training of the fliers as is considered necessary.

DOMESTIC COKE DISTRIBUTION IS PLACED UNDER CONTROL

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The quantity of coke available for distribution as household fuel having been greatly reduced by reason of the increased consumption in industries engaged in war work, it has become necessary to control the distribution of domestic coke in harmony with other fuels for household use.

Accordingly the United States Fuel Administration has provided for weekly reports from all shippers of coke in carload lots for household use or for general distribution by retail dealers. The reports are to be mailed by the shippers to the Federal fuel administrator of each State to which such shipments have been made or are expected to be made, and are required to [illegible] ments during the preceding week, an estimate of the probable shipments during the coming week, the [illegible] of each consignee, with [illegible] of coke and the [illegible] weights thereof, whether shipped or to be shipped. Duplicates of the reports are to be mailed to the Bureau of Coke of the United States Fuel Administration.

OHIO TOMATO MEN INVOLVED WITH FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Food Administration issues the following:

R. J. Meguiar, tomato packer and catsup manufacturer at Greenville, Ohio, is again in difficulty with the United States Food Administration. The R. J. Meguiar Co. and the Meguiar Co., both tomato packing firms, have lost their licenses. The Federal food administrator for Ohio will supervise the limited operation of both companies which may continue to operate only long enough to fill existing contracts. This is being done in order that the large tomato crop in that section of Ohio may be saved. The companies have contracted for the production of much of the tomato acreage in that part of the State. Rather than have the farmers lose their crops, the food administrator will require Meguiar to continue operations until after he has purchased all tomatoes contracted for. Neither will he be allowed to purchase tomatoes not already contracted for unless they are grown in Greenville or the Burkitsville districts of Ohio.

Announced Last Winter.

The Food Administration announced last winter that, upon the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission, it would refuse a license to the Purity Preserving Co., of which Meguiar was president, or any other concern in which Meguiar was financially interested. The Federal Trade Commission had reported that the Purity Preserving Co. had taken advantage of a rising market by failing to live up to its contracts and selling at higher prices through Meguiar, who had then started to trade as the R. J. Meguiar Co. Later, however, at the request of the Federal food administrator for Ohio, the Food Administration rescinded its original order and issued licenses to the R. J. Meguiar Co. and the Meguiar Co., in order that facilities could be provided for preserving the 1918 tomato crop in that part of Ohio. Since that time, however, Meguiar has been guilty of grave and frequent misrepresentations to the Food Administration. On this account the Federal food administrator for Ohio recommended the revocation of both licenses, but has asked that the plants be kept in operation until the present crop could be preserved.

FOREST RESERVE REDUCED.

27,877 Acres Eliminated from Lincoln National Forest, N. Mex.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following:

On August 9 the President signed a proclamation eliminating 27,877 acres from the Lincoln National Forest, N. Mex. Of this area over one-third is already alienated and in private ownership. Part of the land excluded was found to be mainly valuable for farming purposes, and the remaining areas were eliminated from the forest to simplify the boundary lines and exclude tracts of land having practically no value for forest or watershed protection purposes.

The action taken by the President was based on recommendations from the Secretary of Agriculture, as a result of field examinations by the Forest Service.

Summary of Federal Trade Commission's Activities During the Month of July

The Federal Trade Commission issues the following:

A summary of the commission's activities during the past month, including a full list of complaints, orders, and enemy patent licenses issued, institution of cost inquiries, statements of foreign trade combinations filed under the Webb export act, etc.

Commissioners sitting.—William B. Colver, chairman; John Franklin Fort and Victor Murdock.

Complaints Alleging Unfair Trade Practices.

Resale price maintenance:
- Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.
- United Electric Co., Canton, Ohio.
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- Auto Strop Safety Razor Co., New York City.
- Kryptok Sales Co., New York City.
- D. M. Ferry Seed Co., Detroit.

Commercial bribery:
- Henry O. Shepard Co., Chicago.
- Dearborn Chemical Co., Chicago.
- Twin City Varnish Co., Chicago.
- Miller Cooper Ink Co., Kansas City.
- Kansas City Printing Ink Co., Kansas City.
- Bingham Bros. Co., New York City.
- Samuel Bingham's Son Mfg. Co., Chicago.
- John F. Buckie & Son, Chicago.
- The Bird-Archer Co., New York City.

Combination in restraint of trade:
- National Wholesale Druggists Association, New York City.
- Thirteen Chicago printing houses: Blakely Printing Co.; Chicago Railway Printing Co.; Walden Typesetting Co.; James Clark Printing House; Excelsior Printing Co.; Faithorn Co.; Gunthrop-Warren Printing Co.; W. J. Hartman Co.; Hillison & Etten Co.; F. J. Riley Printing Co.; Henry O. Shepard Co.; Stromberg, Allen & Co; and Edward Keogh Printing Co.

Misbranding:
- Federal Rope Co., New York City.
- E. E. Gray Coffee Co., Boston.

Misleading advertising:
- Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- Geographical Publishing Co., Chicago.

Concealment of affiliation:
- Armour & Co., Chicago.

Enemy Patent Licenses Issued by the Commission.

H. A. Metz Laboratories (Inc.), New York.:
- Arsphenamine.
- Neo-arsphenamine.
- Procaine.

Robert Reiner Co., Weehawken, N. J.:
- Device for embroidery machinery.

Orders to Cease and Desist.

Resale price maintenance:
- Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago (in the sale of Old Dutch Cleanser).

Commercial bribery:
- S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.
- Chicago Varnish Co., Chicago.
- Twin City Varnish Co., Chicago.
- Wheeler Varnish Works, Chicago.
- G. J. Liebach Varnish Co., Chicago.
- Henry O. Shepard Printing House, Chicago.
- Royal Varnish Co., Toledo.

Misleading advertising:
- Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.
- E. J. Brach Candy Co., Chicago.

Use of lottery coupons:
- C. F. Bonsor & Co., Philadelphia.
- Grocers Coffee Co., Indianapolis.

Price discrimination:
- Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.

Complaint Dismissed.

Resale price maintenance:
- American Tobacco Co.

Use of lottery coupons:
- Enterprise Coffee Co.
- J. S. Elliott Coffee Co.
- R. L. Gerhart.
- Climax Coffee and Baking Powder Co.

Statements of Foreign Trade Combinations Filed with Commission.

De Lima, Correa & Cortissoz, New York City.
National Trading Co., San Francisco.
Zaldo & Martinez Export Co., New York City.
Strong & Trowbridge Co., New York City.
Locke T. Harper & Co., San Francisco.
G. Ansinck & Co., of Mexico, Inc., Wilmington, Del.
Deister Miners Supply Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
American Paper Exports Co., New York.

Cost of Production Inquiries Instituted.

[Data for confidential use of the war branches.]

At request of War Industries Board:
- Woolen piece goods.
- Paper and pulp.
- Chlorine and soda products.
- Towing, New York Harbor.
- Wool dealers' profits.
- Mohair.

At request of Food Administration:
- Baking.

At request of United States Shipping Board:
- Locust treenails.

By the Federal Trade Commission:
- Marketing meat and perishable food products.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUSPENDED ON WAR HOUSING CONTRACTS

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to secure the more expeditious construction, etc., of the projects contemplated by the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," approved May 16, 1918, and by the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of war expenses and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1918, in so far as the same relates to "Housing for war needs," by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1192), entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided

> "That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: Provided further, That the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic rate of eight hours work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours,"

I do hereby suspend during the present national emergency the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in or on any and all work to be done in connection with or under contracts for the construction, equipment, management, maintenance, alteration, repair, improvement, or suitable arrangement for living purposes of houses, buildings, improvements, or any parts thereof, in providing housing and facilities related thereto for industrial and other war needs. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 18, 1918.

You may not be able to fight, but you can save and buy war-savings stamps.

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY INDIAN AGENCY OFFICES

The United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, announces that proposals will be received at the points designated as follows:

No person shall be received as contractor who is not a manufacturer, grower, or regular dealer in the article which he offers to supply.

For the Rosebud Agency bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. August 15, 1918, at Rosebud, S. Dak.:

125 dry cells.

For the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich., bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m. August 19, 1918:

10 squares asphalt shingles.
Enough nails for putting same on roof.
300 feet 4-inch downspouting, galvanized.
1 box roofing tin, old style, IX or XX, 20 by 28 inches.

For the Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont., bids will be received until 5 o'clock p. m., August 19, 1918:

1 underground storage tank for gasoline, approximately 300 gallons capacity, approximately 14-gauge galvanized steel; complete, with filler pipe and suction pipe to fit to pump.
1 gasoline filter pump, measuring and indicating petty and grand totals, equipped with outlet hose.
1 underground storage tank for kerosene, approximately 300 gallons capacity, approximately 14-gauge galvanized steel, fitted with filler pipe and suction pipe to fit to pump.
1 kerosene pump for above tank.
60 barrels Portland cement.
50 pieces 2 by 8 10's, No. 1 pine, fir, or larch.
25 pieces 2 by 8 12's, No. 1 pine, fir or larch.
300 board feet 2 by 4's, No. 2 or better.
3,950 board feet 2 by 8's, No. 1 pine, fir, or larch, any lengths not less than 12 feet.
250 gallons preserving liquid for treating fence or telephone poles.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

For the Genoa Indian School, Genoa, Nebr., bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., August 24, 1918.

REPAIRS IN GIRLS' BUILDING.

20 mortise door locks with metal knobs.
320 lineal feet galvanized standing roof gutter.
500 pounds 8d. common nails.
200 pounds nails, 16d., common.
100 pounds nails, 6d., common.
200 pounds nails, 3d., common.
100 pounds nails, 8d., finish.
100 pounds nails, 6d., finish.
100 pounds nails, 7d., box.

REPAIRS FOR EMPLOYEE'S COTTAGE.

5 mortise locks, metal knobs.

REPAIRS FOR BAKERY.

100 feet standing galvanized roof gutter.
3 mortise locks, metal knobs.
24 8-pound sash weights.
6 sash locks.
12 bar sash lifts.
24 sash pulleys.
200 pounds 6d. box nails.
200 pounds 16d. common nails.
200 pounds 8d. common nails.
200 pounds 3d. common nails.
100 pounds 8d. finish nails.
20,000 brick (Doniphin or equal).
100 sacks of cement.
900 pounds asbestos cement.
3,000 pounds boiler fire clay.
30 barrels lime.

Asbestos pipe covering, complete with bands or fastenings (125 pounds steam pressure): 80 feet, size of pipe covering, ¾ inch; 90 feet, size of pipe covering, 1 inch; 90 feet, size of pipe covering, 1¼ inches; 110 feet, size of pipe covering, 1½ inches; 170 feet, size of pipe covering, 2 inches; 40 feet, size of pipe covering, 2½ inches; 125 feet, size of pipe covering, 3 inches; 60 feet, size of pipe covering, 4 inches; 80 feet, size of pipe covering, 5 inches; 40 feet, size of pipe covering, 6 inches; 90 feet, size of pipe covering, 9 inches.

1 water relief valve, screw base, set at 150 pounds, 2-inch brass (feed, water-line standard).

2 pump governor boiler feeds, 1-inch steam line, screwed (Gardner or Fisher type or equal).

1 tee, 125 pounds pressure, companion flanges, 9 and 5 inches, cast.

2 pairs 9-inch companion flanges.

2 pairs 5-inch companion flanges.

1 2-inch balance valve with lever-screwed ends (Davis type).

1 complete feed-water regulator, 1½-inch screw valve, governor, tubing 10 feet.

2 1½-inch horizontal check valves, brass.

Steam gravity traps: 1, capacity 4,000 pounds of water per hour; 1, capacity, 2,500 pounds of water per hour; 1, capacity 4,000 pounds of water per hour; 1 standard trap for 125 pounds pressure, to care for 4,000 pounds of water per hour.

CHEMICAL SERVICE CAPTAIN.

Special Orders, No. 180:

173. The appointment of Lawrence Howe as captain, Chemical Warfare Service, National Army, with rank from August 2, 1918, is announced. He will proceed to Washington, D. C., reporting in person to the Director of Chemical Warfare Service, Unit F, Seventh and B Streets NW., for duty.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

August 8, 1918.

40445. Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co., Washington, D. C., telephone line.
40446. Denby Motor Truck Co., Detroit, Mich., motor trucks.
40447. Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich., motor trucks.
40448. Colorado P. C. Co., Portland, Cal., cement.
40450. Geo. B. Lessig Co., Pottstown, Pa., nails, boat.
40451. U. M. Selling Co., New York City, copper.
40455. Gen. Am. Tank Car Co., Chicago, Ill., flat cars.
40456. Sullivan Lumber Co., Portland, Oreg., box lumber.
40457. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., F5 boots.
40458. P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., band saws.

August 9, 1918.

40459. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., radio receivers.
40460. Bayley Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., ventilating sets.
40461. Lunkenheimer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, grease cups.
40462. Bowen Products Co., Auburn, N. Y., grease cups.
40463. Michigan Lubricator Co., Detroit, Mich., grease cups.
40464. American Injector Co., Detroit, Mich., grease cups.
40465. Cornelius Ford, Public Printer, Government Printing Office, supply officers' manuals.
40466. Cauldwell-Wingate Co., New York City, steel building.
40467. Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York City, hangers.
40472. Doehler Die Casting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., bronze casting.
40473. The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Ohio, covering, mag.
40474. The Franklin Manufacturing Co., Franklin, Pa., felting, asbestos.
40475. National Magnesia Manufacturing Co., Redwood, Cal., blocks, mag.
40477. Wallace & Gale, Baltimore, Md., plaster, asbestos.
40478. Sall Mountains Co., Chicago, Ill., paper, asbestos.
40479. O. A. Danzenbaker, Washington, D. C., cement.
40480. Ideal Electrical & Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, Ohio, electrical equipment.
40481. Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D. C., electrical equipment.
40482. Dodge Sales & Eng. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., electrical equipment.
40483. Int. Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
40484. Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., petroleum.
40485. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., tallow.
40486. Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass., electric flat irons.
40487. H. I. Dakin, New York City, electric tool kits.
40488. Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass., portable heaters.
40489. Holt Manufacturing Co., Peoria, Ill., ports.
40495. W. C. Davis Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., oak.
40496. Ed. L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky., ash.
40497. C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., Louisville, Ky., mahogany.
40501. Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., lathes.
40502. Consolidated Car Heating Co., Albany, N. Y., foot warmers.
40503. Lawrence Sperry Aircraft Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., parachutes.
40505. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., sheets, steel.

Order Regulating Margins and Profits to be Charged by Lake Fuel Forwarders

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

ORDER ESTABLISHING REGULATION RELATIVE TO COMMISSIONS, MARGINS, AND PROFITS TO BE CHARGED BY LAKE FORWARDERS AND LAKE FUELERS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the rules fixing the commission, margin, or profit which may be charged by any person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in the forwarding of coal on the Great Lakes and the fueling of vessels on such lakes and now contained in Rule No. 22 of the "Additional rules and regulations governing the distribution of coal and coke by persons, firms, corporations, and associations subject to license, and referred to in such rules and regulations as licensees," should be modified,

Commission, Margin, or Profit.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that Rule No. 22 of the "Additional rules and regulations governing the distribution of coal and coke by persons, firms, corporations, and associations subject to license, and referred to in such rules and regulations as licensees," as established by order dated April 24, 1918, and as amended by order dated June 5, 1918, be and the same hereby is in all respects canceled and revoked from and after 7 a. m., August 7, 1918.

And hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective August 7, 1918, at 7 a. m., until further or other order and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time.

REGULATION RELATIVE TO COMMISSION, MARGIN, OR PROFIT TO BE CHARGED BY LAKE FORWARDERS AND LAKE FUELERS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

I.

No person, firm, association, or corporation who or which arranges for the loading of bituminous coal over any of the lower Lake docks and for the transportation of the same on the Great Lakes in boats owned or chartered by or through such person, firm, association, or corporation shall charge for such service a commission, margin, or profit in excess of 20 cents per net ton.

II.

No person, firm, association, or corporation who or which sells bituminous coal produced by such person, firm, association, or corporation, or purchased from a producer or from or through a licensed distributor, which is to be used exclusively as fuel by vessels operating on the Great Lakes, and who arranges for the loading of such bituminous coal over any of the lower Lake docks into the bunkers of such boats, shall charge a commission, margin, or profit in excess of 25 cents per net ton, plus an additional gross charge of not to exceed 50 cents per net ton in cases where the coal is delivered to such vessels by barge, lighter, or scow.

III.

A licensed distributor who acts as purchasing agent for a person, firm, association, or corporation who or which performs the services specified in Sections I or II of this regulation, or for the owner or operator of a dock on the upper lakes may, subject to the provisions of rule 3 of the rules and regulations governing the distribution of coal and coke by licensees, charge and receive the purchasing agent's commission allowed by rule 2 of such rules and regulations.

IV.

Any person, firm, association, or corporation who or which performs the services specified in either Sections I or II of this regulation may add to the commission, margin, or profit allowed by said sections any purchasing agent's commission charged by or paid to a licensed distributor under the provisions of Section III of this regulation.

V.

A licensed distributor who performs the services specified in either Sections I or II of this regulation may, in addition to the commission, margin, or profit allowed by said sections, include a charge of 15 cents per net ton if such licensed distributor has purchased, or acted as purchasing agent for, the coal from a mine which is not owned nor controlled directly or indirectly by such licensed distributor, or the controlling owners of such licensed distributor, or by another licensed distributor customarily engaged in performing the services specified in Sections I or II of this regulation, or from a mine whose owner, or the stockholders, members, or partners who control such owner, do not also control directly or indirectly such licensed distributor, or any other licensed distributor customarily engaged in performing the services specified in Sections I or II of this regulation. This additional sum shall not be charged when the purchasing agent's commission provided in Sections III and IV of this regulation has been paid.

VI.

Any person, firm, association, or corporation who has performed the services specified in Sections I and II of this regulation between June 1, 1918, and the effective date of this regulation may charge and receive in full settlement therefor a commission, margin, or profit not in excess of that fixed by Sections I and II of this regulation, and may include in such settlement any purchasing agent's commission which has been charged by, or paid to, a licensed distributer under the conditions specified in Section III of this regulation, or, if a licensed distributer, may include in such settlement a purchasing agent's commission earned as provided by, and under the conditions specified in, Section V of this regulation.

VII.

No commission, margin, or profit shall be charged for the performance of the services specified in Sections I or II of this regulation in connection with anthracite coal.

H. A. GARFIELD,
U. S. Fuel Administrator,
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Asst. U. S. Fuel Administrator.

Comments on Bulletin As a Helpful Medium in Prosecuting War

The following pronouncement, published in the leading magazines of the country, is reproduced in the hope that the business world may render such aid as possible to the Government by observing, as far as practicable, the suggestions contained therein; and to the directing heads of the 56,000 post offices of the country, in which the Official U. S. Bulletin daily is posted, by order of the Postmaster General, the suggestion is ventured that if these facts were more fully appreciated, the Government would be much relieved:

READ THE BULLETIN.

Owing to the enormous increase of Government war work, the Governmental departments at Washington are being flooded with letters of inquiry on every conceivable subject concerning the war, and it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of these letters proper attention and reply. There is published daily at Washington, under authority of and by direction of the President, a Government newspaper—THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN. This newspaper prints every day all the more important rulings, decisions, regulations, proclamations, orders, etc., as they are promulgated by the several departments and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the National Capital. This official journal is posted daily in every post office in the United States, more than 56,000 in number, and may also be found on file at all libraries, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce, the offices of mayors, governors, and other Federal officials. By consulting these files most questions will be found readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing; the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the railroads will be called upon to move fewer correspondence sacks, and the mass of business that is piling up in the Government departments will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks, now answering correspondence, will be enabled to give their time to essentially important work, and a fundamentally patriotic service will have been performed by the public.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

AUGUST 12, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died of wounds	19
Wounded severely	76
Wounded (degree undetermined)	3
Total	98

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas D. Kern. J. W. Kern, Lexington, Va.

Lee B. Kortz. Benjamin F. Kortz, 101 North Bridge Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Joseph G. MacDonough. Joseph M. MacDonough, 570 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Benjamin H. Mueller. Roy R. Mueller, R. F. D. 2, Alma, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Robert D. Clark. Miss Myrtle Clark, Buchanan, Va.

Richard Parks. Mrs. C. B. Parks, Ellijay, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Frederick J. Anderson, jr. Frederick Anderson, sr., 4907 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William J. Boyle. Mrs. Elizabeth Boyle, 22 Sixth Street, Whitehall, N. Y.

Oscar F. Coley. H. W. Coley, Fort Payne, Ala.

George Ralph Davis. Mrs. C. L. Davis, R. F. D. 1, Maiden, N. C.

Walter Dillion. Mrs. Ollie Dillion, London, Ohio.

Louis Erhardt. Miss Louise Erhardt, 356 East One hundred and fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Donald L. Gearhart. Mrs. Anna Gearhart, 227 East Third Street, Altoona, Pa.

Ben C. Gelder. R. A. Gelder, Mooreland, Iowa.

Leonidus S. Munday. Mrs. L. C. Munday, Holden, Mo.

George F. Rutledge. William Rutledge, Farley, Ala.

Stephen Francis Ryan. Mrs. Mary Ryan, 524 South Fifty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herbert C. Sikes. T. W. Sikes, Wedowee, Ala.

Joseph Staminer. Stanley Palubiak, 705 Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

Severely Wounded in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Leo P. Kelly. Thomas Kelly, 105 East C Street, Pueblo, Colo.

George B. Noble. Mrs. C. B. Noble, 1525 Sixth Street SW., Roanoke, Va.

SERGEANTS.

Norman A. Allen. N. C. Allen, superintendent C. B. Q. Railway, general offices, Tenth and Farnam Streets, Omaha, Nebr.

SERGEANTS.

Samuel J. Cadell. Mrs. C. Cadell, 508 Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

Shirley B. MacDonald. Mrs. Maud Martin, Woolworth Block, Greenfield, Mass.

Charles F. O'Lari. Mrs. C. F. O'Lari, 46 Prentice Street, Orange, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Thaddeus Blazejowski. Zigman Blazejowski, North Colony Road, Meriden, Conn.

Herbert M. Brown. Mrs. J. M. Brown, Ireton, Iowa.

Walter T. McCarty. Al. T. McCarty, Glendale, Ariz.

Thomas E. Muldoon. Mrs. Maria Muldoon, 339 Central Avenue, Whiting, Ind.

Thomas Reilly. John Reilly, 276 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Earl D. Scott. Mrs. Lola B. Scott, 25 Woodleigh Avenue, Greenfield, Mass.

Albert Shaub. Laura Shaub, 451 Rockland Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Albert Theodore Walton. Miss Matie Hanson, Dwight, Ill.

James A. Watts. William Watts, 417 East One hundred and eighty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Edwin Williams. A. J. Williams, Corning, Iowa.

BUGLER.

Chester J. Murray. Jeremiah C. Murray, 100 L Street, South Boston, Mass.

MECHANICS.

Thomas F. Loan. Mrs. Rose Loan, 37 Winter Street, Worcester, Mass.

Joseph F. Nason. Mrs. Rose Brown, 11 Fulton Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Bentivolio Bacchiocchi. Mrs. A. Bacchiocchi, 8 Geneo Avenue, Milford, Mass.

Earl Baker. Mrs. Joseph Baker, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 83, Shelbyville, Ind.

Joseph E. Becker. Mrs. Mabel Gray, 247 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

John J. Blasko. Michael Blasko, 110 River Street, Scranton, Pa.

Guiseppi Bucciarelli. Benigue Dambrosis, Box 91, Hayes, Pa.

Joseph W. Budge. Mrs. Sam Budge, P. O. Box 193, Morgan City, La.

Charles R. Burks. J. H. Burks, Malvern, Iowa.

Forrest Cameron. Albin Cameron, 116 Medford Street, Arlington, Mass.

Charles R. Campbell. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 17 Winslow Street, Cambridge, Mass.

John E. Coffee. Edward J. Coffee, 616 West Thirty-ninth Street, Savannah, Ga.

George H. Coyle. Mrs. George P. Coyle, Warren, R. I.

Charles C. Cunningham. Mrs. W. R. Hollenbeck, Dyersville, Iowa.

Roy J. Davis. Mr. O. C. Stevens, Highland Center, Iowa.

Victor Delevante. Mrs. Elizabeth Delevante, 1987 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Clarence J. Delude. Mrs. Mary Delude, 15 Whitney Street, Nashua, N. H.

William F. Esip. Mrs. F. J. Esip, 59 Temple Street, Worcester, Mass.

Daniel A. Dooley. Mrs. Angelian Dooley, 270 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Thomas A. Ferrier. Mrs. Emma Ferrier, 250 McDougall Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arthur Firestine. Mrs. Emma Firestine, 1241 Washington Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Charles H. Forrest. Mrs. Emily C. Forrest, Veedersburg, Ind.

Frank A. Gaddis. Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, 816 West Hill Street, Champaign, Ill.

Rolland F. Graves. E. M. Foster, Water Street, Milford, Mass.

John P. Henry. Felix B. Henry, 40 Orchard Avenue, Kittanning, Pa.

Paul L. Hull. Charles M. Hull, Silver Springs, Md.

George S. Irwin. Mrs. Campbell, 14 Bank Street, Arlington, Mass.

Edwin L. Jarvis. Mrs. Bessie Jarvis, Creston, Iowa.

Herbert S. Johnson. Sigfried Johnson, 5 Briggs Street, North Adams, Mass.

Bradford Keel. Mrs. Lizzie Kolley, Langley, S. C.

John Keppler. Mrs. Kate Lederle, 31 Targee Street, Stapleton, N. Y.

Joseph Kinsella. Mrs. Jennie Kinsella, 9 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles W. La Ront. Mrs. Mary Jane La Ront, Camp Point, Ill.

Harold Lund. Mrs. E. Bruland, 902 Twenty-second Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.

Thomas F. Lynch. Mrs. M. L. Lynch, 21 Thaddius Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Martin Ulashes McGrail. Mrs. Rose McGrail, 6 Cherry Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

James McIntyre. Thomas McIntyre, 36 Pearl Court, New Britain, Conn.

Elzie R. Mathews. John H. Mathews, 1432 Bayou Street, Vincennes, Ind.

William Meck. Mrs. Martha Meck, 1502 South Fourteenth Street, Burlington, Iowa.

William Meehan. Mrs. James Meehan, Delhi, N. Y.

Fred P. Melonson. Mrs. Lyda Melonson, John Street, Reading, Mass.

Vincenzo Morea. Girolamo La Ruccia, 16 Marion Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Joseph F. Newman. May Devaney, 319 East Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Claud Nicholls. Rev. S. Nicholls, 30 Royal Street, Wollaston, Mass.

Charles O'Connell. William O'Connell, 44 Prospect Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Louis H. Palmer. Walter Palmer, Maple Street, South Manchester, Conn.

John M. Perry, jr. John M. Perry, sr., 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

John J. Powers. Miss Anna Powers, 261 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Antony Prager. John Prager, Albany, Minn.

Samuel Pulver. Michael Pulver, 15 Bank Street, Derby, Conn.

Harry Robinson. Mrs. S. M. Curiven, Haverford, Pa.

Samuel J. Rudak. Rose Rosen, 63 North Seventh Street, Paterson, N. J.

John Sampson. Frank Sampson, 41 Broad Street, Auburn, Me.

Martin J. Sheridan. Edward Sheridan, 297 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.

Oliver Spiker. George Spiker, Roodhouse, Ill.

John P. Stanley. James Calvin, Hamilton Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Aron Torsian. Nesan Sarkisian, 130 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.

Francis Turner. Mrs. Nancy M. Turner, Niantic, Conn.

Andrew Vrobel. Steve Vrobel, 67 East Liberty Street, Ashley, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORAL.

Warren S. Flesher. Mrs. Clara B. Flesher, Indianola, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Maynard H. Cash. Jesse W. Waymack, Vesuvius, Va.

Gus N. Moore. Earl Moore, Big Ridge, N. C.

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 13, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	14
Died of wounds	3
Died of accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	52
Wounded (degree undetermined)	19
Missing in action	1
Total	90

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Christopher S. Baxter. Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, 11623 Robertson Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sergt. Garrett Edwards. Miss Bertha Edwards, R. F. D. No. 1, Kittyton, Tenn.

Sergt. Henry F. Marsh. Mrs. Nellie Norton, Vya, Nev. (Washoe County).

Corpl. Donald E. Porter. C. E. Porter, R. F. D. No. 1, Creston, Iowa.

Corpl. Harry F. Wood. Mrs. Gertrude Fierwirth, 534 Forest Street, Scranton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Kostis Almanoviez. Daniel Miller, 2127 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Lucien L. Arsenault. Leon Arsenault, Mexico, Me.

Lindsay Barnes. Mrs. Maggie Barnes, Saltillo, Miss.

Julius Dampeer. Mrs. Amandy Dampeer, New Hebron, Miss.

John Fedricks. John Frederick, 1646 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry C. Gosell. Miss Martha Gosell, Harrisburg, Ark.

Duwain E. Kellar. Herbert C. Kellar, 454 Ben Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Edward Pilawski. John Pilawski, 27 Cedar Street, Cohoes, N. Y.

Edward C. Ripple, jr. Edward C. Ripple, sr., Plattsmouth, Nebr.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Frank H. M. Cash. Mrs. Lucy B. Cash, 1300 Harvard Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Corpl. Irvin E. Dickey. Mrs. James R. Dickey, 415 Vine Street, Hudson, Wis.

Pvt. George Harell. Mrs. Nancy Harell, R. F. D. No. 2, Habgood, N. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Allen R. Coffin. Russell H. Coffin, Bridger, Mont.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Emory S. Irwin. Mrs. Susie Irwin, 2214 Bellaire, Denver, Colo.

SERGEANTS.

George Andrew Carter. Mrs. Agnes Carter, 1217 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Harmon Cloud. Mrs. Ira B. Cloud, 603½ East Seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Evan T. Creer. Mrs. Ada Creer, 23 Rost Street, Waterbury, Conn.

David Lamberg. Mrs. Esther Lamberg, 1359 North Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Paine. Horace Paine, Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Robert L. Boyce. E. C. Boyce, Pacific Junction, Iowa.

Leslie Estabrooks. Mrs. Ida Mary Estabrooks, Sacksville, New Brunswick, Canada.

Willie F. Keely. Mrs. Leah F. Keely, Kenbridge, Va.

Aderland J. Lambert. Nelson Lambert, 50 Lincoln Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Gilbert Paneth. Sam Paneth, 354 East Ninety-first Street, New York, N. Y.

George A Pendergast. Flora M. Sommerman, 51 High Rock Street, Lynn, Mass.

Lawrence S. Sherman. Dr. E. F. Sherman, Hotel Kimbass, Springfield, Mass.

MECHANIC.

Ira Morehouse. Oscar Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 1, Kahoka, Mo.

WAGONER.

Clarke D. Holmes. Clifford Holmes, Briggsville, Ill.

COOKS.

Frank B. Keysor. Mrs. Arthur Keysor, Claysburg, N. Y.

Charles Leek. Frank Leek, Moundsville, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

Alex S. Buie. Mrs. William Buie, Bogue Chitto, Miss.

John J. Cleary. James Cleary, 51 Summitt Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Edward J. Czuj. Mrs. Anna Czuj, 1123 Roy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clyde W. Dow. Mrs. Callie A. Dow, 21 Mansfield Street, Everett, Mass.

Harry M. Durkin. Peter Durkin, 31 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.

George Epmeier. Mrs. George Epmeier, 1003 East Indiana Street, Evansville, Ind.

Guy E. Farrington. William N. Farrington, Nevada, Iowa.

Charles Lloyd Ford. William A. Ford, R. F. D. No. 2, Vienna, Ill.

James A. Foster. Fred Foster, North Dana, Mass.

John V. Hassion. Mike Hassion, Monroe, La.

Jason Harrison Honaker. William Henry Honaker, Draper, Va.

Wesley R. James. Mrs. Kate James, Tula, Miss.

Carl H. Jarvis. C. N. Jarvis, 910 Leebrick Street, Burlington, Iowa.

George A. Johnson. Mrs. George Johnson, R. F. D. No. 66, Adams, Mass.

Louis E. Kengla. William D. O. Kane, Union Transfer Co., Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Oscar Luckert. Mrs. Julia Luckert, Bloomfield, Nebr.

Frank McTier. James McTier, Endeavor, Wis.

Warren J. Main. Mrs. Alice Main, 19 Granite Street, Rockport, Mass.

John R. Melville. Mrs. Frederick Melville, 403 Jefferson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

William Menzel. Joseph Menzel, Madison, Conn.

Clement L. Murphy. H. F. Murphy. Rockford, Iowa.

Alois Alfred O'Connell. William H. O'Connell. R. F. D. No. 4, Lesuer Center, Minn.

Charles C. Olson. Mrs. Clara Olson, 458 Milbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

Erving R. O'Neill. Mrs. May Finch, Box 577, Camden, N. Y.

Michael Padykula. Michael Padykula, 278 East Main Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Harry S. Pensinger. John Pensinger, Milmine, Ill.

Warren S. Pershin. S. S. Pershin, Oquawka, Ill.

Edwin Peterson. Simon Peterson, Carlisle, Mass.

John A. Peterson. Simon Peterson, Westford Road, Concord, Mass.

Elmer C. Pettis. Mrs. Rose H. Pettis, 322 Lovell Street, Worcester, Mass.

Raymond Phair. Mrs. Grace Phair, 130 Cross Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Marvin S. Pierce. Mrs. S. E. Pierce, Irwinton, Ga.

Eugene Poissiant. Mrs. Oldie Poissiant, 223 River Street, North Adams, Mass.

Frank G. Powell. Mrs. Catherine Powell, 235 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Abbe G. Rosenfeld. Mrs. Freda Rosenfeld, 60 Providence Street, Worcester, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Gordon A. Hambrick. Horace E. Hambrick, Georgetown, Ky.

Sergt. Carlie Toone. Mrs. Dezzie Terry, Athens, Ala.

Sergt. Paul Von Krebs. Mrs. Gertrude Welker, 2170 Arthur Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Elmer D. Willet. T. V. Willet, Annandale, Minn.

Sergt. William W. Wood. Mrs. Sarah Wood, North Falmouth, Mass.

Corpl. Walter E. Durgin. Miss Bessie F. Durgin, 20 Charlesgate, West Boston, Mass.

Mechanic Chester A. Latchford. W. A. Latchford, R. F. D. No. 1, Newport, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Francis P. Bergen. Mrs. Mary Bergen, 1098 Daley Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Ralph E. Bruce. Mrs. Jas. Bruce, State Street, North Haven, Conn.

Lawrence J. Cassidy. James Cassidy, 409 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Harry F. Harris. Mrs. Emma Harris, 568 Jurupa Avenue, Riverside, Cal.

William Henzler. Mrs. Mary Henzler, 5518 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James Peluso. Mrs. Annette Peluso, 405 First Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Antimo Pielice. Petro Pielice, 195 Division Street, Trenton, N. J.

Hiram L. Wallace. Mrs. J. C. Wallace, 420 South Center Street, Orange, Cal.

Frank Wawzenzuk. Steve Denski, 608 Linton Avenue, New York, N. Y.

William J. Weber. Miss Minnie Weber, 207 East Wesley Street, Jackson, Mich.

Flernoy White. Jesse White, Pine Park, Ga.

Joseph B. Wisniewski. Mrs. Mary Wisniewski, 243 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. Lareto Zoccoli. Cosmo Zoccoli, Cagnano Amiterno, Aquila Province, Italy.

FOUR CASUALTIES IN NAVY.

Two Men are Drowned and Two Die of Accidental Injuries.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

John Jay Holland, ship's cook, second class, died August 11, at League Island Hospital, as result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident August 10; sister, Elizabeth Gleason, Austin Location, Princeton, Mich.

John Aloysius Seigel, seaman, attached to receiving ship, Washington, D. C., drowned on August 10; mother, Mrs. Anotone Rogers, 261 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J.

Robert Leslie Johnston, hospital apprentice, second class, died August 6, at naval base, Hampton Roads, Va., of injuries sustained in diving while bathing at Ocean View, Va.; father, John Johnston, Gillespie, Ill.

Joseph James Waters, painter, third class, attached to U. S. S. *Orion*, drowned August 7; mother, Mrs. Annie Waters, 333 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR THE BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

Consul Ross E. Holaday, Manchester, England, reports as follows:

New regulations have just been issued by the cotton-control board with reference to Government work in the cotton industry. Spinning firms engaged on American and mixed cotton may obtain licenses to run as from July 8, 1918, in accordance with the following scale:

Government work.	Private work.	Working hours.
From 30 to 45 per cent.....	20 per cent....	40
From 45 to 50 per cent.....	17 per cent....	45½
From 50 to 60 per cent.....	15 per cent....	50
60 per cent and upward....	15 per cent....	55½

The conditions under which manufacturers can run extra looms or work increased hours are unchanged. The increased rates of levy are to be paid by mills running 50 or 55½ hours, but not by those running 40 or 45½ hours.

By arrangement with the control board the War Department (cotton textiles office) will certify class A priority certificates presented by its contractors requiring spinners to give priority over all private trade to orders needed to fulfill War Office contracts.

All firms, whether spinners or manufacturers, who apply for licenses to work extra hours or machinery on account of Government work must apply to the control board by the Tuesday in the week preceding that for which the application is made. This, however, does not apply in cases where licenses have already been granted, unless it is desired to vary the license.

Returns have to be sent to the control board of the amount of machinery engaged on Government and private work, and the actual weight produced for Government purposes.—Commerce Reports.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1076, opening of August 20, 1918: Insulators and high-tension apparatus, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1077, opening of August 23, 1918: Linemen's tools and equipment, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1078, opening of August 23, 1918: Steel tackle blocks, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1079, opening of August 23, 1918: Steel tackle blocks, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1080, opening of August 23, 1918: One cover for 3-inch antiaircraft gun and mount, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1081, opening of August 23, 1918: Tools and supplies, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1082, opening of August 23, 1918: Eighty-four locomotive-type boilers, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1084, opening of August 30, 1918. Standard stock motors, as per specifications.

Make every day a thrift day and help your Government end the war days.

REPORT ON STORM DAMAGE AT GERSTNER FLYING FIELD

The Division of Military Aeronautics is in receipt of dispatches from Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., stating that two men have died at the field as a result of the hurricane which swept that vicinity on August 6. Damage done to Government property is estimated in the amount of $991,000. All the planes except 5 scout and about 38 training planes were completely demolished. These will be quickly repaired and ready by the time the hangars are reconstructed. The lighting system at the field will need entire overhauling as a result of the storm. Clearing up of debris and the salvaging of engines and machines is now going on.

Wind 95 Miles an Hour.

The wind velocity at the height of the storm was 96 miles an hour. Twelve hangars were totally wrecked; 10 partially; only 2 were left in any condition to afford shelter to property now being salvaged. The quarters of the officers and men held together and defied the storm. Eight men were injured but not seriously. All the wires are down in the vicinity of Lake Charles and Lake Charles village is badly damaged. Practically all the houses within a radius of 30 miles have been laid flat. The training camp at Gerstner Field also reports that it furnished a guard of soldiers to the village of Lake Charles, who assisted in the relief work there.

SCHOOL TO INSTRUCT SOLDIERS IN BOX MAKING AND CRATING

The War Department authorizes the following:

In order to utilize cargo space to the best advantage there has been opened at Madison, Wis., a school to instruct officers and enlisted men in boxing and crating. Instructions will be given to men from all departments that make overseas shipments.

Forestry Experts to Lecture.

The instructors detailed for the various lectures are the experts in woods and woodworking now engaged in research work at the Forest Products Laboratory. The classrooms are donated by the University of Wisconsin and there is in addition a practical box-making factory and testing machinery for scientific and practical demonstrations.

The men detailed for instruction take a three-weeks' course at the University and one weeks' practical work and demonstration in the box factories of two corporations. At the end of the four weeks, they will return to their respective corps and will be used in boxing and crating inspection work by the various branches.

Features of the Course.

The course includes instructions on the structure of wood, how to identify it and determine wood strength, factors affecting the strength of wood and shop exercises in making boxes and crates.

Show your patriotism by contributing to the American Red Cross Fund.

Textile Division Sections of War Industries Board

Following is a list of the sections composing the textile division of the War Industries Board, with the chief of each section:

Textile Division War Industries Board.

John W. Scott, director, room 61, Annex. Telephone Branch 231.

Cotton goods section, Mr. Spencer Turner, chief, room 39, Annex. Branch 80.

Cotton and linters section, Mr. George R. James, chief, room 53, Annex. Branch 305.

Flax products section, Mr. George F. Smith, chief, room 42, Quartermaster Corps Building. Main 2570, Branch 2397.

Knit-goods section, Mr. Lincoln Cromwell, chief, room 41, Quartermaster Corps Building. Main 2570, Branch 327.

Domestic-wool section, Mr. Louis Penwell, chief, room 75, Annex. Branch 32.

Foreign-wool section, Mr. A. M. Patterson, chief, room 67, Annex. Branch 353.

Woolen section, Mr. Herbert E. Peabody, room 65, Annex. Branch 223.

Rubber section, Mr. Saunders (advisory).

Rubber goods section, Mr. A. W. Lawrence, chief, room 411, Quartermaster Corps Building. Main 2570, Branch 2950.

Felt section, Mr. Sylvan Stroock, chief, room 42, Annex. Branch 326.

Silk section (chief to be appointed).

[It should be noted that these sections have taken the place of what was formerly known as the "supplies section."]

Toy Makers Co-operate With U. S. Shipping Board

Toys for American kiddies will soon include a wide range of steamers, sailing vessels, and other things connected with the new American mercantile marine. Manufacturers of games will use the mercantile marine and foreign trade as a basis for new games.

A delegation of American toy makers has visited Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, and undertaken to help bring home to every child in America, through toys and games, the idea of our new merchant marine. Chairman Hurley asked the toy manufacturers to cooperate and they have responded. The American Toy Manufacturers' Association represents 110 toy-making plants, making 18 different varieties of toys and comprising 90 per cent of American toy production. The delegation included the following members of their war-service committee: Fletcher D. Dodge, secretary; Harry C. Ives, Alfred C. Gilbert, Leo Schlesinger, Alfred R. Scharps.

CHANGES IN CIRCULAR PROPOSAL.

The General Engineer Depot of the Army has issued the following notice to contractors:

Referring to Circular Proposal 1072, calling for reconnaissance sketching case, kindly note the following changes:

(A) The opening date, August 20, 1918, to be changed to August 30, 1918.

(B) The original quantity, 16,200, to be changed to 15,960.

FOOD DEALERS PENALIZED FOR VIOLATING REGULATIONS

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The Palermo Baking Co., of Rochester, N. Y., has been permitted to contribute $250 to the Red Cross in lieu of other penalties for violating the substitute rules.

The Neosho Grocer Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has contributed $600 to the Red Cross in lieu of other penalties for violating the Food Administration regulations.

Put On Unfair List.

An unlimited unfair order has been issued against the Stedaco Co., manufacturers of soft drinks, of Boston, Mass., by the Food Administration, effective July 15.

The firm was found guilty of obtaining sugar secretly in large quantities after certificates had been refused them. The sugar was collected from small dealers who were told by representatives of the Stedaco Co. that the company had political influence in Washington and that it was not concerned about rulings of the Food Administration. The unfair order means that the company will be unable to get any more licensed supplies and will have to suspend operations.

Moise Bros. Co., of Santa Rosa, N. Mex., dealers in wheat flour and grains, has lost its license by profiteering.

The firm kept no adequate books, but it was learned that a profit of more than 100 per cent had been made on some old stocks. Officials of the firm said that they realized that their profits were too high, but that they were waiting for Food Administration officials to come and check them off. After the checking up process the firm was ordered to suspend business.

Food License Revoked.

Because they used more flour and sugar than the quantities permitted under Food Administration regulations, the Shepard Co., Providence, R. I., have had their baking license revoked by the Food Administration for an unlimited period, upon recommendation of the Food Administration for Rhode Island. The Shepard Co. operate a big department store and make their own baker's goods.

The Industrial Transportation Co., L. H. Edwards, president, of New York City, has lost its license to deal in foodstuffs for failing to file reports and for disregarding summons to appear at hearings.

The company does a varied business, including a bakery; also dealing in grains, feeds, copra, palm kernels and oil, and corn and its products.

R. B. Dickey, attorney, of Washington, D. C., was named as a representative of the company, but could tell nothing of its operations.

R. W. Shropshire, a retail merchant of Rockingham County, N. C., has lost his license for six months for violating Food Administration rules. The charges proved at the hearing were selling flour without substitutes and altering books for the purpose of deception.

The penalty was made severe chiefly because Shropshire refused to make explanations and his flat refusal to observe regulations.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF TARIFFS

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Traffic, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 27, 1918.*

CIRCULAR NO. 4—COMPLIANCE WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE RULES IN PUBLICATION OF TARIFFS.

To traffic committees, railroad and water lines under Federal control, and tariff publishing agents:

Instances have been called to the attention of this division which indicate a lack of compliance on the part of many carriers with the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission as published in its Circular 18-A.

The attention of all agents, officers, and employees of carriers under Federal control is directed to the fact that any authority which has been or may be given to publish and file with the Interstate Commerce Commission schedules containing rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices of carriers under Federal control does not supersede or modify the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to such publication and filing, except as may be expressly stated in such authority, and that these rules of the commission must be complied with, both as to method of publication and notice by filing.

Circular No. 1-A, of July 1, 1918, expressly provides that no application should be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to any State commission, for authority to advance or modify rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices applying wholly to carriers under Federal control, nor for authority to publish changes therein on short notice. This makes it unnecessary as to such rates, etc., to file applications commonly known as "Short Notice Applications" or "Fifteenth Section Applications." Otherwise Circular 1-A gives no authority to deviate from the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to publication and filing of either freight or passenger schedules.

Your attention is particularly drawn to the following features:

A suspended schedule may not be canceled, nor may a change be made in a rate, fare, or provision that is held in effect by virtue of a suspension order, except by special permission of the commission.

No tariff or supplement will be accepted for filing unless it is delivered to the commission the full number of days in advance of its effective date as required by law or by the special permission or the authority under which it is issued.

A rate, fare, or provision in a tariff remains the legal rate, fare, or provision until it is lawfully canceled or changed. The publication of a different or conflicting rate, fare, or provision by the same or another carrier, without proper cancellation of the existing rate, fare, or provision by the same carrier that published it does not lawfully effect a change.

All "freight-rate authorities" and "passenger-fare authorities" issued by this division will show specifically the number of days' notice on which publication shall be made, and you are directed to insure the forwarding of schedules published thereunder to the Interstate Commerce Commission in ample time to be received and filed to give the required notice.

EDWARD CHAMBERS,
Director of Traffic.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION CIRCULAR CONCERNING DELIVERY OF FREIGHT WHEN BILLS OF LADING ARE LOST OR DELAYED

UNITED STATES
RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICE
AND ACCOUNTING,
Washington, D. C. July 27, 1918.

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 20.

Consideration has been given to several inquiries concerning the practical application of General Order No. 25, as affecting certain long-established practices of the carriers, and paragraph 5 of the order is amplified to read as follows:

Freight consigned to "order" or to "order notify" shall be delivered only upon surrender to the agent of the carrier of the original bills of lading for such freight and the payment of the freight charges thereon as herein provided. Provided, however, if such a bill of lading be lost or delayed the freight may be delivered in advance of surrender of the bill of lading upon receipt by the carrier's agent of a certified check for an amount equal to one hundred and ten (110) per cent of the invoice, or upon receipt of a surety bond either individual or corporate, acceptable to the treasurer of the carrier, in an amount for twice the amount of the invoice.

Blanket Bond Acceptable.

When conditions require it, a blanket bond may be accepted, but such blanket bond may only cover shipments received at one station on one railroad. If shippers desire to arrange for the delivery of their "order notify" shipments to consignees on shipper's written or telegraphic orders without the surrender of bills of lading, a blanket bond in satisfactory amount must be filed with the treasurer of the initial carrier, and reference to this bond must be shown on shipping orders. Initial carrier will notify all interested lines and show reference to bond on each waybill.

When shipments from foreign countries move on "order notify" bills of lading, delivery may be made to final consignee upon presentation of customhouse certificate indicating deposit of indorsed bill of lading with the customs officer at port of entry or upon presentation of customs permit indicating that consignee has filed bond with customs officer guaranteeing production of bill of lading.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables consigned to shipper on "straight bill of lading—original—not negotiable" shall be delivered only upon surrender of consignor's written or telegraphic order for such freight to the agent of the delivering carrier, and the payment of freight and other charges. In such cases a blanket bond, in satisfactory amount, idemnifying the railroads against the delivery of shipments on fraudulent orders, must be filed with the treasurer of the initial carrier, and reference to this bond must be shown on shipping orders. Initial carrier will notify all interested lines, and show reference to bond on each waybill.

Care should be exercised to differentiate the forms of bonds required by the order. The bond applicable to freight charges, provided for by paragraph 2, is not available in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5. To protect the carrier in the delivery of "order notify" shipments on straight consignments to be delivered on shipper's order, a separate form of bond must be executed; such form of bond has been approved by the Division of Law and is hereto attached.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents that ------, as principal, and -----, as surety, are held and firmly bound unto W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, operating the following railroad ------, and unto the following railroad company ------, as their respective interests may appear, in the sum of ------ ($------) dollars, the maximum liability hereunder, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which the said principal, and the said surety, bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Signed, sealed and dated this ------ day of ------ A. D., 191--.

Whereas, pursuant to the authority granted by General Order No. 25 of the Director General of Railroads, it has been agreed that the said railroad company or companies will deliver "order notify" shipments from the principal to parties designated in written or telegraphic orders from the principal without surrender of bills of lading and will deliver shipments from the principal on "straight bills of lading—original—not negotiable" upon written or telegraphic order from the principal without surrender of bill of lading;

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the principal shall upon demand of the Director General of Railroads, or any railroad under Federal control, pay, or cause to be paid, to said railroad company or companies, all loss or damage incurred by said Director General or any railroad under Federal control, by reason of the delivery of such shipments without surrender of bills of lading, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be in full force and effect, subject, however, to the following express conditions:

First. In event of a default by the principal hereon, in any payment for which the surety shall be liable hereunder, the obligee shall give notice of such default to the surety within ninety (90) days after such default, and shall make claim hereunder as promptly as may be convenient.

Second. The surety shall not be liable hereunder for monies accruing after the expiration of sixty (60) days after the receipt by said Director General, and said railroad company, or companies, of written notice from the surety of its desire to withdraw as surety for said principal, and any claim hereunder against the surety must be duly presented to the surety within nine (9) months after such termination of the surety's liability.

Third. In event of payment by the surety of any claim hereunder, the surety shall be subrogated to all the rights of the obligee with respect to such claim, and the obligee shall execute the necessary assignment of the said subrogation.

---------- ----------,
---------- ----------,
Principal.

---------- ----------,
---------- ----------,
Surety.

Attest:
---------- ----------

Attest:
---------- ----------

WAR LABOR BOARD'S RULING AND AWARD IN BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY WAGE QUESTION

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The National War Labor Board has rendered its finding in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

This decision, one of the most important in many respects which has been reached in the history of the board, grants the workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively, orders the revision or complete elimination of the bonus system now in operation at the plant, the revision of piecework rates, and the establishment of a designated, guaranteed minimum hourly wage rate for some 5,000 machine shop workers in conformity with one of the scales now being applied by the War or Navy Departments; applies the basic eight-hour day with payment of time and half time for all overtime and double time on Sundays and holidays, and provides for just overtime payment to pieceworkers; calls upon the company to pay men and women alike when performing the same work and to allot women no tasks disproportionate to their strength.

Piecework Rates.

It provides that the piecework rates shall be revised by the plant management cooperating with committees of the workers and representatives of the Ordnance Department, which is the department principally interested in the product of the plant; and also that a permanent local board of mediation and conciliation, consisting of six members, three chosen by the company, three by the workers, be established to effect agreements on future disputed points and on disputed points not covered in the award. This board is to be presided over by a chairman to be selected by and to represent the Secretary of War. In addition, an examiner of the War Labor Board is to be assigned to interpret and enforce the award, being specifically instructed to investigate and report to the board upon all charges of discrimination against union men by the company.

Specific Wage Increases.

Specific wage increases are granted to the 440 electrical workers who made an issue of their wage rates. They demanded increases to 67½ cents an hour for electricians and at least 40 cents an hour for helpers. The board awarded 67½ cents an hour for first-class electricians, 62½ cents for second-class electricians, and 40 cents for helpers. Wages for other workers will be fixed through the system of bargaining and cooperation between the company and the men provided for in the award. Approximately 28,000 workers will be affected by the award.

The case came before the War Labor Board on May 7, following a series of strikes by machinists and electrical workers, and after various Government agencies bent on mediation had exhausted their efforts to effect a settlement. Since that date the War Labor Board has conducted a thorough investigation into the relations of the company and its workers, both by hearings of facts and investigations of conditions. Hearings were first held in Washington by a section of the board composed of Herbert H. Rice, vice president of the General Motors Co., and Thomas J. Savage, executive officer of the International Association of Machinists. The section disagreed, however, and the case came before the entire board, which instructed the secretary, W. Jett Lauck, to conduct an investigation in the field. Hearings were held in Bethlehem by Mr. Lauck and by H. S. Hanna, chief examiner, and these were supplemented by the work of trained investigators.

Eight-Hour Day Principle.

Stated generally, the workers demanded the application of the basic eight-hour day, with time and half time for overtime, with double pay for Sundays and holidays; the right to bargain collectively through committees; prohibition of discrimination of any kind because of trade-union activities; readjustment of the hourly and piecework rates on the basis of the rates paid in the shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co.; elimination of the bonus system of payment. It was contended by the machinists' representatives that the bonus system, with the alleged practice of continually changing rates under it, operated to hamper production because the men do not understand the method by which their pay is computed. They asserted that the bonus method was in effect a substitute of time and half time for overtime. On the other hand, the company maintained that the bonus system offered a premium for increased production and that the time and one-half was paid independent of the bonus.

Concerning collective bargaining, representatives of the men said the controversy would have been settled had the company chosen to meet with committees of its own workers. The president and vice president of the company stated that the custom of the company in dealing individually with its employees would not be changed and that no committee in the choice of which the management had not some voice would be received.

Claims of Machinists.

The machinists said the question of collective bargaining was an issue as vital to them as the methods of payment and conditions in the shops; for it was, they said, the refusal of the company to meet a committee of the workers, seeking to discuss the question of overtime payment at the time the working day was changed from 8 hours to 10 hours and 25 minutes, that caused the strikes at the plant. They made no demands for a closed union shop or for union recognition, but merely that the company receive committees of its own workers selected by their fellow workers. They presented evidence to support their assertion that the machinists' union was denied the privilege of meeting in any hall or meeting place in the city of Bethlehem and that its leaders and members were discriminated against in various ways, including dismissal from the shops. It was charged that a number of workmen were taken from the shops by the police because they held membership in the machinists' union. A list of names of 91 union workers was submitted by the workers. They declared it to be a copy of a list furnished the employment officers at the various shops. It was captioned, "These men are undesirable and should not be employed." Several witnesses testified that they had been discharged in one shop and secured employment under false names in others. One of these workers told his story in the presence of Vice President H. A. Lewis, who told him to go back to the original shop under his right name and promised the board that he would penalize a particular foreman against whom charges of unfair dealing had been made. It was also brought out that J. A. Kresge, proprietor of the Colonial Hall, leased a portion of the building for a meeting of the machinists, but later refused to permit the meeting on the ground that he had been instructed by the chief of police against permitting labor unions to meet in the building. The chief of police admitted this on the witness stand. Archibald Johnson, vice-president of the company, is the mayor of the city.

Attitude of Company.

The attitude of the company with respect to collective bargaining, as expressed by Eugene C. Grace, the president, was that the company was willing to meet employees individually, but not through committees or by any methods "savoring of organization." As to charges of discrimination against union workers, Vice President Lewis said: "So far as the company knows, there is no such thing."

The machinists employed at Bethlehem held their meetings in the city of Allentown. Following the first hearing of the case in Washington they caught a Pinkerton detective in their meeting. The man was arrested and fined $50 by the mayor of Allentown.

The investigations of the board revealed conditions that undoubtedly were reflected in lost production of important war materials. It was discovered, for instance, that during the year ended May 31, 1918, the company employed 57,423 workers, while during the same period 56,771 left for other employments. It was stated that during the Bethlehem hearings by Vice President Lewis that the labor turnover for the month of May, 1918, was 10.39 per cent, or at the rate of 118 per cent per year.

A charge made by the men, testimony in support of which was turned over to the War Department, was that the company was employing the draft law to coerce workers into remaining at the plant.

The importance of the case from the standpoint of the Government's war program was emphasized by representaives of the War Department in several communications to the board.

Following is the board's decision and award in full:

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

MACHINISTS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OTHER EMPLOYEES

v.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

FINDINGS.

The case of the Machinists and Electrical Workers v. Bethlehem Steel Co. is of

(Continued on page 14.)

MEDALS FOR U. S. WAR WORKERS TO BE READY ABOUT SEPT. 1

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The design for the United States War Industries Badge has been created and every effort will be made to have the dies completed and the first batch of medals in readiness by September 1, the date set for inaugurating the award of the Department of Labor's industrial service insignia to deserving civilian war workers.

All Patriotic Workers Eligible.

On and after that date, every man and woman who is faithfully doing his or her share in producing war supplies will be eligible for this Federal recognition of patriotism, proved by unflagging effort in shipyards, munition plants, and factories engaged on Government contracts.

The awarding of the War Industries Badges as an insignia of merit to deserving industrial workers has been authorized by Secretary of Labor Wilson, on the recommendation of the War Labor Policies Board following an agreement between the war production departments of the Government.

This move to extend official recognition to civilian war workers is responsive to the general acknowledgment that those who are steadily producing war supplies are taking a vital part in the prosecution of the war, second only to the part played by the men in actual contact with the enemy.

Form of the Badge.

Charles T. Clayton, director of the Civilian Insignia Service of the Department of Labor, announces that the War Industries Badge will be disk-shaped, slightly larger than a quarter, and will be attached to a red, white, and blue enamel bar 1¾ inches long. Four consecutive months of uninterrupted service in war production will entitle a worker to the first badge, which will be of bronze. Eligibility to the second badge, which will be cast from the same die, but made of different metal, possibly silver, will result from eight consecutive months of war service. Award of the bronze badge will be retroactive on properly supported application, but no silver badges will be given for industrial war service performed prior to September 1.

For the present eligibility to the War Industries Badge will be limited to civilian workers in industries under the supervision of a Government official, or in a plant that is certified to the Civilian Insignia Service by the chief of a Government department as being of sufficient importance in war production to have the badge issued to its workers. In all cases, only those actually engaged on Government contracts shall be eligible.

The artist chosen to design the medal is Jo Davidson, of New York, one of whose recent commissions was to prepare for the French Government a heroic group commemorating the first victory of the Marne. This statue will be placed at the high-water mark of German invasion, where Gen. Joffre broke the Kaiser's drive on Paris in the early days of war.

War Labor Board Ruling and Award in Bethlehem Steel Wage Controversy

(Continued from page 13.)

unquestionable importance from the standpoint of the war. It appears beyond doubt that the dissatisfaction among the employees of the company has had and is having a seriously detrimental effect upon the production of war materials absolutely necessary to the success of the American Expeditionary Forces. This was clearly developed in the testimony of the officials of the Ordnance Department.

The main cause of the dissatisfaction is a bonus system so complicated and difficult to understand that almost one-half of the time of the hearings was consumed in efforts to secure a clear idea of the system. The absence of any method of collective bargaining between the management and the employees is another serious cause of unrest; as is also the lack of a basic guaranteed minimum wage rate.

After having carefully reviewed all the evidence in the case the board makes the following findings:

1. Piece rates. Bonus and basic hourly rates, machine shops.—(a) That the bonus system now in operation should be entirely revised or eliminated; that piecework rates should be revised also; and that a designated, guaranteed minimum hourly wage rate be established in conformity with one of the scales now being applied by the War and Navy Departments as most nearly fits the conditions in this particular case. (b) That any necessary revision of piecework rates shall be made by an expert in cooperation with the Ordnance Department, the plant management, and a committee from the shops, such expert to be selected by the National War Labor Board and with the approval of the Secretary of War. (c) That the piece rates thus established shall not be reduced during the period of the war.

2. Overtime.—That the principle of daily overtime should be compensated at the rate of time and a half and double time on Sundays and holidays. That in the fixing of piece rates provisions be made for overtime payment such as are now provided in the case of time workers. The application as to the definition of what days constitute holidays and the division of the weekly work periods can in the opinion of the board be best settled by conference between committees hereinafter provided and the management of the plant.

3. Committees.—The right of the employees to bargain collectively is recognized by the National War Labor Board; therefore the employees of the Bethlehem plant should be guaranteed this right. The workers at the Bethlehem plant should use the same method of electing committees as is provided in the award of the National War Labor Board for the workers of the General Electric Co. at Pittsfield.

4. Employment of women.—That on work ordinarily performed by men women must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

5. Military exemption.—That the evidence relative to the complaints of the workers that foremen and other subordinate officials of the plant have made improper use of the selective draft act shall be referred to the War Department for such action as may be warranted by the facts and the law.

6. Electrical workers.—The board finds in the case of the electrical workers that the following rates should be established: First class, 67½ cents per hour; second class, 62½ cents per hour; helpers, 40 cents per hour. Overtime provisions should be the same as hereinbefore specified.

7. Other departments.—That wages and working conditions of other departments and crafts shall be considered and adjusted by the committees provided for in paragraph "b," subsection 1.

8. Local board.—That a local board of mediation and conciliation, consisting of six members, shall be established, three members of which shall be selected by the company and three by the employees, for the purpose of bringing about agreements on disputed issues not covered by this finding. In the event of the local board failing to bring about an agreement, the points at issue shall be referred to the National War Labor Board. The members of the local board shall be compensated for their services by the parties whom they represent. This board shall be presided over by a chairman, who shall be selected by and represent the Secretary of War.

9. No reductions.—The revision of wages or earnings provided for in this award shall in no case operate to reduce the wages or earnings of any employee.

10. Discrimination. — The examiner hereinafter provided for shall investigate the charges of discrimination, and shall report his conclusions, with recommendations, in each unsettled case to the National War Labor Board and to the company.

11. Examiner.—The National War Labor Board shall detail an examiner to supervise the application of this finding. The examiner shall hear any differences arising between the parties in respect to this finding, from which an appeal may be taken by either party to the National War Labor Board. Pending the appeal the decision of the examiner shall be enforced.

12. Duration.—This finding is to take effect August 1, 1918, and shall be effective for the duration of the war, except that either party may reopen the case before the board at periods of six-month intervals for such adjustments as changed conditions may render necessary.

13. The board desires to point out to both parties to this controversy that the questions raised and for which the board has endeavored to find solution have largely to do with matters which will require a reasonable time to satisfactorily adjust, and that in view of the vital importance of the output of the Bethlehem Steel Co. both sides should address themselves with patience and good spirit to finding fair and reasonable adjustments of the matters to which the board here directs attention.

W. H. TAFT,
FRANK P. WALSH,
Joint Chairmen.

Attest:
W. JETT LAUCK,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *July 31, 1918.*

COMPTROLLER'S ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL BANK CONDITIONS

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

The reports of condition of all national banks, as of June 29, 1918, just compiled, show total resources on that date of $17,839,502,000. This is an increase over the corresponding call a year ago, June 20, 1917, of $1,688,462,000, but a reduction as compared with the call of May 10, 1918, of $410,403,000.

It is noteworthy that the total resources of the national banks of our country at this time exceed by more than a billion dollars the whole world's production of gold from the discovery of America in 1492 up to the year 1917 as officially estimated, the world's production of gold for the 424 years indicated being reported at $16,601,641,319.

Deposits.—Total deposits of all national banks on June 29, 1918, were $14,021,609,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $1,249,776,000, but a reduction from May 10, 1918, of $363,511,000.

Loans and Discounts.

Loans and discounts amounted on June 29, 1918, to $9,620,402,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $808,090,000, and an increase over May 10, 1918, of $360,361,000.

The holdings of United States bonds, including Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness, amounted to $2,116,785,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $1,040,529,000, but a reduction as compared with May 10, 1918, of $540,738,000. The increase since June 20, 1917, is mainly in United States short-term certificates of indebtedness.

The cash on hand and due from Federal reserve banks June 29, 1918, was $1,696,150,000, an increase over the corresponding call of June 20, 1917, of $122,855,000 and a reduction as compared with May 10, 1918, of $43,690,000.

Circulation outstanding on June 29, 1918, was $681,631,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $21,200,000, and an increase over May 10, 1918, of $1,186,000.

Bills Payable, Etc.

Bills payable and rediscounts on June 29, 1918, amounted to $883,923,000, an increase over June 20, 1917, of $512,974,000, and an increase over May 10, 1918, of $39,752,000.

The reserve and central reserve cities showing an increase in deposits of 3 million or more since May 10, 1918, were: San Francisco, 30 million; Cleveland, 16 million; Pittsburgh, 12 million; Boston, 8 million; Columbus and Detroit, each 4 million; Baltimore, 3 million; Indianapolis, 3 million.

The reserve and central reserve cities showing a reduction in deposits of as much as 5 million were: New York, with 68 million; Philadelphia, 33 million; Kansas City, Mo., 21 million; St. Louis, 19 million; Dallas, 14 million; Minneapolis, 13 million; Buffalo, 11 million; Omaha, 11 million; Chicago, 8 million; Cincinnati, 7 million; New Orleans, 6 million; Atlanta, 6 million; Fort Worth, 5 million.

The only States whose country banks showed in the aggregate an increase in deposits of 3 million or more were: Connecticut, 6 million; Ohio, 5 million; Massachusetts, 4 million.

The States in whose country banks the falling off in deposits since May 10 amounted to 10 million or more were: Texas, 22 million; New York, 15 million; Pennsylvania, 11 million; Iowa, 13 million; Illinois, 11 million.

Over 20 Million Americans Hold Bonds Thus Far Issued on Account of the War; Fourth Liberty Loan to Be Opened Sept. 28

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The United States entered the war on April 6, 1917. Eighteen days later by a practically unanimous vote Congress passed the Liberty loan bond bill.

On May 2 the first Liberty loan was announced, on May 14 the details were made public, and on the 15th the campaign began and closed one month later. The issue was for $2,000,000,000, the bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest and running for 15–30 years. The bonds carried the conversion privilege, entitling the holder, if he chose, to convert them into bonds of a later issue bearing a higher rate of interest.

Oversubscribed a Billion.

Four and a half million subscribers from every section of the country, representing every condition, race, and class of citizens, subscribed for more than $3,000,000,000 of the bonds. Only $2,000,000,000 was allotted.

The outstanding features of the first Liberty loan were the promptness with which it was arranged and conducted, the patriotism of the newspapers, banks, corporations, organizations, and people generally in working for its success, and the heavy oversubscription of more than 50 per cent. Another notable feature was that there was no interruption to the business of the country occasioned by the unprecedented demand upon its money resources.

The Second Loan.

The second Liberty loan campaign opened on October 1, 1917, and closed on October 27. The bonds of this issue bear 4 per cent interest and run for 10–25 years. They carry the conversion privilege. It was announced that 50 per cent of the oversubscription would be taken. Nine million subscribers subscribed to $4,617,532,000 of the bonds, an oversubscription of 54 per cent. Only $3,808,766,150 of the bonds was allotted.

This campaign was marked with the same enthusiastic support of the public as its predecessor. The labor and fraternal organizations were especially active in this campaign, and the women of the country did efficient organized work which greatly contributed to the success of the loan. The men in the Army and Navy worked for and subscribed largely to the loan.

Third Bond Issue.

The third Liberty loan campaign opened on April 6, 1918, one year exactly after our entrance into the war, and closed on May 4. The bonds of this issue bear 4¼ per cent interest and run for 10 years, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity, and carry no conversion privilege. The loan was announced for $3,000,000,000, but the right was reserved to accept all additional subscriptions. Seventeen million subscribers subscribed for $4,170,019,650 of the bonds, all of which was allotted.

A great feature of this loan was its very wide distribution among the people and throughout the Union and the fact that the country districts promptly and heavily subscribed to the loan, in a great measure making up their quotas earlier than the cities. Secretary McAdoo pronounced this loan the soundest of national financing.

Vast Army of Bondholders.

A little over a year ago there was some 300,000 United States bondholders; there are now somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. Awakened patriotism has made the American people a saving people, a bond-buying people. The effect of the Liberty loans on the national character, on our national life, on the individual citizen and our home life is immeasurable—of incalculable benefit. Not less incalculable is their effect on the destiny of the world as our ships plow the seas and our men and material in Europe beat back the Hun.

The fourth Liberty loan campaign will begin Saturday, September 28, and close October 19. No American doubts its success; no good American will fail to contribute to its success. The blood of our men fallen in Europe calls to us; our answer must be and will be worthy of them and our country.

WASTE RECLAMATION IS SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Hugh Frayne, member of the War Industries Board and chairman of its War Prison Labor and Reclamation Section, held a meeting recently with various section chiefs in the War Industries Board and representatives of other agencies concerning the important matter of waste reclamation. He explained the general plan in order that there might be uniformity of method and cooperation among the various agencies in reclaiming materials much needed in the Government's war program. Several of these agencies have been operating on different, if not conflicting, plans.

As an illustration of the value of the reclamation work that can be done, Mr. Frayne pointed out that during June and July 17,000 soldiers were completely outfitted with shoes, hats, and clothing out of material which other soldiers had discarded. All of this material was disinfected, renovated, and repaired or remade, instead of being allowed to go to the junk pile. This work was done through the reclamation division of the Quartermaster's Department, of which Col. J. S. Fair is in charge.

New Regulations in Support of Policy of Absolute Repression of Prostitution in the Vicinity of Army and Navy Camps

New regulations in support of the War and Navy Departments' policy of absolute repression of prostitution in the vicinity of Army and Navy camps and stations have been signed by Secretaries Baker and Daniels, it is announced officially by the law-enforcement division of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

Within a radius of 10 miles of all Army and Navy camps, stations, posts, forts, etc., prostitution or the aiding or abetting of it in any way is declared unlawful. Heretofore the zone was but 5 miles in width. The change is significant, because many important camps and stations are located more than 5 but less than 10 miles from the nearest large cities.

Agreed Upon at Conference.

The new regulations were agreed upon at a conference held by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Department of Justice, and of the training camp commissions.

The following regulations are established by the Secretary of War, to continue during the present emergency, and shall supersede all former regulations issued under the aforesaid authority:

1. Ten miles from any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place is hereby designated as the distance determined to be needful to the efficiency and welfare of the Army, within which it shall be unlawful to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building.

Transportation Prohibitions.

2. To suppress and prevent violation of the aforesaid act, within 10 miles of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, directing, taking, or transporting, or offering to take or transport, any person, for immoral purposes, to, or assisting by any means any person for such purposes to find, any prostitute or any house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, with knowledge or reasonable cause to know of the character of the person or house, is hereby prohibited.

3. To suppress and prevent violation of the aforesaid act, within 10 miles of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place, entering or residing in, for immoral purposes, any house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house is hereby prohibited.

4. All prior violations of former regulations and all penalties incurred thereunder shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if these superseding regulations had not been established.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

AUGUST 1, 1918.

By Secretary of the Navy.

The regulations established by the Secretary of the Navy are as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1918.

General Order No. 411:

1. Section 13 of the selective-draft act, approved May 18, 1917, as amended and reenacted by Chapter XIV of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approved July 9, 1918, reads as follows:

"That during the present emergency it shall be unlawful, within such reasonable distance of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training or mobilization place as the Secretary of War shall determine to be needful to the efficiency and welfare of the Army, and shall designate and publish in general orders or bulletins, to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdy house, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building and any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this chapter shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any person subject to military law violating this chapter shall be punished as provided by the Articles of War, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent violation thereof."

2. Section 13 of the selective-draft act, above cited, is amended by the act approved October 6, 1917, which reads as follows:

"That in construing the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the selective-draft act approved May 18, 1917, the word 'Army' shall extend to and include 'Navy'; the word 'military' shall include 'naval'; 'Article of War' shall include 'Articles for the government of the Navy.' The words 'camps, station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club,' in section 12, and 'camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place,' in section 13, shall include such places under naval jurisdiction as the President may prescribe, and the powers therein conferred upon the Secretary of War with regard to the military service are hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the naval service."

3. The President has prescribed that the words "camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place," as contained in section 13 above, shall include all places under naval jurisdiction. Under the authority of said section, as amended, the following regulations are issued by the Secretary of the Navy; they shall supersede all former regulations issued under the aforesaid authority (G. O. 359) and continue during the present emergency:

(1) Ten miles from any place under naval jurisdiction is hereby designated as the distance determined to be needful to the efficiency and welfare of the Navy, within which it shall be unlawful to engage in prostitution or to aid or abet prostitution or to procure or solicit for purposes of prostitution, or to keep or set up a house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdyhouse, or to receive any person for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution into any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building, or to permit any person to remain for purposes of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution in any vehicle, conveyance, place, structure, or building.

(2) To suppress and prevent violation of the aforesaid act within 10 miles of any place under naval jurisdiction, directing, taking, or transporting, or offering to take or transport, any person for immoral purposes to or assisting by any means any person for such purposes to find, any prostitute or any house of ill fame, brothel, or bawdyhouse, with knowledge or reasonable cause to know of the character of the person or house, is hereby prohibited.

(3) To suppress and prevent violation of the aforesaid act, within 10 miles of any place under naval jurisdiction, entering or residing in, for immoral purposes, any house of illfame, brothel, or bawdyhouse is hereby prohibited.

(4) All prior violations of former regulations and all penalties incurred thereunder shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if these superseding regulations had not been established.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

GERMAN DECREE IS ISSUED FOR CONTROL OF THE PAPER TRADE

Consul General Halstead, at Stockholm, Sweden, reports:

The Reichsanzeiger of May 25 published a decree for Government control of paper and pasteboard. Under this decree only those who were engaged in the paper trade previous to June 1, 1916, are permitted to continue in business, except upon evidence that they are untrustworthy.

Persons not engaged in the paper trade who are in the possession of more than 20 kilos of paper may not sell them without permission from the Kriegswirtschaftstelle (War Economy Office) for the Deutsch Zeitungsgewerbe (German Newspaper Trade), which organization has authority to seize paper held in stock.—Commerce Reports.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918. No. 386

STEAMER KELLOGG TORPEDOED AND SUNK OFF JERSEY COAST; 7 OF CREW REPORTED MISSING

35 SURVIVORS LAND AT NEW YORK

Schooners and Submarine Chaser Bring to the Massachusetts Coast Survivors of Other Vessels Sent Down by Submarines.

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *Henry S. Kellogg* was torpedoed and sunk at 5 p. m. yesterday, about 30 miles south of the Ambrose Channel lightship. Thirty-five of the survivors have been landed at New York; seven members of the crew are reported missing.

The Navy Department is informed that a schooner brought to Provincetown, Mass., yesterday morning the master and five survivors of the schooner *Reliance*, which was sunk by a submarine August 10. Another vessel brought into Boston members of the crews of the *Progress*, *Lena May*, and *Star Buck*.

A submarine chaser arrived at Nantucket with 10 survivors from the fishing fleet—six from the schooner *Earle L. Netty* and four from the schooner *Alida May*, which was sunk at 6 a. m., August 10. Those from the *Netty* are: Thomas Hendrick, captain and owner, 496 Court Street, Brooklyn; Azro Bly, 265 Howard Street, Boston; Thomas McGowan, Noank, Conn.; Joseph Antone Peters, Hicks Street, Brooklyn; Thomas Jensen, 539 Clinton Street, Brooklyn; Toleff Torkelsen, 14 Howard Street, Boston, Mass. Those from the *Alida May* are: Arthur Rodenheiser, 519 North Front Street, New Bedford, Conn.; John Hamilton, 16 Prospect Hill, Newport; George R. Dickson, East Boston, Mass.; George Amiro, Publico, Nova Scotia.

Four survivors of the schooner *Katie Palmer* were landed by a schooner at New Bedford Monday, and three others were landed at Nantucket Monday night.

Survivors of the *Earle L. Netty* report that, in addition to the schooners named above, the submarine on August 10 sank the *Sybil*, of Boston; the *Cruiser*, of Boston; and the *Mary Sennett*, of Gloucester, Mass.

HOSPITAL APPRENTICE WOUNDED.

The Navy Department is informed that Savala Eustace Gunn, hospital apprentice, first class, United States Navy, attached to a headquarters company, United States Marine Corps, was severely wounded in action in France June 22; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Gunn, Sutherland, Va.

250 Watchmen Wanted for Government Jobs; Age Limits, 22 to 65

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Two hundred and fifty watchmen or guards are wanted at once, at salaries of $70 to $75 a month. White men only can be employed, and applicants should inquire at once at the office of the United States Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Only men physically active and intelligent and exempt from the draft can be used in this work. The age limits are 22 to 65 years.

The jobs must be filled at once and therefore applicants should come to the employment office without delay.

Keep Bulletin Posted in All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:—

All postmasters are directed to post the OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

FISMETTE AGAIN OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICAN FORCES, GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES IN DAILY PRESS INTERVIEW

MARNE LINE THE SAME

British-French Attacks Are Somewhat Extended—Counter Attacks by the Enemy—Should Not Call U. S. Soldiers "Sammies"—No American Troops Landed in Siberia—Rank of Gen. Pershing's Chief of Staff.

PRESS INTERVIEW BY GEN. MARCH, AUGUST 14, 1918.

The line across the Marne salient is practically where it was when I talked to you on Saturday morning. We have official information this morning that the German attack which drove our troops out of Fismette for a short period of time was met by a counterattack on our part and we now are holding Fismette again.

British-French Attack Extended.

Concerning the British-French attack, which was in operation on Saturday when I talked to you: The rapid retreat of the enemy which had begun on August 8, on the plain between the Ancre and Avre was extended to include the remaining southern portion of the Montdidier salient, which ground was no longer tenable, because the railroad communications at that point were threatened. On the Avre and the Oise the French pressed forward on a front of 29 miles, gaining on last Saturday to a depth of 6 or 8 miles.

On the plains north of the Avre the British and French encountered resistance near the 1916–17 line, which was held by the Germans before they withdrew to the so-called Hindenberg defensive line. There the enemy probably found ready for them the same old trenches they had before.

Counter Attacks Repulsed.

Counter attacks by the enemy have been repulsed at Chipilly, where the 131st Infantry of the 33d United States Division was engaged. In that connection we have a report showing that this regiment itself captured 3 officers and 150 men, and seven 105-caliber guns.

Counter attack by the enemy was also repulsed at Lihons, which is a flat ridge west of Chaulnes.

Allied tanks, cavalry, and armored cars advanced ahead of the line at several points, but the line itself came to rest about the old 1916–17 line.

Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday progress was made by the British and French south of the Avre, particularly by the French, who gained possession of the bluff near Lassigny, a small plateau 250 feet above the plains and 450 feet above the Oise Valley. The French pushed up the slopes, which are very heavily wooded, and around the western end and over the flat top. The line there still falls short of the old 1916–17 line. The salient has been trimmed to a maximum depth of 14 miles. The enemy's line is now more than 50 miles from Paris at the nearest point.

Doesn't Like to Be Called "Sammy."

The conduct of the American troops continues to win highest praise from our British and French allies. In that connection, if there is one thing that the American soldier dislikes in France it is to be called a "Sammy." Nobody seems to know how that term started, but on seeing the strong, virile men from over here the British rejected it at once, and they call the American troops "Yanks."

The statement in some of the papers that it was originated by the French is absolutely not so, because all the French people want to have it explained why it is these big, strong men are called "Sammies." Nobody in France wants to be called by that name, and nobody here ought to call them "Sammies."

Gen. Pershing cabled that on August 10 he had formally organized the First American Army, which has already been reported in the press, and had taken personal command of it.

Questions and Answers.

Question. Is the 33d Division operating as a division?

Answer. The official dispatches simply indicate the regiment which I have given you. The 131st Infantry of the 33d Division took part in the fighting and made those captures.

Question. Can you tell anything about the recent fighting and casualties of the 28th Division?

Answer. The 28th Division on July 16, during the enemy's offensive, held a sector of the line south of the Marne and southwest of Dormans. On July 28 and 31 it advanced across the Ourcq, having the 42d Division on its left and the 3d Division on the right, and passed over the plateau to the north between Sergy and Roncheres. On August 6 it was again reported as relieving the 32d Division on the Vesle near Fismes. It was still there on August 10. The confidential reports indicate it had 400 casualties in the 24 hours of July 30, which is the only specific statement about casualties in that Division.

The First Field Army.

Question. Would you be willing to explain the significance of forming the first American Field Army?

Answer. The organization of the American Expeditionary Force has progressed gradually. When the number of divisions gave the strength necessary for the formation of a corps, which is six divisions

(Continued on page 6.)

President's Proclamation Putting Into Effect Law Designed to Prevent the Acquisition of U. S. Ships or Yards by Foreign Interests

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, an act of Congress, entitled "Shipping act, 1916," approved September 7, 1916, as amended by an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the act approved September 7, 1916, entitled, 'An act to establish a United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its territories and possessions and with foreign countries; to regulate carriers by water in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States; and for other purposes,'" approved July 15, 1918, contains the following provisions:

SEC. 37. That when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President, it shall be unlawful, without first obtaining the approval of the board:

(a) To transfer or to place under any foreign registry or flag any vessel owned in whole or in part by any person a citizen of the United States or by a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, District, or possession thereof; or

(b) To sell, mortgage, lease, charter, deliver, or in any manner transfer, or agree to sell, mortgage, lease, charter, deliver, or in any manner transfer, to any person not a citizen of the United States (1) any such vessel or any interest therein, or (2) any vessel documented under the laws of the United States, or any interest therein, or (3) any shipyard, dry dock, shipbuilding or ship-repairing plant or facilities, or any interest therein; or

(c) To enter into any contract, agreement, or understanding to construct a vessel within the United States for or to be delivered to any person not a citizen of the United States, without expressly stipulating that such construction shall not begin until after the war or emergency proclaimed by the President has ended; or

(d) To make any agreement, or effect any understanding whereby there is vested in or for the benefit of any person not a citizen of the United States, the controlling interest or a majority of the voting power in a corporation which is organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, District, or possession thereof, and which owns any vessel, shipyard, dry dock, or ship-building or ship-repairing plant or facilities; or

(e) To cause or procure any vessel constructed in whole or in part within the United States, which has never cleared for any foreign port, to depart from a port of the United States before it has been documented under the laws of the United States.

And whereas the destruction of maritime tonnage during the present war has rendered it imperative that the American merchant marine be retained under American control and free from alien influence;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under authority conferred in me by said act, do hereby proclaim that a state of war and a national emergency within the meaning of said act do now exist, and I do hereby enjoin all persons from doing of the things in said act declared to be unlawful.

For the purposes of said act of Congress, the national emergency herein proclaimed shall be deemed to continue until its termination has been evidenced by a proclamation of the President.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

Act to Prevent Transfer of U. S. Ship to Foreigner Explained by Mr. Hurley

The United States Shipping Board, through Edward N. Hurley, chairman, authorizes the following statement:

The President's proclamation, made public to-day (Aug. 14), puts into effect the provisions of the recently adopted amendments to the shipping act designed to make it impossible for foreign interests to obtain control of American shipping or shipyards.

The new act provides that during war or national emergency proclaimed by the President it is a criminal offense to sell, mortgage, lease, or deliver an American ship to a foreigner without the consent of the Shipping Board, or to make any agreement by which control of a ship is turned over to a foreigner. The prohibition applies not only to completed ships, but to ships under construction. It is also made illegal, without the board's consent, to make any contract for ship construction for foreign account, unless the contract expressly provides that construction on the ship shall not begin until after the war or emergency has ended. Shipyards, also, can not be transferred to foreigners without the consent of the Shipping Board.

The act also has provisions which it is believed will absolutely prevent all attempts to evade the ship-transfer sections of the law by means of dummy directors and stockholders in corporations nominally American but actually dominated by foreigners.

Recruits Still Wanted by the Shipping Board for Merchant Marine

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Chairman Hurley has called attention to the fact that volunteering for the merchant marine is not suspended by the recent order holding up recruiting for the Army and Navy pending the passage of the new draft bill. Men are being accepted for training by the Shipping Board as sailors, firemen, cooks, and stewards. Chairman Hurley said:

"The board needs 1,500 firemen at once. It has 6,000 drug store and enrolling stations at which the men wanted in all grades may volunteer."

MR. PIEZ RENAMED MANAGER OF THE FLEET CORPORATION

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation makes the following announcement:

Charles Piez has again been named general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. At the time of the appointment of Charles M. Schwab as director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Mr. Piez resigned his title as general manager and retained that only of vice president in charge of construction.

Mr. Piez, however, continued at all times to handle the office details of the corporation, Mr. Schwab not desiring to encumber himself with them. The appointment of Mr. Piez as general manager merely recognizes a condition that has existed.

The readjustment of the organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in addition to naming Mr. Piez general manager, also confirms Mr. Howard Coonley as vice president in charge of administration, subject to the managerial direction of Mr. Piez. The direction of auditing, finance, contract, general office, publication division, personnel section, and industrial relations group are directly under Mr. Coonley's charge.

J. L. Ackerson was made executive assistant to the general director and his duties will include the direction of the division of shipyard plants, supply, wood ship and steel ship construction, passenger transportation and housing, plant protection, and planning and requirement section.

Mr. Schwab has outlined more specifically the duties and activities of his assistants in the Emergency Fleet Corporation in order to define more clearly the lines of responsibility and control.

MAIL SERVICE TO CERTAIN ALSATIAN TOWNS RESUMED

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF SECOND ASST. P. M. GEN.,
Washington, August 9, 1918.

Due to the retreat of the enemy from certain territory in France, mail service has been resumed to places in Alsace named as follows: Altenach, Altenbach, Bitschweiler, Bruckensweiler, Burbach, Chavannes, Dannemarie, Dollern, Felleringent, Friesen, Fullern, Geishausen, Gewenheim, Golbach, Hindlingen, Jungholz, Kirchberg, Krut, Le Bonhomme, Leinbach, Malmerspach, Mansbach, Massevaux, Michelbach, Mitzbach, Mollau, Moosch, Muhlbach, Niederburbach, Oberbruck, Odern, Pfetterhausen, Rammersmatt, Ranspach, Retzweiler, Rimbach, Rodern, Romagny, St. Amarin, St. Ulrich, Sengern, Senthein, Sepoix, Sewen, Sondernach, Steinbach, Storkenhausen, Stossweier, Struth, Sulzbach, Thann, Traubach, Urbis, Vauthiermont, Wattweiler, Wegscheid, Weiler, Wesserling, Wildenstein, and Wolfersdorf.

Mail for the places herein described, in addition to bearing the name of the place, should be marked "Alsace, France."

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant P. M. Gen.

Report of Allegheny Regional Director on Railroad Operations for Two Months

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Mr. McAdoo has received the following report from C. H. Markham, regional director for the Allegheny region of the United States Railroad Administration, summarizing the work of the railroads in that region for the two-month period ended July 31, 1918:

AUGUST 6, 1918.

MY DEAR SIR: There follows a brief review of the work of the Allegheny region organization for the two-month period beginning June 1 and ending July 31:

Transportation conditions during June and July were fair and showed continued improvement. Freight traffic, considering the volume, moved with reasonable promptness. There was no congestion, as the movement of business to the larger industrial centers and for export is controlled by permits. The embargo against lumber from the South has been removed, except as to points on the seaboard between Washington and Jersey City, where it is moved on permits.

Car Supply Meets Demand.

During June and July the car supply was generally good and met the demand.

In June anthracite coal loading was 63,187 cars, increase 4,179 cars over last year; bituminous 191,767, increase 22,781. July anthracite loading was 69,630 cars, increase 2,329 cars; bituminous 223,014 cars, increase 35,100.

Coal dumped at tidewater increased 223,537 tons in June and 444,916 tons in July, as compared with corresponding months last year.

Blast-furnace operations reports for the last week in June and July show:

	June.	July.
By-product ovens in operation_____ per cent__	95	93
Blast furnaces in operation_____ per cent__	94	90
Open hearth and Bessemer converters in operation_____per cent__	88	85

and the operations not affected by any transportation deficiencies.

Perishable Service Improved.

There has been a material improvement in our perishable service in the past 60 days, and the vegetable movement from the trucking sections of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey is being handled in a manner satisfactory to shippers. The southern peaches were handled in excellent shape.

The heavy passenger business was well handled, and passenger train schedules were maintained with reasonable regularity.

Troop movements have been heavy throughout June and July, but were handled in a most satisfactory manner.

Shortage of mechanics and laborers is retarding progress in repairing bad order cars, resulting in an accumulation above normal. Repairs to locomotives are progressing satisfactorily.

Coordinating Facilities.

Constant study is being given the question of coordinating facilities and service and the handling of traffic via the most favorable routes.

Since June 1, 204 unifications have been effected, relieving a large number of employees for other service. There have been 36 diversions of freight traffic of considerable magnitude for the purpose of relieving congested routes and districts, using routes which are shorter or have more advantageous grades, or increasing capacity of certain routes for other traffic. Typical of this is the rerouting of B. & O. freight and passenger trains over the P. & L. E. tracks between McKeesport and New Castle Junction and the coordination of passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia & Reading, between Philadelphia, Norristown, Reading, and Pottsville, effecting a saving of 322,296 passenger-train miles yearly, all of which represents a yearly saving of approximately $1,240,000.

Additions and betterment work is progressing well, considering the difficulty in obtaining labor and materials.

Yours, truly,

C. H. MARKHAM.

REQUISITIONS FOR SUPPLIES FROM CAMP QUARTERMASTERS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1918.

General Orders, No. 64:

IV. 1. Hereafter quartermasters of all forts, posts, camps, and other military stations within the continental limits of the United States will forward requisitions for needed supplies through their commanding officers direct to such general depots as are designated by the Quartermaster General from time to time. A copy of requisition will, at the same time, be sent to the department quartermaster.

2. The depot quartermaster of a general supply depot to which a fort, post, camp, or other military station is assigned for supplies is responsible for the proper supply of the station and is authorized to transfer surplus stocks, to prevent accumulation or shortages, from one station to another, after assuring himself that the future needs of the troops at station from which supplies are transferred and those of incoming troops are provided for. He is also authorized to correspond with and call upon quartermasters direct for reports as to status of supplies at their stations.

3. He will promptly report to the chief quartermaster of the department in which the requiring troops are stationed, for the information of the department commander, the action taken by him on their requisitions, and will keep the chief quartermaster advised of surplus supplies transferred from one post, camp, or other place to another as far as such transfer affects the department concerned.

4. Instructions in conflict with the above are revoked.

[400.311, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War.

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

10 Navy Men Commended for Heroism at Sea in Saving Lives of Others

Secretary Daniels has commended the following-named men of the Navy for their brave and courageous conduct in volunteering to take a boat through a dense fog and rescuing 26 officers and men from the British steamer *City of Vienna* July 2:

Frank L. Pease, boatswain's mate, first class; wife, Grace Maude Pease, West Hampton Beach, N. Y.

Benedict L. Knitter, coxswain; father, Frank Knitter, 135 Mulberry Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edward J. Teevan, seaman; mother, Mrs. James Teevan, 1155 East Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James C. Ogilvie, seaman; father, George Farquhar Ogilvie, 26 Sanford Street, East Haven, Conn.

Walter E. Fox, seaman; father, Samuel Fox, 58 Garden Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Lincoln C. Freels, seaman; mother, Mary E. Freels, 981 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

Robert E. Hill, gunner's mate, second class; father, Robert Hill, 145 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York City.

Floyd B. Landis, quartermaster, second class; mother, Mrs. Mayme Landis, R. F. D. No. 7, West Morland, Ill.

Raymond E. Shoup, pharmacist's mate, second class; wife, Mrs. Catherine Shoup, 2322 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Navy Department has commended Frank L. Robart, seaman, second class, for his heroism in jumping overboard from the U. S. S. *Louisiana* on the morning of July 7 and rescuing a shipmate from drowning. The commanding officer reports that the night was dark with a tide of sufficient strength to carry Robart below the next ship at anchor, but that he did not hesitate to go to the rescue. Robart enlisted at Montgomery, Ala., October 29, 1917. Father, Frank Louis Robart, sr., 28 Austin Street, Cambridge, Mass.

TABLE OF GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INTO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES

The Federal Reserve Board issues the following table of gold imports and exports into and from the United States:

	Week ending— June 21, 1918.	Nine days ending— June 30, 1918.	Ten days ending— July 10, 1918.	Total since Jan. 1, 1918.	Total Jan. 1 to July 13, 1917.
IMPORTS.					
Ore and base bullion	$224,000	$324,000	$226,000	$6,409,000	$8,139,000
United States Mint or assay office bars					33,000
Bullion refined	13,381,000	140,000	192,000	37,125,000	363,204,000
United States coin		144,000		6,773,000	52,886,000
Foreign coin				142,000	94,307,000
Total	13,605,000	608,000	418,000	50,449,000	518,569,000
EXPORTS.					
Domestic:					
Ore and base bullion	4,000	2,000		56,000	109,000
United States Mint or assay office bars	30,000	30,000	29,000	450,000	25,102,000
Bullion refined	1,000		3,000	3,392,000	14,914,000
Coin	464,000	729,000	1,048,000	18,140,000	174,917,000
Total	499,000	761,000	1,080,000	22,038,000	215,042,000
Foreign:					
Bullion refined					31,000
Coin			10,000	332,000	5,288,000
Total			10,000	332,000	5,319,000
Total exports	499,000	761,000	1,090,000	22,370,000	220,361,000

Excess of gold imports over exports since Jan. 1, 1918, $28,079; excess of gold imports over exports since Aug. 1, 1914, $1,078,383.

Smoking and Other Opium for U. S. Medical Uses

The Treasury Department issues the following concerning the disposition of forfeited opium and its derivatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 29, 1918.

To collectors of customs:

Referring to T. D. 37094 of April 7, 1917, and T. D. 37694 of June 28, 1918, the department is informed that the medical departments of the Army and Navy will accept smoking opium and other opium preparations and derivatives for conversion into medical preparations for use of their respective services. You are hereby directed to forward opium, preparations, and derivatives either to the "Officer in Charge, Field Medical Supply Depot, U. S. A., 21 M Street NE., Washington, D. C.," or "U. S. Naval Medical Supply Depot, 301 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Accordingly, collectors of customs will make alternate shipments of forfeited opium, preparations, and derivatives to the Army and Navy supply depots. If the shipments are not over 4 pounds they should be sent by mail; if weighing more than 4 pounds they should be forwarded by express under Government bill of lading to the above addresses, the express charges to be paid by the War or Navy Department, as the case may be.

(90956) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

COMMISSION MERCHANT LOSES LICENSE TO DEAL IN FOODS

The Food Administration issues the following:

Dishonest business methods and the refusal to accept 22,000 cases of Alaska salmon according to contract has cost the George T. Renke Corporation, commission merchant, of 66 Broadway, New York City, its privilege to deal in foodstuffs. Its license has been revoked by the Food Administration, effective August 3, for an unlimited period. Besides its commission business, the corporation deals in rye, barley, wheat, cottonseed cake, copra, peanuts, and malt.

Contributes $2,000 to Red Cross.

Peter Landbern, a baker, of Moline, Ill., has been found guilty of making inaccurate reports to the Food Administration concerning his use of substitutes in making bread. Instead of having his license revoked, in view of the bread situation in Moline, he has been permitted to contribute $2,000 to the Red Cross and has been notified that he will have to give up his license if he is found guilty of further infractions of the rules.

L. and R. Mayer, hotel proprietors, of Baton Rouge, La., were found guilty of hoarding sugar and of making false reports of sugar on hand. They have been allowed to contribute $1,000 to the Red Cross in lieu of more drastic penalty.

Loses License for Month.

John H. Brooks, a wholesaler and commission merchant, of Jacksonville, Tex., has lost his license for one month, effective August 12, for wasteful practices and methods in shipping tomatoes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The bill to extend the draft ages to include from 18 to 45 was finally agreed upon by the Senate Military Committee yesterday afternoon and will be formally reported to the Senate to-morrow. Chairman Chamberlain announces that he will call it up for consideration next Monday. One amendment written into the bill was introduced by Senator Reed and relates to exemptions of those engaged in occupations necessary to the maintenance of the military forces. It is as follows:

Persons engaged in occupations or employments found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; Provided, That when any person shall have been placed in a deferred or exempted class for any of the reasons in this paragraph set forth, he shall not be entitled to remain therein unless he shall in good faith continue while physically able to do so, to work and follow such occupation, employment, or business, and if he fails so to do, shall again become subject to the draft. The President shall make regulations for enforcing this provision.

Other Amendments Adopted.

Other amendments adopted were as follows: Providing that the wife of a soldier or sailor shall not be disqualified for any position under the Government because she is a married woman; providing that soldiers and sailors regardless of age, either as drafted men or volunteers, shall be eligible to receive commissions in either branch of the service, and shall be eligible for admission to officers' schools; providing that any person under the age of 21, either drafted or as a volunteer, shall be entitled at the conclusion of the war to receive an education at the expense of the Government for a period not to exceed two years.

Progress on Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday, in further consideration of the war revenue bill, decided to impose an occupational tax of $10 a year on every business, occupation, and profession earning $2,000 or more a year, and a tax of $25 a year on wholesale concerns doing a business of $200,000 or more a year. Farmers, clergymen, school teachers, and employees, including salaried men, are exempted from the payment of the tax. The proposed tax on leased telegraph and telephone wires was amended so as to exclude press associations, newspapers, and periodicals. Another amendment was adopted providing that citizens of the United States residing in Canada or other foreign countries shall pay to those countries the income tax on that portion of their income derived there.

Taxes on Luxuries.

The proposed taxes on luxuries, as agreed to, are as follows: From and after November 1, 1918, there shall be levied, assessed, and collected on the consumption and use of the following enumerated articles a tax equal to 20 per cent of the amount paid in excess of the amounts specified: 1. Fiber carpets and rugs in excess of $5 per square yard. 2. Picture frames, $10 each. 3. Trunks, $50 each. 4. Valises, traveling bags, suit cases, hat boxes used by travelers, and filled toilet cases, $25 each. 5. Purses, pocketbooks, shopping and hand bags, $7.50 each. 6. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, $4. 7. Fans, $1. 8. House or smoking jackets or coats, and bath or lounging robes, $10. 9. Men's waistcoats, sold separately, $5. 10. Men's and boys' suits and overcoats (not including uniforms for the Army and Navy), $50. 11. Women's and misses' dresses if bought ready made, $40; if made up by seamstress, $50. 12. Women's and misses' dresses, if bought ready made, $40; if made up by seamstress, $50. 13. Women's and misses' hats, bonnets, and hoods, $25. 14. Men's and boys' hats $5. 15. Men's and boys' caps, $2. 16. Men's, women's, misses', and boys' boots, shoes, pumps, and slippers, $10. 17. Men's and boys' neckwear and neckties, $2. 18. Men's and boys' silk stockings or hose, $1. 19. Women's and misses' silk stockings or hose, $2. 20. Men's shirts, $3. 21. Pajamas and nightgowns, $3.

Perfumes and Essences.

There shall be levied, assessed, and collected a tax equal to 1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for the following enumerated articles: On all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet water, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders, or any similar substance, and a 10 per cent tax on the amount paid for pills, tablets, powders, and other proprietary medicines, lotions, and the like.

The tax on cosmetics and proprietary articles will be collected as stamp taxes from the consumer.

LIMITED FURLOUGHS APPROVED FOR TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department has just approved the request of the Director of Chemical Warfare Service to furlough back to approved institutions a limited number of teachers of chemistry. This furlough will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training, old Land Office Building, Washington, D. C., upon recommendation of the officer in charge of university relations, Chemical Warfare Service.

Plan of Procedure.

Approved institutions which have already lost many of their instructors through draft or enlistment may now make application for the return of such men, provided that the return is agreeable to the men themselves. In the event of failure to secure the men asked for, the relations section may be able to provide for the assignment of other men whose qualifications would seem to fit them to carry on the work of instruction. Application for furlough of enlisted men should be made to Chemical Warfare Service, University Relations Section, Seventh and B Streets, Washington, D. C.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

HONOR ROLLS AND TRIBUTES BY COMMUNITIES TO SOLDIERS

The Council of National Defense issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *July 26, 1918.*

Bulletin No. 106 (corrected form):

To the several State councils of defense:

The military morale section of the Office of the Chief of Staff has suggested that the Council of National Defense recommend that you call on your county and community councils to make provision in their communities for the generous recognition of all acts of heroism on the part of our men in service.

Method of Procedure.

In order to carry out this request most effectively the Council of National Defense recommends:

1. That each local community maintain an honor roll recording the names of all men in service, with their achievements and dates of entry and discharge. In compiling such a list no mention should be made of the organization to which the men belong.

2. That each local council of defense appoint in each community a committee or an individual to read all official and unofficial military news and to watch for any mention of men from the community.

3. That this committee or individual send, on behalf of the community, a letter to each man cited for special bravery, expressing the pride his fellow citizens feel in him, and their appreciation of the honor he has brought to his community.

This letter of recognition should not be over a page in length and should be in such form as to merit permanent preservation. It should be signed in the name of the local council of defense, and should recite the specific deed of heroism commended. A copy of the letter should be given to the local newspapers and clippings of the papers should be mailed to the man in service.

4. That the committee also address an appropriate communication to the next of kin of all men of the community whose names appear upon the list of casualties, and arrange for some individual of standing in the community to deliver the letter in person.

Read at Patriotic Meetings.

Letters from men in service, shorn of all reference to their organization; accounts of special deeds of valor or heroism; and the names of men added to the honor roll should be read at patriotic community gatherings.

The recommendations here made are already being carried out in whole or in part in many communities. We believe that the time has now come for a nation-wide effort, sponsored by State councils of defense, to see that each community arranges to accord generous recognition to all acts of heroism on the part of their men in service by maintaining an honor roll and by giving personal recognition to the distinguished service of their sons in the armed forces of the Nation.

ARTHUR H. FLEMING,
Chief of Section.

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

THREE KILLED IN SEAPLANE ACCIDENT AT PENSACOLA, FLA.

The Navy Department is informed that the following men of the United States Naval Reserve Force were killed at 2.30 p. m., August 12, in a seaplane accident at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.:

Augustus Topp, chief quartermaster. Mother, Mrs. Eula I. Topp, 19 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York.

Guy Barstow Fraley, chief quartermaster. Father, Charles J. Fraley, Geneseo, N. Y.

Garrett Thompson Mandeville, chief quartermaster. Mother, Mrs. Clara E. Mandeville, 2115 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Three Slightly Injured.

The following-named men were slightly injured August 10, in an aeroplane accident at the Naval Air Station, Cape May, when the machine fell and nosed into the water:

Ensign J. L. Schwab. Mother, Mrs. Rachael S. Schwab, 5106 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Herbert Elmer Groh, machinist's mate, first class. Mother, Margaret A. Groh, Pasadena, Anne Arundel County, Md.

Frank C. Lynch, electrician, third class (radio). Father, William Lynch, 38 High Street, Somerset, Mass.

FISMETTE AGAIN OCCUPIED BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS

(Continued from page 2.)

in the American system of organization, we started organizing corps. When the men at Gen. Pershing's disposal got over a million and a quarter, which is the approximate size of a field army, he then gathered together his corps into the First Field Army and took command himself. As the number of men increase so that we will have more field armies, more millions over there, we will then organize into still higher units, i. e., groups of armies. Then Gen. Pershing will be commander in chief of the groups of armies, and he will command them through the head of each group.

The Siberian Expedition.

Question. Can you say anything further about the expedition to Siberia?

Answer. None of our troops have landed so far.

Question. Can you say anything about the formation of new divisions?

Answer. We are going to form new divisions each month. As they are determined upon I will tell you about them.

Question. Do the dispatches make any special mention of the scarcity of airplanes along the Marne, or is there anything to be said about it?

Answer. Gen. Pershing's dispatches do not indicate the reported scarcity of airplanes to be a fact. I can't say whether it is or not. We have called upon him for specific information about the use of airplanes in fighting and when that comes it will be given out.

Pershing's Chief of Staff.

In reply to a question as to whether a certain colonel was Gen. Pershing's chief of staff of the field army, Gen. March said:

"The proper rank for the chief of staff of a field army would be at least major general, and perhaps higher. It would be impossible for him to have only a colonel as his chief of staff. We assume that he has taken with him his entire general headquarters staff, and that the chief of staff of the first army is Maj. Gen. McAndrew, who is now chief of staff of the Expeditionary Force."

Question. Can you say anything about the appointments of lieutenant generals?

Answer. No lieutenant generals are to be appointed for the present.

GENERAL IMPORT LICENSE FROM CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

The War Trade Board issues the following:

In view of the adoption by the Canadian Government of the same policy of import control as that indorsed by the War Trade Board through their import restrictions, the War Trade Board have determined to continue to permit the importation from Canada and Newfoundland under a generela license, PBF–3, of all articles except those mentioned in the President's import proclamation of November 28, 1917, and except calcium carbide, olive oil, tapioca, sago, peanuts, rabbit skins, toys, manufactures of cotton not produced in Canada, tallow, cocoa beans, feathers, pumice, and wheat products.

Previous Order Rescinded.

Pursuant to the foregoing ruling (W. T. B. R. 200), the War Trade Board have rescinded the order heretofore issued (W. T. B. R. 161, amended July 21, 1918), which provided for the revocation as of August 15, 1918, of the above-mentioned general license PBF-3. As to restricted commodities, general license PBF-3 authorizes their importation from Canada and Newfoundland only when they are shipped by other than ocean transportation and when they originate in Canada or Newfoundland or in a country from which their importation direct is permitted. Shipment from Newfoundland to Canada by boat and thence overland by lake or rail to the United States is not considered ocean transportation within the meaning of this ruling.

General License Issued.

As a part of the new arrangement with Canada the War Trade Board has issued a general license permitting the entry into the United States of commodities arriving at United States ports in bond for shipment to Canada, upon presentation to the collector of customs of a Canadian import license number covering the shipment in question. The Canadian authorities on their part have agreed to authorize collectors of customs at their ports to permit the entry of shipments arriving at Canadian ports in bond for shipment to the United States upon submission of proper evidence of the issuance of a United States import license covering the importation in question.

WANTS ARMY OF SAVERS

THE PURPOSE of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

DETROIT WAR INDUSTRY HEADS ASK MORE COAL FOR WORKERS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

A committee of industrial coal consumers for the city of Detroit conferred Tuesday with officials of the United States Fuel Administration. The Detroit representatives said that the supply of industrial fuel for Detroit was in excellent condition, but they sought additional assurances as to the supply of coal for domestic consumers.

Needed for War Work.

The Detroit representatives took the position that their city must be guaranteed a satisfactory supply of coal for domestic consumption in order that the many war industries located at Detroit might not be embarrassed in maintaining a proper supply of labor. The withdrawal of a part of Detroit's authracite coal supply, made necessary by the increased demand for anthracite in the congested eastern territory has left the city partially dependent upon domestic sizes of bituminous coal for household heating.

While the officials of the Fuel Administration were unable to increase the allotment of anthracite to Detroit, the Detroit representatives were assured that a satisfactory supply of domestic sizes of bituminous coal would be forthcoming.

Personnel of Visitors.

The Detroit representatives were headed by State Fuel Administrator William K. Prudden. They were: Henry M. Leland, Liberty Motor Company; J. J. Crowley, Crowley Bros. Co., president Detroit Board of Commerce; Henry Hoyt, vice president Great Lakes Engineering Company; W. J. Schultz, Packard Motor Company; J. E. Spencer, Studebaker Corporation; A. R. Demory, vice president Timken Detroit Axle Company; O. C. Hutchinson, Hupp Motor Corporation, and E. J. DuBois, Detroit Board of Commerce.

Sealed Proposals Asked for Postal Card Paper

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 12, 1918.

Order No. 1833:

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent for this department until 2 o'clock p. m. on September 16, 1918, for furnishing postal-card paper as it may be ordered for use of the postal service from time to time during a term of one year, or for a term less than one year, beginning October 16, 1918. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the purchasing agent.

J. C. KOONS,
Acting Postmaster General.

Postmasters will give the widest publicity possible to the above notice without cost to the department.

J. A. EDGERTON,
Purchasing Agent.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

Intensive Training of Unskilled Workers as a Means of Overcoming Labor Shortage

The Committee on Labor, Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, of which Samuel Gompers is chairman, authorizes the following:

The grave situation of shortage of labor (it now being estimated that there is a shortage of 250,000 skilled workers) is being met by a new quick method of training operatives. All over the country, day by day, one factory after another falls into line and puts in a training department to train its own people—the same sort of quick, intensive-training plan to meet the same sort of situation which the regulations in France prescribe for every manufacturer employing 300 people or more, and the English ministry of munitions requires in its contracts for materials. And the situation must be met in greater degree and substantially all factories must train their workers if the 750,000 new skilled workers which the country needs by January 1 are skilled and efficient and standing at their job by that time.

Proved by the Factories.

To-day 100 important factories making war orders are proving that it is possible to train their own men. They do not assume to teach a worker a whole trade in the brief time available. They do teach him by the methods of the training department how to master one process or one machine in a few weeks or a few days. These 100 factories are spending, or preparing to spend, at the rate of $1,500,000 solely in this business of intensive training of new workers. This training investment is not an expense, as the training is immediately upon production and the product from the training room is expected to equal that in the factory. All the training departments mentioned are on a production basis at all times, with speed and accuracy as the watchword.

Declaration of Policy.

One year ago that section of the committee on labor of the Council of National Defense which has been instrumental in developing the training department or vestibule schools above noted recorded the following as its declaration of policy:

"The section on industrial training for the war emergency is concerned with industrial training only as a war measure. It is not concerned with vocational education in general. In all cases in the existing crisis shortage of labor must be met first by training operatives from allied trades who are unemployed and by advancing operatives of ability from lower to higher positions in the occupation itself. For instance, apprentices should be advanced rather than outsiders. It is possible that many sewing women will be without work, and many men in the building trades. For all such, new and fitting places must be developed where possible. Nonwage earners must not be trained to take places for which unemployed wage earners may reasonably be trained."

At the same time the section on industrial training stated the following to be its plan and scope:

1. Increased use of the public vocational schools through the cooperation of local manufacturers. This is being done very fortunately in Worcester, Bridgeport, and some other cities.

2. Introduce new workers, men and women into industry through these schools.

(3) Arrange for the training of present mechanics and others in existing workrooms in connection with regular production, and by more scientific procedure than heretofore.

(4) As of particular importance, act as a clearing house, that the judgment and experience, good and bad, in each locality may be available to all.

The section on industrial training, a part of the welfare division of the committee on labor, is composed of one-third representatives of labor, one-third employers, and one-third experts in factory training. State committees similarly organized have been developed where war products are being made. There are at present nine associate branch committees of the section on industrial training, which are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New England, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Keeping Check on Training.

The section recommends three checks on the factory training department, to be made daily by report:

(1) How many operatives are sent into the factory? (If this were the only test, they might be sent in too fast and only partly trained.)

(2) Cost, net, after crediting production which should equal the shop average.

(3) Wastage.—There should be none. There should be 100 per cent Government inspection.

These training departments, because of the thorough training given, have yielded from 10 to 40 per cent increase in production, both for men and women, and the labor turnover has been reduced materially thereby.

Great care has been taken to advocate that unemployed men be adapted and trained in new trades for the period of the war and that unskilled men be educated wherever possible before resorting to the employment of women.

Possibilities of Development.

As an indication of the possibilities of this development, the experience of the State of New Jersey cooperating with this section may be cited. In order to overcome possible objection which labor might have to the introduction of emergency training a program was agreed on, after a series of conferences, which was heartily approved by all the employers and by the representatives of the employees. Some of the clauses of this agreement are as follows:

"All skilled labor available within the surrounding territory should be brought into the essential war industries before it is unduly diluted by the introduction of unskilled labor. When such dilution is necessary, and in the opinion of the committee that time has already arrived, the more skilled activities should be supplied by training those already at work and successful in handling the lesser skilled activities of the same general type. The lesser skilled activities should be supplied by training those already skilled in nonessential activities and not engaged at present in essential war industries, and who, because of such skill, are peculiarly capable of quickly learning the rudiments of the new activities.

"Exploitation of labor and reduction of wages through dilution for war purposes is to be avoided, and to this end persons brought into an essential industry, or promoted from one grade of work to another, are to be paid the prevailing rate of wages for the class of work for which they have been trained, after a training period of reasonable duration.

"Dilution of labor by the employment of women when necessary is recommended, provided women receive wages equal to men for the class of work performed by them, and provided the working conditions surrounding their activities are carefully controlled for their comfort and well-being."

Eliminating Housing Problem.

One interesting result of training resident unemployed is the practical elimination of the housing problem in certain instances.

This is exemplified in the city of Detroit, where it is estimated that 50,000 additional mechanics will be needed before the end of the year. If those now engaged in the war plants could be advanced to more skilled positions, and their places be filled by present residents of Detroit engaged in nonessential or unskilled industries, or those not now at work, the need for housing of the 50,000 mechanics with their families could be, if not entirely, at least, in part, eliminated.

All who have tried these intensive methods of training are happily surprised at the shortness of time required to make skilled operatives for precision work in tool room and factory of men from nonessential trades and of the more intelligent women now entering industry for the war.

Activities of the Chairman.

To stimulate effort and arouse interest in training the idle and potential workers in each community, as well as to facilitate the upgrading of the old operatives, the sectional chairman has traveled untiringly from one manufacturing center to another for the past 12 months, addressing leading metal, machine-tool, and other manufacturers' associations. He has also actually assisted in the establishment of vestibule schools in the plants.

Both single shops and great industrial communities are acting upon the advice of this section, which will furnish experts for investigation and planning upon request. The address of the section on industrial training for the war emergency is 107 Council of National Defense Building, Washington, D. C.

MAJ. M'ADAM ASSIGNED.

Special Orders, No. 181:

174. Maj. John V. McAdam, Ordnance, National Army, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and will proceed at once to New York, N. Y., and report to the chief, district ordnance office, for duty.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

FIRST LIST, AUGUST 14, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	69
Died of wounds	21
Died of disease	10
Died of accident and other causes	1
Total	161

Killed in Action.

Lieut. William B. Brown. Mrs. Pearl E. Brown, Moscow, Lackawanna County, Pa.

Lieut. Sidney T. Cole. C. Glenn Cole, 227 Cedar Street, Corning, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Elza H. Claypool. E. H. Claypool, 1318 Indianola Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

William Keefe. Mrs. Mary Keefe, 1400 Eckert Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harl F. Kocher. Mabel Kocher, 210 Mercer Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Walter G. Nordman. Mrs. Anna Nordman, 925 North Monticello Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Lacie S. Woodward. James J. Woodward, Muldrew, Okla.

CORPORALS.

Vincent F. Frodl. Joseph Coupon, R. F. D. No. 1, Jonesville, Minn.

Rolfe E. Heifner. Thomas M. Heifner, Titonka, Iowa.

Harvey E. Gilbert. R. H. Gilbert, Mount Vernon, Ill.

Ernest Suddaby. Agnes Brott, 1117 East Washington Street, Louisville, Ky.

MECHANIC.

Frank Wiskeski. Ignatz Berkosski, Rockaway Point, N. Y.

WAGONER.

Stanley Harrison Little. Lindsey Buford Little, Taft, Cal.

PRIVATES.

John Allex. Albine Wille, general delivery, Mount Prospect, Ill.

Tony T. Babick. Mrs. Lena Babick, Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis.

William Balaski. No emergency address given.

Charles B. Basile. John Guzziano, 119 Pine Street, Waltham, Mass.

John P. Baxter. Mrs. Mary Baxter, 416 Railroad Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Jacob H. Beal. Jacob Beal, Mayersdale, Pa.

Joseph W. Bonney. Katherine Miller, 32 Millet Street, Dorchester, Mass.

George N. Cunion. Mrs. Cathrin Cunion, 633 West Fifth Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Elbert E. Dixon. Mrs. M. A. Dixon, Halliday, Ark.

Henry H. Engelhardt. Herman F. Engelhardt, Alton, Ill.

Vincent Farley. Mrs. Ellen Farley, Minersville, Pa.

John T. Flaherty. P. T. Flaherty, 29 Garfield Avenue, Woburn, Mass.

Albert F. Fogel. Mrs. Albert N. Fogel, 9 Helen Street, Dorchester, Mass.

John Geroux. Louis Geroux, Wakefield, Mich.

William H. Gerow. Mrs. Robert Gerow, Hailberry, Ontario, Canada.

Clyde A. Gordon. Mrs. Gordon, Chotek, Wis.

Thomas J. Gorman. Mrs. Delia Gorman, 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Bert B. Grappin. Benjamin Grappin, Box 97, Linwood, Mich.

James Joseph Green. Mrs. Thomas Green, 25 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Griffith. Mrs. Sophia Griffith, Third Street, Jermyn, Pa.

Orth Grimm. Mrs. Catherine Grimm, Turtle Creek, Pa.

John H. Hash. W. M. Hash, Elwood, Mo.

Claude E. Heldman. Adam Heldman, R. F. D. No. 5, Shoy, Ill.

Matthew Hodge. Mrs. Elizabeth Hodge, Patton, Pa.

Tom W. Hollis. Mrs. L. O. Hollis, Forsyth, Ga.

John Jaski. Ben Boots, Hainesville, Ill.

Alfred P. Jones. Isaac J. Jones, M. R. C., U. S. A. Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N. J.

Leander W. Kennedy. Mrs. Adah Bovington, R. F. D. No. 2, Beaver, Pa.

William F. King. John N. King, 207 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Albert J. Laurin. Frank Laurin, Durhamville, N. Y.

Joe Leaver. Mrs. Mary Buescher, 13430 Hartford Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Alfred Libstein. Mrs. Bessie Aldstein, 4806 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arthur E. Longdin. T. J. Longdin, 158 Putnam Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

William R. Lowery. Mrs. Rose Halsted, Gross, Kans.

Ernest P. McWilliams. W. A. McWilliams, 165 Magnolia Street, Macon, Ga.

Wladyslaw Maleszko. Antoni Maleszko, 206 North Third Street, Harrison, N. J.

George C. Miller. Edward Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Lancaster, Ohio.

Herbert C. Minniear. Mrs. Pearl Minniear, 504 East Washington Street, Bluffton, Ind.

Johnnie Nolan. Bottie Crider, Bar Creek, Ky.

Clarence J. Orr. George B. Orr, 12 Grove Avenue, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

Joseph Piuggi. John Piuggi, 401 East One hundredth Street, New York, N. Y.

John W. Reames. Joseph J. Reames, Route No. 1, Goodwater, Ala.

Albert D. Ruhl. Mrs. Frederick K. Ruhl, 134 Locke Street, Albany, N. Y.

Tony W. Shillingburg. James G. Shillingburg, Mount Storm, W. Va.

Barni Shulskys. Michael Shulskys, 1339 Pine Street, Easton, Pa.

Ole Slining. Rasmus Slining, New Auburn, Wis.

Stanley Snowden. Harry L. Snowden, 3249 Sixtieth Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.

Charles E. Speece. Mrs. Mary M. Speece, 733 Tenth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

George Stafwisky. Mrs. Tessie Stafwisky, Delaware Street, Mayfield, Pa.

Charles F. Tate. Joseph Tate, 194 Oak Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Lee A. Taylor. Mrs. Ida Young, 333 East Locust Street, Canton, Ill.

Ralph W. Thomas. Mrs. Ollie Thomas, 652 Grant Street, Pittsfield, Ill.

William E. Tilly, jr. Carolina Tilly, Main Street, Roslyn, N. Y.

Mikle Vanek. John Kratky, 113 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.

John Welsh. E. Welsh, 343 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert A. Klaiber. Mrs. Caroline Klaiber, North Hackensack, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

Maj. Maynard A. Wells. Mrs. M. A. Wells, 1007 South Presa Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. Mortimer H. Jordan. Mrs. M. H. Jordan, 1449 Milner Crescent, Birmingham, Ala.

Lieut. W. Brown Baxley. Henry M. Baxley, 1126 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Corpl. Raymond L. Wordemann. Mrs. Sophia E. Wordemann, 1030 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.

PRIVATES.

George H. Baker. Sam Baker, 415 Livingstone Avenue, Creston, Iowa.

Chauncey W. Barr. Michael P. Barr, Edwardsport, Ind.

Ira Vanorder Clark. David Clark, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Alton C. Cole. Mrs. Catherine Cole, 2307 Fourth Street, Altoona, Pa.

Albert T. Corpening. Albert N. Corpening, Lenoir, N. C.

Tom T. Dokken. Ole Dokken, Erie, N. Dak.

William P. Fulcher. Mrs. Helen E. Fulcher, 241 Mill Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Morris W. Gray. Mrs. Lydia Gray, Texola, Okla.

Frederick J. Hickey. Michael J. Hickey, 172 Pearl Street, Keene, N. H.

Henry F. Knelly. Mrs. George Knelly, Oneida, Pa.

Thomas F. McEnelly. James P. McEnelly, 65 Washington Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Earl Munch. Henry Munch, Montray, Ohio.

Albert H. Oakley. Jacob Oakley, Rye, Colo.

William Ozement. Andrew Ozement, Rockland, Tex.

Leonard C. Snyder. Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, Vine and Bank Streets, Batavia, N. Y.

Henry Wagoner. Mrs. Emma Wagoner, 895 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Arthur W. Worme. Mrs. Wilfred Worme, 390 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Caprarullo. Miss Bridget Caprarullo, 196 Main Street, Hornell, N. Y.

Bedford C. Lam. Mrs. Annie M. Lam, 108 West Riverside, Covington, Va.

Gilbert J. Larson. Ole Larson, Ellsworth, Minn.

Joseph Randolph Lawrence. Miss Sallie Warren, R. F. D. No. 2, Como, N. C.

Homer O'Nail. Dave O'Nail, Orbison, Ohio.

Michael D. O'Sullivan. Thomas O'Sullivan, 46 Liberty Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Carl E. Peterson. Carl E. Peterson, Box 394, Cambridge, Minn.

George E. Readout. Albert Readout, Liscomb, Iowa.

John Joseph Squires. Margaret C. Squires, 145 Union Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Richard Trout. Clinton Trout, general delivery, Desota, Kans.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Lewis D. Belmore. Mrs. Alex. Belmore, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	3
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	1
Missing in action	2
Total	10

Killed in Action.

Corpl. John D. Stark. Mabel Stark, 103 Exeter Street, West Pittston, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Allen P. Darby. Emma Darby, Vermilion, Ohio.

Herbert G. Klebes. William Klebes, Sharon, Conn.

Herbert H. Souder. Paul P. Souder, 5546 West Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

Edwin C. Belles. Olive Belles, Wallula, Wash.

Harry C. McKee. Cora Wagner, 1529 Andrew Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

George M. Robinson. Cora Robinson, Conshohocken, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Pvt. William A. Dodge. Ephram P. Dodge, Molalla, Oreg.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Samuel C. Mullin. Martha Mullin, 421 Shetland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Everett L. Thomas. Elvira Thomas, New Madison, Ohio.

ASSIGNED TO CAMP MEADE.

Special Orders, No. 181:

115. Col. Arthur M. Compton, Field Artillery, National Guard, is relieved from his present duties at Fort Sill, Okla., and will proceed to join the 31st Field Artillery, Camp Meade, Md.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the hardware and metals division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

Wm. A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), Wm. F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odlin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Buyer, A. S. Rogers, room 422.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before Aug. 26, 1918.

Spun yarn, 2-yards----------coils--	100
Scoops, coal, No. 5----------	500
Cotton cord, No. 36----------pounds--	10
Cotton cord, No. 12---------- do --	10
Cotton cord, No. 20---------- do --	15
Breakable cord (breaking strain 10 pounds) ----------pounds--	5
Twine, flax, No. 12, 3-ply, furnished in 2-ounce balls--balls--	9,240
Twine, flax, No. 12, 3-ply, furnished in 2-ounce balls--balls--	7,392
Twine, flax, No. 12, 3-ply, furnished in 2-ounce balls--balls--	1,848
Rope:	
Manila, 1-inch diameter--coils--	2,304
Manila, ¾-inch diameter-- do --	1,504
Manila, 1-inch diameter-- do --	2,880
Manila, ¾-inch diameter-- do --	1,880
Manila, 1-inch diameter-- do --	576
Manila, ¾-inch diameter-- do --	376
Manila, 1-inch diameter--feet--	70,000
Fire extinguishers, standard 3-gallon pipe----------	10,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-2.

Buyer, D. W. Jasper, room 424.

Horses, stitching----------	2,870
Jaws, stitching-horse----------	1,060
Irons, branding, 2-inch----------	
Screws, wood, brass, R. H.:	
20 gross ⅛-inch No. 0.	
20 gross ¼-inch No. 1.	
20 gross ¼-inch No. 2.	
20 gross ⅛-inch No. 3.	
20 gross ¼-inch No. 4.	
20 gross ¼-inch No. 5.	
20 gross ¼-inch No. 6.	
20 gross ¼-inch No. 8.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 1.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 2.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 4.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 6.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 9.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 10.	
20 gross ½-inch No. 12.	
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 4.	
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 6.	
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 8.	

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Screws, wood, brass, R. H.—Continued.
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 10.
20 gross ¾-inch No. 2.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 6.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 2.
20 gross ¾-inch No. 6.
20 gross ¾-inch No. 8.
20 gross ¾-inch No. 10.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 2.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 4.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 6.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 9.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 10.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 12.
20 gross 1-inch No. 3.
20 gross 1-inch No. 4.
20 gross 1-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1-inch No. 8.
20 gross 1-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1-inch No. 10.
20 gross 1-inch No. 12.
20 gross 1¼-inch No. 3.
20 gross 1¼-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1¼-inch No. 8.
20 gross 1¼-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1⅛-inch No. 10.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 12.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 8.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 12.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 14.
20 gross 1⅝-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1¾-inch No. 8.
20 gross 1¾-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1⅞-inch No. 12.
20 gross 1⅞-inch No. 16.
20 gross 2-inch No. 8.
20 gross 2-inch No. 12.
20 gross 2-inch No. 16.
20 gross 2-inch No. 18.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 14.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 16.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 18.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 20.
20 gross 2½-inch No. 24.
20 gross 2½-inch No. 10.
20 gross 2½-inch No. 12.
20 gross 2½-inch No. 16.
20 gross 2½-inch No. 20.
20 gross 3-inch No. 20.
20 gross 3½-inch No. 16.
20 gross 3½-inch No. 20.
20 gross 3½-inch No. 24.

Screws, wood, brass, F. H.:
20 gross ¼-inch No. 2.
20 gross ¼-inch No. 5.
20 gross ½-inch No. 8.
20 gross ¾-inch No. 6.
20 gross ¼-inch No. 8.
20 gross ½-inch No. 6.
20 gross ½-inch No. 9.
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 9.
20 gross ⅞-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1¼-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1¼-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 12.
100 gross 1⅝-inch No. 6.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1⅝-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1¾-inch No. 10.
20 gross 2-inch No. 9.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 14.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 18.
20 gross 2¾-inch No. 24.
20 gross 3-inch No. 10.
20 gross 3-inch No. 14.
20 gross 3-inch No. 18.
20 gross 3-inch No. 24.
Screws, wood, iron, bright, F. H.:
20 gross ¼-inch No. 2.
20 gross ¼-inch No. 4.
20 gross ⅜-inch No. 6.
20 gross ⅜-inch No. 9.
100 gross ½-inch No. 6.
20 gross ½-inch No. 4.
20 gross ½-inch No. 7.
Screws, wood, iron, bright, F. H.:
30 gross ½-inch No. 10.
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 3.
20 gross ⅝-inch No. 6.
30 gross ⅝-inch No. 12.
50 gross ¾-inch No. 6.
60 gross ¾-inch No. 10.
30 gross ⅞-inch No. 12.
60 gross ⅞-inch No. 14.
60 gross 1-inch No. 6.
100 gross 1¼-inch No. 9.
30 gross 1¼-inch No. 13.
30 gross 1¼-inch No. 14.
100 gross 1½-inch No. 16.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 4.
20 gross 1½-inch No. 8.
100 gross 1⅝-inch No. 9.
20 gross 1¾-inch No. 14.
100 gross 1⅞-inch No. 6.
100 gross 1⅞-inch No. 8.
100 gross 1⅞-inch No. 9.
100 gross 1⅞-inch No. 12.
50 gross 1⅞-inch No. 13.
50 gross 1⅞-inch No. 14.
100 gross 1⅞-inch No. 18.
30 gross 2-inch No. 8.
100 gross 2-inch No. 9.
20 gross 2-inch No. 10.
100 gross 2-inch No. 20.
20 gross 2¼-inch No. 10.
100 gross 2¼-inch No. 16.
100 gross 2¼-inch No. 18.
100 gross 2½-inch No. 6.
150 gross 2½-inch No. 9.
100 gross 2½-inch No. 16.
50 gross 2½-inch No. 18.
100 gross 2⅞-inch No. 16.
100 gross 2⅞-inch No. 18.
100 gross 3-inch No. 16.
100 gross 3-inch No. 20.
30 gross 3½-inch No. 14.
50 gross 3½-inch No. 18.
30 gross 4-inch No. 14.
30 gross 4-inch No. 16.
30 gross 4-inch No. 18.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-B.

Buyer, S. St. J. Eshleman, room 424.

Sledge-hammer handles, model, 1912 ----------	1,791
Padlocks (Panama or similar)---	500
Handles, rake, without ferrule, 6-foot ----------	2,000
Whips, carriage, full rawhide, 7-foot ----------	1,500
Casters, chair, sets of 4----------	500
Hasps and staples, 10-inch, (No. 106, Hammacher-Schlemmer Co., catalogue No. 914, p. 1069, or equal) ----------	288
Hasps, hinge:	
4½-inch (Sargent & Co., catalogue, 1908, p. 1184, or equal)----------	720
6-inch (Sargent & Co., catalogue, 1908, p. 1135, or equal)----------	432
8-inch (Sargent & Co., catalogue, 1908, p. 1134, or equal----------	432
7½-inch----------	288
Hinges, T, wrought steel, 4, 8, 10-inch ---------- gross--	20

LIST OF HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Hooks, screw, brass, No. 100, No. 1004, No. 1008	4,320
Tacks:	
Copper, FH ¾-inch—lbs	100
Copper, FH ⅞-inch—do	50
Copper, oval, ½-inch—do	100
Carpet, 6-ounce blued—do	500
Carpet, 8-ounce blued—do	300
Iron, 6-ounce—do	300
Iron, 8-ounce—do	100
Handles, claw, hammer, 14-inch, second-growth hickory	1,850

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-C.

Buyer, John Bertram, room 420.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 23, 1918.

Powdered borax—pounds	93,912
Machine bolts, hexagon head, fitted with hexagon semifinished nuts—pieces	291,000
Shrinkers, tire, 4-inch—do	158
Blowers, Champion, No. 400 or equal—pieces	100
Calks, toe (Hammacher-Schlemmer & Co., catalogue or equal):	
No. 1, blunt, No. 4361—pounds	10,000
No. 3, blunt, No. 4661—do	20,000
No. 7, sharp, No. 4361—do	1,000
Cloth, wire screen, No. 3272, rolls, "Pearl," (Hammacher-Schlemmer Co., New York, catalogue No. 800, p. 748, or equal), 100 feet to a roll, assorted—rolls	750
Rails, horseshoe (Hammacher-Schlemmer Co. Catalogue) or equal—pounds	40,000
Rivets and burrs, copper F. H. 1¼-inch, No. 9—pounds	500
Rivets, iron, F. H. ¼ by 1½ inch—pounds	500
Rivets, tubular, Jap, harness, assorted lengths, 3/16 to ½-inch (Dunham, Carrigan & Hyden Co., San Francisco, Cal., Catalogue No. 30, p. 354, or equal)—boxes	900

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION A.

Buyer, J. D. Rennick, room 106.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 29, 1918.

Screws, wood, flat head, brass, assorted—gross	9,113
Screws, wood, round head, brass, assorted—gross	9,113

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Buyer, J. D. Rennick, room 106.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 29, 1918.

Wheels, carborundum, with fixtures, 7 by 1¼ inches. In submitting proposal, give alternate proposal on same quantities with 6 by 1 inch wheels, 6 by 1¼ inch wheels, 5 by 1 inch wheels.	2,685
Compasses:	
3-inch	332
5-inch	332
8-inch	332
10-inch	332
12-inch	332
Bits, expansive, Clark's, ⅞ inch to 1¾ inches	275
Holders, bit, extension	1,135
Saws, meat, 22-inch	505
Blades, meat saw:	
16-inch	2,000
28-inch	670
Wrenches, adjustable tap:	
No. 0 Greenfield (or equal); capacity, 1/16 to ¼	450
No. 6 Greenfield (or equal); capacity, ¼ to ¾	450

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION B.

Buyer, Capt. Price, room 428.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 22, 1918.

Wire cutter, model 1918	600,000
No. 1851 tack button, with 3/32 tack	2,041,157
End clips, ⅝-inch	13,105,747
Chape clip, suspender clip, and D ring, assembled for ration bad, sets	14,430
Strap loop, 0.7 by 0.26 by 0.109 inch	8,164,628
1-inch special wire snap hook, model 1917	10,220,215
D rings, 0.38 by 0.7 by 0.134 inch	4,082,314
1-inch tongueless bar buckles	11,220,215
1-inch end clips	10,234,645
Double hooks, ¾ hard brass wire, 0.134 inch diameter	1,110,419
⅝-inch tongueless bar buckle	9,027,370

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION C.

Buyer, Capt. Oliver, room 112.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 22, 1918.

Horseshoer's emergency equipment:	
Shoeing hammers, 12-ounce	6,213
Hoof knife, 3½-inch blade	6,213
Rasp, 16-inch	6,213
Horseshoe nails, assorted No. 5 and No. 6—pounds	6,213
Oakum—in quarter pounds	1,553
"Kreso," disinfectant; 4-ounce bottles	6,213
Kits—Cargadors':	
Blades, awl, assorted, 43 to 48	64,836
End cutting (nippers), 8-in.	5,403
Riveting hammers, size 3	5,403
Handles, awl, with wrench	16,209
Draw gauges, No. 51½	5,403
Knife, round, 6-inch	5,403
Paper needles, harness No. 2—papers	5,403
Paper needles, harness No. 4—papers	5,403
Needles, assorted sailmaker's	32,418
Mounted oilstone, 6 by 2 by 1	5,403
Sailmaker's palm	5,403
Punch, saddler's, ⅜-inch	5,403
Punch, saddler's, ¼-inch	5,403
Punch, saddler's, ⅛-inch	5,403
Revolving belt punch, 4-tube	5,403
Rivet set	5,403
Bent trimmers, 6-inch	5,403
Edge tool No. 3	5,403
Kits, blacksmith's pack train (empty)	5,205
Field packer's anvil	5,205
Clinch cutter	5,205
Hand hammer, ball pein, 2¼ pounds	5,205
Shoeing hammer, 12-ounce	5,205
Clinch iron, ¾ by 1½ by 3¼ inch	5,205
Horseshoe knives, 3¼-inch blade	10,410
Pincers, 12-inch	5,205
Pritchel, 12-inch	5,205
Rasp, 16-inch	5,205
Wheelwrights' and carpenters' kits (empty)	600
Axe, hand, 5-inch, handled	600
Bits, auger, one each ¼-inch, ½-inch, and ¾-inch	1,800
Bit, screw-driver, ¾-inch	600
Brace, ratchet, 12-inch	600
Chisel, socket firmer, ¾-inch, handled	600
Files, saw, slim taper, 6-inch	1,800
Hammer, claw, bell face, 16-ounce, size 1½, handled	600
Oiler, ¼-pint with sealing spout	600
Rule, 2-foot, No. 62	600
Saw, hand, crosscut, 7-point 26-inch, No. 8	600
Screw driver, hand, 8-inch	600
Set, saw	600
Stone, oil, 6 by 2 by 1-inch (Washita No. 1 or equal), mounted	600
Wrench, monkey, 10-inch, black, knife-handled	600
Empty carpenters' tool chests	6,340
Ax, hand, 5-inch, handled	6,340
Auger, hollow, adjustable, ¾ to 1¼ inch, No. 3	6,340
Bits, auger, solid center—	
3/16-inch	6,340
¼-inch	6,340
5/16-inch	6,340
⅜-inch	6,340
7/16-inch	6,340
½-inch	6,340
⅝-inch	6,340
¾-inch	6,340
1-inch	6,340
Bit, screw driver, ¾-inch	6,340
Brace, ratchet, 12-inch, ball-bearing, cocobolo head and handle, handle with inserted brass washer between head and socket	6,340
Caliper, pair, outside, 8-inch	6,340
Chisels, socket firmer, handled, plain back, sharpened and whetted ready for use—	
¼-inch	6,340
⅜-inch	6,340
½-inch	6,340
⅝-inch	6,340
¾-inch	6,340
1-inch	6,340
1½-inch	6,340
2-inch	6,340
Files, saw, slim taper, 6-inch	38,040
Gauge, thumb, mortise, No. 77	6,340
Hammer, claw, bell face, 16-oz., size 1½, handled	6,340
Knife, drawing, 10-inch, razor blade, polished and sharpened	6,340
Nest of saws (1 handle and 3 blades), No. 3—nests	6,340
Oiler, ¼ pint, with detachable sealing spout	6,340
Plane, smooth, 8-inch, adjustable, wood bottom, 2-inch cutter	6,340
Plane, jack, 15-inch, adjustable, wood bottom, 2¼-inch cutter	6,340
Plane, jointer, 24-inch, adjustable, wood-bottom, 2⅜-inch cutter	6,340
Rasp, wood, 12-inch	6,340
Rule, full-bound, 2-foot, No. 62	6,340
Saw, hand, crosscut, 7 points, 26-inch, No. 8	6,340
Saw, hand, rip, 5 points, 28-inch, No. 8	6,340
Screw driver, hand, 8-inch	6,340
Set, saw, with revolving anvil, set on an incline, adjustable by figures on anvil, locknut on gauge screw, loose-lever handle	6,340
Spoke pointer, No. 2	6,340
Square, try, 6-inch, No. 20	6,340
Square, steel, blued, 24 inches by 16 inches, 2-inch blade, 1½-inch tongue	6,340
Stone, oil, mounted, 2 inches by 6 inches, Washita, No. 1	6,340
Vise, 4-inch jaw, with anvil, approximately 2½ inches by 3½ inches, diameter of screw ⅞ inch, length over all when closed 15½ inches, height 6½ inches, approximate weight 30 pounds	6,340
Wrench, monkey, 10-inch, black, knife-handle	6,340
Screws, lag, 3 inches by ½ inch	12,680

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Buyer, W. J. Peck, room 120.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 30, 1918.

Auto crane, complete, with gasoline power plant, Byers Machine Co. make or equal	1
Wagon loader, equipped with gasoline engines, screens, and dust hopper:	
For anthracite coal	4
For bituminous coal	1
Asbestos lining sets for No. 125 range—set	10,000

LIST OF HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Chassis for horse-drawn rolling kitchen, as per specifications and blue prints	10,000
Liners, craped and paraffined for 100-pound coffee bags	300,000
Cook's forks	20,000
French egg whip, hotel	10,000
Hotel skimmer	10,000
Potato mashers:	
3¼ by 7 inches	10,000
3 by 8 inches	10,000
Pan hooks	20,000
Ladles, hotel:	
3½-inch bowl	10,000
3¾-inch bowl	10,000
Meat forks	20,000
Basting spoons	40,000
French dippers	10,000
Quart dippers	20,000
Hotel saucepans:	
4¼ inches high, 5-inch diameter	10,000
5⅞ inches high, 5-inch diameter	10,000
Lanterns	20,000
Spattles	20,000
Apple and pear corers	100,000
Boxing and assembling rolling kitchens, as per blue prints and specifications	10,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–A.

Buyer, M. A. Dunning, room 122.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before September 1, 1918.

Goggles—pair	273,940
Army ranges, No. 5:	
September	1,202
October	1,263

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–B.

Buyer, J. G. Williams, room 114.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 16, 1918.

Cotton, calking—pounds	500
Tanks, 5-gallon hand pump, fire	200
Fittings, cast iron and malleable—pieces	9,700
Valves, brass, globe and angle, various sizes—pieces	900
Pipe, steel, various sizes, black—lengths	1,200
Pipe, various sizes, galvanized—lengths	400

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 23, 1918.

Motors, electric:	
2 horsepower	10
7½ horsepower	6
5 horsepower	4
½ horsepower	1
Sterilizers, steam, portable	150
Pails, 12-quart, fire	6,000
Stamps, steel, alphabets and numbers—sets	250
Washers, 40 by 64 D. G	2
Washers, 36 by 48 S. G	2
Valves, 2-inch, 2-way, for washing machine	4
Extractors, 28-inch underdriven, solid curve	3
Tanks, galvanized, soap, 120-gallon	2
Tubs, wood, stationary, laundry—set (2)	1
Tumblers, steam, drying, 40 by 60	1
Ironer, flat-work, 5-roll, with motor, 100-inch	1
Pressers, steam, laundry, 38-inch	2
Trucks, receiving	3
Trucks, metal, wash room	2
Boards, ironing, with irons and brackets, electric	2
Trays, 20-pin marking	150
Press, hay, motor driven	1
Sets, leather marking, model 1910—sets	1,759
Bungs, galvanized, flanged, 2-inch	35,000
Gaskets, 2¼ by 2⅞ inch, composition, for gasoline	170,000
Cocks, ground, key, for gasoline, ¾-inch	35,000
Wrenches, malleable, for above cocks	3,500
Sterilizers, steam, portable	96

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 30, 1918.

Scales, platform, 5-ton	8
Scales, platform, portable:	
1-ton	451
2-ton	450
Scales:	
Counter, Union, 240 pounds	452
Folding, platform, ½-ton	16,056
Scales and weights	2,571
Locks, oar	200
Hose, steam, ½-inch, 6-ply—feet	500
Cloth, emery—reams	90
Compound, boiler—pounds	2,000
Cans, oil, spring bottom, 1-pint	500
Metal, Babbitt—pounds	2,000
Washers, wrought—do	9,000
Tape, friction, ¾-inch—rolls	1,000
Sal soda—pounds	25,000
Soda ash—do	10,000
Packing felt, ½-inch—yards	15
Oakum, plumbers,—pounds	5,000
Machines, stencil, cutting	48
Boards, pressing, tailor	300
Carbide—tons	100
Machinery transmission for laundry:	
Pulleys	43
Bushings—pieces	24
Valves, reducing, 1½-inch	3
Tank, receiving, for laundry, 40 by 96 inches	1
Rosin, lump—½-pound package	1,934

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–C.

Buyer, W. B. Mitchell, room 118.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 20, 1918.

Parafine wax—pounds	250
Pans, frying, 18 inches across bottom—pounds	2,000
Candlesticks, galvanized iron, spiked bottom and side	4,968
Faucets, wood, 8-inch, cork-lined—pounds	5,368
Funnels, XXX tin, with gauze wire rolled in top	634
Hooks, meat, wrought steel, tinned for 2-inch bar, square iron 5/16-inch, hook extension 2½-inch	4,404
Measures, liquid XXX tin, lipped; to be embossed "U S Q M C" in round face gothic type, letters ½-inch high and to be stamped with name of contractor	2,234
Openers, can, Yankee pattern, stamped steel, handle, forged steel blade and steel wire corkscrew, length over all 5½ inches	3,702

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4–A.

Buyer, J. Clark Thompson, room 542.

Bids to be Submitted on or Before August 26, 1918.

Edison Dick mimeograph varnish or other makes of equal quality, in 2-ounce bottles—bottles	6,449

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4–C.

Buyer, W. C. Griffin, room 540.

Bids to be submitted on or before August 30, 1918.

Sharpeners, pencil	6,449
Ribbons, numbering-machine	4,785
Erasing fluid—bottles	10,000
Tubes, mailing, assorted	11,214
Inkwells, rubber, field-desk	13,455
Tape, office:	
2½-yard pieces—pieces	118,162
On spools—spools	22,427
Penholders	226,000
Paper, mimeograph—reams	118,000
Paper, wrapping:	
18 by 24—do	23,020
30 by 40—do	23,020
40 by 48—do	25,756
18-inch roll—rolls	55,624
24-inch roll—do	93,589
Pencils:	
Red	76,253
Blue	76,253
Green	76,253
Red and blue	135,253
Lead No. 2	641,000
Lead No. 3	641,000
Pins, office, cones	336,408
Cloth, tracing, 36-inch—rolls	560
Ink:	
Hectograph, 2-oz—bottles	4,486
Drawing—	
Black—do	4,486
Red—do	4,486
Yellow—do	4,486
Green—do	4,486
Indelible—do	4,486
Tags, shipping, linen:	
No. 1	1,121,000
No. 5	2,242,000
No. 8	2,242,000
Indexes, 3 by 5, 1 blue, 1 pink:	
Day, 1–31—sets	560
January to December—do	560

WEEKLY REPORTS REQUIRED FROM THE SHIPPERS OF COKE

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 31, 1918.*

Order requiring weekly reports from shippers of coke for household use or for general distribution by retail dealers:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that the quantity of coke available for distribution for use as household fuel has been greatly reduced by its increased consumption in industries engaged in war work, and that the distribution of such coke should be controlled in harmony with the distribution of other fuels for household use,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to modification by him at any time and from time to time hereafter, the following regulations shall be in effect, beginning 7 o'clock a. m., August 1, 1918:

All shippers of coker in carload lots for household use or for general distribution by retail dealers shall, not later than Monday of each week, mail reports of all such shipments during the preceding week, and estimates of probable shipments during the coming week to the Federal fuel administrator of each State to which such shipments have been made or are expected to be made, giving the name and address of each consignee with the size and grade of coke, the number of cars and weights thereof shipped or to be shipped to such consignee, and shall mail duplicates of such reports to the Bureau of Coke, United States Fuel Administration, Washington, D. C.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

Castor Bean Growing Revived to Supply Millions of Gallons of Oil Required as Lubricant for American Aircraft

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

The necessity of securing millions of gallons of castor oil for lubricating rotary aviation engines during the first two years of the war, when the supply then available was only 700,000 gallons, was one of the several unexpected problems encountered in 1917 in attempting to carry out the American air program.

In the solution of it a lost American industry—the growing of castor beans—has been revived, another good paying crop has been revived for the planters of the South and Southwest and the manufacture of castor oil has been increased.

2,000,000 Gallons Predicted.

The latest advices indicate that the planting of 108,000 acres with beans has been accomplished throughout eight Southern States and California, and on a large acreage in Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo. The supply of oil from this immense territory should be available this fall, some of it as early as August. It is estimated that the average acre will produce 20 gallons of oil of No. 1 grade making 2,000,000 gallons for the first year.

Although castor beans are not native to this country, it is believed that they will grow readily and bear well in the South. They can be grown between rows of citrus trees and also on land previously ruined for cotton growing by the boll weevil. The Government will let contracts for crushing the picked crops.

Briefly, the process of manufacturing castor oil entails the cold pressing of the beans for the extraction of the oil suitable for aviation engines and medicinal purposes. This oil is purified by a filtration process and is then ready for use. The residue of the first pressing is treated and an additional supply of inferior oil is obtainable. This is known as No. 3 grade. After the extraction of the inferior oil, castor pomace remains, which when ground, makes a valuable fertilizer.

Needs Before the War.

Before the war and the consequent demand for castor oil for airplane engines, American medicinal and industrial needs called for about 2,500,000 gallons per year. Commercially it was used in the manufacture of soaps, inks, dies, artificial leather, and fly paper.

The results of this work, now well under way, are due in great extent to the cooperation between the Department of Agriculture, the War Trade Board, and the materials department of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, with foreign advice and assistance.

India has long been the world's leading source of supply for castor beans. Of the total imports into this country before the war 80 per cent came from India. America's own industry, which once flourished in the States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois, had succumbed some years ago to the cheaper importations from India, and could contribute but little to the demands upon the air service.

In September, 1917, the castor oil situation assumed such a serious aspect that the Signal Corps, through the Secretary of War, secured the appointment of a board to deal with the difficulty. This body comprised representatives of the old Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, Department of Agriculture, export bureau of War Trade Board, and civilian experts. Deliberations of the Castor Oil Production Board resulted in the planting of castor beans in more than 100,000 acres in and near this country under Government contracts. The price recommended to be paid for beans so grown was $3.50 per 46-pound bushel.

Arrangements With England.

Arrangements made with Great Britain for the seed supply resulted in releasing the steamship *Adelaid*, then being held at Bombay, although already consigned to this country. On January 7, 1918, this ship arrived with about 6,000 long tons of castor beans. Approximately 200 tons were used as seed and the remainder pressed for oil by the original contractors for immediate Government needs. This supplied about 500,000 gallons of oil. Over 1,000,000 gallons of oil were secured from England for shipment direct to France. These supplies, together with oil from other sources, made available a total of 2,400,000 gallons.

While castor oil is not essential as a lubricant for the Liberty engine, or most of the other reciprocating engines, it is essential to the efficient operation of rotary motors. In this type of motor the gas is taken in through the crank case where it comes in contact with the oil, but as castor oil is only slightly soluble in gasoline it is practically unaffected. Other important properties of this lubricant are its heavy viscosity and high lubricating value.

Although little has been said regarding the rotary motors in the air program, great numbers are now in use abroad and many more are in course of manufacture. The Air Service is using motors of this type in advanced training planes. One hundred and fifty of them have been finished and are now in use. Some 500 more, now under manufacture, will take rotary motors, as will a new single-seater pursuit-type plane for advanced training. The need of castor oil as a lubricant, therefore, became a feature of the air program and the lack of it a serious handicap.

HOTELS FOR NAVY YARD WORKERS

Partial Relief Obtained from Shortage in Housing at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Partial relief in the difficulties which have beset the navy-yard workers at Portsmouth, N. H., by reason of shortage in housing accommodations is provided by the purchase, through the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, of the Pepperell and Champernowne hotels at Kittery, Me., together with the cottages immediately adjoining the latter. Because of their proximity to the Portsmouth Navy Yard and other plants engaged in the fabrication of war materials, it is expected that these establishments will afford satisfactory accommodations for workers at Portsmouth.

Arrangements are now going forward with all possible dispatch for the management of these hotels under Government direction, and it is expected that comfortable and satisfactory quarters for 425 employees will be available within the very near future. The Government's program for Portsmouth also contemplates the erection of a number of houses, the construction of which may be begun shortly.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION RULING ON SELECTED FOUNDRY COKE

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1918.*

Order establishing regulation in respect to selected foundry coke.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that under certain conditions it is necessary to have a hard-burned selected coke for smelting certain metals in blast furnaces and that provision should be made to meet these conditions,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time, the following regulation additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning 7 a. m., July 29, 1918:

The expressions "72-hour selected foundry coke" and "selected foundry coke" when used in regulations or orders fixing the prices of beehive or by-product coke, shall include only coke selected in accordance with the usual trade practice for foundry use, and the prices heretofore or hereafter allowed for such coke shall in no cases be charged for any coke shipped after the effective date of this regulation to blast furnaces for smelting iron or other metals unless a special permit has been obtained from the director of the Coke Bureau of the United States Fuel Administration before the shipment of such coke. Applications for such permits must be in writing signed by both the consumer and the producer, and must show the necessity for the use of such selected foundry coke for smelting purposes in a blast furnace.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Make thrift your buy-word.

Circular Giving Detailed Information To Persons Assisting the Custodian In Locating Alien Enemy Property

The Council of National Defense has sent to all State councils copies of a circular of information to those who are assisting the Alien Property Custodian in locating enemy property. The circular follows:

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION (REVISED TO JULY 1, 1918).

Section A.—Persons Whose Property Should Be Reported.

Reports are required regarding any and all property belonging to any person included in one or more of the following classes:

(1) *Residents in enemy territory.*—All persons, without regard to citizenship, parentage, or place of birth, residing in enemy or ally of enemy countries or in territory occupied by the military or naval forces of enemy or ally of enemy nations. (Such territory, for convenience, will hereafter be referred to as "enemy territory" or "ally of enemy territory," as the case may be.) This class includes even citizens of the United States so residing.

(2) *Doing business in enemy territory.*—Persons resident outside the United States and doing business within "enemy" or "ally of enemy" territory.

(3) *Interned or imprisoned subjects of enemy nations.*—(*a*) Persons interned in custody of the United States War Department; or

(*b*) Citizens or subjects of enemy nations detained as prisoners of war by the United States or by any nation associated with it in the prosecution of the war; or

(*c*) Citizens or subjects of enemy nations interned by any of the nations which is an associate of the United States.

(4) *Officers, agents, etc., of enemy nations.*—Governments (including subdivisions) and officers, official, agents, or agencies of enemy or ally of enemy nations.

(5) *Women enemies, by reason of marriage.*—Women who are citizens or subjects of enemy nations, resident outside the United States, and whose husbands are—

(a) Officers, officials, or agents of enemy nations (the country in which husband resides in this case is not material); or

(b) Residents of enemy territory; or

(c) Resident outside the United States and doing business in enemy territory.

(6) Disseminating propaganda, etc.—Citizens or subjects of enemy nations resident or doing business outside of the United States—

(a) Who have, since the beginning of the war, or shall hereafter disseminate propaganda calculated to injure the cause of the United States or to aid the cause of an enemy; or

(b) Who have assisted or shall hereafter assist in plotting or intrigue against the United States or any of its associates.

(7) Names on enemy trading list.—Subjects or citizens of an enemy nation resident outside of the United States whose names appear on the Enemy Trading List, as published from time to time by the War Trade Board. This includes firms and copartnerships appearing on said list, if one or more of the members are citizens or subjects of an enemy nation.

(8) Persons who have visited in enemy territory since beginning of European war.—Citizens or subjects of enemy nations resident outside the United States who have been resident in enemy territory at any time since August 4, 1914.

(9) Corporations.—Corporations, incorporated in enemy or ally of enemy territory, or incorporated outside the United States and doing business in such territory.

(10) Additional classes created hereafter by presidential proclamation.—Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any enemy or ally of enemy nation, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President may hereafter by proclamation designate. Wide publicity is generally given to such proclamations in the newspapers.

(11) Officers, directors, stockholders of corporations—Form 101 only.—In making reports on A. P. C. Form 101 (which covers officers, directors, and stockholders of corporations) in addition to any persons falling under any of the preceding classes, you must include: All subjects or citizens of enemy or ally of enemy countries residing outside of the United States.

Section B.—Who Should Make Report.

If you are custodian of property whose owner you have reasonable cause to believe is included within any of the above classes you must make report.

If you have information as to such property, but are not custodian thereof, it is your patriotic duty to furnish the Alien Property Custodian the name and residence of owner, description of property, and name and address of person in charge or with as much of this information as you can secure.

Section C.—Property to be Reported.

(1) Property, rights and claims of every kind, tangible or intangible, stocks, bonds, notes, money, chattels, securities, lands, indebtedness, accounts receivable, copyrights, patents, safety-deposit boxes, etc., which belong to or in which any person included in one of the classes hereinbefore enumerated is interested. Even if the property is held in the name of another—by a dummy or in trust, for example—the real beneficial interest is to be reported.

(2) Executors, administrators, trustees, and other fiduciaries must report any interest of an enemy, whether vested or contingent, present or future, divided or undivided.

Section D.—List of Report Forms.

The following are the forms upon which reports must be made:

(1) Form 101: List of officers, directors, and stockholders required to be filed by corporations incorporated within the United States, and by unincorporated associations, companies, or trustees within the United States, issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests.

(2) Form 102A: Reports by insurance companies of indebtedness arising out of life, accident, or health policies.

(3) Form 102B: Reports by insurance companies of indebtedness arising out of fire, marine, or other insurance policies and fidelity and surety bonds.

(4) Form 103: Reports by banks regarding bank deposits.

(5) Form 104: Reports by safety deposit companies and others leasing safety-deposit boxes, vaults, or receptacles, where such lessors do not have access to the boxes, vaults, or receptacles.

(6) Form 105: Reports by executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers, and all others acting in like fiduciary or representative capacity.

(7) Form 109: Reports by enemies, interned in the United States, regarding property owned, held, or controlled by them, or in which they are interested beneficially or otherwise.

(8) Form 100: All enemy property or funds not required to be reported upon any of the forms above enumerated.

Above forms will be supplied by the Alien Property Custodian on request.

Section E.—Who Are "Enemy" and "Ally of Enemy" Nations.

At this date, July 1, 1918, "enemy nations" are: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and "ally of enemy nations" are: Bulgaria, Turkey.

Section F.—Enemy Property to be Kept in Statu Quo.

If you hold property or funds which you have reason to believe to be proper subject for report to this office, permit no change to be made, either in the investment itself or in the name or title in which it is held, unless authorized to do so by the Alien Property Custodian or the War Trade Board. Even reinvestments in Liberty bonds can not be made.

Section G.—Penalty.

Failure to make report to the Alien Property Custodian, where required by law or by regulation of the Alien Property Custodian made under such law, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

NOTE.—This circular of information is based on:

The trading with the enemy act, approved October 6, 1917;

Amendment to said act included in the urgent deficiencies act, approved March 28, 1918;

The Presidential proclamation of February 5, 1918;

The Presidential proclamation of May 31, 1918;

Executive order, dated October 12, 1917;

Executive order, dated October 29, 1917; and

Executive order, dated February 28, 1918.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR.

Special Orders, No. 180:

232. The appointment of Capt. Jesse Siddall Reeves, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, to the grade of major, Judge Advocate Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, with rank from August 2, 1918, is announced.

ANCIENT ARMOR EMPLOYED AS MODELS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEEL DEVICES TO PROTECT U. S. SOLDIERS IN BATTLE

Mail Coats, Helmets, and Shields Worn by Knights of Old Being Studied by Experts in Metropolitan Museum.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Armor for the American soldiers—helmets, shields, and breastplates—is being modeled in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City.

Comprising all that was best in the types of armor used in the days of the ancients this armor, in some instances, is being wrought into shape on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago.

And in direct charge of the workshop is a French artisan whose skill has been known to collectors the world over and whose forebears, for generations back, have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer.

New Use for Armor.

This war in Europe, which has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of medieval warfare, has found use for armor as well. This is shown in the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers; in the use of heavy breastplates by the Germans, and lighter breastplates, for attack, by the English; in the armored waistcoats used by the Italians, and in trench shields which all the armies are using.

Because of this it has become desirable to review the entire study of ancient armor, to which for centuries some of the greatest artists and scientists gave their best efforts. To such masters of the science of armor design as Leonardo, Guilio Romano, Cellini, Holbein, Duerer, Michael Angelo, and others, are ordnance experts of to-day turning for guidance and inspiration. In fact, it can be stated that so completely were armored defenses studied in the past that to-day there is scarcely a technical idea brought forward which was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor makers.

Museum Collection Studied.

Fortunately for the Ordnance Department, one of the greatest collections of ancient armor in the world, accessible to sudy by the American armor designers, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. This collection, ranking probably seventh in the world, now includes the famous Riggs Collection, which represents the life work of a wealthy student of the subject, and includes some of the richest and rarest pieces that have been in the market since 1850.

It is as an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorer's workshop. So far as is known it is unique. It was established for the purpose of cleaning, repairing, or, in rare cases, restoring pieces that were defective. To this end the museum has studied exhaustively the processes of making armor, and has collected from all parts of the world the tools of the ancient armorer's art. Included among these are about 90 kinds of anvils and "stakes," several hundred different types of hammers, curious shears, and instruments the very knowledge of which has to-day almost disappeared—almost, because there still exists armorers who have inherited the skill of their ancestors. At least six of them are known to be working to-day: One is in Dresden, one in Switzerland, two in Japan, one in London, and one, a French artist named Daniel Tachaux, who is now working under the supervision of Maj. Bashford Dean, of the Ordnance Department, in the armor workshop of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

An Artist in Hammer Work.

As an artist in hammer work M. Tachaux, many students believe, is superior to all. He was born in Blois, where his forbears had been doing metal work for many generations. Going to Paris in the seventies, he was apprentice to the famous Klein, who was brought from the Dresden armory at the order of Napoleon III to clean and repair the armor which Napoleon III was then installing in the beautiful Chateau of Pierrefonds. Thus, both by training and descent, M. Tachaux represents the skill of the armorers of ancient times. Ten years ago he was brought to New York and given an appointment as assistant to Maj. Dean, then curator of the armor collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There the Frenchman's skill was needed in cleaning and mounting the armor of the collections.

When the war broke out, learning that the Government was in need of skilled makers of models for the preparation of armor, Director Robinson, of the Metropolitan Museum, with the sanction of the trustees, placed the department of armor at the disposition of Secretary of War Baker. Since then numerous designs have been carefully worked out by Maj. Dean and actually made by Tachaux and his young French assistant, Sergt. Bartel, now of the Ordnance Department.

In Service of the Army.

Maj. Dean himself was brought into the service of the Army in November, 1917. Owing to his lifelong study of the subject he was commissioned as a major and sent abroad at once to report on the status of armor. He returned to the United States late in January and has kept the armor workshop of the museum busy, week days and holidays, turning out models in accordance with the suggestions of Gen. Pershing and the Ordnance Department. No less than 25 different types of armor defenses have been made in various factories in experimental lots, including in number from a few score to many thousand pieces, some of which have found favorable comment at American headquarters. These armor defenses include even arm and leg guards, the use of which was suggested by the study of hospital statistics in France and England. It appeared that more than 40 per cent of the hospital casualties suffered were leg wounds, and no less than 33 per cent arm wounds.

Improved Metal Employed.

In connection with this work every effort has been made to improve the character of metal used in the armor making. A committee of the Nation Council of Defense, including the names of such armor experts as Alexander McMillan Welch, Edward Hubbard Litchfield, Ambrose Monnell, Dr. G. O. Brewster, and Clarence H. Mackay, has dealt especially with the problem of personal armor. And some of the most eminent metallurgists of the country, including those on the committee, have devoted almost their entire time to the question. Among these is Prof. Henry M. Howe, of Columbia University, who has made an exhaustive study of helmet metal, aiming to give the American soldier better protection than the soldier of any other nation.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDER AMENDING PUBLICATION ORDER

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 26, 1918.*

Order amending paragraph (1) of an order of the United States Fuel Administrator regulating the making of contracts by operators, producers, and jobbers of coal and coke, entered December 24, 1917, and known as publication No. 16.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said Executive orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that paragraph (1) of the "Order of the United States Fuel Administrator regulating the making of contracts by operators, producers, and jobbers of coal and coke" of December 24, 1917 (Publication No. 16) be amended to read as follows:

(1) No such contract shall provide for the delivery or supply of coal or coke over a period longer than one year; and such period of one year shall terminate at a date not more than 18 months from the date of actual execution of the contract; provided, however, that the United States Fuel Administrator may in his discretion upon application and submission to him of satisfactory evidence specially approve of the making of any particular contract covering a period longer than one year, or without limitation as to date of termination. Any such contract so specially approved shall, however, be subject to all orders, rules, and regulations of the United States Fuel Administrator then or thereafter at any time in force.

This order shall be effective at 7 a. m. on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Maximum Prices for Gas Coke Announced in Order by the U. S. Fuel Administrator

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1918.

ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATOR ESTABLISHING MAXIMUM PRICES FOR GAS COKE.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that as anthracite coal is not obtainable in certain districts where gas coke is produced, therefore various additional regulations should be put in force for the better control of distribution of gas coke, and of the prices at which it should be sold,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time, the following regulation additional to those already set forth shall be in effect beginning 7 a. m. August 1, 1918:

(1) The price of coke shall be understood as the price per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant where the coke is manufactured.

(2) All the maximum prices mentioned herein shall apply to car lots sold to consumers or to dealers for wagon delivery; any commissions paid to selling agencies, or margins allowed to jobbers, shall be paid by the vendors, and shall not be added to the prices established hereby.

(3) In all cases where wagon deliveries are made by the coke producer, a reasonable charge for such handling and delivery may be made, subject to approval of the Federal fuel administrator for the State in which such delivery is made.

(4) In those localities where anthracite coal is not obtainable by dealers under the distribution plan of the United States Fuel Administrator, and in those localities where anthracite is not in general use as a domestic fuel, the maximum price of each grade of gas coke, per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant where such coke is produced, shall be the base price for such grade, plus the lowest published coke freight rate to such point from any beehive coke district. The base price shall be as follows:

Run of retorts	$5.50
Run of retorts screened above ¾-inch size	6.00
Prepared sizes above ¾-inch size	6.50
Prepared sizes below ¾-inch size	4.50

(5) Where anthracite coal is obtainable:

The maximum prices of various grades of gas coke per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at the plant at which it is produced, sold to dealers for distribution in less than carload lots, or delivered direct to consumers for household purposes, shall be as follows:

Screened and sized above ¾-inch: The same price as that established by the United States Fuel Administrator for stove anthracite f. o. b. cars at the mines in that district which takes the lowest railroad freight rate to the plant where the coke is produced plus the said freight rate.

Run of retorts screened above ¾-inch: 25 cents less than the price of above anthracite plus such freight rate.

Run of retorts not screened: 75 cents less than the price of above anthracite plus such freight rate.

The maximum price of gas coke sold for other purposes than those heretofore mentioned in this paragraph shall be the prices established in paragraph (4) of this order.

(6) The maximum price, per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. cars at plant at which it is produced, for breeze shall be one-half the price established by the United States Fuel Administrator for run of retorts coke unscreened made in the gas retorts where such breeze is produced.

The term "breeze" shall be understood to include:

(a) All small coke that is left after loading coke into cars by means of forks if shipped without further screening or sizing.

(b) Any portion of this coke that is left after removing prepared sizes.

(c) Any undersized coke that is left after removing the metallurgical coke, the foundry coke, or the prepared sizes by screening.

In any district where a maximum price established by this regulation appears to be unreasonable on account of local conditions, the United States Fuel Administrator at the request of the Federal fuel administrator for the State in which such district is located, will investigate local conditions and establish such maximum prices for gas coke as appear reasonable.

The regulation contained in the above order supersedes the regulation contained in the order dated July 8, 1918, and all previous orders or regulations establishing prices for gas coke.

H. A. GARFIELD.
United States Fuel Administrator.

BOARD TO SELECT CAMP SITES.

Special Orders, No. 182:

201. A board of officers to consist of Maj. Thomas Hitchcock, Signal Corps; Capt. Charles Buckner, Medical Reserve Corps; and First Lieut. Richard H. Dixon, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of selecting camp sites for a training brigade in New Jersey.

Regulation Fixing Prices of Sized Screenings Established by the U. S. Fuel Administrator

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1918.

The United States Fuel Administrator having by a regulation promulgated May 27, 1918, and contained in Publication No. 25, defined the term "slack or screenings" and "prepared sizes" as used in the Executive order of the President dated August 21, 1917, and in the orders of the United States Fuel Administrator fixing the prices for bituminous coal, and it having been provided in section 4 of such regulation that the United States Fuel Administrator upon application from producers and consumers in any district might establish prices for any special sizes different from those defined in said regulation, or for any mixture of sizes required for the proper distribution of coal from such district, and application having been made from producers and consumers in various districts of the United States for the establishment of prices for special sizes of bituminous coal passing over ½-inch or larger mesh and over ¼-inch and under ½-inch mesh, and it having been determined by said United States Fuel Administrator that the establishment of prices for such special sizes and for the resultant screenings whether sold separately or mixed with other coal is required for the proper distribution of coal throughout the various districts of the United States;

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917.

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective August 1, 1918, until further or other order and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time.

REGULATION FIXING THE PRICES OF SIZED SCREENINGS.

The prices of sized screenings shipped on and after the effective date of this regulation are hereby fixed f. o. b. cars at the mine per net ton as follows:

1. For all special sizes passing over a mesh over ½ inch in size, the applicable Government mine price for prepared coal at the mine where such screenings are produced.

2. For all special sizes passing over a mesh over one-quarter inch and under one-half inch in size, the applicable Government mine price for run of mine coal at the mine where such special sizes are produced.

3. For all fine sizes from sized coal passing through a mesh one-half inch or smaller in size, the applicable Government mine price for standard screenings at the mine where such fine screenings are produced, less 30 cents per net ton.

4. If fine screenings or "carbon" passing through one-half inch or smaller mesh as the result of producing special sized screenings are mixed with other coal, whether the same be mine run, prepared or standard screenings, the selling price of the mixture shall not exceed the applicable Government mine price for standard screenings at the mine where such mixture is produced, less 30 cents per net ton.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

BRITISH ORDER REGULATING HOUSEHOLD FUEL AND LIGHT

The British (Government) Board of Trade Journal prints the following:

The new household fuel and lighting order, which was signed by the president of the board of trade on June 28, came into operation on July 1. The object of this order is to save coal.

Not less than a quarter of the coal previously available for domestic use and consumption must now be saved. If household coal alone had been considered the saving required would have necessarily been greater, but it was felt that it would be unfair to make heavy reductions in the supply of coal if gas and electricity for fuel had been allowed unchecked. The saving required has therefore been distributed over all three and a household may take the fuel it requires as gas or coal or electricity up to a given total quantity according to its size and needs. If it takes less coal it obtains more gas and vice versa. So with electricity. As gas and electricity for lighting are usually supplied through the same meters as gas and electricity for fuel, the order must extend to cover this.

Shortage of Coal.

There is a serious shortage of coal which has made this effort at economy unavoidable. This shortage is due to several causes.

(a) The withdrawal of 75,000 skilled miners from the collieries, which means a reduction in output of about 22,500,000 tons of coal in the year.

(b) The requirements of the allies. The coal essential to the war industries of France and Italy has now to be found almost wholly by Great Britain. Coal is also sent to neutral countries in exchange for the food and supplies needed by us, and has obtained for the nation the use of neutral ships in all parts of the world. The further supplies for these purposes will be about 12,500,000 tons per annum.

(c) The restriction on coastwise shipping occasioned by the submarine pest and the diversion of tonnage to war transport have aggravated the strain thrown upon the heavily burdened railway system of the country, and apart altogether from the quantity of coal available a reduction in the quantity to be moved is inevitable.

This order deals with household coal only, but includes in this supplies for home industries and for bakeries, laundries, and other businesses which may be used in substitution for household work. It is useless to economize in coal at home if the washing or baking is done elsewhere. It also includes supplies of coal for heating and cooking, wherever used. Later on it may be necessary to proceed to the rationing of coal for industrial purposes of all kinds not directly associated with the conduct and support of the war.

Analysis of the Order.

The following analysis has been prepared setting out the principal points in the order. It is designed to be a guide to consumers of fuel, gas, and electricity in private dwelling houses, flats, tenements, and similar buildings. The allowances for fuel and lighting in the table below apply to England south (and inclusive) of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk. The order itself contains two scales of allowances for fuel; one for the southern counties of England and the other for the northern counties and for Wales.

The quantity of coal, gas, and electricity allowed for fuel and lighting is set out in the following table:

Rooms occupied.	Fuel, year's allowance.	Lighting, year's allowance—	
		Gas.	Electricity.
	Tons.	*Cubic feet.*	*B. T. units.*
2	3	7,500	120
3	3½	7,500	120
4	4	11,250	180
5	4½	11,250	180
6	5	11,250	180
7	6	15,000	240
8	7	15,000	240
9	8	15,000	240
10	9	18,750	300
11	10	18,750	300
12	11	18,750	300
13	12	22,250	360
14	13	22,250	360
15	14	22,250	360

The lighting allowance above shown is for either gas or electricity; both can not be taken.

Special Grants to Prevent Hardship.

Additional allowances for both fuel and lighting may be granted to consumers by the local fuel overseer where necessary to prevent hardship in the following cases:

1. The presence of aged or infirm persons, invalids, or young children.

2. The occupation of separate rooms by lodgers.

3. The use of rooms for a business or profession in a dwelling house or other building in connection therewith.

4. Night and day workers living in the same house.

5. Illness (temporary allowance to be granted on a medical certificate).

These allowances can not be made except for good cause shown, and only to a very limited extent as supplies of fuel permit. Additional allowances may also be made for industrial purposes where an industry is carried on at home.

Allowances of gas or electricity must not be consumed at a greater rate than one-third in any quarter. Where, however, a saving is made in one quarter it may be consumed in any succeeding quarter of that year.—Commerce Reports.

Authorizing Payment of Invalid Pensions

[PUBLIC—No. 184—65TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 12000.]

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, and for other purposes, namely:

Army and Navy pensions, as follows: For invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, Army nurses, and all other pensioners who are now borne on the rolls, or who may hereafter be placed thereon, under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress, $220,000,000: *Provided,* That the appropriation aforesaid for Navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the Navy pension fund, so far as the same shall be sufficient for that purpose: *Provided further,* That the amount expended under each of the above items shall be accounted for separately.

For fees and expenses of examining surgeons, pensions, for services rendered within the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen, $50,000.

Approved, July 2, 1918.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION RULES ON MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE

The Food Administration has just issued special regulations governing manufacturers, dealers, brokers, and commission merchants in all of the important kinds of cheese. They supplant the former rules on American or Cheddar cheese and include also such foreign types as Swiss, brick, Limburger, and Munster.

Margins Over Cost.

The maximum margins over cost which dealers must not exceed are definitely fixed, those for American being the same as in the earlier regulations. The items that may enter into the cost are stated explicitly. All cheese must be sold without regard to the market or replacement value and only on the basis of the actual cost plus a reasonable profit. The margins given are not to be considered as "reasonable," as they were purposely made wide enough to take care of cases in which the cost of doing business is unusually high.

Full reports on costs and margins or prices charged in any given period must be furnished on demand of the Food Administration or the Federal food administrator for the State.

There are certain kinds of cheese that have not been specifically mentioned in these rules, as they are not of sufficient importance on the market, but dealings in these varieties come under the general rules in respect to excess profits.

Raising of Standards.

It is anticipated that certain provisions in these rules will be of great benefit in raising the standard of quality of some of these foreign types, particularly round Swiss, which have had such a large demand since the war cut off imports of foreign cheese. Due to the keen competition among dealers to get the product of factories, cheese was taken out of the factory before being properly matured and as a result the quality has suffered. Hereafter a dealer who buys ungraded cheese can not sell any portion of a lot at a higher price than the actual price paid per pound for the entire lot plus the specified margins. The tendency now should be for dealers to delay buying cheese until it is more mature and the quality can be more nearly determined. The improvement in quality should help the industry meet the competition that is sure to return with the end of the war.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

Vol. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1918. No. 387

PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

DEATH RATE FROM DISEASE IN THE AMERICAN ARMIES LESS THAN 2 MEN PER 1,000

LOWER THAN FOR CIVIL LIFE

Record Established for July Never Surpassed So Far as Known—Improvement in Military Sanitation Shown by Comparison.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

A health rate, which as far as known has never been surpassed, has been established by the American Armies both here and overseas. For the week ended July 26 the combined reports of the American Expeditionary Forces and of troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate for disease of 1.9 per 1,000—less than 2 men per 1,000 per year. The annual death rate for disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per 1,000.

Overseas Record While Fighting.

This new rate is based on an approximate strength of 2,500,000 men, and includes men living under abnormal conditions. The overseas record was made while American soldiers were participating in the heavy fighting in the Marne salient, when they were frequently compelled to sleep and eat under the most primitive conditions.

That this record is truly representative of the general health of the troops is shown by the combined reports, which indicate the figure of 2.8 per 1,000 as the average death rate for disease during the past two months.

Compared With Other Wars.

An idea of the progress being made in military sanitation is gained by a comparison with the following:

During the Mexican War the annual death rate for disease was 100 per 1,000. During our Civil War the rate in 1862 was 40 per 1,000, while during 1863 the rate jumped to 60 per 1,000. The disease death rate for the Spanish-American War was 25 per 1,000.

As far as available records show, the lowest figure heretofore recorded was 20 per 1,000 during the Russo-Japanese War.

NEW RESERVE BOARD SECRETARY.

Effective September 1, 1918, Mr. J. A. Broderick has been appointed secretary of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed H. Parker Willis, resigned to accept the chair of banking at Columbia University, New York. Mr. Broderick has been acting as secretary of the board since August 6.

PRESIDENT CALLS UPON YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE BECOME 21 SINCE JUNE 5 TO REGISTER AUGUST 24

PERSONNEL OF U. S. DELEGATION TO BERNE PRISONER CONFERENCE

Minister Garrett, Chairman of Mission, to Meet Germans on September 23.

Following is the personnel of the American delegation to the American-German Prisoner Conference, which is expected to take place on September 23, 1918, at Berne, Switzerland:

Delegates.—Hon. John W. Garrett, American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands (chairman of the delegation); Maj. Gen. F. J. Kernan, United States Army; Hon. John W. Davis, Solitcitor General of the United States; Capt. H. H. Hough, United States Navy; Commander Raymond Stone, United States Navy.

Assistant delegates.—Ellis Loring Dresel, Esq., War Trade Board Representative in Switzerland, formerly director of the American Red Cross-American Prisoners' Central Committee in Berne; Christian A. Herter, Esq., special assistant in the Department of State (assistant delegate and secretary of the delegation); Col. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, United States Army; Col. Samuel G. Shartle, United States Army; Charles Moorefield Storey, Esq., attorney in the Department of Justice; Maj. James H. Perkins, commissioner for Europe of the American National Red Cross.

Special disbursing officer.—Lewellyn N. Snowden.

Confidential clerk.—Clinton E. MacEachran.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

150,000 ESTIMATED TOTAL

New Enrollment Made Necessary By Fact that Class 1 is Practically Exhausted and Must be Replenished to Meet the Calls for September—No New Drawing.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The President has issued a proclamation calling for the registration, on August 24, 1918, of all young men in the United States who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5, 1918, or shall have reached that age on or before August 24.

This registration should not be confused with the larger registration which must be undertaken after Congress has acted on the legislation now pending increasing the age limits.

Class 1 Practically Exhausted.

The enrollment on August 24 is made necessary by the fact that men are being sent to the training camps so rapidly that class 1 is practically exhausted and must be replenished to meet the calls for September.

On the basis of the registration on June 5 last of those who had become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, it is estimated that approximately 150,000 will have reached that age between June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918. Of this number, judging by previous experience, something over 50 per cent should be available for class 1.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent by the Provost Marshal General to the draft officials in the various States and the District of Columbia directing that local boards be asked to arrange at once for a sufficient number of registration offices and to give public notice as soon as possible of the locations selected.

It is strongly urged that all young men who will be affected by this registration ascertain from their local boards or from the local boards of the towns where they expect to be on August 24 just where they should apply for registration. Those unable, on account of sickness, to register in person may deputize responsible persons to register for them.

It will not be necessary to hold another drawing in Washington to determine the order of liability to service of those who

(Continued on page 2.)

Text of Proclamation Calling to Registry Men Reaching Age of 21 Since June 5, 1918

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Congress enacted and the President on the 20th day of May, 1918, approved the following public resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That during the present emergency all male persons, citizens of the United States, and all male persons residing in the United States, who have, since the 5th day of June, 1917, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the President, attained the age of 21 years, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and that upon proclamation by the President, stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all such persons, except such persons as are exempt from registration under the act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of said act approved May 18, 1917, and they shall be registered in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms of said act: *Provided*, That those persons registered under the provisions of this act shall be placed at the bottom of the list of those liable for military service, in the several classes to which they are assigned, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

"SEC. 2. That after the day set under section 1 hereof for the registration by proclamation by the President at such intervals as the President may from time to time prescribe, the President may require that all male persons, citizens of the United States, and all male persons residing in the United States, who have attained the age of 21 years since the last preceding date of registration, and on or before the next day set for the registration by proclamation by the President, except such persons as are exempt from registration under the act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof, shall be registered in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms of said act: Provided, That students who are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and students who are preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical schools, at the time of the approval of this act, shall be exempt from the selective draft prescribed in the act of May 18, 1917.

"SEC. 3. That all such persons when registered shall be liable to military service and to draft under the terms of said act approved May 18, 1917, under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of said act.

SEC. 4. That all such persons shall be subject to the terms and provisions and liabilities of said act approved May 18, 1917, in all respects as if they had been registered under the terms of said act, and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of said act and of this joint resolution upon the publication of any such proclamation by the President.

And whereas the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," contains the following provisions:

"SEC. 5. * * * And any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act. * * *

"SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise, evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

And whereas the last preceding date of registration under the terms of the said public resolution approved May 20, 1918, was June 5, 1918:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon all male persons, either citizens of the United States or residing in the several States, or in the District of Columbia, who have, since the 5th day of June, 1918, and on or before the 24th day of August, 1918, attained their twenty-first birthday, to register in accordance with the above law and the regulations prescribed thereunder: *Provided, however*, That the following persons are hereby exempted from registration: Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to every person subject to registra-

(Continued on page 8.)

ASKS YOUNG MEN TO REGISTER

(Continued from page 1.)

will register August 24. The same method will be followed as that adopted for belated registrants whose names went on the books after June 5, last. In other words, advantage will be taken of the fact that enough numbers were drawn in the official drawing of June 27, 1918, to fix the order of liability, not only for all who registered June 5, 1918, but for all who are expected to be enrolled on August 24. Altogether 1,200 numbers were drawn at that time, although the total number of registrants in any one registration district on June 5 did not exceed two-thirds of that number. Thus one-third of these numbers are available for distribution among the new registrants.

This distribution will be made by The Adjutant General or draft executive in each State for each of the registration districts under his jurisdiction, copies of all registration cards, with blank spaces for the numbers, having been been furnished him. He will pick the available numbers at random and assign them according to the order in which he takes up the registration cards. When a registrant has thus received his number he will be able, by reference to the official drawing of June 27, 1918, to which he will have access, to determine the order in which he will be called.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON CARTONS USED IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY

The War Industries Board has sent the following letter to carton manufacturers, shoe manufacturers, shoe wholesalers, and shoe retailers:

The present situation in the pulp and paper industry makes it essential that we institute every practical method of conservation in the use of paper. This division is undertaking, in cooperation with the allied shoe industry, to bring about economies in the cartons used in the shoe industry. The elimination of paper coverings on shoe cartons will assist in conserving the paper supply.

In view of the fact that there is a large variety of styles and sizes of shoe cartons now in use, we wish to ascertain if it would be practicable to standardize the sizes of all shoe cartons. Standard cartons would apparently yield substantial savings in manufacturing and release a considerable amount of capital now tied up in stocks on hand.

We are sending copies of the inclosed schedule to shoe manufacturers, carton manufacturers, shoe wholesalers, and shoe retailers in order that all branches of the allied shoe industry may be consulted.

Will you please give us the benefit of your judgment and experience by answering the questions on the inclosed schedule and return it before August 16, 1918.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Schedule for Shoe Cartons.

1. Do you manufacture shoe cartons? _____.
   Are you a shoe manufacturer? _____.
   Are you a shoe wholesaler? _____.
   Are you a shoe retailer? _____.
2. Would it be practical for you to confine the size of all your cartons to the following outside measurements:

	Length.	Width.	Depth.
Men's	12¾	6½	4⅛
Boys'	11¼	6	3¾
Youths'	10½	5½	3½
Women's	11½	5¼	3½
Misses'	10¼	4¾	3⅛
Children's	8¼	4½	2¾

3. If not, fill in below the standard sizes that you are now using. All figures to be for outside measurement.

	Length.	Width.	Depth.
Men's boots			
Men's heavy shoes			
Men's light-medium shoes			
Boys' heavy shoes			
Boys' light-medium shoes			
Youths' heavy shoes			
Youths' light-medium shoes			
Gents			
Women's high-top shoes			
Women's low shoes			
Misses' shoes			
Children's shoes			
Infants' shoes			
Babies' shoes			
Babies soft-sole shoes			

4. Shall all special sizes of cartons be eliminated? _____.
5. Shall the use of string be eliminated? _____.
6. Shall fly sheets be eliminated? _____.
7. Shall all shoe cartons be made of either faced or unfaced chip board? (If the chip board is faced it should be faced without a bleached or glazed facing. This eliminates the paper covering which is now pasted on shoe cartons. Colored front labels will be permitted.) _____.
8. Shall all paper used for the wrapping of shoes inside the cartons be of unbleached stock? _____.
9. Shall all printing, fancy decorations, trimming, etc., be eliminated, except printing that is essential on the top and the front of the carton? _____.
10. Shall all work and service shoes be shipped in bulk, that is, not packed in individual cartons? _____.

Name_____,
Address_____,
City_____.

MAXIMUM LEATHER PRICE REGULATION IS ANNOUNCED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In connection with the maximum prices on sole and belting leathers fixed August 8, 1918, by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board to be effective for a period of three months beginning August 9, 1918, the hide, leather, and leather goods section of the War Industries Board announces this regulation:

These maximum prices are to apply to contracts made or entered into for the sale or purchase of sole or belting leather, made or executed within the period for which maximum prices were fixed, except that any contracts made or entered into to be executed or fulfilled after November 8, shall be made subject to any future regulation of prices by the price-fixing committee.

Maximum Prices Not Fixed Prices.

The leather-goods section also makes this statement in connection with the action of the price-fixing committee in fixing the maximum prices referred to:

It should be understood that maximum prices do not mean fixed prices. Maximum prices merely establish a level beyond which commodities or grades and selections of commodities can not sell, and are established to stabilize the industry in order to protect the industry, the Government, and the community at large against a runaway market.

Within the maximum prices, the law of supply and demand should have its influence on trade prices of all commodities, or grades and selections of commodities. The price-fixing committee does not intend that maximum prices shall obtain unless such prices are justified by the law of supply and demand.

To Cover All Kinds.

In fixing maximum prices on leather, the price-fixing committee has and will endeavor to cover all important kinds, grades, and selections, and provides the means to fix maximum prices for all possible differentials.

In all cases where differential kinds, grades, and selections present themselves on the market and an agreement as to their relative value compared with the nearest kind, grade, or selection for which maximums have been fixed, can not be arrived at to the satisfaction of buyer and seller, the facts should be referred to the hide, leather, and leather goods section of the War Industries Board for consideration, and if necessary for submission to the price-fixing committee for decision.

The food YOU waste to-day may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

WAR DEPARTMENT PURCHASING LISTS FOR MANUFACTURERS

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

In order that all manufacturers and the public generally may obtain full information regarding the needs of the War Department the General Staff has prepared a plan for obtaining publicity of lists of all articles purchased by any supply bureau. Any manufacturer in the United States who wishes to manufacture Government supplies should send his name to the supply bureau purchasing the kind of supplies which he manufactures and indicate what he is in a position to furnish. His application should be accompanied by satisfactory references from banks or reputable business concerns or from the chairman of the local regional manufacturer's organization associated with the War Industries Board. If found satisfactory his name will be placed on the mailing lists of the bureau which handles the supply in which he is interested.

Circulars to Manufacturers.

Whenever the bureaus need supplies they will send circular proposals to all persons on their mailing lists interested in the desired supplies, inviting them to submit bids. These bids will be opened and given publicity at such time and place as may be specified by the bureau inviting them. There will also be full publicity of awards.

Only in cases where it is decided that valuable information could be transmitted to the enemy will information about supplies and contracts be withheld. The final determination of what is of military value will be decided by the military censors and not by the officers or persons handling the supplies in the bureaus.

To Establish Information Desks.

As a further service to the public each supply bureau will maintain one or more information desks where there will be available information as to the officers handling the articles purchased by the bureau, together with blanks for proposals and a bulletin board upon which shall be posted all circular proposals. The location of the information desks in each bureau will be published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

There will also be maintained a central information office at the office of the Director of Purchases and Supplies, General Staff.

Certain Bones Added to Export Conservation List

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 196) the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list, effective August 15, 1918:

Bones, as follows: Shin, thigh, unground.

Flour, as follows: Tapioca, X–1; shin bones; tapioca flour, X–1; thigh bones; unground bones.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

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	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 91.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 13, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from the intermittent artillery activity there is nothing to report from the sectors occupied by our troops.

On August 11 and 12 our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary-Baroncourt, and Conflans. All our machines returned.

American Official Communique No. 92.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 14, 1918.

Section A.—In Lorraine one of our patrols made a successful raid on the enemy's lines and brought back prisoners. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed. With the exception of considerable artillery activity along the Vesle there is nothing further to report.

NAVY ENLISTED MAN DROWNED.

The Navy Department is informed that John S. Maurer, hospital apprentice, first class, U. S. Navy, was drowned on August 11, at Minneapolis, Minn. At date of enlistment, May 7, 1917, Maurer gave as his next of kin, mother, Alice Maurer, East "A" Street, Ontario, Cal.

King George Praises American Fleet in Personal Message to the President

Following is a letter from the British ambassador to the President:

JULY 24, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from London requesting me to convey to you the following personal message from His Majesty the King:

"It has given me a great pleasure to have visited this afternoon the United States ship ———— and to have made the acquaintance of Rear Admiral ———— and the captains of the remarkable battleship force now operating with my Grand Fleet and I also had an opportunity of seeing representatives from other ships of the squadron. I should like to express my admiration of the high efficiency and general smartness of the force, and the happy relations which exist between the United States squadron and their British comrades, and the unity of purpose which characterizes their work and sure guarantees of the continued success of the allied arms at sea."

I have the honor to be, my dear Mr. President,
With the highest respect,

READING.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

In response to the above the President has sent the following:

The White House, Washington, July 24, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of this morning conveying to me the very kind and interesting message of His Majesty, the King, sent after his visit to our battleship ————. When you reach London, will you not be kind enough to express to the King, in person, my appreciation of the message and my pleasure that he found our men so fit? He may be sure that our cooperation with the British Navy is rendered with the heartiest spirit, and I am sure that it will net greater and greater advantages to the cause of the nations associated against Germany.

With the best wishes,

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

His Excellency, the Earl of Reading,
Ambassador of Great Britain.

Ruling on Importation of Gutta Joolatong

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The restriction imposed by the War Trade Board upon the importation of gutta joolatong (variously known as jelutong and pontianac) has been modified in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 193.) to the extent of permitting the importation of a limited amount necessary for essential purposes in this country during the remainder of the calendar year. The amount so licensed will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board among manufacturers in accordance with their requirements for the production of commodities essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Restriction Is Modified on Creosote Oil Imports

The War Trade Board issues the following:

List of restricted imports No. 1 has, by a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 201), been so far modified as to permit the importation from Japan of 2,000,000 gallons of creosote oil (item 14) during the remainder of the present calendar year.

Licenses for the importation of this quantity of creosote oil from Japan may be issued during the remainder of the present calendar year when the applications are otherwise in order, with the proviso that such oil is shipped on vessels approved for that purpose by the shipping control committee of the United States Shipping Board. The amount so permitted to come forward will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

Secretary McAdoo discussed the war-revenue bill before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. His closing statement was that it is imperative that the revenue bill should be enacted into law before the opening of the fourth Liberty loan campaign on September 28. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his opposition to increases in the present rates upon excess-profits taxes. He urged the adoption of an 80 per cent tax upon war profits, pointing out that the distinction between a war-profits tax and the excess-profits tax is not a matter of form, but of substance. He also renewed his recommendations for a higher rate upon unearned than upon earned incomes. The Secretary said he wished to say that a war-revenue act such as this must be should be made with a broader point of view than that of merely producing revenue—from the point of view also of curtailing wasteful expenditure. From this point of view, he said, such taxes as that proposed upon the employment of numerous domestic servants are of great importance. Secretary McAdoo called attention to the "importance of not increasing the supertax rates to a point where they will be destructive rather than productive of revenue. Obviously," he added, "a point may be reached whereby making the supertaxes too high in the higher brackets, persons subject to these topmost rates will find it to their advantage to dispose of their taxable securities in the market and invest the proceeds in exempt securities."

Statement by Mr. Kitchin.

Upon the adjournment of the committee, Chairman Kitchin made the following statement:

"Secretary McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, Dr. Adams, and Commissioner Roper have met with the committee to-day. Most of the time was occupied by Secretary McAdoo, who discussed the war-profits and excess-profits tax. We adjourned with the idea of conferring again to see if we can work out a relation between the excess-profits tax and the war-profits tax that will be satisfactory."

This statement was made in the presence of Secretary McAdoo, who added:

"I do not think there is any question that we will be able to work out a bill upon which both the Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury Department will be in substantial agreement."

Earlier in the day Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, proposed an amendment to greatly increase the taxes upon inheritances but the committee voted him down. Mr. Rainey said he would carry the fight to the floor of the House.

Protest by Mr. Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday sent to each member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs a letter protesting against the adoption of the Reed amendment which would remove from deferred classification any workmen of draft age in essential industries who remained away from work without cause for five days. In the letter Mr. Gompers asserted that labor was doing its full share and insisted that the proposed legislation would be most unwise and would be bound to create discontent. While here and there there might be annoying incidents, he declared that taken as a whole labor was responding nobly and patriotically to the demands of the Government and the proposed legislation was an unjust reflection upon labor.

Gold Mining is Declared Essential War Industry

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Priorities Board of the War Industries Board, after carefully considering the matter of gold production, has adopted the following resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED by the Priorities Board that gold mining is an essential war industry, and the powers of this Board will be so exercised as to accord to such industry preferential treatment in the supply not only of tools, machinery and equipment, but in transportation service, fuel supply, and labor supply."

Keep Bulletin Posted in All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post the OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

SCHOONER SHELLED BY U-BOAT OFF THE NEW JERSEY COAST

Vessel Set on Fire and Crew Abandons It—Seaplanes and Chasers on Search.

The Navy Department is informed that the schooner *Dorothy Barrett*, bound to New York from Norfolk, was attacked by a submarine 6½ miles off Northeast End Lightship, near Cape May, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The crew abandoned the vessel as soon as the submarine appeared and opened fire. The schooner took fire after the crew left.

Depth Bombs Dropped.

Seaplanes and submarine chasers were sent to the locality immediately. The aviators reported that they saw a wake and air bubbles near where the schooner was on fire. Bombs were dropped. One exploded within 75 feet of the bubbles. Following the plane attack, two submarine chasers dropped depth bombs over the spot where the bubbles were observed. Mine sweepers are at work in the vicinity. The seven members of the crew of the *Dorothy Barrett* landed safely at Cape May.

Kellogg Partially Afloat.

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *Frederick Kellogg*, the tanker attacked by a submarine off the New Jersey coast Tuesday afternoon, is partially afloat, and it is believed that the vessel can be salvaged.

The torpedo struck amidships on the port side. Thirty-five of the crew were safely landed. Seven are reported lost.

[The name of this steamer was originally given as the *Henry S. Kellogg.*]

WILL TEST WEST COAST COAL IN SOUTH AMERICAN PLANTS

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

As a means of relieving the pressure upon eastern coal, the United States Fuel Administration has arranged a test of State of Washington coal in South American industrial plants.

Trial cargoes were recently shipped from Puget Sound to Chile. The coal cargoes were accompanied by fuel experts who will conduct the experiments.

Would Relieve Eastern Mines.

Heretofore the coal for South American export has been taken from the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, which mines are now carrying the heaviest burden in producing coal for Government uses. It is estimated they are 14,000,000 tons behind the production required from them to meet the war demands.

If it should be demonstrated that the western coast coals will answer the South American demands, a measure of protection will be afforded the eastern mines, the product of which is under heavy demand for Navy uses, for bunkering of ships, and for industrial purposes in the congested manufacturing section of the Northeast.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

AUGUST 14, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	23
Died of wounds	5
Died of accident and other causes	1
Wounded severely	24
Wounded, degree undetermined	2
Missing in action	13
Total	68

Killed in Action.

Sergt. William P. Webb. Mrs. George Groover, R. F. D. No. 1, Smyrna, Ga.

CORPORALS.

Edward M. Dolan. Mrs. Catherine Dolan, 77 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Joshua B. Farmer. Joshua B. Farmer, Wilson, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Howard E. Brewer. Mrs. Mary P. Brewer, 603 Sixteenth Street, New Brighton, Pa.

Joe Cirino. Angelo Cirino, 1491 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

Gaspare Coppola. Mrs. Rosaria Pito, Alcan, Trapani, Italy.

William Corbett. William Corbett, 526 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Perry W. Crabtree. Joseph S. Crabtree, 3867 Hinman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

James R. Dishong. Mrs. Sarah C. Dishong, Elk Garden, W. Va.

Gaylord Clermont Dosch. William H. Dosch, 1210 Majestic Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Louie Foreman. Clara Woychik, Fried, N. Dak.

John Kadinski. Alick Poutch, 91 Turner Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Harold A. Knapp. Anson Knapp, 224 Elm Street, Edgewood Park, Pa.

John Konulis. George Conrad, 219 Second Street, Edison, N. J.

Dominick Mincci. Coletta Mincci, 118 Croce Street, Viesta, Italy.

Charles S. Norton. Mrs. Eunice L. Norton, 74 Marginal Street, Chelsea, Mass.

William David Shumate. Mrs. Nannie Shumate, Box 64, Trenton, Tenn.

Alexander Stanorski. Parival Stanorski, Newadawa, Russia.

Clare S. Stephens. Thomas Stephens, Nevada, Iowa.

Henry G. Sutter. August F. Sutter, Harvel, Ill.

Clyde Tomlinson. J. J. Epps, New Zion, S. C.

Alton D. Wagner. Mrs. J. H. Wagner, Hewford County, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Frederick B. Willyoung. Mrs. Jennie Willyoung, R. F. D. No. 1, Franklin, Pa.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Lieut. Christopher S. Timothy. C. S. Timothy, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Corpl. John M. Hafner. Adolph Hafner, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

James J. Beran. William Beran, 658 Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Albert B. Danko. Frank Danko, 128 Fourth Street, Passaic, N. J.

Thomas R. Parfitt. Mrs. Hanna Parfitt, Philipsburg, Mont.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Arthur Francis Taylor. Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Browne, Ajo, Ariz.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Harry T. Ashworth. Mrs. Hattie Cahill, 674 West One hundred and sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Harold H. Hummel. Mrs. Harold H. Hummel, Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Robert A. Richardson. Mrs. J. B. Harland, Mound City, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Ernest E. Hollon. Mrs. Ment Hollon, Milan, Mo.

William J. James. Mrs. Margaret James, 167 West Two hundred and thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Edwin A. Reed. John F. Reed, Des Arc, Mo.

Arthur L. Thomas. Mrs. Mattie Lorah, Bauxite, Ark.

WAGONERS.

Frank N. Clements. Mrs. Anna Clements, 1430 Adams Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ray G. Dawson. W. G. Dawson, 1511 North Winter Street, Salem, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

Ralph Capatosta. Louis Capatosta, 331 Gom Street, Lowell, Mass.

Antonio Cardillo. Mrs. Rosa Di-Pealo, Anonia, Italy.

Frank Citerony. Pete Ozerka, 415 Pearl Street, Kenosha, Wis.

Edward P. Crone. Mrs. Louise Crone, 511 Russell Avenue, Covington, Ky.

Heywood Dennis. Gaston Dennis, Troy, S. C.

Joseph W. Flaherty. Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, 3868 Twenty-third Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas P. Glynn. Mrs. Josephine Reed, 924 Clay Street, Paducah, Ky.

Robert Hattner. Arthur Hattner, 594 South Lake Street, Aurora, Ill.

Peter E. Kaloumiris. Mrs. Evene Theodore, 206 Essex Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Louis H. Limerick. Louis Limerick, 2818 Rosewood Avenue, Dallas, Tex.

James E. Love. Mrs. Jane Love, 109 Odgen Street, Girardville, Pa.

Herbert E. McKinney. Mrs. Lou McKinney, 704 Olive Street, Texarkana, Ark.

Wilder E. Marston. Abram Marston, R. F. D., Canton, Me.

Thomas P. Moore. Joseph W. Moore, Climax, Ky.

Harry Schneider. Louis Schneider, 660 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Albert E. Burgess. Albert E. Burgess, Elphan, Kent, England.

Joseph Pietowsky. Jake Pietowsky, Dinsmore, Washington County, Pa.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Kenneth M. Brant. Charles I. Brant, Meyersdale, Pa.

David McMinn. Mrs. Ida McMinn, 131 East Sixth Street, Newport, Ky.

William Mafera. Mrs. Sarah Mafera, 1220 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. James M. Loughridge. Mrs. Anna Loughridge, Sellersville, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Howard Averill. Mrs. Hattie Averill, Ellistown, N. Y.

Frank Capellupo. Mrs. Marie Antonio Cortes, Magicano Province, Italy.

Clyde Comer. Mrs. Betty Trapp, Carmi, Ill.

Tony Dec. Stanislaw Dec, Nuvski, Lublin, Russia.

William Eaton. Burt Eaton, Ellensburg, Wash.

James Gordon. Patrick Gordon, 1022 Laura Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Everett Miller. Emma Miller, Joseph, Oreg.

Robert C. Mosholder. Mrs. Mary Mosholder, Meyersdale, Pa.

Thomas D. Phillips. Mrs. Margaret Phillips, 871 Budd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUGUST 15, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	17
Wounded severely	95
Total	112

Killed in Action.

Lieut. George T. Rodgers. Mrs. Sallie M. Rodgers, 138 Pickering Street, Brookville, Pa.

Corpl. John W. Cordes. Mrs. Louise M. Cordes, 275 South Seventh Street, Indiana, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Wilbur G. Anderson. Andrew Anderson, Millerstown, Pa.

George Baumler. Mrs. Victoria Reigar, 246 Maryland Avenue, Millvale, Pa.

Burmay Blankenship. Mrs. Essie Blankenship, Pauls Valley, Okla.

George H. Briggs. Mrs. Anna Briggs, Tyrone, Pa.

Thomas Brown. Nelson Brown, R. F. D No. 3, Rummerfield, Pa.

Harry Dunn. Wash Dunn, R. F. D. No. 1, Dunns Station, Pa.

John C. Gramstorff. Mrs. Mary A. Gramstorff, 82 Florence Street, Everett, Mass.

Lawrence J. Griffin. Mrs. James Griffin, 94 Monroe Street, Latrobe, Pa.

Floyd T. Hickman. Mrs. Cora L. Hickman, R. F. D. No. 4, Waynesburg, Pa.

Fred W. Marshall. George W. Marshall, sr., Time, Pa.

Edward C. Moffitt. Mrs. Goldie Moffitt, 1822 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walter R. Morris. Mrs. George Morris, 369 Addison Street, Washington, Pa.

William C. Rupert. Mrs. Louise R. Rupert, Salina, Pa.

Arthur Vidal. Mrs. Elvira Vidal, 821 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Yaczunsky. Emily Traczuk, 37 John Street, New London, Conn.

Wounded Severely in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Henry A. Bender. Mrs. Emma Bender, 1116 Plymouth Street, Le Mars, Iowa.

Joseph A. McConnell. J. A. McConnell, York, Ala.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph F. Brown. Mrs. Carrins, State Street, Bangor, Me.

Irvin A. Daniels. William E. Daniels, West End, Punxsutawney, Pa.

George P. Dyer. Mrs. George B. Dyer, 60 Larkin Street, Bangor, Me.

Lonzo J. Markham. Isaac Markham, Tuscaboma, Okla.

James F. Philbrick. Mrs. Ada Philbrick, 16 Bradstreet Avenue, Beachmont, Mass.

Warren R. Prouty. Chester W. Prouty, Millers Falls, Mass.

Harry A. Smith. Francis A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Altoona, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Peter J. Brisson. Mrs. Louise Brisson, 32 Market Street, Amesbury, Mass.

Alvah J. Deforge. A. D. Deforge, 58 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Bert A. Forsberg. Mrs. John A. Forsberg, 7 Rodney Street, Worcester, Mass.

Arthur A. Glunt. Mrs. Catherine J. Glunt, 5820 Sixth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

James A. McGowan. James M. McGowan, 29 West Neptune Street, Lynn, Mass.

William J. O'Brien. Mrs. M. O'Brien, 74 Market Street, Northampton, Mass.

Harvey F. Taylor. A. E. Bernache, Maple Street, Florence, Mass.

Edgar R. White. Mrs. Matilda White, 35 Beckley Street, Barre, Vt.

John P. Wolf. Mrs. Margaret Wolf, 809 Eighth Street, Altoona, Pa.

Cook Edward W. Laudrick. Mrs. Hannah Carver, 780 Water Street, Gardiner, Me.

PRIVATES.

Luther T. Allen. William H. Allen, Alpine, Ala.

Charles L. Augustine. Mrs. Retta L. Augustine, 117 South Mount Vernon Avenue, Uniontown, Pa.

Walter Beauchaine. Mrs. Rosie Beauchaine, 4 Elm Street, Hallowell, Me.

Paul Beaulieu. Mrs. Eliza Beaulieu, Spring Street, Winchendon, Mass.

Ara S. Belcher. Morrice Hewes, 151 Ohio Street, Bangor, Me.

George A. Berube. Mrs. Lizzie M. Berube R. F. D. No. 2, Crossroads, Franklin, N. H.

Jurgis Bingelis. William Fremel, 12 Hardy Street, Salem, Mass.

James C. Bittner. Harvey Bittner, 136 West Broad Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

George L. Blair. Mrs. John Blair, Baggs, Wyo.

Felix J. Boisvert. H. L. Woodbury, 13 Arah Street, Manchester, N. H.

William J. Borus. Mrs. Mary Driscoll, 39 Green Street, Webster, Mass.

Frank Bowen. Frank Bowen, Gerry, Ill.

Charles H. Burnshire. Mrs. Elizabeth Burnshire, Tyrone, Pa.

Melensendro Chavez. Mrs. Fidelia Chavez, Pajarito, N. Mex.

Ralph C. Clark. Albert F. Clark, Winona, N. H.

Roy H. Cunningham. Miss Corriae Roy, 106 Market Street, Manchester, N. H.

Wilfred Damboise. Yilex P. Damboise, 15 Pine Street, Nashua, N. H.

Van Davis. Thomas Davis, Burnside, Ky.

Henry A. Day. Fred Avery, R. F. D. No. 1, Ashland, N. H.
Ernest Deschene. Frank Deschene, 9 Walnut Street, Somersworth, N. H.
John F. Dorgan. Mrs. Joseph Meehan, 20 Crosby Place, Pittsfield, Mass.
Herbert C. Durant. Mrs. George Williams, 15 South Street, Exeter, N. H.
Robert W. Evans. Mrs. Lillian Evans, Monument Beach, Mass.
Raymond Fanning. Mrs. Nellie Fanning, 440 Perry Street, Everett, Mass.
Thomas F. Fleming. Mrs. Mary Fleming, 25 Cox Street, Beverly, Mass.
Newell G. Flood. Mrs. M. G. Flood, Linden Street, Northampton, Mass.
Frank Ford. Heman Van Blarcom, 54 Moulton Street, Lynn, Mass.
Frank Foster. Frank Foster, 51 Lafayette Square, Haverhill, Mass.
Michael Gall. Mrs. Mary Gall, 319 Olivia Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.
Eugene Gebe. Joseph Gebe. Mascoma, N. H.
Howard E. Gilbert. Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert, 17 Wood Street, Old Town, Me.
Harold E. Grandshaw. Mrs. J. H. Grandshaw, 156 Woodleigh Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Harvey L. Gray. Mrs. Lizzie E. Gray, Sedgwick, Me.
Joseph F. Hanick. Michael Hanick, Box 177, Iselin, Indiana County, Pa.
Arthur V. Hillman. Mrs. E. Hillman, Harcock, Mass.
Edgar W. Jeffries. Mrs. Low Bell Jeffries, Percy, Pa.
Nune G. Kauppi. Mattie Kauppi, 182 High Street, Gardner, Mass.
Joseph A. La Coy. Frank La Coy, Franklin Street, Northampton, Mass.
Napoleon La Fontain. W. La Fontain, 27 Locust Street, Northampton, Mass.
Andre J. Lavallee. Alfred J. Lavallee, Haverhill, Mass.
Stanley Lawnicki. Mrs. Josie Lawnicki, 35 Ward Avenue, Easthampton, Mass.
Thomas N. Lennon. Mrs. Mary Young, 35 Hampton Avenue, Northampton, Mass.
Morris J. Mathews. Charles W. Mathews, 303 East Bell Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Ernest A. Mazerall. John M. Mazerall, 217 Grove Street, Bangor, Me.
James B. McGee. Dennis J. McGee, 27 West Avenue, Salem, Mass.
Harry N. Meeks. Mrs. Dora Meeks, 133 West Sherry Avenue, Washington, Pa.
Erle J. Morrill. Carroll T. Morrill, Morrisville, Vt.
William F. Merriweather. William Johnson, R. F. D. No. 3, Stockbridge, Ga.
Dale E. Olinger. David J. Olinger, 151 A. Farragut Avenue, Vandergrift, Pa.
Martin J. Osterried. John Osterried, Lucinda, Pa.
Francis Patneaude. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Patneaude, R. F. D. No. 4, Montpelier, Vt.
Millard I. Patterson. Mrs. D. M. Patterson, 26 Liberty Street, Gardiner, Me.
Frank F. Peaslee. Mrs. G. A. Peaslee, 25 Melville Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Joseph J. Ravgiala. Mrs. Catherine Ravgiala, 66 Hillcrest Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
Zephlin Raymond. Mrs. Norrie Raymond, 7 Norton Street, Easthampton, Mass.
Leo A. Ricard. Uzrie Ricard, Maine Street, Belmont, N. H.
Norman N. Ripley. Mrs. Addie Ripley, 60 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
Volney A. Roberts. N. G. Roberts, R. F. D. No. 2, Guilford, Me.
Arthur L. Robinson. Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, Warriors Mark, Pa.
Frank Sager. William Sager, Continental, Ohio.
Charles E. Savage. John W. Savage, R. F. D. No. 1, Henniker, N. H.
Lewis F. Scherp. William Scherp, North Street, Dalton, Mass.
William C. Schoffield. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Schoffield, 2501 North Lee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Konstanten Sedelnick. Mrs. Vena, 152 Alfred Street, Detroit, Mich.
Davis Stambler. Herman Stambler, 87 Maple Street, Danvers, Mass.
Roy L. Syster. Samuel Syster, Derry, Pa.
Wilfred J. Thibodeau. Mrs. Joseph Thibodeau. Forest Street, Peabody, Mass.
William E. Thurston. Edson E. Thurston, R. F. D., Mount Vernon, Me.
Martin L. Tilletson. Mrs. Bertha Tilletson, Groton, Vt.
Luigi Viani. Mrs. Margaret Viani, Pompequino, Italy.
Frank L. Vose. Mrs. Margrette E. Vose, 30 Tremain Street, Leominster, Mass.
Harold P. Waldron. Mrs. Mabel Waldron, 100 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.
Royal P. Webber. D. M. Webber, R. F. D. No. 17, Litchfield, Me.
Julian S. White. J. S. White, 242 Garland Street, Bangor, Me.
Harry E. Whittaker. Mrs. Laura E. Whittaker, 14 Chestnut Street, Haverhill, Mass.
George J. Willett. Mrs. George W. Willett, R. F. D. No. 3, Montpelier, Vt.

Additional List of U. S. Prisoners and Camps Where Held in Germany

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of American prisoners of war interned at various prison camps in Germany:

Name.	Rank.	Emergency address.
CAMP DARMSTADT.		
Abelow, Joseph	Private	Morris Abelow, father, 844 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clayton, James V	Private, 1st class	Greig Clayton, father, St. Joseph, Ky.
De Amaral, Anthony	Private	Mrs. Anthony De Amaral, wife, 420 East One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Leslie, James	do	Mrs. Catherine Leslie, mother, 151 Thompson Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Martin, Edward	Private, 1st class	Mrs. Anna Martin, wife, 54 Second Avenue, College Point, N. Y.
Moriarty, Bartholomew J	Private	Mrs. Bridget Moriarity, mother, 231 Hamburg Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pender, Michael	do	Mrs. Mary Powell, sister, 512 North Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pettit, Edward M	do	Mrs. Anna Griffin, aunt, Fort Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
CAMP GIESSEN.		
Doane, Charles H	Corporal	Mrs. Mollie Doane, mother, 1325 South Fifteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Zatenski, Frank	Not known	Not known.
Dodson, Russell	Private, 1st class	Lawrence Dodson and Mrs. Samuel Duncan, Vintondale, Pa.
Smith, Howard W	Private	Mrs. Grace Smith, mother, 111 First Street, Elkins, W. Va.
McEnany, Fred W	Private, 1st class	Mrs. A. V. McEnany, mother, Station A, Vancouver, Wash.
McEnany, Robert	Unknown	W. H. McEnany, father, Vancouver, Wash.
CAMP TUCHEL.		
Halas, Henry	Private	Miss Bessie Halas, sister ,1579 Canton Street, Detroit, Mich.
CAMP HUEBERG, BADEN.		
Cram, Roscoe	Sergeant	Unknown.
Wyensk, Joseph	Private	Do.
GOETTINGEN LAZARETT.		
Goodrich, Harold A	First lieutenant	A. H. Goodrich, father, New Haven, Mo.
CAMP LIMBURG.		
Dunn, Charles	Unknown	Mrs. C. S. Dunn, wife, 429 Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
McPherson, James	Private	Mrs. Thorneyergt, sister, 1141 North Coronda Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
White, John A	First lieutenant	Mrs. John A. White, 3226 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAMP UNKNOWN.		
Mayes, Howard G	First lieutenant	J. W. Mayes, father, 919 Bigley Avenue, Charleston, W. Va., and Mrs. H. G. Mayes, wife, 2647 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
McCormick, Peter J	Corporal	Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, mother, 14 Fairberr Street, Roxbury, Mass.

NO NATIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON LAUNDRIES IN USE OF COAL

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Commercial laundries, according to a decision of the United States Fuel Administration, will not be subject to any national restrictions in the use of coal at this time. The industry uses large quantities of coal, consuming approximately a million and a half tons annually, but a conference of officers of the Laundry Owners' National Association with officials of the United States Fuel Administration showed that fuel conservation in this industry could best be handled locally. Therefore, a plan has been formulated whereby regulations for effecting coal economy in laundries will be entirely in the hands of local fuel administration authorities.

Large Opportunity for Conservation.

Investigation showed that, while many of the larger laundries are operated efficiently, taking the industry as a whole, there is a large opportunity for coal conservation.

The recommendations to the State fuel administrators are that laundries be asked to overhaul their steam plants, and, with the advice of the State administrative engineer, make such changes in their plants as will effect a fuel saving; also, that laundries running only part capacity should consolidate, wherever possible, with others to secure the greatest amount of completed work with a reasonable quantity of coal.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.

The Navy Department is informed that Savala Eustace Gunn, hospital apprentice first class, United States Navy, attached to a headquarters company, United States Marine Corps, was severely wounded in action in France June 22. Mother, Mrs. Mary B. Gunn, Sutherland, Va.

Serve abroad or serve at home. Buy war-savings stamps.

COTTON GOODS DIFFERENTIALS AS FIXED UNDER AGREEMENT

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price fixing committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Wide Sheetings.

The price is 80 cents per pound net cash f. o. b. mill. This price divided by the weight of the 11/4 brown will give the yardage price of 11/4 brown and 10/4 bleached; divided by the weight of 10/4 brown will give the yardage price of 10/4 brown and 9/4 bleached, and so on, through the various widths.

PRINT CLOTHS.

Width.	Sley and pick.	Weight.	Price per yard.
38½ inches	44 x 40	8.20	$0.10½
38½ inches	60 x 48	6.25	13¼
38½ inches	64 x 88	4.50	20
39 inches	64 x 101	4.20	22
39 inches	56 x 44	6.60	12½
40 inches	52 x 40	7.25	11½
41 inches	48 x 48	6.40	13⅛
44 inches	44 x 40	7.25	11½
25 inches	56 x 44	10.55	8⅛
27 inches	56 x 56	8.70	9⅛
27 inches	64 x 60	7.60	11¼
31½ inches	56 x 52	7.50	11¼
31½ inches	48 x 48	8.70	9⅞
32 inches	64 x 60	6.20	13½
34 inches	32 x 28	11.30	7⅜
36 inches	48 x 44	7.75	10¾
37½ inches	64 x 88	4.70	19¼
36 inches	22 x 18	19.00	4¾
36 inches	20 x 16	21.00	4 5/16
36 inches	32 x 28	13.00	6 1/16
36 inches	24 x 20	17.00	5 3/16
38½ inches	64 x 60	5.35	15½

DRILLS.

Width.	Yards per pound.	Sley and pick.	Price per yard.
37 inches	3.25	68 x 40	$0.20⅛
37 inches	3.50	68 x 40	19⅛

PART WASTE OSNABURGS.

2 inches	17	39 x 30	$0.22½
2 inches	18	39 x 34	25½
2½ inches	3.33	34 x 34	16½

[1] Ounces.

Three Men Are Drowned from the U. S. S. Supply

The Navy Department reports that the following men were drowned from the U. S. S. *Supply* on August 10:

Juan Cruz, seaman, second class, United States Navy, enlisted October 2, 1917, at Guam, M. I. Mother, Mrs. Rosa Cruz Blas, Agana, Guam.

Ralph Rayford Davis, fireman, second class, United States Navy, enlisted April 10, 1917, at Atlanta, Ga. Mother, Mrs. Leona Davis, Taylorsville, Ga.

Vicente Santos, seaman, second class, United States Navy, enlisted October 12, 1917, at Guam, M. I. Father, Antonio Santos, Agana, Guam.

TEXT OF THE REGISTRATION PROCLAMATION

(Continued from page 2.)

tion in the several States, and in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the above law, that the time and place of registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the 24th day of August, 1918, at the office of the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he permanently resides, or at such other place as shall be designated by public notice by such local board.

And I do call upon the governor of each of the several States, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all members of local boards and agents thereof appointed under the provision of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties have been communicated to them directly in regulations prescribed under the terms of said public resolution.

A day for registration in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico will be named in a later proclamation.

As required by the regulations, every local board having jurisdiction in a city of 30,000 population or over will promptly cause the mayor thereof to be notified of the place or places designated for registration; every local board having jurisdiction in a county, parish, or similar unit will promptly cause the clerk thereof to be notified of the place or places designated for registration, and every local board having jurisdiction in a State or Territory the area of which is divided into divisions for the administration of the act approved May 18, 1917, will promptly cause the clerks of the townships within its division to be notified of the place or places designated for registration.

And I do call upon every mayor, county clerk, or township clerk receiving such notification to have a list of said places of registration posted, and do charge him with the duty of having all persons making inquiry informed of the place or places at which they may register.

Any person who, on account of sickness, will be unable to present himself for registration may apply on or before the day of registration at the office of any local board for instructions as to how he may register by agent.

Any person who expects to be absent on the day designated for registration from the jurisdiction of the board in which he permanently resides may register by mail, but his registration card must reach the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he permanently resides by the day herein named for registration. Any such person should apply as soon as practicable at the office of a local board for instructions as to how he may register by mail.

Any person who has no permanent residence must register at the place designated for registration by the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he may be on the day herein named for registration.

Any person who, on account of absence at sea, or on account of absence without the territorial limits of the United States, may be unable to comply with the regulations pertaining to absentees, shall, within five days after reaching the first United States port, register with his proper local board or as provided in the regulations for other absentees.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 13th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Schwab Calls Meeting of Eastern Shipbuilders to Speed Up Production

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announces that he has called a meeting of the eastern shipbuilders for next Tuesday in Philadelphia to speed up production. It is the hope of the Director General that by a get-together meeting the shipbuilding of the East will be speeded up.

Douglas Fir Price Date Extended to October 15

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Upon the request of the industry, the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has extended the date of the expiration of the maximum prices on Douglas fir lumber logs from September 15, 1918, to October 15, 1918.

First Step in Organizing Employers and Workers in all War Factories

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Frank T. Hawley, head of the Industrial Plants Division of the Information and Education Service, Department of Labor, is sending out to employers engaged on Government contracts letters notifying them to to have shop committees selected by employers and employees in all the plants. This is the first step in a nation-wide organization of employers and employees for increased production in all lines of war work.

The Industrial Plants Division, as a part of the Information and Education Service, of which Roger W. Babson is chief, is concerned equally with manufacturers and workers, with employers and employees. Both are to be organized on the common ground of fullest cooperation in furnishing the greatest output for the fighting forces of the United States.

Help your Government and yourself at the same time—buy war-savings stamps.

Medical Cards for U. S. Labor Recruits Urged to Secretary by Mr. Gompers

The committee on labor of the Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Samuel Gompers, chairman of the committee on labor, has recommended to Secretary William B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, that medical examination of applicants be made one of the functions of the Government labor recruiting agencies.

This recommendation was the outcome of a conference under the auspices of the national subcommittee on welfare work of the committee on labor held in New York City July 15. The following resolution was adopted on that occasion. It embodies the consensus of opinion of experts on this subject, representatives of labor, employers, industrial physicians, and public-health workers.

Text of Resolution.

"It is the sense of this conference that the physical examination of workers is primarily a measure of health conservation and also essential to maximum production—a war necessity.

"That the purpose of a medical examination is not to eliminate the worker from industrial service but to adapt him to the work he is physically fitted for.

"Therefore, be it resolved, in view of the publicly announced policy of the Government centralizing the recruiting of labor in the United States Employment Service, that this conference recommend that medical examination of the workers be one of the functions of the Government labor recruiting agency.

"It further recommends the establishment of a central examination board composed of representatives of the workers, employers, and the Government;

"That this board issue examination cards indicating the health of the workers and classify according to physical fitness.

"Such a system of centralizing physical examination of workers does not prevent employers from maintaining their own system of physical examinations and follow-up methods for the purpose of conserving the health of their workers."

No Restriction on Employer.

It is intended that this should not prevent the employer from supplementing these examinations and pursuing certain follow-up or curative methods, after using the information thus gained in placing men where they may safely be employed.

The proposed central examination board, to be composed of representatives of the workers, employers, and the Government, the committee regards as being of primary importance, and suggested that it would be the part of wisdom to place upon any such board, and particularly upon the important ones in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston, men who have the confidence of the workers in the locality in which they are appointed. It was recommended that there should be another board to hear all appeals that might be made from decisions of the local board, and that a physician should be appointed on each local board.

The committee on labor also had prepared and submitted with this general recommendation a proposed standard card to be used in making physical examinations, believing that the entire plan would prevent duplications both with reference to examinations and classifying and recording them. It is also of the opinion that to have official examinations made by the Government would reduce about 50 per cent of the grievances resulting from such physical examinations when conducted by employers.

The standard-examinations card deals with such subjects as laboratory diagnosis, previous occupations, general appearance relating to deformities, malnutrition and glands, diseases of eyes, ears, nose, mouth and throat, lungs, heart, nervous system, extremities, and such general matters as hernia, hemorrhoids, and evidence of actual venereal disease.

It is believed that by having an adequate number of physicians in each governmental agency these examinations can quickly be made, and with the detection of communicable diseases, as well as the placing of subnormal employees in occupations fitted to their peculiar conditions, spread of communicable sickness will be prevented, and employment made possible of those who are below par, all of which will greatly augment and help to maintain the health of our industrial army.

Statement by Mr. Gompers.

In indicating the possibilities in this plan Samuel Gompers said:

"There can be no question as to the wonderful effects that such a movement as here proposed will bring about. It is only a matter of education before employers throughout the country will come under this rule that people generally should be physically examined and that the examination should be standardized—at least the minimum.

"Well, we are thinking in such terms now as would have been impossible if we had not gotten into the war. I feel that we are going through a baptism of fire that will make for quicker and better thinking and a better conception of life. It seems that in this world's history it has been clearly shown that no human achievement of a tangibly great character has ever been accomplished or ever will be accomplished except through a baptism of fire. It is the sanctification of such achievement—and I have taken occasion to say that the newer conception of man's interdependence upon man; the establishment of new relations between man and man as well as the new relations between nation and nation; the question of the centuries, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' is being answered now and answered in the affirmative. We are our brother's keeper! You can not help it; you can not get away from it, and the sluggishness of thought and the heavy handicap upon the feet of progress have been cut away and we are thinking more clearly and keenly and acting better in one comprehensive whole—first, to win this war, to root out autocracy, tyranny, and injustice of all sorts, as far as it is humanly possible to wipe them out, and at last to give the opportunity for the development of a higher and better mankind."

MEAT RESTRICTIONS MODIFIED IN WESTERN DROUGHT SECTIONS

The Food Administration issues the following:

The extreme drought in Texas, Oklahoma, and other sections of the Southwest, which also affects Montana and certain areas in adjacent States in the Northwest, is endangering the meat herds in these great cattle-producing sections. As an immediate result the present cattle runs are 50 per cent heavier than in the corresponding period of last year. The larger part of this stock is below the most desirable market weights and would normally remain on the ranges until it had attained a larger growth. So far as is practicable these cattle are being moved to sections where conditions of grass, grain, and water are more favorable. The surplus must, however, be handled.

Meat Restrictions Released.

The Food Administration, therefore, is for the present releasing the meat restrictions. This is about one month earlier than was originally contemplated. It is desired, however, to continue the same careful regard for economy in beef and in all essential foods as a measure to safeguard the future.

There is always a liberal run of the lighter cattle at this season of the year, but the present supply is excessive. Practically all of the heavier and fatter cattle are more needed for export purposes for our own armed forces and those of our allies because on account of their thickness and fatty covering they are less subject to deterioration during transfer from cars to ships and freezers, when they are not protected by refrigeration.

Freer Use of Beef.

In rescinding regulations which prohibited public eating places from serving beef more than once a day and in releasing the householders from their voluntary agreement to curtail purchases to 1½ pounds per week, including bone, the Food Administration requests that this freer use of beef be restricted so far as practicable to the cattle which dress under 475 pounds. To achieve this the retail meat markets are asked to specialize in the use of these lighter cattle, and families and patrons of all public eating places are requested to patriotically accept beef of this weight, even though they have heretofore been accustomed to using the heavier beef only.

Desire of the Administration.

The desire of the Food Administration at present is not primarily to increase the consumption of beef as a whole, but to induce a preference in favor of the lighter weight cattle, of which we have an abnormal surplus. This will bring about a conservation of the heavier cattle needed for our soldiers and for export to our allies. At the same time it will afford a measure of protection through increased outlet for cattle raisers in the drought-afflicted areas.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

Special Orders, No. 180:

The resignation of Capt Alexander P. Duff, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, is accepted by the President to take effect this date (Aug. 2).

AWARDS BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

August 9, 1918.

Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., scoop shovels.
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., broadaxes.
Penberthy Injector Co., Detroit, Mich., automatic injectors.
Lincoln Twist Drill Co., Taunton, Mass., twist drills.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., putty knives.
American Lead Pencil Co., Washington, D. C., pencils.
Union Carbide Sales Co., New York City, cases, miner's lamp carbides.
U. S. Rubber Co., New York City, conductor cables.
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa., locomotive boilers.
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill., screw jacks.
Strombeck-Becker Manufacturing Co., Moline, Ill., file handles.
The Bristol Radial Dist. Co., Newark, N. J., radial distributors.
C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., condenser tubes.
John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Baltimore, Md., pig lead.
Underwood Typewriter Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., typewriters.
The H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., bits, screw driver.
Loraine Steel Co., Washington, D. C., compromise joints.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., hardware.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., goggles, blacksmiths.
The Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., New York City, rubber floor mats.
Joseph Gillott & Sons, New York City, pens, crow quill.
The Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill., box cars with cabs.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., rail, undrilled.
Sweets Steel Co., Williamsport, Pa., rail, undrilled.
Trimont Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, Mass., wrenches.
Manufacturers' Belt Hook Co., Chicago, Ill., belt lacing cutters.
The Piqua Handle & Manufacturing Co., Piqua, Ohio, handles, chisel.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel wire.
American Pad & Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., pads, scratch.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., shoeing tongs.
Evansville Tool Works, Evansville, Ind., hand chipping hammers.
Richard Dudgeon, New York City, hydraulic jacks.
National Machinery Co., Tiffin, Ohio, triple bolt cutter.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., tongs.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., searchlight mirrors.
American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., box cars.
Moore Push Pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa., map tack colored headed pins.
Rivett Lathe & Grinder Co., Brighton, Mass., precision lathes.
The Specialty Device Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, post-hole diggers.
The Borden Co., Warren, Ohio, stock and die.
St. Louis Car Co., St. Louis, Mo., box cars.
Erie Tool Works, Erie, Pa., pipe wrenches.
Henry N. Peabody & Co., New York City, galvanized barbed wire.
Chas. Hvass & Co., Inc., New York City, bars.
Howell's Mining Drill Co., Plymouth, Pa., earth augers.
Dymalkon Metals Corporation, New York City, searchlight mirrors.
Union Carbide Sales Co., New York City, cases miners' lamp carbides.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, traverse plane tables.
The Standard Steel Car Co., Washington, D. C., gondola cars.
Sheet Metal Specialty Co., Follansbee, W. Va., stovepipe ells.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., handles, handsaw.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., rail benders.
C. I. Davids & Son, New York City, black writing fluid.
J. L. Clark Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill., embossed gold-lacquered stove-pipe collars.
Luther Grinder Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., tool grinders.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., wood ranging poles, plumb bobs, and drawing boards.
The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., double blocks.
Niles Iron & Steel Roofing Co., Niles, Ohio, stove-pipe ells.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Washington, D. C., oil tanks with pump.
Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo., hoisting rope.
Boorum & Pease Co., New York City, level books with tables, transit books with tables.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.

August 10, 1918.

Anthony Carlin Co., Cleveland, Ohio, button head rivets.
National Bolt & Nut Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., boiler rivets.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., power blower.
Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Aurora, Ill., spreader car.
William E. Durr, York, Pa., twist drills.
Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y., grease cups.
E. B. Thompson, Washington, D. C., automatic sciopticon, McIntosh, with lamp lens and case, complete.
Boorum & Pease Co., New York City, level books.
Universal Drafting Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, universal drafting machine.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., black nipples, ells, tees, etc.
Wm. A. Force & Co. (Inc.), New York City, stamps, "Pioneer daters."
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., handles, hand saws.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Reading Specialties Co., Reading, Pa., rail benders.
Pressed Steel Car Co., New York City, box cars.
Birch & Jaden, Hastings, Nebr., hand tire pumps.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., rail.
Bridgeport Screw Co., Bridgeport, Conn., wood screws.
Sheet Metal Specialty Co., Follansbee, W. Va., stove pipe.
Chattanooga Stamping & Enameling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., agate trays.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., spares for motor.
The Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn., wood screws.
Western Electric Co., New York City, stage cable.
General Equipment Co., Richmond, Va., four-wheel switching locomotive.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., switch stands.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., cameras.
Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., close nipples.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lanterns.
W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, grease cups.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., pencils.
Diamond Calk Horseshoe Co., Duluth, Minn., pick mattocks.
Eberhard Faber, Washington, D. C., pencils.
Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shovels.
Thomas Somerville Co., Washington, D. C., bushings, valves, tees, etc.
Aborn Steel Co. (Inc.), New York City, carbon tool steel.
Watson McDaniel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steam trap.
Lindsey Wagon Co., Laurel, Miss., spools, skidders.
C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton, Mass., fire hose.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., rose bit, dolly.
The Charles Parker Co., Meriden, Conn., wood screws.
The Line-o-time Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., Line-o-times.
Hutchinson Office Specialties Co., Washington, D. C., Spool-O wire staple machines.

August 12, 1918.

American Axe & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., axes, double bit.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., power bar cutter.
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., broadaxes.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., bars, wrecking.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., screw drivers.
Wrought Washer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., iron washers.
Neidrich Process Co., Burlington, N. J., carbon paper.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, packing.
Davenport Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Iowa, steam vulcanizers.
J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, planer, matcher, and molder.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., gauge glasses.
Buda Co., Chicago, Ill., push cars.
Wright-Austin Co., New York City, iron steam separators.
Scully Steel & Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., tube cutters.
Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, steel tap drills.
Lutz Co., Guttenberg, N. J., T squares.
A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co., St. Louis, Mo., swivel hook sockets.
Jos. T. Ryerson & Sons, Chicago, Ill., plate-bending roll.
Crown Iron Works Co., Minneapolis, Minn., screw posts.
Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., galvanized steel pipe.
Link-Belt Co., Philadelphia, Pa., split sprocket wheels.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., standard turnouts.
Lorain Steel Co., Washington, D. C., standard turnouts.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., ground throws.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., assembled plugs.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., darkroom safe light.
North Bros. Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hand-drill presses.

(Continued on page 11.)

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first number at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

July 31, 1918.

380553. 4405. Taft Pierce Manufacturing Co., Woonsocket, R. I., equipment for motor assembly plant.

720171. 4408. Jas. Cunningham & Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y., 50 Burton type balloon windlasses.

740062. 4407. The Russ Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 9,500 carrying chests.

870048. 4404. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., license to the Government under patent No. 733,729 and reissue No. 12,637 for dopes, to make or have made and use the processes and products covered by the above-mentioned patents for war purposes and during the period of the war.

August 1, 1918.

450013. 4411. North Carolina Pine Emergency Bureau, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., 5,600 pieces lumber.

720195. 4410. Canadian Aeroplanes (Ltd.), P. O. Box 638, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, spares for Canadian JN4–D planes, aileron fittings.

730142. 4409. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., spares for "V–2," type 3, engine (470 items).

August 2, 1918.

130036. 4412. George H. Maus, Amsterdam, N. Y., 60,000 bamboo poles.

720202. 4416. The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spare parts for 436 JN6-H-T training planes, equipped with forward gun and dual control; engine bed bearers, cowls, elevators, landing gears, rudders, wings, etc.

720205. 4417. Thomas Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y., 150 gunnery airplanes, S4-C, complete.

720208. 4418. Packard Piano Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 1,000 combat propellers for US-12 engines.

720209. 4419. Hallet & Davis Piano Co., Boston, Mass., 1,000 combat propellers for US-12 engines.

730146. 4414. Zenith Carbureter Co., Detroit, Mich., 50 sets No. 48 D. C. carburetor and spare parts for Hispano-Suize, 150-horsepower, Type A engine.

730147. 4415. The Silvex Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., 25,000 spark plugs for use on Hispano-Suize, Type A, 150-horsepower engine.

August 3, 1918.

30035–A–1. 2129–3. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., spare parts according to "M" and "L" lists for 5,000 Liberty engines.

180007. 4413. The Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass., 3,000 miles field wire.

710107. 4423. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., 50,000 gallons cellulose acetate dope.

710108. 4425. Standard Seamless Tube Co., Ambridge, Pa., 70,500 feet seamless steel tubing.

710109. 4421. Bordentown Steel & Tube Co., Bordentown, N. J., 54,500 feet seamless steel tubing.

720214. 4424. B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, 10 supply balloons.

August 15, 1918.

140024. 4426. W. N. Matthews & Bro., 620 Southern Building, Washington, D. C., 5,000 breast reels, without spool.

370100. 4429. Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., 1337 Meridian Place, Washington, D. C., 93 portable oil tanks.

470115. 4432. J. C. Pushee & Sons, Boston, Mass., 20,662 brushes.

480048. 4438. Continental Car Co. of America, Louisville, Ky., services in connection with crating 350 machine-shop truck bodies.

710104. 4420. Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., 60,700 feet gauge seamless steel tubing.

720218. 4431. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., 40 sets wings, upper and lower, right and left, complete.

750027. 4428. Unit Construction Co., Fifty-eighth Street and Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 2,700 air fans for driving 100-watt generator used on radio telephone combination transmitting and receiving set.

AWARDS BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT

(Continued from page 10.)

Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y., outlet plugs.

Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., axes.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa., cast-iron pulleys.

August 13, 1918.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., turnouts, standard.

C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton, Mass., fire hose.

Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, straight and curved section.

Simonds Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, Mass., crosscut saws.

Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., axes.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., searchlights.

Lorain Steel Co., Washington, D. C., turnouts.

Weir Frog Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, turnouts.

Acme Wire Co., New Haven, Conn., "enamelite" copper wire.

Larkin Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio, shut-off nozzles.

Hillburn Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.

Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.

MacBeth Arc Lamp Co., Philadelphia, Pa., carbons, white flame.

Smith & Hood, Newark, N. J., clinching irons.

Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., crowbars.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., drill braces, ratchet.

Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., valve-grinding tools.

Niagara Machine & Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y., slip roll.

General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., crane protective panels.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., staybolt taps.

Keystone Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., ratchets.

United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., splice bars.

Columbus Handle & Tool Co., Columbus, Ind., earth tampers.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., emery cloth.

Hazard Manufacturing Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., wire-rope slings.

Oliver Machine Co., New York City, spares for Peerless motor.

Buda Co., Washington, D. C., grinders.

Advance Pump & Compressor Co., Battle Creek, Mich., steam pumps.

Worthington Pump & Machine Corporation, Washington, D. C., piston pumps.

Miller-Bryant-Pierce Co., Aurora, Ill., typewriter ribbons.

Mechanical Appliance Co., Washington, D. C., spares for motors.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., belt clamps and rubber belting.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., spares for locomotives.

Niles, Bement, Pond Co., New York City, radial drills.

Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Atlanta, Ga., pick handles, railroad.

Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York City, riveters.

Reed-Prentice Co., Worcester, Mass., drilling machines.

Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., spring-tempered rules.

Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., wrenches.

H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., screw drivers.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., cameras.

Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shovels.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., searchlights.

Solidhed Tack Co., New York City, tacks.

C. E. Jennings & Co., New York City, chisels.

Wisconsin Iron & Wire Works, Milwaukee, Wis., steel-wire weaving.

Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., combination forges.

Kruse Printing Ink Co., New York City, black mimeograph ink.

Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., guide cards.

Remington Typewriter Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., typewriters.

F. Grote & Hubbell Co. (Inc.), New York City, billiard cloth.

Johnson & Wimsatt, Washington, D. C., Georgia yellow pine.

Wallace & Tierman Co. (Inc.), New York City, meters.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J., darkroom lamps.

W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., drawing boards.

Lorain Steel Co., Washington, D. C., turnouts.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., parts for wood boring machine.

National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, searchlight carbons.

International Motor Co., Washington, D. C., spares for trucks.

Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., auto fuse boxes.

Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., New York City, battery switches.

American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., bars, wrecking.

Neidich Process Co., Burlington, N. J., carbon paper.

Western Electric Co., New York City, Bull recording sets.

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn., repairs for self-propelling derricks.

Buffalo Forge Co., Washington, D. C., portable forges.

Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., track spikes.

Frank Mosberg Co., Attleboro, Mass., socket wrenches.

R. S. Stokvis & Zonen (Inc.), New York City, Ajax bolt heading machine.

Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, air hose.

Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, radius switches.

James Swan Co., Seymour, Conn., slicks.

Safety Insulated Wire Co., New York City, rubber insulated cable.

L. & I. J. White Co., Buffalo, N. Y., heavy drawknives.

Pike Manufacturing Co., Pike, N. H., stones.

George B. Carpenter Co., Chicago, Ill., steel blocks.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co., New York City, bolter mills and spares.

National Machinery and Wrecking Co., Cleveland, Ohio, motor generator sets.

Power Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., motor generator sets.

Eagle Glass and Manufacturing Co., Wellsburg, W. Va., railroad oilers.

Erie Tool Works, Erie, Pa., wrenches.

W. H. Compton Shear Co., Newark, N. J., tinners' snips.

Awards for Trucks by Motor Transport Service

Awards for construction of standard AA trucks were made by the Motor Transport Service August 5, 1918, as follows: J. C. Wilson Truck Co., Velie Motors Corporation, Dort Motor Car Co., Elgin Motor Car Corporation, Standard Motor Truck Co., Lexington Motor Co., Auburn Auto Co., Hupp Motor Car Co., General Motors Truck Co., and Saxon Co.

DIGEST OF OPINIONS BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL IN DECIDING VARIOUS ARMY QUESTIONS

Sale of Ordnance Supplies.

Except where otherwise provided by statute or clearly authorized by the language of particular appropriations, the Ordnance Department should procure from its appropriations and issue the supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores required for all branches of the armies of the United States. Accordingly, not all requests for ordnance material made by the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, should be treated as sales, but only those specifically covered by the appropriations contained in the Signal Corps act of July 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 243). Supplies of the character supplied by the Ordnance Department to the Army, required in connection with any other service of the Signal Corps than the air service should be furnished by way of issue and not by way of sale, unless, as to the particular supplies, there is an appropriation for the Signal Corps clearly available for the purchase of the same. It is not sufficient that there might be an appropriation broad enough by its terms to include these supplies, if they were not otherwise procurable, for the reason that the appropriations of the Ordnance Department are specifically available for the procuring of this character of supplies for the use of the armies of the United States. In order to exclude the ordnance appropriation there must be an appropriation of the particular branch of the service specifically providing for such supplies for that branch of the service. (Ops. J. A. G. 400.32, Mar. 27, 1918.)

Qualifications for Honor Graduates.

The cadets to be appointed to the United States Military Academy from the honor graduates of "honor schools" pursuant to the act of May 4, 1916 (39 Stat. 62), should be selected and determined in accordance with the provisions of Changes No. 1, Comp. of Orders, W. D., Mar. 12, 1917, and not according to the rules and regulations of any such institutions by which they may determine who is or who is not entitled to the grade and designation of honor graduate. (Ops. J. A. G. 351.1, Mar. 16, 1918.)

Payment of Desertion Reward.

A soldier having been for three days absent without leave from his post, Washington Barracks, D. C., his company commander wrote a letter to the chief of police of Manchester, N. H., stating that unless said soldier returned the following day he would be considered as a deserter from the service of the United States. This official arrested the soldier several days later and delivered him to the commanding officer of Fort Constitution with a copy of the letter aforesaid and secured from him the usual reward of $50. Upon being advised of the payment of the reward, the commanding officer at Washington Barracks protested that the soldier was not a deserter. *Held*, that the police official was justified in arresting the soldier as a deserter, and that in view of the said letter the commanding officer of Fort Constitution was justified in paying the reward. *Held further*, that the company commander should be required to reimburse the Government, unless he can furnish a satisfactory explanation for thus advising the chief of police, causing the arrest of the man as a deserter and the consequent payment of the reward, when the soldier was only absent without leave. A. R. 132 provides that no man will be reported as a deserter unless the company commander, after a thorough investigation, has reason to believe that the absentee does not intend to return.

(Ops. J. A. G. 251, Mar. 21, 1918.)

Trial of Alleged Deserter.

In the case of a soldier who has been dropped from the muster rolls as a deserter, where it appears that the charge of desertion can not successfully be sustained, either because of absence of necessary witnesses, or for any other reason, it is proper to prefer charges of absence without leave and try the soldier therefor. Conviction or acquittal on a charge of absence without leave, covering the whole period of absence involved in an administrative charge of desertion, will effectually eliminate the charge of desertion and all the consequences thereof, except such as pertain to absence without leave as well as desertion. Men who have deserted from their organizations just before the latter left for overseas duty should, wherever practicable, be sent to their organizations for trial, or for such other disposition as shall be there made of them, otherwise they have escaped overseas service and thus have achieved the purpose for which they deserted.

Ops. J. A. G. 250.4, Mar. 18, 1918.)

Signal Corps Line and Staff.

There is no established legal definition of what constitutes the line and what the staff of the Army. As a matter of common law military, the distinction between line and staff organizations depends upon whether or not they are designed primarily for actual combat; and except where bound by statute, the War Department is at liberty to determine whether organizations should properly be considered as belonging to the line or the staff, being governed by this distinction. The Signal Corps was formerly a staff department. Its duties were staff duties as distinguished from combat duties. But the recent development of the air service as a combatant service, with the placing of that service under the Signal Corps, has changed the organic character of that corps by adding to its long-established functions duties and functions which did not exist in the old scheme of organization. The Signal Corps act of July 14, 1917 (40 Stat., 243), contemplates organizations and units in the Signal Corps which are designed primarily, and perhaps solely, for fighting. Therefore, such organizations of the Signal Corps as are designed for actual combat are properly to be classified as organizations of the line of the Army as distinguished from the staff.

(Ops. J. A. G. 320, Mar. 25, 1918.)

Appointment as Ordnance Sergeant.

Section 12 of the national defense act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166, 174) providing that ordnance sergeants shall be selected from sergeants of the line of the Ordnance Department who shall have served faithfully for eight years, including four years in the grade of noncommissioned officer, is not suspended during the present emergency. There is, however, no legal objection to the appointment of ordnance sergeants in the National Army and the assignment of them to duty with a Regular Army division; but an ordnance sergeant can not be appointed as a part of the personnel of a Regular Army division under authority of the act of May 18, 1917 (40 Stat. 76).

(Ops. J. A. G. 221.15, Mar. 18, 1918.)

Delivery of Supposed Deserter.

The statutory authority for the payment of rewards in the military service applies only to deserters from the military service. Where, however, a police officer in good faith arrested a man and delivered him to the military authorities, in accordance with erroneous information received from The Adjutant General that the man was a deserter at large and amenable to arrest, the actual and necessary expenses of such police officer should be paid. Such expenses may be paid from the appropriation "Contingencies of the Army" upon approval and authority of the Secretary of War (40 Stat., 40.)

(Ops. J. A. G. 251, Mar. 1, 1918.)

Military and Civil Authorities.

The military authorities have no power to order the military police or any other part of the Army, as such, to assist the civil authorities in the execution of the law, except when called upon in the manner provided for in the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress. (20 Stat., 152.) This is equally true within as well as without the 5-mile zones around military camps prescribed by the President, within which is forbidden the sale of alcoholic liquors and the keeping of bawdy houses. The foregoing does not contemplate the situation where, under the well-known conditions, military power may by proper authority be exercised in aid of the Federal civil power.

(Ops. J. A. G. 014.1, Mar. 21, 1918.)

Right to Open Deserter's Mail.

Mail addressed to a soldier in desertion and received at a local post office or by his company commander is subject to the laws and postal regulations and can not be lawfully opened and examined with a view of discovering the whereabouts of the deserter. It is a criminal offense for a postmaster or any person other than the addressee of a letter to open the same without the consent of such addressee. (Criminal Code, secs. 194, 195.) Hence, such letters can not be opened except in the manner provided by law.

(Ops. J. A. G. 251, Mar. 15, 1918.)

LIST OF LOST OR STOLEN LIBERTY BONDS FURNISHED TO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Federal Reserve Board issues the following:

Following is a list of lost and stolen Liberty bonds furnished this month to the American Bankers' Association:

FIRST 3½ PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1947.

Number.	Amt.	Number.	Amt.
381229	$50	381241	$50
381231	50	785241	50
381232	50	1194845	50
381233	50		

FIRST 4 PER CENT CONVERTED BONDS, DUE 1947.

Number.	Amt.	Number.	Amt.
927026	$50	6967697	$50
927027	50	57931	100
49157	500		

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1942.

Number.	Amt.	Number.	Amt.
421819	$50	261280	$100
746725	50	279846	100
156394	100	1895955	100
156499	100	3494374	100
261276	100	3494375	100
261277	100	3494376	100
261278	100	3494377	100
261279	100	3494379	100

THIRD 4¼ PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1928.

Number.	Amt.	Number.	Amt.
835407	$50	1701332	$50
835408	50	1701333	50
1701264	50	1701334	50
1701265	50	1701335	50
1701266	50	1701336	50
1701267	50	1701337	50
1701268	50	1701338	50
1701269	50	1701339	50
1701270	50	1701340	50
1701271	50	1701341	50
1791272	50	1701342	50
1701273	50	1701343	50
1701274	50	1701344	50
1701275	50	1701345	50
1701276	50	1701346	50
1701277	50	1701347	50
1701278	50	1701348	50
1701279	50	1701349	50
1701280	50	1701350	50
1701281	50	1701351	50
1701282	50	1701352	50
1701283	50	1701353	50
1701284	50	1701354	50
1701285	50	1701355	50
1701286	50	1701356	50
1701287	50	1701357	50
1701288	50	1701358	50
1701289	50	1701359	50
1701290	50	1701360	50
1701291	50	1701361	50
1701292	50	1701362	50
1701293	50	1701363	50
1701294	50	1701364	50
1701295	50	1701365	50
1701296	50	1701366	50
1701297	50	1701367	50
1701298	50	1701368	50
1701299	50	1701369	50
1701300	50	1701370	50
1701301	50	1701371	50
1701302	50	1701372	50
1701303	50	1701373	50
1701304	50	1701374	50
1701305	50	1701375	50
1701306	50	1701376	50
1701307	50	1701377	50
1701308	50	1701378	50
1701309	50	1701379	50
1701310	50	1701380	50
1701311	50	1701381	50
1701312	50	1701382	50
1701313	50	1701383	50
1701314	50	1701384	50
1701315	50	1701385	50
1701316	50	1701386	50
1701317	50	1701387	50
1701318	50	1701388	50
1701319	50	1701389	50
1701320	50	1701390	50
1701321	50	1701391	50
1701322	50	1701392	50
1701323	50	1701393	50
1701324	50	1701394	50
1701325	50	1701395	50
1701326	50	1701396	50
1701327	50	1701397	50
1701328	50	1701398	50
1701329	50	1701399	50
1701330	50	1701400	50
1701331	50		

THIRD 4¼ PER CENT BONDS, DUE 1928—Cont'd.

Number.	Amt.	Number.	Amt.
1701401	$50	1616194	$100
1701402	50	1616195	100
1701403	50	1616196	100
1701404	50	1616197	100
1701405	50	1616198	100
1701406	50	1616199	100
1701407	50	1616200	100
1701408	50	1616201	100
1701409	50	1616202	100
1701410	50	1616203	100
1701411	50	1616204	100
1701412	50	1616205	100
1701413	50	1616206	100
1701414	50	1616207	100
1701415	50	1616208	100
1701416	50	1616209	100
1701417	50	1616210	100
1701418	50	1616211	100
1701419	50	1616212	100
1701420	50	1616213	100
1701421	50	1616214	100
1701422	50	1616215	100
1701423	50	1616216	100
1701424	50	1616217	100
1701425	50	1616218	100
1701426	50	1616219	100
1701427	50	1616220	100
1701428	50	1616221	100
1701429	50	1616222	100
1701430	50	1616223	100
1701431	50	1616224	100
1701432	50	1616225	100
1701433	50	1616226	100
1701434	50	1616227	100
1701435	50	1616228	100
1701436	50	1616229	100
1701437	50	1616230	100
1701438	50	1616231	100
1701439	50	1616232	100
1701440	50	1616233	100
1701441	50	1616234	100
1701442	50	1616235	100
1701443	50	1616236	100
1701444	50	1616237	100
1701445	50	1616238	100
1701446	50	1616239	100
1936612	50	1616240	100
1936613	50	1616241	100
6147896	50	1616242	100
289207	100	1616243	100
1616148	100	1616244	100
1616149	100	1616245	100
1616150	100	1616246	100
1616151	100	1616247	100
1616152	100	1616248	100
1616153	100	1616249	100
1616154	100	1616250	100
1616155	100	1616251	100
1616156	100	1616252	100
1616157	100	1616253	100
1616158	100	1616254	100
1616159	100	1616255	100
1616160	100	1616256	100
1616161	100	1616257	100
1616162	100	1616258	100
1616163	100	1616259	100
1616164	100	1616260	100
1616165	100	1616261	100
1616166	100	1616262	100
1616167	100	1616263	100
1616168	100	1616264	100
1616169	100	1616265	100
1616170	100	1616266	100
1616171	100	1616267	100
1616172	100	1616268	100
1616173	100	1616269	100
1616174	100	1616270	100
1616175	100	1616271	100
1616176	100	1616272	100
1616177	100	1616273	100
1616178	100	1616274	100
1616179	100	1616275	100
1616180	100	1616276	100
1616181	100	1616277	100
1616182	100	1616278	100
1616183	100	1616279	100
1616184	100	1616280	100
1616185	100	1616281	100
1616186	100	1843495	100
1616187	100	128676	500
1616188	100	128677	500
1616189	100	128678	500
1616190	100	128679	500
1616191	100	37465	1,000
1616192	100	37466	1,000
1616193	100	37467	1,000

If any of these bonds or coupons are presented, banks should write, telephone, or telegraph, collect, to L. W. Gammon, manager protective department American Bankers' Association, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW TRAINING CAMP FOR 500 OFFICERS AT JACKSONVILLE

The War Department authorizes the following:

An officers' training camp for the training of 500 men from civil life will be established by the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. The camp will be under the control of the Quartermaster General of the Army and the training will cover a course of instruction of approximately three months. Graduates of the camp who are commissioned will be assigned for duty with the conservation and reclamation division of the Quartermaster Corps.

Men Over Draft Age.

The men selected for attendance at this camp are to be over the draft age and subject to the prescribed physical examination. While at this camp they will receive the pay of a private, first class, of the Quartermaster Corps, $33 per month, and will be furnished with clothing, equipment, and subsistence.

The conservation and reclamation division of the Quartermaster Corps is charged with the conserving and reclaiming of all materials and supplies of the Army; the operation of shops for the repair of clothing, hats, shoes, rubber boots, rubber coats, ponchos, tents, leggings, cots, stoves, field ranges, saddles, harness, and other equipment; the operation of dry cleaning and laundry plants; with the prevention of all unnecessary waste resulting from the preparation, handling, and consumption of food; with the segregation from garbage and other waste matter of fats and other elements that have a commercial value, and the disposal of same; and also with the operation and conducting of camp gardens at the various camps and cantonments throughout the United States.

Assigned to Camp Johnston.

It is planned to send the first 100 candidates selected for this school to Camp Joseph E. Johnston on August 15, the remaining 400 on September 1. Any civilian over the draft age may submit his application to attend this training camp in the form of a statement setting forth his special qualifications, age, citizenship, previous military training, if any, and any other information which may have bearing on the case, together with three letters of recommendation from prominent citizens in his locality and a certificate from a recognized physician as to his physical fitness.

Applications should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., and will be received until midnight of August 20, 1918.

P. O. FRAUD ORDER REVOKED.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 9, 1918.

Order No. 1829:

Order No. 1772, dated July 27, 1918, forbidding delivery of mail and payment of money orders to the Gallstone Remedy Co., its officers and agents as such: L. E. Bowers, manager, and L. E. Bowers, at 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., is hereby revoked in so far as it affects the personal name L. E. Bowers.

J. C. KOONS,
Acting Postmaster General.

Army Surgeons Find Means To Combat Empyema, Strange Disease of Lungs, That Has Attacked Soldiers In Camps

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

By means of teamwork on the part of specialists, the Medical Department of the Army has now erected a dependable line of defense against empyema, the disease of the lungs that assumed the proportions of an epidemic in the camps and cantonments last winter, causing many deaths. The cause of the disease has been definitely ascertained and the best method of treatment established.

Differs from Ordinary Form.

The form of the disease that appeared in the camps last winter differed from the ordinary disease seen in civil life, being due to the streptococcus, one of the most dreaded germs known. Next winter, or at any other time, if a similar epidemic should attack the men in training or overseas, it is certain—that is, as certain as a forecast can be in reference to a disease as virulent as empyema—that the Surgeon General will be able to prevent a serious spread and will be able to rob the disease of its greatest danger.

To appreciate fully the nature and magnitude of the victory achieved it is necessary to understand in brief the nature of empyema and also to recall the general health conditions in American Army camps last winter.

Camp Conditions Considered.

The men at the camps were experiencing their first winter campaign. Many of the troops from the country districts had never suffered from the diseases of childhood, such as measles. Cases of measles appeared in the camps and the disease spread through the recruits from the country. Measles in adult life is very serious, frequently being followed by pneumonia. Other complications occurred to increase the gravity of the infections, none of which were more serious than empyema.

Empyema is an infection that attacks the membrane covering the lungs or the membranous lining of the chest walls. It produces a fluid, oftentimes pus, which remains between the two membranes. The amount of the exudate constantly increases and the lungs are forced up into a smaller and smaller space as the fluid tends to fill the pleural cavity. During this stage of the disease breathing becomes more labored and difficult, due to the restricted air space in the lungs. Aside from this aspect of empyema, which alone may prove fatal, the virulence of the germ is such that the infection is always to be dreaded.

Cause Long Unknown.

While similar epidemics have ravaged all armies for the last three centuries, at no time has the cause been known. The first known operation for empyema was performed in a similar epidemic during our War of 1812.

At the very inception of the epidemic Surg. Gen. Gorgas ordered special investigations to be made. Following this, the cause was discovered by an intensive study in the laboratory divisions of the bacteriology and pathology, the exact nature of the disease and the medical treatment outlined by the Army physicians, and the method of its spread determined by active work carried on by the medical department in every camp.

Best Method of Treatment.

The Surgical Division was charged with the problem of devising the best method of treatment. To this end a special group, consisting of surgeons, internists, and laboratory workers, was located at Camp Lee, Va., where a large group of patients were available for study. At the same time empyema teams, consisting of a surgeon, a medical man, and a laboratory expert, were appointed from the staff of each base hospital to treat and make a special study of all cases at their particular hospital.

In civil practice the ordinary type of empyema is operated upon almost as soon as diagnosed. But to-day a patient in an Army hospital would probably not be operated upon until the primary acute infection had spent its virulence, as it has been found that this disease is entirely different from that met in civil life.

Risks of Early Operation.

The medical officers feel that early operation may involve great risks without compensating benefits. The treatment carried out by the Empyema Commission consists of removing the pus by aspiration at as frequent intervals as necessary; that is, drawing off the fluid contained in the pleural cavity with the aid of a needle and suction apparatus. The laboratory men on the commission proved that the virulence of the exudate usually decreased during the periods between aspiration; in other words, nature herself seems to take a hand. The medical officers have found that the best time to operate is when the general condition of the patient begins to improve. The operation is usually performed under a local anaesthetic. In operations means are taken to prevent collapse of the lung. Many ingenious devices for the treatment of the disease have been introduced. In one hospital, where a ward was filled with patients suffering from empyema, the entire group of draining abcess cavities were attached by tubing to a central suction pump so as to keep the pus sucked out and keep the lungs of the patients expanded.

The following figures, taken from the report of the empyema team at the base hospital at Fort Riley, Kans., demonstrate the effectiveness of the new technique of treatment. From October 20 to January 29, 85 cases were under treatment which were not aspirated. Of these, 52 died. From January 29 to April 30, 69 cases were being treated. All of these were aspirated. The deaths numbered 6.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

THE HANDLING OF CASUALS AT PORTS OF EMBARKATION

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1918.

General Orders, No. 64:

VI. Hereafter, in order to facilitate the handling of casuals and to simplify the keeping of records in connection therewith, the following measures will be employed:

(a) An enlisted man absent from his company or detachment at the time of embarkation will be dropped from such company or detachment and taken up on the records of the over-seas casual camp at the port of embarkation, at which his company or detachment embarked, as unassigned in the arm, corps, or department of which he is a member. He will retain the grade which he held in his company or detachment as an extra number unless reduced by court-martial or by competent orders.

(b) The individual records of all such absentees will be delivered to the personnel adjutant of the port of embarkation, who will transmit them to the commanding officer of the over-seas casual camp. When the records of absentees are not with the company or detachment, lists giving names, station, and status of such absentees will be furnished to the personnel adjutant. This list will be transmitted to the commanding officer of the over-seas casual camp, who will inform the commanding officers of the organizations or stations indicated on the list that the men have been transferred from their original company or detachment to the over-seas casual camp as prescribed in (a).

(c) An enlisted man absent without leave at time of embarkation of the company or detachment of which he was a member will be brought to trial upon reporting to the commanding officer of over-seas casual camp. If he fails to return within 10 days, he will be reported to The Adjutant General of the Army as a deserter.

(d) The service record and other papers of a deserter will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army with the report of desertion.

(e) In individual cases where an error or injustice might occur by reporting an absentee as a deserter at the end of 10 days, the period may be extended at the discretion of the commanding officer of over-seas casual camp. When report is forwarded after such extension, the reasons for extending the time will be stated.

(f) The individual equipment of each man absent without leave at the departure of the organization for embarkation will, if practicable, be left in the hands of the reclamation officer at the port of embarkation for suitable and proper disposition, and casuals reporting at the over-seas casual camp will be reequipped at that point.

[322.981, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS ON JULY 23, 1918.

Compiled from Reports to and Issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board.

District.	General business.	Crop condition.	Industries of the district.	Construction, building, and engineering.	Foreign trade.	Money rates.	Railroad, post office, and other receipts.	Labor conditions.
No. 1, Boston	Active	Good	Busy	Small	Improved	Increased	Mixed	Unsatisfactory.
No. 2, New York	Activity limited only by shortage of raw materials.	Fairly good	Intensely active on war work.	Heavy decreases, except on Government work.	During fiscal year ending June 30 imports decreased 7 per cent, exports 14 per cent.	Firm; ruling rate 6 per cent.	Post office, June returns increase over 1917; telegraph, quarterly returns increase over 1917.	"Work or fight" order and Federal control of employment of unskilled workers somewhat relieves shortage.
No. 3, Philadelphia	Very good	Very good	Very busy	Building at lowest mark for a decade.	Shipment of war supplies continues heavy.	Continue firm	Increasing	Shortage in all lines.
No. 4, Cleveland	Satisfactory	Good	Active	Inactive		Very firm	Increase	Scarce; somewhat unsettled.
No. 5, Richmond	Active and profitable.	Unusually favorable.	Running to capacity; limited only by labor and supplies.	Private building negligible; Government housing active.	Restricted by lack of freight room.	Firm; 6 per cent.	Railroad, irregular; post office, volume large; reflects increased rates.	Some slight improvement reported.
No. 6, Atlanta	Excellent	Good	Very active	Light, except Government work.	Very light	Slight increase	Slight increase	Very unsatisfactory.
No. 7, Chicago	do	Very good	Generally at capacity.	Stagnant		Firm	Post-office receipts increase.	Insufficient supply.
No. 8, St. Louis	Good	Favorable	Active	Quiet		do	Decrease in post-office receipts.	More settled.
No. 9, Minneapolis	do	Good	do	Fair		do	No change	Good.
No. 10, Kansas City	do	do	do	Generally restricted to essentials.		Practically unchanged.		Scarcity more pronounced.
No. 11, Dallas	Satisfactory, considering summer season.	Fair	do	Below normal	Good	Unchanged; steady to firm.	Railroad, increase; post office, 52.7 per cent increase.	Unsatisfactory on account of shortage.
No. 12, San Francisco.	Active	Good	Very active	Decreased 29 per cent from last month, but 16 per cent greater than June, 1917.	Large volume	Firm	Increasing	Settled.

TO HELP RAILROAD AND FARMS IN GETTING UNSKILLED LABOR

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

While the prohibition against recruiting of unskilled labor by employers engaged in war work, except under the direction of the Department of Labor, does not include railroads and farmers, the transportation and agricultural industries will be assisted by the United States Employment Service in every way possible.

Farm and Railroad Labor.

Specialization in farm and railroad labor supplying is a feature of the central labor recruiting program, and the leading branch offices have special railroad labor and farm labor divisions, while in the West and in some places in the South and East offices have been established which devote their entire attention to supplying farm labor and railroad unskilled labor. Recently the employment offices of railroads in western territory were made a part of the Federal Employment Service system.

This statement is made necessary by the existence of an erroneous belief that railroads and farms must obtain labor through means other than the United States Employment Service. The service will not only assist railroads and farms in getting unskilled labor, but they will be protected by the Department of Labor from recruiting by other industries.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCK WALLS.

U. S. Engineer Office,
Second Cincinnati District,
Room 415 Customhouse,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 8, 1918.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for constructing guide walls at Locks Nos. 9 and 10 and guard walls at Locks Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, and the partial demolition and rebuilding of a guide wall at Lock No. 14, Kentucky River, Ky., will be received at this office until 10 a. m. September 9, 1918, and then publicly opened.

All persons will, upon application to this office, with notice of their intention to bid, be furnished with two copies of the advertisement, specifications, and proposal blank.

Lock No. 9 is located at Valley View, Ky.

Lock No. 10 is locted at Ford, Ky.

Lock No. 11 is located at College Hill, Ky.

Lock No. 12 is located at Ravenna, Ky.

Lock No. 13 is located at Willow, Ky.

Lock No. 14 is located at Heidelberg, Ky.

B. F. Thomas,
District Engineer.

Special Orders, No. 183:

52. Maj. Charles D. Wilkins, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, that post, for a course of instruction.

APPOINTMENTS AND REDUCTION OF ENLISTED VETERINARIANS

General Orders, No. 58:

IV. 1. The following methods of appointments and reduction of the enlisted personnel of the Veterinary Corps will govern during the existing emergency:

(a) In divisions, the division veterinarian may promote enlisted men of the Veterinary Corps up to the authorized allowance and may sign warrants "for the Surgeon General."

(b) In veterinary, base veterinary, corps veterinary, and Army mobile veterinary hospitals the enlisted personnel of the Veterinary Corps will be promoted by the veterinarian in charge, who may sign warrants "for the Surgeon General," except that while any of these units are in a training school any appointment must be approved by the senior veterinary instructor.

(c) In veterinary detachments assigned to auxiliary remount depots, or to remount squadrons, or to any other detached command, the sergeants first class, sergeants, and corporals will be issued warrants by the Surgeon General upon recommendation of the veterinarian. Farriers, horseshoers, cooks, privates first class, and saddlers will be appointed by the veterinarian.

2. Any veterinarian may make reductions when in his judgment the same may be necessary, provided that the officer ordering the reduction shall have the power to fill the vacancy thus created.

MORE COAL FOR NEW ENGLAND THROUGH THE CAPE COD CANAL

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo announces that the operation of the Cape Cod Canal between Buzzards Bay and Sandwich, Mass., a distance of 8 miles, by the United States Railroad Administration under authority of the President's proclamation of July 23 will make possible the water transportation to New England consumers of a much larger tonnage of coal hereafter than would have been possible under the previous status.

Saving of 70 Miles.

The canal is now operated by the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Co. Putting boats and barges through the canal means a saving of approximately 70 miles compared with the distance traveled by sea, and a much greater freedom from fogs.

While the present depth of 19 feet at mean low water will permit the movement of a large tonnage of coal and other freight, the prompt dredging of the canal under Government auspices to its original charter depth of 25 feet will permit the safe and quick movement of all the vessels now engaged in carrying coal to New England with the exception of 10 or 12 whose draft exceeds 25 feet, and it is estimated that out of the 12,000,000 tons of water-borne coal now moving annually to New England ports of destination north of Cape Cod a maximum of 10,000,000 tons can be moved through the canal after two months' dredging of the sand accumulation at the entrances of the canal and Sagamore Bridge.

Towage to Be Restored.

The towage facilities which the canal company withdrew about a year ago will be immediately restored to a large extent by the Railroad Administration and pilotage service will be installed for the assistance of vessels of all types, steam, sail, and barges. Additional terminal facilities will be promptly established near the west end of the canal, at which point the large ocean-going tugboats bringing the barges from New York Harbor, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads will turn over their barges and a special towing service will be established from Buzzards Bay to Boston and other ports north of Cape Cod. Coal and other supplies for vessels will be available at these barge terminals.

Depth to Be Maintained.

The effort of the Railroad Administration will be to maintain the charter depth of 25 feet at all times, which will require the constant service of special dredgers.

It is the intention, as promptly as possible, to operate through the canal the vessels of the Ocean Steamship Co., Clyde Line, and Merchants & Miners' Transportation Co., now operated between Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville. The daily passenger and freight service of the Eastern Steamship Co. between Boston and New York will be continued through the canal as heretofore.

The development of traffic on the canal by the Railroad Administration opens additional interesting possibilities. In good weather barges may move through Long Island Sound to Boston and other ports north of Cape Cod without breaking bulk. It will facilitate the delivery at all seasons, regardless of weather or submarine interference, of the fuel, food, cotton, wool, lumber, pig iron, copper, and other raw materials originating in the South and so essential to New England's industrial activities.

An attitude of cordial cooperation has been evidenced by the United States Shipping Board, the United States Fuel Administration, the Departments of Commerce, War, and Navy, the New England Boat Owners and Towers Association, the Eastern Steamship Co., and many independent vessel owners.

Rules for the Guidance of Threshermen Pledged to Aid in Grain Conservation

The Food Administration, Farm Journals Section, Educational Division, issues the following "rules and regulations" as prepared by the Grain-Threshing Division. Threshermen who agree to observe these rules are granted a certificate of membership in the Food Administration:

In accepting membership in the United States Food Administration, it is expected that threshermen will do their best to observe the following:

(1) I will do my bes to properly repair my machine so that it can be adjusted to save grain.

(2) I will encourage the threshing of grain only when it is dry and ripe, unless a greater loss will be incurred by waiting, and only then with the approval of my county threshing committee.

(3) I will discourage the tendency to rush threshing operations beyond the capacity of my machine.

(4) If possible, I will use a large canvas under and around my machine in order that I may make a thorough grain-saving clean-up after each move.

(5) I will insist on careful and regular feeding of the bundles (sheaves) to the machine and supervise my pitchers as much as possible so that they will avoid unnecessary shattering.

(6) I will keep my engine in such condition that it will deliver the necessary power to keep the cylinders moving at the speed required by the manufacturers.

(7) I will advise the raking of shock rows so that no grain is left in the fields by the bundle wagons.

(8) I will encourage the use of tight-bottom bundle racks so that grain will not shatter and be lost when it is hauled to the machine.

(9) I will encourage the saving of grain, and if any wastage occurs which should be prevented, I will appeal to the county threshing committee, in cases where I can not adjust the matter myself.

KEEP BULLETIN POSTED IN ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOARDS OF TRADE, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN IS DAILY POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THEIR BUILDINGS SO THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC MAY HAVE EASY AND REGULAR ACCESS TO ITS COLUMNS.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BURLESON'S ORDER REQUIRING THE BULLETIN TO BE POSTED IN 56,000 POST OFFICES HAS PROVED OF INESTIMABLE VALUE AS A REFERENCE GUIDE TO THE BUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS OF THE NATION, AND IT IS REALIZED THAT THIS BENEFIT MAY BE VASTLY EXTENDED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF PERSONS IN CHARGE OF ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS NOW RECEIVING COPIES.

DO NOT MISS FILING A SINGLE COPY; THE ONE MISSING IS OFTEN THE MOST VALUABLE. WRITE FOR EXTRA COPIES BY NUMBER, NOT BY DATE.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION AUTHORIZED BY SHIPPING BOARD

The Shipping Board, through Edward N. Hurley, chairman, has authorized the commissioning of a training ship on the Great Lakes for the training of apprentices as seamen, firemen, and cooks on lake cargo carriers. The ship will be based at the station to be established at Cleveland, under the direction of Capt. Irving L. Evans, of Cleveland, section chief of the board's recruiting service for the Lakes.

Men Now in Training.

This service, of which Henry Howard, of Boston, is director, is now training 3,000 men a month for the new merchant marine on a fleet of training vessels maintained in Atlantic and Pacific waters. Capt. Evans is now seeking a suitable vessel for the Lakes, which will be the thirteenth in the board's training fleet.

The training of men by the Government for service on the Great Lakes is a novelty. It was ordered by the Shipping Board, through Chairman Hurley, July 27, as one means of meeting demands of Great Lakes' sailors, firemen, oilers, and water tenders, who had voted to strike. The strike was called off July 29.

Board to Have Charge.

Recruiting of apprentices for the Great Lakes training ship will be carried on in the same recruiting stations of the board that are now providing large numbers of young men for coastwise and overseas ships. The board has nearly 2,000 of these stations in the seven States touching the Lakes.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Official Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

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DIRECT LOANS TO LIVE-STOCK RAISERS WILL BE GRANTED BY WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

INDUSTRY SUFFERING HARDSHIP

Owing to Excessive Drought Conditions, Cattlemen Are Experiencing Great Difficulty in Feeding and Protecting Stock.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo yesterday announced that the War Finance Corporation would make direct loans to individuals, firms, and corporations whose principal business is the raising of live stock, including cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs. The live-stock industry, and particularly breeding stock, in some parts of the country is suffering great hardship by reason of excessive drought conditions, and cattlemen are experiencing great difficulty in feeding and protecting their cattle. The action of the corporation is intended to relieve this situation.

Loans Direct to Borrowers.

The loans will be made directly to the borrowers under section 9 of the War Finance Corporation act. That section authorizes advances to be made in exceptional cases directly, without the intervention of banks, to borrowers whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.

The Federal reserve banks of Kansas City and Dallas will be designated by the corporation as agencies for this business. Temporary organizations will be immediately created for passing upon the applications for loans as submitted.

It is not proposed at the present time to establish agencies except at Dallas and Kansas City. Applications from stock raisers operating in the Atlanta and Richmond Federal reserve districts will for the present be handled by the Federal reserve bank at Dallas, and applications from stock raisers operating in the San Francisco, Minneapolis, and St. Louis districts will be handled at Kansas City. Applications from other districts will be made to the corporation direct in Washington.

Twenty-seventh Infantry Has Landed at Vladivostok, Secretary Baker Announces

The Secretary of War has announced the landing at Vladivostok of the Twenty-seventh Infantry from the Philippines, under command of Col. Henry D. Styer.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL PLANNING IN ADVANCE FOR 18-45 REGISTRATION; LOCAL BOARDS ARE TOLD TO BE READY

38 SURVIVORS OF PENISTONE ARE PICKED UP OFF CAPE COD

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that two boats, one containing 18 survivors of the steamer *Penistone*, the other containing 11, were towed into Cape Cod by a Coast Guard vessel on Thursday. A naval vessel picked up nine other survivors of that ship south of Nantucket Island and took them to port.

WARNED AGAINST EMPLOYMENT OF PRIORITIES "SOLICITORS"

Manufacturers Told They Can Gain Nothing Through Agents Claiming Influence.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board, has issued a letter pointing out to manufacturers and the public generally the uselessness and inadvisability of employing agents to obtain priority certificates or preference treatment from the board. The letter follows:

"**TO THE PUBLIC:**

"**The attention of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has been called to the fact that certain individuals are offering their services and soliciting employment to present priority applications and procure the issuance of priority certificates, and also to use their alleged influence in having industries accorded preferential treatment.**

"**The rules and regulations of the Priorities Division are clear, simple, can be readily followed and will be furnished to anyone applying therefor. The employment of agents not only burdens the applicant for priority with a wholly unnecessary expense, but an attempt on the part of such agents to exert personal influence—which it is needless to say they do not possess—may have a tendency to prejudice the applicant's cause.**

"**EDWIN B. PARKER,**
"**Priorities Commissioner.**
"**August 15, 1918.**"

MUST LOSE NO TIME SAYS GEN. CROWDER

Speed and Cooperation of the Public Necessary if Reservoir of Class 1 Men Is Kept Filled — Expects Early Date in September to Be Set After Bill Is Passed — Should Be at Least 13,000,000 Registrants, He States.

The Provost Marshal General authorizes the following statement:

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Provost Marshal General to provide for the registration of those men who will be affected by the act which Congress is expected shortly to pass extending the age limits of the selective draft.

State headquarters, local boards, and other officials in the various States have been advised to hold themselves in readiness to proceed promptly with their work as soon as Congress has acted and the President, by proclamation, has fixed the date of registration.

Early Preparatory Work.

Until the legislation is actually passed it can not be stated with exactness, of course, what the new age limits will be. But, because of the urgency of the situation, it is essential that as much of the preparatory work as possible be done at this time in order that the administration may promptly avail itself of the new law. To that end now, as in the past, the utmost reliance is placed on the American people to supply the necessary cooperation and teamwork.

The situation is urgent because by October 1 Class I, under the age limits of the original act, will have been entirely exhausted. Unless there is to be a very serious interruption in the flow of American troops to the camps and thence across the seas to France, Class I must be replenished at the earliest possible moment by available men both below and above the present age limits of 21 to 31. There is literally no time to be lost.

What the Bill Proposes.

The bill which has been introduced in Congress at the request of the War Department would fix the new age limits at between 18 and 45 years. That is to say, it would include, in addition to the

men within the present limits, those between 32 and 45, inclusive (14 annual classes), and those between 18 and 20, inclusive (3 annual classes).

These limits were suggested to Congress by the War Department because the military man-power program of the United States requires that the now nearly depleted reservoir of Class I men shall be replenished by more than 2,000,000 men available for full military service. On the basis of actuarial figures from insurance companies, census computations, and the experience of this office in the previous registration, it has been estimated that the required number of men for Class I may be had only by including within the draft-age limits men between 32 and 45 and between 18 and 20.

Must Add 13,000,000 Names.

That is to say, approximately 13,000,000 men must be added to the list of registrants in order that, with all exemptions allowed, at least 2,000,000 men will remain in Class I.

In other words, here is the problem presented: If the bill as introduced is passed, it will be necessary between the date of its passage and October 1 to register and begin to classify by questionnaire 13,000,000 men not heretofore included in the draft age limits, or approximately one and one-third as many men as were registered on June 5, 1917. And, when this has been done, draft calls upon the new Class I must start to fill the places in the training camps of those men going to France.

Early September Date Expected.

Assurance having been given that the legislation will receive immediate consideration upon the assembling of the House and of the Senate, this office, in its preliminary instructions sent out to draft executives in the various States, has proceeded on the assumption that the new registration might be held early in September. If, for example, the bill is passed by August 31 or soon thereafter it would be necessary for the President's proclamation to fix a registration date as soon as possible, allowing ample time to be given for posting his proclamation in every region of the country. Thus registration day might be as early as September 5 or shortly thereafter. To have the first installment of the new Class I ready for camp by October it would be necessary to have the registration not later than September 15. In any event it is obvious that we can not wait until the act is passed before beginning the preliminary work in this vast undertaking.

Additional Draft Machinery.

Existing draft machinery in the different States is to be used with such increased facilities and additional registrars as appear likely to be required for the larger enrollment. The governors of the various States and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will be called upon to supervise the registration in their respective jurisdictions. The adjutant general or draft executive in each State, acting under the direction of the governor, will be the central administrative authority of the registration within that State. Local boards will have immediate direction and supervision within their respective jurisdictions. The actual registration will be made in the customary voting precincts within the jurisdiction of each board. The local boards have been requested to proceed at once with the appointment of one or more registrars for each precinct within their respective jurisdictions on the basis of probably 1 registrar for each 80 registrants. On the basis of the bill as introduced in Congress one and one-third times as many registrars will be needed as were required on June 5, 1917.

Public Support Essential.

Entirely aside from the powers which the new law may confer on the Government, it is essential that the public shall accord the fullest measure of cooperation, and the War Department has implicit confidence that the response of the men who will be required to register under the new law will be as patriotic and as complete as that which marked the registration on June 5, 1917. Fundamentally the processes of the selective draft rest upon the principle of heroic sacrifice that has made of the American Army in this war an establishment faithful to the best traditions of the American people. Now, as in the previous registration, the manhood of America is to be given opportunity to demonstrate its undying loyalty to the Republic, and to manifest its faith in those principles of free government for which the civilized nations of the world are battling in the most momentous war of the ages.

ALL MEN 21 SINCE JUNE 5 MUST REGISTER AUGUST 24

Required of Them Regardless of Any Grounds for Exemption That May Exist.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

In order to clear up any misunderstanding that may exist the Provost Marshal General desires to emphasize the fact that, regardless of any grounds for exemption that may exist, all young men in the United States who shall have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5 and on or before August 24, must present themselves before their local boards for registration between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. August 24.

Any claims for exemption may be filed subsequently in filling out the questionnaire blanks which will be furnished to the registrants.

Provision will be made for the registration by mail of any person who expects to be absent on registration day from the jurisdiction of the board where he permanently resides, but in such a case extreme care should be taken by him to see that his registration card reaches his home board on or before August 24. Such persons are advised to apply at once to a local board for instructions as to how to proceed.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

Special Orders, No. 181:

195. The resignation of Maj. Robert W. Briggs, Infantry, National Guard in the service of the United States, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED 75 MILLIONS

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces that the fourth biweekly issue of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan was oversubscribed $75,706,500. The total subscriptions aggregate $575,706,500. The aggregate of subscriptions for certificates in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan to date is $2,759,541,500.

Nine of the 12 Federal reserve districts oversubscribed their quotas.

Results by Districts.

The quotas (in round numbers) and subscriptions by districts are as follows:

Federal reserve bank.	Quota.	Subscription.
United States Treasury		$4,581,000
Boston	$43,300,000	49,500,000
New York	169,000,000	207,287,000
Philadelphia	35,300,000	38,400,000
Cleveland	45,300,000	52,500,000
Richmond	17,300,000	14,397,000
Atlanta	14,600,000	14,968,500
Chicago	70,000,000	87,272,500
St. Louis	20,000,000	24,056,000
Minneapolis	17,300,000	12,260,000
Kansas City	20,000,000	25,126,000
Dallas	12,000,000	7,579,500
San Francisco	35,300,000	37,750,000
Total	500,000,000	575,706,500

COTTONSEED PROFIT MARGINS ON THE SEED FOR PLANTING

The Food Administration issues the following:

Seedsmen who deal in cotton seed for planting purposes will not be held to the same margin of profit designated for dealers in milling seed, but will be limited to sales at an advance over cost that will not return more than the normal average profit realized in their business prior to July 1, 1914, the Food Administration announces.

Believes Margin Inadequate.

Dealers in milling seed were recently limited to a margin of $3 per ton in cases where they themselves own their business wholly and assume all risks of operation. The Food Administration believes that in view of the greatly increased cost of handling this margin is inadequate for seedsmen who deal in seed for planting purposes.

Permits for Holding Seed.

Permission to hold cotton seed for planting purposes more than 60 days must be obtained in advance from the Food Administration. These problems were discussed at a conference last week at Washington, attended by dealers from all the Southern States, at which recommendations were made that margins of profit be increased.

BRITISH HAY ACREAGE DECLINE.

The area of hay in the United Kingdom is about 10 per cent less than last year, indicating additional difficulty in securing forage for live stock, the Food Administration reports. The farm labor supply continues to be deficient and there is difficulty in keeping cultivated lands clean.

KNIT GOODS REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS SPACE SAVING PLANS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of the hosiery and underwear industry of the United States conferred with the Knit Goods Section and the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board to discuss means whereby space could be saved in packing merchandise for shipment.

Possible Saving Considered.

From the information presented by the representatives of the various associations it appears that a saving of at least 20 per cent can be brought about in improvements in the methods of packing. Committees from the associations have undertaken to work out a detailed plan which they will submit to the Conservation Division later.

These committees will take up also the question of reduction in styles in hosiery and underwear along lines that have been put into effect in other industries by the Conservation Division.

The Organizations Represented.

The organizations represented at the knit goods conference were: Knit Goods Manufacturers of America, Utica, N. Y.; National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents, New York; National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York; Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers, Philadelphia; National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Philadelphia; Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, Richmond, Va.

LABOR BOARD NAMES AN UMPIRE TO DECIDE BRIDGEPORT ISSUES

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The National War Labor Board has failed to agree unanimously upon a decision in the case of the Bridgeport, Conn., industries, 58 in number, in which both employers and workers submitted to arbitration of their differences by the board. Pursuant to the rules governing procedure of the board in such cases, the board proceeded to the selection of an umpire to decide the undetermined points in the controversy. Otto M. Eidlitz, of New York City, director of the Bureau of Housing of the Department of Labor, was unanimously chosen as the umpire, and will proceed at once to a hearing and determination of the issues, the principal one of which is the method of classification to be established for the government of wage rates in the respective plants.

Mr. Eidlitz has accepted and will meet with the board to-morrow.

Reclamation Service Asking for Proposals

The United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, is asking for proposals for furnishing a 5,000-kilowatt vertical hydraulic turbine and generator. Bids will be opened at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., on October 1, 1918.

Calls 12,000 White Men Into Limited Service

The Provost Marshal General has called for 12,000 limited-service white men, date of entrainment August 30–31, apportioned as follows:

Alabama, 150, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.
Arkansas, 100, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Connecticut, 250, Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
Florida, 100, Camp Greene.
Georgia, 150, Camp Greene.
Illinois, 800, Camp Dodge.
Indiana, 350, Camp Dodge.
Iowa, 250, Camp Dodge.
Kentucky, 250, Camp Greene.
Louisiana, 200, Camp Greene.
Maine, 100, Camp Upton.
Maryland, 75, Camp Greene.
Massachusetts, 1,000, Camp Upton.
Michigan, 600, Camp Dodge.
Minnesota, 350, Camp Dodge.
Mississippi, 100, Camp Greene.
Missouri, 450, Camp Dodge.
Nebraska, 150, Camp Dodge.
New Hampshire, 100, Camp Upton.
New Jersey, 650, Camp Greene.
New York, 1,325, Camp Upton, and 225, Camp Greene.
North Carolina, 250, Camp Greene.
North Dakota, 150, Camp Dodge.
Ohio, 650, Camp Greene.
Oklahoma, 250, Camp Dodge.
Pennsylvania, 1,400, Camp Greene.
Rhode Island, 125, Camp Upton.
South Carolina, 100, Camp Greene.
South Dakota, 150, Camp Dodge.
Tennessee, 200, Camp Greene.
Vermont, 100, Camp Upton.
Virginia, 350, Camp Greene.
West Virginia, 150, Camp Greene.
Wisconsin, 400, Camp Dodge.
Total, 12,000.

Proposals Sent Out by Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture is sending out the following proposals:

Pasteboard boxes, 3,750.
Coal, 35 tons, to be delivered at Vienna, Va.
Tractor, one, kerosene burner preferred.
Alfalfa hay, 4 carloads.
Linseed-oil meal, old process, 30 tons.
(The above to be opened Aug. 23, 1918.)
Tractors, one new and one that has been used, to be opened August 27, 1918.
Installing heating plant at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Va., to be opened August 30, 1918.

Copies of proposals and specifications may be obtained from R. M. Reese, chairman, board of award, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Redeemed Thrift Cards to be Shipped Unfolded

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSIST. POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 14, 1918.

Postmasters are instructed to ship unfolded all redeemed thrift cards with stamps affixed. This applies to shipments by district postmasters to central-accounting postmasters, by accounting postmasters to State depository postmasters, and by them to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.

Save for the country's sake.

URGES MOVEMENT OF ALL NAVY MATERIAL POSSIBLE BEFORE THE SEASON OF BAD WEATHER

CIRCULAR No. 15.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS,
DIVISION OF INLAND TRAFFIC,
Washington, August 6, 1918.

To: All bureaus, headquarters Marine Corps, commandants, and supply officers, all naval districts, yards, and stations, the officers in charge naval ammunition depots, training camps, air stations, supply depots, naval hospitals, etc., superintending constructors and inspectors at private works, and all Navy offices in the United States interested in the purchase, shipment, and storage of Navy material and supplies.

All Navy contractors.

Subject: Shipment of Navy material and material in which the Navy is interested.

1. Although the volume of business being handled by the various carriers is very heavy, rail conditions have materially improved, and at the present time the transportation situation is comparatively well in hand.

2. As time progresses the volume of traffic will increase—certainly more rapidly than it will be possible to increase freight equipment and terminal facilities, including storage. While weather conditions during the winter of 1917–18 were unusually severe, it is quite possible that during the coming winter we may experience similar conditions.

3. The object of this communication is to impress upon all concerned the absolute necessity for cooperation in the endeavor to have moved during the period prior to the time for bad weather such materials and supplies as are or will be needed later. This will to a great extent confine subsequent movements to actually current and imperative needs and will materially assist in the endeavor on the part of the Director General of Railroads to keep the transportation situation under control.

4. It will, of course, be necessary to give careful study to the matter in order that needs may be anticipated. This is intended to apply to all activities in which the Navy is interested, including Navy contractors and subcontractors.

5. It is desirable that this circular be given the widest possible publicity, and with this in view additional copies will be furnished upon request.

H. P. ANEWALT,
Manager Inland Traffic.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 93.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 15, 1918.

Section A.—There is nothing of importance to report from the sectors occupied by our troops.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$54,366.46
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	531,035.01
Miscellaneous	1,520,342.05
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	576,582.44
Total ordinary receipts	3,132,325.96
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	10,550,731.99
Balance previous day	1,630,535,748.91
Total	1,653,218,806.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$38,460,543.63
Panama Canal disbursements	85,682.62
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	1,004,315.08
Public-debt disbursements	
Balance in general fund today	20,401,638.07
	1,593,266,627.46
Total	1,653,218,806.86

28 DISTRICT COAL PRODUCTION MANAGERS ARE APPOINTED

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration through James B. Neale, director of production, announces the completion of a list of 28 production managers appointed, one in each coal-producing district.

Each production manager will have charge of the campaign for increased production in his own district, and to him the production committees, which are being formed at the great majority of the soft coal mines throughout the United States, will report.

Personnel of Committees.

Each production committee will consist of six members, three to represent the mine management and three to represent the mine workers. Thus both parties in interest will be represented. In case a mine has failed to produce the maximum tonnage, it will be up to the production committee to learn the cause or causes of the failure and to place the blame where it belongs, either with the mine management or with the men, and thus point out the way for improvement.

Whenever blame is placed, it will doubtless be accepted in good part, as it will have been placed by a committee on which both parties are represented. Each week the production committee will post a list showing the names of the men who have been absent, or who have worked short hours, or who have loaded less than a fair amount of coal, and the reasons will be given, setting forth clearly whether in each particular case the blame lies with the company or with the worker.

Names of Managers.

The production managers and the fields over which they will exercise authority are:

Charles O'Neill, central Pennsylvania; F. B. Reiman, western Pennsylvania, north of Pittsburgh; R. W. Gardiner, Pittsburgh and Panhandle District; James S. Amend, Westmoreland, Irwin, Gas Ligonier, Latrobe, and Greensburg; W. L. Byers, Connellsville region; Howard P. Brydon, Cumberland, Piedmont, and upper Potomac, Md., and W. Va.; F. M. Lockhart, Somerset-Myersdale; J. J. Roby, eastern and central Ohio; William H. Wallace, Michigan; James H. Pritchard, southern Ohio; H. F. Price, Big Sandy and Elkhorn; A. L. Allais, Hazard; J. W. Dawson, high volatile fields of southern West Virginia; E. E. White, New River and Winding Gulf; R. D. Patterson, Tug River and Pocahontas field; G. D. Kilgore, Clinch Valley and southwestern Virginia; Howell J. Davis, Harlan field in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia; Judge H. C. Selheimer, Alabama; W. G. Duncan, western Kentucky; W. J. Freeman, Indiana; F. C. Honnold, Illinois; Ira Clemens, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; A. K. Craig, Montana and northern Wyoming; Thomas Sneddon, Utah and southern Wyoming; J. F. Welborn, Colorado; George T. Brown, New Mexico; Brooks Fleming, Fairmont-Clarksburg; and D. C. Botting, State of Washington.

MUST TELL PRODUCE SHIPPERS HOW GOODS WILL BE MARKETED

The Food Administration issues the following:

Because of a lack of understanding of the way in which a commodity was to be handled and sold on the market there has been a great deal of trouble between shippers and receivers. The Food Administration, however, has made rules and regulations which are designed to force receivers who handle poultry, eggs, butter, and other produce to make clear to the shipper just how his goods will be sold.

Act in One of Two Capacities.

Licensees act in either one or the other of two capacities. They are agents who sell for the shipper on commission or they are actual purchasers for their own account. Some of them are engaged in both lines of business, and the shipper is often at a loss to know whether the receiver has bought the goods for his own trade or sold them to some one else. In such case there is the possibility that the price realized would not be so high as when sold on a competitive market.

Information for Shippers.

The Food Administration now requires a receiver to give detailed information to the shipper regarding the disposal of his consignment so that he may judge whether or not he has received the best treatment possible. When he buys the goods outright he must not use any expression in reporting to the consignor that would tend to give the impression that the sale had been a commission transaction. The expression "net return basis" is not to be used at all in describing purchases. It can be used only in reference to an agency transaction.

By this action the Food Administration is discouraging a very prevalent unfair practice.

War Trade Board Ruling Permits Rubber Imports

The War Trade Board issues the following:

After a study of the situation regarding supplies of crude rubber in this country, rate of consumption and related matters, and after consultation with the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board has decided to permit importation of crude rubber during the months of August and September at the rate tentatively fixed for the quarter ending July 31, 1918, viz, 100,000 tons per annum (W. T. B. R. 106).

The amount of crude rubber to be licensed for importation from overseas during the months of August and September has, therefore, by this ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 197), been limited to 16,666 tons. This amount will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board along the general lines of the previous allocation, certain changes therein having been made to take care of new manufacturers and increased Government requirements.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The new man-power bill, extending the draft-age limits to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Owing to the absence of a quorum, the unanimous consent agreement now prevailing could not be revoked so that consideration of the new bill might be undertaken promptly next Monday. In making the report on the measure, Senator Chamberlain presented brief excerpts from the testimony before the committee of Secretary of War Baker and Chief of Staff March. Secretary Baker said:

Secretary Baker's Statement.

"The need for the increase in the age limits is directly the outcome of the determination on the part of the War Department to speed up and also to increase in size the military program.

"After the recess of Congress, the study of the situation went on, and a few days ago it became clear to us that the 80-division program was perhaps the maximum which we could possibly hope to accomplish, and that to accomplish that it would be necessary to change the age limits from the present limits to 18 to 45.

"I asked the Surgeon General for a formal opinion as to the changes he would recommend. In the light of the experience of other countries and our own experience, the Surgeon General independently came out with the suggestion of 18 to 45, so that the Surgeon General's opinion sustains that arrived at by the General Staff.

"The bill as it is written meets with my entire approval.

"Question (by Senator JOHNSON). I find in talking to Members of Congress a decided reluctance to decrease the draft age to 18. I confess to a similar reluctance. I think, however, that those with whom I have talked—and I know this is my personal attitude—are all willing to do it if the military necessities and the exigencies demand and require it. As I understand it, that is the situation?

"Secretary BAKER. That is my belief about it.

"Senator JOHNSON. So, in order to carry out the purposes for which we have entered this war, successfully to prosecute it, this particular measure you deem essential?

"Secretary BAKER. I believe that to be the fact. My own judgment about it originally was that 19 should be the minimum, and I came to the 18 minimum only after very thorough study of the situation, and with some reluctance, but finally believing it to be necessary to secure the appropriate number of men.

"The President's policy is that the United States will concentrate its military efforts on the western front in France, including the Italian frontier as a part of the western front. The theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win it on the western front."

Testimony of Gen. March.

Gen. March testified as follows:

"Gen. PEYTON C. MARCH. The United States Government has been asked by her allies to embark upon a program so large that it was necessary very carefully to ascertain whether we could go through with it or not, and one of the features of this enlarged program was providing men. The desire of the administration is to establish limits, both maximum and minimum, which will accomplish this program and at the same time disorganize the industries of the country as little as possible. The policy of the War Department is to put the maximum number of men in France with the idea of shortening the war. We found from the figures furnished by the Provost Marshal General that we could embark on a program of 80 divisions in France by June 30, 1919, with 18 divisions at home. These divisions consist of, roughly, 40,000 men to a division. After prolonged study of the available man power of the United States, the Provost Marshal General showed that it was necessary to drop to 18 years of age and go to 45 in order to get the men to carry it through. All of the men obtained under the proposed change in the draft law—approximately 2,300,000—we expect to have in France by June 30, 1919.

"Question (by Senator REED). As a matter of fact, is it not your opinion that it is better for the country, better for the Army, better for the service, to call out these younger classes—that is, the men 18, 19, and 20 years of age—than it is to call out the men 32 and up? Is not that your personal opinion?

"Gen. MARCH. My opinion is unqualifiedly in favor of the young man.

"The young men between 18 and 20 are usually not married; they have not settled down in life; they have not any encumbrances; and they are better off physically.

"The President has finally announced that the American military policy from this time on is centered on the western front and we have declined to be diverted from that one thing. The War Department has now adopted this as a policy, and it is the policy of the United States that the military program is to be centered in France.

"If the ages are changed to 18 to 45, the system of volunteer enlistments in the United States Army disappears.

"The purpose of America is to furnish enough man power to whip the Germans from now on. The only way that Germany can be whipped is by America going into this thing with her whole strength.

"Question (by Senator Kirby). Then America has got to put enough men over there to whip Germany?

"Gen. MARCH. That is it in a nutshell.

"The authority which was granted the President in this bill gives him the power to call out classes, but does not make it mandatory.

"It is up to us to win the war, and we can win it. How long it will take will depend exactly upon what we do. If we drag along with this thing and put a small force over there, we will be playing Germany's game. It is my belief that with an American army of 4,000,000 men in France under one commander in chief we can go through the German line wherever we please.

"Question (by the Chairman). In order to carry out this program you must have this law?

"Gen. MARCH. Yes. This law will let us lean on class 1 until June 30 of next year.

"We reached the conclusion that the enlarged program was necessary on the 30th day of July.

Thanks to Army and Navy.

Senator Jones of New Mexico yesterday introduced a joint resolution tendering public acknowledgment of gratitude to the Army and Navy of the United States. It reads as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of Congress and of the people of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the United States Army and Navy for their gallant and arduous service and splendid accomplishments in the present struggle. By their skill, energy, and enthusiasm they have sustained the best traditions of American valor and achievement, and have inspired the world with confidence in the ultimate triumph of those principles of right and justice for the vindication of which we entered the war;

Resolved further, That the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy communicate this resolution in appropriate form to the officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Army and Navy.

New Revenue Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday continued consideration of the $3,000,000,000 revenue bill, the morning session being devoted to hearing Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper, who has recommended that an appropriation of $25,000,000 be made for the administration of the new law, which will require 3,000 additional employees. The present force in the internal revenue office numbers about 9,000.

"I think the committee will agree to the increased appropriation," said Representative Kitchin later. "We were impressed by the recommendation of Commissioner Roper, who explained to us that with an increased force of expert accountants and field workers a resurvey can be made of returns and new sources of taxation revealed which he thinks will yield an additional $1,000,000,000 in revenue."

At the afternoon session Dr. T. S. Adams, chairman of the Advisory Tax Committee, presented a further discussion of the Treasury Department scheme of levying an 80 per cent war-profits tax, with the present rate under the excess-profits taxes, within the discretion of the Internal Revenue Commissioner to enforce.

Tariff Amendments.

A subcommitte of five members, consisting of Chairman Kitchin, Representatives Rainey, of Illinois, and Dixon, of Indiana, Democrats; and Fordney, of Michigan, and Moore, of Pennsylvania, was appointed yesterday to consider amendments to the present tariff law as a possible source of revenue. The subcommittee was appointed on motion of Representative Garner, of Texas, and was instructed "to look into the question of the tariff and report back to the full committee at some time in the future as to whether the tariff can be resorted to to get more money during the war."

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Shellac and Other Lacs Under Import Restriction

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board has, by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 202), placed shellac, button lac, seed lac, garnet lac, and keerie or refuse lac on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of these commodities have been revoked as to ocean shipments after August 15, 1918, and hereafter no licenses for their importation will be issued except such as will cover the following:

(1) Shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation.

(2) Shipments from Calcutta between the 1st day of October, 1918, and the 31st day of March, 1919, inclusive, of a total of not to exceed 5,000 tons.

(3) Shipments on vessels of the United States Navy of quantities for military or naval use.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

AUGUST 15, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	26
Died of wounds	7
Wounded severely	36
Wounded, degree undetermined	6
Missing in action	25
Total	100

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Floyd W. Clay. Mrs. Zemenia Clay, Minerva, W. Va.

Patrick J. Fitzpatrick. Hugh Fitzpatrick, 132 West Thirtieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Harold C. Stowasser. Mrs. Joseph Stowasser, Cutler, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Leonard Besaw. Alex Besaw, Shawano, Wis.

Foster Decorah. Ernest Decorah, Friendship, Wis.

George L. Kelean. Herman Kelean, 222 West River Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Clarence L. Bebee. Mrs. Nellie Bebee, general delivery, Waterloo, Iowa.

Arthur Biesenthal. Mrs. E. Biesenthal, 2134 Alice Place, Chicago, Ill.

Robert Decorah. John Wallace, Mauston, Wis.

William Dunne. Mrs. Margaret Dunne, Coolaghey, Moycul Len County, Galway, Ireland.

Ernest Foote. Ira M. Foote, Stronghurst, Ill.

Richard W. Heller. Mrs. George Bertsch, 312 East Fourth Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Joseph Kaiser. Mrs. Ray Kaiser, 996 Simpson Street, New York, N. Y.

Joe R. Kemble. Edwin W. Kemble, Sterrett, Tex.

Louis A. Klemmer. Mrs. Bessie Klemmer, 2452 Cherry Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Patrick J. McKeon. Frank O'Bierne, 542 Brook Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Maurice C. J. O'Brien. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, 805 Michigan Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Martin F. Randall. Miss Mildred K. Randall, 7 High Street, Belfast, Me.

George Fred Rogalska. Mrs. Fred Rogalska, 428 Cass Street, Apartment 21, Milwaukee, Wis.

George S. Scott. Charles Scott, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Louis Aloysius Seidl. Joseph H. Seidl, 111 North Central Avenue, Marshfield, Wis.

Marshall A. Shannon. Ami Shannon, 600 South Main Street, Charles City, Iowa.

Arthur Thompson. Mrs. E. M. Foster, R. F. D. No. 4, Alton, Iowa.

Moritz Weigel. Gustave Weigel, Shawno, Wis.

John R. White. Mrs. Francis Kerr, 924 Eighth Street, Port Huron, Mich.

Dennis F. Zeh. Adam Zeh, R. F. D. No. 8, Schenectady, N. Y.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Hallock Welles. Mrs. J. C. Billings, 9 Claflin Road, Brookline, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Mandel Beerstel. Mrs. Gissul Beerstel Jeckovich, 1021 Calle Padilla, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Carl A. Bohlman. Charles Bohlman, 809 East Third Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

George Cody. William E. Smith, 225 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Dayton L. Dawson. Bert E. Dawson, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Glenn E. Trowbridge. Mrs. Eva Trowbridge, Williston, N. Dak.

John O'Conner. Mrs. Mary O'Conner, 404 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. James McConnell. Mrs. Susan H. McConnell, care of Mrs. Wesley Blizzard, 303 Walnut Street, Marshall, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Harry C. Carpenter. Mrs. Lucinda Carpenter, Phoenix, Ariz.

Stanley Colody. Mrs. S. C. Colody, P. O. Box 26, Windsor, Conn.

Clarence James. Mrs. Sidney James, Rosedale, Ind.

James F. Kennedy. Edward H. Kennedy, 132 Third Street, Columbus, Miss.

PRIVATES.

Merton Barron. Mrs. I. T. Barron, 59 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

Percival G. Butler. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Butler, 100 Heywood Street, Worcester, Mass.

Frank Caruso. Mrs. Caroline Caruso, Platania, Catanzaro, Italy.

Logan M. Casey. Mrs. M. Long, McCune, Kans.

Robert Cochran. Mrs. Edith Cochran, 1704 Third Avenue, New York City.

Cecil L. Congdon. D. H. Congdon, Jud, N. Dak.

Louis Coya. Julius Coya, 7202 Elmwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stenti Cwek. Frank Cwek, 32 East Main Street, Terryville, Conn.

Lester Dodd. J. M. Dodd, Winthrop, Wash.

Joseph H. Eau Claire. Mrs. Lena P. Volan, 1227 Central Avenue, Beloit, Wis.

John B. Eide. Mrs. B. J. Eide, Daglum, N. Dak.

George S. Elliott. W. G. Elliott, 91 Rumford Street, Concord, N. H.

Ralph M. Foster. Mrs. Charles M. Foster, 520 North Fifth Avenue, Yakima, Wash.

Harry Garner. Mrs. Margaret Borbut, Bellefonte, Pa.

John J. Geary. Mrs. Mary A. Geary, 85 Shirley Avenue, Revere, Mass.

Clarence N. James. Albert James, 36 School Street, Franklin, N. H.

Eugene W. Jones. Mrs. Mary Jones, —— Lawler Street, New Britain, Conn.

John F. Kwiatkowski, John Kwiatkowski, 42 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago.

Joseph L. Lawson. Andrew H. Lawson, 222 Beasley Street, Bluefield, W. Va.

Earnest T. LeBlanc. Mrs. Edward Edwardisse, 5 Shillaber Street, Salem, Mass.

Owen M. McQueeney. John McQueeney, Fire Department Company, Thirtieth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, New York, N. Y.

Heber E. Nolan. E. B. Nolan, 5420 Banks Avenue, Superior, Wis.

Anthony Muliolis. Anthony Mullolis, 1 Crown Place, Haverhill, Mass.

Francis R. O'Neil. James O'Neil, Box 175, Huntington, Mass.

Raymond B. Pahle. Louis Pahle, O'Connor Street, Port Washington, Wis.

Nick Perencevitz. Stephen Pereg, 431 Gate Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

Frank A. Sherman. E. C. Sherman, Selah, Wash.

Michael Shemet. Romanoff Shemet, 24 High School Avenue, Meriden, Conn.

Morris Soldivero. John Soldivero, Salerno, Italy.

William M. Welsh. Mrs. Katherine Welsh, 7713 Goldsmith Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William L. Wenzel. Mrs. J. A. Wenzel, 3 Auburn Street, Wakefield, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

George R. Cochran. Mrs. Margaret J. Reed, 3514 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John F. Cooper. William Cooper, 503 West Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Job Reese Harris. Mrs. William Charles Palmer, 711 Sea Bright Lane, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Armand Payant. Mrs. M. Payant, 15 Morren Street, Manchester, N. H.

Arthur L. Hughley. Mrs. C. C. Hughley, Phoenix City, Ariz.

Louis Langdon. Mrs. Sadie Langdon, 18 St. Mark's Avenue, Rockville Center, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Steve Angelo. Mrs. Anna Alberty, 1220 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mech. Elmer Charles Ake. Mrs. Anna Ake, Williamsfield, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

John H. Alcorn. Mrs. Edna Alcorn, 418 Reily Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

James Angelioni. Dominio Angelioni, 364 Cherry Street, Pottstown, Pa.

Ralph H. Bates. John Bates, Youngsville, Pa.

Zollie Biggs. R. S. Biggs, R. F. D. No. 1, Marblevale, Ark.

David L. Davenport. Mrs. Dora Good, 1008 Scranton Street, Scranton, Pa.

Luigi Di Palma. Angelo Di Palma, 9 Hopkins Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Loy Dyke. William Dyke, R. F. D. No. 1, Walter, Okla.

Charlie D. Fairchild. Mrs. Armanda Fairchild, Longdale, Okla.

Edward S. Gastrock. Mrs. Emma Gastrock, 2019 Sepviva Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elwood H. Gilger. Edward W. Gilger, 17 Chambers Street, Danville, Pa.

Edward W. Gorman. Francis S. Gorman, 1 East Front Street, Bridgeport, Pa.

Edward Granberg. Mrs. Annie Granberg, 2322 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

James H. Greeley. Mrs. Edna Greeley, 762 Union Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clovis G. Harris. George W. Harris, Guntown, Miss.

Alvin John Hysong. Mrs. Laura Jane Hysong, 415 Church Street, Gallitzin, Pa.

Ralph Jenkins. Mrs. Ginda Jenkins, 310 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Kasonski. Stanley Kanopka, 138 South Sixth Street, Old Forge, Pa.

Robert E. Keil. Augusta L. Keil, 3629 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Valentino Loreti. Mrs. Maria Stifi, 315 Second Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Vasel Lugin. Mrs. Matrona Lubonacz, Wolost Selo, Liswkowitz, Russia.

Frederic McConnell. Fred R. McConnell, 1014 Park Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

John A. Maywhort. Mrs. John Maywhort, 744 Rockland Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

William Metz. Mrs. Minnie Metz, 128 Elmwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

FIRST LIST AUGUST 16, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	18
Wounded severely	25
Total	43

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Peter Daniel Johnson. Miss Gladys Moore, 114 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Frederick Dixon. Frank Dixon, Kenner Street, Catlettsburg, Ky.

Snedden E. Winter. Mrs. E. E. Winter, 1017 Second Street, Ames, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

John Allaria. John Ellena, 4217 Eleventh Street, Calumet, Mich.

Daniel T. Boswell. Mrs. C. J. Gwaltney, Byhalia, Miss.

Patsy Furey. Mrs. Theresa Furey, R. F. D. No. 4, Uniontown, Pa.

John O. Gates. Mrs. Beitlia Longley, 720 Delaware Court, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Robert Grooms. James E. Grooms, Rushville, Mo.

Michael Hoefer. Michael Hoefer, sr., 2102 Thomas Street, Marinette, Wis.

Mathias Kneer. Mrs. Anna Kneer, 309 Elm Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Antoni Kossewski. Peter Kossewski, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 30, Wallace, Mich.

Charles J. Krumrey. Mrs. G. Krumrey, 312 Eighth Avenue, Charles City, Iowa.

Pauline Pellaccia. Antonio Pellaccia, 22 Newberry Street, Portland, Me.

Arlo E. Pickrel. Mrs. Mary Pickrel, Glenwood, Iowa.

Robert H. Reed. R. H. Reed, 1109 Corning Street, Red Oak, Iwa.

Walter Henry Soles. William Henry Soles, R. F. D. No. 3, Marshfield, Wis.

Patrick A. Walsh. J. A. Walsh, 174 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joe S. Whitson. John B. Whitson, Rose Mary, N. C.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Daniel W. Jeffries. Mrs. Louie Jeffries, Marietta, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

John M. Barker. W. A. Barker, Fairfield, Conn.

Joseph Cunningham. Mrs. Mary Cunningham, 66 Wolcott Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Fred Holmes. Mrs. Lulu Holmes, 378 Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Albert E. Raddatz. Mrs. William Brinn, 22 North Spring Street, Meriden, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Walter F. Barcomb. Moses Barcomb, Windsor, Conn.

(Continued on page 7.)

LARD SUBSTITUTE MAKERS HOLD NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Food Administration issues the following:

Because the size of the coming cotton crop can not yet be predicted with accuracy, manufacturers of lard substitutes closed their two-day conference at the Food Administration without making recommendations concerning a price to be set on cottonseed oil.

Committees appointed Wednesday made reports on the the industry generally, and cooperation to help in winning the war was discussed. The rules and regulations recently promulgated by the Food Administration were heartily indorsed.

The war service committee, a permanent organization chosen Wednesday, and the oil millers' committee were invited by representatives of farmers who grow products from which vegetable oils are made to meet in Washington August 26 for a general discussion of their problems. The Food Administration has no official connection with this meeting.

Among the organizations that sent representatives by invitation to the meeting just closed were the National and Southern Wholesale Grocers' Associations, the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the National Peanut Cleaners' and Shellers' Association, and the Wholesale Bakers' Supply Houses. Soap manufacturers were represented unofficially.

Personnel of Committees.

The committees are as follows:

War Service.—J. H. Du Bose, Memphis, chairman; J. A. Hawkinson, Chicago; John Aspergren, New York; H. M. Tucker, New York; E. L. Flippen, Dallas; W. M. Thompson, New York; E. E. Chandler, Chicago; W. E. McCaw, Cincinnati; B. D. Cash, Houston; H. B. Earling, Atlanta; J. D. Hill, Baltimore; E. Butterworth, Washington.

Rules.—E. Kissling, Chicago, chairman; N. E. English, Chicago; J. Tyler, Atlanta; J. G. Cash, Jacksonville; Arjay Davies, Easton, Pa.; A. Boyd, Memphis; J. A. Hawkinson, Chicago; F. W. McKee, New York.

Packages.—William Rowe, New York, chairman; C. A. Sanford, Greenville, Tex.; W. P. De Jarnette, Montgomery, Ala.; O. T. Shreve, Baltimore; W. W. James, Memphis; and John Edward, Montgomery.

Price and Margins.—E. L. Flippen, Dallas, Tex., chairman; H. M. Tucker, New York; E. E. Chandler, Chicago; F. M. Barnes, Cincinnati; E. T. George, New Orleans; Ben D. Cash, Houston, Tex.

Marketing.—R. R. Dupree, Cincinnati, chairman; H. M. Tucker, New York; J. T. Smith, Chicago; H. B. Darling, Atlanta; P. J. Beach, Houston, Tex.; Howard R. Smith, Baltimore; Walter Hodson, Athens, Ga.

Associated with this committee the following jobbers acted as advisors: L. M. Hooper, Selma, Ga.; M. H. Hunt, Memphis; E. E. Humphreys, McClelland, Okla.; D. D. Milligan, Springfield, Mo.; A. W. Hershey, Charleston, W. Va.

The use of horseflesh for human consumption in France has greatly increased. Last year more than 70,000 horses were killed for food in Paris.

POULTRY AND EGGS MOVEMENT FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

The Food Administration issues the following:

With the object of keeping fresh poultry and eggs moving from the producer to the consumer in as direct a line as possible, the United States Food Administration emphasizes the rules which must be observed regarding resales within the same trade. In the cases of both fresh poultry and fresh eggs the following classes of dealers are recognized: (1) Original packers and shippers, (2) commission merchants and wholesalers, (3) jobbers and suppliers of hotels and institutions, (4) retailers.

Sales Between Dealers.

With a few exceptions, sales between dealers in any one of the above classes are prohibited. For the present, sales between wholesalers in different cities will be permitted when necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business. However, there must be an actual shipment of the goods and the movement between cities must be in the direction of normal crop movement from producer to consumer. In addition to these sales between cities, only two sales between dealers in Class 2 may be made without obtaining the consent of the local Federal food administrator, and then only if such sales are necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business. Further sales in this class can not be made without the written consent of the local administrator.

Limits to Other Classes.

In the other classes only one sale between dealers in the same class can be made without the consent of the local Federal food administrator, and such a sale must be for the purpose of supplying the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business. Further sales can be made only after written consent has been obtained.

No backward movements of poultry and eggs will be allowed. That is, no dealer in one class can sell to a dealer in a preceding class. For example, a jobber is not permitted to sell to a wholesaler, or a retailer to a wholesaler.

Any licensee who violates these rules may expect to have his license suspended or revoked at once.

Nearly 50,000 Soldiers in Vocational Training

The committee on education and special training issues the following:

Of 47,243 soldiers in the United States Army training detachments being given vocational training for overseas service, 17,429 are being taught auto mechanics, 5,450 auto driving, 2,137 blacksmithing, 4,506 carpentry, 2,969 electricians, 1,251 gas engine, 1,130 general mechanics, 2,054 machinists, 3,724 radio operation, and 996 sheet metal work.

The other work varies from that of wheelwrights to cobblers and locomotive engineers. Under the direction of the committee on education and special training of the War Department the training is conducted in two-months' courses.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD RULE ON SHOE COLORS TO STAND

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

According to a letter sent out to the tanners of upper leather, the War Industries Board will insist on its ruling that the only permissible colors for the tanners to make and shoe manufacturers to cut after October 1, exclusive of black, will be a medium and a dark shade of brown and tan. Other colors will not be permitted, although some tanners seem to prefer and are insisting on them.

Statement to Makers.

The hide, leather, and leather goods section of the War Industries Board advises the tanners, shoe manufacturers, shoe wholesalers, and shoe retailers that:

"Reports continue to come to this office to the effect that 'field mouse' and 'field mouse brown' are permissible colors for the tanner to make and the shoe manufacturer to cut after October 1.

Contrary to Rulings.

"This is absolutely contrary to the rulings of the War Industries Board, which has provided distinctly that a medium shade of brown and tan and a dark shade of brown and tan are the only colors that will be permitted, and it has actually gone so far as to send out samples of those shades to the tanners.

"The War Industries Board looks to the entire industry to live up to these regulations, both in spirit and in fact."

LIST OF OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 6.)

Mike Boike. Mrs. Christine Boike, Kieve Post Office, Zaskov, Semescha, Russia.

Elmer Brandlock. Miss A. Lechner, 690 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bryant L. Burke. Mrs. Harriet L. Burke, 158 Church Street, Wethersfield, Conn.

Rex Cummings. Mrs. Catherine Cummings, 402 Vine Street, Barbaboo, Wis.

William L. O'Donnell. Mrs. John O'Donnell, 99 Campfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Dewey R. Roark. Milton C. Roark, Ashland, N. C.

Milton A. Talbot. Mrs. George J. Talbot, East Main Street, Wallingford, Conn.

Warren R. Townsend. Mrs. F. M. Townsend, 238 Dale Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Gilbert A. Young. Mrs. Dora Young, 56 South Street, Waterbury, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Frank Argente. Mrs. Mary Argente, 63 Acorn Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Charles Clarkston Bishop. Hubert Leon Bishop, R. F. D. 15, Richmond, Mich.

Edward V. Bowie. John E. Bowie, Deep River, Conn.

Howard J. Bruse. Alex Bruse, R. F. D. 1, Pond, Wis.

Thomas Buikema. Barney Buikema, Zeeland, Mich.

James J. Casey. Michael Casey, 81 Willobrook Street, Willimantic, Conn.

William Elsworth Craner. Mrs. Jeannette Craner, Omar, Mich.

William Arthur Champion. William Champion, R. F. D. 4, Coldwater, Mich.

Kahne Dervishian. Artor K. Dervishian, Box 242, Turlock, Cal.

Napoleon J. Despins. Mrs. Lumena Despins, 117 Colony Street, Meriden, Conn.

ORDERED TO CONFERENCE.

Special Orders, No. 183:

30. Col. Harry E. Wilkins, Quartermaster Corps, National Army, will proceed to New York, N. Y., for the purpose of conference, and upon completion of the duty enjoined will return to his proper station.

SECOND GROUP OF COLLEGES QUALIFY FOR ARMY TRAINING

The Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department issues the following:

A second group of colleges which have qualified for units of the Students' Army Training Corps is announced by the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training. Ohio and New York lead in the number of units in the incomplete returns from the colleges. At present 75 schools have been notified that they will have Students' Army Training Corps units. The following schools will be equipped with uniforms and rifles. A staff of Army officers will be assigned to furnish military instruction.

List of Schools.

Iowa State College, Iowa; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Maryland State College, College Park, Md.; Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; New York University, New York City; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York City; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Kans.; Baylor University, Waco, Tex.; De Pauw University, Chicago, Ill.; Valparaiso, Valparaiso, Ind.; Missouri College, Clinton, Mo.; University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; State Agriculture College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Schools Qualified.

The following schools by combining forces have qualified: Kenyon College, Gambia, and Otterwin University, Westerville, Ohio; Mount Union College, Alliance, and Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Heidelberg University, Tiffin, and Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

Nondelivery of Soldiers' Mail Due to Bad Addresses

OFFICE OF FIRST ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
Washington, July 29, 1918.

The chief cause of the nondelivery of mail intended for soldiers in the military camps in the United States is insufficiency of address.

Postmasters are, therefore, enjoined to notify the relatives and friends of soldiers that unless mail is addressed to company and regiment or other distinctive organization, delays in delivery or failure to deliver may result, and to urge upon patrons the necessity for placing correct and complete addresses and return cards upon all classes of mail intended for soldiers, particularly at this time when many new men are being inducted into the service and the old units are being transferred to different camps.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

First Woman Sworn In as Marine Corps Recruit

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The first woman enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve was sworn in Tuesday morning at the United States Marine recruiting station here by Maj. T. H. Low. She is Pvt. Opha M. Johnson, Marine Corps Reserve, a resident of Washington, her home being at 1745 Kilbourne Street NW. Prior to entering the service she was with the Civil Service Commission.

Pvt. Johnson will look after the interests of the young women who are soon to be enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve and detailed as clerks at Marine Corps headquarters. It is expected that a number of the clerical positions at headquarters will be filled by women in the near future, to release for active duty in the field the enlisted men who are now detailed to this work.

New Regulations for Stockyards in Force

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

Persons covered by the President's proclamation of June 18, requiring licenses for stockyards and dealers in live stock at stockyards, will not be held for technical violations of the regulations, unknowingly committed, pending the receipt of their licenses and the general regulations, although the principles of the regulations apply to all. Licenses which were required as of July 25 could not be issued to all applicants before that date, but are now being issued as rapidly as possible.

Complaints relative to alleged violations of the regulations governing licensees should be in writing and may be submitted to the Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C., or to any of its branch offices.

Two New Storehouses at San Antonio Arsenal

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Work will begin at once on the erection of additional storehouses at the San Antonio arsenal. One of these, which will be used for general purposes, will cost $125,000, while a smaller one, to be used for the storing of oils, paints, and other inflammables, will cost $15,000. There will also be installed at this point additional facilities for the repair of equipment and small arms, which will cost $25,000.

Italian Marble Imports Under Certain Conditions

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The list of restricted imports No. 2 (item 121) has been so amended, under a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 198), as to permit the importation from Italy of Italian marble and manufactures of Italian marble when coming from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

FARMERS IN DEFERRED CLASS PLEDGED TO GROW BIG CROPS

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

"We are ready with a 110 per cent increase of wheat, or whatever else your department may call upon us to do to help win the war." That is the message that 1,400 farmers of Madison County, Ind., flashed over the wires to the Secretary of Agriculture a few days ago.

Special Duty to Nation.

It indicated also that men in deferred classifications realize that they owe a special duty to their country, for it came from farmers who have been given the opportunity to keep at agricultural production. The rest of the telegram, from H. S. Agster, rural director of the deferred registered men of Madison County, said: "Thirty-three hundred men met on Saturday and perfected the deferred registered men's organization of Madison County, Ind. About 1,400 of us are farmers. Although our corn was severely frosted on the 22d of June, we are going to increase our number of brood sows 10 per cent."

Secretary Houston's Response.

In expressing the gratitude of the people of the country to this association of war farmers, the Secretary of Agriculture sent the following telegram:

"Men who have been given deferred classification on occupational grounds owe a special service to their country. That you are conscious of this special responsibility is evidenced by your patriotic action in the organization of the deferred registrants in your county. It is gratifying to the Department of Agriculture to have this expression from you pledging increased food production in face of unfavorable weather conditions. Through the county agents the Department of Agriculture has encouraged action throughout the country similar to that taken in your county."

Assignment to be Given Chiropodists in Army

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

As far as is consistent with the military demands, chiropodists taken into the Army will be transferred to the Medical Department and either assigned directly to the various camps for duty under the camp surgeon or first sent to Camp Greenleaf for further training under the regular orthopedic instructors. On the demonstration of proper skill and attainments they may be advanced to the grade of sergeant. A canvass of the camps is now being made to determine the need of this particular service.

The appointments in the textile division of the War-Industries Board as announced in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN, page 2, of August 9, constitute the latest changes in personnel, and should have been included in the list of officials of the division published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN, page 11, of August 13.

MATURED PLANS OF THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS AS SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

The Committee on Public Information issues the following statement authorized by Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Commission and chairman of the General Medical Board, Council of National Defense:

The Volunteer Medical Service Corps was authorized by the Council of National Defense on January 31, 1918. Under this authorization the membership of the corps consisted of all physicians who, because of overage, physical disability, dependents, and essential home needs, were not eligible for service in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army or Navy.

Enlarged Scope of Organization.

On August 5 the Council of National Defense authorized a change in the scope of the organization and an increase and amplification of its central governing board. Membership in the corps as now authorized makes eligible to the corps every legally qualified physician, including women physicians, holding the degree of doctor of medicine from a legally chartered medical school, without reference to age or physical disability, provided he or she is not already commissioned in the Government service.

President Wilson's Approval.

This organization has now the approval of the President, as indicated in the following letter:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, August 12, 1918.

MY DEAR DR. MARTIN: I have received your letter of August 5, laying before me the matured plan for the reorganized Volunteer Medical Service Corps, of which you ask my approval. This work was undertaken by you under the authority of the Council of National Defense; it has had great success in enrolling members of the medical profession throughout the country into a volunteer corps available to supply the needs of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service.

In cooperation with the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, the strong governing board of the reorganized corps will be able to be of increasing service, and through it the finely trained medical profession of the United States is not only made ready for service in connection with the activities already mentioned, but the important work of the Provost General's Office and Red Cross will be aided and the problems of the health of the civilian communities of the United States assured consideration. I am very happy to give my approval to the plans which you have submitted, both because of the usefulness of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps and also because it gives me an opportunity to express to you, and through you to the medical profession, my deep appreciation of the splendid service which the whole profession has rendered to the Nation with great enthusiasm from the beginning of the present emergency.

The health of the Army and the Navy, the health of the country at large, is due to the cooperation which the public authorities have had from the medical profession; the spirit of sacrifice and service has been everywhere present and the record of the mobilization of the many forces of this great Republic will contain no case of readier response or better service than that which the physicians have rendered.

Cordially and faithfully, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

DR. FRANKLIN MARTIN,
The Advisory Commission,
Council of National Defense.

Central Governing Board.

At a meeting of the central governing board, held on Friday, August 2, it was moved by Dr. Sawyer, seconded by Dr. Martin, that the central governing board shall consist of the present central governing board (excepting Sherk, Bradford, and Brophy) and others as follows:

Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, United States Army.
Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, United States Navy.
Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service.
Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder.
Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of committee on medicine and sanitation, Council of National Defense.
Dr. Edward P. Davis, president Volunteer Medical Service Corps.
Dr. John D. McLean, vice president.
Admiral Cary T. Grayson, United States Navy.
Dr. F. F. Simpson.
Dr. Frank Billings.
Dr. H. D. Arnold.
Mr. W. Frank Parsons, Red Cross.
Dr. Victor C. Vaughan.
Dr. William H. Welch.
Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, Chief of Staff's Office.
Col. R. B. Miller, United States Army, chief of personnel division.
Surg. R. C. Ramsdell, United States Navy, chief of personnel division.
Col. James S. Easby-Smith, executive officer.
Dr. Joseph Schereschewsky, Assistant Surgeon General (personnel).
Dr. C. H. Mayo, or W. J. Mayo.
Dr. William Duffield Robinson.
Dr. George David Stewart.
Dr. Charles E. Sawyer.
Dr. Duncan Eve, sr.

This board is to be constituted of 25 persons, there being two vacancies at present.

GENERAL PLAN.

The Volunteer Medical Service Corps is exactly what its name indicates. It is a gentleman's agreement on the part of the civilian doctors in the United States who have not yet been honored by commissions in the Army and Navy, and a representative board of governors consisting of officials of the Government associated with lay members of the profession, in which the civilian physician agrees to offer his services to the Government if required and asked to do so by the governing board.

It is a method of recording all physicians who are not yet in service and classifying them so that their services when required will be utilized in a manner to inflict as little hardship on the individual as possible. It is a method by which every physician not in uniform will be entitled to wear an insignia which will indicate his willingness to serve his Government.

As more than 60 per cent of the physicians of the country will be utilized in caring for the industries at home and the health of the home people, this large percentage of necessity will be expected to maintain their home status and continue their ordinary professional work.

A. OBJECT OF CORPS.

1. Placing on record all medical men in the United States.
2. Aiding Army, Navy, and Public Health Service in supplying war needs.
3. Providing the best civilian service possible.
4. Giving recognition to all who record themselves either in Army, Navy, public health activities, or civilian service.

B. THIS ORGANIZATION PROVIDES.

1. Means for obtaining quickly men and women for any services required.
2. Furnishes recommendations and necessary credentials to assure the best of service both military and civil.
3. Determines beyond question the subject's attitude toward the war.

NOTE.—Through this organization plan, many men will be registered for Army, Navy, and Public Health Service who can be called when needed without delay, thereby a medical reserve of thousands of men will be created at once which will be immediately accessible for Army, Navy, Public Health, and civilian service, no matter how urgent the needs.

Up to the present there have been so many to be called that no great difficulty has been experienced.

From now on quick needs will be more difficult to fill, except as they have been anticipated by having a direct line on all those who are willing to serve. This necessity the Volunteer Medical Service Corps fulfills, not alone as relates to war needs but also to the increasing civilian needs.

C. CIVILIAN SERVICE.

One great need of definite organization is in relation to civilian service. Unless some fixed plan is adopted home people may suffer and medicine itself my be discredited.

This plan registers all medical men and women for all kinds of service and places them within reach of those who know the needs and will arrange for their supply.

D. RECOGNITION.

In the Volunteer Medical Service Corps everyone will have definite recognition of his standing as related to the war and will receive proper credit for service

Matured Plans of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps

rendered, whether in Army, Navy, Public Health, or civilian service.

E. CONSERVATION OF THE PROFESSION.

If all medical services are conserved, we should not suffer. Indiscriminate placement and inconsiderate acceptance of men for war service may bring suffering, while specific organized handling of all medical forces will afford ample medical attention for all.

Such is the purpose of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION PLAN.

1. Fit-to-fight men under 40.
2. Reserves under 55.
3. Home forces over 55.
4. Ineligibles.

Reserves will consist of those who may be called upon for Army, Navy, Public Health, and civilian service when necessity requires. The home forces are those who are only able to do civilian service.

DEFINITE CLASSIFICATION.

1. Medical Reserve Corps.
2. Volunteer Medical Service Corps.
3. Ineligible.

NOTE.—1. Such as are needed in the present or near future Army or Navy service. 2. Such as may be called for special Army or Navy and Public Health Service and for all civilian service. 3. Such as have been charged with unprofessional conduct, moral unfitness, or professional inaptitude.

RULES OF ORGANIZATION.

I. Name: The name of the organization shall be the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of the United States.

II. Object: 1. The object of the corps shall be to mobilize the medical profession in the present emergency in order to provide for the health needs of the military forces and civil population of the country.

2. Services of members will be called for and rendered in response to requests to the central governing board from the Surgeon General of the Army, the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, or the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

III. The corps: The corps shall consist of all members of the organization. The management of the corps shall be vested in a central governing board.

IV. Central governing board: The central governing board shall be appointed by the Council of National Defense and approved by the President of the United States.

V. Officers: The central governing board shall direct the activities of the corps, and shall select from among its own members a president, a vice president, and a secretary.

VI. State governing boards: 1. The State governing boards shall consist of the members of the State committees, medical section, Council of National Defense. The State committees shall select, subject to the approval of the central governing board, from 5 to 10 of their members who are eligible for election in this corps to act as the executive committees of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps in the respective States.

2. The duties of the executive committee of the State governing board shall be to consider applications for membership in the corps from the respective States, and to submit recommendations regarding these applications to the central governing board.

3. The State governing board shall aid in the work of the executive committee of the State and perform such other duties as may hereafter be deemed essential by the central governing board to accomplish the purpose for which the corps was created.

VII. Membership: 1. Every legally qualified physician holding the degree of doctor of medicine from a legally chartered medical school, without reference to age or physical disability, may apply for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, provided he is not already commissioned in the Government service.

2. Women physicians are eligible.

3. Application for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps shall be made upon blanks furnished for that purpose by the central governing board for proper classification according to training and special fitness.

4. Any member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps who wishes to change his classification may appeal to the central governing board.

5. The central governing board shall be empowered to elect from time to time to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps members of sanitary engineering and hygienic professions.

VIII. Method of election: 1. The members of the corps shall be graduates in medicine who are licensed to practice medicine in their respective States, who have made application for membership, who meet the qualification requirements that are now or shall from time to time be established by the central governing board, who are eligible as under Article VII above, and who shall be elected to membership in the corps by the central governing board.

2. Each person elected to membership in the corps shall be designated as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

3. It shall be the duty of each member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps to notify the central governing board when he accepts a Government commission.

IX. Insignia: 1. Members of the corps shall be authorized and required to wear the insignia of the corps.

2. The insignia and certificate shall be secured by members of the corps under such regulations as may be determined upon by the central governing board.

3. The insignia shall not be loaned to any person not a member of the corps, nor shall it be worn after notification that eligibility to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps has ceased to exist; and it shall be returned on demand of the central governing board.

X. Any member of the corps may be expelled for conduct which, in the opinion of the central governing board, is derogatory to the dignity of the corps or inconsistent with its purposes.

XI. The central governing board shall be authorized to provide such regulations as shall from time to time become necessary.

XII. Authorization: The organization, the insignia, and the certificate have been authorized by the Council of National Defense.

Ratified by Board.

Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense and chairman of the council's general medical board, authorizes the following:

Subdivisions and committees of the central governing board of the reorganized Volunteer Medical Service Corps of the United States were ratified at a meeting of the board held Wednesday, August 14, in the offices of the medical section of the Council of National Defense, as follows:

Governing council: Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, United States Navy; Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service; Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, United States Army; Dr. Edward P. Davis; Dr. Franklin Martin.

Executive committee: Dr. Edward P. Davis, president; Dr. John D. McLean, vice president; Dr. Charles E. Sawyer, secretary; Col. Reuben B. Miller, United States Army; Surg. R. C. Ramsdell, United States Navy; Col. James S. Easby-Smith, United States Army; Dr. Joseph Schereschewsky, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Emma Wheat Gillmore; Dr. Franklin Martin; Dr. F. F. Simpson.

Classification committee: Representing Army, Col. Reuben B. Miller, United States Army; representing Navy, Surg. R. C. Ramsdell, United States Navy; representing Public Health Service, Dr. Joseph Schereschewsky; representing Provost Marshal General, Col. James S. Easby-Smith, United States Army; representing Council of National Defense, Dr. John D. McLean; representing American Red Cross, Mr. W. Frank Persons; representing reconstruction activities, Col. Frank Billings, United States Army; representing hospitals, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Dickinson, United States Army; representing colleges, Col. H. D. Arnold, United States Army; representing civilian doctors, Dr. George David Stewart; representing women physicians, Dr. Emma Wheat Gillmore; representing war industries, Lieut. Col. F. F. Simpson, United States Army.

Committee on civilian needs: Dr. Edward P. Davis; Dr. Duncan Eve, sr.; Dr. William Duffield Robinson; Dr. Charles E. Sawyer; Dr. George David Stewart.

TRANSFERRED TO CAMP SEVIER.

Special Orders, No. 183:

421. Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Fronk, Medical Corps, National Army, is relieved from duty at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., upon the arrival of Col. Charles Y. Brownlee, Medical Corps, National Army, at that place and will then proceed to Greenville, S. C., and report in person to the commanding general, Camp Sevier, that place, for duty as division surgeon of the new division to be organized at that camp.

Form of Surety Bond for Railroad Employees

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Public Service and Accounting, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 22, 1918.*

CIRCULAR NO. 19.

In paragraph 2 of General Order No. 25, reference is made to the surety bond, either individual or corporate, the form of such bond to be prescribed by the chief local officer of the individual carrier. Suggestion has been made that a single form of bond might well be prescribed for use under General Order No. 25. The Division of Law has prescribed a form of bond to be used; the same is attached hereto and should be used in all cases where bond is required under General Order No. 25.

C. A. PROUTY, *Director.*

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That ----------, as principal, and ----------, as surety, are held and firmly bound unto W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, operating the following railroad----------, and unto the following railroad company ----------, as their respective interests may appear, in the sum of ---------- ($ ———) dollars, the maximum liability hereunder, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which the said principal and the said surety bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Signed, sealed, and dated this —— day of ———— A. D. 191—.

Whereas, pursuant to the authority granted by General Order No. 25 by the Director General of Railroads, it has been agreed that the said railroad company, or companies, will receive prepaid shipments from the principal and will deliver to the principal shipments on which the transportation charges have not been prepaid without first exacting payment of the charges thereon.

Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the principal shall, prior to the expiration of the credit period allowed by General Order No. 25, or by any amendment thereof, heretofore or hereafter made, pay, or cause to be paid to said railroad company, or companies, all of such charges, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be in full force and effect; subject, however, to the following express conditions:

First. In event of a default by the principal hereon, in any payment for which the surety shall be liable hereunder, the obligee shall give notice of such default to the surety within sixty (60) days after such default, and shall make claim hereunder as promptly as may be convenient.

Second. The surety shall not be liable hereunder for charges accruing after the expiration of thirty (30) days after the receipt by said Director General, and said railroad company, or companies, of written notice from the surety of its desire to withdraw as surety for said principal, and any claim hereunder against the surety must be duly presented to the surety within six (6) months after such termination of the surety's liability.

Third. In event of payment by the surety of any claim hereunder, the surety shall be subrogated to all the rights of the obligee with respect to such claim, and the obligee shall execute the necessary assignment of the said subrogation.

---------- ----------
Principal.

Attest:

Surety.

Attest:

Horse-Drawn Vehicle Manufacturers Notified That They May Apply for Places on Fuel Preference List

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board, has prepared for distribution to manufacturers of horse-drawn spring vehicles a circular outlining the position of that industry and the assistance the board is willing to extend to it.

May File Applications.

All manufacturers of horse-drawn spring vehicles may file their application for places upon the preference list for fuel. The Priorities Division will consider the character of the product of each manufacturer, the amount of its fuel requirements, the volume of its output, the extent of its direct and indirect business for Government agencies, and will place upon the preference list those manufacturers whose fuel requirements bear proper relationship to the character, nature, and volume of their business; upon condition, however, that such manufacturers shall execute and file their pledges of cooperation and shall observe those pledges and the rulings of the Priorities Division.

The circular points out that the necessity for administering priorities in fuel grows out of the fact that the supply available for distribution is and will be insufficient to meet the demands made against it. This situation makes imperative the practice of the utmost economy in the use of fuel and the substitution of wood for coal wherever that is practicable.

Conditions of Allotments.

After pointing out the necessity for saving steel, the circular says:

"Circumstances do not permit the allotment to your industry of sufficient quantities of iron and steel to meet your maximum or even your normal requirements. A careful study of your reports of stocks on hand and of your manufactured and partly manufactured products justifies the allotment to you of a certain agreed maximum which will enable you to liquidate your present stocks. This allotment will be made, and your requirements within this maximum are hereby given a class C priority rating; conditioned, however, that each manufacturer participating in the allotment shall execute, file, and observe the pledge of cooperation in the terms hereinafter set out."

Being accorded a class C rating for allotments of iron and steel does not mean that the War Industries Board guarantees to the industry that it will receive the materials so allotted, but simply that orders may be placed and deliveries made when and as such orders shall be reached in their order of precedence.

Form of the Pledge.

The pledge of cooperation to be given by the manufacturers of horse-drawn vehicles is in the following terms:

PRIORITIES DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

The undersigned hereby pledges itself (1) to use only in the manufacture of horse-drawn spring vehicles or repair parts for same the iron and steel, and iron and steel parts suitable therefor, which are now in its possession or which may hereafter come into its possession; (2) to devote the products of its manufacture as far as possible to essential uses only, as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; (3) to urge and procure so far as lies within its power all dealers in or users of its products to exercise all possible economy and conservation in such products by limiting sales and purchases, by curtailing the numbers of varieties and models heretofore manufactured by it, by intelligently repairing and by otherwise protecting and lengthening the life of such products; (4) to cooperate with the Conservation Division and the Vehicle, Implement, and Wood Products Section of the War Industries Board to effect the conservation of material and economy in the use thereof; (5) not to furnish its products for resale to any dealer who shall fail or refuse to cooperate with the undersigned in carrying out the letter and spirit of this pledge.

Pledge From Dealer.

It is also required that the manufacturer exact from the dealer a pledge in much the same terms regarding placing the product only in essential use and the general plan of conservation involved.

Each manufacturer desiring to participate in the allotment of iron and steel hereinbefore mentioned will apply to the Chief of the Vehicle, Implement, and Wood Products Section of the War Industries Board for authority to place its orders for its proportionate part of the materials allotted to the industry as a whole, according to the reports of the manufacturers filed with the section. When the application shall have been approved in writing by the chief of the section and by the priorities committee, it will take a class C priority rating, and orders therefor may be accepted and filled accordingly.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

ITEMS ADDED TO OR REMOVED FROM BRITISH EXPORT EMBARGO

The American consul general at London has reported by cable of August 7 a number of changes in the British embargo list. The class of prohibition is indicated by the following symbols: (A) Prohibition to all destinations; (B) prohibition to all destinations except British possessions and protectorates; (C) to all Russian ports and to all European ports except those of the allied countries and Spain.

Items Added to the List.

Items added to the list are as follows:

(A) Coke-oven carbon; pitch carbon; ammonia and its salts, simple or compound, and mixtures thereof; barium sulphate and mixtures thereof; synthetic indigo; sodium bicarbonate; grates and registers for heating and component parts; leather goods as follows: Military articles of personal equipment, bandoliers, belts, laces, pouches; nicotine and compounds; vegetable tar.

(C) Acid-resisting apparatus and parts thereof made of quartz; natural indigo.

Removals From List.

The following old items are removed from the list:

(A) Liquefied ammonia; ammonia liquor; ammonium alum and mixtures thereof; ammonium carbonate and mixtures thereof; ammonium chloride, including muriate of ammonia and sal ammoniac and mixtures containing these substances; ammonium nitrate and mixtures thereof; ammonium perchlorate and mixtures thereof; ammonium sulphate and sulphocyanide; barium sulphate; natural and synthetic indigo; nickel ammonium sulphate and mixtures thereof.

(B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, except such as are prohibited to all destinations; leather goods as follows: Military articles of personal equipment, bandoliers, belts, laces, pouches; vegetable tar.

(C) Sodium bicarbonate.

[British Board of Trade Journal, July 4.]

Export Embargoes of July 2.

An order in council of July 2 provides for the following amendments in and additions to the embargo list of May 10, 1917, as changed by later orders. The symbols used are those shown above and the headings added to the list are as follows:

(A) Binoculars and their component parts; bone black; materials and tools used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, viz, cutters, drivers, eyelets, groovers, and hooks; bristles; brooms and brushes; capsicum, including oleoresin of capsicum; compasses (other than ships' compasses) and their component parts; diatomite or infusorial earth; field glasses and their component parts; fenugreek seed; guttering, cast iron, and cast-iron gutter fittings and connections; heliographs and their component parts; hollow ware, wrought, made wholly or partly from iron and steel sheet or plate, viz, bottles (empty) braziers, cans, measures, scoops, pails, pans, riddles, skips, troughs and trunks, cisterns and tanks, domestic utensils, fountains, hods, seed hoppers; horns, animal and articles manufactured therefrom in which the total weight of horn exceeds 50 per cent of total weight of the article; iron, oxides of, and mixtures containing iron oxides; nautical instruments and their component parts; cigarette paper; paraffin wax and mixtures and preparations thereof containing 20 per cent and upwards of paraffin wax, but not including waxed paper; pipes, cast iron, and cast-iron pipe fittings and connections; condiments (except table salt) not otherwise specifically prohibited; tea, including tea waste, sweepings, dust, and fluff, whether denatured or not; radiators manufactured of cast-iron pipes; siennas, spices and mixtures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited; wood tar; telescopes and their component parts; theodolites and their component parts; tin plate and articles wholly or partly made therefrom (not otherwise specifically prohibited), viz, empty receptacles, empty bottles, cans, measures, pots, pans, tins and bowls, lamps, bakery, dairy, and domestic utensils, gas meters and component parts thereof; umber; vanillin, vanilla, and vanilla pods.—Commerce Reports.

Railroad Administrator Revises Order Relating to Federal Treasurers' Duties

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1918.*

GENERAL ORDER No. 37–A.

General Order No. 37 of July 19, 1918, is hereby revised to read as follows (the words in italics indicating the additions to the order as originally issued):

(1) The local treasurers appointed by Federal managers, or by general managers appointed in lieu of Federal managers, shall hereafter be designated "Federal treasurers" and are expected to devote themselves exclusively to the work of the United States Railroad Administration. They ought not to handle any funds for a railroad corporation or perform any other services therefor except in special cases after obtaining express authority.

The Federal treasurers should be nominated by the Federal manager (or general manager appointed in lieu of Federal manager), and the nomination, when it shall have been approved by the regional director, should be transmitted to the Director of the Division of Finance for consideration and final action. In cases where Federal treasurers have already been appointed the appointments should be submitted promptly through the regional director with his recommendations for confirmation by the Director of the Division of Finance.

(2) Immediately upon the appointment of Federal treasurers the designation of the bank account subject to check of such Federal treasurers shall be "(name of railroad), Federal account."

(3) (a) All cash representing receipts from the operations of its railroad since and including January 1, 1918, now in the hands of the railroad corporation for whose railroad a Federal treasurer has been appointed, or held for account of the corporation, and (b) any and all other cash now in the hands of such railroad corporation or held for its account for use in connection with the operation or improvement of its railroad shall be at once transferred by the railroad corporation to accounts in the same banks in which it is now held, designated as prescribed in paragraph (2) hereof, which shall be subject to check by the Federal treasurer.

(4) Federal treasurers shall draw on the new accounts thus to be opened and subject to their check only for (a) the payment of materials and supplies purchased since December 31, 1917; *and also of materials and supplies purchased prior to December 31, 1917;* (b) the payment of operating expenses *(including approved claims for personal injuries and loss and damage), and also equipment and joint facility rents, traffic balances, overcharges* and taxes (other than the war income tax and the excess profits tax) accrued since December 31, 1917; and *also all items clearly applicable to the period prior to January 1, 1918, commonly called "lap-overs," which are required to be set up on the Federal books pursuant to Order No. 17;* (c) the payment of such addition and betterment costs as may be approved by the Federal manager (or general manager appointed in lieu of the Federal manager).

Federal treasurers shall not draw on such accounts for any other purposes except when expressly authorized to do so by the Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases.

(5) A specimen form of check which has been approved for use by all railroads under Government control is attached hereto. In ordering checks for the use of the railroad the Federal Treasurer will follow as closely as practicable the general arrangement and language of the specimen form. The account with every bank must be stated in the name of the railroad with the name "Federal Account" immediately following on the same line as shown in the attached specimen.

(6) Until further ordered checks signed by the Treasurer should be countersigned according to the practice now in vogue on the different roads where regulations now call for such countersignatures.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

The specimen check which accompanied Order No. 37 should govern, except that the heading thereof should be changed to read:

"United States Railroad Administration, W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads."

INFANTRY OFFICERS NAMED.

Special Orders, No. 176:

359. The appointment of the following-named officers in the Infantry, National Army, with date of rank as indicated after their names, is announced:

To be major: Capt. H. Hugh Sydenham, National Guard, July 26, 1918.

To be captain: First Lieut. John C. Luikart, National Guard, July 24, 1918.

To be first lieutenant: Second Lieut. Fred M. Calkins, National Guard, July 24, 1918.

The above-named officers are assigned to the 40th Division for duty and will be assigned to an organization of their branch of service by the commanding general of that division.

Some Details of the Vast Warehouses Built or Now Building for the Army and Costing a Total of $218,000,000

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The estimated cost for storage warehouse and other construction, to facilitate the speedy handling of materials at storage points for the use of the Army, already erected and in the course of construction in the United States, is about $218,000,000. When completed these projects will provide approximately 33,800,000 square feet of warehouse space, additional wharves and piers, and improved harbor depths at various points.

All work of this nature is done under the supervision of the Construction Division of the Army. The majority of the projects will be completed this year. With few exceptions, they are permanent structures of concrete, brick, and steel.

Under Way and Completed.

Construction is now under way at the following points: New Orleans, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Schenectady, N. Y., New Cumberland, Pa., Columbus, Ohio, Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, Newport News, and Little Rock, Ark.

Warehouses have been completed at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Hoboken, Jeffersonville, Ind., Port Newark, N. J., Americus, Ga., San Antonio, Dayton, Ohio, Richmond, Va., Chicago, and Middletown, Pa.

The Construction Division has provided 4,000,000 square feet of warehouse space for the storage of ordnance supplies, such as ammunition, guns, etc. The space has been apportioned to various sections of the country. For military reasons locations of the warehouses, magazines, and buildings of a similar nature can not be given.

Ordnance Warehouse and Barracks.

Fitted into the ordnance warehouse space are 75 miles of trackage and 9,000 linear feet of dock and wharf frontage. In addition to this, barracks for 20,000 men in the Ordnance have been provided and 15 miles of vehicular roadway have been built. All of this has cost in the neighborhood of $25,000,000.

There have been completed at Middletown, Pa., warehouses for the Signal Corps, at a cost of $1,800,000, that will give this division an additional 400,000 square feet of warehouse space, besides increased shed area of 128,000 square feet and storage capacity in separate paint and oil shops of 36,960 square feet.

Another 200,000 square feet of space for the Signal Corps is provided in a warehouse just started at Little Rock, Ark. The estimated cost is $494,000. Warehouses, each containing 200,000 square feet, have been built at San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston, Dayton, and Richmond. These cost approximately $2,788,750.

Immense Brooklyn Buildings.

The largest of the warehouse projects is now being constructed at Brooklyn, N. Y. It is estimated that, when completed, it will cost approximately $40,000,000 and provide 3,850,000 square feet of storage space. There are two great buildings, each of nine stories. Building A is 200 feet by 980 feet and has 27 elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000 pounds. Building B is 206 by 980 feet and has 36 elevators. Both buildings are of reinforced concrete and steel construction. There will be three piers, 150 by 1,257 feet, and one pier measuring 70 by 1,300 feet. Five slips will be provided, three of which will be [illegible] feet by 1,300 feet, one 145 by 1,300 feet and one 185 by 1,300 feet. The three main piers will be connected to building A by bridges at the second-story level. These terminals are to be served by railroad yards accommodating 1,480 cars. The estimated date of completion is July 1, 1919, although half of the warehouse space and one slip and pier will be ready for operation October 15, 1918. The work was started May 17 of this year.

Some of the Other Projects.

Some details of the other projects are as follows:

Boston, Quartermaster Terminal.

Main storehouse: In six sections, each section 126 feet by 273 feet; eight stories, reinforced concrete and steel construction.

Wharf shed and wharf: 137 feet by 1,638 feet. Wharf shed, two stories in height, reinforced concrete and steel construction. Between the main warehouse and wharf shed, 77 feet of paved street for railroad tracks and trucks. Main warehouse and pier shed connected by five bridges on second-story level.

The total warehouse area when completed, 1,651,100 square feet.

Estimated date of completion, January 1, 1919.

Main warehouse served by 24 elevators, each with a capacity of 10,000 pounds.

Wharf shed served by five elevators, 16,000 pounds capacity each.

Railroad yards and railroad terminals supporting these buildings, built for the accommodation of 700 cars, that is 350 carloads each way per day.

Pier shed for Navy: 300 feet by 924 feet; three stories, reinforced concrete and steel construction; 2,148 feet of berthing space. Served by 16 elevators, 16,000 pounds capacity each.

The work was begun April 3 and it is estimated that it will cost $28,000,000.

Temporary quartermaster warehouse: 300,000 square feet area floor space. This work has just been started and it is expected that it will be finished in 90 days. It is all wood, of temporary construction. The estimated cost is $1,111,890.

New Orleans Port Terminal.

Three warehouses: Size, 140 by 600 feet each; floor space, each building, 504,000 square feet; available storage space at 80 per cent, 1,200,000 square feet; construction, reinforced concrete on wooden pile foundation. Each building is served by 6 elevators, 16,000 pounds capacity each.

Wharf house: Size, 140 by 2,000 feet; floor space, both floors, 560,000 square feet; available for storage, 300,000 square feet (approximately); served by 6 elevators, [illegible] pounds capacity each; construction, structural steel frame on wooden piles, timber floors, 12-inch brick fire wall every 200 feet; steel rolling doors. The wharf house is connected to the main warehouses by a bridge at the second-story level, passing overhead all railroad yards between wharf shed and warehouses. The railroad comprises 8.46 miles of trackage. This project has just been started and is to be completed by November 1, 1918. The estimated cost is about $20,000,000.

Charleston.

Quartermaster terminal: Length of dock, 3,580 linear feet; type of construction, timber; 6 warehouses with total area of 1,152,000 square feet; 2 open sheds with total area of 380,800 square feet; head house, 264,000 square feet; railroad tracks serving, 9; depth and width of channel, 35 by 800 feet; railroad yards serving, 800 cars capacity. The work was begun on June 1, 1918, and is expected to be completed December 1, 1918. The estimated cost is $11,550,000.

Norfolk Quartermaster Terminal.

Pier 1: Area, 412,200 square feet; building, one story with area of 290,000 square feet; type of construction, brick and tile fire walls and granite side walls; railroad tracks, 7.

Pier 2: Area, 412,200 square feet, building, 2 stories; type of construction, same as No. 1; railroad tracks, 5.

Channel: 35 feet deep, 450 feet between piers and slips, 350 feet wide on each side.

Warehouses: 8, with total area of 2,016,000 square feet; tracks serving, 13; railroad yard serving, 1,000 cars capacity.

The work was begun on February 1, 1918, and is expected to be finished December 1, 1918. The estimated cost is $16,438,000.

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

Pier 1: Area, 382,800 square feet; building, 3 stories with area of 264,000 square feet; type of construction, reinforced concrete; tracks serving, 4.

Pier 2: Area, 435,000 square feet; building, 3 stories with area of 300,000 square feet; type of construction, reinforced concrete; tracks serving, 4.

Channel: 30 feet deep.

Railroad yards serving, 500 cars capacity.

The work was begun July 23 and is expected to be completed August 1, 1919. The estimated cost is $20,000,000.

This project is in addition to two other projects at this point. A general interior storage depot was finished May 31 at an estimated cost of $3,408,973. A space of 921,000 square feet was provided. In addition there was completed an expeditionary storage depot on May 10 at an estimated cost of $1,023,550. This provided 271,000 square feet.

Chicago Permanent Warehouses.

Three buildings, each 277 by 324 feet, providing 1,220,000 square feet; construction, reinforced concrete. The work was started March 5, 1918, and is expected to be completed September 15, 1918. The estimated cost is $3,316,800.

This project is in addition to the Chicago general interior storage depot, which provides 588,000 square feet and cost approximately $809,300.

(Continued on page 15.)

Wearing of Service and Wound Chevrons as Regulated by Army General Orders

General Orders, No. 53:

IV. Subparagraphs (c) and (d), paragraph 1, and paragraphs 7 and 8, General Orders, No. 6, War Department, 1918, are amended to read as follows:

1. * * * (c) War-service chevrons.

A gold chevron of standard material and design, to be worn on the lower half of the left sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer, field clerk, and enlisted man who has served six months in a theater of operations during the present war as an officer, field clerk, or enlisted man of the armies of the United States, and an additional gold chevron for each six months of similar service thereafter.

When to Be Worn.

A sky-blue cloth chevron of the same pattern and worn in the same manner as the gold chevron by each officer, field clerk, and enlisted man who has served under the conditions prescribed for the gold chevron, but has left the theater of operations prior to the completion of six months' service therein. Should a person subsequently return to the theater of operations for duty therein, the blue-cloth chevron will be replaced by the gold chevron upon the completion of a total of six months of service in the theater of operations, after which only gold chevrons will be worn to indicate war service. The right to wear war-service chevrons is limited to those officers, field clerks, and enlisted men whose official duty requires their presence in a theater of operations, as distinguished from those who may visit such a theater without having been ordered thereto for duty. The term "theater of operations" is as defined in Field Service Regulations, 1914, as corrected to April 15, 1917.

War-service chevrons of the same material and design and similarly placed will be worn on the coat, overcoat, or waist of their prescribed uniform by all other uniformed personnel of the authorized Military Establishment. They will be worn under the same conditions as prescribed for officers, field clerks, and enlisted men.

Wearing of Wound Chevrons.

(d) Wound chevrons.

A gold chevron of pattern identical with that of the war-service chevron, to be worn on the lower half of the right sleeve of all uniform coats, except fatigue coats, by each officer, field clerk, and enlisted man who has received or who may hereafter receive a wound in action with the enemy, or as the result of an act of the enemy, which necessitates treatment by a medical officer, and an additional chevron for each additional wound; but not more than one chevron will be worn for two or more wounds received at the same time. Disablement by gas necessitating treatment by a medical officer shall be considered to be a wound within the meaning of this order."

Wound chevrons of the same material and design and similarly placed will be worn on the coat, overcoat, or waist of their prescribed uniform by all other uniformed personnel of the authorized Military Establishment. They will be worn under the same conditions as prescribed for officers, field clerks, and enlisted men.

Admission to Hospital.

7. When an officer, field clerk, enlisted man, or other member of the authorized Military Establishment is admitted to a hospital for treatment of a wound, or when an officer, field clerk, enlisted man, or other member of the authorized Military Establishment is treated for a wound without being admitted to a hospital, the commanding officer of the hospital, or, in the latter case, the medical officer who treats the wound, will furnish the commanding officer of the wounded person with a certificate describing briefly the nature of the wound and certifying to the necessity of the treatment. This information may be furnished to commanders of higher units in the form of certified lists, and will be transmitted by them to the commanding officers concerned.

Lists in Duplicate.

8. Commanding officers will forward to The Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, lists in duplicate of those members of their commands who have been honorably wounded in action, or as the result of an act of the enemy, with a statement in the case of each individual, showing time and place wounds were received, and organization in which they were then serving. Whenever a report is made of an action, it will be accompanied by the above-described list and by certified copies of the medical officers' statements described in paragraph 7.

[421.7, A. G. O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. P. McCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

NEW HOUSING APPOINTMENTS.

Labor Bureau Announces Selections for Building Projects.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor announces additional appointments in connection with various housing developments as follows:

Philip Burgess, 828 Columbus Savings & Trust Building, Columbus, Ohio, as engineer for the South Charleston, W. Va., project.

George F. Pentecost, jr., 15 East Fortieth Street, New York City, as town planner, New Castle, Del., project.

G. L. Robinson, 39 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, as engineer, New Castle, Del., project.

Stephen Child, 613 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., as town planner, Aberdeen, Md., project.

Norton, Bird & Whitman, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md., as engineers, Aberdeen, Md., project.

A. A. Shurtleff, 89 State Street, Boston, Mass., as town planner, Newport, R. I., project.

S. B. Palmer, Thayer Building, Norwich, Conn., as engineer, Newport, R. I., project.

Murphy & Dana, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City, as architects, Waterbury, Conn., project.

Frederick H. Hinchman, 52 Broadway, New York City, as town planner, Waterbury, Conn., project.

George W. Fuller, 170 Broadway, New York City, as engineer, Waterbury, Conn., project.

COTTON AS SUBSTITUTE FOR SILK GUNPOWDER BAGS

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Chemically treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested out by the Ordnance Department.

If found practicable for ordnance uses, the discovery will effect the double result of meeting a serious shortage in silk, and of bringing about a money saving in the ordnance program estimated at between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000.

Tests at Aberdeen.

Preliminary tests already made at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds have encouraged the department to proceed further with its experiments, and for this purpose an order for 5,000 yards of the new material has been placed with the concern responsible for developing the process of treating the cotton cloth.

At present millions of yards of silk are required in making the bags which contain the large powder charges used in the firing of heavy artillery. These bags are inserted in the gun immediately behind the projectile, and the firing of them gives the propelling force that hurls the projectile at the target. This propelling charge is, of course, entirely distinct from the charge within the projectile that explodes the missile after it reaches the target.

Use of Silk Heretofore.

Heretofore, silk sas been depended upon for these bags for the reason that no other cloth material has been found that would meet the peculiar conditions required. It is essential that not a particle of the bag container shall remain after the gun is fired. Otherwise a smouldering piece of the fabric might cause a premature explosion when a new charge was inserted.

Owing to the great scarcity of silk, however, the cost of this material has increased enormously. This shortage is felt by all the warring powers, including Germany. Early in the war Germany is understood to have used a chemically treated cotton as a substitute for silk, but has since been compelled by the diminishing cotton supply to resort to other substitutes.

Plentiful and Cheap.

It is estimated that the chemically treated cotton cloth now being tried out by the Ordnance Department, if entirely suitable, could be purchased in almost unlimited quantities, and at a cost far below that of the silk fabric now used.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

Following are lists of purchase orders and contracts approved by the Board of Review of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 8, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Hales & Edwards Co., New York City, barley.
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., cheese.
Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, Ill., yeast.
C. F. Adams & Co., New York City, butter.
Warner Sugar Refg. Co., New York City, sugar.
Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., butter.
North Packing & Provision Co., Somerville, Mass., lard (subst.).
Lewis Mears Co., Boston, Mass., butter.
North Packing & Provision Co., Somerville, Mass., lard.
Chase Bag Co., Chicago, Ill., sacks.
Kochler Bros. Hay Co., Lemer, Mo., hay.
Kochler Bros. Hay Co., Lemer, Mo., hay.
Kochler Bros. Hay Co., Lemer, Mo., hay.
Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., Burlington, Wis., milk.
Dodge Bros. (Inc.), Detroit, Mich., spare parts (Dodge cars).
R. P. Atwood & Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
Bowersock Mill & Power Co., Lawrence, Kans., bran.
Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kans., bran.
Thos. Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kans., bran.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., alfalfa hay.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., alfalfa hay.
Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo., sugar.
Swift & Co., South St. Paul, Minn., beef, lard, butter, oleo.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., hay.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., hay.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., hay.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., hay.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., hay.
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., cheese.
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., cheese.
H. Wentzel Tent & Duck Co., St. Louis, Mo., bags.
Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., lard.
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., cheese.
Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., lard (substitute).
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., oleomargarine and cheese.
Franklin E. Patterson, New York City, machine-shop tools.
Gem Cutlery Co., New York City, razors.
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.

CONTRACTS.

Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., tent line.
Stewart Skinner Co., Worcester, Mass., awls, lockstitch.
Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., gauges, saddler draw.
Kurshan Bros., New York City, fin. venetians.
Hahlo Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
The Felters Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., soft asbestos felt.
Cassidy Fairbanks Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., meat forks.
New England Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., whiplashes.
L. Sussman, Steinberg & Kalikman, Philadelphia, Pa., wool coats.
Maass & Kempner, Baltimore, Md., cotton short breeches.
M. Simiansky & Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
Milton Simpson & Co. (Inc.), New York City, woolen short coats.
Zeeman & Grossman, New York City, woolen short coats.
Ferdinand Kuhn & Co. (Inc.), New York City, cotton short coats.
Vesta Underwear Co., Providence, R. I., underwear.
Cohn, Simon & Co., New York City, woolen short coats.
Hahlo Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
Sigmund Fisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., wool coats.

August 9, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

C. O. Sellen & Co., Shelby, Ohio, timothy hay.
C. O. Sellen & Co., Shelby, Ohio, timothy hay.
Langenberg Bros. Grain & Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.
John H. Meyer & Co., New York City, tent duck.
Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York City, gasolene.
Swift & Co., New Brunswick, N. J., meat.
Federal Condensed Milk Co., Scattle, Wash., milk.
Snohomish Dairy Products Co., Snohomish, Wash., milk.
Kurshan Bros., New York City, fin. venetians.
S. M. Hexter & Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
Grosvenor-Dale Co., North Grosvenor-Dale, Conn., gray sateen.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.
Louisville Provision Co., Louisville, Ky., ham.
A. V. Morris & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y., underwear.
Larimer County Cooperative Milk Condensing Co., Loveland, Colo., milk.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., alfalfa hay.
Martine Brauer, New York City, fin. venetians.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., alfalfa hay.

CONTRACTS.

Stanford Simons & Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
Wm. H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cords and tassels.
Louis E. Stilz Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cords and tassels.
Michigan Tent & Awning Co., Detroit, Mich., paulins.
Freeman Levinson Co. (Inc.), New York City, fin. venetians.
Iron King Overall Co., Baltimore, Md., cotton s. coats.
Pierce Billings Co., Boston, Mass., woolen s. coats.
Shelton & Leibson, St. Louis, Mo., cotton s. coats.
Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, New York City, fin. venetians.
Rothfield, Stern & Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
The Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland, Ohio, cotton s. coats.
N. H. Meyers, Jeffersonville, Ind., truck covers.
John Simmons Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., acetylene lamps.
Jared Holt Co., Albany, N. Y., saddler's wax.
Geo. W. Deiner Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., claw tools.
C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., awl handles.
American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass solder.
John Chatillon & Sons, New York City, scales.
Miller, Mandel Co., New York City, cotton s. coats.
Brown Evans Manufacturing Co., Sedalia, Mo., cotton breeches.
Lyons & Zeeman, New York City, woolen s. coats.
Brown & Biglow, St. Paul, Minn., cotton s. coats.
Lerio Patent Cup Co., Mobile, Ala., hoods for tents.
M. Simiansky & Co., New York City, fin. venetians.
N. Balog & Co., New York City, woolen s. coats.
Frankel Uniform Co. (Inc.), New York City, woolen s. coats.
Milton Simpson & Co. (Inc.), New York City, cotton s. coats.
N. A. Rubin, New York City, wool s. coats.
Louis Fleischer & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., overcoats.
Bliss, Fabyan & Co., New York City, bleached jeans.
George Wood Sons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gray sateen.
Jos. N. Susskind & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., woolen S. coats.

WAREHOUSES BUILT FOR ARMY

(Continued from page 13.)

St. Louis Storage Depot.

Three buildings; construction, reinforced concrete; to provide area of 360,000 square feet; each building 6 stories.

The work was started December 13, 1917, and is expected to be finished September 1, 1918. The estimated cost is $1,368,540.

Schenectady Storage Depot.

Six buildings, two to be 160 by 1,400 feet and four 160 by 1,680 feet; when finished, September 1, will provide 1,520,000 square feet. The estimated cost is $3,626,300.

New Cumberland (Pa.) Depot.

Ten buildings, eight to be 160 by 1,260 feet and two 160 by 1,120 feet; when finished, September 15, will provide 1,974,000 square feet. The estimated cost is $4,113,330.

Columbus Storage Depot.

Seven buildings, six to be 160 by 1,540 feet and the other 60 by 140 feet; when finished, September 15, will provide 1,484,000 square feet. The estimated cost is $3,574,970.

HARDWARE AND METAL PROPOSALS

Following is an additional list of contemplated purchases of the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster Corps, the bids to be submitted on or before August 29, 1918:

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-B.

Name of Buyer, Capt. C. B. Price, room 428.

Strap loops, .71 inch by .375 inch by .134 inch	240,836
Malleable iron D rings, .85 inch by 1 inch	118,450
Tongueless bar buckles, 3-inch	872,500
End fastenings, style 3, with clip and hook, assembled—sets	440,825
End fastenings, style 2, with clip and hook, assembled—sets	87,383
2½-inch guides	538,208
Browning gun belt fasteners, male and female, 6¼ inches long, ⅞ inch wide—pair	269,104
No. 4 brass grommets	34,876
Sliding loops for ration bag, 1.135 inches by .5 inch	240,836
Sets, consisting of chape clips, suspender clips and D rings, assembled for ration bag—sets	240,836
1-inch tongueless bar buckles	610,122
¾-inch tongueless bar buckles	299,072
D rings, .38 inch by .7 inch by .134 inch	299,072
¾-inch end clips	569,628
1-inch end clips	1,064,794
¾-inch oblong grommets and washers	2,167,524
1-inch special wire snap hooks	481,673
Carr durable fasteners	4,356,572
Carr durable fasteners, male section only	1,513,868
Carr "Lift-the-Dot" fasteners	8,132,337
Double hooks, ¾-inch hard brass wire	1,174,300

Stein-Burns Camp and Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., food containers.
The Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., grey sheeting.
The France Co., Chicago, Ill., cotton S. coats.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y., flannel shirts.
Clarke & Holsapple Manufacturing Co., Cohoes, N. Y., underwear.
Senner & Kaplan Co., New York City, cotton S. coats.
Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, New York City, fin. venetians.

LIGHTHOUSE LABORERS WHO ARE "DOING THEIR BIT" IN THE WAR

The Department of Commerce authorizes publication of the following:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 29, 1918.

Commissioner of Lighthouses:

Referring to communication from Warrack, superintendent, office of inspector, seventeenth district, quoting letter from C. A. Wood, laborer in charge Bybee Landing Post Light, Washington, R. 1 56, Kalama, Wash., let me ask that the superintendent be instructed to present my compliments to Mr. Wood and to express my appreciation of his patriotic letter and sacrifice and to tell him that by my instructions his letter is made a portion of his official record, together with a copy of this communication.

You are requested to transmit a copy of the communication sent to me to Commerce Reports, with my request that same be published by them, and you are also asked to have Commerce Reports publish the letter from the laborer in charge of the Mayaguez range lights, Porto Rico, of which copy was recently transmitted to the Red Cross.

I think THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN desires country can have it all."

WARRACK,
Superintendent.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1918.

Submitted to Secretary of Commerce for his information.

G. R. PUTMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 17, 1918.

COMMISSIONER OF LIGHTHOUSES:

I beg you to present my compliments to Pedro A. Hernandez, laborer in charge, Mayaguez Harbor range lights, through the inspector of the ninth district, and to commend him for his patriotic action in giving an amount equal to two days' salary to the Red Cross. I desire that the fact of this contribution, in the form of a copy of the letter stating it, be made a portion of the official record of this employee.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES.
Washington, July 31, 1918.

Referred to Superintendent of Lighthouses, San Juan, P. R., for his information to have letters of special interest and merit. Kindly learn if this is so, and if it proves to be the fact, see that copies of these letters are sent them for publication.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE,
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR, 17TH DISTRICT,
Portland, Oreg., July 19, 1918.

To: Commissioner of Lighthouses.

Subject: Purchase of W. S. S. by, and sentiments of, C. A. Wood, laborer-in-charge of post light.

The following is an extract from a letter of C. A. Wood, laborer in charge Bybee Landing Post Light, Washington, R.1 56, Kalama, Wash., and while more or less representative of the feeling here, it is believed worthy of special note. Mr. Wood's compensation is but $10 per month:

"Also received circular No. 30 and pledge card. I bought four W. S. S. stamps about March 1 of our Kalama postmaster and told him at the time that I was going to buy one a month for the full year, if I possibly could. That was before the pledge cards were out. I now have seven on my certificate and intend to keep right on as long as they are needed. My wife and I are getting along toward the 'three score and ten' and felt that the Liberty bonds might outlive us. We only have a few acres that we can cultivate and are trying to support ourselves, but if our property is necessary to win the war, our mation, guidance, and files.

Deliver the inclosed copy of this letter to Mr. Hernandez.

BOWERMAN,
Acting Commissioner.

[Translation.]

MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO,
June 12, 1918.

LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

DEAR SIR: It is my duty to inform you that it has been impossible for me to purchase or contribute in any form or manner in the purchase of war-savings stamps or subscribing to the last Liberty loan. My shortage is due to the fact that my salary is very small; but, at any rate, I wish to contribute in some way, and I have decided to give an amount corresponding to two days of my salary of the month of May, which amounts to $1.10, and this I am willing to give to the Red Cross Association.

I wish you would inform me whether I should send it to that office or deposit the money in the Mayaguez Red Cross office.

I wish to enter my most energetic protest for the unjustifiable crime of the sinking of the steamship *Carolina*.

PEDRO A. HERNANDEZ.
Laborer in Charge.
Mayaguez Harbor Range Lights.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
NINTH DISTRICT,
San Juan, P. R., June 18, 1918.

Forwarded to the Commissioner for his information and to show the patriotic spirit of the Porto Rican light keepers. This particular keeper is the laborer in charge of the Mayaguez Harbor range lights, and his salary is $15 per month.

JOSEPH ROSE,
Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1918.

Submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for his information.

G. R. PUTMAN.

One Week's Foreign Relief by American Red Cross

Here is a page from the records of the Red Cross department of foreign relief, which will afford an idea of the immensity of the supply branch of the American Red Cross relief work abroad. The figures are for a single week—that ending August 3—which is stated to be a normal week in the operations of the department. The week's authorization for purchases of materials for shipment to the commissions of Italy, France, and Great Britain were as follows:

ITALY.

Seventy-nine tons of foodstuffs for use in hospitals for American forces in Genoa, Florence, and Rome; 50,000 gallons gasoline; 1,000 barrels of mess pork; 1,000 barrels of mess beef.

FRANCE.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of casings, auto tires, and tubes; 500 tons of jam monthly (three months' supply authorized); 115 trucks; 100 heavy ambulances; 100 portable houses; 675,000 sweaters; 25 sets reserve dental equipment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

One hundred thousand corncob pipes; 1,000 typewriters; 100 tons of chocolate for canteen work; 200 cases of California oranges.

Purchase and shipment of all these materials will be made promptly, with the exception of the item of sweaters, where the shipment will extend over a period of some months.

COAST GUARD OFFICERS RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION

The Naval Selection Board, of which Admiral Mayo is president, recommended the following officers of the Coast Guard for temporary promotion to the rank of captain in the Navy: Senior Capt. William E. Reynolds, Daniel P. Foley, and Francis M. Dunwoody.

Thirteen captains of the Coast Guard were recommanded for temporary promotion to the rank of senior captain in the Coast Guard as follows: James H. Brown, James M. Moore, William V. E. Jacobs, Preston H. Ubberroth, Andrew J. Henderson, Richard O. Crisp, Frederick G. Dodge, George C. Carmine, Frederick J. Haake, James G. Ballinger, Charles E. Johnston, Aaron L. Gamble, and Harry G. Hamlet.

Three captains of Engineers of the Coast Guard recommanded for temporary promotion to the rank of senior captain in the Coast Guard: James H. Chalker, Charles F. Nash, and Denis F. X. Bowen.

ADDRESS OF REGISTRANTS.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 13, 1918.

Postmasters are hereby authorized and requested to comply as far as practicable with local boards' requests on official reply postal cards of the War Department, "P. M. G. O. Form 65–a," for information regarding present addresses of registrants.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assl. Postmaster General.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918. No. 389

18 AMERICAN-BUILT DE HAVILAND PLANES MAKE SCOUTING TRIP IN REAR OF THE GERMAN LINES

GEN. FOULOIS LEADS EXPEDITION

Squadron Returns Without Loss, Secretary Baker States — New System of Reporting Sick and Wounded Being Worked Out.

Press interview by Secretary of War August 16, 1918:

"I have a cablegram from Gen. Pershing, which tells me that early in the present month of August a complete squadron of 18 American-made de Haviland-4 planes with Liberty motors conducted a reconnaissance back of the German lines and successfully returned without loss. Gen. Foulois personally led the expedition. Lieut. Blair Thaw is also reported as having been with the expedition.

"I went to the Surgeon General's office to-day to look into the daily reports from the European hospitals on the sick and wounded, with a view to having them carded, catalogued, and tabulated, so that the most instant information can be given to all who inquire about friends abroad. The reports will come in weekly from France by courier. The information will be available through The Adjutant General."

New $200,000,000 Credit Is Extended to France

The Treasury Department has extended an additional credit of $200,000,000 to France, making the total to that country $2,065,000,000, and the total to all co-belligerents of the United States $6,692,040,000.

GASOLINE STEAMSHIP BURNED; NINE MEN OF CREW MISSING

No Submarine Seen When Outside Explosion Fired Mirlo off Cape Hatteras.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

The British steamship *Mirlo*, 6,700 gross tons, loaded with gasoline, was discovered on fire yesterday afternoon about 25 miles off Cape Hatteras.

Nine of the crew are reported missing, the remainder having been landed. One of the engineers was badly burned and another member of the crew is suffering from a broken rib.

Saw No Submarine.

The commanding officer of the vessel states that an external explosion took place, but it appears that no one aboard saw a submarine or the wake of a torpedo. The first report that an enemy submarine was sighted has not been confirmed. Gasoline exploded and the surface of the water around the vessel was covered with blazing gasoline.

Schooner Shelled and Sunk.

The crew of the American schooner *Madingadah* have reached port on a Norwegian steamer, which picked them up on August 15, 11 miles south of Winter Quarter Shoals light vessel. There were 22 men in the crew and 1 Navy radio operator. The master of the *Madingadah* reports that his vessel was shelled and sunk by a submarine at 7.15 a. m. August 15. The submarine fired 11 shots. After the schooner was abandoned the submarine went alongside and fired two more shots. The ship when last seen was on fire and sinking.

1,450,000 U. S. SOLDIERS IN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD GENERAL MARCH STATES

COMMAND FOR M[illegible]CAIN

Adjutant General of the Army Assigned to a New Division, Now Being Organized at Camp Devens, as Reward for Good Service — French Commander's Praise of an American Division is Given.

Press interview by Gen. March August 17, 1918:

When I talked to you on Wednesday the German retreat was gradually consolidating along the old 1916–17 line, and during the last few days there has been small change there. The resistance of the enemy has become stronger along that general position, and the allied attacks have become more or less local.

On the Lassigny Plateau, to which I referred last Wednesday, where the enemy was strongly located with machine guns, the French have gained all except the extreme northeastern corner. The enemy has had to withdraw somewhat from the plain of the Oise, east of the ridge.

The last official gains on August 16, are west of Roye, where a small local salient was flattened out by a direct advance. A small salient north of Albert was given up voluntarily by the enemy, on August 14, and occupied by the British. This is the fourth time that the Germans in local spots have voluntarily retired from the line which they have been holding since the allies took the initiative on July 18 with our counter offensive.

No General Change In Line.

The character of the work being done along the Vesle has been principally exchange of artillery fire, and small raids; but there has been no general change in the line. The announcement has already been made by the Secretary of War about the landing of our forces in Vladivostok.

When I give figures hereafter of troops embarked from the United States, the totals will embrace the troops in Siberia, in Italy, France, and Russia proper. The figures will mean the entire American Expeditionary Force in all parts of the

Official Bulletin Authorized Medium For Railroad Administration Publicity

United States Railroad Administration,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1918.

The Official Bulletin is furnished with and authorized to publish all General Orders and Circulars by the Director General of Railroads, and authorized Circulars of Divisions and Sections of the Railroad Administration at Washington, and is to be regarded as an official means of publication of the same.

WALKER D. HINES,
Assistant Director General,
United States Railroad Administration.

world. We have now embarked on all the expeditions more than 1,450,000 men.

The American troops in France, to whose good conduct I have referred in these talks, are beginning to receive official French commendations of various sorts, and here is one that came in this morning and has been translated. This refers to the Second Artillery Brigade, which was with the Second Division in the fighting around Chateau Thierry. After the Infantry was withdrawn our Field Artillery stayed there and helped the French at that point. This commendation is from the French commander of the divisions to which it was attached. It is in the form of an official order, and the translation is something like this:

French Commander's Tribute.

On the eve of the relief of the 2d Artillery Brigade of the 2d United States Infantry Division from the 12th (French) Infantry Division, the general commanding this Infantry division takes the opportunity to express to the brigade commander, Gen. Bowley, to all his officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers his thanks for the services rendered their French comrades and his admiration for the splendid American bravery.

"After having vigorously fought with the 2d United States Infantry Division and with the 58th (French) Infantry Division, the 2d American Artillery Brigade has come to show, during two days of severe fighting at the side of the 12th Infantry Division, the finest qualities of energy, endurance, and devotion.

"The fortunes of war separate us from these brave and loyal fighting comrades—I trust that the fortunes of war will reunite us again upon the field of battle.

"The 12th French Infantry Division will faithfully treasure the memory of the 2d Artillery Brigade of the 2d United States Infantry Division."

Gen. Duncan to Return.

The strain of fighting over there, as you have noticed, is very severe, and one of the effects is shown in the necessary sending home of officers who have had high commands, and whom Gen. Pershing has found it desirable to give a rest. One especially noteworthy case is Maj. Gen. George B. Duncan, who has been conspicuous in American news, because he was one of the first men who received the French Croix de Guerre, and his division has behaved excellently throughout. He will be returned to the United States.

The War Department has selected as a reward for good service Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, to command one of our new divisions. Gen. McCain will command the 12th Division, which is being organized at Camp Devens, Mass. Brig. Gen. Peter C. Harris, now on duty in the office of The Adjutant General, will be detailed as Acting Adjutant General of the Army. Gen. Harris is an officer of wide experience and has done special service in working out the details by which we have been able to eliminate the old-fashioned muster rolls and has cut down paper work in a way that helps the efficiency of the Army very much.

Replies to Questions.

Gen. March replied to the following questions:

Question. Who has been placed in charge of the Militia Bureau, succeeding Gen. Jesse McI. Carter?

Answer. Col. John W. Heavey is now in charge of it. He was serving there under Gen. Carter and had had a previous tour there.

Question. Will you please tell us the location of the 80th Division?

Answer. This division is in training with the British in Flanders.

Question. Has the 320th Field Artillery been in any action?

Answer. That regiment belongs to the 82d Division and our reports do not show that it has been engaged so far.

Question. Where is the 88th Division?

Answer. That has been partly shipped, but there is no report yet that it has landed.

Question. Where is the 82d Division?

Answer. The 82d Division, less artillery, is on the line in the sector north of Toul and has been there since about the 1st of July. It replaced the 26th at that point.

Question. There has been some complaint in and around Pittsburgh about the losses in the 110th Regiment, 28th Division. Have you any information?

Answer. The 28th Division held the center of the American sector during the advance across the Ourcq from July 26 to 31 (there was very heavy fighting there), and again it was placed on August 6 on the Vesle. This division has been in the heart of the fighting and undoubtedly has casualties to correspond.

Question. Is there anything you can say about the American troops in Italy, about their number and what they are doing?

Answer. They are not reported as being in active fighting.

Question. It has been reported that Maj. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter will be in command of the new division at Camp Meade. Is that true?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Can you say who will be in command of the other new divisions?

Answer. As soon as the Senate reconvenes the names of a number of new generals will be sent in, and the information will then be given out.

Question. Have you any information to indicate that American prisoners of war are being singled out for a special show of cruelty?

Answer. We get information about the treatment of American prisoners of war in Germany officially from the Spanish Embassy, which represents us at Berlin. No testimony has been received by us that American prisoners of war have been singled out for any treatment different from what all the rest get. We are now about to embark upon a convention with Germany about the whole matter of prisoners of war, which will be held in Switzerland, and any question about their treatment of our prisoners and our treatment of theirs will be thrashed out. We even have their menus. The Spanish representatives drop in on these camps unannounced and find out exactly what they have to eat, and we receive that information.

SALES OF KNITTING YARNS TO AMERICAN RED CROSS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Manufacturers, wholesalers, and large retailers, in response to a request, have reported to the War Industries Board stocks of hand-knitting yarns. Where qualities and quantities have warranted, the American Red Cross has asked owners of stocks to sell to them at a nominal profit. It is gratifying to announce that there has been prompt and hearty cooperation.

Stocks of Smaller Dealers.

There are, however, thousands of smaller merchants not listed in trade organizations who will esteem it a privilege to offer their stocks for consideration of the American Red Cross, and they are requested to report at once to the woolens section of the War Industries Board their stocks of hand-knitting yarns, both woolen and worsted, in oxford, khaki, natural, and natural gray colors, stating counts, make, quality, and cost price. Lots down to 50 pounds will be considered.

AUTO MANUFACTURERS URGED TO PUT BUSINESS ON WAR BASIS

No Order Issued Yet, However, by War Industries Board to Curtail Production.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the War Industries Board August 10 with a committee of 25 automobile dealers from various cities in the United States as representatives of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, these facts were developed:

1. While no order has been issued by the War Industries Board canceling motor-car production, and no definite order of curtailment could be given until the automobile manufacturers had submitted inventories of present stocks, the board has suggested to manufacturers of automobiles that they undertake to get war work, even up to 100 per cent, if possible, by January 1, 1919. Automobile manufacturers have already accepted war orders aggregating between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

Important to Continue Activity.

2. The War Industries Board realizes the importance of a continuation of all possible industrial activity, so far as it can be brought about without interference with the war program.

3. All automobile dealers, however, should put themselves as rapidly as possible on a war basis, in order to be ready for whatever curtailment may become necessary.

4. The War Industries Board has not classed the automobile or any other industry as nonessential, and in determining the standing and position of any and every industry it will be guided solely by the war requirements and the needs as distinguished from the wants of the civilian population.

5. In view of the fact that the war requirements of steel and rubber exceed the supply and make automobile curtailment necessary, the war service committee of the National Automobile Dealers' Association has agreed to recommend ways and means to stop the unnecessary use of passenger cars and increase their utilitarian uses.

MAXIMUM PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR THE ALLOTMENT OF BEEF FOR ARMY, NAVY, AND ALLIES

FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER DELIVERY

Agreement Reached at Conference Between Packers, the Food Administration and U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Officers.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Following a two-day conference between packers and the Food Administration, attended by officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, maximum prices are announced at which beef will be alloted for September delivery—excepting on the Pacific coast—for the Army, Navy, and allies.

Prices F. O. B. Chicago.

The following bases are f. o. b. Chicago, per 100 pounds, for steers of quality and grade satisfactory to the authorized inspectors, chilled, and unwrapped. These prices average substantially the same as for the month of August:

475 to 575 pounds	$21. 90
575 to 700 pounds	22. 65
700 to 850 pounds	23. 55

The general meat situation was discussed, conservation programs were canvassed, and relief measures were suggested to take care of beef coming into the market as a result of drought in southern and southwestern States.

Weights Below Average.

The average weight of cattle marketed this year, it was brought out, is 30 pounds lighter than last, 40 pounds lighter than in 1916, and 60 pounds below the 1915 average. This is due in part to excessive marketing of immature cattle owing to drought conditions.

Raisers of live stock are now receiving exceptional profits, probably higher than at any time since the Civil War. During a part of last winter and early spring feeders of cattle were less fortunate and suffered a loss upon their feeding ventures. However, cattle feeders who held their stock until late spring made a profit, but it has remained for the stock raisers who are now marketing cattle of a size and quality to be acceptable for Government use to reap unusual profit.

To utilize cattle below 475 pounds in weight, the minimum now being supplied on Army specifications, housewives and proprietors of public eating places are asked by the Food Administration to buy cuts from lighter weight stock and to urge that meat markets of the country secure a supply of beef from these lighter cattle.

Packers Present or Represented.

Packers and their representatives present at the conference were: A. E. Hayes, Hately Bros. Co., Chicago; Frank W. Waddell, Armour & Co., Chicago; R. T. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Co. (Ltd.), Cedar Rapids, Ga.; the Cudahy Packing Co., G. O. Shepard, Chicago; Edward Morris, jr., Morris & Co., Chicago; William Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York City; R. Mair, Swift & Co., Chicago; W. J. Russell, Swift & Co., Chicago; Fred R. Burrows, Swift & Co., Chicago; S. T. Nash, the Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; James G. Cownie, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Dold Packing Co., R. L. Swift & Co., Chicago; J. W. Rath, the Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; William Diesing, beef department, Cudahy Bros., Cudahy, Wis.; W. C. Routh & Co., R. Huggins, Logansport, Ind.; M. T. Morgan, the Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. J. Roberts, Roberts & Oake, Chicago; F. T. Fuller, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. T. McClelland, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; James Hawkinson, Wilson & Co., Chicago; R. L. James, Swift & Co., Chicago; Lyman J. Craig, Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Edw. G. McDougall, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago; Walter H. Miller, D. R. Robertson, Miller & Hart, Chicago; John S. Munce, Kingan & Co. (Ltd.), Indianapolis, Ind.; Victor H. Munnecks, Armour & Co., Chicago; Boyd Lunham & Co., W. William Trotter, Chicago; Fred L. Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; S. S. Jensen, Ogden Packing & Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; W. R. Farrell, Rohe & Bros., New York; Ralph W. E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa; M. Mannheimer, Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; A. L. Eberhart, George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Drummond Packing Co., Eau Claire, Wis.; B. G. Brennan, Brennan Packing Co., Chicago; James S. Agar, John Agar Co., Chicago; William Davies Co. (Ltd.), James S. Agar, Cincinnati; Independent Packing Co., Thomas Brennan, Chicago; and Fry & Co., Seattle, Wash., William G. Agar.

NAVY ESTABLISHES A PATROL FOR ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS

The Food Administration issues the following:

As a food conservation measure and to prevent destruction of fishing vessels by German submarines, the Navy Department has established a patrol of certain fishing grounds off the Atlantic coast, after discussion of the situation with the Food Administration.

Little Actual Damage.

Recent raids by undersea pirates have done little actual damage to fishing fleet taken as a whole, but much uneasiness among the men has resulted. Wives and families in some cases have induced them to remain on shore. But the American fisherman is not easily kept from the sea, and it is expected that his courage and the knowledge that the jackies are on guard will keep the fish catch up to normal.

The naval patrol will be accomplished without weakening the convoy system that has made it possible for troops and supplies to voyage in safety to Europe. Submarines recently have sunk vessels engaged in cod fishing and have committed depredations among smaller craft after sword fish.

Similar Conditions Abroad.

All the European nations allied against Germany have striven, in the face of like difficulties, to keep their fishing fleets at work, because of food shortage, particularly meat.

DYNAMITE GLYCERIN PRICES FURNISHED TO THE ALLIES

Fixed by Agreement Between Food Administration and U. S. Soap Makers.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Prices at which dynamite glycerin is to be furnished to the allied governments and domestic consumers during the remainder of 1918 have been settled by joint agreement between the Food Administration and makers of soap and candles.

Allied requirements, estimated at 7,000 long tons, will be furnished at 60 cents a pound in August and September; 58 cents in October and November; and 56 cents in December, f. o. b. production points in drums—drums included in price—deliveries to be divided into quotas of approximately one-third for each of the three periods. Sales to domestic consumers will be made on the same basis, and it is suggested that they accept the same deliveries, as nearly as possible.

Stabilizing of Prices.

It is assumed that the price of crude glycerin and chemically pure glycerin will be stabilized by market conditions to a basis conforming to the prices specified for dynamite glycerin.

The price agreement was entered into for the manufacturers by a soap and candle war committee which held its first meeting at the Food Administration June 3. This committee was appointed by the trade and its personnel is as follows:

Sidney M. Colgate, of Colgate & Co., New York, chairman; Samuel S. Fels, of Fels & Co., Philadelphia; W. E. McCaw, of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati; W. O. Thompson, of N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago; L. H. Waltke, of William Waltke & Co., St. Louis; N. N. Dalton, of Peet Bros. Manufacturing Co., Kansas City; Sidney Kirkman, of Kirkman & Son, Brooklyn, and George B. Wilson, of the Globe Soap Co., Cincinnati, ex officio chairman.

Reduction in Percentage.

The committee and Food Administration recommend that all soap makers who manufacture soap containing more than 1 per cent of glycerin take steps at once to reduce it to that percentage. Glycerin is especially in demand at present in Great Britain and Italy, where it is used to make cordite, a smokeless powder, and in Canada for explosives.

Contracts Are Awarded to Build 1,293 Houses

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the following awards of contracts at—

Bethlehem, Pa., to the Whitney Co., New York City, for the construction of 1,193 houses.

Seven Pines, Va., to the Owen-Ames-Kimball Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., for the construction of 100 ready-cut houses.

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily—
- One year $5.00
- Six months 3.00
- One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries 8.00
- Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries 4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Asks All Newspapers to Print Daily Notice to 21-Year Registrants

The following request is made by the Office of the Provost Marshal General:

The newspapers of the country can aid the Government considerably if they will make a practice of publishing daily between now and August 24, in conspicuous manner, the following "box" calling the attention of the young men in their respective communities to the registration August 24:

> "All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, must register on August 24, 1918.
>
> "These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and where they should register."

It is apprehended that unless some such distinctive method of advertising the August 24 registration is adopted, it will be lost sight of amid the publicity that will attend consideration by Congress of the new draft-age law and preparation by this office for the registration next month of those who will be included under the new age limits.

PRESIDENT WISHES RED CROSS MEN WITHIN NEW DRAFT AGES TO STAY AT WORK UNTIL CALLED

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN DAVISON

Mr. Wilson States That if the Government Does the Selecting it Can Do so with Due Regard to the Interests of all Services.

The Red Cross issues the following:

President Wilson, in a letter to Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, under date August 14, expressed the hope that all Red Cross workers within the new draft ages—18 to 45—"continue to render service unless and until specifically called to other and more important duty."

The President's letter was written in response to one from Mr. Davison, in which the effect of the proposed new draft ages upon the Red Cross personnel was set forth.

The President's Letter.

The President wrote as follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"*August 14, 1918.*

"Mr. HENRY P. DAVISON,
"*Chairman, Red Cross War Council,*
"*Washington, D. C.*

"MY DEAR MR. DAVISON: I hope that the action we have taken in the matter of voluntary enlistments will help a little in the solution of the difficulties created for the American Red Cross by the probable extension of the draft ages. If the Government does the selecting, it can select with a due regard to the interests of all services, whether within the Government or without, whereas if we permitted men liable to be drafted to rush in and apply for and obtain commissions, there would be chaos, indeed.

Importance as Auxiliary.

"As the American Red Cross is such an important auxiliary to our armed forces, and is also extending relief, not only to our people at home, but to the peoples of the nations associated with us, who are suffering as the result of the war, I hope that every man connected with the work, either at home or abroad, will have a full appreciation of its importance and will, if possible, continue to render service unless and until specifically called to other and clearly more important duty.

"Cordially and sincerely, yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Davison's Communication.

Mr. Davison's communication was in part as follows:

"If the proposed draft bill, including the ages from 18 to 45, should be passed, I shall be more than delighted, believing that it will be but another step in the direction in which you have led the country to demonstrate not only our power, but our purpose, to immediately command every resource to insure a complete victory. I am presuming to express my opinion on this point because the passage of such a bill must inevitably have a very marked effect on the personnel now within the organization of the Red Cross, as well as those whose service we must secure to carry on the work.

"You, of course, appreciate that the men volunteers now serving us throughout the United States and in Europe are of such a type that most of them would wish immediately to volunteer to join the service rather than wait to be drafted.

"At the time the war council was formed we adopted a principle that we would not accept for service abroad men within the draft age, as we did not wish to be in any degree open to the charge of being a 'shelter pit.' Owing to the increased demands for personnel and our difficulty in securing it, we modified, about two months ago, our ruling, accepting men with obvious disability in Class 5–G, as we were informed that this class might reasonably be regarded as exempt from military liability.

Large Percentage Affected.

"As the proposed law would probably cover 80 per cent of our male personnel, we would, I fear, immediately upon its enactment, find men resigning, so that our problem of securing additional personnel now called for in Europe and perhaps later in Russia would not only be greater but indeed the problem of maintaining our present organization would become a serious one.

"I am sure you know that I would ask for nothing except your consideration of steps which would enable us to continue our work, the importance of which I believe is established, and you have given me reason to know of your own appreciation of its value. Whatever the solution of the problem may be, I am sure I express the sentiment of the entire organization when I say that no one could or would ask for exemption from military service on the ground of his work for the Red Cross."

Flying Field Fatalities In Week Ending August 10

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths in aviation accidents at flying fields in this country for the week ending August 10, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred.	Number of fatalities.
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La	1
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla	1
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill	1
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex	2
Total	5

The five deaths during the week ending August 10 represent one fatality for every 4,408.5 hours flown, or 362,672 miles air travel. At 23 flying fields other than these named above there were no fatalities.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 186:

449. Col. George L. Anderson, United States Army, retired, is relieved from duty as a member of the board of ordnance and fortification.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill, yesterday agreed upon an 8 per cent exemption, in addition to a specific $3,000 exemption on excess profits of corporations, with a tax of 40 per cent on all excess profits between 8 per cent and 40 per cent, and a tax of 60 per cent on all excess profits exceeding 20 per cent. The committee also adopted the Treasury Department's alternative plan for a flat 80 per cent tax on war profits.

The committee agreed to three classifications of business for purposes of deduction from the war profits tax. The deductions for prewar earnings would be: Financial and transportation corporations, 8 per cent; manufacturing, farming, and general business, 10 per cent; and mining and kindred hazardous business, 12 per cent.

Further Income Tax Suggestions.

Chairman Kitchin stated yesterday that the Treasury Department expected to submit further suggestions regarding the income tax. He said that unless the plan is later changed, the normal income tax rate will begin with 5 per cent on the first $4,000 and 10 per cent on all incomes between $4,000 and $5,000, the surtax beginning at $5.000.

The surtax schedule, Chairman Kitchin said, probably would stand as agreed to with the following percentages: $5,000 to $7,500, 3 per cent; $7,500 to $10,000, 6 per cent; $10,000 to $15,000, 10 per cent; $15,000 to $20,000, 15 per cent; $20,000 to $30,000, 20 per cent; $30,000 to $40,000, 25 per cent; $40,000 to $50,000, 30 per cent; $50,000 to $60,000, 40 per cent; $60,000 to $70,000, 45 per cent; $70,000 to $80,000, 47 per cent; $80,000 to $90,000, 48 per cent; $90,000 to $100,000, 49 per cent; $100,000 to $200,000, 50 per cent; $200,000 to $300,000, 55 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 60 per cent; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 65 per cent, and $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, 75 per cent.

$25,000,000 for Administration.

All incomes over $5,000,000 would pay a surtax of 75 per cent which, added to the normal tax, would make such incomes taxable to the extent of 85 per cent.

Statement by Mr. Kitchin.

Chairman Kitchin made this statement last night:

"We changed the plan for payment of the taxes by installments, at the suggestion and request of the Treasury Department, so that one-third will be due when the taxpayer makes his returns, another third within two months thereafter, and the remaining third two months later. The committee decided against a rebate for cash payment of taxes.

"The committee appropriated the $25,000,000 requested for the administration of the revenue laws by Commissioner Roper and authorized two additional deputy commissioners of internal revenue.

"It was decided to make a differential of 3 per cent in favor of earned incomes as against unearned.

"The tax will be 10 per cent normal on earned incomes, and 13 per cent on unearned incomes. Unearned income means that part of the net income derived from dividends on preferred stock, from interests, rentals, royalties, and annuities."

The committee agreed to a proposal by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, that the name of every person making returns under the income-tax law be posted in county courthouses in order that the public may know who have not made returns. The amounts will not be posted. The proposal of Representative Treadway, of Massachusetts, to put a tax on billboards was rejected.

The commissioner of supply in Spain has issued a circular ordering that the 1918 crops of barley, oats, rye, and wheat must not be removed from the fields without authorization by agents specially appointed for the purpose by the town councils.

HARDING REAPPOINTED HEAD OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

W. P. G. Harding, of Alabama, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has been designated for another year's term in that office by President Wilson. Mr. Harding was originally appointed a member of the board upon its organization for a term of eight years, beginning August 10, 1914. Two years later he was designated by the President as governor of the board for a period of one year, and a year later reappointed for the same period. The latest appointment marks the beginning of his third term as governor of the board.

Two vacancies on the board are soon to be filled. One of these is that left by the expiration of the term of Paul M. Warburg, of New York, who will retire, and the other by the resignation of Frederic A. Delano, of Illinois. The latter was appointed two years ago for a term of four years, so that his successor will be named to fill out an unexpired term for two years.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

INSTRUCTION TO POSTMASTERS REGARDING SHIP ADVERTISING

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 6, 1918.
ORDER No. 1852.

Instructions to Postmasters:

Your attention is called to the following statement of the Secretary of the Navy published in THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the Committee on Public Information of August 2, 1918:

"*To the press in America:*

"I issued a request to the press in America on July 6, 1918, to eliminate any mention, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing, or departure, or location, or supposed location, of any ship in American waters.

"I am very happy to say that there has been hearty and complete compliance with this request, and that the cooperation of the press has aided the Navy Department in its work.

"Experience, however, has demonstrated the fact that the request should not have been limited to American waters, and that the publication of the sailing, departure, location, and movements of ships in foreign waters is also dangerous and should not be made. I am, therefore, amending my request by adding 'or in other waters.' The amended request is as follows:

"'The appearance of submarines on the Atlantic coast makes it imperative that no mention should be made in any newspaper, either in the advertising or news columns, of the sailing or departure, or location, or supposed location, of any ship in American or other waters.

"'This information conveyed by advertising is as dangerous as in the news columns, and I am making this request to all the newspapers in the country in the assurance that they will cooperate with the Government in its effort to prevent any information about ships reaching submarines which may be off the Atlantic coast.'

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
"*Secretary of the Navy.*"

The order of July 20, 1918, published in the Postal Bulletin of July 22, 1918, is, therefore, hereby amended by inserting therein the request of the Secretary of the Navy in the amended form above quoted; and, as in the case of the original order, you are directed to bring this amendment promptly to the attention of all publishers within the delivery of your office, advising them that this department will, after notice of these instructions, regard the publication of such shipping news as giving aid and comfort to the enemy and such published matter as nonmailable under the espionage act.

This order is not intended to apply to movements wholly within the interior waters of the United States of vessels not destined to outside waters, nor to advertisements which merely apprise the public of the fact that certain service is maintained and that fuller information relative thereto may be obtained on application at a given address, but which do not give any information either as to specific dates of sailing or as to any regular interval between such sailings.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AS REPORTED AMONG THE U. S. FORCES OVERSEAS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

AUGUST 16, 1918.

Wounded severely	45
Missing in action	10
Total	55

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

Wadislaw Dezak. Joseph Dezak, Housatonic, Mass.

Charles J. Erickson. Mrs. Emma Louise Erickson, 10 Brahegotan Street, Stockholm, Sweden.

Otto H. Evans. George H. Evans, Meta, Mo.

William Gouin. William Gouin, 4 Genoa Street, Salem, Mass.

Pantalion Griege. Jesus Griege, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Edwin C. H. Griewahn. Mrs. William Griewahn, R. F. D. No. 2, Blissfield, Mich.

Joseph Guccione. John Guccione, 57 Steuben Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

James J. Holm. Mrs. Katherine Holm, 101 Sergeant Avenue, Oconto, Wis.

Herbert Hopkins. Mrs. Mabel Hopkins, P. O. Box 612, Bethel, Conn.

Samuel P. Hopley. Mrs. Ella M. Hopley, 163 Sisson Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Paul L. Karsmarski. Mrs. Anna Karsmarski, 107 Willow Street, Meriden, Conn.

William Korkoske. Mrs. Amanda Federau, Box 536, Lansing, Mich.

Edward W. Kustermann. Mrs. Mary Kustermann, Highland, Ill.

John Lapinski. Joe Lapinski, Westminster Street, Milford, Conn.

Charles Adolphus Leicht, jr. Mrs. Mary E. Leicht, New Lisbon, Wis.

Walter W. Livingston. Mrs. S. J. Livingston, North Washington Street, Plainville, Conn.

James Lorensen. Mrs. Charles Lorensen, 1496 Uyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Charles R. McKay. Mrs. Emma McKay, Houtzdale, Pa.

John McNamara. John McNamara, Cazenovia, Wis.

Michele Maretta. Pasco D'Aprano, Cleveland, Ohio.

Patrick J. Meara. Timothy Meara, 221 Huntress Street, Manchester, N. H.

Stanley Mesiak. Joseph Mesiak, Middlefield, Conn.

Joseph Migatz. Mrs. Mary Migatz, 70 Booth Street, New Britain, Conn.

George C. Miskell. Mrs. Mary Miskell, 4620 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Leon Alva Nutting. Mrs. Eva Nutting, 1113 Portage Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Anthony H. Parrish. Mrs. Anna Parrish, Rocktown, Pa.

August Pelegi. Mrs. Alfavilla Pelegi, Allevana Umbria, Italy.

Frank Plona. Wolenty Plona, 502 Eleventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Elmer M. Pokrand. Albert Pokrand, Sparta, Wis.

Guy F. Pritchett. Mrs. Oddie Lindley, Logansport, Ind.

Fama Rosario. Angelo Rosario, Walnut Street Extended, Waterbury, Conn.

Garrit Rozema. John Rozema, Zeeland, Mich.

Walter Ryan. William Ryan, 54 Winyak Street, Waterville, Conn.

George Stanna. Austin Stanna, Woodlawn, Pa.

Josef Switalski. Mrs. Helen Syroka, 886 Piquette Street, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph Synkewsor. John Rubo, 77 Dwyer Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Ernest G. Tagge. Claus Tagge, Daggett, Mich.

Fred I. Turner. Albert C. Turner, 256 Waley Avenue, Ansonia, Conn.

John Visser. Myndert Visser, R. F. D. No. 3, Hudsonville, Mich.

Isidoro Vissillo. Guiseppi Tocco, 163 East Fort Street, Detroit, Mich.

Andrew J. Wendling. Andrew J. Wendling, 2316 Belmont Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Oliver Whitt. Mrs. Roda Whitt, R. F. D. No. 1, Clifton Street, South Bend, Ind.

William John Wirth. Edward Clarence Wirth, 514A Middle Avenue, Wilmerding, Pa.

Carl Jay Woodruff. Frank M. Woodruff, R. F. D. No. 1, Kalamazoo, Mich.

John Yanch. Adam Yanch, West Street, Mechanicsville, Conn.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. George W. Todd. Dr. A. J. Todd, New Boston, N. H.

PRIVATES.

John Cole. Charley Cole, Viper, Ky.

Walter Herkowski. Joe Herkowski, 1091 Fratney Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Francis M. Hinckley. Mrs. Emma Hinckley, Richmond, Me.

Fleet Johnson. Richard H. Johnson, Foxworth, Miss.

Thomas Jones. Mrs. Margaret Jones, 72 Goodwin Street, Westmoor, Pa.

Jessie Albert Lynch. Mrs. Alda B. Lynch, Mountain View, Okla.

Walter R. Siverling. Burton F. Siverling, St. Charles, Pa.

John Stevenson. Frank Yanzcanskos, Gray Street, Worcester, Mass.

Harold Peregrene White. Horace White, Whites Valley, Pa.

AUGUST 17, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	17
Died of wounds	1
Died of accident and other causes	2
Wounded severely	31
Wounded (degree undetermined)	20
Missing in action	19
Total	90

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Bernard Leo Rice. Thomas Rice, 500 Jefferson Avenue, Sparta, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Alfred J. Ortman. Miss Laura Ortman, 1427 Hunter Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Brewster Cameron Schoch. Miss Pauline Richer Schoch, Selinsgrove, Pa.

CORPORALS.

John W. Armstrong. Mrs. Edna Armstrong, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Edward S. Mulligan. Mrs. Mary Mulligan, 2026 Willow Avenue, New York City.

WAGONERS.

John R. Massey. J. T. Massey, R. F. D. No. 2, Princeton, N. C.

Charley E. Scott. William R. Scott, R. F. D. No. 1, Hutchinson, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Melvin Burrows. Fred Burrows, Volga, S. Dak.

Luke Cooperider. Emmet Cooperider, Pea Ridge, Ark.

Charles E. Cummings. Mrs. Ame Cummings, North Hanover, Mass.

Charles Densley. Moses Densley, Riverton, Utah.

Benjamin E. Gunnell. Louis H. Gunnell, 54 Elizabeth Avenue, Arlington, N. J.

Obert Hopland. Mrs. Caroline Hopland, Eleva, Wis.

James Mead. William Mead, Sandusky, Wis.

Roger R. Ramsey. Irene G. Whitford, 122 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.

Hewitt J. Swearingen. Armstead E. Swearingen, 318 North Lawndale, Kansas City, Mo.

Pliezo Tsiotras. Polygon Tsiortras, 3712 Beach Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Died of Wounds.

Pvt. John Johnson. Mrs. Ethel Walker, 38 Noble Street, Bellaire, Ohio.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Roy Baker. John Baker, 1005 Broadway, Renneslaer, N. Y.

Andrew Hess. Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, 834 First Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Dudley E. Bell. Mrs. Fred H. Decker, Briston, Pa.

Victor H. Harding. Mrs. Edith M. Harding, East Pembroke, Genesee County, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Theodore M. Bowski. Mrs. Lottie Bowski, 1848 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Henry Otto. Nicholis Otto, Tomah, Wis.

Chaim Spector. Mrs. Mickly Spector, Krementchuy, Russia.

CORPORALS.

George W. Blewer. Mrs. Emily Blewer, 209 Winton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

George Kosek. Mrs. Charles Kosek, Taylor, Ark.

George Alexander Timpany. Mrs. Agnes Timpany, R. F. D. No. 9, 622 Fremont Street, Jamesville, Wis.

Wagoner Edward F. Jennerjohn. Fred Jennerjohn, Forestville, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Barnhart. Mrs. Laura Barnhart, Curtin, Pa.

Rasmus B. Beck. Mrs. Marie Beck, Justland, Denmark.

Dona Byron. Miss Lulin Farley, 295 Birnie Avenue, Brightwood, Mass.

Lewis G. Caldwell. James Caldwell, 413 Main Street, Concord Junction, Mass.

William G. Chisholm. James Chisholm, 25 Beach Street, Seymour, Conn.

William Clark. Herbert Clark, Box 66, South Coventry, Conn.

Cyril Dill. Mrs. Elizabeth Dill, 846 Lafayette Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Francis Early. Daniel Early, North Park Street, Cambridge, N. Y.

Boyd J. Grush. Mrs. Mary Grush, Mount Morris, Ill.

Albert L. Hart. Mrs. F. P. Hart, Humphrey, Ark.

Samuel Humphrey. Mrs. Maud Humphrey, Logania, Pa.

Carl M. Lewis. J. K. Smith, Whiteville, N. C.

Chance McReynolds. Frank McReynolds, R. F. D., Hazelton, Kans.

Joseph M. Moeller. Mrs. Carrie Moeller, 31 Washington Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

David W. Olschefskie. Mrs. Gertrude Olschefskie, care Wise Smith, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.

Henry E. Olson. Sigurd Peterson, corner Augusta and Longhill Avennes, Chicago, Ill.

Herbert R. Pallister. John W. Pallister, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 30, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Antoney Telinski. John Telinski, 115 Culvert Street, Torrington, Conn.

Elmer J. Tweedale. Samuel Tweedale, R. F. D. No. 2, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Philip Sidney Weaving. Mrs. Annie Weaving, 53 Aetna Street, Naugatuck, Conn.

Raymond L. Wetherington. Alford S. Wetherington, 118 Orion Street, Kinston, N. C.

Nicholai Yushik. Peter Yushik, 4304 Memphis Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Ralph H. Salts. J. C. Salts, Fairfield, Iowa.

Mechanic Walter J. Hoffman. Mrs. H. C. Hoffman, 244 South Prospect Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

Wagoner Arthur Large. Wickano M. Large, 61 Wood Avenue, Schoolfield, Va.

PRIVATES.

James H. Burns. Mrs. Merry Burns, 122 North McLean Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

James L. Cusworth. Mrs. H. Cusworth, Woodbine, Iowa.

Floyd W. Hardy. D. N. Hardy, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

John W. Haxby. J. W. Haxby, Clarinda, Iowa.

Roy D. Jones. Mrs. Fred Burnis, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Broncho Kolaczewski. Mrs. Mary Kolaczewski, 8 Cornell Place, New Bedford, Mass.

John Larson. Mrs. Sarah Larson, Goodman, S. Dak.

Frank Lewis. Mrs. James Lewis, 1005 West Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Clifford V. Marlow. Charles C. Marlow, R. F. D. No. 3, Decorah, Iowa.

Henry Miller. R. B. Erickson, Red Oak, Iowa.

Edward A. Mullen. Mrs. Elizabeth Mullen, 5810 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guss W. Nylander. A. Nelson, R. F. D. No. 3, Red Oak, Iowa.

Adolph Peach. Mrs. Rosa Landon, Bedford, Iowa.

James Regan. Mrs. John Barrett, 3443 South Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.

(Continued on page 7.)

LICENSES TO EXPORT SILVER HEREAFTER TO BE RESTRICTED

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1918, silver has been sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at a price which will permit the Treasury from new purchases of a corresponding amount of silver at the price of $1 per fine ounce to recoin the silver purchased into silver dollars without loss. In order to provide for the various items of expense involved it was found necessary to fix the price for which silver was sold at $1.01½ per fine ounce, and it was made a condition of sale that the purchaser should not pay a higher price for silver in other markets than in those of the United States.

Limits License for Export.

Up to the present time the Federal Reserve Board has freely granted licenses for the export of silver. In order, however, to conserve the use of silver, export licenses for silver will hereafter be granted only for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with the prosecution of the war and only in cases where the exporter certifies that the silver to be exported has been purchased at a price which does not directly or indirectly exceed $1.01½ per ounce one thousand fine, at the point where silver is refined in the case of silver refined in the United States or at the point of importation in the case of imported silver.

Additional Requirements.

Applications for licenses to export silver should also state from whom the silver was purchased, the point at which silver was delivered to purchaser, for whose account and by whose order and for what purpose the silver is to be exported.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period August 19 to 24, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Fair with temperatures normal or slightly below first of week. Showers about Wednesday with rising temperature. On the whole a week of slightly below normal temperature.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Showers first and middle of week in East Gulf States and first of week in South Atlantic States and Florida. Normal temperatures or slightly below in South Atlantic States first of week.

West Gulf States.—Fair except showers about end of week. Temperature above normal.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Showers about middle of week. Temperature normal or slightly below.

Region of Great Lakes.—North portion: Fair with rising temperature Monday and Tuesday. Showers about middle of week. South portion: Showers first of week and again middle of week, with rising temperature Monday and Tuesday. On the whole temperature slightly below normal.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—North portion: Fair except showers first of week; rising temperature in east portion Monday. South portion: Generally fair with temperature about normal.

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Scattered showers first of week with temperature about normal.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Generally fair except showers in mountain districts middle of week.

Pacific States.—Generally fair weather except local rains in western Washington and Oregon first of week.

Three Navy Men Drowned; One Killed in Seaplane

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Ensign Charles E. Reed, United States Naval Reserve Force, drowned August 14 while in a kite balloon in service in foreign waters. Wife, Mrs. Anne D. Reed, 718 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Robert Joseph Nash, mess attendant, third class, United States Navy, drowned in foreign waters. Father, James P. Nash, Edge Hill, Pa.

Joseph J. Fenton, chief quartermaster, aviation, United States Naval Reserve Force, killed August 13 by fall in seaplane at Pensacola, Fla. Father, Joseph J. Fenton, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Joseph Francis Powers, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, on duty at Naval Training Camp, Seattle, Wash., drowned while canoeing. Father, Joseph Powers, 1138 Wenona Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Two Men Killed, One Hurt, Loading Six-inch Shells

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Two men were killed and one seriously injured Friday morning at the St. Juliens Creek magazine, near Norfolk, Va., by an explosion which occurred as they were loading a 6-inch shell with explosive D. The ordnance officers report that all the prescribed precautions were being taken, and a board of inquiry has been appointed to make an investigation to determine the cause of the explosion.

The Navy Department is informed that the two men killed were R. P. Nicholas, ordnanceman, first class, and E. E. Holland, ordnanceman, third class; and the man injured was C. C. Holcomb, ordnanceman, third class, who is expected to recover.

Officials of the Bureau of Ordnance state that this is the first mishap that has occurred with this explosive in the six or seven years in which it has been used by the Navy, during which time many thousands of shells have been loaded with it.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, August 15, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$478,544.23
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,319,282.45
Miscellaneous	1,457,003.09
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	833,899.91
Total ordinary receipts	4,088,729.68
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	30,752,595.76
Balance previous day	1,593,266,627.46
Total	1,628,107,952.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$71,737,440.97
Panama Canal disbursements	12,437.60
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	8,026,822.56
Balance in general fund today	1,548,331,251.77
Total	1,628,107,952.90

OLD CHARCOAL CONTRACTS NOT AFFECTED BY ORDER OF JULY 8

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

Bona fide contracts relative to charcoal made prior to the order of July 8, 1918, fixing the maximum prices of lump and screened charcoal in carload lots, will not be affected by this price order, in the absence of further express orders or regulations by the Fuel Administrator.

Neither shall the price-fixing order be construed to impair the right of any shipper to charge and collect the contract price for any shipment of charcoal heretofore or hereafter made under any such contract.

An order to this effect was promulgated by the United States Fuel Administration August 13.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 6.)

Lee Sanders. Mrs. Sarah Wigington, 672 Woodward Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Beny J. Sandlow. Mrs. Mary Sandlow, 1238 Mechanic Street, Camden, N. J.

Charles I. Whitehead. Miss Bessie Whitehead, 15 Bank Street, Walden, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Richard Joseph Galligan. Miss Margaret Cody, 346 Suydam Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

John F. Hinchey. Margaret Hinchey, Hydeville, Vt.

John E. Kestler. Mrs. Leona Doyle, 741 West Hamburg Street, Baltimore, Md.

Frank J. Spychalski. Mrs. Kate Spzestwor, 716 West Ford Street, South Bend, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Harry Atlas. Mrs. Anna Atlas, 467 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Smith G. Bielby. Mrs. Ernest W. Bielby, Deposit, N. Y.

Nelson Boyer. Mrs. Emma Boyer, Treverton, Pa.

Albert H. Buddemeyer. William Buddemeyer, 1632 Main Street, Cinicinnati Ohio.

Eddie J. Chandler. Ben Chandler, Levesque, Ark.

George W. Corry. Mrs. Mary Corry, 61 East Phil-Ellena Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leslie H. Crabtree. James A. Crabtree, 3703 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Angelo D'Alessandro. Miss Virginia D'Alessandro, 824 South Eighth Stret, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leon S. Drew. Mrs. A. Drew, Newport, N. H.

Vinceryo Fucci. Alfonso Fucci, Province of Debensento, Pannarano, Italy.

Edward I. Garrin. Mrs. Fred Rondean, 61 Dayle Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Leonard Hendee. Isaac Hendee, Havana, Ill.

Morris Lipavsky. Abe Applubum, 2615 Rice Street, Chicago, Ill.

Zenovy Minnich. Etin Aydeychuck, 7 Palisade Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Clarence Ezra Whitlock. Thomas Whitlock, Exie, Ky.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

James Lawrence Goggins, landsman for quartermaster (aviation), United States Navy, killed in airplane accident in Italy. Father, John Joseph Goggins, 9 Cottage Street, New Haven, Conn.

Allen Shea, electrician, third class, United States Naval Reserve Force, killed by train at Ayer, Mass. Mother, Mrs. Annette Shea, Berlin, N. H.

Harold Husband, quartermaster, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, lost overboard from submarine chaser. Father, Dr. Arthur J. Husband, 922 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Walter Gerard Wilhelm, seaman, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, found dead on subway extension, Bronx, N. Y., apparently electrocuted by third rail while attempting to cross tracks. Father, Emil Wilhelm, 532 West One hundred and forty-ninth Street, New York.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Applications for allowances made by Class B dependents.

When the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance ceased paying allotments not carrying allowances, the former procedure by which certain Class B dependents could apply for the family allowance, was temporarily discontinued. Recently, however, instructions have been issued permitting Class B dependents to apply for the allowance under the following conditions:

The family allowance will not be granted upon application of a Class B dependent unless the enlisted man has made an allotment to this dependent on Form 1-B and filed it with the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. In many cases this would be the form 1-B which he filled out several months ago upon entering the service, but upon which he either failed to request the family allowance for the Class-B dependent or failed to show the necessary proof of dependency.

The allotment formerly paid by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance as a result of filing this form 1-B ceased on June 30 because it did not carry an allowance. Application by the Class-B dependent supported by the necessary proof, as outlined below, will now revive this allotment and secure the family allowance as well.

If the man never filed a Form 1-B the Class B application will not be entertained. Thus, if he merely filled out and filed with the War or Navy Department, the allotment form required by either of these departments this would not be sufficient. But if he originally filed a Form 1-B he need not execute another one. His family will be able to obtain the allowance if they can submit the necessary proof described below without any further action on his part.

Allotment Must Be Large Enough to Support the Allowance.

The allotment originally made on Form 1-B to the Class B dependent must be sufficient in size to carry with it a family allowance under the new amendments to the law. Thus it must be at least $5 if the man is also paying a compulsory allotment, or $15 otherwise.

If an unmarried man made an allotment of $10 to his mother on Form 1-B when he entered the service, her application for family allowance would not revive the allotment which was discontinued automatically on the 30th of June or secure for her the allowance. This is because the amount of the allotment was less than that required by law to support an allowance. In such circumstances the man would have to make a larger allotment by filing a new Form 1-B in order to secure an allowance for his mother.

Allotment Through Departments Must Not be to Another Person.

When the announcement was made that allotments through the War-Risk Insurance Bureau not carrying allowances would automatically cease on June 30, all men in the military or naval service were informed that if they wished the allotments to continue, they must make a new allotment through the allotment office of their respective branch of the service. If a soldier made such an allotment in July, for instance, through the Quartermaster General's office, and made it to the Class B dependent named in the Form 1-B previously filed with the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, the Class B dependent could apply for the allowance, thereby reviving the former allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, which will now carry an allowance with it. With this revival of the former allotment, the new allotment through the Quartermaster General's office would be canceled without action by the man.

But if an allotment through the Quartermaster General's Office was made to another person and not to the Class B dependent previously named in Form 1-B, this would indicate that the man no longer wished to allot to this Class B dependent and hence the former allotment through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance would not be revived.

Affidavit proving dependency and suggested form of application.

No official form has been prescribed by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance upon which a Class B dependent to whom an allotment has been made through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance may apply for an allowance. An informal letter is sufficient if the facts stated therein are sworn to. To be sure that all necessary facts are set forth, the following letter is suggested, if the applicant was previously dependent.

Allotment No. 343298. Private John Howard Smith, Serial No. 85634, Company L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917.

To the BUREAU OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE, Attention Division of Allotments and Allowances, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Mary Hunter Smith being duly sworn deposes and says: I am the mother of the above-named enlisted man. Before he entered the service I and his brothers and sister named below were wholly (or partially) dependent upon him: George Smith, 12 years old; Elizabeth Smith, 10 years old; Frank Smith, 9 years old. He contributed an average of $60 per month to our support and received board from me of a value of approximately $15 per month, making a net monthly contribution of $45.

The above-named enlisted man made an allotment to me of $15 per month through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance under the above allotment number. I hereby make application for a family allowance of $25 per month for myself and the above-named brothers and sister in accordance with the war-risk insurance law.

MARY HUNTER SMITH,
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith)
732 West Thirteenth Street,
New York City.

Sworn to before me this 12th day of August, 1918.

JAMES BLACK,
Notary Public, New York County.

If the applicant was not previously dependent, but has recently become so, substitute for the body of the letter other wording, which might read as follows:

Mary Hunter Smith, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the mother of the above-named enlisted man. I have become wholly dependent upon him by reason of the death of my only other child, James Smith, upon whom I was wholly dependent for support until his death on August 4, 1918. The above-named enlisted man made an allotment to me of $15 a month through the War-Risk Insurance Bureau under the above allotment number. I hereby make application for a family allowance of $10 per month, in accordance with the war-risk insurance law.

A separate application in the above affidavit form must be filed for each adult for whom an allowance is requested. Thus the man's father can not file an application on behalf of both himself and wife. A separate affidavit from each is required. But a mother may apply for both herself and her minor children, and one award will be made for all.

The affidavit of the dependent in each case must be supported by affidavits of two or more persons who have knowledge of the extent of the habitual contribution or of the fact that dependency has recently arisen. The body of such an affidavit might read as follows:

Henry Jones, of 730 West Thirteenth Street, New York City, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I have known the above-named enlisted man and his family, consisting of his mother, Mary Hunter Smith, his brothers, George Smith and Frank Smith, and his sister, Elizabeth Smith, for five years last past. I know that before the above-named enlisted man entered the service his mother and these brothers and sister were wholly dependent upon him for support. He was employed by me at a wage of $80 per month. I have been informed and veritably believe that he contributed an average of $60 per month to the support of his mother and brothers and sister. He lived at home, and the value of his board was probably $15 per month. I have been informed and veritably believe that his family had no income from any other source except the wages which I paid him.

Notification by Bureau to the War or Navy Department.

If the enlisted man had made an allotment to the Class B dependent through the War or Navy Department to take the place of the form 1-B previously filed, and the family allowance is thereafter granted upon receipt of the affidavits above described, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will notify such other allotting office that the bureau will thereafter pay the requisite allotment and the family allowance accompanying it. The payment of the allotment by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in that case will begin from the last payment made through the War or Navy Department.

WANTS ARMY OF SAVERS

THE PURPOSE of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION ON THE ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS AND OF PERMITS TO ENTER OR LEAVE THE UNITED STATES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by act of Congress approved the 22d day of May, 1918, entitled "An act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States contrary to the public safety," it is provided as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when the United States is at war, if the President shall find that the public safety requires that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this act be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall, until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress, be unlawful—

"(a) For any alien to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States except under such reasonable rules, regulations, and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe;

"(b) For any person to transport or attempt to transport from or into the United States another person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the departure or entry of such other person is forbidden by this act;

"(c) For any person knowingly to make any false statement in an application for permission to depart from or enter the United States with intent to induce or secure the granting of such permission either for himself or for another;

"(d) For any person knowingly to furnish or attempt to furnish or assist in furnishing to another a permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for such other person's use;

"(e) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use any permit or evidence of permission to depart or enter not issued and designed for his use;

"(f) For any person to forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, any permit or evidence of permission to depart from or enter the United States;

"(g) For any person knowingly to use or attempt to use or furnish to another for use any false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered permit, or evidence of permission, or any permit or evidence of permission which, though originally valid, has become or been made void or invalid.

"SEC. 2. That after such proclamation as is provided for by the preceding section has been made and published and while said proclamation is in force, it shall, except as otherwise provided by the President, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President may authorize and prescribe, be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States unless he bears a valid passport.

"SEC. 3. That any person who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act, or of any order or proclamation of the President promulgate, or of any permit, rule, or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than twenty years, or both; and the officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation shall be punished by like fine or imprisonment, or both; and any vehicle or any vessel, together with its or her appurtenances, equipment, tackle, apparel, and furniture, concerned in any such violation, shall be forfeited to the United States.

"SEC. 4. That the term 'United States' as used in this act includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"The word 'person' as used herein shall be deemed to mean any individual, partnership, association, company, or other unincorporated body of individuals, or corporation, or body politic."

And whereas other provisions relating to departure from and entry into the United States are contained in section 3, subsection (b), of the trading-with-the-enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, and in section 4067 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of April 16, 1918, and sections 4068, 4069, and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and in the regulations prescribed in the President's proclamations of April 6, 1917; November 16, 1917; December 11, 1917; and April 19, 1918;

And whereas the act of May 20, 1918, authorizes me to coordinate and consolidate executive agencies and bureaus in the interest of economy and more efficient concentration of the Government;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the aforesaid authority vested in me, do hereby find and publicly proclaim and declare that the public safety requires that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by the act of May 22, 1918, above mentioned, shall be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States; and I make the following orders thereunder:

1. No citizen of the United States shall receive a passport entitling him to leave or enter the United States unless it shall affirmatively appear that there are adequate reasons for such departure or entry and that such departure or entry is not prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

2. No alien shall receive permission to depart from or enter the United States unless it shall affirmatively appear that there is reasonable necessity for such departure or entry and that such departure or entry is not prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

3. The provisions of this proclamation and the rules and regulations promulgated in pursuance hereof shall not be held to suspend or supersede in any respect, except as herein expressly provided the President's proclamations of April 6, 1917; November 16, 1917; December 11, 1917, and April 19, 1918, above referred to; nor shall anything contained herein be construed to suspend or supersede any rules or regulations issued under the Chinese exclusion law or the immigration laws except as herein expressly provided; but the provisions hereof shall, subject to the provisos above mentioned, be regarded as additional to such rules and regulations. Compliance with this proclamation and the rules and regulations promulgated in pursuance hereof shall not exempt any individual from the duty of complying with any statute, proclamation, order, rule, or regulation [illegible] referred to herein.

4. I hereby designate the Secretary of State as the official who shall grant, or in whose name shall be granted, permission to aliens to depart from or enter the United States; I reaffirm sections 25, 26, and 27 of the Executive order of October 12, 1917, vesting in the Secretary of State the administration of the provisions [illegible] section 3, subsection (b), of the trading with enemy act; I transfer to the Secretary of State the Executive administration of regulations 9 and 10 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917; [illegible] regulation 15 of the President's proclamation of November 16, 1917, and of regulations 1 and 2 of the President's proclamation of December 1, 1917, and the executive administration of the aforesaid regulations as extended by the President's proclamation of April 19, 1918, said executive administration heretofore having been delegated to the Attorney General under dates of April 6, 1917; November 16, 1917; December 11, 1917, and April 19, 1918. The Rules and Regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, as authorized by Title II, section 1, of the espionage act approved June 15, 1917, and by the Executive order of December 3, 1917, shall be superseded by this proclamation and the rules and regulations promulgated in pursuance hereof in so far as they are inconsistent therewith.

I hereby direct all departments of the Government to cooperate with the Secretary of State in the execution of his duties under this proclamation and the rules and regulations promulgated in pursuance hereof. They shall upon his request make available to him for that purpose the services of their respective officials and agents. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor shall, at the request of the Secretary of State, each appoint a representative to render to the Secretary of State, or his representative, such assistance and advice as he may desire respecting the administration of this proclamation and of the rules and regulations aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, [illegible]

Rules Regarding Permits to Enter and Leave United States

5th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Executive Order.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO ENTER AND LEAVE THE UNITED STATES.

Supplemental to the presidential proclamation of August, 1918, and by virtue of the authority set forth therein, I hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations governing departure from and entry into the United States:

SECTION 1. The present system of controlling entry into and departure from the United States by alien enemies and other persons, as administered by the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor, is hereby confirmed and established by virtue of the authority vested in me as aforesaid, and shall continue in full force and effect in the continental United States as defined herein until 6 o'clock in the forenoon of September 15, 1918, and in the outlying possessions of the United States until such time or times as the Secretary of State shall designate, when the following rules and regulations shall become operative and shall supersede all rules, regulations, and orders of the present system inconsistent with them; but the Secretary of State may direct at any time subsequent to the date hereof that seamen be kept on their vessels. (See sec. 10 (c), infra.) The Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to prescribe exceptions to these rules and regulations governing the entry into and departure from the United States of citizens and subjects of the nations associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

TITLE I.—*Definitions.*

SEC. 2. The term "United States" as defined in the act of May 22, 1918, and as used herein includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental and insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 3. The term "continental United States" as used herein includes the territory of the several States of the United States and Alaska.

SEC. 4. The term "departure from the United States" as used herein includes, in addition to any entry whatever upon foreign territory or waters, any trip or journey on or over (1) the Great Lakes or their connecting waters, (2) any rivers or other waters coinciding with or covering the boundary of the United States, or (3) tidal waters beyond the shore line of the United States, said shore line being hereby defined as the line of seacoast and the shores of all waters of the United States and its territorial possessions connected with the high seas and navigable by ocean-going vessels: Provided, however, That no trip or journey upon a public ferry having both terminal in the United States and not touching foreign territory or waters shall be deemed a departure from the United States.

SEC. 5. The term "passport" as used herein includes any document in the nature of a passport issued by the United States or by a foreign Government, which shows the identity and nationality of the individual for whose use it was issued and bears his signed and certified photograph.

SEC. 6. The granting of a "permit" or "permission" to leave or enter the United States as the terms are used herein shall be construed to include the granting of a license under section 3 (b) of the trading-with-the-enemy act whenever such license is essential to the lawful transportation of the person to whom the permit is granted. Wherever it is provided explicitly or by implication that any person may depart from or enter the United States without a permit or permission under these regulations, such provision of itself shall be construed as a license under said section 3 (b) authorizing the transportation of such persons within the limits covered by the provision.

SEC. 7. The term "seaman" as used herein includes, in addition to the persons ordinarily described thereby, seagoing fishermen and all owners, masters, officers, and members of crews and other persons employed on vessels which for purposes of business or pleasure cruise on tidal waters beyond the shore line or on the Great Lakes.

SEC. 8. The term "hostile aliens" includes (a) all persons who are alien enemies as now or hereafter defined by statute, or by proclamation of the President; and (b) all subjects or citizens of enemy or ally of enemy nations.

TITLE 2.—*Limitations upon and exceptions to the application of the act of May 22, 1918.*

SEC. 9. The following general limitations upon and exceptions to the application of the act of May 22, 1918, are authorized and prescribed:

"(a) No passports or permits to depart from or enter the United States shall be required of persons other than hostile aliens traveling between ports of the continental United States on vessels making no intermediate calls at foreign or noncontinental ports. Hostile aliens must obtain permits for all departures from and entries into the United States.

"(b) No passports or permits to depart from or enter the United States shall be required of persons other than hostile aliens traveling between points in the continental United States and points in Canada or Bermuda, or passing through Canada on a trip between two points in the continental United States, except as provided and required by title 3 of these regulations. This exception is not applicable to persons going from the continental United States via Canada to other places outside of the continental United States. Persons other than hostile aliens starting from Newfoundland for the United States shall not be required to obtain visas or verifications from the American consul in Newfoundland. (As to hostile aliens, see 9 (a), supra.)

"(c) No passports or permits to depart from or enter the United States shall be required of persons in or attached to the military or naval forces of the United States or of any nation associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war: *Provided,* That such persons when in or attached to the military or naval forces of a nation so associated with the United States shall be identified and vouched for to the Secretary of State by a duly authorized representative of such nation: *And provided further,* That when persons in or attached to such military or naval forces travel separately or otherwise than in regular commands they shall bear certificates issued by the War or Navy Department of the United States or by a duly authorized representative of an associated nation, adequately establishing the identity of the bearers and their connection with the military or naval forces aforesaid. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a citizen of the United States, if a member of or attached to the military or naval forces of any country, from entering or leaving the United States provided he bears a valid passport in lieu of the certificate of identification above described. All such departures shall, however, be subject to the requirements of title 3 of these regulations. The limitations and exceptions aforesaid are subject to the provisions of section 38 hereof."

SEC. 10. The following limitations upon and exceptions to the application of section 1, subsection (a) of the act of May 22, 1918, are prescribed:

"(a) Aliens need not present permits in the usual form for travel across the Mexican border provided that they bear valid permits to cross and recross the border at specified points issued by an immigrant inspector. In applying for these border permits they shall fill out such forms, furnish such photographs, and answer such inquiries as the immigrant inspector shall require. The special permits so issued shall be valid for travel across the Mexican border for such limited period and for passage across the border at such specifically defined points as the issuing inspectors shall note on the permits. Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary of State, such permits shall be issued only to persons residing within 10 miles of the border and shall be valid for travel only to points not more than 10 miles beyond the border. Aliens entering Mexico with border permits must have such permits visaed by a diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in Mexico before returning to the United States unless the Secretary of State shall otherwise provide. Hostile aliens shall not be given permits to cross the Mexican border without special authorization from the Secretary of State.

"(b) Hostile aliens residing in Canada or the United States may secure special permits allowing them to cross the border between the two countries by making application therefor to the representative of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor stationed nearest their place of residence. In applying for such permits they shall fill out such forms, furnish such photographs and answer such inquiries as the official receiving the application shall require. The special permits so issued shall be valid for such limited period, for passage across the

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border at such specifically defined points, and for such number of crossings as the issuing officials shall note on the permits.

"(c) Aliens who are seamen on vessels arriving at ports of the United States and who desire to land in the country shall apply to an immigrant inspector. They shall submit to such immigrant inspector satisfactory evidence of their nationality and furnish such photographs and execute such forms and applications as the immigrant inspector shall require. The immigrant inspector may thereupon issue identity cards authorizing such seamen to land in the United States, unless the Secretary of State directs that they be kept on their vessels.

"(d) Alien seamen desiring to sail from the United States shall submit satisfactory evidence of nationality to the United States customs inspectors stationed at the port of departure. If such applicants have landed in the United States since the date on which these regulations became effective at their port of arrival they shall further submit the identity cards issued by the immigrant inspector permitting them to land in the country. Said identity cards shall be stamped by the customs officials, if permission is given the applicants to depart, and such cards so stamped shall be the evidence of such permission. In case an applicant for permission to sail under this paragraph has not entered the United States since these regulations became effective, he shall apply to a collector of customs for an identity card and permission to sail. In making such application he shall submit satisfactory evidence of his nationality and furnish such photographs and execute such forms and applications as the collector of customs shall require.

"(e) Identity cards issued to alien seamen as provided by the foregoing paragraphs (c) and (d) shall be retained by the seamen to whom they are issued and used by the holders from time to time as they land in and sail from the United States. An alien seaman bearing such card shall have the same validated for landing or sailing by the immigration or customs authorities respectively on each occasion when he applies for permission to land at or sail from a United States port.

"(f) Aliens passing through the United States en route between two foreign points and not remaining in the United States more than 30 days shall make application for permission to depart through the immigration official acting as control officer at the point where they enter the United States. Such permission, if granted, will be given by the official acting as control officer at the designated point of departure. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring a permit for departure from a transient alien in case such permit would not have been necessary if the journey to his final destination had commenced in the United States. A transient will be required to depart from the United States at the earliest date practicable. He shall submit to the immigrant inspector his itinerary to the port of departure, which shall be by the most direct route reasonably available, and upon obtaining approval of the same he shall proceed immediately to the port of departure. Upon arrival at said port he shall report forthwith to the customs officers. For all deviations and delays special permission must be obtained from the Secretary of State.

"(g) No permits to depart from or enter the United States shall be required of officials or representatives of foreign countries duly accredited to the United States or a friendly country, provided that such persons bear valid passports, and provided further that the Department of State is notified in advance of their intended entry or departure and consents thereto. Such officials, however, when desiring to enter the United States shall have their passports visaed by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in the country from which they come and in the country from which they embark for or enter the United States; and such officials desiring to depart from the United States shall have their passports visaed by the Department of State."

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs (a) to (g), inclusive, shall be construed to prevent the entry or departure of an alien at the Mexican or Canadian border, of an alien seaman at a United States port, or of a transient alien at any point, provided he bears a valid permit for such entry or departure issued in accordance with title 6 or title 7 hereof.

SEC. 11. The following limitations upon and exceptions to the application of section 2 of the act of May 22, 1918, are authorized and prescribed:

"(a) Citizens of the United States traveling between United States ports not within the continental United States, or between such ports and ports within the continental United States, on vessels making no intermediate calls at foreign ports other than those of Canada or Bermuda shall not be required to bear passports, provided that they have received from the immigrant inspector at the port of departure United States citizens' identity cards. Applicants for such cards shall supply such photographs and execute such forms and applications as the immigrant inspectors require. When applications for such cards are made in dependencies of the United States where no immigrant inspectors are stationed they shall be made to the governors of such dependencies or their representatives duly appointed for the purpose, provided that employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Co. and members of their families, civilian employees of the United States and members of their families, and the families of members of the Army and Navy traveling between the continental United States and the Panama Canal Zone may carry identity certificates issued by the Panama Canal in lieu of passports or identity cards issued by immigration officials.

"(b) Citizens of the United States traveling across the Mexican border shall not be required, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of State, to bear passports provided that they have received citizens' identity cards from immigrant inspectors at the points where they depart from or enter the United States. Such identity cards shall be applied for in accordance with the preceding paragraph (a). Except as otherwise provided by the Secretary of State, such identity cards shall be issued only to persons residing within 10 miles of the border and shall be valid for travel to points not more than 10 miles beyond the border. Citizens entering Mexico without passports and with identity cards must have such cards verified by a diplomatic or consular representative of the United States in Mexico before return to the United States, unless the Secretary of State shall otherwise provide.

"(c) Citizens of the United States who are seamen upon vessels entering or leaving ports of the United States shall not be required to bear passports provided that they bear seamen's certificates of American citizenship issued by collectors of the ports of the United States as provided for in section 4588 of the Revised Statutes. Citizens applying for such certificates shall supply such photographs and execute such forms and applications as the collectors shall require. No identity card other than a passport or a seamen's certificate shall be issued to a seaman who is a citizen of the United States."

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) shall be construed to prevent the use of a valid passport by any seaman or other citizen referred to in said paragraphs in lieu of a seamen's certificate or identity card as described therein.

TITLE 3.—*General regulations [illegible] liable to military service.*

SEC. 12. No person registered or enrolled or subject to registry or enrollment for military service in the United States shall depart from the United States without the previous consent of the Secretary of War or such person or persons as he may appoint to give such consent. The Secretary of State shall issue no passport or permit entitling such person to depart without securing satisfactory evidence of such consent. Reference should be had to section 156, Selective Service Regulations, and amendments thereto.

TITLE 4.—*American citizens—Departure and entry.*

ISSUE OF PASSPORTS.

SEC. 13. The "Rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States," as established on January 24, 1917, are continued in force without change.

VERIFICATION OF PASSPORTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SEC. 14. Passports are not valid for return to the United States unless verified in the country from which the holder starts on his journey to the United States and further verified in the foreign country from which he embarks for or enters the United States. No fee shall be collected by diplomatic or consular officers of the United States for or in connection with such verification.

TITLE 5.—*Permit agents.*

ALIENS' PERMITS TO DEPART AND ENTER.

SEC. 15. The officials designated in the appendix hereto are hereby appointed permit agents for the purpose of receiving from aliens applications for permits to depart from the United States. No permit agents have been designated in Tutuila, Manua, Guam, or Wake Island,

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as it is believed that travel from these points will not necessitate such appointments. For the time being persons desiring to leave any of these insular possessions may do so without securing permission hereunder.

SEC. 16. Representatives of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor, stationed in Canada or on the Canadian border, and all diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries are hereby appointed permit agents for the purpose of receiving from aliens applications for permits to enter the United States.

SEC. 17. The Secretary of State is authorized to designate and appoint additional permit agents from time to time as he may deem advisable, and to revoke their appointments or the appointments of any permit agent aforementioned. All permit agents hereby or hereafter appointed are hereby authorized to administer any oath or affirmation required in these rules and regulations or in any amendment hereof or addition hereto. All persons empowered to issue special permits referred to in sections 10 and 11 hereof are hereby authorized to administer to applicants any oaths or affirmations deemed necessary in connection with their applications.

TITLE 6.—*Permits to depart.*

SEC. 18. Except in cases for which special regulations are hereinbefore provided, any alien desiring to depart from the United States shall apply for a permit to the permit agent located nearest to the last residence of the applicant. Any permit agent is authorized to receive an application to depart if it appears that the applicant would be caused unreasonable hardship or delay if required to apply to the permit agent nearest his last residence.

SEC. 19. Each applicant shall submit to the permit agent, for transmission to Washington, if required, a passport issued for his use by the Government to which he owes allegiance or by a duly authorized diplomatic or consular officer thereof, or of the country representing in the United States the interests of his country. Such passports must have been issued, renewed, or visaed by a duly authorized representative of said Government, or of the country representing its interest in the United States, within 10 days prior to the time of the application. Aliens who by reason of doubtful nationality, lack of nationality, or any other cause, are unable to secure passports may be granted permission to depart in the discretion of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 20. If the application is made to a permit agent located east of the Mississippi River, the application shall be made at least 14 and not more than 28 days before the date set for departure. If the permit agent is located west of the Mississippi River, the application shall be made at least 18 days and not more than 28 days before the date set for departure. In special cases additional time will be required for adequate investigation.

SEC. 21. Applications for permission to depart from the United States shall be made upon forms provided for the purpose by the permit agents and shall be executed by applicants according to the instructions printed thereon. Substantial copies of such forms and instructions are contained in the appendix to these regulations.

SEC. 22. Applications shall be executed in triplicate. All copies shall be personally signed and sworn to by the applicant before the permit agent. The permit agent shall fill in the name of the applicant on the left-hand margin of the application, and also the blanks for applicant's description. The remainder of the application need not be filled out by or in the presence of the permit agent. If the applicant has conscientious scruples against taking an oath he may make affirmation to the truth of his statements and answers in the application.

SEC. 23. Each application shall be accompanied by four unmounted photographs of the applicant, not smaller than 2 by 2 inches nor larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper with a light background. If the applicant is able to write, he shall sign all four photographs across the front thereof so as not to obscure the features.

SEC. 24. A married woman accompanying her husband, or a child or children under 14 years of age accompanying either parent, may be included in the permit granted to the husband or parent and in such case will not be required to make a separate application. Photographs of persons so included in a husband's or parent's application must be furnished. Group photographs may be used in such cases.

SEC. 25. Every applicant shall furnish to the permit agent, in answer to the printed questions on the application blank, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of passing upon his application or for ascertaining the correctness of the particulars stated thereon or otherwise.

SEC. 26. Upon complying with these regulations, an applicant shall receive from the permit agent a card showing that the application for permission to depart has been filed. This card is not a permit to depart from the United States but is merely a receipt for the application, and for the passport if that has been retained.

SEC. 27. Within seven days prior to the proposed date of departure from the United States, the applicant shall again appear before the permit agent who received his application. At this time, or as soon thereafter as his case is decided, he shall receive back his passport and, if permission to depart from the United States is granted, the permit agent shall affix applicant's photograph to the receipt card previously issued and shall note thereon the fact that such permission has been given. The card then becomes a provisional permit to depart from the United States and must be preserved carefully for presentation to the proper officials at the point of departure. Such provisional permit is subject to revocation at any time without notice.

SEC. 28. An applicant desiring to leave the place where he makes application for permission to depart before receiving notice of the final action may arrange with the permit agent at the time of application that the provisional permit to depart, if granted, shall be given through a permit agent at some other point. The application receipt card, in such case, shall contain a note to the effect that final action is to be taken by another designated permit agent. In such case, the applicant shall apply to the permit agent thus designated for notice of decision.

SEC. 29. A similar request for a change of permit agent may be made subsequently to the filing of the application. A request so made may be received by any permit agent, but will not be granted without express authorization from the Secretary of State.

SEC. 30. Permits to depart from the United States will be granted to applicants by or under the authority of the Secretary of State when it shall appear that there is reasonable necessity for such departure and when, upon investigation, such departure is deemed to be not prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

TITLE 7.—*Permits to enter.*

SEC. 31. Subject to the exceptions and limitations hereinbefore set forth no alien shall be allowed to enter the United States unless he bears a passport duly visaed in accordance with the terms of the joint order of the Department of State and the Department of Labor issued July 26, 1917. Said joint order and the amendments thereto and instructions issued thereunder are hereby confirmed and made part hereof by reference, so far as their provisions are not inconsistent with these rules and regulations or with the President's proclamation of August, 1918. A copy of said joint order is inserted in the appendix to these regulations.

SEC. 32. In accordance with the provisions of the presidential proclamation of August, 1918, a visa will be granted only when it shall appear that there is reasonable necessity for entering the United States and when, upon investigation, such entry is deemed to be not prejudicial to the interests of the United States.

SEC. 33. As a restriction additional to those provided by said joint order hostile aliens shall not enter the United States from Canada unless they either secure visas in the manner prescribed by the joint order or secure permits in the manner prescribed by title 2, section 10, paragraph (b) of these regulations.

SEC. 34. An alien's passport duly visaed, together with a copy of the declaration required by said joint order, shall constitute a permit to enter the United States within the meaning of the act of May 22, 1918.

SEC. 35. Diplomatic and consular officers of the United States are authorized to collect the following fees:

For visaing each foreign passport (not including passports of officials)	$1.00
For preparing visa declaration and administering oath	1.00
For certifying to a copy of a visa declaration previously taken	1.00

TITLE 8.—*Control at point of entry and departure.*

SEC. 36. The actual control of persons departing from the United States at all seaboard and lake ports shall be exercised by the representatives of the customs service of the Department of the Treasury, who shall act as control officers for this purpose. The actual control of persons departing from the United States by land and of all persons enter-

ing the United States shall be exercised by the representatives of the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor, who shall act as control officers for this purpose. The Secretary of State may from time to time designate other persons to act as control officers at any place. In all cases where passports or permits to enter or depart are required under these regulations each traveler before entering or departing from the United States shall present his passport or permit to the control officer at the point of entry or departure. He shall also answer such questions and undergo such examination as the control officer shall direct. If, as the result of such questioning and examinations, the control officer decides that the entry or departure of the holder of the passport or permit would be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, such person shall not be allowed to enter or depart. Under such circumstances the control officer shall immediately notify the Secretary of State by telegraph of his decision and shall, as soon as practicable, and in no case later than two days after such decision, forward to the Secretary of State a full report giving the reasons for detention and a full transcript of any testimony or information bearing on such a decision.

SEC. 37. If the control officer shall be satisfied that the permit and passport are valid and regular and have been properly visaed, and that the holder presenting them is the person described therein, that neither of them has been altered or tampered with, and that the holder's departure or entry is not prejudicial to the interests of the United States, he shall allow the holder to depart from or enter the United States.

SEC. 38. In addition to the control as above set forth of persons generally required to secure permission to depart from or enter the United States, control may be exercised over individuals belonging to classes of persons generally allowed to depart or enter without permits or passports. A control officer may temporarily prevent the departure or entry of any such individual, in case he considers such departure or entry prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Such action shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of State with a full statement of the reasons therefor. An individual so prevented from departing or entering shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of the limitations or exceptions contained in section 9 hereof, and his departure or entry is forbidden unless, if an alien, he obtains permission from the Secretary of State, or, if a United States citizen, he obtains a valid passport.

TITLE 9.—*Additional regulations.*

SEC. 39. The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of departure from and entry into the United States additional to these rules and regulations, and not inconsistent with them.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 8, 1918.

The State government of Australia has guaranteed 83 cents per bushel for wheat, and the Commonwealth Government has allowed an additional 12 cents per bushel for the 1918-19 harvest, making a total of 95 cents per bushel.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, *August 8, 1918.*

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule number.

Miscellaneous.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery	Sch.
Boxes, cast-steel	1,200	Various	1917
Brooms, rattan	Miscellaneous	do	1917
Brooms, steel-wire, upright	2,540	do	1918
Brushes, casting, steel-wire	Miscellaneous	do	1918
Brushes, cleaning, steel-wire	6,960	do	1918
Brushes, cleaning, tampico	360	Charleston, S. C.	1919
Brushes, dust, feather	Miscellaneous	Various	1916
Brushes, file, steel-wire, with card	do	do	1916
Brushes, flour, bristle	600	Charleston, S. C.	1917
Brushes, hand, scrubbing	Miscellaneous	Various	1916
Brushes, plater, bristle; steel-wire; tampico	do	do	1916
Clocks, dynamo and fireroom	do	do	1920
Daubers for bituminous composition	4,830	do	1916
Ferromanganese, standard 80 per cent lump	150,000 pounds	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1922
Glass, cut, for carafes and tumblers in stateroom	15,000	do	1917
Handles, deck scrub brush	Miscellaneous	do	1916
Mops, pitch, wool, with handles	1,200	do	1916
Pipe fittings, soil, cast-iron, terra-cotta	Miscellaneous	do	1914
Pipe, terra-cotta, bell and spigot joints	do	do	1915
Pipe, soil, cast-iron, extra heavy	do	do	1915
Registers, tallying	do	do	1920
Solder, long grain; spelter; wiping wire; half-and-half; rosin core	do	do	1922
Squilgees	2,300	do	1916
Stretchers, splint	6,000	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1917
Swabs, deck	Miscellaneous	Various	1916
Tachometers, hand, portable	320	do	1921

Lumber.

Butts, hickory, straight	676	Various	1911
Hickory, for handles, capstans, etc.	26,000 feet	Mare Island, Cal.	1911
Hickory, white, dry	39,000 feet	Washington, D. C.	1911
Oak, domestic, white	Miscellaneous	Philadelphia and Washington	1915
Poles, spruce	200	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1911
Spruce, New England or Southern	Miscellaneous	Various	1912

Dates of opening have been assigned the following schedules:

1886 to 1894, inclusive	August 20, 1918
1895 to 1897, inclusive	August 27, 1918
1899	August 27, 1918
1900	August 13, 1918
1901	August 27, 1918
1903 to 1910, inclusive	August 27, 1918

Schedule 1902, for automobile ambulance, has been canceled

ACT AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL WAR BONDS

[PUBLIC—No. 192—65TH CONGRESS.]
[H. R. 12580.]

An Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign Governments, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the Third Liberty Bond Act, is hereby further amended by striking out the figures "$12,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "$20,000,000,000."

SEC. 2. That section two of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the Third Liberty Bond Act, is hereby further amended by striking out the figures "$5,500,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "$7,000,000,000."

SEC. 3. That notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the Third Liberty Bond Act, or of the War Finance Corporation Act, bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys, and bonds of the War Finance Corporation payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys exclusively or in the alternative, shall, if and to the extent expressed in such bonds at the time of their issue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or by a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

SEC. 4. That any incorporated bank or trust company designated as a depositary by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority conferred by section eight of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the Third Liberty Bond Act, which gives security for such deposits as, and to amounts, by him prescribed, may, upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, act as a fiscal agent of the United States in connection with the operations of selling and delivering any bonds, certificates of indebtedness or war savings certificates of the United States.

SEC. 5. That the short title of this Act shall be "Fourth Liberty Bond Act."

Approved, July 9, 1918.

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending August 9

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States, including Porto Rico, for the week ending August 9. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—Admission and noneffective rates both show a slight increase as compared with those of last week. The death rate for disease (3.18) remains low.

Measles show a slight increase in the number of new cases. There is a sharp increase in the number of cases of venereal disease in the divisional camps and cantonments, 5,507 being reported, as compared with 3,760 for the previous week. This increase is due to the large number of new men recently inducted into service. Among colored registrants something over 30 per cent and among whites about 8 per cent are venereally infected when brought into camp.

There were 260 cases of pneumonia from all camps, as compared with 207 last week.

Low Rate at Camp Cody.

2. Divisional camps.—Camp Cody continues to maintain the lowest sick rates of all the camps of this group (admissions 449.3, noneffective 17.9). Camps Beauregard and Sheridan lead in measles prevalence, with 42 and 22 new cases, respectively; Camp Greenleaf showed an incidence of 19 new cases. Camp Cody leads in the number of new cases of pneumonia (11). Sixty-two new cases of malaria are reported from all camps of this group, 20 at Camp Shelby, and 18 at Camp Beauregard.

3. Cantonments.—Camp Grant, with a command of approximately 52,000, continues to maintain the best health record of all the larger camps and stations (admissions 409.2, noneffective 11.8, deaths 4). Camps Gordon, Travis, and Custer report the highest sick rates of this group. One hundred and seventy-nine cases of pneumonia are reported, as compared with 198 for last week; of this number, Camp Gordon reports 30, Camp Travis 22, and Camp Pike 20.

4. Departmental and other troops.—This group shows the lowest rate for the week. There is no unusual prevalence of disease at any of the stations of this group calling for comment.

SUMMARY.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	42.0	39.3	25.7	20.8	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.3
Cantonments	39.8	37.3	23.1	19.8	4.1	3.4	3.5	2.8
Departmental, etc.	30.7	30.4	17.4	16.0	3.9	3.7	2.9	1.9

HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9.

Camp or department.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate.[2]
Northeastern Department	1	2	.....	20 (7)	1	.....	.....	25.14
Eastern Department	4	1	4	290 (49)	20	.....	.....	20.82
Southeastern Department	2	.....	5	73 (25)	7	.....	.....	55.88
Central Department	2	1	1	53 (24)	8	.....	.....	31.43
Southern Department	9	2	3	98 (45)	3	.....	1	32.06
Western Department	2	.....	.....	30 (6)	20	.....	.....	21.13
Aviation camps	10	1	14	111 (?)	8	1	4	29.6
Merritt	.....	.....	6	225 (18)	15	4	1	58.26
Stuart	.....	6	1	158 (10)	5	.....	.....	73.22
Beauregard	4	2	18	215 (6)	42	.....	.....	28.63
Bowie	.....	.....	.....	8 (8)	3	.....	.....	46.17
Cody	11	.....	.....	66 (?)	4	.....	1	17.87
Fremont	3	.....	.....	13 (9)	1	1	.....	35.20
Greene	.....	.....	.....	51 (?)	1	.....	.....	49.20
Greenleaf	.....	1	5	26 (?)	19	.....	1	42.33
Hancock	3	.....	11	107 (?)	1	.....	.....	34.29
Kearny	1	.....	.....	1 (?)	1	.....	.....	111.90
Logan	.....	.....	1	59 (?)	.....	.....	.....	85.43
MacArthur	2	.....	.....	26 (8)	3	1	.....	72.01
McClellan	1	.....	1	9 (5)	1	.....	.....	87.95
Sevier	5	.....	3	23 (?)	6	.....	.....	82.88
Shelby	5	1	20	75 (?)	11	.....	.....	49.19
Sheridan	2	.....	3	241 (15)	22	.....	.....	53.17
Wadsworth	.....	.....	.....	1,460 (3)	.....	.....	.....	35.88
Wheeler	6	.....	.....	34 (1)	.....	.....	.....	25.99
Custer	1	.....	.....	526 (?)	6	.....	.....	18.98
Devens	.....	.....	6	57 (?)	9	.....	.....	33.57
Dix	6	1	7	168 (4)	7	.....	.....	34.37
Dodge	13	.....	.....	92 (?)	58	.....	2	42.21
Funston	15	.....	.....	335 (?)	13	.....	.....	18.83
Gordon	30	.....	3	605 (?)	65	1	.....	74.32
Grant	18	.....	3	32 (?)	9	.....	.....	11.80
Jackson	9	.....	2	257 (?)	53	.....	1	54.72
J. E. Johnston	1	.....	7	54 (39)	28	.....	.....	32.50
Las Casas	9	.....	.....	18 (18)	3	.....	.....	38.62
Lee	3	1	.....	80 (3)	41	.....	.....	49.40
Lewis	8	.....	1	177 (5)	8	.....	.....	43.83
Meade	3	1	.....	24 (1)	6	.....	.....	27.33
Pike	20	.....	18	64 (1)	147	.....	.....	54.64
Sherman	6	.....	.....	72 (4)	7	.....	.....	51.38
Taylor	13	.....	.....	70 (7)	74	.....	.....	35.85
Travis	22	9	6	117 (8)	1	.....	.....	53.58
Upton	2	.....	3	342 (2)	26	.....	1	37.38

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease; the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (*a*) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (*b*) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (*c*) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted in camp from other cases.

[2] Per 1,000.

NOTE.—Six new cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camp Sheridan, 2 from Wadsworth, 1 from Jackson, 1 from Lee, 1 from Meade, 1 from Merritt.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY CAMPS.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	2	Scarlet fever, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Stuart	4	Pneumonia, 3; cause not given, 1.
Eastern	4	Pneumonia, 2; endocarditis, 1; meningitis, 1.
Northeastern	0	
Southeastern	0	
Southern	2	Pneumonia, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Central	4	Pneumonia, 2; gastric ulcer, 1; pericarditis, 1.
Western	2	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 1.
Aviation camps	12	Meningitis, 1; accident, 8; pneumonia, 1; peritonitis, 1; cause not given, 1.
Beauregard	1	Traumatism, 1.
Bowie	1	Typhoid, 1.
Cody	5	Pneumonia, 2; endocarditis, 1; traumatism, 2.
Greenleaf	1	Peritonitis, 1.
Fremont	3	Paralysis, 1; pneumonia, 1; abscess of brain, 1.
Greene	0	
Hancock	5	Drowning, 1; traumatism, 1; peritonitis, 1; malaria, 1; sunstroke, 1.
Kearny	1	Peritonitis, 1.
Logan	0	
MacArthur	0	
McClellan	0	
Sevier	1	Sunstroke, 1.
Shelby	2	Traumatism, 1; other diseases, 1.
Sheridan	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Wadsworth	2	Traumatism, 1; meningitis, 1.
Wheeler	1	Sarcoma of the liver, 1.
Custer	1	Tuberculosis, 1.
Devens	2	Causes not reported.
Dix	4	Pneumonia, 2; drowning, 1; fracture of skull, 1.
Dodge	7	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1; peritonitis, 2; tuberculosis, 1; fractured vertebrae, 1.
Gordon	7	Pneumonia, 3; meningitis, 1; mastoiditis, 1; ptomaine poisoning, 1; cause not given, 1.
Funston	2	Pyonephrosis, 1; cause not given, 1.
Grant	4	Pneumonia, 3; abscess, 1.
Las Casas	2	Diabetes, 1; pneumonia, 1.
Jackson	2	Endocarditis, 1; delirium tremens, 1.
Johnston	0	
Lee	4	Psychosis maxio, 1; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1; lymphangitis, 1.
Lewis	0	
Meade	5	Gastric enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; sunstroke, 1; cause not given, 1; frontal siniusitis, 1.
Pike	10	Pneumonia, 9; typhoid, 1.
Sherman	1	Sunstroke, 1.
Taylor	1	Sunstroke, 1.
Travis	4	Pneumonia, 2; traumatism, 1; cause not known, 1.
Upton	2	Tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	24	Last week..	19
Cantonments	59	Last week..	48
Departmental troops	45	Last week..	42
Total	128		109

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending August 9, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces), not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Cody, N. Mex.:
Pvt. Percy T. Robinson, Strawn, Tex.
Pvt. Ben H. Schulte, Fletcher, Okla.
Camp Custer, Mich.:
Pvt. Diower O. Spears, Siloma Springs, Ark.
Camp Devens, Mass.:
Pvt. Theron D. Bishop, Benson, Vt.*
Pvt. Visalli Giovanni, 149 Dover Street, Boston, Mass.
Pvt. Jos. C. Nadeau, Caribou, Me.
Camp Dix, N. J.:
Pvt. Louis A. Barthelmy, 29 North Pine Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pvt. Joseph Sims, Hopkins, S. C.
Camp Dodge, Iowa:
Pvt. Lauritz Bangerud, R. F. D. 2, Kindred, N. Dak.
Pvt. Joe Borden, Fairfax, Ala.
Pvt. Jacob C. Brahm, Doon, Iowa.
Pvt. Arthur Caldwell, Luther, Okla.
Pvt. Peter Coppo, Lead City, S. Dak.
Pvt. Pete Daum, R. F. D. 8, Columbus, Ind.
Pvt. Benjamin B. Fleming, Lisbon, N. Dak.
Pvt. Chauncey Kirby, 747 South Water Street, Wichita, Kans.
Camp Fremont, Cal.:
Pvt. Milo N. Dumovich, Cetigne, Montenegro.*
Camp Gordon, Ga.:
Pvt. James L. Jones, Huntland, Tenn.*
Camp Grant, Ill.:
Pvt. Jonnie Johnson, Gilliam, La.
Pvt. Tom Lucks, Jackson, Miss.*
Pvt. Gabrielle Peroglio, Granville, Ill.*
Camp Hancock, Ga.:
Pvt. Edward Newman, 1520 Henson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Camp Humphreys, Va.:
Pvt. Tommie Ford, Homer, La.*
Camp Jackson, S. C.:
Pvt. William Lastinger, Jasper, Fla.*
Pvt. Fred Reinke, 833 Waller Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Claud N. Willingham, Belton, S. C.
Camp Jacksonville, Fla.:
Corpl. Charles H. Graham, Clinton, Mo.*
Camp Johnston, Fla.:
Second Lieut. James L. Hooker, 247 Paddock Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Camp Kearny, Cal.:
Pvt. Bert S. Apple, Lakeport, Cal.
Pvt. Claude Wilson, 2737 Sixty-third Avenue, Portland, Oreg.*
Camp Las Casas, P. R.:
Recruit Santiago Gonzalez, Barrio Fronton, Ciales, P. R.*
Camp Lee, Va.:
Pvt. Langston Harper, Chace City, Va.*
Pvt. Barnell Jeffress, R. F. D. 1, Skipwith, Va.*
Pvt. Abraham Reibstein, 21 Proctor Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Recruit Arthur Zengirle, Galeton, Pa.
Camp Meade, Md.:
Pvt. Samuel Millhouse, 424 Broad Street, Chambersburg, Pa.*
Pvt. Robert Scholl, 688 Filbert Street, South Allentown, Pa.
Recruit Charlie Williams, R. F. D. 1, Littleton, N. C.
Camp Merritt, N. J.:
Pvt. George Harris, Pardee, Va.
Pvt. Wilber C. Ralph, 17 Spruce Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Camp Pike, Ark.:
Pvt. Harry B. Burton, Carson, Iowa.
Pvt. John N. Farris, 921 Parker Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Pvt. Ed. L. Gayney, Route 2, Harpersville, Miss.*
Pvt. Frank Gill, Wilmot, Ark.
Pvt. John L. Jackson, Route 3, Newport, Ark.
Pvt. Alvis Bengon Kirby, Willett, Tenn.
Pvt. John Wiley McNeil, Taylorville, Miss.*
Sergt. Clyde Neer, Alexander, N. Dak.
Pvt. Peter Thornton, Leaksville, Miss.*
Camp Sevier, S. C.:
Pvt. George E. Moore, West Hickory, N. C.
Camp Sherman, Ohio:
Pvt. Francis E. Kusnick, 3426 Liston Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pvt. Clarence Stratton, 807 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Camp Stuart, Va.:
Second Lieut. Charles Bromley, 50 Mill Street, Troy, N. Y.
Pvt. Louis Franklin, San Augustine, Tex.*
Pvt. Major Williams, Clinton, La.*
Camp Taylor, Ky.:
Pvt. Henry Meyer, R. F. D. No. 2, Sheboygan, Wis.
Camp Travis, Tex.:
Pvt. Charles R. Afflerback, Yorktown, Tex.*
Pvt. Bogan Phillap, Pledger, Tex.
Pvt. Johnnie Tigner, Nacogdoches, Tex.
Pvt. Hubert Winters, Normagee, Tex.*
Camp Upton, N. Y.:
Pvt. Edward Gothart, 184 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
Pvt. John Green, Whitehall, S. C.
Pvt. Warren Stump, Conway, Pa.
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.:
Pvt. William Derieux, 912 Pickens Street, Columbia, S. C.
Pvt. James Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Stokes, N. C.*
Camp Wheeler, Ga.:
Pvt. Fred Neuman, Irving Park, Kolsee, Ill.
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.:
Pvt. Jesse B. Hadlock, Hyer, N. Mex.*
Pvt. Lacey Philips, West Baden Springs, Ind.
Pvt. Hall C. Walker, 1300 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.:
Corpl. Henry J. Heskamp, Nineteenth and Russell Streets, Covington, Ky.
Pvt. Niers C. Jensen, 1216 Fourth Street, North Minneapolis, Minn.
Pvt. Wavy B. Malin, Beaverdam, Ky.
Fort Riley, Kans.:
Pvt. John H. Fitzgerald, Hernando, Miss.
Fort Rosecrans, Cal.:
Second Lieut. Clement Jacomini, jr., 1156 Steuben, Pasadena, Cal.*
Fort Slocum, N. Y.:
Recruit Jacon Rosenfield, 4135 Cambridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.:
Recruit Robert A. Malone, Canady, Mo.*
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii:
Pvt. Ariston Arozal, Carcar Cebu, Philippine Islands.*
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.:
Pvt. Don Brown, Paragould, Ark.
Pvt. Robert C. Thompson, Gimly, Manitoba, Canada.
Carruthers Field, Tex.:
Second Lieut. Olav John Tanner, Moorehead, Minn.
Kelly Field, Tex.:
Second Lieut. Robert Montgomery Walker, 5657 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Second Lieut. Merton H. Knox, 427 Stambough Street, Redwood City, Cal.
Langley Field, Va.:
Pvt. Early R. Clark, 1810 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
Gerstner Field, La.:
Pvt. George Macgee, Tenefly Road, Englewood, N. J.
Corpl. William R. Maurer, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
Corpl. Lester F. Williams, Nettleton, Miss.
Post Field, Okla.:
Second Lieut. Bernhardt Edward Heine, 126 Market Street, Mount Clemens, Mich.*
Scott Field, Ill.:
Second Lieut. Richard Warren Evans, 2401 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.:
Capt. Samuel C. Norris, 426 West Twelfth Street, Anderson, Ind.
Annapolis, Md.:
Pvt. Edwardo Cori, 39 Railroad Avenue, Milton, Pa.*
Deming, N. Mex.:
Pvt. Roy S. Kinnamon, Winnebago, Nebr.*
Pvt. Vernon E. Kinnamon, Winnebago, Nebr.*
Sergt. Amos McCrady, Owatonna, Minn.
Pvt. Leo A. McGrath, 296 Midway Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.*
Frankfort, Ind.:
Pvt. Ervin C. Camerer, Route 4, Roadhouse, Ill.*
Grove City, Ohio:
Pvt. William Zimmer, R. F. D. No. 2, Grove City, Ohio.
Hoboken, N. J.:
Pvt. Benjamin Griffith, Sardinia, N. Y.*
Jermyn, Pa.:
Pvt. George E. Morgan, Jermyn, Pa.*
Kansas City, Mo.:
Pvt. Phillips Deibach, 619 Fourth Avenue, Aurora, Ill.
Pvt. Everett B. Garrard, Blockton, Iowa.
Pvt. Stanley Suiantek, 2525 Ward Street, Chicago, Ill.*
Lakewood, N. J.:
Pvt. Joseph A. Vamase, Plainfield, Conn.
Leaf River, Tenn.:
Pvt. Tolbert S. Dallas, Route 3, Fulton, Ky.
Little Rock, Ark.:
Pvt. Jeff Eubanks, Greenville, Miss.
Newport News, Va.:
Pvt. Martin Wardner, Jeanerette, La.
New York City, N. Y.:
Pvt. Alonzo Funk, Hancock, Md.
Pvt. Henry Harry Hines, 379 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Second Lieut. Louis Johnson Merkel, 31 East Ninety-third Street, New York City.
Pvt. Charles H. Scott, Buena Vista, Va.*
Sergt. Thomas J. Slattery, 115 Crystal Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
Nogales, Ariz.:
Pvt. Edward P. Grotevant, 711 North Cedar Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Ontario, N. Y.:
Pvt. Stroderd Taylor, Warfield, W. Va.
Pvt. Cyrus H. Thomas, 75 East First Street, Oswego, N. Y.
Otisville, N. Y.:
Pvt. Clarence C. Elliott, Holmes Park, Mo.
Pvt. Charley Gatlis, 2427 West Forty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Pisgah Forest, N. C.:
Corpl. Gurney Smitherman, Asheboro, N. C.
Pittsburgh, Pa.:
Pvt. Howard J. Biebas, 711 High Street, Honesdale, Pa.*
Rochester, N. Y.:
Pvt. Peter Scandone, 21 Jefferson Street, New Haven, Conn.
San Francisco, Cal.:
Musician Johan Kuchar, Windber, Pa.
Pvt. Hector L. Panizzard, 1127 Florida Street, San Francisco, Cal.
San Juan, P. R.:
Recruit Luis Crespo, Anasco, P. R.
St. Francis River, Ark.:
Pvt. Reather Long, Lancaster, Ky.
Summerville, S. C.:
Pvt. Maxwell B. Bell, 329 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*
Two Lights, Me.:
Pvt. Leslie K. Richardson, 136 Cumberland Avenue, Portland, Me.*
Washington, D. C.:
Sergt. Louis J. Wilmotte, Escanaba, Mich.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.:
Pvt. Waller Cornell, R. F. D. 1, Laurens, N. Y.

Praised for Saving Lives of Men on Burning Ship

Secretary Daniels has commended William E. King, seaman, and Clarence F. Ready, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, for their bravery and initiative in taking the port launch of the U. S. S. *Iris* to the side of the burning Spanish steamship *Serantes*, July 13, 1918, and rescuing from the forecastle of the burning vessel seven men who were hemmed in by flames, and who were too panic-stricken to jump into the water.

The trip to the vessel was through an area of burning gasoline, and the commanding officer reports that the conduct of King and Ready during this time was cool and courageous.

King enlisted at Norfolk, Va., October 4, 1917. Mother, Mrs. Mary King, 225 Catholic Street, Baltimore, Md.

Ready enlisted at Norfolk, Va., October 4, 1917. Brother, Solomon Ready, Barnwell, S. C.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

August 10, 1918.

40518. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drills, presses.
40519. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, saws, hammers, metal.
40520. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., boring machines.
40521. Eastman Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., machines.
40525. Alan Wood Iron and Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., floor plates.
40526. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., angles.
40527. Illinois Steel Co., Washington, D. C., structural steel bars.
40528. Plant Rubber and Asbestos Co., San Francisco, Cal., plaster, asbestos.
40529. Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Co., Trenton, N. J., steam hose.
40530. American Wood Working Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., double planer.
40531. American Wood Working Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., motor driven lathes.
40532. National Bolt & Nut Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bolts, tracks.
40533. St. Louis Frog and Switch Co., St. Louis, Mo., rigid frogs.
40534. Elliott Frog and Switch Co., East St. Louis, Mo., split switches.
40535. Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., copper hose.
40536. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City., motor-driven lathes.
40537. American Tube Works, Boston, Mass., copper tubing.
40538. Chase Metal Works, Waterbury, Conn., copper tubing.
40539. Westmoreland Chemical and Color Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Indian red paint.

August 12, 1918.

40540. International Nickel Co., New York City, nickel shot.
40541. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co. (Inc.), Middletown, Conn., sheaves.
40542. Penn Metal Co., Boston, Mass., steel box straps.
40543. American Electrical Heater Co., Detroit, Mich., electric glue pots.
40544. Standard Oil Co. (New York), New York City, petroleum.
40545. Texas Co., New York City, petroleum.
40546. Union Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Cal., petroleum.
40548. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, Cal., petroleum.
40549. Huron Chemical Co., New York City, sulphuric acid.
40550. White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, motor trucks.
40551. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, cement.
40561. Air Reduction Sales Co., New York City, oxyacetylene accessories.
40562. Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., gasket sheet.
40563. New Jersey Car Spring & Rubber Co., Jersey City, N. J., gasket sheet.
40564. Forest Lumber Co., Oakdale, La., yellow pine.
40565. Central Coal & Coke Co., Kansas City, Mo., yellow pine.
40566. W. R. Pickering Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., yellow pine.
40567. Industrial Lumber Co., Elizabeth, La., yellow pine.
40570. Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., hemp rope.
40573. M. I. Wilcox Co., Toledo, Ohio, canvas cases.
40574. S. F. K. Steel Barrel Co., Cleveland, Ohio, gasoline drums.
40575. Logan Stiles Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., portable garage.
40576. Oliver Machinery Co., New York City, N. Y., lathes.
40577. Merriman Brothers, Boston, Mass., megaphones.
40578. Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., New York City, door switches.

HARDWARE AND METAL PROPOSALS

Following is an additional list of contemplated purchases of the Hardware and Metals Division of the Quartermaster Corps.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Name of buyer, J. D. Rennick; room 106. Bids to be submitted on or before August 31, 1918.

Handles, awl, with wrenches	3,000
Rules, hook, 6-inch, No. 4 graduations, similar to B. & S. No. 320	300

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first number at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

August 6, 1918.

20906-1. 3429. Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., for services in the erection of 1 British Handley-Page airplane.

30442-14. 2250-2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., services and material in repairing motor returned from United States aerial mail station, Bustleton, Pa.

720151. 4038. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., 436 JN6H advance training planes with dual control, and fixed gun only; 90 JN4H advance training planes with dual control and fixed gun only; 34 JN4H advance training planes with dual control, and fixed gun only for the Navy.

730164. 4437. Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., 40 sets Dixie D800 magnetos and spare parts to be used in connection with all Hispano Suiza engines using 1 right hand and 1 left-hand magneto.

820013. 4438. D. Nusbaum & Co., Union Course, Long Island, N. Y., 7,500 sweaters.

August 7, 1918.

30442-15. 2250-2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., repairs for Hispano-Suiza type A engines—crankshaft and hub assembly, crankcase assembly complete, water pump assembly, Dixie D800 magneto assembly, right-hand cylinder cover, tachometer drive assembly.

710114. 4436. Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 100,000 feet walnut lumber.

760090. 4430. British Munition Board, London, England, 125 lenses for airplane cameras.

August 8, 1918.

30442-19. 2250-2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., spare parts for Hispano-Suiza engines—cylinder casting left-hand and right-hand aluminum assemblies, cylinder casting steel sleeve assembly.

720235. 4443. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, 436 outer casings (latest type now in production for Curtiss JN6H advanced training planes).

720237. 4442. Unit Construction Co., Philadelphia, Pa., material for 500 sets of laminations for Handley-Page propellers.

720242. 4445. Hardman, Peck & Co., New York, N. Y., 1,000 sets of laminations for Handley-Page propellers.

760104. 4444. C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., 1,125 100-yard rolls X-electric blue print paper.

780024. 4435. Lycoming Foundry & Machine Co., Williamsport, Pa., 15 sets tools, complete, for maintenance of Gnome airplane engines, type B2.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

MARINE CORPS CONTRACTS

Marine Corps contracts have been placed as follows:

August 9, 1918.

479. Standard Oil Co., Baltimore, Md., gasoline and fuel oil.
481. Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y., calcium chloride and spreader.

August 10, 1918.

437. Bromley Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., kersey.
483. Gross, Fishman & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cutting and making trousers.
367. Austin, Nichols & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
367. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
367. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
367. H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., subsistence.
367. John Duncan's Sons, New York, N. Y., subsistence.
367. Burnham, Morrill Co., Portland, Me., subsistence.
367. Alfred Lowry & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
367. Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
367. Alart & McGuire Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
367. Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
367. Best-Clymer Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., subsistence.

August 12, 1918.

373. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
373. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
373. Austin, Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
485. Western Electric Co. (Inc.), Atlanta, Ga., telephone cable.
487. Union Carbide Sales Co., New York, N. Y., carbide of calcium.
486. U. S. Infantry Association, Washington, D. C., military books.
482. Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., electric drills and spare parts.
482. American Wood Working Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., lathe, combination saw and dado machine, crosscut-saw bench, miter, crosscut-saw bench and hopper-feed molding machine.
482. Sherritt & Stoer Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., press and bench planer.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1918. No. 390

MR. M'ADOO'S SUGGESTIONS TO U. S. RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ON THEIR DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

COURTESY IS ALWAYS AN ASSET

Director General Reminds All Transportation Men That Good Nature Costs Nothing and Helps Both the Worker and the Traveler.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER No. 40.

To all employees in the railroad service of the United States:

Complaints have reached me from time to time that employees are not treating the public with as much consideration and courtesy under Government control of the railroads as under private control. I do not know how much courtesy was accorded the public under private control, and I have no basis, therefore, for accurate comparison. I hope, however, that the reports of discourtesy under Government administration of the railroads are incorrect, or that they are at least confined to a relatively few cases. Whatever may be the merits of these complaints, they draw attention to a question which is of the utmost importance in the management of the railroads.

For many years it was popularly believed that "the public be damned" policy was the policy of the railroads under private control. Such a policy is indefensible either under private control or Government control. It would be particularly indefensible under public control when railroad employees are the direct servants of the public. "The public be damned" policy will in no circumstances be tolerated on the railroads under Government control. Every employee of the railroad should take pride in serving the public courteously and efficiently. Courtesy cost nothing and when it is dispensed, it makes friends of the public and adds to the self-respect of the employee.

My attention has also been called to the fact that employees have sometimes offered as an excuse for their own shortcomings, or as a justification for delayed trains or other difficulties the statement that "Uncle Sam is running the railroads now" or "These are McAdoo's orders," etc. Nothing could be more reprehensible than statements of this character, and nothing could be more hurtful to the success of the Railroad Administration or to the welfare of railroad employees themselves. No doubt, those who have made them have done so thoughtlessly in most instances, but the harm is just as great

(Continued on page 3.)

Naval Vessel Picks Up 26 Survivors from Bark Sunk Saturday by U-Boat

The Navy Department is informed that a naval vessel picked up 2 boats carrying 26 survivors from the Norwegian bark *Nordhav*, which they reported was sunk by a submarine at noon Saturday, August 17, about 120 miles southeast of Cape Henry. This accounts for all the crew of the *Nordhav*.

AGREEMENT ON COVENANT WITH U. S. WAR CONTRACTORS

President Approves Plan to Protect Business Against Brokerage Agents.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The President has agreed with the Secretary of War that the covenant to be inserted in all war supply contracts against the operation of contract brokers and other illegitimate business agents shall not be used in such a way as to be harmful to long-established business customs or to curtail industry.

General Staff Ruling.

In accordance with this agreement the General Staff has ruled that exceptions to the covenant will be allowed only in classes of cases first authorized by the Superior Board of Contract Review after finding that the best interests of the Government require such exceptions.

The first ruling of the board covers manufacturers of cotton, woolen, and worsted and silk textile industries. The board has decided that there shall be added to the covenant a clause which shall exempt the manufacturer who handles his products through a selling agency or agencies which have handled such products prior to and since April 1, 1917.

Contracts With Supply Bureau.

Manufacturers and dealers who have the required supplies in stock may make contracts with the supply bureaus. Exceptions to this rule will be allowed only in classes of cases first authorized by the board of contract review of the supply bureau affected after finding that the best interests of the Government require such exceptions. The rulings of these boards are subject to the authority of the superior board.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

PLANS TO STABILIZE OIL PRICES AND TO INSURE A STEADY FLOW IN PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM

AIMED TO STOP RADICAL CHANGES

Fuel Administration Program Is Expected to End Practice by Competitors of Bidding for Crude Output—Fixing of Fair Differentials.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

A plan has just been made effective through the cooperation of the National Petroleum War Service Committee and United States Fuel Administration that is intended to result in stabilizing the price of crude petroleum both to large and small refiners and maintaining the flow of crude oil in its present channels. It is believed that the arrangement will prevent any radical change in consumers' prices of gasoline and other oil products.

In Hands of Committees.

The details are to be handled by committees on conciliation and cooperation of the various producing fields. It has been the custom for various refiners to bid against each other for crude production by paying premiums in excess of the base rate for oil as established by the larger pipe line companies. This has resulted in the diversion of oil from one refinery to another and in many instances the payment of excessive prices for crude oil. It has led to considerable disorganization and for some months the Fuel Administration has sought to correct these practices. The greatest difficulty arising from this situation was experienced in the mid-continent field.

Conference With Producers.

Mark L. Requa, general director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration, recently met the producers and refiners of the Mid-Continent field in meetings at Tulsa, Okla., and Houston, Tex. As a result of his suggestions the producers and refiners named from their own members committees to adjust any local dispute which, in the event they were unable to settle, it was agreed would be referred to the national petroleum war service committee. Should the national committee be unable to adjust the dispute referred to it then appeal may be had to the Fuel Administration.

Provides for Premium.

The plan provides generally for maximum premiums to be paid for oil of varying qualities in the various fields throughout the United States. It arranges, so far as is practicable, for the flow of oil in existing channels and assures protec-

tion as to price and supplies for small refiners. At the same time it will prevent any radical change in consumers' prices due to the competition which has influenced such prices.

The Fuel Administration believes that by leaving the settlement of all questions as to premiums and diversion of crude oil to the voluntary agreement of the industry itself the harmonious relations between the various interests will be maintained.

Thought Fair to All.

It is believed this plan will assure the producer a satisfactory price for his oil; the independent refiner protection against the higher bids of his competitor who would pay a greater premium and that the flow of production will be maintained without interruption or change. Thus the oil industry is contributing to the war-work program by eliminating conditions which have arisen out of the premium practice and through the harmonious adjustment of such differences as have existed in the past.

UNLAWFUL TO REPRODUCE WAR SAVINGS SECURITIES

The National War Savings Committee issues the following:

The reproduction of war-savings securities either in whole or in part is forbidden by the statute covering the prohibition of the reproduction of Government securities. This matter has been before the Chief of the Secret Service at various times, and his rulings have been consistently clear on this subject. The law reads:

"The words 'obligation of other security of the United States' shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value of whatever denomination which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress."

"* * * Whoever shall print, photograph, or in any other manner make or execute or cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, or shall aid in printing, photographing, making, or executing any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or shall sell any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, from any foreign place, any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States; or whoever shall have or retain in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation, or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both."

New Order by Secretary Daniels Prohibiting Alcohol at Navy Camps Except When Used as Medicine

Secretary Daniels has issued a new general order against the selling or serving of intoxicating liquors to officers and enlisted men of the Navy, which, in addition to the previous regulations issued, covering restricted zones around naval camps and stations, contains the following provision:

"Outside of said zones alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces within the United States, their territories or possessions, or any place under their control, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or medical officer of the United States."

The order reads:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1918.

General Order No. 412:

1. Section 12 of the selective-draft act, approved May 18, 1917 (Public, No. 12), reads as follows:

"That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both."

2. This section is amended by the act approved October 6, 1917 (Public, No. 77), which reads as follows:

That in construing the provisions of sections 12 and 13 of the selective-draft act approved May 18, 1917, the word "Army" shall extend to and include "Navy"; the word "military" shall include "naval"; "Articles of War" shall include "Articles for the Government of the Navy"; the words "camps, station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club," in section 12, and "camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place," in section 13, shall include such places under naval jurisdiction as the President may prescribe, and the powers therein conferred upon the Secretary of War with regard to the military service are hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the naval service.

3. Under the authority of section 12 above, as amended, the following regulations are established by the President, to continue during the present emergency:

(1) There is hereby established a zone 5 miles wide, circumjacent to the boundaries of every place under naval jurisdiction specified below. Alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered by one person to another within any such zone, or sent, shipped, transmitted, carried, or transported to any place within any such zone: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not apply to the giving or serving in a private home to members of the family or bona fide guests, other than officers or members of the naval forces, any of such liquor as was on hand in such private home on the 2d day of April, 1918, at 4 o'clock postmeridian: *Provided also*, That this regulation shall not apply to the sale or gift of such liquor by registered pharmacists to licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the administering of such liquor by or under the direction of such physicians or medical officers of the United States for medical purposes, or to the sending, shipping, transmitting, carrying, or transporting of such liquor to registered pharmacists, licensed physicians, or medical officers of the United States for use as aforesaid.

(2) Until otherwise ordered, the places under naval jurisdiction referred to above are specified as follows: Naval station, Key West, Fla.; Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; naval training station, Newport, R. I.; naval training station, Norfolk, Va.; naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; naval training station, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va.; training camp, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C.; marine barracks, Quantico, Va.

(3) Outside of said zones, alcoholic liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, either alone or with any other article, shall not, directly or indirectly, be sold, bartered, given, served, or knowingly delivered to any officer or member of the naval forces within the United States, their Territories or possessions, or any place under their control, except when administered for medical purposes by or under the direction of a regularly licensed physician or medical officer of the United States.

(4) Nothing contained in these regulations shall be construed to prohibit or restrict the procuring or use of wine by any religious congregation or church for sacramental purposes in the usual religious exercises of its denomination.

(5) The words, "station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club," as used in the proviso to section 12 above quoted, shall include all places under naval jurisdiction. The use of intoxicating liquor in such places, by or under the direction of licensed physicians or medical officers of the United States, for medicinal purposes, is authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

(6) General Order No. 373, Navy Department, 5 March, 1918; General Order No. 380, Navy Department, 1 April, 1918; and General Order No. 384, Navy Department, 6 April, 1918, are superseded by this order.

(7) All prior violations of former regulations and all penalties incurred thereunder shall be prosecuted and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if these superseding regulations had not been established.

(8) This order shall take effect Friday, August 30, 1918, at 4 o'clock postmeridian.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, August 16, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$721,198.76
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,078,629.59
Miscellaneous	2,110,353.43
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	5,955,617.51
Total ordinary receipts	9,865,799.29
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	24,652,045.51
Balance previous day	1,548,331,251.77
Total	1,582,849,096.57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$46,424,731.40
Panama Canal disbursements	18,904.01
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	41,050,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	2,246,238.64
Balance in general fund today	1,493,109,222.52
Total	1,582,849,096.57

LABOR "WANT AD." ORDER MODIFIED IN CERTAIN STATES

The Department of Labor announces the following:

The blanket prohibition against advertising for unskilled labor by war employers with a force of more than 100 men has been modified in 22 States in order to facilitate supplying unskilled workers for the great Government projects. The Federal directors of the United States Employment Service for these States were, on August 14, authorized for the time being to insert in newspapers, in behalf of firms authorized to recruit labor in their States and which will pay for them, advertisements beginning in the following form:

"United States Employment Service needs unskilled laborers for (name of firm)."

State Nature of Work.

The advertisement should state the nature and location of the work, but must not mention wages. Men must be asked in the advertisements to apply at a United States Employment Service office.

The Federal directors of these 22 States also are instructed to give all possible latitude, consistent with protection of other war industries, including agriculture, to the field recruiting forces of the concerns authorized to use them and to use the field forces of the United States Employment Service to the utmost to alleviate the shortage in the great war projects.

"Demands for unskilled laborers should be met not only from large cities, but everywhere throughout your State. Your community labor boards should be set to work at once to assist in recruiting local quotas," the order concluded.

States Where Permitted.

The 22 States in which this modified advertising will for the time be permitted are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

Importation of Mackerel and Herring Permissible

The War Trade Board issues the following:

A new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 204) permits the importation of cured and preserved mackerel and herring from the United Kingdom. The importation of these food products was prohibited under the List of Restricted Imports No. 2 (item 106) in accordance with the general policy of the board, prohibiting the importation of food products from Europe in order to conserve food supplies for home consumption and conserve tonnage by lessening the amounts of foodstuffs which have otherwise to be moved across the Atlantic to Europe.

Since it appears, however, that there is not sufficient European market to consume all the catch of mackerel and herring in the vicinity of the British Isles, and as certain communities, particularly in Ireland, are employed in curing these products in a way adapted to the American market and are dependent on their sale, the War Trade Board decided upon this relaxation of its regulation.

Licenses for the importation of cured and preserved mackerel and herring from the United Kingdom will therefore be granted when the application is otherwise in order.

Liberty Bonds as Basis for Credit by Railroads

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Public Service and Accounting, issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 21.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1918.*

Paragraph 2 of General Order No. 25, makes provision for the extension of credit for 48 hours after forwarding or delivery of freight, when the consignor or consignee files with the carrier a satisfactory bond.

For the convenience of the shipping public, it has been decided to accept Liberty bonds in lieu of individual or corporate surety, as a basis for the extension of credit. These Liberty bonds must be in coupon form, in amount required to meet the credit needs of the customer, and must be deposited as directed by the treasurer of the carrier.

The treasurer's receipt will be given to the owner of the bonds, and arrangements will be made for their safe-keeping. Coupons will be detached and paid to the owners on the semiannual interest dates.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

DUTY OF R. R. WORKERS TO PUBLIC

(Continued from page 1.)

if a thing of this sort is done thoughtlessly as if it is done deliberately.

There are many people who for partisan or selfish purposes wish Government operation of the railroads to be a failure. Every employee who is discourteous to the public or makes excuses or statements of the kind I have described, is helping these partisan or selfish interests to discredit Government control of railroads.

Recently the wages of railroad employees were largely increased, involving an addition to railroad operating expenses of more than $475,000,000 per annum. In order to meet this increase, the public has been called upon to pay largely increased passenger and freight rates. The people have accepted this new burden cheerfully and patriotically. The least that every employee can do in return is to serve the public courteously, faithfully, and efficiently.

A great responsibility and duty rest upon the railroad employees of the United States. Upon their loyalty, efficiency, and patriotism depends in large part America's success and the overthrow of the Kaiser and all that he represents. Let us not fail to measure up to our duty, and to the just demand of the public that railroad service shall not only be efficient, but that it shall always be courteously administered.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

FREIGHT RATES ON MANGANESE ORE LOWERED BY MR. M'ADOO

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 17, 1918.

Director General McAdoo has authorized the following rates on manganese ore. These rates are much lower than the prevailing rates carried in current tariffs:

Manganese ore CL per ton of 2,000 pounds, minimum CL weight 60,000 pounds.

From stations in—	Group D.[1]	Group 2.[2]	Group B and C.[3]	Group A.[4]
Oregon	$11.00	$12.50	$12.50	$15.50
Washington	11.00	12.50	12.50	13.50
California	11.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
Montana	8.00	9.50	9.50	10.50
Arizona	9.00	9.00	10.50	11.50
Colorado	7.00	7.00	8.50	9.50
Nevada	10.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
Utah	9.00	10.00	10.50	11.50
New Mexico	7.00	7.00	8.50	9.50

[1] Group D: Chicago, Indiana Harbor, and Erie.
[2] Group 2: Points in Alabama and Tennessee taking Group C rates.
[3] Group B and C: Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and points in Ohio.
[4] Group A: Points in Seaboard territory, including Goshen, Va., Graham, Va., Reusens, Va., and Roanoke, Va.

Importation of Garlic from Italy Is Permitted

The War Trade Board issues the following:

List of restricted imports No. 1, under which (item 77) the importation of garlic from Europe was prohibited, has been so modified by the War Trade Board in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 203) as to permit the importation from Italy of garlic from the 1918 crop. Licenses for the importation of garlic from Italy may, therefore, be issued until January 1, 1919, where the applications are otherwise in order. The reason for the earlier prohibition of imports of garlic was founded upon the general policy of the War Trade Board to discourage imports of food products from Europe in order to retain such commodities for consumption at home and thereby save tonnage, and to conserve arable land in Europe for the production of crops for home consumption. As it appeared through representation of the Italian Government that losses would be inflicted upon certain districts in Italy where garlic is largely produced by inability to dispose of this crop, which had already been put in, the War Trade Board decided to relax the restriction to the extent of permitting importations from this year's crop on the understanding that the acreage of the next crop will be restricted in order that the land may be devoted to produce food for home consumption.

NEW LABOR SERVICE CHIEF.

The Secretary of Labor announces the appointment of Charles T. Clayton, of Maryland, formerly assistant director general of the United States Employment Service, to be chief of the Training and Dilution Service of the Department of Labor. Mr. Clayton will continue to direct the civilian insignia division. This will become a branch of the Training and Dilution Service.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 16 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

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- One year $5.00
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- One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries 8.00
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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 94.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 16, 1918.

Section A.—Yesterday in the course of a combat in the region of Flirey our aviators shot down a hostile machine.

The following details of this aerial combat have been reported: "Lieut. Stiles and Lieut. Drew engaged four Fokker biplanes over Flirey on August 15. One of the planes was brought down, Lieut. Stiles and Lieut. Drew being credited equally with the destruction of the machine."

American Official Communique No. 95.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 17, 1918.

Section A.—In the Vosges our troops in the course of a successful local attack captured the village of Frapelle.

Yesterday in Lorraine one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine.

Section B.—The following details of the aerial combat referred to in Section A have been reported in Lorrain: "Capt. Biddle brought down a Rumpler machine northwest of Bouxieres-Aux-Dames at 5.40 o'clock in the afternoon of August 16. The observer was killed and the pilot wounded, but the machine landed intact."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE GET PURE WHEAT FLOUR BREAD

The War Department authorizes the following:

The American Army in France is getting good soft bread made from pure wheat flour. There are several reasons why it is not advisable to carry out the wheat-saving substitute rule in bread making overseas. Field bakers must work swiftly and can not afford to experiment with new flour mixtures. Every effort is made by the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps to give these bakers the best material possible and to make the baking process simple and standard.

Mixed Flour for Troops Here.

Our troops in the United States have been getting the prescribed amount of substitutes in their bread, and it has proved satisfactory. Here bakers are definitely located and can easily work out mixtures that will produce good bread. The daily ration for soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces is 18 ounces of wheat flour for soft bread. This has proved to be more than enough, and a reduction to 16 ounces per day is now under consideration.

The Army supply of flour at this time is 100 per cent abundant at every place along the line, from the mills to the battle line in France. Every requirement for flour, both for domestic and overseas consumption, is being met.

COTTON GIN MANUFACTURERS PRESENT PRIORITIES CLAIMS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting with the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board, manufacturers of cotton gins have presented their claims for preferential treatment for their supplies of iron, steel, and fuel for the manufacture of cotton gins during the year ending June 30, 1919.

Repairs to Plants.

The necessity of producing not only new equipment, but spare and repair parts for the proper maintenance of existing equipment was recognized, but the conclusion was reached that, through strong appeals to cotton ginners, existing plants, which in normal times would be replaced by new ones, can and in many cases should be so repaired as to last until after the war.

It was also concluded that there is no necessity for increasing the number of ginning plants to take care of even an abnormally large crop, as the existing plants are not now working to capacity.

Agreement on Production.

An agreement was reached under which the manufacturers of cotton gins will substantially curtail their normal production during the current year, in order to conserve iron and steel and release labor to other war industries.

"CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS" DOING THEIR BIT IN THE WAR

Made Useful on the Farms Furnishing Muscle-Making Food for Fighters.

The United States Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

After struggling for a long time with the knotty problem of conscientious objectors in Army cantonments the War Department now announces that the difficulty has to a large degree been solved through the aid of the farm-help specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Now in Useful Work.

In the various States where there are farming communities which include sects opposed to war, and where additional farm help is needed, these places are made known to the cantonment commanders, together with a record of their farm labor needs.

The plan has worked out so well that in the three camps where definite lists of objectors were compiled practically all of these men have been placed. Camp Meade had 88, all of them now at labor on farms; 100 of the 102 men at Camp Lee have been placed, and the majority of these at Camp Taylor.

Farm Jobs for Others.

Final arrangements have been made for labor furloughs for objectors in Camps Gordon, Ga.; Jackson, S. C.; Dix, N. J.; Upton, N. Y.; Sherman, Ohio; Devens, Mass.; Custer, Mich.; Grant, Ill.; Dodge, Iowa; Lewis, Wash.; and Fort Riley, Kans. The labor specialists of the Department of Agriculture in the States where the cantonments are situated have been instructed to communicate with specialists in other States in case they can not place all the conscientious objectors at work at once.

Under Military Discipline.

The furloughed men are under strict regulations drawn up by the War Department. They are placed on farms at a standard wage and reports of their conduct and effectiveness are made to the cantonment commander at monthly intervals. If their services are not satisfactory the commandant is promptly informed of the fact.

The War Department has expressed itself as thoroughly pleased with the arrangements by which the Department of Agriculture, through its farm help specialists, has aided in placing these men where their services will be an aid to victory through food production.

COMMENDED FOR HEROISM.

Secretary Daniels has commended Herbert R. Hester, fireman, first class, United States Navy, for his gallantry and heroism in rescuing from drowning M. A. Mixon, seaman, second class, who fell overboard from a coal barge. The incident occurred about 1 a. m. July 9, and the report of the commandant shows that Hester was roused from sleep and immediately dived overboard and saved Mixon, who was in imminent danger of being drowned.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Senate and House adjourned to-day, shortly after convening, out of respect for the late Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, whose death occurred Saturday morning at a hospital in New Hampshire.

Consideration of the new man power bill, extending the draft age limits to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, both inclusive, was taken up to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs, with Secretary Baker before the committee to explain the measure. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, and Provost Marshall General Crowder also are expected to be heard.

The new $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill will probably be completed by the Ways and Means Committee and reported to the House this week. Leaders hope to have the House begin consideration of the measure not later than Monday, August 26. Discussing, Saturday, the work of the committee on the bill, Chairman Kitchin said:

"The $8,000,000,000 is in sight. We are now having our figures reviewed by experts, and are confident that with the excess and war-profits taxes totaling about $3,000,000,000, the other rates agreed to by the committee will bring the total revenue up to $8,000,000,000."

Dispensation Is Ordered To All Catholic Soldiers

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Catholic chaplains of the Army and Navy:

ORDINARIATE,
142 East Twenty-ninth Street,
New York.

In order that all doubt as to the obligation of abstinence on Fridays might be removed from the minds of the Catholic soldiers and sailors of the United States forces, it is requested that the following announcement be brought to the attention of those whom it may concern:

All Catholics in the Army and Navy of the United States, whether serving in America or abroad, are dispensed, as long as they remain in military service, from the obligation of abstaining from flesh meats on all Fridays throughout the year, with the sole exception of Good Friday.

Catholic nurses also are dispensed.

PATRICK J. HAYES,
Catholic Chaplain Bishop.
JOSEPH P. DINEEN,
Secretary.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Liquidation in some volume of discounted bills accompanied by larger reductions in Government and net deposits is indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on August 16, 1918. Notwithstanding the considerable gain in note circulation, the banks' reserve position shows an improvement from 57.9 to 58.5 per cent.

Decrease in Discounts.

Investments.—Discounts on hand fell off 47.1 million dollars largely at the Boston and Chicago banks. Of the total commercial paper held, 752.3 millions, as against 761.6 millions the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., member banks' notes and customers' paper secured by United States war obligations. Holdings of acceptances show an aggregate increase of 3.7 millions, Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago reporting the largest gains for the week. An increase of 15.1 millions in United States Government short-term securities is due mainly to a temporary advance to the Government of 15 millions by the New York bank for which a Treasury certificate of like amount was given. United States bonds on hand indicate net liquidation of 3.4 millions, while total earning assets show a reduction for the week of 31.8 millions.

Deposits. — Large net withdrawals of Government funds from all the banks, except those at Atlanta, St. Louis, and Dallas, are indicated, total Government deposits showing a shrinkage of 84.4 millions since August 9. Members' reserve deposits went up 43.3 millions, while net deposits show a loss of 63.8 millions.

Reserves.—Gold reserves increased 2.2 millions and total reserves about 1 million. There has been considerable movement through the Gold Settlement Fund of reserves away from New York, the New York bank reporting a decrease of 77.3 millions in its gold reserves.

Note circulation. — Federal reserve agents report 30.5 millions net of reserve notes issued to the banks during the week. The banks show a Federal reserve note circulation of 1,985.4 millions, a gain of 30.1 millions, besides an increase of about 1.5 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—Payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members is largely responsible for an increase of $84,000 in paid-in capital, one-half of the increase being shown for the Chicago bank.

Condition of Member Banks, August 9.

Large increases in the holding of Treasury certificates and further gains in Government deposits are indicated in the board's weekly statement showing condition on August 9, 1918, of 722 member banks in leading cities.

Total United States securities on hand increased 203.6 millions, the larger increase in certificate holdings being slightly offset by decreases shown for other United States obligations, mainly Liberty bonds. For the central reserve city banks increases of 113.5 millions in total United Securities and of 117.8 millions in Treasury certificates are shown. Total loans secured by United States war obligations fell off 31.5 millions, largely at central reserve city banks. Other loans and investments declined 54.6 millions, notwithstanding an increase of 46.6 millions shown under this head by the banks at the three central reserve cities. For all reporting banks the ratio of United States war obligations and loans secured by such obligations shows a rise from 14.6 to 15.8 per cent, while for the central reserve cities this ratio went up from 16.2 to 17.2 per cent.

Increase in Deposits.

The week witnessed an increase of 148.4 millions in Government deposits at the central reserve city banks, as against an increase of 126.7 millions at all reporting banks. Aggregate net demand deposits declined 21.6 millions, while total time deposits increased 22.8 millions. For the central reserve city banks decreases of 16.4 millions in net demand deposits and of 3.3 millions in time deposits are noted. Total reserves fell off 8.6 millions, and cash in vault about 2.3 millions.

For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to deposits shows a decline from 124.9 to 124.7 per cent, while for the central reserve city banks a slightly larger decline from 115 to 114.7 per cent is seen. The ratio of aggregate reserve and cash to deposits declined from 14.6 to 14.4 per cent for all reporting banks and from 15.6 to 15.1 per cent for the central reserve city banks. Total excess reserves show a further decline from 90.7 to 74.2 millions. For the central reserve city banks this item shows a decrease from 64.9 to 52.6 millions.

BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES "REASONABLE" WAR ESSENTIALS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of the bicycle and the motorcycle industries appeared on Wednesday before the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board.

Use in Business.

It was developed in the meeting that, in recent years, bicycles have come to be used, particularly in industrial centers, as a method of transportation to and from places of employment and that their pleasure use, formerly so prominent, has become relatively unimportant. It was shown that it would be unwise to deprive users of bicycles of this privilege.

In the case of motorcycles it was shown that the output of the factories was absorbed almost entirely by direct Government purchases and that the remainder was devoted largely to essential commercial purposes.

Opportunity for Savings.

It was decided, however, that in the manufacture of both bicycles and motorcycles there were opportunities for substantial savings in the use of steel and rubber, and representatives of both industries pledged themselves to effect those savings through a program of conservation to be worked out with the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board.

Subject to those pledges and the carrying out of the conservation plan it was considered necessary to recognize these industries as entitled to their reasonable requirements of materials.

CAMPAIGN TO ENROLL MORE DOCTORS IN VOLUNTEER CORPS

Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and chairman of the council's General Medical Board, authorizes the following:

In furtherance of the plans to expedite enrollment of physicians in the reorganized Volunteer Medical Service Corps, meetings of the State committees, medical section, Council of National Defense, in several States have been called for August 22 and August 29, "at the most central and accessible place in the State," to arrange for enlargement of State executive committees to handle the active campaign for the corps, to arrange for the appointment of a representative in each county, and to acquaint the State and county representatives with the details as to the reorganized Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Campaign Launched at Once.

The campaign is being launched at once, as many members of the medical profession not already in the service are anxious to be enrolled as volunteers for the Medical Department of the Army before the registration under the new draft law, taking men up to and including the age of 45, goes into effect. The importance of the work and the fact that it relates to the entire medical profession necessitates enlargement of the State executive committees. These committees are being asked to hold regular meetings every other Sunday beginning September 8, at which time there are to be reports of county representatives and consideration of application blanks.

Each county representative is asked to see personally every doctor in his county or make sure that every doctor is seen by a thoroughly reliable assistant. Every doctor is to be offered an application blank, provided he has not already received one from the office of the central governing board in Washington. In case a doctor solicited does not sign the application for membership in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, his name and address with the reason given are to be noted, and these blanks are to be sent to the central governing board in Washington. Each doctor asked to sign the application blank is informed that he or she will only be called upon when their services are actually needed, and will only be assigned to special duty when circumstances require. In every instance reasonable notice will be given in order that important personal business matters can be arranged before the doctor is called into service.

NEW LIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Commerce Bureau Announces Additional Aids to Navigation.

Eleven new lights were established in Alaska by the Bureau of Lighthouses since June 30, 1917, according to an announcement by Secretary Redfield. Three lights were changed from fixed to flashing, and 1 gas buoy, 12 buoys of other types, and 5 beacons were established.

Before the present season is over sixteen additional new lights will be established, as well as two new gas and bell buoys and an unlighted daymark.

Registration of Men Under Proposed New Age Limits Will Be Held on a Saturday

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Announcement is made that although no definite date for the registration of men under the proposed new wage limits may be fixed until Congress has passed the new man-power bill, it has been decided to hold this registration on a Saturday.

This will be done in order to give registrants the benefit of the Saturday half-holiday obtaining at many places of employment, and for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of as many persons as needed at the places of registration.

Asks All Newspapers to Print Daily Notice to 21-Year Registrants

The following request is made by the Office of the Provost Marshal General:

The newspapers of the country can aid the Government considerably if they will make a practice of publishing daily between now and August 24, in conspicuous manner, the following "box" calling the attention of the young men in their respective communities to the registration August 24:

"All male persons who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, must register on August 24, 1918.

"These men should consult with local draft boards as to how and where they should register."

It is apprehended that unless some such distinctive method of advertising the August 24 registration is adopted, it will be lost sight of amid the publicity that will attend consideration by Congress of the new draft-age law and preparation by this office for the registration next month of those who will be included under the new age limits.

U. S. MACHINE GUN PRODUCTION HAS PASSED THE 100,000 MARK

The War Department authorizes the following:

The United States has passed the 100,000 mark in the production of machine guns. The Army Ordnance Department announces that 108,973 machine guns of all types have been inspected and accepted since the country entered the war. The figures are up to and including Saturday, August 10.

Of this number, 30,226 are Brownings—11,187 of the heavy-type gun, 19,039 of the light automatic rifles. In the week ending August 10, 6,228 machine guns of all types were inspected and accepted. In this week, 1,354 heavy Brownings and 2,035 light Brownings were accepted by the ordnance inspectors.

AMERICAN AIRMEN TO BE GIVEN MORE INSTRUCTION IN GUNNERY

The War Department authorizes the following:

For the extension of instruction in gunnery and in order that more fliers may be trained on this side of the Atlantic, the Division of Military Aeronautics, on the approval of the Secretary of War, is now leasing land for target practice near the larger flying fields. A tract of 10,000 acres has just been leased outside of Fort Worth, Tex., and not far from Taliaferro, Barron, and Carruthers Fields.

Within a few miles of Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, and fronting on the south shore, another tract of 750 acres has been leased at Wantaugh, known as Lufbery Field, and additional marshy land is being secured. A piece of 50½ acres, adjoining Mineola Field, and formerly occupied by hucksters' stands and shanties, has been leased and has been leveled for a drill and exercise ground.

$4,709,250 for Olive-Drab Uniform Cloth for Army

The War Department authorizes the following:

Contracts for the purchase of olive-drab melton cloth, to be used in the manufacture of woolen uniforms for the Army and amounting to $4,709,250, have been approved by the board of review in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Among other purchase transactions approved is one for $5,600 worth of potato mashers and one for 18,000 gross of hooks and eyes, costing $11,500, the latter for reclamation work.

Schooner Reported Sunk Arrives at Gloucester

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the schooner *Sybil*, previously reported sunk by a submarine, has arrived safely at Gloucester, Mass.

The remainder of the crew of the schooner *Progress* are reported rescued.

Survivors of the steamship *Penistone* report that David Evans, master of the vessel, was taken prisoner by the submarine. So far as known, only one casualty occurred in the sinking of that vessel, Howells, the fourth engineer, having been killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

SAVED FROM NIAGARA'S BRINK BY COAST GUARD LIFE CREW

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Official reports have just been received at Coast Guard headquarters giving the details of the rescue of two men from the very brink of Niagara Falls, August 6.

The men were on a mud scow and, losing control of it, were rapidly drifting down the river toward the Falls. Right near the brink the barge hung on a ledge, and the onlookers immediately telephoned Coast Guard Station No. 234, at Lewiston, N. Y., 24 miles away, asking that the station crew come to the rescue.

Quick Run to Scene.

A fast motor truck was loaned the Coast Guard men by the authorities at Fort Niagara, and within 46 minutes from the time the alarm was sent out the life-savers were on the river bank opposite the scow.

The scow was 1,400 feet away from the shore and, on account of the roar of the Falls, the imperiled men could not be communicated with by means of a megaphone, nor could they understand wig-wag signals. By means of the line-throwing gun a line was shot over the scow and the two men began to pull on the whip. This they were unable to do, owing to the drag of the swift current. They, therefore, rigged up a windlass on the scow to help them haul in the gear. When the life-line was set taut and the men attempted to haul off the breeches buoy, the line fouled.

Finally Brought to Shore.

By changing the gear and attaching written instructions to the breeches buoy the Coast Guard men, after all night spent in persistent efforts, succeeded, just after daybreak, in having the apparatus set to work. The shore end was fastened to the top of a 10-story building in order to keep the men out of the water as much as possible in drawing them to land. After being in jeopardy for 19 hours they were landed in an exhausted condition. Prompt medical attention soon revived them.

Fresh Pork Two Days in Every Ten Served at Army Camps in U. S.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Fresh pork is now being issued to the troops in the camps and cantonments throughout the United States two days in every 10 as a temporary substitute for fresh beef. There is an abundance of fresh pork at this time, while the supply of fresh beef is not up to normal requirements. This temporary substitution will mean the saving of large quantities of beef and is expected to relieve somewhat the recent strained prices for that commodity. The action was taken on the recommendation of the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Instructions on Making of Weekly Cash Reports by Railroad Treasurers

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., August 13, 1918.

SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO "GENERAL ORDER NO. 23."

Effective with report for the week ending August 17, 1918, the following instructions shall govern the rendering of the Weekly Cash Report, Form T-5:

(1) Where Federal treasurers have been appointed their reports shall include only transactions affecting the cash controlled by them, in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 37. Reports as to transactions affecting other (corporate) cash will not be required.

(2) As and when Federal treasurers are appointed they shall commence to render the reports to include only transactions affecting the cash controlled by them, in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 37. Reports as to transactions affecting other (corporate) cash may then be discontinued.

(3) Otherwise the reports shall continue to be made up as at present.

(4) These instructions also, of course, apply to all acting Federal treasurers, as well as to the treasurers whose nominations have been confirmed.

A supply of revised forms will be sent you.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

WISHES TO FIND HARRY M. BEACHY.

The Department of Commerce is endeavoring to locate Harry M. Beachy, an American seaman, who has been awarded by the British Government a silver medal in recognition of the part which he had in saving the crew of the British schooner *Busy Bee*. Mr. Beachy was born December 22, 1894, either at Baltimore or at Grantsville, Md.

Every effort to locate Beachy has been made, but so far without success. The medal is now being held in the Department of Commerce in the hope that some trace of Beachy may be found.

AUGUST 24 REGISTRATION PRINTED FORMS DISTRIBUTED

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

All printed forms needed for the registration on August 24 of young men who have reached their 21st birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, have been distributed to the local draft boards. Reports received from the various States and the District of Columbia indicate that everything will be in readiness by the time the registrars open their books at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 24th.

Facts Registrant Must Give.

The registration cards will be similar to those used heretofore, although the registration numbers will be filled in by the adjutant general in each State instead of by the local board. Every registrant will be required to give his name in full; age; home address; date of birth; place of birth; whether he is a native or naturalized citizen, an alien, one who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, a "noncitizen" or citizen Indian; if not a citizen, the nation to which he owes allegiance; his father's birthplace; the name of the registrant's employer; place of employment; name and address of nearest relative; and the registrant's race, i. e., whether he is white, negro, Indian, or oriental.

Described by Registrar.

The registrar adds to this information a description of the registrant showing whether the latter is tall, medium, or short; whether slender, medium, or stout of build; color of his eyes and hair, and whether he has lost an arm, leg, hand, or eye, or is otherwise palpably physically disqualified.

Through Export Bills of Lading via Pacific Coast Ports Will Be Continued

The Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo has decided to continue the issuance of through export bills of lading via Pacific coast ports after September 30.

Announcement was made that through export bills of lading would be discontinued September 30, due at the time to the shortage of shipping space and resultant congestion at Pacific coast ports which worked a decided hardship on the rail lines and slowed up their handling of war traffic.

Conditions have since improved, and it has now been decided that after surrounding the issuance of through bills of lading with certain reasonable rules to protect and relieve the carriers of the present burdens, the arrangement can be continued.

Announcement will be made to the public in the near future as to the new rules.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

August 17, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	19
Died of wounds	7
Died of disease	4
Wounded severely	18
Wounded (degree undetermined)	7
Missing in action	22
Total	77

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Lawrence J. Flaherty. Mrs. Kimeina M. Flaherty, 472 Summer Street, East Boston, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Bernard R. Finnerty. John Finnerty, 593 West One hundred and seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph O'Rorke. James O'Rorke, 137 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Fitzgerald. Miss Julia Fitzgerald, 132 West Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Dennis Moran. John F. Moran, 8 Chester Street, Natick, Mass.

Cook Walter J. Foley. Mrs. L. H. Foley, 18 Dale Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Herbert W. Allison. Mrs. Ida Allison, 205 Ninth Street, Monessen, Pa.

William C. Boylen. Alfred F. Boylen, 19 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.

Harry Brush. Mrs. Harry Brush, 117 Market Street, Chester, Pa.

William J. Cassidy. Mrs. Mary Cassidy, 724 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Joe S. Copeland. William Lawerence, Dardanelle, Ark.

Patrick J. Farley. Michael Farley, 452 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

John Feeney. Patrick E. Feeney, East Millinocket, Me.

Frank B. Flick. Mrs. Flora Flick, Saegertown, Pa.

Patrick Grimes. Mrs. Sheehy, 215 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y.

Ernest H. Kaufman. Mrs. Sadie Baird, 6522 Gessner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Kiralski. Wicynty Nagonski, 3347 Ridgeway Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patrick Morrissey. Mrs. S. Breen, 1898 Belmont Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Thomas A. Ryan. Mrs. Mary Ryan, 38 East Dedham Street, Boston, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bowen. Mrs. Arielis Bowen, 901 Piggott Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.

Clark B. Coffman. W. M. Coffman, Caddo Gap, Ark.

John W. Eveland. Mrs. Acmina Duunway, Barneveld, Wis.

Robert P. Friedman. Samuel Friedman, 366 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sam Hoffman. John Hoffman, Bremond, Tex.

Albert Leibel. Henry Leibel, Campbellsport, Wis.

Carl P. Ploug. Carl P. Ploug, 58 Norregade Street, Esbjorg, Denmark.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Harold L. Campbell. Mrs. Jennie Campbell, Randall, Minn.

John A. Kilfoyle. Miss Mary A. Kilfoyle, 225 Fourth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

Oscar Snover. John Snover, Katy, Tex.

Frank B. Toste. Anton B. Toste, 90B King Roads, San Jose, Cal.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Orville T. Church. Frank J. Church, Pleasant Valley, Barkhamstead, Conn.

NEW SYSTEM FOR PUBLICATION OF THE U. S. CASUALTIES LISTS

The Committee on Public Information makes the following announcement:

There will be no delay in the private notification of the next of kin of officers and men reported in the daily casualty lists because of the changed system of public announcement of casualties. As soon as it is possible to compare the names, which are reported by cable to the Adjutant General's Office, with the card-indexed catalogue at the Statistical Division, the usual private telegraphic notification will be made to relatives.

To Help Press Associations.

There will be a delay of from three to five days in the public announcements of casualties in the daily press. This was made necessary when the several press associations of the country notified the War Department that the transmission by them of the recently enlarged casualty lists so interferred with the transmission of other war news that there was danger of seriously deferring either one or the other, and the Committee on Public Information was requested to devise a means of independent delivery to the press. To meet the emergency, the Postmaster General accepted the responsibility of transmitting the complete lists daily by telegraph across the Continent.

Three Distribution Zones.

The country was divided into three zones, centering at Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco. At these points the complete casualty lists are now being duplicated and mailed to every daily newspaper. To prevent unequal press competition, the lists are sent subject to release dates. The newspapers are under pledge to make no use of the information contained in these lists prior to the release notice dates.

CORPORALS.

Edwin C. Childs. Mrs. Edwin C. Childs, R. F. D. No. 1, Blossvale, N. Y.

Louis N. Grier. Dr. George W. Grier, 142 Irwin Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa.

Harry M. Meenan. Bernard Meenan, 1807 Tustin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

John V. Barron. Mrs. E. V. Barron, 2316 East Pleasfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John F. Beuerle. John F. Beuerle, 2401 East Gordon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Daniel A. Bonadies. Mrs. A. Bonadies, 220 Ward Street, Hartford, Conn.

John Bourgeois. Mrs. E. Bourgeois, 30 Grand Street, Worcester, Mass.

Robert D. Bradley. John W. Bradley, R. F. D. No. 8, Cullman, Ala.

Thomas Brzezoski. Mrs. Mary Resosky, Maine Street, Union City, Naugatuck Station, Conn.

Leon A. Coles. Albert Coles, Mauston, Wis.

Edward D. Conway. Miss Annie Conway, Morristown, Tenn.

John H. Field. Mrs. Mildred Peterson, R. F. D. 2, Doylestown, Wis.

Otis Marthaler. Mrs. Maggie Marthaler, 143 Vermont Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

John J. Moynihan. Eugene Moynihan, 9 Call Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Dile Mullins. A. B. Mullins, Jenkins, Ky.

Gordon R. West. John D. West, Unionville, Frederick County, Md.

Stanley H. Wolnjewicz. Mrs. S. Wolniewicz, 1530 McHenry Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. John B. Stratford. Dr. W. H. Stratford, 157 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Philip Ebel. Mrs. Theresa Ebel, 4408 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. George W. Mueller. Fred Mueller, 6552 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Earnest P. Agner. Samuel M. Agner, R. F. D. 2, Live Oak, Fla.

Sidney A. Annas. Mrs. Emelia Annas, 4551 Altgeld Street, Chicago, Ill.

Henry L. Chitwood. Mrs. Clifford Chitwood, Lula, Ga.

Otto C. Clemenson. Mrs. H. P. Clemenson, 631 Dewey Place, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Bryan M. Battey. Sumpter B. Battey, 700 West One hundred and seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Oliver T. Beauchamp. Mrs. O. I. Beauchamp, Princess Anne, Md.

Ralf A. Floyd. Mrs. Alice M. Floyd, Independence, Oreg.

CORPORALS.

Fred L. Belmore. C. C. Belmore, 33 Babcock Street, Hartford, Conn.

Sidney Edward Brown. Mrs. Vina Schank, Marthaville, La.

PRIVATES.

John R. Baker. L. W. Baker, Tippecanoe, Ohio.

Edward D. Barnette. Joseph A. Barnette, Monroe City, Ind.

Herman V. Benson. Mrs. Mabel Elliot, 104 Pennell Street, Chester, Pa.

Charlie J. Brown. J. W. Brown, R. F. D. "L," Buckholts, Tex.

Fred A. Burkard. Mrs. Anna Burkard, 1613 Huron Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

George H. Chaddick. Miss Anna Chaddick, Honey Island, Tex.

James B. Clark. Mrs. Eleanor Clark, 4228 Aspen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred C. Conkle. Mrs. Ellen Conkle, Elizabethtown, Ill.

Norton L. Cope. Mrs. Araminta Cope, Seidersville, Pa.

Mike Crepack. Mrs. Mary Crepack, 13 East Franklin Street, Shenandoah, Pa.

John L. Dozier. Tom Dozier, Indianapolis, Okla.

Charles B. Foot. Mrs. C. B. Foot, Mayfield, Cal.

John F. Giaranni. Mrs. Guiseppa Cautina Zavalda, Spigno, Saturna, Italy.

Robert T. Hall. Mrs. Carrie Hall, 1269 South Bucknell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John G. Murray. Walter Murray, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Westboro, Wis.

Walter Olson. Ole G. Olson, Waupaca, Wis.

Andrew Yusevitz. Mrs. Melia Waselefski, Jefferson Street, Simpson, Pa.

Correction.

Previously reported killed in action, now reported severely wounded in action:

Pvt. Luke G. Franklin. Mrs. Sally Franklin, Golden Pond, Ky.

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	60
Missing in action	126
Wounded severely	120
Died of wounds	19
Died of disease	10
Died of accidents and other causes	3
Died of airplane accident	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	37
Total	376

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebman. Morris Liebman, 111 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Frederick Evans. Mark Evans, 144 Main Street, Lawrence, Mass.

John O. Frydelund. Mrs. Hannah Hanson, Albert Lea, Minn.

James William Law. Maggie Eslinger, 2502 West Summerset Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Culie Lightfoot. Walton C. Lightfoot, Fierro, N. Mex.

William Henry Vickery. Newland I. Vickery, Hogan, Mont.

Louis A. Ciravegna. Mrs. Anna Ciravegna, box 32, Soulsbyville, Cal.

Otto Foster. Mrs. Margaret Christman, R. F. D. No. 1, Arlington, Vt.

Maurice H. Friedmann. Mrs. Barnett Friedmann, 177 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

Walter R. Hall. Mrs. Annie E. Bramble, Pomona, Md.

Clarence M. Kendall. Mrs. Lizzie Kendall, Barnet, Vt.

Frank J. Knack. Mrs. Justianna Knack, 13504 Eaglesmore Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

George Glackman. Mrs. Agnes Campbell, Flatrock, Ind.

Alonza Kearse. Mrs. Lulu Kearse, Ehrhardt, S. C.

William T. Wallinsford. J. D. Hall, Box 75, Blytheville, Ark.

PRIVATES.

Grover W. Calhoun. Mrs. Sallie Calhoun, Morgan, Ga.

Alvy A. Caya. Mrs. Minnie Caya, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Philip Edwards. Benjamin Edwards, Naugatuck, Conn.

Albert A. Erickson. John G. Erickson, general delivery, Cumberland, Wis.

Charles M. Faust. Mrs. W. R. Faust, 385 North Front Street, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

John T. Henderson. Mrs. Florence Henderson, 44 Jackson Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Erven R. Holstin. James M. Holstin, Brownland, W. Va.

Carl J. Holtgrewe. Mrs. Carolina Holtgrewe, Lorton, Nebr.

Hubert A. Hyman. Mrs. Glemia Hyman, Bakersfield, Vt.

Jenen Janski. Brunie Janski, 315 Grand Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Otis C. Jackson. L. C. Jackson, R. F. D. No. 6, Greensburg, Ind.

Armin Lande. Lester P. Day, Jackson, Minn.

Ralph J. J. Lord. Mrs. M. H. Lord, 79 Hildreth Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Joseph E. McVey. Miss E. Hoy, St. Marys, Kans.

Harold William Martin. Mrs. J. S. Pierce, Montague, Mass.

Wilfred Meyers. Mrs. Lilda Meyers, Florence, Wis.

George Munroe. George Searle, 93 West Street, Easthampton, Mass.

Peter T. Peterson. Mill Ellie Peterson, Milnor, N. Dak.

Clarence O. Pursley. John Pursley, Lucien, Okla.

Willard Reid. James R. Reid, 1455 West Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Luigi Ricci. Mrs. Rosa Santucci, Castellalto, Province Perami, Italy.

Joseph Salitzky. Mrs. Annie Salitzky, 153 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Magarino Scattolini. John Scattolini, Factory Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Glenn A. Smith. Mrs. Leo W. Round, Farragut, Iowa.

Council Soles. Mrs. Sarah Soles, Tabor, N. C.

Howard L. Stevens. Mrs. Alice Stevens, Fayette, Me.

Clyde Walker. Sam Walker, R. F. D. No. 2, Woodson, Tex.

Frank C. Whiteman. Emery Whiteman, Tilton, N. H.

James C. Brawley, jr. Mrs. William J. Brawley, 1613 North Thirty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reed C. Bryson. Mrs. Nettie Austin, 413 Lincoln Avenue, Millvale, Pa.

Philip Coduti. Mrs. Felamana Coduti, Valfortore, Benevento, Montefalcone, Italy.

Vincenzo Binitto. Mrs. Cosmo, Roccisan, Russello, Eonor, Calubrio, Italy.

Ernest Couture. Joseph Couture, 18 Oxford Street, Augusta, Me.

Samuel Crandell. Isadore Crandell, 161 Maugir Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph Felinsky. Mrs. Nichilna Felinsky, Tuchem, Russia.

Michael F. Kelley. James Kelley, 21 Peacuosette Street, Watertown, Mass.

Guisippi Moffa. Lengi Moffa, Forremazzivil, Italy.

Diamond L. Nadeau. Mrs. Vina Mayott, 2 Bridge Street, Nashua, N. H.

William G. Nolan. Mrs. Jennie Morford, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Byron R. Perkins. Mrs. Eula E. Chamberlain, 425 Summer Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Stephen Pidich. Mrs. Anna Pidich, Struthers, Ohio.

Raymond Smith. I. C. Smith, general delivery, Dubuque, Iowa.

Alexander Stanorski. Parival Stanorski, Newadawa, Russia.

John A. Torklep. John Torklep, 1709 South Sheridan Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Virgil V. Varando. Jasper E. Varando, Mount Hermon, La.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. George Macelligott. Mrs. Sarah L. Macelligott, 24 Willow Avenue, West Somerville, Mass.

CORPORALS.

William I. Holton. Mrs. I. M. Holton, Milledgeville, Ga.

Clarence H. Hosier. Elijah Hosier, Martello, Md.

George Michael Houck. Conrad Houck, 78 Morgan Street, Pringle, Pa.

Van D. Jones. Mrs. Ada L. Jones, Box 214, Rhane, N. Dak.

John O. Kirkland. M. K. Kirkland, R. F. D. No. 2, Miami, Okla.

Albert Ladouceur. Charles Ladouceur, 43 Bridge Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Charles Morin. Fred Morin, 778 Bassett Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Ellwood Nushbam. Michael Nushbam, Coleta, Ill.

Alliance Q. Richmond. Perry Richmond, McMechen, W. Va.

Fred E. Turnipseed. Mrs. Nannie C. Turnipseed, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 4, Bookman, S. C.

Robert D. Webreck. Fannon W. Webreck, Glencoe, Pa.

Harvey Wilcox. Mrs. Minnie Wilcox, Eureka, Cal.

William Watts Williamson. Mrs. Margaret Williamson, 18 South Main Street, Lambertville, N. J.

Joseph C. Windon. James Windon, Blackville, W. Va.

BUGLERS.

Eli Bakerman. Mashko Bakerman, Topeha Walyn, Russia.

Julius Zawadzki. Joseph Zawadzki, 300 Elm Street, Newark, N. J.

MECHANICS.

Jacob J. Knapp. Mrs. Lilliam Hoyte, 413 Wolf Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Walter Stankiewicz. Mrs. Elsie Koslowetca, 227 West Second Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

COOKS.

Paul V Glaus. Mrs. Anna Glaus, 66 East One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Mike Kocik. Mrs. Annie Golebewski, Somerset, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Mike Abbott. Miss Mary Abbott, Manchester, N. Y.

Aboef Nathan. Abe Tolschensky, 216 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

William Adams. Mrs. Cora Cooper, 215 Catherine Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Helal Agranowsky. Dave Agranowsky, 1778 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles S. Anderson. Charles W. Anderson, 1031 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Argaits. Mrs. Anna Argaits, Covno Covno Prov., Russia.

Edward G. Bamford. Mrs. Elizabeth Bamford, 404 East Bringhurst Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry G. Barron. Edward C. Barron, 133 West Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

Andrew Bauras. Mrs. Domicile Kurovsky, Jefferson Street, Simpson, Pa.

Joseph Becker. Mrs. Maretta Roessler, 108 High Street, College Point, N. Y.

Agnatz Belcuns. George Bataches, 335 Spring Street, New York, N. Y.

Cassel I. Bell. Mrs. I. M. Bell, Kahoka, Mo.

Dorsey R. Billings. Charlie T. Billings, R. F. D. No. 2, Sycamore, Va.

Herbert Harle Bond. Mrs. Thomas K. Bond, Berwyn, Okla.

Hugo Bonfini. Giovanni Bonfini, Per Venagrande Provience, Ascoli, Piceno, Italy.

Robert W. Bowser. Mrs. Edith Bowser, 2138 Weiser Parks Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

John Brown. George Brown, Hays, N. C.

Vincenzo Burrini. Mrs. Anna Burrini, S. Bendetto, Del Trienton, Italy.

Alfred A. Burrows. Sylvester Burrows, R. F. D. No. 2, Chetopa, Kans.

Emilio Buso. Sarteretto Vincenzo, First Avenue, Raritan, N. J.

James H. Butler. Mrs. Frances Butler, 1279½ Oliver Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Louis Carmel. Fedell Carmel, R. F. D. No. 2, Pittsburg, Kans.

Herrell Carneal. Slayton Carneal, Cassia, Va.

Angelo Caroccio. Pasquale Caroccio, Salerno Trentinara, Italy.

Guy C. Candill. Andrew F. Candill, Boyes, Mont.

Anthony Caverreta. Mrs. Mary Caverreta, 504 Elsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maryoan Choyenski. Miss Sanistawe Choyenski, Orange, N. J.

Toney Civelli. Patsey Domdry, 313 North Fifth Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Arthur F. Cloes. Mrs. Elizabeth Cloos, 194 Conelia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Colletti. Pietro Colletti, Ascolipicene Monte Forte, Italy.

Archie Cook. Mrs. Lizzie Cook, Schoolfield, Va.

Elmer Cook. John Cook, Christopher, Ill.

Guiseppi Cosomalo. Vieto Cusimano, Via Di Stefano Fale, Rmo Pro. Parsinico, Italy.

David Deines. George H. Deines, R. F. D. No. 1, Russell, Kans.

Louis De Luca. Michael De Luca, 3 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jacob Doyka. Mike Doyka, Portage, Pa.

Tom Ead. Sam David, 96 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Phillip Fallo. Mrs. R. Fallo, 1016 South Eighth Street, San Jose, Cal.

Fred William Fergerson. Maggie MacTaggart, West Main Street, Westbore, Mass.

Lewis A. Fiore. Anthony Fiore, 517 East One hundred and seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Amadso Forillo. Michael Gallarde, 82 Chestnut Street, New Haven, Conn.

George Fischer. Mattin Fischer, 648 Madison Street, West New York N. J.

William E. Fleming. Mrs. Julia Fleming, 87 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Russell Foster. Mrs. Nettie Sherve, 836½ Main Street, Quincy, Ill.

Herman F. Franklin. John Champions, Brownwood, Tex.

Elmer Adleman Freed. Charles S. Freed, Souderton, Pa.

Joseph Gorrie. Santo Gorrie, Lingigio, Province of Rome, Italy.

Randolph George Gianniny. Washington J. Gianniny, Lovingstone, Va.

Ulysses S. Grant. T. C. Grant, Dalton, Ga.

Emile Gravelle. Edward Gravelle, 37 Madison Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Lionel J. Hahn. Louis J. Hahn, 636 Main Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Charles Hennelly. Charles Hennelly, Manulla Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland.

Thomas J. Hughes. Mrs. Mary J. Hughes, 17 Seymus Street, Hartford, Conn.

Fredrick Iverson. Mrs. Mary Iverson, 308 Arnold Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

George Jicha. William Jicha, 1685 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.

Robert McKinley Justice. Mrs. Sarah Justice, 75 Fort Wayne Avenue, Richmond, Ind.

Hyman Komesar. Samuel Komesar, 27 Byron Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Nick Komestakes. Jim Komestakes, 2506 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Frank Komski. Miss Annie Norvilla, 1820 West Forty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph L. Lancor. Mrs. Mary Doyle, 127 North Mechanic Street, Carthage, N. Y.

Earl Lanigan. Mrs. Emeline Lanigan, Presque Isle, Me.

John Leavitt. R. A. Leavitt, 3121 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harry Levenstein. Abbie Levenstein, 25 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

William H. Lloyd. William H. Lloyd, 709 Harvey Street, Baltimore, Md.

Michael Lovellino. Mrs. Lena Lovellino, 142 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Ross McAfoose. Mrs. Ross McAfoose, Kittanning, Pa.

Eugene McGovern. Mrs. Kate McGovern, 172 East One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Homer A. McLeod. Mrs. Josephine McLeod, Moultrie, Ga.

Antoni Magnuszewski. Joseph Kilowski, 3 Gold Street, Melrose, Mass.

Morris T. Matkins. Thomas F. Matkins, R. F. D. No. 1, McLeansville, N. C.

Dave Matney. Mrs. Susie A. Matney, Stacy, Buchanan County, Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Frank Mattioli. Mrs. Ella S. P. Mannilla, Province Chieti, Italy.
James A. Medaris. Mrs. Cora Medaris, 715 Washington Street, Louisiana, Mo.
Martin J. Mikkelsen. Soren Sorensen, R. F. D. No. 5, Hutchinson, Minn.
Mike Musulin. George Musulin, 101 Broad Street, Cambria City, Pa.
Bonus Nobolchek. Siclar Boychuk, 396 Eleventh Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Carl Olsen. Carl Olsen, Becholin, Denmark.
Gustaf Olson. Axel Olson, Brookside, Conn.
Andrew Ortimowitz. Dmytic Ortimowitz, Ciersanmw, Rousno Stieve, Austria.
Frank Thomas O'Toole. John O'Toole, Framingham, Mass.
John Palmer, jr. Mrs. Rose Palmer, Courtland Street, Strassburg, Pa.
George Paul. Nick Stoya, Macedonia, Greece.
John Perna. Mrs. Mary E. Perna, West Point, Ark.
Henry T. Peters. Chester Peters, 7 Catasauqua Street, Fullerton, Pa.
Edwin Peterson. Mrs. Heddig S. Peterson, 10 Highland Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
Tony Plazzito. Daniel Plazzito, 430 East Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Frank Portiero. Mrs. Signora Rosina, Voharno, Province of Bresci, Italy.
Arthur B. Purcell. John Purcell, 320 South Pearl Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Edward Joseph Reid. Edward Fitzgerald, 7313 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pritchard Reynolds. Mrs. Ida Reynolds, Rockwood, Tenn.
Arthur C. Richardson. Clark Richardson, Lyons, Ohio.
John Albert Riggs. Mrs. James Riggs, 193 Oak Street, Rochester, N. Y.
William Ritter. Charles Ritter, 1772 Dunham Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
George W. Roberts. George W. Roberts, sr., 1505 East Chellon Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred Rubenstein. Mrs. Mary Rubenstein, 352 East Ninety-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Louis Salvatore. Bernardino Salvatore, Rovian, Rome, Italy.
Samuel Sany. Mrs. Mary Sany, Volinski, Russia.
John Schollgen. Mrs. Marie Schollgen, Earlsboro, Okla.
Frank Shamry. Abraham Shamry, Box 24, South River, N. J.
Nathan Sherman. Mrs. Rose Sherman, 154 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Anton Shvegzdo. Mrs. Varanika Shvegzdo, Kovna, Azitenoai, Russia.
Mike Sajnaj. Joseph Sajnaj, 2860 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago Ill.
Jan Sakl. Mrs. Frank Batch, 16 Dublin Street, Gardner, Mass.
Salvatore Simone. Miss Tessie Di Simone, South Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vincent Siano. Alfonso Siano, Bellew Avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Joseph D. Coughlan. M. Coughlan, North Dartmouth, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

John L. Hobson. Arthur L. Hobson, 129 Arlington Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Eugene Krieger. Eugene Krieger, 24 Brooks Street, Worcester, Mass.
Francis T. Smith. Mrs. Maria Smith, 102 Littleton Avenue, Newark, N. J.
William H. Springs. Mrs. Frances Buchner, R. F. D. No. 32, Mars Hill, N. C.
James Harvey Stevenson. Mrs. James H. Stevenson, Shellrock, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Fury Cardi. Mrs. Mary P. Anichini, Shawomet Beach, R. I.
Michael J. Connolly. Mrs. Catherine Connolly, 27 South Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Cornelius P. Englishman. Mrs. Gertrude Englishman, 286 Lawrence Place, Paterson, N. J.
Edward D. French. Dr. Edward H. French, Medfield State Hospital, Medfield, Mass.
Fred E. Gillette. Mrs. Grace A. Gillette, 616 North Locust Street, Waverly, Iowa.
John I. Leslie. Zenas C. Leslie, 212 High Street, Berlin, Pa.
Robert E. Taylor. E. Kelly, Waterbury, Conn.
Albert M. Wisner. Mrs. Catherine Wisner, 4 Woodlawn Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PRIVATES.

Moses T. Baker. Joe B. Baker, Funston, Ga.
Marion C. Bedford. James R. Bedford, 902 Twelfth Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.
Stanley Blaschik. Mrs. Joseph Blaschik, Millington, Conn.
George Bradt, jr. George Bradt, 202 Third Street, Albany, N. Y.
Masilo Cencote. Miss Ainsato Ansote, Richmond Turners, Mass.
Miles Clark. Howard Clarke, R. F. D. No. 4, Moshoppen, Pa.
Antonio Cont. Mazorino Cont, 597 Canal Street, Holyoke, Mass.
James J. Cookorelos. George Vickers, Davenport Hotel, Stamford, Conn.
Ernest P. Couture. Paul Couture, 104 Plantation Street, Worcester, Mass.
Joseph J. Covaleski. Miss Victoria Covaleski, 338 South Maple Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.
John Dickey. John Lish, Hickoryville, Pa.
Ezra L. Edmonds. Mrs. Lydia Edmonds, 8 Jefferson Avenue, Danbury, Conn.
Frank J. Fencl. Mrs. Anna Fencl, 5404 South Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
Amie J. Fournier. Amedee Fournier, 297 Elm Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Charles Patrick Gallagher. Mrs. Rose Gallagher, 31 Fourth Avenue, Roebling, N. J.
Arthur C. Gravenstein. Christian Gravenstein, Rock Rapids, Iowa.
Roy W. Hahn. Howard W. Hahn, Mount Airy, Md.
Charles B. Hawkins. Henry Hawkins, Kayford, W. Va.
Leonard E. Hill. L. G. Hill, 144 Essex Street, Holyoke, Mass.
J. L. Johnson. Lars Johnson, 290 Lenmore Street, Hartford, Conn.
Charles W. King. Harry King, Milan, Mo.
James Kirby. Henry Kirby, Wheeler, Ala.
Frank P. Lillis. Mrs. Mary Lillis, 4345 Grenshaw Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank I. Loyzell. Mrs. Frank Loyzell, 93 Sheridan Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Chester Lyons. Mrs. Jennie Lyons, Little Britain Road, Newburgh, N. Y.
Lyle F. McDole. Frank McDole, Kingsley, Iowa.
John Rusecki. Mrs. Annie Rusecki, Gnur, Poland, Russia.
John Ryan. F. J. Labounty, St. Peter Street, Wincoski, Vt.
Frank A. Shamis. Mrs. Katherine Shamis, 501 North Center Street, Pottsville, Pa.
William H. Speacht. Daniel I. Speacht, 921 West Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Charley E. Thompson. Mrs. Linnia Thompson, Bonanza, Ark.
John Yirak. Mrs. Catherine Yirak, Colerain, Mass.
Thomas Danahy. Mrs. Danahy, 239 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.
William L. Davis. John W. Davis, Winchester, Kans.
Tony Deleo. Mrs. Margaret Deleo, Lake Nebagamon, Wis.
Joseph A. Doucett. Mrs. Catherine Doucett, 44½ Chase Street, Beverly, Mass.
William Dudley. Mrs. C. A. Dudley, 177 Howe Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Harry V. Duffy. Mrs. Mary V. Duffy, 1420 Lambert Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Perry Wesley English. John English, Faust, N. C.
James S. Gagas. Cosma Gagas, 99 Neal Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Alberic J. Gagne. Mrs. Cezarre Gagne, 142 High Street, Somersworth, N. H.
Eustache Gagne. Mrs. Marie Gagne, 973 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.
Levi Goulet. Mrs. Louis Goulet, 103 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Avediss Hajarian. Mrs. Almas Lebilian, 18 Spring Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Charlie George Hansen. Mrs. Sena Hansen, R. F. D. No. 1, Kanawha, Iowa.
Daniel E. Harrington. Mrs. Mary Harrington, 55 Oak Street, Springfield, Mass.
William E. Hough. Jessie Hough, 601 Sibby Street, Hammond, Ind.
Frank L. Jones. Arthur H. Jones, 14 Jones Street, Everett, Mass.
Theodore Katz. Mrs. Lizzie Katz, 1639 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward B. Kemmerling. Mrs. Blanche Kemmerling, 5311 Halsey Street, St. Joseph, Mo.
John J. Kennedy. Mrs. John J. Kennedy, Main Street, Suffield, Conn.
Luther C. Kent. John H. Kent, Hope, Ark.
William Fred Klingbeil. William Klingbeil, Harriette, Mich.
Anthony P. Kulas. Peter Kulas, Suffield, Conn.
Charles Lapp, jr. Mrs. Charles L. Lapp, jr., R. F. D. 1, High Falls, N. Y.
Sam Leo. Rocco Leo, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dewitt T. McElveen. Mrs. Nancy C. McElveen, Osyka, Miss.
Ralph Louis McKenzie. Mrs. Tora McKenzie, box 4, Ash Grove, Mo.
Thomas F. Meaney. Thomas F. Meaney, 50 Ringold Street, Springfield, Mass.
Frank Minalga. Miss Mary Minalgo, 13 South Powell Street, Westville, Pa.
Albert Monnemy. Albert Monnemy, Forge Village, Mass.
James J. Murphy. Mrs. Allan Murphy, 48 Yale Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Millard F. Murray. Robert C. Murray, box 37, Chelyan, W. Va.
Arthur A. Neff. Mrs. Steve Hamerick, 1029 Twenty-fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
George J. Osterbuhr. John Osterbuhr, R. F. D. 1, Hildreth, Nebr.
Robert A. Owens. Robert H. Owens, Hardie, La.
Quincy B. Park. A. H. Park, Chelmsford, Mass.
Ralph M. Parrott. Mrs. Ella M. Parrott, 76 Wilson Street, Nahant, Mass.
William T. Pasley. J. H. Pasley, Scruggs, Va.
Norman D. Peak. Mrs. Alice Peak, Volney, Va.
Harold Pederson. Mrs. Elsie Pederson, Webster, Mont.
Ernest W. Peterson. John Peterson, Maiden Rock, Wis.
Albert H. Pohlman. Otto Pohlman, Seward, Nebr.
Walter B. Price. Mrs. Florence Price, 7 Middlesex Street, Swampscott, Mass.
Clayton W. Rhodes. Frank Rhodes, Pine Street, Palmers Falls, N. Y.
Raymond E. Rice. Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, 169 Williams Street, Springfield, Mass.
William J. Riopelle. Mrs. Elizabeth Riopelle, 25 Seventh Street, Lowell, Mass.
Charles R. Robbins. Mrs. Etta L. Livisey, 79 Beacon Street, Worcester, Mass.
Joseph Rzonca. Mrs. Adele Maciuszko, 676 Wales Avenue, New York, N. Y.
George A. Sanford. Mrs. Minnie Sanford, 129 Byron Street, East Boston, Mass.
William Shea. Mrs. Mary Shea, 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howard Shollenberger. Mrs. Ellen Shollenberger, 2123 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morris Sobat. Yosef Lutzker, 239 East Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Andrew Stefanik. Mrs. Catherine Stefanik, 1 Cemetery Street, Webster, Mass.
Melvin B. Suggett. Robert Suggett, Clarendon, Ark.
Rime W. Sylvester. Mrs. R. W. Sylvester, 99 Maynard Street, Springfield. Mass.
John Tluszez. Louis Tluszez, 22 Canal Street, Chicopee, Mass.
Dewey P. Tomasello. Mrs. Peter Tomasello, Bagdad, Fla.
Michael T. Zonfrillo. Carmine Zonfrillo, Canal Street, Manchaug, Mass.
Arthur W. Dwyer. William Dwyer, Boonton, N. J.
Walter O. Esbig. Alfred Esbig, 253 Lenox Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Frank F. Freeman. Addie Bourdella, 34 Green Street, Lynn, Mass.
John W. Gosminski. Mrs. Kostamicia Gosminski, 1517 Slade Street, Fall River, Mass.
Wallace E. Grigo. Walace Grigo, 108 Third Street, Turners Falls, Mass.
Norton Stanley Harwood. Mrs. Nobbie Burkett, Pinemills, Tex.
Alexander R. Hufield. Mrs. Beatrice Smith, 856 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.
Leo Kavanagh. Mrs. Charlotte Kavanagh, 139 Navy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peter Kendall. Mrs. Rebecca Kendall, Glenwood Landing, N. Y.
Armand Lemieux. George Lemieux, 2 Coolidge Street, Lowell, Mass.
Andrea Berardini. Salvadore Berardini, 6002 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawrence Arthur Bredehoeft. Louis Bredehoeft, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 145, Grand Haven, Mich.
Nicholas Garlucio. Patsy Danzelo, 121 West Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Louis E. Godin. Mrs. Margaret Godin, 110 Water Street, Worcester, Mass.
Louis C. Latham. Fred Latham, 123 Allston Street, Providence, R. I.
Morris Levine. Bonat Levine, 294 Vollivana Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leo McGrath. Anna Sink, general delivery, Biteley, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Bernard J. McElroy. John H. McElroy, Derrine Johnstown, Drumshambo, Ireland.

CORPORALS.

Daniel J. Kelly. William Kelly, 294 East Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Bernard B. Ryan. Michael Ryan, 610 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Clarence M. Mack. Mrs. Joseph Mack, Derry, Pa.
Albert V. Poole. Samuel Poole, Thompsonville, Conn.

PRIVATES.

James Boggan. John Boggan, 907 Twentieth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
Michael Breen. John F. Breen. 1904 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Romeo Depatie. Edmund Depatie, 277 Salem Street, Lawrence, Mass.
William F. Gavin. Mrs. Rose Gavin, 485 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.
George E. Mylott. Mrs. Nellie Mylott, 137 South Street, Rutland, Vt.
Morris Peltz. Samuel Peltz, 420 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Otto C. Bletzer. Adam Bletzer, 12 Atherton Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Emory S. Clark. Mrs. Georgia Clark, Haddock, Ga.
Newman Fletcher. Mrs. Emmie Fletcher, Guntersville, Ala.
George H. Fritz. Mrs. Margaret Fritz, Oak Ridge, Pa.
Quillian V. Hayes. Mrs. Cull Hayes, Lindale, Ga.
Milton B. Hodgson. B. Hodgson, Fosterville, Cal.
L. S. Martin. George A. Martin, 312 Lincoln Street, Lafayette, La.
Norman E. Smith. Mrs. Susan Smith, 635 North Princess Street, York, Pa.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

Earl McDonald. Mrs. Francis Hall, 817 Lyons Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Leon A. Forsythe. Mrs. G. A. Forsythe, Waterford, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Welch Bounds. Mrs. Bessie L. Biggs, 2216 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
George A. Davis. Charles M. Davis, P. O. Box 334, Fallon, Nev.
Warren W. Graham. Mrs. Dora Graham, 30½ Washington Street, Tiffin, Ohio.
William J. Longever. Miss Mary E. Flynn, 27 Bank Building, Lebanon, N. H.
Peter C. Dupre. Mrs. Corine Dupre, St. Rose, La.
Vasil Haritchis. George Haritchis, Province of Messina, Diavolitchion, Greece.
Joseph E. Hjelm. August John Hjelm, Strangarden, Hedemra, Sweden.
Theofil Knofski. Fred Knofski, R. F. D. No. 8, Decatur, Ill.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. William E. Ensko. Mrs. Mary E. Ensko, 1383 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Leslie Alexander. Mrs. Stella Alexander, 3417 Hair Street, Houston, Tex.
James Alley. Miss Mary Alley, Sparta, N. C.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Edward E. Potter. Mrs. Rose Potter, 53 Couch Street, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Charles B. Strucken. William Lee, Box 317, Proctor District, Wallsville, N. Y.
Albert L. Jacobus. Frank Jacobus, Pompton Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.
James E. Pinkston. James T. Pinkston, Barstow, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Jacob L. Maylie. Robert J. Maylie, 422 North Sixty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nick Popa. Theodore Popa, 1100 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
Roland A. Williams. Mrs. J. A. Williams, 700 Rose Avenue, Clifton Forge, Va.
Harold J. Dupre. Ravid Dupre, 218 Park Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Armando Rodriquez. Charles W. Ports, Delaware, Ohio.
Robert E. Snow. Mrs. Susan Snow, 25 Elmwood Road, Verona, N. Y.
Cook John Sluck. Phil Sluck, McBride, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Patsey De Grotta. Mrs. Rose De Grotta, 544 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charlie E. Howze. Mrs. Lelia Howze, Cotton, Ga.
George Kolmosky. Steve Kolmosky, 85 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.
Louis Marshall. J. W. Marshall, R. F. D. No. 3, Byron, Ga.
Rudolph Martin. Mrs. J. Munson, 2433 Erate Street, New Orleans, La.
Joe P. Nilles. Nick Nilles, 1537 Audubon Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.
Gibson Packham. Mrs. Mary J. Packham, Hobart, Ind.
Frank J. Palen. Mrs. Lule Biggs, 129 Matson Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Alfred H. Panella. Nick Panella, 343 Cazaneau Avenue, Sausalito, Cal.
Joseph A. Parton. Mrs. Mary A. Parton, R. F. D. No. 1, Arcata, Cal.
Fred J. Revenig. John Revenig, 1495 Washington Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
Julius Schnitzer. Sherman Schnitzer, 315 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Garland Shuff. David Shuff, Covington, Ind.
Jimi Trivison. Jimi Trivison, Sr., 119 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Williams. Herman Lass, 116 McKinley Street, West Hazelton, Pa.
John Williams. Joe Williams, Hinckley, Minn.
Frank H. Burnett. E. S. Burnett, 261 Maple Street, Macon, Ga.
Daniel Cohan. Harry Bloom, 477 Hopkinson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Alex S. Foss. Mrs. Abraham Sparrow, 127 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
James Halstead. Mack Halstead, Blairstown, Iowa.
Andro Kalach. Mrs. Josephine Kalach, Guchari, Austria Hungary.
Clen Litchner. Mrs. Mary Litchner, 328 Julian Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.
Frank Rhoads. W. H. Rhoads, R. F. D. No. 3, Albia, Iowa.
Charles P. Sujeski. Joseph Sujeski, River Head, N. Y.
Charles A. Thienemann. Mrs. C. J. Grunner, 1432 Chase Avenue, Cumminsville, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John Wasilewsky. Sylvester Wasilewsky, Cerwensko, Plosko, Russian Poland.
Cecil B. Way. Mrs. Amy C. Woodworth, 906 Lincoln Avenue, Peoria, Ill.
CORRECTION: Reference to previous casuality list, Sergt. Henry F. Marsh should have read died of accident instead of killed in action.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	36
Died of wounds	11
Died from airplane accident	1
Died of disease	3
Died from accident and other causes	9
Wounded severely	135
Wounded (degree undetermined)	13
Missing in action	162
Total	370

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Chester A. Graham. Miss Anna Graham, 86 Littleton Street, Newark, N. J.
Samuel J. Inman. Mrs. Sarah Inman, R. F. D. No. 1, Whitmell, Va.
Arthur W. Matthews. Miss Clara Matthews, 1419 Westmoreland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert Smith. George Smith, Milnor, N. Da.k.
Albert L. Strunk. Flonnie Erp, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 230, Memphis, Tenn.
Laird A. Wray. Mrs. L. D. Black, 525 Tenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Richard Cochrane. Mrs. Richard Cochrane, Grayghlough, Relaghbog, Kells County, Meath, Ireland.
Hubert Lee Moore. Mrs. William Green Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Canton, N. C.

BUGLERS.

Alfonso Peak. Mrs. Maggie Cole, 517 East Davis Street, Danville, Ill.
Francis L. Johnson. Mrs. Betty Johnson, 1 Greenwood Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Nick Buckovi. John Havglooech, 310 Brewster Street, Detroit, Mich.
John C. Chipman. Levi Chipman, Spaniards Bay, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.
Robert H. Claycome. Mrs. Rose B. Claycome, Somerset, Pa.
Nester Labonty. Nester Labonty, 22 Jean Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Henry J. Laviolette. Mrs. Rose Valle, 191 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Edward Lopeman. O. Lopeman, Bridgeton, Me.
Ralph J. Lovern. George M. Lovern, Antrim Road, Hancock, N. H.
John J. Padden. Mrs. Henry Padden, 78 Maple Street, Holyoke, Mass.
William B. Anderson. Fred Anderson, St. James, Minn.
Roy H. Bates. Mrs. Ida Bates, 171 Pilgrim Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
S. W. Cannell. William C. Cannell, Pontiac, Mich.
Kenneth U. Chase. Raymond Chase, 88 Liberty Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Albert J. Craw. William B. Craw, 457 Sawyer Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Leonard C. Fuller. Charles Fuller, Shellrock, Iowa.
Frank Gorla. Mrs. J. Runegunda Gorla, Conrath, Wis.
Sam Hamway. Mary Hamway, Wheeling, W. Va.
Victor A. Jewell. Mrs. Anna M. Jewell, 915 Fifteenth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Edwin Rice Johnson. Mrs. Louise Evans, Stillwater, Okla.
Francis Regis Lennon. Mrs. Bridget Lennon, 5120 Keystone Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bert B. Lonning. Mrs. B. E. Lonning, Thor, Iowa.
George K. Lyon. John B. Lyon, 5836 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
Clinton F. Quakenbush. Mrs. Dora Quakenbush, Bingham, Nebr.
Henry Uhlenhop. Henry Uhlenhop, R. F. D. No. 2, Leonardville, Kans.
Herbert O. Whitaker. Mrs. W. H. Whitaker, 17 Wrentham Road, Worcester, Mass.
Burchard Henry Wiemer. Gerhard Wiemer, Waco, Nebr.
Rene Woods. Alexander Woods, Sandown, N. H.

Missing in Action.

Capt. Clarence R. Oliver. Frank Edward Oliver, 409 East Fourteenth Street, Elmira Heights, N. Y.
Lieut. Charles F. Frizzell. Charles F. Frizzell, 84 Williams Street, New York, N. Y.
Lieut. James Rountree Kingery. Mrs. Nannie Kingery, Summit, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Nathan Ainisman. Louis Ainisman, 47 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hannable Davis. Mark Davis, Marshall, N. C.
Thomas Joseph Hines. Mrs. Bridget Hines, 75 River Street, Lynn, Mass.
Stanislaus Stephen Krajewski. Mrs. Amelia Krajewski, 139 West Circular Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
William C. O'Keefe. Mrs. William C. O'Keefe, 422 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Isaac H. Roosa. Mrs. Pauline Roosa, 34 Pennsylvania Avenue, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Arthur J. Casada. Mrs. Sarah Casada, Oneida, Tenn.
Carl L. Lunde. Carl Lunde, Asbgornsensgate, Bakken Spein, Norway.
Joseph P. Neilan. William Neilan, 357 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Sterling Baker. Mrs. Carrie Dearing, Seward, Nebr.
Walter Scott Clark. Fraternal Order of Eagles, New Brunswick, N. J.
Raymond W. Daniels. Myles S. Daniels, 15 Warren Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Morgan W. Evans. Mrs. Eleanor Evans, 605 Edward Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Floyd Biddle. William Biddle, Mecca, Ind.
Edward S. Bigelow. Mrs. M. H. Bigelow, 1017 South Meadow, Colfax, Wash.
Charles Croom. Mrs. Sarah Carey, 303 Bridge Street, Duryea, Pa.
Harvey E. Foley. Mrs. Teresa Foley, Westfield, N. Y.
Walter H. Hoag. Mrs. Sarah Hoag, 74 Congress Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Charles F. Kersey. John W. Kersey, R. F. D. 1, Charleston, W. Va.
Paul A. Martin. Nick Martin, 16 Hancock Avenue, Nutley, N. J.
Charles P. Platt. Charles W. Platt, R. F. D. 1, Thorofare, N. J.
Joseph Schultz. Jacob Schultz, 14 Coal Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
Mathew Stachewski. Leo Stachewski, 164 Gibson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Frank Apicella. Nick Apicella, 12405 Fairview Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Harry W. Aronson. William Aronson, 95 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Frank V. Austin. Mrs. Catherine Austin, 869 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pearl C. Austin. Mrs. Zabrie Austin, R. F. D. No. 1, Hermon, N. Y.
Silas W. Baker. E. H. Baker, Seymour, Tex.
Roy H. Bailey. Charles Bailey, R. F. D. No. 6, Liberty, Ind.
Fred Belcher. George W. Belcher, Belcher, Ky.
John A. Blaylock. Louis S. Blaylock, Dahlgren, Ill.
Louis Breckner. Mrs. Mary Fenton, 104 Fenton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Early Bullion. Mrs. Laura Bullion, Woodlawn, Va.
Floyd W. Campbell. William Campbell, 462 Rutherford Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
Hugh L. Carney. Mrs. Evelyn H. Carney, Campbell, Cal.
Robert S. Chapman. Mrs. Helen McDermott, 128 Forty-fifth Street, Carona, N. Y.
Walter Chesley. Oren Chesley, Des Moines, Iowa.
Frank Walter Cincotta. Frank Cincotta, 87 Felton Street, Waltham, Mass.
Simon J. Clark. John H. Clark, 8 Summit Avenue, Oneida, N. Y.
John J. Clowry. Mrs. Anna Clowry, 5641 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joe B. Cooper. Mrs. Emma Cooper, 204 Mills Street, Laurens, S. C.
Harris E. Cotell. Daniel K. Cotell, Yarmouth, Mass.
Stanley Crissell. Mrs. Millie Crissell, Brooklyn, Pa.
Jeremiah Francis Crowley. Miss Mary Crowley, 247 Dover Street, Fall River, Mass.
Attile Dagnino. Mrs. Colimpa Dagnino, 461 Union Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Westley G. Dahl. Carl H. Dahl, 17 Vine Street, Braintree, Mass.
Camiel Dedobbelaore. Alphonso Buisse, Atkinson, Ill.
John B. Mattero. Philip Castango, 87 Spruce Street, Providence, R. I.
Walter L. Meador. Pleasant P. Meador, Walcott, Ark.
Manuel S. Menenger. Martha D. Bagario, Olion, Portugal.
Elbert Franklin Miller. E. A. Miller, Mitchell, Nebr.
Charles B. Mitchell. William A. Mitchell, 114 Wilkinson Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Morris B. Murray. Mrs. Cora M. Murray, Pellston, Mich.
Joe Pacini. Mrs. Stella Pacini, 387 Linden Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Harry Pergande. Charles Pergande, 1223 Thirtieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Clarence Radke. Charles Radke, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 136, North Milwaukee, Wis.
Jos Ruffo. Antho Ruffo, 128 Mallory Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pasquale Salerno. Mrs. Ginsepino Diattovic, 948 Willow Street Winnetka, Ill.
Joseph Saliteris. John Saliteris, 732 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Sanducky. Mrs. Antony Sanducky, Stanwood, Mich.
Walter A. Shamanski. Joe Shamanski, 232 South Beech Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.
Steve Sinkens. Toney Sweed, 259 Athens Street, South Boston, Mass.
Stanislau Smichowski. Mrs. Tasey Hadiska, 734 Grant Street, South Bend, Ind.
Isaac Spiller. Mrs. Dinah Spiller, 116 Lewis Street, Lynn, Mass.
Robert C. Stewart. Mrs. Alice Stewart, 602 Angle Street Evansville, Ind.
[illegible] Szymanowski. Mrs. Joseph Szy[illegible]owski, 1125 Ellston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ferdinand J. Thull. Mrs. Rose T. Thull, 1226 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
George N. Watson. Mrs. W. L. Middleton, 2426 Chelsey Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Jacob Wesalo. Mr. John Mowblick, 4624 Mansfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William C. Wilson. Mrs. Fannie Wilson, Hallsboro, Okla.
London F. Deane. Thomas E. Deane, R. F. D. No. 3, Skowhegan, Me.
Carr E. Hector. Mrs. Sallie A. Hector, Green Cave Route, Coleman, Tex.
Frank L. Hupp. D. W. Hupp, Cumberland, Ohio.
Frank Korjcki. Stanley Korjcki, 17 West Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence R. Logsdon. Mrs. Almeda Logsdon, Killbuck, Ohio.
Louis Mogavero. Elea Bottighberro, 1113 Powell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clinton Moores. James Moores, Stokes, N. Y.
Rife Sovine. H. Sovine, R. F. D. No. 3, Perrysville, Ohio.
Joseph DeMattia. John DeMattia, 2 Thatcher Street, Boston, Mass.
Samuel Furnston Dennison. Mrs. Anna Dennison, 3254 North Twentieth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Frederick R. Dickson. Sophia M. Dickson, 5846 Ohio Street, Benson, Nebr.
Raffaels Di Donna. Palatino Di Donna, 49 Asher Avenue, Bristol, R. I.
Duglass Dixon. Mrs. Mollie Dixon, 3511 Clark Street, Parsons, Kans.
Clifford Dye. Mrs. Kate Dye, Center Point, Iowa.
Oscar Ebert. Henry Ebert, R. F. D. No. 1, Watertown, Wis.
Charles L. Eckroat. George J. Eckroat, 230 Front Street, Bremerton, Wash.
William Ehlers. Mrs. Minnie Ehlers, 1588 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Otto H. Ellig. Gust Ellig, R. F. D. No. 4, Winthrop, Minn.
Joseph J. Fannell. Mrs. Anna Fannell, 323 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
William Feldblum. Mrs. Annie Feldblum, 266 Prince Street, Newark, N. J.
Antonino Finacchiaro. Matale Finacchiaro, 71 Orange Street. Rochester, N. Y.
Percy John Fischer. John Adolph Fischer, 819 East Anderson Street, Stockton, Cal.
Albert L. Forsythe. Mrs Bell Forsythe, Leedy, Okla.
Eugene F. Foster. George H. Foster, 119 Simons Street, Du Bois, Pa.
Joe Cambo. Mrs. Theresa Mancini, 267 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.
James Gason. John Afton, 1059 Adler Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Thomas Gehrman. Mrs. William Mollen, 820 Appleton Street, Appleton, Wis.
Isaac H. Gibson. Mrs. Belva A. Gibson, 1611 Third Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
Alfonso Gioia. Antonia Gioia, Box 53, Scottdale, Pa.
Basil B. Goldman. Philip Cohen, 1517 South Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Israel Goldstein. Mrs. Ida Goldstein, 2319 South Beclah Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarence W. Gregory. Mrs. Josephine Gregory, Blaine, W. Va.
Alfred Curtis Hagan. Mary C. Hagan, 335 Savannah Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
William H. Hall. Mrs. Lizzie Hall, Blue Jacket, Okla.
Theodore Hansford. S. Holliday, 1627 Weller Street, Seattle, Wash.
George Harry. Mrs. Lizzy Harry, R. F. D. 1, Hennessey, Okla.
John Robert Hawkins. Mrs. Grace Belle Cole, 7 Robinson Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Claude F. Hedges. Mrs. Millie Hedges, Cestos, Okla.
Raymond F. Heinly. William O. Heinly, 227 State Street, Hamburg, Pa.
Stuart M. Herrington. Mrs. Maggie E. Herrington. Oakdale, Va.
George F. Hooper. Mrs. Jennette F. Hooper, R. F. D. A, Sulphur, Okla.
Edward L. Howell. Mrs. Louis H. Howell, Mellette, Okla.
Edward P. Hunt. Mrs. Margaret Hunt, 117 Manning Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Zid Hutson. Mrs. Elizah Hutson, Centralia, Tex
Thomas J. Irving. Mrs. Sarah Irving, Earlysville, Va.
Gleason Johnson. William Johnson, Mineral City, Ind.
Stanley J. Kantorski. John A. Kantorski, 3224 Lime Street. Chicago, Ill.
John Karp. Florence Karp, 15 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Earl G. Keith. Levi E. Keith, R. F. D. No. 4, Scottsburg, Ind.
Thomas J. Kinnikin. Sterling P. Kinnikin, Savanna, Okla.
Solomon Klass, Alexander Klass, 63 Badon Street. Rochester, N. Y.
Stephen La Colla. Wyta La Colla, 7 Henchman Street, Boston, Mass.
Hans Larson. Marcus Larson, R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester, Minn.
Gasparo Leggio. Tony Todatto, 148 Georgia Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arthur L. Lehmann. Mrs. Ann Lehmann, 1045 Grace Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roy R. Lewandowski. Mrs. Constancya Lewandowski, 1027 Twelfth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles W. Lowman. Martin L. Lowman, Yale, Okla.
Richard J. Lube. Mrs. Mary Lube, 3040 Greenview Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Jessie C. Lynch. Miss Willie Belle Lynch, Clinton, S. C.
Bonnie S. McCullough. P. F. McCullough, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 39, Hope, Ark.
Guiseppi Mangino. Paul Mangino, Thompsonville, Conn.
Cesari Marchi. Mrs. Mary Marchi, 43 Derby Street, Somerville, Mass.
Clifford F. Margrave. William Margrave, Olustee, Okla.
Frank Slapnicka. Ben Slapnicka, 1316 Drexel Street, South Omaha, Nebr.
John J. Slavick. Blasko Slavick, 909 East Diamond Avenue, Hazelton, Pa.
James Sloan. Mrs. Mary J. Marquis, 2208 Wilson Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Hilton R. Snowberger. Irvin Snowberger, Boswell, Pa.
Peter Sokol. Mrs. Mary Gill, 53 West Stounghon Street, Boston, Mass.
Charles Speigel. John Martin, 229 Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
Emanuel Steiger. Fred Steiger, Glenham, S. Dak.
Samuel Tanner. Joseph Friedburg, 225 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mike Tedesco. Mrs. Cathrine Tedesco, Province Di Cosenza En Apriglino, Italy.
Percy G. Tripp. William M. Tripp, Wells, Me.
Raymond Turney. John K. Turney, R. F. D. No. 1, Kittanning, Pa.
Adam Urbanski. Miss Stase Urbanski, 309 Grant Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Leopoldo Valdes. Filiciano Cantu, Saspamco, Tex.
Florent Verhulst. Mrs. Florent Verhulst, 1358 Thorndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Patrigio Visci. Mrs. Danata Zairola, Pescasserali, Province of Aquila, Italy.
Marcus Vogelsang. Frans Vogelsang, Heemsted, Holland.
Walter Voll. William A. Voll, 1146 Dudley Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Conrad Walker. Conrad Walker, 423 New York Avenue, Hastings, Nebr.
Harry Weiner. Mrs. Sarah Gold, 814 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ellis O. Westfall. Thornton Westfall, 412 New Albany Street, Vincennes, Ind.
Clifford Henry Wiehe. John Henry Weihe, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 128, Morton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harry Wilson. Joe Wilson, 323 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Connie Woods. Mrs. Anna Fay Woods, Dearborn, Mo.
John Z. Worley. Mrs. Lilly Worley, R. F. D. No. 2, Benhams, Va.
Harvey M. Young. Richard Young, 254 West One hundred and twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert S. Zeigler. Leroy Trice, Longview, Tex.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Willis J. Tack. T. A. Tack, Spencer, Wis.
Capt. William H. Coacher. Kate B. Coacher, 1215 West Second Street, Mitchell, S. Dak.
Capt. Harold G. Lewis. H. T. Lewis, 165 Diamond Street, Houghton, Mich.

LIEUTENANTS.

Bothwell B. Kane. Mrs. J. D. Kane, 1252 Peter Smith Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
John H. Church. Louis Crispin, 448 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.
Francis A. Darnieder, Joseph A. Darnieder, 1424 Colorado Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.
Thomas Henry. Mrs. Alice J. Henry, 324 Bleeker Street, New York, N. Y.
Laurence E. Johnson. Mrs. Laurence E. Johnson, Lowell, Ind.
Rudolph Koubsky. Anton Koubsky, 410 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles S. Lewis, jr. Charles S. Lewis, 3066 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Francis C. McKenzie. Mrs. R. E. McKenzie, 510 East Eighth Street, Rome, Ga.
Thomas B. Marshall. Peter G. Marshall, R. A. Smith Dental Sup. Co., Columbia, S. C.
Harry H. Martin. John E. Martin, 817 State Street, Emporia, Kans.
John G. Mays. Mrs. Mattie R. Mays, 593 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Vance Mershon. T. W. Mershon, Buckner, Mo.
L. I. Morris. Mrs. D. C. Morris, Lexington, Mo.
Nielson Poe. Edgar Allen Poe, 1604 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Frank Hollingsworth Faris. R. E. Neal, 5 Edgewood Lane, Palisade, N. J.
Irving Folks. Mrs. M. Duffan, 511 West One hundred and eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Clark R. Lincoln. Mrs. Clark R. Lincoln, 45 Fairmount Avenue, Wakefield, Mass.
Gorman W. Rice. Mrs. Helen M. Rice, 424 Columbus Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mortimore L. Steinhardt. Fred F. Steinhardt, 29 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Sigmant Buczinski. Anthony Buczinski, Housatonic, Mass.
Sam Cummings. John Cummings, 594 Cottage Street, Athol, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Thomas A. Donovan. Michael Donovan, 7 Vine Street, Somerville, Mass.
Axel N. Howalt. Louis Howalt, 3101 Lake Avenue, South, Duluth, Minn.
Walter R. Price. Mrs. Jennie Price, Crooksville, Ohio.
Louis A. Zeman. Mrs. Annie Zeman, Waconia, Minn.
Fellon V. Boudreau. Valentine Boudreau, 27 Central Street, Springfield, Mass.
William E. Irons. Mrs. Esie V. Irons, Burrows, Pa.
Frederick Arthur Jones. Miss Dorothy Loucila Jones, 2048 North Third Street, Kansas City, Kans.
John G. Leemkuil. D. J. Leemkuil, Sheldon, Iowa.
Emil A. Olson. Oloff Olson, 71 Tenth Street, Springfield, Mass.
Charles A. Prudhon, jr. Mrs. Charles A. Prudhon, R. F. D. No. 1, Newfield Road, Farrington, Conn.
Robert A. Richardson. Mrs. J. B. Harland, Mound City, Ill.
Clarence R. Suddreth. Miss Nell Suddreth, Lenoir, N. C.
Edward J. Walsh. Mrs. John Walsh, 321 East Benton Avenue, Albia, Iowa.
Frank L. Champoux. Mrs. Louis Champoux, 317 Davis St., Greenfield, Mass.
Peter Smith. Mrs. Della Smith, General Delivery, El Paso, Tex.
William Anderson. S. H. Anderson, 1348 Rosemont Avenue, North Edgewater, Chicago, Ill.
James S. Ish. Mrs. Charlotte Ish, 1435 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles D. Keys. George Keys, West Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George E. Roberts. Earl L. Roberts, 514 Columbus Street, Muskogee, Okla.
Walter N. Smith. Mrs. Annie Smith, 51 Pleasant Street, Manchester, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Merril E. Baker. Mrs. Henry E. Baker, Box 55, South Yarmouth, Mass.
Robert I. Cofer. Will A. Cofer, 122 Bradley Street, Danville, Va.
Thomas S. Eckles. Mrs. T. J. Eckles, 10 Thayre Street, Milford, Mass.
Dewey Charles Butts. Mrs. Celia Butts, R. F. D. No. 4, Muskegon, Mich.
Arthur L. Clough. Mrs. Sarah B. Clough, Turnpike Road, Fayville, Mass.
George W. Finn. Mrs. Finn, 17 Thornton Street, Woburn, Mass.
Arthur O. Frappier. Mrs. Clarisee Frappier, 302 Orange Street, Springfield, Mass.
John T. Gleason. Samuel Gleason, 183 Havre Street, East Boston, Mass.
Fred M. Hildebrand, Newton, N. C.
Arthur J. Jodoin, 163 Lakeview Avenue, Lowell, Mass.
Mike Kostick, Frostburg, Pa.
Lloyd H. Lea, Ashley, Ohio.
Walter F. Mather. F. J. Mather, 1403 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.
Howard J. Nickerson. John M. Nickerson, 102 Friend Street, Gloucester, Mass.
Rosaris H. Query. David Query, 121 Monroe Street, Springfield, Mass.
Albert F. Sears. Mrs. Mary Sears, 320 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.
Joseph Seffick. Charles Seffick, 256 Willard Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Oscar H. Wurzback. Henry Wurzback, 169 Peskine Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Clyde Evins Lupton. Mrs. Annie J. Lupton, 39½ Avenue A, Newbern, N. C.
Charles F. Swift. Mrs. C. F. Swift, 65 Bridge Street, Fairhaven, Mass.
Lauris T. Jones. W. M. Jones, 300 Oak Avenue, Huntsville, Ala.
Roy C. Nelson. Harry Bates, Acton Street, Maynard, Mass.
William D. Spillman. Mrs. Cadda Spillman, Valley Falls, Kans.
Williard Wesley Whaley. Scott Whaley, 182 McDowell Street, Columbus, Ohio.

BUGLERS.

John E. Hassett. Mrs. John Hassett, 97 Toby Street, Providence, R. I.
Joseph B. Raynor. Joseph B. Raynor, Douglas, Ky.
Paul J. Parvis. Lycurgus Parvis, 1416 Kirby Avenue, Muncie, Ind.

MECHANICS.

Emile E. Angers. William Angers, 367 Eastern Avenue, Springfield, Mass.
Albert Toebes. Mrs. Annie Gurriell Toebes, 54 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Thomas W. Armstrong. Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, Arran Street, Baliavia, May County, Ireland.
Samuel Bernstein. Mrs. Annie Bernstein, 1910 Washborne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer R. Dalheim. Miss Flora Dalheim, 1719 German Street, Newport, Ky.
Edward J. Alex. Mrs. Matilda Alex, 46 Harlem Street, Worcester, Mass.
Patrick Anderson. Mrs. Bridget Anderson, 1 West Water Street, Whitinsville, Mass.
Harry Baldauf. Mrs. Elizabeth Baldauf, Ocean Avenue, Rosedale, N. Y.
Joseph G. Bemowski. Mrs. Francis Matus, 24 Poland Street, Webster, Mass.
Victor Berthiaume. Mrs. Josephine Berthiaume, North Street, West Warren, Mass.
Otis Lee Boyer. George Henry Boyer, 2300 South Denver Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
Walter Bugdat. Miss Anna Rowbvitz, 134 Lathrop Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Herbert S. Buss. Mrs. A. H. Taylor, 3 Linwood Street, Worcester, Mass.
Theodore C. Conway. Mrs. Ida E. Conway, 18 Glenada Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peter Corjay. Mrs. Anna Corjay, 68 Congress Street, Springfield, Mass.
Frank E. Cunningham. Mrs. Mary Cunningham, 87 South Hamilton Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Joseph J. Aleskandrowicz. Joseph Aleskandrowicz, 24 South Main Street, Webster. Mass.
Floyd Alford. Mrs. Mollie Alford, Coburn, La.
George W. Baker. Frank L. Baker, 3 Hathaway Street, Worcester, Mass.
Thomas A. Beatty. Mrs. Mary Beatty, 806 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
Joseph J. Bernat. Mrs. Anna Bernat, 98 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry J. Bischof. Mrs. Fransco Bischof, R. F. D. No. 4, Johnstown, Pa.
Earl Bish. Mrs. Earl Bish, 410 North Pine Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Justin T. Brewer. Lee Brewer, Portage, Mont.
Edward Britton. Mrs. Margaret Britton, Fair Eye, Province of New Brunswick Canada.
Edwin Brown. Mrs. Alice E. Brown, 13 Jewett Street, Lowell, Mass.
Albert B. Brown. Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 73 Summer Street, Lowell, Mass.
Elza C. Calvert. Robert Calvert, St. James, Ill.
Eli H. Contois. Mrs. La Plante, 54 Boyce Street, Worcester, Mass.
James H. Curry. Mrs. Bertha Miller, 342 North Drover Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Alex Damichalis. Frank Furtealo, Centerville, Cal.
Frank D. Foster. Alfred Foster, R. F. D. No. 1, Carlyle, Ill.
John H. Fuller. Furnia I. Fuller, 20 Railroad Street, Columbus, Ga.
William H. Garceau. Mrs. William Garceau, 11 Maplewood Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Scott D. Gladin. Mrs. Louise Gladin, Tollison, Ariz.
Arza L. Heiny. Edward Heiny, R. F. D. No. 5, Noblesville, Ind.
Geiseppe Jemma. Dominic Jemma, Garanza, Italy.
Andrus V. Johnson. Mrs. Annie Johnson, Mona Munsala, Finland.
Raymond W. King. Mrs. Pearl Ehrhardt, Baker, N. Dak.
Vernon T. LuPean. Fridoric LuPean, R. F. D. No. 25, Mayville, N. Y.
Ranza Moler. Frank Moler, Pottawatomie Street (1818), Leavenworth, Kans.
Thomas H. Neill. Thomas H. Neill, 204 Prairie Street, Aurora, Ill.
Giovanni Paradizio. Miss Mary Paradizio, Peteras, Stevlena, Italy.
Anthony Perry. Mrs. Anthony Perry, 121 Coulton Street, Springfield, Mass.
Clifford Phillips. Joe Phillips, general delivery, Rome, Ga.
Joseph Rinck. Mrs. Charlotte Rinck, 47 River Avenue, Patchogue, N. Y.
Herbert B. Roach. George Roach, 226 Institute Street, Jackson, Tenn.
Patrick Scott. Mrs. Bridget Kruger, 164 Nott Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Casel Wilson. Isaac Wilson, R. F. D. No. 9, Chillicothe, Ohio.
William N. McNulty. Mrs. Oswald Liehr, 19 Olive Street, Lawrence, Mass.
James Maloney. Miss Mamie Maloney, 1248 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Okey Matheny. E. Matheny, R. F. D. No. 1, Marietta, Ohio.
Joseph Mokoski. Joseph Adam Mokoski, 205 Spring Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Arthur F. Nobles. Frederick Nobles, 26 Aubin Street, Springfield, Mass.
Walter E. Pike. Mrs. Matilda Pike, 23 Chestnut Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Daniel L. Pond. Mrs. Della Hartford, 224 Chestnut Street, Athens, Pa.
George Ross. Levi Thomas, Terre Haute, Ind.
August Rossa. Lodovoci Bravo, 411 Hopewell Avenue, Woodlawn, Pa.
Jesse Lloyd Rush. Miss Lina Rush, Moundsville, W. Va.
George W. Schaffer. Mrs. Mary Schaffer, 74 MacArthur Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Philip Seitz. Abraham Seitz, 268 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
Samuel Taylor. Samuel Taylor, sr., East Jaffrey, N. H.
Elizah A. Turner. Mrs. Mary Manyon, Maud, Okla.
James A. Willis. Everett F. Willis, 129 Stamwood Street, Providence, R. I.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. John Cashman Oldfield. John Oldfield, Garnerville, N. Y.
Sergt. Daniel J. O'Neill. John P. Kelly, 212 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Alvin R. Canady. H. V. Canady, Bughill, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Albert Henry Briegel. Mrs. Katherine Briegel, 1026 Prospect Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
Paul Cochran. Lee Cochran, 222 Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charlie Craven. G. A. Markel, Bauxite, Ark.
Gerald Maddy. Willard Maddy, 727 North Main Street, Newcastle, Ind.
Ellis A. Owens. David Owens, Blacksburg, S. C.
Paul P. Zakaroska. Mrs. Elizabeth Zakaroska, 3314 East Edgemont Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bert H. Humphrey. Mrs. Mary Jane Ednis, Carpenter, W. Va.
James Lyons. Mrs. Sarah Lyons, 2500 Armsby Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Norman D. Hughes. David N. Hughes, 1525 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

William P. Mangrum. Mrs. T. L. Mangrum, Shawmutt, Ala.
Henry Salveson. Salve Salveson, 1820 Wisconsin Avenue, Superior, Wis.
Raymond Sutphin. John Sutphin, Jonesboro, Ind.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Henry G. Sentell. Mrs. Henry G. Sentell, Box 178, Schoolfield, Va.
Master Engineer Elisha Kelley Snodgrass. Mrs. Elisha K. Snodgrass, 75 Odden Lane, Princeton, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Eugene C. Hagemann. William A. Hagemann, 26 Canal Street, Nashua, N. H.
Charles L. Schaeffer. Mrs. Lillie M. Schaeffer, Roy, Mont.
Paul Burns. Walter L. Burns, 345 North Ritter Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
John Kucinscy. Miss Annie Kucinscy, 2544 South Twenty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lee Jacob Rycenga. Jacob Rycenga, 426 Seventh Street, Grand Haven, Mich.
Armer J. Van Derzee. James J. Van Derzee, 2419 Huron Street, Burlington, Wash.
Levi J. Vautrain. James Vautrain, Healy Avenue, Indian Orchard, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Carl J. AmRhein. A. Wen AmRhein, R. F. D. No. 1, Greensburg, Ind.
Charlie Bussle. Mrs. Lizzie Long, London, Ky.
William J. Gleason. Mrs. Marion Howard, 41 Middle Street, South Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Edgar P. Andereck. Mrs. Amanda Andereck, 233 Oak Grove Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Leonard W. Hillstead. Leander Hillstead, Preston, Idaho.
John J. Mikos. Roman Mikos, 947 West Chicago, Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Herman A. Liebetrau. Mrs. Johanna Liebetrau, Cross Plains, Wis.
Isaac D. Oliver. Mrs. Carl Brook, R. F. D. No. 2, Bainbridge, Ga.
Henry E. Pownell. H. S. Pownell, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Frank T. Randall. Mrs. Phebe Randall, 2159 Conlyn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry D. Sneyd. Thomas Sneyd, 736 Locust Street, Catasaqua, Pa.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

George Stok. Joseph Stok, 27 North Fourth Street, De Kalb, Ill.
Harry Wilson. Mrs. Celia Wilson, 2507 Bryant Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Sergt. John C. Tressler. Mrs. Mary Tressler, Meyersdale, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Frank L. Fruth. Mrs. Hilda L. Fruth, 1409 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Frank W. Reinhart. Mrs. Helen Price, 1201 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Smith. Miss Hilda Scheoppe, Canton, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Herbert S. Clawson. Mrs. Kate Clawson, Latrobe, Pa.
Amon E. Fishburn. Mrs. Anna Fishburn, 1733 North Ringgold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank C. Gantz. William Gantz, 3223 Sergeant Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oscar Hartwick. Aldred Hartwick, Mercer, Mercer County, Pa.
John W. Helwig. Mrs. Ella Helwig, Columbia, Pa.
George E. Lindsay. Margaret M. Lindsay, 1900 Third Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.
Verner W. McFarland. John McFarland, 91 Main Street, Fallston, New Brighton, Pa.
Samuel E. Sinclair. Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, 509 Fine Arts Building, Detroit, Mich.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	6
Died of wounds received in action	5
Died of disease	1
Severely wounded in action	7
Slightly wounded in action	1
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	11
Total	30

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Joseph M. Daley. Michael Daley, 60½ Garrow Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Leslie B. McKay. Lynn B. McKay, Barren Hotel, Portland, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

Prosper R. Brooks. Grace Brooks, Riola, Ill.
Oscar E. Shover. Joseph Shover, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Donald L. Trapp. Robert Trapp, El Toro, Cal.
Harry Wilmot. Clarence J. Wilmot, Gloversville, N. Y.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

Raymond A. Anderson. Carl J. Anderson, 2445 Fifteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Darrell H. Call. Ranson Call, 4736 West End Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Alfred J. Pederson. Neils Pederson, 917 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
Hugo J. Stark. Frank Stark, Belleville, Ill.
Fred A. Wegenast. John Rowe, St. Mathews, Ky.

Severely Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

Guy Altman. Anna Walsh, 2234 West Eightieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry E. Belhumer. Charles Belhumer, 2 Cedar Square, North Cambridge, Mass.
John H. Brownlow. Perry Brownlow, Alpine, Ala.
Robert S. Horne. Frederick Horne, Lansdale, Pa.
Orlo V. Raphael. Elvira Orio, 95 Prince Street, Boston, Mass.
Roger W. Renkel. Emelie Renkel, Normandy, Mo.
Andrew Panko. John Panko, Mesquehoning, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

George D. Allan. Alex Allan, La Salle, Ill.
Jack Jordan. Lillie Jordan, Tulia, Tex.
William H. Bennett. John T. Bennett, Mount Morrison, Colo.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Chappello. Mary Soloman, 3964 East Eighty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Pojeske. Jacob Pojeske, Wayne, Mich.
Harry R. Roarabaugh. John Roarabaugh, Kearney, Pa.
Wynn H. Wilson. Mrs. W. H. Wood, St. Quentin, Cal.
James E. Fisher. William Fisher, 2396 Louden Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Paul J. Ryan. John M. Ryan, Argyle, Minn.
Eugene S. Sheets. David Sheets, Rock, Kans.
Bernard J. Stanley. Louie Stanley, 33 James Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

Capt. Charles P. Holliday. Mrs. Charles P. Holliday, Rockland, Me.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Slightly Wounded.

Pvt. George E. Minerd. Armanda Linglebaugh, 428 Eleanor Street, Pitcairn, Pa.

WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS FOR THE EXPANSION OF CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Expansions of camps and other changes at training centers have been decided on as follows by the General Staff:

Camp Hancock, Ga., is to be a machine-gun center and will be enlarged to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The officers' training school, now housed in tents at this point, will be provided for in barracks and quarters similar to those already erected at other cantonments. The improvements for this purpose will cost about $2,000,000. This figure does not cover the increased cost for other construction that will be necessary to care for the increased number of men to be located at this camp.

Infantry Replacement Camp.

It has been decided to make Camp Grant an Infantry replacement camp to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The present capacity of this camp is about 42,000. The alterations and additions made necessary by this change will be made after the division now located there is moved.

Field Artillery firing centers are to be located at West Point, Ky., Camp Jackson, S. C., and at Fayetteville, N. C. Options on sufficient land for this purpose have been secured at all these places. It is planned to locate six brigades at Fayetteville, six at West Point, and four at Jackson.

Officers' Training Schools.

It has also been decided to erect permanent buildings for the officers' training schools at present housed in tents at Camps Lee, Gordon, and Pike. These schools have a capacity of about 6,000 men. The estimated cost of erecting barracks and quarters and doing other construction work at each of these schools is about $2,000,000.

LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR MEN CONFER ON NEXT YEAR'S PRICES

The Food Administration issues the following:

Representatives of the Louisiana cane-sugar industry were in conference with the United States Sugar Equalization Board at the Food Administration building on Friday discussing the price to be paid for their product next year. This is probably the final conference of the Equalization Board with the various groups of sugar producers. The board now feels that it has sufficient data upon which to base prices, and will meet next week to take up the matter. It is expected that a definite announcement will follow soon.

Congress Members Attend.

United States Senators Joseph E. Ransdell and Walter Guion, of Louisiana, were present at the meeting as well as Representatives W. P. Martin, H. Garland Dupré, and Riley J. Wilson. Other members of the Louisiana delegation in Congress are temporarily absent from Washington. The delegates to the conference were as follows:

Producers.—A. R. Viguerie, Honma; Theodore S. Wilkinson, Myrtle Grove; David W. Pipes, Honma; Achille Picard, Geismar; E. A. Burguieres, New Orleans; H. N. Pharr, Oliviero; E. A. Pharr, Morgan City; V. L. Caldwell, Abbeville; Frederick Wilbert, Plaquemine; Andrew Gay, Plaquemine; C. D. Kemper, Franklin; J. C. Le Bourgeois, New Orleans; R. E. Milling, New Orleans; Herbert Wadsworth, Avon, N. Y., who owns several Louisiana plantations.

Sugar exchanges.—W. B. Bloomfield, New Orleans; Emile Rainold, New Orleans.

Louisiana Sugar Committee.—R. E. Milling, chairman; Andrew Gay, C. D. Kemper, J. C. Le Bourgeois, E. A. Pharr, W. J. Barkley, E. A. Burguieres.

American Cane Growers' Association Committee.—H. N. Pharr, chairman; A. R. Viguerie, Theodore S. Wilkinson, D. W. Pipes, jr., A. Picard, V. L. Caldwell, Fred Wilbert.

Sugar Molasses Distribution Association.—B. C. Perkins.

NEW LICENSE FOR FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES FROM CUBA

The War Trade Board issues the following:

A new general license has been issued by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 205), as follows:

"PBF-24, permitting the importation of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables from Cuba for shipments made on or before December 31, 1918."

Formerly fresh fruits and fresh vegetables were allowed to be imported from Cuba without an individual import license if shipped by rail and car ferry from Habana, or if shipped on certain vessels approved by the War Trade Board. This new general license will now permit the importation of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables from Cuba when transported by any means whatsoever, and this general license will remain in effect until December 31, 1918.

SUGGESTIONS ON PREVENTION OF PROFITEERING IN RENTALS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

From many industrial cities engaged on war contracts complaints of rent profiteering have been received by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The following measures to overcome this evil have been recommended by the bureau to the local councils of defense and other cooperating agencies, and are applied under the direction of the Homes Registration and Information Division of the bureau:

First, the supply of housing accommodations can be increased by means of a publicity campaign and a canvass of the vacant houses, flats, and rooms. Property owners who have never before taken roomers should be appealed to on patriotic grounds to open their houses. By listing all vacancies from one central registry, rent extortion may be, to an extent, prevented through the law of supply and demand.

Lists for Assessors.

Next, lists maintained by the registry may be rendered accessible to the local city governments, which in some places have instructed the assessors to increase the valuation of houses so that taxes will be levied on the basis of the profiteer's rental. When the valuations of houses are raised to the extent to which the rent has been raised, profiteering, it has been found, is quickly curbed.

In addition to these methods, and most important of all, representative local committees on rent profiteering have been established in 30 cities through the Homes Registration Service of the Housing Bureau. The Council of National Defense has cooperated in establishing such committees. These are divided into rent adjustment committees composed of one representative of labor, one representative of real estate interests, and one representative of the general public. One such subcommittee meets one night weekly and summons both landlord and tenant.

Classed as Profiteers.

Landlords who have raised their rentals are considered profiteers by the Bureau of Industrial Housing. Those, however, who have raised them are called on to show expenses and improvements which will justify increases. Landlords guilty of profiteering are appealed to on patriotic grounds. They are shown that their practices interfere with the comfort and well-being of the workers. They are shown that their action increases labor turnover by making the workers discontented and that thereby the production of war essentials is reduced.

When they see that rent profiteering means aiding the enemy and postponement of victory, they almost invariably agree to the decision of the committee. If they do not agree, the facts are published in full without comment. These committees are thus a powerful means of creating sentiment against the profiteer and of inducing all citizens to cooperate with the Government in securing homes for war workers at reasonable rentals.

The local committees are able by these patriotic appeals and by publicity to check rent profiteering. Reports to the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation have indicated notable success of this plan in many industrial communities.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY NOT APPLIED THROUGHOUT BETHLEHEM PLANT

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

In the statement made public under the authority of the National War Labor Board on August 4, with respect to the board's findings in the case of the Bethlehem Steel Co., it was made to appear that the basic eight-hour day had been applied throughout the company's plant at Bethlehem, Pa. In this regard the statement was in error, since the application of the basic eight-hour day was not included in the finding. The basic eight-hour day does now and has applied in the machine shops at Bethlehem. It does not apply, under the War Department interpretation of the eight-hour law, to those branches of the Bethlehem plant engaged upon the production of steel billets, rolled steel, or other unfinished products made for the open market.

Overtime Payment.

In these branches at Bethlehem the present workday remains unchanged under the findings of the board, the only action of the board with regard to the basic day being to declare that overtime beyond the usual workday should be compensated for at the rate of time and half time, and that work on Sundays and holidays should be paid for at the rate of double time; and that in the fixing of piece rates provisions be made for overtime payment as now provided in the case of time workers.

Mailing Date is Extended for Wage Special Reports

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Public Service and Accounting, issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 17—SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1918.*

P. S. & A. Circular No. 17, relative to the application of the provisions of General Order No. 27, wages of railroad employees, requires that certain reports shall be prepared and sent to the director, Division of Operation, on specified dates.

The mailing date for the "Special report on wage increases, Form 1," applying to the months of January, March, and May, is extended from August 1 to September 15.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

LOWEST FRENCH SUGAR STOCKS.

Stocks of sugar in Paris on May 31, 1918, were about half what they were on the same date in 1917. The total amount of sugar in France is lower than ever before, even in war times. This condition, reported by the United States Food Administration, emphasizes the imperative need for sugar conservation in the United States in order that the present French ration of 1½ pounds of sugar per person per month may be maintained.

MEETING TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR REBUILDING OF SALONIKI

Consul General George Horton at Saloniki, Greece, reports:

On July 11, 1918, the principal military authorities, the consular corps, and others were invited to the Government building by the Greek governor general of Macedonia to examine the plans for the rebuilding of Saloniki, which have been prepared by various French architects. A lecture in French was given, and the plans, which were hung on the walls, were explained.

Extent of Burned Area.

The burned area is about 1,100,000 square meters in extent, and, besides banks, warehouses, hotels, and office buildings, was covered with the residences of about 60,000 people. Only the blackened walls were left standing, and in many cases these have fallen.

If the city is to be rebuilt on the new proposed plan, which includes the making of new streets, it will be necessary for the Government to obtain possession of the burned tract by expropriation and to resell it to possible purchasers. A new and abundant water-supply system, sewers, electric installations, etc., must be arranged for. The question of capitalizing this big venture must also be taken into consideration. If the work is seriously started there will be a great demand for all kinds of building and other materials, and doubtless foreign companies and business houses will be called upon to make bids. The old Byzantine monuments of the city, such as churches, etc., some of which are of great historical interest and which are especially marked on the plan, will be left intact and measures taken for their preservation.

New University Planned.

The plan includes the building of a university and other seats of learning, recreation parks, and a long walk and drive on the sea front.

Copies of the plan are not obtainable at present, but as soon as one is obtained I shall forward it, with an explanatory dispatch. On account of the present difficulties of transportation and the lack of materials and labor it does not seem possible to begin operations until the conclusion of the war.—Commerce Reports.

Prompt Movement Asked of Woolen Rags and Shoddy

WASHINGTON, *August 15, 1918.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO CIRCULAR No. CS 10.

To railroads:

The shortage of wool makes necessary the increased use of substitutes for wool, such as woolen rags and shoddy.

As far as practicable, shipments of woolen rags and shoddy should be accepted and moved promptly on a parity with wool.

The freight traffic committee, North Atlantic ports, is prepared to issue permits promptly on any such shipments destined to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager Car Service Section.

RETROACTIVE PAY IS ORDERED FOR THE SHIPYARD WORKERS

The United States Shipping Board issues the following:

Through Charles Piez, vice president and general manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, it is announced that steps will at once be taken in the matter of retroactive pay for ship workers.

The labor conference held in Philadelphia had disclosed the fact that in many cases retroactive pay remains unpaid; that this is particularly the case in certain of the wood yards of the Columbia River district, but is fairly general in some of the yards of all districts.

Letter to Yard Officials.

To the yard officials who are concerned in the matter Mr. Piez sent the following:

"Our failure to meet promptly and fully the conditions imposed by the Macy Board is causing discontent and distrust among organized labor, and every possible step should immediately be taken to pay retroactive wages still due. Please make it your particular business to assign one man to this task who will cooperate with the district examiner for the purpose of bringing about an early compliance with this order.

"It seems advisable at this writing to reaffirm statements heretofore issued that all matters pertaining to hours, wages, and conditions are wholly under the control of the Macy Board and their officers, the district examiners, and that district managers, district officers, and district supervisors have no voice in these matters, but are charged with the responsibility of putting into execution the decisions of the board and the examiners.

No Deviation Permissible.

"Please advise all shipyard owners that no departures from the classifications or the decisions of either the board or the examiners will hereafter be permitted."

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING SOLDIER HELP ON FARMS

On account of numerous inquiries as to the procedure to be followed to obtain the services of enlisted soldiers on special furlough to help gather fall crops, the War Department authorizes the following statement for the information of farmers:

The procedure to be followed in securing agricultural furlough is as follows:

The soldier himself may make application to his commanding officer for permission to return to the farm, or his relatives (or the person interested) may make application for his return on forms provided for that purpose, through the local board where the man is registered. The local board, after approving the application, will forward it to the commanding officer of the camp where the soldier is stationed. If approved by the commanding officer, he will issue the necessary furlough order, directing that the man be returned to agriculture.

Become a stockholder in the United States—buy war-savings stamps.

AMER[illegible] [illegible] LETTERS DICTATED BY THE GERMANS

Col. Churchill, chief of the military intelligence branch of the General Staff, directs the attention of American editors to recently published letters from American prisoners of war in German camps in which the prisoners speak of the excellence of the food and general treatment of the prisoners.

An officer of the military intelligence branch, who spent two years of the war in Germany, reports that there are certain rules laid down for all prisoners in letter writing. The price they pay for the transmission of their letters is that they must state that they are well treated, also that the food is good and that they are contented. The letters of the prisoners are carefully censored at the camp, and any statements made contrary to the rules laid down for letter writing simply means destruction of the letter.

It is therefore concluded that any information coming from American prisoners in Germany is absolutely unreliable and should not be published in American newspapers or magazines as in any way authentic.

It is urged that all editors give the above very earnest consideration in handling prisoners' letters that may reach them in any way whatever.

WAR-SAVINGS SERVICE

The Government wishes to enlist every man, woman, and child of the Nation in war-savings service. When an individual buys war-savings stamps he enlists in the production division of the Nation, thereby supporting and backing up the fighting division which is in France and on the seas.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMMITTEES DESIGNATED

The Postmaster General has issued orders making designations of committees as follows:

Nathan C. Kingsbury, vice president American Telegraph and Telephone Co., and George W. Robinson, president Tri-State Telegraph and Telephone Co., are designated by me for the purpose of making the necessary investigations, conducting negotiations, and arriving at agreements for the unification and consolidation of the various telephone companies operating in the same communities within the United States. Any agreements resulting from these negotiations will be submitted to the Postmaster General for final approval.

James I. Blakslee, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General; James A. Edgerton, purchasing agent; and Ruskin McArdle, chief clerk, Post Office Department, are appointed a committee to study the question of the purchase of supplies for the telegraph and telephone systems and how the cost of such supplies compares with the list of the general supply committee, also with the schedules for the Postal Service.

Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General; George M. Sutton, chief post-office inspector; and Marvin M. McLean, superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, are appointed a committee to investigate and determine whether it would be practicable to divide the country into telephone and telegraph districts agreeing with the number and territory of the Railway Mail Service and inspectors' divisions.

ORDERS TELEPHONE COMPANIES TO CURTAIL LINE EXTENSIONS

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

Postmaster General Burleson to-day issued the following order to all telephone companies:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the President of the United States in his proclamation of July 22, 1918, you are notified that during the period of Federal control, and unless and until otherwise advised by me, all telephone companies operating in the United States are directed:

1. To confine extensions and betterments to imperative and unavoidable work to meet war requirements and the vital commercial needs of the country. All companies should at once adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to accomplish this result because of the difficulties, incident to war conditions, of securing adequate supplies, labor, and transportation.

Plans for Consolidation.

2. To proceed as expeditiously as possible with the plans heretofore instituted for consolidating and unifying the telephone plants and properties. Plans for consolidating the plants and properties where consolidation is manifestly desired by the public, where it can be effected on fair terms and in accordance with law, should be formulated as soon as practicable and submitted to this department.

3. Whenever two telephone systems are operating in the same area, the managements concerned should cooperate in making extensions and betterments, in order that unification and the elimination of waste in money, man power, and materials may be brought about as expeditiously as possible, in an orderly way, and with due regard to the rights of the owners of the properties and the convenience of the public.

Conserving Owners' Interests.

4. This order is not intended to direct any action, course, or policy which in the judgment of the owners of any property involved will result in damage or injury to their business or property. In any case of contemplated action hereunder, where in the judgment of the owners damage or injury may result, the company in interest before acting will bring the matter to the attention of the department, and await further instructions.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918. No. 391

PLAN TO MAKE DIRECT LOANS TO GROWERS OF LIVE STOCK

War Finance Corporation Announces Creation of Agencies at Kansas City and Dallas.

Secretary McAdoo announces that the War Finance Corporation had perfected its plans for making direct loans under the provisions of section 9 of the War Finance Corporation act to individuals, firms, and corporations whose principal business is the raising of live stock, including cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs.

The corporation has decided to create, under authority of the act, two agencies, one at Kansas City and one at Dallas. These agencies will be known as the Cattle Loan Agencies of the War Finance Corporation and their business will be confined entirely to the consideration of applications for direct loans to cattlemen. All applications from banks for advances for crop-moving purposes and other purposes will be received as heretofore by the Federal reserve banks acting as fiscal agents for the corporation.

Conducted by Committee.

Each of the two cattle loan agencies will be conducted by a cattle loan committee, one with headquarters at Kansas City and the other at Dallas, of which committees the Federal reserve agent and the governor of the respective Federal reserve banks will be members. Five additional members of each committee will be appointed by the War Finance Corporation. The cattle loan committees will in turn create such local organizations as may be necessary to carry the plan into execution. All applications for direct cattle loans must be made through the cattle loan agencies, which will refer such applications as they approve to the War Finance Corporation for final approval.

Only two cattle loan agencies will be established, and applicants residing in the Federal reserve districts of San Francisco, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City will send their applications to the cattle loan committee of Kansas City; and those residing in the Federal reserve districts of Dallas, Atlanta, and Richmond will send their applications to the cattle loan committee of Dallas. Cattlemen residing in other districts, who may have occasion to make application, will communicate direct with the War Finance Corporation at Washington.

Leave Washington Wednesday.

In order to expedite the formation of the cattle loan committees and other details of organization, Directors Clifford M. Leonard and Angus W. McLean, and Counsel S. W. Fordyce, of the War Finance Corporation, will leave Washington Wednesday evening for Kansas City, where they will consult and confer with representative bankers and cattlemen in the two districts concerned.

31 SURVIVORS LANDED FROM TORPEDOED NORWEGIAN SHIP

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that a British vessel, arriving at an Atlantic port, brought 31 survivors of the Norwegian steamship *San Jose*, which was sunk by a submarine on August 17. All the crew were saved.

The vessel also brought to port David Evans, master of the British steamship *Penistone*, who was held prisoner aboard the submarine for six days after his ship was sunk.

RAISE IN PAY FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES

The Post Office Department has issued the following:

Postmaster General Burleson stated today that he had approved an increase in wages for the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and that this increase was not discriminatory in any manner. Shortly after assuming control ot the telegraph and telephone companies the Postmaster General was advised by the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Co. that they had under way negotiations for this increase, and he told them to proceed in the regular manner. When a conclusion had been reached the recommendation for an increase was submitted to him, and approved after very careful consideration.

SHIPPING BOARD CONTRACTS FOR 33 WOOD CARGO VESSELS

The United States Shipping Board issues the following:

Contracts for the construction of 33 3,500-ton wood cargo vessels, 7 wood barges, and 3 wood harbor tugs were made in the week ending August 10. The contracts were as follows:

Two wood cargo vessels, 3,500 tonnage, Fulton Shipbuilding Co., Mormon Channel, Wilmington, Cal.

Two wood cargo vessels, 3,500 tonnage, Seaborn Shipyards Co., Tacoma, Wash.

Two wood cargo vessels, 3,500 tonnage, St. Helens Shipbuilding Co., St. Helens, Oreg.

One wood cargo vessel, 3,500 tonnage, George F. Rodgers & Co., Astoria, Oreg.

Two wood cargo vessels, 3,500 tonnage, Nilson & Kelez Shipbuilding Corporation, Seattle, Wash.

Five wooden barges, 2,500 tonnage, Coastwise Shipbuilding Co., Baltimore, Md.

Six wooden cargo vessels, 3,500 tonnage, Kruse & Banks Shipbuilding Co., North Bend, Oreg.

Three wooden tugs (harbor), Leathem & Smith Towing & Wrecking Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Eighteen wooden cargo vessels, 3,500 tonnage, Universal Shipbuilding Co., Houston Ship Canal, Harris County, Tex.

Two wooden barges, 2,500 tonnage. This contract supersedes and cancels former contract with Universal Shipbuilding Co.

COUNTRY-WIDE INQUIRY INTO COST OF LIVING IS STARTED

Bureau of Labor Statistics to Conduct Investigation—Begins at Baltimore.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Washington, D. C., is starting a country-wide investigation of the cost of living. The material collected is to be used as a basis in making wage adjustments.

The inquiry will include several different features, the principal one being the gathering of information from families as to their expenditures for one year for the various items of food and of clothing, and for housing, fuel, furniture, and miscellaneous expenses. Information will be gathered by duly authorized special agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who will call on representative families in different parts of each locality visited.

Work Begun in Baltimore.

All information given by housewives to these agents will be held as strictly confidential. Six agents are beginning work in Baltimore to-day (Tuesday). Every housewife visited is urged to furnish the information asked for. Not only will the information be of service to the Government, but it will help the housewife in knowing exactly what she is getting for her money.

Every housewife is now helping to win the war in a most effective way by conserving and regulating the food supply in her home. Here is a chance for her to help still more. Every housewife called on by one of these Government agents is urged to cooperate by giving the fullest information possible. This is one way to help win the war.

Reserve Board Ruling on Trade Acceptances

The Federal Reserve Board has ruled that it does not approve for general use form of trade acceptance which contains condition that any discount will be allowed if payment is made before maturity.

Effective August 16, Mr. John A. Will, auditor of the Federal reserve bank of St. Louis, and Mr. W. W. Paddock, examiner of the Federal reserve bank of Philadelphia, have been appointed Federal reserve examiners.

MEAT IMPORTS INTO SPAIN.

Consul General Hurst, of Barcelona, reports that by Spanish royal order effective August 12 dried beef and smoked beef may be imported into Spain free of customs duty. The consul general states that fresh meat and salted pork have already been declared duty free.—Commerce Reports.

DEALERS CALLED ON TO REPORT ON STOCKS OF KNITTING YARNS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Many small merchants throughout the country, not listed in trade organizations, have failed to report to the woolens section of the War Industries Board as recently requested, their stocks of hand knitting yarns. The board served notice August 12 on spinners of hand knitting yarns that, because of the needs of the military forces, no more woolen or worsted hand knitting yarns may be manufactured until further notice. At the same time reports were required as to stocks of yarns and wool on hand and contracts being filled.

Small Dealers Dilatory.

The larger manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, reported promptly. Where qualities and quantities of yarn have warranted, the American Red Cross has bought these stocks at a nominal profit to the holder. The Red Cross requires a much greater supply, however, for its war work and will take up suitable stocks from smaller dealers as rapidly as such stocks are offered.

Immediate Replies Asked.

The War Industries Board has no desire to penalize those who have reported their stocks of yarn for the benefit of those who have not and again asks for immediate replies from all who hold unreported stocks of hand knitting yarn. These include both woolen and worsted in Oxfords, khaki, natural, and natural gray colors and the reports should state the counts, make, quality, and cost price. The section wants reports on lots down to 50 pounds.

Forestry Loan of $1,000,000 from President's Fund

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

A loan of $1,000,000 has been made to the Forest Service from the President's special defense fund to combat fires in the national forests of the Northwestern and Pacific Coast States.

Forestry officers regard the present fire season in the Northwest as being in some respects the most serious with which the Government has ever had to deal. Early drought, high winds, electrical storms, labor shortage, and depletion of the regular force because of the war have combined to intensify the danger. Timber necessary for war industries is in danger.

Resort to the President's special defense fund was necessary, because the 1918–19 appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture has not yet been passed by Congress.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL PRINTER TO VISIT U. S.

Consul William C. Magelssen, at Melbourne, reports:

The Federal and State Governments of Australia have for some time past experienced much difficulty in maintaining an adequate supply of paper for their purposes, and the outlook gives promise of still further trouble. With a view to remedying this matter Mr. Albert Mullett, the Government printer, will visit the United States to purchase paper.—Commerce Reports.

ADDITIONAL CHARGE ALLOWED FOR COAL TO ENGINE TENDERS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Compensation is allowed mines for the service of furnishing fuel direct to the tenders of locomotives, under an order of the United States Fuel Administration, announced and effective August 18.

Under the order there may be added to the applicable Government mine price of coal delivered directly from mine tipples to locomotive tenders the sum of 5 cents per net ton, or such other sum as may be agreed upon between the operator and the railroad receiving the coal.

In case of failure to agree upon price the operator shall furnish such coal at the applicable Government mine price, plus such additional sum in excess of 5 cents per ton as may be fixed by the Bureau of Prices of the United States Fuel Administration upon application of either the operator or the railroad.

Keep Bulletin Posted in All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

COAL OF ALL KINDS LOADED ON CARS IN WEEK ENDED AUG. 3

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following statement:

A report was made to Director General McAdoo August 17 by the car service section of the Railroad Administration on the quantity of coal of all kinds loaded by roads for the week ended August 3, 1918, as compared with the same period of 1917. A summary of the report follows:

	1918	1917
Total cars bituminous	217,317	185,787
Total cars anthracite	39,632	39,757
Total cars lignite	3,623	2,843
Grand total cars, all coal	260,572	228,387

A summary of reports for the week ended August 10, 1918, based on actual reports from most roads, but with the results on some roads estimated, follows:

	1918	1917
Total cars bituminous	212,382	182,541
Total cars anthracite	37,176	41,325
Total cars lignite	3,661	2,802
Grand total cars, all coal	253,219	225,668

A summary of the decreases and increases in coal loaded since January 1, 1918, up to and including the week ending August 19, 1918, as compared with the same periods of 1917, follows:

	Decrease.	Increase.
Month of—	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
January	79,172	
February		31,250
March		46,613
April		73,408
May		84,998
June		88,840
First 4 weeks of July		113,188
Week ended Aug. 3, and week ended Aug. 10		58,736

Increase, 1918 over 1917, 417,861 cars.

State Banks Admitted to Federal Reserve System

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The following State banking institutions were admitted to the Federal Reserve System August 17, 1918:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
Winnesheik County State Bank, Decorah, Iowa	$150,000	$50,000	$1,860,924
Farmers Savings Bank, Sac City, Iowa	50,000	20,000	587,437

DUTY AS PERSONNEL ADJUTANT.

Special Orders, No. 189:

20. Capt. Albert J. Steinhardt, Adjutant General's Department, is assigned as personnel adjutant, at San Francisco, Cal.

BRITISH COMMITTEE PROVIDED TO FIX PRICES ON RAW COTTON

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables as follows:

Board of trade issues order creating official values committee for dealings in raw cotton, this committee to fix and notify daily official value of cotton. Spot prices ruling in Southern States of United States and in Alexandria taken as basis of official value plus approximate cost of transportation, insurance, placing in warehouse in Liverpool or Manchester, and such profit and other charges as the board of trade may from time to time allow. Official value of other growths shall be fixed by reference to cost in country of origin or by reference to official value of nearest grade of American or Egyptian cotton. Maximum price at which raw cotton may be bought or sold shall not exceed by more than 5 per cent the official value last fixed for cotton. All persons who buy or sell raw cotton of any growth shall make return of every purchase or sale.—Commerce Reports.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Division of Operation Announces New Officials.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF OPERATION,
Washington, July 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 11.

Effective at once, the following appointments are announced by the Division of Operation:

W. T. Tyler, Senior Assistant Director.
J. H. Keefe, Assistant Director, Office.
Frank McManamy, Assistant Director, Mechanical Department.
F. C. Wright, Assistant Director, Marine Department.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

Approved:
W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

June 26, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

Effective this date, Mr. E. T. Willcox is appointed chairman of the Committee of Freight Traffic Control, with office in Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C., vice Mr. George R. Loyall, assigned to other duties.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

Approved:
W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

RED CROSS FUND IN CHILI.

Fewer Than 200 Americans Contribute Total of $118,000.

The American Red Cross issues the following:

The Red Cross War Council has received a cablegram from James Healey, chairman of the American Red Cross chapter at Valparaiso, Chili, stating that, during the Red Cross war fund drive in Valparaiso and the coast towns of Chili, which ended July 6, a total of $118,000 in American gold was collected, as follows: Valparaiso, $84,000; Antofagasta, $8,000; Iquique, $10,000; Concepcion, $8,000; other towns, $8,000.

The district in which this collection was made had less than 200 American residents.

Invoices of Merchandise When Purchased in Italy

The Treasury Department issues the following decision (37720) relating to Italian currency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 27, 1918.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

The department refers to its decision of April 10, 1918 (T. D. 37587), publishing a decree of the Italian Government in regard to the currency in which invoices of merchandise purchased in Italy should be made out.

The department is informed by the Secretary of State that the American ambassador at Rome reports that invoices may be accepted for certification by American consular officers even though they are made out in lire.

In view of this information, collectors of customs may accept invoices of merchandise purchased in Italy when made out in the currency actually paid therefor.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

Commissions Open to Civil Veterinarians

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Examinations for commission in the veterinary section of the Officers' Reserve Corps are open for veterinarians in civil life. All appointments will be in the grade of second lieutenant and further promotions based entirely on the qualifications of the officer.

Candidates must be citizens of the United States, between 22 and 55 years of age, must be graduates of recognized veterinary colleges or universities, and must be in the active practice of their profession in the States in which they reside at the time of appointment.

Detailed information may be had by writing to the Veterinary Division, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington.

Two Naval Reserve Men Lost on Steamer Kellogg

The Navy Department announces that information has just been received that two members of the United States Naval Reserve Force were lost when the S. S. *Frederick Kellogg* was torpedoed on August 13. The two men, who had been detailed to the *Kellogg* for instructional purposes, were:

Chester Curtis Cubberley, quartermaster, third class. Father, Isaac Newton Cubberley, 44 South Fifth Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.

William T. Stillman, quartermaster, third class. Wife, Helena Stillman, Shelton, Conn.

LETTER TO STATE GOVERNORS ON LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman Felix Frankfurter, of the War Labor Policies Board, has sent the following letter regarding the enforcement of State labor laws to the governors of States:

The War Labor Policies Board, appointed to unify the labor policies of the Federal Government, has prepared various contract clauses which affect industrial relations. All future contracts given out by Government departments will include these clauses. They make certain requirements, such as the restriction of child labor and convict labor and the observance of all State factory laws.

Officials in States.

It is planned to designate the proper officials in each State to consult with and assist the Federal authorities, who are responsible for enforcing these regulations and who will, to some extent, maintain inspection services of their own.

For this purpose the War Labor Policies Board requests your cooperation in carrying out this policy. It intends to designate Dr. A. C. Summers, commissioner of Agriculture, commerce, and industries, or his successor for this work, and hopes that you will direct him to assist the Federal authorities.

Conference is Called.

The Federal Government in its activities concerned with industrial relations is brought into increasing contact with State agencies. A more intimate understanding of their common purposes in the enforcement of industrial standards is therefore essential. To that end a conference of State agencies is being called to meet in Washington September 30 and October 1.

I confidently count on you to help toward achieving the important end of this conference by sending a representative from the department named.

Supplying Railroad Cars for Stone, Sand and Gravel

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, Aug. 17, 1918.

Supplement No. 1 to Circular CS—13.

TO RAILROADS:

In accordance with the understanding expressed in Car Service Section Circular CS 13, and to avoid decline in coal loading, carriers will immediately amend their practices regarding car supply for stone, sand, and gravel so as to increase cars available for coal loading as promptly and as greatly as possible. Necessary curtailment of open-top car supply for stone, sand, and gravel must be effected so as to least affect the movement of raw materials for blast furnace and foundry operations.

Noncoal producing railroads will be expected hereunder to more promptly return empty open-top cars to their coal producing connections.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager Car Service Section.

Save for the country's sake.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 16 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 96.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 18, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from artillery activity and fruitless hostile raids in the Vosges there is nothing to report.

Section B.—The commander in chief has awarded distinguished service crosses to the following members of the A. E. F. for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Second Lieut. CARL C. RICE, M. G. B. "In command of a machine-gun section on June 6, 1918, near Chateau Thierry, France, he was wounded soon after the advance began, but refused to have his wound dressed for fear it would delay the movement. He bravely continued to lead the section until he fell from exhaustion."

Pvt. THEODORE PISTICOUDIS, M. G. B. "When three infantrymen were buried by a shell explosion near Chateau Thierry, June 6, 1918, he fearlessly left shelter in face of heavy shelling and rescued them."

First Lieut. H. C. MOLESBERRY, Engineers. "In the vicinity of Le Thiolet, on the night of June 6–7, 1918, he courageously took command of and efficiently directed the advance of an Infantry unit, when all its officers had been killed or wounded."

Pvt. JEFFERSON HOLT, medical detachment, Engineers, and Pvt. CHARLES RAFFINGTON, medical detachment, Engineers. "During the day and night of June 2–3, 1918, they exposed themselves to severe and continuous fire beyond call of duty in order to bring aid to wounded engineers and marines."

First Lieut. CHARLES C. RENTFRO, Infantry. "For three days, July 15–18, 1918, before St. Agnan, France, he went without sleep in order to care for the wounded, and performed his work fearlessly, without shelter, under continuous bombardment."

Pvt. GEORGE W. HOLLY, Infantry. "On the night of June 23, 1918, near Baccarat, France, he attempted to catch a hand grenade thrown into the window of his dugout by a German and did succeed in diverting it and thereby saving from death or injury a number of his comrades, but in the effort lost most of his hand."

The War Department announces the following emergency addresses of the men cited by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces in communique No. 96:

Second Lieut. Carl C. Rice, Company C, 1st Machine Gun Battalion. J. D. Rice, father, Rolla, Mo.

Pvt. Theodore Pistikoydis, 1st Company, 5th Machine Gun Battalion. Mrs. A. Dafont, friend, 402 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. H. C. Molesberry, 2d Engineers. Mrs. W. N. Molesberry, Andridge, Pa.

Pvt. Jefferson Holt, Medical Detachment, 2d Engineers. George W. Holt, father, Kent, Tex.

Pvt. Charles Raffington. No record.

First Lieut. Charles C. Rentfro, Infantry. No record.

Pvt. George W. Haley, mess sergeant, Company C, 317th Engineers. Mrs. Persilla Haley, 610 Chandler Street, Madisonville, Ohio.

158,011 Estimated Total of Young Men Who Will Register August 24

The War Department authorizes the following from the Office of the Provost Marshal General:

A revised estimate of the registration on August 24 of young men who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918, indicates a total enrollment of 158,011.

This estimate, by States, follows:

Alabama	3,305	Nebraska	2,075
Arizona	391	Nevada	135
Arkansas	2,824	New Hampshire	592
California	3,768	New Jersey	4,416
Colorado	1,343	New Mexico	436
Connecticut	2,238	New York	14,932
Delaware	387	North Carolina	3,600
District of Columbia	555	North Dakota	1,098
Florida	1,249	Ohio	9,363
Georgia	3,648	Oklahoma	3,426
Idaho	643	Oregon	999
Illinois	9,545	Pennsylvania	13,583
Indiana	4,265	Rhode Island	827
Iowa	3,812	South Carolina	2,258
Kansas	2,691	South Dakota	1,271
Kentucky	3,880	Tennessee	3,786
Louisiana	3,040	Texas	7,353
Maine	1,100	Utah	655
Maryland	2,209	Vermont	505
Massachusetts	5,310	Virginia	3,249
Michigan	5,454	Washington	1,618
Minnesota	3,969	West Virginia	2,487
Mississippi	2,543	Wisconsin	4,391
Missouri	5,540	Wyoming	325
Montana	922	Total	158,011

Of this 158,011, representing the indicated total registration, it is estimated roughly that 50 per cent, or approximately 79,000, will be available for Class I.

SUPPLY OF FUEL FOR CEMENT MAKERS REDUCED 25 PER CENT

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administration has issued an order curtailing the supply of fuel for the production of cement 25 per cent. The cement industry uses a very large quantity of coal, approximately 8,000,000 tons a year, and while a large quantity of cement is now being used for Government and other necessary construction, a careful study of the cement industry by the building section of the War Industries Board and by the Fuel Administration has shown that considerable quantities of cement are still being manufactured for use in nonwar construction, which could be postponed until later.

Provision is made whereby cement manufacturers may make cement in excess of their 75 per cent allotment, if this excess production is required by the necessities of the Government.

This order restricting the use of cement for nonwar purposes will make available thousands of tons of coal for war use.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

With 57 Senators, more than a quorum, present, the Senate yesterday agreed to terminate its recess and meet Thursday for the purpose of considering the new man-power bill. No objection was made when Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, asked that regular business be resumed Thursday.

Senator Gore introduced an amendment to the man-power bill intending to defer the calling of men under 21 as long as possible. It provides that no man under that age shall be drafted for military service until, in the judgement of the President, all older men, so far as consistent with public interest, have been taken. It further provides that the same rule shall apply to the 19 and 20 year classes before taking the 18-year class.

In moving that adjournment be taken by the Senate yesterday out of respect for the late Senator Gallinger, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, paid a tribute to the memory of the New Hampshire leader. He introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted eulogizing Senator Gallinger and providing for the holding of a memorial service later. A committee was appointed to attend the funeral services at Concord, N. H. The members of this committee left Washington last night.

HOUSE.

Beginning with yesterday's session the House resumed regular business after a series of three-day adjournments during the past six weeks. The House adjourned yesterday soon after convening out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Gallinger. Majority Leader Kitchin, acting as Speaker, appointed a committee to represent the House at the funeral at Concord.

Secretary Baker, Gen. March, and Provost Marshal General Crowder were before the Military Affairs Committee, which began consideration of the new man-power bill. In discussing the provisions of the measure Secretary Baker stated that the fact that a man is married will not in itself constitute a reason for deferred classification. He said that his idea was that married men should be relieved only when they are entitled to it. Gen. March read a statement showing that on August 1, 1918, the American Army numbered 3,012,112 men, of whom 1,301,742 were overseas and 1,432,706 were in the United States and insular possessions. For the present it is planned to send 250,000 men a month to France, Gen. March said, adding:

"But we hope to increase that in the spring."

Gen. March also stated that "every single man" between 18 and 45 would be needed by next spring in order to exert the full force of American man power.

Provost Marshal General Crowder explained that the new program is expected to raise 2,300,000 men by June 30, 1919, and that it is proposed to call 2,000,000 men by that time.

To meet the urgent need for electric power in shipyards, munitions factories, and other war industries, a bill approved by the War Industries Board was introduced by Representative Sims, of Tennessee, authorizing the President to construct power plants to meet immediate demands at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New Jersey cities and other eastern industrial centers.

REDEMPTION OF DAMAGED SAVING AND THRIFT STAMPS

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 13, 1918.

In redeeming war-savings stamps presented by the holders for payment, and thrift cards exchanged for war-savings stamps, postmasters will be guided by the following rulings of the Treasury Department:

"1. Portions of war-savings certificate stamps that are manifestly more than one-half of such stamps shall be redeemed at the full redemption value upon any given date of a full stamp, and no payment whatever shall be made upon a portion of a war-savings certificate stamp which is not manifestly more than one-half of a whole stamp.

"2. Portions of United States Government thrift stamps which are manifestly more than one-half of such stamps shall be received for credit at the full face value of such thrift stamps, and no credit whatever shall be made on a portion of a United States thrift stamp which is not manifestly more than one-half of a whole stamp."

Postmasters should understand that the foregoing rulings do not authorize them to redeem or replace damaged or mutilated war-savings stamps not affixed to war-savings certificates, or thrift stamps not affixed to thrift cards. Stamps which have become detached from certificates and damaged, or which are so badly damaged by fire or otherwise that the certificates to which they are affixed can not be presented at post offices for redemption in the usual manner, may be sent by the owners to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, with a sworn statement of the facts and a request for redemeption.

Imperfectly printed or damaged war-savings and thrift stamps held in stock by postmasters should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Stamps, for credit.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Asst. P. M. General.

Cars of Grain Loaded Up to August 10, 1918

The Director General of Railroads has made public the following table showing the number of cars of grain loaded, including the week ending August 10th:

Week ending—	1917	1918
July 6	14,662	13,839
July 13	18,579	21,739
July 20	17,115	29,467
July 27	18,227	32,263
Aug. 3	19,410	35,634
Aug. 10	21,720	32,909
Total	109,713	164,851

RULING ON SHIPYARD WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR GIVEN OUT

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

An important bulletin dealing with the questions of minimum wage and hours of work was issued Monday to all shipyards and auxiliary plants by the Industrial Relations Group, United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The bulletin deals with a recent strike of 3,000 men in eight plants at Waynesboro, Pa. A decision on the matters at controversy in this strike was rendered by the National War Labor Board. The bulletin sets forth that this decision gives indication of the future policy of the board regarding minimum wage and hours of work. The bulletin follows:

Text of Bulletin.

"The Director of Industrial Relations is receiving numerous inquiries regarding the establishment of a minimum wage. The National War Labor Board is not ready to announce a fixed policy in this question, but its decision of July 23 gives an indication as to future action.

"At Waynesboro, Pa., 3,000 men in eight plants struck for a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour. The lowest-paid men had been getting 22 cents. The board established a minimum of 40 cents, 10 cents more than the workers asked. The board is giving further consideration to this minimum and reserves the right to revise it on the basis of what is necessary to maintain the worker and his family in reasonable comfort.

Other Features of Decision.

"Other important features of the decision are as follows:

"That the number of working hours in this plant shall be the same as at present. That time and one-half for ordinary overtime and double time for Sundays and those holidays fixed by the statutes of Pennsylvania be granted. The board announces that it has under consideration the matter of the determination of the proper working day, and the decision here made will be subject to modification when and as the board come to a determination in that regard.

"That the employees shall meet with committees of their own men in the various shops. That there will be no discrimination against union men, and that the unions shall not be permitted to use coercive means to obtain their objects in any event.

Agreements as to Apprentices.

"That apprentices be given an opportunity to learn a trade under circumstances as to character of work and compensation as may be agreed upon between committees of their men and their employees. That the request of the employees to the effect that all piecework and premium work be abolished be denied.

"The findings of the War Labor Board, of course, supersede the findings of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board for Shipworkers."

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUE TO RUN UNTIL JULY 15, 1919

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, Treasury certificates of indebtedness of the United States, tax series of 1919, dated and bearing interest from August 20, 1918, payable July 15, 1919, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal reserve banks. Bearer certificates, with interest coupons attached, will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

Tax Exemptions.

Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, or by the act approved July 9, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above. Certificates of this series will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes when payable at or before the maturity of the certificates.

Minus Circulation Privilege.

The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment on bond subscriptions. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the subscription at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on allotment. After allotment and upon payment Federal reserve banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal reserve banks.

Reserve Banks Agents.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications until further notice.

The fifth biweekly offering of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan will be omitted.

Rules for Makers of Refrigerators Limiting the Use of Iron and Steel Issued by the War Industries Board

The War Industries Board issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 16, 1918.*

To the manufacturers of refrigerators:

It is of primary importance in the present emergency that the country's resources be used to full advantage, and that we husband our supplies of materials, equipment, and capital to aid in carrying on the war. The Conservation Division is making an inquiry to learn what savings the refrigerator manufacturing industry can effect, and how the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks can be reduced. This is in accordance with plans that are being put into effect in numerous industries.

The division has been advised that refrigerator manufacturers are offering a greater variety of grades, styles, and sizes than is necessary to meet the essential requirements of the civilian population in time of war, and that it would be entirely practicable to effect a substantial reduction. It is stated, furthermore, that some manufacturers are now offering styles of refrigerators and water coolers which consume a larger quantity of steel than is necessary or desirable at the present time. By reducing the variety and discontinuing these unnecessary features, the amount of capital in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks can be substantially reduced and important savings effected in steel and other war materials.

The division particularly requests manufacturers to discontinue using iron or steel wherever it is practicable to adopt a substitute. It is imperative that the use of steel be confined to strictly war industries, except where it is required to meet the essential demands of the civilian population. Steps have already been taken to insure an increased production of sheet zinc, and manufacturers of refrigerators should utilize this metal to replace iron or steel wherever possible. Experts have advised that the use of plain sheet zinc for this purpose is perfectly sanitary. A satisfactory process for applying enamel on sheet zinc has also been developed. The divisic will gladly aid any manufacturer with detailed information on this point.

It is, furthermore, extremely important that manufacturers curtail their consumption of block or pig tin and tin oxide. We are entirely dependent upon oversea shipments for our supplies of this metal. Considerable hazard is involved in its importation and large quantities are required for our war program. Laboratory and manufacturing tests are now being made to determine whether larger savings than provided for by the inclosed program can be effected. The division will welcome suggestions from manufacturers.

A program of conservation, which has been drawn up, is being submitted to each refrigerator manufacturer. A copy is inclosed. This program will be made effective unless substantial reasons are immediately presented to show that by some modification the needs of the Government can be met more effectually. If you can send us any suggestions whereby greater economies can be brought about, we shall be glad to receive them. Will you please acknowledge this letter promptly, assuring this division of your cooperation?

Yours, very truly,

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

SCHEDULE FOR MANUFACTURERS OF HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS.

1. No manufacturer is to add any new patterns or styles to his line during the war.

2. Each manufacturer to reduce the number of grades in his line to not more than two. Grade one.—This line to consist of high-grade refrigerators lined with sheet metal, porcelain, opal glass, stone, monolithic, or other substances; not more than two of these linings to be used in this grade by each manufacturer. Grade two.—This line to consist of cheaper grade refrigerators, lined with sheet metal, either plain or enameled. No other kind of lining to be used.

3. Each manufacturer to restrict his line of grade one refrigerators for the domestic wholesale and retail trade as follows: Single-door, lid-top icing, four sizes; three-door, front icing, three sizes; four-door, front icing, three sizes; apartment house style, four sizes.

4. Each manufacturer to restrict his line of grade two refrigerators for the domestic wholesale and retail trade as follows: Single-door, lid-top icing, four sizes, plain and enameled lining; three-door, front icing, three sizes, enameled lining only; four-door, front icing, one size, enameled lining only; two-door, apartment house style, four sizes, enameled lining only; household ice chest, four sizes, plain lining only; grocers' ice chest, two sizes, plain lining only.

5. The manufacture of all-steel or all-porcelain refrigerators to be discontinued and wood used for all exteriors.

6. The manufacture of metal water coolers to be discontinued.

7. The manufacture of refrigerators with double lids to be discontinued.

8. The use of iron or steel to be restricted to ice racks, flues, and drain pipes, porcelain linings and shelves, wire for shelves, nails, screws, and trimmings. Sheet zinc to be used wherever practicable.

9. The use of pure tin for tinning shelves to be discontinued and an alloy containing not more than 60 per cent tin substituted.

10. Solder for galvanized parts to contain not more than 45 per cent tin. For zinc parts not more than 50 per cent tin.

11. The manufacture of removable shelves may be continued, but these are not to be adjustable for height.

12. The use of galvanized iron for covering the under side of the ice chamber supports to be discontinued.

13. Each manufacturer to submit to this division a list of styles and sizes (outside measurement, height, width, and breadth) that he will continue to manufacture.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION HELPING NEW YORK CANNERS

The War Finance Corporation authorizes the following:

The War Finance Corporation announces that it has effected an arrangement for extending financial assistance to the canners of New York State. This action insures the harvesting and preservation of this season's crop of spinach, peas, tomatoes, corn, and other vegetables, as well as a great variety of small fruits.

Warehouse Company Organized.

A warehouse company has been organized by the canners with paid-in capital of $100,000. This warehousing company issues receipts for goods stored, which receipts to the extent of 125 per cent of cost value of goods form the basis of collateral to secure the respective loans to canners. The Warehousing Co. is managed by 11 of the most representative and well-known canners of New York State. The arrangement provides that every canner in the State can avail himself of the facilities afforded, and no canner will be refused relief if he is worthy of it and has the required security.

Industry a Large One.

The canning industry of New York State is a large one, particularly active in the northern section of the State. In their application for aid the canners stated that in the last two seasons, when the crops were light, only a comparatively small amount of funds was required, while the present season's crop is a large one. Furthermore, in responding to the needs of the times, the canners have extended their acreage and enlarged their production. They stated also that the amount of money they have been able to procure from the banks with which they deal is entirely inadequate to enable them to continue their business and save these perishable food products; that the cost of containers and other expenses have increased; that the situation was precarious and a serious food loss was threatened, and that aid to be of real value had to come quickly, as otherwise a large amount of perishable food products would be lost, to the great detriment of growers, canners, and the consuming public, as well as our soldiers overseas.

Situation Already Relieved.

The attitude of the War Finance Corporation has already relieved the situation and has averted the serious food loss with which the canning industry of New York was confronted.

The comprehensive plan under which this relief is given was suggested to the canning industry by the War Finance Corporation. Its main feature is a carefully controlled system of warehousing goods at the respective canning plants so that the necessary adequate security may be obtained for the money advanced, as required by the War Finance Corporation act.

CONTROL OF RADIO SUBSTANCES.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner reports from London, England, under date of August 14, that the minister of munitions prohibits the purchase, sale, and delivery, except under license, of all radioactive substances.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, August 16, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, changes of title approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
First National Bank of Dardanelle, Ark	$25,000
Liberty National Bank of Marine City, Mich	50,000
Pampa National Bank, Pampa, Tex	25,000
Fannin National Bank of Bonham, Tex. (succeeds the Fannin County National Bank of Bonham)	100,000
For conversion of State Banks: First National Bank of Lake Wilson, Minn. (conversion of State Bank of Lake Wilson)	25,000
Total	225,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
First National Bank of Des Arc, Ark	$25,000
First National Bank of Green, Kans	25,000
Sherman County National Bank of Stratford, Tex	25,000
Total	75,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
Citizens National Bank of New Philadelphia, Ohio, from $75,000 to $100,000	$25,000
First National Bank of Camden, S. C., from $50,000 to $75,000	25,000
First National Bank of Huron, S. Dak., from $50,000 to $65,000	15,000
Total	65,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

Juniata Valley National Bank of Mifflintown, Pa., until close of business Aug. 15, 1938.

Merchants National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., until close of business Aug. 15, 1938.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

	Capital.
Citizens National Bank of Fernandina, Fla. (liquidating agent, Bankers Financing Co. of Jacksonville, Fla.)	$50,000

SUMMARY.

	Banks.	Total capital.
Applications for charter	5	$225,000
Charters issued	3	75,000
Charters extended	2	
Increases of capital approved	3	65,000
Other liquidations	1	50,000

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

MARINE CORPS COMMISSIONS AWARDED 91 ENLISTED MEN

Ninety-one enlisted men of the Marine Corps received their commissions as second lieutenants at the graduation exercises of the Marine Corps officers' training camp at Quantico, Va., Thursday, August 15. Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant, and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector, attended the exercises, Gen. Barnett presenting the diplomas and Gen. Lauchheimer administering the oath.

The presentation of the commissions was preceded by a reception, each member of the graduating class being presented to the Major General Commandant and to the other officers present by Lieut. Col. P. M. Rixey, commandant of the Marine Officers' School.

All Former Enlisted Men.

All of the newly commissioned officers have served as enlisted men in the ranks of the Marine Corps, in accordance with the policy of Marine Corps headquarters to accept no civilian candidates for commissions. They were ordered to Quantico from Marine Corps posts, stations and ships three months ago to attend the officers' school. Four of them came from the legation guard at Peking, China; six from the Philippine Islands, while others came from Guam, Hawaii; California, Hayti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, the Gulf coast, Cuba, and the vessels of the fleet on both coasts.

Won after Hard Study.

All won their commissions after an intensive three months' course, in which some failed in the monthly examinations. Of those who have won commissions, many have held noncommissioned officers' posts in the Marine Corps. Among them are 3 former sergeants major, 1 gunnery sergeant, 3 quartermaster sergeants, 23 sergeants, and 28 corporals. The remainder of the graduating class were chosen from the grade of private.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 17, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$493,168.28
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	339,475.06
Miscellaneous	1,316,859.45
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	236,179.62
Total ordinary receipts	2,385,682.41
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	9,726,709.24
Balance previous day	1,493,109,222.52
Total	1,505,221,614.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$59,064,339.03
Panama Canal disbursements	$9,674.21
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	20,318,357.03
Balance in general fund today	1,425,848,592.32
Total	1,505,221,614.17

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

SPECIAL LICENSE FOR EXPORT OF CERTAIN TRANSIENT GOODS

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces the revision of the regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are being conveyed in transit, either in bond or otherwise, through the territory or via any port of the United States. The regulations which were announced on May 4, 1918 (W. T. B. R. 101), are now withdrawn and the following are in substitution thereof:

Regulations Substituted.

1. On July 3, 1918, the War Trade Board revised Special Export License RAC-42 which previously had been issued through the customs service. Under this revised license collectors of customs are authorized to allow to be exported shipments of all commodities of the origin and/or destination specified in paragraphs A, B, and C below, when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States, either in bond or otherwise, and when they are proposed to be exported from or taken out of any port of the United States.

A. Canada and Newfoundland.—Commodities originating in Canada or Newfoundland and destined to any country in the world except Sweden, European Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Greece, and Switzerland.

B. Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and their colonies, possessions, and protectorates.—(1a) Commodities originating in Great Britain, France, Italy, or Japan or any of their colonies, possessions, or protectorates, when destined to any of the same: Provided, however, That this license does not cover shipments of commodities which have crossed or which it is proposed shall cross the United States from an Atlantic or a Pacific or Gulf port, from a Pacific to an Atlantic or Gulf port, or from a Gulf port to an Atlantic or Pacific port.

(2a) Commodities originating in or destined to Great Britain, France, or Italy, excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates: Provided, however, That this license does not cover shipments of commodities which have crossed, or which it is proposed shall cross the United States from an Atlantic to a Pacific or Gulf port, from a Pacific to an Atlantic or Gulf port, or from a Gulf port to an Atlantic or Pacific port.

(3a) Commodities originating in any South American country, or in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, or Panama, destined for Japan and carried on Japanese vessels touching at any United States port.

C. Spain to Cuba via Porto Rico.—Commodities originating in Spain, its colonies, possessions, and protectorates, and destined for Cuba via Porto Rico.

Instructions to Collectors.

2. Before allowing any of the above-mentioned shipments, the collector of customs at the port of entry will require, in the case of rail shipments, that there shall be noted on the customs carrier's manifest, Form 7512, the full name and address of the ultimate consignee abroad and a statement to the effect that the shipment is made under License No. RAC–42. A true copy of such customs carrier's manifest, Form 7512, must be delivered by the carrier to the collector of customs at the port of exit. In the case of shipments by vessel, when Form 7512 is not used, the collector will require the filing of a copy of the ship's manifest or portion thereof, on which must be clearly shown the particular items thereon which are licensed under RAC–42. The copy of Form 7512 or the copy of the ship's manifest which is filed with the collector at the port of entry and exit shall be forwarded immediately by the collector to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

3. It should be particularly noted that License RAC–42 authorizes the exportation of no commodity which is not "in transit" through the territory or via a port of the United States. Shippers should also understand that License No. RAC–42 is an export license and does not authorize the importation into the United States of any commodity without an import license, and also does not authorize any shipment from or to any individual, partnership, association, or corporation whose name appears on the enemy trading list.

4. Shipments traveling in transit by rail on customs carrier's manifest, Form 7512, must be covered by individual import and export licenses when such carrier customs manifest does not show at the time of entry the name and address of the ultimate consignee.

MAXIMUM PRICES ANNOUNCED ON VARIOUS GRADES OF RAGS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has fixed the following maximum prices upon various grades of rags, effective on all sales made from August 19, and remaining in effect until October 1, 1918, and thereafter, pending the compilation of data which is to be furnished by the Federal Trade Commission. These prices are net f. o. b. shipping point and are to apply to sales made both to the Government and to the public.

The prices follow:

	Cents per pound.
Mixed softs	21½
Blue serge	25
Brown serge	32
Green serge	32
Red serge	28
Black serge	22
White softs	52
White flannels and serges	50
White knits	56
Red knits	27½
Blue knits mixed	26½
Silver gray knits	45
Brown knits	32
Fancy knits	21
Black dressed knits	30
Light hoods	38
Light gray underwear	16
Fine light merinos	32
Fine dark merinos	25
Coarse dark merinos with serges	16
Coarse light merinos with serges	24
Thibets	28½
Rough cloth	8½
Skirted cloth ripped from rough cloth	11½
Skirted cloth, sorted from mixed rags	10
Light skirted cloth	15½
Black and white skirted cloth	17
Fine light skirted cloth	18½
Brown skirted cloth	10
Dark skirted cloth	8½
Black skirted cloth	10
Blue skirted cloth	10
Tan skirted cloth	25
Light skirted worsted	25
Blue skirted worsted	21
Black skirted worsted	22
Brown skirted worsted	23
Dark skirted worsted	17
Wool carpets	10½
Soft-back carpets	4½
Mixed linseys	4½
White linsey flannels	7
Wool bodies	8½
Skirted delaines	6½

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES PRAISED FOR THEIR DEVOTION TO DUTY

The War Department authorizes the following:

The following communication has been addressed to the civilian employees of the Quartermaster Corps in Washington by Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General. It is an appreciation of the splendid work which the men and women employees of the Quartermaster Corps, situated in the temporary buildings, have been doing during the hot spell.

"It is well known that the combination of temperature and humidity makes Washington an uncomfortable city for strenuous work during the summer months. We have already this summer experienced the hottest day since record was established in 1870.

"The conditions of war, however, allow no choice of place or time of work. Our work in support of the boys in the trenches, with whose discomforts ours are not to be compared, must continue daily. A large number of us must work in Washington, the center of the war organization, and in such buildings and under such general conditions as the emergency situation imposes.

"The Secretary of War requests me to express to you his appreciation of your high purpose in participating in war work, and particularly of the steadfastness of your purpose during the present period of uncomfortable conditions. It is expected that every one will loyally continue to 'carry on.'"

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	79
Missing in action	2
Wounded severely	54
Died of wounds	1
Died from accident and other causes	4
Total	140

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Col. Wallace Wilmer Fetzer. Jerome C. Fetzer, Milltown, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

Earl R Churchill. Mrs. Pauline Churchill, 53 Harvard Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Henry Q. Griffin. Mrs. William G. Crooker, 91 Fremont Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Thomas Massey. Miss Thoma Massey, 2039 Ontario Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James R. Stow. Richard A. Stow, R. F. D. No. 3, Eatonton, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Sergt. Maj. Abram H. Corman. Jacob Corman, 235 Hamilton Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Milton L. Bishop. A. W. Bishop, 107 West Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.

John E. Cummings. Mrs. Helen J. Cummings, 160 Maple Avenue, Blairsville, Pa.

Joseph W. Kiesel. Andrew Kiesel, 321 Christ Court, Scranton, Pa

Edmund H. Knight. Mrs. Adolph Kann, 138 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frederic H. Knight. Mrs. Frederic H. Knight, 138 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John R. Meehan. Mrs. Mary Meehan, 48 Claybourne Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Richard H. Stewart. Katie Meslch, 604 Fifth Street. Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Taylor. Mrs. James L. Kingsland, 545 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Henry U. Brandt. Charles H. Brandt, 1609 Twelfth Street, Altoona, Pa.

Louis F. Donges. Mrs. Louis Leitenberger, 312 South Street, Johnstown, Pa.

George W. Laird. George Laird, 1223 South Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas Murray. Mrs. Anna Murray, 2705 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris Schuchman. Mrs. Sarah Schuchman, 2 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

Walter E. Simmons. Mrs. Walter Simmons, R. F. D. No. 2, Hatfield, Pa.

David F. Carson (mechanic). Mrs. Annie E. Carson, 430 Second Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

George J. Volin (mechanic). Peter J. Volin, 816 Barkerville Road, Pittsfield, Mass.

PRIVATES.

John H. Bolich. Milton Brunner, R. F. D. No. 6, Koonsville, Pa.

William B. Brenner. Mrs. Florence Brenner, 256 Walnut Street, Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa.

Floyd Brookman. John A. Brookman, 29 Fifth Street, Scottdale, Pa.

Bert Buchanan. Charles Buchanan, Waynesburg, Pa.

Benjamin F. Byers. Mrs. Elmer Deeds, Ligonier, Pa.

Antonio Camerote. Mrs. Stella Camerote, 1517 East Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carlo Capriotti. Sarfano Capriotti, Aequasanpa, Province Ascoli, Pisceno, Italy.

James L. Farrell. John Farrell, 303 Huffman Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

Frank Fletcher. Mrs. Rose Fletcher, 913 South Orian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William J. Furey. Mrs. Bridget Furey, 7 Ulswood Avenue, Sharon, Pa.

Charles F. Graham. Mrs. Clara Graham, Fourth Street, Connellsville, Pa.

Frank P. Hartman. William Amrhein, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 109 Noble, Okla.

Phillip V. Kelly. Lawrence W. Kelly, 101 Wilson Street, Etna, Pa.

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the following list of American prisoners of war:

Name.	Rank.	Emergency address.
CAMP RASTATT.		
Cheesman, Burt	First lieutenant	Mrs. B. G. Cheesman, wife, 2611 Dirr Avenue, Parsons, Kans.; also Miss W. V. Cheesman, sister, R. R. box 233a, St. Joseph, Mo.
Truxel, William C	Captain	Albert E. Truxel, father, Meyersdale, Pa.
Taylor, Edward R	First lieutenant	Mrs. Annie S. Taylor, wife, Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
Gee, J. E	Lieutenant	Mrs. Mary V. Gee, mother, 531 Alexander Street, Monongahela, Pa.
Cousart, James B	Captain	Mrs. Marie M. Cousart, wife, 5030 Willows Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Swarts, Walter Levi	First lieutenant	Mrs. Mae S. Swarts, wife, 320 Green Street, Scranton, Pa.
Sloan, Herman	....do	George W. Sloan, father, Merchantville, N. J.
Brown, William	Second lieutenant	Mrs. Pearl E. Brown, Scranton, Pa.
Barrett, Mitchell A	First sergeant	Henry Barrett, father, 4941 Parish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Barringer, H. E	Lieutenant	Mrs. Harrison E. Barrenger, 1221 Heard Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
Crowns, George H	Second lieutenant	Neal Crowns, father, Nakoosa, Wis.
Raymond, Robert F	First lieutenant	Judge Robert F. Raymond, father, Superior Court House, Boston, Mass.
CAMP BAYREUTH.		
Morton, James E	Private	Mrs. Sara Coffrey, aunt, 116 North Hughson Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
CAMP DULMEN.		
Dennen, Joseph R	Private, first class	James P. Dennen, father, 68 Witherspoon Street, Princeton, N. J.
Hunt, Harold J	Private	Addison B. Hunt, father, Hightstown, N. J.
CAMP HAMMELBURG.		
Freshour, Rollin G	Private	Mrs. W. A. Freshour, mother, Ripon, Cal.
Hughey, George D	Corporal	Clarence V. Hughey, brother, Lehigh, Okla.
CAMP LIMBURG.		
Sciullo, John	Private	Mathew Sciullo, father, 74 South Elm Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Murphy, Earl E	Corporal	John E. Murphy, father, Homestead Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
CAMP STARGARD POGRANIA.		
James, Harry K	Private, first class	Mrs. S. C. Dimond, mother, 123 High Street, Bristol, R. I.
CAMP UNKNOWN.		
Hitzeroth, Edward	First lieutenant	Mrs. Helen Gray Hitzeroth, 4900 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Husted, Charles Jacob	Private, first class	Mrs. Catherine M. Husted, mother, 980 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bixler, Walter S	....do	Abraham O. Bixler, father, 422 East Murphy Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.
Neel, Walter E	Private	Mrs. Minnie Neel, mother, 313 West Town Street, Salisbury, N. C.
Woodward, Edgar M	Corporal	Mrs. Emma Woodward, mother, Stoyestown, Pa.

Three U. S. Lieutenants Prisoners in Germany

The War Department is in receipt of the following information:

Lieut. Aviator Alexander M. Roberts is a prisoner, unwounded, camp unknown. His emergency address is given as Mrs. H. T. Roberts, mother, 1211 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Gulfport, Miss.

Lieut. William Sturgvan Gardner Kidder, R. F. C. pilot, is a prisoner at Camp Karlsruhe, Germany, and is in good health. His emergency address is not stated.

First Lieut. William Wallace Chalmers is a prisoner at Rastatt, Baden, Germany. His emergency address is given as Mr. James Chalmers, father, 28 Bond Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Walter J. Kirk. Mrs. Thomas F. Kirk, 1838 Fillmore Street, Camden, N. J.

David L. Knapp. Mrs. Martha Knapp, 1028 North Leithgow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Norman C. Kohler. Reed M. Kohler, Fayetteville, Pa.

Horace L. Layser. Johnathan H. Layser, Richland, Pa.

Harry B. Lessig. Mrs. Ina Lessig, Box 17, Leechburg, Pa.

Meyer Levine. Alex Levine, Blairsville, Pa.

Leslie H. McLean. Mrs. Emma McLean, 20 North Grant Street, Union City, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

John P. Mooney. Mrs. Sarah Mooney, 2408 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mike Palusjk. Bill Palusjk, Walwnun, Russla.
George R. Rankin. Mrs. Mary Rankin, 194 Mount Vernon Avenue, Uniontown, Pa.
Raymond R. Benninger. Mrs. Mary Benninger, 95 Coolspring Street, Uniontown, Pa.
Carlo Arnao. Santo Arnao, 1741 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lyle W. Barnes. Mrs. Kate Knight, Quimby, Iowa.
John C. Campbell. Mrs. Clara Campbell, Vandergrift, Pa.
Clarence E. Clark. George W. Clark, 821 Ontario Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
George D. Conrad. John Conrad, Central Street, Orange, Mass.
Patrick J. Cook. Thomas Cook, New Salem, Pa.
Walter H. Distler. John J. Distler, 2462 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis V. Dorsey. Thomas Dorsey, 46 Charles Street, North Abbington, Mass.
John C. Edwards. Mrs. Clara Edwards, Fort Gaines, Ga.
Francis L. Erb. James H. Erb, 909 South Sycamore Street, Connellsville, Pa.
Bernard E. Fanean. Mrs. Mary Fanean, 869 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Fuoss. Joseph Fuoss, Owensdale, Pa.
Howard J. Gardner. Amos Gardner, 1200 West Fifteenth Street, Tyrone, Pa.
Ammon Gibble. Mrs. Lizzie Gibble, Manheim, Pa.
Cecil Giberson. Ben Giberson, 240 South East Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Harold C. Goodrich. Mrs. Carrie Goodrich, R. F. D. No. 2, Crown Point, Ind.
Wilbur H. Hamilton. Howard M. Hamilton, Brown Street, Everson, Pa.
Charles E. Hewitt. Oliver Hewitt, Harveys, Pa.
Lerlowe E. Howard. Mrs. Minnie M. Howard, 727 Avenue B East, East Hutchinson, Kans.
Arthur H. Hurd. Mrs. Clara Hurd, 100 Newhall Street, Lynn, Mass.
Raymond F. Jacobs. Nicholas Jacobs, 318 Linden Avenue, Sharpsburg, Pa.
James A. Karr. John C. Karr, R. F. D. No. 2, Shawnee, Okla.
Clayton S. Kise. John D. Kise, 237 North Second Street, Columbia, Pa.
Henry A. Kloppick. Charles Kloppick, 3889 Lydia Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William C. Kluth. Mrs. Carrie Kluth, 1640 Redfield Avenue, North Philadelphia, Pa.
George Lambert. Mrs. Julia Lambert, 1370 San Pueblo Avenue, Fresno, Cal.
George B. Lauinger. Mrs. Bertha Lauinger, 254 Harker Street, West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Haley McCaskill. C. A. McCaskill, Troy, Ala.
John J. McPolin. Mrs. Maggie McPolin, 2715 Titan Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy B. Martin. Fred Martin, 2 Church Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Charles Miellentz. William Zitler, 465 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John A. Milko. Mrs. Mary Milko, 327 Braddock Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
William R. Monteith. Mrs. Effie Monteith, 66 Harvard Avenue, Allston, Mass.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

William R. Harley. Mrs. Lena Harley, 1037 South Alabama Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edward Albert Smith. Miss Jessie Dilly, Portland, Oreg.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Robert Black Herbert. Mrs. Angeline H. Herbert, 124 O'Hara Street, Greensburg, Pa.
William E. Myers. Mrs. Mathilde Myers, 4916 Keyser Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

George W. Gerlacher. Mrs. Isabelle Gerlacher, 224 Rose Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
Norman L. Duncan. Mrs. Elmira Duncan, 1335 Philadelphia Street, Indiana, Pa.
James G. McHenry. Mrs. Clara McHenry, 628 Water Street, Indiana, Pa.
William E. Oakes. William E. Oakes, Clymer, Pa.
Charles F. Pinder. Thomas E. Pinder, Johnstown, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Joseph A. Lynch. Timothy J. Lynch, 3 Basswood Street, Lawrence, Mass.
William C. Clark. Mrs. Mary E. Clark, R. F. D. No. 1, Penn Run, Indiana County, Pa.
Michael A. Luczak. John Luczak, 613 South Jackson Street, Bay City, Mich.
Thomas McElwee. Mrs. Minnie C. McElwee, Defiance, Pa.
David Stiner. Mrs. Sarah McGuire, 156 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Sarkio Goshgorian. Mike Kaganian, 16 Jackson Street, Worcester, Mass.
Agostino Guinchi. Benny Guinchi, 124 Matron Street, Parsons, Pa.
Edward B. Johnson. Mrs. Annie Picnich, 22 Church Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Sidney C. Marlin. Robert T. Marlin, 224 South Eleventh Street, Indiana, Pa.
Paul W. Marshall. Joseph K. Marshall, 501 Second Street, Monongahela, Pa.
Cyrus Mathict. Mrs. Elizabeth Mathict, 249 South Fifth Street, Columbia, Pa.
Luther H. Middlesworth. Mrs. Elizabeth Middlesworth, 130 Hepburn Street, Milton, Pa.
Walter F. Mills. Mrs. Kathrine Mills, 196 Stanislaus Street, Rochester, N. Y.
William S. Ober. Lewis Ober, Lovejoy, Pa.
Ottomer P. Page. Mrs. Allie Woods, Clearfield, Pa.
Jaharias Paraskevas. Gustav Pentzos, Rochester, Pa.
Hugh E. Patterson. Robert Patterson, 25 Johnson Avenue, Blairsville, Pa.
Newel F. Philips. Mrs. Lisle Johnson, Indiana, Pa.
William H. Prokosch. Joseph W. Prokosch, Finlayson, Minn.
Pasquale Quirino. Mrs. Angelus Marastrogo, 220 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
William P. Simons. Mrs. Jennie Simons, R. F. D. No. 2, Wysox, Pa.
Earl Truxal. D. S. Truxal, 511 Brinker Avenue, Latrobe, Pa.
Edward Wildey. Arthur Wildey, R. F. D. No. 16, Earl Park, Ind.
Fred V. Williams. Mrs. Ida Williams, 502 Coller Street, Neosho, Wis.
Carl Wimmer. Mrs. Carl Wimmer, 1603 Carson Avenue, Lewiston, Idaho.
Garold T. Cressey. Charles A. Cressey, Union Street, Livermore Falls, Me.
Ralph Davidson. Ada Davidson, Sandoval, Ill.
John I. Duffy. Mrs. Anna Crossin, 3814 Aspen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John B. Farrington. W. P. Farrington, Farmington, Wash.
Harvey J. Field. Mrs. Nance E. Field, East Sandwick, Mass.
Jasper S. Green. Daniel Green, Wilder, Idaho.
Harvey L. Hutchens. M. R. Hutchens, Elk City, Kans.
Richard B. Jackson. Mrs. Susan Jackson, 2529 Eseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William J. O'Brien. John J. O'Brien, 1000 Railroad Street, Duquesne, Pa.
Victor W. Roberts. Mrs. Fannie L. Roberts, Brownwood, Tex.
James F. Wood. Mrs. Bella Triell, William Penn, Montgomery County, Pa.
George W. Aber. William Aber, 57 Blossam Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
David Appelzelar. Fred Appelzelar, La Mesa, N. Mex.
Ricardo Archuleta. Miguel Archuleta, Walsenburg, Colo.
Josephus C. Baer. J. A. Baer, Masontown, Pa.
John J. Bakey. John J. Bakey, 526 North Fifty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank J. Bartsch. Frank J. Bartsch, Abbott, Colo.
William Henry Beach. Kimber Beach, 827 East Commerce Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Elmer B. Camper. Mrs. Mary E. Camper, 134 East Peach Street, Connellsville, Pa.
Herbert C. Christopher. Richard H. Christopher, 2208 East Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.
Jacob Ciezielzyk. J. Walsh, Crandon, Wis.
Lloyd Gesselman. Jesse K. Gesselman, R. F. D. No. 2, Lewiston, Pa.

Died From Wounds.

Pvt. Magnus Nelson. Mrs. Mary Nelson, R. F. D. No. 6, Pelican Rapids, Minn.

Died From Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Wilbert G. Huffman. Mrs. Mary Huffman, Homewood, Beaver County, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Charles L. Ackley. Charles Tuft, sr., R. F. D. No. 4, Westfield, Pa.
Daniel Mark Lynch. Mrs. Catherine Lynch, 9 Day Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Joseph A. Marcotte. Joseph H. Marcotte, Winlock, Wash.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general af the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	68
Died of disease	7
Wounded severely	55
Wounded, degree undetermined	4
Prisoner	1
Total	135

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

David E. Wheeler. Mrs. David E. Wheeler, care of Morgan Harjes, 31 Bd. Haus, Paris, France.
Richard S. Bullitt. Logan M. Bullitt, Torresdale, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilbur F. Small. Mrs. Lillian F. Small, Box 204, Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Albert A. Mountain. Miss Marh J. Mountain, McMechen, W. Va.
Walter B. Riggle. Lewis P. Riggle, R. F. D. No. 2, Cameron, W. Va.
Fred Stefl. Mrs. Mary Stefl, Diamond Street, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
Raymond P. Lingle. Mrs. Mary E. Lingle, Du Bois, Pa.

CORPORALS.

George J. Lester. Mrs. George J. Lester, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Elmer D. Lockhart. Mrs. Hulda Lockhart, Blairsville, Pa.
Elmer H. Stevenson. Mrs. Helen M. Stevenson, 1938 South Woodstock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William E. Taylor. Mrs. Mary Taylor, 229 Wendover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John H. Welsh. Mrs. Mary Welsh, 2346 South Lambert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George K. Bishoff. Clarence F. Bishoff, 1921 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas P. Grinnan. Mrs. Mary Grinnan, 5837 Haverford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
William B. Madden. Mrs. Mary Madden, 68 Cuyler Avenue, Jeannette, Pa.
Charles E. Murphy. Mrs. Lucy Murphy, Wind Ridge, Pa.
Howard Secrist. Mrs. Emma S. Secrist, R. F. D. L, Connellsville, Pa.
Clifford F. Shaffer. Mrs. Margaret Shaffer, New Salem, Pa.
Herbert Stuck. Charles Stuck, Ohiopyle, Pa.
Leonard L. Whitehill. Millard F. Whitehill, 419 East Maiden Street, Washington, Pa.
Mechanic Ben A. Manning. Mrs. Emma Manning, 131 East Greene Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Harry D. Chilcoat. Mrs. Mary Chilcoat, 2216 Beale Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Sid Clark. Mrs. Eliza Clark, Coyle, Okla.
Hallie J. Closser. James W. Closser, 124 South Richhil Street, Waynesburg, Pa.
Paul Coulter. Mrs. Ella Coulter, Girty, Pa.
Harry A. Empfield. Mrs. Myrta Empfield, R. F. D. No. 2, Blairsville, Pa.
Frank P. Hawk. Mrs. Anna Hawk, 405 Woodbine Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
James F. Hutchison. Mrs. Mary Hutchison, 1540 Lambert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred C. Kaiser. Adolph Kaiser, 1018 Rothpletz Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
James F. Kealey. Mrs. Margaret Kealey, 1112 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward O. McLaughlin. A. S. McLaughlin, Grays Landing, Pa.
James C. Maxwell. Mrs. Agnes Webster, 855 Dearborn Avenue, Forest City, Ill.
Francis B. Moore. William A. Moore, R F. D. No. 1, Dunns Station, Pa.
Harry C. Moorhead. Mrs. Phoebe Moorhead, Indiana, Pa.
James O'Brien. Mrs. George W. Yoder, R. F. D. 7, box 16, Greensburg, Pa.
William L. Rhodes. Mrs. William Rhodes, Mattawana, Pa.
Muriom Rodzin. Dr. John Osgood, 480 Merrick Street, Lowell, Mass.
Harry M. Schaffer. Sidney T. Schaffer, 2 Morgan Street, Etna, Pa.
John J. Scott. Mrs. Annie J. Scott, Butler Pike, Glenshaw, Pa.
Warren Stiver. John Stiver, R. F. D. No. 5, Tyrone, Pa.
Copie Vanhessen. Mrs. F. B. Vanhessen, 21 Mosley Street, Whitesboro, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Thomas F. Walsh. James E. Walsh, 18 Fulton Street, Peabody, Mass.
Robert P. Wilson. Mrs. Bessie Wilson, R. F. D. No. 1, Oliver, Pa.
Earl M. Young. John C. Young, R. F. D. No. 1, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Dominico Romeo. Charles Ottino, 1220 Penn Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Delbert A. Shearer. Edward Shearer, 340 South Main Street, Washington, Pa.
Joseph L. Skelley. Thomas A. Skelley, Fourth Avenue, Derry, Pa.
Edward Sleith. Mrs. Sarah Sleith, box 135, New Eagle, Pa.
Blair W. Smith. James E. Smith, 2617 Ligonier Street, Latrobe, Pa.
Lawrence L. Staggers. James E. Staggers, Harveys, Pa.
John Torco. Mrs. Mary Torco, 632 Catharine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph A. Van Luvanee. Mrs. Charles McCormick, jr., Dresher, Montgomery County, Pa.
Riley A. Walker. Mrs. Cora Walker, 309 Howard Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Anson W. Willits. Benjamin K. Willits, R. F. D. No. 2, Linden, Pa.
Michael P. Withero. Mrs. Mary Withero, 144 Daniels Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
John H. Moulton. Mrs. John Pratt, Water Village, N. H.
Harry L. Murch. E. W. Murch, East Main Street, Georgetown, Mass.
Arnold V. Nelson. Gustave Nelson, 523 West First Street, Aberdeen, Wash.
John Nesgoda. Stanislaw Nesgoda, Standard, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
Charles C. Norman. Mrs. Blanche Gardner, West Sixteenth Street, Tyrone, Pa.
Walter N. Paradee. Mrs. Annie E. Yondow, 45 Chatham Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Thomas L. Reid. Mrs. Margaret Bernesser, 1932 Noble Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
George J. Roesch. Mrs. Beatrice M. Roesch, 212 Pine Street, Oil City, Pa.
Albert C. Rogers. David M. Rogers, Noonan, N. Dak.
Alfred Rutter. George Rutter, 269 East Main Street, Norristown, Pa.
Lee R. Stanley. Mrs. Agnes Harris, R. F. D. No. 3, Chico, Cal.
Clark Stewart. Mrs. Mary E. Stewart, 6363 Theodora Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norman M. Zahniser. William S. Zahniser, 322 South Washington Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Frederick C. Smith, Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, Halifax, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Donald T. Davis. Elmer E. Davis, 413 Grove Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
Lee P. Kemp. Mrs. Anna Kemp, box No. 52, Washburn, Iowa.
James J. Skiles. Mrs. Mary A. Skiles, 123 Union Stret, Uniontown, Pa.
Wilbert M. Stillwagon. Mrs. Emma Stillwagon, 508 Edna Street, Connellsville, Pa.
Clark W. Wineman. Mrs. Ida B. Wineman, 1326 West Church Street, Indiana, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Harry F. Brubaker. Jacob Brubaker, Duncansville, Pa.
Tony Cavalcante. Mrs. Antonetta Cavalcante, House No. 8, Edenborn, Pa.
John W. Colabine. John H. Colabine, 611 East First Street, Bellwood, Pa.
Walter T. Cook. Mrs. Irene Cook, R. F. D. No. 5, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jay C. Davis. Evan B. Davis, Hellwood, Pa.
Herbert H. Field. Mrs. Margaret E. Field, 647 Lincoln Boulevard, Omaha, Nebr.
Thomas F. Luddy. Mrs. Mary Luddy, 204 South Leonard Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Alexander May. Mrs. Ada May, 9 Miller Street, Latrobe, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Charles Amato. Anthony Amato, 1126 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William L Brownfield. Mrs. Mary C. Brownfield, Latrobe, Pa.
Lee V. Cornell. William Cornell, Seneca, Kans.
William Crow. Mrs. Lena Crow, R. F. D. No. 1, Rimer, Pa.
Henry W. Crowder. Mrs. Bell Crowder, Koshkonong, Mo.
James Dambrosia. Mrs. Rosana Dambrosia, Castro Dei Balsci, Italy.
William H. Deamer. Louis Deamer, 503 Vogdes Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cledié Evans. Steve Evans, White Run, Ky.
Chester G. Flowers. William Richardson, 2635 Eighth Street, Columbia, Pa.
Raymond E. Greeley. Mrs. Jane H. Greeley, 762 Union Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Manuel J. Green. Mrs. Margaret Green, 1521 South Bamberry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Hackett. Michael J. Hackett, 2235 South Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles F. Hardy. Mrs. Gertrude A. Hardy, Redwood Falls, Minn.
Cecil J. Hutton. Mrs. Cecilia Hutton, 2021 Arthur Avenue, New York, N. Y.
James H. Johnson. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, 1018 Ellis Street, Augusta, Ga.
Noah Kisner. Mrs. David Kisner, Willow Street, Wrightsville, Pa.
Joseph Lawson. Mrs. Agnes Lawson, 58 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Hobart M. Lord. Mrs. Elizabeth Lord, Hastings, Pa.
Patrick J. McLaughlin. John McLaughlin, 3458 East Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Angelo Malandra. Mrs. Anna Malandra, 819 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William V. Mason. William Mason, sr., Mount Pleasant, Tex.
George Mayhew. James Mayhew, United States Navy, Newport, Va.
Anthony Mercedante. Patsy Mercedante, South Costanfino, Italy.
Louis P. Morris. Mrs. Jeanette Morris, 126 Lafayette Avenue, Vandergrift, Pa.
Paul Petrosky. Steve Petrosky, box 288, Jewett City, Conn.
Joseph R. Phillips. Mrs. Joseph R. Phillips, Blacksville, W. Va.
John E. Rehm. Mrs. Mary E. Rehm, 16 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Charles A. Rishert. Mrs. Peter Rishert, 523 Park Avenue, Monongahela, Pa.
Peter Rome. Jennie Addersberg, 330 Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
Joseph C. Santi. Michael Santi, Blairsville, Pa.
Owen M. Serene. Mrs. Stella M. Serene, Saltsburg, Pa.
Nathan Sperling. Mrs. Bertha Sperling, 5174 Parkside Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles W. Stetser. Mrs. Hattie Stetser, Paulsboro, N. J.
Anton Tamoszunas. Miss Helen Tamoszunos, 494 Grant Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Rocco Torchitti. Mrs. Mary Sweet, 419 Alexandria Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.
William J. Trout. Mrs. Mary Boice, 2712 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
John R. Watkinshaw. Miss Mary Walkinshaw, 261 South Walnut Street, Blairsville, Pa.
Joseph F. Webb. Franklin J. Webb, Roffle, Okla.
Herbert M. Weir. Mrs. Elizabeth Weir, 104 West Peter Street, Uniontown, Pa.
Wilmer W. Wicker. Mrs. Mattie Wicker, Shawnee, Okla.
Joseph Wozniak. Jacob Wozniak, Cannonsburgh, Pa.

Died From Disease.

CORPORALS.

Charles E. Stillwell. Mrs. Annie Kalspp, 1019 Clara Street, Lansing, Mich.
Charles George Zalesky. Karel Zalesky, Willow River, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Dean F. Fry. Albert M. Fry, 526 Linden Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio.
Albert L. White. Mrs. Edith Coons, R. F. D. No. 1, Greenwood, N. Y.
Henry McGuirk. Miss Laura McGuirk, 316 South Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Lee B. Strait. Mrs. Etta Strait, Osceola, Pa.
James H. Wilcox. Mrs. Susie M. Wilcox, Tidewater, Va.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Steve Daskalos. George Mitchell, 875 Johnston Street, Akron, Ohio.
Oscar Hagstrom. Mrs. Sophie Hagstrom, 27 St. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dillis A. Lincicome. Mrs. Elizabeth Lincicome, 333 Lexington Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.
George L. Taylor. G. L. Taylor, Eagle, Idaho.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Durward L. McDonald. Dr. W. D. Peters, Burt, Iowa.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Severely Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Carl E. Berggren. Gust Berggren, 6555 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Bocca. Mrs. Bessie Fogo, 1747 Delaware Street, Gary, Ind.
Bror Olaf Hjelin. Frans Hjelin, Cambridge, Minn.
Marino Panza. Mrs. Mary Simonetti, 328 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Bugler Earl A. Webster. George J. Webster, Manchester, N. H.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Pvt. Henry G. Barron. Edward C. Barron, 133 West Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

Corrections.

With reference to previous report, name of Pvt. Aboef Nathan should have read Pvt. Nathan Aboef, missing in action.

U. S. Protected Against All Financial Loss By Shipping Board Self-Insurance Plan

The Shipping Board issues the following:

There is a world of romance in marine and war-risk insurance, and no more fascinating subject than how men bravely risk life and property in submarine zones—their only protection the watchfulness of Uncle Sam and their own farsightedness in carrying ample insurance to cover property loss.

Provision Against All Loss.

Through the policy which it has adopted the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has been able to employ measures to protect the United States against all financial loss due to perils of the sea. Fires, accidents, acts of God—such as the effects of tornadoes, storms, and heavy weather; breakage of machinery, explosions of boilers—all are provided for in the self-insurance carried by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

For slightly more than one-half cent for every dollar value represented by ships the United States Shipping Board insures its vessels against marine losses on voyages from trans-Atlantic and Atlantic ports to European Atlantic ports. An additional 4 or 5 cents for every dollar of value represented by our vessels covers war losses, such as submarine sinkings, damage done by floating mines, and attacks by enemy vessels.

Approximately $30,000,000 in premiums had been set aside by the Shipping Board up to July 29 this year.

Estimated losses of all kinds suffered by the Emergency Fleet, including damages of ordinary character, amount to about $13,500,000.

Experts in Charge.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley has made it a basic policy to surround himself with the best experts in their official lines that can be obtained. It was this policy which brought to the insurance committee of the Shipping Board the services of Hendon Chubb, of New York; H. F. Eggert, of New York; and W. R. Hedge, president of the Boston Insurance Co. It is through these experts all insurance problems must pass.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TAKING TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS FOR NAVAL PURPOSES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the act of Congress approved July 1, 1918 (Public, No. 182, 65th Cong.), making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and for other purposes, provides that:

"The President is hereby authorized and empowered, within the amounts herein appropriated therefor, to take over immediately for the United States possession of and title to each and all of the parcels of land, including appurtenances and improvements for the acquisition of which authority is herein granted and for which appropriations are herein made: *Provided*, That if said lands and appurtenances and improvements shall be taken over as aforesaid, the United States shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President, and if the amount thereof so determined by the President is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per cent of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as added to said 75 per cent will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20 and section 145, of the Judicial Code: *Provided further*, That upon the taking over of said property by the President as aforesaid the title to all property so taken over shall immediately vest in the United States;"

Whereas the act of Congress aforesaid authorizes the acquisition of additional land for naval purposes at the following places, namely, naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; naval magazine, Lake Denmark, N. J.; naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; depot of supplies, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.; navy yard, Washington, D. C.; naval proving ground, Indianhead, Md.; marine recruiting station, Port Royal, S. C.; and also authorizes the selection and acquisition of a site for a navy mine depot; and makes appropriations for the acquisition of the land required at the places mentioned; and

Whereas it is a military necessity for the United States to take possession of the tracts of land required for naval purposes at the places aforesaid, together with all improvements, easements, rights of way, riparian and other rights and privileges appurtenant or appertaining in any way to the said tracts of land, and to begin without delay the development of the said tracts of land for the uses and purposes of the naval service of the United States:

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the said act of Congress approved July 1, 1918, do hereby on behalf of the United States, take title to and authorize the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the following described tracts of land:

TRACT NO. 1.

Additional land for increasing ordnance facilities, naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.: All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Newport, State of Rhode Island, in the Eastern Passage of Narragansett Bay in approximate latitude 41° 32′ N. and longitude 71° 20′ 45″ W., being all of that certain island known as Gould Island as said island is shown on U. S. C. and G. S. chart 353 of Newport Harbor, containing about 56 acres, together with all rights of way, riparian, and other rights, privileges, and easements whatsoever appurtenant or appertaining in any way to said above described tract of land, including privately owned rights in the underwater lands lying between the high-water line of the said above-described tract and the channel of Narragansett Bay; excepting from the above-described tract of land that certain tract of land on the easterly shore of said island now owned by the United States and under the control of the Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.

TRACT NO. 2.

Additional land for increasing ordnance facilities, naval magazine, Lake Denmark, N. J.: All those two certain parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Morris, State of New Jersey, adjacent to the naval magazine, Lake Denmark, N. J., as shown on a certain map bearing the legend "Map of the Louis Doland property adjoining U. S. ammunition depot at Lake Denmark near Dover, N. J., surveyed Oct., 1917, by C. W. Booth, subinspector, public works dept., Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y.," which said map is on file in the office of the solicitor, Department of the Navy, which said two parcels of land are more definitely described as follows:

Parcel 1.

Beginning for the same at a point in the north line of the country road running to the said Lake Denmark along the southerly and easterly side of the property of said Doland, which point is designated on the said map as "A" and is located approximately 120 feet west of a certain two-story house situate on the property of said Louis Doland; thence easterly following the northerly line of said country road to a certain point designated on said map as "B," which point is approximately 524 feet east and 45 feet north of said point "A"; thence in a northeasterly direction following the westerly line of said country road to a certain point designated on said map as "C," which point is approximately 818 feet east and 790 feet north from said point "A"; thence continuing in a general northeasterly direction along the said westerly side of said country road by a concave line to a certain point designated on said map as "D." which point is approximately 1,095 feet east and 1,265 feet north from said point "A," said point "D" also being the point of intersection of the boundary line of the naval reservation with the westerly side of said country road; thence in a general northeasterly, thence northwesterly, and thence southwesterly direction following the boundary line of the naval reservation on approximately the following courses and distances:

North 24° east a distance of 730 feet, more or less; thence north 59° 15′ west a distance of 725 feet, more or less; thence south 87° 45′ west a distance of 800 feet, more or less; thence south 21° 15′ west a distance of 280 feet, more or less; thence south 6° east a distance of 245 feet, more or less, to a certain point designated on said map as point "I," which point marks the intersection of the boundary line of the naval reservation, the property of the said Doland and the property marked on said map Empire Iron & Steel Co.; thence south 38° 30′ west a distance of 395 feet, more or less, to a point in the easterly line of a country road running along the westerly side of the property of said Doland and the said Empire Iron & Steel Co. a distance of 1,550 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing 61.04 acres, more or less.

Parcel 2.

Beginning for the same at a certain point designated on said map as "N" in the northeasterly line of a country road, which point marks the southeasterly corner of a certain tract of land designated on said map as the land of Larsen; thence north 37° 30′ east along the boundary line of the property of the naval reservation and the land of said Larsen a distance of 355 feet more or less; thence north 44° west, following the boundary line between the naval reservation and the property of said Larsen a distance of 130 feet more or less to a point in the boundary line of the naval reservation, the land of said Larsen, and the land designated on said map as the land of Smith; thence north 38° 15′ east, following the boundary line between the naval reservation and the land of said Smith a distance of 265 feet more or less; thence north 53° 30′ west, following the boundary line between the naval reservation and the land of said Smith a distance of 210 feet more or less; thence south 37° 45′ west, continuing along the boundary line between the naval reservation and the land of said Smith a distance of 235 feet more or less to a point in the boundary line of the naval reservation, the land of said Smith, and the land designated on said map as the land of Taylor; thence north 50° west, following the boundary line between the naval reservation and the land of said Taylor a distance of 143 feet more or less; thence south 42° 45′ west, following the boundary line between the naval reservation and the land of said Taylor a distance of 420 feet more or less to a point in the northeasterly line of the said country road; thence in a southeasterly direction, following the northeasterly side of said country road a distance of 530 feet more or less to the point of beginning; containing in all 5.84 acres more or less; together with all rights of way

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and other rights, easements, and privileges whatsoever appertaining or appurtenant in any manner to the said two above-described parcels of land.

TRACT NO. 3.

Additional land for increasing ordnance facilities, naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.: All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the fortieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, as shown on a map on file in the office of the Solicitor, Department of the Navy, which map bears the legend "Plan of property of the United States, comprising Fort Mifflin, Mud Island, and the old lazaretto in the fortieth ward, Philadelphia, plan No. 6," which said tract of land is more definitely described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a certain point in the low-water line of the Delaware River, which point also marks the southeasterly corner of the naval reservation, naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; thence in a northerly direction following the easterly boundary line of the said naval reservation, on substantially the following courses, namely, from the point of beginning north 41° west a distance of 299.5 feet more or less; thence north 30° 29′ west a distance of 277.92 feet more or less; thence north 21° west a distance of 272.33 feet more or less; thence south 66° 23′ west a distance of 152.92 feet more or less; thence north 30° 17′ west a distance of 1.296.92 feet more or less; thence north 23° 04′ west a distance of 482.25 feet more or less to the southerly line of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; thence in an easterly direction following the southerly line of said right of way on substantially the following courses:

North 30° 18′ 30″ east a distance of 858.96 feet; thence south 59° 41′ 30″ east a distance of 14.97 feet more or less; thence continuing along the southerly line of the said right of way in an easterly direction along an arc with a radius of 2,964.77 feet, a distance of 983.15 feet more or less; thence north 11° 18′ 30″ east a distance of 72.36 feet more or less to the point of intersection with the low water line of the Schuylkill River; thence in a general southeasterly, then southerly, and then southwesterly direction following the low-water line of the Schuylkill River and the Delaware River to the point of beginning; containing in all 150.5 acres more or less; together with all riparian rights, privileges, easements, and other rights whatsoever appurtenant or appertaining in any way to said above-described tract of land, including privately owned rights in the under-water land lying between the low-water line of the said above-described tract and the pierhead and bulkhead lines as such lines are now or may be hereafter established.

TRACT NO. 4.

Additional land for depot of supplies, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.: All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, as shown on a certain map on file in the Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Navy, which said map bears the legend "Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Property layout, Philadelphia depot, March 7, 1917," fronting partly on the south side of Alter Street, partly on the east side of Fifteenth Street, and partly on the north side of Ellsworth Street, being more definitely described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a point in the south line of Alter Street, which point is 98 feet 8.5 inches, more or less, west of the intersection of the south line of Alter Street with the west line of Broad Street, and also marks the intersection of the south line of Alter Street with the west line of a certain 4-foot alley shown on said map, thence in a westerly direction following the south line of Alter Street to its point of intersection with the property of the United States occupied by the depot of supplies, Marine Corps, a distance of 210 feet 6 inches, more or less; thence in a southwesterly direction following the said property of the United States a distance of 13 feet 1 inch, more or less; thence in a westerly direction continuing along the said property of the United States to the point of intersection with the east line of Fifteenth Street a distance of 83 feet 11 inches, more or less; thence in a southerly direction following the easterly line of Fifteenth Street to the point of intersection with the northerly line of a certain 3-foot alley shown on said map, a distance of 16 feet, more or less; thence in an easterly direction following the northerly line of said 3-foot alley a distance of 53 feet 1 inch, more or less; thence in a southerly direction following the westerly boundary line of the property understood to be owned by a certain Michael Dondero to the point of intersection with the northerly line of Ellsworth Street, a distance of 74 feet, more or less; thence in an easterly direction following the northerly line of Ellsworth Street a distance of 20 feet, more or less, to the easterly boundary line of the said property of Michael Dondero; thence in a northerly direction following the easterly boundary line of the said property of Michael Dondero a distance of 74 feet 11.5 inches, more or less, to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the property understood to be owned by a certain Samuel Jackson; thence in an easterly direction following the southerly boundary line of the said property of Samuel Jackson to the point of intersection with the westerly boundary line of the property understood to be owned by a certain Donato Tella, a distance of 13 feet 8.5 inches, more or less; thence in a southerly direction following the westerly boundary line of the said property of Donato Tella to the point of intersection with the northerly line of a certain 3-foot alley on said map prolonged in a westerly direction a distance of 10 feet 6.875 inches, more or less; thence in an easterly direction following the northerly line of a certain 3-foot alley as shown on said map to the point of intersection with the westerly line of a certain 4-foot alley as shown on said map, a distance of 210 feet 6 inches, more or less; thence in a northerly direction following the westerly line of said 4-foot alley to the point of beginning, a distance of 40 feet, more or less; containing in all 87,106 square feet, more or less; the said property being improved with the premises known as Nos. 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, and 1442 Alter Street, No. 1129 Fifteenth Street, and No. 1435 Ellsworth Street, together with all easements, rights, and privileges whatsoever appurtenant or appertaining in any way to said tract of land above described.

TRACT NO. 5.

Additional land, Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D. C.: All parcels of land within the District of Columbia or interest therein not owned by the United States lying south of the south line of M Street SE., west of the west line of Eleventh Street SE., north of the south line of O Street SE., and east of the west line of Ninth Street SE.; said property taken over is believed to be more particularly described as follows:

Lots 80, 79, 78, part of 26 (being the north 45.76 feet front on Tenth Street by full depth thereof), 23, 77, 76, 75 74, 87, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, part of original 13 (being the south 3 feet front thereof by full depth thereof, now used as an alley), 12, 11, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, and 44, part of original 6 (being 10 feet front thereof by full depth, now used as an alley), all in square 953, District of Columbia. Lots 1–20, inclusive, all in square 954, District of Columbia.

Lots 1, 2, part of 27 (being the north 24 feet front on Eleventh Street by full depth thereof), part of 26 (being the south 24 feet front on Eleventh Street by full depth thereof), 25, part of 24 (being the south 25.875 feet front thereof on Eleventh Street by a width of 22.3 feet on the alley to the rear of said lot), part of 21 (being the north 24 feet front thereof on Eleventh Street by full depth), 20, 19, part of 18 (being the east 26 feet front thereof by full depth), 16, 38, 15, 14, 44–53, inclusive, part of 43 (being the rear 27 feet by full width thereof), 10, part of 9 (being the north 24 feet front thereof on Tenth Street by full depth), 41, 42, 8, 7, 37, 36, and 35, all in square 977, District of Columbia. Lots 1–13, inclusive, part of 16 (being the north 25 feet front on Eleventh Street by the full depth thereof), 17–23, inclusive, all in square 978, District of Columbia; together with all rights, easements, and privileges whatsoever appurtenant or appertaining in any way to said above-described tract of land, and all private alleys, roadways, and rights of way not otherwise covered.

TRACT NO. 6.

Additional land for right of way to connect existing railway lines with the naval proving ground and naval smokeless powder factory, Indianhead, Md.: All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being in Charles County, State of Maryland, being a right of way running from the westerly line of the Popes Creek branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the easterly line of the United States naval proving ground, Indianhead, Md., said right of way having a width of 20 feet on either side of the center line thereof hereinafter described from said line of said railroad to the westerly line of a State road (hereinafter mentioned) and having a width of 50 feet on either side of said center line from said side of said State road to the aforementioned line of the proving ground.

Said center line begins at the point

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where the westerly line of said railroad is intersected by a line beginning at station 0+00 and running in a northerly direction by a 10° curve to the left a distance of 193.78 feet more or less; said station 0+00 being 1,026 feet more or less measured on the center line of track southwest of milepost 15–34 of said railroad, which milepost is at or near the White Plain station of said railroad. The said center line beginning point is known as station 1+93.78 on the drawings of the Navy Department hereinbelow mentioned, from which beginning point said center line runs on a 10° curve to the left to station 7+24.17 more or less, a point of tangency; thence north 34° 6′ west, a distance of 1,382.07 feet more or less to a point of curve station 21+06.24 more or less; thence in a northwesterly direction by a 2° curve to the left to a point of tangency station 23+72.17 more or less; thence north 39° 25′ west, a distance of 1,135.13 feet more or less to a point of curve station 35+07.30 more or less; thence in a northwesterly direction by a 4° curve to the left to a point of tangency station 38+74.5 more or less; thence north 54° 06′ 30″ west, a distance of 828.59 feet more or less, to a point of curve station 47+03.09 more or less; thence in a westerly direction by a 6° curve to the left a point of tangency station 53+34.20; thence south 88° 1′ 30″ west, a distance of 8,052 feet more or less to a point of curve station 133+86.2 more or less; thence in a westerly direction by a 10′ curve to the right to a point of tangency station 138+36.20 more or less; thence south 88° 46′ 30″ west, a distance of 4,166.96 feet more or less to a point of curve station 180+03.16 more or less; thence by a 2° 30′ curve to the right to a point of tangency station 187+43.16 more or less; thence north 72° 43′ 30″ west for a distance of 720.86 feet more or less to a point of curve station 194+64.02 more or less; thence by a 3° curve to the left to a point of tangency station 209+71.80 more or less; thence south 62° 2′ 30″west, a distance of 1,009.34 feet more or less to a point of curve station 219+81.14 more or less; thence by a 3° curve to the right to a point of tangency station 231+29.47 more or less; thence north 83° 30′ 30″ west, a distance of 4,277.02 feet more or less to a point of curve station 274+06.49 more or less; thence by a 52′ curve to the left to a point of tangency station 314+14.18 more or less; thence south 61° 45′ 30″ west, crossing the county road and Mattawomans Creek, a distance of 12,425.12 feet more or less to a point of curve station 438+39.30 more or less; thence by a 4° curve to the right to a point of tangency station 454+50.76 more or less; thence north 53° 47′ west, a distance of 7,587.93 feet more or less to a point of curve station 530+38.69 more or less; thence by a 2° curve to the left to a point of tangency station 538+97.02 more or less; thence north 70° 57′ west, a distance of 5,741.33 feet more or less to a point of curve station 596+38.35 more or less; thence by a 4° curve to the left to a point of tangency station 604+51.68 more or less; thence south 76° 31′ west, a distance of 536.15 feet more or less to a point of curve station 609+87.83 more or less; thence by a 3° curve to the right to a point of tangency station 614+49.50 more or less; thence north 89° 38′ west, a distance of 4,911.63 feet more or less to a point of curve station 663+61.13 more or less; thence by a 4° curve to the right to a point of tangency station 668+29.46 more or less; thence north 70° 54′ west, a distance of 606.87 feet more or less to a point of curve station 674+36.33 more or less; thence by a 5° curve to the left to a point of tangency station 683+05.66 more or less; thence south 65° 36′ west, a distance of 553.36 feet more or less to a point of curve station 688+59.02 more or less; thence by a 5° curve to the right to a point of tangency station 696+98.02 more or less; thence north 72° 25′ west, a distance of 840.41 feet more or less to a point of curve station 705+38.43 more or less; thence by a 5° curve to the left, a distance of 118.22 feet more or less to the easterly boundary line of the United States naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., station 706+56.65 more or less.

All the above description refers to a certain drawing filed in the Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Navy, which drawing bears the legend "Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, railroad connection White Plain to Indian Head. General layout. Approved July 18, 1918, C. W. Parks, Chief of Bureau. Kirby Smith, project manager. Refer to Y. & D. No. 78200."

TRACT NO. 7.

Site selected for Navy mine depot, near Yorktown, Va.: All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being, part in the county of York, part in the county of James City, and part in the county of Warwick, all in the State of Virginia, as the same is shown on a map on file in Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Navy, which map is based on surveys made in the years 1904 and 1905 by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and published as parts of United States Geological Survey maps of Virginia, Williamsburg quadrangle (edition of 1906, reprinted 1917) and of Virginia, Yorktown quadrangle (edition of 1907, reprinted 1918); which said certain tract of land is more definitely described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a point in the low-water line on the southern shore of the York River in York County, State of Virginia, said point being the point of intersection of parallel North 37° 16′ 54″ with meridian 76° 35′ west of Greenwich; thence southwesterly across the certain sand spit at the mouth of King Creek, York County, to the point of intersection with the center line of said King Creek, a distance of 810 feet more or less; thence continuing in a general southwesterly and then southerly direction following the center line of said King Creek to the point of intersection with the south line of the certain road shown on the said map as running in a general northerly and then easterly direction from or in the vicinity of the village of Grove, a distance of 24,090 feet more or less; thence in a general southwesterly and then southerly direction following the southerly and then easterly line of said above-described road to its point of intersection with the northerly line of the main road extending from the village of Grove to the village of Halsteads Point, a distance of 3,290 feet more or less; thence in a southeasterly direction following the northerly line of said last-described road to its point of intersection with the northerly line of the right of way of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. between Williamsburg and Newport News, Va., a distance of 470 feet more or less; thence in a general southeasterly direction following the northerly line of the said right of way to the point of intersection with the northerly line of the certain road shown on said map as crossing the said right of way at a point to the eastward of the railroad bridge over Blows Mill Run, a distance of 15,420 feet more or less; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the northerly line of said last-described road to its point of intersection with the westerly line of the road shown on said map as running between the villages of Halsteads Point and Lee Hall, which point of intersection is also the location of a certain bench mark as shown on said map, a distance of 5,680 feet more or less; thence in a general northerly direction following the westerly line of said last-described road to the point of intersection with the north line of the second road shown on said map to the north of said bench mark, a distance of 1,620 feet more or less; thence in a general northeasterly direction following the northerly line of said last-described road to the point of intersection with the northerly line of the road shown on said map as running from the village of Halsteads Point to Yorktown, Va., a distance of 8,360 feet more or less; thence in a general northeasterly, then southeasterly, and again in a northeasterly, then in an easterly direction following the northerly line of the said last-described road to the point of intersection with the center line of an unnamed creek or run, entering the York River at longitude 76° 30′ 49″ west of Greenwich, a distance of 12,960 feet more or less; thence in a general northerly direction following the center line of said creek or run to the point of intersection with the low-water line of the York River, a distance of 170 feet more or less; thence in a general northwesterly direction following the low-water line of the York River to the point of beginning, a distance of 29,160 feet more or less; containing in all 11,433 acres (inclusive of water areas) more or less; together with all riparian rights, privileges, easements, and other rights whatsoever, appurtenant or appertaining in any way to said above-described tract of land and all privately-owned rights in the waters lying between the low-water line of said tract and the bulkhead or pierhead line in the York River, as such line or lines may be hereafter established.

TRACT NO. 8.

Additional land on Paris Island for enlargement of marine recruiting station, Port Royal, S. C.: All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in Beaufort County, State of South Carolina, known as "Parris Island" or "Paris Island," being all that tract of land shown on U. S. C. & G. S. chart 571, lying south of Archers Creek as said creek is shown on said chart, and being

(Continued on page 16.)

Price Differentials Agreed Upon With Cotton Industry Announced By Industries Board Price Fixing Committee

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the Price Fixing Committee July 1, 1918, the attached differentials, based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the Price Fixing Committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918.

YARN PRICES.

Prices for carded warp twist yarns made from not better than middling upland cotton.

SINGLE YARN.

Count:	
8 and below	$0. 57½
10	.58
12	.59
13	.59½
14	.60
16	.61½
18	.63
20	.64½
22	.66½
23	.67½
24	.68½
26	.70½
28	.72½
30	.74½
32	.77½
34	.80½
35	.82
36	.83½

For above yarns made of strict to good middling cotton an advance in price of 2½ cents per pound is made, making schedule for such yarns as follows:

Count:	
8 and below	$0. 60
10	.60½
12	.61½
13	.62
14	.62½
16	.64
18	.65½
20	.67
22	.69
23	.70
24	.71
26	.73
28	.75
30	.77
32	.80
34	.83
35	.84½
36	.86

For above yarns made of staple cotton of strict to good middling grade, not less than 1 1/16 inches and not over 1⅛ inches, an advance in price of 4 cents per pound is made over above schedule, making prices for such yarns as follows:

Count:	
36 and below	$0. 90
38	.92
40	.94
42	.96
44	.98
46	1. 00
48	1. 02
50	1. 04

The basic price is on No. 8 and below, over 8 and not over 10 rise of ½ cent per number; over 10 and not over 14 rise of ½ cent per number; over 14 and not over 20 rise of ¾ cent per number; over 20 and not over 30 rise of 1 cent per number; over 30 and not over 36 rise of 1½ cents per number.

On yarns of staple cotton in counts 36 to 50 the rise is 1 cent per number.

For ply yarns prices are as follows: On yarns made of not better than middling upland cotton for 2-ply to 7-ply, 1 cent per pound has been added to the single-yarn prices for twisting counts 8's and below and not over 10, 1½ cents per pound for counts over 10 and not over 14; 2 cents per pound for counts over 14 and not over 20; 2½ cents per pound for counts over 20 and not over 36, making prices as follows:

Count:	
8 and below	$0. 58½
10	.59
12	.60½
13	.61
14	.61½
16	.63½
18	.65
20	.66½
22	.69
23	.70
24	.71
26	.73
28	.75
30	.77
32	.80
34	.83
35	.84½
36	.86

On yarns made of strict to good middling cotton, for two ply to seven ply 1 cent per pound has been added to the single yarn price for counts 8 and below and not over 10, 1½ cents per pound for counts over 10 and not over 14, 2 cents per pound for counts over 14 and not over 20, 2½ cents per pound for counts over 20 and not over 36, making prices as follows:

Count:	Cents.
8 and below	61
10	61½
12	63
13	63½
14	64
16	66
18	67½
20	69
22	71½
23	72½
24	73½
26	75½
28	77½
30	79½
32	82½
34	85½
35	87
36	88½

SPECIAL.

For twisting any of above yarns in counts 8s to 12s in plies eight to twelve ply an advance of 1 cent per pound is made over prices named above for two ply to seven ply, and for twisting them thirteen ply to sixty ply an advance of 1½ cents per pound is made over prices named for two ply to seven ply.

For Brownell or Haskell-Dawes tube twisted yarn in counts 8 to 12 an advance is made of 4 cents per pound over the price for singles.

On yarns made of strict to good middling staple cotton, not less than 1 1/16 inches and not over 1⅛ inches, for any standard ply, there is added to the price of the single yarn 5 cents per pound on No. 10, and an additional ¼ cent per pound on each number finer than 10, making the following prices:

Count:	
36	$1. 01½
38	1. 04
40	1. 06½
42	1. 09
44	1. 11½
46	1. 14
48	1. 16½
50	1. 19

Form of delivery.—The prices named above are for commercial skeins, tubes, cones, and section beams of standard put-up.

For ball or chain warps 1 cent per pound extra will be added.

For reverse twist 5 cents per pound advance over regular twist will be added.

For cabling up to No. 30 a charge of 6½ cents per pound will be added to the price of single yarn.

Terms.—Prices include the weight of cones or tubes on which yarn is wound and are net cash from date of shipment and are f. o. b. cars shipping point. Prices include cost of selling.

Prices for standard carded hosiery and knitting yarns made of white cotton.—For single yarns.

Count:	Cents.
10 and below	61
12	62
14	63
16	64½
18	66
20	67½
22	69½
24	71½
26	73½
28	75½
30	77½

For above yarns made of staple cotton, of strict to good middling grade, not less than 1 1/16 inches and not over 1⅛ inches staple, the following prices will apply:

Count:	Cents.
10 and below	65
12	66
14	67
16	68½
18	70
20	71½
22	73½
24	75½
26	77½
28	79½
30	81½
32	83½
34	85½
36	87½
38	89½
40	91½

The basic price is on 10s and below. Over 10 and not over 14, rise of ½ per cent per number; over 14 and not over 20, rise of ¾ cent per number; over 20 and not over 40, rise of 1 cent per number.

For ply yarns 5 cents is added to the price for No. 10 single and ¼ cent per pound additional per single number up to 40s. This charge for twisting these high-grade yarns is made for the reason that yarns used in the knitting trade require more perfect manufacture than commercial weaving yarns. They require inspection and also an extra process called doubling. These charges are based on actual differential costs of mills making these yarns, making the following schedule for twisted yarns of standard carded hosiery and knitting quality made of white cotton:

Count:	Cents.
10 and below	66
12	67½
14	69
16	71
18	73
20	75
22	77½
24	80
26	82½
28	85
30	87½

And the following schedule for twisted yarns made of staple cotton of strict to good middling grade not less than 1 1/16 inches and not more than 1⅛ inches staple:

Count:	
10 and below	$0. 70
12	.71½
14	.73
16	.75
18	.77
20	.79
22	.81½
24	.84
26	.86½
28	.89
30	.91½
32	.94
34	.96½
36	.99
38	1. 01½
40	1. 04

Form of delivery.—On commercial tubes, cones, cops, or skeins in standard put up.

Terms.—F. o. b. cars shipping point, net cash from date of shipment, 2 per cent allowance to be made for cones. Prices include cost of selling.

Prices for combed cotton single yarns based on basic price for No. 10 and below grade strict to good middling.

Staple not over 1 1/16 inches:

Count:	
10 and below	$0. 76
12	.77
14	.78
16	.79½
18	.81
20	.82½
22	.84
24	.85½
26	.87½
28	.89½
30	.91½

Five cents additional for staple over 1 1/16 inches and not above 1⅛ inches:

Count—	
10 and below	$0. 81
12	.82
14	.83
16	.84½
18	.86
20	.87½
22	.89
24	.90½
26	.92½
28	.94½
30	.96½
36	1. 02½
40	1. 06½

Price Differentials As Agreed Upon With Cotton Industry

Five cents additional for staple over 1⅛ inches and not above 1 3/16 to 1¼ inches:

Count—	
10 and below	$0.86
12	.87
14	.88
16	.89½
18	.91
20	.92½
22	.94
24	.95½
26	.97½
28	.99½
30	1.01½
36	1.07½
40	1.11½
45	1.16½
50	1.21½
55	1.26½
60	1.31½

Ten cents additional for staple over 1¼ inches and not above 1 5/16 to 1⅜ inches:

Count—	
10 and below	$0.96
12	.97
14	.98
16	.99½
18	1.01
20	1.02½
22	1.04
24	1.05½
26	1.07½
28	1.09½
30	1.11½
36	1.17½
40	1.21½
45	1.26½
50	1.31½
55	1.36½
60	1.41½
70	1.56½
80	1.71½

Basic price, No. 10 and below: Over No. 10 and not over No. 14, ½ cent per number above No. 10; over No. 14 and not over No. 24, ¾ cent per number above No. 14; over No. 24 and not over No. 60, 1 cent per number above No. 24; over No. 60 and not over No. 80, 1½ cents per number above No. 60.

Form of delivery.—Hosiery and knitting yarns on commercial tubes, cops, cones, or skeins in standard commercial put-ups, suitable for the hosiery, underwear, and regular knitting manufacturers. Warp yarns on commercial tubes, cones, skeins, section beams, or warps.

Such yarns, if made of higher twist than standard warp twist, or if put up in other than standard forms for delivery, or if specially made for special work, or specially inspected for removal of imperfections, shall be subject to such additional prices to cover additional costs as may be agreed upon between the buyer and seller.

All figures are based on prices not cash from date of shipment f. o. b. cars shipping point for yarns delivered at net weight, such prices to include the cost of selling.

Prices for combed cotton-ply yarns based on basic price for No. 10 and below. Grade strict to good middling.

(For twisting, 5 cents has been added to No. 10, and ¼ cent additional per (single) number up to 80s.)

Staple, not over 1 1/16 inches:

Count—	
10 and below	$0.82
12	.82½
14	.84
16	.86
18	.88
20	.90
22	.92
24	.94
26	.96½
28	.99
30	1.01½

5 cents additional for staple over 1 1/16 inches and not above 1⅛ inches.

Count—	
10 and below	$0.86
12	.87½
14	.89
16	.91
18	.93
20	.95
22	.97
24	.99
26	1.01½
28	1.04
30	1.06½
36	1.14
40	1.19
45	1.25½
50	1.31½

Five cents additional for staple over 1⅛-inch and not above 1 3/16 to 1¼-inch.

Count—	Cents.
10 and below	91
12	92½
14	94
16	96
18	98
20	100
22	102
24	104
26	106½
28	109
30	111½
36	119
40	124
45	130¼
50	136½
55	142¾
60	149

Ten cents additional for staple over 1¼-inch and not above 1 5/16 to 1⅜-inch:

Count—	
10 and below	101
12	102½
14	104
16	106
18	108
20	110
22	112
24	114
26	116½
28	119
30	121½
36	129
40	134
45	140½
50	146½
55	152¾
60	159
70	176½
80	194

Form of delivery.—Hosiery and knitting yarns on commercial tubes, cones, or skeins in standard commercial put ups.

Warp yarns on commercial tubes, section beams or warps.

All figures are based on prices net cash from date of shipment, f. o. b. cars shipping point for yarns delivered at net weight, such prices to include the cost of selling.

Prices for No. 1 quality wrapping twine of 8's or coarser yarn.

	Per pound.
Any ply wound on cones or tubes, packed in barrels or bales or in cases in bulk	$0.61
Any ply wound in 8-ounce or heavier balls, packed in barrels or cases, in bulk	.61½
Any ply wound in small balls weighing 5 or 6 to the pound, packed in barrels or cases, in bulk	.62
Any ply wound in small balls weighing 5 or 6 to the pound, packed in 5-pound or 10-pound cotton cloth sacks and 100 pounds in a bale	.64

Terms.—Prices are f. o. b. cars shipping point. Net cash from date of shipment and include cost of selling.

PROCLAMATION TAKING TITLE TO LAND FOR NAVAL PURPOSES

(Continued from page 14.)

bounded on the east by the waters of Beaufort River and on the south and west by the waters of Port Royal Sound and Broad River; containing in all 6,000 acres more or less of fast land and marshland; together with all riparian rights, privileges, easements, and other rights whatsoever appurtenant to or appertaining in any way to said above-described tract of land, including privately owned rights in the underwater lands lying between the high-water line of the said above-described tract and the channel of Beaufort River, Port Royal Sound, and Broad River, excepting from said above-described area such lands as are now owned by the United States.

The several tracts of land above described, together with all improvements thereon and all rights and privileges appurtenant or appertaining in any way thereto, are hereby declared to be and the same are set apart for use for naval purposes and are placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Navy, who is authorized and directed to take immediate possession thereof in accordance with the terms of said act on behalf of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid.

The title to the several tracts of land above described shall be deemed to be vested in the United States from and as of the date that actual possession thereof is taken by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to take such steps as may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of conducting negotiations with the owners of property or rights whatsoever therein within the said above-described tracts of land for the purpose of ascertaining the just compensation to which said owners are entitled in order that compensation therefor may be made in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid. All owners of land and improvements title and possession of which are taken hereunder in accordance with the terms of the act hereunder and all persons having claims or liens in respect thereto are hereby notified to appear before the board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and present their claims for compensation for consideration by the said board in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid.

All persons residing within said above-described tracts of land or owning movable property situate thereon are hereby notified to vacate the said tracts of land and to remove therefrom all movable property within 30 days from the date of this proclamation: Provided, however, That the Secretary of the Navy may in his discretion and where such action will not interfere with the public interests extend said period of 30 days for such further period as he may deem appropriate.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 7th day of August in the year of our Lord 1918 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

The importance of cereal grains and sugar in the diet of warring nations is reflected by an Austrian food order in effect last April. Every farmer was permitted to buy 2 kilos (4.4 pounds) of sugar for every 4 bushels of grain delivered.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918. No. 392

MR. M'ADOO ASKS THE PUBLIC NOT TO USE THE RAILROADS FOR ANY UNNECESSARY TRAVEL

SAVE THE CARS FOR WAR WORK

Patriotic Duty Impressed Upon All to Spare Rolling Stock, Engines, and Fuel for the Movement of Troops and Munitions.

The Director General of Railroads has issued the following statement to the public:

WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1918.*

Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded trains and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger-train service. I feel certain that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the cantonments, between the different cantonments and then to the seaboard, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food supplies, raw materials, and other things required for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible curtailment of passenger-train service. The movements of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way.

It was hoped that the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country. The smaller the number of passengers who travel the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and war material movements. Engineers, firemen, and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains.

Among the many patriotic duties of the American public at this time is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman, and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they

(Continued on page 2.)

RAMMED AND SUNK U-BOAT, AMERICAN CAPTAIN REPORTS

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the captain of an American steamer reports that his vessel rammed a submarine about 9.30 p. m., on August 17 near Winter Quarter Shoals, off the Virginia coast. The captain stated that the submarine was struck on her port bow, bringing her alongside. The crew of the submarine hailed his ship, saying they were friends. The voices, he says, had a strong German accent. Replying that "They were no friends of his," the captain says he left on his course. The steamer is now in port with a badly damaged bow and a quantity of water in her hold. The captain thinks he sank the submarine.

URUGUAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER HERE AS GUEST OF THE NATION

Dr. Balfasar Brum, minister for foreign affairs of Uruguay, has arrived at an American port. He comes to the United States as a guest of the Nation. He will arrive in Washington on the afternoon of Thursday, August 22.

Following are the members of the Uruguayan party visiting the United States:

Dr. Baltasar Brum, minister for foreign affairs of Uruguay.

Dr. Cesar Miranda, first vice president of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Javier Mendivil, senator of the Republic.

Dr. Asdrubal Delgado, finance delegate.

Dr. Justo Jose Mendoza, secretary to the minister.

Lieut. Juan Canosa, Uruguayan Navy, adjutant to the minister.

The following American officials met the Uruguayan party at the port of arrival:

Jordan H. Stabler, Chief, Division of Latin-American Affairs, Department of State.

Col. William Kelly, United States Army.

Lieut. Commander Augustin T. Beauregard, United States Navy.

Mr. Hugo V. de Pena, Uruguayan charge d'affaires, also went to meet the visitors.

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Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

32 U. S. ARMY DIVISIONS NOW ON FRENCH SOIL GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES; MORE SHIPS ARE NEEDED

BATTLE LINE IS SHORTER

Distance From North Sea to Rheims Cut 50 Miles by Recent Allied Drives. Americans in Italy Not Yet on Front—Location of Certain Divisions Announced—Successor to Gen. Duncan.

Semiweekly press interview by Gen. March, August 21, 1918:

Since the last time I talked to you the allies have continued their activity in France, making attacks on limited fronts at widely separated points. In the Flanders salient the flanks have been bent in by attacks southeast of Meteren on the north flank and near Merville on the southern flank. The new apex produced became untenable for the enemy and they fell back. The salient has been flattened out by a retirement of from 1 to 2 miles on a 14-mile front.

British Advance on the Scarpe.

East of Arras on the Scarpe River the British advanced in sharp fighting, taking Faupoux. On the plains near Roye, the continued pressure by the French and British has carried the line well back of the old 1916–17 line.

Between the Oise and the Aisne on a 15-mile front the French initiated an attack on Sunday evening. That carried the line forward about 4 miles across a broken plateau to its northern edge, from which the French now overlook the plains around Noyon, which is only 4 miles away.

In the Vosges the 5th United States Division, in the sector of St. Die, which has been quiet for a long time, captured the town of Frapelle, eliminating a very sharp salient there. Here the line is only 4 miles from the German frontier.

The attack reported to me verbally by the Associated Press this morning north of the Ancre has not been officially reported, and I will not comment on it.

Shortening the Battle Line.

The general effect of these drives up to this time has been to shorten the line from the North Sea to Rheims by 50 miles. At the beginning of the drive, when the

(Continued on page 8.)

FORMS FOR 18-45 REGISTRANTS ALREADY BEING DISTRIBUTED BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

PRINTING PROVES TO BE BIG TASK

About 35,000,000 Envelopes Needed by Local Boards in Addition to Cards, Questionnaires, Etc.—Anticipating Action by Congress.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Distribution of the printed forms which will be required for the registration of men who will be affected by the proposed act of Congress extending the draft age limits has been started under direction of the Provost Marshal General.

The preparation and distribution of these forms, together with the providing of other equipment needed, constitutes probably the largest single task of the kind ever undertaken by the Government. An idea of the work involved may be gained from the fact that 16 of the largest envelope manufacturers in the country, for example, are working night and day turning out the 35,000,000 envelopes that will be needed by local boards in sending out the questionnaires to registrants, and by registrants in returning them to the boards.

Cards and Questionnaires.

Registration cards and questionnaire forms are being printed by the millions. Practically all the large filing-case manufacturers in the country are busy turning out the cases that will be used in filing the registration cards and the returned questionnaires. For the questionnaires alone 58,000 steel filing cases are being made, each capable of holding 250 forms. Regulations governing the registration have been drawn up and only await the insertion of the registration date and any changes in the system that might be dictated by the final decisions of Congress. The bill as presented to Congress fixes the new age limits at 18 to 45 years, and all printing orders have been tentatively based on the estimate that approximately 13,000,000 new registrants will be added to the rolls under the extension of the ages to these limits. For an enrollment of such magnitude it is estimated that the services of between 160,000 and 170,000 registrars will be required, and that every schoolhouse in the country will be needed for the registration.

Response by Local Boards.

Generous response has been made by local boards throughout the country to the recent request of the Provost Marshal General that they begin preparations for the big registration in anticipation of early action by Congress. These preparations, reports indicate, have gone ahead steadily in spite of the obligation resting on the boards to prepare for the enrollment on August 24 of those reaching their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918.

It is the intention to have the boards completely equipped for the larger registration so that the increased man power may be registered, catalogued, and classified as rapidly as possible after the bill is passed. Already entire express trains laden with forms and blanks are on their way across the continent.

Special Reserve Ration as Lunch Between Shots for Our Boys in Battle

The War Department authorizes the following:

A special reserve ration for use in the trenches and under first-line conditions in France has been worked out, after careful study, by the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps. The ration is being packed in camouflaged galvanized iron tins, each container holding 25 rations and weighing about 107 pounds. It consists of hard bread, corn beef, corn beef hash, roast beef, salmon, sardines, soluble coffee, sugar, salt, and the necessary can openers. The package is hermetically sealed, each container being subjected to water and air pressure before being accepted. This rigid precaution is taken to safeguard the food therein against poisoning in gas attacks.

The reserve ration, as the name implies, is used only in emergencies, as every effort is made to give the men in the trenches hot, freshly cooked food. When this is not possible, the reserve ration will guarantee palatable food, at least. Special care is taken in the manufacture of this ration to see that only food of the highest quality enters into its composition.

MR. M'ADOO ASKS THE PUBLIC NOT TO TRAVEL UNNECESSARILY

(Continued from page 1.)

will save money which they can invest in Liberty bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel the more ample the passenger-train service will be.

I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war every possible effort is being made by the Railroad Administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger-train service.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

225,000,000 POUNDS OF SUGAR USED BY ARMY IN A YEAR

237 Pounds a Day Consumed by Each One Thousand Men at Their Meals.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Since the Government has been handling the purchase of sugar, through the United States Food Administration (Sept. 1, 1917), approximately 200,000,000 pounds have been used by the Army. This amount is exclusive of the depots and camps on the western coast, which have been using raw sugar from Manila, having it refined in the West. A conservative statement of the amount of sugar procured on the Pacific coast is about 25,000,000 pounds, making the total purchase for the Army 225,000,000 pounds. It is found that about 237 pounds of sugar are consumed by 1,000 men at their meals in one day.

Statistics By An Officer.

These figures on sugar consumption were so tempting to a statistical-loving officer in the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps that he evolved from them the following facts:

From September 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, a period of eight months, the amount of sugar furnished through the allotment branch was so great that the sacks properly placed would make a solid wall 4 feet wide and 5 feet high from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C. It would require 3,345 sixty-foot box cars to carry this amount of sugar, and would take six men working eight hours each day in the year for five years to unload it from the cars. It required 1 square mile of sacking to sack this amount of sugar.

Some Figures About Tomatoes.

This statistician was also attracted by the figures regarding the purchase of canned tomatoes. From these figures he elicited the interesting information that the purchase by the Army from the 1917 pack of tomatoes was so large that if the cans were to be placed end to end the line would extend from the Army on the Marne to Linda Vista, Cal. They would stretch from Seattle to New York City and back to San Francisco, thence to New Orleans, extending across the continent two and one-half times. If piled up, they would make three monuments the size of the Washington Monument.

Approximately 75,000,000 cans of tomatoes were purchased by the Quartermaster Corps from the 1917 pack. They are packed in what are known as No. 3 cans, which are 4⅞ inches in height, and it is on the basis of these cans that the total length of the cans placed end to end was computed.

ASSIGNED TO CAMP JACKSON.

Special Orders, No. 189:

47. Lieut. Col. William Couper, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from his present station and duties, will proceed to Camp Jackson, S. C., take station at that place, and report to the commanding general for duty as officer in charge of construction work under the direction of the officer in charge of construction division.

EXPORT COMMODITY LIST IS REVISED FOR EUROPEAN HOLLAND AND DENMARK

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 206) the adoption of the following regulations with respect to the exportation of certain commodities to European Holland and Denmark proper:

(1) The list of commodities which will be considered for exportation to European Holland and Denmark proper has been revised. Applications for licenses to export the commodities as listed below will now be given consideration. Previous announcements with respect to such commodities (W. T. B. R. 50, Feb. 20, 1918; W. T. B. R. 96, Apr. 20, 1918; W. T. B. R. 118, May 22, 1918; W. T. B. R. 146, June 20, 1918; W. T. B. R. 180, Aug. 3, 1918) are hereby withdrawn.

(2) The list of commodities which will now be considered for exportation to European Holland and Denmark proper is as follows:

Adding and calculating machines.
Alabaster for statuary.
Artist's materials, excluding oils and turpentine.
Athletic goods, not containing rubber or leather.
Automobiles (passenger), bicycles, motorcyles and spare parts of, but no tires and no accessories.
Billiard balls (ivory).
Buttons, bone, horn, or mother-of-pearl.
Carpets, oriental, of high value.
Cash registers.
China.
China clay.
Clocks, including clocks for time checking.
Clothing made up of silk or mixed silk.
Coral.
Cutlery:
- Knives—Table, dessert, butchers', cooks', bread, carving, pocket, hunting, painters', palette, shoemakers', pruning, budding, and Bowie.
- Scissors.
- Steel forks, table and carving.
- Razors, including safety razors and blades not containing nickel or tin.

Drugs:
- Acetylsalicylic acid.
- Aconite, pure.
- Agaricin.
- Althæa root.
- Amidol and substitutes.
- Argentamine.
- Arsenobilin.
- Arsenous acid.
- Barium sulphuric, pure, for X-ray.
- Beta naphthol.
- Bromine.
- Butylchloralhydrate.
- Camomile.
- Chromic acid.
- Diaethylbarbituric acid.
- Digitalis.
- Eucaine.
- Ferric compounds.
- Fruit of fennel.
- Hydrobromic acid.
- Ichthyol.
- Inula root.
- Iron, reduced.
- Kharsevan.
- Leaves of hyoscyamus.
- Metol.
- Nitrate of silver.
- Opium alkaloids.
- Paraldehyde.
- Phenacetine.
- Salicylic acid.
- Sodium arsenate.
- Sodium bromide.
- Sodium cacodylate.
- Sodium nitroprusside.
- Sodium salicylate.
- Sulphuric acid.
- Veronal.

Dental burs, dental fillings, other than such as contain platinum or other rare metals.
Diamonds, other than industrial.
Dyes and dyestuffs.
Earthenware.
Electroplated goods and silverware containing not more than 5 per cent nickel or copper.
Feathers of high value.
Films, cinema.
Flowers, artificial.
Flower seeds, except seeds of oil-bearing plants.
Fountain pens.
Furs of high value.
Gage glasses.
Glassware.
Hair ornaments and combs, except such as are manufactured from caseine or corozo.
Hardware for builders if of iron or steel.
Hats, trimmed ready for use.
Hats, straw.
Household furnishings, fixtures, and equipments if manufactured of wood, iron, or steel.
Jewelry, imitation.
Laces, handmade, such as Maltese.
Ledgers, loose-leaf, and similar stationery.
Leathers, imitation, made up for hats.
Lighting fixtures if of iron or steel.
Machinery:
- Cotton goods machinery.
- Laundry, not containing rubber or copper.
- Sugar-refining machinery.
- Printing presses not containing an undue proportion of copper, nickel, or antimony.
- Typesetting and type-casting, excluding type metal.
- Spare or replacement parts of machinery.

Marble for statuary.
Medical and surgical appliances other than those containing rubber.
Morocco leather, small fancy articles.
Musical instruments, except when composed entirely or mainly of metals.
Office furniture, equipment, and supplies.
Oil paintings.
Opera glasses for use in theaters.
Paper materials, fancy, for book covers.
Phonographs, phonographic records.
Photographic goods.
Pianos.
Pen nibs.
Perfumery, but not essential oils.
Pictures, reproductions of.
Precious stones, real and imitation.
Ribbon silk.
Silks and manufacturers thereof, except gaze a blutoir and Asiatic silk, or similar silk wherever manufactured.
Salt (table).
Salt cake.
Sanitary ware, plumber's goods, if of iron, steel, or earthenware.
Screw spanners for cycles.
Sewing machines.
Scales and balances, not including weights of copper or brass.
Shrubs.
Spectacles.
Tobacco pipes.
Teeth, artificial, except such as contain platinum, iridium, or other rare metals.
Toothbrushes.
Toilet preparations, excluding soap not in tin or lead containers and not containing more than 1 per cent of glycerin.
Trimmings, silk.
Toys.
Truffles, fresh or preserved.
Typewriters and spare parts and accessories, except typewriter ribbons not cut for use and except ribbons over 2 inches wide.
Vanilla.
Wall paper.
Watches, other than with gold or platinum cases.
Wines.

(3) Prospective importers in European Holland should obtain from the Netherlands Overseas Trust Co. an import certificate. Upon receipt of the certificate the importer should notify the prospective exporter that such a certificate has been obtained and advise him of the serial number thereof. The exporter should thereupon apply to the War Trade Board, Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., for an export license, using Application Form X and such supplemental information sheets concerning the commodity as are required, and, in addition, furnish on Supplemental Sheet X–102 the gross weight of the proposed shipment and the serial number of the import certificate of the Netherlands Overseas Trust Co.

All shipments to European Holland, except those consigned to the Government of the Netherlands, must be consigned directly to and only to the Netherlands Overseas Trust Co. (W. T. B. R. 77, Mar. 15, 1918).

(4) In the case of proposed shipments to Denmark the prospective importer abroad first should obtain an import certificate from the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers. When this certificate is received the prospective importer should advise the exporter in the United States of the serial number. Application for export licenses should be made on Application Form X, and the applicant should attach thereto the appropriate supplemental information sheets, and also Supplemental Information Sheet X–105, upon which should be noted the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers' import certificate serial number. Such shipments need not be consigned to the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen or the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers, but may be consigned to an individual.

(5) Licenses will be valid only for shipment on vessels flying the flag of the country to which commodities are destined.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS THRILLED BY SHIPBUILDING RECORD HERE

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a cable received from Gen. Pershing was informed that news of the splendid achievements of the shipbuilders of America has reached the front.

"The cable of the splendid achievements of the shipbuilders of America has been received," cabled Gen. Pershing, "and published to the forces. The news thrills every American in France. Well done!"

This cablegram was in answer to one sent by the chairman of the Shipping Board in which Mr. Hurley told of the launching of four ships at the big fabricating yards as follows:

"August 3, 1918.

"Gen. Pershing, Paris.

"The splendid achievements of your troops the past month have been backed to the utmost by American shipbuilders. To-day first launching at big fabricating yard Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation at Bristol, Pa. To-morrow Alameda shipyard, California, launches 12,000-ton steamer 'Invincible,' built 24 working days; keel laid July 4 on shipway that launched 'Defiance,' 40 working days. Invincible will join our bridge of boats under steam in September. On Monday Hog Island launches its first hull. Four big fabricating shipyards on Atlantic now in production and strongest friendly rivalry between Atlantic and Pacific to put tonnage behind the American spearhead in France.

"Hurley."

Special Orders, No. 189:

44. Lieut. Col. Virginius E. Clark, Air Service, will proceed to Dayton, Ohio, and report to the chief of technical section, Division of Military Aeronautics, for duty.

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RATES BY MAIL.

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	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

RADIO SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED AT TWO ARTILLERY CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Training schools for radio work have been established by the division of military aeronautics at West Point, Ky., and Camp McClellan, Ala., Field Artillery firing centers, and instruction work along these lines will eventually be extended to Fort Sill, Okla., and Camp Jackson, S. C., and also to Field Artillery firing centers where observation schools of the division of military aeronautics are now working in cooperation with the Artillery branch of the service.

These are only a few of the first steps in coordination that are now being instituted by the different branches of the service in the camps of this country. Heretofore advance schooling was to be obtained only when the American troops reached France.

Instruction in radio covers wireless communication between the flyers in the air and the gun crews on the ground below. By means of radio the flyers are able to signal for barrages, the location of batteries, ammunition dumps, infantry, trains, and other targets, and also to "spot" for its own particular battery, which means to tell that battery whether its shells are landing to the right or left, over or under the target at which it is firing.

Special Orders, No. 186:

83. Brig. Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 97.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 19, 1918.

Section A.—North of Toul a hostile raid was repulsed with losses to the enemy.

Section B.—The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished-service cross to the following members of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Pvt. CURN CHRISTENBERRY, Infantry. — "After having been wounded he remained courageously at his post under heavy shell fire, and not only afforded an inspiring example by that fortitude but rescued comrades who had been buried when a shell caved in their trench at Souin, France, July 16, 1918."

Lieut. Col. FRANK H. ADAMS, Infantry.—"Near Dormans, France, July 15, 1918, he was conspicuous for gallantry in action, when, with courage and forcefulness and without regard to his personal safety, he voluntarily organized detachments of units other than his own and led them into effective combat."

Second Lieut. JAMES M. WILSON, Infantry.—"He returned under fire into enemy barbed wire near Ammertzwiller, Alsace, the night of July 8, 1918, to recover two of his patrol who were missing after a raid and, although painfully wounded himself, brought them safely to the American trenches, concealing the fact of his injury until he had succeeded in his undertaking and fainted from exhaustion."

Pvt. JAMES J. PRETTY, M. G. B.—"In the Bois de Belleau, France, June 17, 1918, he and a comrade left shelter and went 200 yards in the open, under fire of the enemy, and carried a wounded Infantry soldier back to his lines, thereby demonstrating heroic and voluntary disregard of self to save one who could not help himself."

Pvt. BERTRAM L. REAM, M. G. B.—"In the Bois de Belleau, France, June 17, 1918, he and a comrade left shelter and went 200 yards in the open, under fire of the enemy, and carried a wounded Infantry soldier back to his lines, thereby demonstrating heroic and voluntary disregard of self to save one who could not help himself."

Maj. GEORGE F. ROZELLE, Infantry.—"For three days, near Cantigny, France, May 28-30, 1918, he withstood German assaults, under intense bombardment, heroically exposing himself to fire constantly in order to command his battalion effectively, and although his command lost half its officers and 30 per cent of its men, he held his position and prevented a break in the line at that point."

Sergt. ALBERT S. ELSEA, Marrine Corps Brigade.—"While acting as machine-gun leader near Hilsenfirst, France, July 6, 1918, he was wounded in the face by a bursting shell, but continued to direct his men until the attack ended and then insisted on walking to a dressing station."

Corpl. CLAYTON H. MOORE, Infantry.—"During the attack on Hilsenfirst, France, July 6, 1918, while carrying a wounded soldier through machine-gun fire to shelter, he was wounded, but by unusual pluck he nevertheless brought his comrade to safety, and, realizing the scarcity of stretchers, insisted on others being carried to the rear and walking himself."

Sergt. RABERT H. DONAGHUE, Marines.—"Northwest of Chateau Thierry, France, in the Boise De Belleau, June 8, 1918, he led his platoon against violent fire to destroy a machine-gun position, killed or wounded eight Germans himself, and did not cease firing until overcome from loss of blood from his own injuries."

Corpl. ISAAC VALLEY, Infantry.—"When, on July 22, 1918, a hand grenade was dropped among a group of soldiers in a trench, and when he might have saved himself by flight, he attempted to cover it with his foot and thereby protect his comrades. In the performance of this brave act he was severely wounded."

Second Lieut. F. BONGARDT, Field Artillery.—"During the fighting at Vaux, July 1, 1918, while serving as a telephone officer, he crossed an open field in full view of the enemy and, under constant bombardment, three times to repair telephone line vitally necessary to keep six batteries in operation."

Pvt. S. J. KENDRY, Field Artillery.—"He performed his duty of telephone-line repairman with great bravery and promptness in spite of intense bombardment of the area where he had to work, near Vaux, July 1, 1918, going fearlessly and without waiting to be ordered when communication was broken."

Corpl. EUGENE W. WEAR, Marines.—"On June 6, 1918, in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, with a private, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines a wounded comrade."

Pvt. LOUIS H. HARKENRIDER, Ambulance Company.—"On June 6, 1918, in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, with a corporal, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines a wounded comrade."

(Continued on page 7.)

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, but will meet again at noon tomorrow when the man-power bill will be taken up.

The Military Affairs Committee began an inquiry into charges that favoritism has been shown in the awarding of contracts for Army cantonment construction.

HOUSE.

The House yesterday resumed consideration of the water-power bill providing a leasing system for the development of power projects on navigable streams.

The Military Affairs Committee completed the draft of the man-power bill. An amendment, offered by Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, was adopted by the committee, providing that men above the age of 20 years shall be called before those who are 18 or 19, with the former to be called last. The McKenzie amendment reads:

Provided, however, that registrants of the age of 19 years and not over 20, shall be designated as class 19 and shall be drafted subsequent to registrants of the age of 20 and over 20 years; and registrants of the age of 18 years and not over 19 years, shall be designated as class 18 and shall be called for service last; those registrants above the age of 20 shall be called prior to those in the classes hereby created.

Work or Fight Amendment.

Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the committee yesterday in opposition to the work-or-fight clause in the Senate man-power bill.

"It's clear intent," said Mr. Morrison, "is the conscription of labor. There is no necessity for such legislation. Furthermore, it is an attack upon the loyalty of the workingmen of the United States, which will be bitterly resented by them if enacted into law."

The committee decided that it would take no action whatever on the amendment.

The Ways and Means Committee gave further consideration to the new war-revenue bill, but was unable to reach a final agreement on the income and excess-profits tax schedules. Chairman Kitchin stated that it was doubtful whether the bill could be reported to the House by next Monday. He stated, however, that there was no question but that the bill would provide the $8,000,000,000 of revenue sought.

Receives Thanks of France.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of State, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 8, 1918.

Hon. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a note from the French ambassador, wherein, by instruction of his Government, he asks that both Houses of the Congress of the United States be advised of the feelings of gratification with which the resolutions passed by them on the occasion of July 14, the French national fete day, were received by the Government and by the whole French nation.

A letter similar to this has been addressed to the President of the Senate.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State.

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH
REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 31, 1918.

Hon. FRANK L. POLK,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In accordance with instructions I have received from my Government I take the liberty of asking that you be so good as to inform both Houses of Congress of the feelings of gratification with which the resolutions voted by them on the occasion of the 14th of July were received by the Government and by the whole French nation.

The text of those resolutions evidenced once more that moral kinship existing between two peoples equally ready to fight absolutism, tyranny, injustice, brutality, and whose national fete days, both dating back from Revolutionary times, have the same meaning, which is emancipation.

We hope the end of the present conflict may be not far removed; we know that it will not occur before our common aims have been fully achieved and before what the 4th and 14th of July stand for has been definitely secured—the end of tyranny.

Believe me, dear Mr. Secretary,
Very sincerely, yours,
JUSSERAND.

COUNSEL FOR SHIPPING BOARD.

Mr. Whipple to Assume General Duties on August 21.

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Chairman Hurley announces that Mr. Sherman L. Whipple, of Boston, who was recently invited to accept the position of general counsel of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, would assume his duties as such on August 21.

Mr. Whipple's office will be in Washington. No changes are contemplated in the legal forces of the Shipping Board or the Fleet Corporation, but Mr. Whipple's appointment will give a unity of direction to the increasing number of litigations and other matters of a legal nature that are arising in connection with the Shipping Board and its allied and kindred activities.

Mr. Hurley added: "I deem the Government fortunate to command for this most important position a lawyer of such wide experience and so great a reputation throughout the country as Sherman L. Whipple."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 19, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts	$521,708.92
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	2,296,087.79
Miscellaneous	5,525,431.69
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	1,203,488.86
Total ordinary receipts	9,546,717.26
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	241,207,023.33
Balance previous day	1,425,848,592.32
Total	1,676,602,332.91
DISBURSEMENTS	
Ordinary disbursements	$36,715,077.36
Panama Canal disbursements	8,639.83
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	370,770.73
Balance in general fund today	1,639,507,844.99
Total	1,676,602,332.91

GEN. JUDSON TO REPORT.

Special Orders, No. 190:

40. Brig. Gen. William V. Judson will report to the director of purchase, storage, and traffic, General Staff, for duty as executive assistant with station in this city.

List of U. S. Naval Training Stations and Various Schools for Navy Men

Following is a list of United States naval training stations and various special schools where men of the Navy are being trained:

1st Naval District.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Navy Yard Camp.
Boston, Mass.—Bumkin Island Training Camp; Hingham Training Camp; Aviation Ground School; Harvard Naval Unit.
Cambridge, Mass.—Navy Radio School.
Readville, Mass.—Meteorological School.

2d Naval District.

Newport, R. I.—Naval Training Station.
New London, Conn.—Submarine Training.
Providence, R. I.—Brown University Naval Unit.

3d Naval District.

New Haven, Conn.—Yale Naval Unit.
New York, N. Y.—Electrical School; Naval Reserve Training Camp; Compass School.
Bensonhurst, Long Island, N. Y.—Diving School.
Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.—Aviation Ground School.
Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.—Aviation Mechanics' School.
Keyport, N. J.—Aviation Mechanics' School.

4th Naval District.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Aviation Mechanics' School.
Cape May, N. J.—Naval Reserve Training Camp.
Princeton, N. J.—Princeton Naval Unit.

5th Naval District.

Norfolk, Va.—Naval Training Station.
Hampton Roads, Va.—Naval Training Station.
United States Naval Academy.—Reserve Officers' School.

6th Naval District.

Charleston, S. C.—Naval Training Camp.

7th Naval District.

Key West, Fla.—Naval Training Camp.

8th Naval District.

New Orleans, La.—Naval Training Camp.
Gulfport, Miss.—Naval Training Camp.
Pensacola, Fla.—Aviation Mechanics' School.

9th, 10th, and 11th Naval Districts.

Great Lakes, Ill.—Naval Training Station.
Chicago, Ill.—Naval Training Station.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Aviation Mechanics' School; University of Minnesota Naval Unit.
Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan Naval Unit.

12th Naval District.

San Francisco, Cal.—Navy Yard Camp; Naval Training Station.
San Diego, Cal.—Naval Training Camp.
San Pedro, Cal.—Naval Training Camp.

13th Naval District.

Bremerton, Wash.—Navy Yard Camp.
Seattle, Wash.—University of Washington Naval Unit; Naval Training Camp.
Keyport, Wash.—Diving School.

Saving of Wheat Flour by Elimination From Use in Manufacturing Explosives

The Food Administration issues the following:

Substantial saving of foodstuffs and feeding stuffs formerly used in making explosives for domestic purposes is indicated by replies received from manufacturers by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, which has been cooperating with the Food Administration by conducting an investigation of the problem.

Saving of Wheat Flour.

Elimination of wheat flour from manufacture of high explosives other than "permissibles," which the bureau is about to request of manufacturers, will effect a saving of more than 16,000 barrels, computed on the basis of the 1917 consumption. This flour has been used in making dynamite and other explosives employed in mining and engineering operations in this country. "Permissible" explosives, some of which contain foodstuffs, are those that have passed official tests by the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa., and are recommended for use in coal mining.

Reports by Manufacturers.

Van. H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, recently asked manufacturers of explosives to submit reports on quantities of foodstuffs used in 1917, suggesting that other carbohydrates might be substituted without detriment to the product as a food conservation measure. A summary of the returns received is as follows:

	High explosives, other than permissibles. Pounds.	Permissibles. Pounds.
Cornstarch	4,530 481	2,328
Wheat flour	3,224,610	237,936
Wheat middlings	793,428	3,500
Corn and corn meal	840,129	688,099
Sugar	1,939,817	20,200
Rice and rice flour	1,472,594	-------
Total foodstuffs	12,801,059	952,054
Total production of explosives	262,316,080	43,040,722

A number of replies from manufacturers indicate that they have abandoned the use of much of this material for 1918, apparently substituting other ingredients.

Continue Use of Sugar.

The bureau has not deemed it wise to request elimination of sugar, because by continuing to use it manufacturers are conserving glycerine, which is in great demand for war explosives, particularly in Italy and Great Britain, where it is used to make cordite, a smokeless powder. Glycerine now is more scarce than sugar and sells at 60 cents a pound.

Manufacturers will not be requested to reduce quantities of foodstuffs used in making "permissibles," because the amount used in this class of explosives is comparatively small, and because of the possible danger that might arise from employment of substitutes. New formulas would have to be subjected to long, exhaustive, expensive tests, which would cause delay. If any should be faulty they might cause disastrous ignition of dust and gases in coal mines. This would not only harm or kill miners, but would retard coal production, which is vital at all times and particularly so when war industries are dependent upon it.

In consideration of this conservation question the bureau has at all times been mindful of the fact that explosives for domestic use are highly essential to the industrial development of the country and that production of them must continue at a satisfactory rate.

COTTON PRICE DIFFERENTIALS IN EFFECT UNTIL OCTOBER 1

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials, based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Cotton Blankets.

Staple blankets: Made of American cotton, with standard binding and packing, "maximum price the equivalent of $2.07½ per pair, net cash at mill," based on size of 64 by 76 inches, weighing about 2½ pounds per pair, finished in gray, white, or tan, with usual border.

Wool-finished blankets: Made partly of foreign cotton, with standard binding and packing, "maximum price the equivalent of $3.75 per pair, net cash at mill," based on size 66 by 80 inches, weighing about 3½ pounds per pair, finished in gray, white, or tan, with usual border.

All other constructions, designs, and colors in both the so-called staple and wool-finish variety to be based on the above standard prices. Special binding or packing can be priced extra.

Jacquard blankets: Made partly of foreign cotton and woven on jacquard looms, with standard binding and packing, "maximum price the equivalent of $1.35 per pound net cash at mill." Special binding or packing can be priced extra.

Plain Carded Cloths.

Width (inches).	Yards per pound.	Gray and pink.	Price per yard.
			Cents.
39	5.00	80 by 88	22
39	6.00	72 by 68	18⅜
39	6.00	80 by 76	19 3/16
39	5.25	96 by 92	24
39	5.00	96 by 100	25⅝
39	4.95	96 by 104	26
40	9.00	72 by 60	15½
40	7.70	80 by 72	18½

Thirty-nine-inch 96 by 64 three-leaf jeans have been priced in the gray condition, as follows:

	Cents.
3.10 yard	25½
3 yard	26
2.75 yard	27½

When bleached, price of these goods to be increased 1½ cents.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

WAR EXHIBITS OF THE U. S. NAVY TO BE SHOWN AT COUNTY FAIRS

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

To more thoroughly acquaint people of the country with the part the United States Navy is taking in the present war, an elaborate exhibit with equipment and accouterments of the service is to be made at the larger fairs throughout the Nation. The display will be made in connection with that of the Joint Committee on Government Exhibits, which includes the various departments and activities of Federal work. Five circuits are to be covered.

Display of Ships and Guns.

The Navy exhibit will comprehensively represent each department of the service. There will be a display of captured guns, while the Ordnance Department will show the types of shells, depth charges, and other explosives used against the enemy. The Bureau of Construction and Repair will be represented by valuable and unusually interesting models of types of ships in the United States Navy. These models have been taken from the halls of the Navy Department in Washington, and it will be the first time that they have ever been shown generally throughout the country.

In artistic excellence this exhibit embodies the high standard demanded for the Navy by Admiral Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Mr. Charles A. Valentine, New York architect, patriotically volunteered to design the general architecture of the Navy's exhibit at these county fairs.

Itineraries of the Exhibits.

The following are the itineraries of the five exhibits:

1. Sedalia, Mo., August 10 to 17; Des Moines, Iowa, August 21 to 30; Hamlin, Minn., September 2 to 7; Milwaukee, Wis., September 9 to 14; Oklahoma City, Okla., September 21 to 28; Wichita, Kans., September 30 to October 12; Dallas, Tex., October 15 to 27; Waco, Tex., November 2 to 17.

2. Erie, Pa., August 19 to 24; Rochester, N. Y., September 2 to 7; Syracuse, N. Y., September 9 to 14; Trenton, N. J., September 30 to October 4; Richmond, Va., October 7 to 12; Petersburg, Va., October 15 to 19.

3. Springfield, Ill., August 9 to 24; Detroit, Mich., August 30 to September 8; Nashville, Tenn., September 16 to 21; Memphis, Tenn., September 21 to 28; Knoxville, Tenn., October 7 to 12; Atlanta, Ga., October 14 to 19; Macon, Ga., October 30 to November 9; Jacksonville, Fla., November 27 to December 6.

4. Columbus, Ohio, August 26 to 31; Indianapolis, Ind., September 3 to 7; Topeka, Kans., September 9 to 14; Hutchinson, Kans., September 16 to 21; Muskogee, Okla., September 30 to October 5; Kansas City, Mo., October 16 to 26; Shreveport, La., October 30 to November 4.

5. Lincoln, Nebr., September 1 to 6; Douglas, Wyo., September 10 to 14; Pueblo, Colo., September 23 to 28; Salt Lake City, Utah, September 28 to October 5; Los Angeles, Cal., October 12 to 26; Phoenix, Ariz., November 11 to 16.

PROVISIONS OF SENATE BILL RELATING TO "WORK OR FIGHT" AND STATUS OF MARRIED MEN

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY BAKER

Conditions Under Which Exemptions May Be Granted Explained. Asks Legislative Action on a Policy That Is Already in Effect.

Daily press interview by the Secretary of War, August 20, 1918:

Regarding the work-or-fight order, the Secretary said:

"Gen. Crowder pointed out that the provision in the Senate bill is substantially what the department is now doing and what there is now power to do, so that the provision inserted by the Senate amendment is simply making a legislative declaration of a policy already in effect.

Exemption on Industrial Grounds.

"A man who gets an industrial exemption by reason of his being an indispensable operative in an indispensable industry ceases to have that exemption as soon as he ceases to be an operative in that industry. The boards have never applied that in the case of bona fide disputes between labor as an aggregate and the employers as an aggregate, but they have always prevented a man taking refuge behind an industrial exemption and then discontinuing the work for which he received the exemption, so the apparent purpose of the Senate amendment is already in operation.

"We wanted to arrange the regulations so as to save a married man who ought to be exempted from the humiliation of claiming exemption, by making the process as automatic as possible. The theory upon which we want to work this draft is that no married man whose wife and children are dependent upon the continuity of his earnings, and who will not be able to live on his soldier's wages, will be drafted. The draft will apply to those married men whose incomes are adequate to provide for their families, those whose families have independent incomes, and those men whose families provide for them.

"The reason for the exemption of the married man is dependency and not the status."

ORDERED TO CAMP LEE.

Special Orders, No. 163:

216. The officers named below are relieved from assignment to duty with the 155th Depot Brigade and will report to the commanding officer, Central Officers' Training School, Camp Lee, Va., for duty:

Capts. D. Gordon Hunter, Infantry Reserve Corps; Edward A. Leroy, Infantry Reserve Corps; and John C. Shaw, jr., Infantry Reserve Corps; First Lieuts. Robert P. Babcock, Infantry Reserve Corps; Hazen B. Hinman, Infantry, National Army; Peter A. Jennings, Infantry, National Army; and Clark L. Stevens, Infantry, National Army; Second Lieut. Everett R. Collinge, Infantry Reserve Corps.

American Official Communiques

(Continued from page 4.)

Second Lieut. JAMES H. LEGENDRE, M. C. R.—"He displayed exceptional bravery in organizing and leading a party of volunteers, through heavy machine-gun fire, for the purpose of securing two wounded men on the Lucy-Torcy Roads, June 6, 1918."

Lieut. LEMUEL C. SHEPPARD, M. C.—"On June 3, 1918, near the Lucy-Torcy Roads, declined medical treatment after being wounded, and continued courageously to lead his men."

Second Lieut. JOHN MacARTHUR, Aero Squadron.—"Outnumbered and handicapped by his presence far behind the German lines, he and three flying companions fought brilliantly a large group of enemy planes, bringing down or putting to flight all in the attacking party, while performing an important mission near Luneville, France, June 13, 1918."

First Lieut. WARD WILLIAM RUCKER, Aero Squadron.—"Outnumbered and handicapped by his presence far behind the German lines, he and three flying companions fought brilliantly a large group of enemy planes, bringing down or putting to flight all in the attacking party, while performing an important mission near Luneville, France, June 13, 1918."

First Sergt. DANIEL DALY, Machine Gun Company, Marines.—"Sergt. Daly repeatedly performed deeds of heroism and great service on June 5, 1918. At the risk of his life he extinguished a fire in an ammunition dump at Lucylebocage. On June 7, 1918, while his position was under violent bombardment, he visited all the gun crews of his company, then posted over a wide portion of the front to cheer his men. On June 10, 1918, he attacked an enemy machine-gun emplacement unassisted and captured it by use of hand grenades and his automatic pistol. On the same day, during the German attack on Bouresches, he brought in wounded under fire."

Pvt. F. FLEMING, Infantry.—"He bravely attempted to pick up and throw away, near Oderen, Alsace, on July 12, 1918, a live grenade that had fallen among five soldiers, but because of irregularities of the trench he could not reach it before it burst. He thrust his foot on it, thereby saving his companions from death or injury, but causing wounds that necessitated amputation of the foot."

The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously to the following members of the American Expeditionary Force for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Sergt. ARTHUR F. WARE, Marines; Sergt. RAYMOND P. CRONIN, Marines.—"In the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, June 6, 1918, under heavy machine-gun fire attempted to establish liaison with an adjoining French unit, during which they were killed."

Second Lieut. CHARLES W. CHAPMAN, a S. S. R. C.—"On May 10, 1918, in the region of Autrepierre, while on patrol duty, he courageously attacked a group of four monoplanes and one biplane and succeeded in bringing one down before he himself was shot down in flames."

Second Lieut. LEONARD C. HOSKINS, C. A. C., U. S. R.—"Near La Chappelle, France, June 28, 1918, gave proof of great devotion and bravery when he entered a shell-swept area in search for wounded and was killed while conducting several of his men to safety."

American Official Communique No. 98.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 20, 1918.

Section A.—With the exception of artillery activity along the Vesle and in the Vosges, there is nothing to report.

Postmasters Remitting War Savings Proceeds

The Post Office Department issues the following:

AUGUST 16, 1918.

The special attention of postmasters is directed to the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 9, page 2, of the War-Savings Regulations, issued November 17, 1917, requiring postmasters at district offices to remit the proceeds of sales of war savings and thrift stamps to their central-accounting postmasters promptly at the close of each month or whenever, during the month, they amount to $25, and requiring accounting postmasters to remit such proceeds to their designated depository postmasters for postal funds promptly at the close of each month or whenever, during the month, they amount to $100.

These regulations must be strictly observed in all cases, but remittances should not be made more than once a day.

Promptness in making these remittances aids materially in the quick accumulation of needed war funds.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT PROPOSALS.

The Department of Agriculture is sending out the following proposals:

Three thousand canvas, duck and cotton bags.
Nine steam radiators. (The above to be opened Aug. 27.)
Fifty-two tone arsenate of lead.
Rebuilding Standard "A" power sprayers into motor-truck spraying machines.
High-power spraying hose. (The above to be opened Sept. 6.)

Copies of proposals and specifications may be obtained from R. M. Reese, chairman, Board of Awards, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOR ON GOVERNMENT WAR WORK

Chairman Felix Frankfurter of the War Labor Policies Board authorizes publication of the following resolution of the board concerning prison labor:

Resolved, That the War Labor Policies Board recognizes the urgent necessity for consideration by Congress of such legislation as will make possible the employment of prison labor for the period of the war for Government work under agreement between the Federal Government and the State or subdivisions of the State of any governmental department, and not under contract directly or indirectly with private contractors; provided that such work is carried out under working conditions insuring that compensation and hours of labor shall be based upon the standard hours and wages prevailing in the vicinity in which the institution is located, with permission to deduct the pro rata cost of maintenance from the compensation.

PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL AT CERTAIN COLORADO MINES

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1918.*

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the Walsenburg district of the State of Colorado by Rapson Mining Co., Cedar Hill Coal & Coke Co., and Oakdale Coal Co., the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the Walsenburg district in the State of Colorado by Rapson Mining Co., Cedar Hill Coal and Coke Co., and Oakdale Coal Co., may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton, viz: For run of mine, $2.15; for prepared sizes, $4.15; for slack or screenings, $1.15. To the foregoing prices may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

The price for prepared sizes is subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 70 cents for the month of April, 50 cents for the month of May, 35 cents for the month of June, 15 cents for the month of July.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., August 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Asst. United States Fuel Administrator.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

32 AMERICAN DIVISIONS ARE NOW UNDER ARMS IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

Germans occupied the positions of their farthest advance the line was 250 miles long. It is now less than 200.

We have now in France the following divisions: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 36th, 37th, 41st, 42d, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 85th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d—32 divisions of troops.

In getting these divisions over and in projecting a larger program, which has now been presented to Congress, the successful accomplishment of such a feat depends, of course, on having shipping. When war broke out the United States had no shipping marine, as you all know, and in order to accomplish what we have accomplished we have had to scour the world for ships.

America's Supply of Ships.

Ships coming in from the Emergency Fleet Corporation keep swelling the number at our disposal, and we took over German interned ships, requisitioned Dutch ships, and we chartered and hired from other nations all the ships we could charter and hire from them. That is where a large portion of the American money goes that is contributed; the contribution of ships is paid for by the American people. We have had in addition to that one ship which really was given to us—Brazil gave us a ship for two trips without any compensation at all—and so far as I know that is the only ship we got that way. In order to carry out the still larger program, before the shipping-fleet construction gets to the point where they can carry it, it will be necessary for us to hire and charter other ships in sufficient quantity to carry it through.

Questions and Answers.

Q. What fight has the 80th Division been engaged in, and what is its location?

A. As a part of its training the 80th Division was sent to the British in Flanders, and after completing its instruction on the line all elements were withdrawn.

Q. Where is the 76th Division, and what is it doing?

A. The 76th Division is a replacement division stationed in the back area.

Q. Where is the 26th Division, and what is it doing?

A. The 26th Division was in the attack near Chateau Thierry in July, and took part in the capture of Torcy and Belleau. It advanced past Bouesches and was relieved before it reached the Ourcq about the 22d of July.

U. S. Troops in Italy.

Q. What American troops are on the Italian front?

A. They have not reached the fighting part of the front at all.

Q. Has a successor to Gen. Duncan been chosen for the New York division?

A. Gen. Pershing has not yet indicated that he has placed another man in command of that division. During the next few days a list containing nominations for the rank of major general will go to the Senate. Some of these have been recommended from this country and some from the American Expeditionary Forces. Gen. Pershing will select whoever he pleases from those appointed in France and put him in charge of that division.

SAVING MADE IN SHIPMENTS OF THRASHING MACHINE PARTS

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Preferred handling of thrashing machine repair parts, as a food production and conservation measure of great importance, has been established by express companies as the result of action by the United States Railroad Administration, taken upon the request of the Food Administration.

Saving in Repair Parts.

Complains have been received that repair parts have been held up in transit, causing delay in thrashing and losses of grain due to remaining too long in the field. Operating machines with old parts, when new ones should have been substituted, has led to waste of grain, despite earnest effort on the part of local food administrators to introduce economies hitherto unheard of in this year's harvest.

Regional directors of the Railroad Administration have taken the matter up with express representatives everywhere and immediate improvement has been noted.

In Iowa express shipments were accelerated as a result of a conference of thrashing machine company officials, the superintendent of the United Express Companies and J. F. Deems, Federal Food Administrator for the State. The express company representative agreed to station a man at each depot in Des Moines, whose duty it was to see that machine parts were moved immediately and put on the first train to their destination.

Routed on Tags.

All parts have routes specified on shipping tags, with names of railroads and various junctions. The poor service complained of, Iowa expressmen said, was caused partly by confusion arising out of the recent consolidation of the companies at a time when shipments of machine parts were heavy, partly because they had been obliged to take into their service many new men unfamiliar with their routings.

Officials Making Close Collection of U. S. Taxes

The Treasury Department issues the following:

In the execution of the policy of paying as large a proportion of the expenses of the war by taxation as possible the Treasury is making every effort to collect all Federal taxes due to the United States.

The department has evidence against many who have sought to evade taxes. Some of these tax evaders are American citizens residing or sojourning in Canada. A corps of specially trained revenue agents will be sent to the Canadian communities, where many of these tax evaders reside, to obtain tax returns from them.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	32
Missing in action	80
Wounded severely	47
Died of wounds	5
Died from accident and other causes	2
Wounded, degree undetermined	5
Died of disease	5
Total	176

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Andrew Doherty. Daniel F. Doherty, 16 Mather Street, Boston, Mass.

George M. Gerald, jr. Mrs. George M. Gerald, 2307 North Church Street, Beloit, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Guss Arnold. Mrs. Mary Arnold, 331 Pocahontas Street, Highland Park, Ky.

Clarence B. Perkins. Mrs. Fannie Zimmerman, R. F. D. No. 1, Northstar, Mich.

Rothsey E. Williams. Mrs. Lizzie E. Williams, general delivery, Roan Mountain, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

Charles Albrecht. Mrs. Nellie Albrecht, 2025 Miami Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Louis A. Mangold. Mrs. Anna R. Mangold, 2613 Vine Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles J. Skaleski. Mrs. Francis Sobieck, R. F. D. No. 1, Oneida, Wis.

Cook Martin A. Jacobson. John Jacobson, Litchville, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

Otto A. Basel. Mrs. Emma Basel, 3611 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Omar D. Beck. Mrs. Etta Beck, Butlerville, Ind.

Chester L. Bennett. Mrs. Hattie Bennett, 34 Cresson Avenue, Haddenfield, N. J.

Frank J. Castagne. A. J. Castagne, 23 South Willard Avenue, Red Lodge, Mont.

Julian Cisek. Alec Niziol, 1606 Fourth Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Nick Cuza. John Spata, 248 Alexander Street, Chicago, Ill.

William Egle. Chris Egle, Palisade, Nebr.

Henry Fresonke. August Fresonke, Dent, Minn.

Guy S. George. Dewey H. George, Shawano, Wis.

Joe Goree. Mrs. Ida Goree, R. F. D. No. 3, Shawano, Wis.

Charles J. Gross, jr. Charles J. Gross, sr., R. F. D. No. 2, Glenn, Ga.

Reuben C. Hall. J. M. Gilbert, general delivery, Randolph, Tex.

Vernon Johnson. Mrs. P. G. Johnson, Gillespie, Ill.

Barnet Jones. Izedor Jones, 8 Greene Street, New York, N. Y.

Edward Kregel. W. J. Kregel, 912 Chicago Avenue, Wausau, Wis.

Gordon M. Lindgren. John Lindgren, Coperstown, N. Dak.

William C. Logan. William V. Logan, R. F. D. No. 3, Leipers Fork, Tenn.

John Mateuszyk. George Sokolowsk, 3325 Fisk Street, Chicago, Ill.

Andrew Olson. Mrs. B. Olson, Hastings, N. Dak.

Arne Pederson. Peter Pederson, Shilling, Minn.

Richard G. Redemske. Mrs. Augusta Redemske, 3341 North Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Villeneauve. Mrs. Rozier Lamotte, 2709 Parkridge Avenue, Marinette, Wis.

Earnest R. Wilcox. James Wilcox, Unionville, Iowa.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Laurence C. Shull. D. C. Shull, 1112 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Pvt. Jack J. Catron. Mrs. Martha Campbell, Saltville, Va.

Pvt. James C. Prim. James C. Prim, R. F. D. No. 1, Randolph, Ala.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Louis C. Frederickson. John H. Frederickson, Harlan, Iowa.

Pvt. John Price. Mrs. Mary Price, 769 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Arvin R. Jackson. Mrs. Helen W. Jackson, Lyons, Ky.

Nurse Irene Mercedes Flynn. Mrs. James O'Brien, South Main Street, Plantsville, Conn.

Pvt. Edwin A. Cribb. Edwin B. Cribb, Rhems, S. C.

Pvt. John J. Henry. Mrs. Margaret Helic, 1375 Twenty-fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Fred Repphun. Henry Repphun, R. F. D. No. 1, Lamotte, Iowa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Wagoner Frederick Anderson. Olevia Brown, 948 Bairy Place NW., Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Clark M. Harris. Miss Maude Harris, 109 East Second Street, Winona, Minn.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. Roy A. Aune. Edward Aune, Rice Lake, Wis.

Lieut. John Fitzgibbons. Mrs. Bridget Fitzgibbons, 32 Fond Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Lieut. Paul Winge Leisner. Mrs. P. W. Leisner, 914 Main Street, Evanston, Ill.

Lieut. Albert J. Stanford. Henry Stanford, 124 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Thomas J. Ayer, jr. T. J. Ayer, sr., Zachary, La.

Sergt. Eugene Kaiser. William Kaiser, Main Street, South Meriden, Conn.

Sergt. Walter A. Boynton. W. L. Boynton, East Bangor, Me.

Corpl. Arthur Albrecht. Mrs. Minnie Fredericks, 1330 Eighth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Corpl. William A. Chambers. Walter Chambers, Iron City, Tenn.

Corpl. Royal Cook. Mrs. Helena R. Cook, 2954 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Joseph Meyer. Mrs. Jennie Paul, 157 East Farm Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Corpl. Roy Wettstein. Mrs. Tina Wettstein, 9 South Center Street, Baraboo, Wis.

Mechanic Willis McCray. Mrs. Flora McCray, Reedsburg, Wis.

Mechanic Roy William Miller. William George Miller, 216 West Irving Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Eisenberg. Mourice Eisenberg, 102 Mullet Street, Detroit, Mich.

Clayton M. Fredericks. Mrs. Emma J. Fredericks, 1246 Baldwin Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Carl H. Halley. W. A. Halley, Monticello, Ark.

Charles B. Johnson. August Root, Grant Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Frank L. Kearney. Mrs. Mary Kearney, 43 Mozart Street, Boston, Mass.

Walter F. Keefe. Mrs. May Keefe, 17 Beech Street, Hartford, Conn.

Edward Kierce. Mrs. Helen Kierce, 48 Washington Street, Waterbury, Conn.

John Leski. Mrs. Elizabeth Kondracki, 747 Fourteenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Francis X. Lynch. Thomas Lynch, 53 Montgomery Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Herman Meyers. Mrs. Mary Small, Box 45, Florence, Wis.

Freddie B. Moreau. Mrs. Bebeau Moreau, 2 Cottage Lane, Concord Junction, Mass.

John J. Mullen. Thomas Mullen, 6 O Street, South Boston, Mass.

Joseph C. Orient. Mrs. J. Orient, School Street, Lee, Mass.

William J. O'Rourke. Patrick O'Rourke, R. F. D. No. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

John F. Puskarz. Mrs. Annie Anton, 1326 Cornell Street, Chicago, Ill.

Frank R. Ronan. Mrs. Agnes Clark, 328 Taylor Avenue, De Kalb, Ill.

Otis Rose. Mrs. Juel Leadbetter, Viola, Mo.

Harry Shepherd. Mrs. Clarinda Shepherd, 7 Douglas Street, Worcester, Mass.

Chester Smith. Mrs. Byron Smith, 17 Library Place, Danbury, Conn.

Frederick D. Jones. Thomas J. Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Ekford, Mich.

Jay T. Kato. Mrs. Lucy Kato, College Park, Ga.

Tony Kopot. Alex Sika, 494 Elizabeth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Arthur Lanone. Mrs. Elizabeth Lanone, 352 East Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

Edward P. Larkin. John Larkin, 32 Highland Street, Peabody, Mass.

Harry James McKenzie. George McKenzie, 15 Watts Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harvey J. Maillie. Mrs. Virginia Maillie, 13 Winter Street, Lowell, Mass.

Ernest Bernard Mathews. Julius Mathews, R. F. D. No. 4, Grand Rapids, Wis.

John F. Murasky. Tony Murasky, 16 Green Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

George Rowe. Miss Belle Rowe, 445 Brooklyn Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

Dewey O. Selander. No emergency address given.

Bolick Tanski. Stanley Tanski, 116 High Street, New Britain, Conn.

Elmer O. Thomas. Mrs. Ida Thomas, 622 South Oneida Avenue, Rhinelander, Wis.

Valentine Zambreski. John W. Zambreski, 92 Clark Street, New Britain, Conn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Thomas Slevin. J. J. Slevin, Hotel Webster, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Herman Neuman. Mrs. Alice Neuman, 1228 West Fourteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Earl V. Osborne. Mrs. Dan Williams, Harrah, Wash.

Sam Rancatore. Filis Rancatore, 58 Bessie Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Frederick B. King. Mrs. Annie King, 50 Orange Street, Springfield, Mass.

Missing in Action.

Capt. James Burke Cousart. Mrs. Marie M. Cousart, 5030 Willows Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. William Bateman. Mrs. Selina Bateman, 128 West Wayne Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

Lieut. William R. Dyer. Mrs. Olive E. Dyer, 1074 Adams Avenue, Carneys Point, N. J.

Lieut. Edward Hitzeroth. Mrs. Helen Gray Hitzeroth, 4900 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Herman Sloan. George W. Sloan, 15 Poplar Avenue, Merchantville, N. J.

Lieut. Walter L. Swarts. Mrs. Mae S. Swarts, 320 Green Street, Scranton, Pa.

Corpl. James O'Hearn. Mrs. Catherine O'Hearn, 195 Chestnut Avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

Bugler Clark H. Emerick. James E. Emerick, Bellwood, Pa.

Wagoner Raymond S. Peters. Louis E. Peters, 3804 Walden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cook Charles W. Tuttle. Mrs. Margaret E. Tuttle, 1042 West Orlean Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Frank W. Alltis. Mrs. Jennie Alltis, Corner Mill Creek and Gulf Road, Ardmore, Pa.

John J. Cannon. Mrs. Mary Cannon, 199 Brooklyn Street, Carbondale, Pa.

Vincenzo Coluccio. Mrs. Mary Coluccio, 1210 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William W. Evans. Mrs. Martha Evans, 808 Eynon Street, Scranton, Pa.

Edward J. Flynn. James Flynn, 671 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Vincenza Graduate. Domenico Graduate, Monterio Al Vomano, Province of Teramo, Italy.

Hyman Greenberg. Benjamin Weisinger, 976 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elwood E. Hummel. Mrs. Mary Hummel, Espy, Columbia County, Pa.

Antoni Jacewics. Mrs. Stefania Rymaszewska, 610 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

James Jayne. Mrs. Louise Jayne, 630 East Lacka Street, Olyphant, Pa.

Joe Kubacky. Alexander Kubacky, 1309 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.

Antone Machado. Miss Ezabel Machado, Pico Azores, Portugal.

Raymond Saffran. Mrs. Daisy M. Saffran, 138 Collins Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Harvey Steif. Dimitri Demelko, 821½ Fifth Avenue, Ford City, Pa.

Feodor Susko. Ferdo Susko, Auzona, Russia.

Antonio Turco. James Turco, Castellemorvio, Campobassa, Italy.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Warrie Ward. John Harvey Ward, R. F. D. 1, Saluda, S. C.
Oscar W. Fant. John Fant, Oakdale, Mass.
Antoni Kaszewski. Miss Mary Kaszewski, 2364 Margaret Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gail W. Lambert. Truman Lambert, Iroquois, Ill.
Eugene Lantschoot. Mrs. Victoria Lantschoot, 412 Fort Street, Moline, Ill.
George R. Moore. Mrs. Jennie Moore, 2018 East Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Scott Morris. Taylor Morris, R. F. D. 1, Chandlerville, Ill.
William Mottle. Mrs. Carrie Mottle, 1559 Morrison Street, Greenwood, W. Va.
Frank Muccitelli. Antonio Muccitelli, Casert A. Pontecorvo, Italy.
Jacob Roussell. Mrs. Therese Roussell, Large, Pa.
John R. Shaw. John W. Shaw, Holly Springs, Miss.
Nelson Siegel. David Siegel, 501 Dudley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Smith. Mrs. Nellie Smith, 1846 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert George Smith. Miss Mamie Gertrude Smith, Hanover, Md.
William E. Stauffer. Mrs. Catherine Stauffer, Willow Grove, Pa.
Konstantz Szamkul. Lauk Szamkul, Minsk, Gubezni Noushrudskoho, Uezda, Horodesza, Russia.
Joseph Tartaglio. Mrs. Filomena Tartaglio, 1114 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Henry Wood. Dr. A. C. Williams, Reynolds, Ind.
Leroy Webb. Mrs. Mary Haywood, 738 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stanley Wernicki. Mrs. Catherine Glowacki, 501 Warfield Street NS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edward D. Whitehead. Peter Whitehead, 226 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.
Ralph Withey. Mrs. Minnie Withey, 216 East Eighth Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
John Zoloski. Mrs. Mary Kromska, Mocanaqua, Pa.
Louis Thomas Glapinski. Mrs. Louis T. Glapinski, 616 Mulberry Street, Tronton, N. J.
Felix Frank Gutowsky. Mrs. Marcella Zbrowski, 301 Grove Street, Kingston, Pa.
James J. Harty. John Harty, Hubbard, Nebr.
Fred Hodgson. Mrs. Mayme Phillips, 916 Cedar Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
George H. Hoffman. Mrs. Isabella Hoffman, 1243 North Fifty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles A. Howard. Mrs. Charles Howard, McLaughlin, S. Dak.
Antoni Kostantynowicz. Frank Kostantynowicz, 823 Pine Street, Trenton, N. J.
Joe Leemotios. Miss Anna Leemotios, 149 Second Street, Sagamore, Pa.
Pasquale Livrono. Mrs. Domitolla Livrono, Pitt Street, Leechburg, Pa.
Sabettino Lizzi. Urisipine Lizzi, 915 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pete Lucak. Pete Lucak, sr., Diamond, Ind.
Harvey B. McCaskey. Earl McCaskey, 30 Bridge Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Frank Marassok. Thomas Marassok, 117 Stork Street, Medina, N. Y.
Joseph P. Menten. Henry F. Menten, Flinthill, St. Charles County, Mo.
Alexander Meyers. Mrs. Virginia Meyers, R. F. D. No. 2, box 65, Green Lane, Montgomery County, Pa.
John Mohavski. Tony Mohavski, Jersey City, N. J.
Howard John Muller. Herman C. Muller, 942 Vine Street, Williamsport, Pa.
George Myers. Mrs. Katie Myers, Westport, Conn.
Gip Piland. A. H. Piland, Uniontown, Ky.
Czertav Przygucki. Andrezyi Sulkowski, 1120 Washington Avenue, Braddock, Pa.
Myer Rader. Abraham Rader, 800 East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.
Joseph Scarlata. Mrs. Josephine Romano, 119 Shetland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
David Schwartz. Mrs. Lena Landes, 820 Hopkins Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Friend E. Sheerer. Jeremiah Sheerer, R. F. D. No. 1, Wimmers, Pa.
Delbert Stephenson. John L. Stephenson, Bedford, Ind.
Emidio Tenaglio. Laberto Furtunato, Box 54, Budmont, Pa.
Sam Thomas. John Hollwitz, 802 Nectar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert E. Trainer. Mrs. Ella Trainer, 420 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
Miles E. Van Sickle. Mrs. Ida Irene Roy, 1006 Spring Garden Avenue, Berwick, Pa.
Harry T. Wade. Mrs. Harry T. Wade, Durmid, Va.
Vince Wilson. William Wilson, Vintondale, Pa.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	24
Missing in action	64
Wounded severely	47
Died of wounds	9
Died of disease	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	15
Total	161

Killed in Action.

Maj. James A. McKenna. Mrs. Harry Finan, 125 West Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Ray C. Dickop. Mrs. Lena Schiller, Sixth Avenue, West Bend, Wis.
Sergt. William Boyle. Alexander G. Boyle, 519 North Third Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
Sergt. Harry N. Kendall. B. F. Kendall, 305 South Evergreen Street, Shenandoah, Iowa.
Wagoner Edward Manley. George Manley, Weedsport, N. Y.
Corpl. John J. Kane. John J. Kane, sr., 212 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Walter E. Akeley. Stephen Akeley, 15 East Street, Port Angeles, Wash.
Roch Bantkowski. Frank Maarzenski, 8330 Grand Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
Harvey Andrew Gullickson. Mrs. Lizzie Gullickson, 119 Lake Street, Neenah, Wis.
R. D. Hilt. Mrs. Lena W. Hilt, 2304 North Twentieth Street, Lafayette, Ind.
Anton F. Kersher. Mrs. Frances Kersher, Forestville, Wis.
Howard L. Nidle. B. of L. F. & E., No. 406, Great Falls, Mont.
Charles Rodel. Carl W. Rodel, 423 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Dennis Strong. Mrs. Margaret Strong, 3 Harrison Street, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Frank A. Block. Otto Block, 1281 Thirtieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Clarence L. Carter. Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, 411 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph Cloutier. Mrs. Mary Cloutier, 26 Weaver Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Harold Davis. Mrs. Jocie Copen, Watson, W. Va.
Clarence R. Gold. Roy J. Gold, Huntsville, Ala.
George R. Norris. Mrs. J. W. Harris, 3354 North Capital Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Curtis J. Wilson. Mrs. Carrie Wilson, 109 Grandview Avenue, Hawley, Pa.
Benjamin Cardosi. Alfred Cardosi, R. F. D. No. 2, Galloway, Ohio.
Albert S. Grant. Barry Grant, Butler, Pa.
Glenn L. Howard. John Howard, 346 Fuller Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Patrick Bell. (Not given.)
Corpl. Sidney Kelly. Matt Kelly, Keto, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Claud T. Annis. Thomas Annis, 726 North Main Street, Adrian, Mich.
Henry J. Boeckner. Reinhard Boeckner, Plymouth, Nebr.
Luke Box. Mrs. Jane Box, Hazen, Ark.
Earnest Devine. John Devine, Waddy, Ky.
Frank Korejcek. Frank Veseley, 158 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Finn L. Nelson. Nels P. Nelson, Bristow, Nebr.
Philip M. Paulson. Miss Cora Paulson, Beach, N. Dak.

Died from Disease.

Corpl. Lloyd F. Brown.
Pvt. Patrick Daniel Litton. George W. Litton, R. F. D. No. 1, Potosi, Mo.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. John Donald Spencer. Mrs. Rose Spencer, 732 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Leo J. Brown. J. E. Brown, 36 High Street, Farmington, Me.
Andy Frisko. Andy Frisko, Babin, Austria.
Axel M. Lee. Samuel Lee, Lowell Street, Concord, Mass.

CORPORALS.

William W. Adkins. Mrs. A. A. Hooser, Williamson, W. Va.
John Chicosky. Mrs. Julia Chicosky, R. F. D. No. 2, Forest City, Pa.
John W. Harris. Mrs. Blanche Harris, 22 Moore Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Robert L. Roberts. George W. Roberts, Knobnoster, Mo.
Edmond B. Constine. Fred Constine, 77 Sullivan Street, Keene, N. H.
Herbert C. Coulman. Charles Coulman, 58 Kirkland Street, Lynn, Mass.
Edward Hintz. Ludwig Hintz, 294 Barracks Street, New Britain, Conn.
Burton K. Walker. Mrs. Myrtle Vaughan, Richmond, Ark.
Bugler Arthur L. Gaulin. Mrs. Libbie Gaulin, 23 Florence Street, Worcester, Mass.
Musician Charles Bonde. Holger Bonde, Livermore, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Frank T. Connolly. Mrs. Winifred Connolly, 46 Alley Street, Lynn, Mass.
Arthur Jannalle. Miss Jennie Jannalle, 31 Church Street, Lynn, Mass.
Lewis Payne. Jack Payne, R. F. D. No. 2, South Charleston, Ohio.
Chester A. Richardson. Mrs. Annie Bergeron, 15 How Street, Haverhill, Mass.
James B. Richardson. C. B. Richardson, Chesaning, Mich.
Phillip Rose. Tinga De Rose, Di Ovellina, Italy.
Jestie William Stallings. Andrew D. Stallings, Gilkey, N. C.
Peter Valerio. No emergency address.
Corrado Corradino. Lewis Maitto, 57 Newbury Street, Portland, Me.
James D. Demingware. George Demingware, Swanton Junction, Vt.
John F. Ennis. Thomas H. Ennis, 24 Highland Avenue, Northampton, Mass.
John Fesco. Charles Palino, 116 Christie Street, New York, N. Y.
John H. Gallagher. Frank J. Gallagher, 7 Gerry Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Garfield L. Joslyn. Mrs. William Hamlet, Blaine, Me.
Everett H. Keyes. Mrs. Margarette Keyes, 132 Dewey Street, Worcester, Mass.
Michael Lajeunesse. Mrs. James Lajeunesse, 33 Erie Street, Cohoes, N. Y.
George Leeright. George W. Lecright, Burley, Idaho.
Robert W. Martin. Mrs. C. J. Martin, 540 Peacock Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Joseph Scannell. James Kinsella, Arbor Street, South Hamilton, Mass.
William Anderson. Magnuss Anderson, 369 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.
Andrew Arrigoni. Frank Arrigoni, 552 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Jesse Avery. Miss Claudia Avery, Duke, N. C.
Alex Balough. Steve Vass, 5 George Street, Wallingford, Conn.
Frank Berry. Orien Berry, R. F. D. No. 1, Johnson City, Ill.
Thre Blure. Aleck Blure, general delivery, Scranton, Pa.
Lewis P. Carlile. Mrs. Mattie Carlile, Lometa, Tex.
Frederick Dransfelt. Mrs. Charles Rowland, South Street, Elmwood, Conn.
Arthur Elkins. James M. Elkins, Dixon, Mo.
Stanley J. Frodema. Miss May Frodema, 53 Chicopee Street, Chicapee, Mass.
Pat Gravette. J. M. Gravette, R. F. D. No. 3, box 35, New Port, Ark.
William Grill. Mrs. Pauline Grill, box 39, R. F. D. No. 1, Rhinelander, Wis.
Martin Johnson. Mona Johnson, Dane, Wis.
Robert S. Jones. Griffith Jones, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

Leslie A. Batdorf. Mrs. Margaret Kearns, Shamokin, Pa.
William F. Boogar. William F. Boogar, Johnson Street, Provincetown, Mass.
John W. Chitty. Jane Kalin, Brawley, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Bert Abbiss. James Abbiss, Alexander Road, Staffordshire, England.
John L. Carmean. John A. Carmean, R. F. D. No. 4, Chillicothe, Ohio.
James Licata. Mrs. Cornelia Licata, 7 Via Fututa, Ribirra, Italy.
Denis Roe. Mrs. Roe, 1012 Castleton Avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
William Sheets. Henry Sheets, Oblong, Ill.
Harry Vanderdrink. Mrs. Martha Vanderdrink, Praire du Chien, Wis.
Jack Vitale. Sebastian Vitale, 504 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
Noland O. Wooden. Dr. I. M. Wooden, Bogard, Mo.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Michael Zewiskey. Mrs. Frances Zewiskey, Archbald, Pa.
Ignac Bis. Jacob Bis, West Warren, Mass.
Michael L. Coughlin. M. J. Coughlin, 111 Beacon Street, Worcester, Mass.
Vernon Martin. Mrs. Emma Martin, Carroll, Henry County, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Fred W. Norton. Frank Norton, 172 West First Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Lieut. A. M. Roberts. Mrs. D. Roberts, 4011 Altamont Road, Birmingham, Ala.
Corpl. Walter H. Keirsey. Aubrey Keirsey, 5211 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bugler James J. Heney. Mrs. Kathryn E. Heney, 3018 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wagoner Edmund C. Meyer. Emil J. Meyer, 1919 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Guy Crawford. Calaway Crawford, Colson, Ky.
Domenico Di Cicco. Luigi Demofro, 839 Cross Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ambrose N. Dufner. Mrs. Philomina Dufner, 3627 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harry Dunkel. Mrs. Sadie Dunkel, Knox, Pa.
Edward H. Flory. Jacob Flory, R. F. D. No. 6, York, Pa.
Walter H. Gabel. Mrs. Mary A. Gabel, 531 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Raymond H. Gibbons. Mrs. Agnes Gibbons, 207½ West Drinker Street, Dunmore, Pa.
William F. Bohn. Mrs. Frances Bohn, 716 Moosic Street, Scranton, Pa.
Max Borland. Mrs. Sarah Borland, 1506 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Boxman. Mrs. Tillie Boxman, 1357 East Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Watson Anstine Bradley. Miss Elsie T. Carpenter, Moorestown, N. J.
Joseph Brisk. Mrs. Theresa Brisk, 45 Washington Street, Miners Mills, Pa.
Walter R. Brink. Mrs. Roberta Brink, 1771 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Pa.
Charlie F. Carstens. Jurgen Carstens, Ashton, Sherman County, Nebr.
Harry Cohen. Miss Ida Cohen, 448 South Park Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Michael P. Dicocco. Mrs. Mary Dicocco, 329 Pine Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Harry F. Dreyer. Mrs. Laura Dreyer, 2135 South Simpson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ole Egge. Christ O. Egge, Nunda, S. Dak.
Carl C. Enderlin. Mrs. Emily Enderlin, 121 Fremont Street, Mount Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Salvatore Fazio. Tony Fazio, 40 Lucille Place, Passaic, N. J.
Edward A. Featherstone. Mrs. Catherine F. Conlon, 386 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
William Fenstermaker. Mrs. Amanda Rehrig, Bowmanstown, Pa.
Guiseppe Filippeni. Anthony Filippeni, 157 Walnut Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.
Leslie Fisher. Mrs. Annie S. Fisher, 103 South Madison Street, Evansville, Wis.
Joseph Freda. Mrs. Joseph Napoi Freda, Mineo, Sicilia, Italy.
Alex Greehavick. Theodore Greehavick, Minsk, Slootsk Gibernia; post office, Walasti, Oyesda Strobnskoe, Russia.
Leslie Haywood Hale. Benjamin F. Hale, Eclectic, Ala.
George Hanish. Mrs. Susan Hanish, 629 Maple Street, Old Forge, Pa.
Aloysius Hickey. Mrs. Hanna Hickey, 473 South Street, Kenseth Square, Pa.
Steven Kowesza. John Kowesza, 110 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Joseph M. Lavin. Michael J. Lavin, 407 Susquehanna Street, Olyphant, Pa.
Arthur Liberatore. Mrs. Gabrica Liberatore, 712 Clymer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gustav A. Longerman. Michael Longerman, 153 Koehler Street, Mount Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alex Melnick. Miss Platina Melnick, Czelnorvice, Katro, Zivotoro, Kiev, Russia.
William H. Moore. Mrs. Rachel Moore, 904 Emily Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Nesanovic. John Smith, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md.
Cassimere Nirita. John Jabubak, 114 Branch Street, Johnstown, Pa.
Bert E. O'Connell. Mrs. Emma O'Connell, 3007 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Julis Onefresky. Anthony Kuchinski, 313 West Centre Street, Mahancy City, Pa.
Charles Opanovitz. Mrs. Alice Opanovitz, 842 Carmelt Street, Dickson City, Pa.
John Pavel. Henry Pavel, Ottoville, Putnam Co., Ohio.
Arthur Perry. Mrs. Mary Perry, 5421 Lansdowne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Willie Portier. Miss Lizzie Portier, Rawls Hotel, Brunswick, Ga.
William R. Renner. Mrs. Anna E. Renner, 224 West Mahoning Street, Danville, Pa.
Pete Rodovanitch. Wikoloa Rodovanitch, Dulcino, Mentenegro.
Harry E. Rothermal. Mrs. Alice Rothermal, 1147 Lawrence Street, Allentown, Pa.
Nicholas Russin. Mrs. Julia Russin, 101 Francis Avenue, Butler, Pa.
Edward F. Ryngwalski. Adam Ryngwalski, 180 Lombard Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Leo H. Schissler. Mrs. Rose Schissler, 3171 Miller Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bennie Schnitzer. Louis Schnitzer, 253 Union Street, Newark, N. J.
Edward S. Showaker. Mrs. Emma Showaker, 6655 Crownson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Simmons. Mrs. Annie Simmons, 990 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark H. Snyder. Mrs. Dora Snyder, 534 Magee Avenue, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Elmer E. Snyder. Mrs. Dora Snyder, 534 Magee Avenue, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Joseph Walter Steele. May Steele, 125 North Fourth Street, Woodland, Cal.
Kazimierz Stomka. Mrs. Mary Stomka, box 84, Leechburg, Pa.
William F. Thompson. Mrs. Lillian M. Thompson, Roundup, Mont.
Joseph Wakessewski. Mrs. Leona Breskowitz, 4554 Style Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Benjamin Wolfson. Mrs. Jennie Wolfson, Woodbine, N. J.

Corrections.

With reference to previous report, name of Pvt. Theofil Knofski should be classified under "Died of accident and other causes," instead of "Died of disease."

Pvt. Joseph Ruffo should be classified under "Killed in action," instead of "Missing in action."

NAVY

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Wade Hamilton White, seaman, United States Navy, killed aboard the U. S. S. *Hannibal*, on August 17, by the accidental firing of a machine gun. Father, George T. White, Lake Charles, La.

Alfred John Johnson, electrician, third class, radio, United States Naval Reserve Force, lost overboard from submarine chaser, August 17, 1918. Mother, Mrs. Delia Johnson, 1026 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	3
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	6
Total	15

Killed in Action.

Sergt. John H. Cobeldick. Frank Cobeldick, Forgan, Okla.
Corpl. Earl P. Casner. Adolphus Casner, 314 Oak Street, Carthage, Mo.

PRIVATES.

John H. Corbet. John F. Corbet, sr., 2428 North Talman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Carl J. Dittman. Mary Dittman, General Delivery, Woodstock, Ill.
Arthur C. Still. Mrs. Henry E. Still, 106 Ansonia Apartment, Tacoma, Wash.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. Joseph E. Bush. Mary C. Bush, Fairplay, Mo.

Severely Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

Harvey Bixler. Annie Boswell Bixler, 6050 Laurel Street, New Orleans, La.
Tony Borrelli. Silver Borrelli, 7036 South Hermitage, Chicago, Ill.
Roy A. Cash. Ella Cash, 27 Hazel Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Edward D. Quinn. Mary Quinn, 526 North Paxon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Walter E. Nierstheimer. Mary Nierstheimer, Newport, Ky.
Charles T. Soniat. Marie Soniat, 1530 Fidelity Street, New Orleans, La.
Frank R. Stahl. Catherine Stahl, Barnesville, Minn.
Everett L. Thomas. Elvira Thomas, New Madison, Ohio.

Previously Reported Missing.

Samuel C. Mullin. Martha Mullin, 421 Shetland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW LIST OF U. S. SOLDIERS WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of soldiers (with their emergency addresses) of the American Expeditionary Forces, whom it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Camp Darmstadt.

Pvt. Raymond Earl Berry. John Edward Berry, father, Salona, Pa.
Pvt. William A. Dickey. Mrs. Margaret Dickey, mother, Mill Hall, Pa.
Pvt. (first class) Lee Gilbert Hanna. Mrs. Minnie Hanna, mother, Castanca, Pa.
Pvt. William J. Dolan. Mrs. B. Dolan, mother, 287 Mill Street, Lockport, N. Y.
Pvt. Lewis S. Wheeler. David M. Wheeler, father, Wilson, N. Y.
Pvt. Samuel Bergwerk. Jonas Bergwerk, father, Lemburg, Austria.
Pvt. William Milton Kaplan. Mrs. Annie Kaplan, mother, 54 East One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Ernest C. Jacobs. Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs, mother, 22 Moulton Street, Williamantic, Conn.
Pvt. David Roth. Jacob Roth, father, 718 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. (first class) George W. Tallman. Mrs. Mildred Tallman, wife, 107 Ambrose Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Pvt. Hyman Resnikoff. Isadore Resnikoff, father, 1565 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Alex Sherewifski. Joseph Sherewifski, brother, Jewett City, Conn.
Pvt. John Garberina. Mrs. Rose Garberino, mother, 593 Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pvt. William A. Fernands. Mr. Angelo Fernands, father, 107 Christopher Street, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Thomas J. Higgins. Joseph H. Higgins, brother, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Pvt. Morris Gutentag. Mrs. Sarah Gutentag, mother, 59 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. John F. Smith. Mrs. Violet Smith, mother, 4920 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Camp Munster, Westphalia.

Pvt. George L. Hawley. Floyd Hawley, father, 49 Forest Street, Hartford, Conn.

Camp Unknown.

Second Lieut. Bryan M. Battey. Sumpter B. Battey, father, 700 West One hundred and seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Harvey Phipps. Mrs. Nancy Phipps, mother, 704 West Cornwell Street, Aurora, Ind.
Pvt. Lewis Walters Gibb. Jane Walters, aunt, 380 East Main Street, Lock Haven, Pa.
First Lieut. Edward R. Taylor. Mrs. Annie S. Taylor, wife, Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
Second Lieut. William Brown. Mrs. Pearl E. Brown, Scranton, Pa.

ASSIGNED TO FORT OGLETHORPE.

Special Orders, No. 189:

22. Maj. Roy S. Brown, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty with the Department of Military Aeronautics and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to the commanding officer, 11th Cavalry, thereat, for duty.

Coal Administration Order Restricting Shipments From Certain Great Lakes Docks

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following order relative to zoning anthracite coal:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administration that it is essential to the national security and defense, the successful prosecution of the war, and the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, that the greatest possible supply of anthracite coal should be produced in the United States; that such production, even though all other conditions necessary therefor are present and capable of employment, is, because of the locations of the mines and the nature of the commodity, limited in part by the capacity of existing transportation facilities for the movement of the coal from points of production to points of delivery and consumption; that the amount of production, notwithstanding a continuance of the other present favorable conditions therefor, can be immediately increased by means of the greater utilization of coal cars, locomotives and other railroad facilities; and that among such means are the elimination of unnecessarily long hauls and of avoidable cross hauls of loaded and empty coal cars, and the provision of the necessary supply of such coal for each consuming section of the country from the one or more coal fields nearest thereto, or most readily accessible thereto, either in actual distance or in the freedom from congestion and delays in rail movements between such coal fields and such section; and that apportionment of the anthracite coal produced in the United States will facilitate the movement of anthracite coal and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of anthracite coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation and modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every shipper (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation or association shipping as owner, lessee or purchaser of any coal from lake docks) of anthracite coal from any of the coal docks in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois and the Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan, located along the western bank of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior shall, except as hereinafter provided, sell, ship and distribute such coal only to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

(1) The States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

(2) The Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan.

(3) That portion of the State of Iowa located on and north of a line coincident with the Illinois Central Railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa.

(4) The following named counties within the State of Illinois: Cook, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Ogle, Dekalb, Kane, Dupage, Lee, Kendall, and Will.

This order shall be effective on and after August 3, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Keep Bulletin Posted in All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1083, opening of August 23, 1918.—Portable searchlight carriages as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1085, opening of August 23, 1918.—Switches, carbon, and lighting appliances as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1088, opening of August 30, 1918.—Three thousand attachment plugs as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1089, opening of August 26, 1918.—Paint as per specifications.

U. S. MARINE CORPS AVIATOR WINS PRAISE OF THE BRITISH

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

That a United States Marine Corps aviator, Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain, has taken part in 15 bombing expeditions over the German lines is stated in a report from the commander of the British squadron with which he is operating. The report, which has just been received at Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, follows:

Active in Many Raids.

"Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain has been attached to squadron, Royal Air Forces, under my command from June 20 to July 13, 1918. During this period he has taken part in 15 bombing raids over the enemy lines, four of which the objectives were —— to —— miles over the enemy territory, mostly Zeebrugge Mole, lock gates, torpedo-boat destroyers, Zeebrugge harbor, Zeebrugge-Bruges canal, and Bruges and docks. The fifth raid in one day, a special raid at low altitude, was commended by Gen. ———.

"During the raid on July 5, our formation was attacked by two large formations of about 15 or 20 enemy scouts, Fokker biplanes, Pfalz and Albatross scouts. Our formation destroyed six enemy airplanes and drove down three others out of control. All our machines returned safely, partly due to the fact that Lieut. Chamberlain assisted his leader.

Proved His Capabilities.

"During practically all our raids, and including those Lieut. Chamberlain took part in, our machines have been attacked by enemy airplanes anywhere from 8 to 35 miles behind the lines. Lieut. Chamberlain has proved himself an experienced pilot at all altitudes over enemy territory, and his capabilities as a war pilot are excellent. On one occasion, returning from Bruges, he was shelled continuously for 45 minutes, and although six of our machines were shot out of action, but returned safely, he was undisturbed and flew out for another job. It is with regret that I part with the services of this officer."

Lieut. Chamberlain is a son of Edwin Chamberlain, 1428 Main Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. He entered the Marine Corps April 13, 1917.

CIRCULAR PROPOSAL NOTICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., August 14, 1918.

All of the material covered by Circular Proposal No. 1086 is intended for use in the United States.

Packing for domestic shipment only will, therefore, be required. That ordinarily used by the trade will be acceptable, but must be specified in quotation.

EARL WHEELER,
Lieutenant Colonel, Engineers,
United States Army,
Engineering and Purchasing Officer.

Treasury Circulation Statement for August 1, 1918

The Treasury Department issues the following circulation statement as of August 1, 1918:

Circulating medium.	I. General stock of money in the United States.[1]		II. Held in the Treasury as assets of the Government.[2]		III. Held by Federal reserve banks and Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes.[3]		IV. Money in circulation.[4]			
	Aug. 1, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1917.	Aug. 1, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1917.	Aug. 1, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1917.	Aug. 1, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1917.	July 1, 1918.	Jan. 1, 1879.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$3,080,767,801	$3,086,218,498	$267,152,371	$188,163,487	[5]$656,622,355	$3,100,000	[6]$1,168,048,306	$748,148,372	$1,107,531,243	$96,262,850
Gold certificates					183,069,820	403,840,100	805,874,949	1,736,966,539	828,231,744	21,189,280
Standard silver dollars	473,197,959	568,270,061	32,118,420	21,012,643			78,106,835	71,810,175	77,341,545	5,790,721
Silver certificates							361,127,563	473,488,048	381,806,776	413,360
Subsidiary silver	232,222,651	199,470,137	13,294,197	4,494,741			218,928,454	194,975,416	217,206,560	67,982,601
Treasury notes of 1890							1,845,141	1,959,195	1,851,130	
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	6,194,520	10,546,308			340,486,496	336,134,708	339,936,233	310,288,511
Federal reserve notes	[7]2,024,145,030	584,169,800	48,402,865	3,002,855	106,203,005		1,869,539,160	581,166,945	1,711,411,695	
Federal reserve bank notes	15,347,280	12,699,440	161,503	69,710			15,185,775	12,629,730	15,343,975	
National bank notes	723,728,062	715,783,922	23,474,180	20,978,581			700,253,882	691,805,341	704,137,608	314,339,398
Total	6,896,089,799	5,513,292,894	390,798,058	248,268,325	945,895,180	412,940,100	5,559,396,561	4,852,084,469	5,384,797,909	816,266,721
Population of continental United States estimated at							106,012,000	104,288,000	105,869,000	48,231,000
Circulation per capita							$52.44	$46.53	$50.86	$16.92

[1] Includes gold held in the Treasury for the redemption of outstanding gold certificates ($988,944,769, and Federal reserve gold settlement fund $1,251,613,960 on Aug. 1, 1918) and standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for the redemption of outstanding silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 ($362,972,704 on Aug. 1, 1918). Amounts of Federal reserve bank notes and national bank notes are amounts issued by Treasury to banks.

[2] Includes the gold reserve fund held against issues of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890 ($152,979,025.63 on Aug. 1, 1918), and the gold or lawful money redemption funds held against issues of national bank notes, Federal reserve notes, and Federal reserve bank notes ($122,811,094.90 on Aug. 1, 1918). Does not include deposits of public money in Federal reserve banks, national banks, and special depositaries ($1,461,123,435.70 on Aug. 1, 1918), nor does it include funds held in trust in the Treasury for the redemption of outstanding gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890. (See Column I.) For a full statement of Treasury assets and liabilities see daily statement of the United States Treasury and monthly financial statement.

[3] Includes the gold reserve held by banks against issues and gold or other funds deposited by banks with agents to retire Federal reserve notes in circulation and own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve banks.

[4] Amounts of various kinds of money in circulation determined by deducting from the appropriate item in the general stock of money (Column I), the amount held in the Treasury as assets of the Government (Column II), and the amount held by Federal reserve banks or Federal reserve agents against issues of Federal reserve notes (Column III). Gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 in circulation are represented in the general stock of money by equal amounts of gold coin or bullion and standard silver dollars held in Treasury for their redemption. (See Column I.) Amounts of Federal reserve bank notes and national bank notes are amounts of issues by Treasury to banks less amounts held in Treasury as assets of the Government.

[5] Includes $638,452,850 credited to Federal reserve agents in the gold settlement fund deposited with United States Treasurer.

[6] Includes $613,161,110 credited to Federal reserve banks in the gold settlement fund deposited with United States Treasurer.

[7] Includes own Federal reserve notes held by Federal reserve banks.

Digest of Opinions Recently Rendered by Judge Advocate General of the Army

Right to Supply Artificial Limbs.

Officers, enlisted men, and nurses who have been separated from the active service and whose injuries were incurred on or after October 6, 1917, are not entitled to commutation in lieu of artificial limbs or apparatus, under section 4788, Revised Statutes. Said section 4788 is a portion of Title LVII, which contains pension laws, and is, therefore, by section 312 of the war-risk insurance act (40 Stat., 398, 408), made inapplicable to persons who were, on October 6, 1917, or thereafter, in the military or naval service, except in so far as rights thereunder accrued prior to that date. No right to artificial limbs, resection apparatus, or commutation thereof accrues prior to injury. It is, however, lawful for the Surgeon General to furnish for the use of persons injured in active military service on or after October 6, 1917, who are still in the active service, such artificial limbs, apparatus for resection, and other appliances as may, in his opinion, be necessary or suitable for their proper medical or surgical treatment. So far as practicable, such appliances should be furnished temporarily and for the period of their treatment only, without donating them to the injured persons, for section 302 of the war-risk insurance act evidently contemplates that such appliances as are needed for the permanent use of the injured persons discharged from the service should be furnished by the United States at the direction of the Director of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

(Ops. J. A. G. 443, Mar. 14, 1918.)

Medical Department, Regular Army.

While all enlisted men of the Medical Department can legally be transferred to the Regular Army forces, yet as to those who are embodied in organizations of special or technical troops, which are authorized in the National Army but not authorized in the Regular Army, such transfers are not practicable, where the transfer of the whole or the major part of an organization is contemplated. For example, in the case of the Sanitary Corps, owing to the fact that there is no Sanitary Corps provided for in the Regular Army, if the enlisted personnel of the Sanitary Corps in the National Army were transferred to the Medical Department of the Regular Army there would remain no enlisted personnel to justify the offices of the sanitary officers now commissioned in the National Army. Clearly, enlisted men can not be transferred to the Regular Army and at the same time continue to constitute a force justifying the existence of organizations and officers therefor in the National Army.

(Ops. J. A. G. 220.4, Mar. 29, 1918.)

Designation of Prisons.

Construing A. W. 42, as contained in the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 650, 670), to authorize confinement in a penitentiary, the act or omission of which a soldier is convicted (1) must be recognized as an offense of a civil nature by some statute of the United States; that is, some statute enacted by Congress defining the offense and prescribing the punishment therefor, or by common law as the same exists in the District of Columbia, or by way of commutation of a death sentence, and (2) must be a felony within the meaning of section 335 of the Penal Code (35 Stat. 1088, 1152); that is it must be punishable by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. M. C. M. 338, class 3 (c), was evidently based upon the provisions of the old ninety-seventh article of war, and should be disregarded.

(Ops. J. A. G. 250.3, Mar. 19 and 27, 1918.)

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made during the coming week by the hardware and metals division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

Wm. A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), Wm. F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odlin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–A.

Buyer, C. H. Garity, room 422. Bids to be submitted on or before August 30, 1918.

Mats, woven tarred rope---each--	66
Wire, brass, No. 20 B. & S. gauge, half hard----------pounds--	400
Bearing metal, in pigs------do---	4,000
No. 17 commercial wire solder ----------tons--	28

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–A.

Buyer, A. S. Rogers, room 422. Bids to be submitted on or before September 3, 1918.

Manila rope:	
¾-inch----------linear feet--	8,000
¾-inch----slings, 4 feet long--	1,800
⅜-inch----------feet--	2,250
½-inch----------do---	740
Sash cord:	
⅝-inch----------yards--	6,250
Braided, white, 3/16-inch-feet--	3,000
Cotton lacing cord, 20/3/4/3; ----------pounds--	2,000
Chalk line----------linear feet--	2,000
Twine, sailmaker's:	
4-cord----------balls--	1,000
5-cord----------do---	300
Blocking cord, No. 36 (Italian hemp)----------balls--	144
Extinguishers, fire------1-quart--	357
Do----------3-gallon--	100
Do----------2½-gallon--	79
Do--------2½ or 3 gallon--	10,000
Jacks, wagon----------each--	121

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–B.

Buyer, D. W. Jasper, room 424.

Seals, chicken (similar to box-car seal with lead button and wire strap)----------1,000,000	

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–C.

Buyer, John Bertram, room 420. Bids to be submitted on or before August 29, 1918.

Washers, lock----------pieces--	1,220,000
Soft annealed black steel wire, assorted gauges----------tons--	960
Hard-drawn, low-carbon, coppered steel wire, assorted gauges--tons--	260
Rivets, round-head and flat-head, soft steel, assorted----pounds--	106,700

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–A.

Buyer, J. D. Rennick, room 106. Bids to be submitted on or before August 29, 1918.

Wheels, carborundum, with fixtures, 7 by 1¼ inches---------- In submitting proposal, give alternate proposal on same quantities with 6 by 1 inch wheels, 6 by 1¼ inch wheels, 5 by 1 inch wheels.	2,685
Compasses:	
3-inch----------	432
5-inch----------	432
8-inch----------	432
10-inch----------	432
12-inch----------	432
Bits, expansive, Clark's, ⅞ to 1¾ inch----------	275
Holders, bit, extension----------	135
Screws, wood:	
F. H., brass, assorted--gross--	9,113
R. H., brass, assorted---do---	9,113

Bids to be submitted on or before August 31, 1918.

Handles, awl, with wrenches-----	3,000
Rules, hook, 6-inch, No. 4 graduating, similar to B. & S. No. 320-	300

Bids to be submitted on or before September 5, 1918.

Calipers, micrometer, with case, similar to Starrett's No. 128, 6-inch----------	300
Calipers, micrometer, handle, with case, similar to Starrett's No. 124, set A----------sets--	300
Files, second cut, 12-inch--------	17,886
Calipers, inside:	
3 to 5 inch----------	2,110
6 to 7 inch----------	2,110
8 to 9 inch----------	2,110

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Calipers, outside:	
3 to 5 inch----------	2,110
6 to 7 inch----------	2,110
8 to 9 inch----------	2,110
10-inch----------	2,110

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–B.

Buyer, Capt. C. B. Price, room 428. Bids to be submitted on or before August 29, 1918.

Strap loops, 0.71 by 0.375 by 0.134 inch----------	240,836
Malleable-iron D rings, 0.85 by 1 inch----------	118,450
Tongueless bar buckles, 3-inch----	872,500
End fastenings, style 3, with clip and hook, assembled-----sets--	440,825
End fastenings, style 2, with clip and hook, assembled-----sets--	87,383
2¼-inch guides----------	538,208
Browning gun-belt fasteners, male and female, 6¼ inches long by 1/16 inch wide ----------pair--	269,104
No. 4 brass grommets----------	34,876
Sliding loops for ration bag, 1.135 inches by 0.5 inch----------	240,836
Sets, consisting of chape clips, suspender clips and D rings, assembled for ration bag---sets--	240,836
1-inch tongueless bar-buckles-----	610,122
⅝-inch tongueless bar-buckles-----	299,072
D rings, 0.38 by 0.7 by 0.134 inch--	299,072
⅝-inch end clips----------	569,028
1-inch end clips----------	1,064,794
¾-inch oblong grommets and washers----------	2,167,524
1-inch special wire snap-hooks----	481,673
Carr durable fasteners----------	4,356,572
Carr durable fasteners, male section only----------	1,513,868
Carr "Lift-the-Dot" fasteners----	8,132,337
Double hooks, ¾-inch hard brass wire----------	1,174,300

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–B.

Buyer, Capt. C. B. Price, room 428. Bids to be submitted on or before September 5, 1918.

Machines, riveting, including stock of rivets----------each--	2,110

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–C.

Buyer, Capt. W. J. Oliver, room 112. Bids to be submitted on or before August 22, 1918.

Empty carpenters' tool chests----	6,340
Contents for above as follows:	
Ax, hand, 5-inch, handled--------	6,340
Bits, auger, solid center:	
3/16-inch----------	6,340
¼-inch----------	6,340
⅜-inch----------	6,340
7/16-inch----------	6,340
½-inch----------	6,340
⅝-inch----------	6,340
¾-inch----------	6,340
1-inch----------	6,340
Bits, screw-driver, ⅜-inch--------	6,340
Brace, ratchet, 12-inch, ball bearing, cocobolo head and handle, handle with inserted brass washer between head and socket----------	6,340
Caliper, pair, outside, 2-inch-----	6,340
Chisels, socket firmer, handled, plain back, sharpened and whetted ready for use:	
¼-inch----------	6,340
⅜-inch----------	6,340
½-inch----------	6,340
⅝-inch----------	6,340
¾-inch----------	6,340
1-inch----------	6,340
1¼-inch----------	6,340
2-inch----------	6,340
Files, saw, slim taper, 6-inch-----	38,040
Gauge, thumb, mortise, No. 77----	6,340
Hammer, claw, bell-face, 16-ounce, size 1½, handled----------	6,340
Knife, drawing, 10-inch, razor blade, polished and sharpened--	6,340
Nest of saws (1 handle and 3 blades) No. 3----------	6,340
Oiler, ½-pint, with detachable sealing spout----------	6,340
Plane, smooth, 8-inch, adjustable, wood bottom, 2-inch cutter----	6,340
Plane, jack, 15-inch, adjustable, wood bottom, 2¼-inch cutter----	6,340
Plane, jointer, 24-inch, adjustable, wood bottom, 2⅜-inch cutter---	6,340
Rasp, wood, 12-inch----------	6,340
Rule, full bound, 2-foot, No. 62----	6,340
Saw, hand, cross-cut, 7 points, 26-inch, No. 8----------	6,340

LIST OF HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Saw, hand, rip, 5 points, 28-inch, No. 8	6,340
Screw driver, hand, 8-inch	6,340
Set, saw, with revolving anvil, set on an incline, adjustable by figures on anvil, lock nut on gauge screw, loose-lever handle	6,340
Spoke pointer, No. 2	6,340
Square, try, 6-inch, No. 20	6,340
Square, steel, blued, 24 by 16 inches, 2-inch blade, 1½-inch tongue	6,340
Stone, oil, mounted, 2 by 6 inches, Washita No. 1	6,340
Vise, 4-inch jaw, with anvil; approximately 2½ by 3½ inches: diameter of screw, ⅞ inch; length over all when closed, 15½ inches; height, 6½ inches; approximate weight, 36 pounds	6,340
Wrench, monkey, 10-inch, black, knife handle	6,340
Screws, lag, 3 by ½ inch	12,680

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Buyer, W. J. Peck, room 120.

Auto crane complete, with gasoline power plant; Byers Machine Co. make or equal ---each	1
Wagon loader equipped with gasoline engines, screens, and dust hopper:	
For anthracite coal---each	4
For bituminous coal---do	1
Asbestos lining sets for No. 125 gauge---sets	10,000
Chassis for horse-drawn rolling kitchen, as per specifications and blue prints ---each	10,000
Liners, craped and paraffined for 100-pound coffee bags---each	300,000
Cook's forks---do	20,000
French egg whip, hotel---do	10,000
Hotel skimmer	10,000
Potato mashers:	
3¼ by 7 inches	10,000
3 by 8 inches	10,000
Pan hooks	20,000
Ladles, hotel:	
3½-inch bowl	10,000
3¾-inch bowl	10,000
Meat forks	20,000
Basting spoons	40,000
French dippers	10,000
Quart dippers	20,000
Hotel saucepans:	
4¼ inches high, 5 inches diameter	10,000
5¾ inches high, 5 inches diameter	10,000
Lanterns	20,000
Spattles	20,000
Apple and pear corers	100,000
Boxing and assembling rolling kitchens as per blue prints and specifications	10,000
Miscellaneous items for rolling kitchen (approximately)	20,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-A.

Buyer, M. A. Dunning, room 122.

Goggles ---each	2,288,320
Lamps, street	24
Lamps, Dietz (pioneer)	3
Sacking needles, No. 92, per gross	2,378
Glovers' needles, dulled eye, No. 3, papers ---per M	350
Harness needles, No. 2---do	5,403
Harness needles, No. 2 ---do	5,403
Assorted Ga maker's needles, per 100	32,418
Collar needles:	
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6---gross, each	3
Nos. 7, 7½, 8---do	1
Packing needles, 6-inch	10,040

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-B.

Buyer, J. G. Williams, room 114. Bids to be submitted on or before August 31, 1918.

Motors, electric:	
2-horsepower	10
7½-horsepower	6
5-horsepower	4
½-horsepower	1
Sterilizers, steam, portable	150
Pails, 12-quart, fire	6,000
Stamps, steel, alphabets and numbers---sets	250
Leather marking sets, model 1910	1,759
Sterilizers, steam, portable	96
Scales:	
Platform, 5-ton	8
Platform, portable, 1-ton	451
Platform, portable, 2-ton	450
Counter, union, 240-pound	450
Folding, platform, ½-ton	16,056
Scales and weights	2,571
Car locks	200
Hose, steam, ¾-inch, 6-ply---feet	500
Cloth, emery---reams	90
Compound boiler---pounds	2,000
Cans, oil, spring bottom, 1-pint	500
Metal, babbitt---pounds	2,000
Washers, wrought---do	9,000
Tape, friction, ¾-inch---rolls	1,000
Sal soda---pounds	25,000
Soda ash---do	10,000
Packing felt, ½-inch---yards	15
Oakum, plumber's---pounds	5,000
Machines, stencil, cutting	48
Boards, pressing, tailor	300
Rosin, lump---½-pound packages	1,834

Bids to be Submitted on or Before September 6, 1918.

Presses, baling, paper	20
Lye, concentrated---pounds	25,000
Pails, fire	1,000
Tanks, hand pump	900
Chalk, tailor's, black---gross	3
Boxes, feed, galvanized	2,150
Marline, 2-ply, tarred---pounds	116,000
Oakum, spun, marine---bales	150
Fittings, pipe and supplies, miscellaneous---pieces	150
Nozzles, Callahan	12
Setter, tire, with pump	1
Coppers, soldering, 3-ounce	860
Machines, baling, electric	15
Fluid, toilet, deodorant---barrels	3
Disinfectant, germicide---do	3
Scales:	
Track, 100-ton---each	1
Platform, wagon, 10-ton---do	2
Cans, wood, jacketed:	
1-gallon	1,000
2-gallon	200
5-gallon	300
10-gallon	300
Cloths, filter, for ice machine	24
Whistles, siren	40,000
Ammonia, anhydrous---barrel	1
Solder, stick, 45/55---pounds	250,000
Naphthaline---do	1,000
Boxes, bread, metal	1,500
Graphite, flake---pounds	200
Barrels, oil-metal	162,500
Polish, metal---pints	391

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-C.

Buyer, W. B. Mitchell, room 118. Bids to be submitted on or before August 27, 1918.

Measures, liquid, 1-gallon, graduated XX tin, with funnel attachment	500
Rat traps, wire, large	500
Electric rat paste---pints	500
Peelers, potato	1,000
Sieves, flour	200
Scoops, retinned:	
Large, with covered hood	760
Small, with covered hood	2,060
Measures, liquid, ½-gallon, with funnel attachment	500
Mops, made from No. 8 yarn, no handles, to weigh 1 pound each	576

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4-A.

Buyer, J. Clark Thompson, room 542.

Bids to be submitted on or before September 4, 1918.

Typewriter ribbons, red and black, ½-inch	26,913
Chlorine, 4-ounce bottles	11,990
Adding machines, 9-column, hand operated, 12-inch carriage	515

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4-C.

Buyer, W. C. Griffen, room 540.

Pencils, lead:	
No. 1	320,500
No. 4	320,500
Pencils, indelible	971,335
Fasteners, round-head, ½-inch, boxes	167,000
Pens, steel, assorted---gross	27,628
Fasteners, paper, Gem No. 2, boxes	167,600
Paper, envelope	[illegible]
Paper, printing bulletins and orders	[illegible]
Erasing fluid---bottles	1,600
Fasteners, Gem No. 2---boxes	36,000
Fasteners, round-head, 2½-inch, boxes	[illegible]
Paper, wrapping:	
18 by 24---reams	3,500
30 by 40---do	3,500
Pencils, indelible	234,000
Pencils, lead:	
No. 2	[illegible]
No. 3	102,000
No. 4	102,000
Penholders	[illegible]
Pens, steel, assorted---gross	6,500
Paper, envelope---sheets	33,200
Paper, printing bulletin and orders---pounds	[illegible]
Spotters, target, 10-inch P. O. target material	19,240
Cartons for bag paste	250,000
Paper for silhouettes, olive-drab:	
19½ by 40---sheets	900,000
19½ by 46---do	900,000
Cardboard, paraffined on one side, pounds	146,000
Paper, paraffined or simili-sulphurized ---pounds	168,000
Books, Inst. Rolling Kitchen, books	25,000

Marine Corps Contracts

Marine Corps contracts have been placed as follows:

August 13, 1918.

378. Alfred Lowry & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
378. Austin, Nichols & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
477. Geo. U. Harvey Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., military books.
484. Western Electric Co. (Inc.), Atlanta, Ga., telephone supplies.
488. Phoenix Horse Shoe Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., horseshoes, mule shoes, pony shoes.
490. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
491. Carl Fischer, New York, N. Y., band instruments.
378. Best-Clymer Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., subsistence.

August 14, 1918.

480. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., road roller.
501. Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., decapping machine.
219. Brown Lumber Co., Hiwanee, Miss., lumber.
378. Best-Clymer Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., subsistence.
494. Cooperative Overall Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., dungaree coats and trousers.
489. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Washington, D. C., printers' supplies.
497. Singer Sewing Machine Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machines.
498. Rosenwasser Bros., New York, N. Y., leggins.
495. Rand Co., Washington, D. C., pressboard guides.

August 15, 1918.

503. Wm. H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, Pa., field trumpet slings.
502. Troy Wagon Works Co., Washington, D. C., trailers.
459. Stockett-Fiske Co., Washington, D. C., folders.

WANTS ARMY OF SAVERS

THE PURPOSE of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

GENOA, HOME OF COLUMBUS, GREETS FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARRIVING IN ITALY TO BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

NEWSPAPER TELLS STORY OF WELCOME

"Long Live America!" "Long Live Wilson!" the Cry on Every Italian Lip. "Brave Young Men of the Glorious Republic Side by Side with the Sons of Garibaldi."

The American consul general at Genoa has informed the Department of State that Il Corriere Mercantile, published at Genoa on June 27, 1918, contained the following in regard to the landing at Genoa of the first contingent of American troops:

"The country of Columbus salutes to-day worthily the soldiers of free America.

"To the sons of the powerful and glorious Republic of the United States, who come to shed their blood for the holy cause of Italy and of civilization, goes forth our enthusiastic salute.

"They bring us their arms and their young hearts; they bring us the ardently desired and efficacious aid of their land, from which irradiates upon the world such a resplendent light of civilization.

Rich in Significance.

"Therefore their aid is so much the more precious; therefore it is so much the more rich in significance.

"A cause which by force of its ideals has succeeded in drawing to itself the aid of so great a people can not fail to triumph.

"And we shall triumph! And we shall conquer! The gloom shall be dispersed by light.

"Long live America! Long live Wilson! Long live the soldiers who disembark to-day upon the land of Columbus, of Mazzini, and of Garibaldi.

"Civilization opposes its formidable mass against barbarity.

"We shall triumph! We shall conquer!"

Arrival of the Troops.

"This morning a transport arrived in our port having on board a fine and strong contingent of American troops.

"We salute with enthusiasm and with admiration the soldiers of the glorious North American Republic.

"Their presence on our front will let the barbarous enemy know that all the civilized world is solid with us and with our most holy cause.

"The solidarity of the United States with the entente brings to us not only an enormous economic and military aid but a moral approbation of which we are proud.

"We invite the citizens to give a great and worthy reception to the troops over whose heads waves the Star-Spangled Banner.

"They are the sons of Washington who come to fight beside the sons of Garibaldi.

"It is a free people who comes to fight beside a free people.

"It is a people of men eminently practical and modern, who know how to rise to the loftiest and purest heights of idealism, who lands to-day upon the sacred soil of Italy, and who will traverse the streets which saw pass the exalted and radiant figure of the greatest of our idealists—Giuseppe Mazzini.

"All the glorious shades of our great ones will be to-day outstretched in our heaven toward the Star-Spangled Banner, which comes to unite itself with our tricolor.

"This is a historic day.

"We consider useless any words of incitement.

"Genoa will also to-day be great and will know how to show, in representation of the whole nation, how greatly the Italians appreciate the military, economic, and moral aid offered to us by the great North American Republic.

"As soon as the transport had thrown her anchor in our port, the captaincy notified the civil and military authorities of the city, and soon the prefect, the mayor, and the commanders of the army corps and the division went on board to visit the commander of the contingent of American troops.

The Manifestoes.

"Scarcely had the news of the arrival of the American contingent spread through the city when the following manifestoes were published:

"'FELLOW CITIZENS:

"'The intrepid American soldiers land at this port to unite themselves to our victorious army on the fields where already our brothers of France and England attest the solidarity of the allies in the common fight for liberty and for justice.

"'Upon the soil of Italy, together with ours, the banner of the great Republic will wave proudly and the love of the two peoples, already bound together by one and the same ideal, united in one and the same sacrifice, shall have, in glory, its solemn consecration.

"'To the sons of the generous land, bound to Genoa by the genius of Columbus, let us testify with emotion our feeling. Let us so do that they may carry with them the remembrance of it as a viaticum of faith and auspice, and may they be able to say that they have felt in the first salute of Italy the throb of a people firm in its proposals, worthy of the new destinies which the valor of arms prepares for humanity.

"'From the Municipal Palace, June 27, 1918.

"'The mayor: E. MASSONE."

"'GENOESE:

"'Our city, the proud mother of Christopher Columbus, who sailed toward the unknown with leonine courage and with the faith which is the animator of the great, will receive to-day the free sons of the distant land divined by him.

"'Across the centuries and across the seas the United States and Italy, bound together by one and the same cause, proclaim once more that liberty, when right does not suffice to make it triumph, shall be saved and made sublime by the point of the sword.

"'The United States and Italy are at the apex of their history.

"'The Star-Spangled Banner and the fluttering tricolor shall rise up in victory or shall perish.

"'Citizens! To-day the spirit of the country is here.

"'Let us remember it. It is a great good fortune for Genoa to welcome, in the name of Italy, the American soldiers who will go also they to our front to prepare the heroic days, uncancelable in the life of peoples.

"'THE FEDERATED WORKS OF ASSISTANCE AND NATIONAL PROPAGANDA.'"

"Hardly had the notice spread in the neighborhood of the port when a great crowd gradually gathered at Ponte dei Mille to salute the allied soldiers from over the sea. There was a continual waving of handkerchiefs, a warm crescendo of applause, of shouts, of acclamations of America.

"The soldiers of the free Republic from the deck of the ship replied with great enthusiasm to the first salute of the generous people shouting 'Vive l'Italia! Viva l'Intesa!' and waving, also their handkerchiefs and star-spangled and tricolored banners.

GEN. GARIONI SALUTES THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE NAME OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

"This morning on the arrival of the first contingent of the troops which North America is sending to Italy, Gen. Garioni, commander of the army corps, and Admiral Cagni, with the other officers of the garrison, went on board, and were received with great enthusiasm by the officers and troops of the American Army.

"Gen. Garioni, in the name of the head of the Italian Army and of his fellow soldiers, has given to the first contingent of the North American troops the welcome to this land, the country of Columbus.

"He added that the intervention of the arms of the powerful allied Nation is a guaranty of the coming definite victory of the entente in this pitiless war in defense of humanity, of civilization, and of right against Teutonic arrogance, already shaken on the fields of France and Italy.

"After Gen. Garioni, Admiral Cagni gave the welcome in the name of the Italian Navy.

"The commander of the American troops replied briefly, saying that he was pleased to have arrived safely in Italy with the first contingent of the American Army, which will go to fight here, so that soon all under one sole banner, and animated by one sole flame, may conquer the terrible war for the triumph of humanity and right."

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918. No. 393

REVISED LIST OF PREFERRED INDUSTRIES BEING PREPARED THROUGH PRIORITIES BOARD

MUCH LARGER THAN FIRST ONE

Amplification Due to Widely Expanded War Needs—Is a Key to Relative Importance of the Country's Industrial Enterprises.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board, under the direction of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, working through the Priorities Board, headed by Judge E. B. Parker, is formulating a new list of preferred industries. Although it is not yet in publishable form, it can be stated that the list will be almost twice as long as the one issued last April, which contained about 32 classes.

The amplification has been due to the widely expanded war needs and at the same time to allow for the pressing demands of civilian origin.

Values Established by Surveys.

The preference list is a key to the relative importance of all of the country's manifold industrial enterprises. The values are established by surveys as to national needs, and, once established, the list is maintained by a system of priority in determining the use of the six basic elements of industry, which are:

1. Material.
2. Facilities.
3. Fuel.
4. Transportation.
5. Labor.
6. Capital.

The Priorities Board has representatives of each of these elements in its membership, except capital, and a working arrangement as to that exists between the War Industries Board and the War Finance Board.

What Constitutes War Work.

Another point of widest interest lies in the fact that in the preference list is to be found an indication of what constitutes war work. The War Department ruling in "war work or fight" is met by men, otherwise exempted, who are engaged in any of the classes of essential industries listed. The new table may be expected within a week.

DEATH OF ENSIGN NICHOLS.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Ensign Alan L. Nichols, United States Naval Reserve Force, which occurred as the result of an aeroplane accident in Italy on August 17. Ensign Nichols was a native of Blue Island, Ill., born May 6, 1894, and was enrolled as provisional ensign in the Naval Reserve Force January 22, 1918, after previous service as an enlisted man. On February 1 he was transferred from the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., ordered to France for duty, and had served with the naval aviation forces abroad since last March. Next of kin, father, Clifford L. Nichols, 903 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

U. S. CARGO STEAMER MONTANAN TORPEDOED IN FOREIGN WATERS

Eighty-one Survivors Landed; 5 Missing—U-Boat Captures American Trawler.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *Montanan* was torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters on August 16. Eighty-one survivors were landed. Five men are reported missing—three members of the civilian crew and two of the naval armed guard, David W. Johnson, coxswain, and Chester C. Eldridge, seaman. The names of the three civilians were not given in the dispatch received.

The *Montanan* was an American cargo ship of 6,659 gross tons.

Capture of Trawler "Triumph."

The Navy Department is informed that the master of the steam trawler *Triumph*, who was landed with his crew at Canso, Nova Scotia, stated that the *Triumph* was captured by an enemy submarine 60 miles south by west of Cranberry Island about noon August 20, and that two guns were mounted on the *Triumph*, presumably for use of the trawler as a raider among the fishing fleet.

The Navy is taking steps to protect fishing vessels and to prevent any further damage by the alleged raider.

Notice to Postmasters on Change of Residence Made by German Aliens

The Post Office Department issues the following:

Washington, August 22, 1918.

POSTMASTERS:

The attention of postmasters who are assistant registrars in non-urban areas is invited to the fact that in granting permission to change residence different forms are used in the case of German alien males and German alien females. The necessary forms for these purposes will be furnished by the United States marshals.

J. O. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

SPANISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN THIS COUNTRY EXEMPTED FROM U. S. MILITARY SERVICE

DRAFT LAW SECTION IS QUOTED

Those Who Have Applied for Citizenship May Withdraw Their Applications if Desiring to Remain Here in Civil Occupations.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Military Intelligence Branch of the War Department has information to the effect that Spanish subjects resident in the United States are being induced to return to Spain as a means of avoiding service in the United States Army under the selective draft.

These Spanish subjects are being told that they are subject to the draft and that if they remain in this country they will be compelled to serve in the Army here and in France. Section 4, chapter 12, Public Law No. 193, Sixty-fifth Congress (H. R. 12281), reads as follows:

Act as Amended.

"That the second sentence of section two of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe, not inconsistent with the terms of this act: *Provided*, That a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen, and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States."

From the above it will be seen that Spanish subjects who have not completed their final citizenship in this country are not compelled to enter the United States Army—that is, if they comply with the provisions of this act, they are automatically exempt from military service and thus may remain in their present useful employment in the various fields of activity open to them in the United States.

JOBBERS IN ELECTRICAL GOODS PLACED ON PREFERENTIAL LIST

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a hearing before the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board, the War Service Committee, representing electrical jobbers, presented their claims for preferred treatment to maintain their stocks for general distribution.

Preference for Materials.

As a result of the hearing, the Priorities Commissioner announced that manufacturers of electrical apparatus and supplies will be accorded a degree of preference for their materials to enable them to operate, conditioned upon their pledging themselves to limit their output to essential products and undertake to see that such products are devoted solely to essential uses as that term may be defined from time to time by the Priorities Division. The manufacturers must be relied upon to police their own industry and also in a measure to police jobbers, distributors, and retail dealers.

Stocks of Jobbers.

It is believed to be in the public interest that jobbers should be permitted to maintain reasonable stocks from which Government agencies, war industries, and the civilian population may draw for their necessary essential requirements; provided the jobbers will pledge themselves to rigidly restrict the use of all stocks to solely essential uses and to reduce to an absolute minimum both jobbing and retail stocks. The jobbers will be relied upon to police their own industry and that of the retailers. Any jobber or retailer violating the pledge will be cut off from procuring further supplies.

NO SUGAR OR WHEAT SHIPPED TO CANADA WITHOUT LICENSE

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the Food Administration, announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 207), the withdrawal of the authority heretofore extended to collectors of customs to license the exportation to Canada of small quantities of sugar, wheat, and wheat products involved in retail border traffic.

Collectors of customs are still authorized to license, in their discretion, for export to Canada, small quantities of foodstuffs and feedstuffs other than those specified above when such exportation involves merely boarder traffic on a small scale by persons living near the border, such as that arising out of customary retail purchases for their own needs.

Hereafter no shipments of sugar, wheat, and products of wheat, no matter in what quantity, may be exported to Canada without the issuance of an individual export license by the War Trade Board.

Special Orders, No. 189:

314. The resignation of Maj. Charles W. Schroeder, Ordnance Department, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date (Aug. 13).

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE FLYING OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT ARE FULLY UNDER P.O.CONTROL

LETTERS OF BURLESON AND BAKER

Splendid Work of Military Aerial Postmen Commended by Postmaster General in Announcing Completion of Transfer.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following correspondence:

AUGUST 19, 1918.

Hon. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It is with pleasure that I have to advise you of the completion of the transfer of the equipment and the flying operations of the aerial mail service from the War Department to the Post Office Department on August 12. Permit me to thank you for the valuable and whole-hearted cooperation that I have received from the War Department in the inauguration and the operation of the aerial mail service. I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance received from Maj. Gen. W. L. Kenly, Col. Henry H. Arnold, Col. C. G. Edgar, Col. E. A. Deeds, Maj. William J. Fitzmaurice, Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, Capt. C. A. Willoughby, and Lieut. George J. Kinberg, of the Air Section, under whose jurisdiction and personal attention the flying operations of the aerial mail service came.

Commends Army Officers.

Especially do I want to commend the six Army officers who operated the aeroplanes daily between Washington and New York with courage and conscientious regard for duty, and respectfully ask that this testimonial of their service be made a part of their military record.

Lieut. J. C. Edgerton made 52 trips on the mail route, with but a single forced landing, due to an accident to a magneto in his plane. His total flying time was 106 hours and 36 minutes, and his total mileage was 7,155 miles.

Lieut. E. W. Killgore made 39 trips on the mail route, with five forced landings; 85 hours and 50 minutes total flying time, with a total mileage of 5,670 miles.

Lieut. Walter Miller made 48 trips on the mail route, with four forced landings; 60 hours and 50 minutes total flying time, with a total mileage of 4,975 miles.

Lieut. Stephen Bonsal made 38 trips on the mail route, with four forced landings; 74 hours and 33 minutes total flying time, with a total mileage of 4,975 miles.

Lieut. T. H. Webb made 41 trips on the mail route, with but one forced landing; 44 hours and 49 minutes total flying time, with a total mileage of 3,680 miles.

Lieut. H. P. Culver made 36 trips on the mail route, with but one forced landing; 47 hours and 52 minutes total flying time, with a total mileage of 3,045 miles.

I think it is a high tribute to the Army's training planes anl their engines, as well as to the mechanical maintenance department, that out of 270 flights conducted by the Air Section in carrying the United States mail, covering a grand total of 421½ hours of flying, there were recorded but 16 forced landings.

From May 15 to August 12, the period during which the flying operations were conducted by the military authorities, a total of 20¼ tons of letter mail was dispatched between New York and Washington, at a saving of time of from two to two and one-half hours daily.

Sincerely, yours,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Secretary Baker's Reply.

August 19, 1918.

My DEAR MR. POSTMASTER GENERAL: I have received your letter of August 19, notifying me of the completion of the transfer of the equipment and the flying operations of the aerial mail service from the War Department to the Post Office Department, and citing the names of those members of the military establishment whose assistance in the creation of this service has been especially noteworthy. It will give me great pleasure to place your commendation upon the military record of the officers whom you name.

In the meantime, permit me to express my high satisfaction that the War Department has been able to cooperate with the Post Office Department so effectively, and to bring this pioneer service so successfully into actual operation.

Cordially, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Hon. A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

TRANSPORTATION OF COTTON FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

For some weeks the Division of Traffic has been making a careful study of the existing transportation methods of handling cotton from the producer to the consumer. The producer, consumer, compress, and traffic interests have all been consulted.

Higher Compressing Advised.

The saving of transportation and equipment can best be accomplished by compressing to a higher density, which will permit of greater loading of cars.

In order that cotton rates may be placed on a proper and reasonable basis, and to encourage high density compression, a plan is under consideration by which there would be arranged in the 1919-20 season car load rates, with a minimum of 100 standard bales to the car, with less-than-car-load rates on a higher basis.

Continuation of Rates.

On account of the present season being well advanced, it was decided to continue the any-quantity rates on cotton for the 1918-19 season, and to make some payment to compresses to induce high density compression. The allowance to the compresses will probably be increased by the War Industries Board, due to greater cost of labor and supplies, and in order not to deplete the car-carrier's revenue it will be neeessary to add the increase to freight rates.

CHIEF OF STAFF APPROVES PLAN FOR STUDENT TRAINING CORPS

Details Announced for Schooling Men as Officers and Technical Experts.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

By order of the Secretary of War, Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has approved a plan for the organization of a student Army training corps in the educational institutions of the country to train men as officers and technical experts in the Army. The plan for the student Army training corps, as altered to conform to the plans of the War Department for lowering the draft age, will utilize the plant, equipment, and organization of the colleges to maintain a reservoir of officer material for training, from which it will be possible to meet the enlarged needs of the various branches of the service.

Length of Training Period.

The length of time during which men will be trained in the colleges will depend upon the needs of the service. As fast as one group of trained men is drawn from the colleges into the service, their places will be taken by a new quota obtained by voluntary induction or through the draft. In this way the educational facilities of the country will be used to maintain a constant supply of men who are trained to meet the needs of the Army.

Under the regulations provided for the student Army training corps, selected young men who are physically fit for military service, who are 18 years of age or over, and who have had a grammar school education, may voluntarily be inducted into the Army and enter upon a course of special training. Those who have had a grammar school education, but no more, will ordinarily enter special training detachments to be trained along mechanical lines of military value. These detachments will become a part of the student Army training corps, and young men who prove in the course of their mechanical training that they are officer material may be transferred to a unit in one of the colleges to be prepared to enter a central officers' training camp.

Training for Officers.

Young men who have had at least a high school education will be allowed to enter the colleges for more advanced training as officers and as technical experts of various kinds, according to their experience and abilities. Those men who show promise under this training will be kept in college until qualified to enter central officers' training camps or to go directly into the service as technical experts. Those who do not will be sent either to noncommissioned officers' schools or to the nearest depot brigade, or in case they show special technical or mechanical ability, to the detachments where men are trained for such work.

Arrangements will be made for transferring from the depot brigades to units of the student Army training corps men whose ratings in the cantonments indicate them to be officer material, but not yet ready to enter central officers' training camps. Every effort will be made to give every young man who enters the service under this plan opportunity for the training best suited to his natural ability and preferences, in order to enable him to serve the country in the most efficient way.

RALPH BARTON PERRY,
Executive Secretary, Committee on Education and Special Training.

SUPPLY CIRCULAR OF WAR DEPARTMENT CONCERNING PUBLICITY AS TO PROPOSED PURCHASES AND AWARDS OF CONTRACTS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASE AND SUPPLY BRANCH,
Washington, August 3, 1918.

Supply circular No. 75:

Subject: Publicity of War Department contracts and awards.

1. Full publicity shall be given to proposed purchases and to awards of contracts by the various supply bureaus of the War Department in the manner and subject to the restrictions hereinafter stated.

2. Each bureau shall transmit forthwith to the director of purchases and supplies an indexed list showing—

(a) The articles purchased by it.

(b) The address of the office to which prospective bidders should apply for detailed information in respect of particular articles or classes of articles on the list.

In submitting these lists each bureau shall indicate thereon those articles concerning which, in its opinion, information usually contained in circular proposals to the trade would be of substantial military value to the enemy, and shall accompany each such indication with the reasons therefor.

3. The director of purchases and supplies shall submit such lists to the military intelligence branch, General Staff, who shall delete therefrom the names of articles whose inclusion would afford information of substantial military value to the enemy.

4. The director of purchases and supplies shall then obtain the fullest practicable publicity of such lists as censored in accordance with the preceding paragraph and of a notice to all intending bidders that circular proposals for bids for the furnishing of such articles will from time to time be sent out to persons on the mailing lists of the bureaus interested and that the name of any intending bidder will be entered on such mailing list upon application to the bureau interested, accompanied by satisfactory references from banks or reputable business concerns or from the chairman of the local regional manufacturers' organization associated with the War Industries Board.

5. The lists of articles purchased by each bureau as censored shall be returned to the bureaus submitting them who shall thereafter issue circular proposals whenever any articles on such censored lists are to be purchased, except in classes of cases or in particular circumstances where purchase without proposal may have been authorized by the superior board of contract review.

6. Even in the case of articles on the censored list, when, due to special circumstances concerning either the specifications, quantity, or purchase of such articles, there is any doubt as to the military value of information that may be disclosed by circular proposals, such proposals shall not be issued by the bureaus without consultation with and clearance by the military intelligence branch.

7. Bids on circular proposals shall be opened and given publicity at such time or times and place or places as may be specified by the bureau inviting them.

8. Abstract reports of all bids and awards on circular proposals shall be sent to the director of purchases and supplies, who shall submit them to the Military Intelligence Branch, General Staff. The Military Intelligence Branch shall delete therefrom all awards whose inclusion would afford information of substantial military value to the enemy. As thus censored, the director of purchases and supplies shall obtain the fullest practicable publicity of such abstract reports.

9. The lists prescribed in paragraph 2, the copies of circular proposals prescribed in paragraph 5, and the abstract reports prescribed in paragraph 8 shall be available at all times to the public and the press in the information office of the Purchase and Supply Branch, General Staff.

10. Each supply bureau shall maintain one or more information desks, where there shall be available information as to the officers handling the articles purchased by it, together with blanks for proposals and a bulletin board upon which shall be posted all circular proposals. The location of the information desk or desks in each bureau shall be published in the OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

GEO. W. GOETHALS,
Major General, Assistant Chief of Staff, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

One Ship Coal Passer Lost by Sinking of Proteus

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department is informed that, with the exception of one coal passer, who was lost, all of the crew and passengers of the Southern Pacific steamship *Proteus*, which was sunk in collision with another steamer off Cape Hatteras, N. C., early Monday morning, were rescued by the other vessel and brought safely into port. The name of the man lost was not given in the report.

INDIAN SERVICE PROPOSAL.

The Indian Service, Department of the Interior, is sending out proposals for heating equipment for the Fort Belknap School, Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont. Bids will be received at Harlem until 5 p. m., August 28.

You may not be able to fight, but you can save and buy war-savings stamps.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Addresses of Men Cited For Military Honors

The War Department authorizes the publication of the emergency addresses of the following men cited for military honors in American Official Communique No. 97:

Pvt. Curn Christenberry, Infantry. (Not in file.)

Maj. Frank H. Adams, 3d Division, 38th Infantry, advance school detachment. Mrs. Frank H. Adams, The Clyde, 611 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Second Lieut. James M. Wilson, Company C, 126th Infantry. Mrs. Mattie A. Wilson, 1120 South West Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Pvt. James J. Pretty. (Not in file.)

Pvt. Bertram L. Ream, Company F, 17th Engineers, Railway. Mrs. C. Ream, 417 Washington Avenue, Greenville, Ohio.

Maj. George F. Rozelle, 28th Infantry. Rogers, Benton County, Ark.

First Lieut. Clarence R. Huebner, 28th Infantry. S. J. Huebner, Bushton, Kans.

Sergt. Albert S. Elsea, Company B, 129th Machine Gun Battalion. Jacob D. Elsea, R. F. D. No. 4, Lamar, Mo.

Corpl. Clayton H. Moore, Headquarters Company, 138th Infantry. Thomas David Moore, 5925 Cote Brilliant Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Sergt. Robert H. Donaghue, Marines. Martha Blair, sister, Wyona, Okla.

Pvt. Isaac Valley, Company M, 370th Infantry. Mrs. Rachael Valley, 517 Church Street, Girard, Kans.

Second Lieut. F. Bougardt, Field Artillery. (Not in file.)

Pvt. S. J. Kendry, Field Artillery. (Not in file.)

Corpl. Eugene W. Wear, Marines. Angie P. Wear, mother, 579 North Laurel Street, Hazleton, Pa.

Pvt. Louis H. Hackenrider, Medical Department Ambulance Company 15. John M. Hackenrider, general delivery, Griffith, Ind.

Second Lieut. James H. Legendre, Marines, 529 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Lieut. Lemuel C. Sheppard, Marines, 803 Colonial Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. John McArthur, Aero Squadron. Mrs. Bessie McArthur, 4101 Penneman Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

First Lieut. Ward William Rucker, Aero Squadron. (Not in file.)

Corpl. Daniel Daly, Company B, 102d Infantry. Mrs. E. Daly, 14 Queen Street, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. F. Fleming, Infantry. (Unidentified.)

Sergt. Arthur F. Ware, Marines. Libby Riley, aunt, 601 Blair Avenue, Fort Scott, Kans.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Chapman, 94th Aero Squadron. Charles W. Chapman, 637 West Thirtieth Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

Second Lieut. Leonard C. Hoskins, Battery I, 52d Regiment, Coast Artillery. Daniel F. Hoskins, 620 Washington Avenue, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Sergt. Raymond P. Cronin, Marines. Edna Cronin, mother, 1503 Berkshire Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUDGE ADVOCATE AT CAMP MEADE.

Special Orders, No. 190:

315. Capt. James M. Mullin, judge advocate, will report to the commanding general, Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty as camp judge advocate.

Industrial Disputes Adjusted by Labor Department During Week of August 12-17

The Division of Conciliation, Labor Department, issues the following statement of industrial disputes adjusted during the week of August 12 to August 17:

Name.	Conciliator.	Workmen affected. Directly.	Workmen affected. Indirectly.
Threatened strike, industrial work, Bay City, Mich.	H. J. Brown	1,416	.....
Controversy, Kingsford Foundry & Machine Co., machinists, Oswego, N. Y.	J. R. Buchanan	100	.....
Strike, slaughter-house men, Swift & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	C. T. Connell	22	98
Strike, slaughter-house men, Armour & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	do	28	57
Controversy, Western Allegheny R. R. Co., Kayler, Pa.	F. G. Davis	.....	.....
Strike, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex.	W. R. Fairley	230	60
Lockout, Sandusky Foundry & Machine Co., Sandusky, Ohio.	A. L. Faulkner	36	65
Threatened strike, building trades, Moreno-Burkham Construction Co., Lorain, Ohio.	do	.....	.....
Controversy, Bass Foundry & Machine Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	F. L. Feick	300	900
Controversy, electric workers, Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	30	300
Controversy, Fort Wayne Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.	do	50	.....
Controversy, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	P. F. Gill	10	.....
Controversy, typographical union and employing printers, Helena, Mont.	G. Y. Harry	30	65
Strike, plumbers and steamfitters, powder plant, near Nashville, Tenn.	J. B. Lennon	700	23,000
Lockout, blacksmiths, American Car & Foundry Co., Memphis, Tenn.	do	.....	.....
Controversy, Harroun Motor Co., machinists, Wayne, Mich.	W. C. Liller	4	75
Controversy, Detroit Forge Co., machinists, Detroit, Mich.	do	150	50
Threatened strike, bakers, Washington, D. C.:			
Century Lunch Room	R. B. Mahany and W. D. Davidge.	1	4
H. Morgenstein	do	3	.....
Corby Baking Co.	do	61	81
Havenner Baking Co.	do	31	38
William H. Burk	do	1	.....
J. Hinkle	do	3	.....
Charles Schench	do	1	.....
John Hammack	do	1	.....
Logemann & Leyking	do	2	.....
George Schletterer	do	1	3
Charles Schneider Baking Co.	do	58	61
S. G. Loeffler	do	2	.....
Old Dutch Market Co.	do	6	8
Joe Ottenberg	do	4	.....
William H. Young	do	2	.....
L. Kirkstein	do	2	.....
Otto Beuchert	do	1	.....
M. Holzbeirein	do	15	17
General Baking Co.	do	13	15
Connecticut Pie Co.	do	20	30
Charles P. Berg	do	6	.....
Bureau of Engraving and Printing lunch room	do	2	.....
Holmes & Son (Inc.)	do	30	37
P. M. Dorsch	do	16	19
J. G. Schuerger	do	8	.....
John G. Meinberg	do	25	28
Controversy, Ogden Packing Provision Co., Ogden, Utah.	V. Z. Reed and E. P. Marsh.	250	.....
Strike, telephone operators, Childress, Tex.	J. S. Myers	9	12
Controversy, electrical workers, Fort Worth Power & Light Co., Fort Worth, Tex.	do	19	100
Strike, electrical workers, Phoenix Construction Co., Fort Worth, Tex.	do	24	217
Threatened strike, teamsters, Yonkers, N. Y.	J. J. S. Rodgers	168	200
Lockout, Massasoit Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass.	J. A. Sullivan	150	400
Strike, spinners and twisters, Crown Worsted Mill, Olneyville, R. I.	do	52	350
Strike, structural iron workers, Symington-Anderson Co., Rochester, N. Y.	C. W. Woodman	21	190

TREASURY STATEMENT.

August 21, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$575,444.93
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	2,105,536.31
Miscellaneous	2,831,650.36
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	72,490.31
Total ordinary receipts	5,585,121.91
Panama Canal receipts	5.09
Public-debt receipts	21,633,765.47
Balance previous day	1,639,507,844.99
Total	1,666,726,737.46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$46,848,124.56
Panama Canal disbursements	22,236.50
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	500,987.73
Balance in general fund today	1,619,355,388.67
Total	1,666,726,737.46

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, but resumed regular daily sessions to-day.

The subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, which has been investigating the aircraft situation, agreed upon a report, which was submitted to the full committee to-day.

HOUSE.

The House yesterday passed a Senate bill providing for the payment of $40,000 to Greece as indemnity for damages suffered by Greeks in riots at South Omaha, Nebr., in 1909. A bill admitting free of import duty all supplies consigned to the American Red Cross also was passed.

The Ways and Means Committee tentatively adopted an 80 per cent war profits tax and fixed excess profits rates for the new revenue bill. The war profits tax taxes all earnings in excess of the profits for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. If a corporation, however, earned less than 10 per cent on its invested capital during those years, it is given a flat 10 per cent exemption before the war tax becomes operative.

"The committee will decide between two propositions for the excess profits tax," said Chairman Kitchin last night. "First, an 8 per cent deduction in addition to the $3,000 specific exemption, with a 35 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 15 per cent; 50 per cent tax on profits between 15 and 20 per cent and 70 per cent tax on profits above 20 per cent, and second, the same exemption and deduction, with 40 per cent tax on profits between 8 and 20 per cent and 70 per cent exceeding 20 per cent. The Treasury Department has objected to any increase over the existing law.

"The committee decided on a flat 10 per cent deduction as a minimum on war profits. The proportion of excess profits and war profits taxes will remain the same—that is, 90 per cent of business will fall under the war profits tax.

"The effect of the two propositions for excess profit will be almost the same; either would produce between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 more than under the rates of the existing excess profits law which the Treasury wants unchanged.

"If there was no alternative war profits tax, this excess profits plan would produce $800,000,000 or $900,000,000 more than the present excess profits law."

A favorable report was agreed upon by the Military Affairs Committee on the new man-power bill, with an amendment providing that youths from 18 to 20 years of age shall be placed in separate classifications, to be inducted into the military service after men from 20 to 45. Another amendment provides that the fact that a soldier has not reached the age of 21 years shall not prevent him from receiving a commission. A section, added at the request of the War Department, provides that men of draft age may be sent to colleges for technical training in uniform without changing their military status.

The man-power bill was taken up for consideration to-day by both the Senate and House.

MARINE ENGINEERS WANTED FOR U. S. MERCHANT FLEET

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Marine engineers holding land jobs are on a special list kept by the Shipping Board, which may soon call on all such mariners to say farewell to terra firma and lend a hand in manning the new ships of the merchant marine. The list was prepared by agents of the sea-service bureau of the Shipping Board's recruiting service, who are now holding a convention at Boston.

The convention notified Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, that there is a shortage of chief and first assistant marine engineers, recommended that men holding licenses for lower grades be urged to try for higher licenses, and suggested that engineers now ashore be drawn upon to fill berths now vacant on ships at Atlantic and Pacific ports. Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, authorized the sea-service bureau to take any measures necessary to secure the engineers needed, in addition to the 500 a month now being specially trained at Shipping Board schools.

Artillery Camp Named in Henry Knox's Honor

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The new Field Artillery camp to be situated near Stithton, Ky., is to be named Camp Knox. This is in honor of Henry Knox, who was Secretary of War from 1785 to 1794. Henry Knox was a brigadier general and chief of Artillery of the United States Army from 1776 to 1782 and was promoted to major general in 1782. He was made commanding chief of the Army in 1783, which position he held to 1784.

The new Field Artillery camp to be located near Fayetteville, N. C., will be named Camp Bragg in honor of Capt. Braxton Bragg, commander of Battery C, Third Artillery, who rendered singular service in the Battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican War.

EAST ALTON CARTRIDGE MAKERS SWEAR TO KEEP U. S. GUNS LOADED

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Following a series of conferences led by Lieut. R. De Violini, of the Italian Bureau of Public Information, 3,300 employees of the Western Cartridge Co., at East Alton, Ill., signed the following pledge, which, with the workers' autographs, is to be sent to Gen. Pershing:

To Gen. Pershing and Our Boys "Over There":

We, the undersigned, president, managers, employees, engineers, mechanics, and workmen of the Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill., hereby solemnly pledge:

To keep constantly in our minds, during the hours of work, as well as during those of rest, that the greatest and most terrible of wars is being fought by our own sons and brothers, for the safeguarding of the honor and liberty of all Americans, and of the entire civilized world. We realize the vital importance of wholehearted and constant cooperation between us and the fighting man, without which no victory, and consequently no peace, can ever be won; and therefore

We vow to stand by them at all times and until the very end, and as they do not relax their fighting, we will never relax our work.

We further solemnly declare that we will not indulge in useless and silly waste of time, money, or food for anything beyond normal and necessary recreation.

We shall live and work as earnestly and as full of purpose here as our boys fight and die over there.

INDUSTRIES BOARD MEMBER.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Bernard M. Baruch, as chairman of the War Industries Board, announces the selection of Herbert Bayard Swope as associate member. Mr. Swope is a well-known editor and publicist, and has studied war problems both in this country and abroad. He will sit with the board, and act as assistant to the chairman.

State Banks Admitted to U. S. Reserve System

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

The following State institutions were admitted to the Federal reserve system:

Name and place.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total resources.
ADMITTED AUGUST 19, 1918.			
Bank of Emmett, Emmett, Idaho	$60,000	$5,000	$510,387
Victor State Bank, Victor, Idaho	25,000		130,292
Farmers & Merchants Bank, Idaho Falls, Idaho	150,000		1,024,641
Merchants Bank, Mobile, Ala	200,000	200,000	4,255,522
Junction State Bank, Junction, Tex	50,000	50,000	343,636
The Commercial Bank, Chester, S. C	100,000	65,000	[illegible]
Kandiyohi County Bank, Willmar, Minn	100,000	20,000	1,460,158
First State Bank, Kirkland, Tex	25,000	10,000	128,150
Exchange State Bank of South St. Paul, Minn	125,000	25,000	221,399
Lincoln County Bank, Merrill, Wis	100,000	25,000	1,268,807
Farquhar Savings Bank, College Springs, Iowa	25,000	40,000	310,294
Central Bank, St. Paul, Minn	200,000	40,000	1,948,490
ADMITTED AUG. 20, 1918.			
Alta Vista Savings Bank, Alta Vista, Iowa	30,000	10,000	382,248
Bankers Trust Co., Des Moines, Iowa	1,000,000	100,000	3,007,770
Farmers Bank & Trust Co., Blytheville, Ark	50,000	25,000	425,584
Bank of Baraboo, Baraboo, Wis	100,000	50,000	1,815,114
State Bank of Platteville, Platteville, Wis	50,000	10,000	1,003,053

THE PRODUCTION OF NITRATES AT THE MUSCLE SHOALS PLANTS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Ordnance Department:

The Ordnance Department announces that the temporary suspension of work on the water power development at the Muscle Shoals nitrate plants will not in any way affect the production of nitrates at these or any of the other plants now engaged in its production.

Reason for Action.

This action was taken upon the representation of the War Industries Board and affects only the erection of the huge water power plant being built on the Tennessee River, power from which was not anticipated for four or five years. The water power development was undertaken by the War Department in line with its established policy of utilizing these nitrate plants for the benefit of agriculture after the war is over, when the water power plant would be available.

Work at the Plants.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Muscle Shoal plants, one of which is about 60 per cent complete, and over 20,000 men are now employed there. Power for their operation is obtained from a steam-electric station erected on the Tennessee River, and also purchased from the Alabama Power Co. This power is adequate for the operation of the nitrate plants. The water power development was projected merely to obtain cheaper power in future years.

CAUTION IN THE PAYMENT OF SOLDIERS' P. O. MONEY ORDERS

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 20, 1918.

It has been brought to the attention of the department that clerks in post offices, particularly at stations in the military camps, pay money orders to soldiers not personally known to them, accepting as sufficient evidence of ownership inoculation certificates, registration cards, letters, passes, or service tags. Experience demonstrates that evidence of that character, while useful as an aid to identification, is not to be relied upon as conclusive proof. Two dishonest men may conspire to obtain double payment. In such a case the payee passes on his money order to a confederate, together with his service tag, a piece of marked clothing, or some similar evidence to enable the latter to impersonate the former. If the fraud succeeds, the payee, a little latter, advances claim to the amount and probably establishes a valid title.

When the soldier-payee is not known to the clerk, the best identification obtainable should be sought, such as the testimony of a witness of recognized standing, personally present at the time of payment, or a certificate to the genuineness of the payee's signature, written on the back of the order, or on a separate slip of paper, by the company commander. The clerk should then require the holder of the money order to sign the receipt on its face and should carefully compare the two signatures before payment is made.

In every case of payment to a soldier not personally known to the clerk, the latter for his own protection should write his initials on the back of the coupon, with a brief note as to the identification required.

W. J. BARROWS,
Acting Third Asst. P. M. General.

FRESH ROASTED COFFEE FOR OUR SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT

The War Department authorizes the following:

As a part of the plan of the Quartermaster Corps to keep American troops overseas well fed, the authorization for the establishment of coffee-roasting plants with the American Expeditionary Forces has been approved. An order has now been given for the installation of 16 grinding and roasting plants in France. Sixteen other plants to supplement these are being held in reserve for installation when demanded. Two French plants have just been taken over and are now being operated by French personnel, who will be replaced shortly by Americans skilled in coffee roasting.

Insures Fresh Supply.

Through the installation of these coffee-roasting and grinding plants in France it will be possible to supply our soldiers with coffee that is issued within 24 hours after roasting. It has been estimated by coffee experts that coffee deteriorates in quality about 30 per cent when issued 10 days after roasting. The policy of the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps will be to have coffee issued fresh every day. The American soldier likes his coffee strong, and the best Santos coffee is being bought, and the best coffee-roasting process used, so as to give him what he wants.

Besides the advantage of insuring better quality of coffee for the men, it will be possible to save approximately 2 cents on each pound of coffee roasted in the Army roasting plants. On 100,000 pounds this would amount to about $2,000. In considering the quantities of coffee used by the Army, this saving will be great, as 61,000,320 pounds of coffee will be consumed by our Army of 3,000,000 men here and abroad during the year.

For the purpose of training men for duty at coffee-roasting plants throughout the United States a building is being erected at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., in which a coffee-roasting plant will be installed. Until the completion of this building, Camp Meade is being used to instruct enlisted men in these duties. There are at present five roasting plants being operated by the Army in the United States and three additional ones are being authorized.

ORDERED TO CAMP GORDON.

Special Orders, No. 189:

48. Maj. Justus M. Wheate, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty in the Western Department, and will proceed to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to the commanding general, that camp, for duty.

NEW GOVERNMENT WAR FILM "AMERICA'S ANSWER" READY

The attraction at the Belasco Theater in Washington next week will be the second United States official war picture, "America's Answer," presented by the Division of Films, Committee on Public Information. There will be a public presentation Sunday night, but the official opening performance will be given on Monday night. The President and members of the Cabinet, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, Army and Navy officials, and members of the diplomatic corps are expected to be present.

Engineering Feats Pictured.

The 8,000 feet of film to be shown was assembled from 30,000 feet taken by the United States Signal Corps, American Expeditionary Force, by order of Gen. John J. Pershing, under the direction of the General Staff. It shows the activities of the first half million American soldiers in France.

Besides the military phases of the picture there is shown in detail the vast amount of work accomplished by the Engineers' Corps. The building of miles of concrete docks where formerly unsanitary marshes were, the erection of huge railroad shops, the laying of 900 miles of rail, the mushroom-like springing up of miles of hospitals and refrigerating, storage, and reclamation plants, which, however, are built to last for generations, show the making of a new America in old France just as in years gone by a new France was founded on this continent.

Shows Battle of Cantigny.

The military scenes are impressive and the climax is the battle of Cantigny, in which American troops won their first victory over the German troops. The scenic setting, the opening tableau vivant, and the descriptive musical score were arranged by S. S. Rothapfel, director of the Rialto and Rivoli Theaters, in New York.

To those who have gladly given their work and their money to the winning of this war "America's Answer" will be an inspiration for new sacrifice, effort, and giving. It is an accounting to the American people of the stewardship of their servants in the United States and in France.

There will be matinees every day, beginning Monday.

RECLAMATION SERVICE PROPOSALS.

The United States Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, is sending out proposals as follows:

For furnishing cast-iron gates and gate lifts for the Strawberry Valley project, Utah. Bids will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., until 2 p. m., September 3. The material to be furnished will require about 1,200 pounds of metal work.

For furnishing drag-line excavators. Bids will be received by the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., until 2 p. m., September 5.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

GERMANY REPORTED BUILDING A VESSEL OF 56,000 TONS

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

The Nordisches Kolonial Kentor (Northern Colonial Bureau, Limited) in Hamburg has issued a pamphlet entitled "German shipping before, during, and after the war," which contains valuable statistics. The German merchant marine amounted to 5,459,296 gross register tons on January 1, 1914. Shipowners have thus far direct and indirect losses of about 800 ships, with about 2,900,000 gross register tons, or more than 50 per cent.

If the ships still lying in neutral harbors are counted as lost as a precautionary measure about two-thirds of the entire German merchant marine would be done away with. In comparison with these losses the following table of new ships ordered by German steamship companies during the war is of interest:

Some Large Ships Building.

Of the leading companies the Hamburg-American Line is building the *Bismarck*, with 56,000 tons, the turbine steamer *Tirpitz*, with 32,000 tons, and three other ships of 32,000 tons each in Hamburg yards. Near Bremen, nine steamers are being built, of which four, with a cargo capacity of 18,000 tons each, will be the largest freighters in the world. The Flensburg yard is building three large passenger and freight boats, while two other steamers of 13,000 tons each are in order.

Tecklenberg, Goestemunde, is building two cargo steamers of 17,000 tons each for the Panama Canal service. The Hamburg-South American Co. has four cargo steamers being built at various yards aside from the *Cape Polonic*, an improved sister ship of the *Cape Trafalgar* (18,000 tons), new, sunk. The North German Lloyd is building two large liners, *Columbus* and *Hindenberg*, of 35,000 tons each, and two more ships of 12,000 tons each. The African Line is building six, the Hansa Line 12, and the Kosmos Line 10 steamers, ranging from 9,000 to 13,000 tons.

Losses Not Replaced.

According to the above the leading lines are building about 950,000 tons altogether, which is not nearly enough to replace the losses of the German merchant marine during the war. It was therefore necessary to encourage new construction by governmental measures. This purpose is served by the law regarding the reconstruction of the merchant marine recently passed by the Reichstag.

Quick Action by Gunner Saves Submarine's Crew

Secretary Daniels has commended Frank R. Wills, chief gunner's mate, United States Navy, for presence of mind and resourcefulness which prevented possible loss of life on a United States submarine on July 8, 1918.

A torpedo became wedged in the bow torpedo tube, and workmen opened the tube door, with the result that the water pressure washed the torpedo back into the torpedo room, which immediately filled with water. This endangered the lives of the men in the submarine. The workmen did not know what to do to avoid disaster, but Wills saw the danger and closed the tube door. The reports state that Wills's quick thought and prompt action saved the lives of the men and prevented damage to the craft.

Wills enlisted at Honolulu, Hawaii, April 6, 1915, giving as his next of kin, sister, Mary C. Smith, Minot, N. Dak.

TEXTBOOK PUBLISHERS ORDERED TO CUT ANNUAL PRODUCTION TO FIFTY PER CENT

Circular Issued by Pulp and Paper Section of War Industries Board Gives Regulations Designed to Curtail Output and Advises Against Unnecessary Changes.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has issued to all publishers of textbooks a circular which provides among other things that, during the war, the annual production of new school and college textbooks shall be reduced to 50 per cent of normal or less. It also advises that during the war no change be made in textbooks except where the textbooks in use are clearly unsuited to the needs of the schools.

The circular follows:

To All Publishers of Textbooks:

The Priority Board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in the fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that all wasteful uses of paper shall be eliminated and the necessary use be curtailed to the minimum.

Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal conditioned upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy will be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

The following regulations have been made by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board for the control of paper used in the production of all books of educational character, and are to become effective immediately:

1. Price lists to be substituted for catalogues. The price lists shall not contain more than the titles, authors, prices, grade for which the book is intended, and 10 words of descriptive matter. Publishers with no salesman and who do their entire business by mail will be allowed to publish their catalogues in their present form.

2. No new circular shall be issued containing more than four pages. No page is to be over 8½ by 11 inches in size. Circulars to be printed in one color only and no coated paper to be used except where illustrations are reproduced which in the book itself are printed on coated paper. Circulars which do not comply with these conditions shall not be reprinted.

3. The return or consignment privilege shall not be allowed except on introductions, in which case not over 20 per cent of the stock ordered may be returned. This does not apply to State depositories.

4. No coated paper shall be used in the printing of textbooks hereafter, except in cases where coated paper is necessary to print work of such character that it cannot be properly printed on uncoated papers; all of such exceptions to be listed with the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board.

5. The annual production of new school and college textbooks during the war shall be reduced to 50 per cent or less of the average number issued annually during the five years preceding January 1, 1918. Revisions of old books are not considered as new books. Consideration will be given to the case of publishers who have had no output of new books or only a nominal output for the last five years. Consideration will also be given to new books made necessary or desirable by the exigencies of the war.

6. No textbook publishers shall use paper heavier than the following:

Machine finish	25x38—50
S. & S. C	25x38—60
English finish	25x38—60
Eggshell finish	25x38—60
Coated book (as explained in section 4)	25x38—70
Drawing paper	25x38—70

Weights of binding boards shall be reduced as much as practicable. In cases where books are filed under State laws, with an agreement to maintain weights of papers and boards, publishers are authorized to continue using the present weights of paper and boards until such time as the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board gets an agreement from the authorities for the publishers to substitute the above standards.

7. No desk or examination copies are to be furnished without charge, except such as are customarily sent by the editorial department to newspapers and periodicals for review. The plan to be followed is that now a part of the textbook law of California. Accompanying each bill for examination copies, the following statement should be used: "As a war measure, the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board deems it necessary that all examination copies be sent billed on approval at 20 per cent discount from list prices, transportation prepaid. If the books are retained, they are to be paid for at the prices billed; otherwise they are to be returned within 30 days after a decision has been reached as to adoption, when credit in full will be given."

8. The Pulp and Paper Section strongly advises that during the war adopting bodies should make no change in textbooks, except where the books in use are clearly unsuited to the needs of the schools or where the advance in the act of teaching or conditions brought about by the war demand.

SHIPS TOTALING 18,600 TONS ARE DELIVERED IN ONE WEEK

The United States Shipping Board authorizes the following:

One contract steel vessel and two requisitioned steel vessels, aggregating 15,100 tons, and one wood vessel of 3,500 tons were completed and delivered to the United States Shipping Board during the week ending August 10.

Three contract steel vessels and three requisitioned steel ships were launched during the same week, while nine wood ships took to the water during this corresponding period.

8,800-Ton Cargo Ship.

The contract steel vessel delivered to the Shipping Board was the 8,800-ton cargo ship *West Gotomska*, built by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle. This brings the grand total of contract steel ships delivered to date to 38 in number, with a total deadweight tonnage of 254,500. There have been 212 requisitioned vessels delivered with a deadweight tonnage of 1,332,756. The wood ships delivered number 13, their aggregate tonnage being 46,500.

The contract steel ships launched number 84, with a deadweight tonnage of 542,750, while 265 requisitioned steel vessels of 1,678,723 deadweight tons have been launched. The wood and composite ship launchings number 157, of 561,600 deadweight tons capacity. The 11 composite ships launched aggregate 41,500 tons.

In the previous week, ending August 1, eight contract steel vessels and five requisitioned steel vessels were completed and accepted. The eight contract vessels included two 8,800-ton cargo ships, one the *Wassaic*, built by the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., and the other the *West Coast*, built by the Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation. Another was the 9,400-ton cargo boat, *Aniwa*, built by the Moore Shipbuilding Co.

Tanker Requisitioned.

Among the requisitioned vessels was the 11,720-ton tanker *J. A. Bostwick*, built by the Harlan plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. There was another 8,800-ton cargo boat, the *Western Light*, built by the Northwest Steel Co.; the 7,500-ton cargo carrier, the *Masuda*, built by the Seattle Dry Docks & Construction Co. The total tonnage of the requisitioned ships delivered in that week was 35,320, and the eight contract vessels delivered aggregated 44,750 deadweight tons.

Six New Steel Hangars At Ellington Field, Tex.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Six new steel hangars, costing between $9,000 and $11,000 each, are being constructed at Ellington field, one of the gunnery schools of the Air Service, at Houston, Tex. The new hangars will be used in connection with work in bombing, which is soon to be started. Three hundred and thirty-three acres of land near Ellington field have been secured for the bombing field. Troop labor is being used in the construction work.

Besides the main field known as Ellington, there are five auxiliary fields near Houston, all of which are used in the training of fliers. New extensions include the utilization of land at Park Place and on the Gulf, near San Leon, Tex.

Americans on About Same Sugar Ration as Are the People of Great Britain

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The people of America have had but little opportunity to get on a share-and-share-alike basis with those of the allied nations. If we had as many men under arms proportionately as Great Britain our fighting forces would number about 14,000,000. The nearest to equality we can reach just now is in the matter of food; and limited shipping precludes sending enough of our plenty to the allies to reach a level basis at once.

Near Level on Sugar.

But sugar is one article on which we can get somewhere near a fair level. Two pounds per person per month for household purposes will give us the ration that England is seeking to maintain, but which she can not guarantee absolutely to her people. In France the amount sought to be maintained is 1½ pounds per person per month, though for some time past the quantity actually consumed has been but a trifle over 1 pound per month—13 pounds per year. Italy is trying to maintain the maximum of 1 pound per month, but has been falling below even this allowance. Even if we are able to maintain the allies at their maximum and still keep our population to 2 pounds, the balance will be in our favor, because of the more rigid limitations placed on manufacturers abroad who use sugar.

More Than Absolutely Needed.

The honor ration of 2 pounds per month per person is more than absolutely necessary from a dietetic standpoint, excepting for people who are facing great demands upon their energy, such as constantly getting wet or enduring nerve-straining vigils or performing feats of prodigious endurance.

French and Italian Caterers Required to Prominently Show Fair Price Lists

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

A French Government decree, effective July 22, orders that after that date all shops where articles of food and drink and certain household necessities are sold must exhibit a price list both inside and outside the establishment. This will enable an easy check to be kept on retailers both by shoppers and the authorities.

Must Display Price Lists.

Hotels and restaurants will also have to post up a priced bill of fare outside. Special agents will report direct to the ministers concerned all cases of excessive charges, and also irregularity of supplies, overstocking, and anything which tends to increase the cost of living. The decree applies to all places with more than 3,000 inhabitants.

Similar Order in Italy.

A similar order has just been passed in Italy. There the proprietor of every public eating place is required to send each day a copy of his bill of fare to the proper authorities. The bill of fare is examined to see if the prices charged are considered fair, and if so it is stamped to this effect. A copy of the bill of fare bearing this stamp must then be posted conspicuously in the restaurant, and the prices charged for food must not exceed those posted. It is also forbidden to serve any dish which does not appear upon the bill of fare.

Call for 300 Selective Draft Men from Texas

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

A call was issued to-day for 300 selective-draft men to attend a special course in mechanical training at the University of Texas, Austin, Tex. The call is limited to white residents of Texas who have had a complete grammar-school education.

Applications to take the course will be on a voluntary basis until August 30. If by that time the full quota of 300 is not filled, local boards will make up the deficiency by selecting individuals for that purpose.

Voluntary applications should be made through the local boards.

Export Declarations On War Consignments

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

[T. D. 37735.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1918.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

Export declarations (customs Cat. 7525) will not be required on shipments of munitions, equipment, medical, and other supplies, and baggage made by officers of the Army or Navy of the United States by rail on Government bill of lading consigned to officers of the United States in Canada.

T. D. 37347, dated September 27, 1917, is hereby amended accordingly.

(106835) L. S. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

333 Sick and Wounded Landed in U. S. During the Week Ending August 16

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ending August 16, the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 333. For the preceding week the number was 63.

These men were sent to the various Army hospitals where facilities for special reconstruction have been provided.

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	21
Missing in action	65
Wounded severely	81
Died from accident and other causes	2
Died of disease	4
Wounded, degree undetermined	23
Prisoner	1
Total	197

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Orville P. Johnson. Charles H. Johnson, 175 Jay Street, Albany, N. Y.

Elmer Burdett Nelson. Albert Alexander Nelson, R. F. D. No. 4, Pontiac, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

Samuel A. Goldenberg. Barney Goldenberg, 836 Dawson Street, New York, N. Y.

Eddie Lee. Mrs. Sarah T. Lee, Narrows, Ky.

Charles Reardon. John Reardon, Sharpsville, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Floyd Ibbotson. Thomas Ibbotson, R. F. D. No. 6, Dowagiac, Mich.

Morris Lynchick. David Lynchick, 333 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Allen. George Allen, Bay Shore, Mich.

Andrew Anrzeajczyk. Leo Chojnowski, 2226 West Twenty-first Place, Chicago, Ill.

Rudolph W. Bergquist. Mrs. Hilma Bergquist, 1010 Seventh Street, Rockford, Ill.

Clarence Bofror. Isaac M. Bar, R. F. D. No. 3, Winchester, Ind.

Grant L. Colton. Frank Colton, R. F. D. No. 1, Medina, N. Y.

Arch D. Cumpton. C. M. Cumpton, Altus, Ark.

Alfred J. Curtis. Mrs. Sarah J. Flynn, 110 Lincoln Street, Lewiston, Me.

Mark Ira Duane. Mrs. Mary Duane, box 62, Mellen, Wis.

Edward J. Galaska. Albert Galaska, 829 Garden Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Guy George. Mrs. Marie Libera Di Felippis, 22 Battery Street, Boston, Mass.

Paul Norbet. Frank Norbet, 902 North Adams, West Franklin, Ill.

Sylvester S. Sanders. Mrs. Mary E. Sanders, Ewing, Nebr.

Helmet Stever. Herman Stever, box 135, Mellon, Wis.

Daniel J. Wansie. Mrs. Ben Starr, 322 Scott Street, Kulpmont, Pa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Julian W. Baldwin. Fred C. Baldwin, 287 William Street, East Orange, N. J.

John L. Bower. Mrs. Georgia Irby Bower, 317 Washington Street, Covington, Ga.

George S. Edwards. Mrs. Amelia C. Edwards, 401 Fifth Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.

Dock Ross. Mrs. Sallie Ross, Homan, Ark.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Alphus C. Robey. Mrs. Bettie Robey, 114 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.

Nicholas Higgins. Patrick Higgins, 20 Fox Street, New Haven, Conn.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

John F. Craft. Mrs. Annie F. Craft, Holly Springs, Miss.

C. E. Ihrie. Chas. Ihrie, 716 Mott Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Clarence S. Noble. J. H. Noble, 1026 South Webster Avenue, Green Bay, Wis.

Henry A. Riecke. Mrs. J. Berg Riecke, 63 Foster Street, Meriden, Conn.

Charles F. Glasgow. F. A. Glasgow, 204 University Avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Vern G. Milum. George Milum, R. F. D. No. 2, Viola, Wis.

William G. Moller. T. J. Moller, 207 West Washington Street, Champaign, Ill.

Hugh Smith Thompson. T. O. Thompson, 715 Ham. National Bank Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

Clarence J. Miller. Mrs. Ina Martin, 17 Wright Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Benjamin A. Pierce. J. D. Pierce, 1319 Madison Avenue, Burlington, Iowa.

Ignatz Rajski, jr. Ignatz Rajski, sr., 1097 Windlake Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

George W. Goodman. John R. Goodman, 85 Kirk Street, Salisbury, N. C.

CORPORALS.

Elwell Otis Cook. Mrs. Kate Cook, 302 Engleside Terrace, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Frank H. Raymond. Mrs. Ester Raymond, Kent City, Mich.

Clair A. Wallace. Lewis Wallace, Dunbar, W. Va.

Alois Zopancic. Alois Zopancic, Hackett, Pa.

Kenneth N. Macleod. Mrs. Flora D. Macleod, Rice Lake, Wis.

Raymond J. Meegan. William Meegan, Woodbury Avenue, Northampton, Mass.

Jee A. Miles. Mrs. Emma Miles, Oxford, Mich.

Joseph Niedbola. Bronistimarva Niedbola, 88 L Street, Turners Falls, Mass.

Henry John Reese. William Reese, 309 North Maple Street, Marshfield, Wis.

Ernest F. Schmith. Albert Schmith, Southington, Conn.

Raymond Stirk. B. J. Adams, 26 West Main Street, Marlboro, Mass.

BUGLER.

Reman Sadowski. Mrs. Rose Sadowski, 947 Tenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

MECHANIC.

Louis Gencie. Bert Cooney, Spring Street, Windsor Locks, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Ernest W. Adams. Mrs. R. C. Grey, Westminster Station, Vt.

William E. Carr. Frank Bough, 339 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Domenico Cerio. Joseph Cerio, 1954 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Anthony Cwek. Joe Luboweiki, P. O. box 169, Thomaston, Conn.

Michael Detell. Michael Jacena, 1224 Oslip Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Alfred G. Garvin. Mrs. James G. Garvin, 53 Fort Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

Clarence T. Hendricks. Roscoe Hendricks, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Albert Jacobs. Mrs. Jessie Irish, School Street, Burnside, Conn.

Albert S. James. Arthur James, 72 South Orchard Street, Wallingford, Conn.

James B. Jones. George O. Jones, Lesslie, S. C.

William McGuire. Mrs. Ida McGuire, 354 Galloway Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

John Hugh Northrup. Mrs. Cora Belle Northrup, 4302 Crissman Street, Flint, Mich.

Henry Schwer. John Schwer, 7335 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Walter S. Slavinski. Mrs. Helen Slavinski, 106 Veteran Street, Meriden, Conn.

Andrew Stempien. Jacob Stempien, 11 Silver Street, New Britain, Conn.

James Iven Sutton. Robert A. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 2, Cambridge, Kans.

Arthur Major Brown. Mrs. Martha Walsh, Dacoma, Okla.

Claud D. Harbison. A. C. Harbison, R. F. D. No. 1, Monticello, Ark.

Daniel Healy. Miss Delia Grady, 12 Portland Street, Hartford, Conn.

Roy Hicks. Mrs. A. J. Hicks, Somers, Iowa.

Philip Kenney. Mrs. Marie Kenney, 5016 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Felix Lombardi. Mrs. Rachela Lombardi, South Angelo Ingrotte, Campobasso, Italy.

Frederick P. Loomis. Frederick P. Loomis, Hanover Street, Yalesville, Conn.

Anthony G. Palladino. Mrs. A. Palladino, 1726 Highland Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Emmet Rosekrans. Mrs. Laura E. Rosekrans, Hixton, Wis.

Michael Sokolowsky. Oliuipia Sokolowsky, Keer, Russia.

Henry L. Larson. Mrs. Mary Larson, Winfield, Wis.

Peter P. Lemieux. Philias Lemieux, Box 212, Taftville, Conn.

James J. McAuliffe. Mrs. M. A. King, 461 New Britain Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Arthur McGinnis. Mike McGinnis, Rice Lake, Wis.

George Ernest Marson. Mrs. Anna Marson, 722 Rivard Street, Detroit, Mich.

Albert Molenkamp. Claus Molenkamp, Ferrysburg, Mich.

James O'Brien. William J. O'Brien, Roxbury, Conn.

Thomas F. O'Brien. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, 102 Charlotte Street, Hartford, Conn.

Daniel J. O'Leary. Mrs. Anna O'Leary, 291 Millbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

James Passedo. Mrs. Mary Passedo, 220 South Eighth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Joseph Pelkey. Joseph Pelkey, Graniteville, Mass.

Clinton Reeves. Mrs. Virgil Reeves, Crandall, Tenn.

John W. Reid. Mrs. Frank Riley, North Nineteenth Street, Waco, Tex.

Leroy M. Roberts. James A. Roberts, R. F. D. No. 2, Gladsonbury, Conn.

Frank Rose. Mrs. Eva Rose, Shelbyville, Mich.

John Skulski. Mrs. Annie Myski, Chaple Street, Thomaston, Conn.

Grover Smith. Mrs. Emma Smith, R. F. D. 2, Covin, Ala.

Henry G. Stolte. Mrs. F. E. Ritzler, 1946 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles J. Stopka. Mrs. Frances Stopka, 1230 Elwood Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Guy C. Sullivan. Mike Sullivan, R. F. D. 5, Coldwater, Mich.

Alfred E. Swanson. A. J. Swanson, 184 Washington Street, New Britain, Conn.

Arthur F. Thompson. Mrs. Jennie Thompson, 248 North Avenue, Burlington, Vt.

Ray Timmons. Mrs. Bella Rosa Timmons, R. F. D. 6, Paw Paw, Mich.

Edmond J. Toomey. James J. Toomey, 10 Smith Street, New Britain, Conn.

Joseph F. Tracy. Joseph C. Tracy, 89 Ward Street, Hartford, Conn.

Myrl F. Untied. Charles Untied, R. F. D. 3, Ivazeysburg, Ohio.

Edwin Valley. Miss Virginia Valley, 155 Austin Street, New Bedford, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Charlie M. White. Mrs. Alama White, Meadorsville, Ky.
William E. White. Mrs. Bertha White, Mooers Falls, N. Y.
Walter Zambreski. John W. Zambreski, 92 Clark Street, New Britain, Conn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANT.

Solon Prince. Charles Arnes, 254 North Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

CORPORALS.

David G. Gourley. David Gourley, 3219 South Fifty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Holtman. J. W. Holtman, 828 Ohio Street, Quincy, Ill.
Henry C. Hyslop. Henry Hyslop, 9005 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
Stewart E. Muschott. A. E. Muschott, 2020 Winston Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
William A. Veech. Mrs. N. Sheridan, 138 South Willard Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Carrol Nelson. C. N. Nelson, Bedford, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Henry P. Garside, jr. Mrs. Bridget Garside, 290 Rhode Island Avenue, Fall River, Mass.
Bruno S. Grande. Charles Grande, 1848 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Hennessy. Mrs. Margaret Hennessy, 913 East Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
Delmar Hudson. Mrs. J. M. Hudson, Ponder, Mo.
Loyd H. McKibban. William H. McKibban, Payton Avenue, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
John P. Miner. Mrs. A. F. Miner, Luverne, Minn.
Henry C. Nation. Mrs. Mollie Beadle, South Third Street, Albia, Iowa.
Thomas R. Schubert. Mrs. Mary D. Schubert, 1746 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Albert L. Schwenck. Miss Freda Schwenck, 578 East One hundred and forty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles E. Shockley. Mrs. Charles Shockley, 212 Sherman Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
Charles J. Stanley. Mrs. T. B. Stanley, Canon City, Colo.
Walter Sulkowski. Mrs. Josephine Sulkowski, 5125 Patterson Street, Chicago, Ill.
John Wagner. C. E. Wagner, 543 Mynster Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Frank M. Walheim. Mrs. John Walheim, 902 East Washington Street, Joliet, Ill.
Cecil M. Ward. Mrs. Laura Ward, Glenwood, Iowa.
Henry G. Zyburt. John Zyburt, 2921 North Spaulding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

George P. Glenn. Miles W. Blake, 1401 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Va.
George W. Puryear. Judge David B. Puryear, 419 Stonewall Place, Memphis, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

Elmer Auchenpaugh. Mrs. Ida Auchenpaugh, 225 Ninety-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Francis M. Keller. Loston Keller, South Whitney, Ind.
Frank Latimer. Mrs. J. Latimer, Platts Mills, Waterbury, Conn.

CORPORALS.

E. A. Browne. Harry C. Browne, Vost Street, Westland, R. I.
Hugo Garbaden. Mrs. Lena Garbaden, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
John D. Grover. Harry McKeen, Lovell, Mo.
Michael F. McCarthy. Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, 38 Sixth Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Martin J. McHugh, jr. Mother Pauline, St. Mary's Home, Chestnut Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Steve Nikoloff. S. Waslo, Walnut Grove, Minn.
Karl R. Scott. Mrs. Alice Scott, 13 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.
John Frank Smith. Mrs. Violet Smith, 4920 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
James F. Walsh. Patrick Walsh, Grand Street, Westbury, N. Y.

BUGLER.

James Michael Benson. William Benson, 185½ Oak Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Henry C. Barnes. Frank Dickens, Center, Miss.
Harlan W. Chamberlain. Mrs. Fay Chamberlain, R. F. D. 3, Brandon, Vt.
Jack Cumpy. Mrs. Margaret Cumpy, 344 New Castle Street, Minersville, Pa.
Hyman Fishfanger. Sam Fisher, 127 Forsyth Street, New York, N. Y.
Francis Aloysius Ford. Mrs. Mary E. Dexheimer, 200 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
Eugene D. Haire. Sumner W. Haire, Box 52, Enosberg Falls, Vt.
Ernest Joseph Hannig. Rudolph Hannig, East Twenty-ninth Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Charles L. Kaurin. Mrs. Mary Kaurin, 182 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jack N. Korda. Petter Korda, general delivery, Hartford, Conn.
Joe Loukitis. Anton Loukitis, Ladd, Ill.
Michael P. McCormick. James J. McCormick, Choconut, Susquehanna County, Pa.
Thomas F. McLaughlin. Robert McLaughlin, R. F. D. No. 1, Otsego, Mich.
John P. Mahoney. Mrs. N. Callahan, 76 Middlesex Street, Winchester, Mass.
Thomas Morrison. Joseph Morrison, 27 Charter Oak Street, South Manchester, Conn.
Edward J. O'Brien. Mrs. N. O'Brien, 31 Prospect Street, Worcester, Mass.
John O'Donnell. George O'Donnell, 17 Stoddars Street, Woburn, Mass.
William Otto. Mrs. Annie Otto, 131 Beacon Street, Chelsea, Mass.
Robert C. Ray. F. Ray, Cowpens, S. C.
Robert Robinson. Mrs. Sarah Freer, Rosindale, N. Y.
Raymond J. Rosseel. Mrs. C. H. Rosseel, 1005 Grafton Street, Worcester, Mass.
John W. Ryan. John H. Ryan, 38 Arch Street, Providence, R. I.
Andrew J. Satti. Charles Satti, 775 Bank Street, New London, Conn.
William H. Skeets. Mrs. Henry Skeets, 433 Park Avenue, Lockport, N. Y.
Frank Staniski. Miss Alakda Staniski, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson O. Teal. Miss Ruby Teal, Eoko, Ga.
Alexander P. Thompson. Mrs. Abbie P. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 1, Winchester, N. H.
Earnest R. Ward. Bert Ward, Morrisville, Vt.
Amos T. White. Lester White, R. F. D. No. 2, Houlton, Me.
Richard C. White. Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. White, Newport, N. H.
Bryan W. Wilbur. Mrs. Mary Kohler, 949 Bur Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Frank W. Woods. Patrick Woods, 11 Buckman Street, Woburn, Mass.
Porter Raulerson. C. H. Raulerson, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Ralph J. Reil. Julius Reil, 31 Chestnut Street, Franklin, N. H.
Edward Henry Rennie. John Russell, 29 Franklin Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Archie L. Rowley. Herbert Rowley, 8½ Orchard Street, Warren, Pa.
Clyde Savage. Mrs. Sylvia E. Savage, 18 Maple Street, Bangor, Me.
Charles P. Schildknecht. Mrs. Marie Schildknecht, 85 Murray Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Donald E. Scott. August W. Grogan, 530½ Tallman Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Lon B. Simmons. Ben Simmons, Tupelo, Ark.
Henry Simons. Samuel Simons, 2212 West Harold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Skeets. Mrs. Henry Skeets, 433 Park Avenue, Lockport, N. Y.
John Sobonski. Mrs. Mary Sobonski, 1313 Sloan Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
John T. Stinson. Mrs. Elizabeth Stinson, 2132 Winter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eddie Clyde Taylor. Mrs. Mattie Oden, Middletown, Mo.
General Trent. Mrs. Rachel Carder, Luther, Tenn.
George E. Turner. Mrs. Lillian R. Turner, 97 Stanford Avenue, Providence, R. I.
Nick Vistay. Emil Tepsich, Mingo Junction, Ohio.
Anson Wager. J. H. Wager, Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Albert F. Waters. Mrs. P. F. Waters, 25 Arlington Street, Worcester, Mass.
Alex Wilsky. Mike Stuch, Lincoln, N. H.

Prisoner.

PRIVATES.

Michael Viola. Mrs. Petronilla Viola, 4017 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	11
Missing in action	71
Wounded severely	81
Died of wounds	6
Wounded (degree undetermined)	25
Total	194

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Harry J. Donahue. Harry Donahue, 5011 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Edward Abe. August J. Abe, 187 Villard Avenue, North Milwaukee, Wis.
Harry H. De Spain. Mrs. L. E. Lott, Sparta, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Gilberti Amedeo. Miss Mary Amedeo, 23 New Bridge Street, West Springfield, Mass.
George Cooker. Mrs. Catherine Cooker, 54 South State Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Earl Duvall. Miss M. E. Larrigan, South Side Station, Kankakee, Ill.
Arthur J. Pearson. Frank Pearson, Chanute, Kans.
Clifford Y. Phillips. Cordon Y. Phillips, Bronx, Wyo.
Edward Poettering. P. J. Conrad, 917 Seaton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jack B. Taylor. John J. Taylor, 437 East Liberty Street, Weiser, Idaho.
Herman E. Temple. Alva B. Temple, R. F. D. No. 1, Kempton, N. Dak.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Clarence I. Bradley. Mrs. Evo Trapp, R. F. D. No. 1, Columbus, Wis.
Mechanician Harry Heise. Mrs. Fred Heise, R. F. D. No. 8, Owosso, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Earl Philip Gilligan. Mrs. Bertha Gilligan, Camp Douglas, Wis.
Joseph Schulte. Tobey Schulte, Richmond, Minn.
Leonard Tackett. Mrs. Sarah Tackett, Shelby Gap, Ky.
Chester Tomczak. Mrs. J. Tomczak, 764 Beacher Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wounded Severely.

Col. Manus McCloskey. Mrs. Sara Monro McCloskey, Fort Myer, Va.

LIEUTENANTS.

Edgar R. Butts. Miss Ada Butts, Lyon, Miss.
Gregory W. Dempsey. Mrs. Grace Dempsey, 331 East Cook Street, Portage, Wis.
John R. Feegel. Mrs. Carrie Feegel, 31 Park Street, Meriden, Conn.
John Frederick Girard. Mrs. Catherine Girard, 439 West Washington Street, Ionia, Mich.
Robert Battey McClure. Hunter McClure, 34 Highland Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
William L. Murray. Mrs. William L. Murray, 15 Bedford Street, East Orange, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

John J. Burkhard. John Burkhard, sr., Monroe, Wis.
Doran Arthur Dieter. Mrs. Viola Dieter, 409 Broadway, Baraboo, Wis.
John Kloet. Mrs. Cornelius Kloet, 1017 Lincoln Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
James J. Lee. Patrick Lee, 72 Chapman Street, Willimantic, Conn.
James McCaully. Mrs. Rose McCaully, 3 Military Road, Rosslyn, Va.
Caries Martin. Mrs. Julian Martin, Fifteenth and Spruce Streets, Asheville, N. C.
Clem Evron Nickerson. Mrs. Lena Nickerson, Coloma, Mich.
Henry Nietering. Mrs. Albert Nietering, 617 Columbus Street, Grand Haven, Mich.
Albert Schultz. Joseph Schultz, Dudley Avenue, Wallingford, Conn.
Frank R. Sullivan. Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, 121 Mather Street, Hartford, Conn.
Charles Van Osten. C. G. Eduards, Marysville, Cal.

CORPORALS.

Wilbert V. Atkins. Mrs. Kate Polen, R. F. D. No. 1, Bloomingdale, Ohio.
Clare Maxwell Barnes. Edgar Barnes, Litchfield, Mich.
Carlos E. Cole. Mrs. Margaret Cole, 623 East Trigg Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
George J. Daly. T. E. Daly, 102 South Orchard Street, Wallingford, Conn.
Ransome D. Carter. George Carter, 718 Butterworth Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Albert F. Green. Joseph Breault, 30 Spencer Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
Leonard Gudain. Carl Gudain, 181 Springdale Avenue, Meriden, Conn.
Paul R. Hewett. Mrs. C. P. Hewett, Neecdah, Wis.
Sorin C. Johnson. Mrs. Katie C. Johnson, 79 Maple Street, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Ancil Lovitt. Linzy Lovitt, Williamsburg, Ky.
Carl Michalek. Anna Verner, Cheshire, Conn.
Thomas J. O'Connor. Mrs. Margaret O'Connor, 2524 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Arthur Montague Rickel. Mrs. Arthur Montague Rickel, 98 Englewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John J. Shadlock. Charles Shadlock, 76 Norwich Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Harry Lee Sherman. Mrs. Lillian Sherman, 105 West Chicago Street, Quincy, Mich.
Nick Tregear. James Tregear, 232 Mansfield Street, Ironwood, Mich.

BUGLERS.

John S. Rising. J. Henry Rising, 69 North Main Street, Windsor Locks, Conn.
Cosimo Vendetti. Mrs. Grace Vendetti, 16 Lawrence Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Cook John Knox Ables. Joseph Ables, Forreston, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Harry P. Adams. Proster Adams, 9 Twiss Street, Meriden, Conn.
Emil Benhart Anderson. Mrs. Anna Brosig, 1019 Grove Street, La Crosse, Wis.
Merton N. Andrews. Mrs. Walter Andrews, St. James, Minn.
Richard Atwell. Mrs. Etta Atwell, Portland, Mich.
Frank V. Bale. Miss Hilga Lindgren, West Chelmsford, Mass.
Joseph Barcella. John Gaspn, 350 Rocky Hill, New Britain, Conn.
Benjamin Baucaro. Mrs. Rose Baucaro, 935 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Ill.
Francis Bawyn. Mrs. Joseph Bawyn, 713 Wells Street, Marinette, Wis.
John D. Begley. Michael Begley, 292 Spectale Street, Fairview, Mass.
Richard Brookhuizen. D. Brookhuizen, Bieslandster 29, Rotterdam, Holland.
Edward G. Burris. Mrs. Laura S. Burris, Commerce Street, Wilmington, Del.
Floyd Bennett. Mrs. Jennie Bennett, 321 West Clay Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
Rutherford B. Benton. Louis E. Benton, 37 Grove Street, Rockville, Conn.
Noah Blackwell. John Blackwell, Marshall, Mo.
George C. Butcher. Mrs. M. E. Butcher, 428 Main Street, Concord Junction, Mass.
Antonio Camera. Mrs. Teresa Camera, 142 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.
Adolph A. Cox. Mrs. Ellen Fletcho, Parnell, Mo.
Roy C. Cudmore. Thomas Cudmore, 28 Balcomb Street, Salem, Mass.
Frank Charles Deinert. Mrs. May Deinert, 2311 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rodene Dommermuth. John C. Dommermuth, 155 Maple Street, Seymour, Conn.
Hazen S. Doran. Mrs. Mary McLean, 700 Burgham Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Walter F. Dreher. Frank H. Dreher, 101 Oak Street, Meriden, Conn.
James Dunbar. James Albert Dunbar, Evergreen, La.
William H. Dunn. Mrs. Manning, 76½ East Main Street, Meriden, Conn.
Fred R. Duprey. Mrs. Anna Duprey, Main Street, Willimantic, Conn.
Joseph Fotivo. Mrs. Dressia Fotivo, 87 Barton Street, Norfolk, Conn.
Frank Gioffino. Mrs. Rosy Gioffino, San Biazzo, Italy.
Niles C. Clarke. James Morrison, 272 Garden Street, Hartford, Conn.
Titus S. Curlee. Mrs. Ida Curlee, Copeland, Iowa.
Fred Devillers. Justin Devillers, R. F. D. No. 3, Algoma, Wis.
Earnest Dick. John Dick, R. F. D. No. 6, Savannah, Mo.
Harley Fisher. Mrs. Fannie Fisher, Marion, Mich.
John Fuchs. Frank Fuchs, Tomah, Wis.
Herman Grantin. Louis Grantin, 5047 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Colie L. Jenkins. Mrs. Blanche Hall, R. F. D., Mansfield, Pa.
Edward S. Johnston. Jonas W. Johnston, Vindex, Garrett County, Md.
Chester A. Kells. Mrs. Allie J. Kells, Santa Fe, Kans.
Henogk Kogowski. Francki Kogowski, 257 Clifford Street, Detroit, Mich.
Don William Knickerbocker. Mrs. Julia Knickerbocker, Quincy Mich.
Joseph Landine. Frank Landine, 611 Fame Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Louis Longcore. Bert Pierce, R. F. D. No. 2, Biteley, Mich.
John J. Snead. James M. Snead, Tyro, Va.
Joseph Styfco. Matthew Styfco, 56 Humphrey Street, Seymour, Conn.
Adam Syuinouski. Aloh Grohouski, Thomaston, Conn.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Victor E. Berchardt. Dr. H. T. Eachus, 291 Bates Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Andrew J. Erhardt. Mrs. H. W. Mansk, 1630 North Shore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Grover C. Douglas. Mrs. M. E. Douglas, Gravity, Iowa.
Raymond H. Powell. John Powell, Woodruff Inn, Joliet, Ill.
Cook Cecil Reed. Mrs. Ethel Mayer, 920 Fifth Street NE., Canton, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

George Bennett. Mrs. Amanda Bennett, 709 Beach Street, Joliet, Ill.
George S. Burrows. Mrs. Nancy Burrows, Marlborough, N. Y.
John D. Butler. Mrs. A. T. Comstock, McCook, Nebr.
Paul E. Culver. Mrs. Laura E. Pierce, 1012 Joy Street, Red Oak, Iowa.
Francis A. Doyle. Mrs. Rose Doyle, 2085 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Greene. Mrs. Rachael Greene, 33 West One hundred and sevententh Street, New York, N. Y.
Kenneth K. Keef. W. D. Keef, Corning, Iowa.
Mike Mangi. Michael Calarella, 516 East One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lawson Monk. Mrs. Charlie Monk, Riverton, Iowa.
James Moore. Mrs. Mary Moore, Allentown, Ga.
John Paladas. Louis Kourounes, 12½ Vine Street, Nashua, N. H.
George Poakeart. Mrs. Helen McInerney, 535 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sandalio Rivas. Gus Salazar, Blair Street, Belton, Tex.
Norton D. Stephenson. J. R. Stephenson, Clearfield, Iowa.
George E. Williams. A. J. Williams, Corning, Iowa.
George Wrablewski. Ben Jakubowski, 1225 Courtland Street, Chicago, Ill.
William L. Gardner. Mrs. Mary Gardner, 1518 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Michael A. Lalor. Mrs. Bertha B. Lalor, Litchfield, Ill.
Woody C. Moon. G. H. Moon, Bedford, Iowa.
Harry E. Roberts. Mrs. J. B. Reynard, Pawnee, Okla.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Aubrey L. Baker. Mrs. A. L. Baker, 2931 Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
John A. McArthur. Mrs. Margaret McArthur, 950 North I Street, Freemont, Nebr.
Sergt. Frank E. Pye. Mrs. Margaret Pye, 11 Cady Street, Rochester, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Lambert Anderson. Mrs. Charles A. Anderson, 375 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
Cluster Cummings Cook. Mrs. Hilda C. Cook, Wanego, W. Va.
George E. Mellor. Mrs. Bessie Mellor, 725 Lawrence Street, Lowell, Mass.

BUGLER.

George D. Bowen. Fred L. Bowen, caretaker, Walnut Grove Cemetery, Meriden, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Joseph E. Barnicle. Miss Celia A. Barnicle, 22 Harrison Street, Natick, Mass.
Julian S. Broyles. R. A. Broyles, 88 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
James Anthony Carlin. James H. Carlin, 1115 Portland Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Robert E. Cooper. Mrs. Frank H. Cooper, Harris, Iowa.
Willie V. Cox. T. D. Cox, R. F. D. No. 1, Waleska, Ga.
Ralph J. Cozzens. Fred H. Cozzens, 10 Lake Street, Webster, Mass.
William Crean. Mrs. Mary E. Crean, 1 Arwick Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
James L. Cronin. Patrick Cronin, 118 Wrenthan Street, Boston, Mass.
George R. Dahlquist. Mrs. Flamina Sherajim, Dunster Lane, Winchester, Mass.
John W. Delaney. Mrs. John Delaney, 78 Downing Street, Worcester, Mass.
Thomas F. Doulin. Mrs. Margaret Doulin, 334 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
George E. Drouin. Louis Drouin, 4 Dronin Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
William J. Earls. Cornelius Earls, Thysoph Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
James J. Fogarty. J. Fogarty, 2 Elm Place, Hartford, Conn.
Charles Goedecke. Henry Goedecke, 1921 Summit Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
Walter O. Justesen. Albert Stolzenback, 166 Porter Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Joseph G. Long. Mrs. Minnie Long, 341 East Eureka Street, Lima, Ohio.
Clarence G. Meeker. Mrs. Joseph Meeker, Sandy Hook, Conn.
John Deprez Meve. Miss Louise Meve, 2017 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Michaelis. Mrs. Julia Michaelis, 295 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Mosel. Mrs. Lucy Mosel, 166 Capitol Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
John F. Mulligan. Mrs. Louise Merchant, 29 Stanley Street, Dorchester, Mass.
James J. Parrott. J. S. Parrott, Shiloh, Ark.
William Pook. Mrs. Louise U. Pook, 698 Fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Beneagh Puskarszyk. Miss Mary Puskarszyk, 54 State Street, Danbury, Conn.
William F. Reese. Jim Reese, R. F. D. No. 2, Cerulean Springs, Ky.
James E. Ryan. Michael Ryan, 70 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
Julius Sawadsky. Raymond Delinsky, 156 Seldon Street, Hartford, Conn.
James Ralph Strouss. James Strouss, Clark Street, Franklin, Pa.
Joseph O. Vega. Mrs. Julia J. Vega, 157 School Street, Revere, Mass.
Frank Charles Wild. Arnold Charles Wild, Lawrence, Mich.
Dudley Alford. John R. Alford, Dalton, Mass.
Emory Martin Allmond. Mrs. Mollie Allmond, De Queen, Ark.
Arthur E. Anderson. Hilmer Anderson, 1406 Jefferson Street, Lockport, Ill.
Clair Ferris Andrews. Edward J. Andrews, R. F. D. No. 1, Binghamton, N. Y.
Harvey G. Bancroft. Mrs. Carl Fairbanks, R. F. D. No. 2, Theresa, N. Y.
Israel Bisnovich. Mrs. Rachael Bisnovich, 92 Fairview Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Anthony Boknos. Mrs. Anna Marcinkus, 144 West Market Street, Scranton, Pa.
Daniel D. Boone. Mrs. Bettie Boone, Delhi, Okla.
Jacob Borker. Mrs. Fannie Borker, 452 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Bouchard. Paul Bouchard, Caribou, Me.
William R. Bush. Hattie Bush, R. F. D. No. 2, Ithaca, N. Y.
George J. Byrne. Patrick Byrne, Avon, Conn.
Walter H. Call. Edward P. Call, 29 Taylor Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Anthony G. Carlo. Domico Albumandi, 26 Wall Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Walter Christie. Mrs. Jennie Christie, Riverside, Atrine, Ireland.
Michael Ciaccio. Mrs. Francesca Ciaccio, Cortille Gatto, via Batoranne, Sicilia, Italy.
Francis B. Conlon. Miss C. V. Conlon, 387 Military Street, Worcester, Mass.
Isaac H. Copeland. Mrs. Harriet Copeland, 4 Elm Street, East Salisbury, Mass.
John Donovan. Mrs. A. Donovan, 92 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass.
George Eckstein. Frank Eckstein, 322 East Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Alfred F. Ferguson. R. C. Ferguson, superintendent State Sanitarium, Rutland, Mass.
Frank W. Generazio. Benjamin Generazio, 22 Columbia Avenue, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Asa H. Gordon. Hiram Gordon, 44 West Street, Clinton, Mass.
Elbert N. Kipp. Mrs. Hope Kipp, 19 Charlotte Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Andrew A. McKinley. Mrs. F. J. O'Donnell, 17 Kamper Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thomas E. Martin. Mrs. Beatrice Martin, 2406 West Cary Street, Richmond, Va.
Michael Mikalonis. Mrs. Eva Mikalonis, 528 Harris Street, Plymouth, Pa.
Frank Miner. Mrs. Jennie Miner, 8255 Main Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph P. Nugent. Patrick Nugent, 207 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
Nicholas Perugini. Tony Perugini, 22 Bergin Street, Waterbury, Conn.
John L. Pickett. Mrs. Mary Pickett, 23 Roland Street, Lynn, Mass.
Israel Pinchefsky. Miss Bessie Pann, 312 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secondo Poggio. Vincent Poggio, Wallingford, Conn.

MARINE CORPS.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds received in action	1
Total	6

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Herman C. Seib. Violet M. Seib. 317 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York City.

(Continued on page 16.)

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts approved by the board of review of the Office of the Quartermaster General:

August 10, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., red oats.

Fred Morrison, Ramsey, Ill., timothy hay.

CONTRACTS.

Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., broilers.

Washington Cutlery Co., Watertown, Wis., butchers' cleavers.

Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., countersinks.

Ira F. White & Son Co., Bloomfield, N. J., parer and corer.

Engman-Matthews Range Co., South Bend, Ind., Army range.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., clippers.

Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., drills.

August 12, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.

A. V. Morris & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y., underwear.

Hooven & Allison Co., Xenia, Ohio, tent line.

Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., potato mashers.

George W. Diener Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., hand-pump tanks.

Phoenix Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., denim coats and trousers.

Colgate & Co., New York City, soap chips.

American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., tent line.

Edwin H. Fittler Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manila rope.

Eclipse Stove Co., Mansfield, Ohio, storing rolling kitchens.

American Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco.

Geneseo Jam Kitchen, Geneseo, N. Y., jams.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco.

Armour & Co., Jamaica, Long Island, ham.

Egbert & Case, New York City, butter.

Service Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo., coats and trousers.

Norris Grain Co., Chicago, Ill., sacks.

American Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco.

Webster Co., San Antonio, Tex., red oats.

Harding Cream Co., Kansas City, Mo., butter.

Morris & Co., Kansas City, Mo., lard substitute.

W. F. Farley, Battle Creek, Mich., cemeterial expenses.

CONTRACTS.

N. H. Myers, Jeffersonville, Ind., motor truck covers.

Bradford Dyeing Association, New York City, dyeing and finishing twill.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co., New York City, bleached jean.

Federal Flag Co., New York City, camp colors.

Industrial Hosiery Mills, Mohnton, Pa., cotton stockings.

Wilson Knitting Mills, Wilson, N. C., stockings.

Hillsboro Woolen Mills Co., Hillsboro, N. H., convalescent cloth.

Clarence Whitman & Son (Inc.), New York City, dugout blankets and flannel.

Lumb Knitting Co., Pawtucket, R. I., underwear.

Beacon Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, Mass, dugout blankets.

United States Worsted Co., Lawrence, Mass., shirting flannel.

Narragansett Mills, Fall River, Mass., sateen.

Standard Felt Co., South Alhambra, Cal., interlining felt.

Durfee Mills, Fall River, Mass., gray twill.

Fitwell Knitting Co., Cohoes, N. Y., underwear.

Joseph D. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa., shirting flannel.

Lymansville Co., Lymansville, R. I., olive-drab melton.

Greaves Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., shirting flannel.

L. F. Dommerich & Co., New York City, olive-drab melton.

August 13, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Young Bros. Hay Co., Lansing, Mich., timothy hay.

B. A. Dean & Son, Auburn, N. Y., timothy hay.

Harrington Mercantile Co., Denver, Colo., prairie hay.

Goddard Packing Co., Ogden, Utah, peas.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., forks.

Morris & Co., El Paso, Tex., ham.

Labatt & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., prairie hay.

Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, Mo., burlap.

L. Eisenmenger Meat Co., St. Paul, Minn., fresh beef.

Union Ice Co., San Diego, Cal., ice (as required).

CONTRACTS.

A. L. Clark & Co. (Inc.), New York City, blouse hooks and eyes.

Great Falls Bleachery & Dye Works, Somersworth, N. H., bleaching duck.

Bradford Dyeing Association, New York City, dyeing and finishing twill.

William Reed, Birdsboro, Pa., cotton stockings.

A. L. Clark & Co. (Inc.), New York City, hooks and eyes (overcoats).

Hamilton, Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., leggins.

Parker, Wilder & Co., New York City, olive drab melton.

Rhode Island Worsted Co., Stafford Springs, Conn., olive drab melton.

S. Slater & Sons (Inc.), Webster, Mass., olive drab melton.

George Mabbett & Sons Co., Plymouth, Mass., olive-drab melton.

S. M. Hexter & Co., New York City, finished venetians.

Eclipse Stove Co., Mansfield, Ohio, fireless cookers.

Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., leggings.

Parker, Wilder & Co., New York City, olive-drab melton.

A. D. Carter, Tilton, N. H., olive-drab melton.

H. Jacob & Sons (Inc.), New York City, leggings.

Sheuerman Bros. (Inc.), Des Moines, Iowa, mackinaw coats.

Premier Worsted Mills, Bridgeton, R. I., olive-drab melton.

Way Bros. Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., underwear.

H. Feuerstein & Co., New York City, woolen trousers.

Jacob Lunitz & Sons, New York City, canvas padding.

William Whitman Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., olive-drab melton.

S. Slater & Sons (Inc.), Webster, Mass., olive-drab melton.

Warren Manufacturing Co., Warren, R. I., tent duck.

A. B. Kirschbaum, Philadelphia, Pa., wool trousers.

M. C. D. Borden & Sons, New York City, dyeing and finishing twill.

Rosenwasser Bros., Long Island City, N. Y., leggings.

International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., leggings.

United States Worsted Co., Lawrence, Mass., olive-drab melton.

Richman, Newburger & Travers, New York City, woolen trousers.

August 14, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Hayes Grain & Commission Co., Chicago, Ill., oats.

H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., oats.

CONTRACTS.

Eugene M. Keller, North Bergen, N. J., English silk colors.

E. T. Wright & Co. (Inc.), Rockland, Mass., field shoes.

Converse, Stanton & Co., New York City, bleached jean.

August 15, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill., milk.

Emery Candle Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, candles.

John Hoberg Co., Green Bay, Wis., toilet paper.

Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., milk.

Van Camp Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., milk.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., leggins.

E. O. Richardson, Okoloma, Miss., hay.

Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dendee, Ill., milk.

Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., Burlington, Wis., milk.

Valecia Evaporated Milk Co., Madison, Wis., milk.

Grand Ledge Milk Co., Detroit, Mich., milk.

Walter H. Hildlick Co., New York City, vinegar.

S. C. Woolman & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., timothy hay.

A. H. George Co., Meridian, Miss., grass hay.

James A. Connor, St. Louis, Mo., oats.

Thistlewood & Co., Cairo, Ill., oats.

Oatman Condensed Milk Co., Dundee, Ill., milk.

Valecia Evaporated Milk Co., Madison, Wis., milk.

Grand Ledge Milk Co., Detroit, Mich., milk.

Southwest Hay & Grain Co., Phoenix, Ariz., hay.

Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., dyeing and finishing duck.

Jacob Lunitz & Sons, New York City, canvas padding.

Penn Sugar Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar.

Warner Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar.

Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., gasoline.

Wellington Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., gray duck.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., flour.

Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn., flour.

River Plate Commercial Co., New York City, sardines.

Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., milk.

Austin Nichols Co., New York City, tea.

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., gasoline, kerosene.

Twin Peas Canning Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, peas.

Ephriam Canning Co., Ephriam, Utah, peas.

Fort Lupton Canning Co., Fort Lupton, Colo., peas.

Platte Valley Canning Co., Denver, Colo., peas.

Gasoline Distributing Co., Long Island City, N. Y., gasoline.

Empson Packing Co., Longmont, Colo., peas.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

AWARDS BY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

AUGUST 14, 1918.

Haskell & Barker Co., Michigan City, Ind., refrigerator cars.
Somers, Fitler & Todd Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., taper shanks.
Evansville Tool Works, Evansville, Ind., tongs.
C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton, Mass., fire hose, rubber lined.
Luther Grinder Manufacturing Co., Milwaukeee, Wis., tool grinders.
Smith-Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., pliers.
Moore Push-pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa., push pins, glass heads.
Drop Forging Company of New York, Newark, N. J., pipe wrenches.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., axes.
The Borden Co., Warren, Ohio, stock and dies.
Alpher & Kur, Washington, D. C., watchmaker's tools.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., cold chisels.
Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., New York City, scotch hones.
Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., drawer box sections.
Raydex (Inc.), Jamestown, N. Y., screen Raydex.
Peter Schuttler Co., Chicago, Ill., log wagons.
Iron City Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., rivet headers.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., steel tapes.
Cleveland Stone Co., Cleveland, Ohio, grindstones.
Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich., engines.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, hammers, swedges, etc.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., tongs and clinch cutters.
E. C. Atkins & Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., saws, hammers, files, etc.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., boxwood rules.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., sledge hammers.
The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., leather belts.
The Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, auger bits.
American Chain Co., Terminal, New York City, coil chains.
The Yale & Towne Co., New York City, chain blocks.
Illinois Iron & Belt Co., Carpentersville, Ill., jack screws.
Columbus McKinnon Chain Co., Columbus, Ohio, coil chain.
The Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., scythes.
The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, wrenches.
Greene-Tweede & Co., New York City, pipe wrenches.
The Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa., mild steel, round.
American Chain Co., New York City, switch chains.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, tripods.
Chicago Steel Tape Co., Chicago, Ill., transit rods.
The C. F. Pease Co., Chicago, Ill., blueprint filing cabinets.
Columbus Handle & Tool Co., Columbus, Ind., push broom handles.
Evansville Battery Corporation, Boston, Mass., batteries.
Liberty Car Equipment Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., box cars.
Pressed Steel Car Co., New York City, box cars.
The Standard Steel Car Co., Washington, D. C., gondola cars tarpaulin.
The American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., box cars.
Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill., box cars.

AUGUST 15, 1918.

Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N. J., mercury vapor lights.
American Chain Co., New York City, anchor chains.
Watson McDaniel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., improved steam trap.
Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa., push-pins.
Kruse Printing Ink Co., mimeograph ink.
Southern Oxygen Co., South Washington, Va., cylinders of oxygen.
C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton, Mass., rubber-lined fire hose.
Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ball peen hammers.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., axes.
J. A. Isbell, Baxter, Tenn., railroad pick handles.
The Oster Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, pipe-threading and cutting-off machines.
National Gum & Mich Co., New York City, gum arabic.
Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., New York City, gray Scotch hone.
J. W. Paxon Co., Philadelphia, Pa., floor rammers and foundry riddles.
Little Giant Punch & Shear Co., Sparta, Ill., combined punch and shear.
Luetkemeyer & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, soldering paste.
L. B. Allen Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., soldering salts.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., parts for switch lamps.
Peter Schuttler Co., Chicago, Ill., lumber wagons.
Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., pipe-threading machines.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, snatch blocks.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., Steger, Ill., engineers' outfit boxes.
Buffalo Forge Co., Washington, D. C., post drills.
Warner Hammer Co., Cromwell, Conn., riveting hammers.
Vaughn-Bushnell Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., farriers' hammers.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., blacksmiths' creasers.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., cold chisels.
Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Akron, Ohio, machinists' knife handle wrenches.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmiths' flatters.
American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., cant hooks.
Cant & Karwiese, Chicago, Ill., pritchels.
George L. Lyon, Milford, N. Y., tire-measuring wheels.
Oshkosh Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis., peavies.
Smith-Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., pliers.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, putty knives, rosin, leather punches, etc.
The Fenn Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, Mich., bush or weed snaths.
Iron City Tool Works (Ltd.), Pittsburgh, Pa., rail forks, tongs, etc.
Garlock Packing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, sheet rubber cloth insertion.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, stadia rods.
E. J. Murphy Co., Washington, D. C., brushes.
M. Grumbacher, New York City, brushes.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., plate level vials.
Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C., paints.
Hectograph Manufacturing & Duplicating Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., hectograph pencils.
Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., copying pencils.
B. & H. Relief Map Co., Washington, D. C., relief maps.
Eagle Pencil Co., Washington, D. C., carpenters' pencils.
F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., oil colors.
Whiting-Adams Co., Boston, Mass., brushes.
J. W. Hunt & Co., Washington, D. C., brushes, paint strainers, sponges, etc.
Luther Grinder Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., tool grinders.
Eagle Glass Manufacturing Co., Wellsburg, W. Va., solid steel oiler.
Beall Tool Works, East Alton, Ill., blacksmiths' countersinks.
Leo A. Phillips, New York City, centrifugal pumps.
Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., saw wedges.
Topping Bros., New York City, ship clamp screws.
Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ball peen hammers.

AWARDS BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts awarded by the Hardware and Metals Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 12 and 13, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Canadian Shovel & Tool Co. (Ltd.), New York, N. Y., shovels.
Griebell Instrument Co., Carbondale, Pa., hydrometers and thermometers.
Compound Merchandise Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., harness needles.
Union Hardware Co., Torrington, Conn., tackle blocks.
Hauck Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., burners.
Republic Metal Ware Co., Buffalo, N. Y., tin pie plates.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., funnels.
Laclede Christy Clay Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., tiles.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., machine and parts.
C. A. Myers Co., Chicago, Ill., lock stitch awls.
Republic Metal Wares Co., Buffalo, N. Y., tin pie plates.
Dover Stamping & Manufacturing Co., Cambridge, Mass., tin funnels.
Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa., door bolts.
National Stove Co., Lorain, Ohio, stove scrapers.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electric iron.
Budke Manufacturing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., elbows.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., machine and parts.
Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.
Acme Rubber Manufacturing Co., Trenton, N. J., fire-extinguisher hose.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., butcher knives.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., sewing machines.
A. Kreamer (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., flour sieves.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electric irons.
Miller Lock Co., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., padlocks.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electric motor.
Chantrell Hardware & Tool Co., Reading, Pa., door bolts.
Penn Hardware Co., Reading, Pa., door bolts.
Dow Wire & Iron Works, Louisville, Ky., chambers.
C. J. Taliabue Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometers.
Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y., Italian hemp twine.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., broadaxes.
John B. Black (Inc.), Chester, Pa., broadaxes.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., electric irons.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., sewing machines.

CONTRACTS.

Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., post drills.
Washington Cutlery Co., Watertown, Wis., butcher's cleavers.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., horse clippers.
Engman-Mathews Range Co., South Bend, Ind., Army ranges.

DIGEST OF OPINIONS BY THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL IN DECIDING VARIOUS ARMY QUESTIONS

Status of Field Clerks.

Army field clerks, being appointed to office by the Secretary of War, are officers in the military service; but they are not commissioned officers in the Army, and of course they are not enlisted men therein. Hence they are not entitled to the increase of pay allowed to commissioned officers and enlisted men while serving beyond the limits of the States of the Union and the Territories contiguous thereto, authorized by the act of June 30, 1902. (32 Stat. 512) The pay of Army field clerks is fixed by statute, and there is no statutory authority for allowing them an increase of pay for foreign service.

(Ops. J. A. G. 211.25, Mar. 8, 1918.)

Enticing Workmen from Factory.

Sections 43 and 45 of the Criminal Code punishing the enticing of workmen from arsenals or armories and the unlawful entering upon any military reservation, Army post, fort, or arsenal, and section 1 of the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1084), punishing the unlawful entry upon any fort, arsenal, factory, building, etc., owned and constructed, or in process of construction, by the United States or in the possession or under the control of the United States, and the unauthorized obtaining of information respecting the national defense or the receiving or communicating such information, are applicable to a Government plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder in process of construction. The word "arsenal" as used in such statutes embraces the powder plants of the Federal Government. (23 Opins. Atty. Gen. 444.) These statutes are applicable to powder plants situated on lands of which the Government has possession and where construction work is going on, but as to which the Government's title has not yet been completed, as well to those on lands to which full title has been acquired by the Government.

(Ops. J. A. G. 635, Mar. 23, 1918.)

Member of Court-Martial.

A soldier was tried before a general court-martial on charges signed by one of the members of the court. The accused stated that he had no objection to being tried by any member of the court present. The member who had signed the charges thereupon announced that he had signed the charges but had not formed an opinion. He was not challenged by either the prosecution or the defense. No evidence was taken as to whether or not he was eligible, and the court did not make a finding or record of any action upon the question of his eligibility, and, in fact, no action was taken thereon. The accused pleaded guilty to both the offenses charged. Held, that the officer who signed the charges was ineligible to sit as a member of the court-martial and that the proceedings are invalid. A. W. 8 provides that no officer shall be eligible to sit as a member of a general court-martial when he is the accuser. Whether or not an officer is the accuser in a particular case is a question of fact. Nevertheless, the officer who has signed the charges is prima facie the accuser. In signing the charges he has performed an act that, in the absence of a showing to the contrary, must be construed as having been performed in the capacity of an accuser. Therefore in the absence of a showing, finding, or record that such officer is not in fact the accuser within the meaning of A. W. 8, and consequently not disqualified from sitting as a member of the court for the trial of the case, the fact that he did so sit must be regarded as invalidating the proceedings. (Digs. Ops. J. A. G. 1912–17, 346.) The reviewing authority can not now return the record for correction by taking testimony on the eligibility of this officer to sit as a member of the court. That matter should have been tried and disposed of before the organization of the court. On the face of the record the court was never lawfully constituted, and it would not be lawful for it now to receive and take evidence upon and to investigate the legality of its own existence. The proceedings should be set aside as null and void and the charges referred to another court for trial. (Ops. J. A. G. 250–4, Mar. 18, 1918.)

Procedure of Claims Board.

Where a board, appointed under A. W. 105 to consider the claim for damage done by a soldier to the property of a civilian, has made a careful and conscientious consideration of all evidence available and has fixed the amount of damages to be paid to the claimant out of the pay of the soldier, the findings of said board will be considered and acted upon as the final disposition of the case. The mere fact that one or the other party to the controversy feels himself aggrieved by the result is not a sufficient reason for a reexamination of the dispute by the appointment of a new board to consider the matter. Where a controversy has been once tried and decided by a competent and impartial tribunal, proceeding in a lawful manner, its decision should be considered as final and the litigation ended. (Ops. J. A. G. 153, Mar. 5, 1918.)

Duties of Post Surgeon.

The post surgeon when within the post is the official medical officer within the meaning of section 9 of the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742), as regards civilian employees of the United States who are injured while performing their duties in construction work at an Army post. The surgeon having any such case in charge should sign the statement headed "The official medical officer," and any other statement or certificate necessary to complete a thorough history of the case, in so far as he may be connected with it. In a community where there is provided by the United States Compensation Commission an out-patient office or hospital, where medical or surgical attention is available for the relief of civil employees of the United States injured while in the performance of their duties, the post surgeon would not be required to attend any such injured civilians after their removal to such hospital for treatment or later upon their removal from such hospital to their homes.

(Ops. J. A. G. 701, Mar. 30, 1918.)

Civil Service Employees.

Section 9 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403), provides "That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades." Where, however, through inadvertence an appointment has been made of a third member of a family, and such appointment has been accepted by the appointee without any fraud on his part or concealment of material facts, it is then too late for the Civil Service Commission to correct its certification, and the person so appointed may lawfully be retained in the service. (30 Ops. Atty. Gen. 169.)

(Ops. J. A. G. 230.8, Mar. 19, 1918.)

Soldier at Private Hospital.

When it is properly determined by the proper officers of the Government that the facilities or accommodations at a military hospital are not adequate or proper for the treatment of any particular case, and the patient is removed to a private hospital for suitable care and treatment, the expenses incurred may be paid by the Government under the authority of the provisions in the Medical Department's appropriation (40 Stat. 40, 60) "for medical care and treatment not otherwise provided for, including care and subsistence in private hospitals."

(Ops. J. A. G. 701, Mar. 19, 1918.)

Commutation of Rations.

Regular civilian employees of the United States in service at camps or cantonments at the present time are to be considered as accompanying troops in the field in time of war, within the provisions of A. R. 733 (sub-par. 1 f), C. A. R. 59 and 66. Accordingly they are entitled to an allowance of quarters and rations, as specified in the paragraph, while employed on such duty. Hence it is proper to arrange with a contractor to furnish such civilians with meals during a period when it is impracticable for the Government to provide them with subsistence in kind. In special cases where the circumstances show the impracticability of furnishing rations in kind, such employees may be granted commutation of rations not exceeding the statutory limits of $4 per day, by authorization of the Secretary of War. The expenses thereof would be payable from the quartermaster appropriation for "Supplies, services, and transportation."

(Ops. J. A. G. 430.1, Mar. 2, and 248.5, Mar. 27, 1918.)

How the Government Is Endeavoring to Meet Housing Problems in Cities for Workers in War Munition Plants

Department of Labor Review of Work Already Done Under Authority of Congress Shows Progress in Caring for American Industrial Army. Limitations Encountered in Certain Localities—Special Plans Necessary in Some Towns.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The following general summary of the Government housing program is authorized by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor:

Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war the attention of the Federal authorities was attracted to the enormous labor turnover occurring in war industries. Preliminary investigation by committees created for that purpose under the Council of National Defense revealed that among the primary causes contributing to this industrial unrest were inadequate housing conditions in the immediate vicinity of the congested manufacturing centers and an insufficiency or total lack of transportation facilities between the communities in which the workers were employed and their places of abode. The loss in production of materials essential to the Government's war program rapidly assumed alarming proportions. Conditions brought about by the war had reduced private building to a minimum. Difficulties in the way of procuring materials and uncertainty as to financial returns operated as further deterrents to private investments. It early became apparent, therefore, that if the flow of munitions and other war products to our armed forces across the seas was to continue uninterrupted, far-reaching measures with a view to increasing available housing accommodations must be initiated by the Federal Government.

Department Heads Confer.

With a view to formulating a comprehensive housing program conferences between representatives of the legislative branch of the Government, the Department of Labor, the War Department, the Navy Department and the Shipping Board were called. Early in the deliberations it developed that more expeditious relief could be afforded the various shipyards throughout the country, at which the need for housing accommodations had become particularly acute by reason of the fact that there was available to the Shipping Board the requisite funds, although it lacked the necessary legal authority to expend this money for housing purposes. To meet the needs of communities engaged in the fabrication of war products, however, there was available neither authority nor finances. The determination was reached, therefore, to urge upon Congress the immediate passage of a bill which would enable the Shipping Board to proceed with its end of the housing program to be administered by the Department of Labor for the benefit of communities other than those affected by shipyards, where the efficiency of workers was being impaired by the shortage of housing facilities.

Several months elapsed before this measure was finally enacted into law, but on May 16, 1918, the President affixed his signature to the housing act. Some further delay ensued in securing the necessary appropriations, but in June the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, the preliminary organization of which had already been perfected, entered actively upon the administration of the housing program.

Inasmuch as the primary purpose of the Government's housing program is to provide accommodations for workers employed upon contracts for the War and Navy Departments, representatives from each of these branches of the Government serve in an advisory capacity to the director of the bureau. Working also in close cooperation with this bureau, the Division of Housing and Transportation of the Shipping Board is proceeding with its task of providing accommodations for workers in the various shipyards.

As originally outlined, the policy to be followed in administering the housing program committed to the Department of Labor contemplated participation of local interests with the Federal Government, the organization contributing to be charged with the administration of the properties during the period of the war and to take title thereto upon repayment of the Government loan. For reasons which were felt to be compelling, this policy has since been abandoned in favor of a clean-cut Government program, which provides that the Government shall build, own, control, and rent all industrial housing which it creates during the war.

The Housing Corporation.

In an effort to secure more freedom of action than was possible through the usual Government agency, there has been created as an adjunct of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, the United States Housing Corporation. The corporation is the practical operating branch of the bureau. Its existence, moreover, will make possible the payment of reasonable taxes to these municipalities or States which cooperate with the Government in its new developments by providing utilities, an obligation which could only be assumed through the creation and operation of the corporation as a distinct legal entity.

The original appropriation made available to the bureau amounted to $60,000,000, $10,000,000 of which was specifically set aside for the District of Columbia, where the shortage of accommodations for employees of the Federal Government residing in the city of Washington had already made itself seriously felt. This amount has since been augmented by an additional appropriation of $40,000,000, making $100,000,000 in all which has been allotted to the Department of Labor, aside from the amount which has been appropriated for the Shipping Board for housing purposes.

Even with a sum of this magnitude, it is manifestly impossible for the Federal Government to assist every community which is embarrassed by a housing shortage. As a prerequisite to affirmative action, therefore, it insists upon certification by that branch of the War or Navy Department interested in the fulfillment of war contracts, that additional housing in the particular locality is absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war program. Requests from communities failing to secure this certification are not entertained. Investigations are also instituted with a view to ascertain whether the needs of the situation may be met by inducing owners of existing homes to throw open their houses to war workers, or whether the improvement or extension of transportation facilities in communities contiguous to the manufacturing centers may be procured. Considerable success has attended the bureau's efforts through both of these mediums and as a consequence the expenditure of millions of dollars in the creation of additional housing has been obviated.

In the following industrial centers, however, it has been found impossible to solve the problem through either of the aforementioned methods and developments of varying degrees of magnitude have been projected:

Alliance, Ohio.
Aberdeen, Md.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Bath, Me.
Bettendorf, Iowa.
Butler, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va.
Dayton, Ohio.
Davenport, Iowa.
Erie, Pa.
East Chicago, Ind.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Florence, Ala.
Gary, Ind.
Hammond, Ind.
Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Indianhead, Md.
Lowell, Mass.
Milton, Pa.
Madison, Wis.
Mare Island, Cal.
Norfolk, Va.
New Brunswick, N. J.
New London, Conn.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Niles, Ohio.
Newport, R. I.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Quincy, Mass.
Rock Island, Ill.
Seven Pines, Va.
Sheffield, Ala.
Sharon, Pa.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Tullytown, Pa.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
Watertown, Mass.
Watervliet, N. Y.
Warren, Ohio.
Waterbury, Conn.
Woodbury, N. J.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

BRICKMAKERS TOLD THEY MAY APPLY FOR PLACES ON WAR PRIORITIES LIST

The War Industries Board, Priorities Division, issues the following:

CIRCULAR NO. 7.

To all manufacturers of paving brick, face brick, and common brick:

The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has undertaken to determine priorities in the fuel requirements of industries and has considered your industry in conferences between your representatives and the undersigned with other representatives of the War Industries Board. Conclusions have been reached as stated herein.

The Priorities Division will receive the application of any manufacturer of brick for a place on the preference list for fuel. It will in every case take into consideration the fuel situation of such manufacturer, the amount of its direct and indirect Government business, and the uses to which the remainder of its product is being devoted.

With its application such manufacturer should include its pledge of cooperation in the form following:

"PRIORITIES DIVISION,
"WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
"*Washington, D. C.*

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power permit to be used, any products of its manufacture now in, or which may hereafter come into, its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing, and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

Any manufacturer who has already made application for place on the preference list should send in its pledge of cooperation in the foregoing form and mention the fact that application has previously been forwarded.

In addition, such manufacturer must send each month its reports on forms which it will secure from the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board showing the deliveries and uses made of its product during the preceding month.

The pledge to be given such manufacturer by its customer who purchases for resale should be addressed to such manufacturer and be in the following form:

"To ———— ————,
"City of ————,
"State of ————.

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor, so far as lies within its power, permit to be used, any brick of your manufacture now in or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; and, further, that it will make no sale or delivery of such brick to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with the undersigned a similar pledge in writing, and that it will report to you monthly dispositions made during the previous month of such brick."

Any manufacturer whose plant now is or who agrees that in future it shall be devoted to manufacturing products being or to be absorbed directly or indirectly by the Government, or in other uses of essential importance, and whose fuel requirements and output bear proper economical relationship to each other, will be placed upon the preference list, upon condition, however, that such manufacturer shall observe its pledge of cooperation and the rulings of the Priorities Board.

Such manufacturer should scrutinize with great care orders which are offered it for its products for use in any construction not directly sanctioned by the Government but represented to be an indirect war requirement in caring for soldiers, seamen, and war workers. Many such projects which would normally be quite unobjectionable can and should be deferred under present conditions. Manufacturers and dealers are in a position to contribute and are expected to contribute substantially to such a result.

The United States Fuel Administrator has very recently in unequivocal terms stated that "the country needs now—and for the whole period of the war will need—more coal than it can possibly produce and transport." The necessity for conserving fuel is, therefore, imperative, and to that end it is necessary to substantially curtail the production of nonwar industries and that portion of the production of war industries devoted to nonwar uses. It is also important that no unnecessary burden be laid upon the transportation lines of the country, that they may be free to render direct and indirect war service. Labor must be released from nonwar industries to the extent that it is required for war work. As far back as March 21, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and given wide publicity by the War Industries Board:

"Whereas it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities, and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

"Whereas the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital urgently required for war purposes: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the War Industries Board*, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement: And be it further

"*Resolved*, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

It is believed that you may confidently be depended on to carry into effect the letter and the spirit of this resolution so far as concerns your industry and see to it that your products are devoted solely to those uses which can not in the public interest be deferred until after the war.

If in any given case the use proposed to be made of the product of any manufacturer shall be one which has not been defined as essential by the Priorities Division, but is one which the proposed user conceives to be in the public interest and of such essentiality that under existing conditions it should not be deferred, then such proposed user may make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, to the regional representative of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board in his district, applying to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction. Should such regional representative approve the construction project, he should promptly transmit the application for a permit, with his approval and reasons therefor, to the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board at Washington for submission to the Priorities Division; and if approved by said division a construction permit will be issued by the Building Materials Section.

The instructions contained in this circular shall not be so construed as to prevent the sale of small quantities of materials for repairs of or extensions to existing structures involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $2,500.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1918.*

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 11.)

PRIVATES.

Lawrence F. Ernst. Helen Ernst, East Aurora, N. Y.

Guy D. Hoxie. Joseph B. Hoxie, 420 Highland Place, Ottawa, Ill.

George Newitt. Joseph Newitt, 318 Ridge Street, Kingston, Pa.

Leonard S. Opheim. Nels N. Opheim, R. F. D. No. 3, Williamsburg, Va.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATE.

Lawrence H. Capehart. Sarah Capehart, 304 East Court, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918. No. 394

WAR DEPARTMENT TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE OF SENATE AERO INQUIRY, SAYS MR. BAKER

COMMENTS ON COMMITTEE REPORT

Thirty-First Regiment from Manila Arrives at Vladivostok—Men of 18 to 19 Will Be Called Last as Far as Practicable.

Daily press interview by Secretary Baker:

"I have read only the newspaper summary of the report of the subcommittee on aircraft of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Many of the details and difficulties discussed by the report seem to have been corrected, and the conclusion reached by the committee that substantial progress is now being made will be very reassuring to the country.

"In the meantime, of course, the War Department will examine with great care the full text of the report and all the evidence taken by the subcommittee, of which a copy has recently been supplied to the department. Our effort will be to take all possible advantage from the inquiry which the subcommittee has made and to give most careful consideration to its recommendations and findings.

31st Regiment at Vladivostok.

"The 31st Regiment from Manila, commanded by Col. Elmore F. Taggart, has arrived at Vladivostok. Gen. Graves has not yet arrived.

"Whether or not the world's series will be played on account of the work-or-fight order depends, of course, upon the number of men affected. The number would, I think, be very small—two teams. The Army abroad is interested in the result of the world's series, and I understand arrangements are made for transmitting the result of these games abroad for information of our American boys who have not forgotten the great American sport.

"It is the policy of the War Department to call last, as far as practicable, the men from 18 to 19, as I told the Senate committee, and I hoped that the Congress would not make the law so inelastic as to make it impossible for us to call the 18 to 19 men until we could certify definitely that we had exhausted the other ages, because the long-drawn-out processes of classifying and deferring men may take so long that we can never tell when we have absolutely finished with the other ages.

"According to Gen. Crowder's figures, it will not be possible to have 80 divisions abroad by July 1 without using the 18 to 19 men. Gen. Crowder's figures are, of course, estimates.

"No change in the work-or-fight regulation is at present contemplated."

American Naval Aviators Bomb Submarine Docks In a Night Attack on German Base at Ostend

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department has received a report from Admiral Sims that American naval aviators conducted a successful bombing expedition at night into enemy territory and dropped a large quantity of explosives on the submarine docks at Ostend.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ON PLANS TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF STEEL TO MEET GOVERNMENT NEEDS

ALL INTERESTS ARE REPRESENTED

Program Is Adopted Calling for Expansion of Mills, More Fuel and the Stopping of Shipments Except for War Industries.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the War Industries Board, presided over by Bernard M. Baruch, the chairman, and attended by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator; Carl Gray, representing the Railroad Administration; Felix Frankfurter, representing the Department of Labor; the war service committee of the Iron and Steel Institute, and other steel manufacturers and Government officials, the whole question of the Government's steel requirements was taken under review with a view to meeting every ounce of the actual demand, if that be possible.

Steel Interests Represented.

The steel manufacturers were under the presidency of James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, and included E. G. Grace, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; A. C. Dinkey, of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.; John A. Topping, of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., and others.

The largest of the Government's steel requirements is that of the railroads; next, that of shipbuilders; third, the War Department; and fourth, the Navy. The question of supplying these demands in such fashion that there need be no curtailment of the actual war requirement for steel was put squarely before the manufactures and all others concerned in any way with steel production.

(Continued on page 3.)

"CONTINGENT FEE COVENANT" HELD NOT TO BE APPLICABLE TO COAL JOBBING CONTRACTS

RULING BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Decisions Made on Series of Interrogations Submitted by the Fuel Administration—Conditions Not "Within the President's Intent."

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

That the so-called "contingent-fee covenant," directed by the President to be inserted in all Government contracts, is not applicable to the coal industry, is clearly set forth in a communication to the United States Fuel Administration from T. W. Gregory, Attorney General.

In order to break up the practice followed by many business concerns of negotiating Government contracts through brokers or contingent-fee operators, the President directed the insertion of a covenant in all Government contracts prohibiting the practice.

Four Questions Submitted.

To ascertain the influence of the covenant upon the sale of coal the Fuel Administration submitted to the Department of Justice four interrogatories, as follows:

"1. Where coal is purchased by a jobber from an operator at a price below the mine price fixed by the President or the United States Fuel Administrator, can such jobber sell such coal to the United States Government at the mine price so fixed? Of course, in the case of such a sale the jobber would be the 'contractor' and not the operator, and it would appear that the profit realized by the jobber might not be construed as compensation paid by the operator to the jobber for the procurement of the contract.

"2. Is the above provision intended to prevent an operator from employing a sales agent on sales of coal to the Government where such sales agent receives as compensation for his services either a fixed price per ton or a percentage of the selling price? In the determination of this question it should be borne in mind that many coal operators do not maintain their own sales departments, but employ established distributors of coal to act as sales agents under term contracts, on which such sales agents undertake to sell the output or a given quantity of the operator's coal for a fixed or percentage compensation.

"3. Is the above covenant to be construed to prevent any agency of the Government from employing a distributor of coal as purchasing agent and paying such agent the commission allowed by rule 2 of the

rules and regulations in reference to licenses contained in publication No. 22, inclosed herewith?

"4. Are contracts between coal operators and railroads to be construed as Government contracts so as to require the insertion therein of the covenant quoted above? In answering this question the fact should be considered that a very large percentage of coal purchased by railroads in the past has been purchased—(1) At the Government price through jobbers, who in turn purchase from the operators below the Government price. (2) At the Government price from sales agents, who receive their compensation from the operators. (3) At the Government price through purchasing agents employed by the railroad and paid by the railroad the purchasing agent's commission permitted by the above-mentioned rule 2."

Attorney General's Rulings.

The Attorney General's ruling is contained in a letter dated August 19, which reads as follows:

"I have before me your letter of July 20 on the subject of the covenant against contingent fee operators which the President has directed to be inserted in all Government contracts.

"You ask how far the requirement of the insertion of this covenant is to be observed in certain circumstances arising in the coal industry, and what its effect will be if so inserted.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the circumstances set forth in your first, third, and fourth paragraphs are within neither the letter nor the spirit of the covenant.

"In the second paragraph you ask: 'Is the above provision intended to prevent an operator from employing a sales agent on sales of coal to the Government where such sales agent receives as compensation for his service either a fixed price per ton or a percentage of the selling price?'

Not Related to Situation.

"The letter of the covenant and the President's request is broad enough unquestionably to include such a situation, but it is clear, when the attendant circumstances are considered, that the situation is not within the spirit either of the President's order or of the covenant. Rules and regulations have been promulgated relative to licenses for the distribution of coal and coke by which the compensation to be paid to sales agents is rigidly controlled. Manifestly, it was not the intention of the President in requesting the insertion of this covenant to modify the policy or affect these rules and regulations. The situation in the coal industry is, therefore, outside the mischief which the covenant was intended to cure, and unquestionably outside the President's intent.

"It is my opinion, therefore, that the covenant has no relation to any of the situations set forth in your letter.

"Respectfully,

"T. W. GREGORY,
"Attorney General."

ASSIGNED AS CAMP JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Special Orders, No. 190:

314. Capt. Cassius R. Peck, judge advocate, will report to the commanding general, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for duty as camp judge advocate.

General Order Amending Regulations For the Appointment and Promotion Of Officers in United States Army

The War Department authorizes publication of the following General Order No. 78:

By direction of the President, General Order No. 132, War Department, 1917, is rescinded and the following regulations governing for the duration of the war the appointment and promotion of officers of the Army are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Vacancies—How Filled.

Training schools will be maintained to prepare selected noncommissioned officers and privates for commissions.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in a regiment or separate unit will be filled, in so far as practicable, by the appointment of candidates from the unit, who have passed through these schools. In exceptional cases, for gallantry in action and demonstrated fitness, enlisted men may be appointed second lieutenants, though not graduates of the training schools.

Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant not filled in the foregoing manner will be filled by transfer or assignment.

Vacancies in grades below that of lieutenant colonel and above that of second lieutenant in any regiment or separate unit will be filled, as far as practicable, by the promotion of officers selected from the next lower grade in the regiment or separate unit in which the vacancy occurs. In case of necessity, the selection may be made from officers of the next lower grade in the same arm or corps within the division.

Vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel will be filled, as far as practicable, by selection from officers in the next lower grade in the same arm of the service in the division to which the organization in which the vacancy occurs is assigned or attached for service.

Vacancies in any commissioned grade within a division may be filled by transfer of officers of the same grade and arm or corps of the service by competent authority when the interests of the service demand such action.

2. Recommendations for Appointment.

A personnel board will be organized in each separate unit and regiment, or higher unit. The board will be appointed by the unit commander to recommend to him details, assignments, and appointments of officers. The board will be permanent, but the members thereof will be changed so that no member will serve continuously more than three months, and having served three months he will not serve again until the expiration of three months.

Recommendations for appointment must be based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity without regard to seniority except that selections will ordinarily be made from the next lower grade.

In the United States and its possessions commanding generals of divisions and of separate units will submit recommendations to The Adjutant General of the Army to fill vacancies in organizations forming part of their command.

While serving in expeditionary forces similar recommendations will be made to the commanding general of the expeditionary forces. Commanding generals of expeditionary forces serving abroad are authorized, pending the approval of the War Department, to fill all vacancies in their command below the grade of general officer.

3. Coast Artillery.

When a vacancy occurs in an organization of the Coast Artillery not serving with a division or higher tactical unit or in an expeditionary force abroad, the Chief of Coast Artillery will submit recommendation to The Adjutant General of the Army for filling such vacancy.

When an organization of the Coast Artillery is serving with a division or higher tactical unit or expeditionary force, the same rules with respect to appointment and promotion apply as in the case of other arms of the service.

4. Staff Officers.

When a vacancy exists in a staff corps or department within the territorial limits of the United States in a grade above the lowest commissioned grade authorized by law, such vacancy shall be filled by promotion or assignment on recommendation of the chief of the bureau. When such vacancy exists in a staff corps or department in an expeditionary force, the vacancy will be filled upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the expeditionary force in which the vacancy occurs; and the commander of such expeditionary force may fill such vacancies by temporary appointments or by assignments, subject to the approval of the War Department.

Appointments and promotions in the Staff Corps, as well as in the line, will be made solely to obtain efficiency. The policy of the department is, however, that only for exceptional merit will staff officers be advanced in grade above meritorious contemporaries in the line.

5. Officers Not Covered by the Above Paragraphs.

Commanding officers of expeditionary forces serving abroad, to whom officers detached from tactical units and serving abroad report, will make recommendation as to the promotion of such officers.

The chiefs of their respective corps and their commanding officers or the officers to whom they report will make recommendation for the promotion of officers not covered by the preceding paragraphs of this order.

6.

All promotions and appointments made as herein prescribed will be subject to examination as to physical fitness.

(210.2, A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

P. C. HARRIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

19 U. S. GUN CARRIAGE PLANTS OUT OF 26 NOW COMPLETED

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Army Ordnance Department announces the completion of 19 of 26 plants for the production of gun carriages and recoil mechanisms. Of the seven other plants, four are 98 per cent complete, one is 95 per cent complete, one 90 per cent complete, and one 85 per cent complete.

To provide plant facilities—buildings and machinery—for the production on a large scale of carriages and recoil mechanisms for artillery of all calibers, the Ordnance Department has expended $24,837,336.

Plants Previously Completed.

On July 25, the Army Ordnance Department announced the completion of 15 of its 16 gun plants for the forging and machining of cannon, with a total expended or obligated of $74,769,297, including the new plant for big guns being built at Neville Island, Pittsburgh. Altogether, the amount expended or obligated to date to provide facilities for the production of guns, carriages, and recoil mechanisms, totals $99,606,633. This sum does not include provision made for the manufacture of artillery limbers, caissons, and ammunition wagons.

As was the case with the gun plants for forging and machining of cannon, a new industry had to be created for the production of gun carriages. The problem of carriage production in America was even more difficult than that of forging and machining cannon. For example, the carriage of the 240 mm. howitzer, the most complex of carriages, comprises about 6,000 separate pieces, exclusive of rivets. The carriage for 155 mm. guns or 155 mm. howitzers comprises between 3,000 and 3,500 individual pieces, exclusive of rivets.

All Now in Operation.

All of the 26 carriage plants are in operation, even those that took over the production of French models. The building of French model carriages in this country necessitated special arrangements with the French Government, the procurement of French drawings of all parts of the carriages, the translation into English measurements of those drawings, the selection of plants to manufacture the carriages, the building of new shops, the manufacture and installation of special machinery, and even the building of machine tools with which to make the machine-tool equipment of the carriage plants; the standardization of manufacture to such a degree that any part produced in any plant should be interchangeable with any similar part produced in any other plant, and all parts produced in American plants should be interchangeable with similar parts produced in French plants.

Weather a Handicap.

In building the plants last winter's weather was a serious handicap. Traffic tie-ups occasioned many delays.

Two companies are producing carriages for the 155-millimeter howitzer. One of these formerly made steel passenger cars and the other safes. A company which formerly manufactured hoisting and mining machinery is making carriages for the 155-millimeter gun. There are three types of 75-millimeter gun carriages in production at four plants, of which one is a Government arsenal, one produced ordnance before the war, one formerly manufactured automobiles, and another one air brakes.

The Recoil System.

The most vital part of any artillery carriage is the recoil system, or the "brake," as the French style that part upon which the gun when fired recoils, and which returns the gun to battery or position for firing again. Cast on the side of the recoil mechanism of every French gun are the words, "Be good to your brakes." The recoil mechanisms hold the secret of the guns. Their manufacture presents peculiarly difficult problems. Before the war this country had no facilities whatever for the production of recoil mechanisms. Now recoil mechanisms for the 155's are being made by an elevator company and by an automobile manufacturer, and those for the 75's are being made by a sewing-machine company and a Government arsenal.

Over 5,000,000 Soldiers Transported On American Railroads in 14 Months

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following table of troop movements:

	May 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918.	Total.
Special trains operated	2,850	4,323	7,173
Grand total cars used	39,349	55,897	95,246
Averages:			
Cars per train	13.8	12.9	13.3
Hours per train	49	47	47.8
Miles run per train	942	934	937
Miles per hour	19.1	20	19.3
Passengers per train	353	430	405
Persons handled:			
On special trains	1,007,174	1,895,476	2,902,099
On regular trains	708,674	371,181	1,079,855
Drafted men	502,584	892,930	1,395,514
Total	2,218,432	3,169,587	5,377,468

GENERAL CONFERENCE ON STEEL

(Continued from page 1.)

To accomplish this it was decided that there must be:

First, greater conversion of mills to the production of steel that is required in the war program.

Second, an increase in the coal supply, particularly by-products coal, available for mills engaged on Government work.

Third, shutting off further steel shipments to industries other than those engaged in meeting war needs.

Fourth, more rigorous conservation in the handling of steel in the mills.

Pledge to Cooperate.

The steel men in the meeting promised to cooperate to their utmost in meeting the Government's steel requirements and virtually pledged themselves to so increase their output as to guarantee the needs of the war program.

CALLS FOR NATION'S WORKERS ON 100 PER CENT WAR BASIS

The Department of Labor issues the following:

A present shortage in war work of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers and the exhaustion of reserves of skilled workers are conditions which make the alignment of the Nation on a 100 per cent war basis an immediate and imperative necessity.

So acute is the labor shortage that completion of a number of important war projects for the Army and Navy is being delayed. No idle labor of any real value exists from which to draw the men needed to keep contracts on scheduled delivery.

Stop All Non-essentials.

Nonessential production must be curtailed wholesale to release men for war work. Only thus can the balance be reestablished and assurance given that adequate supplies and ammunition will be provided for the fighting forces.

These facts as to the present war labor situation were brought out at a conference of field agents of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor in Washington. Reports from every section of the country told the same story of exhausted labor reserves and increasing shortages for war work.

"The time has come for the entire Nation to realize that business as usual is no longer possible," Nathan A. Smyth, assistant director of the United States Employment Service, told the conference.

Getting Quick Result.

"It is a question of winning the war quickly and finally or having it drag on indefinitely to an indefinite end. If we are to win the war quickly the production of luxuries and nonessentials in this country must come to an end. Classification of what are essentials at the present time has been brought by the War Industries Board to the point where definite action can be taken.

"We are faced with a condition which means a great lesson to be learned by the American people. When the people know the facts they will rise to the situation."

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 99.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 21, 1919.

Section A.—Small hostile attacks in the Vosges and northwest of Toul broke down before reaching our lines.

Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed the railway at Flabeuville. All our machines returned.

American Official Communique No. 100.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 22, 1918.

Section A.—North of the Vesle a successful raiding party brought in 21 prisoners. Hostile raids in Lorraine and in Alsace were repulsed.

Northwest of Toul one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine. On August 21 and 22 our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Audun-le-Roman, and Conflans. Three and one-half tons of bombs were dropped and many direct hits were observed. All our machines returned.

Constructive work at home must run well ahead of destructive work at the front.

U. S. Building Ships, First to Win War, Then for Fair and Square World Trade, Says Hurley, Answering Foe Propaganda

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

To carry out her great military program America is building a large fleet of transports and food ships. After the war this merchant marine will be used in America's enormous ocean-carrying trade.

It is to be expected that enemy propagandists should endeavor to use this American merchant fleet as a basis for arousing distrust between the allies.

GUARANTEES OF FAIR DEALING.

Guarantees of fair dealing in this matter are found in America's unselfish policy in fighting for democracy, in President Wilson's devotion to the cause of humanity, and also in America's past record.

President Wilson has demonstrated to the world that the people of the United States are not fighting for the permanency of their own liberty alone but for the liberty of civilization everywhere.

It is unthinkable that a nation fighting shoulder to shoulder with other great democracies should, after the war, turn its resources against them for trade conquests of the very kind which were largely instrumental in bringing on the war. If our ships do not bring prosperity to our neighbors as well as to ourselves, our own pride in the achievement will be diminished. Our ships will be operated after the war upon principles which recognize human and national rights and equities. This is a part of the consistent policy of President Wilson. It is made plain in his public statements. It is also plain in the history of the United States, which is free from selfish aggression in either territory or trade.

FIRST OF ALL WIN THE WAR.

In building her merchant fleet America plans first of all to win the war, and after that to overcome her own neglect in providing ocean transportation for her own trade. To this end the people of the United States are preparing to develop transportation on their own trade routes, without disturbing the trade or rights of other nations. And they, furthermore, hope that the American merchant marine will play a large part in bringing the neighboring democracies of the American hemisphere closer together.

ENEMY MOTIVES APPARENT.

Suggestions of selfish motives will, of course, be circulated in connection with the fleet we are building. Every nation lined up against autocracy can be depended upon to detect the source of such suggestions, and discount them, and maintain the solid line for democracy and humanity till the end.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman,
United States Shipping Board.

Two More Warehouses For Ohio Storage Depot

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Two additional warehouses are to be added to the Columbus, Ohio, quartermaster interior storage depot. The estimated cost is $800,000. The buildings will be 160 feet wide and 1,540 feet long, with tile walls, concrete floors, and wooden roof.

ADMITTED TO RESERVE SYSTEM.

Two Large Chicago Institutions Announced by Federal Board.

The Federal Reserve Board authorizes the following:

The Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the Northern Trust Co., Chicago, have been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System. These are two of the largest trust companies in Chicago, the Illinois Trust having total resources of $112,500,000 and the Northern $39.500.000.

Monthly record of State bank admissions has been broken already this month, 81 institutions having been admitted to the system, 37 of which are in the Chicago district. Total number of State institution members to date is 670, with resources of about $6,600,000.000, 181 of which are in the Chicago Federal reserve district.

No Orders to Officers Not to Buy Uniforms in U. S. for Service Abroad

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Reports current that officers of the Army have been instructed not to buy their uniforms in this country for service abroad are not based on any orders or suggestions made by the War Department.

The Adjutant General has written to Charles F. Wetzel, of New York, president of the National Association of Merchant Tailors, who brought the rumor to the attention of the Government, that there is no foundation for such a report. No such orders are contemplated by the General Staff.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday began debate on the man-power bill extending the draft age limits to 18 and 45 years. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, in opening the debate urged the prompt passage of the bill. A number of Senators took part in the discussion.

Senator Thomas, of Colorado, presented the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on an investigation of the aircraft situation made by a subcommittee of which Senator Thomas was chairman. The report contained criticism of delays in the early days of the war, a review of improved conditions, and recommendations for the creation of a department of aviation, with a Cabinet officer at its head.

A joint resolution authorizing the admission into the United States of refugees driven from their own countries by war conditions was transmitted to the Senate and House by President Wilson.

The Senate adopted a resolution urging such States as have not provided for absent voting of soldiers and sailors to enact laws permitting their franchise.

Gratitude of Congress to men in the Army and Navy for their efforts in the war is expressed in a resolution by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, adopted by the Senate. As a special tribute to the men who have died for their country the Senators, in voting, remained standing for one minute.

Senator Borah introduced a war revenue bill providing for a sales tax on every purchase made during the war. The tax ranges from 1 cent on all purchases from 5 cents to $100 and $1 on each $1,000 purchase, with an added 3-cent tax for each additional $1,000 on purchases of $50,000 or more.

HOUSE.

The House yesterday completed general debate on the man-power bill. Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican member of the Military Affairs Committee, opposed the McKenzie amendment putting the younger registrants in separate classes, contending that it would tie the hands of the Government. Representative Platt, Republican, of New York, speaking against the McKenzie amendment, declared it represented the "last gasp of the obstructionists and pacifists, who tried to prevent the first draft."

Authority to continue in the overseas service dismissed or discharged Army officers was asked of Congress by the War Department, at the instance of Gen. Pershing. It was explained that there have been many cases of officers found guilty of offenses that show incapacity to command troops, but who could do service as privates, if the law permitted.

Authority for the President to prohibit, in his discretion, exportation of goods from continental United States to the Philippines is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Webb, of North Carolina. The Council of National Defense has asked for the legislation, it was stated.

14 Major and 44 Brigadier Generals In List of Nominations Sent to Senate

The following nominations were sent to the Senate August 22, 1918:

State.

To be minister resident and consul general to Liberia.—Joseph L. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio.

To be secretaries of embassies or legations of class 1.—James G. Bailey, of Kentucy; Sheldon Whitehouse, of New York; Edward Bell, of New York.

To be secretaries of embassies or legations of class 2.—Charles B. Curtis, of New York; Jefferson Caffery, of Louisiana; William W. Andrews, of Ohio; Frederick A. Sterling, of Texas; Hugh R. Wilson, of Illinois.

To be secretaries of embassies or legations of class 4.—Henry I. Dockweiler, of Los Angels, Cal.; James Theodore Marriner, of Portland, Me.

To be marshal of the United States Court for China.—Nelson E. Lurton, of St. Louis, Mo.

To be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.—James P. Munroe, of Massachusetts.

Treasury.

To be collectors of customs.—Walker Taylor, of Wilmington, N. C., District No. 15, headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.; John F. Pugh, of Juneau, Alaska, District No. 31, headquarters at Juneau, Alaska.

To be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Virginia.—James S. Persinger, of Salem, Va.

To be assistant surgeons in the Public Health Service.—Dr. Charles Edward Gibbs, Dr. Claude William Mitchell, Dr. Richard Baxter Norment, jr.

War.

To be major general in the United States Army.—Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General.

Major general to be major general in the United States Army.—Jesse McI. Carter, chief, Militia Bureau.

Brigadier generals to be major generals in the United States Army.—William H. Johnston, Beaumont B. Buck, William Weigel, Robert L. Howze, Robert Alexander, John L. Hines, Grote Hutcheson, Walter H. Gordon, Eli A. Helmick, William Lassiter, and William S. McNair.

Colonels to be brigadier generals in the Army of the United States.—Henry C. Newcomer, La Roy S. Upton, Peter W. Davison, Howard L. Laubach, Frank E. Bamford, George H. Estes, Briant H. Wells, Frank B. Watson, LeRoy Eltinge, Dennis E. Nolan, Manus McCloskey, William E. Cole, Guy V. Henry, William P. Ennis, Beverly F. Browne, William H. Burt, Edward D. Anderson, William J. Glasgow, John E. Woodward, S. J. Bayard Schindel, Frank Parker, Oliver Edwards, Pegram Whitworth, Robert E. Callan, Frank K. Fergusson, Harley B. Ferguson, George A. Nugant, Fox Conner, Raymond W. Briggs, Edward H. De Armond, Marlborough Churchill, and Robert M. Danford.

Colonels to be brigadier generals, Ordnance Department.—John T. Thompson, Colden L'H. Ruggles, Samuel S. McRoberts, George W. Burr, Odus C. Horney, and Guy E. Tripp.

To be assistant surgeon general, with rank of major general.—Brig. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland.

Colonels to be brigadier generals, the United States Army.—John W. Heavey, Ulysses G. McAlexander, Lucius R. Holbrook, Amos A. Fries, Preston Brown, and Frank R. McCoy.

Navy—Coast Guard.

Third lieutenants to be second lieutenants.—Robert Donohue, Elmer Fowler Stone, Fletcher Webster Brown, James Alexander Frost, jr., Loyd Vineyard Kiellorn, Carl Christian von Paulsen, John Elliot Whitbeck, and Gordon Whiting MacLane.

Interior.

To be surveyor general of Colorado.—John B. McGauran, of Colorado.

To be receivers of public moneys.—Albert T. Forse, of California, at Independence, Cal.; John E. Barrett, of Kansas, at Topeka, Kans.; James L. Travers, of Minnesota, at Duluth, Minn.; James P. Bole, of Montana, at Bozeman, Mont.; John J. Missemer, of Colorado, at Hugo, Colo.

To be registers of land offices.—Frank M. McHaffie, of Montana, at Missoula, Mont.; Shober J. Rogers, of Nevada, at Carson City, Nev.; Carl A. Ferguson, of California, at Visalia, Cal.; John R. Beavers, of Colorado, at Hugo, Colo.

Commerce.

To be supervising inspector, eleventh district, Steamboat-Inspection Service.—William Fisher, of California.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

NEW RULING ON EXPORTATION OF LARD TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 210) that it will now consider applications for the exportation of compound lard to all countries in North, Central, and South America and the West Indies. Applicants should file their applications on Form X. Applicants for licenses to export compound lard to Canada must obtain from the Canada food board the requisite import license and attach the same to their application to the United States War Trade Board for export license.

UNSKILLED LABOR IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES HERE IS CLASSED AS NONESSENTIAL WAR WORK

COMMUNITY LABOR BOARD RULING

Formal Notice May Be Served on Employees Affected—Voluntary Release of These Men by Their Employers Is Expected.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The community labor board of the United States Employment Service of the District of Columbia, acting in conformity with the declaration of the labor-recruiting program as prescribed by the Department of Labor, declares as nonessential or nonwar work the unskilled labor employed in the industries mentioned below in which male employees are now working and on whom a formal notice will be served, if that course is necessary. The voluntary release of these men by their employers so that they may be transferred to war work is expected without such formal notice from this board.

Men who are released from the various nonessential industries, as determined by this board, may apply at the local office of the United States Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., where they will be given employment in essential war work.

Industries Held Nonessential.

The men at this time to be released by establishments determined by the board to be nonessential are the laborers, porters, janitors, and other unskilled workers. This board has determined the following industries to be engaged in nonessential war work:

Auto industry accessories.

Drivers of pleasure cars—cleaning, repairing, and delivery of same.

Sight-seeing cars.

Auto trucks engaged in work other than fuel or Government work.

Teaming, other than delivery of products for war work.

Bath and barber shop attendants.

Bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms.

Bottlers and bottle supplies.

Candy manufacturers, cigars and tobacco.

Cleaners and dyers.

Clubs.

Confectioners and delicatessen establishments.

Builders and contractors not engaged in the erection of structures for war work.

Dancing academies.

Mercantile stores.

Florists.

Fruit stands.

Junk dealers.

Livery and sales stables.

Pawn brokers.

Peanut venders and establishments.

Shoe shining shops.

Window cleaners.

Soft drink establishments.

Soda fountain supplies.

It may be necessary for the board to add to this list from time to time.

The following is the general policy of the Department of Labor, under which the Washington board is operating:

"For the purposes of the centralizing war labor recruiting program 'war work' means—

"1. The manufacture of products or the erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the Government for use in connection with the war. 'Indirectly supplied' includes goods delivered under subcontracts to Government contractors.

"2. Coal mining is wholly war work.

"3. Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this program they are protected from all recruiting by other industries.

"The making of products which may ultimately be used for war purposes, but which are not to be delivered either directly to the Government or to some contractor who uses them in producing or as a part of products to be delivered to the Government, is not considered war work."

Prices on New Woolen Clips Announced By the War Industries Board Committee

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has fixed the following maximum prices upon the new woolen clips and also prices for men's wear and women's wear new clips which are to be paid by the rag collector to the cutter-up, effective on all sales made from August 22, and remaining in effect until October 1, 1918, and thereafter pending the compilation of data which is to be furnished by the Federal Trade Commission. These prices are net f. o. b. shipping point and are based on high standard of grading and should not be paid for inferior packing, and are to apply to sales made both to the Government and to the public:

	Per pound.
MEN'S WEAR.	
Men's black and blue worsteds	$0.48
Fine clothing-house clips, lightweight	39
Fine merchant-tailor clips	38
Medium clothing-house clips, lightweight	37
Ordinary clothing-house clips, including cotton warps	32
All-wool overcoatings	23
Medium overcoatings free from cotton warps	20
All-wool mackinaws	17
Mixed overcoatings, including cotton warps	10
Cotton-warp clothing clips	5
All-wool flannels	25
WOMEN'S WEAR.	
Fine cloak and suit house, lightweight mixed clips, including serges	33
Fine cloak and suit house, lightweight mixed clips, without serges	25
All-wool mixed serges	40
All-wool cloakings	20
Cotton-warp serges	8
Cotton warp cloak and suit clips	5
NEW WOOLEN CLIPS.	
Black worsted	65
Blue worsted	62
Blue worsted edges	50
Brown worsted	57
Black and white worsted	56
Light worsted	54
Fine light worsted and clips	50
Fine lights	45
Fine dark worsted	48
Fine dark worsted and clips	47
Fine mixed clips	44
Mixed dark clips	40
Mixed clips	35
Medium mixed clips	32
Heavy weight clips	28
Coarse dark clips	23
Coarse light clips	25
Ordinary light clips	20
Black and white	30
Dark gray oxford	26
Plain black clips	26
Blue uniform clips (without edges)	38
Fancy mackinaw	20
Union	8
Light union	11
Light blue serge	52
Black serge	50
Blue serge	50
Brown serge	50
Green serge	59
Red serge	50
Tan serge	60
Black and blue serge edges	35
Dark serge	35
Light serge	45
White serge	70
Blue cheviot	28
Red cheviot	28
Brown cheviot	28
Green cheviot	28
Black cheviot	28
Light blue cheviot	28
Tan cheviot	35
Light homespun	35
Medium homespun	30
Ordinary homespun	25
Light flannel	35
Blue flannel	35
Red flannel	35
Green flannel	36
French flannel	27
Mixed flannel	25
Black flannel	33

ONE MEDIUM FOR CONTROL OF ALL GRAIN EXPORTED

The Food Administration issues the following:

The Railroad Administration and the exports control committee have decided, in order to better control the port situation and thereby prevent congestion and to secure maximum transportation results, to concentrate the approval of transportation permits, covering all export grain and grain products, through one channel, and to that end it has been arranged that, effective at once, the issue of these permits shall hereafter be subject to the approval of C. E. Spens, manager of inland traffic for the United States Food Administration, and who also is a representative of the United States Railroad Administration. The permits will be issued directly, as heretofore, by the freight traffic committee, but only when approved as mentioned.

At the present time this arrangement will only include North Atlantic ports, where heretofore the permit system has obtained. It is the intention, however, to also inaugurate the permit system within the immediate future at all Gulf ports, when the issue of permits will be subject to the same approval as at North Atlantic ports.

Mr. Spens has opened an office at New York, 42 Broadway, with Mr. C. A. Lahey, assistant manager of inland traffic, of the United States Food Administration, directly in charge of the new work.

Pending the determination of the amount of malt required for next winter's operations, the Food Administration has issued a ruling prohibiting all malsters buying for malting purposes any grain before October 1, 1918.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF MEN IN THE 21-YEAR CLASS

Those Exempted and the Procedure in Case of Sickness or Unavoidable Absence.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

To-morrow is the date set by proclamation of the President for the registration of all young men in the country who have reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1918, and on or before August 24, 1918.

The Exceptions Noted.

Attention is called again to the fact that the proclamation applies to all young men within that classification, excepting officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in active service, and residents of the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. A day for registration in these territories will be named in a later proclamation.

Cases of Sickness, Etc.

Attention is also called to the provision in the proclamation which says that any person "who, on account of sickness, will be unable to present himself for registration may apply on or before the day of registration at the office of any local board for instructions as to how he may register by agent."

Any person absent from the jurisdiction of the local board where he permanently resides may register by mail, provided his registration card reaches his local board by to-morrow.

A person who has no permanent residence must register at the place designated for registration by the local board having jurisdiction of the area where he may be on registration day.

Any young man of the prescribed age affected by the proclamation who, on account of absence at sea or absence without the territorial limits of the United States, may be unable to comply with the regulations pertaining to absentees, must register within five days after reaching the first United States port, either by applying in person before his proper local board or by complying with the regulations for other absentees.

May Register Next Monday.

The Secretary of War has notified all of the local draft boards in the United States to accept the registration of draftees who are observant of Saturday as the Sabbath day on Monday, August 26, next, instead of on Saturday, August 24, the date proclaimed by the President upon which men who have reached the age of 21 since June are to be registered throughout the United States by their local boards. This action was taken at the request of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada. It applies to draft men of the orthodox Jewish faith and those of any other religious denomination who observe Saturday as the Sabbath day.

Reports on Railroad Pension Systems Called for by Public Service Director

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Public Service and Accounting, issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 22.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1918.*

The chief accounting officers of all carriers under Federal control are requested to at once prepare and forward to the undersigned, not later than September 15, a statement giving a concise and brief outline of the pension system or plan, if any, in effect December 31, 1917. If no regular system or plan was in effect and payments were made in the nature of pensions, outline the method of calculating such payments and the method of selection of the pensioners. In addition to the foregoing, fully answer the following questions:

1. Was the system or plan continued after December 31, 1917, and is it in effect at the present time? If discontinued after December 31, 1917, advise when and why discontinued.

2. Are the payments to pensioners being made on account of the Director General and treated as part of operating expenses?

3. Has the rate of payment for pensions been increased or decreased since December 31, 1917? If so, give particulars and authority therefor.

4. State the total amount of increases or decreases caused by changes in rates of pensions paid from January 1 to June 30, 1918.

5. Does the corporation or do the employees contribute to the pension fund, or to the payments that were made to pensioners subsequent to December 31? If so, to what extent and how were these contributions made and accounted for.

6. State the number of retired employees (not including officers) that were being paid pensions in the month of December, 1917.

7. State for each month separately for the period January 1 to June 30, 1918, the number of employees (not including officers) that were paid pensions and the aggregate monthly amount paid, and the amount thereof that was charged to operating expenses.

8. State the number of retired officers that were paid pensions in the month of December, 1917, and the aggregate amount of pensions paid.

9. State for each month separately for the period January 1 to June 30, 1918, the number of retired officers that were paid pensions and the aggregate monthly amount paid, and the amount thereof that was charged to operating expenses.

10. Submit a list of the names and designations of retired officers to whom pensions have been paid during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1918, and state the monthly amount of salary paid at the date of retirement and the monthly rate of the pension paid at June 30, 1918.

11. State for the month of December and separately for the months January to June, 1918, inclusive, the number of employees and officers, not included in any of the foregoing answers, that are carried on the regular pay rolls, who perform little or no service or a different service than when regularly employed, and who receive full or partial rates of compensation formerly paid, but who, because of the absence of a pension plan, or because of the belief that pension plans might be discontinued, are not carried on the pension rolls.

12. State in reference to question 11 separately, for each month, the total amounts paid, and show the accounts charged therewith and the amount distributed to each account, showing, in addition, the name of each person so appearing on the pay roll for the month of June, 1918, and the amount payable to such person for that month.

13. What portion, if any, of the amount charged to operating expenses for pensions paid during the period January 1 to June 30 is chargeable to the corporation?

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$475,546.47
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	434,730.12
Miscellaneous	2,174,118.04
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	108,365.62
Total ordinary receipts	3,192,760.25
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	15,568,436.62
Balance previous day	1,619,355,388.67
Total	1,638,116,585.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$51,150,418.06
Panama Canal disbursements	22,256.96
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	10,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	5,077,063.60
Balance in general fund to-day	1,571,911,360.84
Total	1,638,116,585.54

WOOLEN MILLS ASKED TO STOP MAKING FANCY INDIAN BLANKETS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Because of the necessity of conserving the existing wool supply for the military needs, Herbert E. Peabody, chief of the woolens section, and Lewis Penwell, chief of the domestic wool section, of the War Industries Board, have requested all woolen mills to refrain from further manufacture of Navajo or fancy Indian blankets. This applies to the mills only and not to the Indians, whose small production is made upon hand looms.

The woolen mills have been further requested to divert their stocks into the production of clothing material for loggers engaged in work for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and for the aircraft production.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

MOTORCYCLE MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS STEEL SAVING PLANS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of the motorcycle industry conferred with the Conservation Division on a program to effect economies in the use of metals and rubber in the manufacture of its product. The manufacturers agreed to put their experts to work on techical problems connected with various methods of effecting economies and to report within a few weeks, through the war service committee, which is to be organized by the industry.

Use of Substitutes.

The industry consumes a considerable amount of steel, copper tubing, brass tubing, tinplate, and rubber. The manufacturers were asked to suggest wherein it is practicable for them to use substitutes for the metals, particularly copper and brass, which are required in the war program. They agreed to give the matter careful consideration, and to make suggestions to the Conservation Division that will form the basis for recommendations by the latter.

Representatives Present.

Representatives of the industry at the meeting were: T. C. Butler, jr., C. B. Franklin, and F. J. Weschler, of Springfield, Mass.; F. B. Rodgers, Arthur Davidson, W. S. Harley, and August Frey, Milwaukee; A. G. Hale and F. J. Stareck, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundries in Big Camps Are to Cost $5,754,990

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Laundries are to be provided in all of the principal camps and cantonments. The average cost of each will be $150,000. The expenditure of $5,754,990 for this purpose has been authorized. The work will be done by the construction division.

Power to operate the laundries will be supplied by special power houses, which will be erected at the same time. The buildings in each of the larger camps will cost $176,000, while $130,688 is provided for each of the smaller camps.

Instructions have been issued to proceed with the work at the following camps: Johnston, Sevier, MacArthur, Las Casas, Devens, Gordon, Dodge, Grant, Pike, Taylor, Greene, Hancock, Shelby, Sheridan, Beauregard, Wadsworth, McClellan, Meigs, Mills, and Forts Wright and Terry.

Articles Prohibited by Mail to England

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 20, 1918.

Manufactures of bone, horn, ivory, and celluloid are specially prohibited importation into Great Britain and if received in the mails are subject to seizure by the British customs authorities.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

FUR AND FELT HAT MAKERS AGREE TO LIMIT STYLES, COLORS, SHAPES AND TRIMMINGS FOR SPRING OF 1919

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Variety in styles, colors, shapes, weights, and trimmings of fur and felt hats for the civilian trade for the spring season of 1919 will be restricted and curtailed under a program accepted by the manufacturers through their war-service committee after conference with the felt section of the textile division and the conservation division of the War Industries Board.

The conservation division has sent to makers of men's fur and wool felt hats and to makers of women's fur and wool felt hat bodies a schedule of the program for conservation for the spring season of 1919 to become effective about September 1. The schedule follows:

To the makers of men's fur and wool felt hats and the makers of women's fur and wool felt hat bodies:

As you well know, readjustments of prewar business methods and business practices are necessary in order to meet the extraordinary conditions which have now developed. These readjustments should be made with the least possible dislocation of industry in order that all interests may be protected as far as possible. Conservation is a vital factor in the war program and conservation of materials and labor in the hat industry is urgently necessary.

The inclosed program for conservation for the spring season of 1919 has been thoroughly discussed with the war-service committee of the industry. This plan will be further developed and issued in a more specific form for the fall season of 1919. For instance, it is then planned to standardize colors along the lines mentioned in item No. 2.

This program will be finally announced and made effective on or about September 1, unless substantial reasons are immediately presented which will give cause for its modification. Any such changes will only be considered in the light of bringing about a more effective method of meeting the present war conditions.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The Recommendations.

The following recommendations are to cover the manufacture of all fur and wool felt hats for the civilian trade for the spring season 1919:

1. The number of body qualities usually manufactured to be reduced as far as practicable.

2. The variety of colors of fur felt hats for men to be restricted to 9. The variety of colors of fur felt hats for women to be restricted to 9. Mixed colors to be eliminated in fur felt hats. The variety of colors of wool felt hats for men to be restricted to 12. The variety of colors of wool felt hats for women and children to be restricted to 12. (A manufacturer producing fur felt hats for men and women may manufacture 9 distinct colors for each. A manufacturer producing wool felt hats for men and women may make 12 distinct colors for each. A manufacturer producing both wool and fur felt hats for men and women may make 9 distinct colors of fur for men and 9 distinct colors of fur for women, 12 distinct colors in wool for men and 12 for women.) It is suggested that the colors of men's hats be confined to the following: Black, two shades of brown, two shades of green, two shades of steel, pearl, and Belgian belly.

3. The variety of weights of bodies to be reduced as far as is practicable.

4. No styles to be produced in the so-called staple shapes in dimensions in excess of 6-inch crown, 3½-inch brim. No fancy or novelty shapes in excess of 5¾-inch crown and 2¾-inch brim.

5. No genuine leathers to be used exceeding in width 1⅛-inch unturned; no genuine leathers with turned edges. No imitation leathers exceeding in width 1⅛-inch turned.

6. The use of linings to be discouraged for spring season of 1919, and to be discontinued for fall season of 1919.

7. On so-called staple shapes in soft hats bands are not to exceed 12 lignes in width. On fancy or novelty shapes no band to exceed 22 lignes in width. On both of the above bands not to exceed 36 inches in length for a size 7⅛ hat. This figure to include material used in bow. No bindings exceeding 10 lignes in width to be used on soft hats. No bands exceeding 12 lignes in width to be used on stiff hats. Bands not to exceed 36 inches in length, including bow for size 7⅛ hat. No binding on stiff hats to exceed 11 lignes in width.

8. No leathers to be draw strung or laced. No elastics, cords, buttons, or eyelets to be used.

9. No stickers to be used in the tips of soft hats.

10. Six hats to be packed in a carton wherever possible. (This does not mean that not more than one style may be packed in a box.) In order that stocks in the hands of the hat manufacturers and paper manufacturers be fully utilized, no one special color or design of covering paper should be insisted upon by any manufacturer. It is suggested that wherever possible uncovered chip board boxes be used. If a covering paper is used it should be unbleached.

11. Salesmen to carry only one sample trunk on the initial trip, and no sample trunk on the duplicate trip each season.

12. Roundings to be compressed in bales instead of shipped in bags.

13. No hats to be made with turned over or turned under edges.

14. The amount of shellac used to be reduced as far as is practicable.

15. The sale of ticket hats to be discouraged.

Please report any materials that you have on hand which will be affected by these recommendations, itemizing character and quantities.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

Army

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	21
Missing in action	37
Wounded severely	23
Died of wounds	24
Died from accident and other causes	6
Died of disease	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	15
Total	128

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Herman H. Smith. Mrs. Theresa Smith, 7 Shipley Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. Everett Doney. Ira Doney, 503 Main Street, Oconto, Wis.
Corpl. Carl J. Sund. John E. Sund, 28 Rodney Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Gustav Herman Anderson. Charley Anderson, 512 East Forty-fourth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Irving Ashley. Mrs. Jane Ashley, Portage, Wis.
Dominique J. Babineau. Mrs. Lucelia Babineau, Foxcroft, Me.
David Baron. Mrs. Ewdohia C. Baron, Bobrusky, Muisk, Russia.
Charles L. Eddy. Mrs. Mary L. Eddy, 1942 West One hundred and second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Eugene B. Gallion. James O. Clifton, Benson, N. C.
Perley F. Greaves. Frank Greaves, Walden, Vt.
John R. Iholtz. Mrs. Lue McGrath, Albert Street, Wabash, Ind.
John J. Joyce. Mrs. Annie Joyce, Greenock, Pa.
John Kalinski. Valo Kalinski, 2139 Cambridge Street, Baltimore, Md.
Howard A. Koagel. Mrs. Margaret Smith, 409 Helen Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Edgar G. Miller. Mrs. Margaret Miller, Congress Street, Portland, Me.
Sherman H. Patton. Mrs. Myra Patton, R. F. D. No. 4, Greensburg, Ind.
Frank E. Peoples. Mrs. Mary Hinkley, 317 Yellowstone Avenue, Miles City, Mont.
Harrison F. Rachow. George Rachow, Round Lake, Minn.
Angelo Spino. John Spino, San Pietro, De Fileto, Italy.
Harold C. Wood. Mrs. A. J. Wood, R. F. D. No. 2, Mooers, N. Y.
Walter A. Zahnow. Mrs. Rickey Zahnow, 1717 Johnson Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Philip Mills. Mrs. Paul D. Mills, St. Davids, Pa.
Sergt. Fred W. Murray. Mrs. Josephine Murray, 30 Ogden Avenue, Menominee, Mich.
Sergt. Harold W. Ross. Mrs. A. P. Ross, 1012 West Twelfth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Sergt. Lewis Thompson. Mrs. Eliza Thompson, Gibson, Ga.
Sergt. Albert J. Williams. Mrs. John Williams, 625 Hoven Street, Duryea, Pa.
Corpl. William Junod. Miss Regina Junod, 317 Tusculum Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. George A. McKee. Thomas B. McKee, 71 Weldon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cook Arthur Adolph Kerlin. Mrs. Augusta Kerlin, 801 Armour Avenue, Cudahy, Wis.
Cook Miles W. McBeth. Paul H. McBeth, 806 Taylor Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

William C. Best. Mrs. Trevenon Best, 839 North Montana Street, Butte, Mont.
Abraham H. Breitigan. D. M. Breitigan, R. F. D. No. 2, Lititz, Pa.
Arthur F. Brown. W. N. Brown, Relief, Ky.
Albert D. Connell. Mrs. William Connell, Claremont, Minn.
Claud C. Courtney. T. L. Courtney, Verden, Okla.
Frank W. Cullen. Mrs. P. C. Jones, Broadway and Glendale Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Paul Fauck. Fred Fauck, 731 Twelfth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Charles Flack. Mrs. Fred Kuhs, 1122 West Delaware Street, Evansville, Ind.
Horley Hoy. Peter Hoy, Munising, Mich.
Manuel Jokeem. Mrs. Candia Marie Jokeem, Sito Di Passo, Vicante Funchal, Madeira.
Henry T. Sprinkle. Mrs. S. Sprinkle, 228 North Capital Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Otto B. Swanson. John Peterson, 6346 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William Towle. A. G. Towle, 18 Larchmont Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Boleslaw Wasilewski. Mrs. Lucy Lupinski, 23 Judith Street, Providence, R. I.
Felix Wisowaty. Mrs. Anna Binski, 1330 Marbelle Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Willie Bennett. Mrs. Matld Bennett, Yazoo City, Miss.
Fred Wilson. F. W. Wilson, Fairmount, N. C.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. George D. Raines. Lemuel A. Raines, Robeline, La.

PRIVATES.

Ralph Devivo. P. Clement, 273 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles B. Harris. C. W. Harris, Coin, Iowa.
Donald Harry McRae. Mrs. Christopher McRae, R. F. D. No. 5, Cass City, Mich.
Joseph Arthur Rocco. Mrs. Margaret Daymo, Wakefield, Mich.
Frank T. Scheidel. Charles J. Scheidel, 347 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. James T. Potter. Mrs. J. T. Potter, 27 Wall Street, North Adams, Mass.
Sergt. Walter Raymond McCurdy. Mrs. Hazel McCurdy, Wellington, Kans.

CORPORALS.

Charles P. Jones. Joel A. Jones, 2 Forest Street, East Hampton, Conn.
John Pawliczak. Joseph Porzadny, 746 Fifteenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mechanic Louis H. Valentine. Mrs. Annie I. Valentine, 4220 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph T. Casey. Mrs. Mary Casey, 19 Bedford Street, Hartford, Conn.
Petros Dalabera. Foto Dalabera, Salonica, Macedonia, Greece.
Louis Dankworth. Mrs. John L. Dankworth, 1324 Madison Avenue, Piqua, Ohio.
Robert L. Daugherty. Mrs. Addie L. Daugherty, Oran, Mo.
Antonio Di Matto. Roscoe Di Matto, 6 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
Walter Graeff. Charles Graeff, 542 East Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Harold Johnson. Thomas Johnson, 540 Water Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
Bernard McCue. Mrs. Mary McCue, 1009 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Albert Mork. Mrs. Helen Stoltz, 60 Waverly Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Michael F. Murphy. Thomas G. Murphy, Taberg, N. Y.
William Murray. Mrs. Rose Murphy, 35 Duke Street, Kearny, N. J.
Tony D. Potenza. Andrew Potenza, 237 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn.
Frank M. Roberts. Mrs. Marcelina Roberts, Ralish Street, Thompsonville, Conn.
Harold Emil Tanner. Mrs. Ida Tanner, 6702 Greenfield Avenue, West Allis, Wis.
Karl Techenow. John Krawitz, 38 North Street, Hartford, Conn.
Charles Vanchure. Mrs. Eva Vanchure, Avella, Pa.
Samuel A. Watkins. Mrs. P. A. Watkins, 341 Neshannock Avenue, New Castle, Pa.
John Joseph Zentiles. Stephen Zentiles, 1957 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Milton E. Vanderwerker. Mrs. Amanda Vanderwerker, 1331 South Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Philander C. Lewis. Mrs. Ruth C. Lewis, Corvallis, Oreg.
Corpl. Otto Vanek. Joseph Vanek, 2738 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Robert W. Gillespie. Mrs. Mary A. Gillespie, 2045 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.
Frank P. Manning. Miss Mary Manning, 12 Portland Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Emilio Mendoza. Mrs. Clara Mendoza, 162 Clarmont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Herbert F. Peterson. Mrs. J. J. Peterson, Glenville, Minn.
Tom Penagulis. James Christ, 143½ West Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Edward F. Purcell. John J. Purcell, 518 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
Charles Rachevsky. Mrs. Ida Rachevsky, Ralaurowezh, Russia.
Ludovicus Van Sersel. Mrs. Maria Van Rooey, Dussan, Holland.
Joe Waisenberg. Mrs. Zlapa Waisenberg, 73 Grewita Tulca, Roumania.
Rube H. Brock. E. N. Brock, Russellville, Okla.
John Glynn. Mrs. Mary Schaeffer, 228 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Virgil R. Pearson. Mrs. Lou Pearson, 301 Valley Avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

Capt. Blanton Barrett. Mrs. Blanton Barrett, care of V. A. Moore, Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut. William H. Oates. R. M. Oates, Hendersonville, N. C.
Lieut. Murray K. Spidle. L. C. Spidle, 516 Henry Street, Massillon, Ohio.
Sergt. J. Joseph Gillig. Henry F. Kramer, 610 South Eleventh Street, Springfield, Ill.
Sergt. Jessie C. Martin. G. M. Martin, 117 Main Street, Gainesville, Ga.
Corpl. Carl Foresti. Rose Renna, 6355 Apple Avenue, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corpl. Ernest A. Parker. Mrs. Hattie L. Parker, Quimby, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Fred A. Eberhardt. Aloyis Eberhardt, Monesson, Pa.
Harry W. Hare. Fred P. Hare, Central Hotel, Indiana, Pa.
Otis Hine. Mrs. Walter Benedict, 454 North Elm Street, Torrington, Conn.
Salvatore Lepone. John Lepone, 409 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Leslie W. Lynch. Bob Lynch, Oglesby, Tex.
Frank H. McCaffrey. Mrs. Eva Raab, 614 Front Street, Milton, Pa.
Walter J. Overby. M. D. Overby, Greenwood, Miss.
Paul R. Ryan. Mrs. Della Ryan, 90 Cecero Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harry Scott. Mrs. Nara Scott, Florence, Ind.
Francis Sheridan. M. J. Sheridan, 146 Willow Street, Waltham, Mass.
Salvatore S. Vicchio. Mrs. Mary Vicchio, 2229 Huntington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Robert A. Wagner. A. William Wagner, Keota, Colo.
Mike Wasielowski. Mrs. Torrisa Wasielowski, 1244 Hamilton Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Robert B. Wetzel. Mrs. Hattie Clark, 19 South Brook Street, Allentown, Pa.
Mark Coztdnozki. Philip Coztdnozki, Podolisk, Russia.
Joseph Anthony Ego. Christian Oberst, 101 Dewey Street, Newark, N. J.
Russell D. Montgomery. Jim Carpenter, Keo, Ark.
Ardito Salvadore. Lona Vida, 96 Elizabeth Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph O. Sauriol. J. Saurlol, 30 Hacker Street, Worcester, Mass.
August F. Schilling. Mrs. Catherine Schilling, 227 Thirty-eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Steve Seborowsky. Aleck Seborowsky, 302 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edd Sherlock. Frank Sherlock, 59 Scovill Street, Torrington, Conn.
Frank Spisak. Joseph Spisak, 200 Second Street, Passaic, N. J.
George E. Suydam. George E. Suydam, Henry Street, Winsted, Conn.
Thomas P. Thomas. John W. Thomas, Fife, Ga.
Louie A. Toler. Mrs. Jane Toler, Goreville, Johnson County, Ill.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Middio Trolla. Gabriele Trolla, Capestrano, Aquila, Italy.
John D. Winn. Mrs. Maggie Winn, Lamar, Colo.
Herman F. Wutke. August Wutke, R. F. D. No. 1, Greenvalley, Wis.
Fred Yaggy. Miss Bertha Shearer, 1720 Marshall Street, Boone, Iowa.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	27
Missing in action	35
Wounded severely	30
Died of wounds	18
Died from accident and other causes	1
Died of disease	11
Wounded (degree undetermined)	10
Total	132

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Oliver Lacasse. Mrs. Mondor Lacasse, Claremont, N. H.
Sergt. Elisha W. Wescott. Mrs. Elmer Wescott, South Penobscot, Me.
Sergt. Joyce Kilmer. Mrs. Joyce Kilmer, Larchmount Manor, N. Y.
Sergt. Thomas E. Landers. A. Landers, 78 East Central Street, Natick, Mass.
Corpl. Michael J. Leonard. Mrs. Minnie Zrimnuer, 57 Fingerboard Road, Staten Island, N. Y.
Corpl. Gavin R. McIver. John McIver, 15 Ridge Road, Mattapan, Mass.
Corpl. Pete Schultz. Andrew Schultz, 827 Progress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corpl. Myron L. Whitcomb. Lindly N. Whitcomb, Hampden, Me.
Mechanician Curtis E. McQuillan. Mrs. Elizabeth Wenzel, 53 South Nineteenth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Amos Deperro. Philip Deperro, Box 74, Sykesville, Jefferson County, Pa.
Hyman Hillson. Jacob Hillson, 110 Howland Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Sidney M. Johnson. August N. Johnson, Osco, Ill.
Fred Kapanke. Mrs. Matilda Kapanke, Box 188, Shawano, Wis.
Frederick P. King. Peter B. King, 113 Gibson Street, Rutland, Vt.
Charles J. Klein. Mrs. Crist Klein, 116 West Fourth Street, Lewiston, Pa.
Joseph Krone. Mrs. Jennie Krone, Abbott Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
Walter Madenford. Mrs. Walter Madenford, 132 South Orange Street, Media, Pa.
George T. Maxwell. G. Maxwell, 310 Langley Road, Newton Center, Mass.
Joseph Milkewicz. Harry B. Milkewicz, 1229 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Albert C. Smith. Clarence W. Smith, Danbury, Conn.
Ethan A. Stowe. John W. Stowe, Snyder, Okla.
Hyman Tonkowitz. Barnett Tonkowitz, 370 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.
Erasmo DiNitto. Peppino DiNitto, 173 Summerville Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Ira Fowler. Mrs. Dello Hahn, Nevada, Ohio.
Walter Byron McCune. James A. McCune, Michigan City, Ind.
Kenneth Eckman Price. Mrs. Ella Price, 415 Lawrence Street, Burlington, N. J.
Charles J. Sullivan. Edward T. Sullivan, 45 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Andrew O. Tallman. William Tallman, 703 Herkimer Street, Joliet, Ill.
Wagoner John Loyal Conant. Mrs. Q. V. Conant, R. F. D. No. 6, Coldwater, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Charles Oscar Cross. R. C. Cross, R. F. D. No. 4, box 16, Faribault, Minn.
Henry F. Horman. Miss Bertha McCarthy, 674 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leonard K. Jarstfer. Mrs. Floy B. Jarstfer, Carson City, Mich.
Samuel J. Lewin. Mrs. William Lewin, 568 West 149th Street, New York, N. Y.
Mayo E. Taggart. Mrs. Mary Taggart, Snyder, Mo.
Bryan Miller. Mrs. Nellie Miller, 437 Careoni Street, Detroit, Mich.
Earl M. Mortorff. William Mortorff, Ashley, Ind.
John Lagan Orr. Mrs. James William Orr, 421 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John Arthur Peterson. Jacob Brecke, Lombard, Ill.
Reinhard F. Poeppelmier. William F. Poeppelmier, R. F. D. No. 3, Gerald, Mo.
Lyman Rohr. Mrs. Alice Rohr, Ambler, Pa.
Alfred Ruchti. Adolph Ruchti, Monroe, Wis.
Walter C. Sanderson. Mrs. William Muir, Shawneetown, Ill.
Ernest Schulgen. Matt Schulgen, 122 South Main Street, Lodi, Wis.
Edward Schultz. Mrs. Mary Schultz, R. F. D. No. 2, Spencer, Wis.
Woodfin H. Sponagle. Haymon Sponagle, Horton, W. Va.

Died of Disease.

SERGEANTS.

John H. Neilson. John T. Neilson, Malvern Lane, Peoria, Ill.
Van Horn Peale. Rembrandt Peale, 2710 Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. William P. Schoenfeld. Mrs. Louis Schoenfeld, 1642 Palm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Oscar A. Dahlen. Ole T. Dahlen, Kindred, N. Dak.
Noah Duke. Louis Duke, R. F. D. No. 2, box 2, Tishomingo, Miss.
John Evans. Miss Maggie Roberts, Blumfield Street, Newbern, N. C.
Will Foy. Mrs. Annie Foy, Emelie, Ala.
Raymond A. Garland. Mrs. Anna Garland, Germantown, Nebr.
Henry Grier. Mrs. Caroline Grier, 426 Hill Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Harold J. Moore. J. H. Moore, Live Oak, Cal.
Benjamin Rojcki. John Kaccek, 52 Birch Street, New Britain, Conn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Bart L. Welsh. Mrs. Elia Millward, 414 Buckeye Avenue, Wellsville, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

Hollis P. Duell. Mrs. George H. Clark, McCords, Mich.
Chovine R. Sprott, jr. C. R. Sprott, Manning, S. C.
William Winniki. Mrs. Jullis Modjeski, 56 South Orchard Street, Wallingford, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Terrence Francis Dunne. Mrs. Mary Cleary, 444 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William R. McCandless. Mrs. Addie McCandless, 920 Main Street, Muncie, Ind.
Stephen Shillady. Mrs. M. J. Shillady, 12 Appleton Street, Everett, Mass.
Cook Walenty Albe. Jerome Joe, 1188 Pearson Street, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Fred W. Dewitt. Mrs. Odena Lavigne, South Spencer, Mass.
Henry S. Fisher. Mrs. Mirandy Fisher, 828 North Minnesota Avenue, Hastings, Nebr.
Antonio Gangemi. Steve Gangemi, Rumford, Me.
Sam Genova. Frank Genova, 153 West Oneida Street, Oswego, N. Y.
Jerry M. Lanphear. Mrs. E. C. David, 512 Sims Street, Dickensen, N. Dak.
George A. Sullivan. Mrs. Minnie K. Sullivan, 110 West Seventy-third Street, Carthage, Ohio.
Harvey Willie. Levi Persinger, Caline City, Ind.
Leo R. Blanchette. Louis Blanchette, 89 Locust Street, Northampton, Mass.
Ralph F. Bodette. Edward James Newcity, 196 Goodwin Street, Bristol, Conn.
Sam Dinhofer. Abraham Dinhofer, 181 East Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
Herbert W. Edgett. Mrs. Cora Edgett, R. F. D. No. 3, August, Mich.
John M. Jensen. Mrs. J. Falkenberg, 526 Winslow Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Guy E. Johnson. A. M. Johnson, East Peru, Me.
Oscar O. Kurtz. Mrs. J. D. Kurtz, Rossville, Ind.
John O'Shea. Miss Mary O'Shea, 4943 Washington Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward A. Platkin. Mrs. Sarah E. Platkin, 43 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elbert L. Scott. Mrs. Della Scott, Eureka, Ala.
Adam E. Smith. Emery Smith, Kendalia, Tex.
Jacob Weiner. Mrs. Ida Weiner, 1311 West Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Ernest E. Wilcher. Robert T. Wilcher, R. F. D. No. 2, Durant, Okla.
Clark W. Wyatt. Lee Wyatt, Richardsville, W. Va.
Obie Young. Mrs. Banner J. Young, R. F. D. No. 3, Charleston, W. Va.
Joseph Zendzian. Josephine Zendzian, Ryle Park, West Paterson, N. J.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Harold F. Mayer. George W. Mayer, Bartlett, Ill.
John F. Fay. Mrs. Margaret Fay, 321 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
Corpl. Fred W. Brown. Mrs. Louise Hedrick, 1336 East Fulton Street, Columbus, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bitsco. Mrs. Carrie Bitsco, 110 North Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.
Alexander J. King. Mrs. Jane King, 306 Livingston Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
Bernard H. Lehmkuhl. Mrs. Frances Lehmkuhl, 715 Philadelphia Street, Covington, Ky.
John McQuiston. Mrs. Jennie Love, 1635 South Twenty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Nolan. George F. Nolan, 1426 Jackson Street, Scranton, Pa.
Stanley J. Pastula. Mrs. Eva Pastula, 420 South Jordan Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
William E. Patience. T. E. Patience, R. F. D. No. 2, Imogene, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Galloway G. Cheston. Mrs. Henriette Porter, Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.
Jason S. Hunt. Mrs. B. A. Hunt, Woodsville, N. H.
Clifford A. McElvain. J. H. McElvain, Albany, Mo.
Richard C. Martin. Charles W. Martin, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
Paul N. Montague. H. Montague, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Charles B. Sands. Conway R. Sands, Travelers Building, Richmond, Va.
Grover C. Vann. G. D. Vann, 501 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Ala.
Arthur L. Whiton. E. C. Whiton, Northville, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

Charlie Amador. Mrs. Susa Lee, Goliad, Tex.
Toney Basile. Frank Basile, R. F. D. No. 7, New Castle, Pa.
Charlie R. Baxley. Mrs. Mary Baxley, Ozan, Ark.
Julius Becker. William Becker, Sturgis, Mich.
Neil Cassida. Mrs. Maggie Cassida, Portland, Fla.
Sterling G. Decordova. William F. Decordova, Tishomingo, Okla.
John J. Flaherty. John J. Flaherty, 122 Willow Street, Waltham, Mass.
Frank A. Gallagher. E. J. Gallagher, 79 River Street, Waltham, Mass.
John L. Gumbert. Charles K. Gumbert, Maple and McClure Streets, Dravesburg, Pa.
Joseph Hayden. Mrs. Emma Hayden, 717 Eleventh Street, Seattle, Wash.
Frank Hlavin. Mrs. Mary Hlavin, 1857 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
Raymond H. Knipe. Samuel Knipe, 49 Kingsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.
Guy Livingstone. Frank B. Livingstone, 96 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.
Joseph Lovullo. Mrs. Josephine Lovullo, 58 Mirisola Street, Sorradifalco, Italy.
James B. McGurk. Mrs. Josephine McGurk, Muddy Creeks Forks, York County, Pa.
Martin E. Maddox. Mrs. Bridget Maddox, Lakeland, Ky.
Cataldo Maino. Mrs. Maria Lutita, Corata, Bari, Italy.
George Marchart. Joe Marchart, R. F. D. No. 3, Cadott, Wis.
Peter P. J. Matulevicz. Mrs. H. Matulevicz, 3 Diamond Street, Worcester, Mass.
Scott B. Moore. Mrs. Jeff Moore, Woodland, Tex.
James H. Murphy. John Murphy, 31 Arlington Street, Woburn, Mass.
Charles O'Burn. Mrs. Margaret O'Burn, corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street and Barnes Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Elmer Pratt. Mrs. Donie Lann, R. F. D. No. 6, Mount Pleasant, Tex.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Claude R. Radican. Mrs. Bell Radican, Cumby Tex.

Arthur J. Rollinson. Kate Kempton, 2 School Avenue, Waltham, Mass.

Edwin Roser. William Roser, 1175 Twenty-first Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harry Rubin. Mrs. Mary Rubin, 29 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds—Now Reported Wounded in Action.

Maj. Louis Farrel. Mrs. Louis Farrell, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Marine Corps

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces:

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	4
Died of disease	1
Wounded in action (severely)	10
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	49
Missing in action	5
Total	72

Killed in Action.

Capt. Lester S. Wass. Lorenzo A. Wass, Gloucester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

William Elgesheiser. Mrs. J. Elgesheiser, 270 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edwin P. Kishler. Jennie Kishler, 5703 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Second Lieut. Walter J. Tigan. Katherine R. Tigan, 612 Eighth Street, Rochelle, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William McK. Cross. Minnie B. Cross, 411 Third Street, Havre, Mont.

Edward L. Heinz. C. P. Heinz, 519 East Oaksby Street, Louisville, Ky.

Gust A. Turngren. Gust A. Turngren, 5710 South Margan Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded in Action (severely).

Sergt. Howard H. Young. Lucile Young, 503 North Perkins, Kewanee, Ill.

Corpl. Daniel Amos. Mattie Blagg, Nevada, Mo.

Corpl. William J. Greening. Minnie Greening, 2415 Second Street, Peru, Ill.

PRIVATES.

George Chafey. John Sponer, Hebron, Nebr.

Martin A. Deeley. Mary Deeley, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Lyle H. Faulkner. Dora Faulkner, Newport, Ky.

Harold R. Jones. Harriet Jones, 437 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Clifford Kirk. Rachael Kirk, Vandalia, Ill.

Robert L. Naugher. Thomas Naugher, Chase, Ala.

John Sechkus. John Gardarl, 1402 Oregon Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (degree undetermined).

Capt. Joseph D. Murray. Mary A. Murray, Concord, Mass.

Lieut. John H. Nichols. Catherine Nichols, 1217 North Villere, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Charles W. Brooks. Jonas G. Brooks, 203 North Washington Street, Wheaton, Ill.

Lieut. Ralph C. Judd. Florence Judd, 836 South First Street, De Kalb, Ill.

Qm. Sergt. John S. Kindelly. F. M. Yaspick, Buenos Aires, South America.

Sergt. William J. Delaney. Elizabeth Gerraughty, 2628 Hartson Street, Spokane, Wash.

Sergt. Leroy E. Palmer. Louise Eckerson, 831 Waverly Place, Utica, N. Y.

Sergt. Willie Rhodes. Joe F. Rhodes, Ashby, Ala.

Sergt. William A. Searcey. Fred Searcey, 111 Lincoln Street, Pendleton, Oreg.

Sergt. William R. Seibert. William Seibert, 4137 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Alvin W. Thresher. Benjamin Thresher, Boyd, Ind.

Sergt. Herbert G. Truppner. Johanna Truppner, 126 Dongan Street, New Brighton, N. Y.

Sergt. William W. Wolaver. Elbie Wolaver, Alberta, Canada.

Corpl. William A. Kelly. John Kelly, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Corpl. Louis A. King. Henry P. King, Plainfield, Wis.

Corpl. Reuben Sklar. Sophie Sklar, 244 Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.

Corpl. Vearn W. Young. Calvin H. Fly, Colfax, Wash.

PRIVATES.

Albert Adamick. John Adamick, Glen Carbon, Ill.

Earl K. Barnett. Mabel Barnett, Indianola, Ill.

Harold Case. Angie Wood, Coldwater, Mich.

Rosse B. Currie. Lillie Currie, 332 North Street, Talladega, Ala.

Erwin H. Eggert. Samuel Eggert, 2119 Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John F. Feldhus. Minnie Loesche, 1855 Madison Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles A. Gordon. Augusta Gordon, Springfield, Ill.

John L. Gunn. Mary Gunn, Cordele, Ga.

Arthur J. King. (No address given.)

Melvin O. Olson. Anton Olson, Hatton, N. Dak.

Robert J. Reynolds. William Reynolds, Harrisburg, Ill.

Harve Rigg. George Rigg, Potlach, Idaho.

George H. Riley. Gertrude Garobig, 10 Williams Street, Roxbury, Mass.

George P. H. Schnarr. Corline Schnarr, 185 North Fourth Street, Newark, N. J.

Joseph F. Seewerker. Elizabeth Seewerker, Conn Iberville, Pa.

George Seibert. Mary Seibert, 7615 Hickory Street, New Orleans, La.

Vincent A. Sheridan. Joseph P. Sheridan, 1062 Church Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Samuel A. Singer. Mollie Singer, 3356 Flournoy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Linton C. Skobba. Anund J. Skobba, 3201 Columbus Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Clyde J. Smith. John L. Smith, 425 Chamberlin Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Edward S. Smith. John L. Smith, general delivery, Millersburg, Mo.

Guy C. Stickney. W. P. Stickney, general delivery, Pothell, Wash.

Joseph G. Stringfellow. Daisy Stringfellow, Robinson, Ill.

George T. Tipps. G. W. Tipps, General Delivery, Hutchison, Tex.

Lee N. Utz. Edward E. Utz, Burlington, Ky.

Parmenas B. Vansickle. Nellie E. Vansickle, Fifty-seventh and Jefferson Streets, Savannah, Ga.

Alfred C. Vreim. Gunder A. Vreim, Wilmot, S. Dak.

Charles C. Walters. Arvella Walters, 1526 Fifteenth Street, Rock Island, Ill.

Michael J. Ward. Mary Ward, 1040 Rittenhouse Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rosey L. Webb. Vaughn L. Webb, R. F. D. No. 2, Callway, Va.

James C. Wilson. David Wilson, Baywood, Va.

Charles H. Zwillich. Kate Zwillich, 1390 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Luke Stansberry. Florence Stansberry, Coal Creek, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Henry Deluge. Teresa Deluge, 90 Scott Street, Detroit, Mich.

James W. Easter. Florence Easter, 1205 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charlie W. Giles. Will C. Giles, Gainsville, Ga.

Fred L. Pence. Finley Pence, 227 West Sixteenth Street, Erie, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. George V. Rowbottom. Alice Rowbottom, Gloucestershire, England.

Navy.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Cornelius A. Crilly, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to U. S. S. *Black Hawk*, drowned August 13. Mother, Mrs. Peter Crilly, 63 Sherman Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

Charles L. Roth, machinist's mate, first class, United States Navy, fell overboard from the U. S. S. *Cassin* August 18, and was drowned. Mother, Mrs. Minnie Roth, Augola, N. Y.

Orrin Francis Hartle, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, killed in aeroplane accident August 17, in Italy. Father, Michael Hartle, 4045 Cabinet Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON;
Postmaster General.

Ordnance Department Proposals for Materials

The miscellaneous procurement division, Ordnance Department, is in the market for bids on the following:

Forty-eight lathes, complete with tools, to be Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass. (or equivalent lathes), shown in Tool Book No. 13, to be fitted with the following: 1 slide rest, No. 132; 1 countershaft, No. 130; 1 scroll chuck, No. 182, fitted to lathe; 1 odd-job chuck, No. 179, fitted to lathe; 1 drill chuck, 1503-S capacity, 0-⅝ inch, fitted to tail center.

Shipment to begin at the rate of 10 per week, beginning August 27, 1918, and completed September 27, 1918.

Buyer is Lieut. Obenshain. Bids to be submitted on or before August 26, 1918.

We are giving our work, our time, and our money, but "they" are giving their lives.

ITALIAN DECREE REGULATING CIVILIAN BOOTS AND SHOES

Consul General Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

The Gazzetta Ufficiale of May 21, 1918, contains the following ministerial decree in regard to boots and shoes for civilians:

ARTICLE 1.—From July 1 next boots and shoes for civilians can not be manufactured with a leather top which, measured laterally from the base of the heel, exceeds in height 12 centimeters for men's and 14 centimeters for women's. The maximum height of a leather heel measured laterally should not exceed 3 centimeters for men and 4 centimeters for women.

No limit of measure is established for tops and for heels which are not of leather.

Regulations for Sales.

ART. 2.—From October 1 next it is forbidden to sell, either at wholesale or retail, boots and shoes of Italian manufacture and imported which do not conform to the rules of the preceding article.

Article 3.—From August 1 next the sale prices to the public of civilians' boots and shoes, impressed upon the sole, according to article 5 of lieutenant's decree of August 23, 1917, No. 1,345, can not exceed by 25 per cent the sale prices of the manufacturer for boots and shoes of Italian manufacture, or the invoice price including the eventual documented actual expenses, in case of imported goods.

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor has authority to control the above indicated prices conformably with lieutenant's decree of August 23, 1917, No. 1,345.

Article 4.—Shoe factories equipped for the manufacture of civilians' boots and shoes are obliged to destine a part of their free commerce production to the manufacture of boots and shoes made wholly or in part from substitutes for leather.

Schedule of Types.

For this purpose each shoe factory shall, within a month from the date of the publication of the present decree, present to the ministry for industry, commerce and labor (office national boots and shoes) the type or types of boots and shoes which they intend to manufacture with substitutes for leather, proposing the amount and price fer each type.

The ministry of industry, commerce, and labor may apply to the types presented the modifications which they consider opportune, determining the sale price of the manufacturer and prescribing for each shoe factory the monthly output of boots and shoes which it must produce conforming to the approved type or types, account being taken of the power and equipment of each establishment and of the contracts which it may have assumed for military and national boots and shoes.—Commerce Reports.

WAREHOUSES IN SPANISH PORT.

Consul General Hurst reports from Barcelona under date of August 14 that the right to maintain customs free premises for storage of imported merchandise is granted to the port of Santander by a Spanish royal decree of August 13.—Commerce Reports.

Agricultural Lime Put on Essential List By Action of the War Priorities Board

At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture the War Priorities Board has placed agricultural lime in preferred classification in the matter of fuel supply as well as in the matter of transportation. Secretary Houston acted upon the recommendation of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which was in session in Washington last week. The committee declared that production and distribution of pulverized limestone and burned lime for agricultural purposes should be declared essential in the production of food and other war necessities, both indirectly through the clovers and directly through many staple crops, such as wheat, corn, and cotton.

The action of the War Priorities Board should bring relief to farmers. Reasons given by the Agricultural Advisory Committee for urging that lime be placed on the preference list were that the prices of lime and limestone are now very high, that they were advancing before the war on account of the newly created demand on the part of farmers, and that now the high cost of labor and fuel has made further heavy increase. Inability to secure delivery by transportation lines, together with a great advance in the cost of material, is limiting the liming of land to a serious degree, the committee said. The limited coal supply and danger of actual coal shortage was declared to be a further serious handicap to the lime supply.

Text of the Recommendation.

The full text of the Advisory Committee's recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture is as follows:

"We believe that hunger throughout the European countries is a thing to be greatly feared during the coming years, and the eastern half of the United States must do much in saving the situation. In a great part of this area production is hampered by soil acidity, which can be corrected only by plentiful use of lime. Meeting the lime deficiency of these soils should be our first consideration. Experiments running through long terms of years at various experiment stations and the experience of thousands of practical farmers indicate clearly that our acid soils will not produce the clovers unless lime is supplied. There has also been full demonstration of the fact, both by experiment station and repeated farm practice, that many staple crops can not profit rightly from applications of fertilizers until the lime requirement has been met. The prices of lime and limestone now are very high. They were advancing before the war on account of the newly created demand on the part of farmers, and now the high cost of labor and fuel has made further heavy increase. Inability to secure delivery by transportation lines, together with the great advance in the cost of material, is limiting the liming of land in a serious degree. A limited coal supply, and danger of actual coal shortage, is a further serious handicap to the lime supply.

"We believe it to be just as important to deliver lime or limestone to the farmers quickly as it is to deliver most other war necessities. We believe that we are justified in asking that the railroads, under the Director General, make a special freight rate less than that now prevailing, and every possible improvement in the transportation of agricultural lime should be made. Manufacturers should be encouraged to put low-priced pulverizers on the market, and these should be delivered to buyers without any undue delay. Manufacturers of lime should be supplied all the fuel that they can properly use in the production of agricultural lime, and their shipments should go forward as promptly as other essentials. There should be assurance that material for new plants will be provided and forwarded promptly, when such plants are necessary for an adequate supply of agricultural lime. If supplies of lime and limestone can not be secured by farmers promptly, and at prices that will encourage their free use, the Government should regulate the whole business for the public good. This extreme course should not be taken until the transportation and fuel factors have been taken care of by the Government and the full energy of the United States Department of Agriculture has been expanded in propaganda to secure the liming of our soils.

Should Be Declared Essential.

"Whereas the Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration fully indorses the above statement of the agricultural lime situation; and

"Whereas it is our conviction that this statement is backed by the United States Department of Agriculture, by many State experiment stations, and by repeated experience of many practical farmers:

"*Resolved*, That the production and distribution of pulverized limestone and burned lime for agricultural purposes should be declared essential in the production of food and other war necessities, both indirectly through the clovers and directly through many staple crops, such as wheat, corn, and cotton; and

"*Resolved*, That our Government should do everything in its power to further such production and distribution by placing agricultural lime in preferred classification in the matter of fuel supply as well as in transportation."

Subsequently the committee voted thanks to the Secretary of Agriculture for his prompt action in securing the placing of agricultural lime on the preference list of the War Priorities Board, and requested that the ruling to that effect be made public, together with the resolution previously adopted by the committee.

Yakima Tieton Irrigation Contract Is Approved

Secretary of the Interior Lane has approved a contract between the United States and the Yakima Tieton Irrigation district of the State of Washington, whereby the Government agrees to expend the sum of $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the enlargement and betterment of the Tieton Main Canal and distribution system for the irrigation of 32,000 acres.

CIRCULAR TO CEMENT MANUFACTURERS ISSUED BY PRIORITIES COMMISSIONER

CIRCULAR No. 8.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
PRIORITIES DIVISION.

To all manufacturers of cement:

Since the conference between your representatives and the undersigned with other representatives of the War Industries Board, careful consideration has been given to the several problems then considered, and a decision has been reached that yours is in part a war industry, in view of the showing that you have made that your commodity is used in so many of the building operations carried on, directly or indirectly by the war agencies of the Government. The board is further of the opinion that your industry is also in part one of national importance, in that a portion of your products is used in filling nondeferable and essential civilian requirements.

The Priorities Board will receive the application of any manufacturer of cement for a place on its preference list. It will in every case take into consideration the situation of such manufacturer, the amount of its direct and indirect Government business, and the uses to which the remainder of its product is being devoted.

Any plant now or in future exclusively devoted to manufacturing products being or to be absorbed directly or indirectly by the Government, or in other uses of essential importance and whose fuel requirements and output bear proper economical relationship to each other, will be placed upon the preference list upon condition, however, that the owner of such plant shall observe its pledge of cooperation and the rulings of the Priorities Division.

With its application such manufacturer should include its pledge of cooperation in the form following:

"PRIORITIES DIVISION,
"WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
"*Washington, D. C.:*

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use nor, so far as lies within its power, permit the use of any products of its manufacture now in or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing; and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

Any manufacturer who has already made application for place on the preference list should send in its pledge of cooperation in the foregoing form and mention the fact that application has previously been forwarded.

In addition, such manufacturer must send each month its reports on forms which it will secure from the Buildings Materials Section of the War Industries Board showing the deliveries and uses made of its product during the preceding month.

The pledge to be given such manufacturer by its customer who purchases for resale should be addressed to such manufacturer and be in the following form:

"To ——— ———,
"*City of* ———,
"*State of* ———.

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power, permit to be used, any cement of your manufacture now in or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (*a*) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (*b*) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; and further that it will make no sale or delivery of such cement to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with the undersigned a similar pledge in writing, and that it will report to you monthly dispositions made during the previous month of such cement."

Manufacturers should scrutinize with great care orders which are offered them for their products for use in any construction not directly sanctioned by the Government but represented to be an indirect war requirement in caring for soldiers, seamen, and war workers. Many such projects which would normally be quite unobjectionable can and should be deferred under present conditions. Manufacturers and dealers are in a position to contribute and are expected to contribute substantially to such a result.

The United States Fuel Administrator has very recently in unequivocal terms stated that "the country needs now—and for the whole period of the war will need—more coal than it can possibly produce and transport." The necessity for conserving fuel is, therefore, imperative, and to that end it is necessary to substantially curtail the production of nonwar industries and that portion of the production of war industries devoted to nonwar uses. It is also important that no unnecessary burden be laid upon the transportation lines of the country, that they may be free to render direct and indirect war service. Labor must be released from nonwar industries to the extent that it is required for war work. As far back as March 21, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and given wide publicity by the War Industries Board:

"Whereas it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities, and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

"Whereas the carrying [illegible] activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital urgently required for war purposes: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the War Industries Board*, That in the public interests all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

It is believed that you may confidently be depended upon to observe the letter and the spirit of this resolution so far as concerns your industry and see to it that your products are devoted solely to those uses which can not in the public interest be deferred until [illegible].

If in any given case the use proposed to be made of the product of any manufacturer shall be one which has not been defined as essential by the Priorities Division, but is one which the proposed user conceives to be in the public interest and of such essentiality that even under existing conditions it should not be deferred, then such proposed user may make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, to the regional representative of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board in his district, applying to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction. Should such regional representative approve the construction project, he should promptly transmit the application for a permit, with his approval and reasons therefor, to the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board at Washington for submission to the Priorities Division, and if approved by said division a construction permit will be issued by the Building Materials Section.

The instructions contained in this circular shall not be so construed as to prevent the sale of small quantities of materials for repairs of or extensions to existing structures involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $2,500.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1918.*

WANTS ARMY OF SAVERS

THE PURPOSE of the War Savings Committee is to create an army of savers who will, by saving, release labor and materials for the use of the Government in the war, and who will lend their savings to the Government to prosecute the war.

CIRCULAR TO MANUFACTURERS OF LIME ISSUED BY PRIORITIES COMMISSIONER

CIRCULAR No. 9.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
PRIORITIES DIVISION.

To all manufacturers of lime:

Since the conference between your representatives and the undersigned, with other representatives of the War Industries Board, careful consideration has been given to the several problems then considered, and a decision has been reached that yours is in part a war industry, in view of the showing you have made that your commodity is used in many manufacturing processes producing war materials and in operations carried on directly and indirectly by the war agencies of the Government. In the opinion of the board your industry is also, in part, one of national importance, in that, to a limited extent, your product is used in filling nondeferable and essential civilian requirements especially in connection with soil rehabilitation.

The Priorities Division will receive the application of any manufacturer of lime for a place on the preference list. It will, in every case, take into consideration the situation of such manufacturer, the amount of its direct and indirect Government business, and the uses to which the remainder of its product is being devoted.

With its application such manufacturer should include its pledge of cooperation in the form following:

"PRIORITIES DIVISION,
"WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
"*Washington, D. C.:*

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power permit to be used, any products of its manufacture now in, or which may hereafter come into, its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing, and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

Any manufacturer who has already made application for place on the preference list should send in its pledge of cooperation in the foregoing form and mention the fact that application has previously been forwarded.

In addition, such manufacturer must send each month its reports on forms which it will secure from the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board showing the deliveries and uses made of its product during the preceding month.

The pledge to be given such manufacturer by its customer who purchases for resale should be addressed to each manufacturer and be in the following form:

"To ——— ———.
"City of ———,
"State of ———.

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor, so far as lies within its power, permit to be used, any lime of your manufacture now in or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; and further that it will make no sale or delivery of such lime to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with the undersigned a similar pledge in writing, and that it will report to you monthly dispositions made during the previous month of such lime."

Any manufacturer whose plant now is, or in future shall be exclusively devoted to manufacturing products being or to be absorbed directly or indirectly by the Government, or in other uses of essential importance, and whose requirements and output bear proper economical relationship to each other, will be placed upon the preference list, upon condition, however, that such manufacturer shall observe its pledge of cooperation and the rulings of the Priorities Division.

Such manufacturer should scrutinize with great care orders which are offered it for its products for uses not directly sanctioned by the Government but represented to be of indirect war value or to be of value to agricultural lands. Many such uses which would normally be quite unobjectionable can and should be deferred under present conditions. Manufacturers and dealers are in a position to contribute and are expected to contribute substantially to such a result.

The United States Fuel Administrator has very recently in unequivocal terms stated that "the country needs now—and for the whole period of the war will need—more coal than it can possibly produce and transport." The necessity for conserving fuel is therefore imperative, and to that end it is necessary to substantially curtail the production of nonwar industries and that portion of the production of war industries devoted to nonwar uses. It is also important that no unnecessary burden be laid upon the transportation lines of the country, that they may be free to render direct and indirect war service. Labor must be released from nonwar industries to the extent that it is required for war work. As far back as March 21, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and given wide publicity by the War Industries Board:

"Whereas it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas plans are being considered by certain States, counties, and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

"Whereas the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital urgently required for war purposes: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the War Industries Board*, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

It is believed that you may confidently be depended upon to carry into effect the letter and spirit of this resolution so far as concerns your industry and see to it that your products are devoted solely to those uses which can not in the public interest be deferred until after the war.

If in any given case the use proposed to be made of the product of any manufacturer shall be in connection with construction which has not been defined as essential by the Priorities Division but is one which the proposed user conceives to be in the public interest and of such essentiality that even under existing conditions it should not be deferred, then such proposed user may make a full statement of the facts in writing under oath to the regional representative of the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board in his district, and apply to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction. Should such regional representative approve the construction project, he shall promptly transmit the application for a permit with his approval and reasons therefor to the building materials section of the War Industries Board at Washington for submission to the Priorities Division, and if approved by said division a construction permit will be issued by the building materials section.

Where a proposed purchaser of lime intends using during any one year exceeding 1 ton for the improvement of the soil for agricultural purposes, then the proposed user should make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, and present same to the State official of the State where the lands are situated having supervision of agricultural production or soil conservation (usually the State director of extension). Should such official be of the opinion that the use proposed is essential to the maintenance of the present producing capacity of the land in question or that it will directly or immediately increase its production of agricultural products, then such official shall so certify, stating in such certificate the amount of lime which the proposed purchaser is justified in so using, bearing constantly in mind (a) that a great amount of fuel is consumed in the manufacture of lime and that the necessity for conserving fuel as a war measure is imperative, and (b) that as a war

(Continued on page 15.)

PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS OF SUBSISTENCE DIVISION, Q. M. C.

The following is a list of purchases and contracts of the subsistence division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 10, 1918.

MILK, EVAPORATED.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York, N. Y.

SUGAR, GRANULATED.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.
American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.

FLOUR.

Natchez Baking Co., Natchez, Miss.
Enid Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.
Orient Mfg. Co., Chillicothe, Tex.
Orient Mfg. Co., Chillicothe, Tex.
Orient Mfg. Co., Chillicothe, Tex.
Zenith Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Cal.

August 17, 1918.

MILK, EVAPORATED.

Waterloo Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr.
Van Camp Packing Co., Baltimore, Md.
Hillsboro Condensed Milk Co., Baltimore, Md.
Indiana Condensed Milk Co., Baltimore, Md.
John F. Jelke Co., Baltimore, Md.
Fred C. Mansfield Co., Baltimore, Md.
The Lake Mills Milk Co., Baltimore, Md.
P. E. Sharpless Co., Baltimore, Md.
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., Baltimore, Md.
Highland Milk Condensing Co., Baltimore, Md.
Kankakee Pure Milk & Cold Storage Co., Baltimore, Md.
H. P. Hood & Sons, Boston, Mass.
Van Camp Products Co., Boston, Mass.
Litchfield Creamery Co., Chicago, Ill.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Chicago, Ill.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Van Camp Products Co., New York (2).
Oatman Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, New York.
Valecia Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Sunrise Milk Product Co., Portland, Me.
Holly Milk & Cereal Co., Portland, Me.
Pacific Creamery Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Federal Condensed Milk Co., Seattle, Wash. (2).
Carnation Milk Products Co., Seattle, Wash.

SUGAR, GRANULATED.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York.
Western Sugar Refinery, San Francisco (cut loaf)
Western Sugar Refinery, San Francisco (powdered).
Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.

FLOUR.

Washburn-Crosby, Minneapolis, Minn. (2).
Northwestern Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sperry Flour Co., Los Angeles, Cal. (2).
Zenith Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Enid Mfg. Co., Enid, Okla.
Acme-Jones Co., Louisville, Ky.

AWARDS BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts of the hardware and metals division of the Office of the Quartermaster General.

August 14, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Republic Metal Ware Co., Buffalo, N. Y., funnels and measures.
A. Kresmer (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., flour sieves.
Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., New York, N. Y., needles.
John C. Moninger Co., Chicago, Ill., benches.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., electric motor.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., sewing machines.
Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., gasoline tank.
G. W. Deiner Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., gasoline torches.
H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, iron tacks.

CONTRACTS.

Eclipse Stove Co., Mansfield, Ohio, fireless cookers.

AUGUST 16, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Barrett Co., New York, N. Y., carbosota.
National Bolt & Nut Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nuts.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nuts.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nuts.
H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tacks.
Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston, W. Va., handles.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., clipper heads.
Budke Manufacturing Co., elbows.
Lalance & Gresjean Manufacturing Co., New York City, hotel collanders.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York City, craters.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., manila yacht rope.
Whitelock Cordage Co., 49 South Street, New York, N. Y., marlin.
Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y., carbosota.
Cassidy, Fairbanks Mfg. Co., 6102 LaSalle Street, Chicago, dough scrapers.
Delaware Hard Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del., air-pump valves.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., 299 Broadway, New York, N. Y., colanders.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., graters.
Republic Stamping & Enameling Co., 50 Union Square, New York, N. Y., sauce pots.

CONTRACTS.

Reall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., tongs.
The Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., tongs.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., butcher knives.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., butcher steel.
New England Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., whip lashes.
C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometers.
Ivory Handle Co., Hope, Ark., ax helves.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo., army range.
Channon-Emery Stove Co., Quincy, Ill., army range.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

CIRCULAR ISSUED TO LIME MANUFACTURERS

(Continued from page 14.)

measure the use of lime for agricultural purposes should as a rule be limited to such uses as are calculated to produce direct and immediate results rather than results which will not manifest themselves until after the war. A manufacturer or dealer in lime may sell to the holder of such certificate not exceeding the amount of lime named therein to be used for agricultural purposes.

The instructions contained in this circular relating to the use of lime in construction work shall not be so construed as to prevent the sale of small quantities for the repair of or extension to existing structures, which repairs or extensions involve in the aggregate a cost of not exceeding $2,500, nor to prevent the sale of small quantities of lime for agricultural purposes of not exceeding one ton to any one purchaser during any one year.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commission r.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1918.*

CAR MOVEMENT ORDER.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *Aug. 19, 1918.*

CIRCULAR CS. No. 27.

To Railroads:

Effective immediately and until further notice, all open top cars of St. Louis & San Francisco Railway ownership made empty in the Southern Region must be returned empty to lines of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway east of the Mississippi River via short route.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager, Car Service Section.

EXECUTIVE ORDER CONCERNING WYOMING LANDS IS REVOKED

[Executive Order No. 2887.]

Executive Order No. 2530 of February 14, 1917, withdrawing, under authority of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), as amended, certain lands in Wyoming in aid of legislation then proposed in H. R. 19413, Sxity-fourth Congress, is hereby revoked. And under authority of said act of June 25, 1910, as amended, it is hereby ordered that the public lands in the following described areas in Wyoming, including a portion of the area released from said withdrawal of February 14, 1917, together with other lands, be temporarily withdrawa until March 5, 1919, in aid of pending legislation embodied in bill H. R. 10930, subject to valid claims initiated prior to the date of withdrawal and maintained pursuant to law, and to the provisions of existing withdrawals: In T. 27 N., R. 114 W., secs. 6 and 7; in T. 28 N., R. 114 W., secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; W. ½ of T. 29 N., R. 114 W.; in T. 30 N., R. 114 W., secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; in T. 31 N., R. 114 W., secs. 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; in T. 32 N., R. 114 W., secs. 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31; in T. 33 N., R. 114 W., E. ½ sec. 20, all secs. 21 and 28, E. ½ of secs 29 and 32, all sec. 33; in T. 27 N., R. 115 W., secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, secs. 16 to 21, inclusive, and 28 to 33, inclusive, sixth principal meridian.

If said legislation be not enacted before the adjournment of the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and no other direction is given regarding the disposal of such lands, they will, on March 5, 1919, become subject to disposal under any law then applicable thereto without further order.

The lands released from withdrawal of February 14, 1917, and not rewithdrawn hereby are described as follows: In T. 34 N., R. 113 W., NE¼ sec. 6, secs. 17 and 18; in T. 35 N., R. 113 W., secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and E½ sec. 31; in T. 30 N., R. 114 W., secs. 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33; in T. 31 N., R. 114 W., secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 21, 28, and 33; in T. 32 N., R. 114 W., secs. 8 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33; in T. 33 N., R. 114 W., secs. 2, 10, 11, 15, 22, 27 and 34; in T. 34 N., R. 114 W., secs. 26 and 35, sixth principal meridian.

It appearing proper and necessary, in the interest of equal opportunity and good administration, that all of the lands last above described subject to disposition should be restored to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition, it is hereby ordered, under authority of the act of September 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 113), that the public lands in the areas last described, subject to valid rights, shall be opened to entry only under the provisions of the homestead laws requiring residence at and after, but not before, 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, July 30, 1918, and to settlement and other disposition under any public land law applicable thereto at and after, but not before, 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, August 6, 1918. Prospective applicants may, during the period of twenty days preceding the date on which the lands shall become subject to entry, selection, or location of the form desired under the provisions of this order, execute their applications in the manner provided by law and present the same, accompanied by the required payments, to the United States land office at Evanston, Wyo., in person, by mail, or otherwise, and all applications so filed, together with such as may be submitted at the hour fixed, shall be treated as though simultaneously filed and shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed by existing regulations. Under such regulations, conflicts of equal rights will be determined by a drawing.

Warning is hereby given that no settlement initiated prior to seven days after the date for homestead entry above named will be recognized, but all persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored hereunder and perform any act of settlement thereon prior to 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, August 6, 1918, or who are on or are occupying any part of said lands at such hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights initiated prior to withdrawal from settlement and since maintained, will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and will gain no rights whatever under such unlawful settlement or occupancy: *Provided*, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to be restored to examine them with a view to thereafter appropriating them in accordance herewith. Persons having prior settlement rights, as above defined, will be allowed make entry in accordance with existing law and regulations. Intending entrymen are also warned to ascertain the status of the lands by inquiry of the local land office before making application therefor as a portion of the lands last herein described are not subject to entry, being included in final and pending entries under the public land laws.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 17, 1918.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

Amendments to Postal Regulations on Pay of Fourth Class Postmasters

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 14, 1918.

Order No. 1851.

Section 272 of the Postal Laws and Regulations is amended to read as follows:

"The compensation of postmasters of the fourth class shall be fixed upon the basis of the whole of the box rents collected at their offices and commissions upon the amount of canceled postage-due stamps and on postage stamps, * * * stamped envelopes, postal cards, * * * canceled, on matter actually mailed at their offices, and on amounts received from waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold, at the following rates, namely (1883, Mar. 3, ch. 142, 2; 22 Stat., 602. See R. S. 3852-3856):

"*Provided*, That postmasters of the fourth class shall receive the same compensation as now provided by law, except that they shall receive one hundred per centum of the cancellations of the first $80 or less per quarter:

"*Provided further*, That if the compensation does not exceed $50 for any one quarter, fourth-class postmasters shall be allowed an increase of twenty per centum of the compensation allowed under existing law.

"*Provided further*, That no office shall be advanced to third class by means of the temporary increases herein provided. (Act of July 2, 1918.)

"* * * On the next $100 or less per quarter, sixty per centum; on the next $200 or less per quarter, fifty per centum; and on all the balance, forty per centum, the same to be ascertained and allowed by the Auditor for the Post Office Department in the settlement of the accounts of such postmasters upon their sworn quarterly returns;

"*Provided further*, That * * * when the total compensation of any postmaster at a post office of the fourth class for four consecutive quarters shall amount to $1,000, exclusive of commissions on money orders issued, and the receipts of such post office for the same period shall aggregate as much as $1,900, the Auditor for the Post Office Department shall so report to the Postmaster General, who shall in pursuance of such report assign such post office to its proper class, to become effective at the beginning of the next succeeding quarterly period, and fix the salary of the postmaster accordingly. (Acts of May 18 and July 28, 1916.)

"*Provided further*, That in no case shall there be allowed to any postmaster of this class a compensation greater than $250 in any one of the first three quarters of any fiscal year, exclusive of money-order commissions, and in the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sum as he may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, not exceeding for the whole fiscal year the sum of $1,000, exclusive of money-order commissions.

"2. Postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, or other employees at post offices of the presidential grade, and postmasters at offices of the fourth class, shall not be allowed or paid any additional compensation for the transaction of postal-savings depository business. (See act of Sept. 23, 1914.)"

NOTE.—See section 273, as to commissions on postage collected in money; section 848, as to compensation for special-delivery business; section 1118, as to commissions on money-order business; section 145, as to fixing compensation in case of false returns of cancellations; section 1681, as to punishment for making false returns.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918. No. 395

MORE THAN 1,500,000 MEN NOW IN OVERSEAS FORCES; GEN. MARCH PRAISES WORK OF U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE

"DELIVERED GOODS" ON EVERY OCCASION

Tells How First American Division, in One Engagement, Took 68 German Guns and 3,500 Foe Prisoners—Most Advanced Part of U. S. Front Not More Than 20 Miles From the Rhine.

Semiweekly press interview by Gen. March, August 24, 1918:

When I talked to you last Wednesday the French had reached the brink of the plateau overlooking the broad valley of the Oise, southeast of Noyon. Thursday there was a continued advance down the sloping plain beyond to the Oise River, and northeastward to the Ailette, the maximum advance being 9 miles since August 18. The enemy was forced to withdraw from Carlepont Forest, south of Noyon, and fell back across the Oise.

The fine work which has been done by the French during the past week has been duplicated on the British front. Beginning on Wednesday on a 10-mile front, they started a drive south of Arras and made rapid headway across the rolling plains until at noon on that day they had advanced to a depth of about 3 miles. Here the advance was delayed, but not stopped, by strong counter attacks on the line of the Arras-Amiens railroad, where the railroad embankments are said to have made good positions for defense against the English advance.

The British Advance.

On Thursday the British advanced over Albert and gained an important triangular tract between the Ancre and the Somme. On Friday the British continued the pressure on both sectors and forced the enemy back toward Bapaume and so developed a new salient. The rest of the line is reported as quiet, most of the recent work along the line being nibbling, artillery work, exchange of artillery fire, but no advance on a large scale.

We have now crossed, in the number of men embarked for foreign shores, the 1,500,000 mark.

(Continued on page 4.)

SECRETARY OF WAR IN FAVOR OF WORLD SERIES BALL GAMES

Daily press interview by Secretary Baker August 23, 1918:

The baseball commission asks me to give official sanction to the world series. My disposition is to do it. I will write to Gen. Crowder and tell him that I would be glad to have the local draft boards informed that I am in sympathy with an extension to the 15th of September for such persons as will be involved in the world series.

URUGUAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Dr. Baltasar Brum, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay on special mission, was yesterday presented to the President by the Secretary of State. Accompanied by the members of his mission and by Senor de Pena, the Uruguyan charge d'affaires in Washington, Dr. Brum first called at the State Department, where he met the Secretary of State. The entire party, which also included Col. William Kelly, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. Augustin T. Beauregard, U. S. N., and Col. Clarence S. Ridley, U. S. A., aid to the President, proceeded to the White House.

Introduced by Mr. Lansing.

There Dr. Brum was introduced to the President by Mr. Lansing, and the members of the mission by the Uruguayan charge d'affaires. An informal conversation ensued. There were no formal speeches. Last evening Dr. Brum and his suite were the guests at dinner of Secretary and Mrs. Lansing. This morning the party visited Fort Myer, and this afternoon they went to Mount Vernon. This evening they will be the guests at dinner of the Assistant Secretary of State. Tomorrow the party will visit Annapolis.

Guests at Dinner.

Following were the guests of the Secretary of State at the dinner for Dr. Brum last evening: Dr. Baltasar Brum, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Cesar Miranda; Dr. Javier Mendivil; Dr. Asdrubal Delgado; Dr. Justo Jose Mendoza; Lieut. Juan Canosa; the Charge d'Affaires of Uruguay; Secretary Lane; Secretary Redfield; Mr. William Phillips; Mr. Breckenridge Long; Mr. Jordan H. Stabler; Mr. Julius Lay; Senator Willard Saulsbury; Senator Gilbert M. Htchcock; Senator Henry D. Flood; Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan; Col. William Kelly, United States Army; Col. Clarence S. Ridley, United States Army; Lieut. Commander Augustin Beauregard, United States Navy; Capt. John Foster Dulles.

LAKE EDON, ARMY CHARTERED CARGO TRANSPORT, IS SUNK BY U-BOAT IN FOREIGN WATERS

16 OF CREW REPORTED AS MISSING

The U. S. S. Cubore Also Torpedoed and Sunk in European Waters. West Bridge Reported Lost, Then as Being Safe in Port.

The Navy Department received a cablegram yesterday afternoon stating that the steamship *Lake Edon*, an Army chartered cargo transport, was sunk by enemy submarine in European waters August 21. There were 49 in the crew; 16 are reported missing. The names of those missing were not given in the dispatch.

Reports About the West Bridge.

Reports received by the department show that the following were lost in the sinking of the U. S. S. *West Bridge* by submarine in foreign waters on August 16:

Jens Peter Gronne Nielsen, fireman third class. Mother, Mrs. Johanne Marie Sorensen, Olstrup pr Lervang, Jylland, Denmark.

William I. Porter, fireman second class. Wife, Mrs. May E. Porter, 8114 Sixty-sixth Avenue SE., Portland, Oreg.

Robert Johnson McConkey, fireman second class. Mother, Mrs. Ella Little, R. F. D. No. 5, Mount Vernon, Wash.

The *West Bridge* was a cargo ship of 8,800 tons dead-weight, in Government service, and was westbound when torpedoed.

Reported Safe in Port.

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *West Bridge*, which was reported torpedoed in foreign waters on August 16, was not sunk, but has reached port.

A British steamer has brought to New York 104 survivors of the British steamship *Diomed*, sunk on August 21 about 250 miles east of Nantucket.

The Cubore Sunk.

The U. S. S. *Cubore*, 7,300 gross tons, was torpedoed and sunk on August 15 in European waters on westbound voyage. Reports state that there was no loss of life in the sinking of the *Cubore*.

ON MISSION TO BRAZIL.

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

Mr. J. E. Philippi, of New York City, has been appointed American commercial attache at Rio de Janeiro, and is preparing to leave for the Brazilian post. Mr. Philippi will be assigned to the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. The position of commercial attache in Brazil is considered of special importance at this time when the relations between the two countries are becoming more cordial.

MOTION-PICTURE INDUSTRY RECOGNIZED AS ESSENTIAL BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

APPLIED TO ALL ITS BRANCHES

Tentative Agreement Reached After Hearing Gives Preferment to Film Makers and Exhibitors Under Certain Stated Limitations.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

After a hearing before the priorities commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board of the claims of a committee representing the entire motion-picture industry in all its branches from the manufacture of the film to the projection of the picture on the screen the following conclusions, tentatively reached, are announced:

Summary of Reasons.

(1) To the extent of the activities of the industry in connection with the several agencies of the Government, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other organizations actively engaged in war work, and also to the extent of its activities in supplying an educational medium and in furnishing to the great masses of the people a wholesome and comparatively cheap means of recreation, it should be, and is, recognized as an essential industry.

(2) This, in common with practically every other industry, embraces some elements of nonessentiality, and each member of the industry will pledge himself to discontinue all nonessential production and eliminate all wasteful practices, as these may from time to time be defined by the War Industries Board.

(3) Permits for the erection of new theater buildings and equipment of new theaters will be denied until we shall have won the war.

Local Conditions Considered.

(4) Some localities are overtheatered, and where this condition exists no new theater will be opened to replace those retiring from business.

(5) There is used in the manufacture of films nitrate of soda, sulphuric acid, camphor, acetone, wood alcohol, and linters, all of which are needed in producing explosives. The imperative necessity of economizing in the use of these materials is obvious. To that end, the practice of taking a number of negatives of a single picture will be discontinued, and in the future only one negative will be taken, save where the film is intended for export, when the number will be limited to two.

(6) Films that are worn out or obsolete and now carried in stocks will be "scrapped" and returned to the film manufacturer to be worked over and reclaimed and used in the manufacture of new films. In this way the drafts of the film manufacturer on war materials will be greatly curtailed.

(7) The studio directors will exercise the greatest care to insure that only wholesome pictures are produced.

(8) Manufacturers of machines for projecting the picture on the screen will be given preference treatment for the manufacture of spare and repair parts of existing machines and should encourage in every possible way the repair and use of all existing machines rather than junking them and replacing them with new ones.

(9) The manufacture of new tin containers and of iron boxes for packing and shipping film will be discontinued and substitutes used therefor, in order that tin and iron may be conserved.

(10) Those members of the industry, whatever the nature of their activities, will be accorded a degree of preference to enable them to operate, conditioned upon their rigidly observing the rules and regulations which will be prescribed by the War Industries Board.

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

HOUSING FOR NAVY WORKERS AT YARDS ON PACIFIC COAST

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor announces two housing developments on the Pacific coast.

One of these is for the employees of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., and is to be built at Vallejo. It is to consist of permanent dormitories to accommodate about 1,000 men; 30 small apartment houes of four apartments each, a type locally popular; about 100 frame houses a story and a half in height, containing four, five, or six rooms each, and a mess hall. There will also be stores, a schoolhouse, and a recreation building.

Sewers and Streets.

The United States Housing Corporation has been compelled to build sewers and streets and to provide a water supply. The designer of the buildings is George W. Kelham, architect; the town planner is P. R. Jones, and S. E. Kieffer is the engineer, all of San Francisco. The contract for the buildings has been let to the Dinwiddie Construction Co.; that for the public utilities to J. A. Marshall.

The other development is for the Puget Sound Navy Yard workers at Bremerton, Wash. Because of the housing shortage at Bremerton, which is an isolated community, the navy yard has had to draw workmen from Seattle. This involves a two-hour trip morning and evening, which with work proceeding in three shifts makes maximum production an impossibility.

Hotel of 350 Rooms.

In this case the buildings to be erected will be a hotel of 350 rooms; three apartment houses of 15 apartments each; and some 250 houses of the bungalow type, to be of four, five, and six rooms. The contract for this work will be let very shortly. The architect is A. H. Albertson, of Seattle; the town planner, E. T. Mische, of Portland; and the engineers, Sawyer Bros., of Seattle.

These two navy yards being the most important on the Pacific coast, the meeting of their housing needs has been considered urgent.

OVER 300 COLLEGES TO HELP IN STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

More than 300 colleges will be equipped in September for the organization of the Students' Army Training Corps. This new branch of the Army uses the already existing machinery of educational institutions as intensive training centers and as preofficer schools. The grammar-school graduate of 18 years and over is as eligible to the Students' Army Training Corps as the high-school graduate or the man who has already qualified as a college student.

Each unit will be a clearing house for officer material. The student-soldier will come directly under the observation of both military instructors assigned by the War Department and the faculty, so that men may be chosen as technical experts for further training for line officers, officers in technical branches, and noncommissioned officers.

List of Schools Accepted.

Schools accepted on Saturday for units singly or in combination are: Lincoln Memorial College, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; Manhattan College, New York City; New York State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y.; College of Dentistry, New York City; Cathedral College, New York City; Hastings College, Hastings, Nebr.; Yanktown College, Yanktown, Pa.; Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind.; Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio; Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.; University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.; Tusculum College, Greeneville, Tenn.; King College, Greeneville, Tenn.; St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal.; Bethel College, Russellville, Ky.; Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.; West Kentucky Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.; International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass.; Southwestern Normal School, Weatherford, Okla.; and Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.

Engineers or Surveyors Wanted at Charleston, S.C.

Three (3) junior engineers or surveyors and six (6) surveymen are wanted by the district engineer, Charleston, S. C., for duty in connection with survey of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, and its channel, for improvement to provide a channel 40 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide. Application should be made direct to the District Engineer, Room 33, Customhouse, Charleston, S. C., stating fully experience and qualifications, present salary, and lowest salary acceptable, age and draft classification.

STATE FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of Hovey E. Slayton, a shoe manufacturer, of Manchester, as State fuel administrator for New Hampshire.

OFFICER AND 3 MEN KILLED; 22 HURT BY THE EXPLOSION OF DEPTH BOMB ON ORIZABA

ACCIDENT AT SEA ON AUGUST 17

Lieutenant Commander Williamson, Executive Officer, Instantly Killed, Commander White Reports—Little Damage to Ship—Order Inquiry.

The Navy Department is informed that Lieut. Commander Price Williamson and three enlisted men were killed; Commander R. D. White, in command of the *Orizaba*, and 22 men wounded by the explosion of a depth charge on the U. S. S. *Orizaba* at sea on August 17.

The dead are:

Lieut. Commander William P. Williamson. Wife, Mrs. Florence B. Williamson, 280 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Samuel T. Lambert, oiler, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, W. George Lambert, 562 Fairview Street, Riverside, N. J.

Frank J. Mayer, baker, second class, United States Navy. Brother, John Mayer, 512 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Arthur K. Baird, seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Mary Baird, 714 East Parkway, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Commander White's jaw was broken and his knee cap fractured by the explosion.

Commander Williamson, who was executive officer of the ship, was instantly killed.

Court of Inquiry Ordered.

The Navy announces that a court of inquiry has been formed to investigate the cause of the accident. No material damage was done the vessel, reports state.

Commander R. Drace White, in command of the *Orizaba*, in his report says:

"I wish to invite attention to the remarkable behavior of the officers and men immediately subsequent to this explosion. About 90 minutes later a submarine was sighted coming from abaft the port beam. In spite of the fact that half of the after gun crews had been hurt and that there was every reason for demoralization, the guns were promptly manned and were ready to fire almost immediately.

"I wish especially to invite attention to the work of Surgs. Winn, Skillern, and Krepps. These officers worked incessantly from the time of the explosion until daybreak next morning. The most modern methods were employed and many men who might have suffered serious consequences were about the decks next day, manning their guns. So far there has not been a single case of infection.

Morale of Men Praised.

"Finally, I wish to say of the ship that I have never known such spirit to exist in any of my previous service. Officers and men alike have risen to their responsibilities in a manner truly amazing. There has been a splendid spirit of loyalty and cooperation."

Commander White, who was standing near by when the explosion occurred, was thrown to the deck, his clothes torn off, jaw broken, and kneecap fractured. Lieut. John C. Tyler was injured in the knee, chest, and elbow. Most of the men wounded were only slightly injured.

Lieut. Commander Williamson, who was killed on the *Orizaba*, was born on August 10, 1884, at Norfolk, Va., and entered the naval service as a midshipman from Minnesota on June 29, 1903; was appointed as ensign September 13, 1908; promoted to lieutenant (junior grade) September 13, 1910; promoted to lieutenant July 1, 1914; and later served on the *Galveston*. In 1916 he was inspector of ordnance and powder in charge of naval magazines and chemical laboratory at Olongapo, P. I. On August 31, 1917, he was temporarily appointed a lieutenant commander. On February 6, 1918, he was detached from the ammunition depot, Olongapo, P. I., and ordered to the United States. On April 4, 1918, he reported for duty in connection with the fitting out of the U. S. S. *Orizaba*, and had been executive officer of that vessel since it was commissioned.

List of the Injured.

The Navy Department reports that the men injured as the result of the explosion of the depth charge on the U. S. S. *Orizaba* on August 17 were:

Basil Earnest Aton, seaman second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, Charles W. Aton, 113 Collins Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

Ernest John Bach, seaman second class, United States Navy. Father, Herman Bach, 626 North Warren Street, Pittsburg, Kans.

Joseph Charles Basso, pharmacist's mate third class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mary Basso, 48 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

Frank Henry Born, coxswain, United States Navy. Father, Henry Born, Raspeburg, Md.

John A. Corey, coxswain, United States Naval Reserve Force. Sister, Mrs. Margaret Morgan, Allentown, Pa.

Robert Mark Cornett, coxswain, United States Navy. Father, Robert L. Cornett, 3359 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Judson Decker Allen, seaman second class, United States Navy. Father, Orren Allen, 20 Royce Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.

Stanley Elmer Daut, seaman second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Clarice Daut, 523 West Rockland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eugene Blair Dunkleberger, pharmacist's mate third class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Jane Dunkleberger, 1011 Douglas Street, Reading, Pa.

Arthur Fox Holler, pharmacist's mate first class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, Henry F. Holler, Hummelstown, Pa.

Joseph Francis Jawors, quartermaster second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Wife, Harriet Harvey Jawors, 3120 North Marston Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Krummen, chief gunner's mate, United States Navy. Mother, Josephine Krummen, 1423 Raco Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robert Hamilton McCracken, seaman, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Matilda McCracken, 3333 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Earl O'Brien, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Emma Frey, 7612 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Greenlee Paxson, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Sarah H. Richardson Paxson, 1152 Walnut Street, Chester, Pa.

Leonard Lawrence Schilb, seaman, second class, United States Navy. Father, Schilb, Montserrat, Mo.

Paul Adam Schlefsky, seaman, second class, United States Navy. Mother, Louise Schlefsky, Chaska, Minn.

John Wilde Shaw, seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, Thomas Buckley Shaw, 207 West Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.

Samuel Stewart, seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, 4044 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clarence Albert Wiesman, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Euzetta Wiesman, R. F. D. No. 2, Crothersville, Ind.

Charles Wildhagen, boatswain's mate, first class, United States Navy. Mother, Elsie Wildhagen, 192 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harold James Wilson, ship's cook, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Marcella Wilson, 345 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHEET AND PLATE ZINC PRICE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The President has approved an agreement made between the producers of sheet and plate zinc and the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board (after investigations by this committee in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of production), that the maximum base price of 14 cents per pound f. o. b. plant for plate zinc and 15 cents per pound f. o. b. plant for sheet zinc, shall be continued on deliveries from September 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919, subject to the usual trade discounts and extras or differentials that were in effect February 13, 1918. These discounts and extras shall be effective on all contracts executed between February 13, 1918, to January 1, 1919. Sheet zinc shall be considered as including all gauges of one-eighth inch thickness and less and plate zinc as including all gauges thicker.

Conditions to Stand.

The conditions are as formerly: First, that the producers of plate and sheet zinc will not reduce the wages now being paid; second, they will sell to the allies, to the public, and to the Government at the same price; third, that they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, in the distribution of plate and sheet zinc to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who might increase the price to the public; and fourth, that they pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of plate and sheet zinc so as to insure an adequate supply as long as the war lasts.

TOURIST RAILROAD FARES TO CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo announces that tourist fares to California, tickets on sale all the year, with nine months' limit as heretofore, will be 90 per cent of double the one-way fares bearing the same percentage relation to the present one-way fares as the former round-trip fares bore to the old one-way fares. The fares from the Missouri River will be $5.40 higher than they were formerly, from Chicago $9.81 higher, from New York $17.55 higher.

Winter tourist fares to Florida and southern points will be made on the same basis as to California, namely, 90 per cent of double the one-way fares, and the new fares will bear about the same average ratio to the present advanced fares as the old winter fares bore to the old one-way fares. Tickets will be sold from October 1 to April 30, both inclusive, with return limit June 1, stop-overs to be allowed on going or return trip within final limit as heretofore.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 16 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 101.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 23, 1918.

Section A.—One of our outposts between Fismes and Bazoches, which was driven back on a small local action, later reoccupied its position.

Our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Conflans. All our machines returned.

Indian Service Invites Proposals for Materials

The United States Indian Service will receive proposals for the following materials:

Nine hundred linear feet of strap iron, size 2 by 12 inches, and 1,600 square feet of expanded metal lath, for the Carson Indian School, Stewart, Nev., bids to be received until 10 a. m. August 31, 1918.

One extractor, 28-inch basket, full-proof cover, for the Carson Indian School, Stewart, Nev., bids to be received until 10 a. m. August 28, 1918.

One thousand gallons of gasoline for the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., bids to be received until 1 p. m. August 31, 1918.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

OVER 1,500,000 AMERICANS NOW UNDER ARMS IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

I have a telegram by courier from Gen. Pershing, which has just come in, in which he calls attention to a circular which has been sent around the United States asking people to buy a picture for help of the blind, claiming thousands of blinded soldiers are being brought into Paris. In fact, only two blind American soldiers were in Paris after the recent battle up to August 3.

During the last week in hearings before the Senate and House Military Committees, in answer to specific questions as to the effect of the proposed military program upon conditions in France, I made some statements which were released to the press. Those statements are deliberate military opinion. They are founded upon the study of the respective man power of all the allies and of the enemy at the time indicated—in June, 1919—and are not simply issued as spread-eagle statements; they are cold-blooded military opinion.

Confidence in American Troops.

Anybody who has served with the American troops has confidence in them. My confidence in them is inspired and developed by serving with them and beside them in battle, and that confidence has been well illustrated to me during the past week by officers coming back from France. I have ordered back from France certain men who have won distinction over there to give them increased rank in the divisions I am organizing at home. These men come in to pay their respects, and they talk the same language I do. You do not find any lack of confidence on the front in France among the American forces. These men are now telling me interesting things which have not yet come over in official reports. One officer reported specifically that in one engagement of the 1st American Division they captured 68 guns of the Germans and brought them in with our own trucks. On the same occasion they took 3,500 prisoners. Another officer reported that the 2d Division, which he was with, captured 10 complete German batteries, which they brought in and presented to Gen. Pershing.

The American soldier deserves the confidence of the American people. On every occasion so far where he has been tested he has absolutely delivered the goods.

Questions and Answers.

Are the 83d and 37th Divisions in the 4th Army Corps? What are they doing?

The 83d Division is in the 5th Corps and is a replacement division not up on the fighting line. The 37th Division is in the 4th Corps, and is on the line in the Baccarat sector.

Other questions related to the activities of infantry regiments in the 83d Division. I have already covered them by my answer to the first question.

Where is the 29th Division located?

The 29th has now landed and is in training in France in the rear of the line.

Can you give the present location of the 51st Infantry Regiment?

That regiment belongs to the 6th Division and is in the training sector. It has not yet reached the front.

How far is the most advanced part of the American line from the Rhine?

Not over 20 miles, at the nearest point, I should say.

Concerning Gen. March's statement above as to his "deliberate military opinion" before the committees of Congress, he said: "The deliberate military opinion is my opinion of the value of these troops to the allied cause upon their delivery in France June 30, 1919."

Can you tell us how far the organization of the first army has progressed?

Gen. Pershing hasn't reported anything further than that he was organizing a field army and taking personal command of it.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

Applications to the Comptroller of the Curreney during the week ending Friday, August 23, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, changes of title approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For conversion of State banks: The First National Bank of Barnwell, S. C.; conversion of the Barnwell Banking Co	$50,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Benton, Ark	25,000
The First National Bank of Hastings, Pa	50,000
The First National Bank of Magna, Utah	25,000
The First National Bank of Avoca, Minn.; succeeds the Avoca State Bank	25,000
Conversion of State banks: The First National Bank of Parshall, N. Dak.; conversion of the First State Bank of Parshall	25,000
Total	150,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

The National Union Bank of Rock Hill, S. C.; until close of business Aug. 18, 1938.

The First National Bank of Eldora, Iowa; until close of business Aug. 21, 1938.

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The Citizens National Bank of Antlers, Okla., from $25,000 to $40,000	$15,000
The Hugo National Bank, Hugo, Okla., from $50,000 to $100,000	50,000
The Citizens National Bank of Orange, Va., from $50,000 to $60,000	10,000
Total	75,000

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	1	$50,000
Charters issued	5	150,000
Charters extended	2	
Increases of capital approved	3	75,000

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 190:

265. Maj. David C. Selheimer, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from his present duties, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army for duty with the motor transport service.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday concluded general debate on the man-power bill and formal consideration, with precedence being given to the committee amendments, was begun. Senator Lodge made a speech urging lowering of the proposed maximum draft age to 40 years. He stated that military necessity demanded the calling of youth over 18, but that he could not see the wisdom of taking men of more than 40 years when the number secured would be so small.

Senator Pomerene opposed the drafting of youths of 18. Senator Thomas, author of the original "work or fight" amendment, defended that proposition, and denied that it was intended to conscript labor. Senator McCumber condemned slackers in industry.

Senator Lodge delivered a warning against German peace propaganda, declaring that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany to place her in a position where she never again can disturb the peace of the world.

Senator Fletcher, chairman of a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee, which was appointed to investigate the cross licensing of patents in connection with the aircraft inquiry announced that no further investigation of the airplane situation is to be made at this time.

Confirmation of the nominations of 11 major generals and 44 brigadier generals sent to the Senate Thursday by President Wilson was recommended by the Military Committee after Secretary Baker and Gen. March had appeared to answer questions concerning the War Department's policy governing promotions. Later all these nominations were confirmed by the Senate, together with those of Brig. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, to be quartermaster general with rank of major general; Brig. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of major general; and Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, to be a major general for the war period.

Charles W. Hecht, of the Hardaway-Hecht Grocery Co., who is regional director for the War Industries Board for the Charlotte (N. C.) district, testified before the submilitary committee investigating contracts. Mr. Hecht admitted that Mr. Hardaway, of the Hardaway Construction Co., owned most of the grocery concern's stock and that the grocery company had sold between $50,000 and $60,000 worth of supplies to the Hardaway Construction Co. at a 5 per cent profit while engaged in work at Camp Jackson, S. C. Mr. Hecht offered to resign.

HOUSE.

The House spent all of yesterday's session in consideration of the man-power bill and rejected a number of amendments thereto. The McKenzie amendment, which would have required that youths from 18 to 20 be placed in a separate class to be called to the colors only after the older registrants, was rejected by a vote of 167 to 120. The House also voted down, 172 to 90, an amendment by Representative Johnson, of Washington, to change the draft age limits to 19 to 45. Another amendment by Representative Johnson to make the maximum age limit 50 years was voted down, 168 to 118. An amendment by Representative Blackmon, of Alabama, to make the minimum age 21 years was rejected, 195 to 92. An amendment by Representative McCullough, of Ohio, directing reclassification of the nationals of cobelligerents and the withdrawal of deferred status from those physically fit was adopted, 129 to 74.

Members of Congress and State legislatures will be subject to draft under an amendment by Representative Gregg, of Texas, which was adopted. It also includes executive officials of the States and the United States.

Secretary Baker and Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, at a hearing by the Commerce Committee, testified that the Government's shipbuilding and general war program is in danger of being seriously retarded unless increased electric power facilities are provided for industrial centers. They had been asked to appear and explain the need for the Sims water-power bill, which would give the President authority to take over and operate existing power plants and to build new ones.

PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED FOR COTTON GOODS SUPPLIES

The following notices as to supplies needed have been sent out by the Cotton Goods Branch of the Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, New York City:

"Office of the Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 4-leaf uniform twills, cotton drills, burlap, paper sheets, jute canvas padding, plain cotton cloth, gray gauze, and jeans will be received here until 2 p. m. August 30, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals must be indorsed 'Proposals for cotton goods,' and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City."

"Office Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 102,500 dugout blankets, 48 by 84, weighing 3½ to 4½ pounds per blanket, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 3, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed 'Proposals for dugout blankets' and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City."

"Office Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 1,680,000 yards 39-inch 68 by 76 4.00 3-leaf twill will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 3, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed 'Proposals for 39-inch 68 by 76 4.00 3-leaf twill' and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City."

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1087, opening of August 27, 1918.—6,025,000 feet of copper cable and wire, as per specifications, and 75,000 feet of packing-house cord.

Proposal No. 1090, opening of August 30, 1918.—5,400 tampers.

Proposal No. 1091, opening of September 6, 1918.—80,000 feet two-conductor No. 6 B. & S. gauge cable.

Proposal No. 1092, opening of September 10, 1918.—105 ten-ton gasoline road rollers; 22 scarifiers.

ORDER FIXING THE PRICES OF COAL MINED BY VARIOUS COMPANIES IN SEVERAL STATES

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 13, 1918.

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a further revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined by the Wayne Mining Co. in Guernsey County, in the State of Ohio, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Wayne Mining Co. in the county of Guernsey, in the State of Ohio, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton: For run of mine, $2.50; for prepared sizes, $2.75; for slack or screenings, $2.25. To the foregoing prices may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing company is entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., August 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Asst. United States Fuel Administrator.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 15, 1918.

Application having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined by the Wallen Jellico Coal Co., in the county of Whitley, in the State of Kentucky, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such application, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Wallen Jellico Coal Co., in the county of Whitley, in the State of Kentucky, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed $3.25 per net ton for run of mine, $3.50 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.50 per net ton for slack or screenings, provided said coal is not sold as Blue Gem coal. To said prices may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the said company is entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 19, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

(Continued on page 10.)

Country Weeklies Notified They Must Observe Plan for Economy In the Use of News Print Paper

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, announces that the plan for conservation of news-print paper has been extended to include country weeklies. The plan as formulated by the war committee of the country weekly publishers and accepted by the War Industries Board through Thomas E. Donnelley, chief of the Pulp and Paper Section, contemplates a saving of 15 per cent in the use of news-print paper in the industry as a whole.

Prominent features of the plan include: Discontinuance of papers to subscribers three months after the date of expiration of their subscriptions, unless the subscriptions are renewed and paid for; stopping the publication of extra copies for advertising stimulation; stopping returns of unsold copies from news dealers; stopping the use of free copies in exchange for other publications except those published within the same county or within a 40-mile radius; and a reduction of 25 per cent of all publication space in excess of eight pages.

Following is the official announcement:

To publishers of country weekly newspapers:

The Priorities Board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised and that the reduction in the use of paper by the newspapers shall be 15 per cent.

Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal, conditional upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any customer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper, and will observe all rules and regulations of the conservation division and of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly.

The war committee of weekly newspaper publishers feels that the necessary saving of 15 per cent should come out of the industry as a whole, and in order to accomplish this purpose made the following suggestions, which were accepted by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, and are to be effective September 1, 1918.

Each publisher shall eliminate the following wasteful practices. If for any reason a publisher desires to continue any of these practices, he must adopt some other methods to accomplish at least a 15 per cent reduction in paper used. If by November 1, 1918, a saving of 15 per cent has not been made in the industry as a whole, the matter will be reviewed by the pulp and paper section and further curtailments will be necessary.

1. No publisher of a weekly, semi-weekly, or triweekly newspaper shall use in the production any paper except news-print and of a weight on the basis of not heavier than 30½ by 44—50-pound (basis—24 by 36—32 pounds). All stocks now on hand may be used whether news-print, machine-finished, or sized and supercalendered and regardless of weight.

2. No publisher may continue subscriptions after three months after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

3. No publisher may give free copies of his paper, except for actual service rendered; except to camp libraries and huts or canteens of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or K. of C.; except to the Library of Congress and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to Government departmental libraries which use said publications in their work; and except for similar reasons.

4. No publisher shall give free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

5. No publisher shall accept the return of unsold copies from news dealers.

6. No publisher shall print extra copies, for stimulating advertising or subscriptions, or for any uses other than those specified in these regulations, except not to exceed 1 per cent of his circulation with a minimum of 10 copies.

7. No publisher shall send free copies in exchange for other publications, except to such other publications as are printed within the county, or within a radius of 40 miles from his point of publication.

8. No publisher shall sell his publication at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription price.

9. No publisher shall sell his publication to anyone below the published subscription price.

10. No publisher shall offer premiums with his publication unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately and the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

11. No publisher shall conduct voting or other contests for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions; subscriptions obtained in this way will not be considered bona fide subscriptions.

12. No publisher may issue holiday, industrial, or other special editions.

13. Publishers shall, so far as possible, procure paper and all other materials from the nearest available source of supply, provided it is consistent with price, quality, and service.

14. Publishers of papers of more than eight pages in size will reduce the pages in excess of eight pages 25 per cent. This reduction shall be an average reduction over one month's period.

15. Any publisher of a four or eight page paper will be considered to have fulfilled the requirements of this order if he immediately puts into effect paragraphs numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, and in addition thereto reduces to the lowest possible point all pressroom waste.

No newspaper may be established during the period of the war, except those for which arrangements had been made and plants purchased previous to the issuing of this order, or unless it can be shown that a new newspaper is a necessity.

A sworn statement will be required from each publisher on November 1 as to how many of these rules have been put into effect by him, and what results in the matter of reducing paper consumption have been obtained.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE ISSUES PERSONNEL WEEKLY

The committee on classification of personnel in the Army authorizes the following statement:

The first issue of a new Government weekly, called Personnel, has just been published by The Adjutant General. As its name implies, it is designed chiefly to strengthen and develop the vitally important work of the personnel adjutants, and especially to give them a better basis for cooperating with all branches of military activity. Now that the personnel adjutants number into the thousands, and are widely scattered, it is evident that the new publication can give them assistance that could be provided in no other way.

Place Most Important Consideration.

The subtitle of Personnel, "The Right Man in the Right Place," simply crystallizes an ideal that has always been foremost in the wishes of those responsible for planning the personnel work. The ideal is emphasized also by Secretary of War Baker in the speech to the School of Personnel Adjutants at Camp Meigs, which occupies practically the whole of this first issue. The *place* has always been the most important consideration in placing men in the Army. The best material had to be put in the places where it was most needed. The next task was to see that the rest of the material was used where it was of real service and to keep such record of it that wherever any need arose qualified men could be found without delay and without impairing the efficiency of any unit.

No Precedent for Task.

There was no precedent for a personnel task of the magnitude of that faced by the Army during the past year, when it started to classify and place millions of men drawn from every section and walk of life. The organization had to be built up quickly and methods devised that would get practical results, and get them at once. At the same time it was necessary to escape the danger of faulty methods that would have resulted in much misplacing and the possible necessity of later reorganization.

System a Success.

There seems to be general agreement that the personnel system that was devised has been a success. The commanding officers are finding themselves in charge of well-balanced, qualified units; the men are finding that their fighting is done in the ways for which they are best fitted by nature or by training. This condition promises to become increasingly true as the personnel organization becomes better knit together and more experienced.

RAILROADS URGED TO PREVENT LIGHT LOADING OF FOODSTUFFS IN CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE CAR SERVICE SECTION

The car service section of the United States Railroad Administration has issued the following:

BULLETIN No. 41.

To railroads:

We are quoting below revised rule 9 of the United States Food Administration's rules and regulations governing the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of food commodities and feeds for domestic trade by persons subject to license:

Rule 9. All carload shipments of the following commodities shall be made in car lots of not less than the amount prescribed below unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administration, provided, however, that when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

	Pounds.
Canned peas, meats, tomatoes, tomato soup, tomato catsup or other tomato products, beans, corn, salmon, and tuna	60,000
Canned sardines	45,000
Evaporated milk and condensed milk	45,000
Exception: Milk in barrels may be loaded to floor space capacity, barrels on end.	
Powdered milk	40,000
Dried beans and peas	60,000
Dried apples, peaches, prunes, and raisins	60,000
Flour (wheat, barley, corn, rye, and rice)	60,000
Green coffee	60,000
Sirup (corn, glucose, sugar, molasses), except in barrels or in tank cars	60,000
Sirup (corn, glucose, sugar, molasses) in barrels—flour space, barrels on end.	
Corn meal, corn grits, hominy, oatmeal, rolled oats	60,000
Cornstarch	60,000
Exception: Starch in barrels shall be loaded to capacity in tiers on end.	
Cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, peanut meal, peanut cake, soya bean meal, soya bean cake, coconut or copra meal, coconut or copra cake	60,000
Peanuts in hulls, car capacity.	
Linseed meal, linseed cake	60,000
Cotton seed, car capacity.	
Cotton seed, peanut, soya bean, copra, and palm kernel oil, in tank cars, car capacity.	
Rice	60,000
Sugar	60,000
Fresh meat:	
Apr. 1 to Sept. 30	22,000
Remainder of year	24,000
Mixed carloads fresh meat, with other packing house products:	
Apr. 1 to Sept. 30	24,000
Remainder of year	26,000
Cured beef, cured pork, cured mutton, lard and lard substitutes, straight or mixed	30,000
Frozen beef	30,000
NOTE.—These trade units not to apply on so-called peddler car, on which minimum weights and regulations prescribed by the carriers will govern. They, however, will apply on car of this character when handled through branch houses for local distribution or for reshipment.	
Butter	24,000
Eggs and dressed poultry:	
June 1 to Sept. 15	20,000
Remainder of year	24,000
Mixed carloads of butter, eggs, and poultry:	
June 1 to Sept. 15	20,000
Remainder of year	24,000
Cheese	30,000
Feeding stuffs	60,000
EXCEPTION.—If a car will not hold 60,000 pounds it shall be loaded to its full visible capacity. In loading molasses feeds in warm weather an air space not to exceed 3 feet from top row of sacks to roof of car at lowest point may be allowed to insure against heating of feed.	
Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, car capacity.	
Oranges and lemons, straight or mixed carloads, in ventilator or refrigerator cars, from California and Arizona, 7 boxes wide, 2 boxes high, boxes on end full length of car.	
EXCEPTION.—Lemons shipped in collapsible tank cars with bunkers open may be loaded 6 boxes wide instead of 7 boxes wide.	
Oranges, lemons, limes, and grape fruit, straight or mixed carloads, in ventilator or refrigerator cars, from Florida, 360 boxes.	
Watermelons:	
Averaging 25 pounds or less, 5 tiers high.	
Averaging more than 25 pounds, 4 tiers high.	
All perishable foodstuffs (fresh and frozen fish, fresh fruits and vegetables) not specifically provided for above, to be loaded as heavily as will permit transportation without damage to commodity shipped.	

1. United States Food Administration rule 9 only applies to shipments moving as carloads and on carload rates.

2. Comparatively few railroads are reporting to this section violations of rule 9, indicating that the matter is not being given proper attention.

3. Commencing at once in order to avoid duplication these reports must be made by railroads originating shipment. Agents at points of origin will make necessary inspection of the loading of commodities on which trade units are established to determine to what extent cubical capacity of equipment is utilized.

4. At large stations where agents can not inspect the loading, some arrangements should be made to have either a personal representative or an inspector of weighing and inspection bureau make weekly check for violations.

5. Agents at point of origin will require shippers to show on bill of lading reasons for not complying with rule 9. A report must immediately be made to his superior officer, who will report promptly to car-service section for handling with the Food Administration. No other investigation will be conducted by any railroad officer or committee.

6. Rule 9 should be reissued as revised and all agents made familiar with its provisions.

7. All reports sent to this office should be in duplicate with a separate sheet for each commodity.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager Car Service Section.

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENT.

Special Orders, No. 189:

413. Col. Moor N. Falls is relieved from his present assignment and will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Ala., and report in person to the commanding general, that place, for assignment to duty with the Sixty-seventh Infantry.

New Short Line Railroad Section Is Established

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 7, 1918.*

CIRCULAR No. 46.

Effective July 29, 1918, the short line section of the division of public service and accounting has been created, and Mr. Edward C. Niles has been appointed manager, with office at Washington, D. C.

The short line section will be charged with the duty of seeing that short line roads which are being operated by their owners whether under Federal control based upon contract or whether definitely relinquished from Federal control receive a fair division of rates, fair treatment in the routing of traffic, and a reasonable share of the available car supply, and such helpful cooperation from the United States Railroad Administration as is consistent with present war conditions, and that in general in their relation to other railroads they are fairly dealt with.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Fixes Hours and Wages of Pullman Employees

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 9, 1918.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 5 TO GENERAL ORDER No. 27.

Effective August 1, 1918, the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of employees of the operating department of the Pullman Co. will be the same as those fixed in Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27 for corresponding classes of railroad employees, but none of the provisions named therein will be retroactive prior to August 1, 1918.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period August 26 to 31, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Probably showers Monday in north portion; fair in south. Showers again at end of week. Slightly above normal temperature.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—East Gulf States, probably showers Monday and again at end of week; South Atlantic States, showers at end of week. Seasonal temperature.

West Gulf States.—Generally fair, with temperature above the seasonal average.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Generally fair, with temperature above the seasonal average.

Region of Great Lakes.—Generally fair except showers about middle of week in north portion and in south portion about Friday. Seasonal temperature.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys.—Probably showers Tuesday or Wednesday in north portion; fair in south. Normal temperature by first of week; slightly above thereafter.

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.—Probably showers Tuesday; generally fair, with seasonal temperature thereafter.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.—Fair weather except showers in mountain districts first of week. Slightly above normal temperature.

Pacific States.—Generally fair weather, with seasonal temperature.

TRAINING OF U. S. AVIATORS PROGRESSING IN FAR WEST

Gen. Kenly Tells of Morale Among Officers and Men On the Pacific Coast.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Maj. Gen. Wm. L. Kenly, director of the Division of Military Aeronautics, who has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting the spruce and fir country with John D. Ryan, director, Bureau of Aircraft Production, and later all of the flying and balloon fields on the coast, makes the following statement:

Speeding Up Training.

The Division of Military Aeronautics is speeding up the training of fliers and the schools are responding splendidly to the calls already made. It is my desire to be ready to produce whatever number of fliers are called for. Training schools are now being grouped in districts, so that the cadet fliers may pass from ground, primary, and advanced instruction all in one locality, and when the final test is passed be ready for France. It is also the intention as classes of these cadets finish their training as fliers to organize them into squadrons and brigades, so that they may be sent overseas as such and take the air at the front in the formation in which they have been trained.

Advantages in This Country.

Our study and observation and also the experience of officer instructors who have been overseas makes us confident that this country offers the best training ground, not excepting England and France. This is primarily so because we have unlimited room here in the United States. We are now equipping our flying fields with experienced instructors. In England and France the population is so great and uninhabited areas are so few and far between that it is difficult to locate even half a dozen training fields, to say nothing of several dozen. Over there, for instance, it is difficult to establish a gunnery school for fear of the damage that might be done to noncombatants or even to buildings. Gunnery schools require great areas of open ground in isolated districts. It is easy to locate such fields in the United States and at the same time have them accessible.

Splendid Morale in West.

The spirit of the West and the morale of officers and men, no matter whether they came from the North, East, South, or West, is altogether splendid. They are absolutely fearless, show a high grade of intelligence, and are bound to give a good account of themselves.

One of the fields I visited was Mather Field, at Sacramento, Cal. This field has a record of 250,000 hours of flying without a fatality. Another interesting place was the balloon field at Arcadia, Cal., where I saw seven balloons in the air at one time. The site of this field is a ranch back of which mountains rise to elevations the tops of which offer the same atmospheric conditions as the cadet gets suspended high in the air in the balloon basket. By taking the cadets up in these mountain tops the instructors can train a large number at a time in observation and range-finding work instead of limiting the classes to a few pairs in balloon baskets.

We want good men in the Air Service, and we will need them in generous numbers. As soon as the new draft regulations are determined I will venture to say that there will be unlimited opportunity for young men of the right caliber in flying schools and on the ground for both this country and overseas.

ANACOSTIA, D. C., FLYING FIELD TO BE EXTENDED AND IMPROVED

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Assistant Secretary of War has approved an allotment of $103,850 for improving and extending Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C. This field, on the left bank of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, is being enlarged for the aerial patrol and protection of Washington, as well as to meet the training needs of the Air Service officers in Washington.

Additional Hangar to Be Built.

Besides enlarging the flying field, an additional hangar will be erected and quarters for 23 officers and 154 enlisted men provided. The high-tension electrical wires at the southern end of the field and the drainage ditch, which are now dangerous to the flyers, will be removed. An aero repair shop and a machine shop will be erected and the whole field encircled by a high barbed-wire fence.

Will Have Balloon Station.

There will be a balloon station with one company located north of the flying field. The equipment will include captive balloons and free balloons for training observers.

A photo-developing hut for the developing and printing of aerial photographs taken in the vicinity, and a small radio telegraph station for the purpose of working up communication with airplanes while in flight will be additional features of the development of this aero flying field adjacent to the National Capital.

Order Amends Wording in Aero Classification

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Schedule B of classified positions which may be filled upon noncompetitive examination is hereby amended by inserting in Subdivision IV, War Department, paragraph 1, after the words "aeronautical mechanical engineers" the words "aeronautical chemists." As amended the paragraph will read:

"1. Aeronautical engineers, aeronautical mechanical engineers, aeronautical chemists, instructors in flying, student instructors in flying, aviation mechanicians, inspectors of airplanes and airplane engines, and aeronautical mechanical draftsmen in the aviation section of the Signal Corps."

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 21, 1918.

FRENCH ASSISTING RED CROSS TO FEED AMERICAN PRISONERS

The Red Cross issues the following:

To provide for conditions brought by Germany's constant shifting of American prisoners from one camp to another, with the result that parcels of food and clothing may not reach them for weeks, the American Red Cross, according to advices from Berne, has completed cooperative arrangements with the French relief agencies to assist in the immediate care of all newly arriving Americans. Under this arrangement French committees at the German prison camps supply food and clothing from their reserve stocks until the Germans see fit to let news of the arrival get to the Red Cross at Berne.

New Addresses Held Back.

In the case of a transferred prisoner, the Germans frequently do not let his friends know his new address for two or three weeks, during which time, of course, he receives no parcels from the outside.

Capt. Provot, in charge of French relief at Berne, has notified all French committees in prisons in southern Germany to supply food and necessaries to all Americans, whether newly captured or transferred, the moment they arrive at any camp where there is no American Red Cross committee or American reserve stock of supplies.

Aided by French Agents.

He has requested the other French prisoners' depots at Paris and Lyon to send similar instructions to all prison committees supplied by them. These French committees also report the arrivals of Americans to the American Red Cross, which at once begins regular shipment of food and clothing. Any supplies furnished by the French to Americans to maintain them until the arrival of their parcels from Berne, the Red Cross restores to the French depots. The American Red Cross is establishing American committees with reserve stocks as rapidly as it can get in touch with groups at different prisons. Such committees already are established at Tuchel, Braudenburg, Villingen, and Darmstadt.

THREE MARINES ARE KILLED BY SANTO DOMINGO BANDITS

Marine Corps headquarters has received a dispatch stating that in a skirmish between United States Marines and bandits in Seibo Province, Santo Domingo, August 13, three marines were killed and one wounded. A number of the bandits were killed or captured.

The marines killed were:

Corpl. Bascome Breeden. Mother, Mrs. Ella Breeden, Archville, Tenn.

Pvt. Russell William Jones. Brother, Jerry A. Jones, 2225 Seventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph Stanilaus Haydel. Father, Stanilaus Haydel, 1325 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

Pvt. Thomas J. Rushforth. Son of Mrs. Mary Rushforth, 703 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was wounded but escaped after a hand-to-hand fight with the bandits, armed with machetes.

The dead marines were buried at San Pedro Macoris, Santo Domingo.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

Total Casualties In Overseas Forces

The following is a summary of the casualties reported to date by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	4,212
Died of wounds	1,260
Died of disease	1,594
Died of accident and other causes	715
Wounded in action	10,476
Missing in action (including prisoners)	2,187
Total to date	20,444

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	2
Missing in action	17
Wounded severely	17
Died of wounds	4
Died from accident and other causes	6
Died of disease	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Prisoner	1
Total	53

Killed in Action.

Lt. Ewing Boone. Mrs. H. C. Boone, 4146 Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Kans.

Corpl. William F. Ruth. William Ruth, Emaus, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Wilbain O'Neill. John P. Kelly, 212 East Ninetieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Thomas R. Summers. Abram W. Summers, 69 Amelia Street, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Corpl. Buff E. Melton. Earnest Melton, North Bend, Nebr.

Corpl. Floyd J. Simons. Mrs. Joseph Simons, 321 Vineyard Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. James Clarence Brown. Mrs. Florence M. Brown, North Juniper Street, Kannapolis, N. C.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Clarence E. Knaub. George H. Knaub, Charles Street, Red Lion, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Herbert S. Evans. E. S. Fausch, 616 East Cherokee Street, McAlester, Okla.

Arthur Hargrove. Mrs. Tea Golden Hargrove, New Glasgow, Amherst County, Va.

Joseph S. Ostrowski. Vincent Ostrowski, 504 College Avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.

Jack Whitten. Mrs. Jennie Bright, Carterville, Mo.

Anthony Wilken. Herman Wilken, 2314 Center Street, La Fayette, Ind.

Severely Wounded.

Lieut. Howard J. Cummings. Lawrence Cummings, 34 Kilmurray Street, Clinton, Mass.

Lieut. Carl A. Foss. Charles E. Foss, 75 Greenfield Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. Stewart Donald Graham. P. B. Graham, Chestnut Street, Meadville, Pa.

Sergt. Carl Le Roy Peterson. Mrs. Selma Peterson, 74 West Corydon Street, Bradford, Pa.

Corpl. Clarence A. Baxter. Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, 4118 Murray Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. Dexter L. Booth. Mrs. Lettie Booth, 813 Sheldon Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Corpl. Adolph H. Brandes. Mrs. A. Brandes, 916 South Twenty-fifth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Corpl. John R. Butler. Patrick Butler, 92 Dykeman Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Thomas J. Cummings. Mrs. Elizabeth Cummings, 2734 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Edward J. Foley. Mrs. P. W. Foley, 39 Beecher Place, Newton Center, Mass.

Corpl. Michael Gettings. Mrs. J. J. Gettings, 764 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. James E. Howard. John J. Howard, 554 West One hundred and sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Alger Russell Hunter. Albert Hunter, R. F. D. 3, Mount Clemens, Mich.

Corpl. Edward J. McEnnis. Mrs. Mary McEnnis, Littleton, Mass.

Corpl. Kenneth A. McKenzie. J. A. R. McKenzie, Burlington, Mass.

Corpl. Thomas Manley. Henry J. Manley, 91 Jacobs Street, Malden, Mass.

Cook John F. McKeon. Edward McKeon, Main Street, Cherry Valley, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Burges. Tom Burges, Waynesboro, Miss.

Thomas S. Catechi. K. Catechi, 948 Olney, San Francisco, Cal.

Arthur R. Hardy. Mrs. G. B. Hardy, Surrey, N. Dak.

Steve Lampas, John Lampas, 2184½ W Street NW., Washington, D. C.

James Murtha. Mrs. Julia Smith, 420 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Leo F. Harvey. Mrs. Grace T. Harvey, 1705 North Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Artie C. Bell. J. H. Bell, Brookeland, Sabine County, Tex.

John L. Bergoust. Alex Gordon, Utica, Mont.

William F. Boethin. William Boethin, Phillipsburg, Kans.

Ancel Brown. Mrs. Celesta Baity, Ridge Farm, Ill.

Gilbert Burns. Mrs. Walter Burns, 1408 East Center Street, Mahonoy City, Pa.

Matteo Calletti. Emanuel Daccarde, 175 Avenue C, New York, N. Y.

Joseph Carroll. Mrs. Thomas Carroll, 102 Sexton Street, New Britain, Conn.

Parfen Dillendike. Harry Nocok, 1437 High Park Avenue, High Park, Mass.

William F. Hayes. Mrs. Decker, 306 Connecticut Avenue, New London, Conn.

Edward Jukes. Mrs. Luella Finchauser, 119 New Hampshire Avenue, Rochester, Pa.

William W. Keeler. Mrs. Annie Keeler, Muriel Street, Clearfield, Pa.

William B. Lower. Mrs. Ada Lower, 308 Buffalo Road, Lewisburg, Pa.

Alva P. McGimsey. Mrs. Addie McGimsey, Boonville, Cal.

William E. Myers. William E. Myers, R. F. D. No. 2, Dry Ridge, Ky.

Earl E. Smith. Mrs. Mary E. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Punxsutawney, Pa.

Edward Truppe. Mrs. Mary Truppe, 313 Palmer Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Edward R. Taylor. Mrs. Annie Shutt Taylor, Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	7
Wounded severely	56
Died of wounds	8
Total	71

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Mike Babchak. Andrew Babchak, 167 Seymour Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Paul E. Bills. Mrs. Florence Bills, 89 West Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

David E. Bonnett. Mrs. Hannah Collins, Milan, Mo.

John J. Collins. Mrs. Ellen Collins, 165 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

George P. McKeon. Mrs. C. Redmond, 536 White Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emmett J. Newcomer. A. J. Newcomer, Pipe Creek, Tex.

Frederick J. Reuter. Jacob J. Reuter, Monkton, Md.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Andrew F. Wagner. Mrs. Ella Wagner, 176 West Park Avenue, Elmhurst, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Joseph C. Gaudin. C. A. Gaudin, Belle Helene, Ascension, La.

Gray Hanrahan. Mrs. Mary E. Hanrahan, 218 Whitney Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Harry C. Holmes. Mrs. Nettie Holmes, General Delivery, Syracuse, Kans.

Jesse Hudson. Teaman Hudson, North Chattanooga, Tenn.

Frederick D. Jones. Thomas J. Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Ekford, Mich.

McKinley Robinson. Mrs. Jennie Reed, 525 North Fulton Street, Wanseon, Ohio.

Luigi Salinetti. Mrs. Louise Salinetti, Vittorio 5, Rome, Italy.

Severely Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Roy H. Ackerman. Mrs. Anna Ackerman, 3110 Colorado Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

James J. Bevan. Olive E. Bevan, 126 Clark Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

Paul Borders. John M. Borders, Mount Herman, Ky.

John J. Broadbrook. Mrs. Laura Broadbrook, 346 Lenox Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

James A. Brown. John Brown, 15 Bassett Street, Barre, Vt.

Stanford W. Burke. Mrs. Margaret A. Burke, 732 Madison Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

William Cammer. Jacob Cammer, 348 North Garfield Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Benaga G. Carawan. James F. Carawan, Lowland, N. C.

Patrick J. Corrigan. Mrs. Anna Corrigan, 119 West Sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Carlton Monroe Cowher. Theodore C. Cowher, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Michael James Cudmore. Peter Cudmore, 33 Tayator Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.

George A. Cypher. Mrs. Ella A. Cypher, 1 Kingsbury Street, Worcester, Mass.

John Joseph Dempsey. John J. Dempsey, 18 North Tarson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George A. Devoid. Mrs. Oliver Devoid, Bristol, Vt.

George Dougherty. Mrs. Thomas Dougherty, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.

Francis W. Eaton. W. D. Eaton, North Street, North Reading, Mass.

John Fay. G. W. Reynolds, 375 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Raymond Flaherty. Mrs. Bridget Flaherty, 261 Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.

William Arthur Fraker. William Fraker, R. F. D. No. 1, Newville, Pa.

James F. Garrett. Mrs. John Garrett, 133 Madison Avenue, Mount Holly, N. J.

Edward A. Ginna. Mr. Ginna, 579 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Bernhard Goldmonz. Mrs. Johanna Goldmonz, 260 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charley M. Grogans. Mrs. M. L. McConkey, Lafayette, Ga.
Rufus Guffey. William R. Guffey, Gabell, Ky.
Victor Hamel. Mrs. Selinia Hamel, 25 High Street, Willimantic, Conn.
Hubert H. Harris. Mrs. John A. See, General Delivery, Winnemucca, Nev.
Joseph P. Hennessey. Mrs. Patrick Hennessey, Premium Point, New Rochelle, N. Y.
William Kemok. Mrs. Marie C. Kemok, 430 King Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Frank J. Keyes. Michael Keyes, 16 Harvest Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Charles E. Kittredge. Lawrence Kittredge, 54 Clinton Street, Framingham, Mass.
Terle John Leipold. John George Leipold, 198 Summer Street, Bradford, Pa.
Thaddeus S. Lewandowski. Mrs. Clemince Lewandowski, 2145 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward J. MacDonald. Mrs. Mary V. Buzzel, 31 Montvale Road, Woburn, Mass.
Arthur H. McMann. Mrs. J. H. McMann, 59 Sheppard Street, Bath, Me.
John McSparran. Mrs. Catherine McSparran, 116 Eckford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reigh A. Marietta. Mrs. George Hannon, R. F. D. No. 20, Brownsville, Pa.
Edward Martin. Mrs. Matilda Martin, 146 Charles Street, North Abington, Mass.
Andrew Nodulaztis. John Snider, R. F. D. Box 132, Fairfield, Conn.
Louis G. Renn. Mrs. May Renn, 307 Market Street, Frederick, Md.
Basil H. Rice. Mrs. Louis A. Brown, 22 Pleasant Street South, Natick, Mass.
Dominick Rogers. Mrs. Rose Rogers, 114 Spruce Street, Danville, Pa.
James J. Rooney. Mrs. Susan Rooney, 194 Highland Avenue, Malden, Mass.
William F. Ropp. John H. Ropp, Middletown, Md.
George L. Rushforth. Mrs. M. A. Rushforth, 140 High Street, Charlestown, Mass.
Oscar Leonard Sandberg. Mrs. Anna Sandberg, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 110-A, Kane, Pa.
John E. Seifried. Mrs. Helen Siefried, 3915 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wiley G. Sheetz. Jacob Sheetz, Idlewild, N. C.
Edward Smith. Mrs. Joseph H. Smith, 409 North Oak Street, Durand, Mich.
Mike Sushok. Alexander Sushok, 418 Fourth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
James D. Van Tassel. James R. Van Tassel, Hallton, Pa.
Alexander B. Vartenisian. Oscar Vartenisian, Main Street, Manchester, Conn.
Frank Vennezzio. Mrs. Mattie Vennezzio, 10 Main Street, North Plymouth, Mass.
Charles Wardell. Mrs. Elizabeth Wardell, Ladd, Ill.
Irvin R. Webb. Mrs. Sarah Webb, Norfolk, Mass.
John F. Whalen. Etna House, Watertown, Mass.
George F. Wickens. John Wickens, 173 Main Street, Malden, Mass.

Previously Reported Missing in Action—Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. Charles E. Kelly. John P. Kelly, 409 High Street, Meyersdale, Pa.

Previously Reported Killed in Action—Now Reported Wounded.

Pvt. Warren W. Dubbs. William H. Dubbs, 204 North Fourth Street, Emaus, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action—Now Reported Wounded Severely.

Pvt. Michele Cerelli. Tony Cerelli, 918 Dukes Alley, Baltimore, Md.

Previously Reported Missing in Action—Now Reported on Duty.

PRIVATES.

John Carter. Mrs. Margaret Carter, R. F. D No. 4, Avoca, Pa.
Norman I. Harris. Mrs. Rose Harris, 1524 North Opal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Novack. Miss Anna Johnson, 113 South Everett Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Michael J. Walsh. Miss Catherine Walsh, 2014 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

ORDER FIXING THE PRICES OF COAL MINED

(Continued from page 5.)

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 15, 1918.

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for further revision of the prices as to bituminous coal mined by the T. M. Morrison Coal Corporation and the Lone Mountain Coal Corporation at Pennington Gap, in the county of Lee in the State of Virginia, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the T. M. Morrison Coal Corporation and the Lone Mountain Coal Corporation at Pennington Gap, in the county of Lee in the State of Virginia, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $2.55 per net ton for run of mine, $2.80 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.30 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 19, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 15, 1918.

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for further revision of the prices as to bituminous coal mined by the Elkhorn City Coal Co. and the Guthrie Coal Co., in the county of Pike, in the State of Kentucky, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Elkhorn City Coal Co. and the Guthrie Coal Co., in the county of Pike, in the State of Kentucky, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $2.55 per net ton for run of mine, $2.80 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.30 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 19, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
WASHINGTON, *Aug. 15, 1918.*

An application having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a further revision of the prices as to bituminous coal mined by the Essanbee Mine Co., in the county of Vermilion, in the State of Indiana, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such application, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Essanbee Mine Co., in the county of Vermilion, in the State of Indiana, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $2.30 per net ton for run of mine, $2.50 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing company is entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 19, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 15, 1918.

Application having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for further revision of the prices as to bituminous coal mined by the Bon Air Coal & Iron Corporation in the Bon Air mine, in the county of White, in the State of Tennessee, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such application, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Bon Air Coal & Iron Corporation in the Bon Air mine, in the county of White, in the State of Tennessee, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $3.45 per net ton for run of mine, $3.70 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.30 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45 cents allowance for wage increase if the producing company is entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 19, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.
WASHINGTON, *August 15, 1918.*

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for further revision of the prices as to bituminous coal mined by the Splash Dam Coal Corporation and the McClure Coal Corporation, in the county of Dickinson, in the State of Virginia, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under the authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said fuel administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Splash Dam Coal Corporation and the McClure Coal Corporation, in the county of Dickinson, in the State of Virginia, may be sold at prices not to exceed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, $2.40 per net ton for run of mine, $2.65 per net ton for prepared sizes, $2.15 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45 cents allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., August 19, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Disposition, After Death of Beneficiary, of Accrued Allotment and Allowance Compensation or Insurance

The Bureau of War-Risk Insurance has recently furnished information to the department of civilian relief of the Red Cross in reference to the disposition after the death of the beneficiary of the accrued allotment and allowance, compensation, or insurance. Checks for such accrued amount must be returned to the bureau and may not be cashed by the personal representatives of the deceased.

A member of the family or any other person who has borne the expenses incident to the death of the beneficiary should submit in affidavit form, supported by receipted bills, a statement of the expenses incurred on account of funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, board, rent, or other household expenses for which decedent was liable. These claims should be filed in the name of one person and should show that they are a complete schedule of all expenses for which reimbursement will be claimed.

A form for this statement prescribed by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance is being prepared. It will contain a certificate substantially as follows:

"I certify that I am responsible for the expenses listed above (or that I have been held responsible for payment thereof); that the same constitute a complete list of all expenses incident to itemization claimed above; that they are just and reasonable; that payment has not been received; and that I am entitled to reimbursement therefor in the amount accrued and unpaid to the above-named beneficiary or allottee; and I do hereby agree and warrant that I will personally pay and discharge any and all other claims of such character not included in the above list to the extent of the pro rata share of such omitted claims in the aforesaid funds of said beneficiary or allottee."

Until these forms are ready, an informal affidavit may be used. Upon receipt of the form or informal affidavit with receipted bill attached, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance will make an award of the amount of the accrued allotment, allowance, compensation, or insurance toward defraying these expenses. If the accrued amount is insufficient to reimburse the claimant or the several claimants for the expenses incurred, the bureau will prorate the accrued amount.

The Comptroller of the Treasury and the general counsel of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance have rendered opinions explaining this matter. That of the general counsel is as follows:

The several items—namely, funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, etc.—mentioned in the comptroller's decisions are not payable preferentially in the order named, but are to be considered as charges against the total amount available, each of equal standing with the other. When all the claims which are recognizable under the comptroller's decisions have been presented, the total amount available should be applied to the settlement of the several claims. If the total amount available is not sufficient to satisfy the several claims, it should be divided among the claimants in proportion to their claims. If the total amount available exceeds the amount necessary to satisfy all the claims, the excess amount, in the case of allotments of pay, should be refunded to the enlisted man through his commanding officer by request to credit the amount on the succeeding pay roll, and, in the case of family allowance or compensation or insurance, should remain or be redeposited in the Treasury. No disbursement or refundment should be made until all the claims have been presented or until there is on file in the records of the bureau satisfactory proof that there are no outstanding claims recognizable under the comptroller's decisions.

Disabled Men Need Not Fear That Education Given Them in Military Hospitals Will Reduce Compensation

The education which is provided in our military hospitals, or after discharge through the Federal Board for Vocational Education, is meant entirely for the benefit of the men themselves and of the communities in which they are to live by making them more useful and more prosperous citizens. Such education is not intended to relieve the Government of any of its obligations for compensation assumed under the war-risk insurance act to men suffering from specific permanent injuries and does not have the effect of reducing such compensations.

Men who have become ill or who have been injured in the service are not discharged until all has been done for them that can be done by medical science. Until discharged they do not receive either compensation or insurance, but up to the time of discharge they continue to receive their regular pay with such allotments and allowances as may be attached thereto.

Provision is made in the war-risk insurance act for the payment of certain compensation in case of total disability, the amount of compensation depending upon the family which the disabled man may have and the nature of his injuries, and ranging from $30 to $100 a month. If the injury is both permanent and total, payments will also be made monthly on any war-risk insurance policy carried by the disabled man up to the time of his death.

For partial disability compensation is provided, which is to be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for total disability equal to the degree of reduction of earning capacity resulting from the disability, if there is at least a 10 per cent reduction in such earning capacity.

If a man's physical condition improves, his compensation may decrease; while if his physical condition becomes worse as a result of the injury received, or disease contracted in service, his compensation may be increased, provision being made for reviewing an award from time to time as occasion may arise. But such change in a man's condition is to be clearly distinguished from change in a man's earning capacity due to his overcoming his physical handicap. It is expressly provided in the war-risk insurance act that ratings of reduction in earning capacity due to specific injuries or combination of injuries of a permanent nature shall be based as far as practicable upon the average impairment of earning capacity and not upon the impairment of earning capacity in each individual case, so that there shall be no reduction in the rate of compensation for individual success in overcoming the handicap of a permanent injury.

It is therefore clear that an enlisted man suffering from a permanent injury should take advantage of all the opportunities for education which are offered him while in the hospital, or which are offered him after discharge under the Federal vocational rehabilitation act. This latter act provides in brief that where a man after discharge is entitled to compensation under the war-risk insurance act and is unable to carry on a gainful occupation or to resume his former occupation, or to enter upon some other occupation, or is unable to continue such an occupation successfully, he shall be furnished by the Federal Board for Vocational Education with vocational rehabilitation if this is feasible. During such period of education a man is to receive the pay which he received before discharge, or the compensation which he has been receiving since discharge, whichever would be the larger amount, and his family is to receive the allotment and allowance according to the provision of the war-risk insurance act.

Payment of the Family Allowance After Discharge of Enlisted Man

The Treasury Department recently issued the following regulation relative to the payment of family allowances for one month after the enlisted man is discharged from the service:

"The provision in section 204 of the war-risk insurance act that 'the family allowance shall be paid from the time of enlistment to * * * one month after discharge from the service' is not limited by any provision as to the nature of the discharge, and the family allowance will be paid without regard to the nature of the discharge."

Apportionment of Compensation Between Widows and Children of Enlisted Men

The Treasury Department recently issued the following decision relative to the apportionment of compensation as between a widow and children not in her custody, and as between children:

"As between a widow and children not in her custody the compensation payable under section 301 of the war-risk insur- act shall be apportioned on the basis of $20 for the widow and the remainder divided between the children in equal shares.

"If there is no widow, such compensation shall be divided between the children in equal shares."

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

August 16, 1918.

Eugene Dietzgen Co., Washington, D. C., metal erasing shields.
W. D. Campbell Co., Washington, D. C., flat-top desks.
Marshall Wells Hardware Co., Duluth, Minn., stretchers and singletrees.
Wilcon, Crittenden Co., Middletown, Conn., wire rope clips.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., black steel sheets.
Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., wire rope clips.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., shoeing pincers.
American Axe & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., brush hooks.
Burke & James (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., cameras.
National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, stove bolts.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., hot-pressed hexagon nuts.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., cleats.
Western Electric Co., New York City, switching sets.
G. Elias & Bro. (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., chests.
Lockwood Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, match boxes.

Niagara Machine & Tool Co., Buffalo, N. Y., combination snips.
Mack Axe Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., axes.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., ax handles.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., blacksmith's hot chisels.
Eberhard Faber, Washington, D. C., colored pencils.

Klein-Logan Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pinch bars.
Warner Hammer Co., Cromwell, Conn., riveting hammers.
Riter-Conley Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., oil storage tanks.
Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co., Birdsboro, Pa., belting lacing machines.
S. G. Taylor Chain Co., Chicago, Ill., hook and hoisting chains.
General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., card index sections.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., blacksmith's creasers.
Hires-Turner Glass Co., Rosslyn, Va., plate glass.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., colored pencils.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., levels.
Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill., maps.
James H. Mann Co., Lewistown, Pa., axes.
Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., New York City, wrought anvils.
Atlantic Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., blacksmith's aprons.
A. B. Dick Co., Washington, D. C., dermatype stencil paper.
American Lead Pencil Co., Washington, D. C., colored pencils.
Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg, W. Va., shovels.
The Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., shank drills.
Verona Tool Works, Verona, Pa., sledge hammers.

The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, soft steel.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., I beams.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., I beams.
Seymour Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., augers.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., I beams.
Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass., chalk lines.

American Logging Tool Co., Evart, Mich., cant hooks.
Weibusch & Hilger Co. (Ltd.), New York City, bicycle wrenches.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., I beams.
Trimont Mfg. Co., Roxbury, Boston, Mass., pipe cutters.
J. W. Hunt & Co., Washington, D. C., lamp black and turpentine.
Vichek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, ball peen hammers.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Buffalo Forge Co., Washington, D. C., forges.
Eastern Steel Co., Pottsville, Pa., I beams.
National Bolt & Nut Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., hexagon nuts.
The Chase Foundry Co., Columbus, Ohio, rail laying cars.
Hibbard-Spencer Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., lumber crayons.
Jackson Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., tubular barrows.

August 17, 1918.

Edward R. Ladew Co. (Inc.), Glen Cove, N. Y., leather belting.
Barber-Greene Co., Aurora, Ill., electric belt conveyers.
Bradlee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hoisting chains.
Virginia Leather Co., Richmond, Va., tanned leather belts.
Baltimore & Belting Co., Baltimore, Md., double leather belts.
Steiner & Voegetly Hardware Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., hand reamers.
Standard Crayon Mfg. Co., Danvers, Mass., carpenter's chalk, blue.
Lockwood Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, boxes, match.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., colored pencils.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., farrier's knives.
Smith & Hood, Philadelphia, Pa., forge fire shovels.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., miscellaneous hardware.
The Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.
The Hukill-Hunter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., carbon drills.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, soft steel.
Somers, Fitler & Todd Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., twist drills.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J., fire hose.
Evansville Tool Works, Evansville, Ind., sledge hammers.
U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., steel wire.
George L. Lyon, Milford, N. Y., tire measuring wheels.
J. W. Paxon Co., Philadelphia, Pa., floor reamers and foundry riddles.
Burke & James (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., cameras.

Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., hoists.
Smith & Hood, Philadelphia, Pa., forge fire shovels.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., hot chisels.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., latches.
Cambria Steel Co., Washington, D. C., I beams.
Eagle Pencil Co., Washington, D. C., colored pencils.
H. H. Mayhew Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., hand center punches.
The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., castings (sets).
Defiance Pressed Steel Co., Defiance, Ohio, book boxes.
John B. Black Co., Chester, Pa., hatchets.
Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., tap wrenches.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co., Meriden, Conn., knife erasers.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., high intensity lamps.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass, air hose.
The Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, pocket sextants.
Republic Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., rubber-lined fire hose.
The Globe-Wernicke Co., Washington, D. C., typewriter chairs.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Jacksonville, Fla., rough yellow pine.
Greenlee Bros. & Co., Rockford, Ill., draw knives.
C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton Junction, Mass., fire hose.
Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cold rolled shafting, wood pulleys, etc.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel rails.
Geo. B. Carpenter Co., Chicago, Ill., triple steel blocks.

August 19, 1918.

Henry Disston & Sons, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa., files.
Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., metal-lined bushed sheaves.
Mark Mfg. Co., Evanston, Ill., washer well points.
Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., Steger, Ill., boxes.
William Wharton, Jr., & Co., Easton, Pa., rail braces.
Defiance Pressed Steel Co., Defiance, Ohio, boxes.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., searchlights.
The Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Co., New York City, transfer paper.
Mechanical Appliance Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., crosscut saws.

Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., ax handles.
General American Tank Car Corporation, Chicago, Ill., tank cars.
Underwood Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
Hektograph Mfg. & Duplicating Co., Washington, D. C., purple hektograph ink.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, slide rules.
Quick Tire Service, (Inc.), Houston, Tex., chain casing.
General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., index lockers.

Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass., tacks.
Martin-Hardsocg Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., miner's spoons.
Cambria Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel rails and bars.
W. H. Anderson Tool & Supply Co., Detroit, Mich., cold chisels.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Denver, Colo., steel rails and bars.
The Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, sextants.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., switch stands.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co., Meriden, Conn., knife erasers.
Indiana Lumber & Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind., boxes.

United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., steel rails and bars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

August 13, 1918.

40579. Radium Summer Maten Corporation, New York City, N. Y., sight attachment.
40580. Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, batteries.
40581. Taylor Instruments Co., Rochester, N. Y., battery sets.
40589. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., track spikes.
40590. Semet-Solvay Co., Detroit, Mich., coke.
40596. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., grinding machine.
40597. Becker Milling Machine Co., Hyde Park, Mass., milling machines.
40598. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., profiling machines.
40599. Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lathe machines.
40600. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, N. Y., grinding machine.
40601. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., lathes and quills.
40602. Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y., generator.
40603. Lodge & Shepley Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, engine lathes.
40604. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lathes.
40605. Elgin Tool Works, Elgin, Ill., swing lathes.
40606. Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich., roadster.
40607. Plouff Co., Boston, Mass., bushings and tees.
40608. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., screws, machine.
40609. U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., storage batteries.
40610. Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., storage batteries.
40611. Vandyck Churchill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cornice brakes.
40612. Southern State P. C. Co., Rockmont, Ga., cement.
40613. Mueller Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drill.
40615. E. I. Franklin & Co., Attleboro, Mass., boatswain calls.
40617. Clarence S. Nathan (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., pamphlets.
40618. Ex-Fire Appliance Co., Columbus, Ohio, extinguishers.
40619 and 40620. International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., nickel.
40621. S. Obermyer Co., Chicago, Ill., laundry equipment.
40622. Henry Disston & Seur (Inc.), Philadelphia, band saws.
40623. J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, motor-driven saw bands.
40624. H. Barrett & Co., selling agents for Toledo Furnace Co., Toledo, Ohio, Solva naphtha.
40625. H. Barrett & Co., selling agents for Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Denver, Colo., Solva naphtha.
40626. H. Barrett & Co., selling agents for Allegheny By-Products Coke Co., Glassport, Pa., Solva naphtha.
40627. H. Barrett & Co., selling agents for United Furnace Co., Canton, Ohio, Solva naptha.
40628. H. Barrett & Co., selling agents for Inland Steel Co., Indian Harbor, Ind., Solva naptha.
40629. H. Barrett & Co., selling agents for Indiana Coke & Gas Co., Terre Haute, Ind., Solva naptha.
40630. Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., locomotives.
40633. Seymour Manufacturing Co., Seymour, Conn., sheets, german silver.
40634. A. W. Burritt Co., Brigeport, Conn., box lumber.
40635. Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co., Richmond, Va., box lumber.
40636. Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., concrete mixer.
40637. Texas Machine Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, boring machines.
40638. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., propelling machines.
40639. Van Norman Machine Tool Co., Springfield, Mass., duplex machines.
40640. H. K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., locomotives.
40641. Jefferson Lumber Co., Birmingham, Ala., yellow pine.
40642. Henderson Molpus Co., Philadelphia, Miss., yellow pine.
40643. C. W. Learey, Greenville, Ala., yellow pine.
40644. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.
40645. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., rivet steel.
40646. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel.
40647. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., cutting machines.
40649. H. B. Davis Co., Baltimore, Md.
40650. Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., grinding machines.
40651. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., engine lathes.
40652. Christinsen Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., P. O. cedar.

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40653. Schaeffer & Budenby, Brooklyn, N. Y., tachometers.
40654. L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., gauges.
40661. Potter & Johnston Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., chucking maehine.
40662. Dayton Engineering Laboratory, Dayton, Ohio, Delco lighting.
40666. Kelly Springfield Motor Truck Co., Springfield, Ohio, motor trucks.
40667. Oliver Machinery Co., New York City, lathe gap.
40668. American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass and copper tubes.
40669. F. W. Wakefield Brass Co., Vernbro, Ohio, blinkers, tubes.
40670 and 40671. Buffalo Gasoline Motor Co., Buffalo, N. Y., generating sets.
40672. Little Giant Punch & Shear, Sparta, Ill., punches.
40673. Fred. C. Meyer & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cellos and base violins.
40676. American Lubricating Co., Detroit, Mich., oil cups.
40677. American Conduit Manufacturing Co., New Kinsington, Pa., conduit steel.
40678. Fort Pitt Rivet Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel rivets.
40679. Snyder Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass., electric heated clothing.
40680. H. K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., locomotives.
40681. Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., rivets.
40682. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.
40683. Keyless Auto Clock Co., New York City, aero watches.
40684. Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C., barometers.

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40685. Colorado Portland Cement Co., Denver, Colo., cement.
40687. A. E. Moeller, Brooklyn, N. Y., battery-testing sets.
40691. Osborne Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa., toilet paper.
40693. American Metal Hose Co., Waterbury, Conn., fuel-oil hose.
40694. Thomas Morse Co., Ithaca, N. Y., pontoons.
40695. N. W. Greenhut Co., New York City, blankets.
40696. Santa Cruz P. C. Co., San Francisco, Cal., cement.
40698. Edward Miller & Co., New York City, oil burners.
40699. Robert Findlay Manufacturing Co., New York City, burners and lights.
40700. Macbeth Evans Glass Co., New York City, chimneys.
40701. Universal Met. Spin. & Stamp. Co., New York City, domes, fonts, lights.
40702. Isidor Blickman, New York City, fonts.
40703. F. W. Wakefield Brass Co., Vermilion, Ohio, fonts.
40704. Perkins Marine Lamp Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., miscellaneous.
40705. S. Neath Glass Co., Hartford City, Ind., lens oil.
40706. Vogel Stamping Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., lights.
40707. S. Blickman, New York City, miscellaneous.
40708. Cleveland Welding Co., Cleveland, Ohio, bands.
40709. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, wood trimmers.
40710. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, pipe-cutting machines.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first number at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

August 12, 1918.

30011–A–1. 1867–D. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., 2,000 Hispano Suiza 300-horsepower engines.
380627. 4455. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., plain hexagon head bolts with castellated nuts.
380662. 4457. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., machine bolts and castellated nuts.
380678. 4470. Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,400 structural wrenches, 100 C clamps.
710125. 4464. Hoosier Veneer Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 17,000 fet walnut lumber.
710126. 4462. Pickrel Walnut & Veneer Co., St. Louis, Mo., 40,000 feet walnut lumber.
710127. 4476. George W. Hartzell, Piqua, Ohio, 95,000 feet walnut lumber.
710128. 4479. Des Moines Sawmill Co., Des Moines, Iowa, 500,000 feet walnut lumber.
720137. 4460. Howell & Lesser, San Francisco, Cal., spares for 75 JN4D planes, elevators, landing gears, rudders, wings, etc.
720245. 4471. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., sets dual controls for 436 JN6H advanced training planes.
720269. 4459. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., 91 sets dual controls for JN4D planes.
720274. 4461. F. A. Requarth Co., Dayton, Ohio, 75 gear training models.
720276. 4463. United States Aircraft Corporation, Redwood City, Cal., spares for 50 JN4D planes, elevators, vertical fins or stabilizers, landing gears, rudders, wings, etc.
720278. 4468. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., 26 sets upper wings, with ailerons.
730155. 4433. General Motors Corporation, Flint, Mich., 5,000 Liberty right cylinder motors.
730187. 4469. Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., 100 Liberty 12-cylinder aviation engines.
810017. 4465. Norwich Chemical Co., Smethport, Pa., 4,500 gallons acetone.
810018. 4466. W. S. Gray & Co, New York City, 5,000 gallons methyl ethyl ketone.
810019. 4467. American Cyanamid Co., New York City, 2,350 pounds urea in containers.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending August 16

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending August 16. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—Admission and noneffective rates show a decrease as compared with last week. The death rate for disease (2.71) continues low and shows a decrease from last week's report (3.18). There is a slight decrease in the number of new cases of measles reported this week and an increase in the number of new cases of pneumonia and malaria. There continues to be an increase in the number of venereal diseases, 7,230 cases being reported this week, as compared with 6,797 for last week. Of the venereal diseases reported this week 94.2 per cent are reported as having been contracted prior to arrival at camp. There were 335 new cases of pneumonia this week, as compared with 260 last week, an annual rate per 1,000 of 10.8 this week, as compared with 8.4 last week.

2. Divisional camps.—The death rate from disease from camps of this group is remarkably low (1.61). Camp Cody continues to show the lowest sick rates of camps of this group (admission 418.9 and noneffective of 16.5). There were 115 new cases of measles reported from all divisional camps, Camp Sheridan leading with 42 and Shelby with 35 new cases. Of the 54 new cases of malaria reported 26 were from Camp Shelby; no other camp had over 6 cases. The greatest number of cases of pneumonia in any camp was 7.

3. Cantonments.—Camps Funston and Grant, each with a command of 50,000, show an unusually low sick rate, Camp Funston having an admission rate of 463.5 and a noneffective of 12.3, and Grant an admission rate of 296.1 and a noneffective of 13.3. Camp Gordon shows the highest sick rate of all camps of this group.

There was an increase in the number of cases of pneumonia, 251 cases being reported this week against 179 last week. Camp Gordon reports 77 new cases this week against 30 last week. Camp Travis reports 35 new cases this week, Pike 26, and Dodge and Las Casas each 19 new cases, Funston 15, and Taylor 10. Of the 83 new cases of malaria reported this week, Camp Gordon reported 28 and Camp Pike 23; no other camp had over 8 cases.

4. Departmental and other groups.—The sick rates from the stations of this group continue to be the lowest. There is no unusual prevalence of disease reported at any of the stations.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	43.7	42.0	25.0	25.7	1.7	4.3	1.6	2.7
Cantonments	37.8	39.8	21.6	23.1	4.7	4.1	3.3	3.5
Departmental, etc.	30.6	30.7	16.9	17.4	4.6	3.9	2.4	2.9

Health conditions for the week ending Aug. 16, 1918.

Camp or department.	Number of cases of—							Noneffective rate.
	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	
Brought forward	296	12	137	5,761 (247)	610	4	10	.....
Northeastern	.....	.....	.....	9 (4)	.....	.....	.....	22.04
Eastern	8	1	10	267 (30)	26	.....	.....	20.65
Southeastern	2	.....	16	36 (17)	1	.....	.....	59.88
Central	4	.....	.....	44 (12)	3	.....	.....	16.52
Southern	3	2	4	131 (44)	2	.....	.....	30.08
Western	1	.....	.....	50 (15)	2	.....	.....	19.32
Aviation camps	4	1	2	156 (30)	13	.....	.....	29.56
Merritt	6	1	3	285 (3)	37	3	2	52.95
Stuart	9	7	3	101 (4)	16	.....	.....	84.14
Beaureguard	7	.....	6	1 (1)	10	.....	.....	84.72
Bowie	.....	.....	1	13 (9)	.....	.....	.....	49.20
Cody	4	.....	.....	40 (2)	8	.....	.....	16.55
Fremont	.....	2	1	30 (6)	1	.....	.....	24.80
Greene	2	.....	.....	135 (70)	2	.....	.....	63.94
Greenleaf	3	.....	5	33 (?)	9	.....	3	43.25
Hancock	5	.....	4	246 (?)	.....	.....	.....	40.34
Kearny	.....	.....	.....	7 (?)	1	.....	.....	96.62
Logan	1	.....	2	77 (?)	.....	.....	.....	49.86
MacArthur	5	1	.....	951 (5)	2	.....	.....	68.76
McClellan	1	.....	4	160 (5)	1	.....	.....	48.66
Sevier	1	.....	.....	32 (?)	2	.....	.....	68.61
Shelby	3	1	26	43 (2)	35	.....	.....	49.85
Sheridan	3	.....	3	260 (11)	42	.....	.....	46.69
Wadsworth	5	.....	2	271 (?)	2	.....	.....	32.11
Wheeler	5	.....	.....	80 (5)	.....	.....	.....	28.28
Custer	5	.....	.....	750 (5)	3	.....	.....	16.76
Devens	5	.....	2	346 (25)	14	.....	1	32.94
Dix	3	1	.....	144 (4)	5	.....	.....	30.49
Dodge	19	.....	2	69 (?)	11	1	.....	63.90
Funston	15	.....	.....	22 (?)	15	.....	2	12.31
Gordon	77	.....	28	167 (1)	73	.....	.....	66.99
Grant	6	.....	4	66 (?)	12	.....	1	13.33
Jackson	1	.....	.....	167 (2)	32	1	.....	50.74
J. E. Johnston	2	.....	7	39 (36)	21	1	.....	33.57
Las Casas	19	.....	6	2 (2)	53	.....	.....	45.54
Lee	7	2	.....	88 (3)	37	.....	.....	47.73
Lewis	8	.....	1	124 (8)	12	.....	.....	42.60
Meade	5	1	8	429 (6)	3	.....	.....	23.41
Pike	26	.....	23	79 (28)	120	.....	.....	56.20
Sherman	6	.....	1	188 (?)	15	.....	1	43.01
Taylor	10	.....	.....	44 (2)	52	.....	.....	33.99
Travis	35	3	1	83 (4)	3	.....	1	45.36
Upton	2	1	.....	577 (7)	14	1	1	40.59

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease—the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

NOTE.—Five new cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camp Lee, 1 from Wadsworth, 1 from Devens, 1 from Greene, 1 from Gordon, 1 from Shelby, 1 from Eastern Department and 1 from Central Department.

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Merritt	0	
Stuart	4	Pneumonia, 3; sunstroke, 1.
Aviation camps	19	Traumatism, 13; drowning, 1; toxemia, 1; peritonitis, 1; anthrax, 1; embolism, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Eastern	3	Fracture of skull, 1; cardiac dilitation, 1; septicemia, 1.
Northeastern	0	
Southeastern	1	Uremia, 1.
Southern	7	Pneumonia, 3; fractured skull, 1; traumatism, 2; suicide, 1.
Central	3	Paresis, 1; pneumonia, 1; septicemia, 1.
Western	0	
Beauregard	0	
Bowie	0	
Cody	0	
Greenleaf	2	Pneumonia, 1; suicide, 1.
Fremont	0	
Greene	0	
Hancock	2	Pneumonia, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Kearney	1	Meningitis, 1.
Logan	0	
McArthur	2	Meningitis, 1; heart disease, 1.
McClellan	0	
Sevier	0	
Shelby	0	
Sheridan	0	
Wadsworth	0	
Wheeler	3	Malaria 2; meningitis 1.
Custer	2	Drowning 1; railway accident, 1.
Devens	2	Peritonitis, 1; hemiplegia, 1.
Dix	3	Pneumonia, 1; lightning, 2.
Dodge	5	Pneumonia, 2; septicemia, 1; typhoid, 1; traumatism, 1.
Funston	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Gordon	8	Pneumonia, 7; tuberculosis, 1.
Grant	3	Pneumonia, 1; empyema, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Las Casas	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Jackson	2	Typhoid, 1; sunstroke, 1.
Johnston	0	
Lee	3	Pneumonia, 1; duodenal ulcer, 1; cardiac dilatation, 1.
Lewis	2	Peritonitis, 1; traumatism, 1.
Meade	0	
Pike	11	Pneumonia, 10; drowned, 1.
Sherman	4	Pleurisy, 1; gastroenteritis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1.
Taylor	2	Suicide, 1; malaria, 1.
Travis	5	Pneumonia, 5.
Upton	2	Traumatism, 1; meningitis, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	10	Last week	24
Cantonments	57	Last week	59
Departmental troops	52	Last week	45
Total	119	Total	128

LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending August 16, 1918. Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces), not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk:

Camp Devens, Mass.—Recruit William Sessions, Greeleyville, S. C.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Thomas Harrison, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 59, Henderson, N. C.; Pvt. Joseph A. Hudgins, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 13, Macon, N. C.; Pvt. Clarence Miller, 701 West Fourth Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.;* Sergt. Charles Vincent Moran, 172 Waverly Street, Buffalo, N. Y.;* Pvt. James Wright, Wake Forrest, N. C.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. George W. Burnett, Naylor, Mo.; Pvt. Christ S. Conrad, R. F. D. No. 2, Sterling, Ohio; Pvt. Ole Egge, Wentworth, S. Dak.; Pvt. Isam Love, Colbert, Okla.

Camp Forrest, Ga.—Pvt. Dwight L. M. Hughes, Linden, Pa.

Camp Fremont, Cal.—Pvt. Patrick H. Nalon, 54 Hospital Street, Carbondale, Pa.;* Pvt. Floyd J. Turner, Lewistown, Mont.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Eulyos Denson, R. F. D. Route C, Americus, Ga.; Sergt. Jerry Lowe, Willacoochee, Ga.; Pvt. George Butler Markland, R. F. D., Shell Creek, Tenn.;* Pvt. Casa A. Nuble, Box 4, Gleason, Tenn.;* Pvt. George Washington Phillips, Senoia, Ga.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. Obie Duncan, St. Patrick, La.; Pvt. Philip Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 71, Baton Rouge, La.*

Camp Hancock, Ga.—Pvt. William J. McKenna, 17 Pine Hill Street, Lowell, Mass.;* Pvt. Herman H. Scherr, 230 East Two hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York City, N. Y.;* Pvt. Harold H. Wood, R. F. D. No. 2, Morrisonville, Wis.*

Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.—Pvt. Edward Morgan, Box A, Welborn, Fla.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. Jack Allen, New Berlin, N. C.; Pvt. Kelly Rowe, Blythewood, S. C.

Camp Kearny, Cal.—Pvt. Clarence J. Mason, 520 West, Brigham City, Utah.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. Edward C. Austin, Greenlee, Va.;* Pvt. Thurman C. Fletcher, Whitacre, Va.; Pvt. Robert P. Galloway, Rosebud, Pa.; Pvt. James F. Olinger, Route No. 1, Box 36, Chatham Hill, Va.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. William A. Gradwohl, Walla Walla, Wash.; Pvt. George Lambros, Agios, Basios, Vroceina, Patios, Greece.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Recruit Morris F. Anderson, 2208 Indiana Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Nat Hoffman, 3000 Kennis Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.;* Wagoner Harry McNeill, Blackfoot, Idaho.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Corpl. Mathew A. Horgan, 147 Jefferson Avenue, Everett, Mass.

Camp Perry, Ohio.—Second Lieut. Robert G. Buchanan, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Walter Angelle, Beaubridge, La.;* Pvt. Levi Brown, Wilmot, Ark.;* Pvt. Eli Cannon, R. F. D. No. 1, Hughes, Ala.; Pvt. Lee Cary, Netherland, Mo.;* Pvt. Ephrane Daly, Watson, Ark.; Pvt. Ben Ethridge, Halsel, Ala.; Pvt. John Grogan, Maple, Ark.; Pvt. John Jacoway, Stevenson, Ala.; Pvt. Rogers Meadlock, 11 Hampton Avenue, Jackson, Miss.; Pvt. Will Parker, Kokomo, Miss.; Pvt. Hayman Pelham, box 8, Fiveaugergne, Ark.; Pvt. Fate Shearer, route 1, Cotton Plant, Ark.; Pvt. Joseph Skinner, McCrory, Ark.; Pvt. Joe T. Thornton, box 4, Morrell, Ark.

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. Lucius Ray, 331 Manning Street, Sumter, S. C.*

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Ralph Wilbur Garner, Gas City, Ind.;* Recruit Will Hunter, Sumpter, Ala.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Jesse Abshier, Lake, Spencer County, Ind.;* Recruit Samuel Gavin, 767 Hobort Street, Memphis, Tenn.; Recruit Will Riley, Sparta, Ky.; Pvt. Thorn W. Ward, 14243 Cerdorwood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio; Pvt. James Williams, 372 Rear Allen Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Harrison Keith, P. O. Box 38, Sherrell, Ark.;* Pvt. Lucius Sullivan, Greenville, Ga.*

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Herbert William R. Boriand, 310 East Main Street, Louisville, Ky.; Pvt. Edgar Dawson, Glasgow, Ky.; Pvt. Roy H. Gray, R. F. D. No. 24, Plainville, Ill.; Pvt. Forest Wright, 44 Sixteenth Street, Bangor, Me.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Zack Brooks, Chatfield, Tex.; Pvt. James Clemons, 717 East Mulberry Street, Sherman, Tex.; Pvt. Walter Elmore, Steel Store, Tex.; Pvt. Harvey Harper, Westmoreland, Tenn.; Pvt. Lee Murray, 1625 Burnet Street, San Antonio, Tex.; Pvt. Manuel White, jr., Minerva, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Cook Joseph L. Jones, Hooper, Utah; Pvt. Pasquale Paschini, 71 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.;* Recruit Alexander Tyler, Charles City, Va.*

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Edwin W. Pearson, 48 East Grant Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Recruit Albert Foley, Newman, N. Y.*

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Lieut. Col. Clarence Leroy Cole, Blue Rapids, Kans.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Pvt. Charles A. McCormick, Shirley Street, Huron, Ohio.

Fort Logan, Colo.—Recruit Julius H. Meyer, Torrington, Wyo.*

Fort McHenry, Md.—Recruit Henry H. Cohen, 5791 Westminster Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Gen M. Taylor, Oakland, Ill.; Pvt. Henry Taylor, Colquitt, Ga.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. Rollin Burbridge, Fairplay, Ky.; Pvt. Mack McBride, Rosebud, Tex., route 1; Pvt. Thomas C. Wilson, Kasson, W. Va.*

Fort Omaha, Nebr.—Pvt. Clarence Labell, 1392 Eleventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Second Lieut. Collins S. Nash, 220 East Eighth Street, Junction City, Kans.; Pvt. Allen Lablanc, 614 West Fourth Street, Crowley, La.; Pvt. George Rogers, Castlewood, S. Dak.

Fort Ringgold, Tex. Corpl. Harry Myers, 2341 North Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Fort Warren, Mass.—Sergt. John J. Holub, 1533 Nestrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Fort Worden, Wash.—Pvt. Emil H. Wedemeyer, Adair, Iowa.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Pvt. William Robert Tunstall, Brooksfield, Mass.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit Warren Hamilton, Viola, Wis.

Brindley Field, N. Y.—Second Lieut. Harold F. Maxson, 528 Ven Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Carlstrom Field, Fla.—Second Lieut. Louis Robert McGinnis, 5337 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pvt. Verl Leo Nichols, Winter Haven, Fla.

Chanute Field, Ill.—Second Lieut. John William Johnston, Traffor, Ala.; First Class Pvt. Newell Rogers, 1213 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

Bellevue, Ohio.—Wagoner Edward C. Nehls, 27 Thaddeus Street, Detroit, Mich.

Blue Island, Ill.—Corpl. Joseph Gannon, 24 North Water Street, Kent Ohio.

Bristol, Pa.—Pvt. Stanley Baczkowski, 3050 Allen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

Brownsville, Tex.—Pvt. Joseph W. Purcell, Craigsville, N. Y.

East Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.—Pvt. Lee V. Blankenship, 2401 South Ninth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.*

Hardy County, W. Va.—Pvt. David Archibald Liller, Oldfield, W. Va.*

Hart Lake, Mich.—Corpl. Erland V. Bolm, Park River, Minn.;* Pvt. Stanley Hajtek, 2330 North Mongo Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hillsboro, Tex.—Pvt. James Davis, R. No. 4, Hillsboro, Tex.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Roby Ferguson, Maravian Falls, N. C.;* Pvt. Vaden Hobbs, Clinton, N. C.;* Pvt. Will Simmons, Deverux, Ga.;* Pvt. Richard Singleton, Hinesville, Ga.*

Hot Springs, Ark.—Sergt. Anton Johnson, 3624 Marshall Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sergt. John Marine, Delphi, Ind.*

Long Branch, N. J.—Pvt. Irving Grossman, 1854 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y.*

Long Beach, Cal.—Pvt. Charles L. Mowery, Baker, Oreg.*

Nashville, Tenn.—Pvt. Charles S. Nuzum, Bridgeport, W. Va.*

New Orleans, La.—Pvt. John N. Leas, 902 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La.*

New York, N. Y.—Sergt. David Robertson, 16 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Albert Lusten, R. F. D. No. 2, Baldwin, Miss.

Omaha, Nebr.—Pvt. Rayome H. McKinnon, 1004 Mason Street, Bellingham, Wash.

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. Leonard Gilyard, Whatley, Ala.

Pisgah Forest, N. C.—Pvt. Robert Maxwell, Rantowles, S. C.*

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Pvt. Allen G. Wise, Saluda, S. C.*

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—Pvt. Martin Caldwell, 418 Amin Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Portland, Me.—Sergt. Leo J. McLaughlin, 644 Genessee Avenue, Morrison, Ill.*

Racine, Wis.—Pvt. Christian Hjorth, 1600 Hamilton Avenue, Racine, Wis.*

Rochester, N. Y.—Pvt. William V. Shepard, 1256 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.

San Antonio, Tex.—Capt. John Vincent Kelly, 225 Summer Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. James J. McNess, 142 McCallister Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Pvt. Harry Vollmar, Silverpeak, Nev.*

San Juan, P. R.—Recruit Eladio Santiago, Arroy, P. R.*

San Mateo, Cal.—Capt. Ross Padgitt, Waco, Tex.

South Beach, Oreg.—Pvt. Elmer M. Johnstad, Badger, Minn.*

Syracuse, N. Y.—Recruit Harry Myers, 726 Rosemary Avenue, Ambler, Pa.

Waynesville, N. C.—Sergt. Ralph J. Wadsworth, R. F. D. No. 6, Cambridge Springs, Pa.*

Yuma, Ariz.—Pvt. Harry F. Beaubien, 818 East Fifty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.*

COTTON PRICE CORRECTIONS BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price fixing committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Shelter tent duck.

Width.	Yards per pound.	Sley and pick.	Price basis per pound.
			Cents.
35 inches	1.94	54 x 56	75
35 inches	1.94	62 x 62	78.9

NOTE.—This is a correction of price published August 7th, and should supplant the figures then published, applying to this fabric.

NEW CLOTHING BRANCH FORMED IN THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Quartermaster Corps announces the establishment of a new branch in the clothing and equipage division, which is to be known as the research and specifications branch. This branch will connect the procurement of supplies with their consumption and actual use, and will also pass on all specifications submitted by procurement officers.

It is intended that this branch shall keep in touch with the actual consumption of supplies furnished by the clothing and equipage division, and all the camps and the various reclamation depots will be visited by representatives of the branch, in order to make certain that the supplies furnished are adapted to the use to which they are put and are of the proper quality.

The new branch will investigate all suggestions, will examine into the various supplies and determine whether they are of suitable quality, and will pass on all specifications submitted by the division to the equipment board. No departure from specifications in case of emergency will be made without the approval of the research and specifications branch.

The establishment of this branch is expected to prove of great value not only to the Quartermaster Corps but also to the manufacturers and contractors who are supplying equipment for the Army.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO TELEGRAPH AND TO TELEPHONE COMPANIES BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

TO FIX BASIS OF COMPENSATION

Inquiry Sent to Lines Taken Over by Federal Government Asks for Detailed Reports on Earnings and Expenses for Period of Years.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

To assist in determining the compensation to the telegraph and telephone companies taken over by the Government, Postmaster General Burleson has sent to each telephone company and each telegraph company a questionnaire prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of the Post Office Department.

The act authorizing the President to take possession and assume control of the telegraph and telephone systems provided that just compensation to the companies shall be determined by the President. The telegraph and telephone committee which is engaged in determining a basis of compensation will make use of the information procured through these questionnaires before reporting on the subject.

Details of Inquiry.

The inquiry made of telegraph companies is as to operating revenues and operating expenses during the last six months of 1914, during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, and the six months ending June 30, 1918; and the estimated operating revenues and expenses for the year ending June 30, 1919. Covering the same period information is sought as to telegraph and cable operating revenues, uncollectible operating revenues, taxes assignable to operations, deductions from net operating revenues, operating income, income from lease of plant, rent from lease of plant, miscellaneous rents in connection with telegraph and cable operations only; net interest on its debt, other interest deductions, dividend appropriations of income, dividend appropriations of surplus, plant and equipment installed (net); total revenues from telegraph transmission, total revenues for cable transmission, total nontransmission revenues, contract revenues; and amount of depreciation charged to operating expense account.

Basis of Compensation.

The companies are asked what basis should be used in determining just compensation, and what factors have been used in reaching conclusion in answer to this question. Full information on the subject is requested.

"Are the conditions such under your company management," is asked, "keeping particularly in mind the present and prospective cost of labor and materials, that the estimated net earnings for the year beginning July 1, 1918, will be sufficient to cover the compensation," etc. If this is not the case, the company is requested to state fully what increase in revenue is considered necessary to put the company on such a basis, and it is stated that estimates for operating expenses should be shown in budget form.

The companies are further required to state total investment in plant and equipment, capital stock outstanding, funded debt outstanding, amount of other interest-bearing securities outstanding, number of offices, miles of pole lines, miles of copper wire, and miles of iron wire.

Answers Must Be Complete.

The companies are instructed that answers should be complete; and full information as to the reasons for conclusions presented, as well as detailed information as to the records or conditions, which in the opinion of the reporting officer justify the conclusions.

The questionnaires are in a form blank to be filled out by each company and sworn to. The questionnaires addressed to telephone companies are similar in form, differing in the character of questions only in so far as the character of the service differs.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION RULES

The Food Administration authorizes publication of the following:

For violation of the Food Administration sugar regulations the Greeley Square Hotel Co., of New York, which controls the Hotel McAlpin and a number of other large hotels and restaurants in the metropolis, has agreed to shut down for three months the confectionery department, which it runs in connection with its hotel and restaurant business, and to contribute $10,000, to be divided equally between the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A.

Oversupply of Brown Sugar.

The company's violation lay principally in having excessive quantities of brown sugar, 170,000 pounds of which they purchased in November, principally for distribution to their employees during the sugar shortage, the company running a supply department, which sells to the employees at cost. Some excessive quantities of white sugar were found in some of the company's establishments, but these were comparatively slight. Some of the brown sugar was being used in cooking and some in the manufacture of candy, of which the McAlpin makes considerable quantities, its product having been for the most part supplied to the Army.

Not Believed Intentional.

The Food Administration believes that this was not a case of deliberate violation, but due very largely to the fact that the company did not fully realize that brown sugar is a part of the country's sugar supply, to be dealt with on the same principles as white sugar. The company's previous excellent record in cooperating with the Food Administration in the observance of wheat-saving and meat-saving regulations was also taken into account.

The brown sugar in the company's possession was sold under the direction of the Food Administration, to be refined.

Kansas City Bakers Penalized.

Penalties were voluntarily accepted by a number of bakers of Kansas City, Mo., who failed to use the required amount of substitutes in bakery products, the penalties to become effective August 5.

The following were involved: J. J. Zeph, closed four days and paid $100 to the Red Cross; Lorenzo Daleo, closed for two weeks; Fred Conte, closed for three days; Philip Shoemaker, closed for three days; Fred Zondler and J. J. Pipott, both prohibited from making any products except bread and rolls for two weeks; Mrs. Loretto Barnett, same charge, closed until September 1; J. J. Cohen, same charge, agreed to pay $25 to the Red Cross. Nine other bakers were put on probation.

Retires from Business.

Joseph Woods, a restaurant keeper, of 513 Main Street, Little Falls, N. Y., has gone out of business because he refused to square himself with the United States Food Administration. He will not be permitted to open another place until he meets his obligations to the Food Administration and gives assurances that he will obey its laws.

Woods was found guilty of violating the food rules and requested that he be permitted to contribute $25 to the Red Cross rather than have his place closed for one week. This was accepted. After paying $5 he declined to make further payment and assumed a very hostile attitude toward the Food Administration officials who had his case in charge. An unfair order was then issued against him, preventing him from buying any more supplies. He then closed his place and left Little Falls.

An order has been issued from Washington that no license be issued to Woods nor will he be able to buy food supplies until he makes amends.

LANDS RESTORED TO ENTRY.

About 15,950 Acres Withdrawn from Lincoln National Forest.

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Lane and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the President has signed a proclamation excluding certain areas in south-central New Mexico from the Lincoln National Forest and restoring the public lands subject to disposition within such areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement. Such lands will become subject to entry only under the homestead laws requiring residence at and after 9 o'clock a. m., October 9, and to settlement and other forms of disposition on and after October 16, 1918.

About 15,950 acres will be restored under this proclamation. These lands are chiefly surveyed and generally grazing lands with some agricultural tracts and 1,200 acres are under withdrawal for coal classification and will be subject to surface homestead entry.

For detailed information concerning these lands communications should be addressed to the United States Land Office at Roswell, N. Mex.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1918. No. 396

MANY MEDIUMS OF PUBLICITY WILL BE USED TO INSURE FULL REGISTRATION OF MEN 18 TO 45

EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN MAPPED OUT

Posters in Post Offices and Railroad Stations, Newspapers, Four-Minute Men, Preachers, and School-Teachers to Tell Men to Register.

The Official U. S. Bulletin, going to every public institution in the United States, and posted daily in 56,000 post offices, will furnish its readers with all announcements and statements that may be made from day to day bearing on the registration of men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, both inclusive, as provided in the new man-power bill.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Practically every medium of publicity in the United States has been placed at the disposal of the Government to insure a 100 per cent registration under the new man-power bill pending in Congress.

Between the time the bill is signed and the date that will be set for registration it is the purpose to carry to every man affected by the change in the age limits of the selective draft the message that he must register.

The campaign that has been mapped out for this purpose will probably be the most intensive ever undertaken by the Government, considering the time within which it must be carried through. For it is the intention of the Provost Marshal General's office, in order to meet the pressing demands of the man-power program, not to let more than 10 days elapse, if possible, between the signing of the bill and registration day.

Plans for the Campaign.

Through the aid of the Committee on Public Information and the Council of National Defense, plans for the campaign have been laid, subject in all instances, of course, to the uncertainty concerning the exact date of the registration and to the fact that Congress might see fit to change the age limits proposed. The bill as introduced prescribes 18 to 45 years as the limits, in place of the present limits of 21 to 31 years, thus calling for the registration of all men between 18 and 45, both inclusive, unless previously registered, or approximately 13,000,000 men, as compared with the 9,586,508 en-

(Continued on page 7.)

SEAPLANE WRECKED AND CREW MISSING, RESULT OF COLLISION

The Navy Department is informed that a seaplane was wrecked and the crew of three are missing as a result of a collision with another plane about 7 o'clock Saturday night 12 miles south, southeast of Fire Island light vessel in a fog. Following the collision both planes went into a tail spin. The one commanded by Ensign H. Stevens landed immediately, and for 40 minutes searched for the survivors of the other plane, finding no trace of any of the personnel. Ensign Stevens' plane was later towed safely into port. The other plane, command by Ensign Donald C. Pero, went straight down after the collision and disappeared. The other two members of the crew, who are also missing, are W. C. Jaegel, chief machinist's mate, and F. A. Newman, machinist's mate, first class.

Mine sweepers and patrol vessels searched the vicinity for the missing men.

BUILDINGS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

So that no time will be lost in the instruction of recruits for overseas duty, buildings are to be provided in camps for the instruction of noncommissioned officers during inclement weather. The Construction Division will erect from four to six buildings for this purpose at Camps Devens, Funston, Lewis, and Meade. Buildings may be provided at other camps later.

Modern methods of warfare will be explained to the noncommissioned officers when the weather does not permit them to be on duty in the field. They in turn will instruct their men in the points developed during the indoor lectures.

FISHING STEAMER IN DENSE FOG, GROUNDED AND SUNK SATURDAY

The Navy Department is informed that, in a dense fog, the fishing steamer *George Hudson* grounded and sank in 40 feet of water at 11.30 p. m., August 24, a mile and three-quarters southwest of Coast Guard Station No. 58, Watch Hill, R. I. The crew of 26 men were all safely landed at the Coast Guard station.

The wreck of the Brazilian vessel *Madnegada*, which was gunned by a submarine and burned August 15 about eight miles from Winter Quarter Shoals Lightship off the Maryland coast and constituted an obstruction to navigation, has been removed.

OUTPUT OF PASSENGER AUTOS FOR LAST HALF OF 1918 TO BE ONE-FOURTH OF THAT IN 1917

AGREEMENT WITH MANUFACTURERS

War Industries Board Announces Program for Curtailment of Production—Can Make No Promises As to Output Next Year.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, and representatives of various divisions of the War Industries Board reached yesterday a satisfactory conclusion of their negotiations with representatives of the automobile industry, concerning the curtailment to be effected in the production of passenger automobiles.

The meetings in which the agreement was reached were characterized by complete harmony, Messrs. Hugh Chalmers and Albert Reeves, representing the industry, accepting without hesitation or reservation the cut suggested as one imperatively required by the demands of the Government's war program, particularly for steel, iron, coal, and labor.

Agreement Expressed in Letter.

The agreement was expressed in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and signed by Alexander Legge, vice-chairman; Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner; J. L. Replogle, director of steel supply; and George N. Peek, commissioner of finished products of the War Industries Board, who served as a committee with full powers to act for the board in the automobile negotiations.

In effect the agreement provides that no manufacturer of passenger automobiles shall produce in the second half of this year more than 25 per cent of the number of cars produced by him in the entire year 1917. To effect this production, the War Industries Board will extend preference treatment to automobile manufacturers in the matter of obtaining the materials they require to "match up" the stocks now in hand, upon condition that the manufacturers subscribe to the pledges required by the priorities division of the board. There is a further condition that, in evening up their stocks and completing the cars now in process of manufacture, plants that have an excess supply of steel shall turn over to other plants that can use it such steel as may be required to complete their production and is not needed for war work.

Manufacture of Cars Next Year.

Concerning the production of passenger automobiles after December 31, 1918, the representatives of the board were

al[illegible] up permissive. Because of the [illegible] for iron, steel, and coal in the war program, the members of the committee again urged the members of the automobile industry to make all possible haste in converting their plants so that they [illegible] for direct or indirect [illegible].

The [illegible] in the industry in 1917 was roundly [illegible] a billion dollars. It was the feeling of the board that an industry of this magnitude demanded all the assistance that could be legitimately given in enabling it to clean up its stocks, and the representatives of the industry expressed their willingness to place themselves on the same basis of business sacrifice that is demanded of other industries in this period when the needs of the Government proceed all others.

Text of Letter.

Following is the full text of the letter:

"NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
"7 East Forty-second Street,
"New York City.

GENTLEMEN: Supplementing our letter to you of the 9th inst., we beg to advise that we have now received most of the reports embodying the data and information which we requested you to furnish us, and have given these reports careful study and consideration. From them it appears that the stocks of raw materials and of semifinished materials in the hands of manufacturers of passenger automobiles, while large, are greatly unbalanced, with the result that these large stocks, aggregating approximately $150,000,000, can not be liquidated until they have been "matched up" with other materials necessary to manufacture the completed cars.

"The conclusion has been reached that it is in the public interest, as well as in the interest of your industry, that it be assisted as far as practicable, without interfering with the war program, in the liquidation of its stocks now on hand; and to that end the priorities division of the War Industries Board will accord a degree of preference designed to accomplish this result to all manufacturers of passenger automobiles who will subscribe to a pledge to be prescribed by the priorities commissioner embodying in substance the following:

"(1) That the manufacturer will limit its purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies to such as are absolutely necessary to match up its stocks now on hand.

"(2) That its production of passenger automobiles and all repair parts therefor, shall not for the six months ending with December 31, 1918, exceed 25 per cent of its production for the calendar year 1917.

"(3) That it will conserve and economize in every possible way its stocks of iron and steel and their products now in its hands, or that may come into its possession, and will release on request of the War Industries Board to such other manufacturer of passenger automobiles as may be designated by the said board such of its stocks as can be utilized by such other manufacturer and which are not required by it for either the limited production above specified or for war work.

"(4) That it will from time to time render such [illegible] of its activities under

(Continued on page 8.)

GEN. CROWDER CALLS 186,773 MEN INTO MILITARY SERVICE UNDER FOUR SELECTIVE DRAFT ORDERS

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Four separate selective-draft calls, constituting the first of the September calls, were issued Saturday night by the Provost Marshal General.

The total number of men effected is 186,773, divided as follows:

General military service:		
White	125,000	
Colored	21,270	
		146,270
Limited service:		
White	40,500	
White (military intelligence photographers)	3	
		40,503
Total		186,773

Calls By States.

The calls by States, with the camps to which the men are to be sent, follow:

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE—WHITE.

[Entrainment September 3, 1918, to September 6, 1918.]

State.	Quota.	Camp.
Alabama	3,000	Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
Arizona	300	Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.
Arkansas	3,000	Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
California	3,800	Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.
Colorado	500	Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.
Connecticut	600	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Delaware	100	Meade, Admiral, Md.
District of Columbia.	500	Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Florida	500	Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
Georgia	2,100	Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho	700	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Illinois	2,000	Custer, Battlecreek, Mich.
	3,000	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Indiana	3,300	Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Iowa	8,000	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Kansas	4,500	Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.
Kentucky	700	Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Louisiana	4,000	Beauregard, Alexandria, La.
Maine	700	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Maryland	400	Meade, Admiral, Md.
Massachusetts	1,425	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Michigan	2,000	Custer, Battlecreek, Mich.
Minnesota	2,500	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Mississippi	2,000	Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
Missouri	5,600	MacArthur, Waco, Tex.
Montana	1,000	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Nebraska	1,000	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Nevada	100	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
New Hampshire	25	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
New Jersey	5,000	Humphreys, Accotink, Va.
New Mexico	400	MacArthur, Waco, Tex.
New York	5,900	Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
	5,900	Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
North Carolina	700	Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
North Dakota	1,000	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Ohio	10,000	Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Oklahoma	4,000	Logan, Houston, Tex.
Oregon	900	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Pennsylvania	1,500	Meade, Admiral, Md.
Rhode Island	8,000	Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.
South Carolina	900	Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
South Dakota	500	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Tennessee	3,000	Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.
Texas	8,000	Travis, San Antonio, Tex.
Utah	900	Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.
Vermont	250	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Virginia	2,500	Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Washington	2,000	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
West Virginia	5,000	Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Wisconsin	2,000	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Wyoming	300	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Total	125,000	

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE—COLORED.

[Entrainment September 1, 1918.]

State.	Quota.	Camp.
Alabama	450	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
	500	McClellan, Anniston, Ala.
	1,350	Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.
Arizona	7	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Arkansas	500	Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
	448	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
California	75	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Colorado	43	Do.
Connecticut	150	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Delaware	18	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
Florida	181	Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Georgia	127	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
	500	Meade, Admiral, Md.
	500	Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
	500	Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
	219	Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Idaho	12	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Illinois	182	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Indiana	176	Custer, Batt'e Creek, Mich.
Iowa	123	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Kansas	107	Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.
Louisiana	1,318	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
	500	Beauregard, Alexandria, La.
Maine	12	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Maryland	258	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
Massachusetts	325	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Michigan	271	Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Minnesota	35	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mississippi	2,043	Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.
	2,000	Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Missouri	250	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Montana	18	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Nebraska	96	Do.
Nevada	6	Do.
New Hampshire	5	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
New Jersey	97	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
New Mexico	5	Travis, San Antonio, Tex.
New York	513	Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.
North Carolina	475	Lee, Petersburg, Va.
North Dakota	4	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Ohio	454	Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Oklahoma	294	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Pennsylvania	749	Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Rhode Island	6	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
South Carolina	500	Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
South Dakota	17	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Tennessee	2,304	Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
	1,000	Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
Texas	400	Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
	999	Travis, San Antonio, Tex.
Utah	5	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Vermont	2	Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Virginia	25	Lee, Petersburg, Va.
Washington	17	Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
West Virigina	99	Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Total	21,270	

LIMITED SERVICE—WHITE.

[Entrainment Sept. 3-6, 1918.]

Alabama	500	McClellan, Anniston, Ala.
Arizona	100	Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
Arkansas	500	Do.
California	500	Do.
Colorado	300	Fort Riley, Kans.
Connecticut	800	Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Delaware	200	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
D. of C.	100	Humphreys, Accotink, Va.
Florida	500	Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
Georgia	600	Do.
Illinois	2,000	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Indiana	1,000	Do.
Iowa	100	Fort Riley, Kans.
Kansas	400	Do.
Kentucky	600	Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
Louisiana	500	Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
Maine	350	Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Maryland	500	Humphreys, Accotink, Va.

(Continued on page 7.)

BASIC PRICE FOR ALUMINUM IS CONTINUED UNTIL MARCH 1, 1919

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The President has approved an agreement made between the producers of aluminum and the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board (after investigations by this committee in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of production) that the maximum base price for aluminum of 33 cents per pound f. o. b. United States producing plants, for 50 tons and over, of ingot of 98 to 99 per cent, be continued until March 1, 1919. Differentials for sheet, rod, and wire, and differentials for quantity, for grade, and for alloys will remain those approved by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board as effective from June 1, 1918. Copies of the price list including differentials may be obtained upon application to the nonferrous metals section of the War Industries Board.

Effective Dates for Prices.

These prices will be effective on deliveries made during the period from September 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, on contracts made during said period; and, furthermore, the new prices will be effective on deliveries made during said period on existing contracts which specify that the price shall be that in force at the time of delivery. Deliveries made during the period of September 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, on other contracts shall be at the price stated in such contracts, except that on existing "direct and indirect Government contracts" containing a provision that refund is to be made of the difference between the price stated in the contract and the "Government fixed price, if as and when made" such difference shall be refunded on deliveries made during the period from September 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, on presentation of proper proof that the purchasing government gets the benefit of the refund.

Conditions are as Formerly.

The conditions are as formerly: First, the producers of aluminum will not reduce the wages now being paid; second, aluminum shall be sold to the United States Government, to the public in the United States, and to the allied Governments at the same maximum base price; third, they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, in the distribution of aluminum to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who might increase the price to the public; and fourth, they will pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of aluminum so as to insure an adequate supply so long as the war lasts.

Three Red Cross Men Are Wounded by Enemy Shells

The Red Cross makes public the following:

Three American Red Cross men were wounded by enemy shells in the Franco-American counter drive late in July, one of them being slightly gassed at the same time. They are: Lieut. J. L. Butterfield, of New York City, who was leading an ambulance section; W. A. Fox, of Buffalo, ambulance driver, and Capt. George B. Karr, representative of the home communication and home service department with the ——— Division. All the men will recover.

SHOE MANUFACTURING RULES ON "COBBLING" OLD LASTS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

C. F. B. Stout, chief of the hide, leather, and tanning materials section of the War Industries Board, has issued the following instructions to shoe manufacturers with respect to the "cobbling" or replenishing of old lasts:

To the shoe manufacturers and allied industries:

In order that the trade may more clearly understand the recommendations issued under date of June 29, 1918, regarding lasts, we have made the following ruling regarding the remodeling of lasts:

Rules for Old Lasts.

This section rules that a shoe manufacturer may have an old last that he has discarded in his individual factory changed or "cobbled" to conform to a last of a somewhat different form which is now in regular use and was in regular use in his individual factory prior to June 29, 1918, provided this changing or remodeling is of such a character that no new style is created. The remodeled last must conform so nearly to the old style last that the same upper leather patterns, the same insole patterns, etc., may be used.

In other words, a manufacturer is simply replenishing a last that is now in use and has been in general use in his factory prior to June 29, 1918, by "cobbling" an obsolete last.

Remodeling Not Permitted.

Any remodeling of an old last into a new style last is not permitted, and no "cobbling" should be done by a shoe manufacturer that does not conform absolutely to the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

Further note that no remodeling or "cobbling" of a boot last into an oxford last, or the remodeling or "cobbling" of an oxford last into a pump last is permitted, even if the general character and style is maintained.

Class B Trucks Moving Steadily to France

The War Department authorizes the following:

The development in the production of Class B motor trucks has reached a stage where the Motor Transport Service of the Quartermaster Corps is producing and shipping overseas a steady stream of these trucks.

The first five of the Class B truck, which is a standardized truck of 3 to 5 tons capacity, were completed on January 8, 1918. The production of these trucks as of August 17, 1918, was as follows: Shipped, 3,174; completed and O. K'd, 2,404; completed but not inspected, 747; in process, 637; a total of 6,962.

GENERAL PERSHING VISITS RED CROSS HOSPITALS IN PARIS

The Red Cross makes public the following:

Gen. Pershing visited American Red Cross Hospitals Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 in Paris recently. In each ward he talked to the men, asked them if they were well cared for, and inquired where and how they were wounded, and to what regiments they belonged. He expressed his sympathy to scores of patients. He also talked to many of the physicians and nurses and thanked them for the hard work they had been doing in the caring for the wounded.

Praises Conduct of Men.

The general told the men that they had fought splendidly, that their country was proud of them, and that he was more than proud to command such men. No one, he said, could ask more of any fighting force than that they should do as well as those who had been in action during that trying week.

Sends Message to All.

Gen. Pershing said that he wished he could visit every man in the hospitals, but as this was impossible he authorized Maj. James H. Perkins, commissioner of the Red Cross, who accompanied him, to convey his sympathy, and to repeat the message that he could not himself convey to every man—"The American people are proud of you." The general greeted several men who had fought under him in the Philippines and in Mexico.

MONEY FOR BALLOON SCHOOL AT LEE HALL, VA., APPROVED

The War Department authorizes the following:

To complete the construction of the new balloon school at Lee Hall, Va., the allotment of $203,000 has been approved by the Assistant Secretary of War. This balloon school is for the training of officer observers in the control of artillery fire from observation balloons.

To Be Finishing School.

Lee Hall will be a finishing school for air service officers in aerial observation and will cooperate with artillery stationed there. In this manner the officers will receive actual experience in artillery fire adjustments, directing the same from observation balloons in the air, just as they will do at the front.

To Include Sixty Buildings.

The completed plans for the new school include about 60 buildings, among them a balloon shed, aero repair shop, garage, firehouse, photo laboratory, as well as mess halls, barracks, school buildings, etc.

The capacity of the school will be more than 1,000 men. Maj. Harry R. Vaughn, A. S. M. A., is the commanding officer. It is expected that the buildings will be completed and that the school will be in full operation within two months.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 102.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 24, 1918.

Section A.—East of Bazoches our troops slightly advanced their line. In the Vosges a hostile raid was repulsed with losses. From the other sectors held by our troops there is nothing to report.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

American Official Communique No. 103.

[illegible]
EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

[illegible] in attempts to reach our lines. At other points occupied by our troops the day was uneventful.

[illegible]

[illegible] Revising Selling Costs.

Following the order issued by the United States Fuel Administrator, re- [illegible] and screenings at Lake Michigan and Lake Superior docks to conform with the new Ohio prices. The new prices will run until April 30, 1919.

CHAIN OF LANDING FIELDS FOR AIR PILOTS ACROSS CONTINENT

The War Department authorizes the following:

A chain of landing fields for the accommodation of air pilots is being steadily built across the continent. In a few States they already await the flyers at intervals of 100 miles.

When completed, these well-marked, safe landings will be to air pilots like water tanks to transcontinental locomotive engineers, or harbors to mariners. Besides oil and gas, the majority of the fields will supply to the pilots shelter and limited machine-shop facilities, maps, charts, and barometer and thermometer ratings. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, Georgia, Texas, and California have already established lines of such landing fields. Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, New Mexico, and Nebraska will soon be equipped.

Value of Landing Fields.

The value of permanent landing fields sufficiently close together to establish well-defined air routes across country was early established in the development of training United States flyers, and hereafter will no doubt enter largely into the location of future training fields. Flying by compass has since become an established practice, but landing fields, like beacon lights, help the pilot to pick his course, even though he has his compass. Most of the landings to-day are on Army fields, but local boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and business men's associations in rival cities and towns have begun to compete for the location of sites.

Movement Gaining Momentum.

Reports to the Division of Military Aeronautics from field officers indicate that this movement, like that which started good roads, is steadily gaining momentum, and it is confidently predicted that before another year has elapsed any aviator with an ordinary powered plane will be able to make a transcontinental flight without difficulty or inconvenience.

AIRCRAFT TECHNICAL SECTION MOVING TO DAYTON, OHIO

The Director of the Division of Military Aeronautics announces that the technical section is moving from Washington to Dayton, Ohio. This section is headed by Lieut. Col. T. H. Bane, National Army.

The technical section passes on such designs of aircraft and accessories as are submitted to it by the Bureau of Aircraft Production and outside individuals and concerns, which might be of value in relation to military aeronautics. Wilbur Wright Field, at Fairfield, Ohio, is used by this section to conduct special researches and experiments in the testing of planes and accessories.

The movement of the headquarters of the technical section to Dayton brings it in closer relation to the scene of its experiments.

GOLD IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS EXCEEDS $2,000,000,000

Increases of 81.6 millions in net deposits and of about 123 millions in earning assets, largely discounted bills, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business August 23, 1918. Gold reserves of the banks show an increase of 10.5 millions, and for the first time exceed 2 billion dollars.

Investments.—Discounted bills on hand show an increase of 108.4 millions, practically all at the New York bank. Of the total commercial paper held, $53.5 millions, or 61.2 per cent, against 58.5 per cent the week before, is representing war paper, i. e., member bank's notes and customers' paper secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates. Acceptances show a net gain of 24.3 millions for the week, the New York, Boston, and Cleveland banks reporting substantial increases in their holdings of this class of paper. Following the [illegible] Treasury of a 15-million [illegible] of indebtedness held by the New York bank Government short-term securities show a decrease of 9.1 millions. Total earning assets show an increase for the week of 122.8 millions.

Deposits.—With the exception of Minneapolis and Dallas, all Federal reserve banks report substantial gains in Government deposits, the total showing an increase for the week of 77.5 millions. Members' reserve deposits decreased about 4.5 millions, while net deposits went up 81.6 millions.

Reserves.—As the result chiefly of Government operations there has been a further movement of 70 millions of reserves away from the New York bank, all the other reserve banks, except Minneapolis and Dallas, reporting considerable gains in reserves, chiefly through the gold settlement fund. The bank reserve percentage declined from 58.5 to 56.7 per cent.

Note circulation.—Federal reserve agents report an increase for the week of 44.9 millions in outstandnig Federal reserve notes. The banks show a Federal reserve note circulation of 2,032.8 millions, an increase of 47.4 millions for the week, besides an increase of about 1.7 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal reesrve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—Payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members is largely responsible for an increase of $790,000 in paid-in capital, the larger portion of this increase being shown for the Chicago bank.

Substantial increases in demand deposits in reserve cities, coupled with moderate liquidation of United States securities are indicated by the board's statement of condition on August 16 of 733 member banks in leading cities, compared with like figures for 734 banks on August 9.

Total United States securities on hand decreased 39.6 millions, of which 38.5 millions represents the decrease in Treasury certificates held. For the central reserve city banks decreases of 15.1 millions in United States bonds other than circulation bonds and of 21.9 millions in certificates are shown. Aggregate loans secured by United States war obligations show a slight decline.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Consideration of the new man-power bill consumed the session of the Senate on Saturday. Senator Chamberlain, of the Military Affairs Committee, announced that supporters of the Nation-wide prohibition amendment, which had been scheduled for consideration to-day, had agreed to give the man-power bill the right of way and that the latter measure would again be taken up this afternoon.

Senator Borah, speaking on the bill in opposition to the drafting of youths, stated that while he favored having 4,000,000 men on the front in France by June 30, 1919, he did not believe that the formal hearings before the committee had disclosed the necessity for taking boys 18 years of age.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, criticized delay in the capture or destruction of the trawler *Triumph*, armed and set loose by a German submarine to prey upon American fishing vessels. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, criticized the Navy Department, declaring that the submarine-chaser program had been delayed. The work of the Navy Department was defended by Senator Chamberlain, Senator Gerry, and Senator Lodge.

Lodge Republican Floor Leader.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, senior Republican in point of service and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was unanimously elected floor leader by the Republican members of the Senate at a meeting held by them Saturday. Senator Lodge succeeds the late Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, as minority leader. The Republican conference also adopted a resolution urging action at the earliest possible date on the pending suffrage amendment.

Nomination of two Marine Corps brigadier generals, John A. Lejeune and Littleton W. T. Waller, to be major generals, and of six colonels to be brigadier generals were sent to the Senate by President Wilson. The colonels named brigadiers are James E. Mahoney, Ben H. Fuller, John T. Myers, Charles G. Long, W. C. Neville, and Albertus W. Catlin. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster with the rank of colonel, also was nominated to be a brigadier general.

Members of the Military Affairs Committee were assured by Gen. March, at their weekly conference Saturday, that stories of great unpublished casualties among the Expeditionary Forces are wholly false and that all casualties are given to the public as promptly as the cables can transmit them.

HOUSE.

The man-power bill extending the draft age limits to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years was adopted by the House Saturday by a vote of 336 to 2, with only minor changes from the original draft of the measure as made by the War Department. The two negative votes were cast by Representative London, of New York, Socialist, and by Representative Gordon, of Ohio, Democrat.

Chairman Dent, of the Military Affairs Committee, was defeated in a final attempt to secure the adoption of the McKenzie amendment for separate classification for youths from 18 to 20, the House rejecting by a vote of 191 to 146, a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to reinsert the amendment.

An amendment prohibiting deferred classification of Government employes on account of employment, offered by Representative Madden, of Illinois, was defeated 140 to 128.

"Work or Fight" Amendment Rejected.

A "work or fight" amendment by Representative Black of Texas, similar to one introduced in the Senate but modified to meet the objections of organized labor, was voted down, 91 to 52.

The House's action on Friday in removing the exemption of members of Congress and State legislatures from military service was reversed, and the exemption, by a vote of 143 to 89, was restored. The amendment by Representative Smith, of New York, to exempt from the draft police officers in cities of 500,000 population or more was rejected.

The excess profits schedule of the new war revenue bill was completed by the Ways and Means Committee Saturday. After 8 per cent deduction and $3,000 specific exemption, there is a 35 per cent tax on excess profits over the exemption and up to 15 per cent, 50 per cent on all between 15 and 20 per cent, and 70 per cent on all above 20 per cent on profits. Provision was made to avoid undue hardship to small concerns.

Lieut. W. W. Stanley, of the Army Engineers, submitted to the Interstate Commerce Committee the proposed distribution of the $200,000,000 asked by the War Trade Board for Government construction or improvement of power plants in war industrial centers.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides, which are being sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

HELP OF THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE LIBERTY BOND ISSUES

The Comptroller of the Currency announces:

The national banks of the United States have been most useful and effective instrumentalities in the placing of Liberty loans and very potent factors in insuring the success of the issues.

The records show that the total subscriptions to the three Liberty loans received through national banks aggregated more than $[illegible] out of a total of all subscriptions of $11,828,000,000. The total amount allotted to subscribers was $9,975,000,000. The bonds have been widely and thoroughly scattered among investors, and only a small portion has been retained by the national banks themselves. The effect of this distribution has been to leave the resources of the national banks free to supply the commercial and industrial needs of the country.

Holdings on June 29.

On June 29, 1918, the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds of all three issues held by national banks was $[illegible]—or 2.29 per cent of the total resources of the national banks, which on the same date amounted to $17,839,000,000.

The national banks further report that the total amount of money which they were loaning on the security of Liberty bonds of all the three issues on June 29, 1918, was only $457,000,000, or 2.56 per cent of total resources.

These figures indicate clearly that these banks have pursued a conservative policy in keeping their resources in a liquid condition, and have not overinvested in Liberty bonds, but have performed an exceedingly valuable service in effecting a broad distribution among their customers and to the public.

The banks of the country are now in a position to contribute largely of their own resources toward the purchase of Liberty bonds if there should ever be occasion to do so; but it is hoped and believed that they will be able to continue successfully their policy of aiding in the diffusion of the Liberty loans widely among the people, rather than of buying them for their own account.

Accounts on June 29.

The bonds of the three Liberty issues owned by national banks on June 29, 1918, exclusive of bonds they had sold or contracted to sell, included $62,290,000 of 3½ per cent bonds, $272,016,000 of 4 per cent bonds, and $74,553,000 of bonds of the third issue. In addition to these bonds the national banks also reported holdings of $618,766,000 of United States short-term certificates of indebtedness.

It is noteworthy that the net amount of Liberty bonds of the third issue retained by all national banks in the New England States is only $4,017,000. The amount retained by all national banks in the Eastern States, including the large cities of New York and Philadelphia, is only $55,435,000; by national banks in the Southern States, $6,162,000; and in the Middle States, $7,254,000. The national banks in the Western States have in the aggregate disposed of an amount equal to all that they subscribed for, and the net balance of the third loan kept by national banks in the Pacific States was only $2,329,000.

ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS MEN OF NATION TO ASSIST GOVERNMENT IN CARRYING OUT WAR PROGRAM FINISHED BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Systematic organization of the business men throughout the country to assist the Government in carrying out its war program has been practically completed through the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is chairman. For the purpose of getting the fullest results from the material and industrial resources of the Nation the country was divided recently into 20 districts or regions and a regional advisor was appointed in each.

It is their particular function to keep in touch with business men and business conditions and to inform the Government as to the supply and industrial situation in their respective districts in order that the Government purchasing agents may know where to get the best and quickest results on orders to meet war requirements.

The Regional Advisors.

These regional advisors thus serve as the points of contact between the Government and the business men of the country. They are the direct representatives of the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board, of which Charles A. Otis is chief, and to whom their reports are made.

These reports serve not only as a basis of information to the Government, but also have led to the conversion to war work of hundreds of idle or partly idle factories throughout the country.

Now, Mr. Otis announces the appointment of the subregional chairmen, representing the business men of the various sections. They are solely representatives of business and its organizations and not of the Government, their contact with the Government coming through the regional advisors.

In the following list are the names first of the regional advisors, representing the Government through the War Industries Board, and below the subregional chairman, representing the business interests in each of the 20 regions.

DISTRICT No. 1—BOSTON.

Stuart W. Webb, regional advisor, Chamber of Commerce.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

E. W. Cox, Portland, Me.
R. D. Reed, Manchester, N. H.
J. G. Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.
G. S. Barton, Worcester, Mass.
E. B. Kirth, Campello, Mass.
R. Crinnel, Providence, R. I.
E. N. Kimball, Boston, Mass.

DISTRICT No. 2—BRIDGEPORT.

B. D. Pierce, regional adviser, First Bridgeport National Bank Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Charles E. Bilton, Bridgeport, Conn.
Colonel I. M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.
Charles L. Taylor, Hartford, Conn.
Charles C. Peck, New London, Conn.
William J. Shuart, Springfield, Mass.
Allen H. Bagg, Pittsfield, Mass.

DISTRICT No. 3—NEW YORK.

Wm. F. Morgan, regional adviser, Merchants' Association of New York.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Robert Alfred Shaw, New York City, N. Y.
Richard B. Aldcroft, Bronx, N. Y.
Ray Palmer, Long Island City, N. Y.
William V. Campbell, Yonkers, N. Y.
T. F. Chadwick, Newburg, N. Y.
H. A. Schatz, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Joseph Herbert, Kingston, N. Y.
James Eastwood, Patterson, N. J.
Peter Campbell, Kearny, N. J.
William Sefton, Elizabeth, N. J.
Clarence M. Owens, Hoboken, N. J.
A. H. Hameson, Bayonne, N. J.
Chauncey C. Baldwin, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Harry Welda, New Brunswick, N. J.
H. Seydal, Jersey City, N. J.

DISTRICT No. 4.—PHILADELPHIA.

Ernest T. Trigg, regional advisor, 1228 Widener Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Samuel W. Curven, Philadelphia, Pa.
Irving C. Norwood, Bethlehem, Pa.
Jerre H. Barr, Reading, Pa.
A. H. Huston, Coatesville, Pa.
D. E. Tracy, Harrisburg, Pa.
Worthington Scranton, Scranton, Pa.
Charles C. Krouse, Williamsport, Pa.
C. D. Garretson, Wilmington, Del.
Gen. C. E. Murray, Trenton, N. J.
Charles S. Boyer, Camden, N. J.
Samuel T. Nicholson, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

DISTRICT No. 5.—PITTSBURGH.

George S. Oliver, regional advisor, Chamber of Commerce.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Oliver Rothert, Altoona, Pa.
F. M. Staunton, Charleston, Pa.
H. E. Travis, Clarksburg, Pa.
W. Wallace McKaig, Cumberland, Pa.
R. L. Cunningham, Fairmont, Pa.
J. L. Hawkins, Huntington, Pa.
H. L. Tredennick, Johnstown, Pa.
Edward W. Beadel, New Castle, Pa.
James T. Hardy, Oil City, Pa.
E. L. Davidson, Parkersburg, W. Va.
N. Price Whitaker, Wheeling, W. Va.

DISTRICT No. 6.—ROCHESTER.

E. A. Fletcher, regional advisor, Chamber of Commerce.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

E. J. Dunn, Elmira, N. Y.
D. D. Martin, Buffalo, N. Y.
D. M. Anderson, Watertown, N. Y.
D. D. Smyth, Utica, N. Y.
F. W. Kelley, Albany, N. Y.
Giles H. Stilwell, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. E. McKelvey, Rochester, N. Y.

DISTRICT No. 7—CLEVELAND.

W. B. McAllister, regional advisor, Chamber of Commerce.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Thomas A. De Vilbiss, Toledo, Ohio.
O. G. Hitchcock, Erie, Pa.
H. L. Goomann, Manfield, Ohio.
W. C. Bradley, Lima, Ohio.
F. A. Miller, Columbus, Ohio.
C. L. Eshleman, Canton, Ohio.
W. H. Foster, Youngstown, Ohio.

DISTRICT No. 8—DETROIT.

Allan A. Templeton, regional advisor, Detroit Board of Commerce.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

M. J. Murphy, Detroit, Mich.
Charles W. Haensel, Port Huron, Mich.
P. F. H. Morley, Saginaw, Mich.
Neil J. Berston, Flint, Mich.
L. G. Howlett, Bay City, Mich.
T. W. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.
A. B. Klise, Petoskey, Mich.
E. N. Turner, Manistee, Mich.
J. D. A. Johnson, Muskegon, Mich.
Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Clarence E. Bement, Lansing, Mich.
C. F. Holland, Jackson, Mich.
A. C. Barley, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DISTRICT No. 9—CHICAGO.

D. E. Felt, regional advisor, 29 South La Salle Street.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

John W. O'Leary, Chicago, Ill.
George D. Roper, Rockford, Ill.
J. T. Jackson, Freeport, Ill.
R. R. Fauntleroy, Aurora, Ill.
W. S. Pitcher, Joliet, Ill.
E. M. Burr, Danville, Ill.
E. Roth, La Salle, Ill.
G. A. Stephens, Moline, Ill.
Paul E. Herschel, sr., Peoria, Ill.
W. M. Wood, Decatur, Ill.
E. J. Wallen, Sioux City, Iowa.
H. A. Searle, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Carl Weeks, Des Moines, Iowa.
W. L. Cherry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. C. McCarthy, Davenport, Iowa.
A. M. Turner, Gary, Ind.
Arthur D. Baker, South Bend, Ind.
W. W. Ridenour, South Bend, Ind.
E. H. Briggs, Fort Wayne, Ind.
J. W. Caswell, Huntington, Ind.

DISTRICT No. 10—CINCINNATI.

Edwin C. Gibbs, regional advisor, 31 East Fourth Street.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Frank M. Baggs, Portsmouth, Ohio.
J. C. Hobart, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wm. H. Insley, Indianapolis, Ind.
O. A. Klamer, Evansville, Ind.
Henry S. Gray, Louisville, Ky.
John T. Nielson, Dayton, Ohio.
H. R. Robinson, Richmond, Ind.
Arthur H. Strecher, Marietta, Ohio.

DISTRICT No. 11—BALTIMORE.

F. S. Chavannes, regional advisor, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

William Wingert, Hagerstown, Md.
A. S. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md.
H. J. Hopkins, Annapolis, Md.
James Bennett, Salisbury, Md.
John W. May, Alexandria, Va.
Edgar M. Young, Fredericksburg, Md.
James B. Russell, Winchester, Va.
H. W. Holt, Staunton, Va.
J. S. Tilman, Charlottesville, Va.
W. T. Dabney, Richmond, Va.
Barton Myers, Norfolk, Va.
C. T. Lassiter, Petersburg, Va.
B. P. Thornhill, Lynchburg, Va.
D. R. Sites, Roanoke, Va.
R. L. Pennington, Bristol, Va.
H. S. Bottimore, Tazewell, Va.

DISTRICT No. 12—ATLANTA.

Edward H. Inman, regional advisor, 301 Fourth National Bank Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

R. R. Otis, Atlanta, Ga.
John M. Berry, Rome, Ga.
Geo. W. Hubbel, Macon, Ga.
J. G. Belding, Augusta, Ga.
S. A. Spivey, Columbus, Ga.
W. D. Krenson, Savannah, Ga.
A. W. Allison, Albany, Ga.
A. M. Smith, Brunswick, Ga.
W. E. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.
H. C. MacFarland, Tampa, Fla.
H. W. Plummer, Asheville, N. C.
Chas. K. Hetch, Charlotte, N. C.
Garland Daniel, Greensboro, N. C.
Chas B. Park, Raleigh, N. C.
E. P. Bailey, Wilmington, N. C.
G. M. Benedict, Charleston, S. C.
T. B. Stackhouse, Columbia, S. C.
John D. Owens, Spartanburg, S. C.

DISTRICT No. 13—BIRMINGHAM.

T. H. Aldrich, regional advisor, 322 Brown-Mark Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

A. J. Boyland, New Orleans, La.
J. E. Edgarton, Lebanon, Tenn.
R. M. Weaver, Corinth, Miss.
George W. Connors, Birmingham, Ala.
Hunter Brown, Pensacola, Fla.

DISTRICT No. 14—KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Franklin D. Crabbs, regional advisor, Sixteenth and Central Streets.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

F. S. Knapp, Omaha, Nebr.
C. Hastings, Atchison, Kans.
C. P. Buck, Topeka, Kans.
W. E. Ziegler, Coffeyville, Kans.
J. Cowden, Salina, Kans.
R. B. Campbell, Wichita, Kans.
P. E. Parrott, St. Joseph, Mo.
E. B. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
E. E. Levens, Nevada, Mo.
F. C. Wallower, Joplin, Mo.
J. S. Mahon, Miami, Okla.
D. M. Boal, Poteau, Okla.
R. M. McFarlin, Tulsa, Okla.
P. C. Dings, Ardmore, Okla.
H. E. Alten, Enid, Okla.
J. R. Boardman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
C. E. Herrington, Denver, Colo.
J. F. Sprengle, Pueblo, Colo.

(Continued on page 7.)

MANY MEDIUMS OF PUBLICITY FOR 18 TO 45 REGISTRATION

(Continued from page 1.)

rolled in the great registration of June 5, 1917.

In addition to the news information, which will be conveyed to the public in the ordinary way through the daily newspapers, following are some of the methods which will be employed to emphasize the importance of the registration:

Methods to be Employed.

All of the 55,000 post offices and the 56,000 railroad stations in the country are to be placarded with posters.

These posters, made up in the form of four-page newspapers, will go into all factories. On the first page will be messages from President Wilson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and other high officials calling on the Nation to respond. On the back page will be detailed instructions for the guidance of registrants. Across the two inside pages will be spread the poster announcement of the registration date and the ages affected.

Street cars will carry card legends and posters will be pasted up in all subway and elevated stations.

Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 hand bills will be circulated by rural free-delivery carriers along their 11,000 routes.

Messages from Pulpits.

On the Sunday before registration day, which will be on a Saturday, clergymen from their pulpits will carry the message to their congregations.

On the Saturday preceding the registration pay envelopes in all the large factories and business establishments will carry little slips inside as reminders of the day.

School teachers, assembling their classes for the school year, will see to it that the children under their care remind their fathers and older brothers of the enrollment.

Every day during the seven days preceding registration four-minute speakers of the Committee on Public Information will explain the duties of the registrant to moving-picture audiences in cities and towns throughout the country.

Messages to Labor.

The American Federation of Labor will cooperate with messages to all labor organizations.

The Women's Division of the Council of National Defense will enlist the aid of all women to aid in the registration.

Local ad clubs in the various communities will supervise local publicity.

Each State council of defense, acting under the direction of the National Council, will work in cooperation with local chambers of commerce and State and municipal authorities.

Newspapers have been asked to use advertising space for matter to be supplied by the Committee on Public Information. Department stores have volunteered page ads.

Farm and trade papers, including weeklies, will carry especial appeals for cooperation to their readers and translators of the Committee on Public Information will furnish especially prepared material for the foreign language papers, with articles explaining the registration to the foreign born.

BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZED TO AID GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

C. E. Cherrington, Grand Junction, N. Mex.
H. V. Lacey, Cheyenne, Wyo.
A. C. Rees, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DISTRICT NO. 15—ST. LOUIS.

Jackson Johnson, regional advisor, 510 Locust Street.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

H. C. Wood, St. Louis, Mo.
E. I. Dildine, Hannibal, Mo.
Dan M. Nee, Springfield, Mo.
Wm. V. Malone, Sedalia, Mo.
Harry W. Graham, Chillicothe, Mo.
H. L. Albert, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Walter H. Bennett, Quincy, Ill.
H. L. Ide, Springfield, Ill.
Ray Gill, Fort Smith, Ark.
George Eirmin, Little Rock, Ark.
S. H. Swenson, Helena, Ark.
E. B. Bloom, Pine Bluff, Ark.

DISTRICT NO. 16—ST. PAUL.

D. R. Cotton, Regional Adviser, 1414 Pioneer Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

H. E. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.
H. S. Gregg, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. M. Ryerson, Duluth, Minn.
C. A. Chase, Superior, Wis.
M. N. Duncan, Ishpeming, Mich.
W. A. McMillan, Fargo, N. Dak.
L. D. Manchester, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Sam D. Goza, Helena, Mont.

DISTRICT NO. 17—MILWAUKEE.

August H. Vogel, Regional Adviser, City Hall.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

William E. De Kelver, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
W. H. P. McCullough, Schofield, Wis.
J. E. Shaw, Marinette, Wis.
Frank H. Smith, Green Bay, Wis.
F. D. Lake, Menasha, Wis.
L. M. Alexander, Port Edwards, Wis.
John C. Kronor, La Crosse, Wis.
W. F. Windsor, Mauston, Wis.
Rufus K. Schriber, Oshkosh, Wis.
John J. Van Dreese, Manitowoc, Wis.
Gustave Buchen, Sheboygan, Wis.
William Mauthe, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Armand G. Langenbach, West Bend, Wis.
F. H. Clausen, Horicon, Wis.
George McArthur, Baraboo, Wis.
R. P. Tell, Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas E. Coleman, Madison, Wis.
H. J. Johnson, Racine, Wis.
Edw. C. Thiers, Kenosha, Wis.

DISTRICT NO. 18—DALLAS.

Louis Lipsitz, regional advisor, 407–9 Southland Life Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

B. F. Bennett, Abilene, Tex.
O. L. Williams, Amarillo, Tex.
W. F. Gohlke, Austin, Tex.
J. S. Foster, Bay City, Tex.
John L. Keith, Beaumont, Tex.
J. C. Saunders, Bonham, Tex.
H. C. Miller, Brenham, Tex.
Brooke Smith, Brownwood, Tex.
C. W. Brush, Cleburne, Tex.
E. H. Caldwell, Corpus Christi, Tex.
C. N. Olsen, Corsicana, Tex.
F. P. Sames, Cuero, Tex.
F. R. Bissell, Dallas, Tex.
Crawford Marvie, El Paso, Tex.
C. C. Gumm, Fort Worth, Tex.
C. L. Gillespie, Galveston, Tex.
G. C. Staite, Houston, Tex.
O. L. Burge, Kingsville, Tex.
W. J. Sames, Laredo, Tex.
H. M. Price, Marshall, Tex.
F. G. Trout, Lufkin, Tex.
L. M. Hewitt, Navasota, Tex.
W. L. Vining, Orange, Tex.
M. F. Wise, Paris, Tex.
Geo. E. Dilley, Palestine, Tex.
N. O'Bannon, San Angelo, Tex.
E. A. Holmgreen, San Antonio, Tex.
C. L. Pool, Sherman, Tex.
Bennett F. Smith, Temple, Tex.
Leo Krouse, Texarkana, Tex.
Tom Bonner, Tyler, Tex.
T. P. Duncan, Waco, Tex.
Roy B. Jones, Wichita Falls, Tex.
A. J. Goldschmidt, Tucson, Ariz.
G. W. Thomas, Shreveport, La.
O. L. Biedenharn, Shreveport, La.
Joe L. Brown, Mansfield, La.
G. T. Cross, Monroe, La.
A. Witkowski, Lake Providence, La.
Stephen E. Roehl, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Oklahoma Division, attached to Texas, C. L. Pool, Sherman, Tex.

DISTRICT NO. 19—SAN FRANCISCO.

Frederick J. Koster, regional advisor, Chamber of Commerce.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Wellington T. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.
Chas. E. Virden, Sacramento, Cal.
C. L. Neumiller, Stockton, Cal.
Sylvester L. Weaver, Los Angeles, Cal.
L. F. Puter, Eureka, Cal.
Dudley V. Saelzer, Redding, Cal.
Tasker L. Oddie, Reno, Nev.
R. E. Moore, Phoenix, Ariz.

DISTRICT NO. 20—SEATTLE.

Herbert Witherspoon, regional advisor, 814 Alaska Building.

SUBREGIONAL CHAIRMEN.

Charles H. Carey, Portland, Oreg.
D. A. Outcault, Tacoma, Wash.
C. A. Irvin, Spokane, Wash.
John Wallace, Seattle, Wash.
To be appointed, Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise, Idaho.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

SEPTEMBER DRAFT CALLS ISSUED

(Continued from page 2.)

LIMITED SERVICE—WHITE—continued.

State.	Quota.	Camp.
Massachusetts	800	Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
	2,000	U.S.Troops,Syracuse,N.Y.
Michigan	2,000	Do.
Minnesota	800	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Mississippi	400	Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
Missouri	1,200	Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.
Nebraska	400	Fort Riley, Kans.
NewHampshire	400	Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
New Jersey	1,600	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
New Mexico	100	Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
New York	2,400	Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.
	6,000	U.S.Troops,Syracuse,N.Y.
North Carolina	500	Humphreys, Accotink, Va.
North Dakota	200	Grant, Rockford, Ill.
Ohio	2,500	Sherman,Chillicothe,Ohio.
Oklahoma	500	Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
Pennsylvania	3,250	Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
	500	Sherman,Chillicothe, Ohio.
Rhode Island	400	Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
South Carolina	400	Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.
South Dakota	200	Fort Riley, Kans.
Tennessee	900	Wheeler, Macon, Ga.
Texas	800	Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.
Vermont	250	Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
Virginia	500	Humphreys,Accotink,Va.
West Virginia	400	Do.
Wisconsin	1,000	Greenleaf, Lytle, Ga.
Wyoming	100	Fort Riley, Kans.
Total	40,500	

LIMITED SERVICE—WHITE (MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PHOTOGRAPHERS).

[Entrainment Aug. 30, 1918.]

New Mexico	3	Fort Myer, Va.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION SUGAR PRICE PLAN TO STABILIZE OLD AND NEW CROP MARKETS

The Food Administration issues the following:

As a consequence of the higher price for the domestic beet and cane sugars which will be soon coming into the market, and in order to minimize the inequalities that would result from having this new domestic crop at the new price and the old foreign crop at the old price in the market at the same time, the Food Administration announces that the United States Sugar Equalization Board will on a date to be announced later purchase all sugars in the country or in transit at the old price and immediately resell them back to the holders at the new price. The exact date at which the new price will become effective has not yet been determined, nor has it been settled yet what the new price will be.

Absorbs the Excess Profit.

By this device the extra profit which would otherwise accrue to the refiners, who purchased at the old price and would sell on the basis of the new, will be absorbed by the Sugar Equalization Board, which is the Government agency charged with the equalization of sugar prices, and which is handling the machinery of sugar distribution in the country.

The Food Administration is notifying all distributers or manufacturers using sugar and all refiners of the impending change and warning the distributers and manufacturers that all their contracts should be made subject to any change in price that is authorized. It is reminding the distributers also of the rule that requires them to sell on the basis of invoice cost without regard to market or replacement value.

The price difficulty which this action is designed to meet comes about through the fact that the sugar from Cuba sent to the United States refineries and the sugar from the domestic beet and cane fields overlap in the market. The Food Administration some time ago agreed with the domestic producers that an increase of price was justified on the new crop.

Text of the Notice.

The notice being sent to the cane refiners of the country announcing this action is as follows:

"In the near future the domestic beet and cane sugar crops will be coming on the market. The increased cost of producing these crops requires an increase in the price which can be charged for refined sugar. The Food Administration feels that it will be more satisfactory if a uniform price for sugar prevails throughout the United States after allowing for freight differentials, than a two-price system such as developed last fall. In any event it is not proper to allow refiners to sell refined sugar manufactured from raws, purchased at the price of the 1917–18 Cuban crop at the higher price to be arranged for new crop domestic sugars.

Equalization of Price.

"One of the purposes for which the United States Sugar Equalization Board has been incorporated is for equalizing the price of refined sugar in cases of this kind. The Food Administration requests you to transfer to the Equalization Board all of the sugar owned by you on the date when the price is raised, and all sugar which is still due you under the contract of December 24 between the International Sugar Committee, the agents of various Cuban producers and others at cost plus a certain allowance hereafter referred to. The Sugar Equalization Board will immediately resell to you the same sugar at a price to be based on the increased price for domestic refined sugar. The entire stock of the Sugar Equalization Board is held by the Unitetd States, and any profit made on this transaction will be used by the board in paying its expenses and for equalizing sugar conditions throughout the United States.

Sale of Old Crop Sugars.

"The old crop of domestic sugars will be purchased from the producers on the present basis and will be resold to the same parties on the basis of the advanced price.

"The proposed change in price will become effective at 7 o'clock a. m. on a day to be indicated later, and will apply to all sugars then held by refiners, beet or cane sugar producers wherever located, and also to all shipments then in transit and undelivered by railroad or other carriers to purchasers of sugar, excepting only that the proposed change in price will not apply on any shipments or deliveries made before 7 a. m. on the date of its taking effect to the United States Government or its allies, or for export or overseas shipment."

The Food Administration also announces that at the same time that the new sugar price becomes effective refiners will be allowed an increased margin for cost and profit over the present margin of $1.30 a hundred pounds. The new margin will be $1.45 per hundred and will be retroactive, dating from August 1. The increase is granted on the evidence that from August 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919, the refiners will operate at a greatly reduced capacity, bringing about an increased cost per unit, due to a shorter supply of raw sugar and increased cost of labor, material, and containers.

Mr. Straus Referee.

Upon the presentation of the refiners' request for an increased margin last May, the Food Administration, after considering the matter, turned it over to the Hon. Oscar S. Straus as a referee to determine whether an increase was justified. Mr. Straus called upon the tariff commission for expert advice, and after two months' investigation by the tariff commission and study by Mrs. Straus he reported that from January 1 to July 1, 1918, the $1.30 margin gave a fair and adequate profit, and that if the conditions should remain the same for the remainder of the year no additional margin would be justified, but that the possibilities of lack of raw sugar, increase of wages, and in cost of materials, fuel, and containers would have a bearing on the proper decision, and since he could not decide upon the probability of these contingencies he referred the settlement of this matter to the Food Administration. Thereupon the Food Administration appointed a special committee to take the matter up. This committee consisted of F. W. Taussig, Theodore F. Whitmarsh, C. M. Wooley, Robert A. Taft, George A. Zabriskie, and George M. Rolph. This committee has now determined that the increased margin is justified.

WAR LABOR BOARD STATEMENT.

Did Not Pass Upon Validity of Individual Contracts in Recent Ruling.

Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, and Frederick N. Judson, alternate for Joint Chairman William Howard Taft, have issued the following statement with regard to the board's decision on August 21, in the case of the Smith & Wesson Co., of Springfield, Mass.

The National War Labor Board, in its recent ruling in this case, did not pass upon the validity of the individual contracts of the company with its employees, but said that whether such contracts were valid or not, a further making of them should be discontinued during the continuance of the war under the principles of the board, in the interest of industrial peace. The board also recommended for the same reason that the company should reinstate the employees who had been discharged for violation of the contracts, whether the discharge was legally valid or not under the terms of the contracts.

A Spanish order in effect on August 19 prohibits the exportation of canary seed. This order was reported by Consul General Hurst, Barcelona.—Commerce Reports.

OUTPUT OF PASSENGER AUTOS CUT

(Continued from page 2.)

oath or otherwise as may be called for by the War Industries Board.

"The War Industries Board will, in carrying into effect the terms of the pledge herein provided for, use as a basis, as far as applicable, the sworn reports recently rendered it in pursuance of its request.

"In justice to the passenger automobile industry we feel again impelled, as the situation appears to us now, to frankly repeat our statement to you of August 9, that the urgent war requirements for iron and steel are so great that the probability of your industry procuring iron and steel after January 1, 1919, for the manufacture of passenger automobiles is so uncertain that we again urge the members of your industry to as rapidly as possible utilize your facilities for the production of direct and indirect war requirements, not only in the interest of the Nation but in the interest of your industry itself. In such effort the members of your industry will have the active and whole-hearted cooperation of this board."

Only the simple life is honorable or even decent to-day.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

Army

SECTION 1, AUGUST 25, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	14
Missing in action	15
Wounded severely	111
Died of wounds	11
Died from accident and other causes	11
Died of disease	1
Wounded, degree undetermined	66
Total	169

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

James J. Mansfield. Mrs. Mary E. Mansfield, Bedford Street, Concord, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Timothy Omeara. Mrs. Bridget Omeara, Kyle Park, Borrisokome, Ireland.

Herman C. Schmeling. Mrs. Amelia Schmeling, Wauconda, Wash.

Harry J. Venneman. Mrs. Ed. Doolin, R. F. D., New Cambria, Mo.

Werner R. Wagner. John Wagner, Krupp, Wash.

Sidney Edwards. Eddie Edwards, Pinedale, Wyo.

Alfred Giordano. Teresa Adwatz, 47 Margino Street, Boston, Mass.

Bernard Gudell. Clara Pfeffer, R. F. D. 2, Box 456, Wauwatosa, Wis.

George W. League. Noble League, 2115 Rensdom Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joseph P. Lyons. Mrs. H. F. Hume, 812½ Second Avenue north, Great Falls, Mont.

Harold H. Mansfield. Mrs. A. C. Mansfield, Weaverville, Cal.

Joseph A. Ponczoch. Mrs. Tillie Ponczoch, R. F. D. 1, Rozellville, Wis.

Roy P. Stone. Mrs. Josephine E. Stone, 103 Central Street, Stoneham, Mass.

Iowan Tolokianik. Mrs. Anna Tolokianik, Ekatolenoslav, Yplatinen, Russia.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

George A. Bilsbarrow. Mrs. Flora A. Bilsbarrow, 3420 Cambridge Avenue, Maplewood, Mo.

CORPORALS.

George Beyer. George Beyer, 350 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Arthur James Mueller. Paul Theodore Mueller, 1312 Twenty-fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Frank A. Bilotta. Mrs. Mariantonia Dangelis, Cairano, Prov. Avellino, Italy.

Peter Hapes. Constantino Hapes, Tupolis Naohoran, Greece.

Jesse Adams. John Adams, Waterloo, Ala.

Earl W. Elliott. Martin Elliott, 711 Woodson Street, Falmouth, Ky.

Joseph W. Overholser. Mrs. Nancy Overholser, R. F. D. 3, Box 44, Knoxville, Tenn.

Joseph M. Rivers. Mrs. R. Rivers, Box 196, Winchester, N. H.

Robert Rothwell. Thomas Rothwell, Bolton, Lancashire, England.

Edward B. Sargent. Samuel L. Sargent, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATE.

Sam B. Wilcox. Mrs. Mahalie Jordan, R. F. D. 3, Stillmore, Ga.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

COOK.

Isadore Kaufman. Alfred Kaufman, care of S. Illck, 33 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Alexander Bolko. Kuzma Dugina, 58 Chapman Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Clarence H. Boggs. Mrs. Laura B. Boggs, Gassaway, W. Va.

Marion A. Branch. Allen M. Branch, 1021 South Fourth Street, Atchison, Kans.

John H. Hines. Bernett M. Hines, Uvelda, Tex.

Robert LeRoy Lawrence. Mrs. Valie Lawrence, 3123 Avenue J, Ensley, Ala.

Otto Starr. Anna Starr, 460 Elm Avenue, Rockhill S. C.

George Jones. Mrs. Lucile Thirgood, 162 Parson Street, Atlanta, Ga.

William J. Malloy. Mrs. Mary Malloy, 33 Corbett Street, Lowell, Mass.

Oliver Shoemaker. Emos Shoemaker, Bangor, Pa.

Walter J. Smith. Mrs. Mary Smith, 3575 Webster Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Arnold. Lyndon Arnold, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

CAPTAIN.

Frank Peter Stretton. Mrs. Pauline Stretton, 537 Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. L. Munro, jr. W. L. Munro, 5840 Wilkins Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Andree E. Massion. Mrs. E. A. Massion, 4418 Magnolia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Ernest Wasid Belknap. Mrs. Lula Belknap, 1316 Boston Street, Erie, Pa.

Cornelius P. Donahue. Mrs. Mary Donahue, 412 Second Street, South Boston, Mass.

Homer Johnson. Eugene L. Johnson, 5570 Cabanne Street, St. Louis, Mo.

John Frederick V. Pole. Mrs. Helen Pole, 6026 Kingsessing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank L. Wilcox. Mrs. A. D. Wilcox, 781 Maple Street, Fall River, Mass.

Albert E. Elsea. Jacob D. Elsea, R. F. D. No. 4, Lamar, Mo.

Edward Otto Peterson. Guss Peterson, Tidioute, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Scott Harold Albaugh. Mrs. Malinda Albaugh, Kellettville, Pa.

Arthur B. Cameron. Mrs. Carrie A. Kirkpatrick, R. F. D. No. 3, Elkton, Md.

Edward H. Dickie. Elmer E. Dickie, 524 Chesinut Street, Indiana, Pa.

Jules P. Galarneau. Mrs. Ernestine Galarneau, 617 South Sibley Street, Chicago, Ill.

Matthew McLain. Mrs. Margaret McLain, 81 Court Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Francis P. Malone. Timothy J. Malone, 778 State Street, New Haven, Conn.

Charles E. A. Ryan. Misses L. G. and A. R. Ryan, 14 Cutler Street, Somerville, Mass.

William Sheehy. Mrs. Mary Sheehy, 322½ Mill Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Elmer C. Bodine. Mrs. Bodine, 3809 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nicholas DeVito. Mrs. E. DeVito, 252 Breman Street, East Boston, Mass.

William R. Dotson. Mrs. William R. Dotson, 21 West Erwin Street, Muskegon, Mich.

Constantine Hudobenko. Harry Hudobenko, 10 Violet Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Frank W. Youngfleish. John Youngfleish, 1500 West Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.

MUSICIAN.

Conrad Wilhelm Pearson. Nelson P. Pearson, 201 Dubois Street, Dubois, Pa.

WAGONER.

Edmund R. Hampson. R. W. Hampson, 27 First Avenue, Waterbury, Conn

MECHANICS.

John A. Baserman. Mrs. Catherine Baserman, 1034 Miles Street, Johnstown, Pa.

George H. Miller. John Miller, Emmerson Avenue, Overland, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Alexander J. Bernard. Mrs. Adeline Bernard, Norridbridge, Mass.

Walter B. Berry. H. A. Berry, 27 Maplewood Street, Malden, Mass.

Herman T. Bruns. Theodore B. Bruns, R. F. D. No. 1, Pana, Ill.

Michael E. Coomey. Mrs. John Coomey, 7 Ashmont Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

John F. Dalton. Mrs. Mary L. Dalton, Olive Branch, Ill.

Nicholas Demetrulis. Tony Demetrulis, Nession Mecencowe, Lete Peperitca, Greece.

Edward William Derricks. William Derricks, Sarah Street, North Kaukauna, Wis.

John J. Fallon. Mrs. P. Bannerton, Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland.

Patrick J. Ahearn. Daniel J. Ahearn, 39 Jefferson Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

William Gilbrough. Mrs. Margaret Bushwell, 216 Walnut Street, Colwyn, Pa.

Victor V. Blakey. Oscar Blakey, Wilmot, Kans.

Richard Scott Boyer. Mrs. Mary Catherine Boyer, Shermans Dale, Perry County, Pa.

Harry J. Butler. Mrs. J. F. Cut, Norwood, Mass.

James C. Campbell. Mrs. William Aboud, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Arthur Albert Cloversey. Mrs. Augustus Z. Cross, 39 Shawmut Avenue, Marlboro, Mass.

Samuel H. Crousbore. Mrs. Dicna Crousbore, Grapeville, Pa.

Pat W. Davis. Mrs. Mary Davis, Camden, S. C.

Paul A. Donovan. Mrs. Donovan, 102 Draper Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Grover C. Dunn. Mrs. Annie Stokes, Phillipsburg, Mo.

Douglas B. Goins. J. J. Goins, 2011 Griffith Street, Selma, Ala.

John D. Gwynn. Mrs. Thomas H. Gwynn, 312 Union Avenue, Swarthmore, Pa.

William M. Hurley. Mrs. Elizabeth Hurley, 1356 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Howard J. Johnston. Mrs. Laura Johnston, 410 Tenth Avenue, Tarentum, Pa.

Rufus Kennedy. Mrs. Martha E. Kennedy, St. Landry, La.

Henry L. Kries. Benjamin Kries, Oakdale, Tenn.

Daniel S. Langill. William Wilson, 319 Washington Street, Somerville, Mass.

Allen McDonald. Mrs. Katie McDonald, R. F. D. No. 3, Grandview, N. C.

Edward J. McDonnell. Mrs. Mary McDonnell, 553 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.

John McDougal. Mrs. Mary McDougal, 78 Julian Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Anthony Massaro. Joseph Massaro, 21 Aspin Street, Passaic, N. J.

Gabriel Massey. Mrs. Mary Massey, 77 Lawrence Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Joseph Meara. Mrs. Ella Meara, 3647 Russell Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William V. Lynch. Mrs. Mary A. Lynch, 34 Vine Street, Medford Mass.

Edward B. Reilly. Mrs. J. W. Reilly, 301 River Street, West Newton, Mass.

William Rendecavage. Dominic Rendecavage, Gilberton, Pa.

Michael J. Riordan. Julia O'Connor, 213 Genesse Street, Auburn, N. Y.

William B. Robertson. W. B. Robertson, 19 Folleway, Malden, Mass.

Francis D. Scanlon. Mrs. Mary Scanlon, 263 East Street, South Boston, Mass.

Silas Schriver. Mrs. Sarah Schriver, Barton Md.

Howard C. Scott. Walter O. Scott, 229 Smithfield Street, Raleigh, N. C.

David Alexander Serene. John W. Serene, Ford City, Pa.

Michael J. Shea. Mrs. Bridget Shea, 4 South Ward Street, Worcester, Mass.

Carl W. Soule. Mrs. Mary Soule, 176 Plymouth Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

John G. Strohecker. John L. Strohecker, Moncks Corner, S. C.

Henry Studer. Mrs. Pauline Studer, Leechdale, Pa.

Carl S. Suggs. Charlie Suggs, Thomasville, N. C.

Charles J. Sullivan. Mrs. Margaret E. Sullivan, 21 Baldwin Street, Malden.

William S. Sutton. Mrs. Mary S. [illegible], Pearl Street, Easton, Pa.

Harrison Townsend. Mrs. Francis Townsend, R. F. D. No. 4, Seymour, Tenn.

John B. Valentine. Joseph Valentine, 123 East Liberty Street, Rome, N. Y.

Marion A. Vescovi. Joseph Vescovi, 1468 Ninth Street, Denver, Colo.

Bradford Waterman. B. Waterman, 45 Baw Street, Woburn, Mass.

John Q. Welch. Mrs. Elizabeth Welch, 8 Grover Street, Lynn, Mass.

Edward Williams. James P. Lynd, 281 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass.

Elmer C. Feaster. Mrs. C. J. Feaster, 1409 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Sonnie Floyd. James A. Floyd, Lyerly, Ga.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Hubert S. Harper. B. A. Kimball, R. F. D. No. 1, Pittsboro, Mass.
James J. Herrick. John Herrick, 27 Locke Street, North Cambridge, Mass.
Ralph W. Hyatt. Mrs. C. H. Hyatt, 248 Auburndale Avenue, Auburndale, Mass.
Norman Lineous King. Mrs. Julia King, Corry, Pa.
Serre Knudsen. Sigurd Knudsen, 33 Noble Street, Malden, Mass.
Cloyd Melvin McCalister. Mrs. Elizabeth McCalister, Oakville, Pa.
Duncan S. McIntyre. Mrs. D. S. McIntyre, 87 Grove Street, Dover, N. H.
Willis Madison Miller. Mrs. Minnie Miller, 523 Knarr Street, Dubois, Pa.
William E. Moran. Mrs. A. E. Moran, 431A Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elmer H. Oberman. Louis Oberman, Bellevue, Iowa.
F. L. Phinney. Mrs. F. L. Phinney, 188 Salem Street, Woburn, Mass.
Floyd J. Robbins. Mrs. Ellen Robbins, R. F. D. No. 1, Fallbrook Street, Carbondale, Pa.
Paul E. Schaefer. Mrs. Margaret Schaefer, Stony Brook, N. Y.
Walter John Sedlick. Stanislaw Sedlick, Box 260, Marblehead, Ohio.
James W. Shackley. Mrs. Hattie Shackley, 214 Fellsway, West Medford, Mass.
Paul Steven Smith. Mrs. Laura Smith, 313 Fifth Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.
Cristy D. Spiro. Vasil Vongo, 106 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
Frank Weglass. Mike Weglass, 2500 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Eddie C. Momb. John P. Momb, Rochert, Minn.
Walter J. Monaghan. Mrs. D. W. Hurley, 24 Hurley Place, Newton Center, Mass.
Peter J. Moran. Miss Bridget A. Moran, 98 Union Avenue, Framingham, Mass.
Thomas J. O'Connor. Willis Gardiner, Leonard Bridge, Conn.
Salvatore Opipari. Carmelo Billotto, 2602 Delaware Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John V. Penney. John C. Oates, 27 Home Street, Malden, Mass.
Samuel L. Raynor. Mrs. M. A. Raynor, Adams, Mass.
Byron E. Redwine. W. E. Redwine, Corning, Ark.
Robert L. Reid. Mrs. Jeanette Reid, 105 Mercer Street, South Boston, Mass.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANT.

Jozef F. Nagee. Mrs. Mary Walter, 1808 Lyborn Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Charles F. Brough. Mrs. Mable Brough, Rainier, Oreg.
Richard T. Humiston. L. C. Humiston, South Jefferson Avenue, Mason City, Iowa.
Samuel R. Matthews. Harvey Matthews, Prosser, Wash.
Henry Rouse. John Rouse, 651 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paul E. Rusch. Mrs. Lee Rusch, 505 Pennsylvania Avenue, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

Harry W. Goudy. John Francis McCoy, 318 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Angus J. Burgess. William Burgess, 365 River Street, Waltham, Mass.
Lee Edward Dewing. Edward Dewing, Orleans, Vt.
John Hartos. Mrs. Mary Bartels, Mineola, N. Y.
Robert William Nell. Mrs. Nettie Nell, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
Leo F. Richardson. Mrs. Mary Richardson, Franklin Street, Wrentham, Mass.
James A. Sammon. Mrs. Mary Sammon, 137 Milton Street, East Boston, Mass.
Camillo Santorone. Vincenzo Santorone, Bomba, Province di Chitti, Italy.
Harry L. Sheffield. Mrs. Eunice Sheffield, Forestville, N. Y.
Giriaco Dilullo. Mrs. Filomena Dilullo, Vuononetti Chitti, Italy.
Alvin J. Frank. Mrs. Anna Frank, 1167 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
William Manley. Mrs. Alice Manley, Tiltonsville, Ohio.
Stanley Michalski. Carl Michalski, 1252 Seventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sydney Sackfield. Mrs. W. Sackfield, 10 Wassase Avenue, Toronto, Canada.
Harry E. Sutten. Eugene Sutten, Sutherland, S. C.

Previously Reported Killed in Action—Now Reported Severely Wounded.

CORPORAL.

Jesse D. Gillespie. Mrs. Hester Pinson, R. F. D. No. 2, Central, S. C.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Edward J. Sparks, Mrs. Mary J. Sparks, 1846 South Fifty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION 1, AUGUST 26, 1918.

Killed in action	46
Missing in action	31
Wounded severely	46
Died of wounds	20
Died from accident and other causes	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	38
Prisoner	1
Total	183

Killed in Action.

MAJOR.

Arthur E. Bouton. E. P. Bouton, Trumansburg, N. Y.

CAPTAIN.

Fred William Beaudry. Mrs. Elizabeth Beaudry, 118 Berlin Street, Detroit, Mich.

SERGEANT.

Simeon L. Nickerson. Mrs. H. F. Nickerson, Warren Avenue, Middlesboro, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Felix M. King. William H. Ulery, 368 East Maiden Street, Washington, Pa.
John Repsdorf. John Repsdorf, New Salem, N. Dak.
Charles R. Armbrust. Mrs. Daniel N. Armbrust, 236 Reamer Street, Greensburg, Pa.

BUGLER.

Ward B. Morrison. Mrs. Rial Simons, Ossineke, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Ernest S. Adams. George W. Adams, 802 Main Street, Malden, Mass.
Wylie Arnett. Mrs. Cena Fraley, Dade City, Fla.
William Barrett. Lula Jones, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Charles W. Brinkman. William C. Brinkman, 51 Leonard Street NE., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Lemuel A. Chappel. Mrs. Melissa Chappel, R. F. D. No. 4, Dawson Springs, Ky.
John Dendor. Mrs. Mary Martin, 1009 Cottage Street, Jackson, Mich.
Frank J. Downs. Mrs. George Chapple, 1306 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Frank V. Grinnon. Mrs. Mary Grinnon, 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Franklin A. Landram. W. R. Miller, Mount Royal Apartments, Baltimore, Md.
Henry J. Long. J. D. Long, Clarkton, Mo.
James J. McCarthy. Mrs. D. J. McCarthy, 11 Seaview Avenue, Malden, Mass.
Ben Margolis. Jacob Adelman, 321 Medbury Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Smith. No emergency address.
Wylie Stephens. I. W. Stephens, R. F. D. No. 2, Adairsville, Ga.
Francis A. Bender. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bender, 1316 Thirteenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Michael H. Bracken. Mrs. Oscar Launderville, 614 Cedar Street, Anaconda, Mont.
William Aloysius Dickhaus. Mrs. Katherine Dickhaus, 244 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Allen Dimon. Eugene Dimon, Wales Center, N. Y.
Edward A. Doro. A. G. Doro, Poy Sippi, Wis.
Frank R. Echeveria. Mrs. Sylvano Rodriguez, Hollister, Cal.
Harry W. Erickson. Helmer Erickson, Sister Bay, Wis.
Brasso Famoso, John Famoso, 326 One hundred and ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter L. Fry. Emanuel F. Fry, Lone Butte, Alberta, Canada.
Fred Idlett. Clarimie D. Idlett, Marlow, Okla.
John C. Kenny. John Willis, Minot, N. Dak.
Raymond V. Kirkey. Mrs. Joseph F. Kirkey, Burlington, N. Dak.
Bernard F. Korte. Clemens Korte, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Helena, Cal.
John H. Krause. Mrs. Frederica Krause, general delivery, Danvers, Ill.
Edward H. Kuhnle. Mrs. H. F. Huber, 738 Thirty-first Street, Oakland, Cal.
Peter Larson. Mrs. Castina Larson, 1452 Caroline Street, Alameda, Cal.
Clair O. Lewiston. Mrs. Andrew Lewiston, Spring Valley, Wis.
Robert C. McCune. Mrs. Sarah McCune, 1015 Trimble Street, Paducah, Ky.
Earl P. Norman. Mrs. Dennison F. Norman, Wausa, Nebr.
Marcus Pena. Mrs. Patela Pena, 723 South Laredo Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Anthony Pospisil. Miss J. Pospisil, 112 West Daly Street, Walkerville, Butte, Mont.
Herman H. Reich. Charles Reich, Bloomer, Wis.
Michael Ronanuk. John Koshkoosh, 156 Parrie Street, Stoughton, Mass.
Jacob Schock. Mrs. Mary C. Schock, Dawson, N. Dak.
John Stankiewicz. Mrs. Mary Kupcuinas, 220 West Market Street, Scranton, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Augustine. Mrs. Anna Augustine, 386 Prescott Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Charles L. Dunn. Mrs. Belle Dunn, 315 North Thirty-first Street, Billings, Mont.
Lawrence R. Wolfe. Mrs. Florence Wolfe, 3003 Elm Avenue, Zion City, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Edgar E. Bulka. Mike Bulka, Bingham, Ill.
James A. Dempsey. Lee E. Dempsey, Orange, Wis.
George H. Fallin. J. J. Fallin, Canyonville, Oreg.
David Friedman. Mrs. Rose E. Friedman, Unionville, Conn.
Romain L. Guilbeau. Mrs. Julia Guilbeau, 813 Demain Street, New Orleans, Ind.
Albert C. Hohensee. Charles Hohensee, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Thomas A. Nail. Mrs. Florence C. Nail, R. F. D. No. 2, Lowell, Ark.
James A. Pilkerton. J. H. Pilkerton, Mechanicsville, Md.
Arthur Stucky. W. C. Stucky, Gering, Nebr.
Steve Andrew Urbaniak. Joe Urbaniak, R. F. D. No. 1, box 220, Marinette, Wis.
Hall W. Watts. William S. Watts, care of Fruit Growers' Supply Co., Consolidated Realty Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
James R. Wilkinson. T. M. Wilkinson, 701 Eighth Avenue, South Yakima, Wash.
Frank S. Witkowski. Mrs. Mary Witkowski, 5514 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edward J. Wolff. Mrs. E. J. Wolff, 1020 Belview Court, Seattle, Wash.
Charles Zadig. Joseph Zadig, 651 Center Street, Chicago, Ill.
Severt Johnson. John Johnson, Bottineau, N. Dak.
Paul N. Lawrence. Mrs. John Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 2, Dansville, N. Y.

Died from Accident.

PRIVATE.

Christian J. Ritter. Mrs. Augusta Ritter, 2608 Huntington Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORALS.

Raymond M. Dicks. Seth A. Dicks, Beech Creek, S. C.
John H. Glazebrook. John Glazebrook, 235 Gravel Creek Road, Medford, Mass.
Nathan Goldman. Joseph Dennenberg, 191 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Knoll. William A. Knoll, 13 Southwest Fifth Street, Richmond, Ind.
Maurice W. Pond. Mrs. F. E. Runnells, Lincoln, Me.
Harry J. Anderson. Peter Anderson, 10 Arnold Street, Williamstown, Mass.
Garrie Eugene Michael. Mrs. Alsia Michael, 1332 Jefferson, Kansas City, Mo.
Claude H. Nelson. James W. Nelson, Monroe City, Ind.
Haydon O. Ray. Christafer C. Ray, general delivery, Moody, Mo.

PRIVATES.

William F. Bertran. Charles Bertran, Marion, Wis.
Stanley J. Crull. William J. Crull, Elk, Wash.
Martin A. Curtin. Mrs. Bridget Curtin, R. F. D. No. 41, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.
Timothy Flaherty. Miss Anna Flaherty, 643 Summer Street, Holyoke, Mass.
August Gipp. Mrs. Mary Gipp, 1344 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Reuben S. Horn. J. W. Horn, R. F. D. No. 2, Logansport, La.
Clarence A. McNeill. Mrs. Emma McNeill, 93 Maplewood Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Harry Daniel Mautte. Mrs. Agnes Mautte, 5 Beacon Street, Highwood, Conn.
Carlos E. Moon. Jack Moon, Chester, Idaho.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Harry B. Nelson. David Nelson, R. F. D. No. 6, box 1207, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
John S. Odom. L. R. La Bree, Dania, Fla.
William A. Pratt. Mrs. Sarah Pratt, R. F. D. No. 4, Senator Nelson Farm, Alexandria, Minn.
Dominick Sepponni. Sebastani Slurtini, Mildred, Pa.
Joe C. Vandyke. Flavins J. Vandyke, R. F. D. No. 2, Alamo, Tenn.
Frank S. Walsh. A. Walsh, South Framingham, Mass.
William A. Young. Russell Young, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Raymond Barnes. Greene M. Barnes, R. F. D. No. 5, Taylorsville, N. C.
Alpha F. Brothers. Fred G. Brothers, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
Patrick L. Bullock. Mrs. Mary J. Bullock, 61 Market Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert Donovan. J. W. Donovan, Brooksville, Ky.
Augie J. Kelsen. Hans Sogren, 225 Fourteenth Street, Rockford, Ill.
Sidney Le Maire. Mrs. Philistine Comeaux, Abbeville, La.
Vincent Lodi. Mrs. Pierina Romola, 772 West Decoven Street, Chicago, Ill.
William R. McDonald. C. C. McDonald, Cary, Tex.
Frank C. Owen. Mrs. Frank C. Owen, 199 Bryan Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Herbert C. Smither. Cal. Smither, Robbins, Tenn.
Jessie Morris. Mrs. Alice Morris, Phoenix, Ala.
Willie B. Norrid. Mrs. Mehulda E. Norrid, General Delivery, Brent, Okla.
Charles A. Orlich. Mrs. Carl Orlich, 2027 Melrose Street, Chicago, Ill.
Alfred Pluss. Mrs. Anna Montieth, Monroe, Wis.
Allen Reid. Allen L. Reid, R. F. D. No. 2, Yale, Okla.
Anton Remar. Jim Remar, 2122 Fourth Street, South Omaha, Nebr.
Samuel Rothbart. Mrs. Rebeca Rothbart, 1020 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer C. Sharpe. Frank Sharpe, R. F. D. No. 1, Fredericksburg, Pa.
George J. Smith. Mrs. Kate Smith, Highwood, Ill.
John Sobolewski. Mrs. Pauline Sobolewski, Kalesi, Grodzinski, Guberna, Russia.
Julius W. Spreeman. Frank Spreeman, R. F. D. No. 3, Bonduel, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

William Baumet. Mrs. Alice Peters Baumet, 313 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
James Perry Cole. Mrs. James P. Cole, Omega, La.
Arthur S. Crane. Arthur D. Crane, 23 East Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Harold Fisher. Mrs. S. M. Fisher, 108 Vreeland Avenue, Rutland, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

Edgar F. Baker. Mrs. Anna R. Baker, Blairsville, Pa.
Robert Fisher. Mrs. William H. Fisher, 3804 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ardo C. Smith. Mrs. Eliza J. Smith, 712 Union Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Frank M. Barkley. William F. Barkley, R. F. D. No. 2, Livermore, Pa.
Hugh N. Coxe. Russell L. Coxe, 19 East Main Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
James M. Sickels. Mrs. Edna Sickels, Sunnyside, Pa.

MECHANIC.

Jesse M. Crusan. Mrs. Anna Crusan, 1637 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

WAGONERS.

Harold Monson. John Monson, Suring, Wis.
Glenn B. Morrison. William W. Morrison, Waynesburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Albert A. Barr. Mrs. Maggie Barr, East Emporium, Pa.
Arthur C. Burke. Charles A. Burke, West Falmouth, Mass.
Robert E. Brown. William Brown, R. F. D. No. 2, Noble, Okla.
Milton Cain. John Cain, 301 Smith Avenue, Ocento, Wis.
Arthur F. Carey. Mrs. Nellie E. Carey, 213 West Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
James R. Dill. Milard F. Dill, Mount Pleasant, Tex.
George W. Duby. Mrs. Nellie Duby, 657 North Second Street, Pottsville, Pa.
John G. Farley. Mrs. Elizabeth Farley, R. F. D. No. 1, Minersville, Pa.
Joseph Fillmyer. Mrs. Harriet Fillmyer, 116 Pollard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Giovanni Fogu. Mrs. Catherina Fogu, Berchidda, Sassari, Italy.
James D. Forsha. Mrs. Ella Beatty, 529 North Spring Street, Blairsville, Pa.
Joseph N. Goroch. Mrs. Matrona Goroch, Klimbovko, district of Zaslavsky, Province Wolinsky, Russia.
John F. Gouvea. Manuel F. Gouvea, Madero, Portugal.
Frederick J. Jacobsen. Gustav Jacobsen, 79 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George W. Jones. Mrs. Annie Smallwood, Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va.
Harry E. Keller. Mrs. Lillie R. Keller, 18 St. Peter Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Harold J. Leiser. Mrs. Amanda Leiser, 320 East Race Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Bernard J. McGilvery. Mrs. Margaret Jackson, 535 Cambria Avenue, Johnstown, Pa.
Russell R. Palmer. George Palmer, Blairsville, Pa.
Charles T. Reed. Mrs. Jennie Reed, 355 Stewart Street, Blairsville, Pa.
Torrence A. Scarborough. Irvin Scarborough, R. F. D. No. 2, Lloyd, Pa.
Wilbur H. Seanor. Harry Seanor, Creekside, Pa.
Walter Shimskey. Andrew Shimskey, Ernest, Pa.
John T. Thompson. Mrs. Catherine Kensill, 759 East Fifth Street, Erie, Pa.
Robert A. Waugaman. Charles C. Waugaman, Saltsburg, Pa.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

Benjamin M. Crenshaw. Mrs. M. W. Crenshaw, 101 West Thirtieth Street, Austin, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Herman Anderson. Frank Anderson, 1728 Cormon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Benton L. Carey. Rev. John Carey, Hornick, Iowa.
Phillip S. Covey. Mrs. Gustave Dilschmann, High Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.
Cosimo Dedonno. Mrs. Auroro Gatto, Parabita Lecce, Italy.
Claude Derrick. Mrs. Anna Derrick, Brockton, Ill.
William T. Eller. Mrs. Maggie Eller, R. F. D. No. 2, Cameron, W. Va.
Cedor J. Fagerud. Mrs. Amanda Fagerud, Olalla, Wash.
Elbert Fletcher. A. S. Fletcher, Council, Va.
Jessie Frederick. James Consalv, 711 Center Avenue, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Merris Goodman. Mrs. Bertha Rosenberg, 617 Scott Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Joseph A. Gregoire. Mrs. Bosie Gregoire, Franklin, La.
Wolter Grosky. Bennie Shikoski, 184 William Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joe Gutfranski. Mrs. Szaczkowski, Marianna, Ligovoo, Russia Poland.
Amos A. Hermanson. Albert Hermanson, Capron, Ill.
Curtis B. Jenkins. James T. Jenkins, Marengo, Ind.
Howard Kaiser. Mrs. Elizabeth Kaiser, 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Kool. Miss Minnie Kester, Bicknell, Ind.
Stewart Long. J. K. Long, New Thacker, W. Va.
John F. McSweeney. Miss Agnes Ludden, 380 Eason Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
Emerson Arnold Martin. Ellett E. Martin, Green Sulphur, W. Va.
Valdia C. Patrick. John Patrick, R. F. D. No. 2, North Branch, Mich.
James E. Petterson. Mrs. Annie Petterson, 1321 Fletcher Street, Chicago, Ill.
Ira Spring. Miss Eleanor Spring, 1340 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
Harry M. Stouffer. Mrs. Margie Lehman, Clarence, Iowa.
Alphonsus F. Thamm. Mrs. A. F. Thamm, 205 North Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Earnest J. Travis. William Travis, 122 William Street, Corning, N. Y.
Raymond Vaughn. Mrs. Lottie M. Vaughn, 1421 Belmont Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Robert B. Weatherford. Mrs. Mary J. Weatherford, Imperial, Cal.
Silas V. Workman. Mrs. Sarah Workman, Lebam, Wash.
Earl Young. Alonzo Young, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Prisoner.

CORPORAL.

Harvey Phipps. Mrs. Nancy Phipps, 704 West Conwell Street, Aurora, Ind.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds; Now Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

MAJOR.

James C. Williams. P. W. Williams, Ramer, Ala.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas R. Bradley. John G. Bradley, 406 University Avenue, Waxahachie, Tex.
Eliot B. Clark. Edwin Clark, Weldon, N. C.
Alfred P. Conover. Mrs. Alfred P. Conover, Atlantic Street, Keyport, N. J.
Walter W. Craig. William T. A. Craig, New Bethlehem, Pa.
Elmer E. Hagler. Dr. E. E. Hagler, Hagler Building, Springfield, Ill.
James W. Hanbery. Mrs. James W. Hanbery, care of State Normal School, Pittsburg, Kans.
John Barton McCarthy. Thomas John McCarthy, 343 Fifty-first Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Deleth Eber Mellinger. Henry S. Mellinger, 313 West Main Street, Ephrata, Pa.
Leon F. Roemer. Mrs. A. Roemer, 1719 North Newkirk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harold Clinton Wasgatt. H. P. Wasgatt, 180 Hancock Street, Everett, Wash.

SECTION 2, AUGUST 26, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	52
Missing in action	24
Wounded severely	60
Died of wounds	20
Died from accident and other causes	4
Died of disease	3
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	49
Total	213

Killed in Action.

CAPTAIN.

Kirby Baldwin Sleppy. Mrs. Anna D. Sleppy, 212 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

Raymond F. Bloecher. Louis Bloecher, Wittenberg, Wis.
Eugene W. Coleman. Mrs. Mildred Coleman, 5058 Garfield Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Dean N. Jenks. Mrs. Eunice A. Jenks, 2454 Argyle Place, Denver, Colo.
Charles P. La Due. Mrs. C. P. La Due, 23 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.

SERGEANTS.

Ellis J. Moon. William W. Moon, Huntsville, Ala.
Henry Peitzmeyer. Mrs. William J. Held, Irvington, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Carl Anderson. Miss Amelia Anderson, 221 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Louis S. Bangs. Mrs. S. S. Bangs, 50 Elm Street, Charlestown, Mass.
George W. Braun. Mrs. Elizabeth Luik, 13 Lewis Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
William L. Curry. Mrs. Mary Dever, 2421 Panama Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralph C. Moneyhun. Mrs. Lizzie Moneyhun, Toms Creek, Va.
Don Carlos Rounds. Charles A. Rounds, Adams, N. Y.
James Smith. Miss Alice Smith, 1040 Deas Street, Derby, England.
Lester A. Wineman. David M. Wineman, 117 Third Street, Derry, Pa.
Leo M. Grout. Mrs. Leo M. Grout, 5344 Yocum Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MECHANICS.

Azle B. Kline. Mrs. Minnie Kline, 1317 South Elm Street, Coffeyville, Kans.
Robert I. Igo. William T. Igo, Derry, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William B. Benner. Mrs. Abbie Benner, 82 Hammond Street, Waltham, Mass.
Ervin Christopher. Emanuel Christopher, R. F. D. No. 1, Culberson, N. C.
Vittorio Curotto. G. Curotto, Rassaro Renoa, Italy.
James R. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald, 55 Marshall Avenue, Elm Grove, Wheeling, W. Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Walter Ellsworth Gewehr. Mrs. Mamie Gewehr, Coaldale, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Leon W. Gordon. Anthony W. Gordon, 828 North Denver Street, Tulsa, Okla.
Conrad Hoff. Henry Hoff, Box 14, Harrah, Wash.
Paul Hogsed. Sam Hogsed, Andrews, N. C.
Forrest T. D. Hume. D. W. Hume, Box 109, Drake, N. Dak.
William B. Johnson. Mrs. E. J. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 3, Kernersville, N. C.
George J. Jung. Christian F. Jung, 44 Myrtle Street, Medford, Mass.
Walter P. Kelly. Patrick Kelly, 238 Grafton Street, Worcester, Mass.
George Knott. Mrs. Lizzie Knott, Bradenville, Pa.
Will Z. Pearson. Lee Pearson, Elkville, N. C.
Harold Owen Pennewill. Frank Guy Pennewill, 1908 South Twenty-fourth Street, St. Joseph Mo.
Albert G. Perkins. Mrs. Carrie L. Perkins, 71 Raymond Avenue, San Jose, Cal.
Neal W. Phillippi. Mrs. Jane Phillippi, 204 Chestnut Street, Latrobe, Pa.
Arthur G. Rood. Mrs. Elizabeth Rood, 998 Fifty-fourth Street, Oakland, Cal.
Robert Franklin Sollenberger. Mrs. Irene Sollenberger, R. F. D. No. 1, Williamsburg, Pa.
Henry Tellone. Angelo Tellone, 610 Orange Street, Newark, N. J.
Charles Tower. Fred R. Tower, 958 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Richard C. Willard. Mrs. A. Willard, 3521 East Spruce Street, Seattle, Wash.
George W. Zimmerle. Mrs. J. H. Zimmerle, R. F. D. No. 2, Woodburn, Oreg.
Charles Roy Baird. Mrs. Fannie G. Baird, Hickman, Tenn.
Jesse D. Bridges. R. H. Bridges, Albany, Ga.
Paul F. Haubris, jr. Paul F. Haubris, sr., 610 North Sixteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
John Bonar. John Bonar, 95 Redmond Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
Giovanni Maruca. Mrs. Carmeli F. Maruca, Chiaravalle, Provincia Catanzaro, Italy.
Charles M. Moffatt. Mrs. Marie Moffatt, 478 McDougall Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Irving Needleman. Max Needleman, 117 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter E. Smith. Mrs. Ellen Smith, 2335 Penn Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
George B. Stone. Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Liberty, Mo.
Andrew Svrgn. Mike Svorgn, Cornwell Street, Venosky, Vt.
Elmer Tucker. Mrs. Lula Tucker, Kennett, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.

Henry P. Barnett. Mrs. John Barnett, Mount Vernon, Ala.
Harry L. Lange. Mrs. Anna Lange, Horicon, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Elmer Cook. Mrs. Almeta Blackenship, Oceana, W. Va.
William J. Gravell. George Gravell, Little Falls, Minn.
Bernhard H. Huschke. Mrs. Clara Senkbeil, Payette, Idaho.
Judson Elsworth Ingram. Elsworth Ingram, 193 Ruby Street, Houghton, Mich.
Earl Adelbert Lamont. Mrs. Minerva H. Lamont, De Smet, S. Dak.
Andrew B. Lindsay. Mrs. Annie Miller, 22½ Prospect Street, Lynn, Mass.
Henry Lipsitz. Jacob Lipsitz, R. F. D. No. 8, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Clyde L. Lytle. Mrs. Catherine Lytle, R. F. D. No. 1, Shamokin, Pa.
James Emanuel McIntyre. John McIntyre, R. F. D. No. 3, Punxsutawney, Pa.
Hubert McNamara. John McNamara, Cazenovia, Wis.
John M. Morrison. Mrs. William Morrison, 17 Plunkett Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Clyde W. Munsinger. Albert Munsinger, Tabor, Iowa.
Allen Bernard Pinkston. Thomas Pinkston, R. F. D. No. 6, St. Louis, Mich.
Joseph Peter Rooney. Mrs. Martin O'Shea, Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
Berhold C. Schwantz. Gustav Schwantz, R. F. D. No. 7, Box 151, Manitowoc, Wis.
Grover Sullivan. James Sullivan, Pryor, Okla.
Jozef Wesolowski. Mrs. Julia Deseskra, 2244 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph J. Witzel. Anna Kranich, 1732 West Fourteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

William O. Eller. William H. Eller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 141, Atlanta, Ind.
C. A. Goudie. L. W. Goudie, Lisbon, N. H.
Harvey W. Redmond. Mrs. Delia Redmond, Post, Tex.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANT.

Charles L. Watkins. J. Watkins, 212 Twelfth Street north, Great Falls, Mont.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

CAPTAIN.

Alexander M. Ellett. Mrs. Bess Ellett, Chillicothe, Mo.

LIEUTENANT.

Arthur F. Harris. Mrs. Arthur F. Harris, 2304 Griffith Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

PRIVATES.

William McK. Fleming. Miss Levenia Fleming, Harrington, Del.
Charlie I. Knott. James A. Knott, Dickson, Tenn.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

William C. Christensen. Alfred Christensen, 901 Grand Avenue east, Eau Claire, Wis.
Hamilton K. Foster. M. L. Foster, 211 Center Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Edward J. Gehl. Peter L. Gehl, Hartford, Wis.
Richard S. Hevener. Mrs. A. W. Hevener, 15 Wall Street, Concord, N. H.
Earle Parsons Luce. Mrs. Mary Hill Luce, Buckingham Hotel, Thirty-first and Forrest Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

SERGEANTS.

John M. Deeds. George W. Deeds, Ligonier, Pa.
George H. Dunn. Thomas H. Dunn, Latrobe, Pa.
John A. Fatora. Mrs. John Fatora, New Derry, Pa.
Albert E. Korsmoe. Mrs. Ole Korsmoe, 723 Fourteenth Avenue west, Ashland, Wis.
James McSorley. Frank McSorley, 804 Birch Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
Edward McDonald. Mrs. Emma McDonald, 3445 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bruce C. Whitney. Charles S. Whitney, Walla Walla, Wash.

CORPORALS.

Fred O. Davidson. R. J. Davidson, R. F. D. No. 1, Crockett, Va.
Walter Jasinski. John Jasinski, 350 Superior Street east, Detroit, Mich.
William Robert Abraham. Mrs. Louisa Abraham, 59 Myrtle Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Ben C. Cunningham. Mrs. Eva Cunningham, 825 East Tyler Avenue, Arkansas City, Kans.
John Juhasz. John Juhasz, Hostetter, Pa.
William B. Montgomery. Jeff B. Montgomery, Brice, Tex.
Richard Plemon. Jay Plemon, Mount Washington Sanitarium, Eau Claire, Wis.

BUGLERS.

Harry H. Givens. Mrs. Minnie Givens, 707 Jeanette Street, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Raymond E. Egan. Edward E. Egan, 1405 North Fawn Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MECHANICS.

Wilford C. Hauger. Raymond A. Hauger, 14 Second Street, Latrobe, Pa.
Ollie Walter Mackel. Mrs. Ivy Mackel, R. F. D. No. 3, Rochester Mills, Pa.
Edward Joseph McLoughlin. Miss Elizabeth McLoughlin, Quinapoxet, Mass.

PRIVATES

Leon E. Caron. Joseph Caron, 62 Wall Street, Worcester, Mass.
John H. Doyle. Mrs. Elizabeth Ungerfear, 645 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wayman M. Edwards. Mrs. O. E. Ellis, Covington, Ind.
James C. Erwin. James W. Erwin, Adairsville, Ga.
Phillip Hart. Mrs. P. J. Hart, South Market Street, Kenton, Ohio.
Charles T. Haynes. Edward Haynes, 1307 North West Street, Washington, Ind.
Rodney J. Hobbs. S. W. Hobbs, Eros, Iowa.
Marion Hooten. Mrs. Mae Hooten, Kell, Ill.
Stephen I. Keller. Mrs. John Keller, North Fourth Street, Covington, Ind.
Benjamin F. Lesley. Robert M. Smallwood, Benton, Ark.
James Rosan. George Rosan, Percy, Ill.
Antonio Scarino. Mrs. Filomane Scarino, South Ziorgio Lamalara, Benevento, Italy.
Frank S. Shrader. H. M. Shrader, Wytheville, Va.
Edward Sveycar. James Sveycar, 2113 South Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ernest Willoughby. Mrs. Mary V. Willoughby, Goldsboro, N. C.
George Wines. Mrs. Minnie W. Wines, Stone Bridge, Va.
Paul M. Amaro. Mrs. Harriet Golden, 211 Hosh Street, Baraboo, Wis.
Ralph W. Anderson. William M. Anderson, 3402 Carroll Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Blubaugh. Mrs. Clara Blubaugh, R. F. D. No. 1, Waynesboro, Pa.
Claud H. Butler. J. E. Butler, Newby, Okla.
Timothy Callghan. Mrs. Ethel Farrell, 737 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
John J. Cibalks. Joseph Cibalks, 1117 West Avenue, South, La Crosse, Wis.
William Coleman. Mrs. Thomas Quinby, St. Michaels, Md.
Henry Covey. Mrs. Mary Deering, General Delivery, Russellville, Okla.
Richard Carl [illegible] drak, 2035 West Fifty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Antonino Dommio. Mrs. Rose Dommio, Palmi, South Italy.
William Doda. Felix Doda, 28 Locust Street, Carbondale, Pa.
Joe A. Flenger. Mrs. Jennie Raubke, 4402 Hunt Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Blair W. Fisher. J. K. Fisher, Wooster, Ohio.
Frank H. Fredrickson. Ed. Enger, Portland, N. Dak.
Reuald E. Gibson. Mrs. John B. Gibson, 204 Washington Street, Latrobe, Pa.
Carl Jensen. Andrew Jensen, Leverne, N. Dak.
John S. Kerr. Mrs. Ida Kerr, 316 North Seventh Street, Frederick, Okla.
Clarence La Sailes. Mrs. Clarice Sailes, 1823 Fourteenth Street, Superior, Wis.
Thomas H. Little. James Little, R. F. D. No. 2, Emmitsburg, Md.
Earl J. Manning. Mrs. Mary J. Manning, Stillwater, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS.

William H. Hayes. Patrick J. Hayes, 716 West Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
George A. Berdanier. Alfred H. Berdanier, Frackville, Pa.
Robert H. Proctor. Robert W. Proctor, 407 Cherry Street, Paris, Tex.

WAGONERS.

John A. Knarr. John F. Knarr, 115 East Liberty Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Eugene Reuter. John T. Reuter, 5521 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Walter Balkow. Aleck Balkow, 45 Monroe Street, Newark, N, J.
Merle L. Beers. Frank Beers, Dayton, Pa.
Edwin J. Buzard. A. J. Buzard, 628 West Gordon Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Sam Cruciani. Pete Cruciani, Aultman, Pa.
John J. Doyle. Patrick Doyle, Ernest, Pa.
Walter D. Giffen. James E. Giffen, R. F. D. 2, Volant, Pa.
Wm. J. Gregory. Mrs. Bridget Gregory, 459 Holly Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Charles Haines. Charles B. Haines, 1101 West State Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Henry U. Hegblom. John O. Hegblom, 313 Eighth Street, Hoquiam, Wash.
John N. Hilliard. Robert N. Hilliard, R. F. D. 2, Prospect, Pa.
Dalphon Jacobs. Mrs. Lulu M. Jacobs, Treverton, Pa.
Milford D. Klahr. Mrs. Amelia Klahr, 51 Grant Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Henry W. Kramer. Henry Kramer, Boonville, Ky.
Patrick J. Masso. Samuel Masso, Dallytown Road, Fairview, N. J.
Anson Moore. Irwin W. Moore, R. F. D. 1, New Stanton, Pa.
Dwight J. Murray. Mrs. Jennie O. Murray, R. F. D. 1, Elma, Wash.
Frank Newmeister. Mrs. Emma Newmeister, 2556 Linden Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Leroy Olson. Carl Olson, 71 Howard Street, Taunton, Mass.
Harry E. Reber. William S. Reber, 134 Dock Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Frank Ross. Mrs. Julia Ross, 416 South Jefferson Street, New Castle, Pa.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Henry G. Sivertson. Mrs. K. J. Sivertson, 871 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph R. Smith. Mrs. Irene M. Smith, 313 East Sixth Avenue, Conshohocken, Pa.
Lewis W. Tanner. Lewis W. Tanner, Montpelier, Idaho.
Peter Tomas. Michael Tomas, 119 Market Street, Chester, Pa.
Eugene Tumlinson. Ben F. Tumlinson, Bishop, Tex.
Harry G. Weber. Mrs. Gladys Weber, 5832 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leroy Weigle. Mrs. Alice Weigle, Weiglestown, York County, Pa.
Harry A. Wing. Albert Wing, Bronxville, N. Y.
Harry Benjamin Deaven. Jacob Henry Deaven, Pine Grove, Pa.
[illegible] Emmet Tanner, R. F. D. 4, Apollo, Pa.
Clarence E. Gosser. Frank S. Gosser, Leechburg, Pa.
Charles I. Sands. Mrs. Sarah C. Sands, 936 Allegheny Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Arthur E. Veith. Mrs. Clara C. Yelvington, Arcadia, Fla.
[illegible] Aubrey. Thomas Aubrey, Henson Ferry, Wash.
Charles Duffy. Mrs. Kate Duffy, Cosmopolis, Wash.
Willard L. Fletcher. L. W. Fletcher, 626 Bolles Street, Walla Walla, Wash.
Alexis Golanif. Paul Golanif, 17 Marain Street, Holyoke, Mass.
William H. Geddert. Frederick Geddert, Rogers City, Mich.
Stanley B. Honsinger. George Guest, Spring Street, Troy, N. Y.
Ralph Keltner. O. C. Chandler, Jerome, Idaho.
Sterling G. McKay. Minnie Eubanks, Corbin, Ky.
Howard J. Piper. Mrs. Emma Piper, 910 W[illegible] Enid, Okla.
[illegible] Beck. Widow Saltik, 71 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ralph R. Taylor. Ami H. Taylor, 812 South [illegible] Avenue, North Yakima, Wash.

Missing in Action.

BUGLER.

Rhea C. Button. Mrs. Oral F. Button, 1520 Highland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Filomeno Chiavella. Mrs. Liavi Idanelli, [illegible] Chiavi, Italy.
[illegible] Mrs. Emma Dailey, 630 Harlod Avenue, Portland, Oreg.
Julius A. Doller. Catherine Bladerman, 2171 Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Marion F. Fuller. Mrs. F. Gafney, 726 North Fifth Street, Missoula, Mont.
George R. Gosner. Mrs. Florence G. Gosner, 6739 Lagonda Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Theron R. Groves. Miss Lillian E. Groves, 40[illegible] South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.
[illegible] A. Kirchner. Mrs. Clara Kirchner, 1[illegible] Webster Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Kuleszek. John Kuleszek, 194 Madison Street, Paterson, N. J.
Anthony [illegible] Lankes. John Lankes, 57 Rost Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frank L. Laskowski, jr. Frank Laskowski, sr., [illegible] Street, Chicago, Ill.
Camillous P. Lawrence. Quint H. Lawrence, [illegible]
John L. McGuire. Mrs. Mary McGuire, 5 Sumneburne Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fidellas G. Ott. Mrs. Gertrude Millett, Round Mountain, Nev.
Thomas P. Owens. Patrick Owens, 324 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Edward C. Peterson. Mrs. Carl Peterson, Scipio, Utah.
Vasily Potochny. John Potochny, McAdoo, Pa.
John Rohr. Mrs. Emma Rohr, Spanway, Wash.
Robert B. Rorick. Mrs. Elizabeth Rorick, 442 Chestnut Street, Sunbury, Pa.
Henry Sesto. Joseph Sesto, 4535 Parker Street, [illegible], Mich.
Lester A. Small. Austin M. Small, 5240 Tel Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Solomon Snider. Cyrus Snider, Brutus, Mich.
Edward J. Sparks. Mrs. Mary McKee, 1846 South Fifty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George E. Swedberg. Gust Swedberg, 1015 Mason Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Previously Reported Missing in Action; Now Reported Killed in Action.

Lieut. John McGavock Grider. Mrs. B. H. Williamson, Osceola, Ark.

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties

Following is a summary of Marine Corps casualties to date:

Officers:		
Deaths	34	
Wounded	59	
Missing	1	
		94
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	939	
Wounded	1,881	
In hands of enemy	6	
Missing	80	
		2,907
		2,901

Marine Corps

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces [illegible] included in [illegible]:

Killed in action	6
Wounded severely in action	1
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	4
Missing in action	1
In hands of enemy	1
Total	13

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. John M. McClellan. A. L. McClellan, Hampton Gardens, Richmond, Va.
Gunnery Sergt. David P. Colvin. Catherine Quinlan Lynch, [illegible] Pa.
Sergt. Charles R. McGinnis. Mrs. Clarrie McGinnis, R. F. D. No. 4, Parkersburg, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

Harry Kimmel. Benjamin Kimmel, 422 Green Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Attilio J. Mignacco. Marco Mignacco, 38 Laura Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Leon R. Smith. Catherine Smith, 2360 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Severely Wounded in Action.

Corpl. Ertie G. Mitchell. Etta Commingdear, Aldon, Okla.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Gunnery Sergt. Marvin Scott. W. M. Scott, R. R. No. 4, Fulton, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Asa D. Cooley. Mrs. Horace Cooley, 402 Hazle Street, Birmingham, Ala.
Tom Girolamo. Frank Girolamo, 2094 Magnolia Avenue, [illegible], Tex.
Roy J. Schaefer. Pearl D. Berger, 818 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. Walter C. Stamm. Frederick A. Stamm, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Previously Reported Missing in Action; Now Reported Prisoner of War in Germany.

Pvt. Alban Lewis. Clara Lewis, 6546 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

DISPOSITION OF MONEYS OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 87—[illegible] CONGRESS.]

[H. J. Res. 313.]

Joint resolution providing for the disposition of moneys represented in the Alfred Bernhard [illegible] prize awarded in nineteen hundred and six.

Whereas in compliance with the expressed desire of Theodore Roosevelt Congress passed an act entitled "An act to establish the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace," approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven, [illegible] and

Whereas [illegible] appointed with power to accept from the said Theodore Roosevelt the money [illegible] awarded him in the Nobel peace prize awarded him in the year nineteen hundred and six; and

Whereas the trustees, or industrial peace committee, created under said act still has in its custody the moneys represented in the said Nobel prize, and accretions thereto, and has not found it practicable to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of said act: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the industrial peace committee, created under an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace," approved March second, nineteen hundred and seven, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to return to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt the sum of money in its hands, principal and interest, represented in the Nobel peace prize, and placed with it in accord with the expressed desires and purposes of Theodore Roosevelt in nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, July 12, 1918.

Leave to Attend Reunion of Spanish War Veterans

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 19, 1918.

[illegible] No. [illegible]:

The following Executive order, issued by the President under date of June 13, 1918, is hereby promulgated for the information of employees of the Post Office Department and Postal Service:

"It is hereby ordered that all veterans of the Spanish-American war in the service of the Government of the United States who desire to attend the twentieth annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans to be held in Baltimore, Md., September 3, 4, and 5, 1918, shall be granted leave of absence with pay, in addition to annual leave provided for by statute, from September 3 to 5, inclusive, that they may have the opportunity to attend the encampment, and that they be granted as many more days' additional leave with pay in each case as are necessary for the journey to Baltimore, Md., and return to their posts of duty."

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

ORDER OF THE U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATOR CONCERNING PRICES AND GROSS MARGINS DESIGNATED BY STATE ADMINISTRATORS

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 16, 1918.

Order of the United States Fuel Administrator concerning retail prices and retail gross margins designated by State fuel administrators, and establishing an appeal board and rules of procedure for appeal from orders and rulings of State fuel administrators fixing such maximum retail gross margins, and vacating the order of the United States Fuel Administrator of December 8, 1917 (Statement No. 347) relative to retail prices and retail gross margins.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs:

1. That all retail prices and retail gross margins heretofore and hereafter designated by any State fuel administrator or by any local committee with the approval of the State fuel administrator, who appointed such committee, are hereby adopted and fixed by the United States Fuel Administrator as the retail prices or retail margins for the sale of coal in the locality or by the dealers designated by such fuel administrator or local committee, subject, however, to modification either by the State fuel administrator making or approving the same or by the United States Fuel Administrator; and further subject to all orders, rules, and regulations heretofore or hereafter issued or made by the President of the United States or the United States Fuel Administrator, or by any State fuel administrator affecting the sale, shipment, or distribution of coal.

2. That any one or more persons, partnerships, firms, ascociations, or corporations feeling themselves aggrieved by any final order of the State fuel administrator establishing maximum retail gross margins or prices for coal for retail dealers shall have the right of appeal from such final order to the United States Fuel Administrator at Washington, D. C.; provided that all the facts and data concerning such prices complained of shall have first been submitted to the State fuel administrator having jurisdiction over such maximum retail gross margins or prices, and that said State fuel administrator, after considering such facts and data, has refused to modify or change to the satisfaction of the petitioner or petitioners the maximum retail gross margins or prices established.

3. That any one or more persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations desiring to prosecute an appeal from a final order or a ruling of a State fuel administrator, as specified in paragraph 2, shall file a petition with the United States Fuel Administration at Washington, D. C., addressed to the United States Fuel Administrator, which shall be verified by the oath of the petitioner or petitioners, and shall set forth fully and in detail the following facts:

(a) A brief statement of the hearing or hearings had before the State fuel administrator and local fuel committees for the purpose of establishing such maximum retail gross margins or prices.

(b) A copy of the final order or ruling issued by said State fuel administrator establishing such maximum retail gross margins or prices.

(c) The objections of the petitioner or petitioners to said ruling or order of the State fuel administrator, giving all reasons for such objections.

4. That an exact copy of the petition, as required by paragraph 3 above, shall at substantially the same time that it is filed with the United States Fuel Administrator also be filed with the State fuel administrator from whose order or ruling such appeal is taken.

5. That such evidence in the way of affidavits, reports, accounts, documents, cost forms, and written statements may be offered at the hearing of the said petition as the petitioner or petitioners or any other party in interest may desire to offer and which the United States Fuel Administrator may deem necessary to require.

6. That in the event that the petitioner desires to offer oral evidence or statements, he shall file with his petition, as an exhibit, a written statement stating the substance of the proposed oral testimony or statement which he desires to offer.

7. That no change in the maximum gross retail margin or prices made by the United States Fuel Administrator upon any appeal shall affect the orders of the State fuel administrator appealed from as to sales made prior to the date of the final rulings of the United States Fuel Administrator making such changes.

8. That all appeals shall be heard in the first instance by the director of the bureau of State organizations who may, if he desires to do so, call in to join with him in hearing such appeal not more than two other members of the staff of the United States Fuel Administration at Washington, D. C., which shall be known as the appeal board.

9. That the final rulings or orders of such appeal board shall be subject to review and revision by the United States Fuel Administrator, but only upon a transcript of the entire record and all of the proceedings before such appeal board.

10. That all expenses and costs of such appeal and application for review shall be paid for by the petitioner or petitioners, and the appeal board and the State fuel administrator shall, if they deem it necessary, require cash deposits to cover all such costs and expenses.

11. That the said appeal board shall have power to make and establish rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect this order.

12. That the order of the United States Fuel Administrator of December 8, 1917, relative to retail prices and retail gross margins designated by State fuel administrators or local committees (statement No. 347) is hereby revoked as of the effective date of this order.

This order shall become effective at 7 a. m. on the 17th day of August, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

PRICES FIXED FOR NUT COAL IN TWO MISSOURI COUNTIES

The United States Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

The United States Fuel Administrator having, by a regulation promulgated May 27, 1918, and combined in Publication No. 25 of the United States Fuel Administration, defined the terms "slack or screenings" and "prepared sizes" as used in the Executive order of the President dated August 21, 1917, and in the orders of the United States Fuel Administrator fixing prices of bituminous coal, and it having been provided in section 4 of such regulation that the United States Fuel Administrator, upon application from producers or consumers in any district, might establish prices for any special sizes different from those defined in said regulation, or for any mixture of sizes required for the proper distribution of coal from such district, and application having been made by producers and consumers of coal produced in the district comprising Barton and Vernon Counties, in the State of Missouri, for the establishment of prices for coal of the special sizes known as nut run, or stoker, coal and mill coal, and it having been determined by the United States Fuel Administrator that the establishment of prices for such special sizes is required for the proper distribution of coal produced in said district,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective August 3, 1918, until further or other orders, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

Regulation fixing the prices of nut run, or stoker, coal and mill coal in Barton and Vernon Counties, Mo.

The prices of nut run, or stoker, coal and mill coal produced in Barton and Vernon Counties, in the State of Missouri, and shipped on and after the effective date of this regulation, are hereby fixed f. o. b. cars at the mine, per net ton, as follows:

Nut run, or stoker, coal	$3.05
Mill coal	2.95

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator,
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Assistant U. S. Fuel Administrator.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Ship Launchings and Deliveries For Week and Grand Totals to Date

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

During the week ending August 15 the following requisitioned and contract steel and wood vessels were completed and delivered to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:

REQUISITIONED.

Name.	Place of delivery.	Type.	Tonnage, dead-weight.
Lake Munroe	Manitowoc, Miss	Cargo	3,400
Adams	Portland, Oreg	do	3,800
Montrolite	Seattle, Wash	Tanker	9,000
Winding Gulf	Camden, N. J	Collier	8,000
Western Maid	Portland, Oreg	Cargo	8,800
Total (5 ships)			33,600
Previously reported (212 ships)			1,332,756
Grand total (217 ships)			1,366,356

CONTRACT STEEL.

Lake Eckhart	Lorain, Ohio		3,550
Lake Gakona	Detroit, Mich		3,550
Total (2 ships)			7,100
Previously reported (38 ships)			254,500
Grand total (40 ships)			261,600

WOOD AND COMPOSITE SHIPS.

Company.	Name.	Tonnage dead-weight.
Grant Smith-Porter Ship Co.	Calusa	3,500
Do	Moritz	3,500
Supple & Ballin	Calala	4,000
Total wood delivered to date (15 ships)		53,500
Total composite delivered to date (1 ship).		4,000
Total delivered (16 ships)		57,500

Grand total deliveries of steel, wood, and composite ships, 273, of 1,685,456 deadweight tons.

The following is a list of the steel ships launched during the week ending August 17, 1918:

CONTRACT STEEL SHIPS.

Company.	Name.	Tonnage, dead-weight.
American Shipbuilding Co., Detroit, Mich.	Lake Gakona	3,500
American Shipbuilding Co., Lorain, Ohio.	Lake Deval	3,550
Columbia River Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Oreg.	Western Plain	8,800
Federal Shipbuilding Co., Newark, N. J.	Federal	9,000
American Shipbuilding Co., Detroit, Mich.	Lake Akira	3,550
Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation, Bristol, Pa.	Watonwam	9,000
Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle, Wash.	West Hosokie	8,800
Total (7 ships)		46,800
Total launched to date (91 ships)		589,600

REQUISITIONED STEEL SHIPS.

Globe Shipbuilding Co., Superior, Wis.	Lake Medford	3,500
Total requisitioned launched to date (266 ships)		1,682,223
Grand total launched to date (357 ships)		2,271,823

WOOD SHIPS.

Seaborn Shipyards	Wakanna	3,500
Dantzler Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.	Boone	3,500
Total wood launched to date (148 ships)		527,100
Total composite launched to date (11 ships)		41,500
Total launched (159 ships)		568,600

Grand total steel and wood ships launched to date, 516, of 2,840,423 dead-weight tons.

Table Showing Seven Months' Exports From London to the United States

Consul General Skinner at London reports:

The aggregate of declared exports from London to the United States for the seven months ending July 31, 1918, totaled $39,671,453, compared with $96,768,793 for the same period in 1917. The principal items entering into the foregoing figures were:

Articles.	7 months ended July 31— 1917	1918
Rubber	$37,825,075	$3,732,799
Precious stones	10,793,448	10,172,947
Tin	7,550,057	2,803,558
Art	3,878,497	1,413,647
Furs	4,529,185	5,094,454
Hides	2,306,128	158,219
Tea	746,110	
Wool	907,663	7,583

The total for the month of July, 1918, reached $4,438,127, against $8,420,291 in 1917. During the month precious stones totaled $1,223,412, compared with $893,712 in June; rubber, $117,708, against $154,751; tin, $281,744, against $322,523; furs, $240,769, against $208,157; and art, $80,491, against $23,811. The aggregate for the month compares with $3,261,785 in June. There were no shipments of hides, tea, or wool, but one shipment occurred of precious metal residues valued at $147,996.—Commerce Reports.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 190:

223. Maj. Mark E. Guerin, judge advocate, will proceed to Washington, D. C., in time to report August 26, 1918, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office.

4 NAVY OFFICERS AND 5 MEN DIE IN SEAPLANE ACCIDENTS

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department reports that an ensign and four enlisted men were killed in a seaplane accident in France on August 22 as the result of the explosion of a bomb. The dead are:

Ensign Edmund B. Barry, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, Edmund P. Barry, 52 Cady Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Miles Henry Holley, quartermaster, second class, United States Navy. Father, Marshall J. Holley, Walton, Delaware County, N. Y.

Jesse Carter Richardson, machinist's mate, first class, United States Navy. Brother, Edward Jewette Richardson, R. F. D. No. 2, Montgomery, Ala.

Lewis Franklin Tucker, quartermaster, second class, United States Navy. Father, Martin L. Tucker, North Charlotte, N. C.

Earl Joseph Vath, electrician, third class (radio), United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, F. A. Vath, 6815 South Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Accident on August 21.

Two ensigns and one enlisted man were killed in a seaplane accident in France on August 21. They were:

Ensign Arthur Lee Boorse, United States Naval Reserve Force. Wife, Mrs. Evelyn Glass Boorse, 2030 Quinlan Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Ensign Robert F. Clark, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, Robert J. Clark, 94 Village Street, Dedham, Mass.

William Frederick Redman, machinist's mate second class. Mother, Mrs. Martha Jane Redman, Bladensburg, Md.

Death of Ensign Davidson.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Ensign Delozier Davidson, United States Naval Reserve Force, which occurred as the result of a seaplane accident in France on August 22.

Ensign Davidson was born in Elizabeth, N. J., February 23, 1893; on January 21, 1918, was appointed an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve Force, and since March 19 had been serving at a United States naval air station in France. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Marie A. Davidson, 656 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Three Other Casualties.

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

James H. Mallon, yeoman, third class, United States Navy. Fell overboard from U. S. S. *Louisville*, and was drowned. Father, Joseph Mallon, 259 West One hundred and fifty-third Street, New York.

John Milton Perry, musician, first class, United States Navy, died of abdominal wound. Father, Shubbe Perry, Monthotia, Tex.

William Hugh Sims, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Drowned at training camp, Key West, Fla., August 20. Mother, Mrs. Sophie Sims, Lakeland, Fla.

Additions Announced to Export Conservation List

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R., 208), that further additions have been made to the Export Conservation List, effective August 24, 1918. A revised Export Conservation List, dated August 24 and containing the additions effective on that date, has been sent to all individuals and firms on the mailing list of the War Trade Board.

Additional copies of the revised list may be obtained either from the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., or from branch offices.

5 SPECIAL ASSISTANTS NAMED TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

Announcement is made of the appointment by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of five special assistants who will act for him in the general supervision of the various activities of the Ordnance Department.

Col. Guy E. Tripp, Ordnance Department, United States Army, who has been serving as chief of the production division, has been named as one of these special assistants, and has been placed in complete charge of the administration and work of the 11 district officers having supervision over the production of ordnance material in their respective sections of the country. The ordnance district chief will report directly to him. Col. C. C. Jamieson, Ordnance Department, United States Army, succeeds Col. Tripp as chief of the production division.

Special Assistants.

The other special assistants named are:

Mr. W. H. Marshall, in charge of all material excepting machine guns, rifles, pistols, and their ammunitions and accessories, and excepting also chemicals, propellants, and explosives.

Lieut. Col. Bascom Little, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in charge of machine guns, rifles, pistols, and their ammunitions and accessories.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Spruance, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in charge of chemicals, propellants, and explosives.

Lieut. Col. Ralph Crews, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in charge of matters pertaining to the interpretation of contracts, etc.

Definition of Duties.

It will be the function of Mr. Marshall and Lieut. Cols. Little and Spruance to decide all engineering, manufacturing, and inspection matters concerning the respective ordnance materials over which they will have supervision, keeping informed as to low points in the manufacturing programs for these articles, and directing appropriate steps by the proper division or divisions to overcome these low points. For example, it will be the function of Mr. Marshall to follow the artillery program through all divisions of the work, including engineering, manufacturing, and inspection, and see to it that there is no unnecessary lagging anywhere along the line. Where differences of opinion arise between the various divisions concerning artillery or other material under his supervision, it will be his function to make the proper decisions. Each of these special assistants, in turn, will keep the Chief of Ordnance constantly advised as to the progress of the various programs under their charge. Heretofore each of the divisions would report to the Chief of Ordnance. The difficulty lay in the fact that whereas the chief of the engineering division, for example, could report as to plans made in his division for all the various articles to be produced by the Ordnance Department for the Army, he could not report as to production progress on any of these articles or as to what proportion of them were meeting the standards of the inspection division and the demands of the supply division. Hereafter all this information, in coordinated form, will be available to the Chief of Ordnance through his several special assistants.

Sixth Special Assistant.

A sixth special assistant is to be appointed who will have charge of financial, accounting, and statistical matters, with authority to decide for the Chief of Ordnance all questions relating to the appropriation of money, accounting methods, financial statements, statistical reports, etc., and all differences of opinion between divisions on accounting or statistical methods, disposition of complaints, and dealing with other governmental agencies on these matters.

Lieut. Col. D. C. Seagrave, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in the capacity of secretary to the Chief of Ordnance, will be in charge of the main office and correspondence requiring the attention of the Chief of Ordnance and the executive section. Maj. Charles H. Swift, Ordnance Department, United States Army, is named in the order as assistant to Col. Seagrave.

Lieut. Col. James L. Walsh, Ordnance Department, United States Army, is placed in charge of communication by cable with Expeditionary Forces and all other confidential matters requiring the attention of the Chief of Ordnance.

FIELD QUARTERS ANNOUNCED FOR FORTY AIR SQUADRONS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Of the 40 air squadrons, whose organization was recently authorized, 4 will be located at Houston, Tex., and 36, or a training brigade of three wings, on Long Island, N. Y. The base of this Long Island training brigade, as now planned, will be Hazelhurst Field, near Mineola. The squadrons will be quartered in groups of four on nine outlying fields.

To Serve Under Field Conditions.

These squadrons are to serve under field conditions, simulating as nearly as practicable the conditions behind the lines in France. They will train as organizations, and it is hoped to furnish them completely with personnel and equipment, so that when they have finished their training in the brigade, very little additional training will be required before they take their places on the front. This will also enable them to be sent to Europe in complete squadrons instead of detachments as heretofore.

Fields on Long Island.

The outlying fields on Long Island, which will be used for the new enlarged training operations, will be Brindley Field, at Commack; Lufbery Field, at Wantaugh; Mitchel Field, at Mineola; and Henry J. Damm Field, near Babylon. Five more will be occupied eventually.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

MAXIMUM PRICES ANNOUNCED ON REWORKED WOOL OR FIBER

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has fixed the following prices on reworked wool or fiber on sales made from August 23, 1918, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918, and thereafter, pending the compilation of data which is to be furnished by the Federal Trade Commission. These prices are net f. o. b. selling point and are to apply to sales both to the Government and to the public.

These prices include carbonizing, picking, and carding. If dyeing is added, the charge for same must not exceed 5 cents for black or O. D. (khaki) without special permit from the fiber administrator.

Table of Prices.

The maximum selling prices on reworked wool (or fiber) made from the following grades of old rags are:

	Cents per lb.
Blue serge	48½
Brown serge	58
Green serge	58
Red serge	55
Black serge	44½
White softs	86
White flannels and serges	83
White knits	92
Red knits	59
Blue knits, mixed	57
Silver gray knits	93
Brown knits	66
Fancy knits	48½
Black dressed knits	63
Light hoods	76
Light gray underwear	50
Fine white merinos	58½
Fine dark merinos	48
Coarse dark merinos, with serges	38
Coarse light merinos, with serges	50
Thibets	50½
Light skirted cloth	39
Black and white skirted cloth	42
Fine light skirted cloth	44½
Brown skirted cloth	29
Dark skirted cloth	27
Black skirted cloth	29
Blue skirted cloth	29
Tan skirted cloth	48
Light skirted worsteds	48½
Blue skirted worsteds	43
Black skirted worsteds	44½
Brown skirted worsteds	46
Dark skirted worsteds	39
Wool carpets	30
Soft black carpets	33½
Skirted delaines	36

NEW RATES ON FEEDER CATTLE FROM TEXAS TO POINTS EAST

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes the following:

Director General McAdoo announces that representatives of the live-stock interests of the Southwest have been advised that he will at once instruct that rates be published on feeder cattle from Texas to all points east, including Kentucky and Virginia. These rates will be on the basis fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Shreveport case plus the advances required by General Order No. 28, the rates for feeder cattle being 75 per cent of the beef-cattle rates.

There have not been heretofore any through rates on cattle from Texas to the southeastern territory, and these rates are to be published because of the emergency existing in the Southwest under drouth conditions, which made necessary the movement of stock out of that territory to points where feed can be found.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918. No. 397

BUREAU FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS IS ESTABLISHED BY RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Cooperation by the Public in Pointing Out Deficiencies or Commendable Features of the Service is Desired, Says Mr. McAdoo.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 22, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 50.

To promote efficiency and public convenience in the service rendered by the railroads, I have caused to be organized a "Bureau for suggestions and complaints," as more fully shown in the subjoined notice.

This bureau has been placed in charge of Theodore H. Price, actuary to the United States Railroad Administration. In this work he will have the assistance of Mr. Ballard Dunn, who is hereby appointed assistant actuary to the United States Railroad Administration.

The attached notice shall be permanently displayed in all stations and passenger coaches under control of the United States Railroad Administration, and when practicable shall also be displayed on all time-tables, dining-car menus, and other printed matter prepared for public distribution.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

To the public:

I desire your assistance and cooperation in making the railroad service while under Federal control in the highest possible degree satisfactory and efficient.

Of course, the paramount necessities of the war must have first consideration.

War Needs First.

Our gallant sons who are fighting in France and on the high seas can not be adequately supported unless the railroads supply sufficient transportation for the movement of troops and war materials and to keep the war industries of the Nation going without interruption.

The next purpose is to serve the public convenience, comfort, and necessity to the fullest extent not incompatible with the paramount demands of the war.

In order to accomplish this, criticisms and suggestions from the public will be extremely helpful, whether they relate to the service rendered by employees and officials or impersonal details that may convenience or inconvenience patrons of the railroads. It is impossible for even

(Continued on page 4.)

Submarine Chaser Sunk by Steamship's Guns; Mistaken for U-Boat

The Navy Department is informed that Submarine Chaser No. 209 was shelled and sunk by the steamship Felix Taussig at 3.15 a. m. this morning south of Long Island. In the darkness the armed guard on the steamship mistook the sub-chaser for an enemy submarine and opened fire. The commander and executive officer, and fifteen members of the crew of the submarine chaser are reported missing.

Nine of the survivors have been landed, eight at New York and one, R. A. Corcoran, at Lewes, Del.

Four of those landed were wounded:

Thomas Harran, chief boatswain's mate;

Claude Wilde, machinist's mate, second class;

Clarence S. Evans, machinist's mate, second class;

R. A. Corcoran, quartermaster, third class.

Five were uninjured:

Elmer E. Gleason, machinist's mate, first class.

Elmer S. Kirby, electrician, second class;

Claude Kalmey, quartermaster, third class;

Charles N. Thomas, seaman, second class;

George B. Weigand, gunner's mate, first class.

Vessels are searching the vicinity for other possible survivors.

HOUSING CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces that Edward K. Fenno, of Syracuse, N. Y., has been awarded the contract for the construction of houses at Watertown, N. Y., which will provide accommodations for 300 families.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

UNOFFICIAL REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF MEN UNDER NEW DRAFT BILL ARE SENT OUT

IGNORANCE NO EXCUSE IS WARNING

Rules Deal With all Phases of Huge Task Connected With the Enrollment of Approximately 13,000,000 Men Under Proposed Law.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Advance unofficial regulations for the registration of men under the act of Congress extending the draft-age limits, have been mailed out to all local draft officials by the Provost Marshal General. These regulations cover approximately 30 printed pages and deal with all phases of the gigantic task connected with the enrollment of approximately 13,000,000 men, representing the estimated total of men between the ages of 18 and 20 and 31 and 45, both inclusive, not heretofore registered and not already enlisted in the Army or Navy.

Persons Required to Register.

After quoting the language of the act fixing the new limits, the regulations at the outset give the following tentative ruling by the Provost Marshal General as to the persons required by the act to register:

"All male persons who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for registration by the President must register. The only exceptions are:

"(a) Persons, who, prior to the day set for registration by the President, have registered under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1918 (which fixed the original age limits at 21 to 30 inclusive) or under the terms of the public resolution of Congress approved May 20, 1918 (providing for the registration since June 5, 1917, of those reaching the age of 21 years), whether called for public service or not.

Service Men Exempt.

"(b) Officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army; officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States; and

"(c) Officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Re-

serve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States.

"Persons not subject to registration solely on account of being in the military or naval service of the United States become subject to registration and are required to register immediately upon leaving such military or naval service.

"Citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States who do not register on account of absence from the territorial limits of the United States are required to register within five days after their return to the United States."

Ignorance Will Not Excuse.

The regulations then warn registrants and all other persons charged with a knowledge of the regulations that ignorance of the provisions will not excuse them.

"These regulations," it is set forth, "have the force and effect of law, and all persons required by these regulations to be registered, and all persons who may claim any right or privilege in respect of any registrant, are charged with knowledge of the provisions hereof. Failure by any person required to be registered to perform any duty prescribed by these regulations is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for one year, and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges and an immediate induction into the military service."

The regulations provide for the registration machinery, under the supervision in each State of the governor and adjutant general, and prescribe the functions of the local draft boards and central registration committee, the places of registration, the duties of the registrars, of the mayors, county and township clerks, of the county and city attorneys, of the agents of publicity, of the Post Office Department and postmasters, and of the Federal, State, and municipal police officials.

Use of Election Machinery.

As in the case of the first registration on June 5, 1917, use is to be made as far as is possible of the election machinery in the various States, particularly in the use of voting booths as places of registration. In cities of 30,000 population and over the local authorities are called upon to assist the local draft boards in providing places of registration and making available for such purpose public buildings under their control. As far as possible a place of registration will be provided in each of the customary voting precincts within the city, with the assistance furnished of persons ordinarily employed in setting up voting booths.

The duties of registrars and others connected with the registration are set forth in minute detail:

Registration booths will be opened to registrants at 7 a. m. on the day set for the registration and will remain open until 9 p. m. Placards explaining to registrants how questions in the registration cards are to be answered will be posted conspicuously. In each place of registration there will be a table and two chairs (one for the registrar and one for the registrant) with the necessary stationery and blank forms. Only one registrant will be permitted to approach the table at a time.

Questions will be asked of the registrants as they appear on the registration card, and registrars are especially instructed to be patient and painstaking in explaining these questions. If the registrant appears sullen, or inclined to falsify, evade, or refuse to answer, his attention is to be called to the law and the penalties prescribed for such conduct. If he continues refractory, the registrar is instructed not to delay the registration, but to take the man's name, note the witnesses to the occurrence, and, after giving one more opportunity to the man to reconsider, report the case to the chief registrar, who in turn will report it to the local boards. Failure on the part of the registrar to take this action renders him equally liable to punishment under the law and his oath of office.

Certificate for Each Registrant.

After registering each man, the registrar will make out for the registrant a certificate, which the registrant is cautioned to keep with him always.

At the close of the day, the registration cards are turned over to the chief registrar, who delivers them in person to the chairman of the local board, together with a summarization report.

On the day following the registration, the local board will cause to be numbered consecutively, beginning with number one, all the cards in its possession without attempting to arrange them alphabetically or any other way. These numbers will be the "serial numbers" for the registrants. Subsequent regulations will be issued prescribing the method of determining the "order" numbers (showing order of liability to service) and no "registration" numbers will be needed and none will be assigned. When the "serial" numbers have been assigned each board will prepare five identical lists of the names of all registrants with the "serial number" beside each name. One of these lists will be posted at the office of the board, one made accessible to the press, one sent to the adjutant general of the State, one sent to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, and one retained by the board.

It will be the duty of all registrants to ascertain their serial numbers in order that, when the drawing takes place at Washington, they will know their "order of liability" to call.

Detailed instructions are laid down for the registrars as to the registration of absentees, persons sick on registration days, and persons absent on that day from the territorial limits of the county.

POLICE MUST HELP TO ENFORCE ORDER ON REGISTRATION DAY

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Local police authorities in all parts of the country will cooperate with the Government in the enforcement of order on registration day. Regulations prescribed by the President and sent to draft officials of the various States contain the following provisions:

"On the day set for registration all Federal marshals, deputy marshals, and investigating agents, and all police officers—State, county, township, municipal, and town—of whatever grade or class, shall hold themselves in readiness to render whatever assistance may be necessary in preserving order at places of registration and in assisting in bringing about a complete registration.

"All marshals, deputy marshals, investigating agents, and police officers shall examine the registration lists and report without delay to the local boards the names of any persons known by them to have failed to register themselves when liable to registration, and it shall be the duty of local boards to report to the proper United States district attorney all cases coming to their attention of persons who have failed to present themselves for registration as required by law.

"Police officers may require any person subject to registration to exhibit his registration certificate.

"In every case in which a duly designated officer or agent refuses or fails to act, the governor, adjutant general, or member of a local board will proceed at once to name another officer or agent for such duty, and will bring the fact of such refusal or failure, and the circumstances connected therewith, to the attention of the proper United States district attorney, with a view to the institution of prosecution of such officer or agent, as provided in section 6 of the act approved May 18, 1917."

75 DEEP-SEA TRAWLERS TO BE BUILT FOR FISHING INDUSTRY

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

In order to greatly increase the production of salt-water fish and to make up for the loss in vessels and small producing units which American fisheries have suffered through the war and particularly by naval drafts, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the request of the United States Food Administration, will begin immediately the construction of a fleet of 75 deep-sea trawlers of the most modern type. These vessels, through arrangements with the fishing industry, will be put into operation early in 1919 on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Heavy increases in the annual production of haddock, small cod, flatfish, and other salt-water varieties will result, enabling carloads to enter all the interior markets of the country every week in the year. Stable prices will be maintained at low levels. The addition of the large catches of this fleet to the total fish supply of the Nation will effect a general lowering of prices on practically all varieties of both salt-water and fresh-water fish.

Accident on U. S. Transport In Which 8 Men Are Killed

Reports received by the Navy Department regarding the accident which occurred Saturday morning on a United States transport in port, and which resulted in the death of Delos LeRoy Peay, fireman, third class, United States Navy; six stevedores and one unidentified man, who was storing coal, state that the cause was the rupture of a steam line in a coal bunker. The ship was not injured, the report states. A court of inquiry has been ordered.

Peay, the only member of the ship's crew killed, was from Utah; next of kin, father, George T. Peay, 86 South Ninth Street, West Provo, Utah.

FACILITIES DIVISION OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CREATED TO SPEED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

ITS PURPOSES ARE OUTLINED

Chairman Baruch Announces New Service to Meet Demands of War Program and Needs of the Civilian Population as Well.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Bernard H. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, announces the authorization of a new division in the board—the Facilities Division—to which will be assigned a great deal of important work in speeding up industrial activity throughout the country to meet the demands of the war program and to supply the essential needs of the civilian population through the creation of new facilities. Conversion of existing industries into war facilities is handled by the Resources and Conversion Section, which is headed by C. A. Otis.

At the head of the new division is Samuel P. Bush, who has been directing ordnance facilities expansion for more than a year, and has held an important place in the War Industries Board since its organization. Associated with Mr. Bush will be D. R. McLennon, of Chicago, who has been appointed chief of the division's section on civilian industrial facilities.

Duty of the Division.

It will be the duty of the Facilities Division to consider and determine all questions of need or suggested need of new and additional industrial facilities for the conduct of the war.

In this connection, of course, the division will work in close cooperation with the Resources and Conversion Section of the board, which has already turned to war work hundreds of plants made idle or partly so by the changed conditions of the times. Wherever the conversion or enlargement of existing facilities can be made to meet the requirements of any new or exceptional demand, full advantage will be taken of the information gathered by the Resources and Conversion Section regarding industrial and supply conditions in all parts of the country.

H. F. Chase, director of the explosives division of the board, will cooperate with the facilities division in the matter of its chemical requirements, and other sections on specialized war facilities will be authorized and established. A council to coordinate all the war demands of the Government will later be made a part of the division's organization. The Army, the Navy, the Emergency Fleet and other departments will be represented.

Questions to be determined by the division will embrace:

1. Are new or additional facilities in any line of production necessary to the conduct of the war?

2. If necessary, is it not possible through expansion to make existing facilities meet the need?

3. If existing facilities can not be adjusted to meet the need, how is it best to create and locate the new facilities or facility?

Entering into determination of these questions will be considerations of economic matters, such as capital and available labor and housing accommodations; location, with respect to material supplies, transportation, and safety; character and capacity of facility.

Felicitations to Uruguay on Independence Day of That Country Expressed in Message by President

The following has been sent:

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY:

The anniversary of the independence of your country is an occasion which affords me an opportunity to give expression to the good will and sincere friendship the Government and people of the United States feel for the Government and people of Uruguay. Particularly is this so today when Dr. Brum, your distinguished minister of foreign affairs, is in the Capital as our guest.

I am genuinely glad to receive and to honor him on his own account and as the representative of a Government with which we have had the most cordial relation in the past and to which we look for that sympathy which is mutual between our Republics and which it is confidently expected will grow and will insure a perfect understanding and lead to a cooperation for our common good.

In conveying to your Government the most sincere congratulations from the Government of the United States I take the occasion to send to your excellency my personal greetings and sincere regards.

WOODROW WILSON.

SOLDIERS LIKE LEMON DROPS.

About 200,000 Pounds Being Supplied to Army Each Month.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Lemon drops are so popular in the Army that considerable difficulty has been experienced by the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps in obtaining the quantity and quality desired. About 200,000 pounds of lemon drops are used each month at the present time, constituting about 15 per cent of the amount of candy furnished to the Army.

At the beginning of the war it was found that most of the lemon drops being manufactured for the commercial market were not adaptable for use in the Army. Most of these lemon drops were made of glucose and inferior and imitation fruit flavors.

The lemon drops now being supplied to the Army are made of pure granulated sugar and are flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon. It is found that an extra sour lemon drop is the favorite with the soldiers. The product made from the formula used has the thirst-quenching quality of lemonade.

U-BOAT SINKS U. S. SCHOONER AND 3 CANADIAN FISHING BOATS

All But One of Armed Guard of American Ship Lake Eden Landed.

The Navy Department is informed that the members of the crew of the Canadian fishing schooner *E. B. Walters*, who landed at St. Pierre Sunday night, reported that the *Walters* was bombed and sunk by a submarine Sunday morning, 35 miles off Point Platte, Miquelon, and that the American schooner *F. J. Flaherty* and the Canadian fishing schooners *C. M. Walters* and *Morris B. Adams* were also sunk. The crews, numbering about thirty men, were reported on their way to St. Pierre.

Lost on the Lake Eden.

The Navy Department is informed that all except one of the naval armed guard of the steamship *Lake Eden*, torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters on August 21, have been landed. The missing member of the guard is Ralph Eugene Hooten, gunner; father, William Arlington Hooten, Laurel Hill, Fla.

The following of the crew are supposed to have been drowned or killed by the explosion of the torpedo: George Bruce, master; C. Crass, second engineer; P. Denham, fourth engineer; C. Maller, boatswain; A. Martin, and Muller.

The following members of the crew were still missing at last accounts: Johnson, sailor; Lyrecian, sailor; F Feres, fireman; Loronsow, fireman; Duderok, fireman; A. Mosher, chief cook; J. Harms, greaser; Stanbor, second cook; H. Ricardo, mess boy.

NEW PLAN FOR TRAINING U. S. FLYERS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following:

In connection with the development of the new plan of the Air Service for thorough training of our flyers before they are sent overseas, experienced flying officers are being returned from abroad to act as special instructors in the more advanced courses of aviation training.

Recent practice in elemental training now gives the candidate more time in the air with his instructor than heretofore. The new plan is known as the Gosport system or "All Thru," as it is popularly called here, and insures closer contact between the cadet and the instructor.

When the cadets arrive at a flying field from the ground school, where they have learned much of the theory of flight, engine control and repair, radio, signaling, and other kindred subjects, several of them are assigned to an instructor who stays with them until they have qualified in elemental flying. They are then sent to the special schools for final work and training in their particular line, as pursuit, reconnoissance, artillery control, or bombing pilots. The old practice of giving a cadet so much time in the air under instruction and then turning him loose for his first solo flight, in a "sink or swim" fashion, is being discontinued and what is believed to be a more safe and sane system is being adopted.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

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	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 104.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 26, 1918.

Section A.—In a local action west of Fismes our troops gained ground and captured prisoners. In Alsace a hostile raid was repulsed with losses.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$495,619.11
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	564,167.93
Miscellaneous	3,143,227.15
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	264,509.75
Total ordinary receipts	4,472,523.94
Panama Canal receipts	116,680.41
Public-debt receipts	7,188,734.69
Balance previous day	1,431,893,440.47
Total	1,443,671,379.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$38,188,028.15
Panama Canal disbursements	831.06
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	200,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	3,308,341.75
Balance in general fund today	1,401,675,840.67
Total	1,443,671,379.51

NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED BY PUBLIC PRINTER DESIGNED TO EFFECT ECONOMIES IN THE USE OF PAPER FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

In compliance with the paper economy resolutions adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing on July 3, and published in THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN of July 8, the Public Printer has issued regulations eliminating a number of heavier weights of paper from the Government Printing Office stock and has standardized the sizes and forms of a large number of Government publications.

The Public Printer transmitted the following letter to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, Senator Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona, advising that committee as to the new regulations adopted by the Government Printing Office regarding weights and sizes of paper:

"Owing to the scarcity of paper-making materials, the shortage of coal, labor, and many other features entering into the manufacture of paper, a number of the heavier weights of paper are to be eliminated and the Government Printing Office will confine the purchase of suitable paper stock as far as possible to the following substance numbers:

"Bond paper.—Nos. 9, 13, 16, and 20.
"Writings.—Nos. 9, 13, 16, 20 and 24.
"Ledgers.—Nos. 24, 28, 32, 36, and 44.
"Bristols.—Nos. 52, 68, and 84.

Limits on Sizes.

"In keeping with the substance numbers above and in order to secure a better standardization of Government publications, the departments in ordering for the above substance numbers will be requested as far as possible to limit themselves to the sizes hereinafter prescribed, or to sizes which may be conveniently cut from the sizes so prescribed:

"Bonds, ledgers, and writings.—8 by 10½, 16 by 21, 21 by 32, 32 by 42; 8½ by 14, 14 by 17, 17 by 28, 28 by 34, 34 by 56.

"Book papers.—6 by 9½, 9½ by 12, 12 by 19, 19 by 24, 24 by 38, 32 by 48, 38 by 48; 29 by 41, 32 by 48, 38 by 48, 50 per cent rag; 36 by 52, S & S C, Navy Register.

"Departments will be requested to eliminate the use of all 8½ by 11 and 22 by 34 papers.

"It will be noted that the following substance numbers are eliminated:

"Writings.—8-11-28-32-36-40.
"Bonds.—8-11-24-28.
"Ledgers.—40-48-60.
"Bristols formerly purchased by weight to hereafter be bought by substance number.

"With the exception of ledger paper, substance No. 44, the above will comply with established weights, which the Paper Department of the Government recently requested the purchasers of paper to follow.

Standards for Books.

"In order to confine the various sizes of books to suit the different sizes of paper to be carried in stock I have standardized books into eight different sizes and same will be submitted to departments for their information:

Paper sizes.	Trim sizes.	
Inches.	*Inches.*	
24 x 38	2½ x 5¼	Vest Pocket Directory.
24 x 38	4¼ x 5⅜	Drill Manuals, etc.
32 x 42	5⅛ x 9⅜	Regular Octavo Size.
29 x 41	7 x 10	Royal Octavo.
21 x 32	8 x 10½	Demy Publications.
24 x 38	9¼ x 11½	Census Bulletins and other Publications.
17 x 28	8½ x 14	
21 x 32	5¼ x 7¾	

"With the foregoing changes in paper, sizes of paper and books, and the substitution of imitation leather for leather and other changes that will be made as necessity arises, I am of the opinion that a great saving to the Government in money and time will result and a greater output will result with a materially decreased cost."

The Joint Committee on Printing at its meeting on Monday expressed its approval of the new regulations adopted by the Public Printer and assured him that if further steps are necessary or advisable to bring about additional economies in the public printing and binding the committee will cooperate with him in every way possible.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

RAILROAD COMPLAINTS BUREAU

(Continued from page 1.)

the most vigilant management to keep constantly in touch with local conditions and correct them when they are not as they should be, unless the public will cooperate in pointing out deficiencies and disservice when they exist, so that the proper remedies may be applied.

New Bureau Established.

I have, therefore, established a Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints in the Director General's office at Washington, to which the public is invited to resort.

Aside from letters of complaint and suggestion, the public can render a genuine service by sending letters of commendation of employees who are conspicuously courteous and efficient in the performance of their duties. Nothing promotes the esprit of a great organization more than recognition from time to time of those employees who perform their duties faithfully and commendably.

It is requested that all communications be brief and explicit and that the name and address of the writer be distinctly written.

Also give the time of day or night, the number of the train, the name of the railroad, and, if possible, the name of the employee whose conduct is complained of or whose services are commended, together with such other information as will enable me to take appropriate action.

Please address—

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads,
Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints, Washington, D. C.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, agreed yesterday to vote this afternoon, not later than 4 o'clock, on the manpower bill extending the draft age limits. In order to expedite procedure, the House bill, which had already been adopted by that body, was substituted for the Senate measure after adding the Senate amendments, including the "work or fight" clause.

A committee amendment presented by Senator Reed, providing for education after the war, at the expense of the Government, of young men under 21 years of age who either enlist or are drafted, was adopted by a vote of 53 to 13.

A House bill suspending customs duties on Red Cross imports was passed and sent to the President.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, left Washington to-day for a two months' trip through the war zone.

HOUSE.

The House yesterday adopted the Keating bill providing minimum wages for women and minor employees in the District of Columbia.

Members of the House were urged by Representative Barnhart, of Indiana, chairman of the joint congressional Committee on Printing, to curtail their extensions of remarks in the Congressional Record in view of the shortage of paper, which, he asserted, might make it necessary for the President to requisition stocks in order to get out Government publications. The committee had met earlier in the day and authorized the warning.

Under a bill introduced by Representative Clark, of Florida, the President would be authorized to requisition property where excessive rental is charged war workers in industrial centers, and would be authorized to fix a fair rental price for such property.

The expenditure of money up to $50,000 during the present fiscal year by the Secretary of War for athletic goods, including baseballs and bats, footballs, and boxing gloves, as a part of the equipment of each regiment would be authorized under a bill introduced by Representative Siegel, of New York.

Secretary McAdoo, in conference with Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, renewed his recommendation that a higher tax be levied on unearned than on earned incomes as a means of encouraging sale of tax-free Government securities. The Secretary pointed out that if the revenue bill is not enacted by September 28, the opening day of the fourth Liberty loan, the loan may be somewhat hampered, because business men will not know definitely what their tax burdens are to be.

FALL KILLS NAVY CARPENTER.

The Navy Department is informed that John P. McArdle, carpenter's mate, third class, United States Naval Reserve Force, died August 22 from a compound fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a scaffold. Father, E. J. McArdle, 111 Broadway, Wilmette, Ill.

List of Fatalities At U. S. Flying Fields

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths due to aviation accidents in training at flying fields in this country for the week ending August 17, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred.	Number of fatalities.
Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex	1
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla	1
Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex	1
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill	1
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex	1
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla	1
Total	6

The six deaths during the week ending August 17 represent one fatality for every 3,638 hours flown or 291,040 miles air travel. There were no fatalities at 21 other fields.

POST THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Secretary of War Baker orders:

Commanding officers of military posts and stations will post copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN *in conspicuous places for the information of all concerned.*

It is the desire of the department that the OFFICIAL BULLETIN *be made accessible to the entire personnel of the Navy. All commandants and commanding officers are directed to have it placed in a conspicuous and accessible place and to notify the officers and men under their command of its existence and purpose.*

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

FREIGHT CLAIM SECTION.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 22, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 48.

A freight claim section of the division of law is hereby established, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to loss and damage freight claims and their prevention.

Mr. John H. Howard is appointed manager, with office in Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF RICE CROP AMONG MILLERS EFFECTED

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

Equitable allocation of the rice crop of the country among all rice millers has been arranged by the Food Administration, after conferences with representatives of the trade. Last month rice millers agreed to pay certain basic prices for rough rice for milling, and the latest step is a further following-out of the Food Administration policy of assisting the trade in standardization, in order that the consumer may be able to purchase standard grades of rice-products at equitable prices.

Subcommittees known as valuation committees have been appointed in various southern and California cities, in which sales offices have been established. These committees were chosen by the Southern Rice Committee of the Food Administration, under whose direction all grading and classification will be done. This committee, the personnel of which was recently announced, is made up of Edgar A. Eignus and J. E. Broussard, of Beaumont, Tex., and J. H. Roman, of New Orleans.

Valuation Committee Offices.

The valuation committee will have offices in the following cities: Louisiana headquarters, New Orleans, Crowley. Sales offices, Lake Charles, Welsh, Jennings, Crowley, Rayne, Gueydan, Abbeville, Eunice, Kinder, New Iberia, New Orleans.

Texas headquarters, Beaumont. Sales offices, Beaumont, Houston, Eagle Lake, El Campo, Bay City, Orange.

Arkansas headquarters, Stuttgart. Sales offices, Stuttgart, De Witt, Carlisle.

California offices will be announced later.

In order to save man power and expense, all rice is to be weighed at points of shipment to mills, where grading will be done by officials designated by the committees. No purchases will be made excepting at regular sales offices, unless with prior approval of one of the offices, and after a valuation has been set on the rice to be sold.

Basis of Allotments to Mills.

Each mill will have allotted to it the maximum amount it may purchase of the 1918 crop, based upon its present capacity and its average receipts during the three past seasons. Millers are required to furnish, not later than September 1, a sworn statement covering these facts. All rice is to be bought at the valuation and on the grades fixed by the valuation committees.

Prices, based on rice in bags, will range from $7.50 per barrel for Nos. 1 and 2, Honduras, Edith, and Carolina (river type), to $6.75 per barrel, Nos. 3 and 4, Japan and Early Prolific. All mills are to pay 6½ cents per barrel as administration fee, to be sent to the Food Administration Grain Corporation, New Orleans. If expenses amount to less than this fee, it will be reduced in subsequent months.

By agreement last month, millers pledged themselves to the Food Administration not to sell clean rice at more than 7⅞ cents a pound for choice Japan, to 9⅛ cents for Fancy Honduras.

GROUND SCHOOLS FOR AIRMEN IN 4 PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Division of Military Aeronautics has determined to concentrate the ground-school training in four universities, namely, Princeton, the University of Illinois, the University of California, and the University of Texas. The schools at Cornell, Ohio State University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology have given excellent and efficient service, but their facilities are greatly needed for other war training. It has also been found that the ground-school training for the Air Service can be more efficiently and economically administered in a smaller number of schools.

This cutting down in the number of ground schools does not mean any curtailment of the training program, as the four remaining schools were greatly enlarged some time ago to take care of all needs.

Two Men Dead, 5 Missing From U. S. Mine Sweeper

The Navy Department is informed that two men are dead and five missing of the crew of the mine-sweeper *Montauk*, which was driven ashore and wrecked in a gale on the Florida coast August 21.

The dead are:

Joseph E. McCurry, yeoman third class; wife, Mrs. Fanny May McCurry, 220 South Warley Street, Florence, S. C.

Roy E. Travis, fireman third class; mother, Mrs. Biddie Coppadge Travis, 120 Stonewall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

The missing:

Obed L. Nicholas, fireman third class; mother, Mrs. Mattie Nicholas, Blackstock, S. C.

William L. Sample, seaman second class; mother, Mrs. Addie Sample, Newberry, S. C.

Jacob O. Singley, seaman second class; mother, Mrs. Anna Singley, Prosperity, S. C.

Frank S. Stewart, seaman second class; mother, Mrs. M. J. Stewart, Simpsonville, S. C.

Jennings Sudduth, seaman second class; mother, Mrs. Alice Sudduth, 11 Hale Street, Greenville, S. C.

Lighthouse Service Contracts Approved

Mr. A. L. Thurman, Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce, has approved a request by Mr. J. S. Conway, Acting Commissioner of Lighthouses, for authority to contract with the American Gas Accumulator Co., of Elizabeth, N. J., in the estimated amount of $8,800 for furnishing and installing gas apparatus on five type L buoy bodies for Joe Flogger Shoal, Delaware River, fourth district.

Authority also has been granted to contract with the Union Boiler & Manufacturing Co., of Lebanon, Pa., in the estimated amount of $9,250 for furnishing and delivery five type L acetylene buoy bodies and lantern frames, complete, for Joe Flogger Shoal, Delaware River.

Houses for Army Nurses at the Base Hospitals

The American Red Cross issues the following:

To give Army and Navy nurses a comfortable place in which to spend their hours off duty, the American Red Cross will provide special nurses' recreation houses at all large base hospitals, to cost about $350,000. Contracts have been let for 40, several of which are completed and some more are under contract.

These houses were provided as soon as it was learned that the nurses had no attractive rest rooms and were obliged either to stay in their bedrooms or to sit in a narrow corridorlike space set aside for them. In some of the camps the Red Cross not only has provided these houses but has secured cottages near-by in the mountains or at the seashore, where nurses, especially in need of rest, can go for a recuperative week end. The nurses keep house for themselves.

OUTLINES DUTIES AND POWERS OF COMMUNITY LABOR BOARDS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following statement:

In view of some uncertainty as to the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Community Labor Board of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director General of the United States Employment Service, has issued the following statement:

"The Community Labor Board of the District of Columbia, as well as those in other communities, is charged with the responsibility of determining the methods which shall govern the United States Employment Service in its community in attempting to recruit for war work men from industries which are not directly connected with the prosecution of the war.

No Form of Compulsion.

"The United States Employment Service is not purposing to use any form of compulsion in such recruiting other than an appeal to the patriotism of the worker and the employer.

"The power to determine priority among industries and to close up nonessential industries by shutting off supplies rests with the War Industries Board.

"The United States Employment Service will follow the priorities determined by the Priorities Board of the War Industries Board. The Employment Service, through all its agencies, will keep in systematic and constant cooperation with the other divisons of the Government concerned with the man power and material program of the Government.

"It is within the province of each community labor board to list those nonwar industries in its community which will first be called upon to contribute men to war work.

Not Compelled to Close.

"This does not mean that such industries will be compelled to close up or to discharge their male employees at once, but that with as much fairness as is possible, and with as much speed as may be necessary to meet the national emergency, they will release male workers.

"In the District of Columbia, as elsewhere, we may well face the facts. The work on the great Army and Navy buildings at Potomac Park, the construction of housing facilities opposite the Union Station, the extension of Camp Humphreys to meet new Army requirements, and much other work essential to our war program, are being seriously retarded by lack of unskilled labor. In this situation it is obviously wrong to have able-bodied men continuing to sell candy, cigars, and like articles to be doing work in shops and stores which might, with reasonable effort on the part of the employers, be entrusted to women, and to be attendants in clubs, barber shops, soft-drink establishments, bowling alleys, dancing academies, and elsewhere.

Lack of Skilled Mechanics.

"Our war industries are suffering severely for lack of skilled mechanics. It therefore becomes a burden upon the conscience of every person who employs a chauffeur to determine whether such employment is necessary or merely for the gratification of personal pleasure.

"Moreover, every owner of an automobile should realize that every time he spends $5 for automobile accessories, supplies, or repairs he is in effect determining whether working energies of the country equivalent to about a day's labor of one man shall be devoted to winning the war or to his own personal uses.

"The time has come when from the standpoint of conservation of labor we must all of us limit our expenses to those things which are essential."

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF GULF FISH

The Department of Commerce authorizes the following:

During July there were issued under the joint auspices of the Food Administration, the Bureau of Chemistry, and the Bureau of Fisheries, three illustrated posters giving information regarding the sea mullet, the sea catfish, and the crevalle, three fishes of which large quantities are available for shipment from points on the Gulf of Mexico.

These posters, which will be followed by others as required, were designed especially for use in Nashville, Louisville, and Indianapolis, communities in which the cooperating Government agencies have arranged to supply fish in carload lots, shipped under Government direction from the Gulf coast.

Shipments to be Extended.

The bureau's representative, who may be termed a sales agent, is doing excellent service in these cities and advises that it now appears that these centers will use a minimum of eight carloads of these fish per month. As soon as the market is established, the work will be transferred to other centers.

Up to July 24, six carloads of "Government fish," as they are locally called, were shipped to these centers during the month, shipments being made from Punta Gorda and Gasparilla, Fla. Among the fish which are being shipped are mullet, red snapper, sea catfish, pompano, grouper, and various species of bottom fish.

FEDERAL APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS

The Department of Agriculture authorizes the following:

The United States Highways Council to-day made public its regulations, effective September 10, governing highway and street work during the period of the war. Federal approval is required for practically all highway construction.

"No Manufacturer," the council's announcement says, "will furnish any road-building material until the project has been approved by the United States Highways Council."

The proposed work that should be first submitted to the United States Highways Council through the appropriate State highway department is defined as follows:

"All proposed highway, street, culvert, and bridge construction, reconstruction, and maintenance involving (a) the issuance of bonds; (b) the use of rail or water transportation; (c) the use of coal or oil as fuel; (d) the use of cement, brick, asphalt, oil, tar, crushed stone, or steel (also sand and gravel where shortage exists), as highway material."

NEW IMPORT REGULATIONS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

The War Trade Board has issued the following statement:

To all shippers:

For your convenience and guidance, the War Trade Board directs your attention to the following regulations which have been adopted by Italy concerning the regulation of imports:

(1) A decree published by the Italian Government, effective July 1, 1918, forbids the purchase abroad and importation into Italy of any material or product without an import license from the Italian Government.

(2) Applications for licenses to import into Italy any commodity of foreign origin must be filed by the Italian purchasers with the Giunta Tecnica Interministeriale, Rome, before the placing of orders abroad.

(3) After licenses to import have been granted by the above body, the orders may be placed abroad. The prospective importers should advise the prospective exporters in the United States the numbers of such import licenses in order that the latter may designate such numbers in their applications for licenses to export from the United States.

(4) Import licenses issued by the Giunta Tecnica Interministeriale are valid for only one shipment, even though such shipment covers only part of the commodities originally licensed for import into Italy.

(5) The Giunta Tecnica Interministeriale will cable to the Italian High Commission in Washington the numbers of the import licenses granted, so that such commission may approve the corresponding applications for export licenses when filed with the War Trade Board.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

ORDERS REDUCTION OF NEW TITLES OF BOOKS PUBLISHED AFTER OCTOBER 1

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Under new regulations controlling the use of paper by publishers of trade books, copyright reprints, toy books, juvenile and noncopyright books, the War Industries Board, through the pulp and paper section, Thomas E. Donnelley, chief, directs that, beginning October 1 next, there shall be a reduction in new titles of books manufactured in this country of 25 per cent of the average of the three years from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1918.

Publishers who have not been in business for five years will have their reduced tonnage based on their tonnage used in the year ended June 30 last, and bona fide new publishers who maintain no connection with existing publishers may apply to the War Industries Board for registration and allotment of the number of titles to be published in the first year.

Exception from the regulations is made for books of research, published under subsidy, and war-service books published for the United States or allied Governments under subsidy. Also, the regulations are not to apply to books, etc., in process of manufacture to be published prior to October 1 next.

Text of Regulations.

Full text of the new regulations follows:

To publishers of trade books, copyright reprints, toy books, juvenile and noncopyright books:

The following recommendations have been made to the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board by the war committee of publishers, to accomplish the necessary savings in the use of paper brought about by war conditions.

If you believe that any of these regulations will unfairly affect your interests, will you kindly state your objections concisely before September 5, 1918?

REGULATIONS.

First. Beginning October 1, 1918, reduce new titles of books manufactured in this country 25 per cent of the average of the three-year period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1918. In the case of a publisher who has not been in business over five years, the reduction in titles may be from the number of titles published in the year ending June 30, 1918. A bona fide new publisher who maintains no connection with any existing publisher may apply to the War Industries Board for registration and allotment of the number of titles to be published in his first year. Books of research published under subsidy or war-service books published for the United States or allied Governments under subsidy are to be excepted from this regulation.

Second. Papers are to be reduced in weight as follows:

(a) Books of 320 pages or over to be printed on 50-pound machine finish or eggshell or 60-pound supercalender.

Smaller books may use up to 60-pound English finish, eggshell, or supercalender.

(b) Juvenile and toy books:

Weights to vary in accordance with the number of pages as follows: 257 pages or over, 60-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender; 256 pages or less, 70-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender; 192 pages or less, 80-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender; 128 pages or less, 90-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender; 64 pages or less, 100-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender. Cover stock for toy books, 125 pounds. Weights in all cases based on 25 by 38.

(c) Type page: With a 100,000-word book of prose, 320 pages, 12mo. size (roughly 300 words to a page), as the standard, the type page shall scale down to a minimum of 150 words to a page for a prose book of 20,000 words.

Third. Coated paper is to be used only for inserts or color work and is limited to 25 by 38—80 pounds.

Fourth. Eliminate all coated paper for jackets and circulars.

Fifth. Circulars: No new circulars to be issued exceeding 4 pages in length. The term "circulars" here used means a description of one book or group or series of books. No circular to exceed the standard trimmed size of 8½ by 11.

Sixth. All shipment of books "on sale," "on consignment," or "protected" shall be prohibited, except that in any case where a traveling salesman of a publishing house has been unable to solicit an advance order for any particular publication (because of time limitation between the receipt of the manuscript and the publication of the book), then the publisher may ship a sample order "on sale," but such an "on sale" shipment to either of the large jobbers shall in no case be in excess of 100 copies, and no such "on sale" shipment to any other dealer shall be in excess of 5 copies.

Seventh. No "on sale" shipment shall be made for display or any other purpose except as stated in previous paragraph, and no rebates shall be made for unsold stock.

Eighth. Standard size of paper shall be used in printing all books so far as possible. The standard sizes are:

Machine finish or eggshell: 28 by 38, 30½ by 41, 33 by 44, 35 by 46, 38 by 56, 41 by 61.

Super and coated: 25 by 38, 28 by 42, 30½ by 41, 33 by 44, 38 by 50, 41 by 61.

To avoid unnecessary wastage of paper on series of books already established special sizes may be made on orders of 5 tons or more.

The above regulations are not to be retroactive, and therefore do not apply to books, etc., already in process of manufacture and published prior to October 1, 1918.

To subscription book publishers: Publishers of subscription books will be considered to have lived up to the terms of these regulations if they use the above weights of paper and reduce the tonnage used during the year 25 per cent over the tonnage used during the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—W A R - S A V I N G S STAMPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS HOSPITAL AT COOPERSTOWN

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department has accepted the offer of Edward Severin Clark, of Cooperstown, N. Y., to use the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital and Pathological Laboratory, at Cooperstown, for the period of the war and one year after. It will become a general hospital where special attention will be given to nervous conditions among aviators.

Ready Early Next Year.

The hospital, which is now being erected, will be ready for use early in 1919. It is a stone building of fireproof construction, and consists of one main building and wards with accommodations for 185 patients, isolation pavilion and power house, nurses' home, pathological laboratory, garage, and employees' dormitory, all situated in a large tract of ground.

Mr. Clark's only stipulation as to the use of the hospital and grounds was that the Government should not intentionally bring in any patients suffering from contagious diseases and that the property should be returned in as good condition as when taken, making allowances for ordinary wear and tear.

One hundred beds and full equipment necessary for caring for that number of patients will be provided by Mr. Clark. The balance of the equipment is to be furnished by the Government.

Hotel In Temporary Use.

In the event that the hospital is finished before the other buildings are ready, Mr. Clark has placed at the disposal of the Government a small hotel, to be used till the buildings are ready. He has also agreed to furnish all officers and enlisted men the use of the gymnasium and bathing floats, the village library and club, the Otesage golf course and tennis courts as long as the hospital remains under Government control.

WORK OF CONVERTING CAMPS INTO CANTONMENTS STOPPED

The following statement is authorized by the War Department.

Orders have been issued that all work is to be stopped in connection with the converting of any of the National Guard camps into cantonments.

Additional information received shows that the cost of converting these tent camps into semipermanent cantonments would necessitate an expense and the use of labor that can be avoided at this time.

This order applies to Camp Shelby, the authorization for which had already been issued, and other National Guard camps, the converting of which into cantonments had been contemplated.

Additions to the National Guard camps not in the sense of converting them into cantonments as authorized is to proceed as announced.

The food YOU waste to-day may mean HUNGER to Someone, Somewhere, Sometime. Be Saving!

PLANT TO MAKE "CARBOCOAL" IS ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Following tests made of "Carbocoal" by the United States Navy and two railroads, the United States Government has become interested in the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of the product, at Clinchfield, Va. The plant, which is now in the preliminary stages of construction, will have a capacity of treating several hundred thousand tons of bituminous coal annually. The plans for the plant and grounds allow for an eventual capacity of 1,500,000 tons per year.

New Process of Distillation.

By a new process of low-temperature distillation, bituminous coal is treated in such a manner as to recover greater quantities of the valuable by-products, such as toluol, sulphate of ammonia, and valuable oils. From the residue is made a valuable smokeless fuel, in the form of briquettes. Tests of "Carbocoal" by the Navy disclose that it contains less than 4 per cent volatile matter, rendering it practically smokeless. Moreover, it is found to work satisfactorily where there is limited grate area and restricted boiler capacity.

Plant Near Clinchfield.

The new plant, which is expected to be in operation early in 1919 is being built near the junction of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio and Norfolk & Western Railways. On account of the successful tests of "Carbocoal" and the great promise it gives of saving fuel, the United States Fuel Administration and the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department are cooperating in the construction of the plant.

LESS DELAY IN UNLOADING CARS URGED UPON RAILROAD OFFICIALS

The car-service section of the Railroad Administration has issued the following:

BULLETIN No. 42.

To railroads:

Referring to semimonthly report of carloads of company material on hand, Form CS–13:

Instructions printed on this form contain the following:

"A full and complete explanation should be given when there is any unusual delay in releasing cars."

In very many instances the figures submitted by different roads from time to time indicate clearly that there has been unusual delay in unloadig cars, and yet it is extremely rare that any line offers an explanation. We are therefore left in doubt as to whether any use is made of the figures by the roads that compile them. In other words, we are left in ignorance as to what, if anything, is being done to bring about an improvement where cars are unduly delayed.

It is believed the figures of this report will serve a good purpose if analyzed and followed up closely by the different roads. The car-service section is calling attention to the figures of various roads from week to week, and in return is receiving various explanations. Most of this correspondence would be unnecessary if instructions quoted above were complied with. Furthermore, in making explanation those responsible would have their attention called to accumulations and delays much more forcibly than under the present practice of merely submitting the bare figures with no explanation.

The total number of cars reported from time to time will average about 58,000. The total number of car days represented by this figure, based on the average delay to cars as reported, is very large—in fact so large as to be well worth every reasonable effort to keep it reduced to the minimum at all times.

We would therefore ask that this whole question be overhauled, with a view to obtaining better results than are accomplished at present.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager Car-Service Section.

ORDNANCE BOARD IS APPOINTED FOR THE CONTROL OF METALS

The War Department authorizes the following from the Ordnance Department:

In order to assure the more complete coordination of the various Ordnance departmental activities along metallurgical lines it has been decided to establish a board on metallurgical matters. The appointment of this board will also assure the complete coordination of similar activities of the different divisions of the War Department and the War Industries Board. The personnel of the board is as follows:

Dr. G. W. Sargent, Engineering Division, chairman.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Barba, Production Division.

Maj. A. E. White, Inspection Division, representing the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. F. B. Richards, of the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. L. L. Summers, representing the War Industries Board, and

Mr. William H. Smith, representing the manufacturers.

The board will act not only for the various sections of the Ordnance Department but also in connection with the manufacturers working for and with the department in the production of war material, and will gather the most recent and complete information on all metallurgical products.

Larger Camp at Lee Hall For Artillery Gunners

The War Department authorizes the following:

In order that the work of training men for heavy artillery may be developed as rapidly as possible and under the most favorable conditions, it has been decided to increase the size of Camp Abraham Eustis, at Lee Hall, Va., at once. Orders have been issued to the Construction Division to proceed with the work. It is estimated that the additions will cost $1,940,800.

The enlargement calls for motor transportation schools for 500 students, garages, repair shops, a short railroad, concrete roads, new ranges, and barracks and quarters for one trench motor battalion and one antiaircraft battalion.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	48
Missing in action	4
Wounded severely	88
Died of wounds	4
Died from accident and other causes	1
Died of disease	2
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Wounded slightly	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Total	151

Killed in Action.

CAPTAINS.

John Carver Adams. Richard Ranney Adams, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank C. Valentine. McGill Valentine, care of Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

LIEUTENANTS.

George E. Braker. Mrs. George E. Braker, 430 South Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marvin T. Thompson. Mrs. Martin Thompson, 113 Eleventh Avenue west, Menomonie, Wis.

SERGEANT.

Alex Wojciechowski. Valentine Wojciechowski, 1523 South Monroe Street, Bay City, Mich.

CORPORALS.

George Washington Myers. Mrs. Jennie Myers, East Superior Street, Alma, Mich.

Walter Mike Nadolski. Mrs. Julia Nadolski, 1214 South Monroe Street, Bay City, Mich.

Edward Sullivan. Mrs. Ella Sullivan, 728 Cass Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WAGONER.

Roy Stafford. Albert Stafford, County Farms, Des Moines, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Melvin L. Crandall. Wesley Crandall, Pittsford, Mich.

Trimble C. Curry. Joseph Curry, Corning, Iowa.

J. Earl Near. Mrs. Rose Near, 564 Ward Street, Niles, Ohio.

John Paul. John S. Paul, 619 East Twenty-sixth Street, Paterson, N. J.

John Raustis. Joe Raustis, Gubernookowinska, Parviat Sanly Proure, Russia.

Chester Sadkowski. Stanley Autinovich, 664 Garfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John Edwin Schultz. Mrs. Katie Klatt, Daggett, Mich.

John Short. W. M. Short, Conway, Iowa.

Eugene Thomas. John Thomas, Yale, Ky.

Emil Tiegs. Miss Anna Tiegs, Shawano, Wis.

Florenzo Tira. Mrs. Domanico Tira, Cicoino, Italy.

Peter Van Wert. Mrs. Margurett Luxton, 2501 Center Avenue, Bay City, Mich.

John Thomas Walker. Mrs. Sophia Walker, 977 Bessmore Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Adam Wilczynski. Mrs. Josephine Marie Wilczynski, 76 Addison Street, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Zeman. Mrs. Antonette Zeman, 5334 West Twenty-fifth Place, Cicero, Ill.

Leon Beatty. S. P. Beatty, Washington, Iowa.

Edward H. Blase. August H. Blase, R. F. D. No. 4, Mexico, Mo.

Jesse Cornelius Burch. William Burch, R. F. D. No. 2, Coleman, Mich.

Arthur G. Cornwell. George N. Cornwell, 36 Edison Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

William H. Davidson. Charles R. Davidson, Box 649, Apollo, Pa.

Alfred H. Dietrich. Mrs. Mary Dietrich, 717 Wright Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

William Fields. Mrs. Helen Fields, St. Louis, Mich.

James E. Fowler. Mrs. Bell E. Fowler, Lincoln, Placer County, Cal.

Peter Francovick. Mrs. Helen Keshen, Crivitz, Wis.

Ernest F. Frost. Nels P. Frost, Smolan, Kans.

Howard G. Graham. John W. Graham, R. F. D. No. 2, Mystic, Iowa.

Lloyd W. Head. Miss Lola Head, Greenfield, Iowa.

Isaac Hishorseisfast. Robert Hishorseisfast, White Horse, S. Dak.

Clay James. Mrs. Georgia James, 1975 Hillside Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fred Kalkbrenner. William Kalkbrenner, 301 West Ross Street, St. Bernard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Albert S. Killiam. Mrs. A. O. Sprague, Sheridan, Wyo.

Peter J. Maas. John Seymour Maas, 940 West Johnson Street, Madison, Wis.

James A. Mathieson. Mrs. Elizabeth Mathieson, General Delivery, Sundas Center, Canada.

Loman Morgan. Will Morgan, Andrew, N. C.

Alfred Lenord Nelson. Sam Dyrlnd, R. F. D. No. 4, Chetek, Wis.

Frank J. O'Connor. John O'Connor, Berlin, Wis.

Arthur Peach. Bert Landon, Bradyville, Iowa.

Dewey Phillips. John Phillips, 427 Hanchette Street, Saginaw, Mich.

John R. Rowe. Mrs. Albert J. Rowe, 360 Broad Lane, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Hubert Blayney. Gilbert Blayney, Olin, Iowa.

Harold J. Lee. Ben H. Lee, 2002 Pennsylvania Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.

Wincenty Michalek. Onufry Michalek, 2814 Short Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert S. Pomeroy. Alley Pomeroy, Cabin Creek Junction, W. Va.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Batis. Mrs. Mary Batis, Maysville, Ky.

Herman Ray. Mrs. Norah Ray Perry, Waller, Tenn.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Louis I. Phillis. H. W. Phillis, 1435 East Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Thomas W. Bridges. Mrs. Flora Bridges, Malden, Mo.

Severely Wounded.

LIEUTENANTS.

Everrett Sleeter Fick. Mrs. Helen Fick, Winnfield, La.

George L. Howard. George S. Howard, Malone, N. Y.

Oscar F. Jacobs. Mrs. Abbie Jacobs, R. F. D., Aurora, Ind.

SERGEANTS.

Henry J. Dube. Mrs. Alphonse Dube, 60 Main Street, Winsted, Conn.

Patrick J. Heneghan. Mrs. Mary Kald, 2 Dunham Place, South Boston, Mass.

Louis Knutson. John Knutson, 1116 Christiania Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Emil Lundquist. August Lundquist, R. F. D. No. 3, Ligonier, Pa.

Theodore Pantchuck. Simon Pantchuck, 1107 Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Andrew Rozner. Dock C. Collins, 127 Company C, C. A. C., Galveston, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Boyer. H. Boyer, care of American Consul, Fort de France, Martinique, West Indies.

Edwar L. Faleer. Mrs. Lena Faleer, 2117 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wynter M. Felland. Mrs. Trena Felland, R. F. D. No. 2, Madison, Wis.

Math. P. Friedrich. Mrs. Mary Kraus, 1312 Marshall Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

David B. Hunt. M. O. Hunt, 549 Fourth Street, Portland, Oreg.

Wylie Margeson. George Margeson, R. F. D. No. 6, Marquoketa, Iowa.

Charlie Morris. Mrs. Pearl Perkins, Geneva, Nebr.

William C. Stekelberg. Fred Stekelberg, Middleton, Wis.

James B. Turner. L. T. Turner, Mashulaville, Miss.

Cook George McGarvey. Hattie Hedger, 930 West First Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Tilmon Bethel Dromion Adcock. Robert David Adcock, R. F. D. No. 3, Rock Island, Tenn.

Fred Apperley. Vernon Apperley, Whitewood, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Charlie W. Askins. Albert Askins, Lovington, Ill.

Ray P. Ackley. Emma Ackley, Odanah, Wis.

Edward Baldis. Alfred Knith, 405 Cooper Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Bernt Benson. Alfred Benson, 146 Center Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Wallace O. Benson. Mrs. Mary H. Benson, Donelson, Tenn.

John J. Blanchard. Mrs. Alice Blanchard, Amelia, La.

Frederick H. Blauvelt. Charles H. Blauvelt, 1245 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Andrew S. Brownwell. Mrs. Alice Brownwell, Lewiston Junction, Mifflin County, Pa.

Gust A. Bruum. Christ Bruum, General Delivery, Mellen, Wis.

Comenico Castagnola. John Castagnola, 403 Bradord Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Jasper Chance. Charlie Chance, Swift Creek Cotton Mill, Box 242, Petersburg, Va.

Ralph Christie. Mrs. Isabell Curtis, 4 Bennett Street, Woburn, Mass.

Samuel Herbert Creel. Mrs. Ada A. Creel, Station B, Charleston, W. Va.

Clyde L. Davis. Robert A. Davis, R. F. D. No. 2, Monroe, Ind.

James W. Felts. Robert Felts, R. F. D. No. 3, Max Meadows, Va.

Jan Filipouski. Philip Filipouski, 813 Tennessee Street, Michigan City, Ind.

Golden Fitzgerald. Mrs. Ruth Fitzgerald, Montebello, Va.

Isaac C. Fosse. Clinton R. Fosse, Green Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Lester H. Giles. Mrs. Mattie T. Giles, 74 Lake Avenue, Melrose, Mass.

William T. Green. Margaret Green, 44 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph R. Gwin. Mrs. Minnie H. Gwin, Hot Springs, Va.

Alexander Hailes. Elias Hailes, Shubuta, Miss.

Edward A. Hall. Mrs. Ida M. Hall, 91 Granit Street, Malden, Mass.

Frank Halla. Joseph Halla, Tabor, S. Dak.

Charles H. Hayward. Mrs. H. B. Hayward, 259 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.

Mike Huk. Joseph Huk, 978 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lloyd D. Jones. Mrs. Ella Dorwin Jones, 1322 Summitt Avenue, Racine, Wis.

Selmer T. Leland. Isaac Leland, Weldon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Harold D. Leighton. Charles A. Leighton, General Delivery, Kingfisher, Okla.

Lawrence Allen Marshall. Mrs. Carrie Marshall, 215 Strader Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dewey Miller. Levi Miller, Millville, Fla.

James C. Moore. J. A. Moore, Parker, Tenn.

William A. Morris. Donald Garrison, Lindsay, Okla.

Arnold Mund. William Mund, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

Victor E. Munson. Magnus Munson, R. F. D. 1, Dakota, Minn.

Curtis P. Page. Mrs. Mary E. Barefoot, Wade, N. C.

Satirioa Patrinos. Mrs. Anna Patrinos, 705 Borstow Street, Waukesha, Wis.

Hazen Paul Peters. Mrs. Minnie Sullivan, 153 Beals Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Albert L. Porreca. Mrs. Elvire De Ritis, 201 Rugby Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Frank Anton Ragenoski. Mrs. Tillie Ragenoski, 109 Monroe Street, Berlin, Wis.

Wayne Rehm. Mrs. Florence A. Rehm, R. F. D. 2, Union Mills, Ind.

Harry J. Ryan. Mrs. Thomas Ryan, 513 McClean Street, Lincoln, Ill.

Claude Sanders. George Sanders, R. F. D. 1, Indian Springs, Ind.

John B. Sharp. Mrs. Bessie Wadsworth, Shawmute, Ala.

Edward W. Shea. Mrs. Shea, 60 Merrick Street, Worcester, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Elvis J. Gibson. D. O. Gibson, Brooklyn, Ark.
Tempton C. Hall. Mrs. Susie Williams, Texhoma, Okla.
Edwin H. Harrison. Edgar Harrison, Lockbourne, Ohio.
Laurie B. Herrin. Sharod L. Herrin, Lulaton, Ga.
Ira W. Huddleston. W. H. Huddleston, Elaine, Ark.
Ralph Julia. Joe Domenick, Miners Village, Pa.
Joseph F. Kirkland. George W. Kirkland, Rockwood, Tenn.
Anton Koudelka. Mrs. Barbara Koudelka, 2826 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Kowalski. John Kowalski, 2017 Twelfth Street, Altoona, Pa.
Mathew La Books. John Androkaites, 1919 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oscar M. McDonald. Mrs. Luvicy McDonald, Taswell, Ind.
Theodore Manitu. John Manitu, 227 Kelly Street, Woodlawn, Pa.
Chris F. Mazzini. Mrs. Ada Mazzini, 1220 East Canal Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Andy Middleton. Tom Middleton, Gimlet, Ky.
George D. Miller. Francis Miller, Henley, Mo.
Bryant E. Nuckolls. Bryant Nuckolls, Flowery Branch, Ga.
Ignatius Olencak. Martin Olencak, 261 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.
Linzie R. Pate. John Pate, care of H. P. Cottonmill, Rockingham, N. C.
Freemont Poorman. Mrs. Susan Poorman, R. F. D. No. 8, Archbold, Ohio.
Lawrence Roberts. Mrs. Adaline Roberts, 816 Wells Avenue, Escanaba, Mich.
John Rusinowecz. Lewis Rusinowecz, 305 Roseberry Alley, Shenandoah, Pa.
Huckleberry Shell. Mrs. Jennie Shell, Stillwell, Okla.

Wounded Slightly.

Corpl. Frank O. Staves. Edward Staves, 32 Sayles Street, Southbridge, Mass.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Fernand Demoelin. Mrs. Alice Demoelin, 453 Liberty Street, Blairsville, Pa.
Blair W. McCausland. William McCausland, Leechburg, Pa.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Nigel R. Bignold. Lewis B. Bignold, Montesano, Wash.
Thad O. Harden. Baker B. Hardin, Many, La.
Paul E. Hildebrandt. Mrs. Barbara Hildebrandt, Cameron, Wis.
Fernando Predellini. Agsto Predellini, Compank K, 10th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Wounded (degree undetermined).

Lieut. Pete Haddix. Mrs. Cora Haddix, Evenwood, W. Va.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	41
Missing in action	3
Wounded severely	83
Died of wounds	18
Died from accident and other causes	3
Died of disease	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	7
Total	156

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Vinton Adams Dearing. Mrs. J. L. Dearing, 1 Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, Mass.
William H. Fuller. Mrs. May Fuller, 425 Paige Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Benjamin H. Gardner. Mrs. B. H. Gardner, Palestine, Tex.
Joseph A. Glover. Nicholas F. Glover, 24 Spring Street, New Britain, Conn.
Theodore Robert Hoyer. Mrs. T. R. Hoyer, 109 Cayuga Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Earl L. Knecht. Mrs. Charles A. Knecht, 228 Pine Street, Allentown, Pa.
Harold J. Payette. A. G. Payette, Bedford, Mich.
Charles W. Plummer. H. M. Plummer, 79 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
Warren Rice. Mrs. Julia Rice, Paintsville, Ky.
Arthur Vandervoor Savage. Charles Chaunch Savage, Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul C. Venable. S. W. Venable, Durham, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

John Blasyk. Mrs. Mary Blasyk, 2312 South Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Cairns. William B. Cairns, sr., 2010 Madison Street, Madison, Wis.
Karl M. Hooker. Walter P. Hooker, 617 East Liberty Street, Salisbury, N. C.
Allen K. Hyde. E. A. Hyde, 815 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
Peter W. Larsen. Luis C. Larsen, San Miguel, Cal.
Lyle Morris. Mrs. A. C. Morris, Berlin, Wis.
Charles William Ponti. Mrs. Charles Ponti, 1612 Seventeenth Street, Superior, Wis.
Richard L. Simonson. Andrew Simonson, North Hudson, Wis.
Charles West. Merle Porter, Rolfe, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Stanley A. Beane. Mrs. James Beane, Bingham, Me.
William L. Bowling. Enoch Bowling, 608 Cecil Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Harry R. Foell. Mrs. Louise C. Foell, 117 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Henry Graham. Mrs. Richard Graham, Whitewater, Wis.
Floyd Dillon Holmes. Wellington Holmes, 1133 West Fourth Street, Marion, Ind.
Carl E. Kiefer. Mrs. Mary Kiefer, Tunnel City, Wis.
Allen R. Peterson. Ray Peterson, 206 Southwest Popolar Street, Creston, Iowa.
Merton Sebean. Mrs. A. R. Sebean, New Richmond, Wis.
Marion Soinski. Antone Soinski, 6908 Park Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry P. Svetlik. William P. Svetlik, Cadott, Wis.

BUGLER.

Samuel L. Ballentine. Mrs. Anna Ballentine, 2082 East Letterly Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Leslie A. Childers. Mrs. Orilla Childers, R. F. D. No. 5, Taylorville, Ill.
Frank S. Costa. Emil Costello, 200 Shaver Avenue, San Rafael, Cal.
Gabriel Daska. G. Daska, 5909 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
James S. Lewis. Jesse Lewis, Paint Rock, Ala.
Franciszek Marchlewski. Victor Marchlewski, 1441 Eureka Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jacob Sema. John Mislovsky, 1216 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.
John Harry Snyder. Miss Maud Snyder, Meadowbrook, W. Va.
Leo Tallroth. Helmer Tallroth, 539 Clement Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Tom Tramel. Mrs. Hattie Russell, Roderfield, W. Va.
Max Wynt. Joe Bogowiczh, 8849 Berley Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Capt. Orville E. Lewis. W. H. Lewis, Carter, Tenn.

LIEUTENANTS.

Jefferson A. Healy. Edward M. Healy, 540 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
James P. McIlhenny. Mrs. J. P. McIlhenny, 528 North Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Clarence L. Kupp. Charles L. Kupp, 451 Lincoln Avenue, Pottstown, Pa.
Perry B. Snider. Lincoln D. Snider, Madison Street, Greencastle, Ind.
Henry Teigeler. Henry Teigeler, sr., 1308 North Broad Street, Fremont, Nebr.
Corpl. Eugene M. Hughes. Smith Hughes, Monon, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Carson B. Chason. Mrs. Annie Jane Chason, R. F. D. 3, Box 41, Lumber Bridge, N. C.
Ernest L. Hile. John R. Hile, Lincoln City, Ind.
Arthur Hyatt. Joe Hyatt, Hartlesville, Okla.
Maurice H. Johnson. Mrs. O. M. Johnson, Dooley, Mont.
John S. Lukszon. Mrs. Mary Maiszt, 1211 Main Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Frank M. Miefert. Theodore Miefert, Marsland, Nebr.
Edwin C. Quereau. Mrs. Mabel Quereau, Jerome, Idaho.
Guy Stewart. Mrs. C. S. Stewart, Wilton, Me.
Ray D. Stubbs. Arthur Stubbs, Sidney, Mont.
Joseph Tubyrake. John Tubyrake, 217 Green Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
Charles MacKay Waterhouse. Thomas B. Waterhouse, 5363 Belfield Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Levy J. Mero. Henry Mero, Willsboro, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Henry G. Woodruff. Mrs. Estella T. Woodruff, Royal Farms, Little Silver, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Charles B. Burke. Mrs. Sara T. Burke, Madill, Okla.
June Lott. Mrs. Mary Bigby, 207 Russell Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Maurice T. Carr. Mrs. Lynne T. Carr, Stoughton, Wis.
William O. Coleman. A. P. Coleman, Chappells, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

Edward W. Anderson. Mrs. Julia Anderson, care of D. Peterson, Ashland, Wis.
Joseph G. Barrows. Newman B. Barrows, 811 East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Metro Roadside. Alexander Scarvash, Ruddle Street, Coaldale, Pa.
Daniel L. Fenton. Mrs. Margette Fenton, 344 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Carter O. Pullen. J. H. Pullen, R. F. D. No. 3, Kilmichael, Miss.

CORPORALS.

Peter Barnicle. Mrs. Peter Barnicle, 42 Circular Avenue, Natick, Mass.
Coleman L. Kindred. Mrs. Mary Atchison, R. F. D. No. 3, McLean, Ill.
Luther P. Martin. Mrs. Betty M. Martin, La Plata, Mo.
Huey Todd. Mrs. Misouri A. Berry, Peru, Miss.
Wilfred Earnest Decourval. Joseph Decourval, 1402 Bush Street, Flint, Mich.
Virge Gibson. Mrs. Sarah Spaggs, 1369 Cherry Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Stephen Kromka. Stanislaw Michalak, 42 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glen W. Patrick. Mrs. D. J. Patrick, Long Island, Kans.
George Rhodes. John Rhodes, Smithers, W. Va.
Frank George Stachowiak. Mrs. Anna Jankowski, 413 Moran Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
James Henry Trestrail. James Trestrail, Stembaugh, Mich.

MUSICIAN.

Frank W. Guth. Mrs. Mary M. Guth, 213 Essex Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

MECHANICS.

Oscar Dalo Eckman. Miss Clara Eckman, New Providence, Pa.
George Szwagiel. Mrs. Mary Szwagiel, Warsaw, Russia.
John D. Adams. John T. Adams, Wilson, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Mat. Adamkiewicz. Joe Adamkiewicz, 1320 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Michael Barcome. Mrs. Anna Barcome, Hardwood, Mich.
Lyman Strong Dale. Mrs. Emma Dale, Rankin, Ill.
John Henry Demag. Mrs. Mattie Demag, Essex Junction, Vt.
Omar Derdowski. Mrs. Mary Derdowski, 1411 Marsac Street, Bay City, Mich.
Benjamin Dickens. Mrs. Rebecca McCoy, Broad Ripple, Ind.
Willard Andrew Dodd. W. H. Dodd, Melrose Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa.
William H. Drews. Mrs. Martha Drews, 1301 South Twelfth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
George Duby. Ralph Duby, R. F. D. No. 6, Saginaw, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Steve Stanley Dziatkiewicz. Miss Helen Dziatkiewicz, 863 Jos Campan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John T. Elders. Mrs. Minnie Waldrope, R. F. D. No. 1, Enoree, S. C.
Marvin F. Estes. William Estes, Summit, Ark.
Charles F. Evans. Mrs. Alice Evans, 410 Adams Street, Pottsville, Pa.
William C. Fate. Daniel Fate, Boynton, Pa.
John Q. Ferguson. Miss Rosa Ferguson, Doans, Ind.
Christopher C. Foley. Johnnie Foley, Pfeiffer, Ark.
Jesse E. Garretson. Mrs. Luella Garretson, Red Cloud, Nebr.
Robert I. Gilliam. Mrs. Middie G. Gilliam, Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C.
Walter Gray. Mrs. Nancy Gray, Loma, Mont.
John Gritz. Mike Tomkutonis, 4944 Magoun Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.
Robert Peter Gunderson. Joseph Belleau, 1092 East Portage Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
James B. Henderson. John T. Henderson, Lockhart, S. C.
Swan Johnson. G. P. Johnson, 468 Maple Leaf Place, Seattle, Wash.
Mike Kafron. Joseph Kafron, 3452 East Seventy-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. Kelly. Patrick Kelly, 238 Grafton Street, Worcester, Mass.
James Kinney. Sol Kinney, Shelbiana, Ky.
Frank Lecherm. Leola Lecherm, Loogootee, Ind.
Rudolph William Padley. Mrs. Mary Padley, 248 Garfield Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Claude E. Parsons. William B. Parsons, General Delivery, Maple, Okla.
William Hoyt Pelmear. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pelmear, Forty Fort, Pa.
Tony Plociniak. Mrs. Pietvynela Gjiczka, 4534 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.
George Emmet Poe. Miss Leola Poe, R. F. D. No. 8, Boaz, Ala.
Frank Prybylski. Mrs. Frances Prybylski, R. F. D. No. 3, Berea, Ohio.
John R. Robbins. John N. Robbins, R. F. D. No. 33, Swayzee, Ind.
Gerome Roberson. Mrs. Martha Roberson, Fairdale, Va.
Forrest John Rogers. Mrs. Anna Rogers, R. F. D. No. 9, Trenton, Mo.
William A. Sanchez. Mrs. Lillian Sanchez, Santa Paula, Cal.
Sandy Satullo. Mrs. Carmelo Satullo, 2526 East Twenty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Paul Sherman. Charles Sherman, Anamosa, Iowa.
Elonzo Sinclair. Sam Eiter, Wapanucka, Okla.
Leroy Smith. James C. Smith, Great Bend, Kans.
Thomas J. Smith. Mrs. Rose Smith, 1414 Pembroke Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Fred F. Spencer. Hattie Barker, Marion, Ohio.
Sam F. Stapleton. P. N. Stapleton, Uniontown, Ala.
Clinton B. Stevenson. Thomas Stevenson, Cutler, Ill.
Raymond Stevick. Mrs. Raymond Stevick, 410 Walnut Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Charlie R. Strickland. Mrs. Allie Strickland, 110 Forest Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Hoogas Tarrelian. Marderas Tarrelian, 228 Ford Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
J. F. Tayek. Emil Tayek, 3852 Fustin Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Edward Tayerle. Edward Tayerle, sr., R. F. D. No. 5, River Falls, Wis.
Oscar W. Taylor. Mrs. Zona Bayers, Burnsville, W. Va.
Charlie Todd. Miss Cora Todd, Irwin, Ky.
Albert Trubicky. Martin Sarvitski, 32 West Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Leonard S. Uselton. Mrs. Mary Uselton, 1169 High Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Rena Vazqueztillez. Tullo Vazqueztillez, 6 Husto Street, Guayama, Porto Rico.
Santo Vazzano. Ben Vazzano, Peoria, Ill.
Will Vest. R H. Vest, Dandridge, Tenn.
Edward William Walton. Henry Ferry, 307 Railroad Avenue, Brazil, Ind.
Roy C. Welsh. Jacob S. Welsh, 11 Lincoln Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
Fred Woter. Mrs. Anna Buehner, 1009 Chestnut Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jacob Wozniak. Frank Rebastik, North Street, Peru, Ill.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Lieut. Warren J. Miller. George A. Miller, New Oxford, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Russell D. Anderson. Mrs. Sarah C. Anderson, Saltsburg, Pa.
James A. Barkley. William F. Barkley, R. F. D. No. 2, Livermore, Pa.
William J. Clark. Mrs. Mary Clark, 2210 Kater Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arnold Coleman. Mrs. Olive Kirkwood, Leechburg, Pa.
Carl F. Crooks. Mrs. Frances Crooks, R. F. D. No. 2, Apollo, Pa.
Harry Fairley. Harry B. Fairley, Livermore, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. William W. Dengler. Johnathan Dengler, 13 South Third Street, Reading, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Frank Brunelo. Julius Pisarous, Negaunes, Mich.
James Fasciani. Eliseo Fasciani, 7 East Sixth Street, Charleston, Mass.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	2
Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	2
Missing	28
Total	34

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Clarence R. White. George R. White, Elnora, Ind.
Willis R. Shoemaker. Delta Shoemaker, Romney, W. Va.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

CORPORALS.

Earl E. Jensen. Nelse Jensen, Galesville, Wis.
Pete Reedy. Surrieda Reedy, 2620 Travers Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Wounded in Action (severely).

Capt. Arthur H. Turner. Charles S. Turner, 188 West River, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Pvt. Herman Kellerman. Mrs. L. Kaiser, 408 Thirteenth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. John C. Palusis. Steve Yosick, 505 North Third Street, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Harry Chefetz. Nelson Chefetz, 23 Mulberry Street, Fall River, Mass.
Benjamin F. Michael. Florence Michael, General Delivery, East Auburn, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Maurice P. Singer. Lewis M. Singer, 512 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sarvaul H. Albert. Mary Albert, General Delivery, Alberton, Mont.
Sterling L. Alexander. Ada Alexander, 84 Logan Avenue, Sharon, Pa.
Roy C. Anderson. Halga Anderson, Platte, S. Dak.
Paul Anglin. Mrs. L. D. Anglin, R. F. D. No. 1, Cummings, Ga.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

Osci J. Bainum. Mary E. Bainum, Bellevue, N. Mex.
John E. Bard. B. F. Bard, 522 South Plum Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Fred M. Braden. Mansfield Braden, Porterdale, Ga.
Max Bradley. George E. Bradley, Ztomir, Bolin, Russia.
Francis H. Bush. Jord Bush, Eddy, Okla.
Richard D. Cain. Mary Cain, box 804, Blaine, Wash.
Gilbert L. Carter. John H. Carter, General Delivery, Elmer, Mo.
Omer R. Carter. John H. Carter, General Delivery, Elmer, Mo.
Emmett T. Cody. Mary Wardingly, 4039 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Richard Cowley. Kate Cowley, 2412 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Fred B. Gruver. Henry Gruver, box 14, Asotin, Wash.
Roy H. Hall. Albion R. Hall, 379 Highland Avenue, Somerville, Mass.
Gaudias J. Joubert. Louis Joubert, 22 Maple Street, Attleboro, Mass.
James E. McCleary. Charles McCleary, 478 Lexington Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Harry S. McCormick. Mary McCormick, Coshocton, Ohio.
Graham Mitchell. Annie Jackson, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Littleton E. Richardson. Mrs. L. E. Richardson, Witt Springs, Ky.
William L. Roth. Lottie Culver, Wahoo, Nebr.
Edward Schanda. Bessie Schanda, 1123 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
George Schifferer. Rickey Schifferer, 2824 O'Donnell Street, Baltimore, Md.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported on Duty.

Sergt. John E. Kilgellon. Catherine Kilgellon, 711 Lawrence Street, Canton, Ohio.

Addresses of Men Missing After Seaplane Accident

Ensign Donald C. Pero, United States Naval Reserve Force, who is reported missing as the result of a seaplane collision on August 24, was born at Indian Orchard, Mass., January 14, 1896. He served as an enlisted man in the United States Naval Reserve Force prior to his appointment as an ensign last March. He was stationed at the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., and on March 26, 1918, was ordered to Rockaway, Long Island, where he was serving at the time of the accident. Father, George F. Pero, 257 Oak Street, Indian Orchard, Mass.

The two enlisted men also missing as a result of the collision are: W. C. Jaegle, chief machinist's mate, United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, W. C. Jaegle, 1985 Southern Boulevard, New York.

F. A. Newman, machinist's mate, first class, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Anna Newman, 381 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Two Navy Men Killed in France in Plane Accident

The Navy Department is informed that Dale Vern Campbell, quartermaster, second class, United States Navy, and Lester Achan Barnett, quartermaster, second class, United States Navy, were killed in France August 22, in a seaplane accident. The body of Campbell has not been recovered.

Campbell enlisted December 14, 1917, at Portland, Oreg. Next of kin, mother, Mrs. Lulu Campbell, Portland, Oreg. Barnett enlisted December 12, 1917, at Nashville, Tenn. Next of kin, father, Jeff Davis Barnett, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.

NEW RULES FOR CONSERVATION OF PRINT PAPER IN COUNTRY EDITIONS OF BIG CITY DAILIES AND "MAIL ORDER" PUBLICATIONS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board, through its pulp and paper section, Thomas E. Donnelley, chief, has issued regulations for the conservation of print paper used in the country editions of metropolitan dailies, published either weekly, semiweekly, or triweekly, and "mail-order" weeklies, which reduce their tonnage of paper used 15 per cent, as compared with the tonnage used during the six months, January 1 to June 30, inclusive, of the present year. The regulations become effective September 9.

Suggesting the abolishment of a number of practices that under war conditions are considered wasteful and unbusinesslike the pulp and paper section calls on the publishers affected by the new regulations to report on their publications for last year as to total paper tonnage used, quality and weight of paper, size in inches, average number of pages and average number of copies issued.

Text of Regulations.

The regulations in full follow:

To publishers of weekly, semiweekly, or triweekly editions of metropolitan papers for country circulation, and for "mail-order" publications:

We are inclosing herewith a copy of the regulations for the weekly, semiweekly, or triweekly editions of metropolitan papers for country circulation, and for mail-order publications.

Will you kindly send us a report for the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, covering the following:

First. Quality and weight of paper used in your publication.

Second. Size in inches of your publication.

Third. The average number of pages.

Fourth. The average number of copies printed.

Fifth. Total tonnage used during the year.

REGULATIONS FOR COUNTRY EDITIONS OF METROPOLITAN DAILIES AND "MAIL-ORDER" PUBLICATIONS.

TONNAGE ALLOWED.

Country editions of metropolitan dailies, published either weekly, semiweekly, or triweekly, and "mail-order" weeklies shall reduce their tonnage of paper used 15 per cent over the tonnage used during the six months January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918, inclusive, this regulation to become effective September 9, 1918.

Any publisher whose circulation has increased by legitimate methods an unusual amount over the average circulation for the six months January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918, may present his case for special consideration.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

Discontinue selling advertising upon a guaranty of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, no new publications may be established during the period of the war unless it can be shown that such publication is an absolute necessity.

SUGGESTIONS.

The pulp and paper section does not guarantee to the publisher an adequate supply of paper after the above curtailment is put into effect. The supply of paper depends entirely upon the limitation of coal, supplies, transportation, and labor, and conditions may arise where the demand for war products will require an additional curtailment. If such conditions arise, special consideration will be given to those publishers who have established themselves upon the most economical basis. Certain practices, which under normal conditions might be justifiable, are, under war conditions, considered wasteful and unbusinesslike, and if possible each publisher should attempt to eliminate the following:

(1) Continuing subscriptions after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

(2) Giving free copies—except for actual service rendered; except to camp libraries and huts of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc.; except to the Library of Congress and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to Government departmental libraries which use said papers in their work; and except for similar reasons.

(3) Giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

(4) Accepting returns from news dealers of unsold papers.

(5) Sending free copies for the purpose of stimulating circulation or advertising, except upon application and except to a limit of 1 per cent of circulation.

(6) Sending free copies in exchange for other publications.

(7) Selling at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription rate.

(8) Selling to subscribers below published subscription rate, except in clubbing with other periodicals, when the price should not be less than 75 per cent of the sum of published prices.

(9) Selling premiums with periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately, and the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

A statement will be required November 1, 1918, as to how many of these practices have been discontinued.

The urgent necessity of economizing in the use of paper in every possible way can not be too strongly emphasized, and each publisher should carefully:

Restrict the overruns which are printed for files, office copies, etc.

Scrutinize the pressroom wastes.

Consider the possibility of reducing the size of the type and the margins.

Procure, as far as possible, paper and all other materials from the nearest available source of supply, provided it is consistent with price, quality, and service.

If it is possible for publishers to reduce their tonnage of paper below the allotted amount, it is their patriotic duty to do so.

ALL SOLUBLE COFFEE IN U. S. BOUGHT FOR USE OF ARMY

The War Department authorizes the following:

The entire output of all factories in the United States making soluble coffee is now being purchased by the Quartermaster Corps for the use of the Army. The quantity at present being manufactured, however, is not sufficient to meet the great demand, and as a result new companies are being organized and large capital is being expended to insure a largely increased output of the soluble coffee for the near future.

Used in the Trenches.

Practically all the soluble coffee now being supplied to the Army is used in the front-line trenches. It is not always possible to have hot water in the trenches, for there are times when it can not be brought up from the rear and the heating of water causes a raising of smoke, which invites the fire of the enemy. Cold water is nearly always to be found in the canteens carried by the men, and this assures the making of good, strong coffee, even though it is cold.

Great Care in Manufacture.

The subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps sees to it that great care is exercised in the manufacture of soluble coffee, so that it can easily be dissolved in cold water. Experiments have been made to have the soluble coffee put up in stick form, very similar to sticks of chewing gum, to be wrapped in waterproof wrappers.

An increased supply of the soluble coffee will mean an added comfort for the troops not only in the trenches but it will enable the men to have coffee when in isolated places or hidden in out-of-the way sections and listening posts.

Postmasters' Telegrams Should Be Made Explicit

OFFICE OF FIRST ASST.
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, Aug. 20, 1918.

The department has experienced a considerable amount of difficulty and loss of clerical time in efforts to locate the files or previous correspondence referred to in the telegrams from postmasters, which fail to include the subject or sufficient description of the inquiry.

Postmasters are expected to comply with the requirements of paragraph 3 of section 287, Postal Laws and Regulations, with reference to the brevity of official telegrams, but they should be careful also to include therein sufficient information to readily identify any departmental file or previous correspondence to which they may relate.

Telegrams which do not include such information can not be given consideration.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

Regulations for the Control of Paper When Used in Magazine Publications Issued by the War Industries Board

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board, through the pulp and paper section, announces regulations for the control of paper used in the production of all periodicals entered at the Post Office Department as second-class mail matter, with the exception of newspapers and agricultural publications, which are made the subject of special regulations.

Relate to Magazines Generally.

These regulations, which cover magazines generally, are made effective for weekly periodicals September 15 and for bimonthlies and quarterlies which are put on sale subsquent to October 2. Inability to comply with the regulations because of mechanical reasons by the dates proposed must be set forth in letters to be filed with Thomas E. Donnelley, chief of the pulp and paper section.

The regulations fix the weights of paper that may be used by periodicals, while allowing consumption of stocks of heavier paper on hand; suggest specific methods for curtailment in tonnage from that used last year and add an arbitrary reduction of 10 per cent on average tonnage, with no guaranty of adequate supply under the reduced tonnage; suggest discontinuance of many alleged wasteful practices and also the selling of advertising with a guaranty of circulation, requiring a rebate if circulation falls below the guaranteed amount.

Text of the Regulations.

The regulations in full follow:

To publishers of all periodicals except newspapers and agricultural publications:

The priority board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry and has rated them in fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that all wasteful uses of paper shall be eliminated and the necessary use be curtailed to the minimum.

Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal conditioned upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board.

The following regulations have been made by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board for the control of paper used in the production of all periodicals entered as second-class matter, with the exception of newspapers and agricultural publications.

The following regulations shall be effective for weekly periodicals September 15, 1918; for bimonthlies and quarterlies which are put on sale subsequent to October 2, 1918. If for mechanical reasons it is impossible to put these regulations into effect on the above dates, a concise statement of reasons must be sent by letter to this office as soon as possible.

WEIGHTS OF PAPER.

No periodical shall use in its production any paper heavier than the following basis:

News	24 x 36— 36
Machine finish	25 x 38— 45
Super calendered for body	25 x 38— 50
Super calendered for color work	25 x 38— 70
Coated for body or inserts	25 x 38— 70
Cover, only of sufficient weight to properly protect publication and not to exceed:	
Coated	25 x 38—100
Super	25 x 38— 90

All stocks on hand heavier than the above weights may be used and computed as of the above weights in figuring the tonnage allowed in the following regulations.

If any publisher desires to substitute supercalendered for coated, or news for super or machine finish, the use of heavier weights than the above schedule will be considered by this office.

TONNAGE ALLOWED.

Each publisher shall figure the total tonnage he would have used during the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, inclusive, had he used body and insert paper of the above weights and cover paper of the weight he actually used, provided it did not weigh more than 100 pounds for coated and 90 pounds for supercalendered. From this amount he will deduct one-half of the tonnage represented by items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the suggestions printed below. He will be allowed hereafter this last amount less 10 per cent as his average tonnage.

This saving may be accomplished by a further reduction in weight, by cutting the number of pages, curtailment of circulation, or in any other way the publisher chooses, and the tonnage may be used for reading matter, advertisements, or circulation as the publisher chooses.

This tonnage will be apportioned by issue, but any publisher may use more or less than the average tonnage in any one issue, provided the total tonnage in any six months is not exceeded.

Any publisher whose circulation has increased by legitimate methods in an unusual amount over the average circulation for the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, may present his case for special consideration.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

Discontinue selling advertising with a guaranty of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, no new publications may be established during the period of the war unless it can be shown that such publication is an absolute necessity.

SUGGESTIONS.

The pulp and paper section does not guarantee to the publisher an adequate supply of paper after the above curtailment is put into effect. The supply of paper depends entirely upon the limitation of coal, supplies, transportation, and labor, and conditions may arise where the demand for war products will require an additional curtailment. If such conditions arise, special consideration will be given to those publishers who have established themselves upon the most economical basis. Certain practices which, under normal conditions might be justifiable, are, under war conditions, considered wasteful and unbusinesslike, and if possible, each publisher should attempt to eliminate the following:

(1) Continuing subscriptions after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid for.

(2) Giving free copies—except for actual services rendered; except to camp libraries and huts of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., etc.; except to the Library of Congress and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except to Government departmental libraries which use said periodicals in their work, and except for similar reasons.

(3) Giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

(4) Accepting returns from newsdealers of unsold papers.

(5) Sending free copies for the purpose of stimulating circulation or advertising, except upon application and except to a limit of 1 per cent of circulation.

(6) Sending free copies in exchange for other publications.

(7) Selling at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription rate.

(8) Selling to subscribers below published subscription rate, except in clubbing with other periodicals, when the price should not be less than 75 per cent of the sum of published prices.

(9) Selling premiums with periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately, and the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

A statement will be requested November 1, 1918, as to how many of these practices have been discontinued.

The urgent necessity of economizing in the use of paper in every possible way can not be too strongly emphasized, and each publisher should carefully—

Restrict the overruns which are printed for files, office copies, etc.

Scrutinize the pressroom wastes.

Consider the possibility of reducing the size of the type and margins.

Procure, as far as possible, paper and all other materials from the nearest available source of supply, provided it is consistent with price, quality, and service.

If it is possible for publishers to reduce their tonnage of paper below the allotted amount, it is their patriotic duty to do so.

GIVES CANNON TO GOVERNMENT.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Mr. Francis Bannerman has patriotically offered to the United States two 6-inch .30-caliber guns, together with $20,000 for the purpose of furnishing the guns with modern field carriages. Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the Secretary of War has accepted this gift on behalf of the War Department.

P. C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts approved by the Board of Review of the Office of the Quartermaster General:

AUGUST 16, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Lehigh Paper Mills (Inc.), New York City, toilet paper.
Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y., extracts.
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co., Elkhorn, Wis., evaporated milk.
S. C. Woolman & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., timothy hay.
Gannon Mills, New York City, terry cloth (gas masks).
Tatum, Pinkham & Greey, New York City, terry cloth (gas masks).
Bigelow Brush Co., Baltimore, Md., brushes (hair).
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
Stein, Hall & Co., Chicago, Ill., flour (rice).
Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., lard substitute.
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
Ontario Knife Co., Franklinville, N. Y., knives.
Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., caterpillar tractor.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York City, fuel oil.
Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., gasoline.
Canadian Shovel & Tool Co., New York City, shovels.
Stone & Forsyth, Boston, Mass., toilet paper.
Hunter Walton & Co., New York City, butter.
Oscar Fronnel & Bro., New York City, potatoes.
Atlanta Canning Co., Atlanta, N. Y., apples.
Southwest Hay & Grain Co., Phoenix, Ariz., alfalfa hay.
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co., Elkhorn, Wis., evaporated milk.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk.
M. Piowaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill., potatoes.
John Hoberg Co., Green Bay, Wis., toilet paper.
Grand Ledge Milk Co., Detroit, Mich., evaporated milk.
Valeoia Evaporated Milk Co., Madison Wis., evaporated milk.
John E. Murray, New York City, timothy hay.
United States Finishing Co., Darlington, R. I., tent duck.

CONTRACTS.

New England Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., whiplashes.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., butchers' steels.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., tongs.
C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., dough thermometers.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., tongs.
Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., tent duck.
Bronx Co., New York City, dyeing and finishing duck.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., knives.
Channon-Emery Stove Co., Quincy, Ill., Army ranges.
Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo., Army ranges.
Ivory Handle Co., Hope, Ark., ax helves.
Paramount Knitting Co., Chicago, Ill., wool stockings.
Lawrence & Co., New York City, dugout blankets.
L. Margulies & Son (Inc.), New York City, wool trousers.
Schwartz, Jaffee & Charles D. Jaffee (Inc.), New York City, wool trousers.
Apfelberg, Rosenblett & Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Edward Tailoring Co., Baltimore, Md., wool trousers.
Schulmen Co., New York City, wool trousers.
I. Berger & Co., Newark, N. J., wool trousers.
Woodbine Children's Clothing Co., Woodbine, N. J., wool trousers.
Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., revolver holsters.

AUGUST 17, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

A. E. Little Co., Lynn, Mass., leggins.
Zimmer & Dunkakm, New York City, butter.
Wisconsin Dairy Products Co., Stoughton, Wis., evaporated milk.
Hales & Edwards, Chicago, Ill., burlap sacks.
Miller Lock Co., Philadelphia, Pa., padlocks.
Marsh & Truman Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., lumber.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York City, fuel oil.
Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, Ill., white oats.
Niezer & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., white oats.
Charles F. Baker & Co., Boston, Mass., nails (2).
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., nails.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nails.
Studebaker Corporation of America, Detroit, Mich., auto parts.
Lamb, Finlay & Co., New York City, jute canvas.
C. A. Myers Co., Chicago, Ill., awls.
Sturtevant, Wright & Wagner, Beloit, Wis., milk.
Oelerich & Berry Co., Chicago, Ill., sirup.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Denmark, Wis., milk (2).
Sturtevant, Wright & Wagner, Beloit, Wis., milk.
Baker Importing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., coffee.
Fitch, Cornell & Co., New York City, butter.
Fox River Butter Co., New York City, butter.
S. C. Woolman & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., hay.

CONTRACTS.

Max Applebaum, New York City, finished venetians.
The Richardson Garment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., wool trousers.
M. J. Whittall Associates, Worcester, Mass., O. D. webbing.
M. Loeb, Jersey City, N. J., wool trousers.
H. Daroff & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., wool trousers.
James Smith & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., saddler's sewing palms.
Tucker & Dorsey Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., spatulas.
The Compound Merchandise Co., New York City, harness menders.
E. T. Wright & Co. (Inc.), Rockland, Mass., field shoes.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Louis Walther Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shirting flannel.
Black Cat Textiles Co., Kenosha, Wis., underwear.
Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., gray duck.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill., wool trousers.
Spitz Bros. & Meyer Co., Chicago, Ill., wool trousers.
Wilson Bros., Chicago, Ill., underwear.
Reinberg & Greenberg, New York City, wool trousers.
Specialty Knee Pants Co., New York City, wool trousers.
The France Co., Chicago, Ill., wool trousers.
Kreiger-Frankel Uniform Co., New York City, wool trousers.
B. Axe & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wool trousers.
John Taaffe (Inc.), New York City, wool trousers.
Levy & Schilt, New York City, wool trousers.
The Torrey-Epstein Co., Stoughton, Mass., wool trousers.
David Epstein & Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Colin & Spiewak, New York City, wool trousers.
Zeeman & Grossman, New York City, wool trousers.
Quinto, Cohn & Levin (Inc.), New York City, wool trousers.
Pahl-Hoyt Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., wool trousers.
Milton Simpson Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill., cotton service coats.

AUGUST 19, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., knives.
Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind., nails.
Sturtevant, Wright & Wagner, Beloit, Wis., evaporated milk.
The Standard Parts Co., Cleveland, Ohio, motor parts.
J. M. Alderson, Newport, Nebr., hay.

CONTRACTS.

B. & L. Textile Co., Cohoes, N. Y., cotton drawers.
The Scioto Rubber Co., Columbus, Ohio, wool trousers.
Perfect Pants Co., New York City, wool trousers.
C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., saddler's knives.
Budke Mfg. Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., elbows and stovepipes.
Chantrell Hardware & Tool Co., Reading, Pa., door bolts.
Tucker & Dorsey Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., potato mashers.
Thurman Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., knitted puttees.
D. M. Oberman Mfg. Co., Jefferson City, Mo., wool trousers.
Seltzer Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., wool trousers.
Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., wool service breeches.
Weinstein & Brecher (Inc.), New York City, wool trousers.
The Commercial Shirt Co., New York City, flannel shirts.
Koppelman Clothing Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Elmira Knitting Mills, New York City, underwear.
Way Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wool drawers.
Sunset Mfg. Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., wool trousers.
New York Uniform Co., New York City, wool service coats.
Lenigan Uniform Co., New York City, wool service coats.
M. L. Stickle, New Haven, Conn., wool trousers.
Weinstein & Fabrikant, Brooklyn, N. Y., wool trousers.
H. Fisher & Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Conway Co., New York City, wool trousers.
J. J. Preis & Co., New York City, wool service coats.
J. C. Platt Clothing Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Lyons & Zeeman, New York City, wool trousers.
Siegel & Siegel, New York City, wool service coats.
Brand Bros., New York City, wool trousers.
Leopold Morse Co., Boston, Mass., wool trousers.
Jacob David Sons & Co., New York City, wool trousers.
Progressive Knitting Works, New York City, wool trousers.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first number at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

August 9, 1918.

30442–18. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., spares for 150-horsepower type A Hispano-Suiza engine.

380630. 4453. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., hexagon-head bolts with castellated nuts.

710121. 4448. Cherry Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 60,000 feet walnut lumber.

710122. 4449. Brown & Harris Lumber Co., Holmesville, Ohio, 50,000 feet walnut lumber.

720116. 4452. West Virginia Aircraft Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va., spares for 500 JN4D training planes: Engine-bed bearers, elevators, rudders, wings, landing gears, etc.

720238. 4441. John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., 240,000 feet balloon cable.

720254. 4451. Pyrene Manufacturing Co., care of H. B. Vandergrift, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C., 5,000 Pyrene fire extinguishers.

720257. 4454. Liberty Iron Works, Sacramento, Cal., spares for 100 JN4D planes: Elevators, vertical fins, landing gears, rudders, wings, etc.

750028. 4450. International Register Co., Chicago, Ill., 3,500 mechanical interrupter gears.

August 13, 1918.

20038A10. 1816A. Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, spares for D.H.4 planes: wings, stabilizer braces, front direct-wire fitting with tie rods.

20038A11. 1816A. Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, parts for D.H.4 pdanes: wings, right and left ailerons, elevators rudder, landing gears, etc.

30442–20. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., spares for Hispano-Suiza motors: Speedometer shaft and bushing assembly, cotter pins, air pump parts, gaskets, nuts, etc.

320017. 4472. N. C. L. Engineering Corporation, Providence, R. I., 50 N. C. L. windlasses, complete.

320018. 4473. James Cunningham Son & Co., Rochester, N. Y., 25 Cacquot windlasses.

320019. 4474. McKeen Motor Car Co., Omaha, Nebr., 25 Burton windlasses.

480057. 4481. Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 10 standard model H Cleveland tractors.

710115. 4439. Livingston Radiator & Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., 541 Handley-Page type radiators.

710129. 4484. Whittaker-Glessner Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, 700 steel drums, 110-gallon capacity.

710131. 4487. Chase Metal Works, Waterbury, Conn., seamless copper tubing.

710132. 4490. Sheffield By-Products Co., New York, N. Y., 40,000 pounds casein.

August 14, 1918.

320020. 4482. N. C. L. Engineering Corps, New York, N. Y., 1 N. C. L. kite balloon windlass.

370117. 4493. Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., 10 tanks of 10,200 gallons' capacity each.

380702. 4492. Dobbie Foundry & Machine Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., 100 No. 21 single-drum hand-power hoists.

380705. 4494. Henry Cheney Hammer Corporation, Little Falls, N. Y., 14,400 hammers.

380706. 4495. Henry Cheney Hammer Corporation, Little Falls, N. Y., 13,150 hammers.

380708. 4498. Collieries Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 48 electrical engineers' chests.

450020. 4497. Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., furnishing and fabricating necessary structural steel and accessory structural material for the construction of 70 hangars.

450021. 4406. Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, Pa., furnishing and fabricating 576 columns (approximately 1,500 pounds each).

710130. 4485. Whittaker-Glessner Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, 1,000 steel drums, 110 gallons' capacity.

710135. 4477. Ayer & McKinney, Philadelphia, Pa., 30,000 pounds casein.

720169. 4488. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J., 30 E-1 advanced planes constructed to mount Gnome motors.

720190. 4480. Standard Aero Corporation of New York, Elizabeth, N. J., 6 E-1 advanced planes constructed to take LeRhone motors.

720280. 4483. Fedders Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y., 109 radiators complete, with inlet and outlet connections.

720285. 4496. Hartzell Walnut Propeller Co., Piqua, Ohio, 1,000 wooden air fans.

720290. 4499. Hardman, Peck & Co., New York, N. Y., 500 sets of laminations for Handley Page propellers.

720295. 4501. Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 4,800,000 feet spruce.

730204. 4500. Dayton Adding Machine & Tire Leek Co., Dayton, Ohio, 1,000 gun synchronizing generators.

730210. 4503. Light Manufacturing & Foundry Co., Pittstown, Pa., spares for OX5 engine, upper and lower crank case, bearing caps.

840041. 4489. Lamb, Finlay & Co., New York City, for services in connection with the handling, paying of duties, and shipping of airplane linens, tapes, and balloon cloths, which are being imported from Great Britain for the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

August 15, 1918.

410087. 4505. Louisiana Oxygen Co., New Orleans, La., 500,000 cubic feet hydrogen gas.

710137. 4504. Isaac McLean Sons Co., Dorchester, Boston, Mass., 10,000 feet African mahogany and 25,000 feet Mexican or Central American mahogany.

730198. 4491. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., parts for Berling, type D81 magneto (99 items).

780031. 4508. Link Tool & Machine Corporation, New York City, miscellaneous thread gauges to be furnished from time to time.

820017. 4506. Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co., Northbridge, Mass., 25,000 yards cotton airplane fabric.

August 16, 1918.

30442–21. 2250–3. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., spares for type 3 engine (43 items).

31072–2. 2250–3 Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., spares for type 3 engine (43 items).

370124. 4519. Universal Grinding Machine Co., Pittsburg, Mass., 1 No. 2 grinder with C equipment.

710139. 4512. Steward-Hartshorn Co., New York, N. Y., 2,000 sets complete streamline tie rods for D. H. 4 machines.

710140. 4513. Witherow Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2,000 sets complete streamline tie rods for D. H. 4 machines.

710141. 4518. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., 5,000 United States Army unit sights.

710142. 4514. J. V. Stimson & Co., Owensboro, Ky., 50,000 feet walnut lumber.

710143. 4516. Hoosier Veneer Co., Indianapolis Ind., 500,000 feet walnut lumber.

720233. 4440. Canadian Aeroplane (Ltd.), Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 12 wings for JN4D Canadian planes.

730212. 4515. Disco Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., 3 000 C. C. gun synchronizing generators.

740092. 4517. Wireless Improvement Co., New York City, 1,500 S. C. R., 65 sets.

August 17, 1918.

450028. 4522. Arthur F. Smith Co., New York, N. Y., labor and material required to change 315 sets of curtains.

810021. 4520. Electro Metallurgical Sales Corporation, New York City, 1,000 tons ferrosilicon.

810022. 4523. Electro Metallurgical Sales Corporation, New York City, 200 tons ferrosilicon.

August 19, 1918.

160072. 4521. Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich., air compressor outfits.

30442–26. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., crank case.

30442–27. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

30442–28. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

30442–29. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

360104. 4528. Positype Co., Cleveland, Ohio, paper film.

710147. 4525. American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass., 10,000 goggles [illegible].

710151. 4526. Gleason Works, Rochester, N. Y., generators.

720321. 4524. Canadian Aeroplanes (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada, spares for JN4D planes.

720324. 4527. English & Mersick Co., New Haven, Conn., radiators.

August 20, 1918.

20038-A-13. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, stabilizer braces.

20038-A-15. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, stabilizer braces.

20038-A-23. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, connections for gasoline rubber joints.

20038-A-24. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, connections for gasoline rubber joints.

20038-A-25. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, connections for gasoline rubber joints.

20038-A-26. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, control cables.

20038-A-27. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, control cables.

20038-A-28. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, control cables.

20038-A-29. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, stabilizer braces.

30442-31. 2250-2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

30442-36. 2250-2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

340151. 4543. American Steel & Wire Co., 30 Church Street, New York City, wire.

380787. 4528. Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., 1145-1146 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., cold-rolled steel.

380817. 4534. Western Block Co., Lockport, N. Y., tackle blocks.

720298. 4407. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spares for planes.

720331. 4531. John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., cable

720333. 4537. Buffalo Aeroplane Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., propellers.

720334. 4541. Springfield Aircraft Corporation, Springfield, Mass., spares for planes.

730179. 4456. Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio, engines.

730220. 4536. Splitdorf Electrical Co., 98 Warren Street, Newark, N. J., magneto parts.

730221. 4532. Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa., engines.

730223. 4546. Winton Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio, engines and spares.

730227. 4547. Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa., engines.

760113. 4529. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., cameras.

820020. 4539. Aero Supplies Co., 864 East Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., goggles.

August 21, 1918.

20038-A-14. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, parts for planes.

20038-A-18. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, parts for planes.

20038-A-19. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, parts for planes.

20038-A-20. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, spares for planes.

20038-A-21. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, spares for planes.

20038-A-22. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, spares for planes.

30442-39. 2250-2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

710155. 4554. C. L. Willey Co., 2558 South Robey Street, Chicago, Ill., lumber.

720293. 4552. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 312 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., balloons.

720297. 4502. Thomas Morse Aircraft Corporation, Ithaca, N. Y., spares for planes.

720322. 4545. Walden-Worcester (Inc.), Worcester, Mass., parts for planes.

720323. 4544. Walden-Worcester (Inc.), Worcester, Mass., parts for planes.

720340. 4548. Lionel Manufacturing Co., 48 East Twenty-first Street, New York City, flame-proof keys.

720342. 4551. Connecticut Aircraft Co., New Haven, Conn., balloons.

730230. 4553. Bosch Magneto Co., 223-225 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, magnetos and switches.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Orders of U. S. Fuel Administration Establishing Regulations Relative to Charges Made by Lake Forwarders

The Fuel Administration issues the following statement concerning various orders of the United States Fuel Administration establishing regulations relative to charges by Lake forwarders and Lake fuelers on the Great Lakes, issued by legal division, United States Fuel Administration, August 8, 1918:

I. Prior to April 1, 1918.

No regulation of the United States Fuel Administration was in effect prior to April 1, 1918, and the only restriction was that contained in section 4 of the food and fuel control act declaring it unlawful "to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries."

II. April 1 to April 25, 1918. (Publication 22.)

(a) Bituminous cargo coal: Lake forwarders' charges were limited by the provisions of rule 8 that the same should not be unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair. No purchasing agent's commission could be charged to or paid by a Lake forwarder.

(b) Bituminous fuel coal: (1) If the Lake forwarder was a licensee and acted as a purchasing agent in buying fuel coal for a vessel, the purchasing agent's commission of 15 cents per ton could be charged.

(2) If the Lake forwarder owned and physically handled the fuel coal furnished the vessel, he was a retailer and his margin was that fixed by the local fuel administrator for retail transactions.

(3) If no retail margins were applicable, the Lake forwarder's charge should not be "unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair," as provided by rule 8 of Publication 22.

(4) As a retailer, the Lake forwarder could employ a purchasing agent to buy the fuel coal for him, and add such purchasing agent's commission of 15 cents per net ton to the price charged for the coal.

III. April 25 to June 1, 1918 (Rule 22).

(a) Cargo coal: The Lake forwarder's charge of 15 cents per net ton, which could be paid to, or divided with a purchasing agent not prohibited from receiving the same by rule 3 of Publication 22.

(b) Fuel coal: (1) The Lake forwarder could charge 15 cents per net ton even though he did not physically handle the coal, which could be paid to, or divided with a purchasing agent not prohibited from receiving the same by rule 3 of Publication 22.

(2) If the Lake forwarder physically handled the fuel coal, he was a retailer, and his margin was that fixed by the local fuel administrator for retail transactions.

(3) If no retail margins were applicable, then the Lake forwarder's charge should not be "unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or unfair," as provided in rule 8 of Publication 22.

(4) As a retailer, the Lake forwarder could employ a purchasing agent to buy the fuel coal for him and add such purchasing agent's commission to the price charged for the coal.

IV.

Since June 1, 1918, and now applicable, under orders of June 5, 1918, and August 6, 1918:

(a) A Lake forwarder may charge 20 cents per ton on cargo coal for his services.

(b) A Lake forwarder may charge 25 cents per ton for fuel coal furnished a vessel, and 50 cents additional, or a total of 75 cents per ton, where the coal is delivered to the vessel by barge or scow.

(c) A purchasing agent may be employed by the Lake forwarder to buy either cargo or fuel coal and charge a commission of 15 cents per ton, if not prohibited by rule 3 of Publication 22 from so doing.

(d) A Lake forwarder may pay a purchasing agent 15 cents per ton for buying either cargo or fuel coal for him and add same to the 20 cents allowed for cargo coal and the 25 cents or 75 cents allowed for fuel coal.

(e) A licensed distributor acting as a Lake forwarder or Lake fueller who purchases coal from an entirely independent mine, or from a mine not owned or controlled by another Lake forwarder or Lake fueller, may add the purchasing agent's commission of 15 cents per ton to the 20 cents per ton allowed on cargo coal, and to the 25 cents or 75 cents allowed on fuel coal, but such sum can not be added if the Lake forwarder has employed an independent purchasing agent in the purchase of such coal.

(f) No commissions whatever can be added by Lake forwarders or Lake fuellers to the applicable Government price of anthracite coal.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
By W. T. ALDEN,
General Solicitor.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES SET FOR CERTAIN MINES IN VIRGINIA

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 13, 1918.

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in Lee County, Va., at the mines operated by Mohawk Coal Mining Co., Keokee, Va.; Powell River Coal Co., Purcell, Va.; and North Fork Coal Co., Pennington Gap, Va.; the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs, That bituminous coal mined in Lee County, Va., at the mines operated by Mohawk Coal Mining Co., Keokee, Va.; Powell River Coal Co., Purcell, Va.; and North Fork Coal Co., Pennington Gap, Va.; may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton: For run of mine, $2.55; for prepared sizes, $2.80; for slack or screenings, $2.30. To the foregoing prices may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., August 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Asst. U. S. Fuel Administrator.

HANDLING AND FORWARDING LAKE TRANSPORT CHARGES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

To adjust charges for handling and forwarding lake cargo coal and fuel for lake vessels various amendments to the original regulations have been made, the United States Fuel Administration announces.

Heretofore, except during such period of time as specific sums were allowed by order of the Fuel Administration to be charged for designated service, the only restriction was that contained in the food and fuel control act, declaring it unlawful to "make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing with any necessaries."

Rules Now in Force.

Since June 1, 1918, and now applicable, under orders of June 5, 1918, and August 6, 1918, the following regulations and rates of charges for such service are in force:

(a) A lake forwarder may charge 20 cents per ton on cargo coal for his services.

(b) A lake forwarder may charge 25 cents per ton for fuel coal furnished a vessel and 50 cents additional, or a total of 75 cents per ton, where the coal is delivered to the vessel by barge or scow.

(c) A purchasing agent may be employed by the lake forwarder to buy either cargo or fuel coal and charge a commission of 15 cents per ton, if not prohibited by rule 3 of Publication 22 from so doing.

(d) A lake forwarder may pay a purchasing agent 15 cents per ton for buying either cargo or fuel coal for him and add same to the 20 cents allowed for cargo coal and the 25 cents or 75 cents allowed for fuel coal.

(e) A licensed distributor acting as a lake forwarder or lake fueler, who purchases coal from an entirely independent mine, or from a mine not owned or controlled by another lake forwarder or lake fueler, may add the purchasing agent's commission of 15 cents per ton to the 20 cents per ton allowed on cargo coal, and to the 25 cents or 75 cents allowed on fuel coal, but such sum can not be added if the lake forwarder has employed an independent purchasing agent in the purchase of such coal.

(f) No commissions whatever can be added by lake forwarders or lake fuelers to the applicable Government price of anthracite coal.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1918. No. 398

BATTLE LINE NOW 50 MILES; BRITISH STEADILY ADVANCING, GENERAL MARCH TELLS PRESS

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IS INCREASING

Deep Salient Made Into Foe Position Opposite Roye—Allies Take 112,000 Prisoners and 1,300 Cannons Since July First.

Semiweekly press interview by Gen. March, August 28, 1918:

When I spoke to you last Saturday the British drive on the front between the Scarpe and the Somme was carrying the allied lines forward over the hilly plains east of Albert. The allies advanced Saturday and Sunday, in spite of more or less determined resistance by the enemy. On Monday, the British captured the heights east of Arras known as Orange Hill, and on Tuesday continued along the Arras-Cambrai road to a depth of 5 miles. This advance of the British overran the so-called Hindenburg line a distance of 1 mile on a front of 3 miles.

British Press On 40-mile Front.

On Tuesday the pressure by the British spread along a front of 40 miles, down to the junction with the French line.

In the meantime, the French began a new offensive opposite Roye on a 10-mile front and went forward a distance of 2 miles. The railroad junction at Roye, a very important point, fell into the hands of the allies, and also the ground east of it, which is quite high and very important. So the total width of the line of battle yesterday was about 50 miles.

This morning the French, according to their official statement, have made a deep salient in this line, cutting out and putting between the pincers a new salient of the German lines. They have reached

(Continued on page 3.)

General Order Relating to the Rank and Title of U. S. Naval Officers

Secretary Daniels has issued the following General Order, No. 418:

"Applicable alike to regulars and reservists, the uniform of any given rank or rating in the Navy shall hereafter be identical in every respect throughout except for the necessary distinguishing corps devices; and every officer in the Navy shall be designated and addressed by the title of his rank without any discrimination whatever.

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
"Secretary of the Navy."

Call for 5,000 White Men for the Military Service Issued by Gen. Crowder

The War Department authorizes the following:

An additional call for 5,000 white men for general military service was issued to-day by the Provost Marshal General. This call is supplementary to the general call announced last week. Of the 5,000 called, 2,500 will come from Illinois and 2,500 from Pennsylvania. The men from both States will be sent to Camp Forest, Lytle, Ga., and will leave for the camp between September 3 and September 6.

SUFFOCATED IN COAL BUNKER.

The Navy Department is informed that Fred C. Clark, fireman, second class, United States Navy, was suffocated in a coal bunker of the U. S. S. *Albany* while coaling ship on the afternoon of August 22. Mother, Mrs. Emma Clark, Wenatchee, Wash.

JOHN D. RYAN MADE AIR SERVICE DIRECTOR AND ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

TAKES PLACE OF MR. STETTINIUS

Latter to Continue as Special Representative of the War Department in France—Mr. Crowell to Direct Munitions Program.

The Secretary of War authorizes the following:

With the concurrence of the President, I have to-day selected Mr. John D. Ryan to act as Second Assistant Secretary of War in the place of Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, who is now in France. Mr. Stettinius will continue the special representative of the War Department in France, with full power to carry out special missions with which he is charged, and will exercise as such special representative all the powers he has heretofore had.

Director of Air Service.

Mr. John D. Ryan, as Second Assistant Secretary, is designated director of air service and is charged with the responsibility of procuring and furnishing to the Army in the field the materiel and personnel required for the air service, and is given supervision, control, and direction over the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Bureau of Military Aeronautics with full power completely to coordinate their activities and to develop and carry out the air program. Mr. Ryan will select a new head for the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

Mr. Crowell Munitions Director.

Mr. Benedict C. Crowell, First Assistant Secretary of War, is specially intrusted with the responsibility for the munitions program, and as director of munitions is given the necessary power to see that the munitions required for our military operations are procured and furnished to the Army in the field.

Mr. Keppel retains the duties heretofore assigned him.

The new relation assumed by Mr. Stettinius is in pursuance of a plan fully discussed with him before he went to Europe, and with which he is in full accord.

Pro-German Rumors About Bank Savings Pronounced Absurd by Secretary M'Adoo

Secretary McAdoo made the following statement:

My attention has been called to an insidious propaganda that is being carried on, probably by secret agents of Germany, to sow the seeds of distrust in the minds of savings bank depositors by false rumors that the United States Government is contemplating the confiscation of the savings of the people. The absurdity of these statements is manifest. In order, however, to allay the fears of the few who might be alarmed by such reports, I repeat that these rumors are wholly baseless.

Press Feeders Wanted

We wish seven press feeders and would like to have returned soldiers; pay $3 per day.

Department of the Interior.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRANTS UNDER THE NEW AGE LIMITS SENT TO ALL DRAFT BOARDS

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON THE CARD

Copies in Poster Form to be Widely Circulated in Factories and Other Places to Familiarize Men with Form of Answers Required.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The Provost Marshal General has issued to local draft boards throughout the United States detailed instructions for registrants on how to answer the questions on the registration cards that will be used in the enrollment of the men affected by the extension of the draft age limits.

Copies of these instructions, in poster form, are to be circulated among factories and other places of employment throughout the country and posted in all railroad stations, post offices, street cars, subway and elevated stations.

Twenty Questions on Card.

The 20 questions on the card, which is somewhat different in form from the card used in the registration of men between the ages of 21 and 31, and the instructions on how to answer them, are given below. Between now and registration day, early next month, prospective registrants are strongly urged by this office to study carefully both the questions and the instructions, in order to be able to give prompt response to the registrars. Similar request is made of the registrars.

Order of the Questions.

Answers to the questions will be written on the registration card by the registrars in ink and in the numerical order stated.

Question 1. Name.—The name must be given in full, thus: First name; middle name; last name. For example, "John Henry Smith."

Question 2. Permanent home address.—This means where you have your permanent home NOW, *not* the place where you work, *nor* the place where you were born, unless that is your permanent home. Be prepared to give it this way: "100 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Wayne County, Mich., or R. F. D. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa." If the registrant lives in an apartment house, he should state the number of the apartment in which he lives. If his address is "in care" of some one, this should be stated.

Age Stated in Years Only.

Question 3. Age in years.—State your age in YEARS only. Disregard additional months or days. Be prepared to say "34" or "38," not "34 years, 3 months" or the like.

Question 4. Date of birth.—If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "October 12." Then say, "On my birthday, *this year*, I will be (or was) ——— years old." The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on *this* year's birthday from 1918.

Question 5. White?

Question 6. Negro?

Question 7. Oriental?

Question 8. Citizen Indian.—An Indian born in the United States is a citizen if (1) he, or his father or mother prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted land or received a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1906; (2) if he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

Classifying Indians.

Question 9. Noncitizen Indian.—An Indian born in the United States shall be classed as a noncitizen Indian unless he falls within one of the classes of citizen Indian described in the instructions on Question 8.

Question 10. Native-born United States citizen.—If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a native-born citizen of the United States irrespective of the citizenship of your parents. Any inhabitant of Porto Rico who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico on that date and continued to reside therein until April 11, 1900, is held to be a citizen of Porto Rico, except such inhabitants, natives of the Spanish Peninsula, who elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain on or before April 11, 1900, by making a declaration before a court of record of their decision to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1899, and has since returned, and is not a citizen of any foreign country, is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status by making declaration under oath of his decision to do so within six months after March 2, 1917. If you were born abroad you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.

Naturalized Citizens.

Question 11. Naturalized citizen of the United States.—You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization; that is, if you have "taken out final papers." But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only "taken out first papers"); in the latter case you are a declarant.

Question 12. Citizen of the United States by father's naturalization before registrant's majority.—The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of 21 at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are, if

(Continued on page 7.)

Form of Registration Certificate to Be Given Men Under 18-45 Draft

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Men called upon to register under the extension in the age limits of the selective draft will be given a "Registration Certificate" slightly different in form, though not in substance, from the certificate issued to registrants between the ages of 21 and 31. As these certificates must be shown at any time on demand of the authorities, prospective registrants are cautioned to see to it that they have them with them at all times.

The certificate will be in the form of a blue card, measuring 2½ by 4 inches, and will be made up as follows:

P. M. G. O. Form No. 68.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

To Whom It May Concern, Greetings:

These presents attest, That in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, and in compliance with law,

_____
(First name.) (Middle name.) (Last name.)

_____
(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town.) (County.) (State.)

has submitted himself to registration and has by me been duly registered this _____ day of _____, 1918, under the supervision of the Local Board designated on the back hereof.

_____
Registrar.

[Place stamp of Local Board on back of this card.]

ONE U. S. OFFICER AND TWO MEN KILLED AND 15 OTHERS WOUNDED IN SKIRMISH WITH THE MEXICANS

GEN. MARCH READS TELEGRAMS

First Shot is Fired at American Sentry After an Attempt to Halt Suspected Smuggler—Heavy Casualties Reported Among Mexicans.

Extract from press interview by Gen. March:

The morning papers contained some account of a fight which went on at Nogales. I am going to read to you the official telegrams describing what occurred. The first telegram was sent from Nogales and arrived at department headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at 6 o'clock last night, and reads as follows:

"Engagement started 4.10 p. m.; brought about by an effort upon the part of American customs guards to halt a suspected smuggler. Man halted at line, and during conversation with customs men a man ran out of the depot on Mexican side and fired at American sentry coming down line; wounded him. General firing then started from cover on the Mexican side. American military guard on duty from G and H companies of the 35th Infantry returned fire from prostrate skirmish formation, continuing same all along the line as fresh troops came up. Squad of infantrymen beside depot on American side suffered four casualties before their ammunition gave out. Balance of the line is being held by skirmishers, taking advantage of the terrain along line. Col. Herman wounded through right knee early in skirmish. Not serious. Casualties at depot on the American side: Corpl. Barney Lotz, Company G, 35th Infantry, killed, wounded through body; Paul Deppoe, H Company, 35th Infantry, wounded through left hand; Pvt. Piasitzki shot through left shoulder. These casualties occurred in detachment under immediate command of Lieut. Fannin, near depot. Firing has now ceased all along the line, following conference between Col. Herman and Mexican commander at international bridge. Conference arranged for 6.30 p. m. Each side has withdrawn its soldiers, but desultory firing by civilians from hills continues at intervals. Gen. Cabell left Douglas by automobile for Nogales at 7 p. m., having previously ordered three troops 10th Cavalry there from Huachuca and arranged for conference with Governor Cailles."

This telegram was signd by Gen. Holbrook, commanding the Southern Department.

Telegram from Gen. Cabell.

The following telegram was received by the War Department this morning, having been forwarded from southern department headquarters:

"Col. Herman reports from Nogales by telephone all firing ceased 10 p. m. One officer two men killed. Two officers thirteen men wounded. Mexican casualties heavy. Am sending two troops Tenth Cavalry from here, also machine guns. Herman reports additional Mexican troops coming into Nogales. Have ordered one squadron march from Douglas to Huachuca. Gen. Calles agrees to meet me 8 Wednesday morning. Expect to reach Nogales about three a. m. Signed Cabell."

General control of affairs along the Mexican border is in the hands of Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, who is in command at Fort Sam Houston, and he has instructions from the War Department how to act in these emergencies.

BATTLE LINE NOW 50 MILES, GENERAL MARCH TELLS PRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

Nesle and are now within 2 miles of the Somme.

The British are still making further progress beyond the Hindenburg line east of Arras and further gains on the Flanders front.

In Albania an Austrian attack succeeded in driving back the Italians several miles in the region about Berat, restoring a part of the line which they gave up on our recent offensive.

Allies Take 112,000 Prisoners.

With reference to the general fighting which has been going on, the number of prisoners captured by the allies from July 1 to date is about 112,000, and the number of heavy guns taken—by guns I mean field guns and higher—is over 1,300.

Questions:

Q. Where is the Ninety-first Division?

A. The Ninety-first Division is in training with the French.

Q. Who commands the Ninety-first Division?

A. The acting commander is Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Foltz; but unquestionably Gen. Pershing has assigned a major general to this division from the list which has just been confirmed.

Q. Where is the Fortieth Division?

A. The Fortieth Division has not yet reached France.

Q. Can I learn who is in command or to command Camp Knox?

A. Camp Knox is a field artillery training sector, and the officer in command is Col. Charles S. Blakely.

Q. Has a commander been assigned to the Eighteenth Division now being formed at Camp Travis?

A. No commander has yet been assigned to that division.

New War Warehouses at Schenectady, N. Y.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Construction Division has been authorized to make additions to the Schenectady quartermaster interior storage at Schenectady, N. Y., which will cost $1,498,500.

The new work consists of two more warehouses the same size as the other warehouses at this point, to be of standard construction, tile walls, wood roof, concrete floors, and to be provided with fire-protection facilities. The heating plant is to be enlarged, and quarters are to be erected for the officers who will be stationed at this point. There will also be constructed additional trackage and sheds to expedite the movement of materials.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS PLAN TO DOUBLE NEW PRODUCTION

Manufacturers, at Conference, Discuss Means for Meeting War Necessities.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of representative locomotive builders with Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and other officials of the board, the Railroad Administration, and the Government departments, one of the heaviest problems connected with the direction of war work—an adequate supply of railroad locomotives—was solved.

To Double Output.

Plans were worked out whereby the output of the American locomotive manufacturing plants will be doubled, the increase being from more than 3,000 on a prewar basis to more than 6,000 completed machines. An equable distribution of the output to meet the military needs in France and the needs of the Railroad Administration for the steam roads of the United States has been provided by the chairman which has met the approval of the Government officials involved.

Among those attending the meeting were Samuel Vauclain, of the Baldwin Locomotive Co.; Mr. Fletcher, president of the American Locomotive Co.; Mr. Lassiter, general manager of the American Locomotive Co.; Cols. Tyler and Wright, of the Army Engineers Corps; Assistant General Manager Hines, Director of Operations Gray, and Director of Railroad Equipment J. R. Flannery, of the Railroad Administration; and Henry Rea, of the committee on munitions and plants.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 26, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts	$387, 308. 26
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1, 711, 443. 72
Miscellaneous	3, 615, 332. 82
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	472. 352. 48
Total ordinary receipts	6, 186, 437. 28
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	9, 423, 558. 61
Balance previous day	1, 401, 675, 840. 67
Total	1, 417, 285, 836. 56
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary disbursements	$45, 313, 814. 47
Panama Canal disbursements	135, 194. 91
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	208, 640. 92
Balance in general fund today	1, 371, 628, 186. 26
Total	1, 417, 285, 836. 56

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor.*

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	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Information Concerning U. S. Mails on Vessels That Were Lost at Sea

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 20, 1918.

Owing to the number of inquiries regarding vessels sunk and, in consequence, whether mails were thereby lost, it is deemed advisable to publish this list of vessels recently sunk, statement being made in connection with each showing what loss of mails occurred.

The vessels and mails are as follows:

S. S. *Justicia:* No mails on board.

S. S. *Carpathia:* No mails on board.

U. S. S. *Covington:* No mails on board.

U. S. S. *President Lincoln:* Six sacks of letter mail and 1 sack of returned parcel-post packages from United States naval bases No. 7 and No. 19, posted between May 27 and May 30.

S. S. *Napoli:* From New York June 8, lost in collision. United States mails for Genoa and Naples, Italy, consisting of 1,000 ordinary letters and 14 registered articles, together with 13,770 ordinary and registered parcel-post packages; also, 7 sacks of mail from the Shanghai (Chinese post office) for Chiasso-Basel, Switzerland.

Postmasters receiving inquiries for missing mail matter shall consider whether the inquiries relate to the mails herein reported as lost, and reply accordingly in case it is apparent that the missing matter was on either the U. S. S. *President Lincoln* or the S. S. *Napoli.*

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 104—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
August 26, 1918.

The Commander in Chief has awarded the distinguished service cross to the following officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

Brig. Gen. B. B. BUCK, commanding general, brigade. "Before and during the attack of Berzy le Sec, France, July 21, 1918, he displayed conspicuous gallantry and heroic leadership of his command. When most of the officers of his brigade had fallen, Gen. Buck, with contempt of personal danger, in spite of heavy artillery bombardment and machine-gun fire, traversed the front of his advancing forces, gave correct directions to his organization commanders, and led the first wave of the culminating attack which stormed and captured the town."

Capt. EDWARD J. MEEHAN, Infantry. "Early in the morning of July 17, 1918, near Monthureak, France, while in an advanced position in the fight, he was severely wounded, but refused to leave his command and continued to direct its operations until it was relieved the night of July 18, 1918."

Capt. WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, Infantry. "Early in the fighting near Month-Ureal, France, July 15, 1918, he was wounded three times, but in spite of suffering and loss of blood he refused to leave his men until his battalion was relieved three days later."

First Lieut. HARRY C. BARNES, Infantry. "He showed good judgment, bravery, and determination in leading his patrol into the enemy's lines in the Bois-Brule near St. Die, in the Vosges, on July 19, 1918. Although seriously wounded, he continued to direct his men and succeeded in driving off the enemy, at the same time wounding four of the German patrol with his own revolver."

Sergt. JOHN U. E. HOPPE, Infantry. "He displayed extraordinary heroism, presence of mind, and physical endurance during an enemy raid against his small advance post near Gildwiller, in Alsace, on July 31, 1918. Although seriously wounded from grenades, he and one private from his company counterattacked a greatly superior enemy, personally killing at least one of them with his rifle, preventing any entry by the enemy into his post and finally reentering our lines after having received a second severe wound."

Corpl. JOHN J. LOTT, Infantry.—"Two different times near St. Agnan, France, July 16, 1918, he preceded his platoon into enemy wire under fire, cut a path for it, and returned and let it through the gaps thus made."

Pvt. First Class ANDY YOUNGBAR, Infantry. "During a raid against a post of his command near Gildwiller, France, July 31, 1918, he showed fine courage and endurance when attacked with hand grenades. Although seriously wounded he joined in a counterattack against greatly superior numbers and continued to fight, even after receiving a second wound, until the enemy was repulsed."

Pvt. EDWARD G. FENWICK. (With French Army.) "On the morning of June 7, 1918, near Abeele, after having suffered severe injuries, with no thought of himself, walked some distance to camp and procured assistance for the three wounded soldiers whom he had removed from his car after it had been struck by a high-explosive shell."

Pvt. First Class GEORGE J. SHIVELY, United State Ambulance Service. "During the fighting near Soissons, France, July 21, 1918, drove his ambulance through shell fire and continued on after his car was badly shattered until he had delivered his patients to a dressing station, when he fainted from serious wounds in his left arm and both legs, existence of which he had denied when the ambulance was hit."

Pvt. ANTHONY DOGESTINO, Infantry. "He voluntarily went out alone through strange territory under heavy bombardment near St. Agnan, France, July 15, 1918, obtained important information and by his own initiative rescued two wounded French soldiers exposed to enemy fire."

Pvt. CROSSLEY HOLROYD, Infantry. "In action of July 16, 1918, near St. Agnan, France, he voluntarily left the shelter of his trench and went into machine gun and artillery fire three times to rescue wounded comrades 100 yards away."

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

By a unanimous vote the Senate yesterday adopted the man-power bill extending the draft-age limits to include all men between 18 and 45 years old. On the roll call Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, voted in the negative, but he later withdrew it and was excused from voting, thus allowing the Senate to be recorded as unanimously in favor of the bill.

The "work or fight" amendment written into the bill by the Committee on Military Affairs, after being modified so as not to apply to strikers who return to work and submit their grievances to the War Labor Board, was approved by a vote of 40 to 29.

The measure now goes to conference between the House and Senate.

Consideration of the "bone-dry" prohibition measure was resumed to-day under an informal understanding that the bill should provide that absolute prohibition would begin on July 1, 1919, and continue through the remainder of the war. At a hearing yesterday before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, representatives of California grape growers asked for the postponement of the effective date of the bill until July 1, 1920.

Senators Lodge and Weeks, of Massachusetts, criticized Army censorship orders prohibiting transmission abroad of certain features of the recent report of the Senate subcommittee that investigated aircraft production.

Hearings on the new war-revenue bill will begin next Tuesday and continue not more than 10 days the Senate Finance Committee announced. All industries will be asked to appoint representative spokesmen so as to avoid duplication of evidence.

Edward D. Dianeloni, of Louisiana, was nominated by President Wilson to be register of the land office at Baton Rouge, La., and William Ventress, of Louisiana, was nominated to be receiver of public moneys at Baton Rouge, both reappointments.

HOUSE.

Dr. Baltasar Brum, minister for foreign affairs of Uruguay, addressed the House yesterday, a reception in his honor following.

Representative Rodenberg, Republican, of Illinois, delivered a speech in which he sought to support his claim that politics has not been adjourned by the administration. Representative Dewalt, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, in replying, stated that Mr. Rodenberg voted against the declaration of war against Germany, for the McLemore resolution, for an embargo against the carrying of munitions on armed ships, and against the revenue bill of 1917.

Representative Mason, of Illinois, criticized the President for what he termed partisanship.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, denied the truth of statements made in a recent report by the Federal Trade Commission concerning the meat-packing industry, and opposed the recommendation of the commission for further Government control of the industry. Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, defended the report of the commission.

Representative London, Socialist, of New York, delivered an address in which he urged the formation of an international league to secure peace.

Testifying before the Commerce Committee, Morris L. Cook, of the Shipping Board, urged quick action on the bill authorizing the President to requisition and build power plants in industrial centers.

New proposals for the income-tax rates in the revenue bill were discussed at a conference between Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee. The new suggestion is to make the normal rate 12 per cent on all incomes up to either $20,000 or $25,000, with an abatement in favor of the earned income as against the unearned income; this abatement would be 2 per cent, making the rate 10 per cent on that class of incomes instead of 12 per cent.

A bill granting to all short-line railroads not under Federal control the same right, privileges, and immunities now enjoyed by Government-controlled roads was introduced by Representative Parker, of New Jersey. Hearings on it will be begun shortly before the Commerce Committee.

FRENCH ORDNANCE MISSION START ON INSPECTION TOUR

The War Department authorizes the following from the Army Ordnance Department:

The French mission of ordnance engineers and experts in the production of ordnance materiel, which since August 7 has been in Washington studying with American ordnance engineers and ordnance production and inspection experts various phases of the munitions program, left Washington following a luncheon given in its honor at the Army and Navy Club by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance.

Division of Duties.

The French mission, which numbers six officers and engineers and 20 foremen and superintendents of French munitions plants, was divided. Experts on shell production left for the shell plants; experts on gun production—field artillery and heavy artillery—for the centers where guns are being forged and machined and where the carriages and recoil mechanisms are being built; the experts on tanks, tractors, and caterpillars left for that part of the country where such materiel is in production.

Lieut. Col. Martinon, head of the mission, proceeded to the Hotel Vanderbilt in New York. He will leave New York City at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning for Elizabethport, N. J. For many years Col. Martinon has been in charge of manufacturing at the plant of Schneider & Cie., Le Greuset, where the famous French howitzers are produced.

Before leaving Washington, Col. Martinon made the following statement:

"In the conferences which have taken place since my arrival with the committee which was formed by Gen. Williams, we have considered in detail all questions relative to the production of ordnance. I would say that we of the French mission and our American conferees are in absolute agreement on all subjects.

"To supply the ever-increasing needs of both the American and French armies, production of certain items of materiel has yet to be increased. We rely on the manufacturers and on the working men of America to increase production—to outdo the magnificent work they have already done.

"We of the French mission are now setting out with Col. James L. Walsh, of the Staff of the Chief of Ordnance, on a long trip to America's many great munitions plants that we may see, on the spot the conditions of production.

To Share in Benefits.

"We would wish that the improvements which have been reached, either by France or America, in ordnance production, should be made use of by either country.

"With this object in view, it is the intention of Gen. Williams to send to France a mission of the same character as this of ours, and which will aim to make known to the French manufacturers all improvements in ordnance production obtained by American manufacturers.

"Needless to say, such an American mission will be very heartily welcomed in France, and that welcome will serve to acknowledge the great kindness which Gen. Williams and the officers of the Ordnance Department have shown us in order to facilitate our work in this country.

"America and France have no secrets one from the other as to the production of any ordnance materiel."

GERMANS, VIOLATING PLEDGE, SINK BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP

Described as "Special Act of Piracy With Hideousness" Beyond the Ordinary.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium issues the following:

Last Thursday the *Gasconier*, one of the Belgium Relief Commission ships, while en route to Belgium with a cargo of food, was attacked by a German submarine off Haugusemb in Norwegian territorial waters, entirely outside of the war zone, and was sunk. After the ship was sunk, the submarine fired on the lifeboats, killing the first officer and five men, and wounding several others of the crew.

The Belgium relief ships operate under an undertaking given by the German Government that they shall be immune from attack so long as they are not in the war zone. This special act of piracy has features of hideousness even greater than ordinary submarine work.

A shipload of food to a starving people, proceeding under guaranties from the German Government, is sunk in neutral waters and even after that the crew is murdered.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF U. S. SHIP CITED FOR BRAVERY IN DANGER

The Navy Department has received from Commander William B. Wells, United States Navy, commander of the U. S. S. *Schurz*, a report reciting the conduct of the officers and men of the *Schurz* when that ship was sunk in collision with the steamship *Florida* on June 21. He states that they acted in accordance with the best traditions of the service, and that the small loss of life, only one man being lost, was due to their courage and coolness.

Five of the officers and seven members of the crew are specifically mentioned, and have been commended by Secretary Daniels. The commanding officer reports that the ship was abandoned in a rough sea shortly before dawn, while it was still very dark, and the fact that there was only one lost and few injured was due to the prompt obedience of the crew and their strict adherence to the "abandon ship drill."

Ship's Officers Commended.

The following officers have been commended:

Lieut. G. F. Howell, United States Navy, executive officer. When the accident occurred he relieved the officer of the deck and at once began preparations for abandoning the ship. He is commended for his efficiency in organizing and drilling his crew and his coolness in carrying out the "Abandon ship" order when the emergency arose.

Lieut. A. W. Schwerin, United States Naval Reserve Force, coolly and efficiently inspected damaged compartments of the ship, made accurate reports, and continued his efforts to find some way to save the vessel until the last man had left and he was ordered to quit the ship.

Lieut. J. E. Shaw, United States Naval Reserve Force, after having been painfully injured, continued his work of rescue for three hours.

Lieut. E. B. Rogers, United States Navy, showed efficiency and coolness in inspecting damaged compartments, in saving or destroying confidential and secret papers, and in skillful handling of his boat.

Lieut. Olav Johnson, United States Navy, commended for the efficiency of his organization of the engineering department, which enabled the men to perform all duties without confusion and in such manner that the vessel was kept afloat for the longest possible time after the collision.

Men of the Crew Named.

The following members of the crew have been commended:

John Milton Kiser, machinist's mate, first class, stayed at his post in charge of the engine rooms, performing his duty efficiently until ordered up by the engineer officer. He did this, knowing the forward fireroom was flooded and the vessel was in immediate danger of sinking.

James A. Donnellan, water tender, was in charge of the fireroom, got all his men out safely, remaining himself until the water in the fireroom was up to his waist.

Fay R. Rabon, water tender, was in charge of the after fireroom, got his men out of the bunkers and fireroom and did not leave his post until ordered out by the engineer officer, although he knew the ship was in a sinking condition.

Virgil W. Dinell, quartermaster, first class, did not take to his life raft, but stayed to assist the captain into the last boat, although he was aware of the danger the ship was in.

Claude H. Judson, boatswain's mate, second class, handled the lowering of the boats with the utmost efficiency and did not leave the ship until every boat was in the water.

David Sarran, seaman, acting coxswain of the motor sailing launch, did efficient rescue work.

Edward C. Bryant did efficient rescue work as coxswain of the motor dory.

Home Addresses of Men.

Home addresses and next of kin of officers and men mentioned above:

Lieut. Howell; father, S. W. Howell, Woodhull, Ill.

Lieut. E. B. Rogers; mother, Mrs. Mary R. Rogers, Herndon, Va.

Lieut. J. E. Shaw; daughter, Miss Lauretta M. Shaw, 350 Obispo Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

Lieut. E. W. Schwerin; mother, Mrs. Lucy B. Schwerin, 2921 Grove Street, Berkeley, Cal.

Lieut. O. Johnson; wife, Mrs. Ada M. Johnson, Vallejo, Cal.

Kiser; father, Winfield Scott Kiser, Routt County, Hayden, Colo.

Donnellan; father, Henry T. Donnellan, 324 South Galvez Street, New Orleans, La.

Rabon; father, Richard Rabon, Kinte, Okla.

Dinnel; mother, Estelle Dinnel, 325 Ash Street, Chico, Cal.

Judson; wife, Rose Judson, general delivery, San Francisco, Cal.

Sarran; sister, Edna Sarran, 921 California Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Bryant; father, Edward R. Bryant, 109 Congress Avenue, Austin, Tex.

Merchandise in Mails For Foreign Countries

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 21, 1918.

At the request of the War Trade Board, postmasters are hereby notified that they may accept shipments of merchandise by mail, otherwise satisfactory, even though the number of packages covering the consignment differs from the number of packages named in the license, because the senders often find it impracticable to determine the exact number of packages a consignment will ultimately make.

It is to be understood that the quantity of merchandise and its value will be in accordance with the 5 per cent variation which the War Trade Board allows on each license.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

ASKS CONSUMERS TO DEMAND LIGHTWEIGHT CATTLE MEATS

The Food Administration issues the following:

Housewives who have been accustomed to purchase beef from heavier weight carcasses should now be able to buy at much lower prices than the average which has ruled during the past year if they observe the Food Administration's request to demand meat from cattle which dress below 475 pounds per head. The Food Administration declared that the lightweight cattle are now moving rapidly to market, the producers in the Southwest endeavoring to dispose of them before they suffer further from the effects of long-continued drought.

Sales Prices of Steers.

Heavy steers are being sold Eastern meat centers for $26 to $27 per 100 pounds; good steers, somewhat lighter in weight, at $24 to $25; medium-weight steers, at $19 to $21, and lightweight steers at $14 to $18.

While prices are not uniform throughout the country, it will be found that this ratio will rule in practically every market. Meat markets which normally cut $26 beef can obviously give their patrons the benefit of such a wide difference in first cost. Selling light cuts, bought at $14 to $18, there should be a material reduction below the selling price of meat bought at $26.

How Market Will Be Helped.

The Food Administration believes that its request for consumption of the light cattle will not only do much to relieve the producers who are affected by severe droughts, but should be followed by a general downward trend in retail purchasing prices—the demand turning to the cattle which are now in abundance and relieving the strain on the market for heavier beef, which is still badly needed for the military forces and for export to the civil populations of the allied countries. The market should naturally follow in its price reductions the difference in first cost, providing a reasonable low price to those who utilize the lightweight cattle. They are wholesome, of good quality, and before being marketed have passed Government inspection.

PULLMAN CAR LINES MANAGER.

L. S. Taylor Appointed by the Director General of Railroads.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 17, 1918.*

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

The operating department of the Pullman Co., now under Federal control, will hereafter be known as the Pullman car lines.

Mr. L. S. Taylor is appointed Federal manager of the Pullman car lines, effective this date, with office in the Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Federal manager of the Pullman car lines will have jurisdiction over all departments, reporting to the director, division of operation.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRANTS UNDER NEW DRAFT AGE LIMITS

(Continued from page 2.)

dwelling in the United States before attaining their majority, considered as citizens thereof.

Question 13. Alien declarants.—You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

Alien Nondeclarants.

Question 14. Alien nondeclarant.—You are a nondeclarant alien if you do not fall within one of the classes described by questions 10, 11, 12, and 13, and are not an Indian. In other words, you are a nondeclarant alien if you are a citizen or subject of some other country than the United States and have not declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States; that is, have not "taken out first papers."

Question 15. If not a citizen of the United States, of what nation are you a citizen or subject?—This need be answered only by declarant and nondeclarant aliens. Remember that a declarant is not yet a citizen of the United States. If you are an alien of either class, state the name of your country, which the registrar will write in this space, for example, "Great Britain," "France," "Italy." State also the name of the subdivision of your country in which you were ordinarily resident before proceeding to the United States, which will be written by the registrar in parentheses after the name of your country, as "Great Brtain (Scotland)." In the case of Czecho-Slovaks, German, or Austrian Poles, Alsatians, Lorrainers, and persons of like status, the registrant may answer "Czecho-Slovak, claimed as subject of Austria-Hungary," "Pole claimed as subject of Germany or Austria-Hungary," "Alsatian claimed as subject of Germany," etc., and such entry shall be made by the registrar.

Present Occupation.

Question 16. Present occupation.—This means your present occupation, trade, or employment, which the registrar will enter in this space. Do not state what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. Simply state what your job is right now. State briefly as "farmer," "miner," "student," "laborer" (on farm, in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon or other factory), "machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold.

Question 17. Employer's name.—If you are working for a firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, the county, or a municipality.

Question 18. Place of employment or business. This means where you work. Give the number and name of street first, then city or town, then county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then town, then county and State.

Question 19. Name of nearest relative.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are not married and have no blood relatives, the name of a close friend should be stated.

Address of Nearest Relative.

Question 20. Address of nearest relative.—In stating the address give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State, or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State.

The registrar will ask the registrant if he receives his mail at a place other than that designated as his present permanent home address in answer to Question 2. If he answers that he receives it at some other place (that is, by general delivery, at a post-office box, in care of some other person at some other address, etc.), the registrant shall state such place in full, which shall be entered by the registrar under the registrant's signature.

The registrant's signature or mark is placed by him at the bottom of the card in a blank space opposite the statement "I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true."

WARNING AGAINST HANDLING OF PICTURES OF ENEMY ORIGIN

Exploitation Being Attempted as Part of German Propaganda Says Military Censor.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The attention of the military censor has been directed to the fact that there are considerable stocks of still and motion pictures of enemy origin in the United States, and that their exploitation is being constantly attempted by certain interests in this country.

Part of German Propaganda.

Publishers and editors, as well as motion-picture producers, distributers and exhibitors, should realize that the object of such exploitation is the furtherance of German propaganda here and that the sole intent is to influence public opinion in America, or wherever such pictures are used, and that consequently the military censorship will not approve such pictures, whether taken before or after our entrance into the war, and whether they be prominently or otherwise displayed, and regardless of caption matter or titles accompanying them.

Violates Enemy Trading Act.

The handling of these enemy pictures violates the "Trading with the Enemy Act." Such pictures were taken solely for the glorification of the German cause and German methods and their introduction here is a part of a subtle propaganda campaign which should be opposed wherever found.

Violations of this request, and attempts to introduce such material, should be immediately reported to the Chief, Military Intelligence Branch, Washington, D. C., where they will be promptly prosecuted.

ORDERS AIRPLANE AMBULANCES FOR ALL U. S. FLYING FIELDS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Following the successful operation of the first ambulance plane at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., Gen. Kenly, commanding the Division of Military Aeronautics, has had all flying field commanding officers supplied with photographs and drawings of this new emergency air carrier, with orders to complete the equipment at once. The nine Texas fields have already finished their equipment.

The airplane ambulance is used in reaching scenes of accidents occurring at a distance from the flying field hospitals and in localities difficult to reach quickly with automobile ambulances. It is in turn followed by an automobile ambulance by road or overland as fast as possible.

Standard Plane Used.

A standard training plane is used for the new airplane ambulance with the rear cockpit cleared and enlarged sufficiently to permit of a combination stretcher seat that allows the injured man to rest easily. He is slightly propped up, with his head toward the pilot and his feet and legs extending into the fuselage. The patient is securely strapped in and made quite as comfortable as in a regular ambulance. The real value of the plane is its speed, but it also assures a far more gentle and comfortable trip than is to be had in a rolling and bumping automobile.

Promotions Announced in Division of Operation

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

DIVISION OF OPERATION,
Washington, August 3, 1918.

Effective at once, the following promotions are announced by the division of operation, mechanical department: John J. Tatum, general supervisor car repairs; F. P. Pfahler, chief mechanical engineer; John McManamy, general supervisor of equipment, West; George N. De Guire, general supervisor of equipment, East; all with offices at Washington, D. C.

FRANK MCMANAMY.
Asst. Director, Division of Operation.

Approved:
C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

The General Supply Committee of the Government will receive sealed proposals at its office in Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, September 16, 1918, for forage, flour, and feed for use in the District of Columbia by the executive departments and other establishments of the Government and for use by such field services as are included in the specifications during the period beginning October 1, 1918, and ending December 31, 1918.

You can't eat your sugar and give it to the soldiers, too.

WHEAT CONSERVATION PROGRAM SET FORTH IN NEW REGULATIONS BY THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

THE 50-50 RULING IS SUPERSEDED

Wheat Bread of the Allies Must Contain 20 Per Cent of Other Grains to Maintain Enough Supplies and Necessary Reserves.

The United States Food Administration authorizes the following:

The recent careful survey by the Food Administrators of the United States, France, England, and Italy of the food resources of the 220,000,000 people fighting against Germany shows that to maintain enough supplies and necessary reserves against disaster there must be maintained in all countries a conservation of wheat flour during the coming year.

It has been agreed that the wheat bread of the Allies shall contain 20 per cent of other grains than wheat, and it is only just that we should bear our share in this saving and that our bread at least should be universal with those who are suffering more greatly from the war than ourselves.

Rely on Voluntary Action.

Distribution and transportation circumstances in the United States render it necessary to rely very largely on the voluntary action of our homes to enforce this mixture. The "Victory bread" so made is wholesome and there is no difficulty in preparation. We desire to emphasize the fact that the mixtures outlined below are for wheat bread and the saving of wheat flour, but they are not intended to displace the large use of corn bread. We must use the mixture with wheat flour in addition to our normal consumption of corn bread.

For this purpose regulations are formulated below, effective September 1, providing, first, for the preparation and marketing by the manufacturing and distributing trades of the country of a mixed flour complying with the international policy, which will be available for purchase by the household; second, in regulations covering the case where straight wheat flour is sold by retailers, that at the same time 20 per cent of other cereal flours must be sold coincidentally; third, requiring that all bakers' bread shall contain 20 per cent of other cereals, and the Food Administration relies upon the householders of the country to mix at least 20 per cent of the substitute cereals into the wheat flour at home for all uses. Corn meal for the use of corn bread should be purchased separately from combination sales.

It is desired to insure a supply of ready mixed flours on the market, and to have millers and dealers of all kinds encourage the use and sale of this flour so that the country may be on a mixed flour basis without the necessity of retailers making combination sales of flour and substitutes.

All such mixed flours made according to the following regulations should be labeled "Victory mixed flour," and are to be labeled with the ingredients in order of their proportion. The flours so mixed must be milled in accordance with the standards of the United States Food Administration. No "mixed flours" (except pancake flours) shall be made or manufactured except in the exact proportions as outlined below:

Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be in the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of barley flour.

Mixed wheat and corn flour shall contain the proportion of 4 pounds of wheat flour to 1 pound of corn flour.

Mixed wheat, barley, and corn flour shall contain the proportions of 8 pounds wheat flour to 1 pound barley and 1 pound corn flour.

Mixed wheat and rye flour shall contain the proportion of 3 pounds of wheat flour and not less than 2 pounds of rye flour.

Whole wheat, entire wheat, or graham flour or meal shall contain at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry.

All the above "Victory flours" may be sold without substitutes, but at no greater price from the miller, wholesaler, or retail dealer than in the case of standard wheat flour.

Retail Sale of Standard Wheat Flour.

The new regulations supersede the 50-50 rule. The retail dealer selling standard wheat flour is required to carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour, and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of some one or more of these in the proportion of 1 pound of substitute to each 4 pounds of wheat flour. No dealer may force any other substitutes in combination upon the consumer, and these substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States Food Administration.

There are some localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry. In order to meet this situation the following flours may be sold in such combination in lieu of the above flours if the consumer so demands at the ratio of 1 pound to each 4 pounds of wheat flour; that is, feterita flour and meals, rice flour, oat flour, kaffir flour, milo flour, peanut flour, bean flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, and buckwheat flour. Pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute, but must be sold in proportion of at least 2 pounds of rye with 3 pounds of wheat flour.

The foregoing rules apply to all custom and exchange transactions, as well as sales of flour to farmers, unless modified by special announcement of the Federal food administrator of the State where the mill is located, acting with the approval of the zone committee.

Bakers.

In compliance with the general situation above, the following alterations are made in the rules and regulations governing the baking trade:

Rule 1–A. The consumption of wheat flour in bakery products not to exceed 70 per cent of the 1917 consumption is hereby rescinded.

Rule 2–A. Wheat-flour substitutes for bakers remain as heretofore with the exception of rye, which will be a substitute when used upon a basis of not less than 40 per cent, which is 2 pounds of rye flour to every 3 pounds of standard wheat flour. When rye is used in this proportion or a greater proportion, no other substitutes are required. If less than this proportion of rye flour is used, the difference between such amount used and 40 per cent must be made up of other substitutes.

Rule 6–A. Bakers will be required to use 1 pound of substitutes to each 4 pounds of wheat flour in all bakery products, including bread, except Class 3a—Crackers—in which only 10 per cent of substitutes other than rye are required.

The use of the name "Victory" will be allowed in all products containing the above proportions of substitutes.

Revisions of Previous Rules.

The previous rules limiting licensees, millers, wholesalers, retailers, and bakers to 30 days' supply of flour will be changed to permit a 60 days' supply.

The rules limiting sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter of a barrel in sparsely settled districts are rescinded.

The rule limiting the sale of flour by millers to wholesalers, or wholesalers to retailers, in combination with substitutes or certificates therefor, and the rule restricting the sale to 70 per cent of previous sales are rescinded.

Manufacturers of alimentary pastes and wheat breakfast foods are limited to their normal consumption of wheat or wheat flour, with the understanding that they are not to unduly expand their ordinary consumption of wheat.

Rules prohibiting the starting of new plants ready for operation prior to July 1, 1918, are rescinded.

Where millers sell directly to consumers they shall obey the same regulations as retail store dealers.

Wheatless days and wheatless meals are discontinued.

Nothing in these regulations is to be construed to mean that there has been any setting aside or changing of the pure-food laws as promulgated by the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, or the internal revenue law as administered by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, which requirements must be conformed to by manufacturers and dealers in all cases.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION OF MEN INDUCTED FOR LIMITED SERVICE

War Department General Orders, No. 71:

II. Men inducted for limited service are generally not in the best physical condition, and are intended to be used in special positions for which they have been fitted by their previous civilian life. They are usually not in such physical condition as to be able to take up the strenuous military drill and exercise required for soldiers generally. Upon the arrival of such men at posts, recruit depots, trade schools, etc., the commanding officers will so graduate their military instruction as to make it compatible with the physical condition of the man. The surgeon should be required to examine each of these men and make recommendations as to the amount of drill or physical exercise he can profitably stand. Men inducted for special or limited service will not be returned to their local boards unless clearly physically unable to perform the special work for which they are inducted.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	47
Missing in action	93
Wounded severely	130
Died of wounds	16
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	32
Died of disease	7
Total	326

Killed in Action.

Capt. Ray P. Harrison. Joseph R. Harrison, Columbia City, Ind.

LIEUTENANTS.

Kenneth E. Fuller. Arthur O. Fuller, 80 Court Street, Exeter, N. H.

Calvin George. Mrs. Mary Cobb George, 19 Fairview Road, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles Evan Hurlbutt. T. Grant Hurlbutt, 83 Hazel Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Eugene P. Canty. Mrs. Nora Canty, 609 Dorchester Avenue, South Boston, Mass.

George I. Furo. Mrs. Carrie Furo, R. F. D. No. 1, Junction, Wis.

Edmund Welton. Mrs. Elizabeth Welton, 95 Adams Street, Dorchester, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Floyd Gallagher. John H. Chambers, Kimbolton, Ohio.

Paul Lucian Harder. Guido Harder, 104 Robert Street, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

William Rizos. Louis Rizos, 1434 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

James C. Sutton. Charles M. Sutton, Robinson, Pa.

Robert Nelson Craidge. Mrs. Eleanor Craidge, 611 Polk Street, Bay City, Mich.

Guy McCarty. Mrs. Callie Howell, Grand View, Tex.

Eugene Trottier. Mrs. Alina Trottier, 30 Elliott Street, Brockton, Mass.

Jerry J. Kucera. Mrs. A. Kucera, 1152 West Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cook John M. Palla. Joseph Palla, 1601 Kaiser Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William Collis. Miss Emma Collis, 219 East One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

John A. Killmeyer. Mrs. Louis Killmeyer, 1238 Woefrum Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert Haney Lymburner. Alfred Lymburner, 602 South Huron Avenue, Harbor Beach, Mich.

George Sedlock. Mrs. Mary Sedlock, 1416 Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

James Witt. Mrs. Rebecca Witt, Norris, S. Dak.

Marion L. Alderton. Frank M. Alderton, Great Cascapon, W. Va.

Conrad M. Ellingson. Mrs. Johanna Waug, Canton, S. Dak.

Samuel Raymond Forney. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Lykens, Pa.

Frank F. Genn. Mrs. Jessie Genn, 204½ South Fourteenth Street, Richmond, Ind.

Henry M. Gerald. Mrs. Sarah Gerald, R. F. D. No. 1, Loris, S. C.

Philip Ghelfi. Mrs. Martha Ghelfi, Genoa, Wis.

William Goetzinger. Mrs. Emelia Goetzinger, 12 Kercheval Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Magnus Grondal. Trond Grondal, Starbuck, Minn.

Wallace W. Lafayette. Frank Lafayette, East Baree Road, Barre, Vt.

Sam G. Lindsey. Miss Mabee Lindsey, 1005 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

William C. Lynch. Mrs. Mary Lynch, 202 Mussey Street, Rutland, Vt.

James D. McCarty. Mrs. Bertha Bergne, Mouth of Laurel, Ky.

Samuel McGuire. Mrs. Lillie Stalcup, R. F. D. No. 2, Doeville, Tenn.

John C. Meeker. Mrs. Anna McDonald, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Frederick Morris. Mrs. Timothy Sullivan, 3 Gay Street, Portland, Me.

Ernest Gustive Nuffer. Mrs. Ernest Nuffer, 251 East Cambria Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles J. Rice. Miss Ruby Davis, Cross Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Eason Tiney. Mrs. Tank Tiney, R. F. D. No. 1, Macclesfield, N. C.

Johnnie Wilburn. W. T. Wilburn, Dennistion, N. C.

Max Doris. Mrs. Mary Cieslak, 1501 Greenleaf Street, Evanston, Ill.

Delbert LaPoint. Mrs. Lizzie LaPoint, Box 147, Linden, Mich.

Peter F. Lish. Frank Lish, Dickinson, N. Dak.

Brancson Lloyd. Mrs. Clara Lloyd, 32 Ward Street, Salem, N. J.

Adelbert Peterson. F. O. Peterson, 63 Chapin Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Gordon Rawley. William F. Rawley, Lankershim, Cal.

Frank Rooney. Michael J. Rooney, Kippen, Mont.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. Kossuth T. Crossen. Mrs. J. K. Crossen, Albany, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Otis Marthaler. Mrs. Maggie Marthaler, 143 Vermont Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Harley Mules. Mrs. George Mules, Elkhorn, Wis.

Emile Tardiff. Norsis Tardiff, Madison, Me.

Cornelius J. Devereaux. John Devereaux, Highland, Mich.

Mika Duda. Steve Lisafski, 715 West Fourteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.

Mike George. Frank Posten, 738 West Fifty-first Place, Chicago, Ill.

John German. William German, General Delivery, Margunville, Ala.

John F. Gilbert. Charles H. Gilbert, 18 Fairfield Avenue, Danbury, Conn.

William Alfred Johnson. Mrs. Celia Johnson, General Delivery, Barronett, Wis.

Leo Kahn. Mrs. Daniel Kahn, 514 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Walter Leo Kobylazak. Mrs. Rose Kobylazak, 400 Thayer Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Kelly Shushereba. Mrs. Annie Shushereba, Smolkin, Austria.

John J. Sullivan. Mrs. Julia Sullivan, 395 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Frank Young. John Young, Liberty, Nebr.

Edward L. Zimmerman. Mrs. S. Zimmerman, 301 Columbia Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Ivan McCutcheon. Mrs. Delia McCutcheon, 2646 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Chester Daniels. Mrs. Louise Daniels, 109 West Willow Street, Normal, Ill.

Stewart K. Nevil. Mrs. George W. Nevil, 1042 Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

James W. Crosland. John Crosland, Holden, Utah.

William M. Glendon. Mrs. Richard Glendon, 13 Sake Street, Winchester, Mass.

Arthur J. Inman. Richard P. Inman, 1107 Massasoit Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Harold E. May. Mrs. C. R. Messinger, 1819 North Fourteenth Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Pvt. Ronald Bathe McNeill. William McNeill, 605 North Jackson Street, Harrisburg, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Frank M. Owens. James A. Owens, Crawford, W. Va.

SERGEANTS.

Robert E. Beauchamp. Mrs. Mary F. Floyd, Bullard, Tex.

Claude Harvey. T. E. Harvey, R. F. D. No. 6, Clarksville, Tenn.

Anthony Scanlan. Mrs. Annie Conway, R. F. D. No. 2, Lost Creek, Pa.

Hamilton Walker Bowen. Mrs. Richard Bowen, 2 Pickens Street, Easley, S. C.

George Kappler. Alex. Kappler, R. F. D. No. 2, Vicksburg, Miss.

William H. Springs. Mrs. Frances Buchner, R. F. D. No. 32, Mars Hill, N. C.

Hans Wyttenburg. J. Wyttenburg, Clackamas, Oreg.

CORPORALS.

Alden Bush. Ralph E. Bush, R. F. D. No. 4, Rockford, Mich.

William F. Caraway. William M. Caraway, 637 North Market Street, Shawnee, Okla.

Louis H. Courcier. Mrs. Philomene Courcier, R. F. D. No. 5, Paducah, Ky.

William L. Cullen. Mrs. Catherine Cullen, R. F. D. Box 211, Gilroy, Cal.

Joseph Michael Kaliszewski. Mrs. Antonette Kaliszewski, 790 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Eben J. McIntosh. Mrs. T. Newell Lane, 256 Brooks Street, Wollaston, Mass.

Alex D. Nurse. Mrs. Lucy Nurse, Bulls Ferry Road, Hudson Heights, N. Y.

George Smith. Mrs. Thomas Bernhart, 381 New York Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Charlie A. Stark. Jacob G. Stark, 707 East Seventh Street, Bartlesville, Okla.

Anton Stransky. Jim Tegar, General Delivery, Omaha, Nebr.

Angus Joseph White. Mrs. Liza White, 304 Thirty-seventh Street, Bay City, Mich.

Thomas S. Williams. William J. Williams, Newark, Ill.

George A. Wurmbach. Otto Wurmbach, 3816 R Street, Omaha, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Aslin. Tom Aslin, Aurora, Kans.

Roy Barrows. Mrs. Victoria Barrows, 114 Wildwood Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Edward M. Bartholomew. Nellie Kennedy, 347 Ferry Street, Easton, Pa.

John Bazydlo. Stony Bazydlo, Oglesby, Ill.

Ralph Capatosta. Louis Capatosta, 331 Gom Street, Lowell, Mass.

Joseph Chicoine. Mrs. Ezilda Chicoine, 10 Maple Street, Webster, Mass.

Harry M. Fawber. Harvey Fawber, 13 South Dorwart Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Garrett J. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Maggie Fitzgerald, 1509 Thirty-fourth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

George Halas. George Halas, 4927 Northcot Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.

Charles H. Hampton. William H. Hampton, 2527 Waughtown Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Samuel Hatty. Mrs. Nellie Hatty, 1314 South Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marcus Hill. Mrs. Naomi Hill, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Robert M. Hughett. Alex Hughett, Huntsville, Tenn.

Frederick Hummell. Joseph Hummell, 45 North Street, Seymour, Conn.

Paul Hunt. Mrs. Mattie B. Hunt, Centerville, Ind.

Cecil E. Kell. Mrs. Verna Ruth Kell, 614 Elm Street, Centralia, Ill.

William G. Kinsey. Mrs. Hannah Kinsey, R. F. D. No. 29, Winchester, Ind.

Andrew E. Kraftshack. Mrs. Mary Kraftshack, 2018 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ted Lachayewski. Michael Lachayewski, 718 South Van Buren Street, Bay City, Mich.

Levy B. Laferry. John W. Laferry, Brooken, Okla.

Marion Samuel Lamb. W. H. Lamb, R. F. D. No. 2, Livermore, Iowa.

Frank Lapointe. Frank Lapointe, sr., Wilton, N. H.

Stephen Joseph Lasky. Michael Lasky, 718 South Van Buren Street, Bay City, Mich.

Elliot Lavoy. Vivian Gochenour, Newport, Ark.

Fessenden Lutz. Mrs. Nellie Lutz, Fairfield, Me.

Raymond E. McCammack. Mrs. Mary Biggs, 44 Martinsville Street, Greencastle, Ind.

Ernest F. McGuire. Sol Soggins, R. F. D. No. 5, Cairo, Ga.

Claude Mackey. Mrs. T. G. Mackey, Leeds, Ala.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Frank Mackey. Albert Mackey, R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Mich.

Luther S. Melton. Ben F. Melton, Lawson, Okla.

Clarance Andrew Miller. Mrs. Ettie Miller, Carbon, Ind,

James Moore. Levi Moore, Porterwood, W. Va.

Francis P. Murry. Owen Murry, 216 South Eighteenth Street, Easton, Pa.

Thomas Tolifson Netland. Peter Netland, Catawba, Wis.

Warn Norman. I. T. Norman, Mill Creek, W. Va.

Frank O'Neil. J. W. Morris, R. F. D. No. 1, Viroqua, Wis.

Thomas J. O'Reilly. Patrick O'Reilly, 1 Crest Street, Concord Junction, Mass.

Eddie Osborn. Mrs. Mary Osborn, St. Bernice, Ind.

John Carroll Osterberg. Mrs. Fannie Osterberg, State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Harvey Oxford. Mrs. Sarah Delph, Keokee, Va.

William Perkins. Mrs. Lon Perkins, Whitley City, Ky.

R. Arnold Rohan. John A. Rohan, 10 Butler Street, Meriden, Conn.

Leslie Newton Rogers. Mrs. Marthey J. Rogers, 1009 East Tenth Street, Bloomington, Ind.

Herbert R. Schmidt. Herman Schmidt, 595 Ancher Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles W. Schmitt. Mrs. Emma Schmitt, 5431 Bischoff Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Daylon Sears. W. S. Sears, Apex, N. C.

James Shaughnessy. No emergency address given.

John G. Schamberg. Mrs. Catherine Tuite, 221 Taylor Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lawrence Clapp Smith. Anita Britton, 312 Maple Street, West, Johnston City, Tenn.

Charley Bryan Sullivan. A. F. Sullivan, Perkins, Ky.

Charles M. Tucker. Mrs. Mary C. Tucker, 831 West Forty-third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lyle J. Turner. Milferd Woodworth, 186 Center Street, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Arthur Van Os. Roscoa Van Os, 5833 Norfolk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred H. Ward. Frank R. Ward, Moultrie, Ga.

George E. Wenner. Fred Wenner, 3310 West Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dock Wolford. Green Wolford, Edgarton, W. Va.

Robert Stanley Woods. William Woods, R. F. D. No. 1, Blacksbury, W. Va.

Orville L. Wymore. Mrs. Sladie Wymore, Barnes City, Iowa.

John Zacharoff. Mike Zacharoff, 661 Belmont Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Lawrence J. Lavelle. Mrs. Mary Lavelle, 22 Charter Street, Washington, Pa.

John C. Mate. Mrs. Eliza Mate, 311 Montgomery Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Steve Milinkovich. Peter Milinkovich, 201 Davidson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Claude E. Nash. James E. Nash, Fordland, Me.

Mike Noinetz. Anthony Noinetz, Chercasy, Kieve Province, Russia.

John H. Pape. Fred Pape, R. F. D. No. 1, box 55, Rocky River, Ohio.

Phillip E. Plaster. Tom H. Plaster, 211 South Market Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

England Plunkett. Mrs. J. A. Plunkett, Camden, Ark.

Vincent Prota. Mrs. Julia Petronella, 205 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Steve Przybylski. John Przybylski, 4308 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fred N. Ratcliffe. George Ratcliffe, Rose Dale, Ind.

William S. Rice. James M. Rice, R. F. D. No. 1, Mars Hill, N. C.

George A. Demers. Mrs. Adele Demers, 22 Thorne Street, Worcester, Mass.

Harold H. Fahey. Mrs. Mary Fahey, 911 Fourteenth Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank Howard Lovett. Mrs. Alice Lovett, 156 Oakland Avenue, Methuen, Mass.

Henry Osborn. Mrs. Ada Osborn, St. Bernice, Ind.

Jack Ozment. Mrs. Mary Pitchford, Red Oak, Okla.

William C. Peters. Jacob L. Peters, West Liberty, Iowa.

Joseph Preszlo. Miss Mary Preszlo, Chestnut Street, Hatfield, Mass.

Thomas W. Priddy. Thomas Priddy, 1142 Thomas Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Baldwin Rech. Mrs. Kathrine Rech, 845 Fourteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Anthony Rogers. Joseph Rogers, 912 Mountain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Otho Elvy Smith. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Proctorville, Ohio.

John J. Southern. Mrs. Margaret Southern, 106 Circular Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Marlin D. Stewart. A. J. Stewart, Hill Top, Ark.

Bert C. Tippman. Lewis Tippman, 514 North Twelfth Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Ola Tofte. Hans Tofte, Vinstia Station, Gudbrandsdalen, Norway.

Joseph B. Turner. W. H. Turner, Whitesburg, Ky.

Andrew B. Whaley. Arthur F. Whaley, Hampshire, Tex.

Bert C. Wootten. Frank Wootten, 2926 East Thirteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Yokela. Mathew Yokela, 214½ Rollstone Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Alfred H. Zatorski. Benno Zatorski, 1515 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ralph Sibbio. Gennaro Sibbio, 8615 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Otto Simpson. Mrs. Charles Brinker, Romeo, Mich.

Joseph A. Sistek. Mrs. Merie Brych, 1410 South Thirteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Joseph Skuers. Thomas Skuers, Sweethall, Va.

Grover C. Starr. George B. Starr, Haugen, Wis.

Clarence Sween. Anton Sween, Fairview, Mont.

Adam Tavrell. Alex Tavrell, 6919 Gertrude Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nels Thompson. Mrs. Betsy Thompson, Van Hook, N. Dak.

Boyd Wade. Harley Wade, 1716 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Joe Walk. Joseph Walk, sr., Kilgore, Ky.

William W. Wasson. Mrs. M. L. Wasson, Blue Mountain, Ala.

Frank Waters. John T. Parker, Sellwood Building, Duluth, Minn.

Harry S. Wiggins. Wiley T. Wiggins, care of King Hotel, Ennis, Tex.

Michael Frank Wilkins. Mrs. Frances Rose Wilczynski, 76 Addison Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Alex B. Wolkow. William Wolkow, 131 Center Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Allen P. Wortman. Charles Wortman, 1149 Villa Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

John Zojac. Rudolph Dugack, 747 North Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Stephen Zuck. Mike Smith, 53 Union Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Sergt. John G. Roehrig. Mrs. Coradina Roehrig, 337 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Harrison B. Scott. Thomas Scott, Harrison Avenue, Mount Sterling, Ky.

Robert T. Johnson. Charles H. Knight, 114 Blackstone Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Mechanician Melvin H. Howard. Mrs. Ida M. Howard, box 151, South Auburn, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

Walter Artesh. Alex Kretowich, 43 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

George Albert Biszak. Mrs. Mary Biszak, 3309 West Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill.

Wes C. Clifton. Sam Clifton, Mahl, Tex.

James O. Herbert. Mrs. J. Garland, 27 St. Joseph Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

James W. Higgs. John T. Higgs, Wybark, Okla.

Julius L. Johnson. Alfred Souerlund, Box 145, Hermansville, Mich.

Logan H. Johnson. Teddy Johnson, Belle Prairie, Ill.

Edward W. Loterbour. John Loterbour, Nora Springs, Iowa.

George P. Lyne. Mrs. W. A. Lyne, Tishomingo, Okla.

Dallas J. Reed. John W. Reed, Whitehall, Mont.

Iner C. Simpson. Mrs. Mary N. Simpson, 629 South Fourth Street East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

James E. Taylor. Mrs. Eva Taylor, South Washington Avenue, Mason City, Iowa.

Marc D. Freeman. Mrs. Dora B. Freeman, 728 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joe Holandak. Michael Holandak, Alpha, N. Y.

Vernon J. Johnston. James W. Johnston, Nespelem, Wash.

Julius H. Kalberla. Mrs. Lizzie Hutchinson, Colma, Cal.

Louis Kaplan. Nathan Kaplan, 1266 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Kuester. Fred Kuester, 918 Swift Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

Harold C. Martin. Mrs. Bertha D. Martin, Houston, Tex.

Louis Milani. Nick Milani, 54 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas M. Mooney. Mrs. Thomas Mooney, Mill Street, Lee, Mass.

Tony Motespappas. M. Motespappas, Corcorino, Italy.

Wallace R. Newcomb. W. B. Newcomb, 1008 East Second Street, Olympia, Wash.

Thomas G. Ruby. Henry Ruby, Rubio, Iowa.

August Sander. Miss Augusta Sander, 12 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Fred J. Sleasman. Joseph Sleasman, R. F. D. No. 1, Watervliet, N. Y.

Harry H. Stalnaker. Mrs. J. A. Stalnaker, Independence, Oreg.

Donald K. Thurmond. Mrs. F. S. Thurmond, 3008 Alki Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Zenos R. Miller. Mrs. James A. Miller, 131 Scofield Avenue, Carthage, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Leslie S. Phillips. Frank C. Phillips, Laurel, Nebr.

William A. Crocker. Mrs. Agnes Crocker, Leechburg, Pa.

Bugler Michael J. Garstecke. Mrs. Mary Garstecke, 835 Main Street, Mount Pleasant, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Charles J. Agnew. Mrs. James J. Agnew, 1935 Signal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Omer L. Alexander. Mrs. Amanda J. Alexander, Pateros, Wash.

John M. Anderson. Mrs. Drucie V. Anderson, 533 Main Street, Bellwood, Pa.

James K. Ashton. John H. Ashton, 5422 Tacony Street, Frankford, Pa.

Edward H. Bair, jr. Edward H. Bair, sr., 515 North Main Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Diego M. Banegas. Mrs. Enacia Banegas, Dona Ana, N. Mex.

Samuel H. Barlett. Mrs. Ida Barlett, Mifflin, Pa.

Cecil T. Bostwick. John L. Bostwick, Pleasant Valley, Okla.

George Brobst. Jeremiah Brobst, R. F. D. No. 4, Catawissa, Pa.

Stanley C. Burns. Mrs. Richard Burns, 1505 West Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas A. Coakley. Mrs. Thomas Coakley, 1249 South Hanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred P. Colburn. Mrs. S. Walton, 740 Elin Street, San Jose, Cal.

Lee Adams. George W. Adams, Oakhurst, Tex.

John W. Anders. Ernest J. Anders, Stamford, Tex.

Guiseppe Avola. Miss Maria Avola, Barrafranca, Caltanissetta, Italy.

George R. Booher. Mrs. Sarah Booher, Tuttle, Okla.

James B. Clayton. Mrs. Minnie B. Clayton, Clymer, Pa.

Thomas Garrity. Patrick Garrity, 4847 Aspen Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles M. Henry. Mrs. Sara A. Scott, 29 Summer Avenue, Washington, Pa.

Joseph Hogg. Jonathan Hogg, 1430 Steadman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John B. Howard. Mrs. Caroline Howard, Avon, Colo.

William J. Krause. Mrs. Myrtle May Krause, Black Log, Pa.

Robert E. McManamy. Mrs. Isabella McManamy, Derry, Pa.

Frederick H. Page. Mrs. Minnie Page, 95 Cromer Street, London, England.

Earl W. Redding. Mrs. Lucy D. Redding, 528 Second Street, Richmond, Cal.

Benjamin F. Ross. Taylor Ross, Artesia, N. Mex.

James Shuster. James M. Shuster, R. F. D. No. 1, Leechburg, Pa.

Patrick J. Thomas. Charles Thomas, 320 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John F. Tobin, jr. John F. Tobin, 755 North Thirty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Beauchesne. Joseph Beauchesne, Gentilly, Quebec, Canada.

Prince Bokovoy. Samson Bokovoy, Eagle Butte, Mont.

Harold J. Carney. Miss Margaret Carney, 138 Lamberton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Roy Detillian. Mrs. Serepta Detillian, box 566, Mount Vernon, Wash.

William Francis Donnelly. John Donnelly, 404 Beverage Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

John E. Harrica. Mrs. Johannah Harrica, Loon Avenue, Chateaugay, N. Y.

Clinton Jeffres. Mrs. Kate Applegate, Horace, Nebr.

Louis B. Lizotte. Mrs. Louis Lizotte, 308 Middleboro Avenue, East Taunton, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Thomas R. Lynch. Mrs. Catherine Lynch, 173 Main Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Joseph Patroski. Miss Jennie Klinicka, 915 North American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William M. Pfarrer. Carie Burling, Lambert, Mont.
Antonio Prattico. Miss Mary Prattico, 77 Katherine Street, New York, N. Y.
Dorsie Richard. Sasthen Richard, Cameron, La.
William Robertson. Mrs. Anna Bell Robertson, St. Paul, Minn.
John Sakovitch. Henry Sakovitch, 5 Cooper Street, Boston, Mass.
David L. Williams. John H. Williams, Brooklin, W. Va.
Henry E. Fitch. Mrs. Adela Douglas, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Leslie J. Forsha. Mrs. Gertrude Forsha, Blairsville, Pa.
Oscar T. Gaile. Uel Gaile, R. F. D. No. 1, Elmore City, Okla.
Miguel A. Gallegos. Mrs. Refujie M. Gallegos, Eito, N. Mex.
Placido Garcia. Mrs. Estanislada H. Garcia, 1022 E Street, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
John E. Gilcrease. Mrs. Louise Gilcrease, Boyce, La.
Frank G. Girard. Mrs. Maggie Girard, Hatboro, Pa.
Andy L. Gollas. Mrs. Elizabeth Gollas, 5 Chamber Street, Steelton, Pa.
Elwin Gray. William Suman, New Alexandria, Pa.
Alfonso Grieco. Mrs. Maria Grieco, 112 Emerson Street, Rochester, N. Y.
John Guarascio. Mrs. John Guarascio, Parrenti, Italy.
Marvin E. Hadsall. Mrs. Gertrude Henry, Homer City, Pa.
Joseph A. Heathcote. Mrs. Mary Heathcote, 1333 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James Hennessy. James F. Hennessy, Braman, Okla.
Calistro Hernandez. Mrs. Maria Mirabel, Roswell, N. Mex.
Martin L. Houser. William F. Housér, 331 South Rush Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carlton Johnson. James R. Johnson, Milwaukee, N. C.
Ralph A. Kennicott. Clarence M. Kennicott, General Delivery, Boulder, Colo.
Frederick J. Leonard. Mrs. A. P. Garnis, 17 West Nineteenth Street, Covington, Ky.
Callistro Luchini. Mrs. Ananguta Luchini, Allison, Colo.
Thomas P. Lynch. Mrs. Bridget Lynch, 161 Prospect Street, Painesville, Ohio.
Kiner C. McClure. Mrs. Amanda C. McClure, Nittany, Center County, Pa.
Carl L. McKelvy. Mrs. Sarah J. McKelvy, Manor, Pa.
Jethro A. Maser. Mrs. Minnie Maser. R. F. D. No. 5, Johnstown, Pa.
Clarence E. Mock. Mrs. Esther H. Mock, 419 First Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Daniel J. Morrow. Mrs. Blanch Morrow, 227 De Lancey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jerome Olien. Henry Olien, Wevelghem, Belgium.
Ivan Ovtschinnikoff. Miss Helen Stiltz, 3922 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Herminio Padilla. Louis Padilla, Kelly, N. Mex.
William Prickett. James B. Prickett, Golden, Tex.
Aparicio Rael. Mrs. Tulis Rael, Santa Rosa, N. Mex.
Frank Ruggiero. Mrs. Jennie Ruggiero, 4111 South Bodine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred E. Smith. Mrs. Margaret E. Smith, 222 Mulberry Street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Ralph H. Stein. Mrs. Waid V. Stoyer, 39 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Michael Steiner. Paul Steiner, Jessup, Pa.
Charlie B. Wilson. Mrs. Etta Hill, Claud, N. Mex.
Frank L. Womer. Mrs. Amenda Womer, 623 St. John Street, Allentown, Pa.
Russell K. Yoders. Mrs. William Yoders, Waynesburg, Pa.
James W. Tomlinson. Jim M. Tomlinson, R. F. D. No. 3, Rocky Ford, Colo.
William R. Toomey. Mrs. Annie Toomey, 5849 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Tosh. Mrs. Mary Tosh, Ligonier, Pa.
Samuel M. Turner, jr. Mrs. Ellen Turner, 1154 West Hilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George H. Vance. Mrs. Mary E. Vance, 1309 Eleventh Street, Altoona, Pa.
Albert Wegner. Mrs. Beatrice B. Thomas, Cegar, Okla.

Previously Reported Missing in Action—Now Reported Wounded Severely.

Pvt. Ralph J. Reil. Julius Reil, 31 Chestnut Street, Franklin, N. H.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	27
Missing in action	96
Wounded severely	118
Died of wounds	9
Died from accident and other causes	6
Died of disease	5
Wounded (degree undetermined)	42
Total	303

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph F. Baldwin. Dr. A. P. Baldwin, 431 West Ferguson Street, Tyler, Tex.
Marion C. Cranefield. Frederic Cranefield, 304 North Orchard Street, Madison, Wis.
Warren B. Hunting. George B. Hunting, 34 West Twenty-fifth Street, Baltimore, Md.

SERGEANTS.

Hett Phillips. Mrs. Alice Phillips, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 6, Oneida, Tenn.
Eilert Auen. Eilert Auen, Lake View, Iowa.
Frank G. Burt. Benjamin Burt, Fort Allegany, Pa.
Musician Ray A. Master. Mrs. Rebecca Sicker, Topton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William P. Darnall. Charles C. Darnall, Avery, Tex.
Sidney E. Embry. Andrew A. Embry, Cooper County, Mo.
Edward H. Emmons. Frank M. Emmons, R. F. D. No. 3, San Augustine, Tex.
George A. Frank. Charles W. Frank, Shawano, Wis.
William A. Herren. Mrs. Frank Herren, R. F. D. No. 2, Wills Point, Tex.
James M. Miller. Mrs. Mattie P. Miller, 1610 Clay Street, Houston, Tex.
Oscar Pederson. Mrs. Ellen Pederson, Wells, Mich.
David D. Sloan. John J. Sloan, Horton, Mont.
Joseph J. Taggart. Mrs. Polly Taggart, West Rutland, Vt.
Fred Herman. Mrs. Christina Herman, Ellendale, N. Dak.
Arthur G. Kapitske. Henry G. Kapitske, 771 Savin Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
Hjalmer M. Lovaas. Mrs. Martine C. Lovaas, Cumberland, Wis.
Fred Masch. Mrs. Laura Jahrman, 610 Twentieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Myers. William Myers, Cumberland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John J. O'Connell. John O'Connell, 299 East Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Melvin C. Patten. Charles H. Patten, Payson, Utah.
Frank Pettry. John Pettry, Oxley, W. Va.
Joseph Semik. Stefan Matuszyk, 508 Shabbona Street, Streator, Ill.
John August Timm. Miss Ella Timm, 220 Hewitt Street, Neenah, Wis.
Carmenio Uricchio. Frank Uricchio, 68 Myrtle Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph E. Hoopes. Mrs. J. B. Hoopes, 5406 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lee C. Lewis. Mrs. Dora S. Lewis, Tumwater, Wash.
Sergt. Kenneth H. Thompson. Harry Thompson, St.-Claire Avenue, Liverpool, Ohio.
Corpl. Richard H. Vette. Mrs. Anna Husmann, 403 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mechanic Herbert George Schwab. John Schwab, Richville, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Delmar Quigley. Mrs. Winifred Quigley, 33 Alexander Street, Newark, N. J.
William H. Taylor. Mrs. Bell Cunningham Taylor, Atlantic Avenue, Cape May Courthouse, N. J.
Knowras Wallgopolski. William Wallgopolski, 1151 Tecumseh Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Ashley Wilson. Haydon Wilson, Lonewolf, Okla.

Died of Disease.

Capt. Francis Drennan Fletcher. Mrs. Leona A. Fletcher, 614 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.
Pvt. August Nemechenk. Mrs. Hannah E. Nemechenk, Belle Plain, Iowa.
Pvt. John H. Woodson. Mrs. Mannie Wilsin, 1937 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Pvt. Sidney J. Smith. William R. Smith, Helling Springs, Ala.
Pvt. John Strach. Mrs. Charles Stepen, 100 Browdwey Street, Nanticoke, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. Tom P. Kester. P. J. Kester, 217 South Harvey Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
Sergt. George O. McCormick. W. L. McCormick, 1341 Illinois Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wagoner Clayton W. Starr. Mrs. Malinda Starr, Greensboro, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Charles T. Emerson. Edward Emerson, 118 North Third Street, Columbus, Ohio.
William Krensing. Fred Krensing, Browns Valley, Minn.
William J. McComb. Mrs. Lavenia Sonburg, Helper, Utah.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Charles W. Ryder. Mrs. C. W. Ryder, care Capt. H. P. Perrine, Hotel Westminster, Atlantic City, N. J.
Capt. Charles E. Speer. Mrs. Theodore K. Miller, Washington Apartments, North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
Capt. Milo J. Warner. Mrs. Dorothy B. Warner, 905 Montana Street, El Paso, Tex.
Lieut. Cyril Carder. F. Carder, Pine Street, Corning, N. Y.
Lieut. Earl Almon. Mrs. Sarah J. Massey, Warm Springs, Ark.
Lieut. James G. Caldwell. James G. Caldwell, 1269 First Street, Louisville, Ky.
Lieut. William G. Martin. May Martin, Bay Harbor, Fla.
Lieut. J. Townsend Cassedy. W. F. Cassedy, 355 Grand Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
Sergt. George D. Dalrymple. Mrs. Maude Dalrymple, Plainfield, Mass.
Sergt. Alfred P. Jahn. P. F. Jahn, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Sergt. Julius Jankowsky. Marcel Herman, Dumond Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CORPORALS.

Clarence A. Butts. William Butts, North Victor Avenue, Rocky River, Ohio.
Edwin Carlson. G. A. Carlson, 259 East Oak Street, Ironwood, Mich.
Luther Summers. Mrs. Emma Nightwine, R. F. D. No. 1, Athens, Ala.
William Welborn. W. S. Welborn, Wilkesboro, N. C.
Doe Bennett. Dick Bennett, Lanty, Ark.
Stanley E. Blankenbaker. Mrs. Annie Blankenbaker, 3113 Elliot Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Ulysses Degman. Mrs. Florence McCaffey, 2331 Rockfeller Avenue, Everett, Wash.
Leonard F. McGee. Mrs. Ellen M. McGee, Baltimore, Md.
Edward Elma McVicker. Chester McVicker, 1850 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Gordon Eldridge Maloney. Miss Maie Maloney, 2126 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ralph Sigurd Mickelson. Emil Mickelson, Ironwood, Mich.
Joseph L. Moore. Mrs. Matilda Moore, Fall Branch, Tenn.
Albert L. Packard. Mrs. Albert Packard, North Main Street, Florence, Mass.
Clyde J. Semones. Robert Semones, 218½ South Fifth Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
John Herman Umbs. Miss Minnie Umbs, 893 34th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Earl L. Young. Mrs. Myrtle B. Young, R. F. D. No. 1, Maple City, Kans.
Merrill McFadden. John W. McFadden, Pennsville, Pa.
Bugler Louis Macala. Harry Conrad, 1411 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Mechanic James L. Mixon. James A. Mixon, Watson, La.
Mechanic Peter Kosziowski. Theodore Kosztowski, 106 Alexander Street, Carthage, N. Y.
Saddler Ralph Rosato. Mrs. Angelina Rosato, 1145 Sloan Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Wagoner Ray Cassidy. J. W. Cassidy, Montrose, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Rosario Arabia. Pedro Altamare, 4319 Lepper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stephen Avram. Nick Avram, 177 Herkunri Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Donate Bartone. Rocco Feegogell, 833 Kent Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lawrence E. Barnhart. Mrs. Marriah Barnhart, Sherman, W. Va.
Philip Basile. Sam Basile, 2 Mudley Street, Newton, Mass.
Sam Black. Mrs. Betty N. Black, Marietta, Okla.
Alex F. Bottomlee. Mrs. Narris Bottomlee, R. F. D. No. 3, Harriman, Tenn.
Ivan H. Bovee. Walter Bovee, Argyle, Minn.
Rolla O. Brown. Mrs. Annie W. Brown, 1014 Myra Street, Moberly, Mo.
Dale A. Buchanan. James T. Buchanan, 1600 Water Street, Peru, Ill.
Edward M. Butler. William Butler, 64 Fourth Street, Turner Falls, Mass.
George M. Calvert. George Albert Calvert, 260 Cortland Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Henry Christensen. Dan C. Straight, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 22, Greeley, Colo.
Glenn Clough. Tipton Clough, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Tom Cole. Mrs. Fannie Cole, Main Street, Catlettsburg, Ky.
Louis Cornetta. Mrs. Rost Opramollo, Persario, Italy.
Stanley Dawicki. Joseph Dawicki, 228 First Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Clayton C. Dunham. Mrs. Dennis Dunham, Montour, Iowa.
Antone Eierdam. Amol Eierdam, Harrison, Idaho.
William H. Emmett. Mrs. E. Spargo, 1035 East Park Street, Butte, Mont.
Lee Heater. Frank Heater, Newton, W. Va.
Rudolph Herzog. Mrs. Helen Herzog, 2011 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. Y.
Elmer G. Holmes. Elmer F. Holmes, 603 Salem Street, Malden, Mass.
Ed Huffman. C. W. Huffman, Bloomington, Ind.
John W. Kelso, jr. John W. Kelso, sr., 1401 Hutton Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
Tony Laiacono. Boszo Mannina, 330 East One hundred and seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
August E. Lambert. Earnest B. Lambert, Box 78, Metolius, Oreg.
John Lapinski. John Zuper, 1949 Clark Street, Racine, Wis.
Paul Larsen. Mrs. A. Larsen, Nakskov, Denmark.
Bassel Frank Balantino. Mrs. Mary Balantino, Harakopio, Koronis, Greece.
Thomas J. Devereaux. Martin Devereaux, 237 Tremont Street, Somerville, Mass.
Leo F. Doherty. Mrs. Rose Doherty, 11 Auburn Street, Boston, Mass.
George L. Durgin. Mrs. Maria Durgin, 17 Northend Street, Peabody, Mass.
Simon E. Holsaptle. John Holsaptle, Lasegette, Ind.
Harrison W. Huffman. Ran L. Huffman, Gastonia, N. C.
Jesse Hurst. Mrs. Ella Hurst, West Terre Haute, Ind.
Harrison Johnson. Mrs. Carry Johnson, Becker, Ind.
John W. Kitchen. Jasper H. Kitchen, Light Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louis Lindsay. Miss Agnes Lindsay, 128 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Rhuna Howard Marvin. Mrs. Charles Emmet Marvin, Tustin, Mich.
John A. Miller. Mrs. B. Miller, 65 Alpine Street, Somerville, Mass.
Edward R. Myers. John S. Myers, Bergholz, Ohio.
Ralph R. Reed. Mrs. Jennie Dodge, Caseville, Wis.
John Rowlett. Elmer Rowlett, Bustleton, Pa.
Jacob G. Schwab. Augusta Schwab, 1629 Woffrum Street, Chicago, Ill.
William H. Stanton. Jay J. Stanton, Elmhurst, Pa.
Frank C. Sullivan. Mrs. Sullivan, 155 Raymond Street, North Cambridge, Mass.
Graham H. Airth. James Spanen, 167 Twenty-ninth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur S. Andrian. John S. Andrian, 9 Richmond Place, Lynn, Mass.
Charlie M. Barnett. James H. Barnett, 717 North Thirteenth Street, Griffin, Ga.
Frederick C. Beach. Mrs. Stanley W. Beach, 1812 Elm Street, Stratford, Conn.
Frank E. Behrend. Mrs. Minnie Behrend, 459 Elmwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Frank L. Berry. Mrs. W. E. Berry, 1319 B Avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Clarence V. Bowers. Mrs. Minnie Bowers, Washington Hotel, York, Pa.
Joseph R. Brooks. Komourse Jerry, 79 Williams Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Ernest W. Brown. Mrs. Susan S. Brown, 226 Starr Street, New Haven, Conn.
William J. Burke. John Burke, 5918 Michigan Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur Russell Bush. Mrs. Margaret Lewellyn, 535 Justus Avenue, Carnegie, Pa.
Albert Carter. Mrs. Chris Strouss, Faribault, Minn.
Arther J. Casey. Mrs. Malvina M. Casey, 3 Harland Avenue, Wells, Mich.
Walter M. Clago. Z. B. Clago, 23 Parson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Ray C. Coleman. Charles Coleman, Enterprise, Utah.
Walter S. Condren. Mrs. Mary Condren, R. F. D. No. 1, Gardena, Cal.
William B. Connell. Fred Rehbach, 412 West Washington Street, Champaign, Ill.
Jeff Cook. Andrew Cook, General Delivery, Lutie, Okla.
Leon John Courtney. George John Courtney, 496 Grandy Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Steve Dubiel. Leo Dubiel, 957 Columbia Avenue, Hammond, Ind.
Will E. Gray. M. T. Mabbs, Danno, Ark.
William Gregory. Mrs. H. L. Mead, 547 Cass Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Edward A. Grigware. Miss Emma Grigware, 19 Bliss Street, Springfield, Mass.
Carl J. Jernberg. P. A. Jernberg, Lincolnville, Kans.
Raymond Jones. Miss Grace Jones, 116 Randolph Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Peter E. Kaloumiris. Mrs. Evene Theodore, 206 Essex Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Anton Kaminski. Mrs. Anna Novsk, 4823 South Winchester Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence King. Mrs. Elizabeth King, 2847 Ambia Annex, Toledo, Ohio.
Carol Komovowski. Mrs. Tiraza Komovowski, Lublyn, Poland.
Eugene Laurin. Mrs. Virginia Laurin, International Falls, Minn.
Leo E. Leveille. Emile Leveille, Old Town, Me.
Julius J. Lewentowicz. John Lewentowicz, 127 Broad Street, New Britain, Conn.
James L. Mansel. Frank Mansell, 2928 Vinton Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Edward Julius Menze. Mrs. Agatha Menze, Haworth, N. J.
Sampson Moore. Leonard Moore, Rose Siding, W. Va.
Elijah Mullins. Mrs. M. F. Mullins, Mildie, Ky.
Willie Mullins. Charles M. Mullins, Livingston, Ky.
Clifford H. Ogle. Mrs. Anne M. Ogle, R. F. D. No. 21, Idaville, Ind.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Leslie E. Cooper. Joe W. Cooper, Watertown, Tenn.
Sergt. Frank J. Davis. Mrs. Elizabeth Reardon, 115 Concord Street, Lowell, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Johnston. Mrs. Andrew Marshall, Geneseo, N. Y.
Charles E. Lloyd. Mrs. Katherine Adrianna Prucell, 712 Second Street, Dixon, Ill.
Ray E. McWethy. Elmer McWethy, Pavilion, N. Y.
Walter Petky. Mrs. Katy Petky, 3729 Beach Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Ray K. Puffer. Mrs. Adelaid M. Mulligan, 1345 Granger Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
Charles Silver. Abraham Silver, 322 East One hundred and forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
William Sloane. Mrs. Margaret A. Sloane, 402 Meridian Street, East Boston, Mass.
William Wells. Dick Wells, P. O. Box 825, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Oscar D. Keene. Jack Keene, 1117 North Tenth Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.
Mechanic Guy M. Houser. John A. Houser, Irvona, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Angelo Angeiri. Frank Paladino, 101 Busnell Avenue, South Biloit, Wis.
Alcide Bergeron. Simon Bergeron, Scotts, Ala.
Fred Boss. Gottlieb Boss, R. F. D. No. 7, Monroe, Wis.
William H. Braswell. Miss Fannie Braswell, Pilot Point, Tex.
Albert L. Childers. Mrs. John L. Childers, Ratcliff, Tex.
Pete A. Cipriano. Sam Lipema, 518 Southwest Ninth Avenue, Puyallup, Wash.
Sherlf R. Dingler. Mrs. Sallie Dingler, Tyler, Tex.
Alex Kosmatka. Mrs. Francis Kosmatka, 979 Maple Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Jesse L. Liming. George Liming, Kewana, Ind.
Carl A. Lystad. Mrs. Netty Ditty, Maple Plain, Minn.
Roy McHugh. Mrs. Ida Dignan, Tenard Hotel, Butte, Mont.
Anthony Marino. Domick Marino, Riggio Colabria, Italy.
John F. Motsenbocker. James C. Motsenbocker, Waskita, Okla.
Theodore Peterson. Thomas Peterson, Havana, N. Dak.
George E. Rothe. Mrs. Emma Rothe, 1027 East Seventh Street, Duluth, Minn.
John A. Russell. John Russell, 196 Shepard Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
Anthony Shimaitis. Sam Shimaitis, Box 197, Harrisburg, Ill.
Vernie B. Beck. Mrs. Adie Beck, R. F. D. No. 2, Essex, Iowa.
John H. N. Bettis. Mrs. W. F. Bettis, 913 Sixth Avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.
Terrance B. Black. Mrs. Minnie R. Witherel, 449 South Ranson Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Clarence H. Jackson. David S. Jackson, Pescadero, Cal.
George H. Johnson. Mrs. Axel Johnson, Essex, Iowa.
Herman Lando. Mrs. Henry Lando, 607 Thirty-first Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph Modzelewski. Paul Modzelewski, 1135 East Tenth Street, Erie, Pa.
Morris Reno. Mrs. Lela Ogle, 608 North Seventh Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
Charles Richter. Mrs. Caroline N. Richter, 737 Delhi Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Florence B. Ridge. Earl Ridge, Greens Fork, Ind.
Sesto Rocchi. Giovani Rocchi, Rio Lunato, Italy.
Edward Sramek. Mrs. Marie Sramek, 1834 South May Street, Chicago, Ill.
Albert F. Wood. Harry L. Wood, Fruitland, Wash.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Brucie C. Stump. Alvin Stump, Center Hall, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Raymond Axe. Mrs. Anna R. Axe, 2016 Green Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Michael Connolly. Mrs. Patrick Slattery, 308 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
John Joseph Glowicki. Mrs. Mary Glowicki, 254 Winter Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Harry E. Elston. Harry Elston, Niles, Ohio.
William D. Sherlock. Mrs. Nellie Sherlock, 1809 South Lee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Swincher. Miss Alice Swincher, Oil Hill, Kans.
Donald R. Wood. John R. Wood, 21 Sherman Avenue, Washington, Pa.
Musician Ben Adam Fetters. Mrs. Sophia Fetters, 205 East Eighth Street, Michawaka, Ind.
Mechanic James F. Rodgers. Mrs. James F. Rodgers, 2004 Amber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Jesse H. Alexander. Andrew T. Alexander, Groveton, Tex.
Paschal Amos. C. C. Stewart, Hazlehurst, Miss.
John L. Barber. Benjamin W. Barber, Crook, Colo.
Herman Barefoot. John T. Barefoot, Mifflintown, Pa.
Pietro Bersani. Toney Bili, 228 East One hundred and sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter H. Betts. Peter Betts, Portage, Wis.
Lauron Boggs. Mrs. Artie Coons, Gilliam, Mo.
Charles M. Bones, jr. Mrs. Adelia Bones, Sebastapol, Cal.
Max Borris. Max Borris, 640 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Amadeo Cavaletto. Augustine Cavaletto, 1432 South Eighth Street, Tucson, Ariz.
John J. Clark. Mrs. Joseph Donohue, 1528 Ringold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy E. Clawson. Mrs. Laura Clawson, Youngwood, Pa.
Leonardo Costrino. Mrs. Danatella Valendi, Iselin, Pa.
Richard F. Croft. Mrs. Patrick J. Cooney, R. F. D. No. 4, Woodstock, Va.
Francis R. Diehl. Joseph Diehl, Tyrone, Pa.
Raymond Dietz. Romond Dietz, Shawneetown, Ill.
Joseph J. Drenttel. John J. Drenttel, St. Peter, Minn.
John D. Earnest. Frank A. Earnest, 5540 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry J. Ernst. Mrs. Mary Ernst, 514 East Twelfth Street, Erie, Pa.
Earl B. Etling. Washington M. Etling, Owensdale, Pa.
Bradford Evans. Samuel Evans, Ratten, La.
Gordon L. Faulkner. Mrs. Hanna Faulkner, 1017 Edgemont Avenue, Chester, Pa.
Dock Ford. Mrs. Candacia Ford, Yuma, Colo.
Otto A. Fordyce. Mrs. Melissa Fordyce, 210 Porter Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

James A. Forkin. Mrs. Ann Forkin, 1126 Stratford Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Allen Fuller. Edward M. Fuller, R. F. D. No. 1, Sharon Center, Pa.
Paul M. Gdaniec. Frank Gdaniec, 1023 Eleventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Leo R. Goodman. J. Goodman, South Lake Charles, La.
Mosco F. Guier. George E. Guier, Cadiz, Trigg County, Ky.
Leo C. Haberman. Michael Haberman, 213 Powers Alley, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Clarence W. Hammond. Mrs. Virginia Hammond, 504 Lake Street, Salisbury, Md.
Francis S. Hanlon. Mrs. Jeannette Hanlon, 37 St. Alphonsus Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Clarence Hattal. Rudolph Hattal, 547 Dupont Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bruce Hawley. Mrs. Albert M. Hawley, Harford, Pa.
Henry Hilz. Otto Hilz, Pilot Point, Tex.
Albin R. Johnson. Alfred Johnson, Comfrey, Minn.
John A. Juell. Miss Elizabeth Morlee, 1500 Walnut Street, Springfield, Ill.
Albert J. Kail. Frank L. Kail, 1634 North Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas J. Kelso. Mrs. Catherine Kelso, 2027 Hope Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred C. Klenke. Harry Klenke, 737 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Charles H. Koehler. Mrs. Elizabeth Koehler, Substation No. 50, Etna, Pa.
Lester L. Lowe. Theodore B. Lowe, 2906 West Chestnut Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Elmer Lytle. Mrs. Martha E. Smith, 207 North Duke Street, York, Pa.
Roy F. McDaniel. Roy Cooney, 1322 East Lindsey, Stockton, Cal.
Ducan R. McIntire. Mrs. Dorothy McIntire, 1509 Tenth Street, Altoona, Pa.
Lawrence F. McKnight. Mrs. Elizabeth McKnight, 2609 Cumberland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles N. McPherran. Mrs. Ida McPherran, Burnham, Pa.
Albert R. Marsico. Mrs. James Marsico, 1521 Superior Avenue, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roy W. Miller. Mrs. Christina Miller, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 7, Greensburg, Pa.
Joe Mrva. Mrs. Matilda Pocar, Kopolna, Hungary.
Otto A. Peterson. David Peterson, Ludlow, Pa.
Samuel R. Plumlee. Mrs. Melvina C. Plumlee, Oakland, Ark.
Nicholas Polasik. Mrs. Anna Polasik, R. F. D. No. 2, box, 57, New Franken, Wis.
Quinto Povermo. Peter Povermo, 144 Potter Street, Dunmore, Pa.
William Pramas. Mrs. Mary Pramas, 13 Upton Street, Boston, Mass.
Sylvester F. Pufahl. Daniel Mill, 451 Maple Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas G. Rabbitt. Mrs. Thomas G. Rabbitt, 3714 Stanton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norman W. Recker. Frank H. Recker, 115 Poplar Street, Carrick, Pa.
Harry E. Rhine. Mrs. Emma Rhine, 401 Cherry Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Pietro Ricciardi. Mrs. Giacomina Ricciardi, Santo Arpidio, Di Aquile, Italy.
Don Richard. Mrs. Chelmentina Frezza, 511 Ninth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Raymond J. Riel. Julias Riel, 31 Chestnut Street, Franklin, N. H.
Bernard D. Robinson. Mrs. Jennie M. Robinson, 2109 Third Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Guiseppe Romano. Frank Romano, 1516 South Iseminger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ascencion M. Salas. Miss Jennie Salas, Osawatomie, Kans.
Samuel Schwartz. Mrs. Sarah Schwartz, 1152 Simpson Street, New York, N. Y.
John F. Sharkey. John F. Sharkey, 508 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John J. Shonert. Mrs. Mary Shonert, Sharon Mill, Pa.
Edmond B. Slook. George Slook, 825 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles F. Stewart. Mrs. Laura Stewart, 2817 Maple Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Sam Swensen. Tom Swensen, 177 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Vellotti. Ottavio Vellotti, Cervino, Castera, Italy.
John S. Walker. Mrs. John S. Walker, Kit Carson, Ohio.
Frank W. Weant. Mrs. Christie Weant, 108 South Main Street, Edinburg, Ind.
Guy A. Wright. Mrs. Mamie F. Wright, 1211 South Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
Francis Grover Wurfel. Mrs. Charlotte Wurfel, 1138 North Tacoma Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Nelson W. Young. Mrs. Emma Young, 1311 Wolf Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John P. Zimmer. Mrs. Mary Jane Zimmer, 19 Kerr Street, Uniontown, Pa.
Franklin A. Conner. Thomas A. Conner, Jamison City, Pa.
Fermin Cortez. Agapito Cortez, Valley Ranch, N. Mex.
John P. Day. John Day, Bethune, Colo.
William V. Dempsey. Miss Marie Dempsey, 104 Wabash Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles F. Donato. Rafael Donato, 1001 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William J. Dougherty. Mrs. Julia Dougherty, 1410 Marston Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emery J. Drinko. Mrs. Bertha Drinko, Grapeville, Pa.
Frederick Dunn. Job Dunn, 133 Jefferson Avenue, Vandergrift, Pa.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces (included in above total):

Killed in action	4
Died of wounds received in action	7
Wounded in action (severely)	3
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	4
In hands of enemy	3
Total	21

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Herman Tharau. Annie Tharau, 18 Oberlin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Corpl. Mark F. Riley. Mark Riley, East Pepperell, Mass.
Pvt. David T. Jackson. Laura A. Jackson, 619 Cooper Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Pvt. Carl F. Musbach. Sophia Neth, R. F. D. No. 1, Liberty, Mo.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. Roy C. Stretch. Mary Curry, General Delivery, Covada, Wash.
Corpl. Donald J. Sutherland. Roland E. Sutherland, General Delivery, Klondyke, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

Frank C. Brough. Frank T. Brough, M. D., 150 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York.
Wells B. Cummings. Florence C. Cummings, Varrell House, York Harbor, Me.
David J. Grinnell. Alice Porter, 26 Hecla Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Roicy D. Wilson. May Wilson, Randolph, Nebr.
Walter O. Zimmerman. Gottlief L. Zimmerman, 2328 Cedar Street, Louisville, Ky.

Wounded in Action (severely).

Corpl. Charles R. Gordon. Louise R. Gordon, 505 East Chestnut Street, Robinson, Ill.
Pvt. Leroy R. Lorentz. Joseph N. Lorentz, Hastings, Minn.
Pvt. Walter J. Zinnel. Ella Zinnel, 2321 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded in Action (degree undetermined).

Corpl. Joseph L. Hopta. John Hopta, 491 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Glen J. Bailey. Cornelia Bailey, General Delivery, Nina, Mont.
Harry M. Burnside. Mrs. A. M. Burnside, 16 Everett Street, West Everett, Mass.
Grutly S. Dedini. Steve Dedini, General Delivery, King City, Cal.

In Hands of Enemy.

PRIVATES.

Jules A. Martin. Helen Martin, 304 West Forest Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Royal L. Stokely. S. H. Stokely, Crawford, Ga.
Robert E. Quann. Thomas C. Quann, 212 Irving Street, Chester, Pa.

Proposals for Materials for the Indian Service

The United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, is sending out proposals for the following material for the Santa Fe Indian School, New Mexico, bids to be received until 2 p. m. August 31, 1918:

3,000 feet lumber, common, SIS and 1E, 2 by 4 by 12 or 16 feet.
2,000 feet lumber, common, SIS and 1E, 2 by 6 by 12 or 16 feet.
5,000 feet lumber, 2 by 12 by 12 or 16 feet, SIS and 1E.
4,000 feet lumber, clear, S2S, 1 by 12 by 12 or 16 feet.
8,000 feet sheathing, grade fir, SIS, 1 by 12 by 12 or 16 feet.
1,000 feet common, SIS, 1¼ by 12 by 12 or 16 feet.
2,000 feet quarter round.
125 bundles shingles, redwood or equal.
2,000 lath.
50 poles, 30 feet by 14-inch butts.
500 feet bed molding, 1½-inch.
500 feet crown molding, 4 inch.
24 window frames, 4 lights; inside measure 5 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 1⅜ inches; window pane 14 by 30 inches.
12 doors, 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches by 1⅜ inches.

Proposals also are being sent out for 20,000 common building brick for the same school, bids to be opened at the same time as above.

Proposals are being sent out for one truck, 1-ton, for the Carson Indian School, Stewart, Nev., bids to be received until 2 p. m. August 30, 1918; and also for 45 sacks of asbestone, color light gray, for the same school, bids to be received until 10 a. m. August 31, 1918.

Proposals are being sent out for one standard cream separator, capacity 750 pounds per hour, for the Tongue River School, Lame Deer, Mont., bids to be received until September 14.

Alleged Wrong Payment of P. O. Money Orders

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Washington, August 21, 1918.

When the postmaster receives complaint of alleged wrong payment of a money order drawn upon his office in favor of a soldier or sailor serving with the colors or in any way connected with the military service, as a preliminary to investigation he should procure from the complainant a formal statement under oath to the effect that he has not signed or received payment of the order, or authorized any other person to receive or receipt for payment for him. Such affidavit should also contain directions for disposal of the amount involved if it is recovered after he has left this country under orders for service overseas.

If the desired affidavit of the payee can not be secured, the postmaster should endeavor to obtain at least a written statement of any facts bearing on the matter known to either payee or remitter which may assist the inspector having the case in charge to take it up for early investigation.

W. J. BARROWS,
Acting Third Asst. P. M. General.

The food program is a fighting program and every fighter counts.

Officers and Men of Interned U. S. Ship Reported Well Cared For In Turkey

HEALTH OF ALL GOOD

Scorpion's Crew Receiving Wholesome Food, Books, and Shore Leave to Play Football, but are Hungry for Home News, Royal Swedish Legation Says.

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

The Navy Department announces that information has been received from the Royal Swedish Legation at Constantinople, Turkey, that the officers and enlisted men of the U. S. S. *Scorpion*, interned there since April 11, 1917, are in good health, and that the food supply is wholesome and abundant.

Ship at New Anchorage.

The report states that the *Scorpion* has been moved to a new anchorage that is a healthier and more agreeable location than the former mooring; there are numerous books aboard the ship, the Constantinople newspapers are available, and the crew is allowed to play football on the drill grounds of the ministry of marine.

Officers and men are all said to be in excellent health, there being no cases of sickness on board at the time the report was made. Every week two officers and seven members of the enlisted personnel are allowed to visit the city under escort. In addition to this, several of the men have been permitted to go into the city to receive dental treatment. Steps are being taken, the report states, to get even more liberal permissions for shore liberty. The men appear contented, their chief requests being for more news from home and more shore leave.

List of Officers and Men.

The officers and men of the *Scorpion* interned at Constantinople are as follows:

Lieut. Leman L. Babbitt, Houghton, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander James G. Omelvena, Weston, W. Va.

Lieut. Commander John F. Huddlestone, Geneva, Fla.

D. H. Barnes, fireman, third class; sister, Mrs. Elida Willoughby, 405 George Avenue, Parsons, Pa.

C. Bindo, fireman, second class; father, William Bindo, 78 Bowery, New York, N. Y.

K. E. Boehmer, seaman; mother, Mrs. Lucy C. Boehmer, 531 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.

C. P. Boes, carpenter's mate, first class; wife, Mrs. Mary Boes, 2 Rue Mancasar, Constantinople, Turkey.

A. H. Broschk, boatswain's mate, second class; mother, Mrs. Augusta Broschk, 1042 Holmden Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

O. O. C. Claus, seaman; mother, Mrs. Christianna Claus, Route No. 2, West Bend, Wis.

J. H. Darley, chief yeoman; son, Henry T. Darley, Hedge End Road, Botley, Hants, England.

J. B. Denight, coxswain; mother, Mrs. Isabella Denight, Willow Street, Delanco, N. J.

G. L. Dickerhoof, gunner's mate, third class; sister, Mrs. Anna Gumpers, 31 North Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. B. Dodge, quartermaster, first class; wife, Mrs. Triandifilia Dodge, 33 Rue Orta, Constantinople, Turkey.

B. Douglass, chief pharmacist's mate; sister, Miss Ethel Douglass, 110 Blackhall Street, New London, Conn.

R. W. Earle, chief boatswain's mate; mother, Mrs. Sarah Earle, 9 Colliston Road, Brighton, Mass.

H. F. Eklof, electrician, first class; wife, Mrs. Malance Eklof, 9 Rue Tchoplouk-Tchesme, Constantinople, Turkey.

C. E. Froendhoff, quartermaster, second class; father, Gustave A. Froendhoff, 421 South Main Street, Dayton, Ohio.

H. F. Gaiser, machinist's mate, first class; father, George A. Gaiser, 23 Western Street, Providence, R. I.

W. L. Graf, boatswain's mate, second class; wife, Mrs. Julia Graf, 29 Rue Chickmi, Constantinople, Turkey.

C. Hartley, seaman; mother, Mrs. Clara Walls, 2523 North Fifteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

R. A. Havens, oiler; father, Henry T. Havens, Rebe, Essex County, N. Y.

E. Hayes, boatswain's mate, first class; wife, Mrs. Katina Hayes, 3 Rue Kater, Toscoporau, Constantinople, Turkey.

P. Hoffman, bugler; wife, Mrs. Mary Hoffman, 145 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. H. Howse, water tender; wife, Mrs. Fanny Howse, 13 Rue Pitak-Sokak, Toscoporau, Constantinople, Turkey.

R. Humphries, fireman, second class; father, Benjamin F. Humphries, Billings, Okla.

H. C. Huston, yeoman, third class; mother, Mrs. Margaret Huston, 1471 Corno Avenue, West St. Paul, Minn.

B. W. Jeffris, wardroom steward; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffris, 27 Fayette Street, Chester, Pa.

L. M. Keating, electrician, second class; mother, Mrs. Helen V. Keating, 5021 Page Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

F. Korn, seaman; mother, Mrs. Emma Korn, 809 Union Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

F. J. Lahondere, chief gunner's mate; brother, Joseph Lahondere, 214 West One hundred and thirty-first Street, New York.

R. W. Langworthy, chief machinist's mate; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Langworthy, 916 South Fifth Street, East Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

T. Lamb, mess attendant; mother, Mrs. Mary E. Lamb, 4 Fleet Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

O. LeR. Lodge, chief yeoman; wife, Mrs. Hazel D. Lodge, 431 East North Avenue, Olney, Ill.

D. L. Lotts, electrician, second class; wife, Mrs. Mary Lotts, Independence, Iowa.

P. Manion, chief water tender; wife, Mrs. Maria V. Manion, North Rue Cinearutch, Emir Han, Constantinople, Turkey.

M. Martinez, W. R., cook; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Martinez, 61 Rue Coumbradji, Constantinople, Turkey.

S. Meena, P. & F.; wife, Mrs. Olympia Meena, 52 Rue Tosca Pardu, Constantinople, Turkey.

M. Miller, seaman; mother, Mrs. Bessie Miller, 94 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.

M. Milton, oiler; wife, Mrs. Sophia Milton, Lemnos Island, Aegean Sea.

T. Miskell, water tender; brother, Edward Miskell, 117 West Thirteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

H. R. McCleary, fireman, first class; wife, Mrs. Margaret McCleary, Apartment No. 6, Dovadjik, Yosef-Zesley, Constantinople, Turkey.

H. I. G. McDonald, carpenter's mate, first class; sister, Miss Nellie McDonald, 1210 I Street NE., Washington, D. C.

J. Necles, water tender; wife, Mrs. Doxi Necles, 3 Rue Anaik-Sokak, Constantinople, Turkey.

J. M. O'Dell, quartermaster, first class; father, Leroy O'Dell, Hamilton, Ill.

J. E. O'Neill, baker, second class; aunt, Mrs. Sarah Lalley, 80 Court House Place, Jersey City, N. J.

D. A. Payton, mess attendant; uncle, Joseph H. Payton, 832 Fourth Street, Norfolk, Va.

W. E. Peterson, C. M. A.; wife, Mrs. Helen Peterson, 43 Rue Coumbradji, Constantinople, Turkey.

E. A. Reed, water tender; wife, Mrs. Mendel Reed, 19 Rue Orta, Constantinople, Turkey.

G. Reed, quartermaster, third class; stepbrother, Jesse E. Derhamer, Grove City, Ohio.

L. S. Rifenberg, fireman, first class; aunt, Mrs. Nellie Jackson, 606 Wells Avenue, Athens, Pa.

C. I. Smith, oiler; wife, Mrs. Totime Smith, 8 Rue Hemil Bachi, Constantinople, Turkey.

O. L. Stannard, seaman; brother, Ernest Stannard, 6 Elm Street, Glen Falls, N. Y.

R. Stewart, oiler; wife, Mrs. Mary Stewart, 19 Rue Orta, Constantinople, Turkey.

P. B. Sweat, jr., fireman, second class; father, Pierce B. Sweat, sr., Blackville, S. C.

J. J. Tatosky, boilermaker; wife, Mrs. Olga Tatosky, 9 Rue Coumbradji, Constantinople, Turkey.

G. Taylor, oiler; father, Samuel Taylor, R. F. D. No. 1, Carter, Tenn.

D. Tedesco, ship's cook, second class; wife, Mrs. Mary Tedesco, 5 Rue Kayouk-Sokak, Constantinople, Turkey.

J. Thompson, fireman, first class; wife, Mrs. Ada M. Thompson, 29 Rue Ibe, Constantinople, Turkey.

E. D. Williamson, chief yeoman; aunt, Mrs. Jennie F. Scanlon, Huntington, W. Va.

BASIC PRICE IS INCREASED FOR PENNSYLVANIA HEMLOCK

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board announces a base price of $29, an increase of $2 over the former price for Pennsylvania hemlock lumber. The entire output of No. 1 and No. 2 grades will probably be required by the Government and the stock will be distributed subject to the control of the War Industries Board.

Following is the official announcement:

"After considering the information submitted by the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of hemlock lumber production in the State of Pennsylvania, and the information submitted by the representatives of the manufacturers of such lumber at a hearing granted them on Wednesday, August 14, 1918, the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board, by agreement with the producers, passed a ruling fixing a maximum base price for mill shipments of Pennsylvania hemlock lumber at $29 per thousand feet f. o. b. cars shipping point, such price to become effective midnight August 15, 1918, and to remain in effect to and including October 20, 1918.

Lumber Companies Represented.

"The following companies, producing the greater part of Pennsylvania hemlock lumber, were present at the hearing: Goodyear Lumber Co., Norwich, Pa.; Wheeler & Dusenbury, Endeavor, Pa.; Pennsylvania Lumber Co., Killettsville, Pa.; Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co., Williamsport, Pa.

"By reason of the construction program of the various governmental departments, it is apparent that the Government will require substantially the entire output of No. 1 and No. 2 grades of Pennsylvania hemlock. It was, therefore, agreed at the hearing by all of the above manufacturers—

"1. That their entire stock and production of Pennsylvania hemlock, grades Nos. 1 and 2, will be held available for the direct and indirect needs of the Government in the war, and will be distributed and dealt in subject to the control of the War Industries Board.

"2. That such of the foregoing lumber as, in the judgment of the chief of the lumber section of said board, can without detriment to governmental requirements be released for urgent commercial or other needs, may be sold to car lot purchasers (with his consent) at prices which, per item, shall not exceed the prices as established by the attached list."

The "attached" list referred to above contains the item prices, which are unchanged from the old list, except that they apply to the new $29 base.

BASIS OF PRICES FOR PORTLAND CEMENT FOR GOVERNMENT PURCHASES ANNOUNCED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

After meeting the War Service Committee of the industry on August 23, the price fixing committee of the War Industries Board has fixed the following basis of prices for Portland cement, f. o. b. at the locations named, for Government purchases, effective for the four months ending December 31, 1918:

	Per barrel.
Hudson, N. Y.	$1.82
Northampton, Pa	1.72
Universal, Pa	1.72
Fordwick, Va	1.67
Bellevue, Mich	1.77
Mitchell, Ind	1.67
Hannibal, Mo	1.67
Buffington, Ind	1.57
La Salle, Ill	1.67
Mason City, Iowa	1.67
Iola, Kans	1.72
Steelton, Minn	1.67
Kingsport, Tenn	1.62
Richard City, Tenn	1.62
Harrys, Tex	1.67
Houston, Tex	1.77
El Paso, Tex	1.92
San Antonio, Tex	1.92
Trident, Mont	1.87
Portland, Colo	1.72
Devils Slide, Utah	1.87
Brigham, Utah	1.87
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.87
Irvin, Wash	1.92
Concrete, Wash	1.92
Oswego, Oreg	1.97
Cement, Cal	1.92
Davenport, Cal	1.92
Crestmore, Cal	1.92

Shipments in bulk 5 cents per barrel less.

Shipments in paper bags 30 cents per barrel additional.

Shipments in cloth bags $1 per barrel additional.

Credit for Cloth Bags.

Cement companies will issue credit to the department or contractor to whom the cement has been sold or shipped in cloth bags at the rate of 25 cents each for the company's empty cloth bags bearing its brand, upon receipt in serviceable condition at its mill, freight prepaid, subject to the company's inspection and count; such bags to be returned within 60 days from date of receipt of shipment. The cloth bags are the property of the cement companies and are not to be used by the Government departments or their contractors for other purposes, and while in their possession are to be properly cared for and special attention given to their prompt return to the shipping mill.

The above does not cover shipments in wooden barrels or paper-lined cloth bags, which special forms of packages are rarely required. When shipments in such packages are desired, prices based upon their cost will be determined at the time the order is placed.

Where bin storage is required for cement held for the 7 or 28 day test, there will be an additional charge of 3 cents per barrel. Where cement is not held in bins to await the result for the seven-day test there will be no charge for bin storage.

Purchaser Must Pay Freight.

On the above basis, with freight added, prices will be named f. o. b. cars at destination, based upon present rates of freight, subject to increase in destination prices in accordance with any increase which may be made in freight rates. The freight charges are to be paid by the purchaser and shipments must be consigned to a Government officer, or, if consigned to other than a Government officer, must be accompanied by a certificate (form 750) signed by a Government officer stating that the cement is for Government use and that any saving will accrue to the benefit of the Government, otherwise the purchaser must also pay the war tax on the freight charges. Shipments are to be made freight collect, and for convenience in billing, invoices will be rendered on the basis of the above named prices, plus the current freight rate. In payment of the account, the freight charges paid by the Government departments or their contractors will be deducted from the total amount of the invoices. When shipments are required freight prepaid, form 750, furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be signed by the officer in charge of the work in question, and forwarded to the shipping company with the order, who will file this certificate with the railroad company at the time the first shipment is made on this order.

Terms of payment will be net cash within 30 days from date of receipt of shipment.

Purchase Conditions.

Attached are the conditions under which the purchases of Portland cement are to be made by the several departments of the Government at the above-named prices for the four-month period ending December 31, 1918:

1. All cement must meet the requirements of the United States Government specifications for Portland cement. (Note Circular No. 33.)

2. The cement will be generally shipped on 7-day test unless specifically waived, but this does not waive the full requirements of the specifications including the 28-day tests, and any waiver will be handled direct by the department concerned.

3. All shipments must be from 7-day accepted cement unless otherwise provided by the purchasing officer, but no cement shall be shipped that has not passed the tests for fineness, soundness, and time of settling.

4. At the discretion of the purchasing officer any company whose cement has failed to meet the Government tests may be denied further orders.

5. The minimum shipment shall be one carload.

6. Three bills of lading will be required.

7. When shipments are required freight prepaid, Form 750, furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be signed by the officer in charge of the work in question, and forwarded to the shipping company with the order, who will file this certificate with the railroad company at the time the first shipment is made on this order.

8. To secure the Government price, orders must be either placed directly by the Government officer or the order must be certified as for Government use by the department concerned, stating that the saving in the Government price over the commercial price will accrue to the benefit of the Government.

9. All orders must bear the requisition number, contract number, number of barrels required, when required, rate of shipment, definite shipping point, name of purchaser, and to whom consigned, and name of contractor.

10. The allotted time for the return of the bags shall be 60 days from the date of delivery of the shipment.

11. Unless otherwise directed, the cement shall be billed direct to the Government officer in charge.

12. All orders for cement to be purchased at Government price must be placed through the War-Service Committee on Portland Cement.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS AND THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The National Grange, the National Farmers' Union, and the National Dairy Union will henceforth be jointly represented in the farm service of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor by a representative who will be permanently stationed at the national headquarters of the Federal Employment Service in Washington. This will bring the active support of the millions of members of these organizations behind the campaign which the Government is conducting in behalf of adequate and capable farm labor supply.

Mr. Williams Chosen.

As the result of conference between M. A. Coykendall, chief of farm service of the Employment Service; Oliver Wilson, master of the National Grange; Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union; and William T. Cresy, secretary of the National Dairy Union, this special representative on the executive staff of the Employment Service Division has been chosen in the person of Howard E. Williams, of Trout, W. Va.

Mr. Williams has been for many years a prominent member of the National Grange and has successfully filled the offices of commissioner of agriculture, State highway inspector, and director of farmers' institutes in West Virginia. He is a man of practical farming, stock raising, and dairy experience and leaves a large agricultural property in West Virginia to come to the Employment Service. He will be with the Department of Labor before the end of August, from which time on the Employment Service will have the benefit of his counsel and advice in all matters directly affecting the farm labor situation.

Supplement to Cooperation.

The appointment of Mr. Williams supplements the cooperation already existing between the Employment Service and the National Grange, whereby local granges throughout the country are arranging to each have a member acting as a farm labor agent of the Employment Service, his principal duty being to serve as the point of contact between all the members of his grange in need of farm help and the nearest branch office of the United States Employment Service.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

New Regulations Governing Exportation of Tin Plate and Terne Plate are Issued In Ruling Announced by War Trade Board

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 209), the following regulations governing the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin and the manufactures of tin:

Tin plate and terne plate: Applications for licenses to export tin plate will only be received from the manufacturer, or, if the applicant is other than the manufacturer, when evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board shall be furnished showing that the purchase of the tin plate to be exported has been made by the applicant directly from the manufacturer. A copy of the contract for such purchase shall be filed with the application.

To facilitate furnishing the additional requisite information indicated below, the War Trade Board has prepared Form X-4, which should be duly executed by the applicant and attached to the application when filing all applications for licenses for the exportation of tin plate.

Exportations of tin plate to Canada will be considered when the applicant furnishes satisfactory evidence that the material is to be used for a purpose for which it may be used within the United States.

Exporters will facilitate the consideration of applications for licenses to export tin plate to North and South America (except Canada and Newfoundland) and to Bermuda, West Indies, Falkland Islands, Galapagos, Aleutian Islands, China, and Japan if, in addition to the above evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is furnished showing that the tin plate to be exported will actually be consumed in the manufacture of:

(*a*) Containers for food to be consumed by the people of the nations at war with Germany, or by the people inhabiting the country in which the food is packed, or

(*b*) Containers for food or alcohol to be used by the owners and employees of a manufacturing plant or mine or oil well, the product of which or a major portion thereof is necessary to and actually aids in the successful prosecution of the war, or is exported either to the United States or to the Allies, or

(*c*) Cans to be used by oil refiners as containers for oils when such refiners are furnishing fuel oil or other products, such as gasoline, to the United States or to the allies, in substantial quantities.

And further provided that the applications for licenses for the exportation of tin plate are accompanied by—

(*d*) Evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board of the existence of an order from the actual purchaser abroad.

In the consideration of applications for licenses for the exportation of manufactures of tin it will be necessary for the applicant in filing his application for (2) empty tin containers, (3) tops and bottoms and fastenings to be used in the manufacture of fiber containers, for shipment to Bermuda, West Indies, Aleutian Islands, St. Pierre, Miquelon, to furnish evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board to the effect that the containers will be used for food for human consumption by the people of the nations at war with Germany or by the people inhabiting the country in which the food is packed.

Applications for the following articles need only be accompanied by Form X–4: (4) Type metal, (5) printers' type, (6) dental alloys.

Sundry articles either made of tin plate or coated or dipped in tin, such as (7) tin lanterns, (8) tin lamp founts, (9) tinned rivets, (10) tin kitchen utensils, (11) tin tableware, (12) tin household devices, (13) tin toys made of tin plate, (14) tin specialties, (15) tinned wire, (16) tin car seals, (17) tin stoves, (18) tin picture frames, (19) tin clothing buttons, (20) tinned wirecloth, (21) tin chaplets, (22) tin tags, (23) tin spouts, (24) tin roofing disks, (25) tinned tacks, (26) tin oil squirt cans, (27) tin signs, (28) tin novelties, (29) tin curtain rollers, (30) sundry articles of like character.

Applications for the following: (31) Bearing metals, (32) antifriction metals, (33) white metals, (34) tin alloys, containing more than 5 per cent of tin; (35) solder, containing more than 40 per cent of tin; (37) tin foil, (38) collapsible tin tubes, (39) bottle caps or covers of tin foil, containing more than 5 per cent of tin will be considered, provided that, in the case of shipment to Canada or Newfoundland, evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is furnished showing that the above-mentioned commodities are to be used for a purpose for which they may be used within the United States, and do not contain a percentage of tin higher or of a quality other than is requisite for the purpose to which they are to be put.

Further provided that in case the shipment is to a destination other than Canada or Newfoundland, evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is furnished showing that the above-mentioned commodities will be used for a purpose which will contribute directly to the successful prosecution of the war, and do not contain a percentage of tin higher or of a quality other than is requisite for the purpose to which they are to be put.

Further provided that in the case of Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 such tin content does not consist of Straits tin or Banca tin.

The exporter will facilitate the consideration of applications for license to export—

(31a) Bearing metals, (32a) antifriction metals, (33a) white metal, (34a) tin alloys, containing 5 per cent of tin or less; (35a) solder, containing 40 per cent of tin or less; (37a) tin foil, (38a) collapsible tin tubes, (39a) bottle caps or covers of tin foil, containing 5 per cent of tin or less.

Provided that the application is accompanied by an affidavit of the manufacturer stating the amount of tin content.

Further provided that in the case of Nos. 31a, 32a, 33a, 34a, 35a, such tin content does not consist of Straits tin or Banca tin.

Applications for license to export—

(40) Second-hand crushed oil cans will be considered for shipment to China and Japan if evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is furnished, showing that the second-hand crushed oil cans to be exported have been received, filled with oil from China or Japan, and provided also that shipment of such second-hand crushed oil cans has not originated at a point east of the Rocky Mountains.

Applications for licenses to export—(41) Block tin will be considered for shipment to all destinations, provided that the block tin to be exported constitutes a portion of a manufactured article or machine, such as a soda-water carbonator, and is of small value in proportion to the value of the whole article.

The War Trade Board will consider applications for license for the exportation of—(42) Phosphorized tin, (43) tin crystals, (44) tin oxide, (45) tetrachloride of tin, (46) bichloride of tin, for shipment to Canada, provided that evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is furnished, showing that the above-mentioned commodities to be exported will be used for a purpose for which they may be used within the United States.

Applications for the exportation of—(47) Bottle caps, covers, or closures made of tin plate to North and South America and to Bermuda, West Indies, Falkland Islands, Galapagos, and Aleutian Islands, provided that evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is furnished, showing that the above-mentioned commodities are to be used to close a container for food or drink for human consumption by the people of the nations at war with Germany, or by the people inhabiting the country in which such commodities are to be used.

The War Trade Board at the present time is not in a position to consider applications for the exportation of tin when contained as a base for silverware, pig tin, metallic tin, and scrap tin.

POST THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Secretary of War Baker orders:

Commanding officers of military posts and stations will post copies of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN *in conspicuous places for the information of all concerned.*

It is the desire of the department that the OFFICIAL BULLETIN *be made accessible to the entire personnel of the Navy. All commandants and commanding officers are directed to have it placed in a conspicuous and accessible place and to notify the officers and men under their command of its existence and purpose.*

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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TREASURY READY TO FINANCE THE MOVEMENT OF CROPS BY LOANS THROUGH BANKS

TO REDISCOUNT ELIGIBLE PAPER

Federal Institutions as Fiscal Agents for the War Finance Corporation Prepared to Receive Applications for Advances.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo again calls attention to existing facilities for financing the movement of the crops.

Under the provisions of the Federal reserve act and the regulations issued by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal reserve banks are authorized to rediscount for member banks eligible commercial paper.

In order to supplement the rediscount facilities available to member banks in the Federal reserve system, the War Finance Corporation at the suggestion of Secretary McAdoo announced on August 5 that it was willing to make advances to banks under sections 7 of the War Finance Corporation act to assist them in financing the crop moving.

Ready to Receive Applications.

The Federal reserve banks of Richmond, Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco as fiscal agents of the War Finance Corporation have notified all the banks of their districts, whether or not members of the Federal reserve system, of the announcement, and are prepared to receive applications for advances. Under the terms of the War Finance Corporation act the advances are limited to 75 per cent of the amount of the loan made by the bank, or to 100 per cent in case the bank itself furnishes collateral security to the amount of at least 33 per cent of the loan.

Action Through Reserve Banks.

The advances will be made by the War Finance Corporation on written application through the several Federal reserve banks acting as its fiscal agents, but only after consideration of their recommendations, upon the promissory notes of the borrowing bank secured by the obligations of the farmers or merchants to whom loans have been made by the borrowing bank, together with any security taken for such obligations. Those obligations must evidence loans made by the bank for crop moving purposes or loans previously made to farmers and merchants, provided that the applying bank certifies that the proceeds of the advance will be used for crop moving purposes.

Inasmuch as these advances are for crop moving purposes only, the loans by

(Continued on page 5.)

Secretary McAdoo Denies Newspaper Reports About Liberty Bond Taxation

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo said: "Newspaper reports that I have urged that the Liberty bonds hereafter issued be free from all taxation are erroneous."

Rear Admiral Wilson Appointed to Command Battleship Force 2

Secretary Daniels announces that Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, now in command of Battleship Force 2, Atlantic Fleet, will become commandant of the fifth naval district, with headquarters at Norfolk, Va.; and that Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson has been designated to succeed him in the battleship command, which carries with it the rank of vice admiral.

Admiral Wilson, who is now in command of the United States naval forces operating in French waters, will continue on this duty for the present, the Secretary stated.

Hearing on Newsprint Paper Industry Postponed

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

The National War Labor Board has postponed until September 11 the hearing scheduled for yesterday in the case of the news-print paper industry. This action was taken because of the absence from Washington of C. A. Crocker and T. M. Guerin comprising the section of the board which has had the case in charge.

The desire for further hearing in the case, which was decided some time ago, is due to the failure of employers and workers to agree completely upon an interpretation of the decision.

SELECTS FLAG FOR SHIPS.

Director McAdoo Chooses Emblem for Railway Operated Vessels.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo to-day selected a flag which will be flown by all of the 79 vessels being operated by the United States Railroad Administration. There are also 25 vessels owned by the railroads which are now under the control of other agencies, but which will also fly this flag when restored to control of the Railroad Administration.

The flag has the letters "U. S. R. A." in blue on a white field with a red border,

DIRECTOR RYAN IN INTERVIEW DISCUSSES THE PROGRESS MADE IN WAR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

TESTS OF MANY TYPES BEING MADE

Mistakes Admitted, but Work Is Going Ahead with View to Building Only Machines That Have Real Military Value.

Transcript of regular Wednesday interview with John D. Ryan, August 28, at the office of the Director of the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

I am not going to discuss reports of investigations, but generally try to give you an idea of the work that has been going on in the Bureau of Aircraft Production for the last few months.

We think in many respects satisfactory progress has been made. We were unfortunate in having to abandon the production of one of the smaller types of airplanes, the so-called Bristol Fighter, which has proven after thorough tests that it was not a safe machine, that it was not a useful machine for military purposes, and we are not going to make it, or any but safe machines and machines of military value.

Possibility of Mistakes.

We may repeat that kind of a mistake, we may find that we are even ready to go into production with a machine, and we may have spent a lot of time and a lot of effort in developing it, but when we get to the point, whenever or wherever it is, where we find a machine is not of military value, we are not going to produce it.

We are making a good many de Haviland 4's. There has been a good deal of criticism of them, and there have been a good many changes made on them recently. These changes have not been discovered in the way that is generally supposed. I mean the so-called defects that result in changes are not in many cases what you can really call defects at all, but improvements in workmanship, and they are going on all the time. Men are learning to do these things better all the time. Improvements may be developed in one country or another on different kinds of planes, but as they are developed they are incorporated in every machine that can carry them.

Officer Sent to Investigate.

When the first de Haviland's were built (and it was before my time), a capable officer was sent from this bureau to see these machines put together on the other side, to see them flown, to get the information that came from the tests, and to report any change that would better them. This officer returned, and some

days later a cable from Gen. Pershing was received embodying the same things, covering the same points, found through the same channels, and as soon as it did come the orders for changes were made and issued. That is all there is to that story.

The de Havilands are being built now in about the same quantity as before the change was made. It is not a totally different machine; it is just an improved machine, and we think in a few months it will be improved further.

On account of the cancellation of the Bristol because it was an unsafe machine, it left us for the time being a limited program as far as manufacturing was concerned, because we were developing other types that had not been brought to the point of production.

Four New Machines Flown.

In the last two weeks, as the result of these months of investigation and study and design, we have flown in tests out at Dayton at least four machines that are new as far as our manufacture is concerned in this country.

We have flown the SE-5, which is a British machine, a single-seated fighter. Samples of it have been brought over from England, copies have been made in this country, and with our engines in them they have been flown and are now being tested. In a few days we will decide whether that machine will go into quantity production or not. The exact copy of the English Bristol, with an engine of about the same power that they use in it in England, has been brought over here, copies have been made, machines have been built, and they are being flown.

Another machine now being tested was designed in Detroit by Capt. Lepere, a French officer, who was brought over here to design machines equipped with Liberty engines. Three different machines of that type have been flown and are very promising.

Two Other Types Flown.

There are at least two other types of machines that are being flown that we do not think it advisable to give publicity to, because they are not so far along that we feel satisfied that they are going through. We do not want to say that we have five types and come out with only three. These are all machines that can be made in quantity, and of course it will take some little time to get them into production, but the work of design has been going on. Now we are using, contrary to the general supposition, many American designers of reputation.

Italian Designers Here.

Continuing, Mr. Ryan said: "Within a week the Pomilio Bros., an Italian family of airplane designers, have come to this country. They have a number of very effective types of machines in use in the Italian army. They were very successful designers and builders of airplanes in Italy, but they sold their business to the Anseldos, the big munitions people in Italy, and they have come over here. They have come to the United States to design planes to fit our engines, and are established in Indianapolis and are at work. They brought about 30 designers and workmen with them.

"This is just to give you a general idea of the scope of preparation that is being made to put us in production on planes that will fit our engines. The types of planes that we are building are fixed by the engines that we are going to build, for, after all, engines are the limiting factor.

"We have increased the orders for Liberty motors from 22,500, when this bureau was formed, to approximately 50,000—that is, the Liberty 12. We have ordered a large number of Liberty 8's, which were developed and set aside temporarily for the 12's when the larger and more powerful engine was decided upon. We have contracted for some of the very best foreign engines, such as the Hispano Suiza motor. We are going into quite a large production at some of the best engine-building shops in America with that engine. Our engine program is a large one. We are giving every inducement to engine builders who are at work on these things, and they have to be selected carefully because it is not every engine builder, no matter how successful he has been, who can build a high-powered aeronautical engine.

Up to Expectations.

"We are fully up to the expectations on motor production that we had in May, when this bureau was formed. Under present conditions it is impossible to obtain quantity production of a new motor in much less than a year, whereas a new plane can usually be produced in about six months. The Lepere plane has been flying for 30 days, but we are not going to say anything about the performance of a given plane until it has given such performance that we can talk about it. We can not wait for war conditions to test machines. We have to test them under all conditions that we can supply short of war and depend upon it to pass the final tests.

"We are not afraid of what we can accomplish, but we are not going to make any promises or predictions."

Questions and Answers.

Question. Is the Liberty 8 perfected?

Answer. There are a number of Liberty 8's in production.

Question. What is the Liberty 8 for?

Answer. That is to be determined. It is a 250-horsepower engine, the Liberty 12 is a 400, and it is an engine in between the 180-horsepower Hispano motor, which we are building in large quantities, and the Liberty 12. There is too much range to be without an engine of that size. We have ordered the Hispano Suiza; we are actually in production on the 180-horsepower Hispano, the 300 Hispano has been ordered, and the sample engines have been built, but it is not yet in what we call production.

Question. The allies have not enough planes on the front. Is our production doing anything at the present to meet that?

Answer. I would not say that we are meeting the need on the front, because the need on the front has never been met, not only as far as the American Army is concerned, but it has never been met as far as any army is concerned.

Question. Are planes going across in large quantities now?

Shipment of Planes Overseas.

Answer. Planes are going across in fair quantities now. Not in many types, but we are supplying engines for planes that are built in both England and France and in that way obtaining just that many planes for our own armies and in considerable numbers.

Every one of our allies is calling for Liberty engines, demanding them, finding it impossible to meet their own production of planes with engines for them. They are all relying on our production of Liberty engines; not for a few engines, but for a large part of their program. They all now have Liberty engines and have tested them and tried them out. Particularly the English say to us, "We saw it first. We knew it was a good engine before you admitted it was." And they are satisfied with it and demanding numbers that are out of the question for us to meet—that is, they will take more engines than we can make. Remember this, that there has never been on either side of this war a sufficient number of engines. That is the limiting factor in any air program on both sides of the war.

All Men in 18-45 Class Urged to Ascertain Their Exact Ages Before Registration Day

The War Department authorizes the following:

Provost Marshal Crowder issued to-day a statement calling attention to the obligation resting on all men of draft age to ascertain as nearly as possible their exact ages before registration day. He said:

Persons in doubt as to whether or not they come within the new age limits of 18 to 45 years should make evey effort possible to clear up this doubt between now and the day set for registration. Failure to do this will not excuse a man from presenting himself for registration if, as a matter of fact, he comes within the age limits laid down by Congress. The entire resources of local, State, and Federal police officers, investigating agents, and district attorneys will be at the disposal of the local boards to locate persons who so fail to register. Such persons, under the law, would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, would be liable to a year's imprisonment.

Not only should those in doubt avail themselves of such official birth records as might be available, but they should consult their relatives and other persons who have known them through their lifetime, seek access to church and family records, and examine all other documents, such as marriage certificates, and the like. Municipal and county officials, clergymen, and others having possession of information which might be of assistance can be relied on to aid.

ANNOUNCES PLAN TO EXTEND FINANCIAL AID TO INDUSTRIES

Chairman Baruch Outlines Suggestions Made to the Federal Reserve Board.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, announces that he had suggested to the Federal Reserve Board it work out some plan under which financial aid might be extended to industries that would be hit by the war in the industrial curtailments that are now under way and are to come.

Mr. Baruch warned that curtailments would be necessary in increasing proportions as the war needs grew. His purpose in appealing to the Federal Reserve Board for development of the plans to extend financial aid to industries that must be skeletonized to get maximum production from industries necessary to winning the war was to soften the blow on the industries affected injuriously and to prevent their wrecking.

The New Preference.

Mr. Baruch said that the new preference list which the War Industries Board is preparing will carry in 64 groups the prime essential industries rated according to war needs. He said this grouping of preferred industries would be followed by the district boards in charge of the selective draft in rulings on exemptions on account of need in industry. With these boards will sit members of the Committee on the Relationship of Industrial and Military Man Power, an organization formed by the War Department and the War Labor Policies Board.

Standardization of Shoes.

The War Industries Board chairman said that he was discussing with the shoe manufacturers the question of price fixing and of standardizing their output to conserve material and labor. He said that the makers realize the conditions that must be met and are cooperating with the board to meet them. The manufacturers have agreed to cut out as many lines of styles of shoes as possible and get down to a limited number of fashions. The matter of price fixing is still open. It was explained that the effort to stabilize the price of shoes is not made with the idea that the shoemakers are profiteering, but the shoe industry is the first to be taken up in this way. Other industries may be similarly treated later.

The Demand for Steel.

Mr. Baruch stated that the demand for steel was constantly increasing as the war needs and uses grew, and that the heavy war pressure on this material made any nonwar use out of the question.

During the week, the War Industries Board had before it a question of material for new Federal post-office buildings and for new State and municipal school buildings. The chairman said that Secretary McAdoo had decided some time ago that new public buildings were not necessary during the period of the war. This position was taken by the War Industries Board. Also the War Industries Board has ruled that new school buildings, unless needed for replacement, came within the same prohibition and could not be supplied with material in view of war need. He pointed out that the construction of buildings involved the use of labor, material, transportation, and fuel, all of which are needed urgently in war work.

ADDRESS BY DR. BALTASAR BRUM FOREIGN MINISTER FOR URUGUAY AT DINNER TO SECRETARY LANSING

Following is the text of an address of Dr. Baltasar Brum, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, at a dinner given in honor of the Secretary of State at the Pan American Union Building August 27, 1918:

In the House of America and in the propitious ambient of this fraternal festival which I am offering you one feels more firm in his desire that the organization of the world for justice and peace may become an actual reality as soon as possible. This thing, which formerly appeared to be a chimera doomed to fade away in the painful reality of life like the futile dreams of a good-hearted man, is now beginning to be considered as an ideal capable of realization since the generous voice of the great President Wilson has made itself heard at this historic hour when the trend of the era is being traced which is to follow this horrible catastrophe of humanity.

And verily, gentlemen, we Americans may believe with noble satisfaction that it is no longer here on this continent that the idea of a "society of the nations" will meet insurmountable resistance—that idea which will insure world-wide tranquillity forever—for here in America, where there is no ambient of imperialism and conquest, eloquent examples demonstrating its adaptability to equitable and peaceful settlements have abounded for many decades.

Thus, among the many cases which have occurred in the New World, Argentina has already settled by arbitration her boundary questions with Chile, Brazil, and Paraguay; Brazil has settled all her boundary problems, even going so far as to spontaneously rectify in favor of my country the problem she had with it; and Peru and Bolivia have also adjusted their boundary questions. The same spirit of cordiality also prevails in all the other countries. Thus my own native land 30 years ago remitted a war claim against Paraguay and returned the trophies which it had from that brother country, telling it that the flags of an American country could not find a place in its military museums. And I am certain that in Argentina, as in Brazil, there exists a great current of opinion which is openly in favor of the altruistic settlement of the debts which the said country owes them on the same account.

Upon my passage through Rio Janeiro I signed with Chancellor Pecanha a treaty settling the debt which Uruguay owed Brazil and arising from assistance which the latter country lent Uruguay in struggles which they undertook jointly in behalf of justice and liberty, and in this agreement, which constitutes the highest expression of equity and brotherly disinterestedness, Brazil waived the collection of interest from my country and assigned the amount of the debt, which had previously been devoted to a cause which united us both, to the creation of works of common benefit on our frontiers.

Like sentiments of peace and solidarity exist in all the other countries of America, and if to-day there still exist certain questions among them which still await solution, we may be confident that, to the greater glory of America, they will be discussed and settled in an equitable spirit and in an ambient of lofty cordiality.

When we note the feeling of solidarity which animates the peoples of the American Continent, when we observe the numerous historic precedents which confirm the triumph of honorable and pacific doctrines in the development of the international relations of its countries, when we see the most powerful of its nations, the richest and best organized, launch into this apocalyptic war which is destroying the world, with the sole idealistic and salutary program of wiping out forever the predominance of might and of permanently establishing the reign of righteousness, equalizing all countries and enforcing respect for all sovereignties; when we see and feel all this, we must have confidence in the fraternal future of America, and we must believe that the auspicious hour has arrived to group together in such a way that injustice and aggression shall be forever banished from international relations.

I am sure that this is the ideal of everybody, and since it is the ideal of everybody we must hope that it will some day be transformed into a tangible reality. I hereby express my earnest hopes that it may not fail and that the public men of all the countries may unite their efforts in order to contribute toward its realization.

Gentlemen, on a certain occasion President Wilson, in one of his masterly public speeches in which he was studying with the clarity and precision of a prophet the transformations which the old order of things had undergone, exclaimed in a sad mood, filled with infinite bitterness, in referring to men who are capable of oppressing and being unjust: "I do not see how they can sleep calmly."

Ah, gentlemen, the present hour is perhaps the historic one which ought to be utilized in order to impart to the world the final impulse which will organize it for justice and love; and let us hope that

(Continued on page 6.)

Draft Call for 900 Men from Porto Rico

The War Department authorizes the following:

A call for 900 white and colored drafted men from Porto Rico was issued to-day by the Provost Marshal General. These men will be mobilized in September at Camp Las Casa, San Juan, P. R.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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- One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries 8.00
- Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries 4.50

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

BIDS FOR 4 MILLION SHOES FOR ARMY TO BE OPENED

The War Department authorizes the following:

Bids for the manufacture of approximately 4,000,000 pairs of shoes for the Army will be opened in the office of the Quartermaster General, at Washington, at noon on Friday, August 30. Requests for bids on metallic-fastened marching shoes, and metallic-fastened field shoes were issued on August 20 according to specifications which were adopted on that day. Contracts will be made for deliveries in October, November, December, and January only, January 31 being the latest delivery date that will be considered.

New Metallic-fastened Shoe.

The new metallic-fastened marching shoe is a departure from past marching shoes and from the old russet shoe. Arrangements are being made for the more economic use of sole leather, the specifications providing for the use of soles running lighter in the shank and heel than in the fore part. This shoe will be lighter than the field shoe, having only two soles in addition to the inner sole. This will make the new marching shoe a halfway measure for the new soldier between civilian shoes and the heavy footwear used overseas. The new marching shoe is designed for use principally in this country and in places where the heavy hobbed field shoe would prove unsuitable.

Difference in Upper Stock.

The new specifications for the metallic-fastened field shoe call for a difference in the upper stock, the trimming of the hide for which is to be radically changed. The shoulders will be trimmed off inside the fore shank and the hind shank will be trimmed just above the knee. Contractors will not be permitted to use leather that is suitable only for tongues and other lighter parts of the shoe.

Many Makers Expected.

It is expected that there will be a large meeting of shoe manufacturers in Washington the day the bids are opened, at which the various details of the specifications will be made thoroughly understood. The meeting will be presided over by the chief of the shoes, leather, and rubber goods branch of the clothing and equipage division of the Quartermaster Corps.

SAILOR LOST OVERBOARD.

The Navy Department is informed that Shipley Nichols, quartermaster first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, was lost overboard from U. S. submarine chaser *No. 325* on August 21. His body was not recovered. Father, Rev. H. P. Nichols, 18 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO. 105.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 27, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from renewed local combats along the Vesle between Bazoches and Fismes, there is nothing to report.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief has issued the following general order dated August 27:

It fills me with pride to record in general orders a tribute to the service and achievements of the First and Third Corps, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

You came to the battlefield at the crucial hour of the allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world had as yet seen had pressed its invasion of France, and stood threatening its capital. At no time had that army been more powerful or menacing than when, on July 15, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization.

Three days later, in conjunction with our allies, you counter-attacked. The allied armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than give our brave allies the support to which as a nation our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit, our sense of justice have not blunted our virility or our courage. You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the test of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won the unstinted praise of our allies and the eternal gratitude of our countrymen.

We have paid for our success in the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievement, and sacrifice.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formations after its receipt.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE NO. 106.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 28, 1918.

Section A.—North of the Aisne our troops, in cooperation with the French, advanced to the railroad west of Juvigny and captured 200 prisoners. Along the Vesle local hostile attacks forced our outlying detachments in Bazoches and Fismette to retire.

List of Americans Cited For Bravery in France

The War Department authorizes the following list of emergency addresses of the men cited for distinguished service in Communique No. 104:

Brig. Gen. P. B. Buck; father, G. H. Buck, Elkhart, Tex.

Capt. Edward J. Meehan, Infantry; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Meehan, 1935 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Wm. C. Williams, Infantry; wife, Mrs. Gertrude Williams, 1839 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Harry C. Barnes, Infantry; mother, Mrs. Vella McAllister Barnes, 713 South Frisco Avenue, Tulsa, Okla.

Sergt. John H. E. Hoppe, Company K, 115th Infantry; emergency address, Mrs. Margaret Hoppe, 2525 East Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

Corpl. John J. Lott, Infantry; no record.

First Class Pvt. Andy Youngbar, Infantry; wife, Mrs. Mary Youngbar, Fairfield, Md.

Pvt. Edward G. Fenwick (with French Army); father, E. T. Fenwick, East Falls Church, Va.

First Class Pvt. George J. Shively, United States Ambulance Service; mother, Mrs. B. F. Shively, Brookville, Pa.

Pvt. Anthony Dogestino, Infantry; no record.

Pvt. Crossley Holroyd, Infantry; father, Samuel Holroyd, 27 Lingwod Road, Grilington, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate adjourned yesterday, shortly after convening, out of respect for the memory of the late Senator James, of Kentucky, whose death in a hospital at Baltimore was announced by his colleague, Senator Beckham. A committee of Senators was appointed to attend the funeral services which will be held at Marion, Ky.

Elimination of the "work or fight" amendment to the man-power bill was determined upon yesterday by the Conference Committee after the House Members declined to accept it, the Senate conferees deciding to yield rather than risk delaying the military program. No agreement was reached concerning the Penrose amendment which would place upon the local boards the duty of determining the status of registrants without requiring them to enter specific claims for exemption.

The McCulloch amendment, which was adopted by the House, providing for the drafting of nationals of cobelligerents of the United States unless exempted by treaty, was stricken from the bill. The amendment providing that the uniforms and equipment of officers be furnished to them at cost, upon application from officers' headquarters, was accepted. The amendment extending soldiers' and sailors' homestead rights to men under 21 also was accepted.

The Senate amendment providing for the education after the war of soldiers under 21 whose schooling is interrupted by the draft was eliminated by the conferees.

Senator Thomas, chairman of the subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee which recently investigated the aircraft production situation, made a statement to the Senate yesterday to the effect that published accounts of the report were erroneous and did the officials an injustice, in stating that the committee reported the original appropriation of $640,000,000 had been practically wasted. What the report said, Senator Thomas explained, was that a substantial part of the fund had been wasted. Only about one-half of the appropriation has actually been expended, he stated.

Consideration of the nation-wide war time prohibition measure, which was scheduled to begin yesterday, was postponed until to-day on account of the adjournment out of respect for Senator James.

HOUSE.

The House was in session but a few minutes yesterday, adjourning out of respect to the memory of Senator James, after the adoption of appropriate resolutions and the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral.

The war revenue bill, which has been under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee for several weeks, will be reported to the House to-morrow, Chairman Kitchin announced.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

New Poster is Expected To Help in War Work By Cutting Down Mails

A poster printed in appropriate typing and coloring has been prepared in response to numerous requests by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, libraries, and other public institutions. The purpose of the poster is self-evident. It reads as follows:

Read the

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

WAR

Information

Save writing to Washington for what you want to know about

The Army and Navy
The Red Cross
The Selective Draft Laws
The Food Administration
The Fuel Administration
Trading with the enemy
The War Labor Board
The War Industries Board
The Railroad Administration

and all the other permanent or emergency governmental departments, boards, commissions, committees, and administrations at the Capital and elsewhere.

ASK FOR IT HERE

Copies of the poster will be sent to all applicants who are in a position to aid in this public service. It is hoped that its wide publicity will help to lessen the war burden put upon the mails and serve to minimize the work of all government departments at Washington.

FUNDS FOR CROP MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

the War Finance Corporation to the banks are limited to four months. On August 5 the War Finance Corporation announced that the rate of interest on the loans would be 6 per cent per annum, but on August 15 it announced a reduction of the interest rate to 5 per cent. Full information can be secured by any bank in the districts above mentioned from the Federal reserve bank of the district.

The orderly movement of the crops is essential to the conduct of the war, and the Treasury Department hopes that the facilities of the Federal reserve system available to member banks, supplemented by the offer of the War Finance Corporation, to both member and nonmember banks, will be adequate to provide for financing the crop movement.

ASSISTANT FUEL DIRECTOR.

The selection of Mercer Pamplin Moseley as assistant fuel administrator for the State of New York has been approved by United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield, and announcement to that effect has been communicated to Delos W. Cooke, New York State fuel administrator. Mr. Moseley succeeds C. E. Robertson, resigned. He is vice president of the American Exchange Bank, of New York City.

CIRCULAR TO NAVY CONTRACTORS CONCERNING BILLS OF LADING

The Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Division of Inland Traffic, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 6, 1918.*

CIRCULAR No. 14.

To all Navy contractors:

Subject: Furnishing copies of bills of lading—commercial and Government—to car service section of the United States Railroad Administration.

References: S. and A. Circular No. 5, 386–16, dated May 15, 1918.

1. From the above reference it will be noted it is necessary that an extra legible copy of each Government and commercial bill of lading on carload consignments be made and forwarded to the "Car Service Section, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C." This matter should be handled as outlined below:

(a) If shipper prepares bill of lading for presentation to the railroad agent, it is necessary that he make an extra copy for such agent, in order that the same may be forwarded to the Car Service Section.

(b) If railroad agent prepares bill of lading it is necessary that he make an extra copy for transmittal by him to the Car Service Section.

2. It is desirable that Navy contractors cooperate with railroad agents at point of shipment, first in seeing that a legible copy of bill of lading is made, and secondly in calling attention to the necessity for promptly forwarding this copy to the Car Service Section.

3. If the foregoing procedure is strictly complied with deliveries will be more promptly effected and payments expedited.

H. P. ANEWALT,
Manager Inland Traffic.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 27, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	
Customs receipts	$537,469.80
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	821,265.45
Miscellaneous	2,961,896.86
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	1,610,586.28
Total ordinary receipts	5,931,128.39
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	57,948,032.73
Balance previous day	1,371,628,186.26
Total	1,435,507,347.38
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Ordinary disbursements	$62,980,484.63
Panama Canal disbursements	6,919.81
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	10,324,143.86
Balance in general fund to-day	1,362,195,799.08
Total	1,435,507,347.38

MARINE CORPS SUPPLIES.

The Depot Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, will receive proposals until 11 o'clock a. m. September 9, 1918, for the following: Two thousand feed bags, 3,000 currycombs, 500 horse combs, 500 pony cruppers, and 2,000 pairs of spurs.

ADDRESS BY DR. BRUM, FOREIGN MINISTER OF URUGUAY

(Continued from page 3.)

the generations of the future, when they judge the work accomplished by this generation, may not have to employ in order to characterize it, in referring to the manner in which it reconstructed the world on the ruins of the present disaster, the same sentence which has already once burst forth from the noble President Wilson: "I do not see how they can sleep calmly!"

I drink to the health of the Chief Magistrates of the countries here represented, to Secretary Lansing, and to the fraternity of America and of humanity.

Mr. Lansing's Reply To Dr. Brum's Address

Remarks of Secretary of State Lansing at the dinner given in his honor by the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Pan American Union, August 27, 1918:

Your Excellency and gentlemen: It is with a sense of hesitation that I address you after you have listened to the eloquent words of our distinguished host, whose powerful appeal for international justice and for fraternity between nations can not be improved by anything that I might say.

Yet I would deny my own feelings were I to remain silent on a theme so dear to the heart of every American who looks into the future with hope and confidence. However great the confusion of the present day in the affairs of men, however concentrated are the thoughts and energies of Americans upon the terrible task which is ours as a people, however intense the passion for sacrifice and service in our holy cause, we look forward through the tempest of battle to the calm which lies beyond, where reason will again become supreme over the nations.

To-day this country thinks war, breathes war, lives war, not because we love to slay men or lust for conquest, but because the path to enduring peace for this world lies only across red battle fields. We are fighting to rid the world of the greatest enemy of international peace and fraternity that has ever sought to trample upon liberty and right. We shall go forward until we reach the heights which are beyond the grim scenes through which humanity is living in these days of war.

In this struggle for the salvation of liberty the American Nation has found strength and comfort in the sympathy of other great Republics in this hemisphere; but none has understood our motives better than the Republic of Uruguay and Uruguay's statesmen. Our hearts glow with the consciousness that the prayers of Uruguay are ours.

It is the fraternal spirit, the appreciation of liberty and all that liberty means, and the devotion to eternal justice so eloquently proclaimed by our host to-night, upon which the nations must build a new world dedicated to righteousness and peace.

These lofty ideals are the vital principles of Pan Americanism. In the Americas they have taken root and are already bearing fruit. It is for us to scatter the seeds throughout the earth until all nations learn the truth and unite with us in submitting to the bonds which make all peoples free.

Your excellency, I can not refrain from expressing my sincere admiration for the nobility of your thoughts to-night. They will find an echo in the heart of every man who loves his fellow men and who longs for the day when peace and prosperity again come to this bleeding and exhausted world. In the name of the President and of the American people, I thank you. As an apostle of Pan Americanism and of world unity, as a prophet of a glorious future for mankind, you will be remembered when you have left our shores. But above all we, who have met you face to face, will ever think of you as the generous and sincere friend of the United States—a friend upon whom we can always depend, because he knows us and understands us.

I give you the toast—Uruguay, her President, and the distinguished statesmen who are the guests of the United States.

Grammar School Men Called to War Service

The Provost Marshal General has issued a call for men for general military service who are grammar-school graduates, entrainment September 1, apportioned for training at the following institutions:

Arizona, 108; Tucson, Ariz., University of Arizona.
California, 106; Tucson, Ariz.
California, 103; Berkeley, Cal.
California, 124; Oakland High School, Oakland, Cal.
Georgia, 50; South Carolina University, Columbia, S. C.
Illinois, 103; 3300 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
Illinois, 257; Old Southern Division High School, Chicago, Ill.
Indiana, 515; Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana, 772; West Lafayette, Ind.
Massachusetts, 255; Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass.
Massachusetts, 103; Franklin Union Institute, Boston, Mass.
Michigan, 206; Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
New Mexico, 206; Mesilla Park, N. Mex.
New York, 206; New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
North Carolina, 100; South Carolina University, Columbia, S. C.
North Dakota, 206; North Dakota School of Mines, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Ohio, 124; University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pennsylvania, 206; Newark, Del.
Pennsylvania, 206; Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Pennsylvania, 257; Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
South Carolina, 165; Orangeburg, S. C.
South Carolina, 77; South Carolina University, Columbia, S. C.
South Dakota, 124; South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, S. Dak.
Tennessee, 726; University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
West Virginia, 103; Richmond Commercial Club, Richmond, Ind.
Wisconsin, 309; No. IV Blind Asylum, Indianapolis, Ind.
Total, 5,709.

Also, white, for limited service, entrainment August 26, apportioned and assigned:

District of Columbia, 15; 808 Aero Squadron, Washington, D. C.
Ohio, 15; Wilbur Wright field, Dayton, Ohio.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS ON BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTS ARE LIFTED

Goods Made Under Contracts Entered Into Prior to Issuance of Rules May Be Delivered.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Information was made public Monday that the British Government has lifted the restrictions on imports of boots and shoes for the British markets made under contract with American manufacturers, but of which delivery could not be made before the effective date of the import restrictions.

When the British Government announced the effective date of the import restrictions which closed the British markets to these contracts—boots and shoes—American manufacturers affected appealed to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, who took the matter up with the proper representative authorities of the British Government.

Much Capital Tied Up.

The manufacturers urged that the lifting of the import restrictions would release a large stock of boots and shoes manufactured for the British market for which there was no home market, and would free a considerable amount of capital tied up in such stock which was needed in the business.

Mr. Baruch has received a letter from Sir Richard Crawford, commercial adviser to the British Embassy, to the effect that the concession has been made in favor of the American manufacturers as requested, and the War Trade Board has been advised that the import restrictions have been waived to permit the immediate import into the United Kingdom of the stock of boots and shoes for the British markets made under contracts entered into prior to the issuance of the order of import restrictions.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL PROPOSALS.

St. Elizabeths Hospital, Department of the Interior, will receive proposals until 4 o'clock p. m. August 30 for the following materials:

3,000 yards of ticking, A. C. A., 36-inch.
20 grains of hematoxylin, light crystals.
4,000 Blaud's pills.
4,500 pounds fresh beef, to be delivered September 2.
4,500 pounds fresh beef, to be delivered September 3.
4,500 pounds fresh beef, to be delivered September 9.
4,500 pounds fresh beef, to be delivered September 10.

Proposals will be received until 4 o'clock September 2 for the following material:

1,000 pounds of boneless codfish.

Proposals will be received until 4 o'clock p. m. September 3 for the following:

1,000 pounds natural leaf tobacco, pressed for chewing.
200 pounds granulated smoking tobacco, in 2-ounce bags.
10,020 pounds oleomargarine, in 8-pound packages (colored), to be delivered September 25.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE OFFER TO AMOUNT OF HALF BILLION

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

Secretary McAdoo, under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription at par and accrued interest, through the Federal reserve banks, $500,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IV E, dated and bearing interest from September 3, 1918, payable January 2, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal reserve banks.

Books Close September 10.

Subscription books will close at the close of business September 10, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, or by the act approved July 9, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Terms of Redemption.

Upon 10 days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date occurring before the maturity of such certificates set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

Right to Reject Reserved.

The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after September 3, 1918, and on or before September 10, 1918. After allotment and upon payment Federal reserve banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates.

Railroad Employees Urged to Rally To Support of Fourth Liberty Loan

Director General McAdoo is distributing the following Liberty Loan Message to all railroad employees:

IN order to raise sufficient money to arm, equip, and support our gallant soldiers and sailors, to finance our other war activities, and to extend necessary credits to our allies, to enable them to continue the war against the German military despotism, the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will begin September 28, 1918. Every loyal American must invest in the securities of his Government to the limit of his ability if America is to triumph in this war.

Railroad men and women are doing a vital service for their country. They responded patriotically to the appeal of the Government in the First, Second, and Third Liberty Loan campaigns, and I hope that they have bought liberally of War Savings Stamps. They are also operating the railroads, which is war service of primary importance. I am sure that they count it a glorious privilege to do this vital work for their country. I deeply appreciate what they have already done, but there is more to do, and I am sure that they will do more if the way is pointed out to them.

The enormous sums required to finance democracy's part in the war impose a new duty upon each and every one of us. Liberty Loans must be offered from time to time until the Kaiser is licked to a finish. Each of these loans must be subscribed in full. No patriotic American will have performed his duty by subscribing to one loan only, or by buying a few War Savings Stamps. Each and every one should practice every possible economy, save every possible dollar, and buy as many Liberty Bonds as he can afford every time a Liberty Loan is offered to the country.

In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign which is just ahead of us I wish to make a special appeal to every railroad employee to go the limit in lending of his available means to Uncle Sam. Now is the time to prepare for that campaign by saving every possible dollar, so that each may be ready to do his part before the subscription closes. Hundreds of thousands of employees in the railroad service of the United States have received, or will receive, checks for back pay, in accordance with the provisions of the Wage Order I, approved May 25, 1918, and Supplement No. 4 to General Order 27, issued on July 25, 1918. No employee can make better use of his back pay than to lend it to the Government at interest, thus securing an investment of absolute safety for himself and building up a reserve for a rainy day.

You must remember that you are not asked to give your savings to the Government; you are asked merely to lend your money to your Government—and for what purpose? To back the millions of the finest American boys ever collected together in a great Army, and to help them fight irresistibly for our lives, liberties, and vital interests. One and a half million of these splendid boys are already in France, and already they have given the Kaiser a dose from which he is staggering and from which he will not recover. But the pressure must be kept up. Arms, ammunition, and food supplies of all kinds must go forward in a continuous stream if the pressure is to be maintained. It depends upon us who stay at home to keep the pressure applied. We must lend our money to our Government, lend it to the limit, so that the Government may in turn put in the hands of our splendid sons the things without which they can not fight and without which the defeat of the Kaiser and his hateful military despotism can not be accomplished.

I want the railroad men and women of the United States to do more, if possible, than anybody else, because I want them to be among the first always in patriotism, in service, and in sacrifice to our great and glorious country. We have the Kaiser groggy—let us keep hitting hard now until he is counted out.

W. G. M'ADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

APPEAL TO USERS OF GASOLINE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO OBSERVE SPECIAL ECONOMY

NECESSARY AS A WAR MEASURE

Fuel Administration Asks, Among Other Things, That All Sunday Motor Riding Be Cut Out—Gas Needed For The Allied Armies

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limited conservation of gasoline be undertaken in the States east of the Mississippi River in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements.

An appeal is made, therefore, to the people of the United States east of the Mississippi River to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism.

Safeguard Against Shortage.

War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest, and the increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary, for a limited period, the adoption of safeguards against possible shortage.

In view of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied, the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country through the discontinuance of the use of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats, and motorcycles, on Sundays.

No Riding on Sunday.

The United States Fuel Administration therefore requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi River there shall be a discontinuance of use of the vehicles above specified, including all such as are operated for hire, on each Sunday hereafter until notification that the need for such discontinuance has ceased.

The following exceptions are made:

1. Tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight.
2. Vehicles of physicians used in performance of professional duties.
3. Ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons, and conveyances used for funerals.
4. Railway equipment using gasoline.
5. Repair outfits employed by telephone and public-service companies.
6. Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

Appeal to Patriotism.

In addition to the above appeal is made to the patriotic men and women of America east of the Mississippi River to undertake, voluntarily, additional conservation in the operating of their own automobiles wherever possible.

The United States Fuel Administration believes that all consumers of gasoline will observe the spirit of this request. In that event no mandatory order governing the use of gasoline will be necessary.

Instructions on the Proper Method Of Billing Shipments to Navy Officers

The Navy Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Division of Inland Traffic, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 6, 1918.*

CIRCULAR No. 16.

To: All bureaus, headquarters Marine Corps, commandants and supply officers, all naval districts, yards, and stations, the officers in charge naval ammunition depots, training camps, air stations, supply depots, naval hospitals, etc., superintending constructors and inspectors at private works and all Navy offices in the United States interested in the purchase, shipment, and storage of Navy material and supplies.

All Navy contractors.

Subject: Proper method to pursue in billing shipments to Navy officers.

Reference: General Order No. 38 of Director General of Railroads, dated July 24, 1918.

It is imperatively necessary that the instructions indicated in the following digest of General Order No. 38, issued by the Director General of Railroads July 24, 1918, and effective August 15, 1918, be strictly observed:

1. Shipments intended for use of any one of the Government departments, either directly or through a contractor with the United States Government, shall not be entitled to or receive any privilege which may be accorded on account of being intended for use of one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government, where said shipments are consigned otherwise than in one of the following ways:

(a) To a Government officer designated, not by the name of the individual, but by the title of his position, as for example: Supply Officer, Naval Inspector, or Constructing Quartermaster.

(b) To a Government officer designated, not by name, but by title as above, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name of the contractor or agent for the Government engaged on the work at the point of destination.

(c) On some contracts the Government has entered into an agreement designating certain parties as agent, or agents, for the Government on that particular contract. Shipments for such parties shall be consigned to the particular department for which the work is being done, followed by the words "For account of," and then followed by the name of the agent as, for instance: "Ordnance Department: For account of du Pont Engineering Co., Agent, Penniman, Williamsburg, Va.," or "Ordnance Department: For account of T. A. Gillespie, Loading Co., Agents, South Amboy, N. J."

2. It is forbidden:

(a) In consigning a shipment to use the words "United States Government" or substantially that term, or abbreviations thereof, as the sole description of the consignee:

(b) Or to consign a shipment to and in the name of the United States Government followed by words indicating that it is sent "care of" a private person, firm or corporation:

(c) Or to consign a shipment to a Government official or to an officer of the Army or Navy by his name as an individual.

(d) Or to consign a shipment to a Government official or to an officer of the Army or Navy followed by words indicating that it is sent "care of" a private person, firm or corporation.

3. No shipper or other person seeking or obtaining any privilege which may be accorded on account of the shipment being intended for the use of any one of the United States Government departments, either directly or indirectly through a contractor with the United States Government, shall, without authority, use or cause to be used as consignee the name or title of the United States or of any department, bureau, agency, employee, or officer thereof; nor shall any shipper or other person offer or cause to be received for carriage, or transported, without authority, any such shipment consigned as specified in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 for the purpose of securing, by such consignment, any privilege which may be accorded on account of the shipment being intended for the use of any one of the United States Government Departments, either directly or indirectly, through a contractor with the United States Government.

4. Agents are forbidden to sign or issue bills of lading or receipts for shipments which in any manner conflict with any of the foregoing provisons.

5. Violation of the foregoing order is punishable by fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

H. P. ANEWALT,
Manager, Navy Inland Traffic.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and location of all Government Departments

Special Orders, No. 196:

503. The appointment of Maj. Oscar Westover, Air Service (Production), to the grade of lieutenant colonel, Air Service (Production), United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from August 14, 1918, is announced.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	28
Missing in action	23
Wounded severely	88
Died of wounds	14
Died from accident and other causes	4
Wounded, degree undetermined	70
Died of disease	2
Prisoners	2
Total	231

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Wilbur Stewart Sewell. Mrs. Mary Loyd Sewell, Tennille, Ga.

Donald Paret MacNutt. Charles J. MacNutt, Stroudsburg, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Robert D. Adams. Mrs. Fannie B. Adams, Whitestone, Va.

Carl A. Everett. Elmer E. Everett, 2014 Huey Street, McKeesport, Pa.

James D. Steward. William A. Steward, Elkins, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

Frank Bennett. Mrs. Mary Russell, 1405 Shelby Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ira E. Bonnell. John M. Bonnell, Coltry, Okla.

Henry Brahm. Mrs. Susie Brahm, Cameron, Tex.

Luther Browning. William L. Browning, Elgin, Okla.

Shad Carlton. William M. Carlton, Crockett, Tex.

George Cottam. Mrs. Elizabeth Cottam, 319 N. 6 West Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles C. Curry. R. E. Curry, Simpson, Minn.

George A. Daly. Eugene M. Daly, 346 East Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank C. Dorn. Otto Dorn, R. F. D. No. 2, Pulaski, Wis.

Nelson Dube. George Wells, R. F. D. No. 2, Washington, Vt.

Orrin H. Edwards. Mrs. Gertrude Bonner, Antrim, N. H.

Frank Johnson. Mrs. Minnie Johnson, 127 Grand Street, Phoenixville, Pa.

Philip Kirk. Mrs. Eleanor Frances Kirk, Challis, Idaho.

William W. Leonard. Mrs. Margaret Little, Graniteville, Vt.

Ernest B. Melton. Miss Augusta Melton, 534 Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Wash.

Paul Pazurek. Mrs. Anna Namesnik, R. F. D. No. 6, box 101, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Earl M. Rhodes. Thomas A. Rhodes, 74 Grove Avenue, East Providence, R. I.

Albert L. Roberts. Albert Roberts, R. F. D. No. 8, Howell, Mich.

George E. Schmidt. Mrs. Grace Schmidt, 1403 Broadway, Galveston, Tex.

Alpha Thigpen. L. T. Thigpen, Hallsville, N. C.

Ward C. Underwood. Jim Underwood, Grand Valley, Colo.

Marcelius White. Mrs. Elizabeth Canon, R. F. D. No. 3, Portage, Wis.

Beachem W. Willoughby. Henry D. Eidson, Horsebranch, Ky.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. John C. Champagne. Mrs. Rena Champagne, 1748 Elm Street, Lake Charles, La.

Sergt. Basil Earl Myers. Mrs. William H. Myers, 513 Marian Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Charles Bender. Mrs. Lola Bender, 616 Pleasant Avenue, Boyne City, Mich.

Frank J. Whitfield. Mrs. Effie Whitfield, corner Eighth and Tenth Streets, Niles, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Floyd W. Gill. Mrs. Annie D. Gill, Mokane, Mo.

William Graves. Mrs. Augusta Graves, 1448 West Fourteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.

Richard Furmax Harvey. Miss Ruth Crapo, Boyne City, Mich.

Cecil J. Hutton. Mrs. Cecilia Hutton, 2021 Arthur Avenue, New York, N. Y.

John Lankheet. Mrs. Minnie Lankheet, Yeeland, Mich.

Willie Lee McCullock. John G. McCullock, Duncan, Ariz.

Robert A. Madden. Robert M. Madden, 3017 Northwestern Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Ralph K. Mooney. A. Mooney, Princeton, Ind.

Louis Salzer. Charles A. Salzer, 2782 Virtue Street, New Orleans, La.

John A. Tosch. John Tosch, R. F. D. No. 1, Vesper, Wis.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Elton B. Darling. Mrs. Helen L. Darling, Depot Street, Guilford, N. Y.

Edward Tangen. Herman Swenson, Butler, Minn.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANTS.

Gilbert H. Jerome. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jerome, 987 Forest Street, New Haven, Conn.

Walter B. Schafer. John M. Schafer, 137 South Ward Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Corpl. Wilfred C. Byram. O. P. Byram, R. F. D. No. 3, Santa Ana, Cal.

Pvt. Clint Conrad. Augustus Conrad, Pinkstaff, Ill.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Walter S. Bates. Mrs. Genevieve Bates, 14 North St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert P. Clark. J. Fred Clark, Lincoln, Me.

Albert J. Lyksett. O. E. Lyksett, Hudson, Wis.

John B. Roberts. Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, 509 Edgewood Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Clark Peter Schumacher. John M. Schumacher, 1316 Union Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SERGEANTS.

John Belz. Mrs. Elizabeth Ziegelbower, 946 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Daune Osborn. Mrs. Laura Osborn, 525 Brown Street, Saginaw, Mich.

John S. Trowell. Mrs. Lucy Sellers, General Delivery, Benton, Ky.

George U. Young. Mrs. Mary Young, 36 Holly Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Michael Witt. Mrs. Annie Barry, 1 Taylor Street, Worcester, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Edward Higgins. John Higgins, Whitewater, Wis.

Otto M. Merkle. Mrs. Mary Merkle, R. F. D. No. 2, Monroe, Mich.

Robert J. Blotz. Charles Blotz, Dodgeville, Wis.

Edward Connell. Miss Maru Dugan, 470 Second Street, Troy, N. Y.

Michael Roman. Charley Popagua, 119 Exchange Street, Chicopee, Mass.

Allen Valentine. Mrs. Clara Valentine, care of Carl Schick, 426 Cutler Building, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Vernon Abshire. Jell Abshire, Lick Creek, Ky.

Charles D. Argenia. Joe Abontonta, Winthrop Beach, Boston, Mass.

Samuel L. Baker. Robert B. Baker, Grainger Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.

Joseph R. Blair. Albert Blair, 82 State Road, North Adams, Mass.

Floyd J. Boone. Mrs. Emma J. Boone, Brunswick, Mo.

Malvin O. Broome. Robert W. Broome, Greenwood, S. C.

Joseph J. Corcoran. Mrs. John Corcoran, 48 Reed Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Floyd E. Coss. Arthur B. Coss, Box 36, Ithaca, Mich.

Andrew Denn. Mrs. Joseph Richardson, 261 Green Street, Albany, N. Y.

William A. Gerow. H. Buck, 1940 Becker Street, Flint, Mich.

Francis Gilbert. Mrs. G. Gilbert, Grangeville, Idaho.

Charles Robert Hagerstrom. William Hagerstrom, 549 South Tenth Street, Grand Rapids, Wis.

George Hawkins. William Hawkins, Russell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Edward H. Hawley. Edwin Hawley, Greenleaf, Kans.

Reuben E. Hopkins. B. E. Hopkins, Eldorado, Ill.

William Jordan. Mrs. Mary E. Jordan, 55 Depot Street Milford, Mass.

George A. Lackey. Miss Pearl Lackey, 20 Crown Street, Plainville, Conn.

Arthur Lehman. Henry Lehman, Ceresco, Mich.

Harold T. Lloyd. Mrs. Lloyd, 57 Finckley Street, Somerville, Mass.

Daniel A. McDonald. D. A. McDonald, 701 North Excelsior Street, Butte, Mont.

Toribio Martinez. Mrs. Josefita Martinez, Cuba, N. Mex.

William E. Mill, jr. William E. Mill, sr., 432 Main Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Sam Miller. Mrs. Sara Miller, 1540 South Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Andrea Montanoro. Michael Montanoro, 35 Marion Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Clarence Newman. Mrs. Lizzie Newman, Bloomington, Ind.

Martin A. Noen. Peter Noen, R. F. D. No. 2, Lake Preston, S. Dak.

Charles H. Peters. Edward T. Peters, 48 Lock Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Edward A. Reinlander. Mrs. J. Reinlander, 2525 North Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Russell Rennard. John Rennard, 547 Green Street, Detroit, Mich.

Davis K. Rice. William Rice, 521 Berwick Street, Easton, Pa.

Raymond H. Rodgers. Miss May Rodgers, 4213 Shields Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Walter F. Salughter. Mrs. Rose Lenahan, 130 Springfield Street, Lawrence, Mass.

John Tuchalski. Frank Tuchalski, Auburn, Mich.

Donald B. Turner. Mrs. Marion Irving, Basking Ridge, N. J.

David J. Williams. Willie Williams, R. F. D. No. 6, Greenville, Tenn.

Charles Woodward. Mrs. Anna Woodward, South Main Street, Bryan, Ohio.

Joseph A. Gallant. Manuel Gallant, 18 Lafayette Street, Ipswich, Mass.

Louis Gathers. Henry Gathers, 184 Wilson Avenue, Clarion, Pa.

Federico Gaviola. Anatalio Gaviola, Massin Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Walter F. Gilligan. Mrs. Maude A. Gilligan, 83 George Street, West Springfield, Mass.

Barney Glenn. Mary Russey, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Fred Graveline. Joseph Graveline, Box 22, Moosup, Conn.

John Benjamin Groshong. Mrs. Clara Groshong, Whitewater, Wis.

Daniel J. Hannigan. William Hannigan, Stony Point, N. Y.

Clarence Hartshorn. William J. Hartshorn, 7042 Tulip Street, Tacony, Pa.

Arthur H. Hayes. William Hugh Hayes, Watson, Mo.

Ralph C. Hutto. Mrs. Isabella Lowe, Lewis, La.

Ben James. John W. James, R. F. D. No. 1, Union City, Tenn.

Merida Judd. M. A. Larrison, Kimbrell, Ky.

Frank Kalinowski. Pete Kalinowski, 354 Twelfth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.

Stephen L. King. Mrs. Stephen King, 814 Hampton Avenue, Greenville, S. C.

John F. McGrath. John F. Conway, 235 Vernon Street, Wakefield, Mass.

Avery E. Markham. Arch Markham, General Delivery, Okmulgee, Okla.

Fred R. Mehls. Mrs. Fred R. Mehls, 1637 Cleveland Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Earl R. Baldwin. Mrs. O. Moberly, Harrison, Idaho.

Ovela Beauchamp. Charles Beauchamp, Box 38, Point Mills, Mich.

J. H. Bolin. Thomas Jefferson Bolin, Watts, Okla.

Scripi Bonisolli. Mrs. Gisela Bonisolli, Box 513, Slovan, Pa.

Arthur H. Dion. Mrs. Dina Dion, 38 High Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Harry J. Gibree. Mrs. Frank Gibree, 380 Grafton Street, Worcester, Mass.

Adlai S. Kyle. Mrs. Mary Kyle, 109 Georgia Avenue, Mobile, Ala.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Camillo Lobruno. John Lobruno, Box 75, Johnetta, Pa.
James T. McDaniel. Hugh McDaniel, Kelly, La.
John J. McGarrigle. Miss Anna McGee, 17 Clymer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rosalio Martinez. Mrs. Modesta Martinez, Senge, N. Mex.
Mitchel Merryman. D. N. Merryman, 502 West Fifteenth Street, Ada, Okla.
Roy G. Moore. George W. Moore, R. F. D. No. 2, Brushton, N. Y.
Angelo Piazzano. Mrs. Anna Piazzano, 431 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York.
James T. Shaw. William B. Shaw, Jefferson, Ga.
Armand Tourangeau. Mrs. Hazel Tourangeau, 13 Blake Street, Westboro, Mass.
Joseph Frank Urich. Mrs. Barbara Urich, 3264 East Forty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John F. Verdak. Miss Sophia Verdak, 2314 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. Louis T. Roberts. Mrs. Helen E. Roberts, 330 Foley Street, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Lieut. James A. Miller. Miss Louise Miller, 516 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va.

SERGEANTS.

Cammie G. Gilmore. Edward R. Gilmore, 145 West Wyle Avenue, Washington, Pa.
Clifford Pearl. Mrs. Anna Pearl, 602 North Cedar Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mathew A. Quigley. Mrs. Bridget Quigley, 173 St. Paul Street, Blackstone, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Ray E. Armstrong. Mrs. Mary Armstrong, Cushing, Wis.
Thomas J. Carroll. Pierce Carroll, 63 West One hundred and eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Fanelli. Rocco M. Fanelli, 1138 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles L. Heather. Edward M. Heather, R. F. D. No. 1, Burling, Wash.
Pettus W. McLaughlin. Mrs. Fiorence McLaughlin, 430 West Symes Street, Norman, Okla.
Thomas V. Sheridan. Miss Mary Chicone, 1107 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William L. Turner. Mrs. Anna E. Read, 119 East Boulevard, Anadarko, Okla.

PRIVATES.

Albert C. Anderson. John B. Anderson, Box 111, Clarissa, Minn.
Fred B. Boysen. Mrs. Emma Boysen, 233 Harrison Street, Council Bluff, Iowa.
George A. Buzacott. Mrs. Katherine Buzacott, Pittsburg, Cal.
Clarence J. Derry. C. S. Derry, Braham, Minn.
Angelo Di Luzio. Tony Di Luzio, 1303 Seventh Avenue, Eddystone, Pa.
Charles N. Edwards. Mrs. Barbara J. Edwards. San Souci, Harsens Island, St. Clair County, Mich.
Alvin Enge. Nicalaon Enge, R. F. D. No. 1, Westport, Oreg.
Raymond J. Fish. Mrs. Mary Fish, Maine Street, Castleton, Vt.
Charles Florian. Mrs. Josephine Florian, 2356 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Henry G. Gentry. Mrs. Sara A. McKinsey, Route No. 2, Manitou, Okla.
Buck Girty. Thomas Girty, Webbers Falls, Okla.
Albert J. Godbout. Maithas Godbout, Interval Road, Burlington, Vt.
Walter W. Held. Mrs. Margaret Hill, Leechburg, Pa.
Stanley F. Husak. Mrs. Mary Husak, 3315 Storer Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry Hutto. John Young, Byron, Ga.
John James. Mrs. Ella Fair James, Newry, S. C.
William E. James. Mrs. Harriet Giesler, High Gate, Mo.
Emil G. Johnson. Mrs. Charlotte H. Johnson, Oregon, Ill.
Will Jones. John J. Jones, Eufaula, Okla.
Hans Jorgurson. James Mulligan, Fairdale, N. Dak.
John L. Martin. Mrs. Margaret Peters, 5 Hayward Street, Salem, Mass.
Julio Morlaldi. Mrs. Rosa Morlaldi, Sassello per Polo, Provincia, Di Genova, Italy.
Alonzo A. Miller. Miss Forest Blue, 7164 Twelfth Street, Phoenix, Ariz.
Michael E. Parchimovitch. Miss Helen Kochanovitch, 239 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Simon E. Phillips. Jonas Phillips, Newry, S. C.
Guiseppe Prince. Tony Prince, Box 14, Blairmore, Altoona, Canada.
Jacob Thenes. Peter Thenes, 1114 West High Street, Madison, Ind.
George W. Tiedemann. C. Tiedemann, 2312 East Thirty-first Street, Oakland, Cal.
John Ulatowski. Miss Eva Koslowski, 606 Richmond Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Elmer L. Vennerdrow. Mrs. Louise Vennerdrow, 1001 Townsend Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harold Watson. Mrs. W. P. Watson, 10 Mission Street, Wenatchee, Wash.
Dennie T. Webber. William Webber, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 7-A, Tumwater, Wash.
Joaquin Ardaiz. Mrs. Juan Ardaiz, 456 First Street, San Pedro, Cal.
Walter W. Arth. Joseph Arth, Troy, Ill.
Theodore Berg. Mrs. Gertrude Berg, Box 21, Coleraine, Minn.
Pasquale Bisecco. Anthony Bisecco, Mentorno, Caserta, Italy.
William Blankenburg. Mrs. Anna Blankenburg, 4208 Newark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas Brassor. Mrs. Priscilla Brassor, Brandon, Vt.
Herbert S. Bristol. Mrs. C. L. B. Kelliher, 475 Clay Street, Portland, Oreg.
Bert E. Comins. Daniel Comins, Osceola, N. Y.
Michaele E. Degen. Henry Degen, R. F. D. No. 3, McHenry, Ill.
Albert W. Derr. Martin Derr, Elma, Iowa.
Pasquale Dicenzo. Vincenzo Dicenzo, 299 Kennedy Street, Ironwood, Mich.
Gideon Dostie. Mrs. Mary Dostie, 365 Lake Street, Lewiston, Me.
Zee Douga. Theodore Douga, Basile, La.
John W. Earhart. Mrs. Elvira Earhart, Saltsburg, Pa.
Waldemer E. Forsberg. Magnus Forsberg, Brevous Bruk, Kilsmo, Sweden.
Milton I. Fuller. Morton P. Fuller, 66 Bliss Street, West Springfield, Mass.
Aubrey Hayden. Mrs. W. R. Hayden, Hill Avenue, Owensboro, Ky.
Elphege J. Scioneaux. T. Scioneaux, Chamberlin, La.
John B. Scott. Mrs. Pauline Scott, 1135 Eleventh Street, Eddystone, Pa.
Harry W. Segelke. Mrs. Hattie Segelke, 1083 South Taylor Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas C. Shiel. William F. Shiel, 77 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sisto Simone. Frank Simone, 2475 Belmont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Ernest Snow. John O. Snow, R. F. D. No. 5, Reidsville, N. C.
Fred Stafford. Harry Stafford, 322 West Clinton Street, Hastings, Mich.
Frank L. Tappe. Mrs. W. O. Tappe, Charleston, Wash.
Amos Wasson. W. E. Wasson, Muldrow, Okla.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. James C. McKveen. Mrs. John J. Marshall, Latrobe, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Timoteo Aragon. Mrs. Adelaidea Aragon, Ranches of Taos, N. Mex.
Howard F. Barber. Mrs. Martha Barber, Monte Vista, Colo.
Jack Brody. Solomon Brody, 101 Chestnut Street, Camden, N. J.
Kenneth C. Lauer. Mrs. Enid V. Lauer, 945 Eighth Street, San Diego, Cal.
Walter F. McDonald. Wyatt McDonald, 2411 Fifteenth Street, Denver, Colo.
George T. McNeely. Simon C. McNeely, Wind Ridge, Pa.
Juan B. Martinez. Mrs. Ursula A. Martinez, Alcade, N. Mex.
William J. Miller. Mrs. Clarence Miller, 640 Butler Street, Etna, Pa.
Joseph P. Morgan. James J. Morgan, 2127 Spring Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Albert Nearhood. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Nearhood, Reidsville, Pa.
Henry H. Null. Milliard F. Null, Underwood Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
Willie O'Connor. Mrs. Salio Kine, R. F. D. No. 14, Rummerford, Pa.
Antonio Olive. Mrs. Millie Olive, 1230 Peter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick Peterson. Mrs. May Peterson, New Paltz, N. Y.
Enoch F. Proctor. Mrs. Laura Netherly, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 88, Maud, Okla.
Marvin J. Rodgers. Richard D. Rodgers, Pasti, Okla.
George W. Sauers. Mrs. Albert Sauers, Derry, Pa.
George H. Saylor. Mrs. Eva Nevlin, Hooversville, Pa.
Clyde H. Shertzer. Miss Myrtle I. Shertzer, 116 North Eighth Street, Columbia, Pa.
William Myron Simpson. William J. Simpson, 257 East Eighth Street, Erie, Pa.
Chester Stacy. Melbourn H. Manning, West Cliff, Colo.
Samuel N. Wheeler, jr. Mrs. Samuel N. Wheeler, Grand Junction, Colo.

Prisoners.

Lieut. James E. Gee. Mrs. Mary V. Gee, 531 Alexander Street, Monongahela, Pa.
Pvt. John Rodgers. Mrs. Elizabeth Kunkle, Sixty-fifth Street and Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

SECTION NO. 2.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	24
Missing in action	23
Wounded severely	84
Died of disease	7
Wounded (degree undetermined)	77
Died of wounds	19
Total	234

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Manderson Lehr. Henry F. Lehr, Albion, Nebr.
Sergt. Thomas Vitovec. Mrs. Thomas Vitovec, 2522 South Sixty-first Street, Sioux City, Ill.

CORPORALS.

George A. Luther. Mrs. A. E. Luther, La Crescent, Minn.
Joseph Niczyporek. Frank Mazurek, 2840 Loudell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Cook Fernald G. Howard. Mrs. Mary A. Howard, 63 Bow Street, Somerville, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Otha R. Downey. C. P. Downey, R. F. D. No. 2, Nashua, Mont.
Clement S. Farrell. Pat Farrell, Bremen, Kans.
Frank A. Krider. Mrs. Mary Krider, Brazil, Ind.
Clarence W. McCormack. John D. McCormack, Donnybrook, N. Dak.
George P. Mattison. James E. Mattison, Riderville, Ala.
Robert A. C. Peters. Mrs. Matilda Peters, Augusta, Mont.
Amedee Poirier. Andre Poirier, 1602½ Acushnet Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.
Austin F. Reedy. Mrs. John Reedy, Libby, Mont.
Rudolph M. Stumpf. John H. Stumpf, 2413 East Alono Street, Seattle, Wash.
Sozepan Zakrewiki. Mrs. Magdelena Zakrewiki, Ridzecwa, Pinonzek, Russian Poland.
Edward Charles Frink. Edward Frink, R. F. D. No. 5, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Orville Hamilton. J. T. Hamilton, 1416 Palmer Street, Miles City, Mont.
Lee L. Kressler. Mrs. H. Kressler, Buckley, Wash.
Albert L. Rector. Louis Rector, Rector, Pa.
George Rodos. Nicholas Caravanus, Box 226, Burgettstown, Pa.
Frank Strzelecki. Mrs. S. Krulckiouwski, Box 41, Mosinee, Wis.
Clarence Walker. Mrs. Annie Walker, R. F. D. No. 1, Homer, Mich.
John L. Cowen. Mrs. Rosie Glass, Pearsonia, Okla.
Harold F. Prevost. Mrs. C. H. Reed, 140 Spring Street, Athol, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

George L. Howard. George S. Howard, Malone, N. Y.
Kenneth Paul Murray. Mrs. P. J. Murray, 157 East Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mercer M. Phillips. Mrs. M. M. Phillips, Acworth, Ga.
Edward J. Veasey, jr. Mrs. E. J. Veasey, sr., 478 North West Street, Lima, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

Harold G. Goodwin. Miss Mary L. Goodwin, 1600 Mayes Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Wm. Rourke. Mrs. Annie Schmidt, 472 Locust Street, Elgin, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Walter P. Matthes. P. Matthes, Sheridan, Oreg.
Herman C. Morreale. Charles Morreale, 567 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Mechanic Tom Grimes. J. P. Grimes, R. F. D. No. 7, Fredrick, Okla.
Wagoner Marshall H. Coleman. Mrs. Anna Amanda Coleman, Toga, Va.

PRIVATES.

David H. Adams. David W. H. Adams, Lees Summit, Mo.
Emmett M. Casey. Mrs. Mary Casey, 1304 St. Charles Road, Maywood, Ill.
Raymond Farley. Gilbert R. Antle, 832 South Tompkins Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
Charles C. Jones. Charles F. Jones, Neosho Rapids, Kans.
Henry L. Mau. Clara E. Mau, Bonfield, Ill.
Charles H. Reese. Walter A. Reese, Johnson, Nebr.
Edward Rickaby. John Rickaby, 500 Grace Street, Old Forge, Pa.
Maurice Frances Slaney. Mrs. W. J. Holleran, 179 Belair Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
Samuel E. Tinkey. Jake Tinkey, Clayton, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Lee Alford. Mrs. Creddy Taylor, Winasko, Tex.
Jean B. Chapart. Laurent Rouplis, 55 Columbia Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
John Dahlheimer. Mrs. Ellen Dahlheimer, Portsmouth, Iowa.
George H. James. Charles James, Chatham, Ill.
Oshea J. Strain. William W. Terrell, Oakley, Iowa, R. F. D. No. 1.
John T. Pryer. Mrs. Sadie Davis, 403 West Twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Willie E. Warren. S. P. Warren, Topnot, N. C.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Myron Chester West. Mrs. Myron C. West, 613 St. Lawrence Avenue, Beloit, Wis.

LIEUTENANTS.

Adrian B. Rhodes. Mrs. Hattie Lou Rhodes, Wilmington, N. C.
Leland C. Stevenson. D. W. Stevenson, 328 Locust Street, Newark, Ohio.
Allan V. Clarke. Mrs. Allan V. Clarke, 460 Green Street, Augusta, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Frank Berry. Mrs. Margaret Berry, 4342 Manchester Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Harold R. Beyerl. Mrs. George Beyerl, 1022 Eastern Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
Louis Cohen. Nathan Cohen, 725 East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank Dirrigle. Wolfgang Dirrigle, Park Falls, Wis.
Cornwall Elsworth Lester. Albert Edward Lester, 48 Manhattan Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter A. Logan. Mrs. Cathrine A. Logan, 5 Pleasant Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Patrick L. Sullivan. Michael J. Sullivan, Homans Farm, Blue Point, L. I., N. Y.
Alfred A. Castonguay. Mrs. Lucy Castonguay, Front Street, Waterville, Me.
Benjamin F. Deer. James E. Deer, Shenandoah, Va.
Dickran Diran. Kelamh Diran, Wrentham, Mass.
Henry Schwegler. Philip Schwegler, 1247 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Leo T. Mason. Mrs. P. P. Ellis, 103 Connecticut Boulevard, East Hartford, Conn.
Stephen J. Philbin. David L. Philbin, 1427 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
Harold G. Woodruff. Mrs. Frank A. Chapple, 136 Edendale Street, East Springfield, Mass.
Anthony W. Zeller. Mrs. Catherine Zeller, 5604 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Waldemar Ericson. Mrs. Ernest A. Ericson, 21 Laurence Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
DeWitt Eli Farnham. David Farnham, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 15, Sparta, Wis.
Lawrence Edwin Fritz. Mrs. Lydia Fritz, 1016 Homer Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Frank John Goodman. Mrs. Kathrine Goodman, 512 South Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.
Henry L. Lamb. H. A. Lamb, 5 Vincent Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
Charles G. Noice. Mrs. Charles G. Noice, 606 East Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Chauncey St. Clair. R. F. Thomas, 6916 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter Henry Sands. Theodore Sands, 113 Morse Street, Sparta, Wis.
Perry Scaggs. Mrs. Molly Scaggs, Oldtown, Ky.
Cook Andre Sinchak. Miss Anna Sinchak, 839 South Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Rudolph M. Boeh. Andy Boeh, R. F. D. No. 5, Wathena, Kans.
George Leon Briant. Mrs. Rose Lambert, 1616 North Broad Street, New Orleans, La.
Albert J. Chabot. Leon Chabot, 1550 Thomas Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
William John Christian. John Christian, New Era, Mich.
Jacob Ciepluch. Mrs. Maggie Ciepluch, 1037 Ninth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joseph H. Costa. Mrs. Esther Costa, 33 Warren Street, Albany, N. Y.
Raymond Clark Crook. Mrs. Gladys Furgens, 382 Jefferson Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.
Roger E. Davis. G. S. Davis, 167 Pleasant Street, Worcester, Mass.
John Delnero. Frank Delnero, 275 Riverside, Paterson, N. J.
Arthur D. Ferney. Mary W. Dorsett, Weatherby, Oreg.
Jean Fontenot. Phillip J. Fontenot, Villeplatte, La.
Napoleon A. Geno. Mrs. Nellie Geno, Bridgewater, Vt.
Ronald A. Ginder. S. D. Ginder, R. F. D. No. 3, Jameson, Mo.
Thomas E. Hanright. Mrs. M. E. Hanright, 65 Gould Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Burton C. Hicks. Caleb Hicks, R. F. D. No. 2, Francisco, N. C.
Ernest R. Hodgins. A. L. Hodgins, 430 Ruth Avenue, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Fred H. Howard. Mrs. Mary R. Howard, 42 South Tenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
George D. Koch. Mrs. Sally Koch, 235 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrew S. Kouns. Isaac E. Kouns, Rocky Ford, Colo.
Edward C. Loder. Mrs. Lena Loder, 8 Hammond Street, Newport, R. I.
Emil Monnot Mrs. Mary Monnot, 18 Watson Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
James Moore. Alex Moore, Ladysmith, Wis.
Joseph J. Mullins. Mrs. Catherine Mullins, 49 Garden Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Timothy J. O'Connor. Mary O'Connor, 59 King Street, Worcester, Mass.
Lawrence G. Peters. Mrs. J. M. McIntire, 709 Morris Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.
George O. Pilliken. Mrs. Loretta Pilliken, Folsom, Cal.
Henry M. Prehm. Mrs. Ella Prehm, Middletown, Iowa.
Benjamin L. Quick. Norman M. Quick, 109 Filmore Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
William Reaveley. R. W. Reaveley, Rock Springs, Wyo.
Samuel Resh. Mrs. M. Resh, 665 St. Joseph Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Frank E. Reynolds. Mrs. Rebecca Reynolds, Clover Street, South Brownsville, Pa.
Elbert F. Rice. W. P. Rice, Jerome, Idaho.
John Sproch. Peter Sproch, Javok Street, Streator, Ill.
Edward W. Tuffly. Mrs. E. G. Brynt, Hardelie Street, Houston, Tex.
Orson H. Watson. Mrs. Myrtle Darling, Honesdale, Pa.
Manuel Apodoca. Enriquez Apodoca, Box 102, Gulnare, Colo.
Andrew Appelhan. Joseph Appelhan, St. Peter, Kans.
Fedar Bondar. Mrs. Yofemia Bondar, Grodna, Kowrn, Russia.
Charles Bonner. Charles W. Bonner, 44 Orient Street, Worcester, Mass.
Arthur D. Brownell. H. C. Brownell, 40 West Lenox Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Earl B. Burdue. Edwin E. Burdue, Manchester, Okla.
John Whitehead Capes. Mrs. Katherine Conroy Capes, 4449 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Leon Clays. Louis Clays, 417 Newton Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Thomas F. Corcoran. George Corcoran, Gates, Mont.
Edward Degroot. Henry Peter Vrcom, 615 Catherine Street, Detroit, Mich.
Richard Delacy. Mrs. Carolyn Delacy, 4736 West Thirty-fourth Avenue, Denver, Colo.
Clarence A. Dixon. Mrs. Anna Dixon, Old Guy Park House, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Reuben Dobson. Thomas Dobson, 787 Southbridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
Jack Dybikowski. Tony Nijam, 349 Elk Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
Abelio Enos. John J. Enos, 1533 Fourteenth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Paul E. Erb. John W. Erb, Englewood, Colo.
Walter Finder. Mrs. Lina Finder, Lake Mills, Wis.
John W. Foreman. V. F. Foreman, St. Landry, La.
Edward J. Forget. Mrs. Ida Forget, 97 Armory Street, Worcester, Mass.
Edwin P. Fraser. Mrs. Addie E. Fraser, 915 North Spruce Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Julian M. Ashley. J. M. Ashley, 300 West Hill Avenue, Valdesta, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Claude C. Martin. Joseph L. Martin, 404½ Rossville Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
George Stanton. Mrs. Mabel Crow, Apartment 9, 40 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.
Edgar A. Paul, jr. Edgar A. Paul, sr., 1838 Milan Street, New Orleans, La.
Arthur W. Warner. Mrs. A. K. Warner, Tonganoxie, Kans.
Leonard Wendel. Mrs. Elizabeth Wendel, care of Dr. Le Gear, 715 East Monroe Avenue, Kirkwood, Mo.

CORPORALS.

Julius Becker. Mrs. Amelia Becker, 1444 Newkirk Street, West New York, North Bergen, N. J.
Le Roy R. Carney. R. E. Carney, 413 F Avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Frederick P. Chamberlain. Frederick W. Chamberlain, sr., Alton, N. Y.
Gerrit J. Damveld. Gerrit J. Damveld, sr., 368 West Ninth Street, Holland, Mich.
Walter J. Jablonski. Mrs. Mary Jablonski, 497 Buchanan Street, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel R. Lake. Samuel R. Lake, sr., Dancy, Wis.
Eugene A. McCall. Mrs. Bridget McCall, 103 Kingston Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph Mack, jr. Mrs. Rose Mack, 1135 Twenty-fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Bruce E. Mankenson. Homer E. Mankenson, R. F. D. No. 3. Pierceton, Ind.
James Plant. Mrs. Mary Plant, 540 West Fourteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cornelius Reilly. Mrs. Bessie Reilly, 544 Madrid Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles R. Simmons. Mrs. Clara Simmons, South Central Avenue, Lima, Ohio.
John P. Walsh. Richard Walsh, 64 Burt Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Vincenza Assenza. Miss Josephine Assenza, 26 Dorno Street, Roselini, Pr. Siracusa, Italy.
Elmer E. Brammer. Mrs. G. T. Brammer, 511 South Sixth Street East Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Lewis N. Little. Molly L. Green, 37½ Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Ga.
John F. Loessin. Otto Loessin, R. F. D. No. 3, McLoud, Okla.
Gustaf A. Lundberg. Mrs. Vendla Lundberg, Skanee, Mich.
Muckelroy McDonnald. M. T. McDonnald, Yowell, Tex.
Frank W. Schoeppe. Henry E. Schoeppe, 3616 Second Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

MECHANICS.

Dewitt Cavett. T. S. Cavett, Clyde, Tex.
John A. Brever. Gerhard Brever, 987 Eleventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Vergil F. Allen. Stephens A. Allen, Atoka, Okla.
Benjamin Andrew Armer. Mrs. Mary Armer, Effingham, Ill.
John N. Arnold. Mrs. Leona Arnold, 1801 Maple Avenue, Flint, Mich.
Tommie Bell. G. A. Bell, Brookeland, Tex.
Fotios K. Berris. Peter Berris, 1544 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Joseph Bianchi. Frank Carofollo, 11 French Street, Watertown, Mass.
Ray H. Boynton. Clinton Boynton, Ripton, Vt.
Pasquale Cardono. Mrs. Maria L. Loppioro, Capurse, Bari, Italy.
Frank J. Dark. Mrs. Mary Dark, 115 Twentieth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Robert T. Dickerson. J. W. Dickerson, Heathman, Miss.
Clarence A. Douglass. Mrs. Chloie Douglass, Pittsford, Vt.
Tillman Dye. Robert T. Dye, Idabel, Okla.
William H. Edwards. B. E. Edwards, Leflore, Okla.
Homer F. Elliott. William C. Elliott, Eckert, Colo.
Timothy H. Farrell. G. H. Farrell, 76 South Street, Danbury, Conn.
Santiago Gonzales. Jesus Gonzales, R. F. D. No. 1, box 80, Von Ormy, Tex.
James A. Griffith. James A. Griffith, Guy, Ark.
Robert C. Hall. Mrs. Emily Hall, R. F. D. No. 2, Mineola, Tex.
Linsard G. Howe. Mrs. Hans L. Howe, 15 Fifth Street north, Moorhead, Minn.
John J. Ivio. Paul Ivio, Paynesville, Mich.
Francis A. Larin. Mrs. Margaret Larin, 137 Park Street, Bennington, Vt.
Patrick R. McCabe. Patrick McCabe, Norfolk Street, Canton, Mass.
Michael Metagrano. Mrs. Antonia Meta-

grano, 624 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank E. Murchland. Mrs. Jennie Murchland, Monroeville, Ind.

William R. Richards. Mrs. Mattie May Richards, 605 West Twelfth Street, Rome, Ga.

Otto W. Saucerman. John C. Saucerman, Sutherlin, Oreg.

Matthew Schutz. Mrs. Katherine Schutz, 1711 Dayton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Edward M. Hursley. Frank B. Hursley, R. F. D. No. 2, Paulsbo, Wash.

Peter Kasmauski. Poll Rmakis, 1345 Forty-ninth Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

Adam Klein. Mrs. Magdalena Klein, 2140 East Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, Cal.

Clemens Krygier. Sigmond Krygier, Helmetta, N. J.

Vincent Kupczuishas. Walter Kupchellatis, 519 Cleveland Street, Hazleton, Pa.

Walter H. La Bar. Mrs. Anna La Bar, 306 East Marshall Street, Ithaca, N. Y.

William Clinton Logue. Mrs. Florence Logue, 190 South Prairie Street, Galesburg, Ill.

Willie R. McClusky. O. C. McClusky, Mangum, Okla.

James Malinovsky. A. Melishewsky, 168 Essex Street, New York, N. Y.

Ernest Mills. Mrs. Emma Mills, Mary Esther, Fla.

John Moysek. Miss Mary Moysek, 5907 Eckley Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nikifore Naborsky. Osip Grabluke, 618 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pasquale Notorangelo. Miss Angelina Notorangelo, 700 De Koven Street, Chicago, Ill.

Roy D. Parker. Horace E. Parker, R. F. D. No. 1, box 123, Modesto, Cal.

William S. Potter. Howard Potter, Eaton, Ind.

Frank Spiese. Mrs. Dasie Spiese, Mountville, Pa.

Walter R. Stovens. John W. Stovens, Mineola, Tex.

Stanley Ticzka. Valczer Buduski, 8430 Baker Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

Russell C. Timmons. Eugene Martin Timmons, R. F. D. No. 1, Colfax, Ind.

Edward C. Tirino. Mrs. Clara Tirino, 59 Maverick Square, East Boston, Mass.

George Tomko. Mike Tomko, 831 Clarence Court, Cleveland, Ohio.

John Zett. Peter Zett, Proogene, Krodne, Russia.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Nelson W. Perine. N. D. Perine, 521 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Lisle L. Case. Mrs. Laura H. Case, 620 Mildreda Avenue, Fresno, Cal.

Nick Kanimous. Florge Kanimous, Mitlyn, Mistina, Greece.

Bernard McDonald. Mrs. Annie E. McDonald, 2926 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Elric E. McGrew. John McGrew, Dayton, Wash.

Lee Nichols. Mrs. Alice Bonnett, 1508 Taylor Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mathew J. Niederkorn. Mrs. Anna M. Niederkorn, 1421 Delaware Street, Denver, Colo.

Joseph George Shaw. John H. Shaw, South Berlin, N. Y.

Edward F. Spickler. Mrs. Adah Spickler, 450 Alley I, Columbia, Pa.

Oliver Sykes. Mrs. Lizzie Sykes, 2744 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter B. Webre. Eugene Webre, Union, La.

Calvin H. Byer. Jesse S. Byer, Littlestown, Pa.

Arthur H. Hoffman. Mrs. Julia Hoffman, 62 Jubilee Street, New Britain, Conn.

George Meurer. Mrs. Elizabeth Meurer, R. F. D. No. 1, Del Vallo, Tex.

George M. MacIntyre. Mrs. Mary MacIntyre, 1008 Center Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Ira S. Malmin. Sam Malmin, Sharon, N. Dak.

Domonik Mancuso. Miss Assonta Mancuso, Scigliano, Province Cosenza, Italy.

Charles D. Moser. Abraham Moser, 1017 North Wapello Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

William Nordling. Fred Nordling, Elverta, Cal.

Anton Potry. Peter Potry, 3230 Hurley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas F. Pliske. John Pliske, R. F. D. No. 3, Stevens Point, Wis.

Ralph Poloto. Frank Poloto, 14 Madison Avenue, White Branch, N. Y.

Clarence R. Smith. Mrs. Nancy Smith, Dermott, Miss.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Present for Duty.

Pvt. William T. Hayes. Mrs. Lillie W. Hayes, 717 Tenth Street SE., Washington, D. C.

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of American soldiers, who it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany.

Camp Darmstadt.

Corpl. Joseph Schultz. Jacob Schultz, father, 14 Coal Street, Nanticoke, Pa.

Corpl. George M. Houck. Conrad Houck, father, 78 Morgan Street, Pringle, Pa.

Corpl. Cluster C. Cook. Mrs. Hilda C. Cook, mother, Wanego, W. Va.

Corpl. Sidney Edward Brown. Mrs. Vina Schank, mother, Marthaville, La.

Corpl. Edgar L. M. Crouse. Miss Marie Crouse, sister, Somerset, Pa.

Sergt. Theron E. Johnson. Mrs. Emma Johnson, wife, 128 Parish Street, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Sergt. Hobert Kemp. Charles H. Kemp, father, Somerset, Pa.

Corpl. Arthur B. Jenkins. Mrs. Mary Jenkins, wife, lock box 50, Hyndman, Pa.

Corpl. Charles H. Doane. Mrs. Mollie Doane, mother, 1325 South Fifteenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Pvt. William Lagassey. Mrs. Della Lagassey, mother, South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.

Pvt. Peter Monaco. Joe Monaco, brother, 923 Crane Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Pvt. Oscar Leckman. August Leckman, father, R. F. D. 2, Dalton, Minn.

Corpl. Earl J. Smith. Mrs. Alice Smith, mother, Railroad Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sergt. Sydney J. Winship. Lionel Winship, father, Moscow, Pa.

Sergt. Roy A. Hill. Mrs. George W. Hill, mother, 1122 Lafayette Street, Scranton, Pa.

Corpl. Robert D. Waterman. Mrs. Charles E. Waterman, mother, 145 South Rebecca Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Corpl. Michael Connolly. Mrs. Patrick Slattery, sister, 308 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Peter M. Coyle. Peter Namassa Coyle, sr., father, 947 Ash Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph R. Hetu. Mrs. Delia Hetu, 108 North Main Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Sergt. William F. Scott. Charles Eldridge Scott, brother, R. F. D. No. 6, Lebanon, Pa.

Corpl. Nelson H. Ewing. Mrs. Lillian Houx Ewing, mother, 247 Chestnut Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

Pvt. Samuel Chaskes. Alter Chaskes, father, 244 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. John F. Becker. Mrs. Bridgett Becker, mother, 5521 Hunter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Peter J. McCormick. Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, mother, 14 Fairbury Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Corpl. David L. Eicher. Mrs. Grace Eicher, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Homer Steele. Will Steele, father, Chanute, Kans.

Camp Rastatt.

Lieut. Zenos Ramsey Miller. Mrs. James A. Miller, mother, 131 Scoffield Avenue, Carthage, Ill.

Lieut. George W. Puryear. Judge David B. Puryear, brother, 419 Stonemill Place, Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Aviator A. M. Roberts. Mrs. H. T. Roberts, mother, 1211 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Gulfport, Miss.

Lieut. William H. Oates. R. M. Oates, father, Hendersonville, N. C.

Second Lieut. Alfred B. Baker. Mr. Baker, father, 511 Tenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Camp Giessen.

Corpl. John Glowicki. Mrs. Mary Glowicki, mother, 254 Winter Street, Saginaw, Mich.

NAVY

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Herbert Florian Canfield, chief quartermaster (aviation), United States Naval Reserve Force, killed in seaplane accident at Miami, Fla., August 26. Father, Dr. Herbert H. Canfield, 1804 East Fiftieth Street, Seattle, Wash.

William Jacob Cleveland, apprentice seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to Wissahickon Barracks, drowned at Cape May, N. J., August 24. Next of kin, grandmother, Mrs. Otille Ernst, 6208 Clearview Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Howard R. Freer. Mrs. Emma C. Freer, mother, 2288 Main Street, Northampton, Pa.

Pvt. William H. Ross. Mrs. Mary E. Ross, mother, 2402 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Karlshruhe.

Second Lieut. Ralph A. Floyd. Mrs. Alice M. Floyd, mother, Independence, Oreg.

Second Lieut. Clyde C. Vaughan. Mrs. J. H. Vaughan, mother, Liberty Hill, Tex.

Camp Merseburg.

Pvt. Salvatore Filoso. Mrs. Mary C. Vallotzi, aunt, 625 Kimball Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Thomas J. Hines. Mrs. Bridget Hines, mother, 75 River Street, Lynn, Mass.

Pvt. Frank Monzo. Mrs. Christiana Monzo, mother, Salerno, Sillacilento, Italy.

Pvt. Daniel Stein. Philip Rubin, cousin, 215 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Landshut.

Lieut. Blanchard B. Battle. Charleton E. Battle, father, Columbus, Ga.

Camp Aichfield, Bavaria.

Sergt. Aviator Thomas Hitchcock. Thomas Hitchcock, Westbury, N. Y.

Camp Unknown.

Lieut. Richard C. Martin. Charles W. Martin, father, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Frizzell. Charles F. Frizzell, father, 84 Williams Street, New York City.

Second Lieut. Walter B. Wanamaker. R. M. Wanamaker, care Hotel Lincoln, Columbus, Ohio.

Lieut. Stuart Ellison McKeown. John W. McKeown, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Fort Collins, Colo.

Lieut. Henry G. MacLure. Rev. Laurens MacLure, father, 64 Eldredge Street, Newton, Mass.

The War Department is in receipt of information that the following men are prisoners of war in Germany:

Albright, Ralph Harrison, private, first class. Miss May Albright, sister, 1127 Monument Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fazio, Salvatore, private. Tony Fazio, brother, 40 Lucille Place, Passaic, N. J.

Fenstermaker, William, private. Mrs. Amanda Rehrig, sister, Bowmanstown, Pa.

Miller, Francis Joseph, corporal. Mrs. Verna Gummoe, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Honesdale, Pa.

O'Hearn, James, corporal. Mrs. Catherine O'Hearn, mother, 195 Chestnut Avenue, Risebank, Staten Island, N. Y.

Pellattiro, Charles. Mrs. Mary Pellattiro, mother, Hooversville, Pa.

FOOD DEALER PENALIZED.

The Food Administration issues the following:

Dealers in foodstuffs have been instructed by the Food Administration not to deal with the Mendota Market, Nineteenth Street and Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C., from August 27 until further notice. It will have to suspend business in licensed commodities.

The proprietor of the market, W. B. Krantz, has been found guilty of charging exorbitant prices for potatoes, eggs, corn, and tomatoes; also of adopting a hostile and stubborn attitude toward the Food Administration.

He was given two hearings. At the first he agreed to follow the fair price list and put up a sign stating that he had violated the food rules. Failing to keep faith, he was ordered to show cause why an unfair order should not be issued against him but failed to develop a substantial defense.

SIGNAL CORPS RETURNS ON AERONAUTICAL PROPERTY

War Department General Orders, No. 71:

III. 1. All Aviation and Aircraft property now carried on Signal Corps returns, as of June 30, 1918, will be invoiced to the proper supply officers of the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and separate returns of Signal Corps supplies, Aviation supplies and Aircraft supplies shall henceforth be made. The property returns of the Signal Corps supplies will be rendered to the Chief Signal Officer for auditing, and the property returns for the Aviation supplies will be rendered to the Director of Military Aeronautics for auditing, and the property returns for Aircraft supplies will be rendered to the Director of Aircraft Production for auditing.

2. Signal Corps supplies will consist of supplies other than Aeronautical, designated as Fire Control and Signal Corps supplies in the authorized Signal Corps Manuals; and all Aeronautical supplies heretofore considered Signal Corps supplies will be construed as Aviation supplies and Aircraft supplies.

3. Aircraft supplies will consist of those supplies necessary for the production of airplanes, airplane engines, aircraft equipment, unfinished, unattached or unassembled airplanes, airplane engines or aircraft equipment. Such Aircraft supplies will automatically be transferred and become Aviation supplies on delivery to the Department of Military Aeronautics by the Bureau of Aircraft Production, the transfer being effected on the bill of lading. Such supplies will be invoiced to the receiving Supply Officer of the Department of Military Aeronautics by the Supply Officer of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, who makes the shipment. These supplies when received by the Department of Military Aeronautics and all other supplies now considered as Signal Corps supplies with the exception of those described above as Aircraft supplies and Signal Corps supplies will be construed as Aviation supplies. The decision as to whether Aeronautical supplies are Aircraft or Aviation will be based on the distinction drawn in General Orders, No. 51, War Department, 1918.

4. All Signal Corps supplies as accounted for in property returns up through the period ending June 30, 1918, will be audited by the Chief Signal Officer of Army and this order shall operate as from July 1, 1918. All returns rendered to the Chief Signal Officer for auditing for period ending June 30, 1918, and all previous periods, will remain the property of the Chief Signal Officer.

COAL CONTRACT APPROVED.

Mr. E. F. Sweet, Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce, has approved a request of the Commissioner of Lighthouses for authority to contract with the Milwaukee-Western Fuel Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., in the estimated amount of $14,000, and with the C. Reiss Coal Co., of Sheboygan, Wis., in the estimated amount of $6,300, for furnishing and delivering approximately 2,000 tons and 900 tons of bituminous coal, respectively, for tenders, light vessels for the twelfth district.

British Imports and Exports Compared for Six Months of 1916, 1917, and 1918

Alfred Nutting, clerk in the consulate general at London, reports:

The total values of all imports into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1916, 1917, and 1918 were $2,310,730,038, $2,435,468,299, and $3,173,851,129, respectively. British merchandise exported aggregated $1,176,758,053, $1,222,209,523, and $1,201,211,086 for the same periods, while foreign and colonial merchandise reexported totaled $263,380,338, $225,057,731, and $81,650,921.

Features of the Import Trade.

In imports of food, drink, and tobacco, meat increased by $192,521,782 in the first six months of 1918, compared with the corresponding period in 1917, and by $229,088,647 over 1916; nondutiable food and drink increased by $41,438,505 and $105,550,847, respectively, over the 1917 and 1916 periods; dutiable food and drink increased by $34,743,496, compared with the first half of 1917, but decreased by $1,605,127 compared with the figures for 1916. Tobacco imports increased by $15,738,731 over 1917, which was approximately the increase over 1916 also. On the other hand, imports of grain and flour in the 1918 period were valued at $35,734,608 less than in 1917, but were $59,525,836 higher than in 1916.

Of raw materials imported, the chief increases occurred in raw cotton, which rose by $157,324,000 over the 1917 and $189,938,000 over the 1916 six months' period; oil seeds, nuts, oils, gums, and greases showed gains of $69,580,360 and $83,620,247, and wood and timber $30,552,000 and $10,611,000 over the same periods, respectively.

The principal increases in imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured occurred in metals and manufactures thereof which rose by $37,344,553 and $16,467,988 compared with the first six months of 1917 and 1916, and chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors which showed gains of $32,606,360 and $13,341,164 over the corresponding six months, respectively.

Exports of British Merchandise.

In the exports of British merchandise, food, drink, and tobacco showed an aggregate decrease of $15,937,792, compared with the first six months of 1917, and of $42,454,003 compared with the 1916 period. Exports of tobacco alone showed a small increase of about $340 over the 1917 period. In exports of raw materials there was a total decrease of $25,923,163, as against the value for the 1917 period, and of $9,553,441 compared with 1916, due in the former half year mainly to a decrease in coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, and in 1916 to raw wool. Of exports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles, the only increase worth recording occurred in cotton yarns and fabrics, which rose by $116,686,168 and $174,375,323 over the values in the first six months of 1917 and 1916, respectively, while iron and steel and manufactures thereof decreased by $27,100,059 and $59,105,184 for the two periods, respectively.

Reexports declined by over $143,000,000, compared with the first six months of 1917, or rather more than 60 per cent, and by over $180,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent, against the value for the 1916 period.

Imports of raw rubber showed a very marked decrease with lower price. The imports for the first six months of 1916 were 829,661 centals, valued at $59,348,271; 1917, 1,101,228 centals, valued at $75,900,081; and 1918, 564,716 centals, valued at $32,683,122.—Commerce Reports.

PRICES FIXED ON CERTAIN GRADE OF COAL IN KANSAS COUNTIES

The United States Fuel Administrator having, by a regulation promulgated May 27, 1918, and contained in Publication No. 25 of the United States Fuel Administration, defined the terms "slack or screenings" and "prepared sizes" as used in the Executive order of the President dated August 21, 1917, and in the orders of the United States Fuel Administrator fixing prices of bituminous coal, and it having been provided in section 4 of such regulation that the United States Fuel Administrator, upon application from producers or consumers in any district might establish prices for any special sizes different from those defined in said regulation, or for any mixture of sizes required for the proper distribution of coal from such district, and application having been made by producers and consumers of coal produced in the district comprising Cherokee and Crawford Counties, in the State of Kansas, for the establishment of prices for coal of the special sizes known as nut run or stoker coal and mill coal, and it having been determined by the United States Fuel Administrator that the establishment of prices for such special sizes is required for the proper distribution of coal produced in said district,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective August 3, 1918, until further or other order, and subject to modification hereafter from time to time, and at any time:

REGULATION FIXING THE PRICES OF NUT RUN OR STOKER COAL AND MILL COAL IN CHEROKEE AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES, KANS.

The prices of nut run or stoker coal and mill coal produced in Cherokee and Crawford Counties, in the State of Kansas, and shipped on and after the effective date of this regulation, are hereby fixed, f. o. b. cars at the mine, per net ton as follows:

Nut run or stoker coal	$3.05
Mill coal	2.95

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Asst. United States Fuel Administrator.

REVISION OF SOFT COAL PRICES AT CERTAIN COLORADO MINES

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1918.*

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a further revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined at the following mines of the Victor American Fuel Co., viz, the Radiant mine in the Canon City district of Colorado, and the Ravenwood mine in the Walsenburg district of Colorado, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined at the following mines of the Victor American Fuel Co., viz, the Radiant mine in the Canon City district of Colorado, and the Ravenwood mine in the Walsenburg district of Colorado, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine, not to exceed the following per net ton, viz, for run of mine, $2.15; for prepared sizes, $4.15; for slack or screenings, $1.15. To the foregoing prices may be added the 43-cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing company is entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

The price for prepared sizes is subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 70 cents for the month of April, 50 cents for the month of May, 35 cents for the month of June, 15 cents for the month of July.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m., August 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, JR.,
Assist. United States Fuel Administrator.

AMERICAN RED CROSS AIDING WAR REFUGEES IN JERUSALEM

The Red Cross issues the following:

Thousands of Armenian refugees at Port Said and many homeless families in or near Jerusalem are now being cared for by the American Red Cross according to cable advices just received by the war council from the Red Cross Commission to Palestine, headed by Dr. John H. Finley. The relief work was undertaken at the request of Gen. Allenby, and is being carried on under the direction of the military governor.

Hospital in Jerusalem.

The Red Cross has established a general dispensary and hospital with a children's clinic in Jerusalem. Hundreds of persons have already received treatment there. At the request of the government of Jerusalem the organization has taken over two orphan asylums with 400 children. Three hundred Russian refugees are also being cared for in Jerusalem by the Red Cross.

3,000,000 Tonnage Mark in Launchings Fast Approaching, Shipping Board Says

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

During the week ending August 22 the following requisitioned and contract steel and wood vessels were completed and delivered to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:

REQUISITIONED.

Name.	Place of delivery.	Type.	Dead-weight tonnage.
W. S. Rheem	Alameda, Cal	Tanker	10,475
Lake Borgne	Superior, Wis	Cargo	3,500
Total number of ships			2
Dead-weight tonnage			13,975
Previously reported number ships.			217
Dead-weight tonnage			1,366,356
Grand total requisitioned ships.			219
Dead-weight tonnage			1,380,331

CONTRACT.

Crawl Keyes [1]	Ecorse, Mich	Cargo	3,350
West Galoc	Los Angeles, Cal	do	8,800
Lake Gedney	Cleveland, Ohio	do	3,550
Lake Eliko	Lorain, Ohio	do	3,550
Lake Ormoc	Detroit, Mich	do	3,550
Total number of ships			5
Dead-weight tonnage			22,800
Previously reported number ships.			40
Dead-weight tonnage			261,600
Grand total contract ships.			45
Dead-weight tonnage			284,400

[1] Completed last week, but not reported in time.

WOOD AND COMPOSITE SHIPS.

Bellota	R. J. Chandler		3,500
Total wood delivered to date			16
Dead-weight tonnage			57,000
Total composite delivered to date.			1
Dead-weight tonnage			4,000
Total delivered			17
Dead-weight tonnage			61,000

Grand total deliveries steel, wood, and composite ships, 281, of 1,725,731 dead-weight tons.

The following is a list of the steel ships launched during the week ending August 24, 1918:

CONTRACT STEEL SHIPS.

Zirkel	Moore Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach, Cal.		9,400
Berwyn	Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (Ltd.), Sparrows Point, Md.		7,100
West Erral	Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Dry-Dock Co., Los Angeles, Cal.		8,800
Lake Agomak	American Shipbuilding Co., The, Superior, Wis.		3,550
Lake Galera	American Shipbuilding Co., The, Buffalo, N. Y.		3,550
Lake Alavada	American Shipbuilding Co., The, Cleveland, Ohio.		3,550
Lake Gaspar	American Shipbuilding Co., The, Lorain, Ohio.		3,550
Lake Fondulac	American Shipbuilding Co., The, Chicago, Ill.		3,550
Total number of ships			8
Dead-weight tons			43,350
Total contract ships launched to date.			99
Dead-weight tons			632,350

REQUISITIONED STEEL SHIPS.

E. L. Doheny III	New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.		12,300
Total requisitioned ships launched to date.			267
Dead-weight tons			1,694,523
Grand total steel ships launched to date.			366
Dead-weight tons			2,326,873

(Continued on page 15.)

Additions to Enemy Trading List Announced by the War Trade Board

The following additional changes have been made in the Enemy Trading List as of date of August 23, 1918.

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINE.

Cia Vinicellas, 1136 Calle Puyrredon, Buenos Aires.
Geron, Armando, Buenos Aires.
Martinez & Gunche, Buenos Aires.
Molino, Hijos de Jose Cru, Buenos Aires.
Rudolphi, Alfredo, Buenos Aires.
Sartorio & Company, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Gutierrez, Pablo, Cochabamba.
Ramirez, Luis, Villazon.
Yarur & Lolas, Oruro.

BRAZIL.

Costa, Fernando, & Company, Santos.
Ramos, A., Rio de Janeiro.
Simon, Heinrich, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE.

Mally & Reccius, Valdivia.

COSTA RICA.

Wille, Carlos, San Jose.

GREECE.

Societe Anonyme Commercial de Piree, Pir.

MEXICO.

Beyer, F., Acaponeta.
Carper & Eppstein, Mazatlan.
Chahin, Felipe, Saltillo.
Chahin, Julian, Saltillo.
Charuca, Moises, Saltillo.
Coppel, Isaac, Mazatlan.
Eckhoff, Ernesto, Mexico City.
Fernandi, A. (La Princesa Teatro), Tampico.
Garcia, Jose Guerra, Tampico.
Gonzales, Hegilio, Tampico.
Guggenheim & Balaresque, Mexico City.
Guggenheim, Leon, Mexico City.
Haberkom, Edmundo, Monterey.
Jalil, Ali, Saltillo.
Lapiz Rojo, E (Ortega, Aurelio, e Hijos), Orizaba.
Lopez, Federico (La Perla), Orizaba.
Mendoza & Llanos (El Abastecedor), Mexico City.
Nahle, Manuel, Saltillo.
National Prussian of Stettin, Mexico City.
Neumoller, Teodoro Saltillo.
Ortega, Aurelio, e Hijos (El Lapiz Rojo), Orizaba.
Perla, La (Federico Lopez), Orizaba.
Rosenstern, Hans, Mexico City.
Sapag, Abraham, Saltillo.
Sapag, Salomon, Saltillo.
Spieler, Ricardo, Tampico.
Schutter, Carlos, Solima.
Tampiquena, La. Jose Guerra Garcia), Tampico.
Ziegler, Julio, Puebla.

MOROCCO.

Benmergui, Vidal E., Tetuan.
Martinez, Claudio, Tangier.
Ortiz y Llobell, Francisco, Tetuan.
Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Melilla.
Vidal S. Benmergui, Tetuan.

NETHERLANDS.

Bruckmann, Willem, Amsterdam.
Cahn, Rudolf, Amsterdam.
Gazans, A., Huiden en Goederen Maatschappy N/V., Amsterdam.
Gaillet, A. J. F., S'Hertogenbosch.
Geerling, A., Amsterdam.
Hagens, W., Amsterdam.
Lenders & Company, Rotterdam.
Rotterdamsche Victualion Handels N/V., Rotterdam.
Reyers, H. J. J., Arnheim.
Seinfeld, B. H., Amsterdam.
Toe Laer & Company, Amsterdam.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Biezeveld, H. P., Bandoeng.
Eigen, O., Von, Sumatra.
Huster, K. E., Menado.
Kepes, J., Dutch East Indies.
Kie Lie, W. (alias W. Kielich), Batavia.
Kielich, W. (alias Kie Lie, W.), Batavia.
Lutheringhaus, P., Dutch East Indies.
Meerwalt, J. H., Sumatra.
Menadosche Handelsvereeniging Mexdo N/V, (Distributie Juliana), Medan.
Schrotter, Dr. G., Dutch East Indies.
Stiany (alias of Stiassny) W., Gorontalo.
Stassny (alias Stiany), W., Gorontalo.
Tan Liong Tjoan, Batavia.
Thaiseng, Dutch East Indies.
Ydens, H., Sumatra.

SPAIN.

Agencia Internacional de Publicidad, Plaza Ensanche 5, Bilbao.
Andresen, Juan C., Principe de Vergara 7, Madrid.
Balborras, Sociedad de Minas de Wolfram de, Elbarco and Casayo, Orense (or Sociedad de Minos de Wolfram de Balborras).
Borowski, Pablo, Calle Balmes 149, Barcelona.
Brandt, Georges Walter, Jovellanos 5, Barcelona.
Brown (alias of Bruns), Alexander, Madrid.
Bruns (alias Brown), Alexander, Madrid.
Cabanach, Francisco, Barcelona.
Canillo, Rollo, (Rollo Candil), Madrid.
Cast, H. F., Calle Barvieri 1, Madrid.
Damian, Willy (or Guillermo), manager Banco Hispano Austro Hungaro, Calle Velasques 82, Madrid.
Diamant Ricard, Carrera, San Jeronimo 16, Madrid.
Editorial Tribidabo, Arco San Silvestro 4, Barcelona.
Falsone, Toreilo, Albijeso 9, Valcarca, Barcelona.
Haferkamp, Otto, Plaza Ensanche 5, Bilbao.
Hornemann, Oscar, Calle Jovellanos 4 and 6, and Los Madrazo 12, Madrid.
Kaifer, Jose, Calle Hurtado de Amazaga 14, Bilbao.
Klimsch Schulz, Ricardo, Calle de Serrano 98, Madrid. (Manager of Bancado Castilla.)
Kraeft, Walter, Cortes 648, Barcelona.
Larrea y Kaifer, Calle Hurtado de Amazaga 14, Bilbao.
Leon Del Valle, Hugo, Hotel des 4 Nations, Barcelona.
Lussnig, Rodolfo, Paseo des Principe 20, Almeria.
Marin Hermanos, Aguilas.
Martinez Almendro, Juan, Calle Sierpes 16, Seville.
Momors Pedro, Tamarit 181, Barcelona.
Muller, Guillermo, La Carolina (Jaen).
Pasch, Wilhelm (or Pachi, Guillermo), Eguia 1, Recalde 3, Bilbao.
Pachi, Guillermo (or Pasch, Wilhelm), Eguia 1, Recalde 3, Bilbao.
Paschen, Hans, Glorieta de Atocha 6; and Calle Nueva de la Trinidad 13; and Calle Lagasca 119, Madrid.
Pischel Wiedemann, Oscar, German S. S. *Orconera*, Santander; and in care Erhardt & Company's office, Santander.
Reininger, Gebbert and Schall, Rambla Cataluna 75, Barcelona.
Riquer y Aloma, Eduardo de, Plaza de la Villa 1, Madrid.
Rollo Candil (Canillo Rollo), Madrid.
Schmotch, Federico, Montera 20, Madrid.
Semprun y Pomba, Jose Maria, Calle Claudio Coello 28, Madrid.
Serrahima, Francisco de Adis, Ballen 64, Barcelona.
Sociedad de Minos de Wolfram de Balborras, El Barco and Casayo Orense.
Stopstetliner, Oscar, Consejo de Ciento 159, Barcelona.
Sturzenger, Jaime (or Jacques), Trafalgar 17, Barcelona.
Tipografia Zalapeira, Arco San Silvestro 4, Barcelona.
Ullmann, Guillermo, Calle Felipe IV 5, Madrid.
Zalapeira Montilla, Malaga.

SWEDEN.

Ericks, Rudolf, & Company, Stockholm.
Lion, Adolph, Stockholm.
Skandinaviska Raproducts, Stockholm.

SALVADOR.

Sosa, Domingo, San Salvador. (October 6, 1918.)

VENEZUELA.

Beier, C. J., San Fernando de Apure.
Sanchez, Elias, Santana.

REMOVALS.

ARGENTINE.

Barbagelata, R., Defensa 275, Buenos Aires.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Have, P. W. C., Ten, Batavia.

SPAIN.

Barros, Jose, Vivero.

BOLIVIA.

Hage, Elias El, Puerto Suarez.

VENEZUELA.

La Cerveceria Nacional, Caracas.

(Continued from page 14.)

WOOD SHIPS.

Name.	Placd of delivery.	Type.	Dead-weight tonnage
Buhisan	Traylor Shipbuilding Corporation		3,500
Fame	Crowninshield Shipbuilding Co	Tug	
Arenas	Southern Dry-Dock & Shipbuilding Co		3,500
Bobring	Pacific American Fisheries		3,500
Toiler	Northwest Engineering Works	Tug	
Cocopa	Fulton Shipbuilding Co		3,500
Latoka	Grant Smith-Porter Ship Co		3,500
Braxton	Peninsula Shipbuilding Co		4,000
Toka	Meacham & Babcock		3,500
Octorara	Nilson & Kelez		3,500
Total wood launched to date.			156
Dead-weight tons			555,600
Total tugs launched to date.			2
Total composite launched to date.			11
Dead-weight tons			41,500
Total launched			169
Dead-weight tons			597,100

This shows that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation is rapidly approaching the 3,000,000 tonnage mark in launchings, the grand total steel and wood ships launched to date being 535 vessels of 2,923,973 deadweight tons.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides. The slides are of excellent workmanship and will be sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

EXPANSION OF CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION WORK BY QUARTERMASTER CORPS IN CANTONMENTS IS OUTLINED

The War Department authorizes the following:

Expansion of the work which the Conservation and Reclamation Division of the Quartermaster Corps is carrying on in the camps and cantonments throughout the country, has been provided for by the authorization for the construction of buildings which will house the various activities of this division. The authorization covers erection of clothing and hat repair shops, canvas and cot repair shops, and dry-cleaning plants in 34 camps, cantonments, and depots and the necessary machinery for the equipment of these various shops.

Following are the buildings which the Construction Division of the Army has been authorized to begin work on:

Camp Custer, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Devens, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Dix, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Dodge, clothing and hat repair shop; authorized for construction, $13,400; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,050.

Camp Funston, clothing and hat repair shop; canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Gordon, clothing and hat repair shop; authorized for construction, $13,400; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,050.

Camp Jackson, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Lee, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Lewis, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Meade, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Pike, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17.100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Sherman, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Taylor, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop reclamation warehouse; authorized for construction, $37,485; authorized for machinery and equipment, $3,450.

Camp Travis, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Upton, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Beauregard, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop reclamation warehouse; authorized for construction, $37,485; authorized for machinery and equipment, $3,450.

Camp Bowie, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Cody, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $3,500; authorized for machinery and equipment, $850.

Camp Hancock, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Kearney, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Logan, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop, reclamation warehouse; authorized for construction, $35,475; authorized for machinery and equipment, $3,500.

Camp McArthur, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp McClellan, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Sevier, clothing and hat repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $17,100; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,850.

Camp Shelby, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Sheridan, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Greene, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $3,500; authorized for machinery and equipment, $850.

Camp Wadsworth, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $3,500; authorized for machinery and equipment, $850.

Camp Wheeler, clothing repair shop, canvas and cot repair shop; authorized for construction, $15,000; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,740.

Camp Humphreys, clothing and hat repair shop, shoe repair shop, reclamation warehouse; authorized for construction, $45,475; authorized for machinery and equipment, $2,870.

Fort Sam Houston supply depot, dry-cleaning plant; authorized for construction, $52,115; authorized for machinery and equipment, $31,450.

Atlanta supply depot, dry-cleaning plant; authorized for construction, $52,-115; authorized for machinery and equipment, $31,450.

El Paso supply depot, dry-cleaning plant; authorized for construction, $35,-455; authorized for machinery and equipment, $18,700.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., dry-cleaning plant; authorized for construction, $35,415; authorized for machinery and equipment, $18,700.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

LATEST SCHOOLS TO QUALIFY FOR STUDENT TRAINING UNITS

The War Department authorizes the following:

It is estimated that the colleges accepted for organization and equipment of units of the Students' Army Training Corps next month represent an "educational plant" worth $500,000,000 to the Government. The use of this existing machinery as a means of giving the men over 18 years intensive training is obviously an economy. Each day additional schools are being accepted by the War Department for the Students' Army Training Corps. The latest to qualify are:

Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Virginia Christian College, Lynchburg, Va.

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.

Fordham University, New York City.

St. Peters College, Jersey City, N. J.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.

Clarkson College of Technology, Pottsdam, N. Y.

Milwaukee State Normal, Milwaukee, Wis.

Albright College, Myerstown, Pa.

Baker University, Baldwin City, Kans.

Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe, Ga.

Willamette University, Salem, Oreg.

State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala.

Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Ala.

Center College, Danville, Ky.

St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1918. No. 400

U. S. SOLDIERS NOW HOLDING OVER 30 BILLIONS INSURANCE

About 3,400,000 Applications Received by War Risk Bureau up to Date.

The Treasury Department authorizes the following:

More than $30,000,000,000 of Government insurance has been written to date to protect America's fighting forces and their families, Secretary McAdoo announces.

Approximately 3,400,000 insurance applications have been received by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department up to the close of business August 30. An unprecedented rush of business in the last fortnight has eclipsed the billion-dollar-a-week record. The total for the month of August will be approximately $5,000,000,000 in new insurance applications.

Ninety Per Cent Insured.

Unofficial estimates indicate that the United States Army is substantially more than 90 per cent insured.

New men joining the colors are almost without exception availing themselves of the maximum insurance protection permitted by law—$10,000. In the opinion of Army officers this is strengthening the morale of the Nation's Army to a very considerable degree.

More than 2,000,000 insurance certificates have been mailed to date. They are being dispatched at a steadily increasing rate. Persons who have been named as beneficiaries under the war-risk insurance but have not as yet received their insurance certificates are again reminded that these certificates are not essential to make the insurance protection effective.

Other Work of Bureau.

In addition to handling the greatest insurance organization in the world, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department has charge of soldiers' and sailors' family allotments and Government allowances, and indemnity compensation for death and disability.

The bureau has sent forward to date close to five and a half million Government checks.

Checks are being mailed at the rate of approximately a million a month.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 197:

376. Col. Perley F. Walker and Lieut. Col. Mahlon O. Kasson, Engineers, will proceed without delay to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report in person to the commanding general for temporary duty as students at the staff school and upon the completion thereof will rejoin their regiments.

British Ship Kellogg First Reported Sunk, Salvaged and in Port

The Navy Department announces that the British steamship, *Frederick R. Kellogg*, torpedoed on August 13, has been salvaged and towed into port. First accounts of the attack on the *Kellogg* stated that the vessel had been sunk, but later reports showed it still afloat. Its recovery was accomplished by naval salvage operations.

TELEPHONE USERS TO PAY THE COST OF INSTALLATION

The Postmaster General issues the following:

AUGUST 28, 1918.

Order No. 1931:

Owing to the necessity for conserving labor and material and to eliminate a cost which is now borne by the permanent user of the telephone, a readiness to serve or installation charge will be made on and after September 1, 1918, for all new installations, also a charge for all changes in location of telephones.

Installation charges to be as follows:

Where the rate is $2 a month or less	$5
Where the rate is more than $2, but not exceeding $4 a month	10
Where the rate is more than $4 a month	15

The moving charge to the subscriber will be the actual cost of labor and material necessary for making the change.

In accordance with Bulletin No. 2, issued by me August 1, 1918, stating that "until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies shall continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels," in all cases where rate adjustments are pending or immediately necessary they should be taken up by the company involved through the usual channels and action obtained wherever possible. In all cases, however, where rates are changed such changes should be submitted to me for approval before being placed in effect.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

ALLIES' PETROLEUM MISSION IN CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Here to Discuss Specifications for Products with the American Committee.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The Specifications Commission of the Inter-Allied Petroleum Conference in London has arrived in Washington for the purpose of discussing the standardization of specifications for petroleum products with the committee recently appointed by Presidential proclamation.

Personnel of Commission.

The Specifications Commission from London is composed of the following members:

W. Fraser, chairman; H. R. J. Conacher, secretary; Engineer Commander A. E. Hyne, Royal Navy; Capt. W. E. Guttentag, British Air Ministry; Capt. E. C. Paix, French Army; Capt. L. Noyer, French Army; Maj. Galileo, Italian Navy.

A. C. Woodman and W. A. Williams have been nominated as alternates to represent the American Government in the absence of Chester Naramore and W. E. Perdew, who are now in Europe.

The above-named commission met in conference August 29 with the American Committee on Standardization of Petroleum products composed of the following members:

The American Members.

M. L. Requa, General Director Oil Division, United States Fuel Administration, chairman; J. W. Williams, secretary; Col. George E. Warren, appointed by Secretary of War; Admiral R. S. Griffin, appointed by Secretary of the Navy; H. L. Doherty, appointed by chairman of Shipping Board; C. B. Young, appointed by Director General of Railroads; C. H. Beal, appointed by Director of Bureau of Mines; Dr. C. W. Waidner, appointed by Director of the Bureau of Standards.

Further conferences will be held from day to day.

FOOD VIOLATION IN ALASKA.

First Case Reported is That of Grocer at Ketchikan.

The Food Administration authorizes the following:

The first case of violation of food rules which has come to the attention of the Food Administration from Alaska is that of N. F. Zimmerman, grocer, of Ketchikan, Alaska, who was found guilty of selling flour and sugar without first obtaining the necessary permits. Zimmerman's place was closed for three days.

SAVING IN GASOLINE AND OIL BY SUNDAY REST FOR AUTOS

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

In response to queries as to what amount in saving of gasoline might be expected as a result of the United States Fuel Administration's request that the use of automobiles be restricted on Sundays, M. L. Requa, director of the oil division, says:

East of Mississippi Only.

"The request for this conservation applies only to the territory east of the Mississippi River. In this territory there are 4,000,000 motor-driven vehicles, of which approximately 200,000 are trucks. It is fair to assume that the remaining 3,800,000 motor vehicles if run on Sundays would each use two gallons of gasoline; so that the saving to be effected, if every motor user patriotically complies with the Fuel Administration's request, would be about 7,600,000 gallons. This would be in addition to the saving effected by the nonuse of motorboats; and in this connection it might be well to state that the conservation request has no application to those motor fishing boats plying at a necessary trade.

Points for the Motorist.

"Motorists are requested to initiate every means of conservation possible in the handling and use of gasoline and lubricating oils. The useless operation of engines when the car is not in motion must be discontinued. Extreme care must be exercised that gasoline and oil is not spilled; that leaks are not tolerated; and evaporation not permitted. The gasoline and lubricating oil user must realize that there is not an inexhaustible supply of crude oil, and he must appreciate the fact that the need for it now exceeds that of any previous time.

"War needs must be first supplied. By conserving through the nonuse of motor-driven vehicles for a few Sundays and the exercise of care in the use of gasoline and oil during other days, there probably will be no necessity for more severe control.

"If this program is followed to the extent that the Fuel Administration believes it will be, a few Sundays will effect the desired conservation."

CARBON ELECTRIC LAMP TO GO IN PLAN TO CONSERVE COAL

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration, in connection with the manufacturers and dealers in incandescent electric lamps, has worked out a detailed plan for eliminating the inefficient types.

The lamp manufacturers, at a meeting held in Washington August 28, voluntarily agreed to abandon the manufacture of certain types of the inefficient carbon filament lamp in accordance with the program which practically calls for the discontinuance of their manufacture and sale.

There are still a few isolated cases where the carbon lamp is required, such as on battleships where excessive vibration or shock calls for a lamp of the sturdy type. But with few exceptions, and these are confined to essentially war industries, the program is expected to gradually eliminate the carbon lamp in favor of the more efficient tungsten lamp.

Asked to Assist.

Central stations, public service corporations, municipal plants, and others who may be using carbon-filament lamps are being asked to assist the manufacturers as well as the Fuel Administration in working out this program, inasmuch as sweeping conservation measures are imperative if the war industries and essential public needs are to be supplied.

The importance of this radical step may be judged from the fact that the program as formally adopted at the meeting will mean the saving of more than 1,000,000 tons of coal.

SITUATION ON APPLICATIONS TO OPEN NEW COAL MINES

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration does not hesitate to grant permission to open new mines when convinced that the new operation will increase production.

All Applications Investigated.

Each application is investigated by the mine track committee, and their decision is governed by the following considerations: Quality of coal; production tonnage promised at an early date; labor supply available without interfering with other operations; diffusion of cars; and ability of railroads to handle the production.

Up to this time there have been 623 applications to open bituminous mines, and 10 applications to open anthracite mines. Of this number, 215 bituminous applications and 9 anthracite applications have been approved. Seventy-two bituminous applications have been rejected, and one has been withdrawn. The mine track committee has under consideration one anthracite and 335 bituminous requests.

So long as the railroads are experiencing difficulty in supplying cars and in moving the loads to their destination, and so long as labor for the mines is short, the advisability of extending coal development is held by the United States Fuel Administration in a doubtful light. Only when convinced that a new operation will surely increase production is consent given for a new opening.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT PROPOSALS.

The Department of Agriculture is sending out the following proposals:

Induced draft equipment. Mimeograph paper, 800,000 pounds. To be opened September 3, 1918.

Green manifolding paper, 500 boxes (500 sheets to box). To be opened September 6, 1918.

Strychnine, U. S. P. (alkaloid), 5,000 ounces. To be opened September 13, 1918.

Copies of proposals and specifications may be obtained from R. M. Reese, chairman board of awards, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AGREEMENT ON RAIL RATES ON U. S. ARMY SHIPMENTS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following announcement:

For a period of three years or more prior to Federal control, the railroads of the country, on the one hand, and the War Department on the other, were in dispute as to the proper freight rates to apply on military impedimenta, the former contending for a second-class rate and the latter for a fourth-class rate. Neither side being willing to concede the reasonableness of the claim of the other, it was agreed by the two parties early in November of 1917 to submit briefs to the Interstate Commerce Commission as a referee. This procedure would have necessitated a more or less exhaustive and expensive investigation on the part of the commission.

However, before the briefs had been prepared the matter was brought to the attention of the Division of Traffic, United States Railroad Administration. After weighing the arguments carefully the Railroad Administration recognized merit in the positions of both the carriers and the War Department and suggested to the War Department, for account of the carriers under Federal control, a compromise basis of third class, minimum weight 24,000 pounds per shipment, which the War Department readily accepted.

This disposition of the case makes for uniformity of practice by all carriers, and a simplified method of accounting both with the carriers and with the War Department.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 28, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$285,655.48
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	767,361.75
Miscellaneous	2,251,456.00
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	124,671.15
Total ordinary receipts	3,429,144.38
Panama Canal receipts	202,359.11
Public-debt receipts	99,961,834.31
Balance previous day	1,362,195,799.08
Total	1,465,789,136.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$156,195,580.82
Panama Canal disbursements	238,821.11
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	20,500,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	420,937.72
Balance in general fund to-day	1,288,433,797.23
Total	1,465,789,136.88

LIGHTHOUSE PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., at 2 o'clock p. m., September 10, 1918, for the sale of condemned lighthouse property, including twenty-five (25) row and sail boats, blocks, library books, chest and tools, old furniture, etc., located at Lazaretto Lighthouse Depot, Baltimore, Md. Information upon application to the above office.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

BRASS MANUFACTURERS AGREE TO SPEED UP MILL PRODUCTION

Shortage of Labor Chief Difficulty in Way of Maximum Output, It Is Stated.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a conference yesterday with Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and other officials of the board, representatives of the brass manufacturers promised full cooperation with the Government officials in plans to speed up the rolled brass mills production to cure a shortage in the supply of essential war material such as shells, cartridges, condenser tubes, etc.

Plans suggested to this end were:

1. Each mill to take its full share of Government business.
2. Each mill to take work best suited to its equipment.
3. Cut off all nonessential uses of the products in which there is a shortage.
4. Determination by the manufacturers to get out the product in the face of obstacles—in other words, to work up to full capacity.

Industry Largely Represented.

The meeting of the manufacturers to consider the Government's requirements for its own forces and to supply the needs of the allies was called by Everett Morss, chief of the brass section of the War Industries Board. The industry was largely represented.

The chief difficulty in the way of maximum production, it developed, was shortage in labor. It was stated that with 9,600 additional unskilled laborers the mills could increase their output 33⅓ per cent. Theoretically there is mill and machine capacity to meet demands, but full capacity is seldom attained at a mill. A number of plants are installing additional facilities, and the output of such plants will be increased shortly.

Pledge Best Efforts.

The cutting out of nonessential uses of the particular products needed in the war program was urged as a necessary move in the plan to give some relief immediately to a situation that is serious. This part of the program to prevent shortage in war material will be taken care of later by the War Industries Board, and the manufacturers pledged their best efforts to get the greatest production from their mills. Their gross production is now figured at about 2,910,000 pounds per day. An increase of a third would give a production of 3,388,000 pounds per day, while the gross demands, according to latest figures, are about 4,685,000 pounds per day.

CORRECTION IN ADDRESSES.

In an announcement by the War Industries Board, published in the OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN of Monday, August 26, 1918, concerning the appointment of regional and subregional chairmen, to cooperate with that body in its war work, the list from District No. 5 gave the addresses of F. M. Staunton, H. E. Travis, R. L. Cunningham, and J. L. Hawkins as being in Pennsylvania, whereas they are residents of West Virginia. The address of W. Wallace McKaig should likewise have been in Maryland, not Pennsylvania.

WORK OF BOARD OF REVIEW PASSING ON WAR CONTRACTS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The Board of Review in the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, which passes on all contracts and purchase orders of the Quartermaster Corps amounting, respectively, to more than $5,000, last week approved 194 contracts and purchase orders, amounting to $11,683,499.48.

This was a typical week's work, and covered 5 contracts for underwear, amounting to $936,580; 8 contracts for coats, $1,043,874; 34 contracts for trousers and breeches, $2,113,095; 11 contracts for raincoats, $1,450,800; 24 orders for cloth, $1,222,143.82; and 2 contracts for overcoats, $101,360.

Other purchase orders and contracts included 10 for subsistence, amounting to $123,598.25; 33 for hardware and metals, $2,476,099.31; and 14 for fuel and forage, $136,485. There were 53 miscellaneous contracts and purchase orders during the week, totaling $2,079,464.10.

New Poster is Expected To Help in War Work By Cutting Down Mails

A poster printed in appropriate typing and coloring has been prepared in response to numerous requests by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, libraries, and other public institutions. The purpose of the poster is self-evident. It reads as follows:

Read the

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

WAR

Information

Save writing to Washington for what you want to know about

The Army and Navy
The Red Cross
The Selective Draft Laws
The Food Administration
The Fuel Administration
Trading with the enemy
The War Labor Board
The War Industries Board
The Railroad Administration

and all the other permanent or emergency governmental departments, boards, commissions, committees, and administrations at the Capital and elsewhere.

ASK FOR IT HERE

Copies of the poster will be sent to all applicants who are in a position to aid in this public service. It is hoped that its wide publicity will help to lessen the war burden put upon the mails and serve to minimize the work of all government departments at Washington.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR EXPRESS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND ATLANTA

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo has arranged to put on an exclusive train on the Southern Railroad for express shipments between Washington and Atlanta, September 1, which will result in a substantial improvement in the service for express matter between points in the northeastern and southeastern sections of the country.

Daily Except Monday.

The first southbound train will leave Washington Sunday, September 1, at 11 a. m., arriving at Atlanta the following day at noon. This train will be operated from Washington daily, except Monday, and will make stops at Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, High Point, Salisbury, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, and Gainesville. This train will handle through express cars from New York to Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Montgomery, and a through express car from Philadelphia to Atlanta.

The first northbound train will leave Atlanta Monday, September 2, at 10 p. m., reaching Washington the following evening at 11 o'clock, stopping at the same intermediate points, with one or two additions, and will carry through cars from Southern points to Northern points, including New England.

Will Obviate Transfers.

This plan for through service will obviate the necessity of transferring many express shipments at Washington and will result in a very much improved express service for the Army camps on the line of the Southern Railroad, as well as affording considerable relief to several important passenger and mail trains between Washington and Atlanta, benefitting the passenger, mail, and express service generally.

It was not possible to bring about this kind of an arrangement when the roads were operated separately, as there was not enough express business to warrant a special train for express shipments on any one line, but with Federal control, under which the railroads are operated as one system, the business is consolidated, bettering the service to a large number of people.

PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED FOR COTTON GOODS SUPPLIES

The following notice as to supplies needed have been sent out by the Cotton Goods Branch of the Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, New York City:

Sealed proposals for furnishing 1,331,500 yards 31-inch, 28 by 36, weighing 5.6 to 5.7 ounces per yard, combed cheesecloth yarns, to be about 20 single soft twist, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m. September 6, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 31-inch, 28 by 36, weight 5.6 to 5.7 ounces per yard, combed cheesecloth yarns, to be about 20 single soft twist, and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 16 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Reports Mexican Border Situation Satisfactory

Daily press interview by Secretary Baker, August 29, 1918:

I have received a dispatch from Gen. Holbrook, commanding the Southern Department, in which he says that entirely satisfactory adjustments have been worked out in a conference with the Mexican authorities about the difficulty on the border, and the border has been reopened. The dispatch does not give details.

New Section on Claims, Railroad Law Division

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Law, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 26, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

Effective September 1, a section is created in the division of law entitled Claims and Property Protection, to be located in the Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C.

The section is to have jurisdiction over freight claims and prevention; property protection, now under the jurisdiction of the property-protection section; and personal-injury claims.

John H. Howard is appointed manager; Philip J. Doherty, counsel for the property-protection work; Charles F. Patterson, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., counsel for claims.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
General Counsel.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 106—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 28, 1918.

SECTION B.

The following list of awards of the Distinguished Service Cross constitutes part of section B of the daily American official communique and is sent forward separately to avoid delay in the transmission of other news:

Section B.—The commander in chief has awarded Distinguished Service Crosses to the following-named officers and men for acts set forth after their names:

First Sergt. HANS P. CHRISTIANSON, Infantry. "On 27–28 May, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he refused to receive treatment, although sick, and walked up and down the line encouraging his men, exposing himself to shell and machine gun fire."

Pvt. First Class LEXIE DOWNHAM, Infantry. "On 28–30 May, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he captured single-handed, by exercising unusual bravery, 10 of the enemy."

Corpl. ABE L. ALLEN, Infantry. "During a heavy bombardment of the front line near Cantigny, France, 22 May, 1918, although severely injured by the explosion of a shell which buried two comrades, he promptly and courageously dug them out with his hands and took them to shelter, being subjected all the time to severe fire of shell and shrapnel."

Corpl. LEWIS KOPASKI, Infantry. "Near Cantigny, France, on 28–30 May, 1918, he captured an enemy machine gun, and aided materially in breaking up a counterattack by using it against his foes. In company with his captain, he led the way to a dugout which he had located in capturing the machine gun and assisted in taking nine prisoners."

Second Lieut. JOHN H. CHURCH, Infantry. "Knocked down and rendered unconscious by the explosion of a shell early in the attack on Cantigny, France, 28–31 May, 1918, he staggered forward as soon as he regained consciousness and insisted upon resuming command, thereby giving a striking example of fortitude to his men."

Pvt. FRED GUNN, Medical Department, Infantry. "At the battle of Cantigny, France, May 28–31, 1918, he repeatedly on his own initiative left the security of the trench to administer first aid under fire and in full view of the enemy snipers and machine gunners. His brave conduct was a noble example and his ministrations relieved suffering and saved lives."

Pvt. JOHN B. WHEN, Medical Department, Infantry. "For three nights at Cantigny, France, May 28–31, 1918, he worked unceasingly under fire, bringing the wounded to safety and ministering to them on his own initiative. He repeatedly left shelter to help wounded men."

Pvt. FRANK J. REYNOLDS, Medical Department, Infantry. "During the fight at Cantigny, France, May 28–30, 1918, while acting as a stretcher bearer, he constantly and fearlessly exposed himself to artillery and machine-gun fire to succor the wounded, frequently on his own initiative, when he might have remained in security himself."

First Lieut. THOMAS M. BARBER, Medical Reserve Corps, Infantry. "On May 28–30, 1918, near Cantigny, France, he repeatedly demonstrated heroic self-sacrifice by caring for wounded under enemy fire and with apparent contempt for his own safety. When his aid station had been destroyed by shell fire he promptly moved into a shell hole near by and continued his faithful work."

First Lieut. S. C. SORENSON, Infantry. "When the officers of his unit were killed or wounded at Cantigny, France, on May 28, 1918, and although he himself had been wounded early in the attack and suffered intensely, he took command, refused to leave his post, and by heroic courage and resolution in resisting counterattacks, contributed in great measure to the successful defense of his sector."

Sergt. Maj. JACKSON D. BURKE, Infantry. "On May 28–30, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he showed exceptional energy, bravery, and loyalty to duty. At one period of the fight it was necessary to send a message of great importance to the regimental commander. It was considered impossible for a runner to reach regimental headquarters on account of intensity of the enemy fire. He nevertheless volunteered to carry the message, and by crawling several hundred yards through machine-gun fire he successfully executed his mission."

Pvt. C. E. WHITTINGTON, Infantry. "For three days at Cantigny, France, on May 28–30, 1918, he performed with great bravery the duties of battalion gunner without rest; although wounded, he remained on duty, under fire, until his battalion was relieved."

First Lieut. WALTER B. CRISTIENSEN, Infantry. "On July 15, 1918, near Rheims, France, immediately following the bombardment of his position, he conducted himself with heroic disregard of personal safety in speedily placing his men in such advantageous posts and spurring them to vigorous action by seizing a rifle and fighting himself on the

(Continued on page 6.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Without a record vote the Senate late yesterday afternoon adopted the Sheppard substitute for war-time prohibition as an amendment to the pending agricultural extension bill. Under the terms of the substitute as adopted the sale as a beverage in this country of all alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, will be prohibited after June 30, 1919, except for export. After May 1, 1919, the manufacture of beer and wine will be prohibited. The amendment was so worded as to include not only the period of the war but until all the troops have been demobilized after the war. The President is given authority at any time after the passage of the act to establish prohibited zones around coal mines, shipbuilding plants, munitions plants, and other places engaged in the manufacture of war materials. Penalties for the violation of the law are provided. All efforts to amend the proposition, either by changing the date when it should become effective as to beer and wine, or to change the date when the general prohibition becomes effective, were voted down.

Large Number of Nominations.

The President yesterday afternoon sent to the Senate the largest number of nominations at one time that has ever been submitted.

The list included about 2,000 postmasters in cities, towns, and villages in practically every State in the Union, most of them being reappointments, and about 2,500 Army and Navy officers, most of these being promotions in the lower grades. Thirteen captains in the Navy were nominated to be temporary rear admirals. Albert Rathbone, of New York, was nominated to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Oscar T. Crosby, who is now in France representing the Treasury Department. Charles D. Tenney, of Massachusetts, was nominated to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 1. Murphy J. Foster, of Franklin, La., was nominated to be collector of customs, district No. 20, and John Marks, of Napoleonville, La., to be surveyor of customs of the same district.

The Committee on Commerce ordered a favorable report on the bill for the registration of international trade-marks, designed to carry into effect the recommendations made by the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names, held in Buenos Aires in 1910.

The Committee on Mines and Mining ordered a favorable report on the Henderson bill for Government control of production and distribution of minerals needed in the war. The measure was prepared after conference with Secretary of the Interior Lane and Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board, and has the approval of the administration.

HOUSE.

The conferees on the man-power bill reached a complete agreement yesterday and submitted their report to the House, where it was adopted after about an hour's discussion, without a roll call. The Senate was expected to act favorably as soon as the measure reached it to-day. It will then be sent to the President for his approval. The bill extends the draft age to from 18 to 45 years. Following the elimination Wednesday of the "work-or-fight" amendment of the Senate, the conferees yesterday struck out the Senate amendment providing that local draft boards classify registrants without requiring them to specifically claim exemption. This action was taken after Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder told the conferees the amendment would seriously interfere with the War Department's registration program. Another amendment struck out was one providing for a badge or other insignia for men deferred for industrial or other service. Although somewhat modified, the principles of the Senate amendment removing the restrictions against commissioning and admitting to officers' training camps men under 21 years of age was retained. The Senate amendment extending the draft to the Navy and Marine Corps and providing that men may be allotted for those services was retained.

Water-Power Bill.

The House continued consideration of the water-power bill without reaching final conclusions. Chairman Sims, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, read to the House a letter from the President, in which he expressed his disapproval of the proposal to pay the "net investment" for water-power plants which may be taken over for public ownership. The President in his letter said the "net investment" provision had been inserted after he provisionally approved the measure, and asked Congress to pass it in its original form, which provided for the payment of "fair value," not exceeding the original cost.

Financial aid for the drought-stricken portion of Texas is sought by Representative Blanton, of that State, in a bill he introduced providing for a Federal fund of $50,000,000 to be set aside to be loaned to needy farmers of that region. The Federal Reserve Board would be required to handle the fund.

Under the terms of a bill introduced by Mr. Sears, of Florida, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to arrange for an agricultural exhibit at the Pan-American International fair and live-stock exhibit at Jacksonville, Fla., during the fiscal year ending June 30. The President also would be authorized to extend an invitation to other nations to send delegates.

The Ways and Means Committee spent the most of yesterday considering a number of recommendations of Secretary McAdoo pertaining to the administrative features of the war-revenue bill. A subcommittee, consisting of Chairman Kitchin and Messrs. Garner, Fordney, and Longworth, was appointed to confer with the Secretary to-day.

Press Feeders Wanted

We wish seven press feeders and would like to have returned soldiers; pay $3 per day.

Department of the Interior.

MANILA HEMP PRICE FIXING DISCONTINUED ON AUGUST 31

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The price fixing committee of the War Industries Board at the request of the Philippine Government and of the Philippine Agricultural Congress, and after learning from investigation that war needs and commercial interests of the United States would not suffer, announces the expiration on August 31 of price fixing on Manila hemp.

Reasons for the Action.

The action of the committee and its reasons therefor are set forth in the following statement:

The price fixing committee of the War Industries Board in fixing a tentative price on July 25, 1918, on Manila hemp to remain in effect until August 31, 1918, announced that in the interim it would receive evidence from all interested parties, especially the Philippine Government and the Governor General of the Philippines, and after a careful review of such evidence would determine its price-fixing policy on Manila hemp for the future.

Cables from Manila.

Upon transmitting to the Governor General of the Philippines and the Philippine Government evidence submitted here, we are in receipt of cables from the Governor General, from both branches of the Philippine Government, and from the Philippine Agricultural Congress, requesting that the fixing of price by the price fixing committee on Manila hemp be discontinued; and as no evidence was submitted indicating that our war needs or the interests of our people would suffer from relinquishing price control, it was unanimously decided by the price fixing committee in consultation with our insular representatives and other representatives of the Philippine interests present at said meeting, that there was no justification in continuing to fix a price on Manila hemp.

Therefore the price fixing committee hereby announces that price fixing by the price fixing committee on Manila hemp expires August 31, 1918.

PRICE-FIXING COMMITTEE RULE ON CIVILIAN AND OTHER SALES

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the price-fixing committee, held August 27, the following resolution was passed:

Be it resolved, that where prices are stated to be fixed for the United States Government, the governments associated with it in this war, and the public (or primary civilian sales) the said prices are hereby declared to extend to the Government and civilians of the United States (including civilians of its territories and insular possessions) and to the following Governments, i. e., Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan.

And be it further resolved, that these maximum prices shall not extend to purchases made by the civilians of the latter-mentioned allied nations nor to the Governments or civilians of nations other than those above enumerated.

SOLDIERS CITED IN COMMUNIQUE FOR HEROISM

(Continued from page 4.)

parapet of the trench that the German charge at that point was instantly repulsed. Although wounded, he remained on duty until the enemy was defeated and his men were safe."

Pvt. DAVID O. CLAPP, Infantry. "During the defense of Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, although wounded several times, stayed with his automatic rifle and assisted in the reconsolidation of his platoon. He was ordered to the aid station; but after receiving first aid insisted on returning to his post, where he remained working until forced to be evacuated."

First Lieut. W. ROSS FAHRING, Infantry. "On May 28–31, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he was severely wounded by machine-gun fire shortly after successfully leading his platoon to its objective. Notwithstanding this he remained on duty for nine hours, thereby setting a brave example for his men."

Pvt. HENRY QUINN, Infantry. "On May 29, 1918, at Cantigny, France, in response to a call for volunteers to penetrate a heavy enemy barrage and obtain definite information concerning tanks and conditions of enemy front line, he accomplished his mission to the imminent peril of his life."

Second Lieut. VINTON A. DEARING, Infantry. "Detailed in command of a carrying party on May 28, 1918, near Cantigny, France, he bravely proceeded, under fire, to execute his mission, and by his example of bravery heartened his men who were under fire for the first time. On May 29, 1918, Lieut. Dearing took his party through heavy shelling to carry ammunition to the front lines without being ordered to do so."

Pvt. WILLIAM J. HOWE, Infantry. "Acting as company runner on May 28–30, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he showed exceptional bravery in carrying messages through heavy shelled area, where he was also a target for snipers. Although rendered unconscious by shell explosion, on one of his trips, he continued on duty as soon as he regained consciousness."

Pvt. EDGAR THANKER, Infantry. "On May 28–30, 1918, near Cantigny, France, he displayed distinguished conduct as a company runner, passing frequently through Cantigny when it was being heavily shelled and also cutting through German barrages on several occasions."

Corpl. NEWEL B. DAVIS, Infantry. "Near Cantigny, France, on May 28, 1918, (?) he voluntarily left shelter and exposed himself to violent machine-gun fire in order to bring to shelter a wounded comrade. While performing this meritorious deed he was himself seriously wounded."

Sergt. MANIPHE STONECIPHER, Infantry. "He showed remarkable coolness and disregard of danger under heavy bombardment near Cantigny, France, on May 28–30, 1918. While directing the consolidation of a new position, a driving fire caused many casualties in his command, but by his example of fortitude he inspired confidence in his men and refused to withdraw to the second line, even when his ammunition was nearly exhausted."

Corpl. AUGUST DE FORD, Infantry. "Although wounded three times in the attack at Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, he showed conspicuous bravery in assisting to capture a machine gun which was causing heavy losses. Although nearly exhausted he captured three prisoners and made them secure before accepting attention to his injuries."

Pvt. EMERY L. BAKER, Infantry. "On May 28, 1918, near Cantigny, France, while acting as platoon runner he passed through three violent artillery barrages with coolness and apparent contempt for danger and repeatedly carried ammunition to his comrades under fire."

Corpl. STANLEY LAGEAISE, Infantry. "During the three days of fighting at Cantigny, France, on May 28–30, 1918, he worked bravely without thought of himself to maintain lines in working condition. He was almost constantly under heavy fire, but fearlessly went into it whenever necessary and thereby aided materially in the success of the regiment's enterprise."

Pvt. DEWEY HALPHEN, Infantry. "He acted (?) as liaison agent with the tana (?) group during the night of May 28–30, 1918, at Cantigny, with courageous disregard of his own safety."

Pvt. MORRIS F. FLEETZ, Marines. "He showed extraordinary heroism and faithfulness in the face of great danger, remaining on arduous duty without rest for two days under constant fire to supply his battalion with rations and ammunition on June 9–10, 1918, in the attack on Bois de Belleau. He made two trips with ammunition in broad daylight and in plain view of the enemy, and carried ammunition across the field under heavy shell fire."

Pvt. FRANK G. WARD, Engineers. "Even though his normal duties were as orderly for two officers, he volunteered for action at Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918; successfully went into no-man's land and killed a sniper who was inflicting losses on his detachment; carried messages through machine-gun and artillery fire; and, although twice buried in shell craters, he displayed heroic bravery, coolness, and fearless devotion throughout."

The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Crosses posthumously to the following-named officers and men for acts set forth after their names:

Second Lieut. MAX C. BUCHANAN, "On May 28–31, 1918, he brilliantly led his platoon in the assault at Cantigny, France, reached his objective, consolidated his position successfully under heavy fire, and continually walked up and down his line to instruct and encourage his men, until he was killed by an enemy shell."

Pvt. TONY LUBEC, Infantry. "While engaged on a mission to kill an enemy sniper, who was concealed in a wheat field and was inflicting severe losses upon American forces near Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, and after succeeding in his mission, he was killed himself."

Capt. H. E. MOSHER, Infantry. "During a heavy bombardment near Cantigny, France, on May 28, 1918, he displayed heroic conduct and utter disregard of his own safety while successfully directing the consolidation and defense of the position taken by his command. After succeeding in the accomplishment of his task, he was struck by enemy fire and killed."

Second Lieut. CLARENCE M. DRUMM, Infantry. "At Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, he bravely led his platoon through shell and machine-gun fire to its objective and fearlessly exposed himself by walking up and down his line to direct and encourage his men. After making certain that they were well cared for and just before it was possible for him to think of himself, he was killed."

Second Lieut. PAUL W. DERRICKSON, Infantry. "In the advance on Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, he courageously went forward with his platoon and reached the position he had been directed to take. Fearlessly walking up and down his line, he cheered and directed the work of his men until he was killed."

Sergt. FRANK L. MEDEIROS, Infantry. "During the counter-dash attack by the enemy near Cantigny, France, on May 28, 1918, by courageous devotion to duty and presence of mind under fire, he prevented the advance against the left flank of his command, which threatened the success of the battle. While exposing himself fearlessly to distribute ammunition and to counsel his men, he was killed."

First Lieut. R. B. ANDERSON, Infantry. "In the attack and defense at Cantigny, France, May 28–30, 1918, he showed utter disregard for his personal safety in leading his command forward, in spite of artillery and machine-gun fire. While directing the security of his men after the advance, and in order to make certain that they were protected first, he himself was killed."

Capt. EDWARD G. FULLER, Marines. "While fearlessly exposing himself in an artillery barrage for the purpose of getting his men into a position of security in the attack on Bois de Belleau, on June 12, 1918, he was killed, and thereby gave his life in an effort to protect his men."

Capt. JOHN F. BARNES, Marines. "In the attack on Bois de Belleau,

(Continued on page 8.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1, AUGUST 30, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	52
Missing in action	10
Wounded severely	24
Died from accident and other causes	2
Died of disease	5
Wounded (degree undetermined)	15
Died of wounds	5
Total	113

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS

Bruce W. Clarke. Mrs. Frank L. Clarke, 424 North Francis Street, Madison, Wis.

Hope W. Massie. Madison E. Massie, Tyro, Va.

SERGEANTS.

Harold V. Beebe. Mrs. Emery A. Reynolds, 212 West First Street, Woodstock, Ill.

Pryce N. Evans. David D. Evans, care of A. B. Evans, Delnorte Co., Crescent City, Cal.

Charles J. Gerald. Mrs. Mary Gerald, 2307 North Church Street, Beloit, Wis.

Albert R. Marquardt. Mrs. Louis Marquardt, R. F. D. 4, box 16, Baraboo, Wis.

Alvia Rogers. Alvia R. Rogers, Glenflora, Tex.

CORPORALS.

Earl W. Andrews. James M. Andrews, R. F. D. 1, Owendale, Mich.

John Armstrong. William Armstrong, Harrisville, Mich.

Abraham Timothy Fleury. Mrs. Abraham Fleury, 615 South Fourth Street, Marquette, Mich.

William Miller. Fred C. Miller, 613 Division Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Jesse Frank Rowe. Mrs. Jennie Rowe Clemens, R. F. D. 3, Corunna, Mich.

Daniel T. J. Rust. Mrs. Erma Beebe Rust, 1013 South Shiawassee Street, Owosso, Mich.

Bert Ryan. William Ryan, Attica, Mich.

Edward Salzer. Mrs. Tracy Salzer, Shawano, Wis.

Albert Waybrant. Mrs. Ida Waybrant Sibbald, R. F. D. 1, box 75, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Victor Andrykowski. Mrs. Mary Roseberry, 919 Atwater Street, Saginaw, Mich.

Burt Bailey. Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Goodells, Mich.

Arthur Gehring Beechley. Henry George Beechley, 1015 Mason Street, Flint, Mich.

Frederick Blocom. Mrs. Elvina Smith, R. F. D. 1, Akron, Mich.

John Brennan. Mrs. Mary Brennan, 424 Lehigh Street, Easton, Pa.

Edward A. Bushong. William A. Bushong, Independence, Kan.

Andrew N. Coleman. Mrs. John Coleman, Mayville, N. Dak.

Clare Cooper. Manford Cooper, Birch Run, Mich.

Eugene Dupras. Rigis Dupras, Two Rivers, Wis.

Milford O. Fisher. Benjamin Fisher, R. F. D. 3, box 10, Charleston, W. Va.

Charles C. Heines. Mrs. Elizabeth Heines, 1½ St. Jacob Street, Rochester, N. Y.

George Herrier. Mrs. H. C. Newth, 1151 Seventy-fifth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Emmett C. Hinderlong. Mrs. Elizabeth Hinderlong, R. F. D. 4, Marengo, Ohio.

Forest Hughes. William Hughes, Patriot, Ind.

Richard C. Hughes. Catherine M. Earl, 1838 Race Street, Denver, Colo.

Richard Ray Hunt. Charles Hunt, 68 Foster Street, Pontiac, Mich.

Ralph A. Judson. Mrs. Sadie Hiscock, Cody, Wyo.

Ray Keegan. Christy Hailey, 1417 Broad Street, Flint, Mich.

John J. Kelley. Miss Margaret Kelley, 1127 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

George Theodore McFarling. Mrs. Ada Jane McFarling, 824 Leith Street, Flint, Mich.

Johannes S. Mikkelsen. Johannes Mikkelsen, Del Ray, Cal.

Frank Novak. Miss Gladys Scheer, Clara Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

Stanley Peatrski. Mrs. Helen Filipkrek, 148 Jacob Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Charles A. Peron. John A. Peron, 2922 Budlong Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Oscar A. Rippberger. Mrs. Alice Rippberger, 25 Whistler Street, Freeport, Ill.

Albion E. Robison. Peter Robison, 401 South Rollins Street, Macon, Mo.

Charles Robinson. Mrs. Ella Quinney, Gresham, Wis.

Anthony J. Schukalsky. Mrs. Mary Majdock, Crivitz, Wis.

Lyman Thomas Shauger. Mrs. Jane Shauger, Midland, Mich.

Julius Sigorski. Michael Sigorski, 912 Sauble Street, Alpena, Mich.

Laurens Bennett Strain. Homer E. Strain, 527 North Washington Street, Bloomington, Ind.

Albert Trapp. Louis Trapp, Woodville, Wis.

Dorsey O. Warner. Miss Ida J. Warner, West Union, W. Va.

Edward Joseph Werner. Joseph Werner, R. F. D. No. 1, Fowler, Mich.

Malvin G. Wilson. John A. Wilson, Midvale, Idaho.

Edward J. Young. Mrs. Mary Young, 207 Jahisan Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Albert J. Ettlin. Victor J. Ettlin, 344 John Street, East Newark, N. J.

Henry M. Jones. Sylvester Jones, Enoch, Utah.

Grady E. Rushing. Mrs. Emma Rushing, Fort Henry, Tenn.

George W. Sticka. Amelia Krabbe, Great Falls, Mont.

Patrick J. Sullivan. John Sullivan, 17 Pennyweight Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Ben F. Browning. Mrs. S. E. Young, Pittsburg, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Edgar L. Harris. Mrs. Ella F. Stallons, Comanche, Okla.

Luther Harris. Mrs. Treacy Harris, Box 52, Epes, Ala.

Eugene Morgan. Mrs. Pearl Underwood, 2312 East Twenty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Eugene Pierson. Mrs. Hattie Pierson, Dunkwater Quarters, South Side, Meridian, Miss.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Foster A. Davenport. Mrs. J. W. Futch, 14 Park Avenue, Aiken, S. C.

Fred Herman Schrank. Mike Schrank, Coloma, Wash.

Wounded Severely.

SERGEANTS.

August Grover Drager. Mrs. Agnes Drager, 65 School Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Jesse M. Hughes. Jesse C. Hughes, 203 Columbus Street, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Frank M. Moore. Mrs. Frank M. Moore, 145 West Street, Northampton, Mass.

Corpl. Clarence M. Trandum. E. H. Trandum, Baker, Mont.

PRIVATES.

Lester P. Harris. Mrs. William P. Harris, Orchard Place, Johnson City, Tenn.

Arthur B. Kirby. William J. Kirby, Meston, Tenn.

Paul Kovacs. Joseph Dzuika, 166 Spruce Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Joseph Krolikowski. Mrs. Josephine Krolikowski, 106 Tenth Street, Wyandotte, Mich.

William P. Murray. No emergency address given.

Ernest Perrault. Cleophas Perrault, 11 Enterprise Street, Adams, Mass.

George W. A. Stendel. Mrs. William Stendel, 546 South Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Newton E. Wedin. Julius Wedin, 49 Holbrook Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Archie R. Pairadee. Mrs. Georgiana Pairadee, 74 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Abamo Parrotti. Mary Tattallia, 747 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Louis B. Pierce. Joe Pierce, 7211 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Florent R. A. Rantz. Mrs. Louisa Carlin, 1038 John Street, Newport, Ky.

Clen Rayburn. Medley Rayburn, Emerson, Ky.

Frank J. Roach. Mrs. Lottie Marsalles, 9072 Calborne Street, Brantford, Canada.

Frank W. Robinson. Frank W. Robinson, care of S. P. Tower, Emeryville, Cal.

James M. Robinson. George W. Robinson, Tenso, Va.

John Ryan. Mrs. Margaret Gentry, Doniphan, Mo.

Samuel Schwartz. Mrs. Annie Gershanhouse, 19 Suffolk Street, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Siwek. John Kowalski, 3200 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Harry A. Wilson. Miss Fannie Hibbard, Piermont, N. H.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Sergt. Ira W. Place. J. F. Place, 230 Eighth Avenue SW., Mandan, N. Dak.

CORPORALS.

Edward J. Humbert. Lucien Humbert, R. F. D. No. 1, Dwight, Ill.

Morris Levine. Joseph Levine, 280 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

Fred Roberts. Albert L. Roberts, Gooding, Idaho.

William B. Weste. W. D. Weste, Diffee, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Ellis R. Ball. G. L. Ball, R. F. D. No. 3, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Jorden R. Brown. Mrs. Grace Grant, Liberty, N. Y.

Raymond D. Coker. Mrs. D. M. Coker, 907 Hickory Street, Atlantic, Iowa.

Charley Ford. Daniel Ford, Parrott, Ky.

Otis P. Harris. E. L. Harris, Butler, Ga.

Homer J. Leinen. Mrs. Thomas Arrow Smith, Pipestone, Minn.

William J. McDougal. Mrs. Anna Duone, Cole Street, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

Walter Myers. Mrs. Lizzie Myers, 513 Milton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

William G. Perkins. James Wolf, Rudd, Iowa.

John Zuznowsky. William Tevels, 728 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Francis J. Connelly. Mrs. F. J. Connelly, 3924 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

(Continued on page 8.)

423 Sick and Wounded Landed in U. S. During the Week Ending August 23

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ending August 23 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 423. For the preceding week the number was 333. These men are sent to the various Army hospitals where facilities for special reconstruction have been provided.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SINKING OF SUBMARINE CHASER 209

Taussig's Shot Thought to Have Exploded Depth Charge—List of Missing.

Reports received by the Navy Department give further details of the sinking of submarine chaser *209*. The captain of the steamship *Felix Taussig* reported that at 2.30 a. m., August 27, the lookout reported an object resembling a submarine about 200 feet away, off the port beam. Orders for general alarm were given by the captain. The craft sighted had no lights showing and was headed in the same direction as the *Taussig*, the captain said. As it passed the steamship and crossed her bow, four shots were fired from the forward gun of the *Taussig*. It was only after the third shot that the vessel showed lights, the report stated. Apparently two shots struck the submarine chaser, and it is believed that one shot exploded a depth charge. The *Taussig* stopped to render assistance to the sub chaser, which was burning and which sank in about three minutes.

Officers and Men Missing.

The following officers and men of the crew of submarine chaser *No. 209* are reported missing.

Lieut. (junior grade) Henry J. Bowes, U. S. N. R. F., commander of submarine chaser *209;* wife, Mrs. Evaline H. Bowes, Wellwood avenue, Merchantville, N. J.

Ensign G. H. Randolph, U. S. N. R. F., executive officer; next of kin not given in department records.

Collins Alwin Crowe, machinist's mate (second class); mother, Aletta Barnett, Valencia and Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry Sawyer Denney, gunner's mate (first class), U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Lavinia Denney, 1703 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gordon James Groves, seaman (second class), U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Joanna Hynson, 421 Queen Street, Alexandria, Va.

George Charles Gunderman, jr., hospital apprentice (second class), U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Mary Katherine Gunderman, 2246 Eighty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richard Coyle Hasinger, quartermaster (third class), U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Emma Ester McGourley, 810 Pine Street, Wilmington, Del.

Leonard Alonzo Haskett, boatswain's mate (second class), U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Agnes McGowan Haskett, 801 Allison Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Edwin Flavius Hodgdon, fireman (third class), U. S. N. R. F.; father, William Hodgdon, subdivision Brazaria, Tex.

Frank Reamer Hullette, ship's cook (first class), U. S. N. R. F.; wife, Nellie Hullette, 1119 Broadwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

Frederick William Keihn, machinist's mate (first class), U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Therese Keihn, 2A Foxall Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Moore Patterson, jr., machinist's mate (second class), U. S. N. R. F.; father, Frank Moore Patterson, sr., 257 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Casper Garrett Schroder, ship's cook (third class), U. S. N. R. F.; father, George C. Schroder, Waverly Avenue, Morton, Pa.

Irwin John Sheehan, oiler, U. S. N. R. F.; mother, Mrs. Alice Sheehan, 2247 Pierce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Timothy Frank Treacy, electrician (third class, radio), U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Catherine Treacy, 419 Euclid Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harold Peverill, machinist's mate (second class), U. S. N.; mother, Mrs. Clara Amanda Peverill, R. F. D. No. 5, Waterloo, Iowa.

SOLDIERS CITED FOR HEROISM

(Continued from page 6.)

June 12, 1918, he was badly wounded, but completed the disposition of his platoon under violent fire. The injuries which he sustained in the performance of this self-sacrificing duty later caused his death."

Pvt. First Class JONES W. HUNTER, Infantry. "He showed himself to be conspicuously brave when, at Vaux, France, 3 July, 1918, although wounded by a shell and unable to carry ammunition, for which duty he had been detailed, he went over the top with his squad and fought heroically with it until killed."

Sergt. First Class ARTHUR E. NELSON, Signal Corps. "Near Vaux, France, on July 1, 1918, under heavy bombardment, Sergt. Nelson while sick went to maintain communications with an attacking battalion of the infantry and was killed in this heroic action."

Pvt. ARMY A. DUKE, Infantry. "Near Souain, France, in the engagement of 15–16 July, 1918, he displayed praiseworthy devotion to duty and courageous self-sacrifice when he remained at his post under heavy fire, receiving wounds that later caused his death."

Lieut. Col. ROBERT J. MAXEY, Infantry. "On 28 May, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he advanced with his first wave and in the face of heavy shell and machine gun fire located the objective of his battalion. He was a cool, dependable, and heroic leader. Although fatally wounded he gave detailed instructions to his second in command and caused himself to be carried to his regimental commander and delivered important information before he died."

Sergt. First Class CARL G. THOETE, Engineers. "Although twice wounded early in the attack at Castigny, France, 28 May, 1918, he went over the top with his section and courageously directed its operations for five hours under steady first (fire?), refused medical treatment, and led a second advance until killed by a machine-gun bullet."

Sergt. BERNARD J. FINNERTY, Infantry. "He bravely attacked a group of the enemy without assistance in a bayou near Auberive, France, 16 July, 1918, and drove them out, thereby saving his unit from surprise attack. While engaged in this courageous enterprise he was killed."

Second Lieut. JAMES S. TIMOTHY, U. S. M. C. "Although weakened by gas poisoning, inflicted while serving with the French in the Verdun sector, he declined medical assistance and served with heroic fortitude with the marines. In the operations of one 15 June, 1918, near Chatteau Thiery, he inspired the officers and men with whom he was in action by his fearlessness and fortitude until instantly killed by a high explosive shell."

Corpl. ROBERT FINNEGAN, Infantry. "On 27–28 May, 1918, at Cantigny, France, although mortally wounded, he concealed that fact, encouraged his men by his example of fortitude and continued to fire his automatic rifle until he became exhausted."

American Official Communique No. 107.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 29, 1918.

Section A.—North of the Aisne, our troops have made progress in the region of Juvigny, in spite of the strong resistance of the enemy. Our patrols were active along the Vesle and in the Woevre, and brought in prisoners.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 7.)

Sergt. David R. Meyers. Fred L. Meyers, 614 North Cherry Street, Paulding, Ohio.
Corpl. Edward Corbran. Mrs. Rose Corbran, 26 Mill Road, Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Ralph Acosta. Luis Acosta, 1727 North Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Patrick Hart. Mrs. Nora Hart, 17 Huckins Street, Roxbury, Mass.
William F. Heckart, jr. William F. Heckart, sr., 1445 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Senes Llewellyn. Mrs. Nancy Llewellyn, care of L. Gardner, 9 Henkley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John Lynn. Miss Mary Lynn, 1630 Highland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Morrow. Jim Morrow, Wirt, Okla.
Dillard S. Pearson. Joe L. Pearson, Moravian Falls, N. C.

Bomb Causes Seaplane Accident in Which 2 Die

The Navy Department is informed that two enlisted men, Leonard Leander Kneeland, quartermaster, second class; wife, Mrs. Winnie P. Kneeland, Chadwicks, N. Y.; and John James McVeigh, quartermaster, second class; father, James McVeigh, 1706 Master Street, Philadelphia, died as the result of injuries in a seaplane accident in France August 22, caused by the explosion of a bomb.

Thomas Harold Rea, chief quartermaster, United States Naval Reserve Force, was seriously injured in a kite balloon accident at Rockaway, N. Y., on August 25. Father, Geo. J. Rea, 516 Scribner Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918. No. 401

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALES BY ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN AUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENT

UNDER TRADING WITH ENEMY ACT

Executive Order Gives Discretionary Powers to Dispose of Any Such Holdings in Incorporated Bodies Within the United States.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CONCERNING CERTAIN SALES TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT" AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "an act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "trading-with-the-enemy act," and the amendment to such act embodied in "an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination, order, rule, and regulation:

The Alien Property Custodian may sell at private sale, without public or other advertisement, any seats upon or memberships in any stock, cotton, grain, produce, or other exchanges incorporated or organized and existing anywhere within the United States as defined in the "trading-with-the-enemy act"; and any such sale or sales may be made and conducted wherever and upon such terms and conditions as the Alien Property Custodian or his authorized agent shall determine.

My reasons, in the public interest, for the foregoing determination, order, rule, and regulations are:

(a) The methods required by law and the character of said property to be pursued in the sale thereof are such that the power of sale vested in the alien property custodian can not be exercised effectively except at private sale; in that such seats upon or memberships in said exchanges can be purchased only by persons who are already members of said exchange or who are approved by said exchange according to its constitution and by-laws, and such seats upon or memberships in said exchanges can be sold and transferred therefore only to persons who are members of or who are approved by the exchange the seat upon or membership in which is the subject matter of sale.

(Continued on page 2.)

Dentists Are Warned Not to Extract Teeth For the Sole Purpose of Aiding "Slackers"

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The Department of Justice has turned over to this office information which it has received tending to show that registrants in certain localities, desiring to avoid military service, have sought to have teeth extracted so as to render them eligible to physical disqualification. A dentist in New York State advises that several would-be slackers have approached him with requests to have teeth extracted for this purpose.

This office desires to warn all dentists against permitting themselves to be a party to practices of this sort and to call attention to the fact that severe penalties are provided in the law for any person conspiring to aid another to avoid the draft.

How the Bulletin Goes to Its Mail Subscribers

Frequent letters from subscribers to the Official U. S. Bulletin complain that copies of the Bulletin are received late at their destination. Numerous investigations of these individual instances have been made by the Government Printing Office and the Post Office Department, and while some irregularities in transmission have been found and corrected, the interval between the date of publication and that of delivery, as a rule, did not disclose neglect of service. The Post Office Department is giving it letter-mail attention, so far as it is practicable to do so in this time of stress and unusual burden of official mail matter.

The Official U. S. Bulletin is editorially compiled in the day and evening of the date of publication and the mechanical work of the Government Printing Office has still to follow. Thus, it reaches the mails late at night or early the next morning, which, upon receipt immediately, would make it seem 24 hours behind. A simple remedy would be to date it ahead, which is the usual way in the publishing world, but this method is not deemed necessary at this time.

U. S. STEAMER CUDAHY IS SUNK BY TORPEDOES OFF THE ENGLISH COAST; 62 OF CREW MISSING

TWO U-BOATS IN ATTACK

Captain's Report Says 22 of Armed Guards Are Unaccounted For—Thirteen Saved—Fuel Tank and Engine Room Both Hit by Missiles—Went Down 700 Miles Out at Sea.

The Navy Department is informed that the United States cargo steamship *Joseph Cudahy* was torpedoed at sea about 700 miles from the English coast about 12.30 a. m., August 17. Thirteen members of the crew were rescued, 62 are reported missing. According to the captain's report two submarines figured in the attack. Two torpedoes struck the ship, the first striking the fuel tanks and the second the engine room. The captain was taken aboard one of the submarines and questioned.

Naval Guards Missing.

Of the naval armed guard on board the *Cudahy* two are reported saved and 22 missing. The names of the civilian members of the crew have not been received by the department. Following are the missing members of the naval guard and their home addresses:

Edwin Frank Brezinski, boatswain's mate, second class, United States Navy. Father, Joseph Brezinski, 507 Columbia Avenue, Neenah, Wis.

Stephen Cerstvik, electrician, third class (radio), United States Navy. Father, Matthew Cerstvik, 95 Darcey Street, Newark, N. J.

Goddard Hall Clarke, electrician, third class (radio), United States Navy. Father, Charles A. Clarke, 1735 Wynne Avenue, Helena, Mont.

Herbert James Doig, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Grace Davidson Doig, 1537 St. Charles Street, Alameda, Cal.

Herman Fiedler, gunner's mate, first class, United States Navy. Sister, Frieda Fiedler, 468 Union Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

William Conrad Haack, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Margaret Haack, 195 Holladay Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Edward Hahnemann, seaman, United States Navy. Father, Ernest Hahnemann, 98 Berlin Street, Newark, N. J.

Herman Glick, gunner's mate, third class, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Ester Glick, 12 Cliff Street, Paterson, N. J.

Virgil Huggins, seaman signalman, United States Navy. Father, Matt Huggins, 123 Eighteenth Street, Columbus, Ga.

Duello Moss Lilly, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother,

Mrs. Ida Husband Frasher, Acacia Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hayden Purcell Roberts, chief electrician (radio), United States Naval Reserve Force. Father, Simon J. Roberts, Clifton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Samuel Schoppe, chief boatswain's mate, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Susan Schoppe, 281 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harris B. Sproles, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Laura Winston Sproles, Los Gatos, Cal.

Claude Mathias Stark, seaman, United States Navy. Father, Ernest Stark, 891 Fair Street, Appleton, Wis.

Anton Mike Szudera, gunner's mate, third class, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Kate Szudera, 720 East Third Street, Winona, Minn.

William Roy Suttles, seaman, United States Navy. Mother, Mrs. Martha Suttles, Elmwood, Ga.

Edward Clarence Masterson, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Julia Masterson, 366 Pleasant Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Sydney Lehman Munro, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Wife, Mary Munro, 1025 Forty-seventh Street, Oakland, Cal.

Elmer Fred Nelson, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Gerda Nelson, 166 Hyland Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Herbert Odell, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Sister, Martha Carter, Alice Apartments, Oakland, Cal.

Miguel Baldonegro Peralta, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Wife, Mary Peralta, 3112 Humboldt Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

William Leo Pyne, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force. Mother, Mrs. Josephine Pyne, 2105 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CONTROL OF FOUR FIRMS TAKEN BY ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, announces that immediate steps will be taken to liquidate the German-controlled tobacco jobbing firm of H. Neuberger & Co., Inc., which has offices at 130 Water Street, New York. This concern, which has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, did a large speculative business in leaf tobacco. It has $300,000 worth of leaf tobacco in storage, which will be sold shortly.

Stock Owned Elsewhere.

Neuberger & Co. owns 50 per cent of the stock of the Connecticut Tobacco Co., of Hartford, Conn., 37 per cent of the stock of the Griffin Tobacco Co., of Connecticut, and 25 per cent of the stock of the Arthur Corey Tobacco Co., of Jacksonville, Fla.

Neuberger & Co. was organized about 15 years ago by Frederick Lederer, who was sent to this country by Heinrich Neuberger to establish a branch of Neuberger & Co., large tobacco dealers of Bremen, Germany. On the death of Heinrich Neuberger, the majority interest in the company came into the possession of Capt. Moritz Neuberger, of the German Army. Lederer continued to be the active man in the American company, Capt. Neuberger visiting this country about once a year.

The firm has a capitalization of $719,000, of which $654,700 of stock was issued and is outstanding. Capt. Neuberger held 65 per cent of the stock.

Custodian Names Directors.

Mr. Palmer has appointed the following directors for the company: Chellis A. Austin, 115 Broadway, New York, vice president and chairman of the board of directors; William M. Cruickshank, secretary; N. J. Verdery, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, treasurer; C. J. Edwards, and William Redmond Cross.

Mr. Lederer has been allowed to remain as president by the Alien Property Custodian. Royal H. Weller, of New York, is representing the Alien Property Custodian as counsel for Neuberger & Co.

The Alien Property Custodian also announced that he has taken over the Translucent Window Sign Co., with offices at 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. This concern, which was 100 per cent enemy owned, manufactured and sold translucent window signs, etc. The Alien Property Custodian has named William H. Green, 220 Broadway; Arthur B. Grotz, 26 Cortlandt Street; and F. T. Lawrence, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City, to act as directors in this concern.

The Alien Property Custodian has also taken over the enemy interest in the International Haircloth Co., of 334 Fourth Avenue, New York, manufacturers of horsehair interlinings and fiber cloth. Robert Adamson and former Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, of New York, were named as directors in this concern by Mr. Palmer.

Other Interests Taken Over.

The enemy interests in the Astoria Homestead Co., 109 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, have also been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. Lawrence Maguire, 115 Broadway, New York, and Robert Adamson, 1493 Broadway, New York, have been named as directors.

In discussing the two last-named concerns the Alien Property Custodian emphasized the fact that only a minority of the stock holdings are of enemy character, and that the concerns are controlled by Americans. He said that in many instances competitors sought to injure the business of concerns in which the enemy holdings were a minority of stock by circulating statements that such concerns were of enemy character. The Alien Property Custodian desires to emphasize that the taking over of a part of the shares of an American corporation should not be used against such corporation or throw any doubt on its loyalty, and should not be used for insinuating that the loyalty of the corporation is questioned.

ASKS MINERS NOT TO EXTEND LABOR DAY BEYOND MONDAY

Coal Production Next Week Should Prove Men's Mettle, Says Mr. Garfield.

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield has issued an appeal to all mine workers not to extend their celebration of Labor Day, next Monday, beyond the one day. In an open letter to the miners of the country, he said:

"*To all persons engaged in coal mining:*

"It is urged and expected that coal production for the week beginning September 1 will be a demonstration of the true mettle of America's coal miners and operators.

"The excellent working record made for the day following the last general holiday, July 4, showed what can be done, and it is hoped and expected that both attendance records and output following Labor Day will equal and exceed all previous records.

"The more coal we produce the fewer lives will be sacrificed in battle, for coal means everything in transportation, equipment, guns, and ammunition, which America's soldiers must have to speed the end of the war. The more coal mined now the more shells will be available, the fewer lives lost in the battle line, and the quicker will be ultimate victory.

"Every added ton of coal is literally another supply of munitions and food. So far as the miner is concerned, he who works fights. The coal industry of America can and should show its temper to the world by its record for Tuesday, the day after Labor Day. With shells to waste, lives can be saved.

"H. A. GARFIELD,
"*United States Fuel Administrator.*"

LEGAL BOARDS CALLED UPON TO ASSIST DRAFT REGISTRANTS

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Legal advisory boards in the various States were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder to make arrangements to render every assistance to registrants and to local draft boards in connection with the coming classification. The following telegram was sent to the draft executives of the several States:

"On account of approaching classification of new registrants under new law amending selective-service law by increasing ages, it is imperative that members of legal advisory boards, both permanent and associate, should be prepared to take up the work of aiding and advising registrants and assisting in the administration of the law and regulations immediately following registration under the new law. Please take up this matter immediately with the central legal advisory committee of your State, or through such other means as may be necessary, and arrange for preliminary meetings and other necessary steps to be taken to assure efficient and ample personnel organized and ready to repeat the magnificent work which they did during the first questionnaire and classification period. Please acknowledge receipt of this, stating what steps you have taken to carry same into effect."

Advice given registrants by members of these boards is free of charge.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALES BY ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

(Continued from page 1.)

(b) The sales hereby authorized may be made at the time and place of most favorable demand and upon such terms and conditions as may be necessary to secure the best market price.

(c) Unnecessary expense, delay, and inconvenience may be avoided.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 29, 1918.

GLASS INDUSTRY OF AMERICA AS AFFECTED BY THE WAR

The Tariff Commission authorizes the following:

In anticipation of the adjustments in the industry, which will no doubt be necessary after the war, the Tariff Commission has made an investigation and report of the glass industry as affected by the war. It finds that all branches of the industry have been seriously handicapped by the abnormal conditions.

The cutting off of imported raw materials, particularly potash, followed by delays in experimenting with or in finding suitable domestic substitutes, have added to the obstacles in the way of successful manufacture. Great difficulties have been experienced in the transportation of materials and fuel and the delivery of finished products.

The report shows that notwithstanding these and other obstacles, commercial production has increased and export trade has extended to countries not hitherto reached in specific lines by American glass manufacturers. The information obtained by the commission warrants the conclusion that a new era has set in for the industry.

The consensus of opinion of glass manufacturers is that, although the European war has injuriously affected the production of a number of staple articles of American manufacture through lack of important ingredient materials, it has stimulated the industry to a remarkable degree, and has been the principal factor in the creation and development in this country of a number of new branches of glass manufacture.

The glass companies that have successfully engaged in the manufacture of new products are comparatively few. They are leaders in four of the principal divisions of the industry—window glass, plate glass, blown and pressed ware, and bottles and jars.

Conditions in Europe.

The destructive effect of the war upon the glass industries of Belgium and France, and the shutting off of glass imports from Germany and Austria, especially optical and laboratory glassware, made immediate constructive work in the United States imperative. At the present time we are producing large quantities of optical glass of the kinds needed for military fire-control instruments and of a quality equal in practically every respect to the best European glass.

The inquiry elicited from manufacturers and importers suggestions and recommendations having especial reference to our developed export trade and its extension, and the retention and expansion of our domestic trade after the war. The views of manufacturers who expect to hold their export trade after the war and those who do not expect to hold it are interesting features of the report. The replies to the inquiry "Factors depended upon for holding domestic trade after the war" are also of particular interest and range from "low costs of production," "quality of goods," "efficiency in production," "lower costs of materials," and "readjustments of wages" to dependence "upon a protective tariff."

In the production of bottles a high degree of mechanical efficiency has been reached. Without the aid of a human hand an automatic machine produces complete 1-dram bottles at the rate of 165 per minute and larger sizes up to 12-gallon bottles in proportionate time. The labor cost "is practically nothing," said the manufacturer.

In the making of window glass a machine blower in the most efficient American factories can blow a cylinder of window glass nearly 39 feet long and 32 inches in diameter in less time than a Belgian hand blower can blow a cylinder 5 feet long and 15 inches in diameter.

ADDITIONAL DIFFERENTIALS ON PRICES OF COTTON GOODS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918. This price is a revision of the price put into effect July 25, 1918:

Sheeting:
Width.—31 inches.
Yards per pound.—5.
Sley and pick.—48 by 48.
Price basis per yard.—13½ cents net f. o. b. mill.

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee, July 1, 1918, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Sateens:
Width.—53 to 54 inches.
Yards per pound.—1.30.
Sley and pick.—104 by 64.
Price basis per yard.—53½ cents net f. o. b. mill.

PRICE LIMITATIONS WAIVED ON CERTAIN U. S. PURCHASES

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas by the Act of Congress approved July 8, 1918, Public No. 189, Sixty-fifth Congress, it is provided—

"That except as expressly otherwise authorized herein no part of the sums appropriated by this act shall be expended in the purchase from private manufacturers of any material at a price in excess of 25 per centum more than the cost of manufacturing such material by the Government, or, where such material is not or has not been manufactured by the Government, at a price in excess of 25 per centum more than the estimated cost of manufacture by the Government. *Provided*, That whenever in the opinion of the President the situation is such as to justify such action he may waive the limitations contained in this section."

And whereas, in view of the practical impossibility under existing conditions of making the estimates necessary to comply fully and adequately with said provisions, it appears that the situation is such as to justify a waiver of said provisions.

It is hereby ordered that during the present national emergency the limitations contained in the above section be and the same are hereby waived.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 29, 1918.

DIFFERENTIALS AND CORRECTIONS IN SCHEDULE OF PRICES OF SKINS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has approved these differentials and corrections reported from the hide, leather, and tanning materials section as applying to the schedule of maximum prices for goatskins, cabarettas, sheepskins, and deerskins fixed May —, for a period of three months, and continued effective August — for the months of August, September, and October:

Errata and Differentials.

GOATSKINS, CABARETTAS, SHEEPSKINS, AND DEERSKINS.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER.

Packer.—Maximum price of kids measuring about two-thirds of goatskins is two-thirds of price of such goatskins. Other domestic skins, kids, $4 per dozen. West Indies, St. Kitts, dry salted, are at 35 per cent reduction.

Brazil "regulars."—Price mentioned is for primes.

Argentina.—Price on Bahia Blancas 11/12 kilos average should be 60 cents.

China.—Weights mentioned on Chowchings apply also to Shuntifus, Pactingfus, and Tientsins.

"Hankow" should read "Hankow and Honan."

Brazil.—Weights mentioned are averages.

Punjab sheep pelts, 700 pounds average per 500 skins, are also known as Paprahs.

West India sheepskins should be 1 to 1½ pounds average.

Para deerskins.—Price should be 55 cents.

Panama deerskins.—Price should be 65 cents.

China deerskins.—Price should be 95 cents.

Labor Day Greeting To Our Boys Oversea Sent by Mr. Schwab

The Shipping Board issues the following:

Greeting to the boys in France, by Charles M. Schwab:

"I am indeed glad of the opportunity offered by this Labor Day to send to you boys in France my sincerest greetings. We read with wondering eyes of the splendid feats you are performing and our hearts are overwhelmed with patriotic enthusiasm and gratitude for the stand you are making to safeguard Democracy. We are with you in every possible way; are devoting all of our energies and making all of the sacrifices, no matter how great, so that you may be supplied with food, ammunition, and other necessities. The ships are coming out at a splendid rate, and this shows what our industrial workers can do when inspired by patriotic enthusiasm. God be with you all and may you return covered with honor and the glory of magnificent deeds in keeping with American traditions."

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor.*

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the Secretary of War:

American Official Communique No. 103.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 30, 1918.

Section A.—In the Vosges a strong raiding party advanced under cover of artillery fire to our lines; was driven back without securing any result. Aside from artillery fighting in this region there is nothing else to report.

During the day the railroad yards at Barricourt and Conflans were effectively bombed by our aviators. All of our machines have returned.

RAILROAD DAMAGE CLAIMS.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 22, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 49.

Effective August 1, 1918, the handling of loss and damage freight claims and the prevention of causes of such claims will be placed in charge of freight claim agents, reporting to the head of the legal department of each railroad.

Claims for personal injury and damage to property, other than freight, will be handled by the legal department.

Overcharge and relief claims will be handled by the accounting department.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

New Poster is Expected To Help in War Work By Cutting Down Mails

A poster printed in appropriate typing and coloring has been prepared in response to numerous requests by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, libraries, and other public institutions. The purpose of the poster is self-evident. It reads as follows:

Read the
Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

WAR
Information

Save writing to Washington for what you want to know about

The Army and Navy
The Red Cross
The Selective Draft Laws
The Food Administration
The Fuel Administration
Trading with the enemy
The War Labor Board
The War Industries Board
The Railroad Administration

and all the other permanent or emergency governmental departments, boards, commissions, committees, and administrations at the Capital and elsewhere.

ASK FOR IT HERE

Copies of the poster will be sent to all applicants who are in a position to aid in this public service. It is hoped that its wide publicity will help to lessen the war burden put upon the mails and serve to minimize the work of all government departments at Washington.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 29, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$602,955.11
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	635,649.72
Miscellaneous	2,671,295.32
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	74,644.32
Total ordinary receipts	3,984,544.47
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	65,663,666.76
Balance previous day	1,288,433,797.23
Total	1,358,082,008.46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$65,100,304.02
Panama Canal disbursements	122,570.40
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	345,410.60
Balance in general fund to-day	1,292,513,723.44
Total	1,358,082,008.46

BIDS FOR MARINE CORPS SUPPLIES.

The Quartermaster's Department, Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until September 13, 1918, for furnishing 3,000 pounds motor cup grease in 10-pound cans and 2,000 pounds motor transmission grease in 50, 25, and 10 pound cans, to be delivered to the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps warehouse, Charleston Terminal Wharf, foot of Columbus Street, Charleston, S. C. C. L. McCawley, brigadier general, quartermaster.

PLANS TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF COTTON SEED AND PRODUCTS

The representatives of the organized cottonseed producers of the Southern States have presented to the Food Administration the extreme desirability of stabilizing the price of cotton seed and its products during the next 12 months, in protection both to the seed producer and the cattle feeder from the highly speculative market that now threatens the industry.

They have stated that in consideration of the necessities of the cattle feeders they are prepared to agree that the price of cotton seed shall be stabilized at the same average price as last year despite the increased cost of seed production. The figure they recommend is $70 for seed f. o. b. cars, based on a yield of 41 gallons per ton of oil, with a $3 reduction for seed delivered in wagonload lots.

Effect of Agreement.

The effect of this would be to make the price of seed vary from $64 to $72 in carload lots, f. o. b. cars, depending upon the yield in oil. As the yield varies from zone to zone, they recommend that it is possible for the Food Administration to determine the price of seed in the different zones based on the yield. The zone yielding the lowest price for cotton seed would be that of some sections in Texas, and the highest points would be some sections of Louisiana and Mississippi. There will be some necessary increase in the costs of manufacturing and crushing during the coming year, owing to the rise in materials and labor.

Cattlemen's Meeting Called.

The Food Administration is now considering this proposal, and has called a meeting of cattlemen to consult in the matter. The greatest difficulty arises from the fact that foreign vegetable oils are selling from 3 to 4 cents a gallon in the market less than cottonseed oil, and that unless some device can be found for stabilizing the price of cottonseed oil it is likely to fall, and in consequence the price of feeding stuffs is likely to rise accordingly. If the oil can not be held to the average price of last year, the price of feeding stuffs is likely to rise to $70 or $80 a ton.

Range of Prices.

Under the plan presented the price of meal would range from $57 per ton in Texas for 43 per cent protein meal, with a variation of $1 for each unit in protein, to $53 for 36 per cent protein meal in the eastern section.

The representatives of the producers include the commissioners of agriculture and directors of markets for Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Florida, together with representatives of the farmers' unions from the various Southern States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

After a debate continuing throughout the greater part of yesterday afternoon, devoted almost entirely to the elimination of the "work-or-fight" amendment by the conferees, the conference report on the man-power bill was adopted without a record vote. The House had adjourned by the time the Senate acted, so the measure could not be sent at once to the President. It will be signed by the Speaker and the President pro tempore of the Senate to-day and sent at once to the President for his approval. The discussion developed some criticism on the part of several senators of certain regulations issued under authority of the War Department, which those senators contended had resulted in nullifying certain provisions as to exemptions specifically set forth in the draft law.

The War Department has asked Congress to repeal existing law requiring four years' service of officers before they may be appointed as staff officers or department heads. This request is the result of a scarcity of eligible officers for these places.

Consideration of the agricultural extension bill was resumed yesterday afternoon. An amendment was adopted setting aside $2,500,000 for the purchase of seed wheat to be sold to farmers at cost.

HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday gave its approval to the final draft of the $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill which is expected to be submitted to the House Monday. Chairman Kitchin stated that the experts figured that the measure would yield almost $200,000,000 more than the desired maximum of $8,000,000,000. No announcement was made as to the exact provisions of the bill and these will not be officially disclosed until the bill is formally laid before the House. At the conclusion of the committee's session yesterday evening Chairman Kitchin issued the following statement:

"We have practically finished the bill except the final reading for correction and textual changes. The Treasury Department and the committee have gotten together absolutely and satisfactorily on a normal tax on incomes, which will be 12 per cent, and 6 per cent on incomes below $4,000 a year down to the exemption limit. By reason of the split normal rate and the many differences and complexities in administering the differentiated earned and unearned income tax plan, and the many questions that would arise under an unearned and earned income tax plan, all agreed that it is wiser to make no differential.

Adjustment of Surtaxes.

"The surtaxes will be adjusted correspondingly with this 12 per cent flat normal tax rate. All the surtaxes will be correspondingly reduced because of the change in the normal. The higher brackets, which will be substantially reduced, are the incomes between $200,000 and $300,000, those between $300,000 and $500,000, between $500,000 and $1,000,000, and between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 and over.

"The maximum surtax of 65 per cent compares with the maximum surtax of 63 per cent under existing law (or 67 per cent with the present normal rate of 4 per cent), making the maximum now agreed to 77 per cent, as against 67.

"This plan, as agreed to, will produce substantially the same revenue as under the 10 per cent normal tax plan heretofore planned by the committee. In other words, with a 12 per cent normal flat tax and the surtaxes changed from the rates heretofore tentatively in the bill, the new plan will produce practically the same income as 10 per cent would have with the higher surtaxes.

"The committee struck out the provision under which it was proposed that all corporations having a capital stock of $1,000,000 or more shall pay at least 10 per cent of their net income as an excess-profits tax, even though the net income does not amount to 10 per cent. It was felt that this clause might hit a number of corporations with legitimate capital. Most of those that the 10 per cent clause would have struck will be hit by the excess-profits tax with its 8 per cent deduction."

ORDER PLACES MINES FIRST ON THE POWER PRIORITY LIST

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

Coal comes first under an order of the War Industries Board covering the distribution of power by the West Penn Power Co. in the Pittsburgh district. The order will give coal mines a full supply of power, although other war industries served by the West Penn Company are now working a restricted number of hours.

Under the tremendous increase of war industry in the Pittsburgh district, the West Penn Co. was overloaded. A breakdown in generating machinery added to the shortage. Under a previous plan it was proposed to meet the shortage by dividing the power among all the essential war industries in the district, restricting lesser essential plants to night operation. Under this plan the coal mines, numbering about 150 in the Pittsburgh district, would have been forced to accept their pro rata share of the curtailment.

Rate Reduction on Grain From Buffalo Eastward

Director General of Railroads McAdoo announces that the Division of Traffic of the Railroad Administration authorized publication on one day's notice, effective September 1, to expire October 10, a reduction of 2 cents per 100 pounds in the ex-lake grain rates from Buffalo, N. Y., to eastern seaboard cities from ex-Lake Michigan ports. This adjustment seems necessary to meet emergency of the carriers to attract the maximum amount of grain to the boats by Lake Michigan ports before the movement of the northwestern crop through Lake Superior ports starts. The latter movement will require practically all the lake tonnage available; hence the necessity of making an extra effort to get grain which naturally and logically should move through the Chicago gateway. These reduced rates are to expire on October 10, and the present rates will automatically be restored on October 11. Any grain to get the benefit of the lower rates must move out of the Buffalo elevators prior to October 11.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following:

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, August 30, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, changes of title approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation, were as follows:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The First National Bank of Pequot, Minn	$25,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Reform, Ala	25,000
The First National Bank of Forgan, Okla	25,000
The Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City, Okla	300,000
The First National Bank of Lingle, Wyo	25,000
Conversion of State banks: First National Bank of Reidsville, N. C. Conversion of The Rockingham Savings Bank & Trust Co., Reidsville, N. C.	100,000
Total	475,000

CHARTER EXTENDED.

The First National Bank of Antigo, Wis., until close of business August 30, 1938.

CHARTER EXTENDED.

The Dillsburg National Bank, Dillsburg, Pa., until close of business August 30, 1938.

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The First National Bank of Santa Maria, Cal. From $50,000 to $100,000	$50,000
The First National Bank of Montrose, Colo. From $75,000 to $100,000	25,000
The First National Bank of Ranger, Tex. From $25,000 to $100,000	75,000
Total	150,000

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

	Capital.
The Commercial National Bank of Goliad, Tex	$50,000
The First National Bank of Owasso, Okla. Liquidating Agent C. E. Dickson, Owasso. Succeeded by a State bank	25,000
Total	75,000

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	1	$25,000
Charters issued	5	475,000
Charters extended	1	-------
Charters reextended	1	-------
Increases of capital approved	3	150,000
Other liquidations	2	75,000

MAJ. PIERCE RELIEVED.

Special Orders, No. 197:

377. By direction of the President, Maj. Junnius Pierce, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps.

PLACES CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WITHIN THE TERM "ENEMY"

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation:

Whereas, section 2 of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading with the enemy act," provides that the word "enemy" as used therein shall be deemed to mean for the purposes of such trading and of said act;

"Such other individuals, or body or class of individuals, as may be natives, citizens, or subjects of any nation with which the United States is at war, other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident or wherever doing business, as the President, if he shall find the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war shall so require, may, by proclamation, include within the term 'enemy';"

Now, Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the authority vested in me by said act, and in accordance with the provisions thereof, do find hereby that the following named individuals, and bodies and classes of individuals, are natives, citizens, or subjects of a nation with which the United States is at war, and that the safety of the United States and the successful prosecution of the war require that said individuals, and bodies and classes of individuals, be included within the term "enemy," as used in said act; and therefore I do include hereby within said term "enemy" as used in said act, the following individuals, and bodies and classes of individuals to wit:

(1) Wilhelm Forstner, heretofore one of the members of the partnership of F. Speidel Company, heretofore doing business in Providence, Rhode Island, and elsewhere:

(2) Karl Bunz, heretofore one of the officials of the Hamburg-American Line, and now in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 14th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.
[No. 1477.]

Casualties in the Navy.

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

Gustaf Adolph Sunquist, chief special mechanic United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to radio construction headquarters in France, drowned August 25. Wife, Mrs. Matilda Sunquist, 2321 West Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rhinehart William Kriegel, seaman, United States Navy, attached to the U. S. S. *Rochester*, drowned August 27. Mother, Mrs. Eva Kriegel, Buckley, Wash.

Rules for Export of Picture Film And the Conditions Under Which Individual Licenses May Be Had

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

On July 8, 1918, the War Trade Board promulgated the following rules and regulations in relation to moving-picture film. In connection therewith are also printed Form X–20 and the agreement therein referred to, as well as instructions for the execution of said form.

WAR TRADE BOARD,
Washington, July 8, 1918.

GENTLEMEN: The War Trade Board, after consultation with the Committee on Public Information and the Treasury Department, has adopted the following rules and regulations governing the exportation of moving-picture film:

(1) Exposed but undeveloped film may not be exported to any destination.

(2) Exposed and developed film may be exported to Canada and Newfoundland until further notice without obtaining an individual export license.

Unexposed Film.

(3) Unexposed film may be exported to Canada and Newfoundland, but it will be necessary to obtain an individual license therefor from the War Trade Board.

(4) Unexposed film may not be exported to any destination, other than Canada and Newfoundland, beyond a limited amount necessary for making foreign-language "titles" to be used in the exhibition of exposed and developed film, the exportation of which has been authorized by the War Trade Board.

(5) Exposed and developed film, and unexposed "title" film to be used therewith, may not be exported to any destination, except Canada and Newfoundland, unless the shipment is approved by the Committee on Public Information and has been censored and passed by the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. Film so approved and passed must be consigned to such individual or organization at the point of destination as the War Trade Board shall designate as their representative for this purpose, and it will not be released to the intended recipient until the latter has executed an agreement with such representative of the War Trade Board in a form prescribed by the War Trade Board, substantially as set forth on the reverse side of Supplemental Sheet X–20, or on sheet annexed thereto, such agreement relating to the terms upon which the said film may be exhibited.

Subject to Regulations.

(6) In addition to the conditions set out above, any application will be subject to the special regulations of the War Trade Board concerning exports to the country to which it is proposed to make the particular shipment.

(7) The procedure to be followed in applying for a license to export such film is as follows:

(8) Persons desiring to export moving-picture film to any country excepting the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland are advised to familiarize themselves in advance with the terms on which the Committee on Public Information (223 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.) are prepared to approve the exportation of such film.

(9) Applicants should file their applications for export licenses on War Trade Board Form X, attaching thereto Supplemental Information Form X–20, duly executed, and should then, or subsequently, file with the War Trade Board a certificate from the Committee on Public Information setting out the formal approval by the committee of the proposed shipment.

(10) The War Trade Board will consider the application, and when it is prepared to issue an export license will advise the applicant to that effect, instructing him to present the film to one of the collectors of customs listed below for inspection. Film which passes the inspection of a collector of customs will be sealed and retained by him in customs custody until an export license is presented and the film is actually laden for exportation or for transportation to the collector of customs at the point of exit. If the film passes the censorship of the collector a certificate of approval will be issued by him to the applicant.

Filing of Certificates.

(11) Both the certificate of the Committee on Public Information (in case it has not already been filed) and the certificate of the collector of customs should be forwarded to the War Trade Board (attention X–228), Washington, D. C., where applications for the exportation of such film will be finally considered.

(12) In case an export license is refused by the War Trade Board or in case the applicant abandons his application for a license, he may regain possession of the film by submitting to the collector sufficient evidence of ownership. In such event the collector will destroy the seal of approval placed on the film.

(13) The collectors of customs in the following cities are authorized to inspect and seal film: New York; Chicago; New Orleans; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Seattle; Laredo, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; San Juan, Porto Rico; Honolulu, Hawaii.

Very truly, yours,

WAR TRADE BOARD,
BUREAU OF EXPORTS.

Additional Soldiers Prisoners in Germany

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of American soldiers, who it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war in Germany:

Pvt. Frank Siers. Jink Siers, father, Nebo, W. Va.

Pvt. Lyle O. Tabolt. William Tabolt father, State Street, Lowville, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) Iver E. Westerberg. Hugo E. Westerberg, brother, 3528 Broadway, West Chicago, Ill.

Save for the country's sake.

Instructions With Respect to Bonds Required to Protect Railroad Interests

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1918.*

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR NO. 24.

In response to inquiries concerning P. S. & A. Circular No. 24, the following information is promulgated with respect to bonds required to protect railroad interests when "order" shipments are delivered without the surrender of bills of lading.

1. Bonds in amount twice the amount of the invoice must be executed when single shipments are delivered. The bond must be prepared in the name of the consignee as principal, with individual or corporate surety. The principal can not act as his own surety.

2. Blanket bonds in satisfactory amounts, by which is meant bonds continuing in effect, for amounts in excess of the aggregate value of all shipments to be released, may, when conditions require it, be accepted from the consignee. These bonds are restricted to shipments arriving at one station on one railroad, except that when a number of terminal stations are under the jurisdiction of one agent in such a way that proper supervision may be exercised over delivery of shipments, the bond may cover all such stations. When shipments approaching in value the amount of the bond have been delivered, additional security shall be required.

3. Blanket bonds, as described in paragraph 2, may be executed by shippers, under the terms of which carriers will accept written or telegraphic orders to deliver "order" shipments. When such bonds are arranged, initial carriers will notify all interested lines, and show reference to such bonds on each waybill.

4. When "Order notify" cars are diverted in transit, and the consignee becomes the shipper, the provisions of the circular relating to the shipper and the initial carrier shall apply to the giver of the reconsigning order and the carrier to which such order is given.

5. The fourth paragraph of P. S. & A. Circular No. 20 has been modified to read as follows:

"Shipments consigned to shipper on 'straight bill of lading—original; not negotiable'—shall be delivered only upon surrender of consignor's written or telegraphic order for such freight to the agent of the delivering carrier and the payment of freight and other charges."

The requirement that bond shall be filed is eliminated.

6. Under proper conditions "Order notify" shipments may be placed in warehouses operated by responsible companies, without bonds, subject to release by the railroad agent, when bill of lading has been surrendered.

7. A form of bond for use of shippers was attached to P. S. & A. Circular No. 20. With slight modifications, this bond may be used by consignees, or the forms heretofore in use on individual railroads, with necessary changes indicating W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, to be the obligee, may be made available.

8. All bonds must be satisfactory to the Federal treasurer of the carrier, and the provision, "individual or corporate," applies with equal force to all. It is not expected that Federal treasurers will personally act upon each bond, but that agents or others will be authorized to act for them within certain limits, and under specific instructions.

C. A. PROUTY, *Director.*

American Exports in July Increase While Imports Show Slight Decline

The Department of Commerce issues the following:

Exports of American goods increased slightly in July as compared with June, while imports fell off slightly, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Exports increased from $485,000,000 in June to $508,000,000 in July. For the seven months ended with July the foreign sales totaled $3,483,000,000 as compared with $3,661,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

July imports were $241,000,000, whereas in June they reached a total of $260,000,000. For the first seven months of the year the imports were valued at $1,787,000,000, as against $1,779,000,000 for a similar period in 1917.

The gold movement in 1918 has been of much less importance than in 1917. For the first seven months of this year $52,000,000 represents the imports of gold; in 1917 the imports for the seven-months' period was $505,000,000. Exports amounted to $29,000,000 this year, as against $272,000,000 last year.

The silver movement has increased in importance, the total imports being $40,000,000 for the first seven months of this year, as against $22,000,000 last year, and exports reaching a total of $135,000,000 as compared with $44,000,000 for the first seven months of last year.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period September 2 to 7, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—North portion, showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again at the end of the week; temperature above normal. South portion, showers at the end of the week; temperature generally above normal.

South Atlantic and east Gulf States.—Showers about middle of the week; otherwise generally fair, with normal temperature.

West Gulf States.—Scattered showers Monday; generally fair, with normal temperature thereafter, except a shower period at middle of week.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Fair, with about normal temperature, except probably a shower period in the middle of the week.

Region of Great Lakes.—Showers Monday or Tuesday and again at the end of the week; temperature generally above the normal.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys.—Local showers in north portion Monday and probably Thursday; in south portion Tuesday and Saturday.

Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau region.—Local showers Monday and Thursday; temperature above normal most of the week.

Southern Rocky Mountain and plateau region.—Showers in [illegible] Tuesday or Wednesday; generally fair thereafter; temperature above normal.

Pacific States.—Fair; continued warm first of week; probable showers and cooler middle of week in Washington and Oregon; fair, with moderate temperature remainder of week.

RULES GOVERNING ACCOUNTS MADE BY RAILROAD AGENTS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 26.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 15, 1918.

Examination of the returns made by accounting officers in response to P. S. & A. Circular No. 18, dated July 15, 1918, indicates that some of them have misconstrued the provisions of General Order No. 17, rules and regulations which shall govern the recording of and accounting for all transactions arising under Federal control, and have carried from the corporate books to the Federal books balances in accounts as of December 31, 1917, other than those authorized in the general order. The authorized accounts are:

"Cash,"
"Demand loans and deposits,"
"Time drafts and deposits,"
covered by paragraph 2 of the order;
"Net balances receivable from agents and conductors,"
covered by paragraph 3; and
"Materials and supplies,"
covered by paragraph 4.

Although paragraph 8 of the order specifically instructs that no assets and liabilities other than those above referred to, and such others as may be authorized in accordance with paragraph 5 of the order, shall be transferred to the Federal books, some of the trial balances received indicate that accounting officers have carried to the Federal books road and equipment accounts, suspense or clearing accounts, and other deferred debit and credit items appearing on the corporate books as of December 31, 1917.

Chief accounting officers should immediately have examined the journal entries made on the Federal books which involve the transfer of balances of December 31, 1917, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have strictly complied with the requirements of General Order No. 17 and bulletins interpretative thereof. In the event that their books disclose amounts representing balances as of December 31, 1917, the transfer of which was not authorized, they should immediately make the necessary entries in their accounts expunging such unauthorized items from the Federal books.

Should any difficulty be encountered in disposing of items arising out of operations subsequent to December 31, 1917, affecting accounts not transferred, application for the procedure to be observed in disposing of such items should be made to the undersigned.

C. A. PROUTY, *Director.*

Food Administration Grain Corporation Flour Purchasing Plan is Announced

MILLS ASKED TO BID

Grades Wanted and Other Conditions of Sales Are Given in Detail.

The Food Administration Grain Corporation has issued the following:

To all flour mills and other interested sellers of wheat flour:

The Food Administration Grain Corporation will purchase flour for export shipment for the requirements of allied countries, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Commission for Relief in Belgium, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and similar agencies. Purchases will be made weekly, excepting for shipment to Pacific Coast terminals, where special arrangements prevail. Bids will be received at New York office on Tuesday of each week up to 12 o'clock noon commencing September 3, 1918, for acceptance within 48 hours from time specified subject to the following specifications and conditions:

NOTE.—If legal holiday falls on Tuesday, purchases will be made the following day. Bids received after 12 o'clock may be held over and considered following week if so specified.

Character of flour: One hundred per cent straight, unbleached, milled in accordance with United States Food Administration regulations.

Grades: Spring or hard wheat straight, must contain at least 75 per cent hard wheat; soft wheat straight; blended wheat straight, eastern mills only, may contain not more than 50 per cent of soft wheat; durum wheat straight; hard Pacific Coast straight, must be milled from at least 85 per cent hard wheats; soft Pacific Coast straight.

Quantity: Mills may offer as much flour as can be supplied within time of shipment specified. The Grain Corporation reserves the right to accept all or a part of amounts offered. Offers for less than minimum carload (310 barrels) will not be considered.

Army and Navy requisitions: Right is also reserved to apply flour purchased against Army and Navy requisitions. If special packing and sack specifications necessitate an advance in price, proper adjustment will be made.

Quality basis: Successful bidders will be asked to submit type samples representing flour to be shipped on contracts received, and deliveries against such contracts must be fully up to such samples. Flour shipments will be inspected at seaboard and samples of flour drawn from such shipments by authorized port agents must be accepted by the sellers as basis for adjustment of any quality claims.

Branding: Unless otherwise specified, full mill brand, showing firm name, address, and weight marks, and special letters. Tagged sacks not acceptable.

Sacks: New 140-pound 10½-ounce jute or 140-pound 40-inch 2½-yard cotton sheeting or 140's osnaburgs of 40-inch 8-ounce goods.

NOTE.—See special sack specifications following for Army and Navy flour shipments.

Price: Per barrel in above sacks f. o. b. cars seaboard "for export." Quote price basis for seaport reached at lowest rate.

NOTE.—Mills west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo quoting Atlantic seaboard prices are requested to base quotations on Baltimore rate.

Location of mill: Name location of mill from which shipment will be made if not the same as office address.

Routing: Name railroad or railroads over which you can ship. Also state if "milling in transit" is to be applied.

Terms: Demand draft on Food Administration Grain Corporation.

Shipment: Thirty days from date of acceptance of offer. Shipping directions will be forwarded as soon as possible after acceptance of offer.

Manner of submitting offers: Offers may be submitted by mail or wire. The following form of telegram is suggested:

Grain Corporation, Bausman, New York. Offer ------ barrels. (Brand) (grade) (price) jute (basis) (time shipment) according to your specifications and conditions. (Name of initial carrier.)

NOTE.—May use Robinson code.

Army and Navy Flour Requisitions.

Army expeditionary sack specifications permit the shipment of part of the flour in 140-pound 10½-ounce jute sacks, and part in bags of the following specifications, either double or single. Three choices are given the shipper:

Single Osnaburg bag to carry 100 pounds net of flour from either 7-ounce 30-inch Osnaburg cut 32 by 52, or 8.40-ounce 36-inch Osnaburg cut 36 by 43, or

Single jute bag to carry 100 pounds net of flour from 12-ounce jute (12-ounce to 40-inch) 36-inch goods cut 36 by 44, or

Double bag to carry 100 pounds net of flour. Inner bag to be made from 4-yard cotton sheeting cut to 36 by 43. Outer bag 10-ounce jute (10-ounce to 40-inch) cut 36 by 44.

Navy specifications require that flour be packed in 100-pound double sacks to carry 100 pounds net of flour. Inner bag to be made from 4-yard cotton sheeting cut 36 by 43. Outer bag 10-ounce jute (10-ounce to 40-inch) cut 36 by 44.

Army camps and cantonment sack specifications require that flour be packed in single bag to carry 100 pounds net flour made from 3½-yard cotton sheeting cut 36 by 43.

NOTE.—The above weights of material are minimum weights. No lighter bags are acceptable under these specifications.

If for any reason a mill receiving an Army expeditionary contract calling for double bags is not in a position to supply them, we can undoubtedly arrange for the packing of the flour in single bags and the placing of that proportion of the requisition requiring double bags with some mill in a position to handle the requisition.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION
GRAIN CORPORATION,
R. F. BAUSMAN,
Flour Department.

AUGUST 26, 1918.

Become a stockholder in the United States—buy war-savings stamps.

WAR DEPARTMENT LEASES BIG NEW YORK BUILDING

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The War Department has leased for the duration of the war the "Printing Crafts Building," at 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. As far as possible all War Department branch offices in New York will be housed in this building.

Twenty-Three Stories High.

The Printing Crafts Building is 23 stories high and will make available 550,000 square feet of office space. It is now principally occupied by printers and allied interests. Consent of the tenants to relinquish their space was given by a committee representing them in the negotiation. They have agreed to place their space at the disposal of the department with the least possible delay.

The amount of the lease will be determined by the War Department Board of Appraisers, who will also determine the damages to be allowed the tenants because of giving up their leaseholds.

Saving to Government.

It is estimated by the real estate section of the General Staff that at least $47,000 will be saved in the first year of the Government's occupany of the building over the amount now paid for floor space by the departments to be moved into the Printing Crafts Building. After the first year the annual saving to the Government is estimated at $237,000.

The Printing Crafts Building is centrally located at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, being within a short distance of the Grand Central Station and the Pennsylvania Station and near the Seventh Avenue subway and the Ninth Avenue elevated line. It is owned by the 461-Eighth Avenue Co. (Inc.), the principal stockholders being John and Edward Larkin.

Negotiations Quickly Completed.

The negotiations for taking over the building were completed within 20 days from the time the company was first approached by Government representatives. The General Staff had the active cooperation not only of the owners of the building, but of hundreds of tenants.

FURNITURE RATES BETWEEN POINTS WITHIN OKLAHOMA

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Director General McAdoo has authorized publication of rates on furniture, carloads, between points within the State of Oklahoma on basis of the rates established by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Shreveport case between Louisana and Texas, and which now apply also between points in the State of Texas.

The only rates on furniture in carloads now applying between points in the State of Oklahoma are the class rates, and these new rates will reduce rates in Oklahoma to the level of the rates applying in the adjoining States.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 2, AUGUST 30, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	49
Missing in action	13
Wounded severely	34
Died from accident and other causes	1
Died of disease	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	8
Died from wounds	7
Total	113

Killed in Action.

CAPTAINS.

James Cook. Mrs. Leone Mae Cook, 2504 North Fifteenth Street, Waco, Tex.

Richard Frederick Smith. Mrs. Catherine Bridget Smith, 110 Francis Court, Jackson, Mich.

LIEUTENANT.

Louis Seif. Fred Seif, sr., Neillsville, Wis.

SERGEANT.

Carlton F. Jewell. Mrs. Della Jewell, 591 Lycaste Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Alfred Besnet. Mrs. Lillian Dolsen, 101 Longton Street, Bay City, Mich.

Thomas W. Brittain. Thomas J. Brittain, Island Falls, Me.

Harry T. Curwen. Thomas Curwen, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Fred R. Dunn. Mrs. Charles Dunn, Charleston, Ill.

Hoyt Milton Hollonshed. Mrs. Frances Hollonshed, 613 East Farming Street, Marion, Ohio.

Audie John Johnson. Victor Johnson, Box 164, East Tawas, Mich.

John F. Johnston. John B. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa.

Robert F. Spencer. Mrs. Anna Gutcher, 7 South Barnesdale Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

MECHANIC.

Harlo Menzie. Will W. Menzie, Larwill, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Harry Bennetts. Mrs. Emily Bennetts, 8 Duke Street, St. Austell, Cornwall, England.

Bert Budd. Clark Budd, R. F. D. No. 1, Justus, Ohio.

Edd Carrico. Mrs. Emily Carrico, Davis City, Iowa.

Jack Castelloe. Mrs. Jessie Castelloe, Prescott, Wis.

Soloman Cohen. Mrs. Sarah Cohen, 23 Adams Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Jesus M. Cordova. Jose Ramon Cordova, Cortez, Colo.

Harry P. Cushen. P. J. Cushen, 1532 North Milton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

John B. Desmarais. Simon Desmarais, R. F. D. No. 9, Faribault, Minn.

Ferdinand Fredericks. Arno Fredericks, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Tony Galyro. Armsto Pissonilli, 29 Pennell Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Hammet D. Harris. Tom Harris, Thomasville, N. C.

John J. Hickey. Mrs. John Hickey, 22 North Bassett Street, Madison, Wis.

Alfred Higgins. Mrs. Lydia Higgins, 518 South Orange Street, Media, Pa.

Herbert G. Hitchcock. Frederick Hitchcock, Hamilton, Mich.

Herbert Holtke. Mrs. William Holtke, Edelstein, Ill.

George Holzschuh. Casper Holzschuh, Harrison, Wis.

Alex Jackson. Marcus Jackson, 3742 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

William A. Jackson. James T. Jackson, 760 Mayberry Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter Jankowski. Jagna Navewska, 4813 Grant Street, West Allis, Wis.

Michael J. Kelley. Dennis Kelley, 5200 Warren Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leo W. Kraft. Mrs. Minnie Kraft, 350 Tillman Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Karl A. Morandi. Ernest L. Morandi, Riverbank Court, Cambridge, Mass.

John J. Morrissey. Mrs. Catherine Morrissey, Mount Bella, Galway County, Ireland.

Francis J. O'Connor. Joseph O'Connor, 206 Peterboro Street, Detroit, Mich.

Charles O'Day. Edward Lauder, 261 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Andrew D. Ottinger. W. Ottinger, Sheridan, Oreg.

Thomas L. Perry. J. T. Perry, Eure, N. C.

Daniel F. Ring. Mrs. Annie McKenna, 127 Grove Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Samuel Schwartz. Mrs. Celia Schwartz, 102 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.

John E. Serfey. Isidore Kiriluk, 492 West Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Paul E. Shore. George E. Shore, 51 North Pleasant Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Benny Siuba. Anton Banaszak, 793 American Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Grant Wheeler Smith. Burton Smith, Ringgold, Pa.

Corado Sottile. Mrs. Maria Sedice, Pachino, Province Serachiusa, Italy.

William Stollings. Mrs. Pearl Stollings, 403 West Main Street, Xenia, Ohio.

Joseph Mike Vodzak. Mrs. Anna Vodzak, Barnesboro, Pa.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. Harold J. Worrall. J. E. Worrall, 3717 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Walter Blaszak. Stanley Blaszak, 8347 South Shore Drive, South Chicago, Ill.

Paul S. Bock. Walter Bock, R. F. D. No. 3, Aurora, Ill.

Raymond B. Chambliss. Samuel Chambliss, Lamposas, Tex.

Edward Cornell. Mrs. Adline Cornell, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Joseph Francies, jr. Joseph Francies, Warsaw, Poland.

Charles W. Wisthoff. Mrs. Sarah Wisthoff, Acampo, Cal.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Will Simmons. Levy Simmons, R. F. D. No. 1, Devereux, Ga.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Claude Vivian Mankin. Mrs. Carrie May Mankin, South Kanawha Street, Beckley, W. Va.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Edgar N. Caldwell. Mrs. Edgar N. Caldwell, 412 South Washington Street, Watertown, Wis.

Lieut. Charles R. Kohli. Mrs. Charles R. Kohli, 523 East Liberty Street, Monroe, Wis.

Sergt. Halvor M. Daley. Mrs. J. J. Daley, Choteau, Mont.

Cook Archie Snyder. Mrs. Elwilda Snyder, Claysburg, Blair County, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Lewis L. Ackerson. Mrs. Addie Ackerson, 507½ Second Avenue, South, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

William J. Basham. Mrs. Epsy Basham, 264 Foster Street, Scranton, Pa.

William McH. Bell. Mrs. Nancy Bell, Harrison, Ohio.

Edward Arthur Broege. Frank Broege, Rush Lake, Wis.

John C. Casper. Michael Casper, La Crosse, Wis.

Almon B. Coffin. J. W. Coffin, R. F. D. No. 3, Velva, N. Dak.

Elzie Dailey. Elmer Dailey, Olive Hill, Ky.

Orville O. Eicholtz. Mrs. Ella Hatley, Carterville, Mo.

Tom Garner. Will Garner, R. F. D. No. 1, Stillmore, Ga.

Wesley Goode. Mrs. Zadah Goode, Loveladeville, Ky.

Charles H. Hayes. Herman Hayes, 910 Willis Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jim Howard. William Howard, Haywick, Kans.

Ephraim E. Jones. P. D. Jones, 718 Cokey Road, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Joseph T. Jones. Henry R. Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Albert R. O. Kieckhafer. Herman Kieckhafer, Foster, Nebr.

John Kusharski. Frank Czapnalski, 99 Jersey Street, Staten Island, N. Y.

Irving Kutner. Mrs. Rebecca Kutner, 866 Beck Street, New York, N. Y.

Michael La Morte. Anthony La Morte, Emerson, N. J.

Joseph G. LeBlanc. Mrs. Helen LeBlanc, 618 Masabesic Street, Manchester, N. H.

Mahlon Lechner. Mrs. Mae Lechner, Winifred, Mont.

Joseph N. Levi. Mark Evans, 154 Union Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Joseph Lichtiger. Max Lichtiger, 615 South Nineteenth Street, Newark, N. J.

Joseph A. Logg. Mrs. Virginia Logg, Comeron, La.

Arthur C. McDonnell. Mrs. Nora McDonnell, 124 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Floyd Majar. John F. Owens, 9 Macon Street, Greenville, S. C.

Murphy N. Matthews. N. N. Matthews, Kipling, North Carolina.

Thomas R. Murray. Donald Singer, 804 Market Street, Camden, N. J.

Arthur Ernest Nickelson. Carston Nickelson, Shermanville, Ill.

Daniel J. O'Leary. Mrs. J. O'Leary, 104 North Street, Northampton, Mass.

Vinzenzo Paglia. John Brescio, 280 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Wagoner Lindsey. Mrs. Lenor Lindsey, Clover Port, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Peter A. Gartner. Chris Gartner, St. Ansgar, Iowa.

George I. Heinold. J. M. Heinold, 50 Webster Street, Oakland, Cal.

Clarence Hotchkiss. Frank Hotchkiss, West Onconta, N. Y.

Ernest Layton. E. P. Layton, Knab, Wash.

Gregor P. Simonian. Peter Mooradian, 11 Galt Street, Worcester, Mass.

Clarence D. Trostle. Mrs. A. E. Trostle, 308 Twenty-fifth Street, Altoona, Pa.

Michael A. Whalen. Miss Anna Whalen, 37 Winthrop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Andrew W. Lucott. Joseph Lucott, General Delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Russell Barrett. W. L. Crowell, Wapato, Wash.

Waldyslaw Ciecierski. Miss Jennie Ciecierski, 645 Lawrence Street, Old Forge, Pa.

George W. Deitschle. Mrs. Lottie Deitschle, 47 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Isadore Dropkin. Mrs. Jauga Dropkin, 427 Wilkins Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Angelo Festa. Mrs. Lucia Festa, Bognoli d'Ausilio, Italy.

Charles W. Hall. Albert C. Hall, 3952 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alfred Paul Jones. Benjamin E. Jones, Hotel Sterling, Easton, Pa.

Charles Kramp. Mrs. W. Casey, 7 Boylston Place, Brookline, Mass.

Walter Lukazewick. Mrs. Viola Vosolesko, 3 East Street, Wallingford, Conn.

Mark D. Steenson. J. C. Steenson, 206 North Naches Avenue, North Yakima, Wash.

Earl Sumner. Mrs. Emma Fergerson, Morris, Okla.

Andrew N. Tobiassen. Mrs. Ida Mogonigal, Box 190, Nevada City, Cal.

SECTION NO. 1, AUGUST 31, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	10
Missing in action	1
Wounded severely	65
Died of wounds	29
Wounded (degree undetermined)	20
Prisoners	1
Total	126

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Frederick Harris. Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Barrytown, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PRIVATES.

Napoleon Ayotte. Louis Ayotte, 8 Cook St[illegible], Three Rivers, Mich.

[illegible] Carl C. Barz, [illegible] Mrs. May Olmstead, Great Falls, Mont.

[illegible] Johnson. Mrs. Sophia Johnson, 129 Third Street, Manistique, Mich.

Raymond O. Machen. Mrs. Alice Machen, 89 [illegible] Oshkosh, Wis.

John Martin. W. J. Martin, East Liverpool, Ohio.

John H. Mitchell. Irving G. Mitchell, 554 East Case Street, Negaunee, Mich.

Raymond L. Nichols. Mrs. Raymond L. Nichols, 705 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Frank Troia. Jack Simonette, 849 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lynn M. West. Mrs. Edna West, Mazomanie, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

John C. Lee. Mrs. Edmund E. Lee, 5437 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Elmer P. Childs. Mrs. Clara Thiessen, 1323 Penelton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carl E. Gillen. Carl A. Gillen, 622 North Fifth Street, Oltumwa, Iowa.

Charles T. Rooney. J. J. Rooney, East Mill Street, Circleville, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Thomas J. Burke. Mrs. Eltan Burke, 1022 Fre[illegible]n Street, Boston, Mass.

Lee R. Simon. John Simon, Barney, Iowa.

Albert S. Weeks. Miss Helen I. Weeks, car[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Brainard, Palmer, Mass.

Albert Godfrey Wissel. Miss Maude Luther, Ebenezer, Pa.

WAGONER.

Cecil Webb. Jim R. Webb, Columbia, Ala.

PRIVATES.

Isam Allgood. J. M. Allgood, R. F. D. No. 3, Brookhaven, Miss.

Eldo Buzzard. Mrs. Asbury Austin, R. F. D. No. 1, Austin, Ind.

George C. Danforth. Mrs. Martha Danforth, 7-A Broadway, Somerville, Mass.

George W. Draeger. Mrs. William Draeger, Marshall, Wis.

Elijah J. Duckworth. Justus Duckworth, Parks, Ill.

Charles Eissens. John Eissens, Fulton, Ill.

Frank Severt Gestrine. John Gestrine, Clarks, Nebr.

Louis Heacock. Mrs. Threas Heacock, R. F. D. No. 6, Dubuque, Iowa.

James G. John. Mrs. Anna Pearsol, Epworth, N. Dak.

Thomas E. Jolliff. Mrs. T. S. Jolliff, Doddsville, Miss.

Emil L. Mullaert. Julius Sturtewagen, Atkinson, Ill.

Carrol L. Rankin. Mrs. Janey Rankin, Vermont, Ill.

Clarence L. Reinig. John Reinig, Toledo, Iowa.

Berwin N. Schroeder. Mrs. Johanna Schroeder, 1295 Twentieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John C. Shoefelt. Mrs. Edwin Shoefelt, Yale, Mich.

James K. Skelton. James E. Skelton, Hatfield, Mo.

Joseph Tribadi. Louis Tribadi, 33 Chestnut [illegible], Lawrence, Mass.

[illegible] William Walton. Henry Perry, 307 Railroad Avenue, Brazil, Ind.

[illegible] Wilson Whelan. Miss Ruth Whelan, 83 Harvard Place, New York, N. Y.

Clarence Alton Wiles. Mrs. Emma Wiles, Flora, Ind.

Wounded Severely.

[illegible]

Donald C. McMillan. Mrs. Lucy McMillan, 545 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Hermann Moyse. Simon Moyse, 805 Main Street, Baton Rouge, La.

Harry F. Postal. Mrs. H. F. Postal, 211 Gladstone Street, Detroit, Mich.

Edwin B. Thorsen. Mrs. Bertha Thorsen, 615 Twelfth Avenue West, Ashland, Wis.

[illegible]

George Harmon Dolloff. Wilson La Forrest Dolloff, R. F. D. No. 2, Stanton, Mich.

[illegible]

Joseph Bedra. Valentine Bedra, 825 Sauble Street, Alpena, Mich.

Oscar T. Briggs. Mrs. Josephine Briggs, R. F. D. No. 2, Allegan, Mich.

Lloyd F. Daniels. David R. Daniels, South Connellsville, Pa.

Ray C. Johns. Mrs. Harvey Wilhelm, Dickerson Run, Pa.

Arno William Mahnke. William Mahnke, 1836 South Thirteenth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Edmund Mauritz Nelson. Emil Nelson, 703 Oak Street, Manistique, Mich.

Harris Russell. Mrs. Frank Russell, 544 Thompson Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Homer D. Swander. Irvin George Swander, 413 Ingleside Terrace, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sammie C. Thomas. Mrs. Amanda Thomas, Two Buttes, Colo.

BUGLER.

William R. Trantschold. Mrs. Minnie T. Berger, 3009 Bonsall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Agemak. Andrew Agemak, 77 Retke Street, New York, N. Y.

Barney Axelrod. Mrs. Anna Axelrod, 1953 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

Paul Herman Balcumas. John Walters, 1385 East Twenty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Samuel Batty. Dena Morris Batty, Cedar Rapids, Nebr.

Carl T. Bell. Andrew Bell, 430 West Locust Street, Canton, Ill.

Merrice E. Bill. Herbert L. Bill, Station 19½ Windsor Avenue, Windsor, Conn.

William A. Bourn. Mrs. Docie Proctor, general delivery, Merkel, Tex.

George C. Bradbury. A. L. Stearne, Muncie, Ill.

John Burnham. Mrs. F. G. Burnham, 125 East Dunbar Street, Alpena, Mich.

Emery Burnside. F. J. Burnside, Hardman, Oreg.

Herman J. Carr. Hugh Carr, Dunbar, Pa.

Oscar Carson. Steven Carson, Underhill, Wis.

Jesse Jerome Chapple. Frederick Chapple, 224 South West Street, Greenfield, Ind.

James E. Collins. Mrs. John Collins, 501 East Fayette Street, Connellsville, Pa.

Fred Connette. Mrs. Margaret Connette, 80 Pacific Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Clifford F. Cox. Edgar Cox, R. F. D. No. 6, Rockville, Ind.

Claude Dodson. Mrs. Mary Lizzie Porter, 624 West Fourth Street, Oklahoma, Okla.

Erick Erickson. Mrs. Carl Nelson, care of Ivar E. Areklett, Masfjorden, via Bergen, Norway.

William Faber. Henry Faber, R. F. D. No. 1, West Bend, Wis.

Edward Fogelquist. August Fogelquist, 3915 Dupont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jack Gollinger. Frank Gollinger, Munising, Mich.

Martin J. Harder. Mrs. Martin J. Harder, Sargent Bluffs, Iowa.

William W. Hardy. William R. Hardy, Dunbar, Pa.

Thomas Herbert. James Herbert, Carratigue, Rossport Bangor Erris, County of Mayo, Ireland.

Willis Wilson Hopkins. Mrs. Ella Hopkins, Junction City, Wis.

Harry Leon. Mrs. Perisz Leon, Samadia, Turkey.

James P. McConnon. James J. McConnon, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Gorden McGee. Mrs. Mamie Porter, R. F. D. No. 4, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Anthony Martinse. Billie Martinse, Fairmont Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Charles T. Miller. John J. Graham, 1822 West Fourteenth Street, Anderson, Ind.

Leland H. Miller. Mrs. Lillian B. Miller, Atascadero, Cal.

Ed. Minger. John W. Minger, R. F. D. No. [illegible] 125, Indianapolis, Ind.

Percy E. Morrell. John H. Morrell, 1012 East Mifflin Street, Madison, Wis.

Joseph Murphy. Mrs. Margaret Murphy, 716 Thirty-sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Arthur O'Morrow. James O'Morrow, R. F. D. No. 2, Melvin, Mich.

Herbert O'Toole. Mrs. Katherine O'Toole, 154 West Garfield Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Frank L. Salzman. Mrs. Anna Salzman, general delivery, Monon, Ind.

Otto Siemssen. John Sarenson, Harland, Iowa.

Charles W. Sisk. Mrs. Nellie M. Sisk, Piney Grove, Md.

Petros Skerko. Charles Skerko, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

Charles A. Snickers. Charles E. Snickers, 106 Boyce Street, Auburn, Mass.

Mike Struk. Joe Micholluck, 506 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Albert Swanteik. Mrs. Laura Heig, 923 Palmer Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter Isaac Taylor. Sam C. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Lapper, Mich.

Hugh R. Warner. Mrs. Melissa Warner, Hannibal, Wis.

Cecil Manzo Waters. Esther Walter Green, 618 East Mason Street, Owosso, Mich.

Edward Joseph Whymer. Mrs. Mary Whymer Robbins, 1221 West Main Street, Owosso, Mich.

Charlie O. Wick. Henry Wick, R. F. D. No. 28, Box 22, Plymouth, Wis.

Eugene Deforest Wood. Arthur Lorenzo Wood, 2120 Bonbright Street, Flint, Mich.

Emil Seuske. Mrs. Amelia Mielke, Shawano, Wis.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Sergt. William Gerald Fitzgerald. Joseph P. Fitzgerald, 82 Cheever Street, Milton, Mass.

CORPORALS.

James Benedetti. Mrs. Virginia Benedetti, Rua Bella, Compana 1, Ascoli, Picona, Italy.

William F. Fenwick. Mrs. Sarah Fenwick, 146 Chestnut Street, Plymouth, Pa.

Patrick H. McAleavy. John McAleavy, 234 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Jere McCracken. Lorenzo McCracken, Clayton, Del.

Francis Slavin. Mrs. Delia Slavin, 548 South Street, Holyoke, Mass.

BUGLERS.

Meyer Feldman. Mrs. Molly Reger, 403 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Irvin D. Schwartz. Charles H. Schwartz, 223 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

PRIVATES.

John Buzenske. Maggie Korugos, 6527 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Peter W. Curcio. Mrs. Mary Curcio, Province Di Catanzara, Petrizzi, Italy.

Joseph Fahey. Michael Fahey, 413 East Eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.

George C. Franklin. Joseph Franklin, Hopkins, Mich.

Carmino Gravetto. Angelo Gravetto, 2527 West Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

John Jensen. Mrs. George Wall, St. Paul, Nebr.

Andrew McCabe. Isabelle McCabe, 8 Oak Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Bennie Mangino. Mrs. Lucy Mangino, 203 Front Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

George B. May. Mrs. Leona May, Queen City, Mo.

John Nicklosh. Anna Halcak, 274 Hills Alley, Trenton, N. J.

William Phillips. Mrs. Effie Phillips, R. F. D. No. 2, Maysville, Ky.

Clarence Russell Williams. Mrs. Mary Taber Ewers, Madison Heights, Va.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. Clifton Smith. E. X. Smith, Simmesport, La.

Prisoner.

Pvt. Edward Williams. Mrs. Martha Williams, Mahanoy City, Pa.

SECTION NO 2, AUGUST 31, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	55
Wounded severely	55
Total	110

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Egbert F. Tetley. James Tetley, North Chelmsford, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph Geiger. Miss Josephine Geiger, 205 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Richard Johnson. Carl Johnson, 603 Putnam Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Michael J. Lang. Mrs. Michael J. Lang, 1603 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Harry James Leonard. Frank Atchison Leonard, Alma, Mich.

Arthur Clifford Patterson. Samuel David Patterson, 105 Huggins Street, Owosso, Mich.

CORPORALS.

George W. Chapman. Louis Chapman, Edgar, Wis.

Glenn G. Dahlem. Mrs. Harry Miller, 315 Chaplain Street, Morris, Ill.

Cyrus John English. Nathaniel L. Field, Rudyard, Mich.

Ward Montgomery Harding. Merritt Samuel Harding, Box 202, Corunna, Mich.

Gaylord Platte Leach. Frederick Robinson Leach, 203 Maple Street, Manistique, Mich.

John Wicklund. Mrs. Emily Wicklund, 127 Water Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PRIVATES.

Edward Bobbs. Mrs. Ellen B. Bobbs, Scott Haven, Pa.

Martin Oliver Brown. Lewis Brown, Woodvale Avenue, Pleasant Plains, N. Y.

Joe Burns. Mrs. Mary Ann Burns, Alamo, Ga.

Earl Harrison Campbell. Harry Albert Campbell, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Christ W. Christenson. Mrs. Martin Christensen, R. F. D. No. 1, box 82, Gillett, Wis.

Andres P. Dadizon. Gillermo Dadizon, Caibirau, Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Abner F. Dahlberg. Mrs. Lydia Wernstrom, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 41, Rhinelander, Wis.

Morris Dick. Mrs. Jennie Bersein, 128 Walnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Alesandro Dimassa. Angela Dimassa, 716 Baird Street, Detroit, Mich.

John Aloysius Dougherty. James Joseph Dougherty, 242 North Fifty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anthony John Dreps. John A. Dreps, 1401 North Eighth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Charles R. Ellis. Rufus Ellis, 284 Walnut Street, Brookline, Mass.

Wallace H. Farris. Walter Farris, Fort Morgan, Colo.

Mario Figlioli. Mrs. Rosa Figlioli, 17 Harvard Street, Winchester, Mass.

Everet M. Finkbinder. Mrs. Lela G. Finkbinder, R. F. D. No. 19, Huron, Ind.

John Finvey. Tony Burgraff, 1813 Winter Street, Superior, Wis.

Morie Hansford. Charles Hansford, Blackwell, Mo.

Alfred R. Hinkle. Elijah B. Hinkle, Mountain View, Ark.

Edward A. Hooper. Mrs. E. A. Hooper, 143 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Mass.

Raymond L. Howland. Mrs. E. A. Howland, 28 Ashburn Road, Swampscott, Mass.

Christen V. Jensen. Hana Peter Jensen, Luck, Wis.

John Segfred Johnson. Jom Peter Johnson, Westra Ebbarp, Mjohult, Helsivgborg, Sweden.

John Kern. Mrs. Emma Kern, 130 Spring Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

John Krause. Mrs. Louisa Krause, Gillett, Wis.

Albert Lange. August Lange, Mikado, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Leo F. Leary. James E. Leary, Gratiot, Wis.

Sandy Levi. Mrs. Maualena Levi, 101 Wisner Street, South Saginaw, Mich.

William C. Littleton. Elijah Littleton, R. F. D. No. 2, Salem, S. C.

Thomas Lynch. Miss Julia Lynch, Andover, N. Y.

Hugh Allan MacInnes. Mrs. Margaret Isabelle MacInnes, Box 283, Newberry, Mich.

Henry Mason. Mrs. Mary Mason, Otter River, Mass.

Emil Louis Oertel. Paul Frank Oertel, R. F. D. No. 2, Dancy, Wis.

Harry John Ollrich. Henry Ollrich, Mount Clemens, Mich.

Fred Polovina. John Kentar, 3210 Michigan Avenue, Flint, Mich.

Charles T. Ritzert. Adams Francis Ritzert, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 66, Chicora, Pa.

Charles John Sauvola. Mrs. Fannie Sauvola, R. F. D. No. 76, Chassell, Mich.

Elmer F. Shanks. Mrs. S. A. Berni, Miami, Fla.

Joseph Simboli. Nunzio Simboli, Scanno, Province of Aquila, Italy.

John A. Sky. Mrs. John Sky, Odanah, Wis.

Adolph Timm. Mrs. John O. Timm, Box 82, Centuria, Wis.

Antoine Joseph Truckey. Mrs. Emma Goulea Truckey, 640 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Julius Williams. Miss Sarah Williams, Manistique, Mich.

Lonnie Yancy. James D. Yancy, R. F. D. No. 2, Arlington, Ky.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel H. Hubbard. Mrs. Samuel H. Hubbard, Forest Depot, Va.

William Frederick Weine. Paul Weine, 315 Oldfield Street, Alpena, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

Allan C. Fleck. Mrs. George Hazleton, 1001 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Hugh McMillan. Carrie Christie, 10 Forty-seventh Street, Corona, N. Y.

Edward J. Wayer. Mrs. J. Wayer, 1910 West Seventeenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Frank Wiese. Mrs. August Wiese, Middleton, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Charlie R. Cantrell. William M. Cantrell, R. F. D. No. 5, McMinnville, Tenn.

William E. Cowley. Mrs. A. J. Cowley, 2 Silk Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Oliver H. Engel. Adolph Engel, Gladbrook, Iowa.

Edward Carlton Hudson. Carlton Hudson, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 20, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sam Hughes. Mrs. George C. Hughes, 613 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Hartwell Miltom Jorstad. Mrs. Carrie Jorstad, R. F. D. on East, Box 82, Withee, Wis.

Linus Roblin Leffingwell. Mrs. Edith Glee Leffingwell, 701 North Pine Street, Owosso, Mich.

Martin L. Nass. Albert E. Nass, Huxley, Iowa.

Frank Aloix Niespodziany. Miss Laura Czarneck, 985 American Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Edward Richards. Mrs. Ida Schoenherr, 897 Fairview Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sylvan Maurice Rubin. Robert Adolph Rubin, 520 Arbutus Avenue, Manistique, Mich.

Daniel Dewey Truesdell. Mrs. Dell Truesdell, R. F. D. No. 2, Wayne, Mich.

Jess Franklin Vanhorn. A. J. Vanhorn, 525 East Finley Street, Lima, Ohio.

BUGLER.

Howard J. Wells. James H. Wells, 1240 West High Street, Petersburg, Va.

PRIVATES.

William M. Brents. Mrs. Helen M. Brents, P. O. box 301, Taylorville, Ill.

Loren J. Carter. John Carter, Whitely City, Ky.

Casimir James Clinton. Richard Clinton, Pinckney, Mich.

Joseph Cwik. Albert Cwik, 307 Avondale, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Robert A. Dowd. Patrick J. Dowd, 6207 Famous Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Clifford H. Edwards. William S. Edwards, 2142 Gladstone Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Monroe M. Feeser. Charles Feeser, R. F. D. No. 7, Westminster, Md.

Joseph Florczak. Andrew Florczak, 691 Twentieth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Peter Frendel. Mrs. Anna Frendel, 730 Forest Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Ben Hughes Garrett. Mrs. H. C. Garrett, Ballsville, Va.

Robert M. Gray. Mrs. Margaret Gray, Dunbar, Pa.

Paul Gurney. Mrs. May Opze, Milwaukee, Wis.

Howard Stirling Harding. Mrs. Ursilla Burke Harding, Box 202, Corunna, Mich.

Abraham Harp. Serial Harp, 206 River Street, Cadillac, Mich.

Edward Heckman. Mrs. Thomas Heckman, Temple, Pa.

Steven Hejnicki. Mrs. Sallie Hejnicki, 1313 Leland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Otto H. Hines. Miss Emma M. Snyder, 2121 Myrtle Street, Scranton, Pa.

Glenn Hoard. Mrs. Esther Hoard, New Auburn, Wis.

General Houston Jackson. Hillery Jackson, Oakley, Tenn.

Mike Kroffe. John Kroffe, Leisenring, Fayette County, Pa.

Hugh McKenna. Mrs. Kate McKenna, 243 Wilder Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Adam Neverko. Anton Herka, 1717 East Sixth Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Lorenzo Nicastro. Samuel Nicastro, Sharon, Pa.

Lester H. Porter. S. F. Porter, Guyandotte, W. Va.

Clarence W. Reagan. John S. Reagan, 225 South Eighth Street, Connellsville, Pa.

Walter A. Redemske. Mrs. Amelia Redemske, 1942 North Kenneth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

West A. Reed. Mrs. Jennie E. Reed, Blairsville, Pa.

Argus Rhoton. John T. Rhoton, Tompkinsville, Ky.

Valantin Salas. Mrs. Catalina S. Torres, Bernardo, N. Mex.

Clifford E. Thompson. Elmer Thompson, Knobnoster, Mo.

Noah A. A. Tingle. Reese Tingle, Bloomfield, Ky.

Thomas M. Tracy. Mrs. Margaret Julia Baxter, 1010 Morrison Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George H. VanBuren. Mrs. Victoria VanBuren, Valatie, N. Y.

Walter Willoughby. Anna Dennis Willoughby, Perrinton, Mich.

William G. Younkin. Mrs. Lucinda Younkin, Snyder Street, Connellsville, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Thomas P. Lynch. Mrs. Bridget Lynch, 1 Prospect Street, Parnesville, Ohio.

Robert R. McKibben. Mrs. Mary McKibben, 210 State Street, Freeport, Ill.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Private William C. Wilson. Mrs. Fannie Wilson, Earlsboro, Okla.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Returned to Duty.

SERGEANTS.

John Donnelly. Mrs. Kate Donnelly, Castle Street, Binn, Kings County, Ireland.

James Rogers. Mrs. Ellen Boyle, 8 Gate Street, Greenville, S. C.

Pvt. Clifford C. Van Kirk. Mrs. Bessie Van Kirk, 1203 East Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Previously Reported Wounded Severely, Now Officially Reported Killed in Action.

Private Wilbur Ward. Mrs. Ellen Ward, 217 Hughes Street, Glendive, Mont.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported on Duty.

PRIVATES.

James B. Howard. H. L. Howard, 4468 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Henry Rothermel. Mrs. Anna Rothermel, 465 West Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

John V. Skeeters. Mrs. Lucinda Skeeters, 122 State Street, West Lafayette, Ind.

George E. Swedberg. Gust Swedberg, 1015 Mason Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Ned Tolle. Charley Tolle, Wakita, Okla.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Prisoners.

Private Carl Fey. Mrs. Lottie Troup, 314 Canal Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed.

Lieut. E. D. Shaw. Mrs. D. C. Shaw, 27 Broad Street, Sumter, S. C.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded Severely.

Pvt. Willie V. Cox. T. D. Cox, R. F. D. No. 1, Waleska, Ga.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Wounded (degree undetermined).

Capt. Roscius H. Back. Judge R. H. Back, 510 East Eighteenth Street, Vancouver, Wash.

Lieut. Herman E. Vonsall. Mrs. Laura M. Vonsall, 346 Fifth Avenue, Parnassus, Pa.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Severely Wounded.

Sergt. Jesse D. McClure. Mrs. Mary McClure, Monticello, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Clyde Burley. Mrs. H. M. Burley, Big Run, Pa.

Walter Gustave Schilling. Mrs. Gustie Koser, 607 Roberts Street, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Lee R. Simon. John Simon, Barney, Iowa.

Pvt. George Leber. William Leber, 109 Boyle Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Erroneously Reported Died of Disease; Should be Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Francis H. Potter. Harry W. Potter, Glendive, Mont.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded in Action, Now Officially Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. John E. Meyers. Mrs. Letitia Meyers, 473 Paoli Avenue, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Continued on page 12.)

MATERIALS FOR WHICH BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY INDIAN AGENCY OFFICES

The United States Indian Service, Department of the Interior, is sending out invitations for proposals as follows:

For the Tongue River Agency, Lamedeer, Mont., bids to be received until September 1:

6,200 pounds cement, Portland, to equal requirements of Government Bureau of Standards.
6,500 pounds of plastering material, stucco.
75 pounds Muresco, No. 14.
700 board feet, 1 by 6, D. & M.
8,000 lath, No. 1 pine.
2,000 board feet, 1 by 4, No. 1, very good fir flooring.
1,900 feet, § by 4 by 12, double beading ceiling.
3,000 feet, ½ by 6, No. 1 cedar siding.
12 pieces, 1 by 12 by 14, cedar finish.
6 pieces, 1 by 8 by 14, cedar finish.
500 feet, 7/4 inch, quarter rounding.
180 feet, 1 by 8, D. Sel.
180 feet 2-inch water table.
200 feet, 1 by 10, D. Sel.
400 feet 2-inch bed molding.
90 feet 4½-inch chalk rail.
90 feet 1½-inch bed molding.
150 feet 1-inch quarter rounding.
160 feet, 1⅜ inches by 6, C. P. fir door.
3, 3 by 7 feet, 5 C. P. fir door.
3 outside frames for above door, with 5¾-inch jambs rabbetted for doors to swing out.
3, 2 feet by 10 inches by 6 feet by 10 inches, 5 C. P. doors (fir).
6 rolls, 45 pounds, red rosin building paper.
320 feet, 1 by 6, No. 2 beaded ceiling.
1 piece, 1 by 14 by 12, No. 1 pine finish.
2 pieces, 1 by 4 by 10 by 14, No. 1 pine finish.
200 feet, 1 by 5, D. Sel. pine.
200 feet, 1 by 6, D. Sel. pine.
200 feet, 1 by 4, D. Sel. pine.
3,000 feet, ⅜ by ½ inch, lattice pine.
2 2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches 5 C. P. doors (fir).
5 inside frames for above doors, 5½-inch jambs.
9 14 by 28 inch 8-light windows.
9 frames for above windows with pulleys and weights.
8 14-inch by 18-inch single sash windows, to swing on hinges.
8 rabbetted frames for above, 5¾-inch jambs.
14 sides, door trim, inside (colonial style).
9 windows, trim, 14 inches by 18 inches, 8-light, sides.
8 sides, ½ window, trim, 14 inches by 18 inches, 8 light.

For the same agency as above, bids to be received until September 24:

1 haystacker, adjustable to elevate hay on stack at a height of 25 feet. Haystacker to take hay from same point regardless of height of stack.
1 disk, pressed, grain drill with grain seeder attachment, 12 disks 7 inches apart.

For the Cherokee Orphan Training School, Park Hill, Okla., bids to be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 11:

1,200 gallons of gasoline.
2,000 gallons of kerosene.
10 cases corn flakes.
10 cases Life of Wheat or Cream of Wheat.
1,000 pounds crackers, soda, bulk, in boxes.
96 dozen peas, canned.
20 dozen pumpkins, canned.
300 pounds salt, rock, lump.

For the Carson Indian School, Stewart, Nev., bids to be received until 10 o'clock a. m. September 3:

Wrought-steel hotel range, to burn soft coal and wood.

For the Truxton Canyon Indian School, Valentine, Ariz., bids to be received until 4 o'clock p. m., September 5:

3 rifles or carbines, 25/35, octagon barrels, repeating style; to be complete, with a cleaning outfit for each and a case or holster suitable for carrying on a saddle.
500 cartridges for the above 25/35 guns, soft-point bullet.
100 cartridges for .45 Colt's revolver, center fire.
500 cartridges for .22 Remington single-shot rifle, shorts.

For the Hayward Indian School, Hayward, Wis., bids to be received until 4 o'clock p. m., September 16:

2,000 pounds corn.
6,000 pounds ground feed.
10,000 pounds oats.

For the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cal., proposals to be received until 2 o'clock p. m., September 10:

One-half dozen footballs, Spalding.
1 dozen jerseys, gray, medium weight.
1 dozen football pants, 8-ounce olive-drab duck, equipped with 3-piece fiber-felt-covered thigh guards, felt knee pads, and detachable extension fiber-stiffened kidney and hip pad.
1½ dozen pairs stockings, gray, heavy weight, footless.
1 dozen pairs shoes, medium heavy weight.
One-half dozen helmets, black, 6-ounce harness leather, with neck protector.
2 dozen supporters, athletic, good grade heavy elastic.
2 dozen shoulder pads, good quality felt, leather covered.
One-half dozen basket balls, good quality pebble-grain American leather.
One-half dozen volley balls, good quality.
One-half dozen indoor baseballs, good quality.
4 tennis rackets, medium quality, 13-ounce weight.
2 whistles.
Bidders will specify in their catalogues articles on which they bid.
Sizes will be furnished the successful bidder.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Press Feeders Wanted

We wish seven press feeders and would like to have returned soldiers; pay $3 per day.

Department of the Interior.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 11.)

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	9
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	7
Missing in action	7
Total	24

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Roy. Carrie Johnson, Jamesport, Mo.

Sergt. Raymond P. Cronin. Edna A. Cronin, 1503 Berkshire Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Frederick L. Schramm. Wilhelmina Schramm, 4250 Trumbull Street, Bellaire, Ohio.

Lewis F. Abercrombie. Ella Abercrombie, Laurens, S. C.

Robert A. Stephen. William C. Stephen, 5978 Theodosia Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Hubert H. Burns. Fannie Burns, Randlett, Utah.

Emmert O. Finney. Anna Sparks, Shelbina, Mo.

Augburn D. Martin. Fannie Martin, East Bend, N. C.

Albert M. A. Raggio. Louis Raggio, 863 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Second Lieut. Scott M. Johnston. Jennie J. Johnston, 1457 Capitol Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Daniel J. MacGillivray. George MacGillivray, Cambridge, Mass.

Gilbert V. Davis. Harry W. Davis, Hutchinson, Kans.

Stanley S. Fairchild. Stephen S. Fairchild, 121 Liberty Street, Bath, N. Y.

Richard L. Meyers. Alma Meyers, Little Falls, Minn.

Leo E. Neary. Edward J. Neary, 65 River Street, Carbondale, Pa.

William J. Vierbuchen. Mary Vierbuchen, 272 Lafayette Street, Newark, N. J.

William F. Wiest. Belle Wiest, 118 Adelaide Street, Detroit, Mich.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Frank R. Wolter. Frank Wolter, 5111 Wetzel Avenue, Madisonville, Ohio.

William Begg. Margaret Campbell, 3124 North Harbor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clarence H. Linder. John Linder, Dundas, Ill.

Hardin B. McDill. Mary A. McDill, 512 North Ninth Street, Manhattan, Kans.

Charles M. Phillips. Charles M. Phillips, Hurlock, Md.

Browny L. Moloski. Annie Moloski, R. F. D., Amsbry, Pa.

William J. Jacoby. Alice V. B. Jacoby, 739 Wright Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. James E. Fisher. William Fisher, 2396 Louden Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported on Duty with Company.

Pvt. Edward K. Simpson. Anna Storrs, 55 Berkley Avenue, Orange, N. J.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock p. m. October 1, 1918, for constructing an office building at the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. Information upon application to the above office.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Liberty Bonds subscribed for by a soldier; refund in case of discharge.

If the soldier was discharged from the service before completing his Liberty bond payments he or anyone on his behalf should write as follows to the Deposits and Allotments Branch, Central Disbursing Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, to secure a refund:

Pvt. John Howard Smith, Serial No. 85634, formerly of Company L, 125th Field Artillery, age 26 years. Entered service July 20, 1917.

DEPOSITS AND ALLOTMENTS BRANCH, CENTRAL DISBURSING DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On October 12, 1917, at Camp Meade, Md., I, the above-named enlisted man, subscribed for two bonds of $50 each of the second Liberty loan, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, each to be paid for in 10 instalments of $5, to be deducted monthly from my pay. I was then a private in Company E, 122d Field Artillery. I was discharged from the service on April 12, 1918, before completing the payments on these bonds. I hereby request that the allotments deducted from my pay for the payment of these bonds be refunded to me.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN HOWARD SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Liberty Bonds subscribed for by member of Navy and not delivered.

If a member of the Navy, including the Marine Corps or Coast Guard, subscribed for Liberty Bonds through the Navy Department, and their delivery is unreasonably delayed, he or anyone on his behalf should write to the Navy Liberty Loan officer. Most members of the Navy who subscribed for the first and second Liberty Loans did so through some local bank. Hence all matters regarding delayed deliveries, refunds on account of death or discharge, etc., should be taken up with such institution or with the person through whom the subscription was made, instead of through the Navy Liberty Loan officer, as in the case of bonds of the third or subsequent loans subscribed for through the Navy Department. The letter to the Navy Liberty Loan officer should be as follows:

[Seaman (second class) John Howard Smith, U. S. S. *Winslow*. Age 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917.]

NAVY LIBERTY LOAN OFFICER,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On April 30, 1918, at Mare Island, Cal., the above-named enlisted man subscribed for two bonds of $50 each of the Third Liberty Loan, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, each to be paid for in 10 installments of $5, to be deducted monthly from his pay. He designated me, his sister, Kate Higgins Smith, of 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill., as the person to whom such bonds should be sent. These bonds have not been received, although it is now 10 weeks since the payment of the last installment thereon. Please inform me when they will be delivered to me.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Liberty Bonds subscribed for by member of Navy; refund in case of death.

If a member of the Navy died before completing payments on Liberty bonds for which he had subscribed through the Navy Department, his next of kin (if he died intestate) or the appropriate legatee (if he left a will) should write the following letter to the Navy Liberty Loan officer, Navy Department, for a refund of these payments:

[Second Class Seaman John Howard Smith, formerly of U. S. S. *Winslow*. Age, 26 years. Entered service July 30, 1917.]

NAVY LIBERTY LOAN OFFICER,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On April 30, 1918, at Mare Island, Cal., the above-named enlisted man subscribed for two bonds of $50 each of the third Liberty loan, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, each to be paid for in 10 installments of $5, to be deducted monthly from his pay. He died on or about August 8, 1918, before completing the payments on his bonds. I am his sister. He was unmarried and his father and mother are dead and he had no other sisters or brothers. I am informed that he left no will. As his nearest of kin, I request that the allotments deducted from his pay for the payment of the bonds be refunded to me.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Liberty Bonds subscribed for by soldier; refund in case of death.

If a soldier subscribed for a Liberty bond and died before completing the payments thereon, his next of kin (if he died intestate) or the appopriate legatee (if he left a will) should write the following letter to the Auditor for the War Department to obtain a refund of these payments:

[Pvt. John Howard Smith, Serial No. 85634, formerly of Company L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces. Age, 26 years. Entered service July 30, 1917.]

AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On October 12, 1917, at Camp Meade, Md., the above-named enlisted man subscribed for two bonds of $50 each of the second Liberty loan, through the Federal reserve bank of New York City, each to be paid for in 10 installments of $5, to be deducted monthly from his pay. He died on or about April 8, 1918, before completing the payments on his bonds. I am his sister. He was unmarried, and his father and mother are dead, and he had no other sisters or brothers. I am informed that he left no will. As his nearest of kin I request that the allotments deducted from his pay for the payment of the bonds be refunded to me.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

The relatives will not be permitted to complete the payments and obtain the bonds, but the payments which have been made will be refunded. These directions apply only to the customary subscriptions recorded through the Federal reserve bank of New York City. If the soldier subscribed through some local bank, the relative should take the matter up with that institution.

Arrears of pay, etc.; in case of death.

If an enlisted man dies and his family wishes to collect the arrears of pay due him and also the proceeds from the sale of his personal effects, his next of kin (if he died intestate) or the appropriate legatee (if he left a will) should write the following letter to the Auditor for the War Department, if the man was in the Army, or to the Auditor for the Navy Department, if the man was in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard:

[Private John Howard Smith, Serial No. 85.634, Company L. One hundred and twenty-fifth Infantry, American Expeditionary Force, age 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917.]

AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT,[1]
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The above enlisted man died on or about June 12, 1918. I desire to apply for all arrears of pay and allowances due him from the United States. My relationship to him is that of widow (if mother or father; state whether the other parent is living). I am his next of kin and I am informed that he left no will. Please send me the necessary application blank.

Very truly, yours,
ELIZABETH BROWN SMITH
(MRS. JOHN HOWARD SMITH),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

[1] For address and description, if man is in the Navy, see next paragraph.

Arrears of pay, etc.; in case of discharge.

The Auditor for the War or Navy Department may also be addressed by any such enlisted man who has been discharged from the service who has arrears of pay due him. Ordinarily he will be paid in full upon discharge. He should not write to the auditor unless he has good reason to believe he has been underpaid. His letter should state all the necessary facts, as there is no prescribed

(Continued on page 16.)

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending August 31

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States, including Porto Rico, for the week ending August 23. The report of the division of sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—The admission rate shows a considerable decrease from last week, while the noneffective rate remains practically the same. The death rate from disease (2.96) continues low, but is slightly higher than last week (2.71). One-half the annual death rate from disease (1.35) is due to pneumonia.

There is a slight increase in the number of new cases of measles and pneumonia reported, and a decrease in the number of new cases of malaria. There were 6,063 cases of venereal diseases reported this week as compared with 7,230 last week. Eighty-one and eight-tenths per cent of the venereal diseases this week is reported to have been contracted before arrival of the men at the camp. There were 352 cases of pneumonia reported this week as compared with 335 last week, an annual rate per 1,000 of 11.60 this week against 10.8 last week. There were 1,746 cases of pneumonia treated during the week with 41 deaths, a mortality of 2.34% among those under treatment. The last report from the American Expeditionary Force, dated August 15, shows there were 683 cases of pneumonia treated during the week with only 8 deaths, a mortality of 1.17 per cent among those under treatment. The annual death rate from disease for the American Expeditionary Force for the week ending August 15, was 0.49, and for the week ending August 8, was 0.38. These rates are considered remarkably low.

2. Divisional camps.—The death rate from disease from camps of this group continues low (2.53), but is higher than last week (1.61). Camp Cody continues to show the lowest sick rates of camps of this group—admission, 435.7; noneffective, 16.9. There were 136 new cases of measles reported from all camps of this group as compared with 115 last week. Camp Sheridan leads with 29 new cases, with Camps Shelby 27, Greenleaf 25, Sevier 20, and McClellan 14, the only other camps reporting more than 8 cases. There was a considerable increase in the number of new cases of pneumonia reported from camps of this group, 142 against 45. Camp Wheeler reports 51 new cases this week against 5 last week. Camp MacArthur reports 18, Shelby 13, Sheridan 11, Beauregard and Cody each 10 new cases. No other camp reports more than 8 new cases. There were 65 new cases of malaria reported this week as compared with 54 last week; Camps MacArthur and Shelby reporting 18. No other camp reported more than 6 new cases.

3. Cantonments.—Camps Grant and Funston, each with a command of 50,000, continue to show the lowest sick rates of camps of this group, Camp Grant having an admission rate of 290.9 and a noneffective rate of 12.3, and Camp Funston an admission rate of 556.9 and a noneffective rate of 11.1. Camp Dodge has the highest sick rates of all camps of this group. There was a decrease in the number of new cases of pneumonia reported from camps of this group—173 this week, against 251 last week. Camp Gordon continues to report the largest number of new cases—47 this week as compared with 77 last week. Camp Travis reports 19 new cases this week, Pike 17, Devens 16, Taylor 15, Dodge 10, and Funston 8. No other camp reports more than 6 new cases. There was a slight increase in the number of new cases of measles reported from camps of this group—511 this week as compared with 495 last week. Camp Pike reports the largest number of new cases—126 this week, against 120 last week. Camp Taylor reports 66 new cases: Gordon 62, Lee 56, Las Casas 43, and Johnston 26. No other camp reports more than 21 new cases. There is a decrease in the number of new cases of malaria reported from camps of this group—46 this week as compared with 83 last week.

4 Departmental and other troops.—The sick rates from stations of this group continue low. While there is a slight increase in the number of new cases of measles reported, there is a slight decrease in the number of new cases of pneumonia and malaria. There is no unusual prevalence of disease at any of these stations.

SUMMARY.

Troops.	Noneffective.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	41.9	43.7	24.3	25.0	3.1	1.7	2.5	1.6
Cantonments	37.7	37.8	18.5	21.6	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.3
Departmental, etc	31.1	30.6	16.6	16.9	3.0	4.6	2.4	2.4

HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23.

Camp or department.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate per 1,000.
Beauregard	10	1	2	56 (?)	8	.....	.....	75.06
Bowie	.....	.....	1	44 (15)	.....	.....	.....	32.08
Cody	10	.....	.....	26 (?)	4	.....	.....	16.92
Fremont	6	.....	2	41 (14)	2	.....	.....	31.69
Greene	2	.....	.....	55 (5)	3	.....	.....	56.90
Greenleaf	.....	.....	2	47 (2)	25	.....	.....	44.78
Hancock	8	.....	6	86 (1)	2	.....	.....	39.01
Kearney	.....	.....	.....	50 (1)	.....	.....	.....	85.17
Logan	.....	.....	6	48 (14)	.....	.....	.....	46.26
MacArthur	18	.....	18	24 (7)	.....	.....	.....	56.59
McClellan	5	.....	2	80 (13)	14	1	.....	42.15
Sevier	1	.....	5	22 (1)	20	1	.....	65.36
Shelby	13	2	18	48 (8)	27	1	.....	52.48
Sheridan	11	.....	.....	374 (9)	29	.....	.....	59.28
Wadsworth	7	.....	3	625 (6)	2	.....	.....	38.90
Wheeler	51	.....	.....	53 (2)	.....	2	.....	27.73
Custer	.....	.....	.....	296 (?)	.....	.....	.....	26.33
Custer	2	.....	.....	375 (4)	.....	.....	.....	12.45
Devens	16	.....	1	111 (81)	9	.....	.....	33.81
Dix	2	2	3	50 (3)	17	.....	1	29.34
Dodge	10	1	2	489 (?)	17	1	1	67.98
Funston	8	.....	.....	6 (?)	20	.....	1	11.08
Gordon	47	.....	6	102 (?)	62	.....	.....	66.28
Grant	6	.....	1	32 (?)	5	.....	.....	12.33
Jackson	.....	.....	1	134 (?)	19	.....	.....	58.77
J. E. Johnston	5	.....	8	32 (25)	26	.....	.....	30.61
Las Casas	4	.....	7	5 (?)	43	.....	.....	51.36
Lee	3	.....	.....	50 (?)	56	.....	.....	47.49
Lewis	5	.....	2	104 (7)	3	.....	3	46.94
Meade	3	2	2	543 (5)	21	.....	.....	19.59
Pike	17	.....	9	53 (1)	126	.....	.....	58.86
Sherman	6	.....	.....	69 (?)	5	.....	.....	39.15
Taylor	15	.....	.....	42 (6)	26	.....	.....	38.11
Travis	19	1	4	99 (9)	9	.....	1	47.43
Upton	5	.....	.....	246 (3)	7	.....	.....	41.20
Northeastern	.....	.....	1	43 (12)	1	.....	.....	22.79
Eastern	3	.....	13	258 (29)	17	.....	.....	18.67
Southeastern	2	.....	7	187 (45)	23	.....	.....	51.11
Central	5	.....	1	89 (38)	3	.....	1	32.10
Southern	3	26	5	179 (52)	4	.....	.....	32.81
Western	2	.....	.....	58 (16)	6	.....	.....	20.11
Aviation camps	2	.....	6	122 (?)	11	.....	1	29.04
Special	7	.....	2	330 (42)	56	.....	.....	61.44
Stuart	8	3	2	164 (9)	17	.....	.....	60.46

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease—the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

NOTE.—One new case of typhoid fever also reported from Camp Stuart, 2 from Wadsworth, 1 from Devens, 1 from Johnston, 3 from Las Casas, 1 from Travis, and 2 from Southeastern Department.

CAUSES OF DEATHS, BY CAMPS.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Beauregard	2	Lightning stroke, 1; embolism, 1.
Bowie	1	Fracture of skull, 1.
Cody	1	Accidental discharge of hand grenade, 1.
Fremont	0	
Greene	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Greenleaf	0	
Hancock	0	
Kearney	0	
Logan	0	
MacArthur	0	
McClellan	0	
Sevier	1	Chronic nephritis, 1.
Shelby	3	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Sheridan	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Syracuse	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Wadsworth	3	Pneumonia, 2; uremia, 1.
Wheeler	4	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 2.
Custer	3	Pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; peritonitis, 1.
Devens	1	Traumatism, 1.
Dix	1	Drowning, 1.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

CAUSES OF DEATHS, BY CAMPS—Continued.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Camps.
Dodge	5	Pneumonia, 1; septicemia, 1; meningitis, 2; syphilis, 1.
Funston	2	Pneumonia, 1; undetermined, 1.
Gordon	11	Pneumonia, 10; traumatism, 1.
Grant	4	Pneumonia, 2; necrosis, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Las Casas	4	Pneumonia, 4.
Jackson	2	Peritonitis, 1; cerebrospinal fever, 1.
Johnston	0	
Lee	2	Tuberculosis, 1; nephritis, 1.
Lewis	2	Pneumonia, 1; suicide, 1.
Meade	0	
Pike	7	Pneumonia, 4; peritonitis, 1; uramia, 1; appendicitis, 1.
Sherman	1	Fractured skull, 1.
Taylor	3	Tuberculosis, 1; stab wound, 1; abscess of brain, 1.
Travis	3	Pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1.
Upton	2	Tuberculosis, 2.
Eastern	4	Pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis 2.
Northeastern	2	Drowning, 1; suicide, 1.
Southeastern	2	Drowning, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Southern	4	Empyema, 1; myelitis, 1; neprhitis, 1; peritonitis, 1.
Central	2	Cerebral hemorrhage, 1; cardiac dilatation, 1.
Western	1	Empyema, 1.
Aviation camps	5	Traumatism, 2; pneumonia, 1; erysipelas, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Merritt	3	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1.
Stuart	2	Dysentery, 1; gunshot wound, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	20	Last week	10
Cantonments	47	Last week	57
Departmental troops	27	Last week	52
Total	94		119

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending August 23, 1918. Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces), not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.

Camp Beauregard, La.—Capt. Arthur A. Dietzel, 329 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La.*

Camp Cody, N. Mex.—First Class Private James W. Woods, 3108 Marcy Street, Omaha, Nebr.*

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Edward Ouse, Rotlsay, Minn.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. Francis Williamson, 511 Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Clarence J. Decker, 41 Orient Way, Rutherford, N. J.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Owen K. Buckles, Selma, Iowa; Pvt. Walter Chiles, Belfast, Tenn.;* Pvt. Gallion Mitchell, Dandridge, Tenn.; Pvt. Oscar Shamley, Dewelty, Okla.

Camp Funston, Kans.—Pvt. Otto Majors, 1305 L Street, Atchison, Kans.

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Will Alford, R. F. D. No. 2, Ruckhead, Ga.; Pvt. Willie Clark, Chattville, Ga.; Corpl. James F. Flynn, 155 Transit Street, Woonsocket, R. I.; Pvt. Connie Harris, R. F. D. No. 1, Blufftown, La.;* Pvt. George Jenkins, Okella, Fla.; Pvt. Rufus McCoy, R. F. D. No. 1, Dover, Ga.; Pvt. John McGrady, Leesburg, Ga.; Pvt. James Nathan, R. F. D. No. 2, Buckhead, Ga.;* Pvt. Charlie Norris, Nunnez, Ga.; Pvt. Horace Powell, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 98, Bartow, Ga.; Pvt. Charles P. Schuett, Lanesborough, Iowa;* Pvt. Cecil Sparks, R. F. D. No. 1, Warne, N. C.; Pvt. Oscar Stewart, Beachden, Ga.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. Eugene Baptiste, Donaldsville, La.; Pvt. George Brown, 332 Muscadine Street, Greenville, Miss.

Camp Greene, N. C.—Recruit Grant Peterson, Ahoskie, N. C.

Camp Hancock, Ga.—Pvt. Peter Paul Rank, Butternut, Wis.*

Camp Hill, Va.—Sergt. William Herman, 1225 Chambers Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Pvt. Arthur E. Meyer Callicoon Center, N. Y.;* Pvt. George E. Mollert, Yerington, Nev.;* Pvt. Thomas Williams, Breslan, Tex.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. John Duggins, Elloree, S. C.; Pvt. Herbert S. Gross, R. F. D. No. 1, Walbridge, Ohio; Pvt. Charles McJenkins, Route 1, Box 13, Bookman, S. C.; Pvt. Segar Scriven, 104 Cornell Street, Sumter, S. C.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. Alfonso Fiore, Post Office Box 105, Indiana, Indiana County, Pa.; Corpl. Claude E. Houstoun, 1534 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.;* Pvt. John Stchivoras, Chios, Greece.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. Peter J. Paul, 154 West Alger Avenue, Sheridan, Wyo.;* Pvt. Frank R. Williams, Santarosa, Cal.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. John Borelli, 328 Mariposa Street, Denver, Colo.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Sam W. Moore, Paoli, Okla.; Pvt. Walter B. Wells, route 11, Sevirville, Tenn.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Willie Ballard, Trenton, Ark.; Pvt. Harrison C. Canady, Sandy Bend, Ark.; Pvt. Hy McGrath, Brookhaven, Miss.; Pvt. Lexie Reed, Cypert, Ark.; Pvt. James Rogers, box 188, Rison, Ark.; Pvt. Frank J. Sejba, 1713 South Fifth Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Pvt. Thomas J. Spillers, White, Ark.*; Pvt. Peter Thornton, Leeksville, Miss.*; Pvt. Major Watson, Kola, Miss.; Pvt. Tom Watson, R. F. D. No. 4, box 51, Magnolia, Ark.*

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. Roy Gardner, Baileyton, Tenn.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Pvt. Morton Brandenburg, 16 East Third Street, Columbus, Ohio; Pvt. Listen H. Cartledge, Kilmichael, Miss.; Pvt. James Johnson, Basic City, Miss.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Recruit William H. Burnett, Luberne, Ala.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Joseph Jakutis, 1167 South Main Street, Lima, Ohio; Pvt. Robert Morse, 1020 Hartford Street, Lafayette, Ind.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Wallace Tatum, El Dorado, Ark.; Pvt. Foster Williams, Lamont, Miss.*; Pvt. Samuel Williams, care of Seaboard Air Line Shops, Atlanta, Ga.*

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Recruit Thomas E. Lewis, 251 Marion Avenue, R. F. D. No. 2, Youngstown, Ohio; Pvt. Robert Reeves, rural route No. 1, Bloomington, Ind.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Phillip Bogan, care of W. S. Taylor, Pledger, Tex.*; Pvt. Guy, Griffin, Hempstead, Tex.*; Pvt. Denison Owens, Aubrey, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. Mike Wenglowski, 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.; Pvt. Roy C. White, 612 Willow Street, Port Huron, Mich.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. Geycer Barnwell, R. F. D. No. 1, St. George, S. C.; Pvt. Otto Smuland, 504 East Fourteenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa; Pvt. William Toomer, Tillman, S. C.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Robert Henley, Bradley, Ga.; Pvt. General Jackson, Haddox, Ga.; Recruit William Pearce, R. F. D. No. 2, Yatesville, Ga.; Recruit Sherman Wimberly, R. F. D. No. 4, Jeffersonville, Ga.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Pvt. William F. Patterson, 226 Montgomery Street, Bloomfield, N. J.*

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Pvt. Murl Waytt, New Martinsville, W. Va.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Capt. Arthur S. Dascomb, 34 Third Street, San Antonio, Tex.; Sergt. Frederick H. Voelz, care of John Kampf Undertaking Co., Wheaton, Ill.*

Fort Douglas, Ariz.—Pvt. James D. Nichols, Mineral Springs, Ohio.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Pvt. James Grante, 309 Prospect Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Fort Funston, Cal.—Pvt. Peter H. Peterson, Agate, Colo.*

Fort Hancock, N. J.—Pvt. Walter R. Schliecker, Goodthunder, Minn.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—Pvt. Shelby Hisle, Richmond, Ky.*

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Elmer S. Nill, R. F. D. No. 1, Piqua, Ohio.

Fort Moultrie, S. C.—Pvt. Wilmer W. Edmiston, Puryear, Tenn.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Recruit Loren Ward, Burley, Idaho.

Fort Porter, N. Y.—Pvt. George P. Vandeveer, Bayville, N. J.*

Fort Riley, Kans.—Recruit John Henry Fitzgerald, Hernando, Miss.;* Pvt. Joseph Gorham, 1115 Twentieth Avenue NE., Minneapolis, Minn.; Pvt. Howard White, Okolona, Miss.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Pvt. Milton W. Phillips, Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, Cal.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Frank Croft, Sharon, Pa.

Fort Screven, Ga.—Pvt. (first class) Robert F. Edeker, Jay, Fla.

Fort Shafter, Hawaii.—Recruit Charles Kalaeloa, Hilo, Hawaii.*

Fort Sill, Okla.—Pvt. Frank Falcone, 177 Willow Street, Yonkers, N. Y.; Pvt. Frank Maxful, Route No. 3, Range, Tex.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Pvt. William J. Schmale, R. F. D. No. 1, Meservey, Iowa.

Fort Thomas, Ky.—Recruit Bernard H. Kenkel, 4129 Georgia Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Recruit William D. Hobson, 1355 Goodyear Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit Edwin K. Burke, 5515 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Vancouver Barracks.—Pvt. Hugh D. Bradley, Webber Falls, Okla.

Carruthers Field, Tex.—Pvt. (first class) William Vance Wier, 242 South Ninth Street, Gadsden, Ala.*

Ellington Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Joseph Francis Ives, 6008 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

Scott Field, Ill.—Second Lieut. Richard H. Fawcett, 517 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.*

Aberdeen, Wash.—Pvt. Lyle Porter Cunningham, Mohall, N. Dak.*

Alexandria, La.—Pvt. John William Taylor, Altus, Ark.*

Alfalfa, Okla.—Pvt. (first class) Barney Ray Barbee, R. F. D. No. 2, Cloudchief, Okla.*

Amarillo, Tex.—Saddler Elmer S. Snyder, 1165 West Third North Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Blaine, Ohio.—Pvt. Francis P. Hourihan, 3642 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.

Brent, Ky.—Sergt. Daniel E. Attick, 30 Balm Street, Harrisburg, Pa.*

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pvt. (first class) William J. Kienzler, 8 Glasser Street, Glendale, Long Island, N. Y.; Pvt. John Thomas Masso, 106 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Browns Mills, N. J.—Pvt. (first class) Elind B. Sanchey, 710 South Weadock Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.

Brownsville, Tex.—Pvt. Geo. Cholar, jr., Audenried, Pa.; Pvt. Lunda B. Dengler, Route 33, Vermilion, Ill.

Columbus, N. Mex.—Pvt. Roy Gary, Edna, Jackson County, Tex.*; Pvt. Earnist Hart, 1324 Avenue H., Birmingham, Ala.*

Douglas, Ariz.—Sergt. Richard S. Charles, 2120 Carondalet Street, New Orleans, La.

Effingham, Ill.—Maj. William R. Ream, 2115 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego, Cal.

Garden City, N. Y.—Pvt. Frank Kingston, 116 Hilbert Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Chauffeur Richard W. Reid, Castle Wood, S. Dak.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Wagoner Charley C. Holmes, 501 South Branch Street, Sherman, Tex.;* Pvt. Clifford Bernard King, 326 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.;* Pvt. Jethro McMahon, Cypress, Tex.;* Pvt. Edgar Rubin, R. F. D. No. 6, Jonesboro, Ark.*

Loraine, Ohio.—Pvt. Agripino Granzella, 645 First Street, Richmond, Cal.*

McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. Christodoulos Basilopios, Tripoli, Greece.*

Minneapolis, Minn.—Pvt. Roy A. Thies, Minneapolis, Minn.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Julius Epstein, 305 East One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. Leonard Boston, 214 East Ninth Street, Covington, Ky.; Pvt. Willie Thorpe, Route 2, Wake Forest, N. C.; Second Lieut. Thure E. Windoft, 1001 North Fourth Street, Marquette, Mich.

Portsmouth, Va.—Pvt. Johnnie Barnes, Doon, Iowa.*

Pysht, Wash.—Pvt. William Bodin, Proctor, Minn.*

Richmond Hill, L. I.—Pvt. Frederick Gabrielson, box 47, McMurray, Wash.*

Romney, Ky.—Musician (third class) Wilbur Killion, 677 Lenox Avenue, Detroit, Mich.*

Saginaw, Mich.—Pvt. Julius Herman Speciehandler, Midland, Mich.*

San Juan, P. R.—Recruit Gozalo Ramos, Barrio Maleza Baja, Aguadilla, P. R.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Pvt. Edward H. Davis, 1727 Franklin Street, Waco, Tex.*

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made by the hardware and metal division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

Wm. A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), Wm. F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), Maj. W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Maj. Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odlin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

Quotations to be submitted on or before dates specified below. Sealed bids not required unless so stipulated.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Buyer, Mr. J. D. Rennick, Room 106. August 31, 1918.

Rules, steel, 3-foot folding, similar Starrett, No. 160	5,000
Scrapers, curved, bearing 3 in set, similar Kraeufer's No. 1202 ---sets	5,000
Oilstones, carborundum, 6 by 2 by 1 inch	5,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Buyer Mr. J. D. Rennick, Room 106. September 3, 1918.

Vises, hand, 5-inch	2,640

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-A.

Buyer, Mr. J. D. Rennick, Room 106. September 5, 1918.

Calipers, inside micrometer, with case, similar Starrett No. 128, 6-inch	300
Calipers, inside micrometer, handle, with case, similar Starrett No. 124, Set ---sets	300
Files, second cut, 12-inch	17,886
Calipers, inside:	
3 to 5 inch	2,110
6 to 7 inch	2,110
8 to 9 inch	2,110
Calipers, outside:	
3 to 5 inch	2,110
6 to 7 inch	2,110
8 to 9 inch	2,110
10-inch	2,110

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2-B.

Buyer, Capt. Chas. B. Price, Room 428. September 5, 1918.

Machines, riveting, including stock of rivets (each)	2,110

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-B.

Buyer, Capt. J. G. Williams, Room 114. September 6, 1918.

Sterilizers, steam, portable	150
Pails, 12-quart, fire	6,000
Stamps, steel, alphabets, and numbers ---sets	259
Sets, leather marking, model 1910, sets	1,759
Sterilizers, steam, portable	96
Presses, baling paper	20
Lye, concentrated ---pounds	27,000
Pails, fire	1,000
Tanks, hand pump	900
Chalk, tailor's, black ---gross	3
Boxes, feed, galvanized	2,150
Marline, 2-ply, tarred ---pounds	116,000
Oakum, spun, marine ---bales	150
Fittings, pipe and supplies, miscellaneous ---pieces	150
Nozzles, Callahan	12
Setter, fire, with pump	1
Coppers, soldering, 3-ounce	860
Machines, baling, electric	15
Fluid, toilet, deodorant ---barrels	2
Disinfectant, germicide ---barrels	3
Scales, track, 100-ton	1
Scales, platform, wagon, 10-ton	2
Cans, wood, jacketed:	
1 gallon	1,000
2-gallon	200
5-gallon	300
10 gallon	300
Cloths, filter for ice machine	24
Whistles, siren	40,000
Ammonia, anhydrous ---barrels	1
Solder, stick 45-55 ---pounds	279,000
Naphthaline ---do	1,000
Boxes, bread, metal	1,500
Graphite, flake ---pounds	200
Barrels, oil, metal	132,500
Polish, metal ---pints	291

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3-C.

Buyer, Mr. W. B. Mitchell, Room 113. September 3, 1918.

Traps, fly	3,000
Basins, wash, enameled	61,000
Tubs, galvanized	1,500
Mops, twine, 16 ounces	576
Mops, twine, 15 pounds to dozen	400,000
Mats, rubber, cuspidor, 15-inch	1,000
Traps, rat	500
Red paste, Electri ---pints	500
Refrigerators	1,937
Measures, gallon, graduated	500
Brushes, Dandy, horse	2,750
Compound, sweeping ---barrels	25

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4-C.

Buyer, Mr. W. C. Griffin, Room 540. September 5, 1918.

Pencils, lead, No. 1	320,500
Pencils, lead, No. 4	320,500
Pencils, indelible	971,335
Fasteners, round head, ½-inch ---boxes	167,000
Pens, steel, assorted ---gross	27,628
Fasteners, paper gem, No. 2 ---boxes	167,000
Paper envelopes ---sheets	5,000
Paper, printing, bulletin and orders ---pounds	132,000
Pencils, lead, No. 2 ---barrels	1,600
Fasteners, Gem, No. 2 ---boxes	36,000
Fasteners, round head, No. 2½-inch ---boxes	36,000
Paper, wrapping, 18 by 24 ---reams	3,500
Paper, wrapping, 30 by 40 ---do	3,500
Pencils, indelible	234,000
Pencils, lead, No. 2	102,000
Pencils, lead, No. 3	102,000
Pencils, lead, No. 4	102,000
Pencil holders	44,000
Pens, steel, assorted ---gross	6,500
Paper, envelope ---sheets	33,200
Paper, printing, bulletin and orders ---pounds	834,000
Spotters, target, 10-inch, P. O. target material	19,240
Paper for silhouettes, olive drab, 19½ by 40 ---sheets	900,000
Paper for silhouettes, olive drab, 19½ by 46 ---sheets	900,000
Books, inst. rolling kitchen books	25,000
"Lift the Dot" military fasteners, sets	800,000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-A.

Buyer, Mr. A. S. Rogers, Room 422. September 10, 1918.

Rope, picket, 25 feet each section, made of 1-inch diameter manila rope, 3 strand, without center, as per drawing 15-5-58, for pack outfits, Ordnance Department ---sets	326
Rope, field picket lines, model of 1912, 2 sections of 125 feet each to each set, made of ¾-inch diameter manila rope, 3 strand, without center, in accordance with drawing 20-18-30. For Cavalry, model 1912, Ordnance Department ---sets	7,379
Rope, manila, 1-inch diameter ---feet	1,000
Extinguishers, fire, 1-quart	102
Extinguishers, fire, 3-gallon	500
Extinguishers, fire, 2½-gallon	316
Charges for 3-gallon fire extinguishers	1,000
Extinguishers, fire, 1-quart	105
Extinguishers, fire, 2½-gallon	316
Rope, cotton, ¾-inch ---coils	100
Rope, cotton, 1-inch ---do	20
Rope, manila hemp, 1½-inch diameter ---feet	29,325
Ropes, halter tie, model 1912	100,165
Extinguishers, fire, 2½-gallon	25
Rope, cotton, ¾-inch ---feet	1,400
Rope, cotton, trash, 1-inch ---do	2,200

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-B.

Buyer, Mr. S. St. J. Eshleman, Room 424. September 9, 1918.

Handles, scoved, long handle, ash, 4½ feet ---pieces	2,512
Handcuffs ---pairs	12,148

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1-C.

Buyer, Mr. John Bertram, Room 420. September 10, 1918.

Shoes, horse, front, No. 7 ---pounds	1,000
Shoes, horse, hind, No. 7 ---do	1,000
Shoes, mule, No. 6 ---do	3,060
Cotter pins, brass	45,700

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4-A.

Buyer, Mr. J. Clark Thompson, Room 542. September 10, 1918.

Typewriter ribbons, black record, ½ inch	134,563

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE.

(Continued from page 13.)

blank in this case. He should be particular to state in detail the reasons which indicate that he has been underpaid. Write as follows:

[Second Class Seaman John Howard Smith, formerly of naval training station, Newport, R. I. Age, 26 years. Entered service Oct. 20, 1917.]

AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On April 15, 1918, I was discharged from the service. I believe that there are arrears of pay or allowance due me for the following reasons (give reasons in detail and describe what the pay and allowance are for, and for what period). I, therefore, hereby make application for such moneys due me from the United States.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN HOWARD SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

* For address and description if man is in the Army, see previous paragraph.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918. No. 402

The President's Proclamation Appointing Sept. 12 as the Day for Registration of All Male Citizens Between the Ages of 18 and 45

GOVERNMENT PLANS LAID TO ROUND UP "SLACKERS" WHO ATTEMPT TO EVADE THEIR DUTY TO REGISTER

USING MANY AGENCIES

Those Who Would Disobey the President's Proclamation Will Find It Next to Impossible to Escape Penalties — Delinquents of Former Drafts Pursued Even to Foreign Lands.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Increased facilities are being organized by the Government to round up the slackers who fail to register under the act extending the age limits of the selective draft. By registration day there will be agencies in every part of the country to point the finger of accusation at every man of draft age who attempts to evade registration.

Under the terms of the act "any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered."

Law Hard to Evade.

Already, with the various and innumerable factors now at the disposal of the Government, the ways of the slacker under the original draft law have become increasingly hard. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 have been rounded up since June 5, 1917. The names of others not yet apprehended, because of absence from the country, are in possession of the

(Continued on page 19.)

CZECHO-SLOVAKS RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AS IN WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR. LANSING

Czecho-Slovak National Council Recognized as De Facto Government Clothed With Proper Authority To Direct People's Affairs.

The Secretary of State makes the following announcement:

The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and

The Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council,

The Government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

FOUR MINUTE MEN DIRECTORS.

Three new territorial directors of Four Minute Men have recently been appointed through the cooperation of the operations division of the Navy Department. They are as follows: Commander John M. Poyer, governor of American Samoa, naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; Capt. Roy C. Smith, governor of Guam, Guam, M. I.; Carson Taylor, Manila Daily Bulletin, Manila, Philippine Islands.

GOVERNORS OF STATES CALLED ON TO PERFORM DUTIES UNDER THE LAW

LOCAL BOARDS NOTIFIED

Mayors of Cities, County Clerks, and Other Officials Required to Have Due Notices Posted — List of Exemptions Cited — Only a Portion of Those Registering to Bear Arms.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Congress has enacted and the President has, on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, approved an act amending the act approved May eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen;

And whereas said act, as amended, contains the following provisions:

"SEC. 5. That all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time or times and place or places of any such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the enlisted Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States; officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States; officers commissioned in the Army of the

President's Registration Day Proclamation

United States under the provisions of this act; persons who, prior to any day set for registration by the President hereunder, have registered under the terms of this act or under the terms of the resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the registration for military service of male persons citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States who have, since the fifth day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the President attained the age of twenty-one years, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe under the terms of the act approved May [illegible] nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," approved May [illegible], nineteen hundred and eighteen, whether called for service or not, and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of any such proclamation or any such other public notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and who shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for the registration in any such proclamation by the President or any such other public notice given by him or by his direction, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: *Provided further*, That the President may at such intervals as he may desire from time to time require all male persons who have attained the age of eighteen years since the last preceding date of registration and on or before the next date set for registration by proclamation by the President, except such persons as are exempt from registration hereunder, to register in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms hereof: *And provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President. * * *

"SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory, to perform any duty in the execution of this act are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several States and Territories, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all members of local boards and agents thereof appointed under the provisions of said act of Congress approved May eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and all officers and agents of the several States and Territories, of the District of Columbia, and of the counties and municipalities therein, to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to every person subject to registration in the several States and in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the above law, that the time and place of such registration shall be between seven a. m. and nine p. m. on Thursday, the twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, at a registration place in the precinct wherein he then has his permanent home, or at such other place as shall be designated by public notice by the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he then has his permanent home. All male persons in the United States who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and who shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before Thursday, the twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the day therein named for registration, are required to register: *Provided, however*, That the following persons are hereby exempted from registration to wit: Persons who, prior to the day herein set for registration, have registered under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of Congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not; officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army; officers commissioned in the Army of the United States, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States; officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the

(Continued on page 6.)

RAILROAD OFFICERS AND MEN WARNED BY DIRECTOR GENERAL TO KEEP AWAY FROM POLITICS

MUST AVOID PARTISAN ACTIVITY

"Definite Policy" of the Administration Is Announced in General Circular—Counts on the Loyal Cooperation of All.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

AUGUST 31, 1918.

To all officers and employees in the railroad service of the United States:

The approaching Federal and State elections, including the primary contests connected therewith, make it both timely and necessary that the attitude of the Director General toward political activity on the part of officers and employees in the railroad service should be clearly stated.

Former Incentive Gone.

It was a matter of common report that railroads under private control were frequently used for partisan political purposes; that railroad corporations were frequently adjuncts of political machines, and that even sovereign States had been at times dominated by them. Contributions to campaign funds and the skillful and effective coercion of employees were some of the means by which it was believed that many railroads exerted their power and influence in politics. Scandals resulted from such practices, the public interest was prejudiced, and hostility to railroad managements was engendered.

Now that the Government controls and operates the railroads there is no selfish or private interest to serve, and the incentive to political activity on the part of the railroads no longer exists.

Under Government control there is no inducement to officers and employees to engage in politics. On the contrary, they owe a high duty to the public scrupulously to abstain therefrom.

Definite Policy Announced.

It is, therefore, announced as a definite policy of the United States Railroad Administration that no officer, attorney, or employee shall—

1. Hold a position as a member or officer of any political committee or organization that solicits funds for political purposes.

2. Be a delegate to or chairman or officer of any political convention.

3. Solicit or receive funds for any political purpose or contribute to any political fund collected by an official or employee of any railroad or any official or employee of the United States or of any State.

4. Assume the conduct of any political campaign.

5. Attempt to coerce or intimidate another officer or employee in the exercise of his right of suffrage. Violation of this will result in immediate dismissal from the service.

6. Become a candidate for any political office. Membership on a local school or park board will not be construed as a political office. Those desiring to run for political office or to manage a political campaign must immediately sever their connection with the United States Railroad Service.

Loyal Cooperation Expected.

I am sure that I can count on the loyal cooperation of all officers, attorneys, and employees engaged in the operation of the railroads under Federal control to carry out in letter and spirit the policy here announced. This policy is intended to secure to all of them freedom of action in the exercise of their individual political rights, and, at the same time, to prevent any form of hurtful or pernicious political activity.

Let us demonstrate to the American people that under Federal control railroad officers, attorneys, and employees can not be made a part of any political machine nor be used for any organized partisan or selfish purpose.

Let us set such a high standard of public duty and service that it will be worthy of general emulation.

W. G. McADOO.

Notice Given British Subjects of Draft Age As to Time Limits on Voluntary Enlistment

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The Provost Marshal General is requested by the British Embassy to give notice of the fact that British subjects, including declarants, who had registered before July 30, 1918, may enlist voluntarily in the British or Canadian Army up to and including September 28, 1918. Those who registered on August 24, 1918, may so enlist up to and including September 23, 1918. Those who registered on September 12, 1918, may so enlist up to and including October 12, 1918.

During the period so allowed for voluntary enlistment, British subjects may apply for exemption to the British Ambassador.

At the end of the period allowed for voluntary enlistment, British subjects, in each of these classes, may no longer enlist in the British or Canadian Army; but, unless exempted by the British Ambassador, they become liable to military service and may claim exemption under the United States selective service law.

TRAIN OBTAINED TO CONVEY U. S. CITIZENS FROM MOSCOW

Telegrams from Consul Poole Tell of Difficulties — To Stay at Post Himself.

The American charge d'affaires at Stockholm has telegraphed the Department of State that he has received three telegrams from Mr. Poole, consul general at Moscow. The first telegram is an inquiry to the charge d'affaires asking if a request had been made for free passage of Americans through Finland, and if not, that it be done.

The second telegram was dated August 17. Mr. Poole stated that he was endeavoring in every possible way to leave Moscow either to the north or east in order that the consulate general would remain on Russian territory. Owing to the insistence of the Bolshevik government, however, departure through Petrograd and thence to Stockholm seemed to be the only possibility. Up to that time American private citizens had not been molested, and Mr. Poole reported that he was endeavoring to arrange for their departure. He was having difficulty, and asked the charge d'affaires to arrange matters with the British authorities.

Train Finally Secured.

Under date of August 26 Mr. Poole telegraphed that owing to the efforts of the Swedish consul general a train was obtained that evening which would go to Petrograd. American officials and citizens would go except Mr. Poole, who would remain to give moral support to his French and English colleagues, who were detained by the Soviet. Mr. Poole added that the Finnish Government had not yet granted and guaranteed free passage to Americans, Japanese, Italians, and Belgians. He stated that the situation was becoming more and more difficult.

In addition to the above the Swedish Government received a telegram from its consul general on August 27, which stated that a special train left on the evening of the 26th for Petrograd with the Italian military mission, consisting of 71 persons, the personnel of the American consulate general, except Mr. Poole, the Belgian consul, all the personnel of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., representatives of the American bank, and private citizens, comprising a total of 95 Americans. Other Italians were leaving on that day. American interests had been turned over to the Swedish Legation.

Viséed to Leave Russia.

The Swedish consul general also reports that passports of those who had left Moscow had been visaed to leave Russia. Permission from the Finnish Government to pass through Finland would be awaited at Petrograd.

U. S. BEET SUGAR OUTLOOK.

Need for additional sugar conservation in the United States is reflected by estimates of our domestic beet-sugar crop this year. After securing and averaging estimates from the three most trustworthy sources available the Food Administration finds a probable decrease in domestic beet-sugar production of 5.2 per cent compared with last year. This represents about 38,174 tons of sugar less than in 1917.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

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	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 109.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
August 31.

Section A.—North of the Aisne our troops took Juvigny by assault and captured 150 prisoners. In the Woevre and in the Vosges the enemy was again repulsed in attempts to raid our lines. In Alsace a successful raiding party penetrated the enemy's trenches and inflicted losses.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 110.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 1, 1918.

Section A.—North of the Aisne our troops have made further progress east of Juvigny. There is nothing else if importance to report.

LIGHTHOUSE PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock p. m. September 11, 1918, for docking and repairing Ram Island Reef light vessel. Information upon application to the above office.

President Calls on Labor to Help With All Its Concentrated Power To Win "The War of All Wars"

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Labor Day, 1918, is not like any Labor Day that we have known. Labor Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the Nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an Army rifle is wielded—a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe; and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters.

This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power. The world can not be safe, men's lives can not be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women, and children are to be the fuel.

You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of laborers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields of actual battle. And the laborer is not only needed as much as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own Nation. They would despise anyone who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere, as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe, and men everywhere be free as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own land—great ideals immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to the places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible.

Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension not only of what we are about, and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also, in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend.

We may count upon each other. The Nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away. The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class amongst us. We realize as we never realized before that we are comrades, dependent on one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day.

WOODROW WILSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Committee on Military Affairs Saturday and yesterday had under way its inquiry into the letting of contracts amounting to $10,000,000 for the construction of warehouses at New Orleans for the Quartermaster Corps. The awarding of the contract to the George A. Fuller Co. was attacked by witnesses from New Orleans, who denied statements that there were no concerns in Louisiana able to finance such a large contract. P. J. O'Leary, president of the Jefferson Construction Co., of New Orleans, told the committee there are a number of local companies that could have handled the work had they been given an opportunity.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate and House at the request of the War Department that would permit the sale of by-products from the kitchens of military organizations as an inducement to practice economy and save. The bill provides that the refuse and garbage from military kitchens may be disposed of under the direction of the commanding officer of any organization unit or detachment, and that the proceeds be divided among or allotted to the organizations and that the Government may be the purchaser.

Senator Newlands Eulogized.

The session of the Senate yesterday afternoon was devoted to eulogies on the life and services of the late Senator Newlands, of Nevada.

Financial relief for farmers in the drought-stricken sections of the country is provided for in an amendment to the agricultural extension bill proposed by Senator Gore, who gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules to make it in order. The amendment would appropriate $150,000,000 to be set aside to be loaned to such farmers at a reasonable rate of interest as a temporary relief for those who are raising foodstuffs.

The House resolution continuing the appropriations of the last fiscal year for the support of the Department of Agriculture was passed by the Senate. Owing to the fact that the regular appropriation bill has not been repassed since it was vetoed because of the increase in the guaranteed price of wheat, the Agricultural Department has been operating since June 30 under similar resolutions.

HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday afternoon went carefully over the last revise of the $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill and gave its final approval to the entire measure. Chairman Kitchin reported the bill to the House to-day. It will be taken up for consideration the latter part of the week, either Thursday or Friday, and the leaders plan to have it put upon its final passage not later than Saturday of next week. It is the general belief that it will be before the Senate committee two or three weeks after the measure is received by the Senate. For that reason there was a renewal of talk yesterday of an adjournment of Congress while the Senate committee is considering the measure, which would give members an opportunity to return to their homes until after the congressional elections.

The committee estimates that the war-revenue bill will raise $8,012,792,000, as against the $3,941,633,000 under the existing law. The chief items and revenue raised therefrom are estimated by the committee as follows: Excess and war profits, $3,100,000,000; income taxes from individuals, $1,482,186,000 and from corporations, $828,000,000; transportation of all kinds, $164,000,000; telephone and telegraph, $16,000,000; insurance, $12,000,000; theaters, etc., on admissions, $100,000,000; club dues, $9,000,000.

Excise taxes.—Automobiles, $123,750,000; jewelry, sporting goods, etc., $80,000,000; taxes on luxuries at 10 per cent, $88,760,000; other taxes on luxuries at 20 per cent, $181,095,000; gasoline, $40,000,000; yachts and pleasure boats, $1,000,000; liquor and soft drinks, $1,137,600,000; stamp taxes, $32,000,000; cigars, $61,364,000; cigarettes, $165,240,000; tobacco, $104,000,000; snuff, $9,100,000; papers and tubes, $1,500,000.

Special taxes—Capital stock, $70,000,000; brokers, $1,765,000; theaters, etc., $2,143,000; mail order sales, $5,000,000; bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms, etc., $2,200,000; shooting galleries, $400,000; riding academies, $50,000; business license taxes, $10,000,000; manufacturers of tobacco, $69,000; manufacturers of cigars, $850,000; manufacturers of cigarettes, $240,000; use of automobiles and motorcycles, $72,920,000.

A bill was passed yesterday forbidding the payment of any pension to any person convicted of disloyalty. Representative Miller, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to continue during captivity, the pay of Army and Navy nurses who fall into the hands of the enemy.

Answers Critics of President.

In a speech delivered yesterday afternoon Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma, reviewed the achievements of the administration and discussed at length what the President has done in the conduct of the war. Referring to statements that have been made in criticism of the President for his exercise of power Mr. Ferris asserted that as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy the President would be remiss in his duties if he did not exercise all the powers vested in his office for the protection of the country. He declared that none but "enemies of the Republic" have referred to the President as a "dictator."

A favorable report has been ordered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the bill granting to the President the power to take over buildings for housing purposes where excessive rent is attempted to be charged by the owner, and also to commandeer real estate when necessary to carry out the housing or building plans of the Government.

Representative Dyer, of Missouri, introduced a bill to increase by $500 a year the pay of all commissioned officers of the Army from the grade of second lieutenant to colonel. Mr. Dyer in presenting the bill asserted that no increase in pay has been granted since 1908, although the cost of living has increased in the Army as well as in civil life.

PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING FOUR PER CENT BONDS OF THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN EXPIRES NOV 9

BANKS ASKED TO ASSIST HOLDERS

Should Not Wait Until Last Moment To Exercise Privilege—Owners Strongly Advised to Request Registered Bonds.

Secretary McAdoo has issued the following statement to holders of 4 per cent bonds of the first Liberty loan converted and 4 per cent bonds of the second Liberty loan:

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4 per cent bonds of the third Liberty loan will expire on November 9 and under existing law can not be extended or renewed. Holders of these 4 per cent bonds lose nothing by exercising the privilege of conversion and gain one-fourth of 1 per cent interest per annum. Holders of 4 per cent bonds should not wait until the last moment to exercise the privilege of conversion, but proceed to do so promptly. Delay will result in overburdening the banking institutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making it necessary to handle all conversions at the last moment, and may result in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

Should Get Registered Bonds.

Holders of coupon bonds are strongly advised to request issue of registered bonds in order to protect themselves against the risk of loss, theft, and destruction of their bonds.

Official Department Circular No. 111, with forms of application, has been distributed to Federal Reserve banks and banks and trust companies throughout the United States. These institutions are asked, as a matter of patriotic service, to assist bond holders in exchanging 4 per cent bonds for 4¼ per cent bonds and in registering their bonds.

22 SURVIVORS OF THE CUDAHY BROUGHT TO AN ATLANTIC PORT

The Navy Department is informed that the 22 members of the armed guard of the U. S. cargo steamship *Joseph Cudahy*, who were reported as missing, have been picked up by two English steamers and arrived at an Atlantic port Saturday afternoon. The *Joseph Cudahy* was torpedoed at sea on August 17 about 700 miles from the English coast.

Sixteen members of the merchant crew have also been brought to another American port by an English steamer.

ARSENIC UNDER EMBARGO.

At the request of the United States Food Administration the War Trade Board has placed an embargo on the exportation of white arsenic. The chief purpose of this order is to protect American farmers and gardeners against a shortage of arsenic insecticides.

President's Registration Day Proclamation

(Continued from page 2.)

United States; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States.

A day or days for registration in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico will be named in later proclamations.

As required by the regulations, every local board having jurisdiction in a city of 30,000 population or over will promptly cause the mayor thereof to be notified of the place or places designated for registration; every local board having jurisdiction in a county, parish, or similar unit will promptly cause the clerk thereof to be notified of the place or places designated for registration, and every local board having jurisdiction in a State or Territory the area of which is divided into divisions for the administration of the act approved May 18, 1917, will promptly cause the clerks of the townships within its division to be notified of the place or places designated for registration.

And I do call upon every mayor, county clerk, or township clerk receiving such notification to have a list of said places of registration posted, and do charge him with the duty of having all persons making inquiry informed of the place or places at which they may register.

Any person who, on account of sickness, will be unable to present himself for registration may apply on or before the day of registration at the office of any local board for instructions as to how he may register by agent.

Any person who expects to be absent on the day designated for registration from the jurisdiction of the board in which he then permanently resides may register by mail, but his registration card must reach the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he then permanently resides by the day herein named for registration. Any such person should apply as soon as practicable at the office of a local board for instructions as to how he may register by mail.

Any person who has no permanent residence must register at the place designated for registration by the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein he may be on the day herein named for registration.

Any person who, on account of absence at sea, or on account of absence without the territorial limits of the United States, may be unable to comply with the regulations pertaining to absentees, shall, within five days after reaching the United States, register with his proper local board or as provided in the regulations for other absentees.

Fifteen months ago the men of the country from twenty-one to thirty years of age were registered. Three months ago, and again this month, those who have just reached the age of twenty-one were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the Nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the Nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come, of a great duty and a great service for their country and for mankind.

By the men of the older group now called upon, the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and industrial life, they will realize as perhaps no others could how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right, and will know that the very records they have made render this new duty the commanding duty of their lives. They know how surely this is the Nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day and will answer it accordingly.

Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by alien allegiance; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities; above all, those who can not be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy, and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
[SEAL] ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

MR. BARUCH CONFIRMS REPORT ABOUT NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The statement made in newspapers on Thursday that the War Industries Board had been unable to approve the new school building project in New York City and other points because of shortage in materials involved was accurate as printed. The telegram printed Saturday morning in some of the New York papers as coming from the board to the effect that "report in papers is premature" referred to the fact that the official ruling has not yet been formulated, although the board has reached a decision.

This, as published, is that for the present no nonwar building enterprises can be given a priority rating except for replacement or emergency cases. The need for conservation to the point of sacrifice is so great that the board can consistently take no other course. It expects that one building will be made to do the work of two during the period of pressure.

Four Oil Storage Tanks For U. S. Army in France

The Fuel and Forage Division of the Quartermaster Corps has procured four oil tanks of 55,000 barrel capacity each, which will be shipped to France and erected there for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. These tanks will give storage for 11,000,000 gallons of oil or gasoline, an amount approximating the requirements for a period of two months.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS PLANS TO INSURE FAIR WHEAT PRICE FOR CROPS GROWN IN 1919

BASIS OF GOVERNMENT GUARANTY

Commission to be Appointed Next Spring to Report on all Factors Now or That May Then Exist To Guide Him in Decisions.

MEMORANDUM.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

In issuing to-day the Government's guaranty of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop that was guaranteed for the 1918 crop I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission, who will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three-year prewar average prices of wheat, of labor, and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and, if so, what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return. Should it then appear that an increase is deserved over the present guaranty, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

It is the desire and intention of all departments of the administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and stimulative return in order that the present acreage in wheat may be maintained.

I find a great conflict of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guaranty. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest can not be determined until the near approach to the harvest.

In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the Government) there is involved a considerable national risk. If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the Southern Hemisphere; and therefore the Government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a national loss of as much as $500,000,000 through an unsalable surplus; or, in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets.

Despite this, the desirability of assuring a supply to the world of prime breadstuffs by insuring the farmer against the fluctuations in prices that would result from the uncertainties of the present situation and from the speculation those uncertainties entail, seems to me to make the continuation of the guarantee for another year desirable. On the other hand, it is clear that before increasing this liability by large sums with the risks set forth above, and before increasing the burden of the consumer, the matter should be subjected to searching inquiry at the appropriate time—the time when the pertinent facts will be known.

I feel confident that with this preliminary fixed guarantee, and with the assurance that justice will in any event be done to the grower, he will continue the fine patriotic effort by which he has served the country hitherto; that the Government will have acted prudently; and that the consumer will be satisfied that his interests are not unduly sacrificed, but just and exhaustive consideration given to every element of the matter at the proper time.

WOODROW WILSON.

Proclamation Guaranteeing Price For the Wheat Crop Grown in 1919 Is Issued by President Wilson

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, it is provided among other things as follows:

"SEC. 14. That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized, from time to time, seasonably and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under specified conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The President shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States Grain Standards Act approved August eleventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen. The President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment; and differences in price for the several standard grades in the principal primary markets of the United States adopting number one northern spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets as the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guarantee within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section. In such regulations the President shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, and especially by section 14 thereof, do hereby find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat, and that it is essential that the producers of wheat produced within the United States shall have the benefits of the guarantee provided for in said section; and, in order to make effective the guarantee by Congress for the crop of nineteen hundred and nineteen and to assure such producers a reasonable profit, I do hereby determine and fix, and give public notice of reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the respective principal primary markets as follows, to wit:

New York, New York, two dollars and thirty-nine and a half cents ($2.39½) per bushel.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, two dollars and thirty-nine cents ($2.39) per bushel.

Baltimore, Maryland, two dollars and thirty-eight and three-quarter cents ($2.38¾) per bushel.

Newport News, Virginia, two dollars and thirty-eight and three-quarter cents ($2.38¾) per bushel.

Duluth, Minnesota, two dollars and twenty-two and one-half cents ($2.22½) per bushel.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, two dollars and twenty-one and one-half cents ($2.21½) per bushel.

Chicago, Illinois, two dollars and twenty-six cents ($2.26) per bushel.

St. Louis, Missouri, two dollars and twenty-four cents ($2.24) per bushel.

Kansas City, Missouri, two dollars and eighteen cents ($2.18) per bushel.

Omaha, Nebraska, two dollars and eighteen cents ($2.18) per bushel.

New Orleans, Louisiana, two dollars and twenty-eight cents ($2.28) per bushel.

Galveston, Texas, two dollars and twenty-eight cents ($2.28) per bushel.

Tacoma, Washington, two dollars and twenty cents ($2.20) per bushel.

Seattle, Washington, two dollars and twenty cents ($2.20) per bushel.

Portland, Oregon, two dollars and twenty cents ($2.20) per bushel.

Astoria, Oregon, two dollars and twenty cents ($2.20) per bushel.

San Francisco, California, two dollars and twenty cents ($2.20) per bushel.

Los Angeles, California, two dollars and twenty cents ($2.20) per bushel.

Salt Lake City, Utah, two dollars ($2) per bushel.

Great Falls, Montana, two dollars ($2) per bushel.

Pocatello, Idaho, two dollars ($2) per bushel.

Spokane, Washington, two dollars ($2) per bushel.

and that the guaranteed price for the other grades established under the United States grain standards act, approved August 11, 1916, based on said price for No. 1 northern spring wheat at the respective principal primary markets

(Continued on page 8.)

DECISION MADE TO REGULATE SURFACE TYPE CONDENSERS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Following a conference of the brass manufacturers with B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and [illegible] officials of the board, and representatives of the Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and a later conference of the board with the war service committee of the surface type condenser industry, it was decided, in order to conserve brass, to regulate distribution of these condensers, which are essential to ships.

Affects 45 Manufacturers.

There are about 45 manufacturers affected by the decision of the War Industries Board. They are being notified to take no further orders and enter into no new contracts for sale or to sell or deliver to any purchaser, Government or civilian, except on a permit issued by the War Industries Board. To get such a permit the proposed purchaser must show his need to the satisfaction of the board, and this need will be considered in connection with the needs of the Government in the conduct of the war.

The manufacturers will be permitted to fill, where possible, existing orders with nonferrous condenser tubes on contracts for shipment prior to January 1, 1919. On contracts after January 1, 1919, the manufacturers are urged to put steel tubes on condensers for land uses, and are directed to send immediately estimates for steel required for this purpose.

Navy and Emergency Fleet Exempt.

The Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are exempt from these orders and regulations of the War Industries Board as to condensers for ship usage, but not as to condensers for land stations.

Some months ago the Government took over control of and distribution of the turbine engine industry because of the shortage in the supply and their essential need in the Navy and Emergency Fleet war program. The nonferrous condenser is an essential integral part of the turbine, and shortage in its production caused the Navy and Emergency Fleet Corporation officials to appeal for Government regulations of production and distribution.

Effect Carefully Considered.

The effect of the taking over by the Government of the surface type condenser tube industry was considered carefully by the brass manufacturers with Mr. Baruch; Everett Morss, chief of the nonferrous tubing section; and Walter Robbins, chief of the electrical and power equipment section. It is the purpose of the Government to stimulate production to meet war needs first and supply civilian needs, if possible.

Award for Installing Refrigerator Machine

The Department of Agriculture has made the award for installing one refrigerating machine at Arlington Farm, near Rosslyn, Va., to the United Iron Works Co., Springfield, Mo., for $3,350.

Addresses of U. S. Soldiers Cited in Communique 106 for Heroism

The War Department authorizes publication of the following emergency addresses of soldiers cited in American Official Communique No. 106:

First Sergt. Hans P. Christianson, 28th Inf., Co. A.: Miss Alice Wixey, 1462 Almond Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. (Niece.)

Pvt. First Class Tixie Downham, 28th Inf., Co. B.: Mrs. Jessie Walsh, North B Street, Elwood, Ind. (Sister.)

Corpl. Abe. T. Allen, 28th Inf., Co. B.: John Allen, Leesville, La. (Father.)

Corpl. Lewis Kopaski, Infantry. (Not in file.)

Second Lieut. John H. Church, 28th Inf., Co. D.: Louis Crispin, 448 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y. (Uncle.)

Pvt. Fred L. Gunn, Med. Dept., 28th Inf.: Charles L. Gunn, 3916 Seventh Street, Meridian, Mass. (Brother.)

Pvt. John B. When, Med. Dept., Inf. (Not in file.)

Pvt. Frank J. Reynolds, Med Dept., Inf. (Not in file.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Barber, M. R. D., Inf. [Medical Dept., unassigned]: Mrs. T. L. Barber, 915 Crescent Road, Charleston, W. Va.

First Lieut. S. C. Sorenson, Inf., U. S. R.: No emergency address. Brit. 5th Army Sch., Tonten, Court.

Sergt. Maj. Jackson D. Burke, Inf. (gives 28th Inf., Co. D): Tobias B. Burke, Maloneton, Ky. (Father.)

Pvt. C. E. Whittington, 28th Inf., Co. I: Mr. P. J. Noland, Great Cacapon, W. Va. (Uncle.)

First Lieut. Walter B. Cristensen, Inf. (Not in file.)

Pvt. David O. Clapp, 28th Inf., Co. B: David Clapp, 600 West Twenty-ninth Street, Ada, Okla. (Father.)

First Lieut. W. Ross Fahring, Inf. (Not in file.)

Pvt. Henry Quinn, 137th Inf., Co. I: John Quinn, 910 Bluemont Avenue, Manhattan, Kans. (Father.)

Second Lieut. Vinton A. Dearing, Inf., 2d B., 28th Inf.: Mrs. J. L. Dearing, 1 Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, Mass. (Mother.)

Pvt. William Howe, Inf., Camp Devan's Apr. Repl. Dft.: Mrs. Jennie Howe, 45 Remsen Street, Cohoes, N. Y. (Mother.)

Pvt. Edgar Thinker, Inf. (Not in file.)

Corpl. Newel B. Davis, 28th Inf., Co. I: Elias V. Davis, 59 North Main Street, Harnell, N. Y. (Brother.)

First Sergt. Maniphe Stonecipher, 28th Inf., Co. M: Mrs. Maniphe Stonecipher, Quaka, Ill. (Wife.)

Corpl. August De Ford, 28th Inf., Co. M: Miss M. Mechan, 531 Lorman Street, Indianapolis, Ind. (Friend.)

Pvt. Emery T. Baker, 28th Inf., Br. Bn., 3d Co.: C. M. Baker, New Bloomfield, Mo. (Father.)

Corpl. Stanley Lageaise, 28th Inf., Hdq. Co. Mrs. Victoria Lageaise, 2144 West Fourth Street, Duluth, Minn. (Mother.)

Pvt. Dewey Halphen, 28th Inf., Co. I.: Joseph O. Halphen, Levert, La. (Father.)

Pvt. Morris F. Fleitz, Marines. Vincenz Fleitz, 1845 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Ky. (Father.)

Pvt. Frank G. Ward, 1st Engr., Co. D. Mrs. Annie M. Ward, 213 B Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (Mother.)

Second Lieut. Max C. Buchanan, 28th Inf., Co. D. W. H. Buchanan, 72 Crescent Street, Brockton, Mass.

Pvt. Tony Lubeck, 28th Inf., Co. I. Mrs. Tony Lubeck, 1218 Cleaver Street, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. H. E. Mosher, 28th Inf., Co. K. Stiles Burt Mosher, 54 West Mosher Street, Falconer, N. Y. (Father.)

Second Lieut. Clarence M. Drumm, 28th Inf., Co. K. W. M. Drumm, Bigelow, Kans. (Father.)

Second Lieut. Paul W. Derrickson, 28th Inf., Co. K. Mary G. Derrickson, 727 Baldwin Place, Norfolk, Va. (Mother.)

Sergt. Frank L. Medeiras, 28th Inf., Co. M. Mrs. Delfina Medeiras, 7 Blake Terrace, South Boston, Mass. (Mother.)

First Lieut. R. B. Anderson, 28th Inf., Co. A. P. W. S. Anderson, Wilson, N. C. (Father.)

Capt. Edward G. Fuller, Marines; Hamilton, Loudoun County, Va. Katherine H. Fuller, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mother.)

Capt. John F. Burnes, Marines. Mrs. Jacob Keigler, 245 Sly Avenue, Corning, N. Y. (Sister.)

Pvt. First Class Jones W. Hunter, 9th Inf., Co. G. (Can not identify.)

Sergt. First Class Arthur E. Nelson, 1st Field Sig. Bn., Co. C. Mrs. Charles E. Nelson, Hopkins, Minn.

Pvt. Ary A. Duke, 166th Inf., Co. H. Mrs. E. L. Duke, Dozier, Ala. (Mother.)

Lieut. Col. Robert J. Maxey, 28th Inf. Mrs. Lee Knowles Maxey, care of Judge Hiram Knowles, Missoula, Mont. (Wife.)

Sergt. First Class Earl G. Thoete, 1st Engrs., Co. D. Miss Leona Thoete, 3971 Parker Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Sister.)

Sergt. Bernard J. Finnerty, 165th Inf., Co. H. John Finnerty, 593 West One hundred and seventy-eighth Street, New York City. (Uncle.)

2nd Lieut. James S. Timothy, attached to 6th Marines. P. H. Timothy, Highland Falls, N. Y. (Father.)

Corpl. Robert Finnegan, 28th Inf., Co. A. Hugh Finnegan, 1712 Davis Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Father.)

WHEAT PRICE PROCLAMATION

(Continued from page 7.)

of the United States above mentioned, will assure the producers of wheat produced within the United States a reasonable profit; the guaranteed prices in the principal primary markets above mentioned being fixed by adopting No. 1 northern spring wheat or its equivalents at the principal interior markets as the basis.

For the purposes of such guaranty only I hereby fix the guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets above mentioned for the following grades of wheat, to wit: No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 durum, No. 1 hard white. The guaranteed prices at the respective principal primary markets aforesaid of all other grades of wheat established under the United States grain standards act approved August 11, 1916, shall be based on the above-guaranteed prices and bear just relation thereto.

The sums thus determined and fixed are guaranteed by the Government of the United States at the respective principal primary markets of the United States above mentioned, to every producer of wheat of any grade so established under the United States grain standards act, upon the condition that said wheat is harvested in the United States during the year 1919, and offered for sale before the 1st day of June, 1920, to such agent or employee of the United States, or other person, as may be hereafter designated, at any one of the above-mentioned cities, which are hereby declared to be the principal primary markets of the United States, and provided that such producer complies with all regulations which may be hereafter promulgated in regard to said guaranty by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	10
Wounded severely	110
Died of wounds	5
Died of disease	1
Wounded, degree undetermined	77
Total	203

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Thomas V. Stilwell. Mrs. Arthur A. Stilwell, 118 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Jerry Clayton. Miss Catherine Charles, 325 East Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Vincent Matthew Bowes. Michael Bowes, 144 Palmer Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRIVATES

Tony W. Bear. Mrs. Nettie Bear, Clearmont, Mo.

Frank L. Brooks. Mrs. Bell Brooks, 41 Armory Street, Keene, N. H.

Carl Knudson Finstad. Knude Finstad, Washburn, Wis.

Joseph Gallant. Mrs. Mary Gallant, 35 Linden Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Wasil Kovaswick. Denison Kovaswick, Grodno, Russia.

William Martel. Frank Martel, 6 Front Street, Salmon Falls, N. H.

Charles E. Sherman. Charles E. Sherman, Smith Street, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Musician Fred J. Slager. Mrs. Margaret Slager, 126 Arnett Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Howard E. Board. Mrs. Emma Board, 339 North Bridge Street, Bedford, Va.

Marvin E. Hanson. Charles F. Hanson, Grafton, N. Dak.

William V. McCaffrey. William V. McCaffrey, 149 Hallam Avenue, Washington, Pa.

George Neher. William Neher, 109 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Died of Disease.

Lieut. Garrett A. Cochran. Mrs. Garrett Cochran, 735 West Fourteenth Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Capt. Edward J. Schmidt. Mrs. Viola Helen Schmidt, 808 Hancock Street, Manitowac, Wis.

Lieut. Harry C. Hill. Dr. Elijah Hart Hill, 41 Church Street, Pittston, Pa.

Lieut. Theodore G. Lewis. Tallef Lewis, McFarland, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

William S. Buxton, A. L. D. Buxton, 400 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.

Louis Downs. Mrs. Anna Downs, 415 Jones Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

William E. Fanslow, jr. Mrs. Edythe Fanslow, 3251 South Irving Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Edward Alfred Majchczak. Mrs. Anna Majchczak, 667 Hayes Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Emil Henry Schlinker. Mrs. Bertha Schlinker, 213-215 West Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

James Short. Mrs. Emma Stoddard, 215 Farnsworth Street, Big Rapids, Mich.

Henry Robert Wallace. Mrs. Henry R. Wallace, 1807 North Mazart Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Chas. S. Bennett. John C. Bennett, 616 West Seventh Street, Tulsa, Okla.

Porter A. Dean. Mrs. Lucius Dean, Kensington, Conn.

Oscar F. Druckrey. Mrs. Louise Druckrey, R. F. D. 2, Box 59, Gillett, Wis.

Paul J. Evans. John T. Evans, 1201 Dartmouth Street, Scranton, Pa.

Summary of Casualties in Army and the Marine Corps

Total number of casualties in Army, including lists for September 1, 1918:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	4,715
Died of wounds	1,424
Died of disease	1,629
Died of accident and other causes	753
Wounded in action	12,633
Missing in action (including prisoners)	2,516
Total	23,070

Reduce died of accident and other causes two because of duplication—previously reported missing in action, now reported died in Germany.

Marine Corps Casualties.

Officers:		
Deaths	37	
Wounded	60	
Missing	1	
		98
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	871	
Wounded	1,892	
In hands of enemy	10	
Missing	123	
		2,896
		2,994

Robert E. Farmer. Robert E. Farmer, Charlotte Court House, Va.

John Earl Franey. Mrs. Bridget Franey, 235 Cass Avenue, Allouez, Wis.

George S. Fuller. Dr. John Fuller, 5 West Fayette Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Wilbur W. LaHue. Albert LaHue, 615 Thompson Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.

Louis Murphy. Mrs. C. G. Dreyer, 2001 Market Street, Hannibal, Mo.

Sam Nytroen. Miss Clara Nytroen, 1017 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Everett C. Stutzman. Chauncey A. Stutzman, Harlan, Iowa.

Clarence Waller. Henry J. Krankurd, Amherst Junction, Wis.

Frank Earl Fox. Mrs. Bertram Fox Mansor, 723 River Street, Owosso, Mich.

Charles Collins Freeman. William Richard Freeman, R. F. D. 2, Box 88, Owosso, Mich.

Stephen Mangold. John Victor Mangold, Box 357, South Kaukauna, Wis.

Master Elec. Paul M. Robillard. A. Robillard, 149 State Street, New London, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Harold Edward Anderson. Mrs. Caroline Anderson, 230 Feltus Street, South Amboy, N. J.

John Bagley. L. F. Bagley, Centralia, Mo.

Arthur E. Baker. O. N. Baker, 19 Woodbury Street, Beverley, Mass.

Joseph Beck. Mrs. Mary Hanikos, 2902 West Forest Street, Chicago, Ill.

William Bell. John Bell, 206 Vine Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Howard Benge. Sam Benge, London, Ky.

Arthur W. Benhart. Peter Benhart, Taylor, Nebr.

William Bezdon. Mrs. Helen Jublowski, 4924 Hutchinson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Crawford Jacob Bonnell. George Harvey Bonnell, 606 Prudden Building, Lansing, Mich.

Arthur H. Bretscher. Gustav C. Bretschef, 1139 West Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill.

Othar Burnett. Mrs. Alice Burnett, R. F. D. 1, Turner Station, Ky.

Stephen H. Cartwright. Stephen H. Cartwright, Fairfield, N. C.

Joseph Colbert. Mrs. M. Colbert, 27 Dickerson Street, Somerville, Mass.

John Drouse. Ignatz Drouse, Pinconning, Mich.

Frank B. Edwards. Miss Fannie Edwards, Palo, Mich.

Joseph Edwards. Mrs. Anna Sitzes, Onaway, Mich.

Robert W. Hahn. Mrs. Eugene Lehman, 550 South Center, Pottsville, Pa.

William R. Holden. Maybell Bruns, Creston, Colo.

Ignacz Perzek. Alex Mieczczymski, 266 Thirty-fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ralph L. Reynolds. Mrs. Ralph L. Reynolds, 1209 Dewey Avenue, Beloit, Wis.

Joseph Rozzy. Mrs. Caroline Rozzy, Church Street, Masontown, Pa.

Kenneth Thorn. Tyler Thorn, R. F. D. No. 2, Eau Claire, Wis.

Clarence J. Wagner. Mrs. Allen Wagner, Hamburg, Pa.

Cameron E. Waite. Mrs. Martha Oberdorf, 146 East Front Street, Danville, Pa.

Edward Eddie Walther. Mrs. Christiana Walther, 1488 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gus Fred Wiesner. August Wiesner, R. F. D. No. 4, Thorpe, Wis.

Thomas J. Wiley. Mrs. Laura Wiley, 1500 North Luzerne Street, Baltimore, Md.

Walter Zalazowski. Tulful Kriwfcik, 903 Grand Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry E. Zorn. William F. Zorn, 1726 Dayton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Howard Reid Case. Mrs. Cynthia Case, 446 Anne Street, Flint, Mich.

James R. Collins. Mrs. Olie Curry, 5327 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph E. Crosswhite. Walter Crosswhite, Versailles, Mo.

Glen L. Davidson. Mrs. Ida Davidson, 637 Courman Avenue, Owosso, Mich.

John H. Davis. Mrs. Linda Davis, 2132 St. Daggett Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Devine. Mrs. Ella Devine, 20 Magazine Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Douglas. George Douglas, 420 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Anthony A. Dunkel. Mrs. Florence Dunkel, 1245 North Robey Street, Chicago, Ill.

George Lewis Durham. Mrs. Dale McLaughlin, Box 71, Carleton, Mich.

Cyriel Emerck. Andie Emerck, 11 Durrand Street, Detroit, Mich.

Goilord E. Farnum. Mrs. Ella Farnum, Sumner, Iowa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

William W. Fields. Edwin C. Fields, 213 East Twenty-fourth Street, Baltimore, Md.

Harry Joseph Foley. Emma Foley, 500 Grand River, Detroit, Mich.

Edward Fry[illegible]nski. Mrs. Annie Radamski, 74 Eighth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Norman L. Gerges. Jeremiah Gerges, R. F. D. No. 2, Telford, Montgomery County, Pa.

Arthur Harris. James Cash, Ottawa, Ky.

Joseph J. Hein. Nicholas J. Hein, 1511 Pratt Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Forrest Humble. Mrs. Etta Humble, Cowpen, S. C.

Joseph Isaac. Miss Margaret Isaac, Box 165, Manistique, Mich.

Warren Peter Juhl. Mrs. Anna Anderson Juhl, Box 98, Watervliet, Mich.

William J. Kelly. Joseph Kelly, 6040 Naudiaun Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harry Kilbey. Charles Kilbey, 595 Bowen Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Jack Kirby. Mrs. Liby Kirby, Frankfort, Mich.

Joseph Kozicki. John Kozicki, 12 South Main Street, Ashley, Pa.

Arthur L. La Fleur. Mrs. Arthur L. La Fleur, Constable Street, Malone, N. Y.

Claude Landstra. John Lanstra, 552 Franklin Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Roe Franklin Lawton. Mrs. Lucia Lawton, 646 Broadway Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Joseph James Leavy, jr. Joseph James Leavy, sr., 926 Maple Street, Albion, Mich.

Morris Lederman. Mrs. Toby Lederman, 53 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank Lis. Carl Bochniak, 93 Grove Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Thomas F. McBride. William McBride, 2221 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Archie E. McDonald. A. N. McDonald, Werner, N. Dak.

Julio Merola. Miss Nellie O'Brein, 1815 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Danver Mullins. Scott E. Mullins, Blair, Ohio.

Normal J. Murphy. Thomas Murphy, 925 North Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

John E. Myers. Mrs. Lotitia Myers, 473 Paoli Avenue, Roxbourough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hans C. Nedlose. Hans Lythjohan, R. F. D. 1, Box 66, Stoughton, Wis.

Leslie Noe. Mrs. Pearl Noe, 871 Western Avenue, Covington, Ky.

Joseph M. Osborne. Jesse Osborne, Blair, Nebr.

Brigido Pena. Mrs. Margurite Benabidez Pena, Rodey, N. Mex.

John Pfiester. Albert Schneider, Cambria, Wis.

Don Pittenger. Glenn Pittenger, Hudson, Mich.

Harry Henry Pohlmann. Herbert Thomas Hines, Preston, Kans.

Faffell Rispoli. Mrs. Andrew Rispoli, 46 Barker Street, West New Brighton, N. Y.

Fred Ross. William Ross, Shawano, Wis.

Henry Scheffus. Henry Scheffus, 2825 South Karlov Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Norman E. Scogin. Mrs. Josie Reeves, Batesville, Miss.

Stephen Vaughn Shipman. Mrs. Ellen Mercy Shipman, R. F. D. 1, Bangor, Mich.

Howard W. Shue. Mrs. Dora Shue, Schaefferstown, Pa.

Oliver C. Smith. Mrs. Howard A. Smith, 70 East Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y.

Frank D. Stebbins. Thurston E. Stebbins, 602 North Shiawassee Street, Owosso, Mich.

Ben Steen. Semandres Steen Richards, Colo.

Edgar Sturgis. Miss Lena Sturgis, R. F. D. 4, St. John, Mich.

Richard S. Tappenden. Mrs. Mary G. Schrader, 1427 Edgewater Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Claude H. Taylor. Charles H. Taylor, 731 West Third Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Howard D. Peckham. Mrs. Harriett Wise, Villisca, Iowa.

Lieut. Robert H. Wilson, jr. Robert H. Wilson, 142 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sergt. Vilas E. Dinger. John Dinger, R. F. D. 4, New Bethlehem, Pa.

Sergt. Thomas E. O'Neill. Mrs. Mary Kennedy, Pomona, Cal.

Sergt. John Price. Harry Hartmann, 1915 Goodfellow Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Corpl. Fred D. Alldredge. Mrs. Fred D. Alldredge, 1031 Fifty-ninth Street, Oakland, Cal.

Corpl. Benton Anderson. Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley, R. F. D. No. 2, Worthington, W. Va.

Corpl. William Duncan Briggs. Mrs. H. H. Briggs, Mount Leonard, Mo.

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Corpl. Albert Engleman. Mrs. Rose Engleman, 26 Chester Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Marcellus A. Fisher. Mrs. Gertrude V. Fisher, 3338 Prospect Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Corpl. Arthur M. Foley. Mrs. Ida S. B. Foley, Ascunsion Parrish, Barton, La.

Corpl. Louis Kanstant. Mike Kanstant, 403 Dyar Street, Hamtramch, Mich.

Corpl. Albert Ronschke. Mrs. Pauline Ronschke, 375 Lawton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corpl. Leroy M. Willman. Forest L. Willman, 2130 Harrington Avenue, Alhambra, Cal.

Corpl. Frank Wolinski. Mrs. Marie Wolinski, 1343 Wade Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Lawrence J. Zeller. August Zeller, 253 West One hundred and twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bugler Clyde O'Neil House. Edward House, Henry, W. Va.

Mech. John P. Burns. Peter W. Burns, 719 Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Mus. James Weirich. Mrs. Jacob R. Welrich, 104 Market Street, Middletown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Myer Abelson. Abraham Abelson, 2203 Eighth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Abraham Akavia. Aaron Eisenman, 611 West One hundred and fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

John Alcorn. Mrs. Betty Alcorn, Catlin, Ill.

Frank Anderson. Mrs. Nancy Anderson, Colson, Ky.

Arthur T. Barry. Mrs. Evelyn Bjoyrkman, 8 Hooper Street, Worcester, Mass.

William A. Bertsch. Mrs. William A. Bertsch, R. F. D. No. 13, Dayton, Ohio.

Sherman Bise. Mrs. Bammer Bise, Dante, Va.

James Blaylock. Mrs. Mary Foster, Blakes, Mathews County, Va.

Tom Brock. George Brock, R. F. D. No. 1, Newport, Ark.

Charles W. Burgess. Miss Helen Burgess, 1 Pearl Street, North Weymouth, Mass.

Ralph Carr. George W. Carr, Judsonia, Ark.

Tony Desandre. Mrs. Jennie Desandre, 171 Springdale Avenue, Meriden, Conn.

Henry F. Dietz. Mrs. Julia Fay Dietz, Box 115, Wharton, N. J.

Verdie Oden Eckel. Francis Weedon Eckel, Iola, Ill.

Lowe K. Edwards. Horace Edwards, Buffalo, S. C.

Paul Evans. B. T. Evans, R. F. D. No. 2, Albany, Mo.

Peter J. Gallacher. Thomas J. Gallacher, 190 Green Point Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Max Grabman. Mrs. Yetta Grabman, 1747 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Abe Greenberg. Mrs. Katie Greenberg, 87 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emory Alber Hall. John Edward Hall, Diana, W. Va.

Maston O. Hall. Mrs. Martha E. Hall, Mayfield, Ky.

Charlie Hamilton. Will Hamilton, R. F. D. No. 1, Monroe, Va.

William J. Heinz. John Heinz, Bartley, Nebr.

Lewis A. Heitz. Mrs. Marie Heitz, R. F. D. No. 1, Sparta, Mich.

Fred Hirsch. Jacob Hirsch, 332 East Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph Hutton. Mrs. Mary Ann Hutton, 633 Lake Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Edwin T. Jelsch. Mrs. Emily Eyre, 505 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert B. Jobe. Mrs. William W. Jobe, Box 60, New Florence, Pa.

Edward J. Kerr. Mrs. Jennie Kerr, Coal Valley, Pa.

Louis H. Kettler. Mrs. Rhoda Kettler, 114 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Ind.

James F. Lamie. Mrs. Mary Lamie, Coal City, Ill.

Carl E. Larson. Hans Larson, Bruce, Wis.

August Loesel. Wilhelm Loesel, Cochrane, Wis.

Daniel Samuel McKinley. Peter McKinley, Dora, Mo.

George McKinney. George W. McKinney, Evelyn, Ky.

Thomas E. Mahnken. Mrs. Ida B. Mahnken, 658 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Fred J. Mills. Mrs. Fred J. Mills, Sanderson, Fla.

Enrico Monzo. Tony Monzo, 814 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carl H. Moses. Mrs. Sarah Moses, Carter, S. Dak.

Robert Murray. Mrs. Robert Murray, 101 John Street, Harrison, N. J.

Charles C. Nettles. Mrs. Hattie J. Nettles, Dora, Ark.

Alvy R. Owen. Albert H. Owen, Elgin, Tex.

Norman Rabe. Henry Rabe, 435 John Street, Whiting, Ind.

William J. Scott. Mrs. Catherine Scott, 1135 Bay Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Saul M. Singer. Miss Rose Plotkin, 127 Monmouth Street, Newark, N. J.

Ralph M. Sleator. Mrs. D. B. Morrison, 954 Washington Avenue, Mobile, Ala.

Joseph Sobot. Alex Nathalets, 109 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Tilden Sutherland. Mrs. Sally Sutherland, Bee, Va.

James Taft. John W. Taft, Henry Street, Uxbridge, Mass.

Eugene Thomas Tolley. Mrs. Willie Anna Tolley, R. F. D. No. 1, Leesville, Va.

John Vandersommen. Mrs. Juliette Vandersommen, Barton, Belmont County, Ohio.

Edward Vanover. Mrs. Chrystal Vanover, general delivery, Gallatin, Mo.

Angelo Verdi. Mrs. Rose Verdi, 12 Kippy Street, Everett, Mass.

William White. Mrs. Sarah E. White, 1787 West Fifty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

George E. Wilhelm. Mrs. Josephine Wilhelm Hartman, R. F. D. No. 4, Evansville, Ind.

Guy Wilson. Charles F. Wilson, Mechanic Street, Sanford, Me.

Spencer A. Winfrey. Peter B. Winfrey, De Witt, Mo.

James S. Wyrick. Oscar Whitten, R. F. D. B., West Terre Haute, Ind.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	51
Missing in action	57
Wounded severely	121
Died of wounds	14
Wounded, degree undetermined	88
Died of disease	5
Total	336

Killed in Action.

Capt. Orville L. Anderson. Mrs. O. L. Anderson, care of Russell Strain, Great Falls, Mont.

LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph W. Emery, jr. J. W. Emery, 1677 Main Street, Quincy, Ill.

Gerald F. Kelly. Fred A. Kelly, Marietta, Ohio.

Lee H. Wall. Nicholas Wall, 2001 College Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles T. Gardner. Mrs. Joie B. Gardner, 211 East College Street, Louisville, Ky.

SERGEANTS.

James Sebo. George Sebo, Kossuth Colony, Dayton, Ohio.

William Lesselyoung. Mrs. Mary Lesselyoung, 200 Vine Street, Marshfield, Wis.

Roy Vingers. Mrs. Minnie Vingers, 1305 South Sixth Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Corpl. Albert Edward Wetherell. Mrs. Jesse Lillian Hall, 410 Howard Street, Saginaw, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Adams. Annie Adams, 1438 Mohawk Street, Chicago, Ill.

Homer A. Armstrong. Alex J. Brown, Philomath, Oreg.

Wells Armstrong. G. W. Armstrong, R. F. D. No. 1, Ridgefield, Wash.

Guy C. Burson. Mrs. Lizzie Burson, 114 Oak Street, Casper, Wyo.

Daniel F. Callahan. Daniel Callahan, 146 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.

Charles Joseph Casey. Richard Casey, 938 Winton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Moses J. Collette. Mrs. A. Collette, 4 Temple Street, Spencer, Mass.

Stanley Coryell. John Degrand Coryell, Browntown, Wis.

Thomas J. Coughlin. Mrs. Thomas Melvin, 1906 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Walter H. Creasey. William Creasey, Custer, Wash.

Thomas F. Cunningham. Mrs. J. W. Cunningham, Fairfield, Mont.

Earl Elliott. Mrs. E. C. Elliott, Hanley, N. Mex.

Walter Frederick Etue. Mrs. Oliver Etue, 513 Ketchum Street, Bay City, Mich.

James Fields. George Fields, Permit, W. Va.

Fred Fuerback. Mrs. Mary Fuerback, 616 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

James E. Goldthorpe. Herbert Goldthorpe, 37 Cross Street, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Alfred Gross. Mrs. Louisa Gross, R. F. D. No. 3, Shawano, Wis.

Charles E. Higgins. Harry Higgins, Champion, Alberta, Canada.

Roy Hopp. Mrs. Mable Hopp, 835 Thirteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Albert Lams. Victor Lams, 175 East Third Street, Superior, Wis.

Herman Leistikow. Paul Leistikow, 455 Fortieth Street, North Milwaukee, Wis.

Angeles Soulis. Andrew Cabilla, P. O. box 103, Tehachapi, Cal.

Leo Szczepanski. Lawrence Szczepanski, R. F. D. No. 1, box 134, Auburn, Mich.

Jean B. Hourcaillon. G. M. Hourcaillon, 1055 Vadencia Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Leonard A. Knutson. Andrew Knutson, Sister Bay, Wis.

Angelo Leberace. John Leberace, Cottage Lane, Concord, Mass.

Robert Luecke. Viola Luecke, Shawano, Wis.

Douglas McCloskey. Charles McCloskey, Carson City, Mich.

Hugh A. Manchester. William C. Manchester, 219 Winewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Murray Mason. Mrs. Ella Mason, Blanchardville, Wis.

Merton Maynard. John Maynard, Lodi, Wis.

Herman Otto Pardee. Mrs. Ellen Tovatt, 1406 North Johnson Street, Bay City, Mich.

Charles E. Peebles. Mrs. Laura B. Peebles, Crystal City, Mo.

Elmer J. Perkins. Alfred E. Perkins, Baltic Mine, Houghton, Mich.

Peter Petronis. Anthony Petronis, 2825 Marine Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

George J. Rutter. Mrs. W. C. Rutter, 737 Monroe Street, Seattle, Wash.

James H. Schooley. E. E. Schooley, Zillah, Wash.

Edwards Van Hecke. Alvie Van Hecke, 527 West Twenty-eighth Place, Chicago, Ill.

Ira W. Walker. Arthur S. Walker, Thorndale, Tex.

Elsworth E. Welch. Mrs. Mary C. Welch, R. F. D. No. 1, Dallas, Pa.

Peter Wirketis. Sophie Gintalaite, 2310 Leavett Street, Chicago, Ill.

Julius Wozenski. Frank Wozenski, 288 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Clyde Burley. Mrs. H. M. Burley, Big Run, Pa.

Mechanic John R. Strasbough. William Strasbough, Dilltown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William E. Bateman. William T. Bateman, Mountain Top, Ark.

Frank B. Ewell. Mrs. Cecila Ewell, 125 Watkins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles H. Murphy. Charles Murphy, R. F. D., No. 4, Rushford, Minn.

Albert H. Pohlman. Otto Pohlman, Seward, Nebr.

Auis Porter. Mrs. Alice Porter, Quality, Ky.

Harrison Townsend. Mrs. Francis Townsend, R. F. D. No. 4, Seymour, Tenn.

Charles H. Waltz. E. H. Waltz, 2627 East Curtain Street, Penbrook, Pa.

Charles H. Wunsch. Mrs. Annie Wunsch, 2721 Missouri Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Walter W. Abrams. Mrs. Clara Abrams, R. F. D. No. 1, Deep Creek, Wash.

James Willard Blanchard. William Henry Blanchard, 1123 Third Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ira Jackson. Mrs. Carline M. Clark, R. F. D. No. 1, Babcock, Ga.

Joseph Jordan. Mrs. Agnes Kellker, 141 Third Street, Bangor, Me.

Died of Disease.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. John M. Klingensmith. Mrs. Maggie M. Klingensmith, Treemont Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.

Sergt. Morris M. Rowley. Mrs. Mauda J. Holland, Stockton, Md.

PRIVATES.

John L. Anderson. Mrs. Ruby Anderson, Korbel, Humboldt County, Cal.

Thomas A. Cunningham. Margaret Cunningham, Kirkland Road, Cambridge, Mass.

John D. McPherson. Mrs. Mary McPherson, 45 Homewood Avenue, West Toledo, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Leon M. Gurda. Mrs. Leon M. Gurda, 920 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

John W. Agnor. Miss Bessie Agnor, Kerrs Creek, Va.

Eli Gebbard. John Gebbard, McKee, Ky.

Clarence R. Lanham. John B. Lanham, R. F. D. No. 2, Lebanon, Ky.

Ralph P. Layne. James N. Layne, 4022 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Alonzo M. Martin. Mrs. R. S. Cundiff. Union Hall, Va.

John Norton. Mrs. Mary Magee, 105 Darling Street, Central Falls, R. I.

Martin F. O'Hara. Mrs. Ed Brogan, 1225 Franklin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mede I. Roberts. Mrs. Jos. E. Roberts, Richdale, Mass.

Thomas A. Sessions. Joseph A. Sessions, Heber, Utah.

Fred Sexton. Mrs. Eldora Sexton, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 74, Oneida, Tenn.

Royal P. Steinbacher. Silvester Steinbacher, 2233 Johnson Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Lonnie C. Tucker. Henry Tucker, Monroe, N. C.

Albert August Ullenberg. Ben Ullenberg, 919 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Harold W. Baldwin. Clarence Baldwin, 57 Bartlett Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Jesse R. Blair. W. H. Blair, Shorn Street, Evansville, Ind.

Tony Desalvo. Columbia Pisano, 308 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.

George A. Goodwin. Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Joseph J. Hack, jr. Joseph Hack, sr., 503 Messer Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Clarence M. Kyle. Mrs. Nettie Kyle, Welch, W. Va.

John W. Leidinger. Mrs. Jennie Leidinger, 249 Lexington Street, East Boston, Mass.

Chester A. Logan. Arthur A. Logan, Harlem, Ga.

Samuel L. McAdams. Mrs. Lena Kelly, Haversville, Ky.

Franklin L. Miller. Louis Miller, 343 Prospect Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Joe W. Moss. Hubert Moss, 1309 Sixth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

Thomas Murphy. Charles Murphy, Monroe, Wis.

Clarence P. Noe. Rufus K. Noe, Wetmore, Kans.

John B. Purdy. L. Eugene Ward, Brodhead, Wis.

Dick R. Ragsdale. John L. Ragsdale, 2731 Ferris Street, Dallas, Tex.

John D. Reuter. Peter Larelley, Custer County, Mont.

William Theune. Peter Theune, Cedar Grove, Wis.

Frank Wieczorkowsky. Mrs. Josephine Wieczorkowsky, South Amboy, N. J.

Frank J. Winston. Will Winston, Star City, Ark.

Charlie Stuckey. W. L. Stuckey, Okeechobee, Fla.

Bugler Lee D. Merrill. William Merrill, Pardeeville, Wis.

MECHANICS.

Fred J. Allen. Charlie Jeffries, 210 Oakley Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

Vernon Trumbly. Moses Trumbly, general delivery, Geary, Okla.

Joseph O. Tyzak. Victor Tyzak, 1137 North Richmond Street, Chicago, Ill.

William J. Willett. James Willett, New Haven, Ky.

WAGONER.

Fred M. Prast. Mrs. Alvina Prast, 2009 East Michigan Street, Michigan City, Ind.

PRIVATES.

James Albano. Mrs. Corterino Stratero, West Rutland, Vt.

Raymond G. Alpers. George H. Alpers, Nevada City, Cal.

Siguard Anderson. Mrs. Hilda Hanser, 1332 Roscoe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Peter Panazes Angerinos. The Purser S. S. *Fairhaven, Fairhaven* S. S., Seattle, Wash.

Earl R. Angstadt. Jacob L. Angstadt, 1135 Green Street, Reading, Pa.

Michele Antonio. Anibale Asti, general delivery, Freeport, Pa.

Ora A. Baldwin. James B. Baldwin, McLeansboro, Ill.

Kenneth L. Brookings. Sub. D. Brookings, Monticello, Ark.

Odar A. Busby. Mrs. Mary Tollett, general delivery, Tabler, Okla.

James A. Butterfield. Mrs. Butterfield, 28 Everett Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Claude F. Chapman. Homer Chapman, Qulin, Mo.

Charles L. Cochran. Edgar F. Cochran, 6217 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Henry Cohen. Jacob J. Cohen, 5425 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Edward N. Corliss. John Corliss, *Melville*, torpedo tender, United States Navy.

Harold N. Cunefare. Mrs. Lula Cunefare, 1806 North Madison Street, Peoria, Ill.

Nathan K. Currie. Robert Currie, Bravo, Mich.

Dewey Davis. John P. Davis, 539 South Center Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Frank J. Anderson. Mrs. Ole W. Anderson, 306 Second Street, Ludington, Mich.

Frank N. Bennett. Mrs. Emma J. Seeley, general delivery, La Jolla, Cal.

George J. Carda. Mrs. Agnes Carda, Enid, Mont.

Joaquin Chavez. Mrs. Bolarita Lucero, Corrio, N. Mex.

William H. Coffin. Dick Coffin, Levering, Mich.

Joseph J. Connors. Patrick Connors, 75 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eugene T. Cormier. Mrs. Georgine Cormier, 70 Rand Street, Central Falls, R. I.

George W. Craven. Miss Nellie Craven, 1102 Washington Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Carl E. Erickson. Fred Erickson, New Sweden, Me.

Salvatore Ferraro. Mrs. Vittoria Farina, 1649 Barnes Avenue, New York, N. Y.

William J. Gordon. James Gordon, 1334 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John A. Grotzke. Julius Grotzke, 513 West Carroll Street, Portage, Wis.

Thomas Philip Kicher. Milton Kicher, Sykesville, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

August Knopp. Mrs. August Knopp, 331 South Academy Street, Janesville, Wis.
Edmund J. Prendergast. Miss Mary Prendergast, 424 East Forty-eighth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Logan Qualls. Jesse A. Langston, Harlowton, Mont.
Daniel T. Sullivan. John T. Sullivan, 422 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.
Pablo Tabares. Garcia Tabares, Tolocaldihe, Yulco, Mexico.
James Francis Waldron. Mrs. Mary Anna Waldron, 122 Thompson Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Reuben H. Dransfield. Miss Elsie Dransfield, 229 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ginard M. Duplechan. Mrs. Ida Duplechan, Fort Barre, La.
Arthur J. Ellingson. Mrs. Josie Estenson, Climax, Minn.
Stephen W. Ferris. Michael Ferris, 113 Hickory Street, Scranton, Pa.
Vincent Glecewicz. Walter Glecewicz, 1749 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Eugene Gignac. Peter Gignac, 38 River Street, Franklin, N. H.
Donald L. Gilbert. Robert M. Gilbert, R. F. D. No. 2, Alanson, Mich.
Claude M. Gray. William H. Gray, Hillsboro, Oreg.
Perry F. Griffen. W. A. Griffen, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
Miles Grubic. Nick Grubic, 270 Court Street, Portland, Oreg.
Robert A. Hollander. Max Letter, 47 Johnson Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Chester F. Hopkins. J. M. Hopkins, Mize, Miss.
Burton G. Horr. Sadie Horr, 127 Stone Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Henry G. Hubbard. John J. Hubbard, Star Route, Tallahassee, Fla.
Morrell B. Jackson. James Jackson, Calico Rock, Ark.
Maurice Joy. Miss Maud A. Joy, 5204 Telephone Road, Houston, Tex.
Ernest W. Lambert. Mrs. Ella Lambert, School Street, South Acton, Mass.
Arthur J. LeClerc. Ubald LeClerc, 26 Third Street, Auburn, Me.
Walter Leszczynski. Mrs. Helen Leszczynski, 884 Tenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rollin Livick. Robert Livick, Edgerton, Wis.
Michael McEntee. Mrs. Ellen McEntee, 464 Spencer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Harry Spencer McKitrick. Elmer McKitrick, 1298 Holmden Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
John J. O'Neill. Mrs. Margaret O'Neill, 38 Cossett Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Clyde R. Peterson. Charles Peterson, Roberts, Ill.
William M. Ragland. Mrs. Francis S. Ragland, Chickasha, Okla.
Paul Sammons. Henry Sammons, Gibson, Ga.
Israel Sedofsky. Rose Hurvitz, 31 Moore Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leonard L. Smith. Alfred A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Lagrange, Ind.
William Strecker. Justan Peterson, 915 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ambrose Tate. Onozime Tate, Morrow, La.
Emmett E. Thompson. Amos Thompson, La Garde, Ala.
Joseph Turro. Mrs. Mary Turro, Avenue B, Avon Park, Stratford, Conn.
Donald F. Watt. Mrs. Ida E. Watt, 711 West Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
Jesse Williams. Robert Williams, Hornbeck, La.
Earl R. Wiseman. George Wiseman, Ewing, Nebr.
George Matzko. Mrs. Susana Toman, 9 South Water Street, East Port Chester, Conn.
Roman Okraska. Manteaus Okraska, 111 Lynman Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Stanly Olinski. Joseph Olinski, 502 Mechanic Street, Albion, Mich.
Luther H. Richards. Mrs. Kaite Richards, Bramwell, W. Va.
Edward W. Rogers. Fred Rogers, Hawkeye, Mass.
Edwin J. Shaw. Samuel Shaw, 7 Albion Court, Gloucester, Mass.
Raymond V. Spencer. Mrs. Anna Jayne, Lacyville, Pa.
George F. Taaffe. F. G. Taaffe, 150 Island Avenue, Keene, N. H.
Gray E. Whisenhunt. Miss Cora Whisenhunt, Ada, Okla.
Joseph Zach. Mrs. Lilly Zach, 4949 Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Shores E. Clinard. Mrs. Shores E. Clinard, 48 Brotherton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

John Baker. Vana Brack, Lancaster, Ky.
Lawrence F. Brock. Mrs. Lena Brock, 10 Prospect Street, Baldwinsville, Mass.
Michael Prisman. Barnet Prisman, 534 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William L. Richard. William Richard, 4258 Powelton Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Earl Barcus. Mrs. Edith Barcus, 110 West Seminary Street, Liberty, Ind.
Joseph William Barteck. Miss Helen Barteck, Bitumen, Pa.
Willard Cline. Mrs. Leota Christman, 205 Grant Avenue, Joliet, Ill.
Warren Flansburg. Mrs. Emma Flansburg, 1317 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Paul F. Haworth. Frank Haworth, Elwood, Nebr.
Anton S. Heupel. Mrs. Mary Heupel, 507 Twenty-first Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
John J. MacLellan. Mrs. Josephine MacLellan, 6 Winter Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Joseph S. Sikora. Mrs. Anna Sikora, 1082 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Harry Vliet. Mrs. Myrtle Hannigan, 210 Elm Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mechanician James Deguelle. Ed Deguelle, Olathe, Colo.

PRIVATES.

Corbit Adkins. Mrs. Roxey Adkins, Export, W. Va.
Domenick Anatola. Mrs. Angela Pagona, 129 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert Anderson. Mrs. Ben A. Anderson, 901 Pearl Street, Belvidere, Ill.
Harry Ashcroft. Bertha May Thomas, 126 Walnut Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Harry O. Beattie. Mrs. Phoebe Landman, Jamaica, Vt.
Gerald A. Bedwell. T. J. Bedwell, 708 East Second Street, Indianola, Iowa.
Bernard J. Behringer. Mrs. Elizabeth Behringer, 124 Lafayette Street, St. Marys, Pa.
Victor Bershinsky. Miss Mary Bershinsky, 62 Tenth Street, North Chicago, Ill.
William Billengren. Mrs. Emma Billengren, 956 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George L. Blacker. Simon Blacker, Allerton, Ill.
John J. Blaser. Ernest Blaser, R. F. D. No. 4, Cresco, Iowa.
Raymond Gideon Bomgardner. Mrs. Effa Bomgardner, 9 North Thirteenth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Holland P. Boyd. Mrs. Nancy C. Boyd, Davenport, Va.
Frank Buckingham. A. Buckingham, Princeton, Minn.
Conrad A. F. Burkel. John C. Burkel, Reese, Mich.
Leonard A. Knutson. Andrew Knutson, Sister Bay, Wis.
Angelo Leberace. John Leberace, Cottage Lane, Concord, Mass.
Robert Luecke. Viola Luecke, Shawano, Wis.
Douglas McCloskey. Charles McCloskey, Carson City, Mich.
Hugh A. Manchester. William C. Manchester, 219 Winewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Murry Mason. Mrs. Ella Mason, Blanchardville, Wis.
Merton Maynard. John Maynard, Lodi, Wis.
Herman Otto Pardee. Mrs. Ellen Tovatt, 1406 North Johnson Street, Bay City, Mich.
Charles E. Peebles. Mrs. Laura B. Peebles, Crystal City, Mo.
Elmer J. Perkins. Alfred F. Perkins, Baltic Mine, Houghton, Mich.
Peter Petronis. Anthony Petronis, 2825 Marine Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
George J. Rutter. Mrs. W. C. Rutter, 737 Monroe Street, Seattle, Wash.
James H. Schooley. E. E. Schooley, Zillah, Wash.
Edwards Van Hecke. Alvie Van Hecke, 527 West Twenty-eighth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Ira W. Walker. Arthur S. Walker, Thorndale, Tex.
Elsworth E. Welch. Mrs. Mary C. Welch, R. F. D. No. 1, Dallas, Pa.
Peter Wirkutis. Sophie Gintalaite, 2310 Leavett Street, Chicago, Ill.
Julius Wozenski. Frank Wozenski, 288 Elm Street, Westfield, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

Corpl. Clyde Burley. Mrs. H. M. Burley, Big Run, Pa.
Mechanician John R. Strasbough. William Strasbough, Dilltown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William E. Bateman. William T. Bateman, Mountain Top, Ark.
Frank B. Ewell. Mrs. Cecila Ewell, 125 Watkins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Murphy. Charles Murphy, R. F. D. 4, Rushford, Minn.
Albert H. Pohlman. Otto Pohlman, Seward, Nebr.
Anis Porter. Mrs. Alice Porter, Quality, Ky.
Harrison Townsend. Mrs. Frances Townsend, R. F. D. 4, Seymour, Tenn.
Charles H. Waltz. E. H. Waltz, 2627 East Curtain Street, Penbrook, Pa.
Charles H. Wunsch. Mrs. Annie Wunsch, 2721 Missouri Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Walter W. Abrams. Mrs. Clara Abrams, R. F. D. 1, Deep Creek, Wash.
James Willard Blanchard. William Henry Blanchard, 1123 Third Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ira Jackson. Mrs. Carline M. Clark, R. F. D. 1, Babcock, Ga.
Joseph Jordan. Mrs. Agnes Kelker, 141 Third Street, Bangor, Me.

Died of Disease.

Batn. Sergt. Maj. John M. Klingensmith. Mrs. Maggie M. Klingensmith, Tremont Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
Sergt. Morris M. Rowley. Mrs. Manda J. Holland, Stockton, Md.

PRIVATES.

John L. Anderson. Mrs. Ruby Anderson, Korbel, Humboldt County, Cal.
Thomas A. Cunningham. Margaret Cunningham, Kirkland Road, Cambridge, Mass.
John D. McPherson. Mrs. Mary McPherson, 45 Homewood Avenue, West Toledo, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Leon M. Gurda. Mrs. Leon M. Gurda, 920 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

John W. Agnor. Miss Bessie Agnor, Kerrs Creek, Pa.
Eli Gebbard. John Gebbard, McKee, Ky.
Clarence R. Lanham. John B. Lanham, R. F. D. 2, Lebanon, Ky.
Ralph P. Layne. James N. Layne, 4022 North Hamlin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Alonzo M. Martin. Mrs. R. S. Cundiff, Union Hall, Va.
John Norton. Mrs. Mary Magee, 105 Darling Street, Central Falls, R. I.
Martin F. O'Hara. Mrs. Ed. Brogan, 1225 Franklin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mode I. Roberts. Mrs. Joseph E. Roberts, Richdale, Mass.
Thomas A. Sessions. Joseph A. Sessions, Heber, Utah.
Fred Sexton. Mrs. Eldora Sexton, R. F. D. 1, Box. 74, Oneida, Tenn.
Royal P. Steinbacher. Silvester Steinbacher, 2233 Johnson Street, Williamsport, Pa.
Lonnie C. Tucker. Henry Tucker, Monroe, N. C.
Albert August Ullenberg. Ben Ullenberg, 919 Grove Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Harold W. Baldwin. Clarence Baldwin, 57 Bartlett Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Jesse R. Blair. W. H. Blair, Shorn Street, Evansville, Ind.
Tony Desalvo. Columbia Pisano, 308 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.
George A. Goodwin. Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Joseph J. Hack, jr. Joseph Hack, sr., 503 Messer Street, Rhinelander, Wis.
Clarence M. Kyle. Mrs. Nettie Kyle, Welch, W. Va.
John W. Leidinger. Mrs. Jennie Leidinger, 249 Lexington Street, East Boston, Mass.
Chester A. Logan. Arthur A. Logan, Harlem, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Charles Abe Abrahams. Mrs. Sarah Abrams, Kane, Pa.
Alfred M. Anderson. Louis Anderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Rubicon, Wis.
Curtis Ferdinand Anderson. Miss Ruth Robinson, Kane, Pa.
Samuel J. Austin. Mrs. James Austin, Ligonier, Pa.
Edward G. A. Bailey. Mrs. Emma Bailey, Merced, Cal.
George D. Baker. John G. Baker, 212 South Eighth Street, Peoria, Ill.
Willie K. Barlar. Mrs. S. A. Barlar, 2952 First Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
Ezra J. Barrett. Mrs. Agnes Barrett, 28 Fountain Street, Worcester, Mass.
Theodore Battista. Daniel Battista, 319 East One hundred and fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Clarence Barrett. Mrs. Anna Barrett, 755 Poplar Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Otto Beard. William P. Beard, Leakesville, Miss.
Arthur W. Beinema. Floris Beinema, 518 Cherry Street, Janesville, Wis.
John Bernard Benson. John Swanson, R. F. D. No. 3, Frederic, Wis.
Harrison S. Brooks. Tom Brooks, Lunenburg, Ark.
Carl A. Bowling. W. G. Bowling, Tucker, Okla.
Leo Cohn. Mrs. M. S. Cohn, 836 Athens Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Murphy J. Cole. Mrs. D. Cole, Deridder, La.
Luther R. Crowder. Mrs. Lula Crowder, 120 North Fifth Street, Griffin, Ga.
William B. Day. Mrs. Nanie Wilson, Mariba, Ky.
Dederick De Hart. Abram De Hart, Morgan City, La.
Daniel W. Dixon. W. D. Dixon, Anococa, La
Salvator Filliso. Mrs. Mary C. Vallotzi, 625 Kimball Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank L. Folkelman. Mrs. R. M. Folkelman, 1223 Second Street, Macon, Ga.
Lewis Harris. Charles Harris, R. F. D. No. 1, Sidney Center, N. Y.
Ernest T. Ivey. Harry L. Ivey, Jellico, Tenn.
Emil F. Jackson. Herman Jackson, Covington, Mich.
John M. Kelley. Ed Kelley, Soldiers Grove, Wis.
Alex Maynard. James Maynard, 101 West B Street, Naugatuck, W. Va.
Angus Miller. George Miller, McLeansboro, Ill.
Charley Ozment. Mrs. Sisie Ozment, R. F. D. No. 4, Halls, Tenn.
Peter Pokalsky. Mrs. Christiana Pokalsky, Throop, Pa.
Peter J. Ponceclet. Fred Overlin, Ekalaka, Mont.
Harry Rock. Mrs. Mary Klutzke, 1118 South Second Street, La Fayette, Ind.
Arthur J. Winslow. John A. Winslow, box 185, East Lynn, Conn.
James H. Brooks. Mrs. Helen Brooks, Oroville, Wash.
Ralph Campbell. Aaron Campbell, Arcola, Ill.
Joe Candrar. Frank Winer, 1033 Sixth Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
Antone Cardoza. Mrs. Cardoza, 2350 Castro Street, Richmond, Cal.
Robert B. Chapman. Henry Chapman, 331 Miller Avenue, Dennison, Ohio.
Louis Cowgill. Angelita C. Garcia, 1223 El Paso Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Hobart L. S. Crofut. William H. Crofut, 80 Montclair Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Walker Deaton. Mrs. Becky J. Deaton, Quicksand, Ky.
William Derrick. George Manson, 4309 Grifford Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Michael D. Douglas. Mrs. Anna Douglas, Braceville, Ill.
Kimsey Dyer. Ed. L. Greer, Ellijay, Ga.
George Edgins. Cleveland Edgins, Cave Spring, Ga.
Jessie Eller. Miss Willie Eller, Summerville, Ga.
Fred Ernissee. Peter Ernissee, 19 Cayuga Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Ellard E. Farmer. Mrs. W. H. Farmer, Mineral Bluff, Ga.
Theodore F. Faulkner. John M. Faulkner, R. F. D. No. 1, Dowling Park, Fla.
Joseph Ferber. Mrs. Cecilia Ferber, R. F. D. No. 1, Gibson, Minn.
Wylie Y. Johnson. Mrs. J. W. Randall, 124 Charles Street, Macon, Ga.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	37
Missing in action	54
Wounded severely	117
Died of wounds	13
Wounded, degree undetermined	90
Died of disease	6
Prisoners	1
Total	318

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Solomon Rubel. Samuel Rubel, 168 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Walter Tillman Blankertz. Herman Blankertz, Dearborn, Mich.
John Greenfield. Pete Grogg, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 24, Shreveport, La.
Earl C. Mittelstat. Mrs. William Mittelstat, New Boston, Mich.
Robert D. Winters. George Winters, New Iberia, La.

CORPORALS.

Howard Amos Buente. William A. Buente, 7355 Kelly Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jesse C. Harding. Victor B. Harding, R. F. D. No. 2, St. Francisville, Ill.
Vinton Moore. Warren Moore, Ladysmith, Wis.
Earl G. Wrasse. Frank W. Wrasse, 308 Fourteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Bugler Cecil Eugene Ogletree. Mrs. Dora Morrow, 458 Distil Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Peyton David Davis. G. K. Davis, Hickory, Ky.
Fred McCann. James McCann, Shullsburg, Wis.
Henry Nehrbass. John Nehrbass, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 22, Athens, Wis.
Joseph Notting. Miss Rose Notting, 1185 Twenty-seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Jessie D. Stegall. Marshall W. Stegall, Seneca, Mo.
J. Leslie Stillman. George Stillman, Andrews, N. C.
Walter G. Thompson. John Thompson, 101 Hemlock Street, South Manchester, Conn.
Victor Zimmerman. William Zimmerman, R. F. D. No. 3, Juda, Wis.
Eddie A. Anderson. John A. Anderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Winthrop, Minn.
Rome Antrobus. Pearl Antrobus, Poplar, Mont.
Harvey A. Barnes. Mrs. Agnes Barnes, 224 Brady Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Frank W. Bonau. Ferdinand Bonau, Mayville, Wis.
Elmer E. Dobson. Joe Dobson, R. F. D. No. 3, Bells, Tex.
Vernon E. Dow. Fred E. Dow, R. F. D. No. 6, Muskegon, Mich.
Roman P. Friesenhahn. Conrad Friesenhahn, R. F. D. A, San Antonio, Tex.
Frank Gonyea. Joseph Gonyea, Victory Mills, N. Y.
Bidwell. Loftin. Oliver C. Loftin, R. F. D. No. 6, Long Shoals, N. C.
James F. McLaughlin. Mrs. Nellie McLaughlin, 5 Robery Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Leon Sayler. Lemuel Sayler, 923 East Pacific Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Andreas Steenkiste. Charles Cremonpez, Denison, Iowa.
Edwin Austin. Mr. George Austin, Turin, Mich.
Joseph A. Dion. Mrs. Louise Dion, 720 Mapel Street, Rockford, Ill.
Roland A. Kinney. Mrs. Otis H. Kinney, 469 Distel Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Ernest R. Nelson. Mrs. Louise Nelson, 80 Edwin Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Corwin Reese. Mrs. Jane Reese, Justus, Ohio.
Joseph Schlosser. Mrs. Clara Schlosser, 3301½ North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Paul Stallings. Mrs. Lillian Stallings, Belvidere, N. C.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Hazlett F. Hahna. Leslie C. Hahna, Elks Club, Danville, Ill.
Jesse D. McClure. Mrs. Mary McClure, Monticello, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Walter Gastave Schilling. Mrs. Gustie Koser, 607 Roberts Street, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Donald T. Toles. Frank D. Toles, R. F. D. 1, Otsego, Otsego County, N. Y.
Cook Wilson D. Holman. Mrs. Lula Holman, R. F. D. 5, Columbia, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

Frank Beuttler. Mrs. Catherine Beuttler, 301 Hawkins Avenue, Hannibal, Mo.
Frank Blaul. Mrs. Mary Farley, 1936 Wolfrom Street, Chicago, Ill.
Mike Brunner. Mrs. Margaret Allie, 1013 Twenty-first Street, Two Rivers, Wis.
John Jay Gorman. Mrs. Mary Jane Gorman, 1223 Woodland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Monis Grabow. Miss Mamie Grabow, 219 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.
Amos Hardin. Mrs. Mary E. Hardin, R. F. D. 2, Dalton, Ga.
Arthur B. Hurley. Simon R. Hurley, 42 Norton Street, North Weymouth, Mass.
Fred L. Kirby. Joe Kirby, R. F. D. 2, Elliott, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Jerry Forbes. Miss Mary McVanish, 805 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Francis H. Potter. Harry W. Potter, Glendive, Mont.
Clayton F. Saunders. Mrs. Emma Saunders, 19 Lookout Terrace, Lynn, Mass.
Gladwyn M. Saunders. Frank Saunders, Ada, Kansas.
Benjamin Small. Mrs. I. Henderson, 1361 Albert Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Newman Smith. George N. Smith, Bushkill, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

William F. Goldschmidt. Mrs. Helen A. Goldschmidt, 936 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Percy E. LeStourgeon. Miss Flora E. LeStourgeon, 5404 Thomas Street, Chicago, Ill.
William P. Ward. Mrs. Caroline Ward, 12010 Clifton Boulevard, Lakewood, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

Delbert M. Burkhart. Mrs. Frances Hanrahan, Elden, Mo.
Almer Silas Pickard. Silas Almer Pickard, 714 Simpson Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
William Henry Sherman. Nelson Sherman, Bad Axe, Mich.
Orren Sidney Thompson. James Orren Thompson, Dexter, Mich.
John O. Cadman. Herman Cadman, 20 Murry Street, Plymouth, Mass.
Thomas F. Dowling. Margaret Manning, 528 One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, East, New York, N. Y.
William T. McKernan. J. S. McKernan, Eagleville, Conn.
William J. Middleton. Reuben H. Middleton, Lumpkin, Ga.
Fred W. Peterson. Andrew J. Peterson, Ainsworth, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Steve Domien. Joseph Cozi, 310 High Street, New Britain, Conn.
Joe Don. Adolph Don, 69 East One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Emile Dubanois. Peter Dubanois, Seminole, Pa.
Holland D. Eliason. William Eliason, 1527 Cedar Street, Anderson, Ind.
Joseph R. Gough. Mrs. Alice Gough, Detroit, Mich.
Robert Hampton. Harry Hampton, 926 North Tenth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.
Joseph Lawrence Hannon. Lawrence Hannon, Minersville, Pa.
Franklin Henry. William A. Henry, Hawarden, Iowa.
Charles F. McCollough. Mrs. Lina E. McCollough, Masontown, Pa.
John Powell. Thomas Powell, general delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
Cecil F. Swats. Miss Virginia E. Swats, Lone Fountain, Va.
Fred Tribble. George Tribble, 5728 Third Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala.
George Vial. Mrs. James Duffy, 6539 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
George Baker. Mrs. Eva Baker, Box 132, Linwood, Mass.
Jesse E. Beard. James W. Beard, Rolla, Kans.
Harry J. Callentine. Mrs. Fannie Callentine, 1315 La Fayette Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Arthur E. Desjardins. Mrs. Lena Desjardins, 75 Worden Street, Lowell, Mass.
Daniel F. Hurley. Mrs. Anna Hurley, 180 West Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass.
Marcus J. McLoughlin, jr. Mrs. Mary McLoughlin, 242 Main Street, Branford, Conn.
Frank Mertes. George Mertes, Fountain City, Wis.
Irving H. Shumway. R. H. Shumway, 41 Melville Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mechanic John Joseph McGuire. Mrs. Anna McGuire, 232 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Cook Earl G. Peterson. Anton Peterson, 532 East Conant Street, Portage, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Peter Baich. Mike Baich, Box 81, Buchanan, Mich.
Lorraine Adell Barnaby. Horace Thomas Barnaby, 1844 Horton Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Arthur J. Berthiaume. Frank Berthiaume, 1514 Van Dyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Charles R. Bikle. William Bikle, National Hotel, Washington, D. C.
McKinley Bishop. Joseph Bishop, Ben Jellico, Ky.
Clarence Digh. George Digh, R. F. D. No. 1, Bostic, N. C.
Frank E. Farr. Mrs. Katherine E. Farr, 5811 Third Avenue NW., Seattle, Wash.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Fren Fontana. John Fontana, 734 East One hundred and fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Gullickson. Mrs. Mary Gullickson, R. F. D. No. 3, Monomonie, Wis.
Elmer E. Hesse. Mrs. Flora Hesse, 1953 Fifteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Raymond T. Hurley. Mrs. Mary A. Hurley, 159 Oakes Street, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Charles J. Hug. Andrew Hug, 877 Cadillac Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
George Keiner. Mrs. Ella Keiner, Madison, S. Dak.
Erwin H. Lewis. Mrs. Anna A. Lewis, 920 Mathews Street, Concordia, Kans.
John J. Allen. Vincent A. Allen, 314 Division Street, Atchison, Kans.
Mike Andras. Mathew Andras, 338 East Market Street, Mahaney City, Pa.
Oscar Appelseth. John Appelseth, Clarksfield, Minn.
Harrison O. Baker. James N. Baker, R. F. D. No. 2, Sugar Grove, Va.
Lort S. Barker. Elisha Barker, R. F. D. No. 2, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Lloyd C. Beach. Lyman J. Beach, General Delivery, Eureka Springs, Ark.
Arthur Jerome Becker. Mrs. Martha Lippod Becker, R. F. D. No. 4, Merrill, Mich.
Luther Beckner. Ellen Hazelip, Rhoda, Ky.
Vernon E. Beckeloo. Mrs. Anna Beckeloo, 1421 Washington Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Frank Boryschewski. John Boryschewski, 433 Vollent Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Albert E. Campbell. Mike Campbell, Willows, Cal.
John C. Coleman. Emma Shaffer, 216 Miamia Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Michael A. Delia. Mrs. Mary Delia, 948 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Michael Doran. Mrs. Elizabeth Doran, 74 Walter Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Loyd S. Du Bose. Edwin A. Du Bose, 311 Lee Street North, Americus, Ga.
John A. Duncan. Mrs. Carrie Duncan, Wapella, Ill.
Minard J. Enright. Mrs. Mary Enright, Rawson, Ohio.
Raymond K. Entwistle. C. P. King, 5434 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
William M. Evans. Mrs. Matthew Evans, 70 Broad Street, Windsor, Conn.
Andrew H. Foreman. Mrs. Clara Kandler, 201 South Scioto Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Charles G. Frauenpreis, jr. Mrs. Mary Frauenpreis, 1339 Spring Garden Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles W. Gibson. Jack G. Gibson, Algona, Iowa.
Wallace L. Gross. Jacob Gross, Pemberton, Ohio.
Eugene N. Guillory. Numa Guillory, Ville Platte, La.
Carl G. Gustafson. Mrs. Anna Gustafson, 706 South Franklin Street, Titusville, Pa.
Neal D. Harlow. Mrs. Henry Harlow, Dixfield, Me.
Benj. T. Harvill. Thomas Harvill, Humphrey, Ark.
Oley D. Haycraft. A. M. Haycraft, 320 Milam Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Claude W. Hirst. Mrs. William Hirst, Beloit, Wis.
Edward R. Hopkins. Mrs. Cecelia Hopkins, 117 Wood Street, Catasauqua, Pa.
John S. Hopwood. Mrs. Mary Denault, 152 Harold Street, Providence, R. I.
Keyes W. Humphries. John Kelley, Columbia, La.
Ernest C. Jones. Fred N. Jones, Pickens, S. C.
Anthony Kalivoda. Paul Kalivoda, Box 456, Toronto, Ohio.
James Katsar. Nick Katsar, 193 Monroe Street, Detroit, Mich.
Luther G. Kendrick. William A. Kendrick, Runge, Tex.
Lester A. Kent. Mrs. E. N. Kent, 1431 Allegheny Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Alfred F. Keslar. Margaret Keslar, R. F. D. No. 1, Conemaugh, Pa.
Ira D. Kitner. Charles Hopper, 301 North Diamond Street, Jacksonville, Ill.
John Knopf. Mrs. Jennie Knopf, 556 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Antone Otto Kurtz. Mrs. S. Kurtz, 108 Wayland Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Thomas O. Lesley. Mrs. Floy Gordon, Pelzor, S. C.
Stanley McBride. Clyde McBride, Harbor Springs, Mich.
Vincent P. McKay. Mrs. Margaret McKay, 123 Second Street, Braddock, Pa.
Don Albro McKie. Mrs. Helen McKie, R. F. D. No. 3, Webberville, Mich.
Louis A. Major. Mrs. Maggie Major, New Roads, La.
Frank J. Marficie. Mrs. Mary Stanek, 2524 Twenty-sixth Street, South Omaha, Nebr.
John E. Niederhauser. Mrs. Robert Kellemberger, Monroe, Wis.
Charles Pernaitis. Mrs. Anna Pernaitis, Box 172, Kings Highway, Bridgeport, Conn.
Pietro Policicchio. Joe G. Policicchio, Boswell, Pa.
Joseph J. Prendergast. Mrs. Mary Prendergast, 53 Franklin Street, Clinton, Mass.
Waclow Pukmel. Mrs. Mary Pukmel, 15 New Street, Lodi, N. J.
Steve Roth. Amelia Roth, 2873 East Eighty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Arthur E. Russin. William Russin, Jeffersonville, Vt.
Charles W. Schlesser. Martin Schlesser, 240 Bush Street, Scranton, Pa.
Louis C. Schrier. Mrs. Luella Schrier, 102 Willow Street, Athens, Pa.
Delmar A. Settle. George W. Settle, Malta, Ohio.
James Shanley. Mrs. Mary Shanley, 34 Peninsular Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Robert Sheridan. John Sheridan, 2335 Rutger Street, St. Louis, Mo.
James R. Sleeth. Rev. William T. Sleeth, Ronceverte, W. Va.
Ernest H. Snelling. J. A. Snelling, Calhoun Falls, S. C.
Edward J. Snyder. Abe Snyder, 328 Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Joseph C. Spalick. Valentine Spalick, 218 Butler Street, Etna, Pa.
Carmelo Spitali. Frank Samino, 1814 Addison Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence B. Staten. Mack Staten, Donwood, W. Va.
Adam A. Stern. Robert V. Stern, 1129 Kossuth Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
James P. Stockman. L. M. Stockman, Forest Hill, La.
Eugene W. Strayhorn. Mrs. Nanie Strayhorn, University, N. C.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. William T. Williams. Mrs. Elvira Williams, Murphy, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

Matthew James Connelly. Gerald B. and Richard D. Fitzgerald, Fifth Avenue and Hutton Street, Troy, N. Y.
Ulysses R. McKown. Mrs. Margaret McKown, Wisner, Nebr.
David A. Tuck. Rufus W. Tuck, 515 Twenty-eighth Street, South Richmond, Va.
Rolfe Wagner. Benjamin F. Wagner, Clyde, Tex.
Roy W. Watson. William Watson, 116 Howan Street, Houston, Tex.
Christian Worthwein. Mrs. Kate Worthwein, 787 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Warren F. Connolly. Mrs. James Fagan, 39 Montgomery Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
Arthur O. Dobson. Mrs. Thomas P. Dobson, 45 St. Nicholas Place, New York, N. Y.
Talbert N. Frazer. Mrs. Lydia Anderson, 120 South Street, Mooresville, Ind.
Frederick A. Temple. Mrs. Mollie M. Temple, 1623 Eighth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.
Carmen Most. Mrs. Providence Feilis, Mocanaqua, Pa.
Walter Britton Rose. Mrs. Ethel Snoddey, Box 118, Tulsa, Okla.
Corpl. Rodney F. Hunt. Clara Hunt, Barre, Mass.
Corpl. William J. Vogel. Mrs. Emily Vogel, R. F. D. 1, Bound Brook, N. J.
Corpl. John D. Bosley. Shell Bosley, Lafayette, Tenn.
Corpl. William Domrziskl. Franklin Domrziski, 1716 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Francis P. Williams. Walter Williams, 513 Jefferson Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Bugler Homer Chastain. Mrs. Sally Chastain, Gorza, Tex.
Musician Manuel V. Santos. Joseph V. Santos, 79 Cherry Street, Plymouth, Mass.
Cook Ray R. Wynn. Mrs. Lottie Wynn, Corning, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Alfred B. Amundson. Mrs. Annie Amundson, McIntosh, Minn.
Jorgen J. Arvik. Ole Johnson Arvik, Auburn, Mont.
John Bauer. Mrs. Amelia Bauer, Sanborn, Minn.
Paul Bernas. Fred Bernas, 7301 Hastings Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Theodore R. Boyer. Rudolph Boyer, Collis, Minn.
Leo J. Caffrey. Mrs. Tom Daily, Cary Station, McHenry County, Ill.
Pierce R. Carmack. Miss Alice McGonnell, 459 West Thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Daniel S. Cecere. Mrs. Mary J. Cecere, 513 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Hardy Bryant Crouch. Hardy Hugout, Eva, La.
Lon Everett Doatherage. Mrs. Mattie Doatherage, Mannford, Okla.
Paul P. Delong. Mrs. Hattie Delong, 414 Green Street, Allentown, Pa.
John P. Fink. Peter Fink, 1222 Minnesota Street, Hancock, Mich.
Joseph F. Freitas. Fannie Goodman, 657 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Charles Garrow. Frank Garrow, Pinconning, Mich.
Farris W. Gilman. W. P. Gilman, Sanitarium, Milledgeville, Ga.
Albert Hale. John M. Hale, sr., Ukiah, Cal.
James Oscar Hanna. Mrs. Nannie Hanna, R. F. D. 2, Byhalia, Miss.
Clyde William Stice. Mrs. Lettie Stice, Rowletts, Ky.
Guy Edward Tallerday. Mrs. Alice Mary Tallerday, 1103 Cassepolis Street, Elkhart, Ind.
Henry O. Walker. Mrs. Ida Walker, Nashville, Mich.
Lue Winn. Mrs. C. A. Winn, Abbeville, Ga.
Charles C. Wright. Walter Wright, Cookville, Tex.
Joseph Yantorno. Peter Yantorno, 206 High Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Michael Alessi. Mrs. Mildred Alessi, 1413 Mohawk Street, Chicago, Ill.
Dimitros Androapoules. Nick Rakor, 39 North Hander Street, Stockton, Cal.
Orville Breeding. Sam Breeding, Council, Va.
John R. Brown. Mrs. Mellott, Purdum, Nebr.
Elmer N. Carlson. David N. Carlson, Stromsburg, Nebr.
Walter Carlton. John Carlton, R. F. D. 4, Chesaning, Mich.
William A. Cash. Mrs. Clara Cash, Curryville, Mo.
Chriss Christianson. Nels Christianson, Red Lodge, Mont.
Edward E. Fitzgerald. Mrs. George Fitzgerald, 5636 Heiskill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clyde E. Hogg. Mrs. Elizabeth Hogg, Eldred, Ill.
Malcolm Landon McIver. A. J. McIver, R. F. D. 2, Jonesboro, N. C.
Michael F. Mack. Mrs. Patrick Mack, 63 Blanchard Street, Readville, Mass.
Larry Spano. Frank Spano, Piedmont, W. Va.
Leon G. Thompson. Mrs. Rose Ella Thompson, Barnes, Warren Co., Pa.
Fred Vangorder. Mrs. Jennie Vangorder, Box 296, Franklin, N. J.
Henry Bartaneu. Paul Bartaneu, Baraga, Mich.
Rudolph Behrens. Mrs. Henry Behrens, 114 Maple Avenue, Arlington Heights, Ohio.
John Bielak. Albert Abraham, 40 Sherman Street, Peabody, Mass.
John E. Blaisdell. Mrs. George W. Davis, Glendo, Wyo.
Nicholas Mary Briglio. James Gentilo, 449 N. May Street, Chicago, Ill.
Patrick Paul Byrnes. James Byrnes, 2100 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Philip Caracuzzi. Rosie Maggie Como, Hope Farm, R. F. D. 14, Vorbank, N. Y.
Ira T. Cool. Jacob Cool, Merna, Nebr.
Henry C. Doro. Elmer A. Doro, R. F. D. 3, Troy, Kans.
Tim Ensrud. Sam Thompson, St. Hilaire, Minn.
Arthur L. Ewald. William Ewald, R. F. D. 2, Gagetown, Mich.
Clarence Gay. Charles Gay, Toppenish, Wash.
Russell G. Goucher. Mrs. Mary E. Goucher, 1365 Exposition Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Merrell C. Irwin. James Irwin, Tabor, Iowa.
Ralph Kimberly. Mrs. J. Kimberly, 212 Madison Street, Fairmont, W. Va.
Ralph LaForgia. Michael LaForgia, 859 Jackson Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Leo A. LaFrance. Edward LaFrance, North Underhill, Vt.
Daniel Lamphere. Mrs. Rose Kelley, 17 Cambell Avenue, New York Mills, N. Y.
Joseph W. Lewis. Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis, Severance, Kans.
Jimmie Liford. Mrs. Lucy Liford, Gibson Station, Va.
Cecil Lowery. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lowery, Box 53, Latham, Mo.
Carl T. Medford. Johnathan Medford, Wheatland, Okla.
Emmett X. Merriman. Mrs. Lucy A. Merriman, Francesville, Ind.
Howard C. Middleton. Mrs. Dora Middleton, 435 N. Park Street, Boyne City, Mich.
Hugh B. Pullen. S. H. Pullen, Ft. McKavett, Tex.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Gerald S. Tebbo. Edward F. Tebbo, 507 Eighth Street, Perry, Okla.
Freddie R. Wallace. Sylvanis Wallace, 1313 W. Jackson Avenue, Pensacola, Fla.
Gustav Wonka. Mrs. Louise Wonka, 122 S. Wilkerson Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Earl C. Wilson. Mrs. Kate Wilson Magown, South Milford, Ind.
William J. Yanney. John Yanny, Lopez, Pa.
Joseph Stephen Yetnick. Martin Yetnick, 1030 Mechanic Street, Camden, N. J.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Vivian H. Roberts. Mrs. J. D. Roberts, 451 Center Street, Macon, Ga.
Charles C. Schrandt. Mrs. Charles C. Schrandt, 2513 S. Cleveland Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Oscar A. Anderson. John August Anderson, R. F. D. 2, Elk Mound, Wis.
James H. Haynes. Miss Susie Haynes, Pittsburg, Tex.
Bugler Peter Horowitz. Mrs. Anna Elkin, 1991 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MECHANICS.

Frank Ruggiero. Mrs. Mary Ruggiero, 161 Madison Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Joseph Tracowski. John Tracowski, Eynon, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Carlo Bazzani. Guisoppi Bazzani, Coupon, Pa.
Assadour Bodrosian. George Arkalian, 16 Essex Court, Lyn, Mass.
August Heuska. Rosie Heuska, 2 Plum kin, Wis.
August Heauska. Rosie Heuska, 2 Plum Street, Johnstown, Pa.
George Leov. Miss Ethel M. Cooper, 1536 Eighteenth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
John R. Newton. Mrs. Eva Newton, Little Muddy, Ky.
William Joseph Walsh. Mrs. Mary Walsh, 194 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.
John W. Yohe. Mrs. Paul W. Noel, R. F. D. No. 2, Latrobe, Pa.
August Badenhop. Henry Badenhop, Napoleon, Ohio.
Asa Beard. Mrs. Eva Rose, Barton City, Mich.
Walter Beltz. Mrs. Pearl Bagett, box 71, West Frankfort, Ill.
August Braun. August Braun, Cottage Grove, Wis.
John Flavin. Mrs. J. H. Flavin, 37 Vine Street, North Walpole, N. H.
Howard L. Ford. Walter A. Ford, 901 Edgewater Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Henry Freese. John O. Freese, Raymond, Minn.
Bernard Frohn. Mrs. Mary Frohn, R. F. D. No. 4, box 50, Highland, Ill.
Joseph S. Gammon. John W. Gammon, Cordova, Ala.
Earl S. Gatlin. S. J. Gatlin, Lookeba, Okla.
John Gettinger. Mrs. Ben Morgan, Shadyside, Ohio.
Harry C. Goedelmann. Philip H. Goedelmann, Red Bud, Ill.
Moses J. Goulet. Harriett Goulet, Kawkawlin, Mich.
James J. Guerin. Mrs. Mary Guerin, 255 Taft Avenue, Stamford, Conn.
James O. Hansard. James T. Hansard, Van Alstyne, Tex.
Henry Hanson. Mrs. Mary H. Hanson, McLeod, N. Dak.
Joe M. Harrison. Mrs. Jane Harrison, R. F. D. No. 1, Chatsworth, Ga.
Dave C. Harry. Mrs. Pairlee V. Harry, R. F. D. No. 2, Mineola, Tex.
Charles Hetzinger. Mrs. Lizzie Reed, 437 East Broadway, Alton, Ill.
George H. Hicks. George C. Hicks, R. F. D. No. 84, Clarksville, Ga.
Bert Higginbotham. E. Higginbotham, Arcadia, Fla.
William H. Horton. John Horton, Rock Spring, Ark.
Major Howard. Tom Howard, R. F. D. No. 4, Alpharatta, Ga.
Dock Jackson. Mrs. Martha Jackson, Hico, La.
Charley Jerabek. Vincent Jerabek, R. F. D. No. 6, Hutchinson, Minn.
Walter Marcuski. M. Sulaski, 250 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Edward B. Markle. Jacob T. Markle, Paxton, W. Va.
Edward C. Michels. Leander A. Michels, Albion, Ill.
Levy Mitchell. Mrs. Susie Mitchell, Simsboro, La.
Raymond R. Otts. John C. Otts, R. F. D. No. 3, Sulligent, Ala.
Josh Peck. Mrs. Cora Peck, R. F. D. No. 2, Eden, Miss.
Henry Richard. Amedee Richard, 87 Front Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Axel L. Sannis. Julius Sannis, R. F. D. No. 1, box 27, Forman, N. Dak.
John F. Sara. Mrs. Anna Sara, Elkhorn, Jefferson County, Mont.
Emmitt E. Sharber. Robert B. Sharber, R. F. D. No. 1, White Plains, Ky.
Sylvester Tomberlain. Mrs. Mellissia Tomberlain, Brainerd, Minn.
James Volk. Mrs. Anna Volk, 5208 Blanche Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ralph J. Walton. John M. Walton, Browning, Ill.
Carl J. Wilkinson. Walter S. Wilkinson, box 204, Grand Junction, Colo.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Robert G. Browning. E. P. Browning, 1911 Girard Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Adam J. Ducabage. Mrs. Mary Ducabage, Stanwood, Mich.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Zoel Bacon. Mrs. Alphonsine Paul, 156 Suffolk Street, Fall River, Mass.
Oscar W. Burns. Mrs. Charles Gibbs, 915 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leslie W. Lynch. Bob Lynch, Oglesby, Tex.
Bernard McDonald. Mrs. Annie E. McDonald, 2926 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
Louis Puricelli. Charlie Puricelli, 5239 Patten Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Chester I. Ransom. C. M. Ransom, 218 East Washington Street, New Hampton, Iowa.
John Albert Riggs. Mrs. James Riggs, 193 Oak Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Marion H. Rowe. Cyrus Rowe, R. F. D. No. 2, Mansfield, Ohio.
John T. Stinson. Mrs. Elizabeth Stinson, 2132 Winter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

How the Bulletin Goes to Its Mail Subscribers

Frequent letters from subscribers to the Official U. S. Bulletin complain that copies of the Bulletin are received late at their destination. Numerous investigations of these individual instances have been made by the Government Printing Office and the Post Office Department, and while some irregularities in transmission have been found and corrected, the interval between the date of publication and that of delivery, as a rule, did not disclose neglect of service. The Post Office Department is giving it letter-mail attention, so far as it is practicable to do so in this time of stress and unusual burden of official mail matter.

The Official U. S. Bulletin is editorially compiled in the day and evening of the date of publication and the mechanical work of the Government Printing Office has still to follow. Thus, it reaches the mails late at night or early the next morning, which, upon receipt immediately, would make it seem 24 hours behind. A simple remedy would be to date it ahead, which is the usual way in the publishing world, but this method is not deemed necessary at this time.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	1
Died of disease	1
Wounded in action (severely)	8
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	10
In hands of enemy	1
Total	24

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Orrie F. Kline. Norma A. Kline, 408 East Twenty-eighth Street, Tacoma, Wash.

PRIVATES.

Gerald E. Fish. Edith Fish, P. O., Pittsford, Mich.
Orville A. Nelsan. John W. Nelsan, Box 445, Litchfield, Minn.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Walter F. Strasser. Gomasz Strasser, 106 Weimar Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. John J. Lynch. Mrs. Barney McGuire, Centralia, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

PRIVATES.

Stephen J. Dorsek. Theresa Dorsek, 1877 Genesee Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Lewis H. Gunnell. Josephine Gunnell, 53 Elizabeth Avenue, Arlington, N. J.
Leo F. Hartmann. Catharine Hartmann, 819 Polk Street, Sandusky, Ohio.
Norman J. James. Margaret M. James, 27 Buell Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Roy F. White. Myra White, Campbell Hill, Ill.
Dessa C. Wilson. Frances Wilson, R. F. D. No. 6, Mannington, W. Va.
Leslie Zender. Lottie E. Zender, 68 Green Street, Fredonia, N. Y.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Gunnery Sergt. Eugene J. McHugh. Helen McHugh, 155 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Trumpeter Mike T. Grucela. Helen Grucela, 445 Wellington Street, Akron, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Joseph C. Clark. Henry A. Clark, Wartrace, Tenn.
Joseph L. Conrow. Margetta Conrow, 715 Kingston Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
James H. Eagar. William W. Eagar, Hurricant, Utah.
Francis Geelan. Mary C. Geelan, Yankton, S. Dak.
Roy A. Hill. Theodosia Hill, Coyle, Okla.
William T. McGhee. Thomas G. McGhee, Fredericksburg, Va.
Carl O. Potter. Nathan C. Potter, Hector, Minn.
Earl D. Powers. Elida Powers, R. F. D. No. 1, Washington, Mich.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Severely Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Raymond C. Johnson. Hannah E. Johnson, 1044 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.

In Hands of Enemy.

Sergt. Roscoe M. Cram. Margaret M. Cram, New Sharon, Me.

MARINE CORPS PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, to be publicly opened in office of the post quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., on September 9, 1918, are hereby invited for furnishing certain items of aluminum tableware, viz: 10,000 each—cups, bowls, plates, and saucers, to be delivered to the post quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to post quartermaster.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The following is a list of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who it has been ascertained are now prisoners of war:

LANGENSALZA, GERMANY.

Pvt. Joseph Juliano. Mrs. Rosa Juliano, mother, 2132 Toronto Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Bert R. Irvine. Homer Irvine, father, 5934 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Lawrence F. Glaab. Mrs. Mary Glaab, wife, 1308 Allegheny Street, New Brighton, Pa.

Pvt. Frederick McConnell. Fred R. McConnell, father, 1014 Park Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

Corpl. Elmer Shafer. Mrs. Clara Sansenbach, mother, Pocono Pines, Pa.

Corpl Paul Richard Bisbing. Mrs. Elizabeth Bisbing, mother, 104 North Sixty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Fred James Russell. Mrs. Anna Russell, mother, 1530 Fulton Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph Ihyona. Mrs. Frances F. Ihyona, mother, 640 Fernon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Bruce William Idell. Helen Idell, sister, 6110 Belfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Henry Clayton Hunsicker. Mrs. Letitia Hunsicker, mother, 2426 North Clarion Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. William R. Leckemby. Mrs. Alice Leckemby, mother, Meyersdale, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph H. Brisk. Mrs. Theresa Brisk, mother, 45 Washington Street, Miner Mills, Pa.

Pvt. George W. Corry. Mrs. Mary Corry, wife, 61 East Phil-Ellena Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Leslie H. Crabtree. James A. Crabtree, father, 3703 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Howard Muller. Herman C. Muller, father, 942 Vine Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Leroy Webb. Mrs. Mary Haywood, aunt, 738 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Henry Simons. Samuel Simons, father, 2212 West Harold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Clyde L. Bittner. Edward A. Bittner, father, Garrett, Pa.

Corpl. Samuel H. Hayden. Mrs. Dora Hayden, mother, Greensburg, Pa.

Corpl. Paul V. J. Dwyer. Mrs. Bridget Dwyer, mother, 940 Dakota Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Henry (Harry) Brody, Mrs. Ester Brody, mother, 525 Fairmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Joseph Zulic. Mrs. Mary Barrett, sister, 1940 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Harry Snyder. Nathan Snyder, father, 128 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Dan M. McGuire. Frank A. McGuire, father, 4008 West Street, Forest Hill, Richmond, Va.

Pvt. Carl C. Enderlin. Mrs. Emily Enderlin, mother, 121 Fremont Street, Mount Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mechanic Joseph S. Brant. George M. Brant, father, Somerset, Pa.

Corpl. Harry Wallrath. Mrs. Annie Wallrath, wife, 1222 Cadwaller Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Russell M. Alexander. Mrs. Ida Alexander, mother, Ligonier, Pa.

Corpl. Clifford W. Saylor. Mahlon Snyder, father, Rockwood, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph M. Lavin. Michael J. Lavin, father, 407 Susquehanna Street, Olyphant, Pa.

Pvt. Gust Kane. Mrs. Kate Kane, mother, 532 West Washington Street, Slatington, Pa.

Sergt. Harry T. Doerr. Mrs. Florence Wurster, sister, 623 Luray Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Kenneth M. Brant. Charles I. Brant, father, Meyersdale, Pa.

Sergt. Roy Huston. Mrs. Eliza Huston, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Corpl. John Ducoing Walker. Ducoing Walker, sr., father, 550 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Ernest Friend Haag. Mrs. Jennie [illegible], mother, South Sterling, Wayne County, Pa.

Pvt. Andrew Koch. Stephen Koch, brother, Shaw, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) William F. Heckert, jr. William F. Heckert, sr., father, 1445 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Robert F. Owens. Mrs. Laura Owens, mother, Allen, Ky.

Pvt. (first class) Frederick G. Lockwood. Mrs. M. G. Lockwood, 845 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Musician Ben A. Fetters. Mrs. Sophie Fetters, mother, 205 Eighth Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

First Sergt. Martin L. Markel. Mrs. ——— Markel, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Alva Dean Watson. Mrs. Shellie Hayes, mother, 30 North William Street, Newark, Ohio.

Pvt. Antonie Barber. Michele Barber, father, Villa Petto, Province Di Teramo, Italy.

Pvt. John Sobel. Mrs. Lean Sobel, mother, 1043 Emily Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Frank E. Beatty, Mrs. Laure E. Beatty, mother, Morgantown Street, Fairchance, Pa.

Pvt. George W. Sweeney. Mrs. Viola A. Sweeney, wife, 2111 Sigle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Leo J. Tuscana. Antonio Tuscana, father, 412 East Eighteenth Street, New York City.

Pvt. Louis M. Lukatz. Mrs. Katherine Lukatz, mother, 201 East Grant Street, McAdoo, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Frank Jacob Ushler. Mrs. Mary Ushler, mother, 4468 Almond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Edward T. White. Mrs. William T. Bedell, aunt, 209 North Second Street, Darby, Pa.

Pvt. Nathan Ainisman. Louis Ainisman, father, 47 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Julius Onefresky. Anthony Kuchinski, stepbrother, 313 West Center Street, Mahonoy City, Pa.

Pvt. Charles Valictky. Charles Valictky, father, Main Street, Simpson, Pa.

Pvt. Robert Larr. Mrs. Catherine Larr, mother, 2831 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Roy Robert Bickhart. Mrs. Sarah Bickhart, mother, Paxtonville, Pa.

Pvt. Edward Francis Bassett. Mrs. Mary Bassett, mother, 963 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Leo H. Schissler. Mrs. Rose Schissler, mother, 3171 Miller Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. William Metz. Mrs. Minnie Metz, mother, 128 Elmwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Pvt. William R. Renner. Mrs. Anna E. Renner, mother, 224 West Mahoning Street, Danville, Pa.

Pvt. First Class August Nordlund. John Nordlund, brother, Georgetown, Conn.

Pvt. Howard L. Mathews. Mrs. Mary A. Mathews, mother, 182 Sholiton Court, Akron, Ohio.

Pvt. First Class Hugh B. McKee. John McKee, father, 1638 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Albert F. Hemphill. Mrs. Emma Hemphill, mother, 144 Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. James J. Kennedy. Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother, 101 North Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Arthur Liberatore. Mrs. Cabrica Liberatore, mother, 712 Clymer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Thomas L. O'Neill. Mrs. Emmaline O'Neill, mother, 917 South Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Frank G. Calabrese. Mrs Mary Calabrese, mother, 1937 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Robert A. Floto. Daniel A. Floto, father, Meyersdale, Pa.

Corpl. Roy MacMinigall. Mrs. J. MacMinigall, mother, 1 Sanoma Place, Holyoke, Mass.

Pvt. (first class) Everett A. Strachan. Mrs. Mary J. Strachan, mother, 7 Arcadia Court, Gloucester, Mass.

Corpl. Merle R. Leckemby. Mr. Joseph E. Leckemby, father, Meyersdale, Pa.

Corpl. Herbert P. Jones. Brinker R. Jones, father, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Harry R. Ray. Norman Ray, father, Josephine, Pa.

Pvt. Raymond I. Davis. Robert Taylor, uncle, 338 Arlington Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

Pvt. Francis A. Ford. Mrs. Mary E. Desheimer, sister, 200 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Pvt. Miles E. Van Sickle. Mrs. Ida Irene Roy, mother, 1006 Spring Garden Avenue, Berwick, Pa

Pvt. Charles Safronsky. George Robinson, friend, 1725 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Solomon Klass. Alexander Klass, father, 63 Baden Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Pvt. August F. Schilling. Mrs. Catherine Schilling, mother, 227 Thirty-eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. Frank Miner. Mrs. Jennie Miner, mother, 8255 Main Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mechanic Joseph Tracewski. John Tracewski, father, Eynon, Pa.

Pvt. Emory M. Allmond. Mrs. Mollie Allmond, mother, De Queen, Ark.

Pvt., First Class, George Paul. Nick Stoya, cousin, Macedonia, Greece.

Pvt. Peter Pokalsky. Mrs. Christiana Pokalsky, mother, Throop, Pa.

Pvt., First Class, Edwin Henry Hoffman. Mrs. Wilhelmina Hoffman, mother, Lancaster Avenue, Berwyn, Pa.

Pvt. Harry Scott. Mrs. Nara Scott, mother, Florence, Ind.

Pvt. Arthur Guy. Margaret Guy, mother, 919 Tenth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Corpl. George Woodrulph Linker. John Miller Linker, father, 1745 Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. George Linker. John Miller Linker, father, 1745 Venange Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Clyde Cobaugh. Edward S. Cobaugh, father, 3734 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Clarence F. Mohn. Mrs. Mary Mohn, mother, 206 Prince Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Pvt. John Poindexter. John Poindexter, father, Picher, Okla.

Sergt. Robert J. McIntyre. Mrs. Lillian McIntyre, mother, Berlin, Pa.

Pvt. Robert S. Connor. Mrs. Matilda M. Connor, mother, 6313 Dix Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Everett Miller. Emma Miller, mother, Joseph, Oreg.

Sergt. Walter S. Roth. Emma H. Roth, wife, R. F. D. No. 1, Rochester, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Paul Hummel. Mrs. Mary Hummel. mother, Espy, Pa.

Pvt. Raymond Gilmer. Mrs. Alice Gilmer, mother, Erwinna, Bucks County, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph A. Davis. Joseph W. Davis, father, 316 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Dan C. Murphy. Mrs. Clara Murphy, 406 Keokuk Street, Lincoln, Ill.

Corpl. Lambert Anderson. Mrs. Charles A. Anderson, mother, 375 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. Kenneth R. Moore. Mrs. Clara R. Moore, mother, Third and Hill Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pvt. Luther Streng. Mrs. Carrie Streng, mother, 609 High Street, Meyersdale, Pa.

Cook Joseph Markinovich. Pete Zoroby, friend, Shenandoah, Pa.

Pvt. Robert B. Reed. Mrs. Elizabeth Christner, mother, Willard, Colo.

Pvt. First Class Michael J. McCarthy. Michael J. McCarthy, father, 3444 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. Warrie Ward. John Harvey Ward, brother, R. F. D. No. 1, Saluda, S. C.

Pvt. Walter J. Overby. M. D. Overby, father, Greenwood, Miss.

Pvt. First Class Frank E. Duffield. Sylvester L. Duffield, father, New Alexandria, Pa.

Pvt. Marylan Choyenski. Miss Sanistaqa Choyenski, sister, Orange, N. J.

Corpl. Fred N. Gartside. Mrs. Caroline E. Gartside, mother, 1037 West King Street, York, Pa.

Pvt. Samuel Tanner. Joseph Friedburg, friend, 225 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. First Class Frank E. Freeman. George W. Freeman, father, 304 South Eighth Street, Connelsville, Pa.

Corpl. Michael F. McCarthy. Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, mother, 38 Sixth Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Corpl. Carl R. Scott. Mrs. Alice Scott, mother, 13 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Pvt. Clyde F. Shaffer. David F. Shaffer, father, Crescent, Okla.

Pvt. First Class Herman Paul Rips. Samuel I. Rips, father, 120 East One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

(Continued on page 19.)

DIRECTOR M'ADOO ISSUES STATEMENT ON MONEYS ADVANCED TO RAILROADS AND OF THE SOURCE WHERE OBTAINED

A LIST OF THE ROADS WITH THEIR CREDITS

Total Amount Advanced From April 1 to Sept. 1 Was $241,851,420, Divided Between 64 Lines or Systems—Most of This Was Taken From the Revolving Fund -$39,553,760 From Surplus Earnings—Total Disbursed Now Between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo authorizes the following statement:

The total amount of money which the United States Railroad Administration has advanced since April 1, 1918, to all railroad companies (exclusive of the current earnings of the roads, applied directly by the individual roads to their current expenses and corporate needs) was $241,851,420, to 64 different roads or systems, of which the amount advanced during the month of August was $38,137,370.

Source of Funds Advanced.

Of the total amount advanced from April 1 to September 1, $202,297,660 was taken from the $500,000,000 revolving fund and $39,553,760 was taken from the surplus earnings turned over to the Director General by the limited number of roads whose receipts for the period exceeded their needs.

The total amount of money turned over to the Director General April 1 to September 1 by roads reporting surplus earnings was $62,845,699, but of the amount thus turned over $29,200,699 was returned to roads temporarily making the deposits, these same roads having subsequently called upon the Director General to advance to them considerable sums in addition to the return of the deposits which they had temporarily made with the Railroad Administration.

Roads Not Asking Returns.

The only railroads or systems which have deposited funds with the Director General and have not asked for the return of any portion of the funds thus deposited were the following:

Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville	$8,450,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	3,300,000
Northern Pacific	2,500,000
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	2,400,000
Union Pacific System	2,100,000
Norfolk & Western Ry	1,500,000
Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,500,000
Chicago & North Western	1,500,000
Elkin, Joliet & Eastern	1,500,000
Duluth & Iron Range	900,000
Fort Worth & Denver City	700,000
Pere Marquette	500,000
El Paso & Southwestern	500,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	300,000
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	300,000
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac	300,000
Lehigh & New England	200,000
International & Great Northern	150,000
Grand Rapids & Indiana	100,000

Refunds to Certain Lines.

Among the other railroads depositing funds with the Director General, which have not already gotten back sums as great or greater than those thus deposited, were:

Southern Pacific lines	$2,600,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	400,000
St. Louis San Francisco	382,000
Colorado & Southern	1,100,000
Hudson & Manhattan	100,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	364,000
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry	490,000

During the month of August the Director General made the following advances to the railroads named over and above their current earnings:

Pennsylvania railroad lines	$9,500,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	4,500,000
Illinois Central R. R.	2,700,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry	2,000,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry	1,800,000
Missouri Pacific Ry	1,750,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Ry.	1,600,000
Philadelphia & Reading Ry	1,400,000
Southern Pacific Ry	1,300,000
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry	1,200,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry	1,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	1,000,000
Erie R. R.	900,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry	700,000
Grand Trunk Western Lines	621,000
Wabash Ry	575,000
Chicago Great Western Ry	507,660
Florida East Coast Ry	500,000
Indiana Harbor Belt Ry	500,000
Kansas City Southern Ry	500,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry	500,000
New York, Ontario & Western Ry.	460,000
St. Louis-San Francisco Lines	308,000
Cincinnati Northern Ry	300,000
Central New England Ry	300,000
Southern Railway Lines	245,000
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry	229,201
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas	225,000
Gulf Mobile & Northern R. R.	200,000
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry	180,000
Western Maryland Ry	169,509
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry	136,000
Pittsburgh & Shawmut R. R.	110,000
Old Dominion Steamship Co.	95,000
Ann Arbor R. R.	55,000
San Antonio Uvalde & Gulf R. R.	45,000
Colorado & Southern Ry.	41,000
Franklin & Pittsylvania Ry	35,000
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.	10,000

Advances April 1 to September 1.

The total amount advanced by the Director General to all railroad companies from April 1 to September 1, 1918 (exclusive of the current earnings immediately applied by the respective companies), was $241,851,420. The advances were made to the following roads:

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	$46,964,000
New York Central Lines	40,300,000
Pennsylvania R. R. Lines	40,000,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry	15,725,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	13,500,000
Illinois Central R. R.	12,450,000
Erie R. R.	8,400,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry	6,000,000
Seaboard Air Line Ry.	4,350,000
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	4,100,000
Southern Ry. Lines	3,940,000
Lehigh Valley R. R.	3,500,000
Wabash R. R.	2,225,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	3,100,000
Missouri Pacific Ry.	2,750,000
Missouri, Kansas & [illegible]	
Buffalo, Rochester & [illegible] Ry	2,600,000
Delaware & Hudson Co.	2,000,000
Philadelphia & Reading Ry.	1,400,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	1,350,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry	1,325,000
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry	
St. Louis San Francisco Lines	1,118,000
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.	1,000,000
Central of Georgia Ry.	750,000
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R.	720,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.	698,000
Grand Trunk Western Lines	621,000
Chicago & Alton R. R.	600,000
Norfolk Southern R. R.	540,000
Texas [illegible]	
St. Louis [illegible]	525,000
Colorado Grand W[illegible] R. R.	507,000
Hocking Valley Ry.	500,000
Idaho [illegible]	500,000
Kansas [illegible] Ry	500,000
St. Louis [illegible] Ry	500,000
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.	460,000
Ann Arbor R. R.	350,000
Central New England Ry.	308,000
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry.	300,000
Cincinnati Northern Ry.	285,000
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R.	238,775
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry.	229,201
Texas, Mexico & Northern R. R.	200,000
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R. R.	200,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R.	200,000
Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal Ry.	189,600
Western Maryland Ry.	169,509
Illinois Southern Ry.	160,000
Belt Railway of Chicago	155,000
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.	150,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry.	136,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	132,275
New Orleans Great Northern R. R.	120,000
Chicago & Western Indiana Ry.	115,000
Pittsburgh & Shawmut R. R.	110,000
Old Dominion Steamship Co.	95,000
Texas, Mexico, Brandywine & Point Isabel R. R.	50,000
San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf R. R.	45,000
Colorado & Southern Ry.	41,000
Franklin & Pittsylvania Ry.	35,000
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.	10,000

Of the sums advanced to date over 52 per cent went to the three systems, the New Haven, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania.

Statement Regarding Rentals.

The Director General desires to correct an impression which prevails in some quarters to the effect that the United States Railroad Administration is withholding, or has been withholding, the standard rentals due to the various railroads under Government control, pending the execution of the contracts between the railroads and the Government, and that the omission of any railroad corporations to settle their debts or claims is due to any omission by the Railroad Administration to pay the accrued rentals.

The fact is that the equivalent of the standard rentals, which for the first eight months of the current year amounted to approximately $650,000,000, has already very largely been paid to every railroad company in the United States under Government control, and in many cases the Director General, in addition to paying these roads an amount equal to 90 per cent of their standard rental (which payments in advance of the execution of contracts are permissive and not compulsory under the railroad act), has advanced large additional sums of money to these railroad corporations to enable them to meet maturing bond issues which they and their

(Continued on page 18.)

Rules Governing Exports to Norway Announced By War Trade Board

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 211) the adoption of the following regulations governing the procedure with respect to the issuance of licenses for the exportation of commodities to Norway. Previous rulings with respect to such regulations (W. T. B. R. 103, May 10, 1918; W. T. B. R. 126, June 3, 1918) are hereby withdrawn.

1. Applications for licenses to export commodities which are not controlled by a Norwegian import association will not be considered unless the prospective importer has given a guarantee certified by the Norwegian Finance Department and further certified by an American consul in Norway, who will furnish the importer an identification number. The ruling requiring this identification number to be accompanied by a code word has now been withdrawn, and this certificate will hereafter bear only an identification number. This identification number should be forward by the importer to the prospective exporter in the United States and specified on supplemental information sheet X-106, which should be attached to the application for an export license.

2. Applications for licenses to export commodities which are controlled by a Norwegian import association will not be considered unless the prospective importer in Norway has secured a certificate covering the proposed shipment from the appropriate Norwegian import association. This certificate must be either issued or confirmed subsequently to May 10, 1918. The identification number of the certificate should be forwarded by the importer in Norway to the prospective exporter in the United States and specified on supplemental information sheet X-106, which should be duly executed and annexed to the application for export license.

In filing an application for a license to ship commodities controlled by an import association the shipment must be consigned to the association which has issued the certificate, and the exporter is required to state on the application the name of the person or firm in whose favor the import certificate was issued; as, for example—

Consignee: Oil and Color Merchants' Association, Christiania, Norway.

Purchaser abroad: (Here state person or firm to whom certificate was issued.) Address of such person or firm.

3. The War Trade Board are advised that the following import associations in Christiania will accept, on behalf of the Norwegian importer actually interested, consignments of the articles mentioned below.

The Oil and Color Merchants' Association:
- Paraffin wax (including stearine, stearic acid, palmetic acid).
- Turpentine (including vegetable and mineral turpentine and white spirit).
- Varnishes (alcoholic and nonalcoholic siccative oils and polishes—politur).
- Linseed oil, raw.
- Linseed oil, boiled.
- Rapeseed oil.
- Ceresine and carnauba wax.
- Rosin.

The Oil and Color Merchants' Association—Continued.
- All animal and vegetable oils and fats and fatty acids whatever (including Chinese wood oil).
- Materials in small quantities in general use in the ordinary course of business of the members of the association, such as starch, chalk, tar composition, sulphate of iron ore, copper, borax, saltpeter (common), soda (calcined, caustic, and bicorbonate), bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, silicate of soda, etc.

The Norwegian Soap Maker's Association:
- Oils (vegetable and fish).
- Tallow and animal fats of all kinds.
- Caustic soda.
- Solway soda.
- Rosin.

Norwegian Wholesale Grocers' Association:
- Sugar.
- Coffee.
- Sirup.
- Rice (of all kinds except bran).
- Tea.
- Honey (including artificial honey).
- Sago (and similar articles).
- Starch (of all kinds).
- Starch gum.
- Farina.
- Potato meal and flour.
- Desiccated coacoanut paste.
- Dried fruits (of all kinds).
- Dried potatoes.
- All other similar commodities.

Norwegian National Association of Grain and Flour Importers and/or Norwegian Millers' Association:
- Grain.
- Flour.
- Meal of all kinds (including oat and excepting potato).
- Beans.
- Peas.
- Lentils.
- Maize and other feeding stuffs, etc.).

Norwegian Chocolate Manufacturers' Association:
- Cocoa.
- Cocoa butter.

Norwegian Cottonmills Association.
- Cotton.
- Cotton yarn.
- Cotton waste.

Norwegian Margarine Manufacturers' Association.
- All materials used in the manufacture of margarine.

The Norwegian Paper Makers' Association.
- Rosin.
- Alum (including aluminous compounds of all sorts).
- Cotton felts.
- Woolen felts.
- China clay.
- Sulphur.
- Hoop iron.
- Baling wire.
- Bleaching powder.
- Leather machine belting.
- Lead.
- Soda, calcined (Solway soda).
- Soda, caustic.
- Soda, sulphate (salt cake).

Norwegian Wholesale Provision Merchants' Association.
- Meat of all kinds.
- Casings.
- Compound lard.

Royal Norwegian Automobile Club.
- Automobile tires and tubes.
- Motorcycle tires and tubes.

Norwegian Cycle Tire Importers' Association.
- Bicycle tires.

Lubricating Oil Merchants' Association.
- Lubricating oils.
- Lubricating greases.

Norwegian Tanners' Association.
- Skins.
- Hides.
- Tanning materials.

Cork Manufacturers' Import Association.
- Cork wood.
- Cork stoppers.
- Other manufactured articles consisting wholly or principally of cork, not including linoleum and similar materials.

Norwegian Drapers' Import Association.
- All cotton goods excepting raw cotton, cotton yarns, and fishing nets.
- All woolen goods excepting raw wool, woolen yarns, and paper-making felts.
- All piece goods and other manufactures of jute, hemp, flax, and tow, not including yarns and ropes.
- All silk goods.

Norwegian Woolen Mills Association.
- Raw wool.
- Woolen yarns.

Norwegian Fruit Importers' Association.
- Fresh fruit.

Norwegian Wine Importers' Association.
- Wines.

APPOINTMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED REGARDING HOUSING PROJECTS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the following appointments in connection with projected housing developments:

Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.: Architect, Donn & Deming, 808 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Dayton, Ohio: Architect, Schenck & Williams, 908 Mutual Home Building, Dayton, Ohio; town planner, F. Vitaley, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Eddystone, Pa.: Architect, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; town planner, John Nolen, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.; engineer, Charles F. Mebus, 907 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elizabeth, N. J.: Architect, Charles W. Oakley & Hugh Roberts, Associated, 1259 Clinton Place, Elizabeth, N. J.; town planner, A. F. Brinkerhoff, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York City; engineer, C. D. Pollock, Park Row Building, New York City.

Pensacola, Fla.: Architect, Favrot & Livaudais, Title Guaranty Building, New Orleans, La.; town planner, Favrot & Livaudais, Title Guaranty Building, New Orleans, La.; engineer, Arthur Pew, Forsyth Building, Atlanta, Ga.

New Orleans, La.: Architect, Favrot & Livaudais, Title Guaranty Building, New Orleans, La.; town planner, Favrot & Livaudais, Title Guaranty Building, New Orleans, La.; engineer, J. W. Billingsley, Interstate Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Watervliet (Troy), N. Y.: Architect, Stanton P. Lee, 55 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.; engineer, P. E. Green, engineering staff.

LIST OF LOANS TO RAILROADS

(Continued from page 17.)

financial agents were unable, under existing conditions, to provide for, and to pay large sums for new equipment and additions and betterments.

The total amount of money, therefore, which the Director General has disbursed, over and above all current expenses of operation, out of earnings of the railroad properties since January 1, and from current balances taken over on January 1, 1918, and from the Treasury's revolving fund up to September 1, 1918, is estimated at between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

In addition to the large sums which have been advanced directly to railroads, either on account of compensation or as loans, the Director General has advanced on account of orders placed by him for locomotives and cars now under construction, and which are being put in service as rapidly as completed, the further sum of $11,727,870.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO ROUND UP "SLACKERS" WHO FAIL TO REGISTER

(Continued from page 1.)

Government, and prosecution faces any one of them who, having fled the country to escape the draft, attempts to return. Under the terms of the law police officials in all the States, counties, and cities throughout the country are required to cooperate with the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies in enforcing the provisions of the act. Besides these agencies, however, are scores upon scores of private organizations, national or local in scope, that have been set up by patriotic citizens to ferret out the men who would shirk the call of their country. Among the larger of these are the American Protective League and the secret service branch of the Council of National Defense. And there is hardly a community of size anywhere in the country where there are not local organizations, many of them secret in character, that are constantly on the alert for information that will aid the Government in rounding up slackers.

Pursued to Foreign Lands.

For the man who has failed to register and for the man who has refused to obey or has ignored the orders of local boards, life is becoming increasingly miserable. The Department of Justice has on file the names of 3,000 slackers who fled to Mexico before June 5, 1917, to escape registration. Against each one of them a complete case has been prepared, so that immediate prosecution can be undertaken the moment the man attempts to recross the border, whether the attempt is made during the war or afterwards. Expatriation is the least of the penalties awaiting him. The present whereabouts of these slackers in Mexico is equally well known to the department, and close watch is kept on the individual movements of all of them.

Despite the fact that the majority of these men are from wealthy families in the United States who keep them supplied more or less liberally with funds, their lot is one of constant harassment. In Mexico City, for example, where the more wealthy ones have established a sort of colony, they are ostracized completely, not only by other Americans resident in the city who are above draft age, but by the natives as well. They are constantly subjected to insults and taunts as they pass through the streets.

Refused Work Abroad.

The status of those less well equipped with funds is in many instances deperate. Native and foreign business houses alike refuse them employment. At Guanajuato, for example, not only was a crowd of these slackers, applying for work at the mines, refused employment in spite of a labor shortage, but a committee of Americans living there is reported to have waited on them with a demand that they leave the town within a specified number of hours. Numbers of these slackers have sought peace in camps in isolated sections among mountains, others have been compelled to accept the lowest kind of menial labor on ranches, despised even by the peons with whom they work.

Just as the Government has the names of these men, so it has the names of those who fled to Canada to escape registration. With the going into effect of the British-American reciprocal draft treaty these men must either face conscription into the Canadian Army, or return to the United States to face imprisonment and ultimate induction into the service.

"Slacker" Raids Effective.

"Slacker raids" launched in various States from time to time by Federal agencies have been most effective in rounding up not only those who failed to register under the old law, but those who, having registered, failed to return questionnaires or to obey other orders of their boards. For example, in Chicago, July 11, 1918, one such raid hauled in 300 actual deserters, who were turned over to the military authorities, and 4,000 delinquents who had failed to file questionnaires. This raid was conducted by 5,000 agents of the American Protective League and all available police officers, who rounded up all men of draft age at ball parks, theaters, moving-picture houses, barrooms, poolrooms, restaurants, railway stations, parks, steamboat docks, and other places where young men were apt to be congregated, and demanded that they produce their final classification notices and registration cards. Those failing to do so were taken into custody. In Ohio on one day there were 1,000 such arrests.

The Arkansas Killing.

On Sunday, July 7, 1918, a deputy sheriff was killed near Pearson, Cleburne County, Ark., as a result of efforts of the county authorities to arrest certain deserters, resisters, and sympathizers to the number of 40, who had intrenched themselves in the mountains, armed with high-powered rifles. It was impossible for the local authorities to dislodge them, whereupon Gov. Brough, on being notified, ordered out three companies of Home Guards from adjacent counties with a machine gun company of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry and two machine guns. At the end of five days the armed resistance was broken up and 13 deserters surrendered.

Court authorities are manifesting small sympathy for those who are convicted under the law of aiding men to evade registration and service. At Los Angeles on June 29, 1918, for example, Mrs. Idell Kennedy and Dr. Frank T. Howenstine were each fined $5,000 and sentenced, respectively, to 11 and 10 years in the Federal penitentiary for conspiracy to aid a registrant fraudulently to claim exemption on the grounds of physical disability.

Women Helping Government.

Women in all communities, particularly those having relatives who have gone to the front, have been particularly helpful to the Government in ferreting out young men who failed to register. Tips from such women have time and again resulted in round-ups of slackers.

Demand Registration Cards.

Employers in various sections of the country are beginning to make it a requirement for all applicants for positions who are of draft age to present their registration cards and classification cards before giving them employment. Under the auspices of the Niagara Frontier Defense League, made up of manufacturers in the Buffalo district, for example, concerns employing in the aggregate 40,000 men and women have adopted a uniform application blank, which they require all male applicants for employment to fill out. Among other things this blank calls for information concerning the age, date, and place of birth of the applicant; whether he is a citizen; a description of his height, weight, hair, and eyes; whether he is married or single; his serial and order number in the draft; the town and precinct where he registered; and various other particulars called for by approximately 75 separate questions.

The registrant's protection is to have with him at all times his registration card until he has been classified, and thereafter his final classification card. Failure to carry these credentials will render him liable to arrest at any time.

RULING ON THE EXPORTATION OF DRIED FRUITS TO CANADA

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the United States Food Administration and the Canada food board, announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 213), that applications for licenses to export dried peaches and prunes to Canada will now be considered [illegible] as follows:

Every application for an export license must have attached thereto an import permit, issued by the Canada food board, Ottawa, to the consignee, for the importation of the quantity mentioned in the application for an export license.

Exporters, therefore, should obtain such Canadian import permits from their Canadian customers before making application to the United States War Trade Board for an export license.

PRISONERS IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 16.)

Pvt. First Class Meredith G. Bigler, Charles C. Rinker, Jr., Sergt. William Thompson, Mrs. Margaret V. Thompson, wife, 756 North Thirty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Walter Andrew Miller. Mrs. Ida Hoek, sister, 757 Front Street, Catasauqua, Pa.

Pvt. Domenico DeLeo, Luigi DeLeo, friend, 839 Cross Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. William B. Hosler. Mrs. Ellen Hosler, mother, Newkirk, Tamaqua, Pa.

Pvt. Clifford W. Wolfe. Mrs. Clifford W. Wolfe, wife, 830 Fourth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Corpl. Raymond W. Daniels. Myles S. Daniels, father, 15 W. 126th Street, Huntington, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank T. O'Toole. John O'Toole, brother, Framingham, Mass.

Pvt. Edward J. Reid. Edward Fitzgerald, uncle, 7318 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Ferd J. Silva. Mrs. Louis Kiarsa, friend, Bedford, N. H.

Pvt. William Fleming. Mrs. Julia Fleming, mother, 87 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Corpl. James J. McCluskey. Felix McCluskey, 272 Bridge Street, Lowell, Mass.

Sergt. Vivian Long. Mrs. Cornelia L. Long, mother, P. O. Box 159, Coushatta, La.

Sergt. Alwin Reimers. Antonette Reimers, sister, 47 I Street NE., Washington, D. C.

ABSENCE FROM HOME NO EXCUSE FOR MEN FAILING TO REGISTER

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

All men required to register under the new man-power law who expect to be absent on Registration Day from the jurisdiction of their local draft board should bear these facts in mind:

The obligation rests on you, and you alone, to see that your registration card, properly made out, is in the hands of your local board on or before Registration Day.

Arranged for Convenience.

It is for your convenience, however, and to avoid the necessity of your going [illegible] to register, that the following arrangements have been provided by this office for the registration of absentees:

(a) There is a supply of registration blanks at the office of every local board in the United States.

(b) A clerk of any board or a member thereof is authorized to record the answers of persons absent from the jurisdiction of their respective local boards and to certify to their registration cards.

(c) Upon application by you, your card will be made out by a clerk or member of the board to which you apply, turned over to you, and by you it must be mailed in time to reach the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which you permanently reside by the day set for registration.

Prompt Action Necessary.

(d) Therefore, as soon as practicable, go to the office of a local board and have your registration card filled and certified, as prescribed by the regulations (sec. 37), then mail the same to the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which you permanently reside.

If you do not know the designation and address of the local board, address the card to the mayor, in case your home is in a city of 30,000 population or over; to the clerk of your county, parish, or similar unit, in case your home is not in a city of 30,000 population or over; to the clerk of the county to which your county pertains for judicial purposes, in case it has no administrative organization; or to the clerk of your township, in case the area of your State or Territory is subdivided into divisions for the purpose of the administration of the selective-service law.

Note on Envelope.

Write also on the envelope which you have so addressed—

Registration card of _____
Street and number, or R. F. D. No.____
City, town, or post office_____

The mayor, county clerk, or township clerk, as the case may be, will forward the card to the proper local board.

Inclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your registration card for [illegible] registration certificate. Failure to get this certificate may cause you serious inconvenience.

Persons not exempted from registration by the President's proclamation and absent from their homes at training camps, and persons at schools, colleges, and other similar institutions, will be treated as absentees and should register as prescribed for absentees.

However, for their convenience, the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which any such institution is situated is authorized to deputize a competent person to certify to the registration cards of nonresidents in such institution (but not to furnish registration certificates or to register such persons) and to furnish a sufficient supply of cards to do so. It must be borne in mind that such registration must be made a sufficient length of time before the date set by the President for registration to enable such persons to mail the cards to the local boards having jurisdiction over the area in which they permanently reside. Failure to do this may cause serious complications for such persons.

ESTIMATES MADE BY PROVOST MARSHAL OF PROBABLE REGISTRANTS BY STATES

Figures Are Based on The Ratio Which Total Registration June 5, 1917, is Expected to Bear to Total Under New Act

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Estimates have been made by this office of the proportionate shares which the several States should contribute toward the total number of men to be registered under the recent act of Congress extending the age limits of the selective draft. These estimates are based on the ratio which the total registration of June 5, 1917, is expected to bear to the total registration under the new act.

Total Estimated at 13,190,000.

At the time that preparations were first being made for the registration under the law extending the ages to 18 and 45, both inclusive, the calculations of the Provost Marshal General, based on data furnished by the Census Bureau and by insurance actuaries, placed the total male population of the new ages to be included at 13,000,000 in round numbers. More accurately stated, the number was 13,190,000. But, although this is the estimated number of males of those ages, the law does not require persons in active military or naval service to register, such registration being obviously impracticable for these men. It can not be stated with certainty just what is the number of men of these ages in the Army and Navy. But all of the inductions under the selective-service law have been between the ages of 21 and 30; therefore all men between the ages of 18 and 20 and 32 and 45 now in active service in the Army and Navy must have come in by enlistment.

Army and Navy Enlistments.

The total number of enlistments in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to date is estimated at nearly 1,400,000. Of this number it is estimated that those under the age of 21 (which includes a small number under the age of 18) total about 245,000; and that the number between the ages of 32 to 45 is about 165,000; or an estimated total of 410,000 men in active military and naval service between the ages of 18 to 20 and 32 to 45. These 410,000 are, under the law, not obliged to register, and must, therefore, be deducted from the 13,190,000 in making estimates as to the number who are actually due to register. This deduction will leave about 12,780,000 as the approximate number of registrants to be expected if the maximum number is attained.

To ascertain the estimated shares of those registrants to be expected in the several States, the above figure of 12,780,000 has been distributed in the same ratio shown by the registration of ages 21 to 30 on June 5, 1917. This ratio, of course, will not be exactly fulfilled in the coming registration, owing to the shifting of the industrial population; the different distribution of ages in the different States, and certain other minor considerations, but it is the nearest ratio that is attainable.

Estimates By States.

The results are the following estimates for the respective States:

REGISTRATION.

State.	June 5, 1917.	Estimated, Sept., 1918.
Alabama	182,499	243,271
Arizona	37,355	49,794
Arkansas	149,097	198,746
California	298,989	398,552
Colorado	84,125	112,139
Connecticut	160,037	213,329
Delaware	22,122	29,489
District of Columbia	32,372	43,152
Florida	83,226	110,940
Georgia	232,537	309,972
Idaho	41,606	55,461
Illinois	645,037	859,834
Indiana	285,754	340,920
Iowa	225,939	287,847
Kansas	150,347	200,413
Kentucky	190,629	254,108
Louisiana	159,475	212,580
Maine	60,593	80,770
Maryland	121,598	162,090
Massachusetts	362,825	483,646
Michigan	374,317	498,965
Minnesota	222,698	296,856
Mississippi	139,321	185,715
Missouri	297,456	396,509
Montana	88,299	117,703
Nebraska	118,278	157,665
Nevada	12,090	16,116
New Hampshire	37,519	50,013
New Jersey	304,208	405,509
New Mexico	33,497	44,652
New York	1,009,345	1,345,457
North Carolina	197,481	263,242
North Dakota	65,963	87,929
Ohio	554,700	739,427
Oklahoma	170,956	227,884
Oregon	63,319	84,404
Pennsylvania	815,973	1,087,692
Rhode Island	53,589	71,431
South Carolina	128,019	170,649
South Dakota	57,899	77,170
Tennessee	188,946	251,865
Texas	409,743	546,187
Utah	44,158	58,863
Vermont	27,244	36,316
Virginia	181,526	241,974
Washington	110,167	146,853
West Virginia	125,846	167,753
Wisconsin	244,884	326,377
Wyoming	22,896	30,520
Total	9,586,508	12,778,758

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made by the hardware and metal division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

Wm. A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), Wm. F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), Maj. W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Maj. Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odlin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

Quotations to be submitted on or before dates specified below. Sealed bids not required unless so stipulated.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–A.

Buyer, Mr. J. D. Rennick, Room 106. September 12, 1918.

Bits, gimlet:		
2/32-inch	gross	7
3/32-inch	do	14
4/32-inch	do	34
5/32-inch	do	45
6/32-inch	do	54
7/32-inch	do	45
8/32-inch	do	40
9/32-inch	do	27
10/32-inch	do	14
11/32-inch	do	7
12/32-inch	do	7
Bits, center:		
¼-inch	dozen	225
5/16-inch	do	225
⅜-inch	do	430
7/16-inch	do	430
½-inch	do	430
9/16-inch	do	430
1-inch	do	855
1¼ inch	do	855
1¼-inch	do	430
1⅜-inch	do	225
1½-inch	do	130
1⅝-inch	do	45
1¾-inch	do	45
1⅞-inch	do	45
2-inch	do	45

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–B.

Buyer, Capt. Chas. B. Price, Room 428. September 12, 1918.

Blades, awl, lockstitch, automatic, curved		125
Blades, awl, lockstitch, automatic, straight		125
Guides, rifle cartridge belt		194, 766
Fasteners, rifle cartridge belt, 6¼-inch		97, 383
Fasteners, "Lift-the-Dot"		584, 298
Steel stakes		24, 876

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–E.

Buyer, Capt. W. E. Standart, Room 104. September 12, 1918.

Pliers, combination	pair	5, 000
Pliers, side-cutting	do	5, 000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–F.

Buyer, Mr. E. A. Moye, Room 432. September 12, 1918.

Screw drivers, perfect handle:		
3-inch		5, 000
6-inch		5, 000
10-inch		5, 000
12-inch		5, 000
6-inch, square shanks		5, 000
Screw drivers, heavy offset		5, 000
Screw drivers, heavy offset		5, 000
Punches, solid taper:		
5/16-inch body, ⅛-inch point		5, 000
5/16-inch body, ¼-inch point		5, 000
⅜-inch body, 5/16-inch point		5, 000
Punches, center, 7/16-inch body		5, 000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–A.

Buyer, Mr. C. H. Garity, Room 422. September 15, 1918.

Fullers, bottom, ½-inch		200
Round eye punches ½ inch each, 2 handles		200
Heading punches, ⅝-inch, 2 handles		200
Heading punches, ½-inch 2 handles		200
Heading punches, ⅝-inch, 2 handles		200
Top swages, ⅝-inch, 2 handles		200
Top swages, ½-inch, 2 handles		200
Bottom swages, ⅝-inch		200
Bottom swages, ½-inch		200
Straight-lipped tongs, 22-inch, to hold squares, pairs		200
Curved-lipped fluted jaw tongs, 22-inch, pairs		200
Double pick up 22-inch tongs, pairs		200
Rivet tongs, 24-inch	pairs	200
Gad flat jaw 24-inch tongs	do	200
Square-eye punches, ½-inch, 2 handles		175
Square-eye punches, ¾-inch, 2 handles		13
Round eye punches, ½-inch, 2 handles		110
Single pick-up 24-inch tongs, pairs		194
Picks, hoof		200

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–B.

Buyer, Mr. D. W. Jasper, Room 424. September 9, 1918.

Screw eyes, iron, 717 gross of each of the following sizes: 5, 7, 10, 12, 110, 112, 114, 204, gross		717
Screw eyes, iron, 355 gross of each of the following sizes: 1, 3, 14, 104, 106, 108, 206, 208, 210, 212, gross		355
Handles, file, wood:		
No. 1		4, 000
No. 2		4, 000
No. 3		3, 000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Buyer, Mr. W. J. Peck, Room 120. September 11, 1918.

Auto crane complete, with gasoline power plant, Byors' Machine Co. make or equal		1
Asbestos lining sets for No. 125 range, set		10, 000
Chassis for horse-drawn rolling kitchen, as per specifications and blue prints		10, 000
Liners, craped and paraffined, for 100-pound coffee bags		300, 000
Cooks' forks		20, 000
French egg whip, hotel		10, 000
Hotel skimmer		10, 000
Potato mashers, 3¼ x 7		10, 000
Potato mashers, 3 x 8		10, 000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 1, SECTION 1–A.

Buyer, Mr. C. H. Garity, Room 422. September 15, 1918.

Top swages, ¾-inch		200
Bottom swages, ¾-inch		200

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3.

Buyer, Mr. W. J. Peck, Room 120. September 11, 1918.

Pan hooks		20, 000
Ladles:		
Hotel, 2¾-inch bowl		10, 000
Hotel, 3¾-inch bowl		10, 000
Meat forks		[illegible]
Basting spoons		40, 000
French dippers		10, 000
Quart dippers		20, 000
Hotel saucepans:		
4½ inches high, 5 inches diameter		10, 000
5¾ inches high, 5 inches diameter		10, 000
Lanterns		20, 000
Spatulas		20, 000
Apple-and-pear corers		100, 000
Boxing and assembling rolling kitchens as per blue prints and specifications		10, 000
Miscellaneous items for rolling kitchen, approximately		2, 000
Bags, paper:		
25 pounds		1, 000, 000
50 pounds		1, 000, 000
10 pounds		1, 000, 000

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–A.

Buyer, Mr. M. A. Dunning, Room 424. September 7, 1918.

Lamps, street, Dietz No. 3 Pioneer		24
Parts for Singer sewing machines		120
Parts for Excelsior National stoves		263
Power machines with motors, Singer Model 7–5		4
Machines, foot power:		
Singer Model 16–38		4
Singer Model 29–4		1
Universal rollers, 1½-inch, 2-wheel, sets		40
Oil stoves, No. 61 Perfection or equal		120
Wicks for above	dozen	120
Sewing machines:		
Model 45K–66, Singer		1
Model 29K–31, Singer		1
Model 11–26, Singer		1
Papers, No. 3, Glover's needles, papers		352
Needles, 4½-inch sacking		2, 378
Saddler's riveting machine		1
Machine, sewing, Singer Model No. 31–15, with individual motor		25
Machines, button sewing, Singer Model No. 69–5, with individual motor		10
Machines, darning, Singer Model No. 17–28, with individual motor		23
3 h. p., 1,800 r. p. m., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220-volt induction motor		29
3 h. p., 1,200 r. p. m., 3-phase, 40-cycle, 220-volt induction motor		1
Stitcher, Champion "Peerless" harness or equal		29
Belts, single leather		30
Stitcher, Champion "Peerless" harness or equal		1
1 h. p., 1,800 r. p. m., 3-phase, 60-cycle, 220-volt induction motors		29
1 h. p., 1,200 r. p. m., 3-phase, 40-cycle, 220-volt induction motor		1
Spare parts for Champion harness stitcher	sets	30
Supplies for Champion stitcher, sets		30
Singer sewing-machine outfits:		
Model 21–W–180		29
Model 21–W–180		1
Spare parts for Singer sewing machines, Model 21–W–180 sets		29
Singer Model 39–4		1
Sewing machines:		
Singer Model 21–W–180		6
Singer Model 29K–31		4

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–A.

Buyer, Mr. J. E. Diemer, Room 112. September 12, 1918.

Tent shields		12, 000
Joints, stove pipe:		
6-inch		3, 933
7-inch		479
8-inch		411
Boiling plates for F. R. No. 1		42, 482

(Continued on page 23.)

SIX MEN IN THE U. S. NAVY COMMENDED FOR GALLANTRY

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Secretary Daniels has commended Alonzo Edward Seright, pharmacist's mate, third class, United States Navy, for his heroism in rescuing from drowning Pvt. H. H. Smith, United States Marine Corps, who fell overboard while petrolizing mosquito-breeding areas near Scott's Island. Seright swam 50 feet and dived repeatedly before he succeeded in locating Smith in 15 feet of water, partially embedded in the mud. After much exertion he brought Smith to the surface, apparently dead, but by prompt application of first-aid measures resuscitated him. Seright enlisted in Butte, Mont. Mother, Mrs. Louisa Seright, 1014 Orville Avenue, Kansas City, Kans.

Others are Commended.

Others commended by Secretary Daniels for acts of heroism are: Adam J. Bettinger, boatswain's mate, first class, and Ernest L. Pemberton, seaman, second class, both of the United States Naval Reserve Force, for gallant attempt to rescue a member of the crew of a British ship, who was struggling to make headway against the tide. Bettinger enlisted at New York. Father, Adam J. Bettinger, sr., 14 Judge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Pemberton enlisted at New Haven, Conn. Father, William M. Pemberton, 188 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Otto A. Valfer, yeoman, third class, United States Navy, for rescuing a woman bather at Howard Beach, Long Island, N. Y. Valfer enlisted at New York. Mother, Mrs. Hanna Valfer, 333 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York.

Louis Friedman, seaman, second class, United States Navy, for jumping overboard with all his clothes on and rescuing a man who was unable to save himself in the strong tide that was running. Friedman enlisted in San Francisco. Father, Louis Hoffman, Twenty-ninth and Montana Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Frederick L. Cook, electrician, second class, United States Navy, for his devotion to duty when the American schooner Madrugada was sunk by an enemy submarine on August 15. The reports show that he stayed at his post under fire after all hands had left, sending out S O S calls and finally was forced to jump overboard to reach one of the small boats. Cook enlisted at New Orleans. Father, Frederick William Cook, 1928 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

MAIL FOR CAMP LEWIS.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASS'T P. M. GEN.,
Washington, August 29, 1918.

Postmasters are requested to inform patrons that mail for soldiers at Camp Lewis, Washington, should be addressed as follows:

Private ----------
Company ----------
---------- Regiment,
Camp Lewis, Washington.

Such mail is not delivered through either the Tacoma, Wash., or the Lewis, Wash., post office, and the name of either office should not be included in the address.

Postal employees will dispatch mail for Camp Lewis directly to the camp and not to the Tacoma or Lewis post office, except in cases where the address may include a box number, street and house number, or hotel address in Tacoma.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

Motor Transport Corps Created to Take Over Complete Control of All Motor Vehicles in Army

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

In preparation for the more rapid movement of troops and supplies of the American Expeditionary Forces, the War Department, in orders just made public, has made a sweeping change in organization by creating a Motor Transport Corps, to take over complete control of all motor vehicles in the Army, from bicycles to motor trucks. This service, which has heretofore been a part of the Quartermaster Corps, has grown to such proportions that it has been found necessary to establish it as a separate corps, and its further rapid expansion is planned.

Adopted by British and French.

The French and British Armies long ago adopted the plan of putting their entire motor equipment under a single head, and experience in handling our forces in France has demonstrated the necessity of similar action on the part of the United States. All equipment and personnel in the various corps, with the exception of tanks and caterpillar tractors, is transferred to the new corps, which is being organized by Col. Charles B. Drake, a graduate of West Point, class of '96, and an officer experienced in motor transport work. Eventually his command will consist of approximately 5,000 officers and 200,000 men.

Among the many advantages sought by the creation of the Motor Transport Corps is the more perfect standardization of equipment, resulting in greater efficiency and economy of operation and permitting a more fluent interchange of drivers and parts. The problems of supplying parts and making repairs will be greatly simplified.

Present Service in France.

The present motor establishment in France includes many repair stations, some of them operated by from 500 to 1,500 mechanics and other skilled men each, but the program of the Motor Transport Corps provides for greatly increased facilities along these lines. Repair work is carried on in garages, parks, depots, and reconstruction shops. A service park is a mobile garage which can be moved rapidly to any point where it is needed. An overhaul park is a large station where heavy repairs can be made, and a reconstruction park is equipped to completely rebuild broken-down or shell-shattered machines. Under the new organization the work of salvaging damaged machines, already highly developed, is to be given increased attention. All this work is necessarily in the hands of skilled men, and the personnel must be greatly increased to provide the transport service that will be needed next year.

Truck Most Important Vehicle.

While the Motor Transport Corps handles many kinds of motor-propelled vehicles, the Army truck is the most important, and the demand for men especially qualified to drive and handle the trucks is great. Men qualified for this work by their experiences in civil life have offered themselves in numbers, but it has been found necessary to establish several motor transport schools in addition to the one at Jacksonville, Fla. In these schools candidates will learn, under competent instructors, the intricate mechanism of gas engines, so that they will be qualified to keep their trucks running under the trying conditions existing along the front lines, where their principal work will be done.

Men sent to these camps will be carefully chosen, as the work requires initiative and ability. Among those who have already enrolled are many who occupied positions of responsibility in civil life. At Jacksonville now are bankers, high-salaried executives, engineers, and men of many professions who have been attracted to the corps by its opportunities for active service oversea after a comparatively short course of training. With the increasing use of motor transport in moving troops from point to point on the battle line, the life of the motor driver is becoming progressively more adventurous and exciting.

Vital in Each Big Battle.

Motor trucks are taking a more vital part in each successive big battle. In the recent counteroffensive of the French and Americans at Chateau-Thierry motor trucks carried several regiments of troops to critical points in the line and supplied them with heavy and light guns, ammunition, horses, mules, and even wagons for supply train use over terrain that was not feasible for motor vehicles.

Motor trucks made it possible for the French to concentrate troops, ammunition, and supplies sufficient to stop the Germans at Verdun. When German aviators destroyed the railroad facilities, Gen. Joffre called motor trucks into service to replace the wrecked trains, which they did with entire success. In attacking along the Marne recently the American units were supported by machine guns mounted on trucks and even passenger cars, which swept the enemy lines with a storm of fire. Trucks were also used extensively to bring up reserves to points of the line where they were badly needed. Much of the work of the corps must be done at night, and it is well known that much-used roads near the front are regularly searched by the enemy artillery, so that the Motor Transport Service, while technically noncombatant, is really quite as active and dangerous as many fighting branches.

Importation of Fish from Newfoundland and Canada

The War Trade Board announces that under a new ruling (W. T. B. R., 212), the privilege of importing fresh fish, including fresh shellfish, from Newfoundland and Canada under general license PBF 17, rule No. 216, has been extended to include cured or preserved fish and shellfish, when said fish are products of the fishing industries of Newfoundland and Canada.

REORGANIZATION OF OPERATION OF GENERAL STAFF IS EFFECTED

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

A reorganization of the operation of the General Staff is effected by General Order No. 80, which has just been issued. The changes made are principally for the redistribution of functions. One division is abolished while another is created. No change in personnel is affected by the new arrangement.

Executive Division Abolished.

The Executive Division, which was under the direction of the executive assistant to the Chief of Staff, is abolished. One of its principal duties, that of military intelligence, is taken over by the newly created Military Intelligence Division, which was the military intelligence branch. The personnel branch is transferred to the Operations Division. There will operate under the direction of the Director of the Operations Division a motor transportation branch, which will supervise the functions of the newly created Motor Transportation Corps. This branch of the staff is made necessary to prevent duplication and to correlate the motor activities of the various bureaus whose motor vehicles will operate under the Motor Transport Corps.

The executive assistant, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, will handle general administration and control coordination as well as statistics of troops and supplies.

PLANNING WINTER EQUIPMENT FOR U. S. TROOPS IN SIBERIA

The War Department authorizes the following:

The winter equipment for the American troops in the Siberian Expeditionary Forces has been decided upon, and the Quartermaster Corps is now getting ready the various items of the equipment so that our soldiers in Siberia will be comfortable during the cold months.

The Quartermaster Corps has already had considerable experience in furnishing equipment for northern countries since the American troops stationed at the various posts in Alaska have required special equipment. The quartermaster specifications for winter equipment for the Siberian expedition are practically the same as those for our troops in Alaska.

The various special items, in addition to the regular overseas equipment which is furnished to all troops, are fur caps, fur mittens, moosehide moccasins, fur overcoats, fur parkas, and mucklucks. The parka is a fur coat coming to about the knees and having a fur hood attached. Mucklucks are winter boots which are used in Alaska and other northern countries.

ASSIGNED TO NEW DUTY.

Special Orders, No. 196:

502. Maj. H. Stuart Hotchkiss, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, is relieved from further duty under the director of Military Aeronautics and assigned to duty under the director Bureau of Aircraft Production.

THE DIRECTOR OF MUNITIONS APPOINTS TWO ASSISTANTS

The following is authorized by the War Department:

Mr. Crowell, the Director of Munitions, announces that he has selected Thomas Nelson Perkins and G. H. Dorr to act as assistant directors of munitions.

Mr. Perkins was appointed counsel to the War Industries Board in October, 1917. In that capacity he accompanied Col. House on his trip to England and France last autumn. On his return, after serving about six weeks as a member of the priorities committee of the War Industries Board, he became assistant to Mr. Stettinius when he was appointed Surveyor General of Supplies and has been associated with Mr. Stettinius until this time.

Mr. Dorr was connected with the War Trade Board from August to December, 1917. Since that time he has served in the War Department as an assistant to Mr. Crowell. He was formerly assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

HARDWARE AND METAL PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 21.)

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 3, SECTION 3–B.

Buyer, Capt. J. G. Williams, Room 114. September 15, 1918.

Naphtaline	pounds	107,580
Boiler, 10-horsepower		1
Scales, Sawyer		5,000
Packing, sheet	pounds	25
Packing, hydraulic	boxes	13
Gaskets, rubber		1,000
Valves, rubber, pump		250
Valves, iron, globe		100
Tanks, hand pump		1,200
Pails, fire		4,000
Filters, charcoal		48
Balers, power, electric		19
Acid, muriatic	pounds	15,210
Mats, rubber, cuspidors		500
Benzine	gallons	2,575

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 2, SECTION 2–F.

Buyer, Mr. E. A. Moye, Room 432. September 12, 1918.

Punches, blacksmith's hand, each ⅜ inch by ½ inch, ⅜ inch by 7/16 inch, ⅝ inch by ½ inch, 1 inch by ¾ inch	7,730

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4–B.

Buyer, Mr. H. D. Ainge, Room 542. September 10, 1918.

Field desks, large	40,000
Field desks, small	10,500

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4–D.

Buyer, Mr. G. H. Grebe, Room 538. September 12, 1918.

Ribbons, adding machine, Burroughs, 1⅞-inch wide	23,478

PROCUREMENT BRANCH NO. 4, SECTION 4–D.

Buyer, Lt. W. S. Lefebre, Room 536, September 10, 1918.

Trench mirrors, brass-nickeled, 20-gauge, in cases, snap-fastener case	1,000,000

MILLION EMERGENCY RATIONS FOR OUR MEN IN FRONT LINES

The War Department authorizes the following:

Orders have been given for the supply of 1,000,000 emergency rations by the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps. The emergency ration corresponds to the iron ration of the British troops. It is carried in an air-tight, gas-proof container and is sufficient to maintain a man for one day, sustaining his full strength and vigor. It is strapped in the pack of the soldier going over the top, and may be used only according to the instructions given when the emergency ration is issued.

Ground Meat and Wheat.

The emergency ration is composed of ground meat and wheat compressed into a cake. There is also a block of sweet chocolate. The bread-and-wheat component may be eaten dry or, if possible, stirred into cold water. The cake, when boiled for 5 minutes in three pints of water, results in a very palatable soup, or, when boiled in one pint of water for 5 minutes, it makes a porridge which may be eaten hot or cold. When cold it may be sliced and fried, if bacon or other fat is available. The chocolate component of the emergency ration may be eaten dry or made into hot chocolate.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1093, opening of September 10, 1918.—144 Cordeau slitters, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1094, opening of September 13, 1918.—6 steam-driven nontraction drilling machines, with equipment for each.

Proposal No. 1095, opening of September 10, 1918.—256,620 pounds of machine bolts, as per specifications; 61,000 pounds of hot-pressed hexagon nuts, as per specifications; 23,000 pounds standard wrought washers, as per specifications; 515 kegs button-head rivets, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1097, opening of September 6, 1918.—853 jacks, as per specifications.

LIGHTHOUSE PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Charleston, S. C., 2 o'clock p. m. September 20, 1918, for 47,000 feet board measure cypress lumber, to be delivered to ship's tackle at Charleston, S. C.; Georgetown, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Brunswick, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Fernandina, Fla.; or Palatka, Fla. Information upon application to the above office.

RECLAMATION SERVICE PROPOSALS.

The United States Reclamation Service, Interior Department, will receive proposals at its office at Denver, Colo., until 2 o'clock p. m. September 13 for radial gates and hoists for the Rio Grande project, and until 2 o'clock p. m. September 18, 1918, for cast-iron gates, gate stands, and manholes for the North Platte project.

AMENDS ORDER TO PROVIDE WAR TRADE BOARD MEMBER

EXECUTIVE ORDER

AMENDING THE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF OCTOBER 12, 1917, TO PROVIDE FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD ON THE WAR TRADE BOARD.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, and by Title VII of the act approved June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States and for other purposes," I do hereby amend the order of October 12, 1917, vesting power and authority in designated officers and establishing the War Trade Board, composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, and of the United States Shipping Board, by changing paragraph I of said order to read as follows:

"I. I hereby establish a War Trade Board to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, of the United States Shipping Board, and of the War Industries Board."

The order of October 12, 1917, as so amended is hereby confirmed and continued, and all orders and proclamations heretofore issued vesting power and authority in the War Trade Board are hereby confirmed and made applicable to the War Trade Board constituted in accordance with this order.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 20, 1918.

ACCOUNTANTS AND COST CLERKS NEEDED IN AIRCRAFT SERVICE

The Bureau of Aircraft Production has been authorized to make a limited number of voluntary inductions of men registered under the present draft. An urgent need exists for accountants and manufacturing cost clerks, who have had either office or factory experience. Induction is open only to men in class 1–A, who are classified for limited service or who are in the remediable group, and to men placed in deferred classes on account of dependency. The work to which applicants will be assigned will be not only of great service to the Government in the production of aeroplanes, but it will prove of benefit as well to the individual in the training which he will receive. Applicants should communicate with personnel officer, finance division, Bureau of Aircraft Production, 119 D Street NE., Washington, D. C.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

INSTRUCTIONS ON AUDITING TO RAILROAD TREASURERS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR NO. 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1918.*

The accounts of Federal treasurers and paymasters, charged with the responsibility of handling moneys, shall be audited at least once every six months during Federal control. The first audit of those accounts shall take place within three months of the date hereof.

The audit of such accounts shall be under the direction of the chief accounting officer of the carrier or such of his assistants as he may delegate to conduct the work.

The cash balance on deposit at the various depositories shall be verified by appropriate forms of certificates of balances obtained from each depository, and the Federal treasurer's cash balance with each depository shall be reconciled therewith.

The original report of such audits shall be retained in the appropriate files of the accounting department. A copy of such report shall be submitted to the Federal manager and to the undersigned, which shall include a statement of the amounts on deposit and the names of the depositories in which the funds are held.

Shortages, other than those of a petty nature, or any other unusal condition in the Federal treasurer's cash accounts or records, disclosed by the audit, shall be promptly reported by telegram to Mr. J. S. Williams, Director of Finance, Washington, D. C., and a copy thereof forwarded by mail to the undersigned.

Any complete audit of the Federal treasurer's cash account conducted under the jurisdiction of the chief accounting officer of the carrier in connection with the opening of the new accounts prescribed in General Order No. 37, may be accepted as a compliance with this circular for the first audit of the year ending December 31, 1918, provided that a copy of the report of the audit is filed with the undersigned and the accounts are again audited before the close of the year.

C. A. PROUTY *Director.*

Women's Service Section For Federal Railroads

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Labor, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1918.*

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Effective August 29, the Women's Service Section of the Division of Labor is hereby created, and Miss Pauline Goldmark is appointed manager, with office at Washington, D. C.

The manager of the Women's Service Section will give consideration to conditions of employment of women on railroads under Federal control.

W. S. CARTER,
Director, Division of Labor.

Approved:
W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

NEW ITALIAN REGULATIONS CONCERNING COTTON IMPORTS

The War Trade Board authorizes the following statement:

To all shippers:

For your convenience and guidance the War Trade Board directs your attention to the following regulations which have been adopted by Italy concerning the regulations of cotton imports:

(1) The Italian Royal Minister of Industries, Commerce, and Labor has instituted a special office in order to supervise all purchases of raw cotton and to regulate the execution of contracts between Italian cotton merchants and American firms.

(2) The title of the new office is Ufficio Cotoni Ministero Industria Commercio, Rome, Italy.

(3) American firms are advised that new purchases of cotton or the execution of contracts already consummated are subject to the approval of the aforementioned cotton office. This approval must be communicated by the importer in Italy to the prospective exporter in the United States, and should be indicated in the application for export license.

(4) In connection with its duties the Ufficio Cotoni Ministero Industria Commercio will, among other things, consider the available tonnage and the financial, military, and industrial requirements.

(5) The attention of exporters of raw cotton to Italy is directed to the fact that in the future ocean bills of lading need not include the clause. "Notify Ufficio Cotoni Ministero Industria Commercio, Rome."

CHANGES IN RULE FOR CONTROL OF PAPER USED IN PERIODICALS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board announces this change in its regulations for the control of paper used in the production of periodicals, issued August 23, applying to suggestions made for discontinuance of certain practices considered wasteful and unbusinesslike under war conditions.

"Since issuing the above rulings the Post Office Department has called attention to the fact that Suggestion 9 is not in accordance with the department's rules."

Substitute the following for Suggestion 9:

(9) Selling premiums with periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately and the combined price is at least the full price of the premium and 75 per cent of the published subscription price of the periodical.

The original Suggestion 9, now amended, was:

(9) Selling premiums with periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately, and the combined price is at least 75 per cent of the sum of the individual prices.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

PROPERTY OF THE N. C. STATE LIBRARY, RALEIGH, N. C. NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM LIBRARY.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918. No. 403

CARE IN PLACING U. S. CONTRACTS WHERE HOUSING IS INADEQUATE ADVISED BY THE GENERAL STAFF

TOWNS AND CITIES OVERCROWDED

Supply Bureaus of War Department To Consider Local Conditions for Workmen Before Letting Awards For Manufacture of Munitions.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Housing and transportation conditions have become so congested in some 60 towns and cities where war supplies are being manufactured that it has become necessary for the General Staff to advise all of the supply bureaus of the War Department to give careful consideration to local conditions before placing contracts.

In each of the 60 towns it has been found necessary for the Bureau of Industrial Housing of the Labor Department to make provision to expend Federal appropriations in order to relieve shortage of housing and transportation. The Bureau of Industrial Housing has a large amount of data which indicate great expansion in industries in the cities and towns mentioned.

Exceeding High Labor Turnover.

At the present time it is found that the extreme congestion of living conditions is so great that the use of beds three shifts a day have become imperative. This condition has created an exceedingly high labor turnover, which has made for increased cost and delay in the completion of work.

It is appreciated that War Department contracts may have to be expanded at these points, in spite of the known congestion, but the bureaus are advised that it should be done only after the most careful consideration. The bureaus are warned that the funds at the disposal of the Labor Department for providing housing to meet the increased demands are limited, and it is desired to avoid such expenditures wherever possible.

The General Staff will see to it that the placing of contracts in these towns is reduced to the minimum, and has especially instructed the Quartermaster Corps to avoid these points because of the relative flexibility of their contracts.

Regulation of Orders.

It is not the object to cut off new orders in the districts mentioned, but to regulate them. Where it is a question of new plants requiring additional power, additional labor, or the building of new structures, or the need of largely increased facilities, the disposition of the General

(Continued on page 3.)

INVENTORY OF ALL STEEL STOCKS IN THE COUNTRY BEING TAKEN

War Industries Board Moves to Divert Entire Supply to Government Needs.

A country-wide inventory of stocks of steel on hand is being made by the War Industries Board at the instance of its chairman, Bernard M. Baruch, in cooperation with the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce. The ascertainment of the supply of steel is of first importance in view of the deficiency of production of steel for direct and indirect war needs.

Present Estimated Production.

The present estimated total production of steel in sight is 17,000,000 tons, and war demands total over 23,000,000 tons, with the demand constantly rising. In a recent interview with the Washington newspaper correspondents, Mr. Baruch announced he could not approve requests for an ounce of steel for domestic uses, because of the imperative need of meeting the war demands.

The Census Bureau through its equipped census-taking organization, is sending questionnaires to more than 40,000 manufacturers in this country asking complete reports of stocks of steel on hand down to the smallest holdings. It is sought to reach every manufacturer who uses steel in any way and in any amount in his industry. Cheerful compliance with the Government's plan to inventory the stocks on hand is expected confidently by the War Industries Board, because of the win-the-war need that prompts the step, and because of the general character of the inquiry.

A number of industries—such as the automobile industry—have been called upon to report stocks of steel on hand that the War Industries Board may be guided in making an intelligent administration of the steel stocks. Mr. Baruch decided, however, it was necessary to gather complete information from all steel-using industries and the War Industries Board determined on a general inventory from all manufacturers.

ORDNANCE BRANCH OFFICE OPENED

St. Louis District Headquarters Located in Equitable Building.

The War Department authorizes the following from the Army Ordnance Department:

The Army Ordnance Department announces that the St. Louis District Ordnance Office, headquarters for the recently established St. Louis district, has been opened. The office is on the tenth floor of the Equitable Building, St. Louis. Mr. M. E. Singleton is district ordnance chief for the St. Louis district.

ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR IN AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW TELLS OF MUNITION OUTPUT

BIG NEVILLE ISLAND GUN PLANT

To Cost $150,000,000 and Produce Only the Largest Cannon—Supplies of Small Arms, Powder, Motor Equipment, Etc.

Official report of newspaper interview with the Acting Secretary of War:

I will give you the facts about the big gun plant we are constructing at Neville Island. We signed a contract with the United States Steel Corporation to build and operate without profit this plant for guns of the larger calibers. This is the biggest plant of this kind ever conceived, and will build guns of not less than 14-inch. The site is just below Pittsburgh and covers about 1,000 acres. The housing will be on the hills south of the island. The amount of money involved is $150,000,000. This plant will handle a tremendous amount of material.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Regarding the $150,000,000. Will it cost the Steel Corporation that much?

A. No; the United States.

Q. Then they are building it with our money?

A. Yes; without profit.

Q. Will this plant be available for other uses after the war?

A. The plant will always be able to make steel and heavy forgings. A great deal of the machinery is special for large-gun manufacture.

Q. Will the plant be available after the war for naval guns?

A. The Government will retain it after the war.

MUNITIONS.

The Artillery program I can not say much about.

Q. Are any other old-established plants besides Bethlehem engaged in this work?

A. The only old plant is the Bethlehem. They have speeded up and are going as fast as they can. All the other plants are new. Sometime these plants will show results.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION.

This is in about the same condition as Artillery. Mortars and grenades are in same condition. We have shipped 250 155-mm. howitzers to France. We are shipping what we can, but production has not yet begun.

MACHINE GUNS.

We are producing between 25,000 and 30,000 guns per month. Of the Browning

(Continued on page 6.)

MORE THAN 250,000 AMERICANS LANDED IN FRANCE IN AUGUST, GENERAL MARCH ANNOUNCES

REVIEW OF WEEK'S OPERATIONS

Chief of Staff in Press Interview Gives Locations of Several U. S. Divisions—Gen. Graves Arrives at Vladivostok With New Force.

Press interview by Gen. March, September 4:

The last time I talked to you, on last Wednesday, the British and French were fighting along a 60-mile front from the Scarpe to the Oise. The British, during this fighting, met with the principal resistance, but fought their way through the lines, while with the French the action of the enemy in front of the French line was more or less of a retirement forced by the British successes farther north.

The French advanced south of the Somme so quickly on a 25-mile front that they gained from 5 to 6 miles in one day—last Wednesday. At that point along the Canal Du Nord the Germans tried to hold the French without complete success. The French crossed the canal at several places and near Noyon have advanced more than a mile beyond it.

The Somme River has been crossed by the British, resulting in the capture of Peronne, and considerable gains north of it. In the sector east of Arras, Canadian troops have driven straight forward across the Hindenburg line across the so-called Drocourt-Queant switch, on an 8-mile front, and have reached a point where they are 7½ miles from Cambrai, which is their objective.

On the front north of the Somme the British have advanced 14 miles since the drive began August 21.

Enemy Retreat in Flanders.

In Flanders the enemy has withdrawn without being under special pressure, falling back directly toward the Hindenburg line, and to-day the Flanders salient has practically straightened out. The American division which took part in that withdrawal has been identified as the 30th, which is composed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. This division was taken across the ocean by Gen. Reed, who was at that time the commanding general. Since Gen. Reed has been given a corps, the senior brigadier general of the division will be in command until a major general is assigned to it. This officer has not as yet been identified.

North of Soissons the Americans and French have been fighting steadily and advancing against strong German resistance against some of their best divisions at this point. The captures of Juvigny and Tergny-Sorny were made by our 32d Division. This division was raised largely from Michigan and Wisconsin troops and commanded by Gen. Haan. The nearest point to the old Hindenburg line reached by the French in this advance is now less than 3 miles.

We have received cable information of the arrival of Maj. Gen. William S. Graves in Vladivostok to assume command of the American forces there. He carried out with him on the ship 43 officers and 1,888 men to supplement those already there.

By the 31st of August the number of American troops embarked for all fronts, including Siberia, Italy, England, and France, is past the 1,600,000 mark.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Where are the 108th Infantry, 106th Field Artillery, 102d Trench Mortar Battery, and 102d Engineers?

A. These elements belong to the 27th Division. That division is still with the British in Flanders.

Q. Have these elements been in action there?

A. We have no report to indicate it. The American division in action with the British turns out to be the 30th.

Q. What American division was in the Mount Kimmel fighting?

A. The 30th Division.

Q. Can you give us the number of men of the 102d Infantry who have been returned to this country?

A. Our returns show that the total number of casualties returned from that outfit has been 74. For the month of August, 27 came back.

Q. Press reports state that 260,000 American troops landed in France in the month of August. Can that be verified here?

Troops Landed in August.

A. I give out statements indicating the embarkations, and, of course, they are the only figures that I can vouch for myself. A ship gets out on the high seas and it may be submarined, and we have then to verify the losses and subtract them from the number embarked to get the number landed. Then we have men landed in British ports that pass through England. Some of these may become sick and their organizations be landed in France without them, so that the number of men that land in France will not be the same as the number of men embarked from the United States, until a certain time has elapsed and those casuals rejoin their organizations. The fact of the matter is that as far as we can estimate it the number of 250,000 is short. We have actually landed in France more than that.

Q. What is the largest number of men heretofore landed for any month?

A. We do not get an exact number of the men landing in France, so anything I say would be an estimate, but as far as we can estimate we have gone as high as 285,000 men.

The Eighteenth Division.

Q. Has the commander been named for the 18th Division? If so, whom?

A. This is one of the new divisions which is being organized in the United States, and a permanent major general has not as yet been assigned to it. The senior brigadier general is Gen. Estes, one of the recent appointees who has been assigned to this division.

Q. Has the 39th Division reached France? Has the 36th Division reached France?

A. The 39th Division is now in process of landing, part of it is now ashore and part on shipboard. The 36th Division is entirely landed.

Q. Where is the Missouri Guard located?

A. It is with the 35th Division, and is located in the Vosges.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Increases of about 34.5 millions in the banks' holdings of discounted bills and of 11.7 millions in their total cash reserves, accompanied by an increase of about 60 millions in their Federal reserve note circulation, are indicated by the board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business August 30, 1918.

Investments.—Holdings of war paper, i. e., member banks' notes and customers' paper secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates show an increase for the week of 43.7 millions and now aggregate 896.2 millions, all the banks except those at Chicago and Kansas City reporting substantial increases in the amounts of this class of paper on hand. Of the total discounted bills held, the percentage of war paper was 62.8 per cent, as against 61.2 the week before. Acceptances on hand show net liquidation of about 4 millions, the larger decreases being reported for the New York and San Francisco banks. Additional issues of 2 millions of one-year 2 per cent Treasury certificates to secure Federal reserve bank notes account for a like increase in United States Government short-term securities. Total earning assets show an increase for the week of 32.5 millions.

Deposits and Withdrawals.

Deposits.—Net withdrawals of 68.3 millions of Government funds from the banks in the interior are noted, all the banks except New York and Minneapolis reporting substantial reductions in Government deposits held. Members' reserve deposits increased 19.2 millions, while net deposits declined 93.2 millions.

Reserves.—A further gain of 10.7 millions in gold reserves is shown, besides considerable transfers of credits in the gold settlement fund from New York and San Francisco to other banks. The banks' reserve percentage declined during the week from 56.7 to 56.4 per cent.

Note circulation.—Federal reserve agents report a net addition of 55.1 millions to outstanding Federal reserve notes. The banks show a total increase in Federal reserve note circulation of 59.9 millions, besides an increase of 3.8 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—A gain of $418,000 in paid-in capital is due largely to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members, considerable increases in capital account being shown for the New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cleveland banks.

Condition of Member Banks.

Substantial liquidation of loans and investments, including United States war obligations, also large withdrawals of Government funds from depositary institutions, are indicated in the August 23 report of condition of 735 member banks in leading cities.

United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, on hand indicate an aggregate decrease of 27.6 millions, of which 14.9 millions represents the decrease at the central reserve city banks. Treasury certificates on hand fell off 19.7 millions, of which about 17 millions represents the decrease at the member banks in the three central reserve cities.

HOW SICK PERSONS SHOULD BE REGISTERED EXPLAINED IN NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS

NOT EXEMPT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS

Those Unable to Appear May Cause Other Competent Persons to Get Cards—Latter Will Be Deputized To Fill Out Certificate and Report.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The new man-power act does not exempt sick persons from registering on Registration Day, if they come within the extension of the age limits. But for the convenience of such persons, and in order that they will not have to appear personally before their local boards for enrollment, the following arrangement has been made in the instructions sent out to draft officials by this office:

Any person who, on account of sickness, is unable to present himself for registration on the day set by the President will cause some competent person to apply to a local board for a copy of the card and for authority to fill it out (including the registrar's report on the back thereof). If satisfied that the case is bona fide, the member of the board to whom the request is made will deputize the person applying for the card to make out the card and the registrar's report, first carefully explaining the card.

Beneath the space provided for the "date of registration" shall be stamped or written the designation of the local board so deputizing the person applying for the card, and below the designation shall be written the word "sick."

When made out, the card will be mailed by the sick person, or delivered by his agent to the local board having jurisdiction of the area in which the sick person permanently resides.

TWO NAVY MEN AT SEA IN OPEN BOAT 6 DAYS BEFORE RESCUED

The Navy Department is informed that the two members of the naval armed guard of the United States cargo steamship *Joseph Cudahy*, who were picked up 65 miles off the Spanish coast, had been afloat in an open boat for 6 days before they were rescued. The *Cudahy* was sunk August 17, about 700 miles from the British coast, and the nearest point on the Spanish coast was more than 300 miles distant. The two men were William Joseph Hermann, seaman, second class; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hermann, 160 Arlington Street, San Francisco, Cal.; and Henry Beckmann, seaman, United States Naval Reserve Force; sister, Minnie Heinz, 2849 Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The other members of the armed guard were rescued by other steamers and brought to an Atlantic port.

GAITER AND CANVAS SHOE FABRIC COLORS LIMITED IN WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD ORDER

Manufacturers, However, Will Be Permitted to Dispose of Finished Stocks on Hand—Text of the Letter Sent Out by the Board.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Following action by the War Industries Board restricting colors of leathers and fabrics for shoes to black and two shades of tan, an additional order has been put out by the hide, leather, and tanning materials section, of which C. F. C. Stout is the head, limiting gaiter fabrics to pigeon gray and dust tan and duck fabrics for canvas shoes to olive brown and ecru colors, as represented on the Standard Color Card of America.

Manufacturers will be permitted to dispose of finished stocks of fabrics and shoes on hand in the ordinary course of business, but fabric manufacturers for the gaiter and canvas shoe industry are advised against further productions in colors other than those authorized.

Shoe manufacturers were notified June 29 by Mr. Stout that shades in tan leather and fabrics would be limited after October 1 to medium brown and dark brown, known to the trade as chestnut and Arizona, respectively. Stocks of fabrics for shoes in other colors in the hands of either the fabric or shoe manufacturer may be disposed of in the ordinary course of business until such stocks are exhausted, but permission is not given to cut after October 1 fabrics in colors other than tan as specified.

Text of Letter.

The letter to the manufacturers follows:

To the shoe manufacturers of the United States and allied industries:

Following up the recommendations as to the colors of leathers and fabrics to be cut for shoes, as set out in the schedule dated June 29, addressed to the shoe manufacturers, this section has decided the following are to be the medium brown or tan and the dark brown or tan colors for shoe fabrics effective October 1, 1918. These colors are represented on the Standard Color Card as follows:

Chestnut, 3925, cable No. 32, which represents the dark brown or tan;

Arizona, 3084 (shown on spring color card 1917), which represents the medium brown or tan.

On and after this date fabric manufacturers are to confine their production of fabrics for shoes to the colors herein recommended.

All stocks of fabrics in colors of tan which do not conform to the recommended colors, which are either in the fabric manufacturer's hands or in the hands of the shoe manufacturer, may be disposed of in the ordinary course of business until such stock is exhausted. However, this is not to be construed as permission to cut on and after October 1, 1918, fabrics on hand in colors other than tan, such as gray, pearl, smoke, etc.

This board has decided that the colors of fabrics to be cut for gaiters are as follows, which are also represented on the standard color card and are shown on spring, 1919, card:

Gray-pigeon, 0–8117, cable No. 373.

Tan-dust, 0–4054, cable No. 394.

All finished stocks of gaiter fabrics in the hands of the fabric manufacturers or the gaiter manufacturers may be disposed of in the ordinary course of business. But on and after this date fabric manufacturers should only produce fabrics for gaiters of the colors herein recommended.

This board has decided that the colors of duck fabrics to be cut for canvas shoes are the following, which are also shown on the standard color card as follows:

Olive-brown, S–4856, cable No. 107, which represents the dark brown or tan.

Ecru, S–3183, cable No. 29, which represents the medium brown or tan.

All finished stocks of duck fabrics in the hands of fabric manufacturers and shoe manufacturers may be disposed of in the ordinary course of business. But on and after this date fabric manufacturers should only produce duck fabrics for canvas shoes of the colors recommended.

CARE IN PLACING U. S. CONTRACTS ADVISED BY THE GENERAL STAFF

(Continued from page 1.)

Staff is to discourage such increases and to develop such new industries outside of the districts mentioned. This is in keeping with the program of the War Industries Board, the plan being to continue using present facilities and labor supply to the maximum.

List of Cities and Towns.

The congested districts where the housing shortage is so serious as to require Federal expenditures for new housing are reported in the following cities and towns:

Aberdeen, Md.; Alliance, Ohio; Alton, Ill.; Bath, Me.; Bayonne, N. J.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Butler, Pa.; Camden, N. J.; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chester, Pa.; Davenport, Iowa; Dayton, Ohio; Derby, Conn.; Easton, Pa.; Eddystone, Pa.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Florence, Ala.; Hammond, Ind.; Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Jersey City, N. J.; Gary, Ill.; East Chicago, Ill.; Lowell, Mass.; Middletown, Ohio; Milton, Pa.; Moline, Ill.; Newark, N. J.; New Brunswick, N. J.; New Castle, Del.; New London, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; Newport, R. I.; Newport News, Va.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Niles, Ohio; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; South Amboy, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Phillipsburg, N. J.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Portsmouth, Va.; Puget Sound, Wash.; Quincy, Mass.; Rock Island, Ill.; Seattle, Wash.; Sharon, Pa.; Sheffield, Ala.; Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.; Tacony, Pa.; Troy, N. Y.; Utica, N. Y.; Warren, Ohio; Waterbury, Conn.; Watertown, Mass.; Watertown, N. Y.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique, No. 111.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 2, 1918.

Section A.—North of the Aisne our troops have continued to advance in spite of the strong resistance of the enemy, and have taken the village of Terny-Sorny. In the operations yesterday in this region they captured 572 prisoners, two 105-caliber guns, and 78 machine guns. North of the Vesle two local hostile attacks west of Fismes were repulsed with loss.

American Official Communique No. 112.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 3, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from successful patrol encounters along the Vesle and a hostile rail in Lorraine, which was repulsed, there is nothing to report.

PROPOSALS FOR STORING COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, at room No. 135, until 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, September 5, 1918, for the storing by hand of coal and wood delivered by the Bureau of Mines Government fuel yards to the bins of the municipal government of the District of Columbia and the Federal departments and independent establishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Form of proposal will be supplied on application.

First Casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces Occurred a Year Ago To-day in Raid on Hospital

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

To-day, September 4, is the anniversary of the first casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces. The four men killed and the nine wounded were members of the Medical Department of the Army, noncombatants engaged in merciful work.

On September 4, 1917, a German aeroplane attacked the hospital group at Dannes Camiers, where the members of United States Army Bases No. 5 (Harvard unit, Boston) and No. 12 (Northwestern University, Chicago) were operating British General Hospitals Nos. 11 and 18, respectively. Five bombs fell in or close to the ward barracks, and their explosion resulted in the death or injury of the first members of the American Expeditionary Forces killed in the performance of their duty by the enemy.

The names of the killed and wounded follow:

Killed.

First Lieut. William Fitzsimmons.
Pvt. (first class) Leslie G. Woods.
Pvt. (first class) Rudolph Rubine, jr.
Pvt. (first class) Oscar C. Tugo.

Wounded.

First Lieut. Clarence A. McGuire.
First Lieut. Thaddeus D. Smith.
First Lieut. Rae W. Whidden.
Pvt. (first class) Elmer C. Sloan.
Pvt. (first class) Allen Mason.
Pvt. Aubery S. McLeod.
Pvt. John J. Stanton.
Pvt. Hirman P. Brower.
Pvt. J. D. Ewington.

URGES WOMEN TO ENCOURAGE MEN IN DUTY TO REGISTER

The following appeal to the women of the Nation has been issued by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee, Council of National Defense, in regard to the assistance women must render in making registration day a success:

To the State chairmen:

A new and imperative call comes to the women of our land from which at first there may be a spirit of shrinking, but the splendid response which the patriotic women of America have made to every call of their country assures us of a willing and courageous compliance with this the greatest and most importance demand made upon the loyalty of our people since the beginning of the war.

You have tirelessly sold Liberty bonds, thrift and war-savings stamps; you have eagerly and with infinite patience produced and conserved food; you have been unwearying in the service of the Red Cross and relief societies; you have recruited young women by the thousands for our civilian and Army nurses training schools; and in numberless ways you have rendered voluntary service for the material support of the war.

But of what avail is it that we have money, food, ships, munitions, and hospital supplies if we fail to mobilize a sufficiently large army to win the war?

Congress has now called for the registration of the man power of the Nation between the ages of 18 and 45 years, of which there are estimated to be 13,000,000, not all of whom will be called into active service, but from whom the 2,000,000 or more will be selected to complete the army of 5,000,000 men which we have pledged to the allied cause.

These will belong to class 1, made up of men without dependents and in nonessential industries. No family will be disrupted or deprived of proper financial support and the industries of the country will not be unduly disturbed. But every man of the 13,000,000 is in honor bound to register. We women know who these men are, and every woman is equally in honor bound to inspire, encourage, and urge the men of her family to perform their patriotic duty.

What the Government Asks.

This is the service of sacrifice and loyalty which the Government asks of the women of the Nation at the present critical hour; and the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense takes up this duty with spirit and enthusiasm, realizing how much depends upon our attitude toward it.

Provost Marshal General Crowder writes to the chairman of the woman's committee, saying: "I am much impressed with the importance of availing myself of the assistance of the women of the country as represented by your committee. With full knowledge of the situation, it is certain that they will be ready to assist by all appropriate means."

I can not too strongly impress upon you the absolute necessity of getting this message to every unit of your State division as speedily as possible.

To inspire us in our task we have but to remember this: We must win the war. We must win it in the shortest possible time. It can be done only with a sufficiently large army to break the military power of Germany. This army can be secured if we do our duty.

Every consideration of honor, of patriotism, of love, of justice, and hope for the future peace of the world calls us to this sacred service.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

A resolution prepared by the State Department under which admission to the United States of refugees from war-stricken countries would be permitted was favorably reported yesterday from the Committee on Immigration. The measure will waive temporarily existing immigration regulations during the war and for a period of six months thereafter, but its primary purpose is to permit the bringing in of 1,800 Serbian refugees now in Russia. All refugees brought in under the terms of the resolution would be privileged to return to their native lands after the war if they desired.

The Senate devoted the afternoon of yesterday to the further consideration of the emergency agricultural appropriation bill without reaching a final vote. An amendment intended to strike from the bill an item of $600,000 for the purpose of increasing production of cattle, pork, poultry, and sheep was rejected.

Republicans filled vacancies on important committees caused by the death of Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, as follows: Finance, Senator Dillingham, of Vermont; Appropriations, Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Calder, of New York; Rules, Senator Curtis, of Kansas; and Banking and Currency, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. An additional vacancy on the Appropriations Committee was caused by the transfer of Mr. Dillingham to Finance. The vacancy on Banking and Currency was caused by the transfer of Mr. Weeks to Appropriations.

The emergency joint resolution, already passed by the House, designed to prevent speculation in homestead rights which may be acquired under a special provision of the man-power act by youths under 21 years of age, who either are drafted or volunteer in the military service was adopted.

Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, delivered a set speech in which he criticized what he characterized as "unofficial and personal government."

HOUSE.

In presenting the war revenue bill to the House yesterday afternoon Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, announced that he would call it up for consideration next Friday and hoped to have it finally adopted by Saturday of next week. The present plan is not to have any general debate, but to proceed at once to the consideration of the measure in detail. Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance Committee, announced that hearings before that committee would begin on Friday of this week and continue for the period during which the bill is under consideration in the House. Should there be further applications for hearings beyond that period, he said, the time probably would be extended.

The House yesterday afternoon continued its consideration of the water-power bill. An amendment was agreed to under which western irrigation projects are specifically exempted from the provisions of the pending measure.

STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATORS CONFER WITH MR. HOOVER

Every State in the Union is represented at a conference to-day and to-morrow of Federal food administrators for the discussion with Mr. Hoover of the new conservation program.

Mr. Hoover will outline the work accomplished on his recent trip to Europe.

The following subjects are being discussed:

New wheat and other cereals program, meat program, sugar distribution, price and distribution of flour, price and distribution of mill feeds, cotton seed and products, and many matters relating to the Food Administration organization throughout the country.

Those in Attendance.

The following were present at the conference. Unless otherwise specified, each is Federal food administrator for his State.

Alabama, Richard M. Hobbie, Prof. Thomas Bragg, executive secretary; Arizona, Timothy A. Riordan; Arkansas, Hamp Williams, E. P. Buchanan, attorney for food administration; California, Ralph P. Merrit; Colorado, Frank L. Woodward, assistant food administrator; Connecticut, Robert Scoville; Delaware, Edmund Mitchell; District of Columbia, Clarence R. Wilson; Florida, Braxton Beacham; Georgia, Dr. Andrew M. Soule, D. F. McClatchey, executive secretary; Idaho, R. F. Bicknell; Illinois, Harry A. Wheeler, Robert Stevenson, jr., assistant food administrator; Indiana, Dr. Harry E. Barnard; Iowa, J. F. Deems; Kansas, Walter P. Innes; Kentucky, Fred M. Sackett; Louisiana, John M. Parker; Maine, Dr. Leon S. Merrill; Maryland, Edwin G. Baetjer, W. H. Maltbie, assistant food administrator; Massachusetts, Henry B. Endicott, James J. Phelan, assistant food administrator; Michigan, George A. Prescott, David E. Heineman, Detroit food administrator; Minnesota, A. D. Wilson; Mississippi, P. M. Harding; Missouri, F. B. Mumford, James Ketner, Kansas City food administrator; W. F. Gephart, St. Louis food administrator; Montana, Prof. Alfred Atkinson; Nebraska, Gurdon W. Wattles, A. C. Lau, assistant food administrator; Nevada, H. A. Lemmon; New Hampshire, H. N. Spaulding; New Jersey, William S. Tyler; New Mexico, Ralph C. Ely, H. G. Bush, assistant food administrator; New York, Charles E. Treman, Arthur Williams, John F. Mitchell, Dr. Albert R. Mann; North Carolina, Henry A. Page, John Paul Lucas, educational director; North Dakota, Dr. Edwin F. Ladd; Ohio, Fred C. Croxton; Oklahoma, Charles B. Ames, Howard Figg, executive secretary; Oregon, W. K. Newell, assistant food administrator; Pennsylvania, Howard Heinz, W. D. George, Pittsburgh food administrator; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia food administrator; J. L. Crutchfield, assistant food administrator; Rhode Island, Alfred M. Coats; South Carolina, William Elliott; South Dakota, C. N. Herreid; Tennessee, Prof. H. A. Morgan; Texas, E. A. Peden; Utah, W. W. Armstrong; Vermont, Frank H. Brooks, John T. Cushing, educational director; Virginia, Hugh B. Sproul; Washington, Charles Hebbard; West Virginia, Earl W. Oglebay; Wisconsin, Magnus Swenson; Wyoming, T. C. Diers,

DRAFT BOARDS MAY INCLUDE BANKERS IN DEFERRED CLASS

Persons in Similar Occupations Within Clause Amending Selective Service Act.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Bankers and persons engaged in other occupations and employments not heretofore regarded by district boards as warranting deferred classification on the ground of necessary industries, may now claim deferred classification on the ground that their work is necessary to the Nation in the present emergency.

Amendment to New Act.

An amendment in the new man-power legislation recently passed changed the provision: "Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture," so as to make it read: "Persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The effect of this is to enable necessary persons in occupations or employments to make claims that they are engaged in occupations or employments that the district board may find necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or to the maintenance of the national interest during the war. Thus, in other words, has been removed the danger of a too narrow construction of the word "industries" which many district boards in the past have construed as excluding bankers, those engaged in commerce, and those engaged in various other occupations.

More Latitude for Boards.

Under the amendment, for example, district boards may find that certain men holding important positions in the Red Cross and kindred activities, or men engaged in public health work, are engaged in occupations or employments necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or to the maintenance of the national interest and, for that reason, are entitled to deferred classification.

In making claims of the kind the persons concerned may make use of those parts of the questionnaire relating to claims for deferred classification on the ground of being engaged in industries, including agriculture.

$15 Scrip Book on Sale By Railroads September 15

The United States Railroad Administration announces that there will be placed on sale on September 15 at the different ticket offices throughout the country a $15 scrip book to be sold for $16.20, including the war tax. This book is identical in all features, except price, with the $30 book that went on sale on August 20.

7,725 WHITE MEN CALLED TO BE GIVEN TECHNICAL TRAINING

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

A call has been issued for 7,725 white men of the selective draft, with grammar-school education, to be sent to various institutions for technical training. The allotment by States, and the institutions to which they will be sent, follow:

Alabama: University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala	412
Arkansas: Tulane University, New Orleans, La	427
Colorado: Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo	50
Illinois:	
Breman School Buildings, 2655 Lime Street, Chicago	155
Loyal Order of Moose, Moosehart, Ill	103
Kansas: Fort Hays Normal School, Fort Hays, Kans	103
Kentucky: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky	412
Louisiana: Tulane University, New Orleans, La	500
Massachusetts: Vermont University, Burlington, Vt	300
Michigan: Michigan State Board of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich	540
Minnesota: Bunweedy Institute, Minneapolis, Minn	775
Mississippi: Mississippi Agricultural College, Agricultural College, Miss	318
Missouri: Mississippi Agricultural College, Agricultural College, Miss	300
Montana: University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo	257
Nebraska: Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans	515
New Hampshire: New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H	154
New York: New York University, University Heights, N. Y	144
Ohio:	
Akron University, Akron, Ohio	110
Ohio Mechanical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio	369
Toledo University, Toledo, Ohio	103
Pennsylvania:	
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa	257
University of Pittsburgh, Pa	330
Bowman Technical School, Lancaster, Pa	108
South Dakota:	
South Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College, Brookings, S. Dak	206
University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. Dak	124
Tennessee: Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson S. C	206
Texas: University of Texas, Austin, Tex	300
Wyoming: Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo	156
Total	7,725

The men will entrain September 19.

Merchant Marine Wants 4,000 Volunteers in Month of September

Four thousand volunteers will be accepted in September by the United States Shipping Board for the merchant marine training ships, it was announced to-day by the board, 2,000 for training as firemen, 850 as sailors, and 1,150 as stewards, cooks, or messmen.

These will be taken into the training service, as follows: At the Atlantic training base at Boston, 3,000; at San Francisco, 500; and at Seattle, 500. The merchant marine is the only seagoing service now accepting volunteers. They may enroll at 6,000 special recruiting stations of the Shipping Board, at drug stores in 48 States. Eighteen is the minimum age limit.

FACTS CONCERNING MUNITIONS PRODUCTION ARE GIVEN BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

heavy we are producing 6,000 to 7,000, and the Browning light automatic rifle from 8,000 to 9,000 per month.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT.

Tractors. We are getting production, but it is not nearly what it should be. We are making about 1,200 per month.

FIRE-CONTROL INSTRUMENTS.

Not much change, as the output is limited by the problem of optical glass. We have always supplied the demand, however, and will continue to.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

We are in good shape in smokeless powder; we are turning out all we need now.

RIFLES.

The production of rifles has been steady, about 200,000 per month.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

We produce between 50,000 and 60,000 per month. We are expediting this.

CARTRIDGES.

We have been producing pretty steadily for some time.

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.

There has been no shortage anywhere in the Quartermaster Department, as far as I have been able to find.

ENGINEERS.

Limited by the steel supply and by our supply of shipping.

GAS SERVICE.

I will not say anything about.

Q. You say there is no shortage in the Quartermaster Department? Is it prepared to meet the new draft?

A. We can not tell exactly. We are estimating as to probable future demands.

Q. Can anything be said as to our superiority over Germany in gun power?

Allies Have Gun Superiority.

A. The allies have had gun superiority this year. Germany can not increase production any more than we can. It is necessary to plan two years ahead on guns and their supply can not be any greater than ours.

Q. Will we be far enough ahead on gun production by this time next year?

A. I do not like to predict that; the British did not get started until 20 months after the war, and we expect to do fully as well. Our production should be coming through about the 1st of January.

Q. When do you expect the big guns from Neville Island?

A. That is a long way ahead. I would not want to say.

Q. Can you give us an idea of the capacity of the plant?

A. No.

Q. How about larger guns?

A. To increase the guns to 16-inch will reduce the production.

Q. How large will the guns be?

A. A 14-inch will be the minimum.

Q. Can you tell about the maximum?

A. No.

Q. What plants besides the Bethlehem are now building big ordnance?

A. About 12 finishing and 12 forging plants. This number includes Bethlehem.

Q. Did you say we shipped 250 155 mm. guns to the French?

A. Yes, to France.

Guns from the French.

Q. We had contracts with the French for guns. Are we still getting guns from the French?

A. Yes; we are still getting them on old contracts.

Q. By the time we get 80 divisions will we have all the guns and artillery we want?

A. We have Mr. Stettinius and his assistants working that out now.

Q. The big outflow begins in January of heavy artillery. Will we have the full force supplied by July 1 of next year?

A. I do not know how much they want. We must supply a certain minimum amount for divisional artillery, and after we get the large guns they can use all we can possibly get them.

Q. Any objection to stating the calibers?

A. Yes.

Q. These figures you gave on Browning guns. Are you getting enough for requirements?

A. We are meeting all demands, but we could use more in our training camps.

Q. Have you heard anything of the Brownings in action?

A. In a general way, I have not. I do not mean by that they are experimental.

2,640 Colored Soldiers in 13 Vocational Schools

The War Department authorizes the following:

There are 2,640 colored soldiers in 13 vocational schools receiving special technical work in addition to military instruction under the direction of the War Department Committee on Education and Special Training. They are men of the United States Army Training Detachments, an organization soon to be absorbed by the Students' Army Training Corps in the colleges.

Courses are given for auto mechanics and drivers, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, horseshoers, machinists, plumbers, wheelwrights, radio operators, telegraphers, tractor operators, and electricians. The men are graduated every two months.

The schools to which the training detachments are assigned are: Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Georgia State Industrial School, Savannah, Ga.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Chicago Wendell Phillips School, Chicago, Ill.; Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio; Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Western University, Quindaro, Tex.; Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Prairie View Normal, Texas; South Carolina State Industrial School, Orangeburg, S. C.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN GOVERNMENT NITRO PLANT

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission issues the following:

The remarkably low accident record which has been made during the construction of the United States explosive plant C, at Nitro, W. Va,, which was begun the early part of January, 1918, has proven the value of forethought and careful planning in the elimination of accident hazards through concerted effort in modern safety engineering.

This plant covers approximately 1,600 acres of land, upon which are constructed hundreds of buildings to be used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. In addition to this plant acreage there are about 900 acres of land, upon which are being constructed thousands of homes in which the operators will live.

Surpasses All Records.

No entries in the United States Accident Statistical Record Books, past or present, have been more wonderful than those now shown at this Government powder plant, where, to date, there has been but two-tenths of 1 per cent of the number of working hours lost by injuries resulting from accidents causing absence of employees.

But six fatalities have occurred at this plant during the past eight months of its construction period, where upward of 19,000 employees have been working overtime and Sundays to complete this gigantic project. Only 8 accidents per 10,000 employees per day have occurred, entailing loss of 1 day or more.

Safety Engineer in Charge.

The supervision of this accident-prevention work has been done by a well-organized safety department which, representing the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, at Washington, D. C., has been under the direction of C. B. Hayward, safety engineer in charge. Its activities, coupled with the assistance and cooperation of the officials down to the workmen, have made it possible to create this new mark in accident-prevention work.

Plan to Cut Cross Hauls Of Raw Tanning Material

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Plans to reduce cross hauls of raw tanning materials to relieve transportation conditions in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia were discussed at a conference by E. J. Haley, of the tanning materials section, chemical division, of the War Industries Board, with manufacturers of domestic tanning extract. The meeting was the suggestion of the car service section of the Railroad Administration.

It was decided to postpone definite action until tentative plans to be framed by committees representing each of the three States could be presented to a general committee consisting of R. W. Griffith, C. H. Heald, John E. Obern, and William H. Teas. The latter committee will advise with the tanning materials section on final action.

RETIREMENT OF MR. WILLIAMS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Edward Thomas Williams retired August 31 as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State. He has accepted the Agassiz professorship of oriental languages and literature of the University of California. He will be succeeded as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs by Ransford S. Miller, consul general at Seoul. Mr. Williams was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 17, 1854. He attended public schools of Columbus and was graduated from the high school there in 1872. He was also graduated from Bethany College. He entered the ministry and became a missionary in China. For a time he was translator at the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai. On November 25, 1896, he was appointed interpreter to the consulate at Shanghai. From October, 1897, to November, 1898, he was vice consul at Shanghai. On February 23, 1901, he was appointed Chinese secretary to the legation at Peking. He became consul general at Tientsin in March, 1908. On August 31, 1909, he was appointed Assistant Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State. On July 6, 1911, he became secretary of legation at Peking, and on February 28, 1912, he was appointed Chinese secretary, from which position he retired on September 11, 1913. He was made Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, December 31, 1913, and has since occupied that position.

Secretary Lansing's Letter.

Following is a letter which the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Williams:

MY DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: Since to-day is your last day as Chief of the Division of the Far East, I wish to express to you the deep regret which I feel that you are no longer to continue in an office which you have filled so ably and so satisfactorily.

Your severance of official relations with the department is a real loss to the Government on account of your exceptional knowledge of the Far East and your long experience with the difficult and complex questions which have arisen in that quarter of the world.

But beyond the loss of an official on whose judgment and wise counsel I could rely is the end of a personal relationship which has been most agreeable to me. While I recognize that you are fully justified in resigning your present office, and while I have felt that you were entering upon a work which offers great opportunities for usefulness, I have been tempted to ask you to continue in the service. That I have not done so is only because I realized that it would be unfair to attempt to influence you against accepting a position which you are exceptionally qualified to fill.

You may be sure that with you go the best wishes for success in your new field of labor and the profound regret of all with whom you have been associated in the service of the United States that their official relations with you have come to an end.

With very warm regards I am, my dear Mr. Williams,

Very sincerely, yours,

ROBERT LANSING.

Native of Ithaca.

Ransford Stevens Miller was born in Ithaca, N. Y., October 21, 1867. He was graduated from Cornell in 1888. For four years he was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Japan. He became interpreter to the American Legation to Japan in 1895 and Japanese secretary and interpreter to the American Embassy to Japan in July, 1906. In August of 1909 he was appointed Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State. He was secretary, with the personal rank of minister plenipotentiary, of the special embassy representing the President and the people of the United States at the funeral of the late Emperor of Japan at Tokyo September 13–15, 1912. He was made consul general at Seoul November 24, 1913, which position he has since held.

AIR MAIL SERVICE IN AUGUST WITHOUT MISHAP OF ANY KIND

The Post Office Department issues the following:

During the month of August the Air Mail Service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York was conducted without a miss, hitch, or serious delay of any character.

The operations for the month were perhaps the most remarkable in the history of aviation. There were 27 flying days, of which 108 legs of the journey had to be performed, and in that month there were but two forced landings, one with a delay of 7 minutes and the other with a delay of less than 10 minutes. One forced landing was made within 4 miles of Belmont Park at the end of a journey. It was caused by the break of a magneto shaft. The other forced landing was made on a flight where fog and haze obscured the ground, and for the purpose of picking up the course, because the compass failed to work.

Total of 11,957 Miles.

The total possible miles of flight was 11,961, of which 11,957 miles were completed.

During the first 10 days of the month the routes were flown by Lieuts. Edgerton, Kilgore, Bonsal, Webb, Culver, and Miller without a miss, hitch, or forced landing. During the last 20 days of the month the civilian aviators of the Post Office Department operated the routes. The perfect scores were made by Aviators Max Miller and E. V. Gardner. Aviators Maurice Newton and Robert Shank, on the Philadelphia end of the route, each had one forced landing, giving them a score of 99 per cent.

Weight of Mail Carried.

A total of 5,679 pounds of mail was carried on the trips.

A most rigid mechanical maintenance system on all fields was maintained, with the result that the month closed without a single plane of the 15 being laid up in the shop for repairs.

UMPIRE ANNOUNCES DECISION IN BRIDGEPORT LABOR CASE

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

Otto M. Eidlitz, umpire chosen by the National War Labor Board to decide the controversy between the managements and approximately 60,000 workers in 66 plants in the munitions and related industries of Bridgeport, Conn., has rendered his decision, and it has been duly made the award of the board, and transmitted as such to the parties at interest at Bridgeport.

Features of the Award.

The decision grants wage increases to all of the workers receiving less than 78 cents an hour, and establishes a minimum wage of 42 cents an hour for all male workers, skilled or unskilled, 21 years of age or over, and a minimum wage of 32 cents an hour for all female workers 18 years of age or over; grants the demand of workers for the application of the basic eight-hour day in all of the manufacturing plants of Bridgeport; establishes the right of workers to bargain collectively and to join trade-unions; and provides that women performing the same work as men shall receive equal pay. On the important question of classification, the umpire decided against changing the method now in operation, on the ground that to suddenly order a complete readjustment of the prevailing working system would be prejudicial to the interest of the Government, which is directly concerned in the output of the Bridgeport industries.

Classification of Workers.

With regard to classification, it was the demand of the workers in the machine shops that in the performance of their respective duties they be classified as toolmakers, machinists, specialists, and machinists' helpers, and that minimum rates of pay be established for each of these classifications. This was a major point of difference in the controversy. The employers contended that the great variety of tasks necessary in the operation of the industries made it impossible to confine the classification within the narrow limitations demanded by the workers or to fix a flat rate of pay for workers performing so many different tasks.

In addition to the selection by the workers of committees to represent them in their dealings with the managements, the decision provided that there shall be established a local board composed of six members, three to be chosen by and to represent the workers of Bridgeport, and three to be chosen by and to represent the employing companies, the function of which shall be to adjust such future differences as can not be settled between employer and employees. The chairman of this committee is to be chosen by and to represent the Secretary of War.

Touching upon the recognition by the War Labor Board of the right of collective bargaining, the decision declares that "we have passed from the day of the individual to the day of the group, and that the will of the group shall have precedence over the will of the individual."

The decision directs the secretary of the board to appoint an examiner to supervise the application of the award.

The Bridgeport case originally was confined to a controversy between the machinists and the managements in a few of the larger plants. The entrance of the War Labor Board into the controversy presented to the other employers an opportunity to bring about the establishment of a uniform system of industrial relations applied to the whole of the community. Advantage was taken of this opportunity when the 34 concerns not parties to the original issue agreed voluntarily to be bound by whatever decision the board reached in the cases of the firms directly involved.

Wage Increases Retroactive.

The wage increases provided for in the award are made retroactive to May 1 in the case of the Remington Arms U. M. C. plant, Liberty Ordnance Co., and American & British Mfg. Co., and 21 contract shops affected in the original controversy before the Ordnance Department board presided over by Maj. Rogers. The increases are made retroactive to June 26 in the case of 6 other plants which submitted to the board's jurisdiction on that date, and to July 1 in the cases of the 34 plants which voluntarily came before the board on that date. All of the companies are given until October 1, 1918, to complete the back payment of wages. The award is effective for the duration of the war, except as either party may reopen the case at periods of six months intervals for such adjustments as changed conditions may render necessary.

Joint Chairman Walsh, in commenting upon the decision, said: "The fact that the umpire did not immediately put a minimum wage into effect with a definite classification for skilled mechanics ought to be acceptable to all sides in view of the fact that provision is made for committees of the employers and employees of Bridgeport, democratically selected, to take up all grievances, including the rates of pay and the classification of the employees with reference to such rates of pay from time to time as such questions may arise, and in case of a disagreement between any employer and any employee or employees, the same may be taken up by the committee of the workers and employers, known as the local board with the right of speedy reference to and decision by the National War Labor Board."

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE PUBLIC OUTLINED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Mr. B. F. Bush, director of the southwestern region railroad administration, issues the following:

CIRCULAR No. 77.

To Federal managers, terminal managers, southwestern region:

A feeling exists that many railroad officials and employees do not fully understand their duties and responsibilities to the public under the Railroad Administration.

The public are called on to pay higher rates for a restricted service—particularly in passenger transportation. Many privileges and favors granted under private ownership are not permissible under the changed conditions, as under unified operation everyone must be treated exactly the same, and a privilege granted to one must be accorded to all. Many things have been done in the past that were improper, in that they were not open to everyone and were, therefore, a discrimination.

Purpose of Administration.

It is the purpose of the United States Railroad Administration to see that the public are served in the best possible manner; that the attention given and the sources of information open to them should be as good, if not better, than they were under private ownership.

Now that your organization has been completed, and your men placed, any uncertainty as to their status that may have existed has been removed and their future is in their own hands.

It is the duty of everyone connected with the roads to see that the public have a clear and proper understanding of the purpose of the administration. Complaints of any and all descriptions should go to and be handled by the local officials, investigated, and reported to the proper officers with recommendations, the same as heretofore. Do not let the impression prevail in the minds of the public that they must go beyond their local officers to have their business properly attended to.

How to Receive Complaints.

It is not now, nor was it ever, proper to make promises or commitments on matters that require the approval of some higher authority; but all complaints should be cheerfully received, promptly investigated, and, so far as possible, explained to the complainant.

The responsibilities of employees to the public are precisely the same as they have always been and their duties have not changed except in the elimination of competition. Traffic men, in particular, are expected to keep in touch with the public the same as heretofore, visit and confer with them, find out the exact conditions, and keep their immediate superiors fully posted as to all matters of interest.

Province of Railroad Man.

Setting the administration right with the public is the especial province of the railroad man, and especially of the traffic man, and is one of your most important duties. I suggest that each Federal manager have a meeting of his department officers as promptly as possible and go fully into this subject. In turn the various department heads, particularly traffic, should have similar meetings with their subordinates.

The best evidence the Director General and the Regional Director can have that the purposes of the administration are understood, that the roads are being properly managed, and the public adequately served, will be the lack of complaints sent direct to headquarters. We expect the southwestern region to make an enviable record.

B. F. BUSH,
Regional Director.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	65
Missing in Action	96
Wounded severely	159
Died of wounds	19
Died from accident and other causes	4
Wounded, degree undetermined	145
Died of disease	4
Total	492

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Randolph Fitzhugh Mason. Rev. Landon R. Mason, 7 North Second Street, Richmond, Va.

Gilford C. Davidson. Mrs. Mamie Davidson, 1250 Larkin Street, San Francisco, Cal.

William J. Deevy. Jefferson Deevy, 108 West One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Townsend Young. Cyrus Townsend Young, Ossining, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

William J. Sargeant. Mrs. Lucy Warren Sargeant, 321 East One hundred and twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank E. Brown. F. E. Brown, Rufus, Oreg.

Sigmund Smith. Miss Anna Burcki, 122 Genesee Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Samuel Roberson. Allie O. Roberson, R. F. D. No. 4, Paris, Ky.

CORPORALS.

Sidney Bolan. George P. Beverly, 3 Willard Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Harry Bromberg. Mrs. Gertrude Bromberg, 842 Hewitt Place, New York, N. Y.

William P. Watoka. Frank Watoka, East Kingston, N. Y.

Francis Eugene Dow. Mrs. Mathilda Dow, 377 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

George A. Jones. Mrs. Mary Jones, Elliottville, Ky.

Rex Victor Marks. Mrs. Rosie C. Marks, Fennville, Mich.

Alois Schlaikowski. John Schlaikowski, 496 Twenty-first Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Henry Schoor. Mrs. Anna Schoor, 739 Wall Street, Port Huron, Mich.

Gerald William Schwartzburg. William Paul Schwartzburg, North Milwaukee, Wis.

Harry D. Wilkinson. Ed. Wilkinson, Rockford, Mich.

John W. Kelley. John Pearl, Weedon, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Stanley K. Smierciak. Paul Smierciak, Neu Saez, Galicia, Austria.

Timothy A. Harrington. Mrs. Hannah Harrington, 63 Evergreen Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Marco Pelagalle. Mrs. Domonica Pelagalle, Piedmonti, Di Garano Ciserta, Italy.

Benjamin Robinson. Coll Robinson, Dover, Tenn.

John Krolikowski. Miss Josephine Orochowski, 4 Lake Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Tommy Franks. Miss Ella Franks, Joaquin, Tex.

Frank M. Draper. Mrs. Lizzie Belle Draper, 2716 South Boulevard, Port Huron, Mich.

Ed. P. Lynch. Mrs. Mary Lynch, 454 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Ignatz Maliszko. Paul Praic, 769 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Karl Muth. Lawrence Muth, 735 Twenty-fifth Avenue South, Seattle, Wash.

Ernest Olsen. Holdar Fred Olsen, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 88, Coral, Mich.

Clarence H. Cummings. Mrs. Clara W. Cummings, 700 North Madison Street, Rome, N. Y.

Walter Czyjka. Stanley Czyjka, 100 Edwin Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Wayne E. Drake. Fred A. Drake, 512 Third Street, Jackson, Mich.

Frank Holcomb. Mrs. James H. Holcomb, Centerville, S. Dak.

Patrick Hourican. Mrs. Michael McNamee, 301 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Floyd Mils Laird. William Laird, Comstock, Wis.

Joseph Henry G. Landon. Mary H. Landon, 407 East Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John J. McNerney. Mrs. Patrick Smith, 1495 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Melvin Marvin. Mrs. Ida Marvin, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Joseph F. Murphy. Ottila Murphy, Brentwood, N. Y.

Josiah D. Nickerson. Mrs. Athelia Nickerson, 24 Warland Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Wallace A. Parmenter. Mrs. Emma Parmenter, 9 Housman Street, Marlboro, Mass.

Jacob Pincus. Mrs. Yetta Pincus, 336 Christopher Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Howard J. Sands. McGregory Sands, 400 Eaton and White Streets, Key West, Fla.

John Schisler. Mike Schisler, Weiner, Ark.

Samuel Seidowitz. Louis Seidowitz, 713 East Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Roy E. Simpson. Asa M. Simpson, Mount Union, Pa.

William Stenchever. Mrs. Lillian Stenchever, 1 Hill Street, Maspeth, N. Y.

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Albert Vandenberg. Mrs. Priscilla Vandenberg, 269 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter Austin Underwood. Mrs. William Underwood, R. F. D. No. 7, Jackson, Mich.

Paul Varga. Rev. Andrew Daniel, 23 Thaddeus Street, Detroit, Mich.

William Clopper Wade. Louis Garret Blunt, 1203 Lincoln Avenue, Port Huron, Mich.

William Edward Welmerink. Mrs. Minnie Welmerink, 856 Watson Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

George H. Wendel. Mrs. Augustus Wendel, 977 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter Ira Whereatt. Arthur Whereatt, Mayville, Wis.

Harry V. Wilson. Mrs. Sue H. Wilson, 505 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Dan H. Yaple. Mrs. Eva Cooper, 757 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

John Zaleski. Anthony Zaleski, Roslyn, N. Y.

William Zeck. Miss Gustie Zeck, Ripon, Wis.

Roland Harrell. Mrs. Margarette Harrell, Aulander, N. C.

Harold N. Keith. Mrs. John F. Keith, Box 4, Greendale Station, Worcester, Mass.

Robert McNabb. Mrs. Mary McNabb, 472 Fairmount Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

William McGonigle. Mrs. Bridget Doyle, 236 Willis Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Harry J. Madsen. Mrs. H. J. Madsen, Drake, N. Dak.

Robert C. Williamson. Mrs. Alice Williamson, 54 Boulevard, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. Andy P. Nuckols. Mrs. Mary Nuckols, Princeton, Ky.

CORPORALS.

Emmit W. Hughes. Clyde Hughes, R. F. D. No. 2, Ravenna, Ohio.

Thomas J. Reaney. Mrs. Catherine Reaney, 53 Van Dam Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

J. C. Coker. A. B. Coker, Soper, Okla.

Edward Flaherty. Mrs. M. Foley, 231 East Walnut Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Victor H. Nelson. A. E. Nelson, 1723 Eleventh Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

George Nichols. Mrs. Rachael Nichols, Buffords, Tenn.

William M. Osborne. Mrs. Clara Osborne, 2900 East Seventy-eighth Place, Chicago, Ill.

Peter Bilets. Mrs. Feodonia Bilets, Krenlin, Volynsk, Russia.

Alexander Curley. Joe Curley, Lomoza, Poland, Russia.

Melvin McDeese. McNeill McDeese, R. F. D. No. 7, Monroe, N. C.

Joseph Frank. S. Lewin, 321 Bowing, New York, N. Y.

John W. Ivens. E. C. Kobl, Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Frank K. Anderson. Arthur Anderson, Lafayette, Minn.

Herald Dillon. Mrs. Ella Dillon, R. F. D. No. 1, Galloway, Ohio.

Jesse Grover Greer. J. P. Greer, Venus, Pa.

Timothy J. Harrington. Mrs. J. Toomey, 41 First Avenue, Oswego, N. Y.

Mike Karapetoff. Augustive Karapetoff, Box 42, Hopeville, Va.

Claud Milner. J. R. G. Milner, R. F. D. No. 1, Abeline, Tex.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

John E. Burke. Mrs. Julia H. Burke, 305 Sewell Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

Jesse Capers Durham. Isaac A. Durham, Roscoe, N. C.

John L. Hughes. Mrs. Mary C. Hughes, Bryn-Y-Braig, North Wales, Great Britain.

Atchinson Scott. Mrs. Ollie Cater, Elgin, Tex.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Ellsworth C. Wood. Thomas E. Wood, 2705 Ohio Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Bugler Lawrence D. Dresser. Charles Dresser, Emmett, Idaho.

Pvt. Alfanse Bayler. Mrs. Julia W. Bayler, Ruther Glen, Va.

Pvt. Mike Prokop. Pete Ealling, International Falls, Minn.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

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Andrew H. Yorton. Mrs. Eva B. Yorton, Mellen, Wis.

Earl C. Horan. Mrs. Earl C. Horan, 103 Joralem Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Clarence A. Ludlum, jr. Mrs. C. A. Ludlum, 57 Highland Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

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Oram Ritchey. Mrs. Harriet B. Ritchey, 427 South West End Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

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Emil G. Zugehor. Mrs. John Smith, 24 Lang Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Douglas I. Brown. Mrs. Dick Brown, Pound, Va.

Hiram N. Rossuck. Mrs. Dora Rossuck, Clinton Avenue, Bayshore, N. Y.

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CORPORALS.

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Walter J. House. Smith House, Bellevue, Tex.

Selon Pace. Leonas Pace, Benton, Ky.

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Walter Foster. Nelson Foster, Exodus, Ky.

Harry A. Garnow. Mrs. C. S. Garnow, North East, Pa.

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Harold Duncan. Henry Duncan, 452 Lincoln Avenue, Alpena, Mich.

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Harry Johnson. Walter Johnson, care of police force, Barksdale, Wis.

Jens S. Larson. John J. Larson, Heimdal, N. Dak.

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Martin J. Weber. Mrs. Catherine Weber, McHenry, Ill.

Milan Mikich. Stevan Mikich, Leesville Station, Detroit, Mich.

Tom Pleso. Mrs. Lizzie Pleso, Gorzyl Kosizy, Austria.

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Jules Brydels. Augustine Brydels, Ghent, Belgium.

Roland Cary. Mrs. Marie S. Cary, Argyle, Wis.

Ralph L. Clark. David C. Clark, Swannanoa, N. C.

John T. Clements. Mrs. Catherine Clements, Long Lake, N. Y.

Lee Couchene. Hermides Couchene, R. F. D. Box 47, Hooksett, N. H.

Elbert C. Crowe. James D. Crowe, Cheniere, La.

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Warren A. McKeen. G. B. Galpin, Newcastle, Cal.

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Raymond Louis Mitchell. Mrs. Jewel Mitchell, 38 High Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

Nick Narracci. Vitandonio Narracci, Strata Quallia Rella Convirsono, Italy.

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Warren Bennett. William H. Bennett, Arcadia, Ohio.

George Boesel. August Boesel, 104 Lord Street, Edgerton, Wis.

Harold E. Bullis. E. L. Bullis, Robinson, N. Dak.

John H. Carpenter. W. A. Carpenter, McFall, Mo.

Cordelli Carwile. John Carwile, Mangum, Okla.

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Henry Decker. Jobe Decker, Karbers Ridge, Ill.

Conrad Eggenberger. Mrs. Katherine Eggenberger, Greeley, Pike County, Pa.

Harold H. Emerson. Mrs. Bertie I. Emerson, 34 Front Street, Richmond, Me.

Mallie Fleetwood. Dennis Fleetwood, Kurtz, Ind.

Gerald Gillen. Mrs. Anna Gillen, Burt, N. Dak.

Robert E. Gloege. August Gloege, Hutchison, Minn.

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Montague McAllister. Andrew McAllister, Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Mantley McClure. Mrs. Sarah J. McClure, Dramont, Ga.

Frank M. McCoy. Mrs. O. P. McCoy, Sawtelle, Cal.

Ruffus McVay. Efrom McVay, Gilbert, La.

Philip Mildenberger. Joe Mildenberger, Flasher, N. Dak.

Virgil F. Miller. Miss Maggie Miller, Siloam, N. C.

Robert D. Moorehead. R. C. Moorehead, Flasher, N. Dak.

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Carl A. Nelson. N. A. Nelson, St. Hilaire, Minn.

Henry E. Nelson. John O. Nelson, Sebeka, Minn.

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John L. Robertson, Langdon, N. Dak.

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Benjamin H. Seiter. John Seiter, 4657 Hamilton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

George Dewey Siemer. Miss Eugenia Siemer, City Dispensary, St. Louis, Mo.

Peter Singer. Mick Liniblitz, Hebron, N. Dak.

Leroy E. Starks. Elmer C. Starks, Mott, N Dak.

Peter Stricker. Mrs. Mary Stricker, Gladstone, N. Dak.

Joseph F. Sullivan. Mrs. Annie Sullivan, 55 Rand Street, Lynn, Mass.

Leslie F. Swanson. Mrs. Lucy J. Swanson, Blue Lake, Cal.

Willie A. Sweeney. Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, Lottie, Miss.

Julius A. Szczukowski. J. A. Szczukowski, 909 Chisholm Street, Alpena, Mich.

Joseph Tamburo. Miss Rosario Tamburo, 230 Clinton Street, Collinsville, Ill.

Mike Tanchen. Andrew Lawiki, 129 Graying Street, Detroit, Mich.

Emiliano Tangherlini. Tullio Tangherlini, 1 Oak Square, Somerville, Mass.

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Guy S. Varns. J. F. Varns, Mott, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Wallace. Paul Wallace, 330 Reg. Bat. F. A., Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Earl Walters. Enos Walters, Matayr, Iowa.

Lawrence Warnes. Mrs. Gina Warnes, Moline, N. Dak.

William F. Wenslaff. Mrs. E. Falk, 3057 Broad Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alex Wenstrom. William Wenstrom, Bowie, Ariz.

Louis W. White. Mrs. Drucilla White, R. F. D. No. 2, Bastrop, La.

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Willie J. Wilson. Mrs. Mary Fox, 1076 Thomas Street, Memphis, Tenn.

John C. Winegardner. Mrs. Louanna Winegardner, Waynesfield, Ohio.

Edwin D. Wood. Mrs. Mary Wood, Springfield, S. Dak.

Andrew Yarashins. John Yarashins, 317 Arlington Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

Eutice M. Yates. Robert J. Yates, Merry Oaks, N. C.

Charles Young. Mrs. Mary Young, 76 Plane Street, Newark, N. J.

Walter J. Zirkle. Mrs. Stella Perry, Portsmouth, Ohio.

George Nesseth. J. H. Nesseth, Twin Valley, Minn.

George J. O'Keefe. Hugh Finnin, De Kalb, Ill.

Roman Ondrezok. Mrs. Katie Ondrezok, Wilotz, Russia.

Harry Pappas. Mrs. Zesu Pappas, Jorcano Doridot, Greece.

Ralph I. Perry. A. O. Perry, Kenmare, N. Dak.

Albert William Pitcher. Archie Garland, Grand Lodge, Mich.

Samuel Rottman. Meyer Rottman, Tecumseh, Mich.

Alex Serefano. Louis Serefano, 1266 Clebourne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Edmund H. Shemorry. W. H. Shemorry, Williston, N. Dak.

Wyott E. Silker. Mrs. J. U. Silker, Marmon, N. Dak.

John R. Slyngstad. G. G. Austinoor, Ambrose, N. Dak.

Jack Spohn. John Spohn, Carver Hotel, Sharon, Pa.

Stanislaus Terlikowski, Alexander Terlikowski, 8 Squire Street, Hartford, Conn.

George A. Ward. Henry Ward, Angeline, Mo.

Frank Winfrey. John C. Winfrey, Grubbs, Ark.

Robert H. Yeatman. James E. Yeatman, 120 Thomas Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Louis Zapf. Mrs. Anna B. Zapf, Little Port, Iowa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Col. Frank Howard Adams. Mrs. Frank H. Adams, The Clyde, 611 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander R. Bolling. Mrs. A. R. Bolling, 525 Philadelphia Avenue, Chambersburg, Pa.

Oscar B. Nelson. Jacob Nelson, 1706 West Second Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

SERGEANTS.

Edward J. Bailey. R. J. Swan, General Delivery, Wheeling W. Va.

William Sherbourne Osgood. William S. Osgood, 1136 East Sixty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.

James Watson. Miss May Tierney, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Michael J. Vandriel. Mrs. Mary Zimer, 362 South Twenty-first Street, Irvington, N. J.

Arthur S. Wolfe. Mrs. Mary J. Wolfe, 172 West Spruce Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Kropa. Mrs. Enila Marcinkiwicz, 322 Second Street, Paterson, N. J.

Edward Chestworth. Mrs. Rose Chestworth, 4531 Dittman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert B. Critcher. Mrs. John L. Cozart, East Eva Street, Durham, N. C.

Isaac L. Godsey. Sylvester Godsey, 809 North F Street, Richmond, Ind.

Orville Hardy. Mrs. Annetta Hardy, 115 North Vine Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Henry D. McFall. Raymond McFall, 302 West One hundred and fifty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Robert MacDowell. Miss Jennie MacDowell, 259 Warren Street, Hudson, N. Y.

Chester Isaiah Munyon. Mamie Ella Munyon, Portland, Kans.

Nicholas J. Steinbach. Frank Steinbach, 286 Moselle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

William Vandertulp. Mrs. Bessie Vandertulp, 151 North Fourth Street, Paterson, N. J.

Thomas E. Van Wormer. Mrs. Charles E. Scully, 29 West Street, Albany, N. Y.

Theodore Francis Wesling. Frank Wesling, Central Avenue Hotel, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Joseph Bermingham. Mrs. Kate Lenane, 3551 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert E. Carr. Charles F. Carr, 563 West Princeton Street, York, Pa.

Victor W. Jones. Mrs. William S. Jones, corner of Eighth and Daisy Streets, Clearfield, Pa.

August F. Kaufman. Mrs. Theresa M. Baker, 1518 Clinton Street, Sandusky, Ohio.

John Emmett Lisk. James Lisk, Elizabeth, Ill.

George Elmer Martin. Joseph Martin, R. F. D. No. 2, Volant, Pa.

John Floyd Milner. Mrs. Addie Shepherd, Cuthbert, Ga.

Edmund Albert Ovens. Mrs. Kerbor Katon, 77 Harford Street, Ashley, Pa.

Edward Francis Power. William Vincent Power, 5114 Von Versen Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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Bugler Anthony Prushinski. Mike Prushinski, Nanticoke, Pa.

Wagr. William Ira Canterberry. Preston Canterberry, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 3, Hunt, W. Va.

COOKS.

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Ingram Olaf Anderson. Mrs. Anna C. Anderson, Council Grove, Kans.

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Harry Elmer Brabson. Mrs. Sarah Brabson, West Grove, Pa.

Sanford George Bush. Benjamin Bush, High Falls, N. Y.

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Anthony Caracci. Vincenzo Caracci, 204 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dominick Cifrese. Mauro Fumento, 302 Walnut Street, North Adams, Mass.

Angelo Paul Costello. Paul Noble, 84 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.

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Marvin J. Deal. W. J. Deal, Hamburg, Ark.

William Henry Duncan. Bedford Duncan, Yeamah, Ky.

Albert Dunn. John Dunn, Cuddy, Allegheny county, Pa.

Arthur Farance. Lloyd Farance, Cecil, W. Va.

Anthony Feck. Mrs. Katherina Feck, Adrian, Ohio.

Harry E. Felts. James B. Felts, Keisor, Ark.

Matt William Foss. Mrs. Annie Lassila, Red Ridge, Mich.

William H. Furr. William L. Furr, Maysville, Ga.

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Lloyd Stanley Graves. Mrs. Annie Graves, Tinsley, Ky.

Alpheus Greathouse. Miss Katie Greathouse, Sutton, W. Va.

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Cloyd C. Griswold. Mrs. Ada M. Gilmore, 113 Gilmore Avenue, Eaton, Ohio.

William T. Haizlip. Mrs. Hattie Haizlip, Spray, N. C.

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Juan Jose. Charlie Mills, Toan, Ohio.

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William G. Naegle. Reuben J. Naegle, Whitewater, Ariz.

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John A. Pierce. Mrs. Mary M. Pierce, Whiteburg, Armstrong County, Pa.

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Eugene Snyder. Eugene Snyder, 206 North Seventh Street, Bangor, Pa.

Charles R. Stine. Mrs. Charles R. Stine, 27 North Howard Street, Akron, Ohio.

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Will Yarbrough. Tom Yarbrough, Adona, Ark.

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Dan L. Crotts. William E. McClaren, Charleston, Ark.

Thomas B. Dominguez. Mrs. Bernarda V. Dominguez, 4319 Brighton Avenue, Los Augeles, Cal.

Robert L. Early. Mrs. S. J. Early, Clarinda, Iowa.

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Edwin Perry. Nathaniel Perry, 226 Lowell Street, Methuen, Mass.

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Alva L. Young. Homer Young, Wallowa, Oreg.

Joe Ames. Max. Ames, 790 East One hundred and Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

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Leslie C. Dockham. Mrs. Florence Dockham, 20 Lyman Street, Laconia, N. H.

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Edmond E. Dumias. Mrs. Jostine Dumias, Linwood, Mass.

Earl E. Easly. David E. Easly, McComb, Miss.

Cecil E. Games. Mrs. Ida M. Games, 715 West Main Street, Centralia, Wash.

Frank Perkins. Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, Triangle, N. Y.

John T. Scarry. William M. Scarry, 622 West Monroe Avenue, Jonesboro, Ark.

Carter D. Thompson. G. I. Caplinger, Hermitage, Ark.

Sylvester Wilson. F. W. Wilson, Okean, Ark.

Migual D. Ayala. Mrs. Offala Ayala, 3485 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Luther Fitzhugh. Mrs. Lucie Fitzhugh, R. F. D. 4, Friendship, Tenn.

James Hansen. John Hansen, Freemont, Nebr.

Harvie E. Hart. Mrs. Lena Lawrence, Sterlingville, N. Y.

Otto J. Haunfelder. Fred Haunfelder, 1449 Eleventh Street Milwaukee, Wis.

George L. Hendrickson. Frederick Hendrickson, Bristow, Nebr.

Jefferson F. Mason. John Mason, Birta, Ark.

Guss W. Mills. Mrs. Liza Lane, Ashland, Va.

Giovanzu Nizzi. Joseph Nizzi, Stagno, P. Pisa, Italy.

Claude W. Palm. William H. Palm, Shillington, Pa.

Walter G. Parker. Grover C. Frazier, Athelstan, Ark.

Walter Parrott. George Parrott, Parrott, Ky.

Abraham Perkel. Mrs. Mary Perkel, 1205 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

James Proffitt. Rubin Proffitt, Congo, Ky.

Frank D. Reinhart. John S. Reinhart, R. F. D. 1, Quakertown, Pa.

Clifford White. Mrs. Salome White, 1250 North Fifty-seventh Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Rue P. Wise. Omia Van Landingham, McCrory, Ark.

Lee A. Wright. O. L. Wright, R. F. D. 3, Box 11, Winnsboro, La.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Ralph D. Gracie. Daniel K. Gracie, Bemidji, Minn.

T. J. Herbert. John T. Herbert, 1644 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas P. Shea. Mrs. Thomas Shea, 132 Franklin Street, Springfield, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

CORPORALS.

Raymond C. Sherman. William Sherman, Lanesboro, Mass.
Charlie Tidd. George Tidd, Front Street, Oldtown, Me.

PRIVATES.

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Nicklos Bapepes. Chris Bapepes, Athens, Greece.
Fritz E. Benson. Mrs. Corlena O. Benson, Hasslehohn, Sweden.
Barney L. Blankenship. Sydney Blankenship, Mart, Tex.
Arthur T. Bliss. Mrs. Fannie J. Bliss, Dolores, Colo.
Mat Booty. Mrs. Myrtle Booty, Flora, La.
Wilber Braughton. Thomas Braughton, R. F. D. No. 1, Vandalia, Ill.
Joseph R. Businick. Mrs. Dora H. Businick, Box 13, Lake Charles, La.
Ross D. Businick. Mrs. Dora H. Businick, Box 13, Lake Charles, La.
Francis J. Byrne. Mrs. Fredia C. Byrne, 2725 West Somerset Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred C. Cabe. William P. Cabe, Canton, N. C.
Lee Carroll. Mrs. Anna Carroll, 1939 West Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Severino Cellini. Tony Cellini, 290 Liberty Street, Oswego, N. Y.
Pasquale Cerrone. Premenio Cerrone, Tooele, Utah.
William A. Cobbett. Mrs. Harry Cobbett, Cedaredge, Colo.
George Omar Cox. W. L. Cox, R. F. D. No. 29, Carlos City, Ind.
Harry S. Cunneen. Mrs. Anna Lang, 3 Chick Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
Robert U. Donth. Mrs. Pauline Donth, 79 Dean Street, New Bedford, Mass.
William B. McDonald. Mrs. Ella McDonald, R. F. D. No. 2, Varnell, Ga.
George McGinnis. Mrs. Zera D. McGinnis, Cave Springs, Ga.
Dominick Martocci. Joe Martocci, Seventy-second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Irving Noodovitz. Mrs. Abraham Noodovitz, 1545 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Robert L. Owen. Mrs. Nina Owen, 393 South Eastern Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
John Puccinelli. Antonio Puccinelli, 2727 Franklin Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Gordon G. Toothman. Mrs. Ella Toothman, Ronceverte, W. Va.
Dominik Laskowski. Joseph Laskowski, Blac kand Railroad Streets, Maynard, Mass.
James Leavitt. Solomon Leavitt, 19 Allen Street, Boston, Mass.
Albion Lehr. John Lehr, East Lake, Mich.
Bernard J. Long. John W. Long, 256 Ridgeway Street, Clifton Forge, Va.
Marion Joseph Losco. Mrs. Mathilda Losco, R. F. D. C, box 114, South Jacksonville, Fla.
John Lovinuk. Solonuk Lovinuk, Celezelevakey, Wolcsti P. O., Lipowackage, Verdu, Russia.
Harry G. Lynch. Mrs. Mary Lynch, 141 Congress Street, Cohoes, N. Y.
John McCurdy. Mrs. Margaret Young, Eastport, Me.
James McNamara. Mrs. Flossie McNamara, 210 Division Street, New Castle, Pa.
Columbus Mack. Christopher C. Mack, Otts Mills, La.
James H. Major. Mrs. Mary J. Major, 15 Billings Street, West Roxbury, Mass.
Edwin A. Moore. W. A. Moore, 48 King Street, Worcester, Mass.
Martin Mosny. John Juracek, 2016 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill
Charles L. Netherland. John P. Netherland, Winnsboro, La.
Sidney Novotny. Gottlieb Novotny, 3031 St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph P. A. Ostby. Louis Ostby, 225 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Albert J. Quimette. Mrs. Delvina Quimette, 25 Cabot Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Cesare Pennachia. Jim Pennachia, Scottdale, Pa.
George L. Rains. Mrs. Cora Rains, Marthaville, La.
Samuel R. Renzi. Carmen Renzi, Dunbar, Connellsville, Pa.
George R. Richardson. G. C. Richardson, Urania, La.
John Riley. Mrs. Jennie Riley, 1441 South Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Firmin Rodrigue. Edgar Rodrigue, St. Patrick, La.
Vick Rodrigues. Mrs. Mary Rodrigues, R. F. D. No. 1, Mansfield, La.
Uzebe Rodrique. Albert Rodrique, Logan, La.
Sam Romcevich. Mike Vidovic, 1917 Tenth Street NE., Canton, Ohio.
Ralph E. Savage. Mrs. John Savage, R. F. D. No. 1, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.
Emmett Schide. Jacob Schide, North Kelly Street, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
Thomas Segoria. Femin Segoria, Dixon, Cal.
Donnie C. St. John. Ben St. John, Bernice, La.
Alton E. Stowell. Mrs. E. L. Stowell, R. F. D., North Dana, Mass.
Everett A. Strachean. Mrs. Mary J. Strachean, 7 Arcadia Court, Gloucester, Mass.
Leo Sunder. Mrs. Chistine Sunder, 3429 North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Nathan Thompson. Mrs. Anlerie Thompson, Park, Ky.
Elmer E. Vance. Thomas J. Vance, Virden, Ill.
Hugo W. Weidemann. Edward Weidemann, 1312 Indiana Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.
William W. Welliver. J. B. Welliver, Galesburg, Ill.
Bolton E. Clifton. Mrs. Ruth P. Clifton, R. F. D. No. 1, Roland, Ark.
Joseph Coy. Mrs. Millie Coy, 1010 South Randolph Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Peter Cross. Dormick Fico, R. F. D. No. 1, New Castle, Colo.
Harry R. Culp. Mrs. Anna M. Culp, 142 Watkins Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
George F. Day. John Day, 37 Meacham Street, Somerville, Mass.
Roy E. Deragon. Mrs. Jessie Deragon, 155 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.
Alfred D. Dow. James A. Dow, 911 Bedford Avenue, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Carl J. Ecklund. Herman Ecklund, 302 Madison Avenue, Ridgeway, Pa.
Fayette R. Edwards. Miss Winona Edwards, 43 Emerson Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Edward C. Elliott. Mrs. Frank Cole, 2 Orange Street, Newburyport, Mass.
Frank Ernissee. Mrs. Druzilla Ernissee, 327 Caroline Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Add Floyd. S. P. Floyd, Delmar, Ky.
Walter C. Glockner. Albert Glockner, 723 North Sixth Street, Grank Forks, N. Dak.
William F. Goodrich. Lorenzo Goodrich, 3611—Dupont Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph Greeley. Mrs. Jenne Greeley, 285 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Carl W. Harris. John Harris, Shrewsbury Street, North Grafton, Mass.
Charles A. Hatstat. Mrs. Emma Hatstat, 136 Austin Street, Rutland, Mass.
Jose L. Herrera. Mrs. Trinidad Herrera, Cuba, N. Mex.
William D. Holderman. Noris D. Holderman, Jean, Tex.
Dean D. Hollemon. William Y. Hollemon, Artesia, N. Mex.
Thomas H. Houston. Mrs. Leah D. Dews, 1508 Fourth Avenue, Albany, Ala.
Libareto Jaramillo. Epefanio Jaramillo, Zuni, N. Mex.
Algot L. Klipp. Eric Klipp, Frederic, Wis.
Simon Klonen. Mrs. Rose Klonen, 5270 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stanley Kosierski. John Kosierski, 14 Water Street, Ware, Mass.
James Kovarik. Frank Linhart, 2152 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cornelius Kramer. Mrs. Mary Kramer, 121 East Washington Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Carl Kriner. Mrs. Mary Kriner, Buckhannon, W. Va.
David P. Land. J. J. Land, Loraine, Tex.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	68
Missing in action	114
Wounded severely	163
Died of disease	5
Wounded, degree undetermined	143
Died of wounds	11
Died of aeroplane accident	1
Died of accident and other causes	1
Total	506

Killed in Action.

Lieut Raymond Eckert Miller. Mrs. Carrie Miller, 2534 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Lieut. Dana Cecil Post. Dr. E. J. Post, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Lieut. John H. Steen. Mrs. John H. Steen, Vaughan, Miss.

SERGEANTS.

Arthur David De Vries. Dr. Ulysses De Vries, 1069 West Bridge Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Charles James Fulton. Mrs. Louise Fulton. 516 Vine Street, St. Claire, Mich.
Jay Taylor Glenn. Emery L. Glenn, Gregory, Mich.
Adrian Edward Rothfus. Mrs. Alberta Rothfus, 1036 Fulton Street S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Charles Shoemaker. Mrs. Charles Shoemaker, 1120 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Edward Joseph de Ronde. Mrs. Leona de Ronde, R. F. D. 4, Box 40, Racine, Wis.
Eugene Barry Ferguson. Mrs. Ann Ferguson, Raco, Mich.
Harold Hayward Hood. Mrs. Harold Hood, 120 West Washington Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Forest G. House. Mrs. Hettie House, Lee Center, N. Y.
John Kochanik. Walter Kochanik, 1002 Seventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Kenelm Lafrania. Joseph Lafrania, Bloomer, Wis.
Charles R. McArthur. Mrs. Andrew McArthur, Hancock, Minn.
Ivan McPherson. John McPherson, Onaway, Mich.
Walter H. Pada. Mrs. Matilda Pada, 316 Spencer Avenue, Menominee, Mich.
Neil Reid. James Melvin Reid, Warren, Mich.
Fred Stephen Stack. Mrs. Rebecca Mary Kokler, 23 West Forty-third Street, Chicago Ill.
Edward Adelbert Stafford. Mrs. Marguerite Delcana Stafford, 324 South Terrace Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
Michael Peter Twomey. Mrs. Albema Twomey, 711 Third Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Harry Thomas Watkins. William Watkins, R. F. D. 4, Allen, Mich.
Ray Winch. Carlton Winch, 901 East Ninth Street, Marshfield, Wis.
Eugene T. Zanni. Mrs. Regina Zanni, 27 Mayo Street, Boston, Mass.
Bugler Luce Christopher Martin. Mrs. Hattie Martin, 123 Maple Terrace, Mount Washington, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Frank Asch. Fred Asch, R. F. D. No. 1, Birmingham, Mich.
Jesse Cooley. Mrs. Frances Cooley, Brighton, Mich.
Alvia Richard Drabenstott. Henry Drabenstott, R. F. D. No. 2, Custer, Mich.
Leo J. Driscoll. Thomas Driscoll, 62 Edwin Street, Ashmont, Mass.
Alfred Bernard Essman. Mrs. Elizabeth Essman, Waterford, Wis.
George D. English. Mrs. Margaret English, 1623 Sedgwick Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Nash Glasgow. D. R. Robinson, Holcut, Miss.
Dewitt G. Hagerman. John A. Hagerman, Naches City, Wash.
Frank H. Kavanagh. Rose Kavanagh, 247 East Fifty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Thomas Philip Mann. Joseph Mann, Pinckneyville, Ill.
Domenico Maranzano. Nicola Maranzano, 343 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
Michels Medico. Angelo Medico, 125 Send Street, Dunmore, Pa.
John Murray. Mrs. Lena Hoeg, 1045 Alabama Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Fritichof Nelson. Nels A. Nelson, 514 Chapin Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Paola Piteman. J. W. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.
Lawrence H. Ross. Edward Ross, Orwell, Vt.
Stanley Sobralski. Peter Sobralski, Berlin, Wis.
William C. Franz. John Franz, 11 Mount Wood Street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Walter Ralph Fuller. Mrs. Rachael Lina Fuller, 1407 Morton Avenue, St. Joseph, Mich.
John Lyman Galvin. John Galvin, sr., Cottage Grove, Wis.
Luigi Gelso. Jim Gelso, 626 Fifth Avenue, Oakmont, Pa.
Roy Albert Green. Albert Green, R. F. D. No. 2, Portland, Mich.
Anthony J. Guzal. Mrs. Mary Ann Guzal, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 126, Pinconning, Mich.
Floyd B. Hooton. William D. Hooton, 1682 Osborn Street, Burlington, Iowa.
John Hovercamp. Charlie Hovercamp, R. F. D. No. 1, Ensign, Delta County, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Eldridge Gewelyn King. Mrs. Etta Cair, Westfield, Pa.
Thomas Koster. William Koster, Butterfield, Mich.
Charles W. McCarthy. Mrs. Mary McCarthy, 78 Brookline Avenue, Brookline, Mass.
Maurice E. Marder. Mrs. Marion Marder, 74 Nightingale Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Carl P. Olmstead. Jesse Olmstead, Box 121, Wolcott, N. Y.
Cecil J. Popham. Mrs. Flora Padgett, Battleton, Ky.
Clarence Lee Rankin. Henry Rankin, R. F. D. No. 1, Schoolcraft, Mich.
John Rosky. Thomas McQuire, Deward, Mich.
John Sakolka. Mrs. Tuzep Sakolka, Wielklanska, Russia.
Ernest Sauvola. Oscar Sauvola, R. F. D. No. 87, Chassell, Mich.
Clark Walter Schoof. William Schoof, R. F. D. No. 2, Washington, Mich.
Albert E. Scott. S. C. Scott, 218 Freeman Street, Brookline, Mass.
Raymond R. Stevens. James G. Stevens, Churubusco, N. Y.
Ernest E. Stinson. Sam Stinson, Monroe, Ky.
Arthur Terry. Mrs. Lucy Terry, Drakes Branch, Va.
Leslie Thomas. Walter Thomas, 111 West Ninth Street, Michigan City, Ind.
Eskay D. Town. Mrs. Minnie Bell Town, Casnovia, Mich.
Louis Benjamin Tracy. Mrs. Louis Solagiver, Sand Lake, Mich.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. Harry Jay Fuller. Willie C. Fuller, 150 Crane Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Corpl. Joseph R. Stevens. Mrs. Francis H. Stevens, R. F. D. No. 42, Gerry, N. Y.
Mechanician Llewellyn R. Decker. W. A. Decker, 74 Allen Street, Bangor, Me.

PRIVATES.

Thomas A. Finerty. Thomas A. Finerty, 5149 Agatita Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Benjamin R. Hannel, Mrs. Mary M. Hannel, Cass, Ind.
Harry Mansfield. Mrs. J. Smith, 2843 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
John Marco. Mrs. Rose Marco, Prospect Street and Trantor Place, Elm Park, Staten Island, N. Y.
Tony Morris. Mrs. Margaret Morris, San Rafael, Cal.
Edward Raymond Paul. Mrs. George Hardy, General Delivery, Pearl River, N. Y.
Adolph Tomm. Christ Krenger, Sawyer, Mich.
Verlin R. Prince. S. L. Stephens, McCrory, Ark.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Frank H. Bishop. Mrs. Sophia Bishop, 1208 College Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Silas Brown. Mrs. Agnes McGee, 420 Forrest Avenue, Waukegan, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William E. Grubb. Mrs. Martha E. Grubb, R. F. D. 2, Rievesville, W. Va.
Henry Garrett. Frazier Garrett, R. F. D., Box 34, Marshall, Tex.
Thomas J. Magner. Mrs. Mary Magner, 38½ Englewood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Died From Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Lenwood H. Ott. Lenwood H. Ott, 1746 T Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Arthur H. Thomas. Mrs. Meta Thomas, Annapolis Avenue, Mount Winans, Md.

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

John Francis Reese. Frank C. Reese, 1001 Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.
L. H. Gift. Frank H. Gift, 1201 Perry Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lansing McVickar. H. G. McVickar, Knickerbocker Club, 807 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Edward A. O'Malley, jr. Mrs. Edward A. O'Malley, jr., 707 Turtle Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
James C. Osburn. Mrs. Jennie Osburn, 23 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Leon D. Hall. Joe Hall, 612 State Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Aloysius J. Kinn. Miss Jessie Petrett, 1301 Seventy-two Place, Chicago, Ill.
Chester T. Zimmerman. Louis Zimmerman, 3215 Rhodes Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Harry L. Baldwin. Richard Gillmore, Leith, N. Dak.
Jackson Black. James Black, 625 Lippincott Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William A. Bowden. William L. Bowden, 339 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph John Burns. Mrs. Christenia Minnie Burns, Shelburn, Vt.
Maurice J. McKelligott. Patrick McKelligott, Hadley, Mass.
Ralph A. Moore. Mrs. E. J. More, Menoken, N. Dak.
Lloyd L. Rounds. Mrs. G. H. Rounds, Mott, N. Dak.
LeRoy E. Thomas. George E. Thomas, Kerhonkson, N. Y.
Harry Weiner. Mrs. Dora Weiner, 185 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.
James W. Christian. Mrs. Dellie Christian, Aubrey, Ark.
Arthur L. Thomas. Mrs. Mattie Larch, Bauxite, Ark.
Dan S. Williams. Richard Williams, Evansville, Wis.
Cook Charles W. Burkhardt. Charles Burkhardt, Viroqua, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Christian Blumhardt. Miss Gusta Blumhardt, 415 West Cedar Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
George E. Bowers. Williams Bowers, Post Office Box 845, Kalispell, Mont.
Dewey Brennan. Mrs. Gertrude Edwards, 428 East McKinley Street, Blackwell, Okla.
Edward H. Brogan. Mrs. Margaret Brogan, Rupert, Idaho.
James D. Brown. James Brown, 1312 Second Avenue South, Great Falls, Mont.
Carl F. Casperson. Mrs. Ida M. Casperson, Stockmarknes Vesteraalen, Norway.
Frank Joseph Duquaine. Hurbert S. Duquaine, Crivitz, Wis.
William E. Edinger. Mrs. William E. Edinger, 23 Dexter Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
Clarence E. Freising. Henry Freising, 13 Third Avenue, Baraboo, Wis.
Joseph A. Furbershaw. Mrs. Mary F. Furbershaw, 80 R Street NW., Washington, D. C.
John A. Georgeson. George Georgeson, 1125 William Street, Madison, Wis.
Cornird C. McClain. Joseph McClain, Scary, W. Va.
Marshall D. Martin. William Martin, 342 West North Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Martin F. Moellering. Fred Moellering, Lemona, Wash.
Raymond C. Parks. Mrs. Elizabeth Parks, Mount Sterling, Ill.
Edwards B. Richards. William T. Richards, Big Falls, Minn.
Gustav Rudolph Schultz. Fred Schultz, R. F. D. No. 1, Modena, Wis.
Robert A. Simpson. Mrs. Jane Simpson, 421 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
Selmer K. Skartvedt. S. O. Skartvedt, Mott, N. Dak.
James T. Stomber. F. Stomber, 75 Limerick Street, Gardner, Mass.
Vernon H. Terrill. Mrs. Grace Terrill, R. F. D. No. 1, Fairmount, N. Dak.
George Tiff. Samuel Tiff, 562 East Maple Street, Big Rapids, Mich.
Merle Van Galder. Charles Van Galder, R. F. D. No. 3, Janesville, Wis.
David Khaliel. Nageb Fares, 1148 Boliver Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
Thomas J. King. Miss Bridget King, 908 South Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Lamotta. Mrs. Antonio Patello, 93 Bragaw Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Fred E. Landstrom. Peter Landstrom, Sheyenne, N. Dak.
Louis N. Tatrail. Mrs. Emma Regner, Grenora, N. Dak.
Frank Lohecka. Albert Lohecka, 2684 Rhine Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edgar L. Lockhart. Fred L. Brackley, 10 Whittemore Terrace, Dorchester, Mass.
James J. McAndrews. Patrick McAndrews, R. F. D. No. 4, Searight House 87, Uniontown, Pa.
William D. McBee. John McBee, 126 East Seventh Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
Francis McElroy. Mrs. M. McElroy, 166 Hoty Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert J. Maxon. Mrs. Grace G. Maxon, Box 92, Stockdale, Pa.
Le Roy Meyer. Mrs. Henrietta Meyer, 514 West One hundred and seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank Mielnicki. Mrs. Mary Mielnicki, 3840 South Albany Street, Chicago, Ill.
John Miles. Mrs. Anna Miles, 6159 Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Cedric B. Mitchell. Mrs. Lena Mitchell, 360 South [illegible] Street, [illegible]
George Mosgeon. [illegible], 136 Green Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Angus Nesci. Gervasio Nesci, Citta [illegible], Perugia, Italy.
Raymond R. Pearson. Ike H. Davis, Bartlesville, Okla.
Williams Perkins. Henry Perkins, R. F. D., Pittsford, N. Y.
Harold E. Peters. Mrs. Mary Peters, 2123 North Menard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Eather Andrew Rabun. Zeb. Rabun, R. F. D. No. 6, Midlothian, Tex.
Theodore Rappatta. Mrs. Clara Rappatta, 1216 Eighth Avenue West, Ashland, Wis.
William J. Regan. Mrs. David F. Regan, 2381 Valentine Avenue, New York, N. Y.
David A. Register. Mrs. Ira Register, Graceville, Fla.
Edward A. Reilly. Mrs. Catherine Reilly, 421 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charlie F. Ritchie. Mrs. Ivey Ritchie, R. F. D. 1, New London, N. C.
Charles Rosenfeld. Noufen Mozer, 3259 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Antony Sarnowski. John Sarnowski, 4820 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Eldred E. Siltman. J. W. Siltman, Pingree, N. Dak.
Norman Smith. Bruce Adair, 2068 East Nineteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
James Snider. Mrs. J. H. Snider, Cleveland, N. Dak.
William L. Auth. Mrs. Anna Auth, 122 Wagner Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank Celichowski. Mattain Celichowski, 737 South Carlisle Street, South Bend, Ind.
Floyd Chambers. Jim Chambers, Holden, W. Va.
James F. Gredell. Mrs. Elizabeth Gredell, Alexandria, Mo.
Anast Heroboulos. Alex Heroboulos, 521 Tuscarawas Street, Canton, Ohio.
Tony Ipel. Walter Ipel, 8545 Burley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Jareszenski. Anthon Jareszenski, Kontzka Wilna, Russia.
Ralph Lane. George V. Lane, Plainfield, Ill.
Carl L. Litterer. William Litterer, Clarksville, Iowa.
Howard Robertson. Charles W. Robertson, R. F. D. 1, Knightdale, N. C.
Raymond Sager. Mrs. Ella Sager, 84 Fairview Avenue, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Walter Stone. Mrs. Carrie Stone, Colton, N. Y.
Daniel Sullivan. Thomas Nolan. 7338 Fleury Way, Homewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles F. Tashlein. Mrs. Della Tashlein, 475 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
John C. Anderson. Mrs. C. Anderson, 1724 Holmes Avenue, Racine, Wis.
George Aurand. Thomas Aurand, Savanna, Ill.
Homer Ayler. Mrs. R. E. Ayler, R. F. D. 2, Fort Ripley, Minn.
Robert H. Bates. Mrs. Nancy Bates, Wahoo, Nebr.
Ray Bond. Luther Bond, Mount Vernon, Ill.
William L. Breitsprecher. Edward R. Breitsprecher, 1723 North Mozart Street, Chicago, Ill.
Isaac Brooks. Mrs. Nellie Beasley, 1311 Everett Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edmund R. Burry. Mrs. Marie Burry, 96 Maple Street, Rosebank, N. Y.
Jacob M. Casey. Mrs. J. M. Casey, Marlin, Tex.
Louis A. Cohen. Mrs. Minnie Cohen, 69 Morrell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter B. De Shong. Mrs. Ada M. De Shong, Fairchance, Pa.
Victor John Dura. Mrs. Victoria Dura, 30 Welsh Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Morris Greenberg. Abraham Greenberg, 123 New Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John W. Greenway. Mrs. Etta Collins, 26 Fornwalt Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Joseph Harenza. Miss Mary Stokwisz, 8449 Maistee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Heines. William Heines, 2139 Edward Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Kass. Charles Kass, 174 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Israel Baum. Isaac Baum, 401 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Z. Harry Beideman. Mrs. Eruline Beideman, 718 Madison Avenue, Ambler, Pa.
Arthur J. Bellavance. John Bellavance, R. F. D. 1, Willimantic, Conn.
Harry W. Blakeslee. Mrs. Edward D. Blakeslee, Sterling, Ill.
Frank Bromberek. Michael Bromberek, 668 South Center Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Marshall R. Farnum. R. E. Farnum, Inkster, N. Dak.
William F. Hammond. Mrs. Carrie E. Hammond, Eight Mile, Ark.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Henry O. Hasselton. Alfred Hasselton, Clearbrook, Minn.

John C. Huber. Isadore Huber, R. F. D. 1, Peosta, Iowa.

Charles Kavanagh. Mrs. James Brennan, 416 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Earl R. Kennedy. Mrs. Emma Kennedy, Montfort, Wis.

Benjamin Ebenezer Long. Mrs. Sarah Moore Long, Peytonsburg, Ky.

Dewey K. McDivitt. Lee McDivitt, 4 Olive Street, Bolivar, N. Y.

Max Reinholdt Nehring. Mrs. Max R. Nehring, Oconomowoc, Wis.

Anthony D. Nichol. C. Daniel Nichol, Box 217, Proctor, Vt.

Nicolaj Para. Tony Para, 691 Frederick Street, Detroit, Mich.

Michael J. Prindiville. Mrs. Mary Prindiville, 4846 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Harold W. Purdom. Mrs. E. Purdom, 845 North Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Roy J. Qualls. Mrs. Allie Qualls, Norton, Va.

Mike Simzcik. Miss Jennie Simzcik, 119 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Horace G. Smith. William E. Smith, 3301 Avenue F, Birmingham, Ala.

James W. Snow. Edward Snow, 1227 Spaight Street, Madison, Wis.

Thomas Thompson. Thomas Thompson, 1412 Green Street, Augusta, Ga.

Peter Urnisz. Mrs. Helen Urnisz, 210 Ferry Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Louis T. Veri. Tony Veri, 16 Boundary Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charlie C. Von Almen. Mrs. Matilda Von Almen, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 1, Elizabeth, Minn.

Charlie M. Williams. John H. Williams, North Charlotte, N. C.

Charles I. Woods. Ida Woods, Imogene, Iowa.

Nathan C. Bonny. Mrs. A. Bonny, 823 East Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

Russell Waldo Coon. Clarence Eugene Coon, 341 Marshall Street, Gary, Ind.

Valentine A. Drews. Henry Drews, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 12, Sheboygan, Wis.

Dominic Ferrero. Mrs. Dominic Ferrero, Puente, Cal.

Edgar Jefferis. Taylor Jefferis, Sr., R. F. D. No. 4, Uniontown, Pa.

Joshua Jeremiah. Simons Jeremiah, R. F. D. No. 2, West Depere, Wis.

Ernest W. Kimmel. Ernest W. Kimmel, Sr., 2322 Park Street, Butte, Mont.

Fred G. Kohn. Mrs. Elizabeth Kohn, 1020 Sheridan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter Lawson. Mrs. C. Johnson, Swan Lake, Mont.

James R. McAvoy. Mrs. Mary McAvoy, 72 East End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Roger O'Mara. Mrs. Mary O'Mara, 790 East Sixth Street, North Portland, Oreg.

Dan Panko. Mrs. Mary Orel Wade, N. Dak.

John Phol. Joseph Phol, Morrill, Minn.

Joseph Sass. Lucas Sass, 532 Maple Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fred L. Webb. J. L. Webb, Marble, N. C.

Terenty Werlicky. Alexander Werlicky, 2475 Callanbon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

George Wieglenda. Mrs. John H. Wieglenda, Gladstone, N. Dak.

Charles Rudolph Wohlfeil. Mrs. Emily Wohlfeil, 1247 Crane Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Carl G. Somnitz. Mrs. F. F. Barthold, 2110 Berwyn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Michael J. Sova, Jr. Michael J. Sova, Sr., 511 Market Alley, Reading, Pa.

Howard L. Stevens. J. L. Stevens, Berg, N. Dak.

Frank A. Thornton. Mrs. S. C. Cromwell, 1240 Fifth Avenue, North, Seattle, Wash.

William Tiedemann. Oscar Tiedemann, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Frank Umla. Mrs. Christina Umla, 328 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Oscar Valentine. Green Valentine, Cosby, Tenn.

Emil E Webbeking. Carl Webbeking, R. F. D No. 7, Waterloo, Iowa.

Milton Isadore Weinstein. Mrs. Jennie Weinstein, 349 Pulliam Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sigurd W. Westerlund. Mrs. Louise Westerlund, Braham, Minn.

Edward J Willis. Mrs. Mary Hall, Prospect Park, R. F. D. No. 4, Edgemont Street, East St. Louis, Ill.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. Ross Snyder. M. P. Snyder, 1230 Fifth Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

LIEUTENANTS.

John E. Whitmyer. Robert H. Whitmyer, 32 Lombard Street, London, England.

Arthur Franklin Williams. Mrs. Hahel Wyeth, 182 Rossville Avenue, Newark, N. J.

John M. Currie. Thomas W. Currie, 2621 Speedway, Austin, Tex.

Edwin A. Puryear. Mrs. Mary Puryear, Greenbush, Ga

CORPORALS.

Charles A. Michaels. Godfrey Michaels, 564 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Bjornson. Mrs. Oline Bjornson, Loge, Flakkefjord, Norway.

Benjamin John Bittenbender. Mrs. Annie V. Peters, 2103 South Simpon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Luther C. Bugdale. Mrs. Margarette Bugdale, 211 Carningham Street, Parsons, Pa.

Michael Demartin. Jack Demartin, 64 Market Street, Woodhaven, Conn.

William H. Gill. Mrs. Mary A. Gill, R. F. D. No. 2, Jacksonville, Ill.

James A. Greene. Mrs. Julia Greene, 529 Carbon Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Harry Shaffer. Mrs. M. Shaffer, 312 Sloan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thurlowe C. Stinemire. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Stinemire, 88 Arlington Avenue, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.

Clardy White. Mrs. Julia Payton, Crofton, Ky.

Samuel Wood. Ambrose Wood, Third and Fourth Streets, Hanover, Pa.

Delwyan Emery Collingwood. Mrs. D. E. Collingwood, R. F. D. No. 1, Rimer, Pa.

Kellogg Strong Hale. Mrs. Kellogg Strong Hale, 632 Main Street, Portland, Conn.

Paul W. Heisner. Henry Heisner, Nebraska City, Nebr.

George Reiss. Mrs. Mary Reiss, 74 Avenue B, Rochester, N. Y.

Musician Edward John Hale. Mrs. Martha Hale, 1655 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Wagoner Murray Laybhen. Mrs. Rose Laybhen, 204 Broom Street, New York, N. Y.

Wagoner Frank Ferrell. Mrs. Laura Ferrell, Estep, W. Va.

Cook Harry C. Crane. Mrs. Sarah A. Groom, 700 Broadway, Elmira, Pa.

Cook Eugene Williams. Mrs. W. A. Spera, Horace, Nebr.

Cook John Wilson. Mrs. Blanche E. Wilson, 512 North Poplar Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Charles Baranowsky. John Baranowsky, 137 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.

Myron H. Barner. Harvey H. Barner, Emaus, Pa.

Samuel A. Beals. Charles Beals, 1203 McIlworth Avenue, Muskegon Heights, Mich.

George Edward Billingsley. Henry E. Billingsley, Abbeville, Miss.

Benjamin F. Bills. Mrs. Susan Bills, R. F. D. No. 1, Gap, Lancaster County, Pa.

Onfry Bochonik. Marks Patrick, 509 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Gus Nicholas Bogiages. Pete Pogiages, 159 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

Amos Amel Bouche. Mrs. Julia Bouche, 1119 State Street, Marinette, Wis.

Schyler Branham. Mrs. Pollie Adcox, R. F. D. No. 3, Amherst, Pa.

Oscar L. Bunting. James W. Bunting, Belleville, Ark.

George Leo Case. Charles F. Case, 9 Church Street, Plymouth, Pa.

Henry Davis. Mrs. Maude Davis, Elizabeth, Ark.

Frederick L. Devoge. Albert J. Devoge, 1209 Front Street, Ridgeway, Pa.

Robert Dinsmore. Mrs. Robert M. Dinsmore, 4102 East Center Street, Gulfport, Miss.

Robert Grier Eaton. Mrs. F. Eaton, 251 West Ninth Street, Covington, Ky.

Samuel Eisenberg. Mrs. Anna Eisenberg, 72 East First Street, New York, N. Y.

Ralph G. Graham. Mrs. Will Graham, Lone Pine, Nebr.

Daniel J. Griffin. Mrs. George E. Sullivan, Box 3, Williams, Mont.

Roscoe Johnson. Mrs. Belle Johnson, Alzy, Ark.

Waldo Johnson. Mrs. Alice Johnson, 708 Market Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Thomas Grady Jones. Miss Audrey Jones, 201 McFall Street, Whitesboro, Tex.

Stanislav Lechtanski. Oscar Lechtanski, 1002 South Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Sylvester McKissock. Mrs. Mary McKissock, 827 Scott Avenue, Jeannette, Pa.

Martan J. Manley. James Manley, 1324 Main Street, Pittston, Pa.

Floyd A. Maupin. James E. Maupin, Fulton, Mo.

John Moore. John Moore, Junior, W. Va.

Frank Pierson. John Pierson, 818 Sixth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Tony Placella. Mrs. Mary Placella, 54 Ridge Street, Astoria, N. Y.

Jack Polinsky. Joseph Polinsky, 61 East Ninety-eighth Street, New York N. Y.

Joseph Rodzewicz. Joseph Mallnowsky, 1118 Hamilton Avenue, Farrell, Pa.

Harry M. Rosenfeld. Mrs. Max Rosenfeld, 120 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

William Sackman. Martin Sackman, 2809 Wisconsin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Pleas W. Singleton. Mrs. Mary Singleton, R. F. D. 3, Louisville, Ala.

Thomas Slattery. Mrs. Annie Ruf, 209 Greene Street, Clinton, Mo.

Benjamin C. Stevens. J. H. Stevens, North Tenth Street, Easton, Pa.

Clarence Valentine Wagemann. Mrs. Elizabeth Wagemann, Wheaton, Ill.

John J. Walker. John R. Walker, R. F. D. 4, Danville, Va.

Roscoe P. White. Mrs. Ida B. White, 626 County Street, Portsmouth, Va.

John Joseph Wiley. Mrs. Annie Ellis, 915 Francis Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

James A. Winning. Mrs. Alice Jennings, 27 S. Lancaster Street, Athens, Ohio.

Chester Arthur Wood. Mrs. Etta Wood, Ellenville, N. Y.

William Wright. Thomas Oliver Wright, 47 Prospect Street, Chicopee, Mass.

John Adamson. Mrs. Margaret Adamson, 12 Abbott Street, Arhroath, Scotland.

Harold Berg. Lavritz Berg, Lena Station, Ototon, Norway.

Guiseppe Bianco. Mrs. Caterina Bianco, 158 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Melvin M. Bybee. Mrs. Pearl Bybee, 1399 Oak Street, Niles, Mich.

John B. Etchemendy. Mrs. Marie Etchemendy, Arnguy Basses Pyresses, France.

Carmino Fratte. Mrs. Carmela Grillo, Fu Antonio. Toverna, Pr. Dicatanzaro, Italy.

Antoine E. Ghio. Mrs. Marie Ghio, Cotte, Horault, France.

William Jackson Gullion. E. Wint Gullion, Marion, Va.

Zebie Holloway. Zebie Holloway, Ruston, La.

Wladslaw Kropienwicki. Mrs. Josie Kropienwicki, Lomza, Russia Poland.

Frank Maleldo. Mrs. Mary Bryant, Sainglo, Province of Bari, Italy.

Olive Manuel. Mrs. Noma Jerrey Manuel, Erath, La.

Andrew B. McCormick. Mrs. Sarah C. McCormick, Torrance, Miss.

Patrick J. McGrath, Mrs. Phillip McGrath, Morrison Avenue, Granville, N. Y.

Richard M. Mooney. Mrs. Vina Mooney, Seminary, Miss.

William B. Moore. Moses Moore, McCool, Miss.

Carle Roncoli. Mrs. Rosa Roncoll, Cantalupe, Allemandria, Italy.

Tony Saladino. Mrs. Angela Saladino, 155 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Achiel H. Vandewiele. Constan Vandewiele, Zweevecele, Belgium.

George F. Woods. Mrs. Eleanor D. Woods, Walker, Ark.

Benjamin Parson Carter. Blanche May Graffam, 74 West Fourth Street, Derby, Conn.

Harry N. Clarge. Clary Clarge, 3606 U Street, Omaha, Nebr.

William R. Clark. Mrs. Nancy Clark, Phoenix, N. Mex.

Vito Dalena. Dominico Dalena, Putignano, Bari, Italy.

Clyde C. Fisher. Mrs. Police Ann Lesley, Blytheville, Ark.

John Fitspatrick. Mrs. Elizabeth Early, 19 Fremont Street, Worcester, Mass.

Charles J. Gallagher. Mrs. Hugh Gallagher, 26 West Jackson Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Ross Garrett. Pat Garrett, Lebanon, Va.

Charles W. Harris. Mrs. Maggie Harris, Nicklesville, Va.

George H. Allen. Ollie Allen, 15 Hemlock Street (Tamarack), Calumet, Mich.

Arthur Burrows. Robert Burrows, 1540 Wood Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Antonio Giovanni. Vincenzio Giovanni, Mocanaqua, Pa.

Elwyn Guy Hillegas. Ethan Freeman Hillegas, 37 Cedar Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Hiram Lakes. Miss Clara Lakes, Evelyn, Ky.

Peter Lehnert. Mrs. Helen Lehnert, R. F. D. No. 2, Casco, Wis.

George Lindauer. Mrs. Barbara Lindauer, 1351 Boscobell Avenue, New York, N. Y

Thomas McCarty. William N. McCarty, English Lake, Ind.

Charles Raymond McCurdy. Cora McCurdy, 612 Schuylkill Street, Harrisburg, Pa

Jim T Martin. Daniel J. Martin, Stuart, Potter County, Va.

Arthur A. Moore. W. T. Moore, Fort Necessity, La.

William Peterson. Mrs. N. W. Peterson, 2505 Drake Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Robert E. Quinn. Mrs. Mary Quinn, Guymon, Okla.

Mildrude Joseph Reffner. Mrs. Thomas P. Reffner, Spangler, Cambria County, Va.

Lyman Stacy. Mrs. Helen Stacy, Lacona, N. Y.

Mathew Walter Twandowski. Mrs. Laura Twandowski, Windber Hotel, Windber, Pa.

Earl O. Williams. Mrs. Rhoda Williams, Rogers, Ark.

Elmer L. Wright. Mrs. Elmer L. Wright, 522 E. Dover Street, Monroe City, Mo.

Joseph Jackson. Leopold Jackson, 950 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas J. Kane. Miss Mary Kane, 37 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Anthony Kowalenicz. Mrs. Vincent Kowalenicz, 1199 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

Edgar V. Le Claire. Mrs. Margaret Le Claire, 20 Mechanics Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Mike Lumbert. Mrs. Anna Roberts, Box 465, Jeannette, Pa.

Fred J. MacMann. Mrs. Elizabeth MacMann, 271 Port Sea Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Aloysius MacDonald. Margaret MacDonald, 222 Rutlidge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carl Alex Marberg. Mrs. Eva Lindquist, 601 Norway Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Herman Miersch. Mrs. Annie Miersch, 408 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.

Herman Myron. Miss Lena Silberg, 282 Williams Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shadrick Permenter. John P. Permenter, Mount Vernon, Ark.

Patsy Santo. Mike Santo, 619 Case Street, Rochester, Pa.

John Skinner. John Skinner, Berwyn, Nebr.

Homer A. Smith. Mrs. Mary P. Smith, Arvada, Colo.

Samuel O. Smith. Richard L. Smith, Brookneal, Va.

Neil Cochran Smithson. Rina Smithson, Macksburg, Ohio.

Phillip A. Spain. Nicholas Spain, 575 Wyola Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Peter Stackoriz. Pathar Stackoriz, 1610 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.

William J. Stover. Edward C. Stover, 474 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.

Joshua Thigpen. Mrs. Fannie Thigpen, Opelika, Ala.

John Tomala. John Tomala, sr., R. F. D. 2, Pierz, Minn.

Gian Tomaselli. Oderrico Tomaselli, Vallada,, Bellune, Italy.

Alexander Traczewski. Miss Cecilia Traczewski, 423 Bond Street, Elizabethport, N. J.

John Unicke. Matt Haldin, Nebraska City, Nebr.

Cosmo Viapiano, Mike Viapiano, 1320 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bernard Edward Van Sickle. John Van Sickle, R. F. D. 3, Hurdland, Mo.

Antonio Vivola. Onario Vivola, Boguoli Tripino, Prov. Avellino, Italy.

Edmund H. Webster. Bert T. Webster, Waterbury, Vt.

Missing in Action.

Capt. John Forest Goodman. Mrs. Zita Mercedes Goodman, 41 Beech Road, Ridgewood, N. Y.

Lieut. James P. Over. Arthur L. Over, 1505 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. George E. Kilpatrick. J. D. Kilpatrick, Marble Valley, Ala.

Lieut. Peter Leroy Wallis. William N. Wallis, 119 Thomas Street, Jersey Shore, Pa.

Sergt. Samuel B. Heffner. Mrs. Della Heffner, R. F. D. 2, Laurel, Pa.

Corpl. James H. Danckart. Mr. N. Donnelly, 135 Summer Street, Lowell, Mass.

Corpl. Roy MacMinigall. Mrs. J. MacMinigall, 1 Sanoma Place, Holyoke, Mass.

Corpl. Arthur Passek. Mrs. Helen Passek, 12 Galpin Street, Naugatuck, Conn.

Corpl. Albert H. Gwinner. Albert H. Gwinner, sr., 5 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Joseph Francis Via Cava. Miss Mary Via Cava, 723 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Corpl. Harold E. Mink. Mrs. Theresa Mink, 309 Brewster Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corpl. Lyman M. Wetherbee. Arthur Wetherbee, Willow Street, West Acton, Mass.

Corpl. Charles Winchell. Mrs. Mary Winchell, 529 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

John Baxter. Mrs. Jane Baxter, 2632 Waverly Street, Montreal, Canada.

Michael Ferrandi. Patsy Ferrandi, 486 Front Street, Hartford, Conn.

Calvin A. Fink. Mrs. Katie A. Fink, Mosinee, Wis.

William C. Foreman. Mrs. Jane Foreman, Alma, Mich.

Thomas G. Green. Mrs. Ruth Green, Route 1, Duluth, Ga.

Reed B. Greenway. Doyle H. Greenway, 219 Hansil Street, Marietta, Ga.

Frederick C. Guenther. Mrs. Hattie C. Guenther, R. F. D. 2, Stratford, Wis.

Ole Hamilton. Mrs. Maude I. Hamilton, Route No. 3, Viola, Wis.

Albert Handel. Peter Handel, 723 Market Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Rutherford B. Hinds. Walter Hinds, Rocky Ford, Colo.

Abraham Keen. Bartow Keen, Alamo, Ga.

Moody I. Kern. Richard D. Kern, Ether, N. C.

August Kroll. A. Kroll, 408 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

John M. Northup. John W. Northup, Newman, Cal.

Michael I. Pawlowski. Mrs. Constance Pawlowski, 3216 West Twenty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

Galen V. Phelps. A. S. Phelps, Little Hocking, Ohio.

Pietro Pierini. Gitto Piccioni, South City, San Mateo, Cal.

Chester A. Piper. Mrs. Edward E. Piper, 603 Porter Street, Sandusky, Ohio.

John Reetz. Grover Reetz, R. F. D. No. 3, Maysville, Ky.

Clarence Reynolds. Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, 1539 Deloss Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

George O. Richards. Joseph W. Richards, Oaktown, Ind.

Edward F. Silva. Mrs. John W. McNiece, 1646 Eighty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Martin G. Smith. D. N. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Mart, Ga.

Leon N. Tew. James Tew, R. F. D. No. 2, Oakdale, Wis.

Vanderan Thweatt. Mrs. Malissia Thweatt, Route No. 4, Paducah, Ky.

Thomas Traficant. Thomas Traficant, sr., 1163 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Robert B. Tutt. Mrs. Robert B. Tutt, 1022 Queen Street, Middletown, Ohio.

Rocco Venaziano. Mrs. Leo Vanaziano, S. Agata, P. Foggio, Italy.

Daniel Blomgren. Sven Blomgren, General Delivery, Mitchel, Mont.

Alex Blinder. Mrs. Chana Blinder, 24 Krostantenovaky, Kieve, Russia.

Calvin G. Boome. W. H. Boome, Buckett, Miss.

Joseph Campanella. Mrs. Rose Campanella, 1576 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Peter Castigliani. Tom Castigliani, Michele Moriano, Ducca, Foacana, Italy.

Clem D. Chambliss. W. W. Chambliss, R. F. D. No. 3, Louisville, Miss.

Michael Hanjikoutsos. George Hanjikoutsos, Karpatho, Egeo, Italy.

Melkis Hasbatanian. Mike Talanian, 20 Locust Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Herbert McGraw. Mrs. V. W. Broyles, Oak Hill, W. Va.

Sam Mangos. Theros Mangos, 156 Antoine Street, Detroit, Mich.

Samuel E. Murray. Mrs. Sarah E. Murray, R. F. D. No. 54, Pesotum, Ill.

Luigi Rubino. Cero Rubino, Salemi, Prov. of Trapani, Italy.

Alexander Shemp. Mrs. David Shemp, Keota, Colo.

Edward A. Smeltzer. Mrs. Eurah Smeltzer, 7014 Seaview Terrace, Seattle, Wash.

Lonzo L. Stager. Mrs. J. S. Gossett, R. F. D. No. 1, Silver Creek, Ga.

August Strzelczyk. Thomas Strzelczyk, St. Hedwig, Tex.

Wladyslaw Surgot. Mrs. Mary Surgot, 4812 South Hermitage Street, Chicago, Ill.

James Toomey. Mrs. John Toomey, 18 South Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

James C. Upton. R. L. Upton, R. F. D. No. 4, Rock Mart, Ga.

John Patrick White. John W. White, General Delivery, Monroe City, Mo.

Thomas Lee Wray. Mrs. Susie E. Dennison, 570 Fall Creek Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.

John T. Yagen. Miss Helen Yagen, 1445 West Fifty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.

Marino Dello 'Russo. Mrs. Mary Dello 'Russo, 13 London Street, East Boston, Mass.

Jacob Foreman. Mrs. Bertha Foreman, Chesaning, Mich.

Pete Fransko. Mrs. Anna Fransko, Gallatin, Pa.

Hugh Frew. Carey Partch, R. F. D., Gunnison, Colo.

George P. Gaudin. Mrs. Marie E. Gaudin, St. Patrick, La.

Walter Henry Green. Teal Green, Elnora, Ind.

Sylvester F. Hamill. Mrs. Anna Hamill, 2132 Mammouth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William H. Harrah. Mrs. Frances Williams, 910 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

John C. Henrichs. Chris Henrichs, Atlantic, Iowa.

Arthur J. Higby. Mrs. James S. Higby, Pingree, Idaho.

Max W. Huebner. Theodore Huebner, R. F. D. No. 1, Marquette, Mich.

George W. Lonergan. Mrs. Mary Lonergan, 191 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

John M. O'Neill. Mrs. Mary O'Neill, 3223 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Steven Sadawekas. Varonk Wollis, 423 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Andrew Samo. Andrew Samo, 626 Florida Grove Road, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Roy Santola. Mrs. Donato Santola, 432 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Isaac C. Savoie. Neophile Savoie, Houma, La

Irvin J. Schooler. Mrs. Mattie J. Schooler, Genesee, Idaho.

William B. Small. Joseph Small, 1204 Center Street, Racine, Wis.

Albert D. Smith. Mrs. Fannie Howe, Canaan, Conn.

Joseph W. Sniveley. Mrs. S. A. Turnell, 1155 Highland Avenue, Bremerton, Wash.

James D. M. Stewart. R. W. Stewart, 472 Norfolk Street, Mattapan, Mass.

James Tiberio. Louis Tiberio, 11 Beecher Place, Newton Center, Mass.

Irving J. Tollotson. Mrs. Jane Tollotson, 296 Union Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Mike Vail. J. W. Vail, Hamberg, La.

Edward J. Vaughan. Charles J. Vaughan, 41 Winslow Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Alcie Vidrine. Edwin Vidrine, Fenton, La.

Walter Weinhold. Mrs. Hattie Weinhold, Adell, Wis.

Albert L. Wernsman. Mrs. Celia Wernsman, Patoka, Ill.

Clarence O. Wright. Mrs. George Wright, 602 North Cascade Street, Montrose, Colo.

Dean E. Anfenson. Mrs. Sophia O. Anfenson, Palisade, Colo.

Baltazar Baca. Macedonia Baca, Villanueva, N. Mex.

Charles Bell. Mrs. Lupe V. Bell, Pleache, N. Mex.

Harry W. Bishop. Charles Leary, 264 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.

Samuel T. Blair. Mrs. Margaret Blair, 3047 Coral Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Duval D Bower. Mrs. Elizabeth V. Bower, North Berwick, Pa.

Thomas Brennen. Mrs. Margarette Brennen, 74 Farragut Street, Rochester, N. Y.

William A Brunaugh. Mrs. William Brunaugh, Socorro, N. Mex.

Harry S. Bunce. Edward J. Bunce, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

George Burrill. Mrs. Jennie N. Burrill, Hoddington Place, Lynn, Mass.

Will Ocvel Carroll. Mrs. Anna Bell Carroll, 928 Hervey Street, Indianapolis Ind.

Walter Whipple. Mrs. Edith Grace Whipple, R. R. No 1, Box 59, Neponset, Ill.

Dee C. Wilden. Mrs. Jettie Wilden, 308 Main Street Sallinsaw, Okla.

Cecil E. Wilhoit. Rufus Wilhoit, Kansas, Ill.

Paul Williams. Mrs. Cornelia Williams, R. R. No. 2, Paris, Ill.

Carl Will. Albert Will, R. F. D. No. 1, Reeseville, Wis

Macolm P. Wollard. B. M. Wollard, Gatesville, Tex.

Virgil H. Wood. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Route No. 1, Rockyface, Ga.

Rollin A. Wright. Mrs. Louisa J. Anderson, Hornbrook, Cal.

Frank Zaloudek. John Plava, 3118 West Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Emory L. Zimmer. Otto Zimmer, 206 University Place, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

Lieut. Franklin A. Herwood. Mrs. Franklin Harwood, 1304 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

Sergt. Irving Sydney Clair. Mrs. Samuel Clair, 3230 Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl Aaron Thomas Liachowitz. Mrs. C. N. Liachowitz, 29 West Centre Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Julius Becker. William Becker, Sturgis, Mich.

William Derrick. George Manson, 4309 Grifford Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Moe Robins. Miss Mazie Robins, 3821 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

We are giving our work, our time, and our money, but "they" are giving their lives.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, *August 23, 1918.*

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Schedule.
Ash, white	13,600 feet	San Francisco, Cal	1926
Beeswax	71,850 pounds	Various	1930
Blocks, whis[illegible]	59,800	do	1910
Cases, fiber, uniform	1,000	Philadelphia, Pa	1936
Cases, boat-plan, tin	1,500	Boston, Mass	1936
Charcoal	25,000 pounds	Mare Island, Cal	1935
Clay, fire, red	200,000 pounds	Boston, Mass	1937
Combs, [illegible]	[illegible] sets	Charleston, S. C	1933
Compound, cement, iron or steel	48,800 pounds	Various	1930
Cord, [illegible]	1,16[illegible] hanks	Philadelphia, Pa	1938
Ferrules, rubber	500	Charleston, S. C	1936
Gloves, india-rubber, gauntlet	600 pairs	Boston, Mass	1936
Gloves, leather, gauntlet	1,000 pairs	do	1936
Glue, dry	180,000 pounds	Portsmouth, N. H	1930
Glue, liquid	Miscellaneous	Various	1930
Gold leaf	3,600 packages	do	1930
Hoods, fire, emergency	12	Charleston, S. C	1926
Leather, artificial	Miscellaneous	Various	1932
Leather, harness	2,500 pounds	Norfolk, Va	1932
Leather, hydraulic	Miscellaneous	Various	1932
Leather, rawhide	do	do	1932
Leather, rigging	do	do	1932
Leather, sole	500 pounds	Puget Sound, Wash	1932
Leather, upholstery	20,000 square feet	Various	1932
Leather, suitable for packing leathers	400 pounds	Puget Sound, Wash	1933
Leather, vici kid	1,000 square feet	Norfolk, Va	1933
Lye, concentrated	Miscellaneous	Various	1923
Oil, tar, pine	2,600 gallons	do	1930
Pitch, pine	Miscellaneous	do	1930
Portfolios, plan	1,000	Philadelphia, Pa	1936
Solder, silver, strip	1,800 ounces	do	1936
Stones, holy	2,000	Boston, Mass	1938
Tar, coal	22,500 gallons	Various	1930
Tar, pine	19,150 gallons	do	1930
Tiling, floor, porcelain	10,000 square feet	Charleston, S. C	1926
Turpentine	22,000 gallons	Various	1921

HARDWARE, HAND TOOLS, ETC.

Cans, paint	70,000	Brooklyn, N. Y	1938
Clamps, hose	Miscellaneous	Various	1931
Corkscrews, steel	360	Charleston, S. C	1938
Couplings, hose, air	Miscellaneous	Various	1931
Gauges, air, brass, forced-draft	40	Philadelphia, Pa	1937
Gauges, water, bronze, automatic	400	do	1937
Grommets, gauge-glass, rubber, round	8,700	Charleston, S. C	1937
Hanks, jib, single-stay	4,400	Various	1929
Hoes, coal	72	Charleston, S. C	1938
Hooks, barrel	480	Boston, Mass	1938
Hooks, single, iron, galvanized, with thimble	Miscellaneous	Various	1929
Micrometers, inside	100	Philadelphia, Pa	1937
Nipples, air [illegible]	1,536	Norfolk, Va	1931
Planimeters, polar, capacity 100 square inches	50	Philadelphia, Pa	1937
Pots, paint	30,000	do	1938
Reamers, hand, straight shank	60	do	1937
Sets, tools, scraping, steel	600	do	1937
Shackle, [illegible] junction, screw	Miscellaneous	Various	1929
Strainers, suction	2,100	do	1931
Sockets, wire-rope, steel, galvanized	Miscellaneous	do	1929
Swivels, chain, N. S. iron, wrought	do	Charleston, S. C	1929
Taps and die sets	do	Various	1925
Terminals, scuttle-butt	2,180	do	1936
Thimbles, wire-rope, [illegible]	Miscellaneous	do	1929
Thimbles, sail, round, steel, galvanized	do	do	1929
Thimbles, sail, round, brass, closed	1,200	do	1929
Tool [illegible] cartridge bag	21,100	do	1929
Tool [illegible] [illegible]	3,100	do	1929
Tube, [illegible]	1,000	Philadelphia, Pa	1934
Wrenches, [illegible]	Miscellaneous	Various	1925

MACHINE TOOLS.

Drills, radial	3	Washington, D. C	1927
Grinder, [illegible]	3	do	1927
Grinders, tool	1	do	1927
Machine, grinding	1	do	1927
Machine, [illegible]	1	do	1927
Machines, hacksaw	3	do	1927
Machines, [illegible]	3	do	1927
Machines, screw	2	do	1927
Lathe, [illegible]	1	Newport, R. I	1928
Lathes, engine	6	Washington, D. C	1927
Lathes, [illegible]	5	do	1927
Lathes, turret	5	Newport, R. I	1928
Lathes, [illegible]	24	Washington, D. C	1927
Lathes, [illegible]	16	do	1927
Press, [illegible]	2	Newport, R. I	1928
Press, [illegible]	6	Washington, D. C	1927
Screw, [illegible]	4	do	1927

Dates of opening have been assigned the following schedules:

1911 to 1913, inclusive ..... Sept. 3, 1918.
1911 to 1922, inclusive ..... Sept. 10, 1918.
1926 ..... Sept. 3, 1918.

MARINE CORPS CONTRACTS

The following contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps:

August 16, 1918.

445. Cranska Thread Co., Worcester, Mass., sewing cotton.
445. Thread Agency, New York, N. Y., sewing cotton.
445. Globe Yarn Co., Fall River, Mass., sewing cotton.
456. Watson Manufacturing Co., Jamestown, N. Y., steel file-case units and steel letter-file case.
456. Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y., steel card-index case and steel letter-file case.
504. F. H. Stewart Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa., electrical supplies.

August 19, 1918.

458. T. A. Snider Preserve Co., Chicago, Ill., catsup.
511. Art Metal Works, Newark, N. J., bronze collar devices.
513. Attleboro Manufacturing Co., Attleboro, Mass., bronze hat letters.
516. William H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, Pa., silk flags.
517. Ernest Law & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., buckles.

August 20, 1918.

458. L. H. Parke Co., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
463. Alart & McGuire Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
520. American Multigraph Sales Co., Atlanta, Ga., multigraph machine.
559. American Wood Working Machinery Co., Rochester, N. Y., American grindstone swing saw.
518. Singer Sewing Machine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tackers and banding machines.
476. Currie Lumber Co., Fayetteville, N. C., lumber.
382. Austin, Nichols & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
382. Reid Murdoch & Co., Chicago, Ill., flour.
522. Wincroft Stove Works, Middletown, Pa., castings.
382. Alfred Lowry & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
382. Southern Macaroni Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, La., subsistence.
382. Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
382. Quaker Oats Co., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.

August 21, 1918.

515. Carolina Portland Cement Co., Charleston, S. C., lumber.
529. Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., service badges and ribbon bars.
531. Joseph N. Susskind & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., field coats.
496. George Wood, Sons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Winterfield silesia.
528. City Woodyard, Miami, Fla., wood.
526. Western Electric Co. (Inc.), Atlanta, Ga., copper wire, copper conductor, rigid conduit.

August 22, 1918.

534. Walker-Bros. & Haviland, Philadelphia, Pa., fire brick and clay.
527. Wilson & Co., New York, N. Y., baseball caps.
527. N. W. Greenhut Co., New York, N. Y., baseball suits.
527. Bernhard Ulmann Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., flags.
527. International Flag Co., Jamestown, N. Y., flags.
532. Amory, Browne & Co., Boston, Mass., chambray shirting.
536. Aluminum Co. of America, Washington, D. C., aluminum, etc.
525. Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga., scrapers, wire rope, ball-bearing jacks.
525. Standard Supply & Equipment Co., Norfolk, Va., boat-shop supplies.
537. Addressograph Co., Washington, D. C., posting machine, etc.
523. Western Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga., switchboard.
524. Rice & Dame Co., Philadelphia, Pa., window shades.
505. John G. Schuerger, Washington, D. C., subsistence.
505. L. J. Upton & Co. (Inc.), Norfolk, Va., subsistence.
505. Frank Lindsay, Portsmouth, Va., subsistence.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918. No. 404

UNITED APPEAL TO BE MADE FOR WAR ACTIVITIES FUNDS IN NAME OF ALL SOCIETIES

SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

One Campaign for Y. M. C. A., The Catholic War Council, and Kindred Organizations to Begin Nov. 11—Call for $170,500,000.

The President has sent the following letter to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 3, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. FOSDICK:

May I not call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little?

The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

"One and All of a Kind."

It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our Army and to our allies are essentially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest cooperation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service.

This point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country.

Combined in Single Campaign.

Will you not, therefore, as chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign preferably during the week of November 11, so that in their solicita-

(Continued on page 5.)

STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE CALLED TO ASSIST WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD IN CONSERVING BUILDING MATERIALS

ASKED TO INVESTIGATE ALL CIVILIAN PROJECTS

"Tightening - Up" Policy Adopted in Carrying Out Determination to Give Government Priority Over Needed Supplies—Request For Cooperation Promptly Accepted—Chairman Baruch's Letter to Secretary of War Baker.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The determination of the War Industries Board and its chairman, Bernard M. Baruch, to meet the demands for war materials from the United States military authorities and the allies, has brought a tightening-up policy as to civilian building plans with a view to the conservation of building materials and to the release of labor to war work.

To assist the board in passing on the need and essentiality of proposed new nonwar construction, Mr. Baruch has called to his assistance the State councils of national defense, which are asked to investigate through their local organizations and report on all proposed new building projects in their respective territories.

Final Decisions by Board.

While the recommendations of these local organizations will not be final, they will be followed to the extent that no application for materials for projects coming within their jurisdiction will be considered by the War Industries Board until the council has reported. Final decision in all cases is reserved by the board.

Judge E. B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner, is preparing a set of instructions for the various State councils for their guidance in making recommendations as to the needs and essentiality of nonwar construction. The duties of the councils will not include undertakings directed by, or under contract with, the War Department, Navy Department, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, the United

Men Who are 46 Sept. 13 Must Register Sept. 12

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

For the purpose of clearing up uncertainty which seems to exist among some of the older men involved in the extension in the draft ages to include men between 18 and 45, both inclusive, the following statement is made:

A man is considered to be included within the new age limits unless on or before Registration Day, September 12, he has reached his forty-sixth birthday. If his age is 45 years and 364 days on September 12, he must register.

The minimum age limit of 18 years, on the other hand, is intended to include any young man who, on or before September 12, shall have reached his eighteenth birthday.

For these reasons it is important that all men who have the slightest doubt as to whether they are included within the new age limits ascertain as soon as possible before Registration Day the date of their birth and their age on their last birthday. The burden is on the man who fails to register to show that he does not come within the new limits.

EXPORT OF BANK NOTES.

Information has been received by cable from Consul General Skinner, London, that a proclamation of August 27 prohibits the exportation of notes of the Bank of France to all destinations except in France and notes of the United States Government and United States bank notes to all destinations except in the United States.—Commerce Reports.

States Housing Corporation, and the following civilian enterprises:

Certain Enterprises Exempted.

Repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $2,500.

Roadways, buildings, and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the United States Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such Administration.

Those directly connected with mines producing coal, metals, and ferro-alloy minerals.

Public highway improvements and street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council.

For building projects not falling within one of the classes mentioned there will be required a special written permit issued by the Chief of Nonwar Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board.

Anyone contemplating a building which he conceives to be in the public interest, or of such essentiality that under existing conditions it should not be deferred, should make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, and present it to the local representative of the Council of National Defense for his approval. This representative will report his approval with a statement of reasons, to the Nonwar Construction Section of the War Industries Board for final decision.

Letter to Mr. Baker.

Secretary Baker, acting as secretary of the Council of National Defense and of the Advisory Commission, promptly accepted for the council the request for cooperation and assistance made by the War Industries Board in the following letter from Mr. Baruch:

AUGUST 22, 1918.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Inspired by the exchange of letters you and the President regarding the activities of the State councils of national defense — those splendid bodies of American business men—the thought comes to me that there may be a possibility of utilizing their services in a highly important connection with the work of the War Industries Board.

I am submitting a brief outline of the plan I have in mind to you as president of the Council of National Defense in the hope that your view may coincide with mine and that I may gain your cooperation in effectuating the system. No one is more familiar than yourself with the necessity of increasing our fighting forces of men and materials, and the consequently heavy drain upon our resources caused by the increment. To meet the needs there must be, as indeed there is, a constantly growing curtailment, elimination, or conversion of nonwar activities.

Value of State Councils.

It is toward the end of curtailment that the State councils can be of immediate value. These bodies are already organized and have a working knowledge of war work and war necessities, and, of equal importance, knowledge of the things essential to the protection and supply of civilian needs. Their coopera-

(Continued on page 7.)

MR. BARUCH SAYS WOMEN LABOR WILL IMMENSELY STIMULATE WAR MATERIALS PRODUCTION

There Will be Sixty-nine Preferred Groups of Industries, Divided into Four Classes, on Forthcoming Priorities List.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, at his regular conference with the Washington newspaper correspondents yesterday, took up these subjects:

1. Request to the State Councils of National Defense to report on the necessity for all building activities contemplated within their territory.
2. Need and availability of women power in war productions.
3. Priority list of industries engaged in war work.
4. High rents as affecting economical and labor conditions.

Details of work of the State Councils of National Defense in reporting on building operations and the use of materials are given in another story.

Use of Women Power.

That Mr. Baruch has given much thought to the ultimate use of women power in war work to take the place of man power transferred to the military service, was indicated when he stated that he believed that when American women get into war work there will be an immense stimulation of production. He suggested that they could do the work of men in munition plants, in light and fine machine work and in other industries. He said he thought the Labor Department, which recruits labor, would probably handle all women power problems and it was his judgment that the women needed direct encouragement to take up these lines of men's work. It is his opinion the attention of women should be called to this now, because when the new draft law is made its effect on man power will be instantaneous.

Preferred Industries.

The preferred industry groupings, which are being made by the War Industries Board, will be the key to guide the draft boards in making exemptions for war work, Mr. Baruch explained. There will be 69 preferred groups divided into four classes, graded according to their shortage of material. Outside of these grades and not included are 6,500 other separate plants classed as essential only to the extent of their active engagements in war work. Mr. Baruch said he proposed, as the head of the War Industries Board, to make application for the exemption from war duty of the essential men in the War Industries Board.

Mr. Baruch was asked if the War Industries Board would take up the question of the high rents as a matter affecting war industries. He said the Council of National Defense had recommended some time ago an investigation. Like the cost of food and clothing, high rents, he said, were involved in the cost of living, and the latter is being investigated.

Mr. Baruch emphasized again the shortage of steel, when he explained that a census of all steel in the hands of manufacturers throughout the country is now being taken for the information of the War Industries Board. He declined to state what use the board would make of the information. He expressed gratification, however, that heavy steel users, like the automobile industry, were voluntarily turning to war work and abandoning passenger-car construction in order to conserve steel. He gave out this copy of the telegram of appreciation he had sent to the Hudson Car Co., which announced this week its proposed discontinuance of car construction for the war period:

To the president, directors, workers, and distributors of the Hudson Car Co.:

Your advertisement headed "Hudson enlists with Uncle Sam. No sacrifice too great to help win the war," which appears this morning, strikes a note so fine and so true that it deserves special recognition.

I congratulate you on the spirit of service this statement expresses.

It is the spirit of readiness to face whatever may come that enables us to be sure of the final ending.

It speaks a willingness to sacrifice that should and does characterize all of our people, and it shows clearly the part being played by the great automobile industry—the part of courage, of abnegation, and of participation in the common cause—to win the war.

The War Industries Board thanks you for your simple, broad, forceful declaration of principles throughout which the theme of true Americanism runs dominantly.

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD TO MAKE STUDY OF COTTON SITUATION

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The announcement of another short crop of cotton raises in acute form the problem of satisfying the needs of the nation, as well as those of the allies, and of securing an equitable distribution for the purpose of winning the war.

Involved in the distribution is the problem of bringing about a reasonable stabilization of prices in the interest of both the producer and the consumer. With the approval of the President, the War Industries Board will appoint a committee to study the present situation, the problems of distribution, the marketing of low-grade cottons, and the desirability and feasibility of effecting a stabilization of prices. This committee will begin activities as soon as possible, and will hold conferences at convenient points in the cotton producing States and at such other places as may be found necessary in order to give parties interested an opportunity to present their views.

INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES TO BE REQUIRED TO REGISTER

Persons in Jails and Reformatories Will Be Treated as Absentees, It Is Stated.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Felons are not going to be drafted into the American Army. Nevertheless, it is necessary that those within the designated age limits of the new man-power act be registered. Inmates of every penitentiary will be registered by the warden thereof on registration day, and the required reports will be rendered to the adjutant general of the State in which the penitentiary is located. The reports will not, however, be included by The Adjutant General in the consolidated State report. The warden himself will keep the registration cards, and they will not be consolidated with the records of the local boards. Copies of the cards will be sent by the warden to the adjutant general. The latter will not consolidate them with the cards of the State, but will keep them in a separate file.

Persons Awaiting Trial.

Persons awaiting trial, and those convicted merely of misdemeanors, however, are not to be regarded as felons. The inmates of jails and reformatories, who are not felons, will be treated as absentees, and their cards must be forwarded to the respective local boards having jurisdiction of the areas within which they permanently reside, just as is provided for other absentees, except that the warden or jailer shall obtain the necessary cards from a near-by local board and certify to the registration and assist prisoners in forwarding them to their respective local boards. In forwarding prisoners' cards to the proper local boards, wardens and jailers may mark the envelopes inclosing the cards "Official business, War Department," and send them, addressed to the proper local boards, without affixing stamps.

Insane Asylum Inmates.

The inmates of insane asylums and similar institutions will be treated as absentees, and their registration cards must be forwarded to the respective local boards having jurisdiction of the areas within which they permanently reside, just as prescribed for ordinary absentees, except that the superintendent or physician in charge of any such institution will obtain the necessary cards from a near-by local board and certify to the registration and forward them to the proper local boards.

FIRST APPEAL FROM RULING.

The first appeal from a final order of the Federal Trade Commission since the commission's organization has been taken under the appeal provision of the commission act. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, have formally petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit to review the commission's recent order requiring them to cease and desist from unfair and misleading advertising. The commission has certified the record in the case to the court.

Two Fatalities In Week At U. S. Aviation Fields

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths due to aviation accidents in training at flying fields in this country for the week ending August 24, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred:

Park Field, Millington, Tenn	1
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill	1
Total	2

The two deaths during the week ending August 24 represent one fatality for every 10,047 hours flown, or 803,760 miles air travel. At 25 fields, other than the two named, there were no fatalities.

COMMITTEES NAMED TO HANDLE FREIGHT CAR LOADING QUESTION

Director General McAdoo announces that the following statement has been issued through the Car Service Section of the Railroad Administration:

To Railroads:

1. With a view to securing: (a) increased car efficiency, (b) improved service, (c) decreased transportation expenses, in handling "less car load" freight, committees representing the several regional districts have been formed with the following as chairmen:

Mr. J. R. Kearney, Allegheny Region; Mr. George Morton, Central Western Region; Mr. C. H. Ketcham, Eastern Region; Mr. T. M. Proctor, Northwestern Region; Mr. J. A. Talbott, Pocahontas Region; Mr. W. L. Stanley, Southern Region; Mr F. M. Lucore, Southwestern Region.

2. These committees will, without delay, have a survey made covering L. C. L. freight forwarded for a period of at least 10 days from all stations and transfer points in their respective territories, and will institute "shipping days" and through car loading via one or more designated routes based on the following considerations: (a) volume of traffic, (b) direct routing, (c) car conservation.

3. The committee for each region will determine the routing on cars destined to points within the same region.

4. The chairmen and such members of the regional committees as may be designated by the chairmen will, with the Car Service Section, act as a general committee to determine the routing and adjust necessary matters affecting inter-region cars.

5. Care must be exercised to prevent any undue advantage being given to one city or section as against a near-by competing city or section.

6. The support of shippers, jobbers, and various commercial organizations in each locality should be obtained for the detailed plans as adopted.

7. As arrangements are perfected for each shipping center or distributing point chairmen will furnish to the Regional Director and to the Car Service Section a detailed report showing: (a) Number of additional through cars established, (b) estimated increase in tonnage per car, (c) estimated daily or weekly saving in equipment.

8. The chairmen will advise the Car Service Section of opportunities for improved loading through the back hauling of freight, particularly from far-distant points, as for example freight from Boston, New York, or Philadelphia destined to local points within a radius of 100 miles east of San Francisco, which might be loaded to advantage in through cars to San Francisco, involving but one intermediate handling, as against several such handlings if loaded in cars carded to points east of San Francisco.

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VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS IN THE U. S. ARMY DISCONTINUED

Only Men Over 46 Hereafter Acceptable and Only for Departmental Service.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, has directed the discontinuance of voluntary enlistments for the Army, except as authorized by act of Congress in certain cases.

Gen. Harris, the Acting Adjutant General, has issued instructions by telegraph to all recruiting officers in charge of recruiting districts to close up the recruiting stations as soon as practicable, in accordance with detailed instructions previously sent by mail. The enlisted men at the recruiting stations are to be sent to the nearest recruit depot where they are to be physically examined and their qualification records made out, with a view to their assignment to appropriate duty. The six recruit depots, namely, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan, Colo.; and Fort McDowell, Cal., are to be utilized during the continuance of the war as mobilization places for selective service men, whence these men will be distributed to organizations.

The only original voluntary enlistments hereafter authorized will be of men over 46 years and under 56 years. The enlistment of these men is authorized only for staff corps and departments. There are few applications for enlistment from among this class of men, and the enlistment of such as are found qualified can be effected at the mobilization depots enumerated above or any one of the military posts or encampments throughout the country.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 113.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 4, 1918.

Section A.—Yielding to the continued pressure of the allied forces the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. Our troops, in close pursuit, have taken Bazoches, Perles, Fismette, and Baslieux, capturing prisoners and machine guns. They have reached the line Vauxcere-Blanzy-LeGrand Hameau. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed the railroad yards at Longuyon, Dennmary, Baroncourt, and Conflans.

Nine Officers And Men Prisoners In Germany

The War Department authorizes publication of the following list of members of the American Expeditionary Forces who, it has been ascertained, are prisoners of war in Germany:

Pvt. Willis E. Snowman. Mrs. C. S. Snowman, mother, Blue Hill, Me.

First Lieut. Thomas P. Shea. Mrs. Thomas Shea, mother, 132 Franklin Street, Springfield, Mass.

Corpl. Foster E. Paul. Peter Paul, father, 20 Auburn Street, Springfield, Mass.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Roberts. Mrs. D. Roberts, mother, 4011 Altamont Road, Birmingham, Ala.

Second Lieut. John McArthur. Mrs. Margaret McArthur, mother, 950 North I Street, Fremont, Nebr.

Corpl. Percy Holverson. Harry L. Holverson, father, 202 Third Street, Neenah, Wis.

Pvt. Leonard H. Lungren. Anna L. Lungren, mother, R. F. D. No. 6, Norben, Mo.

Pvt. Peter Sagehorn. Mrs. Anna Sagehorn, mother, 502 Whitten Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. John F. Goodman. Mrs. Zita Mercedes Goodman, wife, 41 Beech Road, Ridgewood, N. J.

The last-named officer (Maj. Goodman) is reported to be at Langensalza, Germany. The places of internment of the other prisoners are as yet unknown to the department.

President's Decision In The Action Of Courts-Martial In Cases Growing Out of Riot By Soldiers at Houston

The War Department authorizes publication of the following statement by the President, filed with The Adjutant General of the Army:

I have affirmed the action of the courts-martial in the so-called Washington and Tillman cases and ordered the commutation of 10 death sentences to life imprisonment; and I file this memorandum with The Adjutant General of the Army in order that the basis of my action may be a matter of record.

On the 23d of August, 1917, the so-called Houston riot took place. A mutinous and riotous group of soldiers participated in the affairs, causing in all the deaths of 15 persons and the serious wounding of 12 others, many of whom were innocent bystanders and all of whom were peaceably disposed civilians of the city of Houston. Very searching and thorough investigations were made into the riot, its causes, and the actions of the persons who participated, with the result that three groups of soldiers were tried by court-martial, the cases being known, respectively, as the Nesbit, the Washington, and the Tillman cases.

Records Carefully Examined.

The records of these trials have been carefully examined by the Judge Advocate General and the Secretary of War, and they disclose that in each instance the court was properly constituted, was composed of officers of experience and sobriety of judgment, and that the rights of the defendants were surrounded at every point by these safeguards which a humane administration of the law accords to those charged with grave offenses. No legal errors, prejudicing the rights of the accused, have been found; indeed, the seriousness of the cases appears to have challenged the attention of the military authorities from the outset and extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the fairness of the trials.

The Nesbit case was first tried. It resulted in the acquittal of five of the defendants and the conviction of the remainder with 4 sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment, 41 sentenced to life imprisonment, and 13 to death. These death sentences were reviewed by the commanding general of the Southern Department and executed.

Sixteen Death Sentences.

Later, the Washington and Tillman cases proceeded to trial, involving altogether 55 persons and resulting in death sentences imposed upon 16 and imprisonment upon the remainder for various terms of years, except as to three in the Tillman case, two of whom were acquitted and as to one of whom the charges were dismissed. The review which I have been called upon to make, therefore, involves death penalties imposed upon 16 persons. Of these I have affirmed six, because the persons involved were found guilty by plain evidence of having deliberately, under circumstances of shocking brutality, murdered designated and peaceably disposed civilians. The remaining 10 death sentences I have commuted to life imprisonment for the reason that, while deeply engaged in this riotous mutiny, the men involved are not shown by the record personally and directly to have caused the death of designated individuals.

Offense of Greatest Gravity.

The offense of which these soldiers were guilty is one of the greatest gravity; the Government relies upon its soldiers for the defense of the liberties of the people, and when soldiers, forgetting their obligations, break over the restraints of discipline and become a riotous and murderous mob, the very foundations of order are shaken. When peaceably disposed and innocent civilians are the victims of this sort of riot a stern redress of their wrongs is the surest protection of society against their recurrence. I, therefore, find that the action taken by the commanding general of the Southern Department was legal and justified by the record, and direct the execution of the sentences in the six cases above referred to. I commute the remaining sentences because I believe the lesson of this lawless riot will have been adequately pointed by the action already taken and that now directed, and also because I desire the clemency here ordered to be a recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong and an inspiration to the people of that race to further zeal and service to the country of which they are citizens, and for the liberties of which so many of them are now bravely bearing arms at the very front of great fields of battle.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 31, 1918.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Another day was spent by the Senate yesterday considering the agricultural extension bill without reaching a final vote. An amendment by Senator Walsh, of Montana, appropriating $20,000,000 to be loaned to farmers in drought-stricken districts for the purchase of seed was rejected. An amendment by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, that would authorize the War Finance Corporation to make loans to banks so that they might give financial aid to farmers in drought-stricken districts was accepted.

Senator Gore offered an amendment under which the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to use for other than the objects for which they were appropriated such portions of appropriations as were not needed for the immediate purposes for which they were designed. It was rejected on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent. Senator King, of Utah, moved to strike from the bill an item of $721,000 for the prevention and eradication of insects and plant diseases injurious to agriculture, but action on it went over. Senator Bankhead introduced an amendment, which is yet to be considered, under which provision is made for the purchase by the Government of all distilled spirits held in bond July 1, at a price to be fixed by a commission to be appointed by the President. This price must be submitted to and approved by Congress.

Rent Bill as Rider.

By a unanimous vote the Senate attached as an amendment to the agricultural extension bill the Pomerene bill to prevent rent profiteering in the District of Columbia. This is the bill which already has passed the Senate, but which is tied up in conference between the House and Senate. This bill provides for the appointment of an administrator who will pass upon the fairness of rents charged within the District.

Conferees on the oil-leasing bill were in session again yesterday, but failed to reach an agreement.

HOUSE.

The House during consideration of the water-power bill yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 96 to 71, rejected an amendment that would have struck from the bill a provision which would compel full payment of the total "net investment" in any of the power projects before these projects could be taken over by the Government. The vote was taken in committee of the whole and Representative Ferris, of Oklahoma will make an effort to reverse the action of the House when the bill comes up for final action before the House. The "net investment recapture clause" now in the bill provides that as a condition precedent to taking over of any power project by the Government there must be paid the actual, legitimate cost of theproject to the water-power developers. In opposing this proposition Mr. Ferris contended that it meant nothing short of having Congress "fifty years in advance commit the Federal Government to pay, not what the property is actually worth at the time of retaking, but to pay what the water-power developers actually paid for the property at the beginning of the license period, plus the cost of extensions, improvements, etc., regardless of their condition when recaptured by the Government."

Federal Manager Named For Coastwise Ship Lines

Director General McAdoo announces the appointment, effective September 1, of Mr. H. B. Walker as Federal manager of the Coastwise Steamship Lines, with office Southern Pacific Pier 49, North River, New York, reporting to the director, division of operation, and with jurisdiction over all departments of the following coastwise steamship lines now under Federal control:

Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ocean Steamship Co.
Southern Steamship Co.
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.
Mallory Steamship Co.
Clyde Steamship Co.
Southern Pacific Co.—Atlantic Steamship Lines.

The Director General expressed his appreciation of the services of the steamship advisory committee, who, with Mr. L. J. Spence as chairman, have been handling the coastwise service under a temporary organization up to this time. Mr. L. J. Spence particularly, who remains with the Southern Pacific Co., has rendered excellent service.

Navy Ensign and Gunner Die in Seaplane Accident

The Navy Department is informed that Ensign Thomas Neil McKinnon, U. S. N. R. F., and Aerial Gunner Mathew E. O'Gorman, U. S. N. R. F., were both killed in a seaplane accident in France, August 30. Ensign McKinnon was from Minneapolis; mother, Mrs. Mark McKinnon, 1104 East Thirty-sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. O'Gorman was from Jamaica Plains; mother, Mrs. Margaret M. O'Gorman, 1 Marlou Terrace, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Hobart Paul LaRue, gunner's mate, second class, U. S. N., was killed by a train at Peekskill, N. Y., August 27. Father, George W. LaRue, Braymer, Mo.

SHIPPING BOARD EXPLANATION.

An official statement from the United States Shipping Board, on shipyard wages and hours of labor, published in THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN, page 5, of Tuesday, August 20, 1918, concluded as follows:

"The findings of the War Labor Board, of course, supersede the findings of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board for shipworkers."

The Industrial Relations Group, Information and Promotion Service, of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, now authorizes the statement that this sentence should have read as follows:

"The findings of the War Labor Board *do not*, of course, supersede the findings of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board for shipworkers."

UNITED APPEAL TO BE MADE FOR WAR ACTIVITIES FUNDS

(Continued from page 1.)

tion of funds, as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete cooperation and fellowship as possible?

In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic cooperation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.

The Government's Appreciation.

At the same time, I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the Nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war.

It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of cooperation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit, and the patriotism of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Statement by Mr. Fosdick.

In giving out the President's letter, Mr. Fosdick made the following statement:

"The budgets of the seven authorized societies have been approved by the War Department, through the Commission on Training Camp Activities, for the following amounts:

"Young Men's Christian Association	$[illegible], 000, 000
"Young Women's Christian Association	15, 000, 000
"National Catholic War Council (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women)	30, 000, 000
"Jewish Welfare Board	[illegible], 000
"American Library Association	[illegible], 000
"War Camp Community Service	15, 000, 000
"Salvation Army	[illegible], 000
	170, 500, 000

"This sum, which is probably the largest ever asked for in a single appeal, will be the goal of the drive for the week of November 11. With the entire country behind it I am confident of its success."

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

Bids will be received at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., until 4 o'clock p. m., September 6, 1918, for furnishing 390 feet Triplex 0–600 volt saturated paper insulation and 7/64 continuous lead sheath 4/0 B. & S. stranded cable insulated with 5/64 by 2 64 saturated paper.

TORPEDOED MIRLO'S CREW SAVED THROUGH SEA OF FIRE

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

Coast Guard headquarters has received from Keeper John A. Midgett, of Station No. 179, located 15 miles north of Cape Hatteras, N. C., the following report of the rescue of the master and 41 officers and men of the torpedoed British steamer *Mirlo:*

"At 4.30 p. m. on August 16 the lookout reported seeing a great mass of water shoot up in the air which seemed to cover the after portion of a steamer that was about 7 miles east by south from the station. A great quantity of smoke was immediately seen to rise from the after part of the ship, which continued on her course for a few minutes when she swung around and headed for the beach. Fire was now seen to shoot up from the stern of the steamer and heavy explosions were heard. The Coast Guard crew immediately launched their power surf boat through the heavy sea on the beach and headed for the burning wreck.

Met Five Miles Out.

"When about 5 miles offshore one of the steamer's boats with the captain and 16 men was met. Upon inquiry it was learned that two other boats were in the vicinity of the fire and that one was capsized and the captain feared that all of the crew of that boat had perished in the burning sea. The Coast Guard keeper directed the captain where and how to go and await his arrival, but not to attempt a landing as the sea was strong and there was great danger of capsizing his boat without assistance.

Headed for Blazing Wreckage.

"The life-boat then headed to the burning mass of wreckage and oil. Upon arrival the sea was found to be covered with blazing gas and oil. There appeared to be great volumes of flame about 100 yards apart, and the ocean for hundreds of yards covered with flame. In between the two large bodies of flame, at times when the smoke would lift, a boat would be seen bottom up with six men clinging to it and a heavy swell washing over the boat. With extreme difficulty the Coast Guard boat ran through the smoke and floating wreckage and rescued the six men from their upturned boat. The rescued men stated that at many times they had been compelled to dive under the water to save themselves from being burner to death. All had burns, but none was in a very serious condition. They also stated they had seen some of their crew sink and disappear in the burning sea. The life-savers continued their search in the vicinity, but no more men could be found.

Third Boat Sighted.

"As one boat was still missing, the lifeboat was headed before the wind and sea, and in a short time the third boat, with 19 men, was sighted, and it was found to be overloaded and so much crowded that the men in it could not row and were drifting helplessly with the wind and sea about nine miles southeast of the station. The lifeboat ran alongside and took the steamer's boat in tow. The first boat was then picked up and also towed to within about two miles south of the station, when the wind from the northeast began to freshen and a heavy sea was running on the beach. It had now become very dark, and it was decided to make a landing. The two ship's boats were anchored about 600 yards off shore, and after great difficulty all passengers were safely landed through the surf in the power lifeboat. As fast as the rescued men were landed they were taken to Coast Guard Station No. 180, where proper medical aid was given them and each survivor furnished with dry clothes, with which all coast guard stations are supplied. The following morning all of the shipwrecked men were taken aboard a patrol vessel and transferred to Norfolk, Va."

President Indorses Zionist Movement

The President has written the following letter to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, former president of the provisional Zionist committee:

"I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weizmann commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British Government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the allied countries since the declaration by Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the British Government, of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and his promise that the British Government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejuaice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in other countries.

"I think that all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that even in this time of stress the Weizmann commission has been able to lay the foundation of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, with the promise that that bears of spiritual rebirth."

PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED FOR COTTON GOODS SUPPLIES

The following notice as to supplies needed have been sent out by the Cotton Goods Branch of the Clothing and Equipage Division, Quartermaster General's Office, New York City:

Sealed proposals for furnishing 8,000,000 yards, 39-inch, 64 by 68, 4-yard sheeting, made with 28 warp and 26 filling, to break 50 pounds in the warp and 50 pounds in the filling, delivery equal monthly October, November, and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m. September 9, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 39-inch, 64 by 68, 4-yard sheeting," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

CERTIFYING OFFICER NAMED FOR WAR WORK FURLOUGHS

To Pass Upon Requests to Release Men Needed in Essential Industries.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Following announcement last week by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, that there would be cooperation by the War Industries Board and the War Department in determining furloughs from military service of skilled laborers and others engaged in important war work, the War Industries Board has appointed William M. Ritter, of West Virginia, who is assistant to George N. Peek, commissioner of finished products, as certifying officer representing the board in this vital work.

To Pass Upon Requests.

Mr. Ritter will be the point of contact between the War Industries Board and Darragh de Lancy, of the industrial furlough section of The Adjutant General's Office in the War Department, through whom decision will be made as to the essentiality of certain men in war industry and necessity for their furlough from military service although called in the selective draft.

All requests for the furlough of men made by the various departments of the War Industries Board will be made through Mr. Ritter, who will make such investigation in each case as in his judgment the circumstances warrant to determine whether the requests are justified.

Heads of industries in war work who find that the draft is taking from them such of their skilled men as to impair efficiency and seriously reduce production of war material are expected to apply to the War Industries Board for the furlough of these essential skilled men. Commodity section chiefs in the board, handling matters in connection with the industry alleged to be affected by the draft, will make investigations as to the needs and conditions before acting on the requests for furloughs coming to them, and will then report to Mr. Ritter.

Conditions of Furlough.

Men furloughed from military service on the recommendations of Mr. Ritter as certifying officer for the War Industries Board, will be instructed to report to the industry applying for their furlough and that industry will be required to make regular monthly reports to the certifying officer showing the continuance of the furloughed men in their employ. Change of place of employment or of character of work will lead to revocation of the furlough order, and return of such men to or into the military service under regulations of the War Department.

NAVY QUARTERMASTER KILLED.

The Navy Department reports that Walter Paul Talaska, chief quartermaster, United States Naval Reserve Force, was killed in a seaplane accident at New York on September 2. Mother, Mrs. Teufille Talaska, Meddale Way, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW RAILROAD WAGE ORDERS AFFECT NEARLY MILLION MEN

Two Supplements to General Order No. 27 Issued to Stabilize Pay and Remove Inequalities.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo to-day issued Supplements No. 7 and No. 8 to General Order No. 27. The new supplements affect nearly one million employees of railroads under Federal control, and deal with questions of pay and hours of work.

Supplement No. 7 affects all clerks, station employees, stationary enginemen, boiler washers, power transfer and turntable operators, and common laborers in shops, roundhouses, stations, storehouses, and warehouses. It contains general rules for promotion and adjustments of grievances.

Supplement No. 8 affects all maintenance of way department employees working on tracks, bridges, and buildings, and includes painters, mason and concrete workers, water-supply employees, plumbers, etc.

Effect of Two Supplements.

The two supplements stabilize wages and remove inequalities occurring in General Order No. 27. The two supplements were issued by the Director General after recommendations had been made by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, based on an exhaustive investigation made by the board.

In the supplements, certain basic wage minimums are established.

Generally speaking, the wage increases contained in the supplements, amount, as compared with the wages paid on January 1, 1918, to $25 per month for employees paid on a monthly basis, and 12 cents per hour for employees paid on an hourly basis. These increases include any increase granted to these employees put into effect under General Order No. 27. General Order No. 27 is canceled in so far as it applies to these employees.

New Rates Effective September 1.

The new rates are effective as of September 1, 1918. Back pay from January 1, 1918, not already paid out, will of course be based on the rate established in General Order No. 27.

Under these supplements, the 8-hour day is established throughout for these employees, with overtime up to 10 hours on a pro rata basis, with time and one-half thereafter.

Because of the situation resulting from General Order No. 27, it is impossible to estimate adequately at this time how much an increase in the operating expenses of the railroads these changes will total.

PROMOTED TO MAJOR.

Special Orders, No. 196:

504. The appointment of Capt. Theodore W. Wrenn, Field Artillery, to the grade of major, Air Service (Aeronautics), United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from August 14, 1918, is announced. He will report to Director of Military Aeronautics for duty in balloon section.

"TIGHTENING UP" POLICY AS TO BUILDING PLANS

(Continued from page 2.)

tion would prevent a heavy and unnecessary duplication of those tasks they are organized to handle.

It is very probable that at a later period there can be a widening of their field of usefulness, but for the present I should like to put into execution a plan whereby no application for building materials or commodities employed for repair purposes shall be considered by the War Industries Board, unless it has previously been passed upon and approved by the Council of National Defense in the State in which the application originates.

It is obviously impossible for the State councils to pass the final judgment upon such matters since they do not have a full picture of all of our varying and constantly changing war needs, but I have no doubt that with certain broad principles to guide them the councils could be of great value in eliminating at the point of origin such projects that are not of a necessitous nature.

I am not prepared to say that the War Industries Board would necessarily be committed to a favorable decision because of a State council's approval of any project, but the board would pledge itself to give fullest consideration to such enterprises as are so indorsed and would not receive any without such indorsement.

It needs but slight study of the situation to see the advantage to be gained by the process I have here outlined. The members of the several State councils being directly on the ground will have a more intimate knowledge of the nature of the various demands that are now being pressed upon the attention of the War Industries Board in almost overwhelming number.

Their approval or disapproval will greatly simplify the system of award and will, by reducing the volume, expedite the business of the board and make for greater satisfaction for the applicants.

It is not necessary for me to repeat what is in your mind, as well as mine, that every request should be scrutinized with the utmost care and granted only when the need is imperative.

If you agree with my view of the value of the instrumentality of the State councils, I shall be glad to take the matter up with you or your representative, to the end of devising a definite system of procedure.

I am, my dear Mr. Secretary,
Yours, very truly

B. M. Baruch.

ADJUSTMENT OF DISPUTES OVER RAILWAY WAGE ORDERS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

Washington, D. C., *August 30, 1918.*

Supplement No. 6 to General Order No. 27:

In General Order No. 27 and supplements thereto, and in certain memoranda of understanding creating railway boards of adjustment put in effect by General Orders No. 13 and No. 29, methods have been provided for interpretation of wage orders issued by the Director General upon recommendations of such boards and the Division of Labor, "subject always to review by the Director General." For the purpose of affording prompt interpretations of all wage orders issued by the Director General, the duties and authority of the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions are hereby extended to include investigations and recommendations to the Director General of interpretations of all such wage orders, when requested to do so by the Director of the Division of Labor.

It should be understood by railroad employees that it is impracticable to give interpretation on exparte statements to the thousands who request information as to the manner in which wage orders should be applied in individual cases. Operating officials of the railroads are required to place wage orders in effect fairly and equitably, and should differences of opinion arise necessitating a formal interpretation, the matter will be disposed of in the following manner:

When a wage order is placed in effect in a manner with which an employee, or the employee's committee disagrees, a joint statement quoting the language of the wage order, and including the contentions of employees and the contentions of officials, signed by the representatives of the employees and the officials, will be transmitted to the Director of Labor, who will record and transmit same to the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, which will promptly investigate and make recommendation to the Director General. Upon the receipt of interpretation from the Director General, the Director of Labor will transmit such interpretation to the Railway Boards of Adjustment for their information and guidance in the application of such interpretation to existing conditions or to questions arising from the incorporation of the order as so interpreted into existing agreements on all railroads under Federal control. As occasion demands, all interpretations will be printed and given general publicity for the purpose of communicating the information to all concerned, and thus avoiding the necessity of duplication of interpretations.

On and after September 1, 1918, any disagreement between the employees and the officials over the application of any wage order will be submitted to the Director of Labor, as outlined above, but in order promptly to dispose of all requests for interpretations previously presented to the Division of Labor, or to the Boards of Adjustment, such requests will be immediately recorded and transmitted to the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions by the Director of Labor.

Nothing herein contained revokes authority granted to the Division of Labor of Railway Boards of Adjustment in determining disputes arising in connection with the application of interpretations of wage orders to existing conditions or in connection with the incorporation of such interpretations into existing agreements.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

MORE POWER GIVEN BOARDS TO CLASS POLICE AND FIREMEN

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

More latitude will be allowed local boards, hereafter, in granting deferred classification to firemen and policemen. Heretofore, in such cases, the registrant has had to file with the local board an affidavit signed by the head of the fire or police department, as the case may be, showing, among other things, that he has been continuously employed by the city government he is serving for at least three years.

With the questionnaire that will be used in the classification of those who register on September 12, a man claiming deferred classification as a highly trained fireman or policeman need file with his local board merely an affidavit signed by the head of the municipal department employing him stating that the registrant is highly trained, the length of time he has been continuously employed and compensated by the municipality he is now serving, and that he can not be replaced without substantial and material detriment to the public service in the municipality. In addition to this, the registrant, in making out his questionnaire, must state the position and describe the special duties he performs in his department and set forth why he himself believes that he can not be replaced without substantial and material detriment to the public safety in his community.

COPIES OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY MARINES IN FRANCE WANTED

Marine Corps headquarters desires to secure, for its historical records, copies of letters written by marines fighting in France, and to this end issues the following request to relatives of members of the corps:

The Marine Corps is preparing a history of the marines' share in the great war and would appreciate receiving letters which may reach you from your relatives who are serving with the marines in France.

Up to this time no systematic effort has been made to gather these letters. From the few which have reached this office it is apparent that they are productive of a large amount of material which will be of value to Marine Corps historians.

If you do not wish to part with these letters, please so state when forwarding them and they will be copied and returned. You may rest assured that no matters of a confidential nature will be recorded.

Your cooperation in this matter not only will be appreciated, but will assist the Marine Corps in making a comprehensive permanent record of the deeds of the marines who are fighting in France.

The letters should be addressed to: "Adjutant and Inspector, Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C."

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

CALLS FOR 6,054 LIMITED SERVICE MEN TO AID STATE AND LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

In order to provide necessary clerical assistance in State headquarters, local, district, and medical advisory boards, in connection with the registration and classification of registrants under the new man-power law, extending the age limits, calls have been issued to the draft officials of the several States for a total of 6,054 limited service men. These men, comprising only those heretofore registered, and qualified for limited or special military service only, will be entrained September 7, and sent to the various designated military camps and reservations whence they will be assigned to the various boards needing their services. The calls for these men, by States follow:

From—	To—	Number of men called.
Alabama	Camp McClellan, Ala	105
Arizona	Camp Cody, N. Mex	26
New Mexico	Do	54
Arkansas	Camp Pike, Ark	118
California	Presidio, Cal	142
Nevada	Do	24
Colorado	Fort Logan, Colo	97
Utah	Do	40
Connecticut	Fort Slocum, N. Y	65
Delaware	Camp Meade, Md	16
District of Columbia	Do	17
Maryland	Do	66
Florida	Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla.	68
Georgia	Camp Gordon, Ga	190
Idaho	Camp Lewis, Wash	56
Washington	Do	93
Illinois	Camp Grant, Ill	271
Wisconsin	Do	133
Indiana	Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind	231
Iowa	Camp Dodge, Iowa	148
Kansas	Fort Riley, Kans	141
Kentucky	Camp Taylor, Ky	159
Louisiana	Camp Beauregard, La	89
Maine	Camp Devens, Mass	52
Massachusetts	Do	186
New Hampshire	Do	38
Rhode Island	Do	30
Vermont	Do	23
Michigan	Camp Custer, Mich	168
Minnesota	Fort Snelling, Minn	182
Mississippi	Camp Shelby, Miss	116
Missouri	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	284
Montana	Fort Wm. Henry Harrison, Mont.	58
Nebraska	Fort Omaha, Nebr	190
New Jersey	Camp Dix, N. J	134
New York	Camp Upton, N. Y	413
North Carolina	Camp Greene, N. C	130
North Dakota	Fort Snelling, Minn	68
Ohio	Camp Sherman, Ohio	182
West Virginia	Do	79
Oklahoma	Fort Sill, Okla	131
Oregon	Vancouver Barracks, Washington	76
Pennsylvania	Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.	345
South Carolina	Camp Jackson, S. C	62
South Dakota	Fort Meade, S. Dak	94
Tennessee	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga	138
Texas	Camp Travis, Tex	301
Virginia	Camp Lee, Va	156
Wyoming	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	29
Total		6,054

The men will be used at the headquarters of these boards until January 1, 1919. After that date they will be assigned to other military duty. They will be under the command of the Army officer on duty at the State headquarters, and will be on duty from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., except when required by members of the board to return for additional work.

PLANS TO PROVIDE FARMS FOR RETURNED U. S. SOLDIERS

The Department of the Interior authorizes the following:

Secretary Lane announces that the preparation of a program looking to providing farms for returned soldiers has been given into the hands of A. P. Davis, director and chief engineer of the Reclamation Service, who will have general charge of the work, and with whom will be associated Elwood Mead, H. T. Cory, and Frank W. Hanna.

All Experienced Men.

Mr. Mead was formerly in charge of the land settlement work of the State of California. Mr. Cory is the engineer who had charge of closing the Salton Sea for the Southern Pacific, and Mr. Hanna is one of the most prominent engineers of the West. Mr. Weymouth, chief of construction for the Reclamation Service stationed at Denver, will report on possible irrigation projects, Mr. Cory on the swamp and cut-over lands of the South, and Mr. Hanna on the swamp and cut-over lands of the North.

Secretary Lane's Statement.

"We can have a job at good pay for every soldier who returns from France," said Secretary Lane, "if Congress will give us the financial support needed. And while at work the soldier can be making a home for himself for which he can pay the Government in 40 years' time. This plan has received the indorsement of so large a percentage of Congress and the press of the country that it appears to be a probable program; it certainly is a practicable one. We have but $200,000 now for preliminary surveys and reports, but this will be increased undoubtedly by the incoming Congress. There is enough waste and undeveloped land in this country to give every soldier a farm, but of course no such program is contemplated, because all would not want farms."

Telegraph and Telephone Service Investigation

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 28, 1918.

To Postmasters at First and Second Class Offices:

On August 6 a committee was appointed by me to investigate and determine the extent to which branch telegraph offices should be consolidated or coordinated with branch postal stations; also the extent to which the messenger service of the telegraph companies may be coordinated with that of the special-delivery service of the Postal Service. The committee has been further charged with investigation of the extent to which main telegraph offices should be consolidated or coordinated with the main post offices. Representatives of the telegraph companies, acting for the committee, will call upon you with reference to the subject, and you are requested to cooperate with them fully along lines prescribed in a memorandum dated August 24, a copy of which will reach you in due course.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 4, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	57
Missing in action	95
Wounded severely	143
Died of wounds	14
Died from accident and other causes	5
Wounded, degree undetermined	82
Died of disease	8
Died from aeroplane accident	2
Total	406

Killed in Action.

Maj. Samuel Humes Houston. Mrs. Mary E. Houston, 1834 Linden Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. Lisle Phillip Ambelang. Mrs. M. Ambelang, Cascade, Wis.

Lieut. David H. Stubbs. D. T. Stubbs, 2425 Forest Drive, Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. Ruliff Nevius. Cornelius Nevius, 652 West One hundred and twenty-first Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sergt. James H. Graham. Hiram B. Graham, 1962 Railroad Street, Madison, Wis.

Corpl. Edward J. Nolan. Andrew Yaun, 32 Oak Street, Coatsville, Tenn.

Corpl. John Todd Haney. Mrs. Marguerite Lewis, 323 Riverton Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Corpl. Otto Bernard Sells. Mrs. Caroline Sells, 1715 Michigan Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Corpl. Mike Singer. Joseph Singer, Weyerhauser, Wis.

Corpl. Clarence P. Widdifield. Dealphonse Widdifield, care of Southern Freight Depot, Lynchburg, Va.

Bugler Elsworth Henry Bartlett. Mrs. Margaret Bartlett, 264 North Jackson Avenue, Pontiac, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Minor Edgar Barnard. Mrs. Clara Voss, 8 South Main Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Floyd Charles Beardsley. William Beardsley, 1905 East Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

William E. Beck. Joseph B. Beck, Lansing, Iowa.

Robert J. Bennett. Mrs. Emma Bennett, 1035 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Roderick Blythe. Mrs. Etta Blythe, Robe, Wash.

Vernon Andrew Brabazon. Mrs. Margaret Brabazon, 605 Jefferson Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.

Paul Burbey. Paul Burbey, R. F. D. No. 1, Lena, Wis.

Carl J. Cook. Mrs. H. J. Cook, Gillette, Wyo.

Walter Stanley Cooper. Joe Cooper, 1816 Third Street, Superior, Wis.

Joseph Robert Cowley. Mrs. Emma Cowley, 107 North Van Dorn Street, Jackson, Mich.

Patrick D'Agostino. Mrs. Anna D'Agostino, 104 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.

August G. Gclairtch. Mrs. Victoria Gclairtch, 102 Gardner Avenue, Homestead, N. J.

Efstratis Georgulis. Charles H. Georgulis, Falawurition, Greece.

Ivan Raymond Hamilton. Mrs. Hugh Thayer, 859 Fourth Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Harry D. Heimbach. Milton Heimbach, R. F. D. No. 4, Allentown, Pa.

Joseph Hohn. John Hohn, West Morland, Kans.

Luigi Izzo. Gaetano Izzo, 29 Jay Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Antonio La Rocca. Luiga Smabia, 537 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Jesse J. Lux. Peter Lux, Encinitas, Cal.

William Steven McGlue. William McGlue, L'Anse, Mich.

Joseph Mikolajozyk. Frank Mikolajozyk, 834 Burnham Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Orem Grover Miller. Nellie Miller, 425 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Marian Sczepanick. William Sibley, 1023 Second Street, Ashland, Wis.

Frank Spencer. Mrs. Willow Spencer, 575 South Saginaw Street, Pontiac, Mich.

John Richard Stauber. Mike Stauber, 504 Michigan Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Raymond Tieman. Phil Tieman, 644 Forest Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.

William C. Voelker. Miss Bertha Voelker, Colfax, Wash.

Ambrose Walsh. Ambrose Walsh, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Clarence George Altenthal. Henry Altenthal, Jackson, Mo.

William G. Erdwein. Gottlieb Erdwein, 4090 North Reese Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sylvester Estabrook. Mrs. Carl Seigle, New London, Wis.

Guy W. Fant. George W. Fant, R. F. D. No. 1, Big Sandy, Tex.

Dominick Grego. Ambrose Grego, 716 Brown Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

William Robert Henning. William Henning, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Clemons, Mich.

William Kinser. Welsey Kinser, Amanda, Ohio.

Wilford Lehman. Mrs. Mary Lehman, Rib Lake, Wis.

Arthur Lueskow. Mrs. Bertha Lueskow, 809 Martha Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Willard L. Machamer. Willard L. Machamer, sr., Pine Grove, Pa.

Nikodym Malinowski. Albert Malinowski, 691 Fifty-fifth Avenue, West Allis, Wis.

George W. Moore. Louis Moore, 3219 Fifteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

William D. Oxley. Mrs. John Small, 3350 Unroh Street, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bernard Salzberg. Mrs. Anna Bernstecker, 536 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Daniel J. Sheehan. Mrs. Mary McColl, 309 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Kasimer Sinarski. Lewis Sinarski, 941 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.

Jonathan Tayloe. Mrs. C. W. Alkmson, Windsor, N. C.

Josef van de Putte. Ed. van de Putte, Hibbing, Minn.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Lowell T. Wasson. James A. Wasson, R. F. D. No. 2, Ozark, Mo.

Corpl. Peter Arvid Wayrynen. Peter Wayrynen, General Delivery, Troy, S. Dak.

Mechanic Michael Kanner. Gussie Kanner, 740 East Sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Max Belle. Harry Belle, 2607 Atwood Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

George C. Buckles. Mrs. Elizabeth Buckles, R. F. D. No. 1, Elizabethtown, Ky.

Fred Smith. Mrs. Sarah Jackson, 114 Harrison Place, Syracuse, N. Y.

Herman E. Stamnitz. Mrs. Edward Stamnitz, Sebewaing, Mich.

Allen G. Brattstrom. Mrs. Karin Brattstrom, 6514 Second Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Wash.

Louis Gabal. George Romanek, 1092 Sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

William G. Carroll. Mrs. Anna Carroll, Glenville Road, Greenwich, Conn.

Albert Dalcour. Fred Dalcour, Jefferson Parish, La.

John G. McRee. R. L. McRee, Ozark, Ala.

George Dale Morrison. David F. Morrison, Germfask, Mich.

Anthony A. Walsh. John Curan, 110 Cameron Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Charles Mortimer Roy. Calvin Mortimer Roy, Jerome, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Robert Bridger. Arthur B. Bridger, 142 Duane Street, New York, N. Y.

Preston Fields. Robert Fields, 1503 Fifteenth Street, Tampa, Fla.

Acie Grisham. Mrs. Juanita D. Grisham, 1023 North Twenty-ninth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Theodore C. Koethen. W. L. Koethen, care Title & Trust Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Raymond M. Miller. Mrs. Tressa Miller, 17 West Broadway, East Plymouth, Pa.

Terrence Christopher Reilly. Mrs. Joseph C. Reilly, 2533 North Spring Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Harold Ellwin Rice. Mrs. Alice May Rice, R. F. D. No. 1, Fowler, Mich.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. William G. Carmank. Acheson Smith, 113 Jefferson Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Lieut Donald M. Sage. R. H. Sage, Delaware, Wis.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Wayman Guinn. Mrs. Mary W. Guinn, 1112 Clark Street, Evanston, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Michael Bilza. Mrs. Teresa Loritus, 216 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John P. Dacey. Mrs. Julia Lenane, 111 Sixth Street, Olinhant, Pa.

Thomas C. Day, jr. Thomas C. Day, sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Maxeys, Ga.

William Johnson. Mrs. Irene Johnson, 1511 West Thirty-fifth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harry M. Donaldson. Mrs. Ole Donaldson, 1411 Thomas Street, Marinette, Wis.

Otto Oas. John Oas, 866 North Fourteenth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.

Dey Winslow Wilcox. Mrs. D. W. Wilcox, R. F. D., box 200–A, Battle Creek, Mich.

Marion M. Ziombek. Mrs. Anna Ziombek, 722 Eighth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SERGEANTS.

Warnie M. Craigo. Iom. L. Craigo, Smithers, W. Va.

Ira E. Gillespey. Mrs. Docie Waldron, 229 North Twelfth Street, Mattoon, Ill.

Benjamin Samuel Peck. Frank Peck, Coopersville, Mich.

Ernest John George Plett. Walter F. Plett, 131 Green Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Earl D. Seaton. Mrs. Josephine Seaton, 2312 Seventh Street, Peru, Ill.

Leo J. Vaughan. Miss Nellie Vaughan, 507 West Wilson Street, Madison, Wis.

CORPORALS.

John William Arndt. William S. Arndt, R. F. D. No. 3, Morley, Mich.

William M. Boots. Lem Boots, De Soto, Iowa.

Thad M. Carlton. Y. G. Carlton, Woodruff, S. C.

James A. Cook. Mrs. Loreno Cook, 2710 Denver Street, Granite City, Ill.

Ora H. Day. James Day, Shirley, Ind.

Albert Henry Gauss. Mrs. Charles Frederick Gauss, 733 Parker Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William Frederick Jolitz. August Jolitz, 333 Thayer Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Paul L. Koch. John C. Koch, Shawano, Wis.

William S. Musick. Allen P. Musick, Hostetter, Pa.

Lyle E. Barber. Leo Barber, 1217 Spring Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eddie Davis. Sam Davis, Center, Tex.

Edwin Harold Ewing. Edwin Frank Ewing, 104 Harrison Street, Ludington, Mich.

Robert Y. Haggard. Colie Y. Haggard, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

Joseph Iwanonski. Michael Wasielewski, 926 Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Edward Kielma. Stanley Kielma, 811 Burnham Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Walter Nennig. Peter Nennig, 612 North Central Avenue, Marshfield, Wis.

Howard J. Upston. Clarence Melville Upston, Tekonsha, Mich.

Lester R. Wall. James H. Wall, R. F. D. No. 2, East Bend, N. C.

Bugler William John Emery. Mrs. Maude Moore, 2231 Hamilton Boulevard, Highland Park, Mich.

Mechanic Gerald Frederick Misner. Mrs. Rose Misner, 607 Bayard Street, Ionia, Mich.

Wagoner Andrew V. Van Ells. Andrew Van Ells, 514 Main Street, Port Washington, Wis.

Cook Arthur Gunderson. Mrs. Annetta Gunderson, 511 Stephenson Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Frazier Arthur. J. W. Arthur, Fayetteville, W. Va.

Eugene R. Ballou. Henry Prime, box 5, Ephratah, N. Y.

Guy C. Baxter. W. H. Baxter, Clifton, S. C.

Frolic Berry. Mrs. Ida Berry, Merricourt, N. Dak.

William E. Berry. Mrs. Gertrude McKinsley, R. F. D. No. 1, Flat Rock, Ind.

George W. Blackman. Frank Blackman, Muskegon, Mich.

Benjamin L. Brown. Mrs. Rhoda Brown, Blythville, Ark.

Tom C. Brown. A. T. Brown, Waelder, Tex.

Raymond Byers. Mrs. Eliza M. Byers, Fourth and F Streets, Bedford, Ind.

George Capener. Mrs. May Capener, 315 South Street Baraboo, Wis.

Axel I. Carlson. Frank Lawson, 788 Wethersfield Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Reid Carlton Cheney. Claude Cheney, 113 Dean Street, Jackson, Mich.

Fred Cornelison. Thomas G. Cornelison, R. F. D. No. 1, Scottsboro, Ala.

James L. Cushing. Mrs. Jennie Cushing, Rosemary, N. C.

Edward M. Elder. Mrs. Jaretta Elder, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

Cicero H. Garnes. Mrs. Charlotte Garnes, R. F. D. No. 2, Paris, Mich.

George W. Gikas. Antony Gikas, 71 Bond Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vincenzo Greco. Sam Greco, 1712 Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William P. Griffin. Miss Abigil Griffin, Silex, Ark.

James E. Hildreth. James A. Hildreth, R. F. D. No. 2, Chesterfield, S. C.

James C. Hix. Henry W. Hix, 136 Grove Street, Detroit, Mich.

Amelcar Jarreau. Elie Jarreau, Jarreau, La.

Walter L. Jones. George H. Jones, Franklinsville, N. C.

Joseph P. Jurach. Joe Jurach, Karnes City, Tex.

Edward H. Keel. C. O. Keel, 809 Fourteenth Street, South Bellingham, Wash.

Dan O. Kelley. Sanford Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Cement City, Mich.

Harry A. Keltz. Mrs. Emma Keltz, 223 Fairmont Street, Latrobe, Pa.

Peter C. Landrie. Joe Landrie, Hanley, Saskatchawan, Canada.

Bert Leggett. Mrs. Belle Leggett, Covelo, Cal.

Eugene Lemoine. Mrs. Augustine Lassage, 21 Summer Hill Street, Stoneham, Mass.

Vincent Levetz. (No emergency address given.)

Hurley McManus. T. P. McManus, Buffalo, S. C.

William D. Maxwell. W. D. Maxwell, 1720 Fourth Street, Baker, Oreg.

Albert Meyer. Charles Meyer, Matteden, Ill.

Frank Minalga. Miss Mary Minalga, 13 South Powell Street, Westville, Pa.

Harry O'Donnell. Mrs. E. O'Donnell, 456 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph Pachefsky. J. Pachefsky, 474 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

William Alexsius Phelan. Mrs. Dennis Phelan, Sandusky, Wis.

George W. Philbrook. Mrs. R. F. Philbrook, 875 West Eleventh Street, Superior, Wis.

Paul Protosiewicz. Mrs. Eva Brodzik, 1097 Sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Barney A. Raczunas. Mrs. Barney A. Raczunas, 810 Erie Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

Louis Raczynski. John Raczynski, St. Procopius Seminary, Lisle, Ill.

William A. Randolph. Jerome Platt, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Frank Reynolds. Mrs. Emma Reynolds, 3111 Eleventh Street, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Carl M. Anderson. Oscar Anderson, Wensper, Idaho.

Arthur B. Benny. Mrs. Julia Benny, 86 Wadsworth Street, Hartford, Conn.

Frank A. Blake. George Blake, Willard, Mont.

Joseph De George. Mrs. Leonardo Carre, 77 Thompson Street, New York, N. Y.

Everett R. Fletcher. Donald Fletcher, Consadea, N. Y.

Harold A. Heckford. Mrs. Carrie Heckford, 227 Elm Street, Albany, N. Y.

Arthur Hust. Mrs. Arthur Hust, Imperial, Nebr.

John C. Kadrowski. Paul Kadrowski, 342 Milwaukee Avenue, East, Detroit, Mich.

Alexander Kaminski. Joseph Frederick, 941 Thirteenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

John B. Kaufman. Mrs. Barbara Kaufman, 2116 Cherry Street, Erie, Pa.

John McCoy. Mrs. Anna McCoy, 3212 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Gerald Howard Beckwith. Frank L. Beckwith, Blanca, Colo.

Marion Joseph Bielecki. Joseph Bielecki, 1115 Atlantic Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Albert Borst. John Borst, 1126 Lyman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William L. Boykin. S. T. Boykin, Zavalla, Tex.

Delmar Jewel Brimmer. Mrs. D. J. Brimmer, Stanley, Wis.

Otto Buettner. Mrs. Vino Trichel, 341 Division Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Tiffany L. Cavanaugh. Mrs. Emma Cavanaugh, 306 North Ebright Street, Muncie, Ind.

Robert Duncan Chisholm. W. J. Chisholm, 1321 North Fifth Street, Tacomo, Wash.

Benjamin Clough. Lorrodo Clough, 1622 Pernin Street, Marinette, Wis.

Martin J. Coogan. Patrick Coogan, 1204 Myrtle Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Arthur Crocker. Mrs. Fanny Crocker, 13 Hammett Street, Orr Hill, Anderson, S. C.

Dewey H. Crowder. Will H. Crowder, England, Ark.

Alex C. Doughty. Mrs. Loraine Doughty, R. F. D. No. 2, Bunkie, La.

William T. Dotson. Mrs. Melissa Dotson, Cordova, Ala.

Clarence W. Ebeyer. Joseph E. Ebeyer, 234 South Murat Street, New Orleans, La.

William Ellis. Charlie Whiteside, Eagle House Lodge, State Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

William Henry Emmick. Mrs. Samuel Emmick Morris, Pa.

William R. Garcia. Mrs. Nora Garcia, Bay Street, Louis, Miss.

Emmett H. Gideon. C. H. Hayslip, R. F. D. No. 4, Crockett, Tex.

Alva Ernest Gillespie. Mrs. Alta M. Gillespie, R. F. D. No. 8, Coldwater, Mich.

John J. Haines. Mrs. Margaret Haines, Mortonville, Pa.

George Houck. Henry Houck, Baldwin, N. C.

Arthur Huggins. Edward Huggins, Ellenburg, N. Y.

John Irish. Mrs. Nellie Irish, Sanford, Mich.

Herbert John King. James H. King, R. F. D. No. 1, Peshtigo, Wis.

Mike Kowalski. Zyg Bugelski, 1326 Franklin Avenue, Grand Haven, Mich.

Joseph Kurklietis. Laurinas Kurklietis, 508 Pearl Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Jacob Melnick. David Melnick, 73 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.

John D. Pawlak. Dominick Pawlak, 807 South Bond Street, Baltimore, Md.

John Peterson. Harry Devet, Fayette, Mich.

Moris Pliss. Mrs. Rosa Pliss, 114 East Ninety-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

James Popelka. Anton Popelka, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 33, Shawano, Wis.

George C. Sanford. Mrs. Minnie Sanford, 82 West Jackson Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Arthur J. Talsma. Joe Talsma, R. F. D. No. 2, Manton, Mich.

Eugene N. Twigg. William Twigg, Spring Gap, Md.

Frank T. Valentine. Mrs. Mary Valentine, 327 West Wendell Street, Chicago, Ill.

Harry C. Warnick. Mrs. Sarah Warnick, Western Port, Md.

Robert Watson. John Watson, Rome, Mo.

Edward J. Weitzel. Miss Mabel Weitzel, Raspeburg, Md.

Delbert Joseph Wiesler. Miss Lovella Wiesler, 224 East Tenth Street, Traverse City, Mich.

Harold E. Wray. Emelia Skelly, 125 Napperham Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Stanley Zalenski. Mrs. Lena Betlejewski, 188 Ambrosia Street, Muskegon, Mich.

Macie E. Phernetton. F. G. Phernetton, Dallas, Wis.

Alden D. Reed. Richard M. Reed, 2510 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

John F. Rennie. Ronald Rennie, 26 Gardiner Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Ivan J. Rooker. Mrs. Olista Rooker, 320 Edwards Street, Fort Collins, Colo.

Frank Sanchez. Miss Pabbito Sanchez, Mora, N. Mex.

Emile Sanford. Mrs. Alonzo Sanford, Trenton, Ark.

Lynden Sautbine. Willis C. Sautbine, care of Cherokee Grain Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

James J. Sibrava. Otto Selenke, 1542 South Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John M. Tallo. Joe Tallo, Willisville, Ill.

Charles L. Topel. Charles L. Topel, sr., Monona, Iowa.

Robert N. Waltmire. Charles A. Waltmire, Punta Gorda, Fla.

Clarence L. Waters. Thos. P. Waters, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Charley E. Whittington. P. J. Noland, Great Cacapon, W. Va.

Calvin W. Williams. George W. Williams, Ore Hill, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. Earl Jay Dodge. Mrs. Elizabeth Putnam, Darien, Wis.

Sergt. William Malcolm Andrews. Mrs. William Andrews, Shickshinny, Pa.

Sergt. Oliver Bernard Hove. Mrs. Carolina Hove, R. F. D. No. 2, Garfield, Minn.

Sergt. Grover Wilkins. Joseph Brown Wilkins, Monroe, Ga.

Sergt. Jacob W. Brown. Thomas J. Brown, Cains Store, Pulaski, County, Ky.

Sergt. Frank N. Stachowiak. Mrs. Victoria Stachowiak, 4856 West Twenty-eighth Street, Cicero, Ill.

Corpl. Wallace Francis Curry. Mrs. Sarah Curry, 321 Buchanan Street, South Sioux City, Nebr.

Corpl. James Edgar Miller. Jim A. Miller, Lecompte, La.

Corpl. Carl Leonidas Mynatt. Mrs. Emma F. Peck, Lubbock, Tex.

Corpl. August F. Sacha. Mrs. Mary C. Kinder, 221 Vine Street, Litchfield, Ill.

Mechanic Elmer Arthur Walton. Mrs. John Walton, 424 North Sixth Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Dewey H. Bruner. William H. Bruner, Lesley, Ark.

Perry F. Clowers. Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, Witt Springs, Ky.

Maike Dargus. Peter Dargus, 819 Shady Avenue, Charlerol, Pa.

William Ellerbrook. Mrs. Anna Ellerbrook, 731 Kentucky Avenue, Paducah, Ky.

Vincenza Anthony Ferrara. Mrs. Rose Ferrara, 154 Bremen Street, East Boston, Mass.

Charles B. Garrett. G. D. Garrett, 1607 West Eighth Street, Texarkana, Tex.

Paul Girdzis. John Girdzis, 37 Sunnyside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

James W. Glenn. Mrs. Mary A. Glenn, 638 Summerlea Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Herman Greig. Mrs. George W. Greig, 1428 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

John J. Haney. Will Haney, Somerset, Ky.

Alvin H. Hedlund. Mrs. Marcia Hedlund, Perry, N. Y.

Harry Hutchins. Mrs. Mary Hutchins, Farmland, Ind.

Mitchell Kirschenbaum. Sobel Kirschenbaum, 112 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Lewis H. Metro. Mrs. Mary L. Metro, 636 Killingly Avenue, Manton, R. I.
Albert Roy Misemer. Mrs. Effie Misemer, R. F. D. No. 2, Cedar Hill, Tex.
Clinton L. Morgan. Robert L. Morgan, Water Valley, Miss.
Henry Ray Morris. Mrs. Lucina Morris, 2133½ South East Street, Tacoma, Wash.
Merritt H. Morse. Mrs. Clara Morse, Westfield, Pa.
Carl Albert Nelson. Mrs. Marcella Nelson, 529 Washington Avenue Extension, Glendale, Carnegie, Pa.
James Adam Oxier. Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Oxier, Curtin, W. Va.
Joseph Pawelski. Mrs. Elizabeth Pawelski, Michigan City, Ind.
Elmer Richard Pollard. Mrs. Lucy Pollard, R. F. D. No. 2, Salem, Ind.
Mike Proto. Mrs. Elizabeth Proto, Arlington, N. J.
William H. Rupp. Mrs. John Rupp, Sancho Avenue, Hollis, N. Y.
Charles Scarlata. Mrs. Camilla Scarlata, 108 Standiford Street, Boston, Mass.
Fred Scott. Mrs. Laura Herney, R. F. D. No. 3, Herndon, Va.
Severn Shaffer. George Pinaman, R. F. D. No. 1, Wexford, Pa.
Stephen Singervalt. Mrs. Mary Singervalt, 182 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
Eddie E. Smith. Willie D. Smith, Jamesport, Mo.
Thomas Stump. George Stump, Exchange, W. Va.
Peter J. Verna. Mrs. Mary Verna, 1831 South Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph H. Watkins. Mrs. Marian Watkins, 93 Thomas Street, Edwardsville, Pa.
Henry Weber. Carl Weber, Lohman, Mo.
Frank E. Whitcomb. Mrs. Anna Whitcomb, 168 Block Place, Pueblo, Colo.
Thomas H. White. C. C. White, Rondo, Ark.
Justin H. Wilkins. Mrs. Gladys Wilkins, St. Helena, Oreg.
Arthur Bock. John Stobb, 2816 Stanton Street, Seattle, Wash.
James F. Clark. Mrs. James Baker, Expedit, Pa.
Louis Charley Conrad. William Conrad, Natema, Kans.
Hugh E. Coody. Clarence Coody, Gulledge, Ark.
Harsken Copeland. Bart Robinson, R. F. D. No. 1, Bethany, Ark.
John F. Curran. Mrs. Bernard Corgam, Suite 7A, 10 Oxford Terrace, Boston, Mass.
Domenico Daddena. Mrs. Mary L. Spattona, 246 East One hundred and fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Ferdinand A. Dantuono. Pasquali Dantuone, 244 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Orville Darling. Emmer Darling, Route 3, Norton, Kans.
Benjamin Fiddler. George Fiddler, Westville, Pa.
Harry W. Hart. Mrs. Helen Lahey, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Eugene J. Loudon. J. M. Loudon, Clarinda, Iowa.
George A. Reynolds. Mrs. Margaret Reynolds, Pleasantville, N. Y.
Charles J. Ryan. Mrs. Annie Ryan, 1750 Fletcher Street, Chicago, Ill.
August Schmidlin. Mrs. Caroline Schmidlin, 80 Lovett Street, Detroit, Mich.
George William Smith. Mrs. Mary Smith, 349 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Fred Spalty. Mrs. Fannie Spalty, 1602 Camden Court, South Pasadena, Cal.
Arlin Stout. Roy Hendricks, Odell, Okla.
Clarence Strehlow. C. F. Strehlow, 2401 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis
Fred L. Taylor. Victor E. Taylor, 619 South Clarence Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
William Tomasello. Louis Tomasello, Hammonton, N. J.
Andrew Bressler. Mrs. George Bressler, Curwensville, Pa.
Relf V. Brown. Mrs. Nancy D. Brown, Merrilan, Wis.
Ralph Feathers. Mrs. Ida M. Feathers, Parksville, Ky.
James Ferrialo. Michael Ferrialo, Provincia Di Catoyaro, South Pietro, Maida, Italy.
Floyd E. Fifer. Mrs. Rosa Fifer, Hardin, Mo.
Irving Florman. Mrs. Jennie Florman, 468 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kenneth Hamlin. William Hamlin, Akron, Mich.
George R. Henderson. Mrs. Belle Henderson, Wayton, Ark.
Charles Hovey. Jacob Hovey, Paavola, Mich.
Lewis F. Hurd. Fred C. Hurd, Lincoln Place, Urbana, Ohio.
Harry L. Lynch. Mrs. Emma Weakley, Box 303, Ely, Nev.
Richard M. Moore. Elihu D. Sutherland, Stratton, Va.
Leonard R. Mueller, jr. Leonard R. Mueller, sr., 90 Winans Avenue, Newark, N. J.
William E. Riley. Mrs. Anna G. Riley, General Delivery, Shraders, Va.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Alan Winslow. William Herman Winslow, River Forest, Ill.
Corpl. Joseph M. McCaine. Mrs. Estelle McCaine, 115 West Twenty-first Avenue, Houston, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Congezio Conti. Vincego Conti, Leoness, Italy.
Walter L. Horne. Endin T. Horne, 202 West College Street, Guthrie, Okla.
John E. Keeley. Mrs. Mary Keeley, Green Street, Schuylerville, N. Y.
Jesse Lee. Mrs. Alita Lee, Butler, La.
William E. Loran. Mrs. Bertha Loran, 3021 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.
Robert N. Mathews. Mrs. Maggie Mathews, Greenbrier, Ark.
Umberto Palombo. Mrs. Mariongelo Colini, Villa Street, Rome, Italy.
Peter Pongon. Samuel Dalri, Cle Elum, Wash.
Herman Stoss. Mrs. Naey Stoss, Hennesy, Okla.
Charles Wilson. Mrs. Mary Arti, 501 Lambert Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Elmer Berger. Mrs. Ella Berger, 1412 Coal Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
James A. Glenn. Harry R. Glenn, Blairsville, Pa.
James R. Kennedy. John Kennedy, Hydro, Mont.
Tolburt I. Landrum. Miss Sadie Landrum, Mount Pleasant, Tex.
Jules Lemaitre. Pierre Lemaitre, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 114, Snohomish, Wash.
Joseph Lucas. Mrs. Bertha Lucas, Melville, La.
Robert Mausser. Mrs. Katherin Mausser, Tscherlomble, Austria.
Hurshell B. Dickinson. Mrs. Mary Dickinson, Asher, Okla.
Thomas Donofrio. Gerardo Aureli, 243 Scott Street, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Farrell Dougherty. Mrs. Valida Neldrem, Brooklyn, Iowa.
Ulice O. Folsom. Jacob Folsom, Bokchito, Okla.
Martin G. Haffelder. Mrs. Josephine Weber, 413 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oscar O. Ray. Robert A. Ray, R. F. D. No. 1, Morgan Hill, Tex.
Luther A. Reid. H. W. Reid, Morrolton, Ark.
Fred Roberts. Dick Roberts, Gaffney, S. C.
Harry Spiess. Osias Spiess, 133 Pitt Street, New York, N. Y.
Daniel G. Tunney. Richard Tunney, 409 Hersey Avenue, Cadillac, Mich.
Robert Timbrel. Mrs. Rosie Jones, 846 Ninth Street, Douglas, Ariz.
Olive Tonin. Pietro Tonin, Box 37, Pescadero, Cal.
Olorf A. Tooley. J. S. Tooley, 123 Second Stfeet, Crossett, Ark.
Elige Trent. Mrs. Anthie Collins, Vulcan, W. Va.
Michael Vucelich. George Vucelich, 280 Marshall Street, Benwood, W. Va.
James Wade. Pete Wade, Marting, W. Va.
Albert G. Weaver. Mrs. Jasper Weaver, Edinburgh, Ind.
Fred R. White. William J. White, Nevada City, Cal.
Arthur Wilbur. Mrs. R. Alexander, 225 Santa Clara Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Marvin H. Wilfong. James Wilfong, Marlinton, W. Va.
Carl Willis. Mrs. M. C. Willis, St. Myers, Fla.
Wilbert Willis. Mrs. Ella Wright, 948 Railroad Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.
James Zigerelli. Joseph Zigerelli, 1306 Fourteenth Street, Monaca, Pa.
Ralph Madsen. Mrs. Annal Madsen, 27 Edmund Place, Newark, N. J.
Ekemia Mazok. Mrs. Mary Mazok, 110 Third Street, Passaic, N. J.
Samuel A. Mears. Mrs. Annie J. Mears, 70 Pond Street, Essex, Mass.
Cyprian Micinski. Ludwick Micinski, Rotcher W. Woltowieckol, Kamenetz, Podolsk.
John Mizivicki. Felix Mizivicki, 25 Comstock Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
Charles Morris. Walker Morris, 3911 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.
Emery E. Morrow. Mrs. Anna T. Morrow, Star Junction, Pa.
Harvey Mundy. Mrs. Nancy Mundy, 1904 East Indiana Avenue, New Castle, Ind.
Harvey Matthew Murdock. Mrs. Emma C. Haley, 2920 River Avenue, Ogden, Utah.
Moses Nathanson. Meyer Nathanson, 526 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harvey Nicholas Neary. James Neary, 811 Ridge Street, La Porte, Ind.
Arlie C. Oppenheim. Mrs. C. M. Oppenheim, Lake Park, Ga.
Luther D. Orr. Mrs. Sarah Orr, Bowie, Tex.
Frank Overdeck. Mrs. Nellie Overdeck, 4205 Lee Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Egisto Pacini. Sociatte Pacini, Parisina, Cal.
Otto Victor Packheiser. Mrs. Emma Packheiser, Vichy, Mo.
Harley W. Page. Sylvester Page, Koleen, Ind.
Umberto Palestini. Mrs. Victorio Palestini, Collensville, Cal.
John W. Palmer. James N. Palmer, Curryville, Mo.
Frank Sherwood Parker. John W. Parker, 216 East Avenue, Pawtucket, Iowa.
Walter Dewitt Perkins. Mrs. Hattie Perkins, Kennedy, N. Y.
James C. Pickering. Mrs. Mollie Pickering, Phoenix, Ariz.
Harry F. Planer. Harry Planer, R. F. D. No. 1, Stony Creek Mills, Pa.
Thomas J. Plunkett. R. Plunkett, 155 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.
John Wesley Poindexter. John Poindexter, Picher, Okla.
Reffe Polo. Jim Polo, 202 Sanders Street, New Castle, Pa.
Leonard Postma. Samuel Postma, 1137 Broadway Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Charles K. Powell. Mrs. Ruth E. Powell, 140 East Third Street, Claremont, Cal.
Jewel H. Pratt. J. T. Pratt, Clio, Ark.
Jesse A. Preedom. John Preedom, Petersburg, Mich.
Charles N. Price. Mrs. Mary Price, Fredericktown, Ohio.
Grover C. Puryear. William R. Puryear, R. F. D. No. 1, Gravette, Ark.
Edward J. Radjavich. Joseph Radjavich, 1024 West Willow Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Eziquiel Rael. Eliseo Rael, Cuesta, N. Mex.
Frederick J. Rand. John F. Rand, P. O. Box 67, Weston, Mass.
Darien L. Rankin. Mrs. J. L. Rankin, Grand Valley, Okla.
William Rider. Mrs. Anna Estelle Rider, 5221 York Road, Govans, Md.
John Roman. Filamena Roman, Cittadella, Italy.
Angelo R. Romano. Mrs. Marie J. Romano, 1071 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Harold E. Rous. Mrs. Eda Rous, Box 69 A, Yucipa, Cal.
Herman Sabulsky. Mrs. Jennie Sabulsky, 2534 South Beulah Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James W. Sampair. Mrs. Elizabeth Sampair, New Richmond, Wis.
Harry Sandomirsky. Elija Sandomirsky, 132 Lovonic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Schneider. John Keppler, 33 Blair Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Graham E. Scott. Sadie Schonnell, East First Street, Huntington, Ind.
Charles Shea. Mrs. Della Shea, 1315 North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Elmer L. Slover. H. M. Slover, Goodman, Mo.
Roy Staton. Nathan Staton, Barboursville, W. Va.
Jesse L. Stine. Mrs. Mary M. Stine, 545 West First Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jessie L. Stinson. Mrs. Sarah Stinson, Wharpcliffe, W. Va.
Parvin Sweitzer. Mrs. Mary Sweitzer, 609 Mill Street, Danville, Pa.
Raymond Tabaczynsky. William Tabaczynsky, Schenectady, N. Y.
Curtis E. Taylor. Thomas Taylor, Silver Hill, W. Va.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 4.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	53
Missing in action	75
Wounded severely	166
Died of disease	15
Wounded (degree undetermined)	78
Died of wounds	7
Died from aeroplane accident	2
Died from accident and other causes	6
Total	402

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Killed in Action.

Capt. Frank M. Leahy. Mrs. Alice Leahy, 2 Bailey Street, Lawrence, Mass.

LIEUTENANTS.

Ray Ezra Bosktick. Charles Henry Bostick, Manton, Mich.

Harry M. Keiser. Mrs. Florence M. Keiser, 242 West Seventy-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Fred Amstutz. Mrs. Mary Amstutz, Monticello, Wis.

Clyde Clifford Clinefelter. Alfred Clinefelter, 111 Elm Street, Coldwater, Mich.

Edward Alexander Collins. Mrs. Augustus Collins, 1207 Davision Street, Port Huron, Mich.

Frank Gardiner. Benjamin Miner, 111 East Ninety-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Harold Johnson. Hilda Johnson, 514 Pearson Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Dewey N. LaPage. Napoleon LaPage, 1511 Twelfth Street, Superior, Wis.

John M. Novak. Mrs. John M. Novak, 884 Warren Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Claud William Alderman. William H. Alderman, Bronson, Mich.

Peter Joseph Bovin. Mrs. Catherine Mary Bovin, 1718 Holmes Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

David Earl Cline. Leonard Cline, 513 Pinewood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Gordon M. Crothers. Mrs. Hazel Crothers, Box 374, Rockford, Mich.

Gilbert D. Karsten. Martha Karsten, 58 Main Street, Zeeland, Mich.

John Leskey. Frank Leskey, Remus, Mich.

Cosmer Magnus Leveaux. John Levaux, Ludington, Mich.

Herbert Brady Martin. Mrs. Sarah E. Martin, Warren, Ark.

John E. Miller. Mrs. Julia Lan, Spring Valley, Wis.

Bugler Alfred Branchini. Mrs. Dati Vilelma, Box 654, Iron River, Mich.

Mechanic Jacob Brzozowski. Frank Brzozowski, 931 Kirby Street, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Frank Harry Allen. Mrs. Nettie Allen, North Street, Mich.

Ralph Allen. Mrs. Flora Allen, Elmdale, Mich.

William Baker. Mrs. Alvina Baker, Lakeview Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Robert Bannister. Mrs. Minnie Harvey, Capac, Mich.

Henry Francis Bashore. Norris Bashore, 818 Fourth Street, Marine City, Mich.

Ralph Bender. John Bender, Tiro, Ohio.

Emery Brady. Mrs. James Brady, Merlin, Ontario, Canada.

Walter Brzowski. Theofil Brzowski, 122 Danfort Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.

Earl Burdick. Mrs. V. E. Burdick, 159 West River Street, Otsego, Mich.

Joe Busker. Mrs. Christina Busker, Milbank, S. Dak.

Avery Campbell. John Campbell, R. F. D. No. 2, Sparta, Mich.

Roy Canavan. Mrs. Anna Canavan, Vicksburg, Mich.

William McKinley Huff. Mrs. Charles Isaac Huff, R. F. D. No. 2, box 24, Sand Lake, Mich.

Stanislaw Janczyak. Jan Czekaj, 2990 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jacob Jaworski. Josephine Jaworski, 129 Andrus Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Stephen Jaworski. Tony Jaworski, 127 Thirty-first Street, Detroit, Mich.

Albert Johnson. Alfred Johnson, box 31, Oconto, Wis.

Nicholas P. Kaparos. Lewis Kaparos, 10 North Fourteenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

John Katopodes. George Katopodes, 1029 Broadway Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Reuben Krull. John C. Krull, R. F. D. No. 4, Three Rivers, Mich.

William Lippert. William Lippert, R. F. D. No. 1, Pinckard, Ky.

Layton Longan. Mrs. Nancy Longan, California, Mo.

Giovanni Lorenzi. Virgilio Lorenzi, Pistoria, Fenenzi, Italy.

Otto J. Lund. C. L. Lund, Blooming Prairie, Minn.

Francis Miller. Frank Miller, 103 Henrietta Street, Jackson, Mich.

Nazar Mudakow. Wacili Mudakow, 90 Orchard Street, McKees Rock, Pa.

Leslie C. Pearson. Thomas I. Pearson, Duncan, Ky.

Guiseppe Pelissero. August Pelissero, 354 Middle Street, Kenosha, Wis.

O. P. Price. Donnie Price, Pollock, La.

Adam Roman. Kasimira Rzewkicki, 26 Garfield Street, Natrona, Pa.

Benie C. Sheline. Frank Sheline, R. F. D. No. 2, East Sparta, Ohio.

George Thompson. Mrs. Mary Ellen Thompson, Dalton, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

Capt. William H. Coacher. Kate B. Coacher, 1215 West Second Street, Mitchell, S. Dak.

Lieut. Edwin B. Thorsen. Mrs. Bertha Thorsen, 615 Twelfth Avenue West, Ashland, Wis.

Corpl. William C. Stekelberg. Fred C. Stekelberg, Middleton, Wis.

Wagoner George L. Staton. Mrs. E. L. Wertman, R. F. D. No. 3, Wells, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Vasie Alecxoff. Mrs. Anastie Tetrova Alecxoff, Exerz, Macedonia, Greece.

Andrew Molenock. Andrew Molenock, R. F. D. No. 2, Uniontown, Pa.

Lola L. Owensby. F. D. Owensby, R. F. D. No. 3, Fletcher, N. C.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. James L. Stork. Mrs. Margaret Stork, 1214 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bugler Wild W. Jackson. Andrew J. Jackson, Success, Mo.

Cook Albert White. Mrs. Elizabeth White, 700 Sixth Street SE., Washington, D. C.

Nurse Katherine P. Irwin. Miss Sarah Crane Irwin, Graduates House, Exeter, N. H.

Civilian Daniel Lamont. Mrs. Annie Lamont, Woodgreen, London, England.

PRIVATES.

William Edwin Courtney. William T. Courtney, 17 West Fourteenth Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Alfred D. Harmer. Mrs. Margaret C. Harmer, 446 Salford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Steve Haremza. Miss Agnes Haremza, 300 Arnold Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Charles F. Johnson. John Johnson, 11 Hasted Court, Providence, R. I.

James F. McCann. Mrs. John McCann, 77 Sycamore Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Isaac Paine. Mrs. Ella Paine, R. F. D. No. 41, box 42, Capleville, Tenn.

Wilfred L. Riley. Mrs. Mary Riley, 2039 San Jose Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Henry W. Schipfer. Mrs. Mary Schipfer, 508 Lorenz Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Basil A. Swisher. E. M. Swisher, Merrill, Iowa.

Morris C. Van Der Jagt. Elmer Van Der Jagt, Cedar Grove, Wis.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Wagoner Patrick J. Doyle. Mrs. Julia Doyle, 45 Arlington Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Norvin W. Bowlin. Louis L. Bowlin, Hedrick, Iowa.

Elmer Lester Fresher. George Fresher, Los Gatos, Cal.

Albert W. Lovell. Bert Gargulo, 239 Burke Avenue, River Rouge, Mich.

William F. Meade. Patrick Meade, 658 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nicholas J. Tarkagekes. John Tarkagekes, 68 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander Blair Thaw. Mrs. Alexander Thaw, 640 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Robert H. Wood, jr. Robert H. Wood, sr., Park Street, Charlottesville, Va.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Jesse C. Coldiron. Mrs. Rose S. Coldiron, Wakeeney, Kans.

Harold I. Fair. Miss E. P. Fair, 882 Union Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Raymond George Tuck. Mrs. O. A. Tuck, Brown City, Mich.

Harry D. Brown. Mrs. D. D. Brown, 54 Hanks Street, Lowell, Mass.

John F. Voge. Mrs. Marie Voge, 950 Appleton Street, Appleton, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Hugh L. Allen. Mrs. Fronia Allen, 810 South Eighth Street, Waco, Tex.

Fred Borg. Frank Borg, Mount Olive, Ill.

Lewis E. Williams. Mrs. Lewis E. Williams, 202 Seeley Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Ernest Keebler. Leonard Keebler, 543 West Fifth Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Theodore Richard Kutschinski. Mrs. Frieda B. J. Kutschinski, 836 Prospect Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Walter L. Price. Mrs. Virginia Price, Kitzmiller, Md.

Harry Emerson Scott. Harvey Amassa Scott, 744 Shawmut Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Frank Urankar. Martin Urankar, 16 Wodice Street, Moroucha, Austria.

Frank D. McCrank. Mrs. Daniel McCrank, Rice Lake, Wis.

John Partacz. Mrs. Sofea Partacz, Tarnopol, Austria.

Frank Reiterman. John Reiterman, Buska, Hungary.

CORPORALS.

William Borden. George C. Rottgar, 1461 Pisner Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

James Chaban. Andrew Kolesnik, 66 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Fred M. Drake. Miss Hazel McConnell, 122 North Fisher Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Nils C. Erickson. Mrs. Clara Erickson, 940 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Gondek. Kate Tuchalski, 1101 Third Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

George W. Lancaster. Virgil C. Lancaster, 20 Dill Street, Greenville, S. C.

Victor Magoon. Edson S. Magoon, Barre Plains, Mass.

Phyfer G. Pittman. William L. Pittman, R F. D. No. 1, Tyrone, Okla.

Peter Rawski. Mrs. Winnie Daja, 1055 Twelfth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

George D. Sriner. Lovine Sriner, 1640 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Harry Strickland. Mrs. Mary Peterson, 58 Milford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Earl J. Watts. R. W. Watts, Enon Valley, Pa.

William J. Cavanaugh. Mrs. Catherine Cavanaugh, 4 Willow Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Richard E. Chudobba. Rudolph Chudobba, 1218 North Fifteenth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

William A. Fox. Mrs. Polly Fox, Annville, Ky.

Joseph E. McMahon. Mrs. Nora McMahon, 4689 Wild Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alphonse Niemeth. Miss Mary Niemeth, 1525 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

Joseph Schlader. Mrs. Rose Schlader, 122 Fourth Street, Oconto, Wis.

William Everett Skinner. Mrs. John Jane Appleyard, 209 East Dutton Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ross Sprague Stofflet. Harvey Stofflet, 501 Detroit Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Edward J. Devine. Michael Devine, 145 South Champlain Street, Burlington, Vt.

Jason Fugate. Gabe Fugate, Ary, Ky.

Bernard Patrick Kavanaugh. Mrs. Lytio Eliva Leasor, 726 Cooley Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Benjamin F. McCormick. A. R. McCormick, Conway, S. C.

John Freeman Mace. Mrs. Isabel Mace, Richmond, Mich.

Theodore Miller. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, 1947 West Fifty-ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin A. Moreland. William W. Moreland, Slanesville, W. Va.

Henry F. Sunderlage. Edwin Sunderlage, 414 Cantwell Street, Madison, Wis.

Grant Seymour Williams. Mrs. Elmer Williams, 901 Second Street Hudson, Wis.

Edward C. Yates. J. T. Rogers, 4320 South Campbell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William Zimdars. Ferdinand Zimdars, West Depere, Wis.

John Kufnowski. Mrs. Mary Kufnowski, 2210 Tweltfh Avenue, South, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bugler Paul Forcha. Edwin Forcha, 1820 Angelena Street, Galveston, Tex.

Musician LeRoy E. Gray. Elizabeth Gray, 114 West Second Street, Alpena, Mich.

Musician Joseph Greene. Mrs. Jennie Greene, 1410 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mechanic John T. Jacobson. Mrs. Jennie Teerela, Hartley Location 30, Chisholm, Minn.

Mechanic George V. Summers. Essie Densmore, Ethel, Mo.

Cook Arthur Murl Morris. Edgar Morris, R. F. D. No. 1, Durand, Mich.

PRIVATES.

George A. Aber. Mrs. Mary E. Root, Hartford, Mich.

Harold J. Adams. Frank W. Adams, 211 Kneer Avenue, Peoria, Ill.

Charles Henry Allen. Mrs. Rose Allen, 433 West Washington Street, Ionia, Mich.

Roy J. Allen. J. E. Allen, R. F. D. No. 1, Georgetown, Miss.

Elmer A. Anderson. John Anderson, R. F. D. No. 2, Mindoro, Wis.

Paul Andruszkiewicz. Mrs. Milkiewicz Gadwiga, 29 Williams Street, Detroit, Mich.

George Conelius Arts. Mrs. Nellie Arts, 307 Ogden Street, Marinette, Wis.

Elton J. Aumaugher. Mrs. Hattie Aumaugher, 8 South Barney Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Elmer G. Bain. Mrs. Jennie Bain, Portage, Wis.
Robert W. Bancroft. Mrs. Jeanette Bancroft, Windsorville, Conn.
Steve C. Barber. Courtland S. Barber, R. F. D. No. 2, Springville, Pa.
Alfred Belluomini. Aderno Belluomini, 309 West Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill.
Glen Berger. Ed R. Berger, Thermopolis, Wyo.
Gindo Bockstaele. Theodore Bockstaele, 389 Rue Dismaron, St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada.
Dolphy Brockman. Harry Mattause, 213 West Broadway, Monett, Mo.
Olin Albert Bullock. Mrs. Verna Beals, 167 Elmwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Curtis Carpenter. Mrs. Mary Carpenter, 1303 Neva Road, Antigo, Wis.
Arthur Chatfield. Peter Chatfield, St. Charles, Mich.
Francis Fitzpatrick. Mrs. Francis Fitzpatrick, 637 Eleventh Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
Ira A. Fowler. I. R. Fowler, Clarksville, Fla.
Lee W. Gehr. Mrs. Jennie Gehr, Brodhead, Wis.
Vincent George. Tony George, 983 Wilson Street, Winnetka, Ill.
John D. Goodwin. James Goodwin, Enid, Mont.
George Holcombe. Henry K. Holcombe, Route 5, Rockmart, Ga.
Robert Johnson. Mary Ellen Doherty, 902 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
Alexander Kabak. Lyman Kamenetzky, 337 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred F. Kanzler. Fred Kanzler, 1569 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Elmer W. Kilgore. Robert A. Kilgore, Culver, Kans.
Peter Kleven. H. J. Kleven, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
Harry C. Langley. Ernest Langley, Paoli, Ind.
Charles L. Leonard. Mrs. Tillie Leonard, 26 Rose Street, Walkerville, Mont.
Svante A. Lindgren. Mrs. Astraid Lindgren, 54 Lee Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Jack Lipshitz. March Lipshitz, Brisker Street, Kobrin, Russia.
John F. Lundstrom. N. P. Lundstrom, Little River, Kans.
Simon E. Machurski. Mrs. Stella Grizniczak, 674 Tenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Chester Michalak. John Michalak, 1028 Midland Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles E. Miller. Miss Bernice Miller, 708 West Third Street, Anaconda, Mont.
Andrew Molenock. Andrew Molenock, R. F. D. No. 2, Uniontown, Pa.
William Mullin. Mrs. Clara Mullin, 359 Boulevard South, Akron, Ohio.
James F. Murphy. Andrew Murphy, East Winfield, N. Y.
Eric G. Nelson. Mrs. Peter B. Nelson, Hudson, Wis.
Elmer O. Anderson. Mrs. Hannah Anderson, 712 Southeast Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Emmett E. Bankston. Morgan Bankston, Independence, La.
Axel Berg. Knut Berg, Nesjestrand, Molde, Norway.
Frank H. Bergstrom. Charles Bergstrom, Bristow, Nebr.
John Bergstead. Mrs. Bertha Bergsted, Thompson, Iowa.
Charles Di Martino. John Di Martino, 1338 East Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur M. Donaldson. Lula Allen, Lordsburg, N. Mex.
John H. Everett. Miss Ethel Everett, Mikado, Mich.
Carl P. Hodges. Mrs. Mary Hodges, R. F. D. No. 1, Kingston, Tenn.
George Holder. Mrs. Lula Holder, 524 Crawford Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Herman E. Horn. Mrs. Augusta Horn, R. F. D. No. 126, Summerville, N. Y.
John Karantzias. Nick Karantzias, Cecopver, Korinios, Greece.
Vaughn Keifer. George O. Keifer, Stockland, Cal.
Harold T. Leonard. Thomas Leonard, 150 East One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
John J. McGrann. Annie Keefe, 42 Church Street, North Walpole, N. H.
John N. Meade. Mrs. Alice R. Hedland, 6013 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Joe M. Parker. Jesse E. Parker, R. F. D. No. 1, Stems, N. C.
James Edward Powell. John Powell, 1005 Madison Avenue, Covington, Ky.
Pasquale Rano. Tony Fisher, Washington Street, Lowellville, Ohio.
Leonard Edward Reinow. Mrs. Louise Reinow, 511 East Third Street, Marshfield, Wis.
Alonzo Roark. John Birdsong, Claxby, Mo.
Charles E. Rogan. Paul Quitzo, Windsor, Wis.
Henry J. Scheopner. John J. Scheopner, Pilot Point, Tex.
Anton Schilling. William Schilling, 1297 Third Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry F. Schwalbach. Mrs. Elmira, Union Avenue, Scotch Plains, N. J.
Joseph Sosnowski. Wawrzyniec Sosnowski, 619 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joseph Shapiro. Bernard Shapiro, 99 Harrishof Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Joseph J. Sky. Mrs. Magnus Guy Sky, Odanah, Wis.
Thomas Strachan. Mrs. Lizzie Strachan, Lake Shore Road, Oshkosh, Wis.
Richard E. Warner. Arthur H. Warner, R. F. D. No. 2, Genoa, Wis.
Bert R. Bowen. Mrs. Jennie Bowen, 1 Lewis Street, Newport, Monmouthshire, England.
Ora V. De Witt. Edson De Witt, general delivery, Weatherford, Okla.
Orville J. Essinger. Henry Essinger, Arlington, Ohio.
Albert Gunderson. Hans Gunderson, Northwood, N. Dak.
Harmon Hatchell. Mrs. Martha Hatchell, Hartsville, S. C.
Guielmo Marsalli. Eugenio Marsalli, Lucca, Camigliam, Italy.
George C. Metcalf. Mrs. Sarah Anna Metcalf, R. F. D. No. 1, Flag Pond, Tenn.
Abraham Nemo. Mrs. Abraham Simmons, 155 Orleans Street, Detroit, Mich.
Ignatious G. Ocnos. George Ocnos, Magnesia, Turkey, Asia.
William Pohrer. George Pohrer, 30 Columbia Street, New York, N. Y.
Alvin Toellner. Mrs. Elizabeth Toellner, box 247, Shawano, Wis.
Albert Schudlich. August Schudlich, R. F. D. No. 1, box 48, East Manistee, Mich.
James F. Shoemaker. Mrs. Martha R. Shoemaker, Newhope, N. C.
William Smahl. Joseph Smahl, Hutchinsen, Minn.
Natale Sterine. Mrs. Joe Maroone, Windsor Locks, Conn.
Michael A. Stevens. Wallace Gillpatrick, 75 Horatio Street, New York, N. Y.
Obbie Thompson. Mrs. A. P. Thompson, Waynesboro, Miss.
Charles Verlin Trumble. John Trumble, 203 North Third Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.
John Oscar Venema. Miss Jean Venema, 1955 Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Lloyd Augusta Winkleblack. John Henry Winkleblack, 1534 Jefferson Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Daniel Oaks. Miss Etta Oaks, 779 North Florence Street, Springfield, Ohio.
Clarence Orvin. Mrs. Kate Orvin, Bonneau, S. C.
Boleslaw Pajede. Jim Pajede, Elizabeth Park, N. J.
Clarence E. Reynolds. Henry Reynolds, Valenia, Ind.
Edward Norris Sayers. Mrs. Lillian Mary Sayers, 240 Stanford Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Leonard J. Seiler. Mrs. Anna Seiler, 1013 Stark Street, Wausau, Wis.
Mike Smith. Mrs. Rose Smith, 1217 St. Clair Street, Ashland, Wis.
Orval Smith. Richard Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Allegan, Mich.
Will Smith. Jesse Smith, R. F. D. No. 4, Springfield, Ky.
Eugene H. Springer. Darius Springer, 311 Western Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.
William Steffke. Mrs. Sophia Steffke, 83 Plum Street, Wyandotte, Mich.
Emery Clement Stewart. Ora Stewart, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodville, Mich.
Claude W. Stripling. Mrs. Mattie Stripling, Mount Vernon, Tex.
Clyde L. Strong. Jacob E. Strong, East Jordan, Mich.
Edward Sweeney. Anna L. Stevens, Genou, Mont.
James H. Tackaberry. Thomas Tackaberry, 103 Thirteenth Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
William F. Thornhill. Ben Thornhill, 1810 Magazine Street, Louisville, Ky.
Frank Wade. Kate Thayer, Gordon, Wis.
Clinton C. Weddell. W. C. Weddell, Startup, Wash.
Henry Willis. Emer Ramston, general delivery, Deadwood, S. Dak.
Ross Yielding. John Yielding, Bayou Chice, La.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Robert Bailey Kephart. Mrs. Robert B. Kephart, care of Southern Bell Telephone Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sergt. Samuel Joseph Comellam. Mrs. Mary Lentine, 387 East Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sergt. Harry L. Kluppell. Samuel D. Young, 148 Montclair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sergt. Henry Charles Appell. Mrs. Carrie Klusmier, 1502 Olive Street, Evansville, Ind.
Sergt. Frederick G. Brown. Mrs. Mary J. Brown, 304 East Market Street, Warren, Ohio.
Sergt. James B. MacElroy. Mrs. John MacElroy, 18 Tracy Place, Worcester, Mass.
Sergt. Carl Frederick Richards. Mrs. Gusta Richards, 210 Second Street, Hartford, Wis.
Corpl. Michael F. Bresnahan. Mrs. Ellen Bresnahan, 9 Crown Street, Westfield, Mass.
Corpl. Marshall J. Chaney. Miss Alice Donaldson, Coalmont, Pa.
Corpl. Ross V. Loughran. Mrs. Hazel Dean Loughran, South Beach, Oreg.
Corpl. William D. McCarthy. Mrs. Lena McCarthy, 327 South Grant Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Corpl. Verne C. Russell. Mrs. Lula Pearl Scott, Colony, Kans.
Corpl. Dominicki Noone. James Noone, Buckeye, La.
Musician William D. Davidson. David O. Davidson, 1448 Irving Park, Chicago, Ill.
Mechanic John D. Storms. Frank Storms, R. F. D. No. 3, Andover, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Kellis Ayres. Floyd Ayres, Brooks, W. Va.
Norman Betz. Charles P. Betz, 483 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Willard P. Maloney. James Flynn, Keyport, N. J.
Antonio Marino. Alexander Marino, Stato, Italy.
Louis Sobel. Morris Sobel, 117 Forsythe Street, New York, N. Y.
Millard F. Adams. B. F. Adams, 811 Winstanly Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
George A. Bodfish. William H. Bodfish, 1082 Hyde Park Avenue, Hyde Park, Mass.
Carl T. Caldrone. Retta Caldrone, 213 Kidder Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Isaac W. Hooker. Abraham Hooker, West High Street, Union City, Mich.
William Thomas McCune, jr. Clyde William Grannis, R. F. D. No. 3, New Castle, Pa.
Dale F. Dean. Mrs. Eva Dean, Gosport, Ind.
Fred Devish. Mrs. Florence Devish, Mason City, Nebr.
Henry Drake. Mrs. Martha Drake, Aquilla, Tex.
Roy S. Eckhardt. Mrs. William Eckhardt, R. F. D. No. 5, Monmouth, Ill.
George E. Farrar. Henry Farrar, Box 46, Federal, Pa.
Edward Feeney. Miss Mary E. Feeney, 47 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John M. Felland. Mrs. Ingborg Felland, Rothsay, Minn.
Charles Fleming. Mrs. Josephine Fleming, 3819 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
Sullivan Forte. Peter Forte, 24 Scovill Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Albert H. Fowler. John Fowler, 70 Tudor Street, Lynn, Mass.
Charlie A. Henderson. Mrs. Sisey Hall, Jacksonville, Ill.
James P Hicks. Mary Hicks, Canton, N. C.
Richard Grant Hill. Mrs. Augusta Hagerdon, 210 Burgess Place, Passaic, N. J.
Art Holdermans. Art Holdermans, sr., 73 Tolbuslaanstr. Rotterdam, Holland.
John C. Horne. Mrs. H. O. Horne, 513 East Central Avenue, Fitzgerald, Ga.
Charlie R. Hubbard. Robert L. Baker, M. D., Jackson Barracks, United States Army, New Orleans, La.
Haskel Hurst. James R. Hurst, Line, S. Dak.
Arthur Bernard Johnson. Peter M. Johnson, 606 Fourth Avenue Southwest, Little Falls, Minn.
Emory Leonard. George Leonard, R. F. D. No. 2, Geneva, Nebr.
Heyman Levine. Louis Schwartz, 103 Montgomery Street, Newark, N. J.
Joseph Charles McMullen. Mrs. Emma Madden, 89 Wycoff Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph William Mahon. Mrs. Mary Mahon, 897 Eagle Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Andrew Marano. Mrs. Camille Marano, Monte Te Forte, Italy.
Joe Antonio Martin. Antonio Martin, 33 North Washington Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.
Andrew Mott. Mrs. Caroline Mott, Amity, Mo.
Alexander Cobb Mottley. Mrs. M. E. Mottley, Sheppards, Va.
Henry Mell Nicholson. Henry G. Nicholson, Keithville, La.
Charles Richard Nickerson. Mrs. Anna Nickerson, 180 Islington Place, Jamaica, N. Y.
Chester John Nowakowski. Mrs. Hattie Pilarkska, 1224 West Grade Street, South Bend, Ind.
Vernar Elster Nunley. Mrs. Laura Wallace, R. F. D. No. 5, Abington, Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Hugh Blackburn Odneal. J. D. Odneal, Prairie Home, Mo.
Henry M. Pace. Mrs. Theresa Fox, 371 South River Street, Coalridge, Pa.
Linwood L. Pearson. Mrs. Missouri E. Pearson, 828 Duke Street, Portsmouth, Va.
Paul Curlin Poindexter. Mrs. Paul C. Poindexter, Cadiz, Ky.
Peter Porco. Frank Porco, Provincia Cosenza Casolie, Italy.
William J. Potts. Herman Potts, General delivery, Hartington, Nebr.
John E. Psencik. John Psencik, Mereta, Tex.
William Reese. Mrs. Susan Reese, 2 Dimling Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
David H. Reid. Mrs. Edith Reid, 1966 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Thomas H. Reynolds. Mrs. Alice Reynolds, Skaneateles, N. Y
George L Riggleman. Leonidas Riggleman, Reedsville, W. Va.
Samuel Roth. Robert Roth, 49 Third Street, Passaic, N. J.
Joseph Rubin. Miss Kate Rubin, 852 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charley B. Russell. Ed. L. Femister, Conway, Ark.
Harry O. E. Sandberg. Mrs. Clara Sandberg, St. Charles, Ill.
Frank Sanders. Isreal Sanders, 301 Eighteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J
Charles Frederick Schmutz. Mrs. E. C. Schmutz, 143 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John J. Shotwell. William B. Shotwell, Bering Tex.
Arthur Thompson. Frank Thompson, Delvale, Kans.
Norman E. Weiffenbach. Mrs. Norman E. Weiffenbach, 72 Russell Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Yuran Adam Yuran, 231 Warick Street, Jersey City, N. J.
John Buogi. Mrs. Sophie Sabodka, 2701 Monmount Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Primio Celletti. Miss Aremia Celletti, Grotte S. Stefano, Provincia, Rome, Italy.

Missing in Action.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Frank W. Raymond. Miss Julia Sobiesk, 3340 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph Gearou. Mrs. Nellie Kemp, 502 North Fifteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jeff Bridges. B. H. Bridges, Englewood, Tenn.
Herman Koerner. Ernest H. Koerner, R. F. D. No. 6, Owensboro, Ky.
George Nelms. Mrs. Bertha Nelms, R. F. D. No. 6, Centralia, Ill.
Sherman Ripperden. John Ripperden, general delivery, Omaha, Ill.
Michael Solomon. Joseph Solomon, 38 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Wisniewski. Joe Wisniewski, 1526 Nebraska Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Herbert Arnold. Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, Owensboro, Ky.
Patrick Breen. Mrs. Daniel Breen, Grange Donehill County, Tipperary, Ireland.
Lawrence Bringenberg. Mrs. John Bringenberg, R. F. D. No. 2, Nescopeck, Pa.
Riley J. Cowart. Mrs. Nancy Cowart, McDonald, Ga.
Frank De Fileppes. Prospero De Fileppes, Corleto Perticara, Italy.
Steven Dzulinsky. Mrs. Cecylia Dzulinsky, 1017 Grove Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Samuel E. Fowlkes. J. A. Fowlkes, Griffithsville, W. Va.
Jacob H. Gobell. Mrs. Mary Gobell, Hacker Valley, W. Va.
Louis H. Gordon. C. C. Gordon, 316 North Thirtieth Street, Richmond, Va.
John H. Hitchcock. Harry Hitchcock, 101 Locus Street, Hampton, Mass.
Mitchell O. Huffman. Noah Huffman, R. F. D. No. 1, Reddies River, N. C.
Hugh V. O'Neil. Mrs. John O'Neil, 20 Jamaica Road, Brookline, Mass.
Foster E. Paul. Peter Paul, 29 Auburn Street, Springfield, Mass.
Frank H. Robinson. Arther E. Robinson, 111 Stevins Street, Lockport, N. Y.
Leo M. Smith. Alfred Smith, Harbor Springs, Mich.
William A. Smith. George Smith, Harbor Springs, Mich.
Charles Suntzenich. Mrs. Elizabeth Suntzenich, 517 East Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mechanic James E. Swangune. Mrs. Emma Swangune, 12 Blair Street, Ashville, N. C.

PRIVATES.

John Archer Alberts. Mrs. Eva Alberts, 433 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Attileo Banassi. Mrs. Edith Banassi, 116 South Cincinnati Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
John Bartusavich. Mrs. Eva Kaltries, 1556 West Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
George Bauman Mrs. Elizabeth Bauman, 124 Riter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Beal. Andrew Kodalka, Gary, Ind.
John C. Beisswanger, jr. John C. Beisswanger, 615 Eisenbrown Street, Reading, Pa.
Joseph Bialko. Miss Oerareko Bialko, 10301 Parkhill Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John Burkes, Anna Smith, 627 William Street, Trenton, N. J.
Jessie A. Capps. Mrs. Jonie Capps, Harlan, Ky.
Charles H. Carleton. Curtis H. Carleton, Spiro, Okla.
Franklin C. Claar. Mrs. Mary Claar, Claysburg, Pa.
Ralph Colella. Alexander Colella, 335 East One hundred and forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles R. Cosby. Mrs. Susia Cosby, Rosendale, Ind.
Henry H. Delany, jr. Henry H. Delany, sr., 1107 Dolman Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Everett R. Dettmann. Charles O. Dettmann, Verdon, Nebr.
John N. Dill. Ewing S. Dill, Selma, Cal.
Curtiss Donalson. John L. Donaldson, R. F. D. No. 1, Washington, Pa.
Wick McKinley Donohew. Asbery Donohew, R. F. D. No. 3, Tulsa, Okla.
Alfred William Doyle. Mrs. Stella Doyle, Weston, Mo.
Charles Duenkle. Miss Virginia Duenkle, 1936 Noble Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
James H. Elliott. Jim Elliott, Wild Cherry, Ark.
William S. Fair. William J. Fair, West Middlesex, Pa.
Alfonso Farinosi. Dominick Frezza, 260 Frank Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio.
Philip Finger. Davis Finger, 118 West First Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
John D. Gandy. Larken B. Gandy, Tupelo, Miss.
Alfredo Garcia. Simon Garcia, Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.
John Gencianhkis. William Elisa, 1056 Grand Street, Gary, Ind.
Edmond Valentine Glynn. Mrs. Marguerite Glynn, 2632 Cass Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Ysabel Granillo. Santiago Duran, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
James S. Grover. James C. Grover, Viola, Ark.
Francis B. Harvey. Mack Boorom, Brush, Colo.
Juan P. Herrera. C. Herrera, Taos, N. Mex.
Chester Howard. Mrs. Betty Howard, Brodhead, Ky.
Joseph L. Hughes. Mrs. Josephine Goff, 1331 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Harold J Huntley. Mrs. Della Hunton, 511 South Blackstone Street, Jackson, Mich.
Vince Inman. Mrs. Ada Inman, R. F. D. No. 16, Williams, Ind.
Grady L. Jenkins. Marton Jenkins, Stucky, Ga.
Axel Johnson. Carl Johnson, Frederikshald, Norway.
Harry E. Johnson. Mrs. Mary Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 62, Chesterton, Ind.
Harry F. Johnston. Mrs. Laura E. Johnston Malta, Colo.
Shelburn Kincaid. Joseph Kincaid, 43 Rappillo Avenue, Middletown, Conn.
Lawrence A. Knowels. Mrs. Stella E. Knowels, Buffalo, Mo.
John Kouch. Mike Kouch, 50 Clinton Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Joseph Labarbera. Thomas Russa, 238 Columbus Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Virgil L. Lamson. Horace A. Lamson, Van Wert, Ohio.
Jacob T. Lemmens. Mrs. Thomas Lemmens 107 West Union Street, Newark N. J.
William A. Litch. Mrs. Margaret Litch, 41 Windsor Avenue, Lynn Mass.
Makipiu Loclk. Andy Vosknipi, 1162 Westkome Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Walter Luczak. Mike Luczak, 4926 Market Street, McKeesport, Pa.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Missing in Action.

Pvt. William Kinser, Welsey Kinser, Amanda, Ohio.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	46
Missing in action	33
Wounded severely	75
Died from accident and other causes	7
Died of wounds	6
Wounded, degree undetermined	20
Prisoner	1
Died from aeroplane accident	3
Total	191

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Gail H. Alexander. Mrs. G. H. Alexander, 2127 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oliver W. Bailey. Charles W. Bailey, 1302 Calvin Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
Neil B. Finley. Mrs. Spencer F. Finley, 1052 Meriwether Avenue, Memphis, Tenn
Robert E. Kennington. Mrs. Ralph Kennington, 2344 College Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
William H. Thomas. Mrs. William H. Thomas, Candia, N. H.

SERGEANTS.

Louis L. Addonizio. Mrs. Josephine Addonizio, 42 North Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Alfred Carter. Mrs. Lulu Carter, 2021 Twentieth Street, Oakland, Cal.
Thomas E. Harkins. Albert J. Harkins, Fowl River, Ala.
Charles Stephens. Henry Stephens, 283 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
Samuel James Wright. Thomas Wright, R. F. D. No. 1, Linesville, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Arthur J. Dean. Mrs. Ellen M. Dean, 28 Thetford Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.
James A. Dunn. Dr. R. H. Dunn, 233 Judah Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Lee R. Griffin. Mrs. J. R. Straven, 732 B Street, Hayward, Cal.
William O. Loudon. Miss Margaret Loudon, 429 West South Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Albert G. Mason. Mrs. Minnie C. Mason, 117 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William H. Patton. Neal Patton, Fort Ripley, Minn.
Irving Todd Reynolds. Theodore B. Reynolds, 613 Mills Building, Topeka, Kans.
Jacob Q. Truxal, jr. Jacob Q Truxal, sr., 200 West Fourth Street, Greensburg, Pa.
George Vannett. Ralph Vannett, Rothbury, Mich.
John Andrew Yanoscak. Mrs. Mary Yanoscak, Covendale Valley, Lykens, Pa.
Bugler Grover C. Jenkins. W. E. Jenkins, Village Mills, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Harry Ben Adelsbach. Mrs. Anna Adelsbach, Fresno, Cal.
Leo I. Brammer. George W. Brammer, Rockville, Nebr.
Patrick H. Buckley. Bessie Standiford, Polson, Mont.
Louis Francis Cabasino. Mrs. Therese Cabasino, 517 East Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Cleightman. Mrs. Minnie Cleightman, Albion, Ill.
Irwin E. Davis. Mrs. John C. Davis, R. F. D. No. 5, Burlingame, Kans.
Frank Dupre. Mrs. Martha Branens, Sebastopol, Cal.
George D. Eliopulos. Frank S. Johnson, 1550 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Jesse Fairbrother. Mrs. Lillian C. Fairbrother, 41 Mill Street, Westfield, Mass.
Arthur Gibeault. Mrs. Delima Gibeault, 333 North Front Street, New Bedford, Conn.
Wilfred Gilder. Mrs. Lizzie Ellis, Doughnut Farm, South Nutfield, Surry, England
Thomas J. Green. Alva J. Green, Boyle, Ark.
John T. Harrington. Mrs. K. Harrington, Dewey, Mont.
Walter Hecklin. Huck Hecklin, Chaska, Minn.
Henry G. Hodge. Henry S. Hodge, 620 Laurel Street, Palatka, Fla.
Nathaniel N. Jennings. Mrs. Alva Jennings, Toano, Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Urban Karcher. Mrs. Rachael Karcher, Castorland, N. Y.
William Keppler. Ruth Schultz, R. F. D. No. 1, Mina, S. Dak.
Philip La Bona. Mrs. Mary La Bona, 2542 East Twentieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank M. Lisse. Hugh Lisse, 531 West Lincoln Street, Galion, Ohio.
Fred Erby Luce. Wellington Luce, R. F. D. 2, Bronson, Mich.
William Bryan Lutz. John Lutz, Saline, Mich.
Harry G. McCarty. Mason McCarty, Liverpool, W. Va.
Joseph V. McGrogan. Mrs. Annie McGrogan, 323 Second Avenue, Carnegie, Pa.
Emerson Maple. Frank Maple, Chester, N. H.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Albert Martin Dawson. Chase Francis Dawson, 406 East Oliver Street, Owosso, Mich.
Corpl. Lionello Thomas. Mrs. Etta L. King, 18 Taylor Street, Hornell, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Charles Marino. Mrs. Elizabeth Marino, 38 Fleet Street, Boston, Mass.
George M. Mears. Mrs. Charles E. Mears, 413 North Second Street, Jeannette, Pa.
King D. Moseley. George K. Moseley, Coushatta, La.
Steve Przybylski. John Przybylski, 4308 East Seventy-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

LIEUTENANTS.

Edward J. Smyth. Mrs. Julia P. Smyth, 1275 North Stevenson Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
Clinton I. Sutton. Mrs. J. A. Sutton, 4850 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lewis A. Smith. Mrs. Jane E. Smith, 5427 University Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Col. Emil P. Laurson. Mrs. Gertrude M. Laurson, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Charles James Dawson. Mrs. Hattie Dawson, 558 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter J. Jones. J. J. Jones, Villa Grove, Ill.
Glenn Roberts. Mrs. Louise J. Roberts, 311 Gunkle Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Arthur B. Webber. Henry Webber, R. F. D. No. 1, Mountain Home, Ark.
Frederick L. Weidenborner. Joseph Weidenborner, 60 Forester Street, Rochester, N. Y.
J. H. Young. Mrs. John M. Young, 7224 Kedron Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. William Anthony Holden. Mrs. Ruby A. Holden, 416 East Avenue, Sparta, Wis.

LIEUTENANTS.

Oliver Allen. Mrs. Oliver Allen, 600 West One hundred and ninety-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Floyd E. Arnold. E. B. Arnold, 119 Edward Street, Athens, Pa.
James Hermon Scott. Mrs. J. A. Scott, 2640 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ernest L. Visanska. Julius M. Visanska, Charleston, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

Chester Combs. Shade Combs, General Delivery, Huntington, W. Va.
John C. Ferguson, Jr. Miss Lean Ferguson, Abbeville, S. C.
Lewis A. Saunier. Mrs. Sarena Saunier, R. F. D. No. 2, Navarre, Ohio.
William E. Shiflet. Mrs. Emma Shiflet, General Delivery, Watervleit, Mich.
Wesley Turner. Samuel L. Turner, Middlesboro, Ky.
Herman Lund. Mrs. Anna Lund, Lyons, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Thomas Edward Delorme. Mrs. Emily Roe, 210 State Street, New London, Wis.
Morris T. Holt. C. C. Holt, 137 New York Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.
Rozier Hurst. Alphus Ellis, Upperville, Va.
Harry T. Keene. Mrs. Gertrude A. Keene, 3610 North Harding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Harry Kennedy. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, 2131 Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Norman Koleman. Perry Koleman, Lindsey, Ohio.
Llewellyn F. Walker. George Llewellyn Walker, 611 Gilbert Street, Jackson, Mich.
Bugler Harold W. Lee. F. E. Lee, 35 Trillium Street, Springfield, Mass.

PRIVATES.

James M. Byrd. Mrs. G. W. Byrd, Wiggins, Miss.
Patrick J. Canavan. Patrick J. Canavan, 2012 Bank Street, Baltimore, Md.
William H. Cassell. Mrs. Elizabeth Cassell, 302 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Cochanski. Andrew Cochanski, Lubin, Poland.
William H. Cunningham. C. C. Cunningham, Perkinston, Miss.
John T. Fenn. John T. A. Fenn, R. F. D. No. 53, Mount Carmel, Conn.
John P. Frank. Mrs. Minnie Frank, 1735 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Joseph Lasko. Mrs. Anna Batko, 1634 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
Shelby D. Lee. S. C. Lee, Calhoun City, Miss.
Abe Levine. Mrs. Rachael Levine, 54a Clifford Street, Boston, Mass.
Leon Patterson Lincoln. Mrs. Sarah T. Lincoln, R. F. D., Box 45, Barre, Mass.
Albert Lipinski. Jacob Haberck, 128 Franklin Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
Edgar H. Loyd. Mrs. Minnie L. Loyd, Box 13, Ronceverte, W. Va.
Alfred A. Luther. Mrs. M. Luther, 639 Thirty-third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Barry V. McDonald. B. V. McDonald, 306 Pine Street, Monroe, La.
John Pavlachka. John Pavlachka, R. F. D. No. 8, Box 14, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Alfred Pflughaupt. Mrs. Mary Pflughaupt, 3613 Columbus Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph W. Pompeo. Mrs. Antonio M. Pompeo, Ferentino, Italy.
George A. Rader. Mrs. Anna M. Bonney, Westcliffe, Colo.
Delbert F. Roberts. Mrs. Matilda Roberts, 1736 Coit Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio.
John Rockwell. Harrison Rockwell, Forestville, Wis.
Frank M. Rossi. Mrs. Annie Rossi, 144 Shetland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Murray Smith. Mrs. Mary Smith, 144 East Springfield Street, Boston, Mass.
William L. Smith. Mrs. Flora Smith, Matthews, Ind.
[illegible] Stallings. Floyd Stallings, R. F. D. No. 2, Shubuta, Miss.
Hieronim Suska. Stanley Grabowski, 667 Titu Street, Detroit, Mich.
Martin John Van Horssen. William Hendrik Van Horssen, 430 Slayton Street, Grand Haven, Mich.
James Walsh. Mrs. Julia Walsh, 44 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ray O. Whelan. Mrs. Mary E. Whelan, Greencastle, Ind.
Ed Zeigler. Miss Bertha Zeigler, Jamison, S. C.
William H. Carroll. Lara Carroll, West Lake, La.
Herbert Champion. Dr. Clifton O. Champion, Mooresboro, N. C.
Leland S. Colburn. Mrs. Abbie Colburn, Nemaha, Iowa.
John H. Collins. Thomas A. Collins, 323 Olivett Street, Derby, Conn.
William J. Coughlin. Mrs. Mary K. Coughlin, 5146 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
George Cudworth. Frank H. Cudworth, 48 Greenwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Joseph J. Daly. Peter Campbell, 425 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph A. Davis. Mrs. Catherine Voe, Washington Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas James Dinan. William Allen, R. F. D. No. 1, Ravenna, Mich.
John F. Eckert. Mrs. Mary L. Eckert, 1310 Main Street, Boise, Idaho.
Constantine Eichhorn. John Eichhorn, Odessa, Wash.
John Gerakios. Mike Gerakios, Leesburg, Fla.
Ernest Gerstenkorn. Mrs. Clara Gerstenkorn, R. F. D. No. 3, Portage, Wis.
Arnold J. Hetland. Andrew J. Hetland, Dalton, Minn.
Francis T. Hobson. Mrs. G. M. Mackenzie, 130 East Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Mike Hrenko. George Hrenko, 71 Darcey Street, Newark, N. J.
Walter W. Ireland. Mrs. Elsie Kennedy, Box 62, Parkers Landing, Pa.
Clarence W. Johnson. Albert W. Johnson, 1117 Park Street, West Hartford, Conn.
Henry H. Jones. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Jones, 514 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.
Stephen Krajpczo. Tony Krajpczo, 64 Hemlock Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Horace S. Leachman. Clarence Leachman, 101 Westminster Street, Detroit, Mich.
Henry W. Lien. Olaf Lien, 621 Sprangen Avenue, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Thomas W. Lynn. Mrs. David Lynn, Rayland, Ohio.
William J. Matousek. Mrs. Mary Matousek, 1507 Emma Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Matuszov. Mrs. Paulina Malcovska, 2622 West Twenty-third Place, Chicago, Ill.
Nathan Mindel. Mrs. Ethel Mindel, 58 Beaver Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Edward Hugh Brown. Mrs. Rose Lucy Brown, 245 South Forty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

John W. Adams. William Moharter, 170 Parrish Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Charles S. Almes. Mrs. Martha D. Almes, R. F. D. No. 4, Apollo, Pa.
Robert A. Anderson. Adolph Anderson, 232 Mountain Glen Street, Renovo, Pa.
Lewis Barker. John Barker, Waldeck, W. Va.
Ivey Barnes. Mrs. M. L. Barnes, Forest, La.
John Berry. Henry Berry, Tennanah Lake, N. Y.
Herbert R. Bloxam. Harry B. Miller, 4628 Drew Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar William Brand. Mrs. Alice Brand, R. F. D. No. 2, Helena, Mo.
Edward A. Briggs. David Briggs, Yorkville, Ohio.
Charles Brookhouse, jr. Charles Brookhouse, sr., 168 East One hundred and twenty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Brooks. Mrs. A. M. Martin, Gatesville, Tex.
Doctor P. Carr. H. P. Carr, Haulka, Miss.
Israel N. Charoux. Mrs. Margaret St. Germain, 17 Howe Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Henry Fred Chubb. Henry Fred Chubb, Bailey, Nebr.
Dewey Clark. William J. Clark, Cedar Grove, Ind.
Bernard Cohen. Mrs. Louis Cohen, 864 East One hundred and seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Robert Collins. Happy Bates, Craftonville, Ky.
Eugene Eldridge Cox. George J. Cox, Indian Valley, Va.
Thomas Mikelin Holt. George Edwin Holt, Mebane, N. C.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. John Paul Davis. C. J. Davis, 7147 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

William P. Cahill, jr. William P. Cahill, sr., R. F. D. No. 2 Woodbury, Conn.
Frank B. Wikoff. Samuel G. Wikoff, box 119, Lyons, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Price Akers. Mrs. Stella Akers, R. F. D., Blue Ridge Springs, Va.
Roman Baldyski. Mrs. Anna Baldyski Bodna, Wierton, W. Va.
William Balla. Louis Balla, 300 Heathville Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Andrew V. Bartolotti. Miss Tresa Facenda, Sover Tirol, Austria.
Ivy W. Beverly. Richard J. Beverly, Conway, S. C.
George W. Garritt. Mrs. G. W. Beers, Liberty, N. Y.
Harry O. Maltman. Marry Maltman, Clarksville, Mo.
Mark Meyers. Joseph L. Meyers, Esterwood, La.
John J. Moran. Mrs. Bridget Moran, 45 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Luke Reagan. Mrs. Emma Reagan, 15 Union Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Edward B. Smallridge. Mrs. Margaret Smallridge, Richwood, W. Va.
Clarence Teaford. N. S. Teaford, R. F. D. 1, New Paris, Ohio.
John T. Tully. Mrs. Lena Tully, Algoma, Miss.
William Warren. R. S. Warren, 318 North Main Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
George Deming. Frank M. Deming, 414 Miller Street, Knoxville, Pa.
James A. Epps. Mrs. B. W. Epps, 3 Green Street, Union, S. C.
Claude Everett. Lafayette Everett, Bomarton, Tex.
Kent Price Gilmer. M. G. Gilmer, R. F. D. 1, Douglas, Kans.
Paola Giordano. Mrs. Carmella Giordano, 211 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walter W. Lewis. Arthur O. Lewis, Box 233, Oxford, Nebr.
Simo Mirich. Eli Bucelch, 1625 Poland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

(Continued on page 16.)

PRICES FOR BITUMINOUS COAL AT CERTAIN COLORADO MINES

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1918.*

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for further revision of prices as to bituminous coal produced at the following mines in the Trinidad district in the State of Colorado, viz, the Gray Creek mine of the Victor American Fuel Co. and the Empire mine of the Empire Mining Co., the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such application, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs, That bituminous coal produced at the Gray Creek mine of the Victor American Fuel Co. and at the Empire mine of the Empire Mining Co., both in the Trinidad district in the State of Colorado, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton, viz:

Run of mine	$3.00
Prepared sizes	3.15
Slack or screenings	1.55

To the foregoing prices may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

The price for prepared sizes is subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 40 cents for the month of April, 30 cents for the month of May, 20 cents for the month of June, 10 cents for the month of July.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 20, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, JR.,
Asst. United States Fuel Administrator.

INDIAN AGENCY SUPPLIES

Proposals will be received at the office of the Santa Fe Indian School, N. Mex., until 2 o'clock p. m., September 14, 1918, for one 12-seat, enameled, automatic dump range closet, with stalls, 24-inch seats, complete.

Proposals will be received at the Fort Totten Indian School, N. Dak., until 5 o'clock p. m., September 16, 1918, for 145 cotton felt mattresses and 50 white-enameled iron bedsteads.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., September 7, 1918, at the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., for 60,000 pounds of white corn meal and 60,000 pounds of yellow corn meal.

Proposals will be received at the United States Indian Office, Towaoc, Colo., until 2 o'clock p. m., September 14, 1918, for furnishing the Ute Mountain Indian School with the following material: 5 dining tables, oak, square; bidder to submit description of table he proposes to furnish with bid; 8 bureaus, oak, with glass; 6 washstands; 36 dining-room chairs, oak; 6 1-gallon pitchers and washbowls, white enamel; 5 large-size family ranges, malleable steel, six-hole, for soft coal and wood, to have water reservoir and warming closets.

Proposals will be received at the United States Indian Office, Park Hill, Okla., until 2 o'clock p. m., September 6, 1918, for furnishing 1 portable 15 horsepower firebox boiler for the Cherokee Orphan Training School.

PRICES FOR BITUMINOUS COAL IN CERTAIN TEXAS COUNTIES

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1918.*

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrators for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the counties of Erath, Palo Pinto, and Young, in the State of Texas, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917.

Hereby orders and directs, That bituminous coal mined in the counties of Erath, Palo Pinto, and Young, in the State of Texas, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton: For run of mine, $3.40; for prepared sizes, $4.55; for slack or screenings, $2.25. To the foregoing prices may be added the 45 cent allowance for wage increase, if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917. Said prices are subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 75 cents for the month of April, 60 cents for the month of May, 45 cents for the month of June, 30 cents for the month of July, 15 cents for the month of August.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 16, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, JR.,
Assistant United States Fuel Administrator.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 15.)

Worley R. Morgan. Robert Morgan, R. F. D. 3, Greenville, Tenn.

Thomas H. Shields. Mrs. Marie T. Shields, 1328½ Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Harry A. Steeple. Mrs. Bessie Steeple, 826 Fifth Street, South Camden, N. J.

George Stok. Joseph Stok, 27 North Fourth Street, De Kalb, Ill.

Leighton F. Smith. John M. Smith, R. F. D. 8, Lebanon, Pa.

Joe R. Thompson. Joe G. Thompson, 1409 Harper Street, Augusta, Ga.

James Umbrino, jr. James Umbrino, 46 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles F. Urbanack. Mrs. Victoria Urbanack, 165 River Avenue, Natrona, Pa.

Lind Valliers. Mattie Whitestone, R. F. D. 3, Bryant, Ind.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	1
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	2
Total	7

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Ellis M. Miles. Lulu Cosgrove, 701 Fifth Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

SOFT COAL PRICES REVISED AT THE MINES IN MICHIGAN

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 13, 1918.*

Applications having been made to the United States Fuel Administrator for a revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the State of Michigan, the United States Fuel Administrator, after due consideration of such applications, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs, That bituminous coal mined in Michigan may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton: For run of mine, $3.05; for prepared sizes, $3.50; for slack or screenings, $2.45; provided, however, that the prices aforesaid shall not be applicable to coal mined by the producers, and at the mines hereinafter specified, which last-mentioned coal may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mines not to exceed the prices set opposite the names of the several producers and mines in the following schedule.

Name of producer or mine.	Run of mine.	Prepared sizes.	Slack or screenings.
What Cheer Mining Co.	$3.30	$3.85	$2.50
Banner Coal Co.	3.30	3.85	2.50
Bliss Coal Co.	3.30	3.85	2.50
Robert Gage Coal Co.	3.30	3.85	2.50
Beaver Coal Co.	3.30	3.85	2.50
Consolidated & Wolverine Coal Co.	3.30	3.85	2.50
Handy Bros.	3.60	4.15	2.80
Caledonia Mine (operated by Robert Gage Coal Co.)	4.45	4.95	3.80
Flint Mine (operated by What Cheer Mining Co.)	3.05	5.45	3.80

To the foregoing prices there may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 16, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.
By CYRUS GARNSEY, Jr.,
Assist. United States Fuel Administrator.

Corpl. James D. Johnson. Beulah Johnson, 948 West Main Street, Blytheville, Ark.

Pvt. Edwin M. Gorman. William O. Gorman, Oakwood, Tex.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Joe McF. Humler. Bert Humler, 1818 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Sergt. Morton Green. Hattie Fournier, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Robert F. Gill. Lottie Gill, Westel, Tenn.

William L. McNeal. Samuel E. McNeal, 308 Washington Avenue, Urbana, Ohio.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

LIBRARY OF THE STATE LIBRARY TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918. No. 405

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TAKES OVER GERMAN OWNED TRANSATLANTIC SHIP LINES

VESSELS WORTH OVER $7,000,000

Action Taken After American Manager of Concern Admitted that All Money was Supplied by Germans. Directors Named.

The Alien Property Custodian's office issues the following:

A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, announces that he has taken over the American Transatlantic Co. and the Foreign Transport & Mercantile Corporation on the ground that their stock is owned by the shipping interests of Germany. In compliance with Mr. Palmer's demand, the shares in the American Transatlantic Co. and in the Foreign Transport & Mercantile Corporation have been delivered to him.

Admits Deceiving Officials.

Mr. Palmer took over these concerns after Richard G. Wagner, the moving spirit of the company in this country, had confessed to Francis P. Garvan, director of the bureau of investigation of the Alien Property Custodian's office, that for three years he had deceived various Government departments, the British and French prize courts, and Senators and Congressmen as to the real ownership of the company.

Under a grilling cross-examination by Mr. Garvan, Wagner confessed that the money with which these companies were organized and with which their ships were purchased had been supplied by persons with German affiliations, and that practically no money belonging to an American citizen had ever been invested in the companies.

Valued at Over $7,000,000.

The value of the ships of these two companies can best be judged from the fact that the Hudson Bay Co. had offered to pay $7,500,000 for them. Wagner demanded $8,000,000. The London board of trade, however, objected to the Hudson Bay Co. paying more than $7,500,000. Mr. Wagner refused this offer, although it meant a profit of approximately $5,000,000, the original investment in the ships having been about $2,600,000.

Again in February, 1917, the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique, a well-known steamship line, had a 30 days' option to purchase the ships for $9,300,000.

Born in Milwaukee.

Richard G. Wagner, president of the companies, was born in Milwaukee 56

(Continued on page 14.)

U. S. CARGO SHIP LAKE OWENS SUNK BY GUNFIRE; 5 MISSING

Twelve of Crew and One Man of Armed Guard Wounded—Survivors Landed.

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *Lake Owens* was sunk by gunfire in foreign waters on the morning of September 3. All the members of the naval armed guard were saved; only one, Chief Boatswain's Mate H. W. Lincoln, being reported in hospital, and his injuries are not regarded as serious. Five of the ship's crew are reported missing. All the other members of the crew have been landed, six seriously wounded and six slightly injured. The names of these were not given in the dispatch.

The *Lake Owens* was an Army cargo ship of 2,308 gross tons.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' WAGES NOT SUBJECT TO GARNISHEE

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *September 5, 1918.*

GENERAL ORDER No. 43.

Whereas proceedings in garnishment, attachment, or like process by which it is sought to subject or attach money or property under Federal control or derived from the operation of carriers under Federal control under the act of Congress of March 21, 1918, are inconsistent with said act, and with the economical and efficient administration of Federal control thereunder; and

Whereas such proceedings are frequently commenced, particularly for the garnishment or attachment of amounts payable, or claimed to be payable, as wages or salaries of employees, which practice is prejudicial to the interests of the Railroad Administration in the operation of the lines and systems of transportation under Federal control, and is not necessary for the protection of the rights or the just interests of employees or others; and

Whereas if any rules or regulations become necessary to require employees to provide for their just debts, the same will be issued hereafter;

It is therefore ordered, that no moneys or other property under Federal control or derived from the operation of carriers while under Federal control shall be subject to garnishment, attachment, or like process in the hands of such carriers, or any of them, or in the hands of any employee or officer of the United States Railroad Administration.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

PLANS TO SPEED UP NEW DRAFT WORK BY LOCAL BOARDS GIVEN BY PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

NEED FOR HASTE IS IMPERATIVE

Gen. Crowder Hopes to Have Work of Classification Completed by January 1—Must Fill October Requisitions From New Draft.

Statement by Gen. Crowder to newspaper men:

The necessity of filling the October requisitions, either in part or in whole, out of the effectives to be obtained under the new registration, makes it necessary to look forward to a substantial speeding up in the work of the local boards at that stage of the operation, and, indeed, from the very beginning of the task. It is imperative that the work of the boards proceed much faster than a year ago. In every possible way steps will be taken to make it possible for this speed to be attained.

The entry of the serial numbers on the registration cards and the mailing of the lists of these names with their attached numbers to the adjutant generals of the States and the Provost Marshal General is one of the first points at which special efforts for speed can be made. The fixing of the serial numbers can hardly take more than two or three days in the largest boards, but making up a list containing each name with its serial number was a process which in June, 1917, occupied nearly the whole of the month after June 5, the day of registration. It will be impossible to look forward to such a long-drawn-out process in this instance.

Must Have the Lists.

The compilation of this list can not be dispensed with, because the possession of this list in duplicate by the adjutant in the State and by the Provost Marshal General affords the only guarantee against the change of a serial number on a card, after the drawing of the numbers at Washington, which might be made by a local board disposed to favor or endanger an individual registrant in respect to the order of his liability. Therefore, it is impossible to proceed with the drawing at Washington until all these lists have been prepared and have been mailed throughout the Union. It is hoped that all local boards will appreciate the absolute urgency of condensing the preparation of this list in the shortest possible time, and it is hoped that this period will reach not more than 10 days at the most in any board.

The next stage in the speeding-up process will consist in sending out the

GEN. CROWDER TELLS OF PLANS TO SPEED DRAFT

questionnaires to registrants as promptly as possible. By the plan which formerly obtained the questionnaires were sent out by 5 per cent a day. This limitation will no longer apply. The local board will be at liberty to send out the questionnaires in such quantities and at such rates as seems feasible to each board, the general principle being to send them out as speedily as the registrants can utilize them.

To a like extent it is imperative that the preparation of questionnaires by registrants be speeded up as much as possible in order that the work of classification may be proceeded with as promptly as possible after the registration takes place. To that end the newspapers would be aiding us considerably if they would urge local boards to get in touch with the legal advisory boards and have the latter afford every facility in the way of advice and assistance to registrants in the preparation of the questionnaires.

This means also that the registrants should do their part in the speeding up and should fill out and return their questionnaires to the local boards without waiting for the time limit of seven days allowed by the law. The press is asked to urge registrants to do their patriotic duty by not taking any more than the minimum time necessary to fill out the questionnaire and return it promptly.

Will Save 25 or 30 Days.

In the process of 1917 the questionnaires were not sent out until after the drawing had taken place at Washington, the order numbers announced, and the boards had entered the order number on each questionnaire. If this procedure were followed in the present instance the questionnaires could not be sent out until 25 or 30 days after registration day. This period of time can not be lost on this occasion. The questionnaires will be sent with only the serial numbers and without the order numbers. This will enable the registrants to devote themselves to the filing of the questionnaires while the process of drawing the order numbers, preparing the master list, notifying the local boards of the order numbers is proceeding, and thus save the period of 25 or 30 days.

When the questionnaires are returned, the boards will proceed to examine and classify first of all the questionnaires of those age groups which the President may designate. This designation has not been yet made, and will be duly announced to the boards and to the public. This prior examination of the questionnaires of the age groups which are to be first liable to call will enable the boards to be ready promptly with a sufficient number of men to fill the October requisitions. As I have stated on several occasions, the supply of men in class 1, under the old age limits, will have been exhausted, or practically so, by the end of this month. To prevent an interruption in the flow of men to the camps, we must begin inducting men of the new class into the service next month; whether they can do so depends entirely upon the energy of the local boards and the cooperation of all parties concerned. In this the press can be of immense service, and I know that I can rely on you to help us put this job over.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

In response to questions, Gen. Crowder said:

"We have been more successful in the publicity connected with the forthcoming registration than we were on the occasion of the first enrollment a year ago. You gentlemen are no doubt familiar with the various agencies we have employed, and you know how completely the whole situation has been visualized before the registrant."

Asked concerning the procedure to be followed, Gen. Crowder explained that the registrars are expected to report back to the local boards on the very day of the registration. He added:

"The next morning we hope the local boards will have compiled all the data for their respective jurisdictions concerning the individual registrants and telegraph their reports to State headquarters. The State headquarters, in turn, should compile the returns and telegraph them here, so that by Saturday we might have the compiled returns for the entire Nation. The next step, of course, is giving the serial numbers. In the memorandum that has just been read to you you have as much of an outline of the plan as the public can be expected to assimilate at one time. If we attempt to go any further, we will be dealing with a second stage, and I want the statement given out to-day to be confined to the subject matter contained in that memorandum."

Date of Drawing.

Question. "Can you state when the day of the drawing can be expected?"

Gen. CROWDER. "When I have been notified that each of the 4,557 local boards have mailed their serial-number lists to the State headquarters, I shall be at liberty to hold the national drawing. If the drawing is held before the assigning of serial numbers is out of the hands of the local boards, it will be possible for serial numbers to be juggled in the interest of favored individuals and on the basis of the order in which the numbers are drawn at Washington. How soon after I get the report that all the serial-number lists have been mailed to State headquarters the drawing will be held will depend upon the convenience of certain public officials who heretofore have attended these drawings and who probably will want to attend this more important one. It possibly will be within 5 or 10 days after we get the notice I speak of, and the question as to whether it is held within the 5-day or the 10-day period will, as I say, depend upon the convenience of these officials. It ought not to take longer than 10 days for the board having the largest number of registrants to prepare these serial-number lists and consign them to the mails. This 10-day period would bring it from September 12 to the 22d for the notice to be received that the lists were all made up. Allowing another 10 days interval between that time and the drawing would enable me to hold the drawing by October 2."

October Requistions.

Question. "By that do you mean you expect to start men toward the cantonments by October 15?"

Gen. CROWDER. "Requisitions will come to me from the War Department as to when the department wants men delivered to the cantonments, and I must be prepared for any kind of schedule called for by these requisitions. There will be some men left over from the August 24 registration, which fact will aid me in meeting the initial calls for October."

Question. "Do you know approximately how many men will be called in October?"

Gen. CROWDER. "I have not yet received the requisitions in such form that they can be given out."

Question. "Have you considered the advisability of having the local boards give out the questionnaires to registrants when they register?"

Gen. CROWDER. "I have considered the matter seriously, and have come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable. It was represented to me by a number of local boards that a great deal of time could be gained in that way. It would, however, involve a serious loss in that we would lose the record we would have by having the questionnaires mailed out. Concerning certain questions that might arise we should be without the evidence of legal notice to the registrant, and this record we must have. It would be hard to keep it on the occasion of the registration by simply handing a copy of the questionnaire to the registrant."

Filling of Cards in Advance.

Question. "Have you considered the suggestion that men be permitted to obtain their registration cards in advance of September 12 and fill them in ahead of time?"

Gen. CROWDER. "We believe that it would be very dangerous to do this. The cards might get lost, and they would be almost certain to come back in a damaged condition. There will be plenty of registrars to insure completion of the work on registration day. The cards are ready, and when the registrant presents himself for registration there will not be a long wait ahead of him."

Continuing, Gen. Crowder said:

"As you gentlemen see, we are up against a new campaign, the size of which demands attention. There is involved the registration in a single day of 13,000,000 men, and then classifying this 13,000,000 within 100 days. That is the task we have set for ourselves."

Question. "Do you expect to have them all classified that quickly—in 100 days?"

Gen. CROWDER. "I am hopeful that the selective-service machinery throughout the Nation will give an exhibition of efficiency that will enable us to complete this classification in 100 days. Let me say in that connection that when we inaugurated what we called our '60-day drive' in December, 1917, for the classification of approximately 9,000,000 registrants, 60 per cent of the boards were through in 60 days. It goes without saying that if all of them had used the same expeditious and efficient methods that the 60 per cent used all of the work could have been completed in that time.

"Now, in the present instance I must contemplate the classification of 4,000,000 more men than we had on that occasion, but I can also contemplate the fact that

(Continued on page 5.)

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS PLAN EXPLAINED BY OFFICIAL

Colleges Will Not Lose Their Identity, Says Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Press interview by the Third Assistant Secretary of War, September 5, 1918:

I think that the Students' Army Training Corps plan is now going along in good shape. The technical difficulty about the whole thing was that it got jammed for the reason that we could not anticipate action by Congress; but the college business, as I know from experience, is a seasonal business, like a summer boarding house—you have to make your plans before a certain date in order to start by a certain date. We had to do a certain amount of guessing and we had to do a certain amount of keeping the institutions guessing, but now I think the thing is perfectly clear.

The colleges will go on as separate organizations. The college does not turn over its identity to the War Department. It goes on. It has its board of trustees, it has its funds—everything else. The department makes a contract with the college to train a number of men who are soldiers primarily and students merely because they are ordered to be students.

In order to get going by October 1, those people who will be normally at every college, the boys over 18 who are in physical health who would be there anyway at that time, will be retained; but a boy who is in college on that basis isn't going to have a prescriptive right to stay on there under the old happy-go-lucky college conditions, and if he doesn't come through he will find himself in a training camp like any other drafted man.

Testing Students Out.

I think there is no impropriety in saying that in this way we are simply testing those fellows out, and it is the intention of the committee to draw constantly on the enlisted men in the camps who are showing promise, who show that they would be a better investment; for instance, if you were in a camp and Dougherty was in a college and Dougherty was not thought to be standing high enough in his work and you were showing promise, you might find yourselves exchanged.

Each college has its entrance requirements, which are normally four years of high school, and while, of course, any college can change its requirements, I do not think that they are planning to do so. As you know, machinery similar to that above outlined has been worked out for enabling a boy who has not had a high-school education to go to a technical institution for work which will prepare him to be a technician of some sort.

We will take as many men as the colleges can provide for. We will not, of course, approve of a college that can not bed and board the men as we want them to.

We propose to draw from the camps the very kind of boy you have in mind if he has promise, and preliminary education, and is making good in camp. If we can do better for the Government by sending him to a college, and using the college equipment, we will send him to college. We can take him out at any time. The period from October 1 to December 31 will probably be one of adjustment. The classification machinery is very complete, and we will know from it the men in the camps who have the necessary preliminary education.

This plan, of course, will only be carried out at colleges which have a military officer. Our construction program is going to be pressed to make provision for all the men who have to be trained under the new legislation, and as a matter of fact, it is cheaper to send a boy to college and train him there, than it is to send a boy to a cantonment and give him the course of training there.

As I say, this is a seasonal trade, and we have got to get started, and the plan, as I understand it, is to make a tentative contract now, based on what the colleges think they can do, and what we think we can do, to be superseded by a permanent contract which will be practically uniform. Of course, it can not be exactly so. A college in Vermont will have a coal bill that they will have to consider that a college in Texas will not. We have tried to study the matter out, and our belief is, owing to the fact that a college has its buildings, etc., and is a going concern, that we can make a contract that really costs the Government less than to give the corresponding training in a cantonment.

Not Class Segregation.

As to teachers, in some cases we can enlist the instructors to hold on to them; but what you men are now trying to do is to get a detailed plan in advance of something that we will have to feel our way to.

In discussing it, the most important thing is to make it clear to the people of the country that this is not intended to be in any way a class segregation. It isn't the nice boy who is going to get off easily. The need of the Government is to test its men out for leadership as quickly as possible, and we simply want to use existing institutions of the country for that purpose. It is part of the mobilizing of the entire organization of the country to meet the given need; the boy who is inducted belongs to the Army; it can do anything it pleases with him, but it is a better plan to put a boy who has had a high-school education where we can train him for responsibilities.

Four Things May Happen.

There are four things which may happen to the man who has been or will be picked out to attend the colleges. (1) He may be sent to a central officers' training camp; (2) he may be told to continue his college training, because he is promising enough, but he isn't quite mature enough for an officers' camp; (3) some few of these boys may be held on at the colleges for some special subject where we need specialized training, like chemistry. The total number of these is not going to be serious. It is more likely that fellows with a certain dexterity will be assigned to special schools as draftsmen, or something of that kind, not, of course, because they are engineers and have completed the preliminary mathematical training for engineering, but fellows who can do engineering jobs, or drafting jobs; (4) men who have had their chance and have failed to make good and who go right into a draft camp like any other registered boy of 18.

QUARTERMASTER OFFICERS TO QUALIFY FOR FIELD DUTY

The War Department authorizes the following:

To make available for field service a number of officers of the Quartermaster Corps who are now assigned to the office of the Quartermaster General, an order has been issued by Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General, to all division chiefs, directing that 25 per cent of the officers on duty at these places be qualified for field service, be designated for such service, and assigned as they are needed.

The intent of the order is to get all officers into field service who are qualified and available, and to fill their places with those disqualified for the field. It does not limit the action to officers within the draft limits, but extends to all officers of the Quartermaster Corps who are now assigned to the places designated.

The order has already been put into effect and will be carried out quickly. From time to time other officers are to be assigned to the office of the Quartermaster General, but the order will be kept in operation, and practically all officers except those absolutely indispensable on certain work will be ordered to the field.

BOHEMIANS THANK U. S. FOR RECOGNIZING CZECHO-SLOVAKS

The Secretary of State has received the following telegram:

"CHICAGO, *September 3, 1918.*

"Hon. SECRETARY ROBERT LANSING,
Washington, D. C.

"The epoch-making act of the American Government recognizing Czecho-Slovaks as allies and co-belligerents, worthy of independence and the company of free nations has moved us most profoundly and we wish to pour our hearts to you and to the American Government in gratitude, for by that act our brothers were liberated from centuries-long bondage, from indescribable suffering imposed by the awful Austrian and Magyar tyranny, and have instilled in them new hopes. We who have chosen this land for our country will be inspired by this act to greater achievements. We shall be filled with new strength to fulfil the solemn vows given America. The champions of the oppressed, we shall feel new joy in performing our duties towards her, new valor and new motive power; we see to-day the glorious banner of our great free Republic reaching over the oceans and beaming upon the new flowers of liberty where there was but dark desert of despair. Glory be to our own America, the champion of freedom. Glory be to America, the defender of democracy and humanity. We love her passionately and shall strive to be worthy of her. Our eternal gratitude is hers.

"For the Czecho-Slovak people of America.

"BOHEMIAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE."

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Not Certain Committee Will Fix Cotton Price

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The statement issued by the War Industries Board and printed in the newspapers of Thursday, relative to the appointment of a committee to study the conditions arising from a heavy shortage in the cotton crop, must not be construed as indicating that price fixing will be a certain outcome of their efforts. The committee, whose personnel is now being selected, will investigate the question in all its phases as to the advisability of going into the matter of prices. The committee will report back to the War Industries Board their findings and recommendations, upon which further action will be taken.

CHEWING GUM FOR THE ARMY.

Found Effective in Allaying Thirst of Men on March.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Orders have just been placed by the Quartermaster Corps for 2,300,000 packages of chewing gum for the Army. It has been found that on long marches and where the troops are unable to get sufficient water chewing gum is very effective in relieving thirst.

Recently the commanding officer of a regiment of Field Artillery, when embarking for overseas service, stated that 250 pounds of chewing gum would save hundreds of gallons of water when most needed.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 113—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 4, 1918.

Section B.—The following list awards of the Distinguished Service Cross constitutes part of Section B of the daily American official communique and is sent forward separately to avoid delay in the transmission of other news:

The commander in chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and men for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

Maj. BENJAMIN S. BERRY, Marines. "He led his men in a gallant attack across open ground and into the Bois de Belleau, France, northwest of Chauteau Thierry, on the afternoon of June 6, 1918, inspiring them to deeds of valor by his example. When he reached the edge of the woods he fell, severely wounded. Nevertheless, he arose and made a final dash of 30 yards across through a storm of bullets and reached again the first wave of his command, before yielding to exhaustion from his injury."

Second Lieut. CLARENCE R. CHRISTMAN, Machine-Gun Battalion. "By leading one of his machine guns in advance of the Infantry through a wheat field south of Soissons, France, July 22, 1918, he succeeded in obtaining a position of advantage from which he cleaned out an enemy trench and forced out of action a hostile machine gun which had been holding up the advance of our Infantry."

Second Lieut. FREDERICK HAHN, Field Artillery. "Near Cantigny, France, May 28–30, 1918, he unhesitatingly went into heavy shell fire to supervise the repair of telephone lines and to act as runner when the further maintenance of the wires became an impossibility."

Corporal ANTHONY C. BILLS, Field Artillery. "Near Cantigny, France, May 28–31, 1918, he voluntarily and constantly was exposed to shell fire to repair important telephone lines. During the performance of this work he lost an arm and was otherwise seriously injured."

Corpl. LEON HARLOW, Field Artillery. "Near Cantigny, France, May 28–30, 1918, he voluntarily left his shelter and went out into a smothering bombardment to perform exhausting labor in repairing telephone lines. He repaired five breaks in a 50-yard stretch of wire, and when the same small section was again broken in four places he carried a message through heavy shelling to the Regimental Post of Command."

Pvt. ABE KAUFMANN, Field Artillery. "He refused to leave his gun after he had lost a finger during the enemy counterattack on Cantigny, France, May 28, 1918, but continued to perform his duties until so severely wounded as to be unable to assist in serving his piece."

Second Lieut. FRED A. TILLMAN, A. S. S. C. "He aroused the admiration of all the French first-line infantrymen when making an infantry liason west of Rheims, France, June 26, 1918. He flew over the enemy lines at an altitude of only 150 metres in spite of violent machine gun and antiaircraft fire. Shot down between the lines with his plane riddled with bullets and his pilot severely wounded he picked up his pilot in his arms and carried him through heavy fire more than 200 meters to the French first lines after he was himself wounded in the neck."

Maj. GUY I. ROME, Infantry. Fourteen and a half hours on July 15, 1918, he held his battalion in an advanced and exposed position on the Marne, east of Chateau Thierry, France, although violently and persistently attacked on his front and on both flanks by greatly superior enemy forces."

Capt. JESSE W. WOOLDRIDGE, Infantry. "With rare courage and conspicuous gallantry he led a counterattack against an enemy of five times his own numbers on July 15, 1918, east of Chateau Thierry, France. One hundred and eighty-nine men entered this counterattack and fifty-one emerged untouched. More than 1,000 of the enemy were killed, wounded or taken prisoners."

First Lieut. EDGAR G. TOBIN, Aero Pursuit Squadron. "While leading a patrol of three machines in the region of Vieville, France, July 16, 1918, he attacked an enemy formation of six single seaters. He destroyed two himself and forced down a third out of control.

Second Lieut. GEORGE WINFIELD KUEHLMAN, Engineers. "He was sent on the night of August 5–6, 1918, to make a reconnaissance of all possible means of crossing the River Vesle, near Fismes, France. It had been reported that the Germans had all retreated from the south bank of the river, but he found that such was not the case; they were there in force nevertheless; such was his bravery and determination that he crossed into and through the German lines, made a full reconnaissance, and returned with his report."

Second Lieut. JAMES STANLEY COLTON, Engineers. "From August 4–6, 1918, he successfully carried out a reconnaissance for the location of possible bridge sites across the River Vesle, near Fismes, France. He was constantly under

(Continued on page 6.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, introduced in the Senate yesterday afternoon, and that body adopted without a roll call, a resolution authorizing the President to establish "dry" zones about coal mines, ship yards, munitions plants, and other establishments where war workers are employed. The resolution is identical with an amendment to the war-time prohibition amendment to the agricultural extension bill that has been adopted, but in presenting it Senator Kellogg expressed the fear the extension bill might be delayed, and explained the necessity for immediate authority for the President to act in the matter. The resolution was hastened over to the House, where Mr. Miller, of Minnesota, endeavored to have it acted upon at once. Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, objected to immediate consideration, and the resolution was referred to the House Military Committee.

The recent "slacker" raids in New York and elsewhere were discussed in the Senate yesterday afternoon. Several Senators, while denouncing "slackers," condemned the raids on the ground that the use of the military forces instead of the civil authorities, and the manner in which the raids were conducted, were without authority of law. Other Senators justified the action on the ground that any method was justifiable to bring slackers to book. Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, introduced a resolution directing the Military Committee to investigate the raids and report. Immediate consideration of the resolution was frustrated by an objection by Senator Kirby, of Arkansas.

Text of the Resolution.

The text of the resolution was as follows:

Whereas, the daily papers have reported the seizure or arrest and temporary incarceration of many thousand citizens, particularly in the State of New York; and, whereas, such reports indicate that in the so-called "round-up" sailors and soldiers in the uniform of the United States participated, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Committee on Military Affairs be directed immediately to investigate and report upon all such alleged occurrences and as to who was or is responsible, if anyone, for the presence of such sailors and soldiers or either, in such so-called "round-up" or arrest, and who, if anyone, issued orders, if any, resulting in the presence of such soldiers and sailors and their participation in the said occurrences, if they were so present and did so participate.

Criticism of Trade Commission.

But little headway was made in consideration of the agricultural extension bill. The day was spent in the discussion of matters foreign to the bill before the Senate. Some time was spent in criticism by a number of Senators upon the Federal Trade Commission and particularly its recent report with regard to the meat-packing industry and the recommendations of the commission that it be taken over by the Government. The debate of yesterday afternoon was precipitated by a reference to the report recently made by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in which the work of the commission was strongly criticized and its methods of procedure attacked. Several Senators came to the defense of the commission and resented criticism made as unjustified.

The Senate yesterday afternoon confirmed 2,500 naval nominations and promotions, chiefly in the lower grades, but including thirteen captains to be temporary rear admirals. Confirmations also included about one-half of the 2,000 post office nominations recently sent in. The remainder will be considered at the next executive session.

HOUSE.

After several days of debate, the water-power bill was finally passed yesterday. The second effort of leaders to so amend the bill as to provide in the recapture clause that the Government when taking over properties shall pay only the "fair value" instead of the "net investment" failed.

Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day called up the war-revenue bill for consideration. It will be kept continuously before the House until it is passed.

The Committee on Military Affairs has ordered a favorable report on a bill introduced by Mr. Treadway, of Massachusetts, which would provide a penalty of two years' imprisonment for any person seeking fees from the relatives of deceased soldiers for collecting back pay and allowances. Mr. Treadway told the committee that lawyers in Washington and other cities have begun a systematic search for relatives of deceased soldiers, with a view to their personal profit for services that are entirely unnecessary in connection with the collection of money due from the Federal Government.

Tells of Plans to Speed Up the Draft

(Continued from page 2.)

the boards have become more efficient through experience, and that I am allowing 40 more days in which to classify the 13,000,000. I realize, of course, that the classification of the men between the ages of 32 and 45, inclusive, will be very much more difficult for the reason that more of these men are integrated with the industrial, agricultural, and occupational life of the country than those of the younger ages, and that about them more facts will have to be ascertained; there will be more claims for deferred classification; more men to be deferred, and properly so, because of their importance in various necessary lines of work. Then, again, there is the marital relation which must be considered."

Question. "On the other hand, will it not be correspondingly easier to classify those between 18 and 20, inclusive?"

Gen. CROWDER. "Very much so. I am not without hope that I may achieve the almost impossible task of having the entire number classified by January 1. I would like to contemplate that."

Question. "In your statement you spoke about the President fixing certain age groups to be called out in an order to be fixed by him. Can you elaborate on that?"

Gen. CROWDER. "I can not. There has been a great deal of discussion about these age groups, and I want the Secretary of War to confirm the original approval he gave me before I give out the age groups."

Question. "When will you make this announcement?"

Gen. CROWDER. "I may be able to make it before the present week closes. I desire merely the opportunity to speak to the Secretary again and see that he entirely approves the plan proposed."

Question. "Is there anything you can say further in the matter of industrial deferments?"

Gen. CROWDER. "I would rather that should come in another statement and not be mixed with this. At this time there is nothing to give out on this subject. I wish to treat these matters in accordance with the different phases involved and present them consecutively. Some of these statements I shall have occasion to give out after registration day, and when I have anything to give out it will be given to all alike."

Industrial Deferment.

Question. "How soon do you expect to be able to give out a statement on the industrial deferment phase?"

Gen. CROWDER. "Not until after the registration has taken place, for the reason that this is a matter which deals with classification, and so I would like to save it until that time. I do not say that I will give it out at that time, but I shall not give it out without notice to all, so that all may have the same knowledge. I want this work covered in a uniform way, and it would be very unfortunate to have any variation in this respect. You must bear in mind that in the inclusion of ages up to 45, inclusive, we are attacking industry, occupations, and agriculture from a new angle, and that there is a real and serious impairment to be looked for were we to take too many. We must give serious consideration to the situations we mean to relieve."

Question. "Do you find, as a rule, that industrial and manufacturing interests are disposed to readjust themselves willingly to the man-power demands of the Government?"

Readjustment Going On.

Gen. CROWDER. "A great deal of readjustment is going on. That has been voluntary and has had its origin in the patriotic attitude of men toward the real point to be gained—the winning of the war. The responses that have been made have been those of ready compliance."

Question. "What is the situation in regard to having 4,000,000 men ready by January 1?"

Gen. CROWDER. "That does not stop with the 1st of January. That projects itself to the 1st of June. If you would know what number of men we shall have by January 1, consider the number of men we have in the service to-day; add to that number the numbers to be called under the program for September, October, November, and December, and you will know precisely how many there will be. On August 1 we had 2,006,442 men inducted into the service."

MEN CITED IN COMMUNIQUE FOR GALLANTRY

(Continued from page 4.)

heavy shell fire and was frequently harassed by fire from hidden machine-gun nests in the town. Nevertheless he passed beyond our farthest lines and secured the desired information. He was wounded before his mission was accomplished, but refused to return to his battalion until he had made his reconnaissance and had been relieved by another detail."

Sergt. WILLIAM A. HARTMAN, Engineers. "He was a member of a patrol sent out from the battalion post of command at midnight August 4, 1918, to reconnoiter the Vesle River front near Fismes, France, for the location of possible sites for pontoon bridges and of material for making such structures. Despite heavy artillery and machine-gun fire that forced the patrol to scatter and separate him from the lieutenant in charge, he continued the work on his own initiative, and, acting entirely without orders, started his detail on the actual construction of rafts for the pontoon bridges. His courage, ability as a leader, and his inflexible determination made the reconnaissance a complete success."

Second Lieut. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, Infantry. "On July 28, 1918, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, when all the other officers of his company had been killed or wounded, he promptly took command, led his men through artillery and machine-gun fire, rushed a machine gun which was blocking his advance, personally killed four members of its crew, gained his objective and held it."

Second Lieut. HUGH F. EDWARDS, Infantry: "Near Vaux on July 1, 1918, he led his platoon against heavy machine-gun fire, silenced several machine guns, established his guns at his objective, repelled a counterattack on his left flank, and personally killed two of the enemy."

Supply Sergt. JAN JANKOWSKI, Infantry. "Near Vaux, July 1, 1918, he entered a dugout, killing two and capturing three of the enemy single-handed."

Pvt. First Class FRANKLIN D. McVICKERS, Infantry. "At Vaux, July 1, 1918, acting as stretcher bearer, although wounded twice, he continued to make trips through an intense barrage to carry back wounded."

Pvt. First Class WALTER A. SHAMINSKI, Infantry. "Vaux, July 1, 1918, having entered a cellar to install his telephone, he was attacked by 11 of the enemy, of whom he killed 2 and took 9 prisoners, single-handed."

Pvt. EDWARD A. BELANGER, Infantry. "At Vaux, July 1, 1918, he bravely attacked eight of the enemy, killing four and capturing four."

Pvt. ALBERT S. HARTWELL, Supply Service Unit. "From March 20–23, 1918, he repeatedly drove his ambulance over a road east of Rheims, France, that was under bombardment of gas and explosive shells. Upon one occasion, while cranking his car, he was knocked several yards by the explosion of a shell, yet he continued his work. Another day his car was hit by a shell and badly damaged and he himself was severely wounded in the head and both legs. In spite of his wounds he carried a wounded man, who was in the ambulance, to a place of safety, made him comfortable, and then crawled to a dressing station for assistance."

Maj. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, Infantry. "He lead his battalion across the river Ourcq and captured important enemy strongholds near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28–31, 1918. He was in advance of the division for four days, all the while under shell and machine-gun fire from the enemy, who were on three sides of him, and he was repeatedly and persistently counter-attacked, being wounded twice. His coolness, courage, and efficient leadership rendered possible the maintenance of this position."

Capt. THOMAS J. REILLY, Infantry.—"Wounded and ordered to the rear, he nevertheless remained with his men in an exposed and dangerous position, which it was necessary to hold, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 27 to August 1, 1918. His presence and example held his company fast against continuous fire."

Capt. RICHARD J. RYAN, Infantry.—"Three times wounded on July 28, 1918, in the attack across the River Ourcq, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, and up the heights beyond, in which he lead his company forward in the face of extremely heavy fire from machine gun and artillery, which he refused to evacuated and remained with his company until it was withdrawn. They reached their objectives and made their stand because of his fine spirit and unflinching determination."

Capt. VAN SANTVORD MERLESMITH, Infantry.—"He was in command of a company at the crossing of the River Ourcq, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28, 1918. Despite the loss of all the other officers in his company, and although wounded himself, he continued to direct his men effectively against the enemy. When his major was killed he succeeded to the command of the battalion and led it forward throughout the day with courage and gallantry."

Chaplain FRANCIS P. DUFFY, Infantry.—"Chaplain Duffy devoted himself tirelessly and unceasingly to the care of the wounded and dying in the village of Villers-sur-Fere, France, from July 28 to 31, 1918. Despite a constant and severe bombardment with shells and aerial bombs, he continued to circulate in and about the two aid stations and the hospital, creating an atmosphere of cheerfulness and confidence by his courageous and inspiring example."

First Lieut. JOHN C. CHRISTOPHER, Infantry.—"He led his platoon against the Prussian Guards on hill No. 212, near Sergy, France, on July 28, 1918. So courageous was he and so skillful in directing the attack that 13 of the enemy's best troops were captured at their guns, and six machine guns were taken and turned on the foe."

Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Infantry. "He led his platoon in an attack which stormed and took the strongly prepared enemy positions on the heights north of the River Ourcq, near Villiers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28, 1918. He maintained this position thus gained under a fire that lasted for seven hours. During this entire time he continually circulated among his men, cheering them, and giving the wounded first aid. In order to reach and administer aid to his wounded captain he passed without cover into an area which was under extremely heavy machine-gun fire, and was himself wounded."

Cook HARRY C. RICKET, Infantry. "He maintained his kitchen at Chateau de la Foret, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28–29, 1918, during a bombardment so intense as to drive all other kitchens out of the village. When his stove had to be taken to the rear, he improvised a fire in the ground and continued his work until ordered to leave. He carried water from a spring which was repeatedly shelled, when others would not approach it. Unaided, of his own volition, he conducted a first-aid station for wounded and exhausted men at his kitchen. Constantly in extreme personal danger from machine-gun fire from low-flying aeroplanes and bombardment by high-explosive shells, Cook Ricket devoted himself entirely to the needs of others and made possible the care of several hundred wounded, exhausted, and hungry men."

Sergt. FRANK GARDELLO, Jr., Infantry. "When two enemy aeroplanes flew parallel to our Infantry lines north of the River Ourcq, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, July 28, 1918, pouring machine-gun bullets into our positions and driving every one to cover, Sergt. Gardello rushed to his machine gun and took aim at the upper of the two machines. Although he was constantly subject to a storm of bullets from the planes and from enemy snipers on the ground, he nevertheless coolly sighted his gun and riddled the upper plane. It collapsed and fell in flames, striking the lower one as it fell and causing it to crash to the earth also."

Sergt. BYRON W. HAMILTON, Infantry. "When leading a rushing attack on machine guns on hill No. 212, near Sergy, France, July 28, 1918, he found himself ahead of his line so wounded as to be unable to stand on his feet. Attacked by 10

MEN CITED FOR GALLANTRY

Germans of the Prussian Guard, he rose to his knees and shot five of them. The others fled."

Sergt. JAMES B. LEPLEY, Infantry. "Near Souain, to the northeast of Chalons-sur-Marne, France, on the night of July 14 and 15, 1918, Sergt. Lepley left his trench and returned to a woods through a smothering fire of gas, high explosive, and shrapnel, to search for two men from his platoon who were missing. He found them lost in the woods, and guided them back to the platoon. On July 28, 1918, near Sergy, France, he led his platoon forward in the face of a heavy machine gun fire, and captured six machine guns and 13 prisoners from the Prussian Guards."

Sergt. EDWARD M. SHANAHAN, Infantry. "In the face of violent artillery and machine-gun fire, near Sergy and Seringes, France, on July 28, 1918, he selected a squad of men and rushed a machine gun that had been harrassing his company with its fire. He reached and captured the gun and killed the crew, thus forcing a passage for part of his company."

Corpl. JOHN J. McLOUGHLIN, Infantry. "Without assistance, he cleared out a farm house near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28, 1918. He killed four of the enemy, took one a prisoner, and held the position by himself until support arrived. Prior to this he had left shelter to give first aid to a comrade who was lying, severely wounded, in the open."

Corpl. GEORGE R. BOUSTED, Infantry. "Corpl. George Bousted distinguished himself northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, on July 28, 1918, when, as the leader of a squad of four men, he raided an enemy machine-gun nest held by 12 Germans. As a result of this daring work, 1 of the enemy was killed, the other 11 captured, and their four machine guns turned upon the retreating foe."

Pvt. THOMAS J. GRAY, Infantry. "He distinguished himself northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, on July 28, 1918, when, with four other men, he raided an enemy machine-gun nest held by 12 Germans. As a result of their daring and presence of mind, 1 of the enemy was killed, the other 11 captured, and their four machine guns turned upon the retreating foe."

Pvt. NICK COSTIANES, Infantry. "He distinguished himself northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, on July 28, 1918, when, with four other men, he raided an enemy machine-gun nest held by 12 Germans. As a result of their daring and presence of mind, 1 of the enemy was killed, the other 11 captured, and their four machine guns turned upon the retreating foe."

Pvt. MARTIN J. HIGGINS, Infantry. "Near Villers-sur-Fere, on July 30, 1918, Pvt. Higgins twice left shelter and went out into exposed places in front of the firing line, under heavy enemy machine-gun fire and carried in wounded comrades."

Pvt. BURR FRICKE, Infantry. "Near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28, 1918, he saw six Germans about to make a prisoner of his corporal, who had been severely wounded in the ankle. He called a comrade and advanced on the Germans, killed two of them, took the other four prisoners, and returned with his corporal safely to our lines."

Pvt. ALT C. WILKEN, Infantry. "He aided materially in the advance against the Prussian Guards near Sergy, France, July 28, 1918. Despite three wounds he carried on with his automatic rifle until his right hand was shattered."

The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously to the following men for the acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

Pvt. PATRICK REYNOLDS, Infantry. "He was killed near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 30, 1918, when he went out alone in the face of enemy machine-gun fire in a heroic effort to capture an enemy machine-gun nest."

Pvt. TONY CRAMP, Machine-Gun Battalion. "During the action north of the River Ourcq, near Villers-sur-Fere, France, on July 28, 1918, he showed extraordinary courage and ability as a leader of men in field of battle. When his section sergeant had been killed and his corporal wounded, he assumed command of his gun section and led them forward against the enemy, directing the fire with effect, until killed."

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

37 Sick and Wounded Landed in U. S. During the Week Ending August 31

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ending August 31 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 37. For the preceding week the number was 423. These men are sent to the various Army Hospitals where facilities for special reconstruction have been provided.

FALL MOHAIR CLIP RELEASED WITHOUT PRICE BEING FIXED

The War Industries Board [illegible] the following:

Failure of representatives of the mohair growers and producers' associations to reach an agreement with the Government on price for this fall's domestic clip of mohair, resulted in an announcement through Lewis Penwell, chief of the wool section of the War Industries Board, that the price will not now be fixed and the Government releases the fall clip.

It was represented to Mr. Penwell that the cost of production was around $1 per pound. The growers and producers said that a price less than 85 cents per pound would be ruinous. Mr. Penwell explained that while the Government needed the fall domestic clip it could get along without it. The Government did not feel justified in paying the growers the price they were asking, and did not want to do the industry an injustice.

Sales Direct to Manufacturers.

The hope was expressed by Mr. Penwell that the mohair growers could take care of themselves by selling direct, or nearly direct, to the manufacturers, and that speculators would not take advantage of the situation to profiteer and thus force the Government to take other action.

Following is the statement issued by Mr. Penwell after adjournment of the conferences:

"On the 8th day of August, 1918, the wool division of the War Industries Board notified all parties interested that the Government would require the fall clip of mohair and would later on call a meeting to fix the price, which meeting was subsequently fixed as September 4, 1918, at Washington, D. C.

"A meeting was held pursuant to this call and the fact was developed by representatives of growers and the representatives of producers present that the cost of producing mohair was in excess of anything the Government could afford to pay, considering the uses to which it could be put.

Present Needs of Government.

"The needs of the Government are not such at present that it feels justified in taking any arbitrary action in fixing the price below the cost of production. The accredited representatives of the National Mohair Growers' Association, the Texas Goat and Sheep Raisers' Association, and the Arizona Goat Raisers' Association have all stated in the meeting that if a price less than 85 cents per pound were fixed it would be less than the cost of production and would work a great hardship upon the industry.

"For the foregoing reason, and because an agreement could not be reached, it has been decided that the price for the fall domestic clip of mohair will not now be fixed.

"Until further notice the fall domestic clip of mohair is hereby released.

"It is hoped advantage will not be taken of the situation and that profiteering on the part of speculators will not force the Government to take further action."

MAKERS OF VACUUM CLEANERS AGREE TO LIMIT SIZES TO TWO

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Representatives of manufacturers of power-driven portable vacuum cleaners have agreed with the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, in the interest of economy and conservation, to reduce their lines to not more than two models or sizes of such vacuum cleaners; to discontinue the manufacture of less essential attachments, and to discontinue the use of metals where such use is not absolutely essential.

Under the heading of "attachments" which are to be discontinued are included extra tools for cleaning other than floors or floor coverings, such as those for cleaning curtains, tapestries, wall coverings, furniture, and other articles, and the extra suction hose which is catalogued generally with such attachments.

The manufacturers are to discontinue at once the addition of new models or sizes of portable machines and the use of any sort of metal for purely ornamental or other unnecessary purposes. These plans will result in an annual saving of at least 100 tons of steel, 5 tons of brass, 125 tons of aluminum, and 1,000,000 feet of rubber hose.

Letter to Manufacturers.

The Conservation Division has sent out the following letter:

To the manufacturers of power-driven portable vacuum cleaners:

In the present emergency it is of primary importance that the country's resources be used to full advantage and that we husband our supplies of materials, equipment, and capital to aid in carrying on the war. This division is endeavoring, in cooperation with numerous industries, to determine upon plans of economy in order that materials and equipment may be saved and the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks reduced.

It is believed that manufacturers of vacuum cleaners can reduce their lines to not more than two models or sizes and that the manufacture of the less essential "attachments" which have been sold heretofore in connection with these machines can be discontinued as a measure of conservation. Every manufacturer should, furthermore, discontinue the use of metal of any sort for any purpose where its use is not absolutely essential. By these means it is believed that materials can be saved and the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks reduced.

The inclosed program has been drawn up with the assistance and advice of representatives of the industry. This program will be made effective unless substantial reasons are immediately presented to show that by some modification the needs of the Government can be met more effectually. We shall be glad to receive any suggestions which you may have to submit whereby greater economies can be brought about.

Will you please acknowledge this letter promptly, assuring this division of your cooperation?

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Schedule for Manufacturers.

1. Each manufacturer to discontinue at once the addition of new models or sizes of portable machines.

2. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of portable machines to not more than two models or sizes.

3. The manufacture of "attachments" to be discontinued. Under this heading are included extra tools for cleaning other than floors or floor coverings, such as those for cleaning curtains, tapestries, wall coverings, furniture, and other articles, and the extra suction hose which is generally catalogued with such attachments.

4. Each manufacturer to discontinue at once the use of metal of any sort for purely ornamental or other unnecessary purposes.

Merchants Agree to Restrict Stocks And Limit Trade in Christmas Gifts; Will Employ no Extra Holiday Help

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The Council of National Defense has heretofore emphasized the necessity of restricting Christmas buying during the coming fall for certain specific reasons which it has stated. These reasons are in brief the necessity for saving labor and material in the manufacture and sale of Christmas gifts and of saving the transportation and delivery facilities necessarily involved in the large volume of Christmas purchases.

Manufacture About Completed.

After conference with representatives of leading industries and retail interests concerned, it is found that the manufacture of goods for the coming holiday season has been substantially completed, that the transportation of the goods to the point of sale is also largely done and that much of the material used for Christmas purchases, especially in the manufacture of toys, is the waste material derived from prior processes of manufacture.

The retail interests represented at the conference have agreed not to increase their working force by reason of the holiday business over the average force employed by them throughout the year and not to increase the normal working hours of their force during the Christmas season.

Useful Articles Only.

They also agreed to use their utmost efforts to confine Christmas giving, except for young children, to useful articles and to spread the period for holiday purchases over the months of October, November, and December. In order to relieve the transportation facilities of the country from a congestion in the latter half of December, which would be so hurtful to the interests of the Nation that it can not be permitted, the retail interests represented at this hearing have agreed to cooperate further in the campaign heretofore and now being carried on under the auspices of the War Industries Board to restrict deliveries and to induce customers to carry their own packages wherever possible.

Announcement In Ads.

The retail interests to which reference has been made have further agreed to make an announcement to the above substantial effect in their advertisements commencing in early September and repeating same weekly thereafter. The above suggestions, if faithfully and loyally put into effect throughout the country, will make possible a continuance of the holiday custom without endangering the national interests thereby.

The Council of National Defense will cooperate in carrying out the suggested measures. It looks to organized business bodies of every nature throughout the country actively to join in the movement as providing means whereby that cooperation between the Government and the people can be had which alone will permit the continuance of holiday business in such form, on such scale, and by such methods as are consistent with the national welfare. This announcement is definitely conditioned upon loyal and thorough cooperation in spirit and in letter on the part of sellers and buyers throughout the country.

List of Merchants Appearing.

The merchants appearing before the council were brought together by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, acting through its general secretary, Elliot Goodwin, and their names are as follows:

N. M. Henderson, the Henderson-Hoyt Co., Oshkosh, Wis., merchant.

A. S. Campbell, Louis Meyer & Son, glove manufacturers, of New York.

Charles Hurd, Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass., buyer of hosiery.

C. G. Nutting, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., buyer of handkerchiefs.

Harry T. Grand, Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill., buyer of toys.

A. C. Gilbert, A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven, Conn., manufacturer of toys.

Victor W. Sincere, the Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, merchant.

E. L. Howe, secretary and treasurer, National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing 600 dry goods and department stores of the country.

James B. Reynolds, Washington, D. C., attorney for the toy manufacturers.

H. C. Ives, Bridgeport, Conn., toys.

Albert T. Scharps, treasurer, Lionell Manufacturing Co., New York, toys.

Fletcher D. Dodge, secretary, Toy Manufacturers' Association of America.

DETAILED TO HEALTH SERVICE.

Special Orders, No. 197:

181. Lieut. Col. Philip P. S. Doane, Medical Corps, is detailed temporarily for duty with the United States Public Health Service and the United States Shipping Board and will report for duty accordingly.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	45
Missing in action	36
Wounded severely	75
Died from accident and other causes	6
Died of disease	4
Wounded, degree undetermined	12
Died of wounds	5
Total	183

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Charles Allen Hammond. Robert Hammond, 2437 Gratiot Avenue, Port Huron, Mich.

Sergt. James T. Gomillion. Lum L. Gomillion, Shreve, Ala.

Corpl. Michael J. O'Connell. Martin O'Connell, 79 Caroline Avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Landrum Allen. Miss Lily Allen, Gaffney, S. C.

Floyd L. Hawkins. Mrs. Susan Hawkins, South Kaukauna, Wis.

Harry C. Leeman. Mrs. Elanora Leeman, R. F. D. No. 1, Arcadia, Ind.

Oscar Merle Patterson. Henry Alexander Patterson, R. F. D. No. 6, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

Svend P. Rasmussen. Chris N. Rasmussen, Hutchinson, Minn.

Clyde W. Scarlett. J. A. Scarlett, 614 Park Avenue, Centerville, Iowa.

Joseph Barber. D. G. Thrash, Pe Ell, Wash.

John Ciack. John Ciack, 61 Penora Street, Depew, N. Y.

John L. Hinkle. Mrs. Melissa Hinkle, 410 Brown Street, Osawatomie, Kans.

Carlo Ludovici. Miss Bianca Ludovici, via 20 Settembre, Rome, Italy.

Otto C. Melang. Mrs. Gust Melang, 513 Wausau Avenue, Wausau, Wis.

John C. Miller. Mrs. B. Miller, 1321 West Thirty-ninth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

James Munro. Hugh Munro, Cambridge, Wis.

Emil Parila. Halmar Parila, 29 Sun Street, Gardner, Mass.

John Frank Smith. Joseph Stephon Smith, International College, Springfield, Mass.

John H. Synder. John W. Snyder, 303 Walnut Street, Irwin, Pa.

George W. Marshall. George W. Marshall, Time, Pa.

Oskar Mitchell. John L. Mitchell, 57 Main Street, Hull, Mass.

Louis J. Morris. Joseph F. Morris, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

James A. Oliver. James A. Oliver, Vernon Street, Bridgewater, Mass.

Axil Julius Peterson. Mrs. Ida Larson, 854 Raymond Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Edward Pomarnky. Mrs. Mary Pomarnky, Midland, Mich.

Stewart Reynolds. Hugh Reynolds, 5216 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John J. Schley. Mrs. Arlene Schley, 205 Darrow Avenue, Solney, N. Y.

Curtis E. Shelton. Mrs. E. F. Shelton, Woodrow, Fla.

Louie E. Siefert. Mrs. Sarah E. Siefert, 37 Locust Street, Warren, Pa.

Everett Francis Smith. Miss Eva Elizabeth Smith, Lagrange, Ky.

Robert L. Sours. Mrs. Mamie Sours, R. F. D. No. 4, Luray, Va.

Ole Swanson. Mrs. Swan Swanson, Box Elder, S. Dak.

Curtis Thackston. Miss Mabel Thackston, Harrisburg, Ill.

Frederick Von Behren. Henry Von Behren, R. F. D. No. 2, Brewster, Minn.

Edmund G. Wagner. Henry E. Wagner, La Crosse, Ind.

James P. Walker. Lee Walker, Ladonia, Tex.

Joseph M. Wallock. Mrs. Maggie Bochinski, 1013 American Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Edward Zachowski. Mrs. Frances Zachowski, 1124 First Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

William E. Zierke. H. E. Santel, South Elgin, Ill.

Joseph F. Andrade. Mrs. Amelia Andrade, 757 Washington Street, Santa Clara, Cal.

Louis E. Berry. Mrs. Maria Berry, 109 Peoria Street, Daly City, Cal.

Andre Burwan. Tony Burwan, Melrose Park, Ill.

Thomas Chimelewjnz. Mrs. Josephine Chimelowjnz, Worms, Poland.

Hugh A. Golden. Miss Mary Golden, 3115 Arthington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Gordon. Abraham Gordon, 409 Wolfe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Lieut. Harold Clinton Wasgatt. H. P. Wasgatt, 180 Hancock Street, Everett, Mass.

Corpl. Guido D'Agostino. Gaetano D'Agostino, 1418 Oakly Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Charles L. Hoomes. A. P. Hoomes, Chapman, Ala.

Elmer M. Ogle. Mrs. Lillie Ogle, 3936 Martin Street, Spokane, Wash.

George O. Smith. H. J. Smith, Seymour, Mo.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Cassey Dennen. George Dennen, Warwick, Ga.

Albert F. Echardt. Mrs. Carrie Fuller, R. F. D. No. 2, Lafayette, N. Y.

Bernard J. Nanthey. Mrs. Lena Nanthey, 2313 Seventh Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Lawrence A. Wair. Mrs. Bessie R. Wair, 1322 West Sixth Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Paul E. Burton. Mrs. Mary M. Burton, 143 West College Street, Oberlin, Ohio.

Earnest P. Esvang. Victor Esvang, Kimballton, Iowa.

Charles Suhocki. Charles Cater, 45 Water Street, Perry, N. Y.

Jesse Vandegrift. Mrs. Mary Vandegrift, 2217 Howarth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maxwell B. Stich. Louis Stich, 135 Goerck Street, New York, N. Y.

Fred M. Weigel. William Weigel, 405 West Main Street, Jefferson City, Mo.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. James Van Dyke Nelson. Mrs. Olie E. Nelson, corner Lake and Berry Avenues, Bellevue, Ky.

LIEUTENANTS.

Otto Carlson. Mrs. Otto Carlson, General Delivery, Albany, Mo.

Jerod William Day. Mrs. Jerod William Day, Ashland, Wis.

Wayne S. Shuttleworth. Mrs. M. Shuttleworth, 801 High Street, Fairmount, W. Va.

Louis Winans Spaulding. Charles Spaulding, 44 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Marney B. Willey. Dr. W. B. Willey, Woodburn, Iowa.

Francis M. Long. Mrs. Francis M. Long, Carrollton, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Fred Lehman. Julius Lehman, R. F. D. No. 6, Tigerton, Wis.

Lawrence I. Linkerheimer. Frank J. Linkerheimer, 1008 Constance Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas P. Shepherd. Robert N. Shepherd, R. F. D. No. 1, Piney Flats, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

Gust Beheke. Gustave Beheke, 214 East Second Street, Roundup, Mont.

John Boucek. Rudolf Kupko, 2700 South Ridgeland Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.

Alton C. Britton. Mrs. M. E. Britton, R. F. D. No. 5, Traverse City, Mich.

Arthur P. Dunn. Charles F. Dunn, First National Bank, Habana, Cuba.

David G. Harp. Harry Jacob Harp, R. F. D. No. 7, Bakerstown, Md.

Omer J. Landry. Mrs. E. Landry, 44 First Street, Webster, Mass.

Robert Lilburn Nichols. Mrs. Alice Louise Nichols, 106 Division Street, Coldwater, Mich.

Thomas M. Finley. George S. Finley, Fort Gaines, Ga.

Paul F. Garlington. Mrs. Lucy Garlington, R. F. D. No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

Albert Guay. Mrs. Rosa Guay, 712 Sixth Avenue, West, Kalispell, Mont.

Mike L. Mahoney. Mrs. Mike Mahoney, 661 West Eighty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Walter Manguem. Mrs. Mattie Manguem, 61 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Raymond J. Scheetz. Ben Scheetz, St. Joseph, Mo.

James L. Schennigman. Henry Schennigman, R. F. D. No. 1, Defiance, Mo.

James H. Sidel. C. W. Sidel, Dudley, Mo.

John F. Tipps. Mrs. Sofronia A. Tipps, Campbell, Tex.

Fred Turner. Mrs. F. Turner, Elkader, Iowa.

John J. Wesołowski. Mrs. Pauline Wesolowski, 223 West Second Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Thomas Woods. Thomas Woods, Export, Pa.

Mechanic Lennie A. Mattingly. Mrs. Annie Mattingly, Fordsville, Ky.

PRIVATES.

William Blank. Charles Blank, R. F. D. No. 4, Portage, Wis.

James Broshears. Mrs. Cora Kelley, 310 East Poplar Street, Booneville, Ind.

George W. Davis. Mrs. Certrude Davis, Box 120, Laramie, Wyo.

James R. Davis. Edward R. Davis, 573 Church Street, Slatington, Pa.

Clarence Dix. Mrs. Anna Dix, R. F. D. No. 2, Cazenovia, Wis.

William Duwe. Alvin Duwe, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Elias Kolofolias. Albert Hulmes, 120 Fisher Street, Lowell, Mass.

Clare D. McFarland. John McFarland, 212 North Van Buren Street, Paw Paw, Mich.

George W. McIntosh. Mrs. M. L. McIntosh, Great Plain Avenue, Needham, Mass.

Michael J. Maloney. Mrs. M. Maloney, 250 Melvin Street, Wakefield, Mass.

Ollie L. Mason. N. I. Mason, Arlington, S. C.

Harold W. Munson. Mrs. M. E. Munson, 1725 North Howard Street, Spokane, Wash.

Edward F. Netzel. Alex Netzel, Crivitz, Wis.

Patrick J. Trainor. Katie Bardiel, Bayville, N. Y.

Burr Treber. Burr Treber, Bambridge, Ross County, Ohio.

Leslie E. Williams. Jacob T. Williams, Box 577, Billings, Mont.

Widless J. Adams. Villey Adams, Gibson, La.

Albert T. Anderson. Henry A. Anderson, 165 Woodland Avenue, Lexington, Ky.

Charles Bidwell. George Bolester, Bridgeport, Mich.

Herman E. Brown. Isaiah Brown, Sykesville, Md.

Daniel J. Callahan. Mrs. Mary Callahan, 8165 Bay Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vincent Cimino. Frank Cimino, 1814 Addison Street, Chicago, Ill.

John Ellis. Joseph Ellis, 486 Scotland Street, Orange, N. J.

Charles W. Fletcher. Mrs. Ada Fletcher, 4618 Nicolett Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Logan Gabbard. Jacob Gabbard, Cowcreek, Ky.

Jay C. Grummit. Mrs. Emma Stowell, R. F. D. No. 5, Ionia, Mich.

Peter Israel. Paul Israel, 34 Chartiers Street, Washington, Pa.

Henry Kopp. Mrs. Carrie Haas, 121 St. Nichols Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas Osborne. J. A. Booker, 1100 Thirty-fifth Street, Newport News, Va.

Tony Noack. Peter Neack, 4332 South Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sophus Olson. Mrs. Louise Senum, 511 K Street, Detroit, Minn.

John W. Paul. James R. Paul, Fairfield, Ill.

Lester G. Ramsey. Mrs. Sarah A. Boone, Sleith, W. Va.

Doy Riddle. Mrs. Addie Mason, R. F. D. No. 2, Petroleum, W. Va.

Jerry J. Riondeau. Ovila Riondeau, 231 River Road, New Bedford, Mass.

Chelan Ross. Mrs. Emma Ross, Akin, Ill.

Paul Rowitzer. Paul Rowitzer, sr., 459 West One hundred and fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Forrest Dewey Samson. Ben Whitman, 201 East Vine Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
William V. Scholz. Leslie Scholz, Winslow, Ariz.
Frank Andrew Trepczynski. Mrs. Minnie Pregandie Trepczynski, 1320 Junction Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Stanley M. Watson. Mrs. Irene Chambers, 71 East Forty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
Clyde Walter Wertz. James Wertz, 322 Spencer Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
William Whinnie. Robert Whinnie, 503 South West Street, Linton, Ind.
Eddoe L. Wynigear. W. L. Wynigear, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
Fred William Zimmerman. Fred Zimmerman, 289 River Street, Manistee, Mich.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. John Atkinson. Mrs. John Atkinson, care of Carlisle Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.
Sergt. Antonio Louis. Mrs. Angelina Louis, 518 Lincoln Avenue, Blue Island, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Joseph M. Cowen. Charles Cowen, 466 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reinhart A. Dahms. Mrs. Paulina Dahms, Morgan, Minn.
Walter B. Gunning. F. J. Gunning, Hotel Burleigh, Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Herman Kerber. Ludwig Kerber, R. F. D. No. 1, Rice Lake, Wis.
Philip Mollicone. Pasquale Mollicone, Isola, Italy.
John Novokuski. Alex Golbar, 304 East Eleventh Street, Michawaka, Ind.
Carter Andrew Roberts. Carter Roberts, Creedmoor, N. C.
Atelio J. Scolatti. Alex Scolatti, 507 Quinnesec Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Alex Tafure. Mrs. Rose Tafure, Casorta Teano Por Fontmalle, Italy.
Pete Wvieder. Walter Wvieder, 139 Warton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Frederick G. Knatz. Mrs. Katherine Knatz, 301 East Twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Elmer J. McCune. Mrs. Rena Holmes, 343 East Carr Avenue, Cripple Creek, Colo.

CORPORALS.

Clarence C. Day. Mrs. Blanche Wilson, Weleetka, Okla.
James D. Enright. Mrs. Austin Groff, 330 Central Street, Manchester, England.
Joseph Fisher. Andrew Fisher, 13 Metz Avenue, Winfield, N. Y.
Glen H. Fritz. Mrs. Ellen Fritz, Williamsport, Md.
Onley Howard Jerome. Mrs. Fred G. Newton, Wayland, Mich.
Rodney R. Johnson. John S. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Golconda, Ill.
Leonard Laisy. Mrs. Katherine Calvin, 904 Osborn Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mechanic John Johnson. Brenton Mohre, 485 Euclid Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

John E. Bailey. Samuel Bailey, Keokee, Va.
George Baranack. George Baranack, Ramey, Pa.
Bernard L. Booth. Mrs. Edith Booth, General Delivery, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
[illegible] Verabone. Peter Verabone, sr., 318 East Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
Eugene F. Clark. Mrs. Ida Clark, 511 East Costilla Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Frank A. Coelho. Mrs. Mary Coelho, Mission San Jose, Cal.
Joseph F. Coley. Mrs. Nettie Phillips, Glenalbyn, Penn.
William M. Conners. Mrs. Anna Bradley, United States Hotel, Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
John A. Crawford. Mrs. Minnie Crawford, Montrose, N. Y.
Joseph Bacionas. Mrs. Ellen Bacionas, 201 North Second Street, Harrison, N. J.
Clifford F. Eastman. Allen Eastman, R. F. D. No. 2, Bonzinca, Mich.
Frank H. Ellis. John Ellis, Elgin, Tenn.
Joseph G. Eunice. Cole M. Eunice, Waycross, Ga.
Claud P. Graves. William P. Graves, Thornham, N. Mex.
John J. Gilliland. Jefferson A. Gilliland, General Delivery, Webber Falls, Okla.
Royal Jacobus. Mrs. Dolla Benson, 1108 Park Street, Vurevess, Ind.
Fred S. Jainett. Ernest Jainett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Lopomo. Mrs. Vincensa Lopomo, 23 Via S. Protasio, Palasso, St. Gervaseo, Italy.
Hobert L. McAllister. C. H. McAllister, Sumerico, W. Va.
Bernard W. McDonald. Mrs. Melvina McDonald, 2319 Brookside Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edward N. MacDonald. Mrs. Esther MacDonald, Box 26, Bayport, Mich.
Clifford A. Mereness. Mrs. Adeline Mereness, Kaukauna, Wis.
Clarence Lee Newlin. Mrs. Grace Newlin, 128½ North Green Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Marcin Osatzow. Joseph Osatzow, Ottio, Galicia, Austria.
Joseph D. Rankin. John G. Rankin, 2274 Gertner Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
James A. Rutan. Mrs. Nellie Rutan, 76 Bronson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Prisoner (Not Previously Reported Missing.)

Lieut. Alexander M. Roberts. Mrs. H. T. Roberts, 1211 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Gulfport, Miss.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	30
Missing in action	70
Wounded severely	120
Died of wounds	15
Died from accident and other causes	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	142
Died of disease	3
Total	382

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harry E. Hackett. Mrs. Eugenie B. Hackett, 1415 East Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
James C. Harris. James R. Harris, 5933 Wells Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CORPORALS.

Joseph H. Boyle. Mrs. Mary Boyle, 85 Saratoga Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Lester F. Butler. Mrs. Mary Butler, Shoniere, Wis.
William Simon Petri. August Petri, R. F. D. No. 1, Rozellville, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Guiseppe Aberalle. Mrs. Angelo Furri, Province Messina Castro, Criale, Italy.
Millard D. Carter. Berdine D. Carter, Blackwater, Va.
Henry W. Flessner. Henry O. Flessner, Larchwood, Iowa.
Nells Frostholm. Mrs. Lena Frostholm, 10 Tower Street, Worcester, Mass.
Fred Guido. Mrs. Fred Guido, 1452 Kominsky Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William J. Haske. Mrs. Myrtle Haske, R. F. D. No. 4, Aurora, Ind.
John Kalbes. Adam Kalbes, R. F. D. No. 2, Pound, Wis.
Lester King. Chris C. King, Redwood Falls, Minn.
Alberto Martino. Frank Reno, 284 Bergen Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Attillie Morotto. Emanuel Morotto, 7 Spring Street, New York, N. Y.
Edward John Park. Mrs. Stewart Park, 108 South Bakerville Street, Marshfield, Wis.
Clinton W. Parker. Solomon F. Parker, Avenue G, 2108 South, Birmingham, Ala.
Jay Reber. Dan B. Reber, Peabody, Kans.
Archie G. Redden. G. F. Redden, 2110 East First Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
Henry J. Regan. John Regan, 52 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass.
William Sandermier. Mrs. Louisa Beinker, 4301 Bailey Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carl H. Schwanz. Mrs. Mary Schwanz, 718 West Franklin Street, Portage, Wis.
George K. Senstad. Mrs. C. Senstad, Lakeville Minn.
Manuel Soto. Teofilo Soto, Duranes, N. Mex.
Harry Starbuck. Frank Starbuck, Grawn, Mich.
Robert W. Stonestreet. Robert W. Stonestreet, Sallis, Miss.
Walter J. Thome. F. W. Thome, Elgin, N. Dak.
Albert H. Tyler. Le Roy Tyler, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Joseph Valenzuela. Phillip Valenzuela, Box 162, Watts, Cal.
Henry Dean Wallis. Leroy Wallis, Greenwood, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

CORPORALS.

Lyman J. Allison. William H. Allison, 808 East Marquette Road, Chicago, Ill.
Morrison Hayes. Clark R. Hayes, Wellsville, N. Y.
Peter J. Serra. Matthew Serra, 1503 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Rollin J. Avery. Mrs. Emma Avery, 305 Tappan Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Pasquale Carravetta. Joseph Carravetta, 636 Garibaldi Place, Chicago, Ill.
Chester William Carter. Mrs. M. J. Carter, 1528 Brinckerhoff Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Edolph Eskart. Miss Mary Eskart, 17 Webster Street, New Britain, Conn.
John Fisher. Walfgang Fisher, 127 Carroll Street, Carroll, Iowa.
Charles E. Fletcher. John Fletcher, box 8, Prosper, N. Dak.
Roy D. Garringer. Joe Garringer, R. F. D. No. 2, Fairfax, S. Dak.
Lenigi Gogna. Giacomo Gogna, San Anselmo, Cal.
Walter Heltmark. John Heltmark, West Side, Connellsville, Pa.
Jesse R. Hinkle. Mrs. Elizabeth Hinkle, box 391, Barron, Wis.
Howard W. Jauch. Fred C. Jauch, 1129 South Euclid Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
George Larochelle. Mrs. Mary Larochelle, 24 Milton Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES:

Roby Ferguson. Mrs. Marie T. Ferguson, R. F. D. No. 1, Maravian Falls, N. C.
Abner Rude. Mrs. Mathilda Rude, 320 Third Avenue, South, South St. Paul, Minn.
Joseph Sparaco. Mrs. Louisa Sparaco, 213 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Mech. Verdo W. Caruthers. Mrs. Flora Z. Byron, Atascosa, Tex.
Pvt. Marion McCoy. Mrs. Hannah Harris, Alliance, Nebr.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. R. M. Wilson. Julia Goodwyn Wilson, 203 West Twenty-sixth Street, Savannah, Ga.

LIEUTENANTS:

Wesley Louis Boyden. Mrs. Ora Viola Boyden, Oconto, Wis.
William W. Dodge. William W. Dodge, 134 B Street, NE., Washington, D. C.
Charles A. Dutt. C. J. Dutt, Alma, Mich.
Harry E. Haymes. F. P. Haymes, 204 Vine Street, Vernon, Ohio.
Grover C. Heldenfels. Mrs. Robert Linke, Beeville, Tex.
Hugh R. Hildebrant. Mrs. Ethel Hildebrant, 212 Columbus Street, Wilmington, Ohio.
William H. McCutcheon. William H. McCutcheon, 135 Walnut Avenue, Wayne, Pa.
Harold Clinton Perry. Mrs. Emma F. Perry, 615 Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Norman Renne. W. C. Renne, 55 West Housantonic Street, Pittsfield, Mass.
Frederick W. Roth. Fred Roth, 60 Letsche Street, NS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
James Wheelin. Mrs. Olena C. Wheelin, 175 South Stone Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.

SERGEANTS:

Edward E. Byers. Almon E. Byers, 1027 South Shillings Avenue, Blackfoot, Idaho.
Joseph Jablonski. Francis Skortz, R. F. D. Sheller, Ill.
Charles A. Kurtz. Adam Kurtz, Columbia, Ill.
Charles W. McKinney. Hess McKinney, West Point, Ind.
Alfred Scheffler. Henry Scheffler, Saginaw, Mich.
Marion Zwirek. Mrs. Stanislaus Morder, 1757 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Ray E. Anderson. Thomas Anderson, Piggott, Ark.
Clarence C. Bohde. John W. Bohde, 1136 Shute Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Charlie R. Brantley. John D. Brantley, Georgetown, S. C.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Ralph V. Burns. Mrs. Huldo M. Burns, Kentland, Ind.
James Chilly. Mrs. Addie Chilly, 158 Washington Street, Trenton, N. J.
Arthur Floyd. Mrs. Ada Ivory, R. F. D. No. 6, Box 6, Laurens, S. C.
Louis I. Gunion. Nels Gunion, Benson, Minn.
John F. Hall. George Hall, 1517 East Carter Street, Ashland, Ky.
John W. Hartley. Miss Amy Hartley, New Albany, Kans.
Charles E. McKeever. Mrs. Maggie McKeever, Longpine, Nebr.
Dawson B. Paul. Mrs. Nellie Paul, 437 South Eleventh Street, Newcastle, Ind.
George McClelland Riley. Mrs. Mary E. Riley, 51 North Second Street, Duquesne, Pa.
William Joseph Seskarski. Mrs. Rosa Seskarski, 1530 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Smith. Frank Smith, Honersville, Mo.
Thomas G. Tancock. Mrs. Emily Tancock, 10 Crown Street, Milloon, Cumberland, England.
Shell B. Williams. Hugh L. Williams, Benaja, N. C.

BUGLERS.

Dan W. Collins. W. R. Collins, Wauchula, Fla.
Leman L. Stafford. Thomas F. Stafford, Lancaster, Tex.
Musician Charles D. Hershey. Edward Hershey, 916 Decker Street, Findlay, Ohio.
Mechanician Harvey H. Brown. Mrs. Emma Kent, 60 Maple Street, Carrolltown, Ga.
Wagoner Joe Opiela. Mrs. Victoria Opiela, Genoa, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

John E. Abercrombie. John A. Abercrombie, 104 Olive Avenue, Lawrence, Mass.
John K. Benton. Perry J. Benton, Evergreen, N. C.
Peter M. Routh. George Lafkas, 114 Cleveland Avenue, Eshpeming, Mich.
Thomas Burchell. Mrs. Mary Burchell, Twenty-eighth Street, Huntington, W. Va.
Ben Lucien Burman. Mrs. Minna Burman, 15 East Eighth Street, Covington, Ky.
Adolph J. Brule. Mrs. Jennie Brule, 80 Fifth Street, Woodside, N. Y.
Robert L. Casaday. William Casaday, 6917 South Stevens Street, Tacoma, Wash.
John F. Cashman. Mrs. Catherine Cashman, 199 Orange Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Bagdasar K. Chooljian. Toros Chooljian, 156 First Street, Boston, Mass.
Andrew B. Conner. W. L. Conner, Selma, La.
Stanley Drzewiecki. Adam Domzalski, 200 Fourth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles L. Duff. John E. Duff, R. F. D. 2, Lenoir City, Tenn.
Homer M. Elsey. James Elsey, R. F. D. 5, Logootee, Ind.
Glen Estes. Mrs. Theodore Estes, 542 South Madison Street, Evansville, Wis.
Bazil C. Felix. Mrs. C. B. Hopkins, Forsyth, Mont.
Daniel Flynn. Mrs. Mary Flynn, 1337 West Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Freeman. Henry Freeman, Choteau, Mont.
Homer Friend. Mrs. Rosia Maur, 1421 Olcot Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.
James C. Cabe. Charles Cabe, Taylor, N. Dak.
Robert H. Gage. Mrs. Margaret Victor, General Delivery, Warren, Ark.
Carlos Garland. Joseph M. Garland, Ewart, N. C.
Arthur Grigsby. Miss Hazel Grigsby, R. F. D. 2, New Salem, Ind.
John W. Lackey. Will Lackey, Odds, Ky.
Rolla McCrea. W. M. McCrea, Cambria, Ill.
William D. Manes. Mrs. Ada Bradford, Baxter Springs, Kans.
Joseph F. Norris. William H. Jones, Jerome, Pa.
Arthur L. Olse. Mrs. Fred Yoap, R. F. D. 2, Peshtigo, Wis.
Raymond A. Philips. R. B. Philips, Greencastle, Ind.
Henry F. Smith. Mrs. Jessie Leonard, 19 School Street, Waltham, Mass.
John Stambek. Valejtine Stambek, 2927 Baring Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.
Frank Vesely. Frank Vesely, 2730 East Grafford Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas J. Wells. J. T. Wells, Jasper, Fla.
John Hoff. Mrs. Mary Hoff, 1849 Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edgar A. Holland. George Holland, 211 East Third Street, Catasauqua, Pa.
Dewey L. Holmes. John S. Holmes, Scott, Ga.
Joseph Homa. Mrs. Frances Brugan, 1344 Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Leon C. Horber. Leon C. Horber, 4540 Shaw Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Henry Howard. Mrs. Nellie Howard, 285 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Juske. Joseph Juske, 310 Kensington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Robert F. McConnell. William J. McConnell, Lake City, Minn.
Thaddeus McCully. Mrs. Hanna McCully, 115 Bennett Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Edward F. McDonald. Mrs. Mary McDonald, 4222 Hick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
James P. McHugh. Miss Helen McHugh, 545 Berger Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Elmer Martin. Charles Taylor, Gosport, Ind.
Leland J. Melrose. John Melrose, Mondovi, Wis.
Crit Parker. Milton E. Goins, Rock Hold, Ky.
Homer Place. Anna Murphy, 27 East Wilkinson Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Richard M. Rice. Mrs. Mary Rice, Virden, Ill.
Charlie Saviano. Joseph Saviano, 838 South Lyttle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Schuetta. Joe Schuetta, 324 Hager Street, Racine, Wis.
Samuel Schwartz. Mrs. Annie Gershanhouse, 19 Suffolk Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph J. Skrobicki. M. Tobolski, 5119 West Thirtieth Street, Cicero, Ill.
Alvin H. Smith. Miss Alvina Smith, Loomis, Wash.
Raymond B. Smith. Harley Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Bloomfield, Ind.
Andrew J. Stitt. Frank Stitt, Atlanta, Ind.
William E. Stramm. Edward A. Stramm, 927 North Thirty-first Street, Camden, N. J.
Roy T. Sutton. Horace Sutton, Clio, Ky.
Everett E. Tindall. Mrs. Anna Tindall, Post Grove and Church Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
Robert C. Trott. A. A. Bontreger, R. F. D. No. 1, Waterloo, Iowa.
Robert Weakley. Henry Weakley, 1784 Jackson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Milton J. Wearstler. Mrs. Mamie Shounbeak, Madison, Ohio.
Sam Wallenstein. Mrs. Louise Wallenstein, 236 East Forty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dewey E. Wright. Omar K. Wright, Ewing, Nebr.
Fred W. Zartman. Mrs. Emma Zartman, 5 Fair Avenue, Hanover, Pa.
Bengamen G. Galentine. Mrs. Annie Galentine, Rochester Mills, Indiana County, Pa.
Burnie D. Harrison. Mrs. Martha Harrison, R. F. D. No. 10, Greeneville, Tenn.
Louis Jenkins. Mrs. Jean Jenkins, 415 Seventh Street, Phillipsburg, Pa.
Alfred Levine. Mrs. Bertha Levine, 72 Revere Street, Boston, Mass.
Lowell S. Leytham. Thomas Leytham, Harlan, Iowa.
Elton Link. Mrs. Eliza King, Ewing, Ill.
Earl W. Lockard. William Lockard, Barnes City, Iowa.
William L. Mattingly. Mrs. Julia Gill, Mound City, Ill.
Charles W. Mitchell. Mathew C. Mitchell, 1103 Sheridan Street, Holdredge, Nebr.
James Morgan. George Pennington, 811 Park Street, Vincennes, Ind.
Joseph Ourada. Mrs. Ourada, 301 Water Street, Marinette, Wis.
Wuareley Papazian. Mihran Papazian, 25 Beach Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Okey Patterson. James Patterson, Dana, W. Va.
Curran M. Potts. Lindsay M. Potts, Cartersville, Ga.
Willie J. Richard. Mrs. A. J. Bergeron, Lockport, La.
Charles W. Richorts. Mrs. Josephine Richorts, 120 Charlton Street, Oil City, Pa.
David C. Wild. David Wild, sr., R. F. D. No. 1, Mindoro, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

CAPTAINS.

Rapert L. Purdon. Mrs. Bertha Louise Purdon, 5001 West End Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Claude W. Shelton. Mrs. Lula G. Shelton, Hubbard, Tex.

LIEUTENANTS.

George B. Hadesty, jr. George B. Hadesty, 1310 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.
George C. McCelvey. P. L. McCelvey, Mount Carmel, S. C.
James B. Koontz. John C. Koontz, 2728 West Somerset Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert John Laidlaw. Mrs. Edna Aileen Laidlaw, corner Janette Avenue and Elliot Street, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
Lawrence E. Schwab. Mrs. Jeanette D. Schwab, Hotel Wellington, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Raymond G. Sherman. Clark A. Sherman, Main Street, Glastonbury, Conn.
John M. Johnstone. Mrs. Alan Johnstone, Newberry, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

Robert E. Alley. Mrs. Donna Alley, Metamora, Ind.
Ora R. Kuhlman. Ora Kuhlman, Churubusco, Ind.
Charles A. MacKenzie. Mrs. Helena MacKenzie, Union Street, Franklin, Mass.
Finley Sherman Pidcock. Samuel Sherman Pidcock, The Plains, Ohio.
Joel Canary Brown. Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Crestmont, N. C.
Otto C. James. Clemments James, 367 East Kenney Street, Newark, N. J.
William Jefferis. Mrs. Martha Jefferis, 5013 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
Burrel J. Porter. Andrew P. Porter, Glenwood, Tex.
James A. Pritchard. Mrs. Bridget Flannelly, 145 McAddo Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Joseph Roshock. Mrs. Martha Innis, Madison Hotel, Denver, Colo.
Fred W. Schliecker. Mrs. Laura Schliecker, Valley Ranch, N. Mex.
Leonard George Stevenson. Miss Hilda Hemsath, 833 West Thirteenth Street, Covington, Ky.

CORPORALS.

William H. Ackerman. Mrs. Lillian Ackerman, R. F. D. No. 2, Stafford Springs, Mass.
Frank E. Ernst. Mrs. Amelia Ernst, 1415 South Fifth Street, Shelbyville, Ill.
Mark Lowe. Mrs. Ima Lowe, New Haven, Ill.
Lester L. Mock. Mrs. Agnes Mock, 432 Melrose Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Delmer F. Borah. Mrs. Mae Borah, 7 Killington Avenue, Rutland, Vt.
Hiram Delos Kinney. Mrs. Nellie Kinney, R. F. D. No. 3, Cooperstown, N. Y.
Joseph Meyer. Mrs. Dora Suskind, 31 West One hundred and tenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Herbert E. Pratt. Mrs. Anna Pratt, 725 Maple Avenue, Adrian, Mich.
George Young. Mrs. Martha Roberts, Lorain, Ohio.
Joseph Martinez. Fillo Rezella, 307 East One hundred and twentieth Street, New York, N. Y.

BUGLER.

William Richards. Richard A. Emmons, 411 West Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

MUSICIAN.

Charles L. Ulmet. Mrs. Ether Ulmet, R. F. D. No. 1, Trenton, Ill.

COOK.

Frank A. Falls. Mrs. F. S. Falls, Sioux Falls, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Anton Anderson. Emanuel Anderson, Box 244, Turlock, Cal.
Harry V. Arbogast. Mrs. Ann Arbogast, 833 South High Street, Harrisburg, Va.
Aericus Butler. Mrs. Nancy Butler, R. F. D. No. 2, Rumpass, Va.
Alfred H. Chapman. Mrs. Dora Chapman, Snowflake, Va.
John Thomas Crosby. Mrs. Mary Ferritier, 285 Chestnut Street, Manchester, N. H.
Arnold D. Dittbrenner. Mrs. Rudolph R. Dittbrenner, 523 West Madison Street, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Frank Glasser. Mrs. M. Hofnagel, stop 32, Schenectady Road, Albany, N. Y.
William A. Hamlet. Mrs. William Hamlet, R. F. D. No. 22, Trafalgar, Ind.
Ray Hammond. D. H. Hammond, 1711 Garfield Avenue SW., Canton, Ohio.
Velsey E. Hancock. Lemuel Hancock, R. F. D. No. 1, Wabash, Ind.
Frederick W. Hansmann. Carl Hansmann, Alma, Wis.
Ben A. Harden. Mrs. Nancy Harden, R. F. D. No. 1, Sulphur Springs, Tex.
John Haug. John Haug, Byaesset, Trond Hjan, Norway.
John S. Haug. Mrs. Anna Haug, 245 Chandler Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Wilbur S. Hawkins. W. S. Hawkins, Newman, Ill.
William Haynes. Mrs. Lillie Col, Plasterco, Va.
Ira C. Helmick. Mrs. Sarah E. Helmick, R. F. D. No. 6, Troy, Ohio.
Andy Hersley. Mrs. Sis Hersley, Greensburg, Ind.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Rolan H. Hiles. Mrs. Annie Hiles, 404 East Forty-eighty Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles R. Hubbard. Mrs. Alice Trainor, Sue, W. Va.
Joseph J. Jazierski. Eddie Jazierski, 210 Dixon City Line, Dixon, Pa.
Mike Letanovski. Mrs. Julia Letanovski, Kangley, Ill.
Oronzo Locrodondo. Mrs. Johanna Locrodondo, Caravigna, Lecce, Italy.
Almus Loless. Mrs. Tinne Loless, Marion, Ill.
Gus Lombardi. Mrs. Alphonsina Trapani, 141 Sullivan Street, New York, N. Y.
Douglas G. McLennon. Mrs. Cora H. McLennon, South Bellingham, Wash.
Joseph L. McNew. Joseph B. McNew, Wilbur, Wash.
Joseph Martin. Mrs. Amanda Martin, 15 Mills Street, Southbridge, Mass.
Willie Henry Meier. Frang Meier, Shiner, Tex.
John M. Montague. W. Brit Forbes, Elm City, N. C.
Judson E. Moore. Mrs. Mary Moore, 316 West Center Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Benny Nelson, Bernt Wilson, Blair, Wis.
Arthur O. Odland. John Odland, R. F. D. No. 1, New London, Minn.
Andrew Palen. Stanley Palen, 7 Smith Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Arden Frank Ranney. Frank Ernest Ranney, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 33, Frankfort, S. Dak.
Sivert Reiso. Nels Shelwick, Scarville, Iowa.
Fred Leslie Ryan. Mrs. Fred L. Ryan, Bridgeport, Ill.
James E. Stemple. Mrs. Mary C. Stemple, General Delivery, Oakland, Md.
Arthur Sweet. Arthur Frank Sweet, South Williamsport, Mass.
Lawrence W. Toombs. Mrs. Martha J. Toombs, Mill Shoals, Ill.
Stavru N. Vaica. George N. Vaica, 378 Serocco Street, Newark, Ohio.
Barney E. Woody. Jacob L. Woody, Stringtown, Okla.
Arne Bakke. Edward Engelbretsen, Follebr, Ostre, Gausdal, Norway.
John O. Farmer. J. H. Farmer, R. F. D. No. 2, Sumner, Tex.
Harry H. Grochal. Mrs. Annie Grochal, 772 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Herman Albert Haering. Mrs. Emil Haering, 421 St. James Street, Crestline, Ohio.
Lewis F. Hellemn. John W. Hellemn, R. F. D. No. 11, Defiance, Ohio.
James W. Holley. Mrs. Charlotte Poura, 154 Palaside Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Ralph J. Huffman. Mrs. Ida Huffman, 18 West Ninth Street, Covington, Ky.
Joseph C. Nahan. Mrs. John J. Nahan, 71 Warner Street, Newport, R. I.
Mathews Szweda. Peter Szweda, 1463 Junction Street, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Tetzlaff. Herman Tetzlaff, 2515 Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Guy Vaughan. Mrs. Alta Vaughan, 1126 East Poplar Street, Taylorsville, Ill.
Orvel L. Whitacre. Mrs. Emmaline Whitacre, Hartford City, Ind.
George A. Wilberschied. Mrs. George A. Wilberschied, 1566 East Forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Christopher Wolfe. Mrs. Henry Wolfe, R. F. D. 2, Cornville, Ill.
Fred Yanske. Mrs. Minnie Yanske, Avoca, Wis.
Victor Zurowski. Steve Zurowski, 723 Eighth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Anderson. Chris Anderson, Toronto, S. Dak.
Melvin J. Anderson. Mrs. Lena Groves, Readstown, Wis.
Jess M. Baker. Mrs. Marie Baker, 1855 Brookside Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Harry Berger. John Berger, 2042 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Wilmer C. Bock. Mrs. Minnie Horstmeyer Bock, 1439 Strophlet Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
John H. Buelte. Mrs. J. H. Buelte, 338 Poplar Street, Bellevue, Ky.
Clarence Burleson. N. T. Burleson, R. F. D. 1, Bakersville, N. C.
William L. Burton. Mrs. Lillian Burton, 1948 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Lucas. Charles Lucas, Bluff City, Va.
John Ross Porter. Mrs. Sadie Dean, Hays, Pa.
August G. Strauss. Christ Strauss, Lakemills, Wis.
Martin B. Thoreson. Mrs. Bertha Thoreson, Dawson, Minn.
Andrew Viken. Andrew Viken, Senfeord, Norway.
Amos L. White. Mrs. Agnes White, 63 Newhall Street, Lynn, Mass.
Lev D. Williams. Mrs. Maggie Williams, Toyadale, Tex.

Lester Billman. Mrs. Mary Billman, Herndon, Pa.
Albert Aders Bjorkman. Mrs. Christiana Bjorkman, 17 Gustav Adolph Street, Helsingborg, Sweden.
Isaac Broom. Vincent Broom, Warren, Ind.
John C. Ferguson. Frank Ferguson, Milbank, S. Dak.
Milo R. Ferry. Miss Annie Ferry, Roscommon, Mich.
Edward Fox. Mrs. Catherine Fox, 10 South Franklin Street, Madison, Wis.
William Frame. Howard Frame, North Eighteenth Street, Richmond, Ind.
Ellis G. Golden. Calvin Fox, R. F. D. 6, Ashland, Kans.
William Herbert Hanks. Matthew Hanks, Russellville, Ark.
Karl F. Holt. Frank W. Holt, 19 Judson Street, Beverly, Mass.
Adolf Iverson. John Iverson, 32 Nygaards, Fredrislard, Norway.
Charles Herman Kalons. John Kalons, Edenborn, Pa.
Louis F. Kobernuss. William Golowow, 1903 Roscoe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John J. Lescsak. Mrs. Mary Lescsak, 87 Dutchess Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Harry Bainbridge. Mrs. Jennie Bainbridge, 517 Mississippi Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Fraisse Barras. Mrs. Lottie Barras, Gibson, La.
Henry H. Barrows. Frank L. Barrows, Middlebury, Vt.
Dan H. Berg. Miss Selma Berg, 1200 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Dwight Blair. William Blair, 421 North Seventh Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Carl Baylon Brady. Mrs. Mary Brady, 1020 Jackson Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Alfred Caviol. John K. Caviol, 161 South Regent Street, Portchester, N. Y.
Thomas H. Cheek. Joseph Cheek, R. F. D. 2, Ewing, Va.
William Walter Copeland. Joe Copeland, Roseland, Kans.
Frank Cullnane. Mrs. Alice Cullnane, 824 Delaware West Street, Evansville, Ind.
Joseph P. Davidson. Mrs. Lizzie M. Davidson, Graham, Va.
Domenik Del Rio. Michael Poli, 11567 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.
Stephen J. Dougherty. William S. Dougherty, R. F. D. No. 2, Nickelsville, Pa.
Paul E. Gatewood. Mrs. Ruth Gatewood, 741 South Noble Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
Price Giles. John Giles, 1144 Churchman Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Vincent V. Graczkowski. Simon Graczkowski, R. F. D. No. 2, Almond, Wis.
Emmette I. Grisso. James Grisso, R. F. D. No. 2, Salem, Va.
William Hahn. Henry Hahn, 2511 John Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Hugh Kunz. Mrs. Kitty Kunz, 2419 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.
Herbert L. Kurz. Mrs. Emma Kurz, 628 Oak Street, Quincy, Ill.
Robert H. Lacey. Mrs. J. D. Lacey, Morrison Road SE., Washington, D. C.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. John B. Little. W. A. Plumer, Abbot, Ark.

CORPORALS.

Thomas H. Burns. Henry Burns, Kellogg Street, Clinton, N. Y.
Henry J. Mongeau. Mrs. Laura M. Mongeau, Olny Street, Cherry Valley, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Guy V. Alldredge. Mrs. Mamie Brown, Big Chico Creek Road, Chico, Cal.
Lester Allen. Mrs. Jennie Allen, 582 Water Street, Watertown, N. Y.
Everett Archer. Mrs. Annie Rendord, Akron, Ohio.
William C. Arnett. William H. Arnett, Padroni, Colo.
William J. Bauer. Mrs. Marguart Bauer, 1408 North Philip Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John C. Broussard. Mrs. J. A. Caruthers, Edgerly, La.
Willie J. Burk. Mrs. Jane Burk, Burr, W. Va.
Wilson B. Burnett. W. L. Burnett, Montrose, Ark.
Alphonse Camus. Mrs. M. Camus, Lower Coast, Algiers, La.
John L. Cearley. Mrs. Mary E. Cearley, Crystal Springs, Ark.
Andrew Herbert Cooper. Miss Minie Casey, 319 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oliver M. Daniel. Mrs. Jennie L. Daniel, Sterling, Colo.
Herman Davis. Samuel Davis, Vincennes, Ind.
George Djakovich. Joe Djakovich, Brownsville, Pa.

Emmet Joseph Donahue. P. W. Donahue, 1318 West Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
James M. Drigger. D. A. Carr, Glenville, Ga.
John P. Dwyer. Mary Haney, 231 Lamont Avenue, Solvay, N. Y.
Rubin Dykes. Otho Dykes, Ben More, Miss.
Roy Easton. William Easton, 34 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
John M. Edwards, jr. John M. Edwards, 401 Milan Street, Shreveport, La.
Frank Etheridge. Mrs. Nancy Etheridge, Leesville, S. C.
Arthur C. Galloway. Mrs. Mira L. Jenkins, Crestmont, N. C.
Alan C. Gibson. Mrs. Addie Gibson, 312 Albert Avenue, East Lansing, Mich.
Fred Goodwin. Mrs. Sara Goodwin, 1247 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oviel Edgar Greenlee. George Greenlee, North 1, Bedford, Ind.
Stanley F. Gumerlock. Mrs. Mary Gumerlock, Alpha, N. J.
Jesse C. Hale. Mrs. Mary Hale, Waldron, Ark.
Andrew Hamrak. Joe Hamrak, 2635 Cooper Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
Harry Hansen. Mrs. Jennie Burson, 4508 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Odies Harlow. Mrs. Bertha Perkins, De Quincy, La.
Fred W. Harman. Mrs. Ida Harman, 1315 Second Street, Altoona, Pa.
James Robert Hastings. John Rickard, Hays Run, Orviston, Pa.
William R. Hays. Mrs. Rosella Hays, Hornbeck, La.
Stephen J. Heggi. Frank Heggi, South Pine Street, South Bend, Ind.
George W. Hill. Mrs. Annie Hill, 1232 Benton Street, Rockford, Ill.
Alfred Holm. Andrew Holm, Shreveport, La.
George William Horner. Milton Horner, Fort Ritner, Ind.
John F. Houser. F. L. Houser, Coy, Ark.
Leslie C. Hughes. S. D. Hughes, Greenwood, Ky.
Enginio Iannetta. Frank Iannetta, 540 Charles Street, Providence, R. I.
Eric J. Johnson. John Allen Johnson, Bakadal 4, Jankoping, Sweden.
William Johnson. George A. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, South Bordman, Mich.
Clarence E. Kennedy. Mrs. May Riley, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Leo Shapiro. Mrs. Lena Shapiro, 410 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
Manson Otto Shelley. Mrs. Sarah Shelley, 1009 Short Fourth Street, Frankfort, Ind.
Curtis Simmons. Mrs. Flora A. Wood, 730 Wright Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Milburn Sloan. Mrs. Elliit Garlock, Everett, Pa.
Phillip Smarsh. John Smarsh, Bodnavker, Austria-Hungary.
Edward T. Smith. Mrs. Sarah Golden, R. F. D. No. 3, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Frank Thomas Smith. Mrs. Peter Smith, 214 Sycamore Street, Washington, Ind.
Ottis Smith. Mrs. S. Goode, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 61, Indianapolis, Ind.
Roy W. Smith. Deloss Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 183, Michigan City, Ind.
Edward Zoucher Sousley. Mrs. Lizzie Sousley, North Liberty, Ind.
Harry P. Stagg. Willie L. Stagg, Garland, La.
Thomas Stewart. J. P. Stewart, Libertyville, Ind.
Emery James Stickels. Mrs. Ellen Hayes, Jasonville, Ind.
Edward Tallire. Mrs. William Tallire, Wabeno, Wis.
Clare C. Taylor. Mrs. Belle Taylor, Milltown, Haffey, Pa.
Henry E. Thomas. Barbara Rhody, Marceline, Mo.
John P. Travis. John H. Travis, Marion, Ky.
Harry Van Tassel. Ella Thwaite, 168 Liberty Street, Paterson, N. J.
Harry I. Wagonseller. George W. Wagonseller, Rosedale, Pa.
James Miles Watts. Mrs. Cordelia Watts, R. F. D. No. 3, Covington, Ind.
Nat P. White. Mrs. Nevera White, Polly, Ky.
Thomas O. Willoughby. Noah W. Willoughby, Gibson, Mo.
Joseph Yakubisin. Joseph Yakubisin, 20 North Cleveland Street, McAdoo, Pa.
Conrad Zoeckler. Daniel Hammauns, 2 West Main Street, Duquoin, Ill.

Business as usual now may mean no business later.

COTTONSEED PRICE AGREEMENT AT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

At a meeting of the State food administrators, held in Washington Wednesday, it was decided to accept the recommendation of the organized cottonseed producers as expressed by the commissioners of agriculture and markets and officials of the farmers' unions and other organizations in the several cotton States to stabilize the price of cotton seed at the average price of last year, the fundamental basis being on a yield of 41 gallons of oil f. o. b. cars.

The Food Administration has also consulted with the representatives of the crushers, refiners, and lard substitute manufacturers as to the formulation of regulations and voluntary agreements, so as to give effect to the producers' recommendations for a stabilized price throughout the year.

Prices of Seed Vary.

The price of seed on the basis recommended by the producers will vary from $64 to $72 in carload lots f. o. b. cars, depending upon the yield in oil, which varies from zone to zone. Using this basic price, the Food Administration has settled with the refiners to purchase oil at 17½ cents f. o. b. mills, and the Food Administration will assist the refiners to hold this price throughout the year.

Differentials have been fixed for crushing seed in consultation with the crushers' association on the basis of last year's costs and regulated profit of last year, plus the increased cost imposed by change in labor, transportation, and supplies.

Increase of $3 Per Ton.

The result is that the price of meal will vary from $50 to $57, in bags, depending upon the protein content or, roughly, $3 per ton higher than last year.

The Food Administration has strongly recommended to the War Industries Board that the price of linters should be increased so as to bear its proper share of the burden and increased cost of manufacture, and any change in this direction will be applied to a reduction in the price of meal.

The proposal of the cottonseed producers to accept the average price of cotton seed for last year, despite the lower yield of cotton and the increased cost of production, is a concession on their part to the cattle-feeding and dairy interests in this country.

The Food Administration would have been glad to have arrived at a result that would have made the price of meal exactly the same as last year to the feeding industry, but it is impossible to maintain the price of oil if it were increased above the present figure, owing to the relatively lower basis for vegetable oils.

All Interests Protected.

The Food Administration feels satisfied that the stabilization of this industry by the voluntary agreements of all elements of the industry will greatly eliminate speculation that would otherwise take place, and that all interests will have been protected in so doing.

The details of the seed prices assessed to local zones and yields will be issued by the State food administrators in each State.

CHANGES IN THE ENEMY TRADING LIST ANNOUNCED BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The following changes in the enemy trading list are made as of date September 6, 1918:

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA.

Abdala Yabo y Hermano, Buenos Aires.
Balet, J. Roger (or Jorge), Buenos Aires.
Barbieri, Alberto, Ayacucho.
Cohen, Mauss, Levy & Co., Buenos Aires.
Dreher, Julio, Buenos Aires.
Duek & Cohen, Calle Azcuenaga 645, Buenos Aires.
Duec, Simon, Buenos Aires.
Gomez, Boglietti & Company, Buenos Aires.
Guilbert (or Guibert), David, & Co., Buenos Aires.
Herber, Gustav, Buenos Aires.
Hugel, Walter, Concordia.
Jacobi & Marx, Buenos Aires.
Jacobi Sigismundo (of Jacobi & Marx), Buenos Aires.
Marx, Mauricio (of Jacobi & Marx), Buenos Aires. To be distinguished from Mauricio Emilio Marx of the Molineros Harineros y Elevadores de Granos.
Mussi, Francisco, Buenos Aires.
Mutz, Santiago, Buenos Aires.
Pernas Hermanos, Santa Cruz.
La Refinadora de Buenos Aires.
Schopflocher & Sichel, Buenos Aires.
Van Hulsteyn, Vocke & Co., Buenos Aires.
Vendrell, Delfin, Buenos Aires.
Zeitune (or Seitune) & Asbani, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Compania Boliviana de Wolfram, La Paz.
Montano, Venancio, Cochabamba.
Monterde, Manuel, Sucre.
Pastor, Juan Manuel, La Paz.
Rabdil, Alejandro, Oruro.
Schuett & Co., La Paz.
Schultz, G., La Paz.
Schultz, Heinrich (La Estrella), La Paz.
Vasquez, Juan, Potosi.
Voss, Juan, San Ignacio, Velasco.

BRAZIL.

Alves, J. B., Rio de Janeiro.
Estabelecimento Industrial Montana (E. Spiller jr.) Rio de Janeiro.
Loeser, Carlos, Aracaju.
Samuel, Mauricio, Manaos.
Schaitza, Oscar, & Company, Porto Alegre.
Stuck, Otto, Sao Paulo.
Tavares, M., & Arruda, Corumba.

CUBA.

Quintana & Company, 24 St. Isidro Street, Habana.

ECUADOR.

Riera, Martin, Guayaquil.
Sierra, Jose, Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA.

"Esmeraldas" Plantacion (Finca "Esmeraldas"), Enrique Hermann, Costa Cuca.
Frank, Victor, & Company, Champerico.

HONDURAS.

Abarca R., Justo, Amapala.

MEXICO.

Astrain, Valerio, & Company, Pachuca.
Berens, Alfredo, Puebla.
Boletin de Guerra, Mexico City.
Boletin de Informacion, Guadalajara.
Botica del Zocalo (Rafael Diaz & Company), Orizaba.
Brun, E., & Company, Colima.
Caamano, Nicolas (La Prensa del Dia), Orizaba.
Candado de Oro, El (Richard Hermanos), Orizaba.
Casam & Primo, Vera Cruz.
Collignon, Eduardo, Guadalajara.
Conti, Diaz, Mexico City (of Gugenheim & Bolaresque).
Degener, Adolfo, Vera Cruz.
Diaz Conti, Mexico City (of Gugenheim & Bolaresque).
Diez (or Diaz), Rafael, & Company (Botica del Zocalo), Orizaba.
Giron, Miguel, Tapachula.
Goebel, Andres, Mexico City.
Hambergo-Bremense of Hamburg, Mexico City.
Ilustracion, La (Restoy, Andres), Tampico.
Iwerson, Emilio, Mexico City.
Keller, Emil, Chihuahua.
Kuhlmann, Gustavo, Colima.
Meenen, Gerard, Mexico City.
Mendez, Augustin, Guadalajara.
Cia Mercantil Occidental, S. A., Guadalajara.
National Prussian of Stettin, Mexico City.
Las Novedades de Francia (Menendez y Hnos), Orizaba.
Peterson y Witte, Guadalajara.
Prensa del Dia, La (Caamano, Nicholas), Orizaba
Restoy, Andres (La Illustracion), Tampico.
Richard Hermanos (El Candado de Oro), Orizaba.
Ritter, Fernando, Mexico City.
Ruelas, Frederico, Manzanilla.
Ruelas, Ricardo Manzanilla.
Schrempel, Juan, Mexico City.
Schweikhardt, Carlos, Guadalajara.
Sieber, Clemente, Saltillo.
Volvre, Emilio, Mexico City.
Zawadski, Conrado, Mexico City.

MOROCCO.

Suarez de Lorenzana, Alberto, Melilla. (March 15, 1918.)

PANAMA.

Leer, Albert, Bocas del Toro.

PARAGUAY.

Boecker, Carl, Asuncion.
Reverchon, Carlos, Villarico.

SALVADOR.

Meyer, Marcello, San Miguel.

SPAIN.

Sociedad Navarra de Industrias, Pampeluna.
Azcarate, Cecileo, Lodosa.
Spontjes, Enrique, Lodosa.

VENEZUELA.

Paz, Carlos, Valencia.
Vargas, Eduardo, Maracaibo.

REMOVALS.

BRAZIL.

Nogueira, Candido & Co., Sao Paulo.

COLOMBIA.

Kine Universal, Barranquilla and Cartagena.

HAITI.

Auxila, Paul E., Port au Prince.

PERU.

Talledo, Pedro, Lima.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 4, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$500,499.10
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	1,112,658.89
Miscellaneous	6,001,144.56
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	343,808.04
Total ordinary receipts	7,958,110.59
Panama Canal receipts	319.00
Public-debt receipts	368,132,493.12
Balance previous day	1,029,989,522.37
Total	1,406,080,445.08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$68,805,998.75
Panama Canal disbursements	15,943.05
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	92,000,000.00
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	45,267,424.93
Balance in general fund today	1,200,022,964.45
Total	1,406,080,445.08

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 202:

542. Maj. Alexander R. Fordyce, jr., Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the director, war plans division, General Staff, for the purpose of receiving instructions in staff duty.

PROPOSED PURCHASES BY THE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of proposed purchases, by the branches indicated, for the Clothing and Equipage Division of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department:

By the light goods branch, Louis Heilbroner, buyer:

Coats, white duck	200,000
Trousers, white duck	200,000

By the light goods branch, George P. Waitzfelder, buyer:

Shirts, flannel, O. D.	500,000

By the light goods branch, J. Wiechers, buyer:

Trousers, denim, blue or brown	500,000
Coats (jumpers), denim, blue or brown	500,000

By the cotton goods branch, Mr. Ingraham, buyer:

MA–54. 36-inch, cheese cloth:	
Red, yards	500
Blue, do	500
White, bolt	375
M–12. 38½-inch, 8.20 gauze, 44 by 40, yards	5,000,000
M–15. 36-inch, 13.00 gauze, 32 by 28, yards	3,000,000
M–15. 36-inch, 15.00 gauze, 28 by 24, yards	2,000,000
M–15. 36-inch, 19.00 gauze, 22 by 18, yards	500,000
M–21. 19.00 gauze, 22 by 18, in gray, yards	22,202,000
M–21. 38½-inch, 8.20 gauze, 44 by 40, in gray, yards	68,738,000
M–21. 15.00 gauze, 28 by 24, in gray, yards	10,795,000
M–21. 13.00 gauze, 32 by 28, in gray, yards	3,300,000
M–2. Pillowcases, 45 by 38, number	2,228,000
M–2. Sheets, 72 by 93, number	4,757,000
M7a. Woolnap gray blanketing, 66 inches wide, number	450,000
0470. Sheetings, 36-inch, 14-ounce, in gray, yards	535,512
0370. Sheetings, 76-inch, 14-ounce, yards	678,389
0449. Target-material, 76-inch, yards	896,640
M–18. Meade cloth, 72 by 84, 42 inches wide, gray, yards	500,000
M–21. Sheetings, 64 by 60, 38½ inches wide, gray, yards	4,100,000
083. Sheetings, 52-inch, 14-ounce, gray, yards	314,496
E–15. Airplane fabric, 39-inch, yards	176
E–20. Airplane fabric, 39-inch, yards	52
G.D. 18. Sheetings, 40-inch, 2.55, 44/48, yards	3,700
GD. 10. Blankets, 7 by 4 feet, 26.2, square yard, number	92,500

By the cotton goods branch—Lieut. Hussey, buyer:

0470. 36-inch No. 4 duck, yards	60,219
0524. 43-inch No. 4 duck, do	2,000
M-14. 36-inch No. 8 duck, O. D. or khaki, yards	80,000
0470. 30½-inch No. 8 duck, yards	13,288
0470. 30½-inch No. 8 duck, do	25,000
5140. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	50,111
5104. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	80,825
5170. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	80,825
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	68,611
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, yards	75,840
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	2,880
0470. 30½-inch No. 9 duck, yards	2,818
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	13
0470. 30½-inch No. 9 duck, yards	55,000
0470. 30½-inch No. 9 duck, do	14,575
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	67,960
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, yards	153,216
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D. yards	153,216
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	36,410
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	354,792
0470. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	86,358
0470. 30½-inch No. 9 duck, yards	332,478
5080. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, do	187,888
5099. 36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	819,462
5103. 36-inch No. 9 duck, O. D., yards	139,094
W-27. 72-inch, 8-ounce duck in gray (S. F.), yards	100
MA–54. 8-ounce duck, canvas, yards	675
M–14. 27-inch or 28-inch, 12.4 duck, khaki, yards	855,000
5120. 54-inch duck, enamel, surface black glaze, yards	8,429
D–29. 36-inch 9½-ounce shelter tent, O. D., yards	100,000
5090. 50-inch rubberized drill, O. D., yards	159,840
5128. 36-inch No. 0 duck, white, yards	1,390
5131. 36-inch No. 0 duck, white, yards	278
5133. 36-inch No. 0 duck, white yards	1,112
0470. 18-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, yards	12,411
0470. 18-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, yards	187,724
0470. 22-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, yards	170,659
5120. 18-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, yards	92,722
5006. 18-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, yards	25,535
5084. 18-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, yards	18,360
5120. 22-inch No. 1 duck, olive-drab, do	84,293
0470. 25-inch No. 2 duck, olive-drab, yards	53,789
3555. 48-inch No. 4 duck, gray, yards	32,355
0470. 72-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	2,393
0470. 35-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	150
0470. 28-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	750
0470. 28-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	700
0470. 23-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	1,093
0470. 30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	782
0470. 30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	300
0470. 72-inch No. 4 duck, olive-drab, yards	153

By the cotton goods branch, Mr. Hunter, buyer:

0291. 50-inch olive-drab rubberized drills, yards	159,840
E–61. Towels, heavy bath, 20 by 42-inches	1,920
0796. Linen, soft, free from sizing, yards	200
0470 Osnaburg, 30-inch, 8-ounce yards	370,000

By the cotton goods branch, Mr. Sparks, buyer:

0691. 45-inch burlap, yards	10,000
EM534. Buckram, do	5,600
MPA–2227. Canvas padding, do	1,190,728

By the cotton goods branch, Mr. Tracey, buyer:

M–19. Mattress ticking, either herring-bone or twill weave, yards	500,000
M–11. Twill, 39-inch, 68 by 76, 4.00, gray, yards	680,000
M–9. Twill, 36-inch, plain bleach, yards	1,726,000
BC–1. Twill, 29½-inch, 104 by 48, 2.50, yards	40,000
BC–1. Twill, 29½-inch, 86 by 40, 2.64, yards	200,000
BC–1. Twill, 29½-inch, 88 by 38, 2.50, yards	91,000
BC–1. Twill, 30-inch, 88 by 38, 2.50, yards	20,000
BC–1. Twill, 37-inch, 3.10, do	62,000
BC–1. Twill, 37½-inch, 2.00, do	102,000
BC–1. Twill, 37-inch, 76 by 42, 2.00, yards	240,000

Protect your soldiers with your savings.

TAKES OVER GERMAN OWNED TRANSATLANTIC SHIP LINES

(Continued from page 1.)

years ago. His father was a German, who changed his name from Wagenknecht. He took up the beet-sugar industry and engaged in that business for 14 years. In 1914 he left Wisconsin and went to New York.

On December 29, 1914, five months after the European war opened, Wagner sailed for Rotterdam, ostensibly for the purpose of providing for a supply of sugar-beet seed. He visited Berlin and then Mulheim, the home of Hugo Stinnes, the wealthy German shipowner and coal operator.

Wagner returned to this country by way of Italy, and on March 20, 1915, he organized in Delaware a corporation known as the American Transatlantic Co., with a capitalization of $200,000. His experience in his native State led him to think that 20 per cent of the authorized capital must be paid in cash in order to enable the company to do business, and so, as he supposed, he needed $40,000.

At this point Count von Bernstoff appeared on the scene, and through his intervention by wireless to Berlin the $40,000, which Wagner thought was necessary to organize the American Transatlantic Co., was sent to New York. Wagner represented to American officials that this $40,000 was his own money. He admitted to Mr. Garvan that it had been supplied from abroad.

Altogether ships then worth approximately $2,500,000 were transferred to the American Transatlantic Co., practically no money being paid by Wagner.

For the purpose of covering these transactions, Wagner increased the stock of the American Transatlantic Co. to $2,500,000 and issued practically all of it to himself. He also organized a subsidiary company for each vessel. Another curious coincidence is that this was the same device used by Hugo Stinnes in handling his vessels in Germany. All of the stock in the subsidiary companies was held by the American Transatlantic Co.

Directors Named.

Mr. Palmer has named the following to represent him as directors in each company:

Charles H. Sabin, president Guaranty Trust Co.; Irving T. Bush, of Bush Terminal; Henry L. Doherty, John Quinn, Fred B. Lynch, Joseph S. Qualey, Henry Thompson.

Ex-Judge James A. Delehanty has been named as counsel and William M. Coleman as associate counsel.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENT.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
DIVISION OF OPERATION,
Washington, September 1, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 17.

Effective this date, Mr. Charles A. Morse is appointed assistant director, division of operation, in charge of engineering and maintenance.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

August 17, 1918.

40760. H. K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., saddle mountings.
40761. Stow Mfg. Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., block and parts.
40762. Claus Automatic Gas Cock Co., Milwaukee, Wis., brass boxes.
40763. Pyrene Fire Extinguisher Co., New York City, fire extinguishers.
40764. Matthews Adding Co., agents R. L. Moore Co., of Marion, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, fluorspar.
40765. Eureka Co., North East, Pa., scouring [illegible].
40766. George W. Diener Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., pumps, tanks.
40767. Hodgson-Corr Manufacturing Co., New York City, lead lines.
40768. Persons-Arters Machine Co., Worcester, Mass., rotary grinding machines.
40769. Morse Bros. Co., Bath, Me., knees.
40772. A. Gross & Co., New York City, candle.
40773. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., naval brass.
40776. Becker Milling Machine Co., Hyde Park Mass., milling machines.
40777. [illegible] Tube Works, Boston, Mass., pipe, brass.
40778. Hammond Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40779. J. R. Handy Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40780. Albion Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40781. Navarro Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40782. Holmes-Eureka Lumber Co., San Francisco Cal., redwood.
40783. Little River Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40784. Pacific Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40785. Union Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., redwood.
40786. Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., redwood.
40788. Rogers, Brown Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y., pig iron.
40789. Wickwire Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., pig iron.
40790. Superior Charcoal Iron Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., pig iron.
40791. Mitchell-Diggins Co., Cadillac, Mich., pig iron.

August 19, 1918.

40792. Wright Manufacturing Co., Lisbon, Ohio, hoists.
40793. Chisholm Moore Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, hoists.
40800. Blau-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., single-line bucket.
40801. Camden Coke Co., Newark, N. J., coke.
40802. General Equipment Co., New York City.
40806. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., pig iron.
40807. Charles Cory & Son, New York City, rudder indicators.
40808. Westinghouse Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
40809. R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C., binders.
40811. Manhattan Electric Supply Co., New York City, dry cells.
40812. Crouse-Hinds Co., New York City, electrical materials.
40813. Bailey Electric Supply Co., New York City, electrical materials.
40814. Hi Po Waterproof Battery Co., South Norwalk, Conn., dry cells.
40815. Bourn Rubber Co., Providence, R. I., electrical insulated wire.
40816. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., motors, electrical.
40817. Essex Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., rubber bushings.
40818. W. S. Electric Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, electrical grinders.
40820. Cummings Machine Co., Minster, Ohio, coaling trucks.
40823. Industrial Lumber Co., Elizabeth, La., yellow pine.
40824. Southern Lumber & Timber Co., Hattiesburg, Miss., yellow pine.
40825. Henderson Land & Lumber Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala., yellow pine.
40826. Kelly Lumber Co., Kelly, Miss., yellow pine.
40827. Lamar Lumber Co., Clyde, Miss., yellow pine.
40828. Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, anvils.
40829. Cleveland Osborn Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., steel-wire brooms.
40830. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, N. Y., cement.

August 20, 1918.

40832. Western Wheel Scraper Co., Aurora, Ill., cars.
40833. Republic Motor Truck Co., Alma, Mich., motor trucks.
40834. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, cement.
40835. Ward Leonard Electric Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., rheostats.
40836. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., radio materials.
40838. Chase Rolling Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., copper pipe.
40839. General Ordnance Co., Derby, Conn., brass.
40840. Frolich Glass Co., Detroit, Mich., wire.
40841. Livingston Radiator and Manufacturing Co., New York City, radiators.
40848. Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., Denver, Colo., steel billets.
40849. Columbia Steel and Shafting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., machinery steel.
40850. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., pipe.
40851. Cadillac Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., reels.
40857. J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., wire, electric.
40858. Estate of Richard Dudgeon, New York City, pumps.
40859. J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., electric wire.
40860. J. R. Donnelly Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., glass.
40861. Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., New York City, bangers.
40862. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel.
40863. Oxweld Acetylene Co., Newark, N. J., tanks, acetylene.
40864. Western Electric Co., New York City, cable ships light.
40865. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., hoists, powder.
40866. International Nickel Co., New York City, monel metal.
40869. Geo. Lawley & Sons, Neponset, Mass., flying boats.

August 21, 1918.

40870. Machine Co. of America, Big Rapids, Mich., radio material.
40871. Wardwell Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, wheels.
40872. General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., logs.
40873. Erdle Perforating Co., Rochester, N. Y., mattins.
40876. England Walton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., leather rugging.
40877. Radio Telegraph & Telephone Co., New York City, radio sets.
40878. Faries Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., safety clips.
40879. Phoenix Woolen Mills, trousers, cloth.
40880. Davis Bournonville Co., Jersey City, N. J., oxyacetylene plant.
40881. Alexander Milburn Co., Baltimore, Md., oxyacetylene plant.
40882. Mr. S. Scott Hogge, Tampico, Va., surveying services.
40883. Chase Metal Works, Waterbury, Conn., copper tubing.
40884. Standard Seamless Tube Co., Cambridge, Pa., stay tubes.
40885. John B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn., beach, birch, and maple.
40886. Babcock Lumber Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., beach, birch, and maple.
40887. Graham Lumber Co., Graham, Va., beach, birch, and maple.
40888. Imperial Brass Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., oil pumps.
40889. Electric Boat Co., Groton, Mass., batteries.
40893. Groton & Knight Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., belting, leather.
40894. Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., belting, leather.
40896. McLaughlin Bros. (Ltd.), Arnprior, Ontario, aeroplane spruce.
40897. Gillis Bros. (Ltd.), Bayside, Ontario, aeroplane spruce.
40898. Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ontario, aeroplane spruce.
40899. W. C. Edwards Co., Rockland, Ontario, aeroplane spruce.
40902. J. & W. Duncan Lumber Co., East Montreal, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
40903. Jas. MacLaren Co. (Ltd.), Buckingham, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
40905. St. Maurice Pulp & Paper Co., Montreal, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
40906. Argentile Lumber Co., Mourin Harbour, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
40907. Kingston Lumber Co., Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, aeroplane spruce.
40908. Murray & Gregory, St. John, N. B., aeroplane spruce.
40909. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., aeroplane engines.
40910. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., taps.
40911. Gisholt Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., lathes.
40912. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., taps.
40913. Terracute Machine Co., Brighton, N. J., power presses.
40915. Swinehart Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, tires and tubes.
40916. Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., cement.
40917. B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, packing.
40918. Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., machines.
40919. Alexandria Aircraft Co., Alexandria, Va., wing beams.
40920. Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill., cement.

August 22, 1918.

40924. W. H. Booth, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., chronometers.
40925. Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., New York City, davit blocks.
40931. Victor P. Browning & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive crane.
40932. Russell, Burdsall & Ward Bolt & Nut Co., New York City, bolts and nuts.
40933. Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., portable garages.
40934. Long Bell Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., yellow pine.
40935. Finkbine Lumber Co., Wiggins, Miss., yellow pine.
40936. Great Southern Lumber Co., Bogalusa, La., yellow pine.
40937. Eastman Gardiner & Co., Laurel, Miss., yellow pine.
40938. Sabine Brick & Lumber Co., Slidell, La., yellow pine.
40939. Lyon Lumber Co., Garyville, La., yellow pine.
40940. J. J. White Lumber Co., Columbia, Miss., yellow pine.
40941. Nausau Southern Lumber Co., Laurel, Miss., yellow pine.
40942. Brown Lumber Co., Hinsman, Miss., yellow pine.
40943. Enochs Bros., Fernwood, Miss., yellow pine.
40944. Gilchrist Fordney, Laurel, Miss., yellow pine.
40945. Woods Huddart & Gum, San Francisco, silica sand.
40946. Glidden Co., Cleveland, Ohio, varnish.
40947. Lake Erie Iron Co., Cleveland, Ohio, bolts and nuts.
40948. Rogers, Brown Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y., foundry iron.
40949. Consolidated Safety Valve Co., New York City, safety valves.
40950. J. E. Higgins Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., iron bark.
40951. American Trading Co., New York City, sugar pine.
40952. Van Arsdale Harnes Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., sugar pine.

August 23, 1918.

41053. Frid. Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa., refrigerating machines.
41054. Hayward Co., New York City, hoisting machinery.
41055. Crown Hoisting Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, electric hoisting cranes.
41056. Curtiss Exhibition Co., Miami, Fla., flying field equipment.

AWARDS BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts of the hardware and metals division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 17, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

The Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., coffee strainers.
U. S. Needle Concern, Chicago, Ill., needles, glover's.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Singer Building, New York, N. Y., sewing machines (2).
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nuts.
Kelly Handle Co., Memphis, Tenn., handles.
Nagle Engine & Boiler Works, Erie, Pa., steam boiler.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., stove polish.
Republic Wares Co., Buffalo, N. Y., teakettles.
Baker Stove Works, Belleville, Ill., hot-blast heaters.
Garrison Brass & Machine Works, New York, N. Y., furnaces.
Republic Stamping & Enameling Co., 50 Union Square, New York, N. Y., sauce pots.
A. H. Leathers Handle Co., Dickson, Tenn., ax helves.
The Edwin H. Fitler Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manila rope.

CONTRACTS.

The Compound Merchandise Co., 143 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y., harness menders.
Budke Mfg. Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., elbows.
C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., saddler's knives.
James Smith & Son, 40 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., sewing palms.
Tucker & Dorsey Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., spatulas.
Chantrell Hardware & Tool Co., Reading, Pa., door bolts.

August 19, 1918.

The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., chisels.
C. J. Tagliabue Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermometers.
John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., rope.
The Edwin H. Fitler Co., Philadelphia, Pa., ratline rope.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., stove polish.
Republic Metal Wares Co., Buffalo, N. Y., teakettles.
Fox Furnace Co., Elyria, Ohio, hot-blast heaters.
Lander, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., shears.
Cole Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., hot-blast heaters.
S. Blickman, 199 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y., boilers.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., ironware.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., clipping machines.
Royal Typewriter Co., 1420 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., typewriter.

August 20, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Lyon Iron Works, Greene, N. Y., mauls.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., rope.
Garrison Brass & Machinery Works, New York, N. Y., torches and gasoline.
Baum & Bender, Jersey City, N. J., torches and gasoline.
Parke, Davis & Co., Washington, D. C., animal dip.
Indiana Rolling Mill Co., coal scoops.
American Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., jute.
Greene Tweed Co., New York, N. Y., belt awls.
L. W. Strock & Co., Bethlehem, Pa., shovel handles.
Budke Manufacturing Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., joints.
Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., rivet screws.

CONTRACTS.

R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn., spoons.
Tucker & Dorsey Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., potato mashers.
United States Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., whip lashes.
H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tacks.
Cassidy Fairbanks Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., dough scrapers.
Fred M. Hoyt & Bro., Troy, N. Y., military hair brushes.

August 21, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., sewing machines.
S. Blickman, New York, N. Y., boilers.
E. W. Blatchford Metal Co., New York, N. Y., intertype composing machine metal.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., machine needles.
Estate Stove Co., Hamilton, Ohio, repair parts for Army ranges.
Frederick O'Sann Co., New York, N. Y., button sewing machine.

CONTRACTS.

Underwood—Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Florence Manufacturing Co., Florence, Mass., military hair brushes.
Ames-Bonner Co., Toledo, Ohio, military hair brushes.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., military hair brushes.
Grand Rapids Brush Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., military hair brushes.
O. Dennin's Sons (Inc.), Troy, N. Y., military hair brushes.

August 22, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., fencing.
U. S. Hoffman Machine Co. (Inc.), Syracuse, N. Y., clothes presses.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., motor.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., crowbars.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., machines (3).
Rochester Stamping Co., Rochester, N. Y., pails.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., box scrapers.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., pincers.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., coffee boilers.
The Schatz Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., casters.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., machines.

CONTRACTS.

American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., ax helves.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., clipper plates.
Simmons Mfg. Co., Kenosha, Wis., steel folding cots.
Monarch Aluminum Ware Co., New York, N. Y., scoops.
Arkell, Safety Bag Co., New York, N. Y., liners.

August 23, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., rice boilers.
Florence Mfg. Co., Florence, Mass., military hair brushes.
W. S. Willson Corporation, New York, N. Y., handles.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., coffee boilers.
William E. Pratt Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., pine, picket, line.
Jacobs Bros. Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., scales.
Fire Gun Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., fire extinguishers.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., plates.
Barnhart & Spindler, Washington, D. C., cases.
Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriter.

CONTRACTS.

Monarch Aluminum Ware Co., New York, N. Y., scoops.
H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tacks.
United Shoe Repairing Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., awl blades.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., skimmers, dippers.

August 26, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Republic Metal Wares Co., Buffalo, N. Y., tea pots.

CONTRACTS.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., clipping machines.
Knuffin & Demarest Co., New York, N. Y., lantern globes.
James Smith & Sons, New York, N. Y., sewing palms.
Henry Disston & Sons (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., saddler's knives.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., crowbars.

MARINE CORPS CONTRACTS

The following contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps:

August 22, 1918.

505. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. J. L. Christian, Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
505. N. K. Fairbank Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.
505. Amos C. Humphrey, Hingham, Mass., subsistence.
505. Blackstone Supply Co., Boston, Mass., subsistence.
505. New London Bakery & Delicatessen Co., New London, Conn., subsistence.
505. New London Fruit & Produce Co., New London, Conn., subsistence.
505. F. A. Denison, Washington, D. C., subsistence.
505. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. Austin, Nichols & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
505. Holland Butterine Co., Jersey City, N. J., subsistence.
505. Greenbaum & Donohue, Wharton, N. J., subsistence.
505. Charles G. Kriee, Baltimore, Md., subsistence.
535. David Isaacs, Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence.
535. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. R. M. Eastwood & Co., Norfolk, Va., subsistence.
505. Ferguson Bakery, Boston, Mass., subsistence.
505. H. H. Ruch, New Orleans, La., subsistence.
505. Frederick W. Schaper, Haverstraw, N. Y., subsistence.
505. Max Klein, Pensacola, Fla., subsistence.
505. Samuel E. Hunter, New York, N. Y., subsistence.
505. J. C. Piper & Son, Portsmouth, N. H., subsistence.
505. James H. Crook, Newburgh, N. Y., subsistence.
505. Joseph Susslin, Algiers, La., subsistence.
505. H. T. Cottam & Co., New Orleans, La., subsistence.
505. D. Pender Grocery Co., Norfolk, Va., subsistence.
505. S. A. Kantziper, Savannah, Ga., subsistence.
505. Tifton Packing Co., Tifton, Ga., subsistence.
505. Arnold Bros. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., subsistence.
505. L. Lehman & Co. of New Jersey, Dover, N. J., subsistence.
505. Castner & Co., Wharton, N. J., subsistence.
505. C. Recio, Key West, Fla., subsistence.

August 23, 1918.

541. Lindsay Metal Novelty Works, Newark, N. J., buckles.
527. Shebar & Klein, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y., service stripes and chevrons.
544. The Estate Stove Co., Hamilton, Ohio, heaters, grates, and legs.

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Full Text of the New Draft Questionnaire Published in This Issue; Complete Information for the Men Who Must Register September 12

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918. No. 406

BREWING OPERATIONS TO STOP DECEMBER 1 AS WAR MEASURE FOOD ADMINISTRATION STATES

PRESIDENT CONSULTED ON ACTION

Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations and War Industries Board Agree on the Necessity for Cessation of Malting Processes.

On July 3 brewers were notified by the Fuel Administration that their coal consumption would be reduced by 50 per cent, pending the period of exhaustion of materials that they had in process, and were given preliminary warning that they might not be able to continue their operations at all after such exhaustion. At that time the Food Administration directed the cessation of further purchases of raw materials for malting.

Brewing to Stop December 1.

After conference between the President and representatives of the Fuel, Food, and Railroad Administrations and the War Industries Board it has been determined that the further necessity of war industries for the whole fuel productive capacity of the country, the considerable drought which has materially affected the supply of feeding-stuff for next year, the strain upon transportation to handle necessary industries, the shortage of labor, caused by enlargement of the Army operations, render it necessary that brewing operations of all kinds should cease upon December 1, until further orders, and that no further unmalted grains be purchased for brewing purposes from this date. The Food Administration has been directed to issue the necessary regulations to this end.

In addition to the above, these administrations wish to warn the manufacturers of all beverages and mineral waters that for the same reasons there will be further great curtailment in fuel for the manufacture of glass containers, of tin plate, for caps, of transportation, and of food products in such beverages.

War-Savings Stamp Sales Pass $800,000,000 Mark

Including cash received in the Treasury Department yesterday from the sale of war-savings securities, the total Treasury receipts from this source amounted to $669,566,135.07, this representing the purchase of war-savings stamps to the total maturity value of approximately $804,766,985.

U. S. TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED BUT IS ABLE TO RETURN TO PORT

The Mount Vernon, Formerly German Ship Cecelie, on Way to America When Struck.

Secretary Daniels announced yesterday that he had received a dispatch stating that the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon* was struck by a torpedo Thursday while on the return voyage about 200 miles from the coast of France, but returned to port under its own steam. There was no mention of any casualties in the dispatch, nor did it state how badly the vessel was damaged, but it is supposed that the damage is not very serious, as the ship made its way back at a speed of 14 knots an hour.

The *Mount Vernon* was formerly the German steamship *Kronprinzessin Cecelie*, which was interned in American waters, and when this country entered the war was taken over by the Government and converted into a troop transport. She has a gross tonnage of 18,372 tons.

The *Mount Vernon* is commanded by Capt. Douglas F. Dismukes. The vessel had landed the troops she carried overseas and was returning when torpedoed.

DRAFT EXECUTIVES ARE ASKED TO REPORT ON HELP REQUIRED

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Draft executives of the various States have been asked by telegraph from this office immediately to survey the situation in their respective States with a view to recommending to the Provost Marshal General in what communities, if any, the membership of local and district boards should be increased to insure expeditious handling of the registration and classification of new registrants under the extension of the draft ages. Prompt replies have been requested in order that all boards may be so organized as to proceed without delay.

United Fruit Steamer Is Sunk in Collision

The Navy Department is informed that the steamship *Almirante* was sunk in collision with the U. S. S. *Hisko*, which, after picking up survivors of the *Almirante*, was reported proceeding to port. The *Almirante* was a United Fruit Company steamer of about 5,000 tons.

ALLIES ONLY TEN MILES FROM HINDENBURG LINE AT THE FARTHEST POINT GENERAL MARCH STATES

TELLS OF CASUALTIES

Gen. Pershing Reports That Up to August 20 There Were 20,000 Casualties He Had Not Reported—Were Listed as Light—More Than 90 Per Cent of U. S. Forces are in the American Sectors.

Press interview by Gen. March, September 7, 1918:

Since last Wednesday the allied line has gone forward on a wide front. The retreat of the enemy has been general along a front of 100 miles, from the Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. Additional ground has also been yielded to the allies on the Flanders front. The pressure which forced this retreat came at two points: (1) British front between Arras and Peronne, and (2) Franco-American sector on plateau of Soissons.

The British drive toward Cambrai paused on the line of the La Sensee marshes, northwest of Cambrai and the Canal du Nord, where the enemy apparently organized his defenses. Beyond this canal Cambrai is only 7 miles away. The terrain consists of low hills, with no natural obstacles to a further advance. The British, however, crossed the canal farther south, and also the Somme River, both north and south of Peronne, and advanced rapidly during Thursday and Friday toward the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin.

Advance of the French.

The advance of the French in the Noyon sector, which began last Wednesday when they captured the greater part of the Autrecourt Plateau, northeast of Noyon, spread on the following days, until it merged with the British advance on the north, and with the French advance in the Soissons region and along the Vesle.

Last night the allies were only 8 miles from St. Quentin, and the Hindenburg line is only 10 miles away at the farthest point.

The Franco-American drive across the

plateau north of Soissons, directed against the flank of the Chemin des Dames, after a week of severe fighting, forced the enemy to fall back without further resistance from the Vesle. Our allied forces crossed the Vesle-Aisne ridge and reached the Aisne River on a 10-mile front last night.

Regain Belgian Soil.

In Flanders, a little more ground, mainly Belgium soil, north of Armentieres, has been reoccupied by the allies.

Our 27th Division, which I was asked about last Wednesday, is reported on the line in Flanders. Our 92nd Division, about which I was asked, is now on the line in the Vosges.

The steady withdrawal of the Germans under pressure of our forces, has now forced them to a point over 60 miles from Paris, as compared with less than 40 miles in July.

In Siberia official reports indicate that conditions with reference to the release of the Czechs are becoming very much more favorable. Czecho-Slovak forces working eastward from Lake Baikal and Cossack forces, supported by Japanese, who have come up from China, working westward from Manchuria, have driven out the enemy force which has long held the middle section of the Siberian Railroad near Chita and cleared the road to Vladivostok.

Three New Divisions.

Referring to our own forces, I have authorized the organization of 3 new American divisions, making 15 in all since July 1. These divisions will be numbered 95th, 96th, and 97th, and will be organized at Camps Sherman, Wadsworth, and Cody, the 95th at Sherman, the 96th at Wadsworth, and the 97th at Cody.

There has been some discussion in the United States about our casualty lists, and the War Department has been trying to get in touch with the exact condition of casualties in France, because we have heard from a number of sources of relatives at home receiving the information direct from their people in France of men being wounded when the War Department had not notified the relatives at home. At an early stage in the reporting of casualty lists, General Pershing asked for authority not to report slight casualties, because the men would be back on the firing line before the report, after investigation, could reach the United States. It was thought then that it would simplify matters and prevent needless worry to relatives if that system were adopted. Of course, it is very well understood that the opinion of a man who has been wounded may differ materially from the opinion of the doctors as to its severity, and undoubtedly a great many men have written home telling about wounds that the doctors had pronounced light, and which Pershing had listed as not being severe, when the letters might indicate to the people at home that they were severe. So I have gotten a report from Gen. Pershing as to the number of those casualties, in addition to those which he has published, so as to be able to give the facts to the American people. I am giving the facts to the people because I know they will face any casualty list with determination and courage, whatever it is.

Gen. Pershing reports that up to August 20 there were 20,000 casualties which he had not reported, which were listed by doctors as light—men who have gone to hospitals and gone back to the line and that sort of thing; but in order to meet what I think to be the just demands of the people at home for information about their relatives in France, I am going to have Gen. Pershing forward by courier to us here the entire hospital records of the American Expeditionary Forces, giving all casualties, no matter if a man is in a hospital only a day, with a medical diagnosis of each case, and then I propose to put in the hands of relatives, after the arrival of the first courier with such records, a statement of the diagnosis. We will then suspend on the part of Gen. Pershing any report of wounded. He will report deaths, missing, and such major casualties, and the War Department will start in with the arrival of the first courier to give out all information about casualties.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Where is the 330th Infantry?

A. The 330th Infantry (of 83d Division) is in France; not on line.

Q. It is reported in Springfield, Mass., that the 104th Infantry is being brought back to the United States. Will you be kind enough to confirm or deny?

A. The report is denied. It is not going to be brought back.

Q. Has the 89th Division been called into action, and if so, can it be stated to what extent it has been engaged and where?

A. The 89th Division is in the line north of Toul since the middle of August, and, of course, there has been daily exchange of artillery fire along that line with the enemy.

Q. The Associated Press carries a story intimating strongly that German prisoners will be brought back to this country. May I be informed if such a thing is contemplated?

A. The question of German prisoners, in toto, is going to be considered by a convention which will meet at Berne, Switzerland, on September 23. At that conference there will be representatives of Germany, and the American delegates have already been selected. The convention will determine upon everything connected with prisoners, and it will be approved by the War Department and announced to the people.

In reply to further question:

In the American sectors in France there are over 90 per cent of the American forces.

Our American troops in Italy have not as yet been put on the firing line.

The custom of training a number of our divisions by brigading them with the British is still going on, but as our men go over there now pretty well instructed, the time they stay in the training camps over there is very much less.

CANE SUGAR PRICE FIXED BY EQUALIZATION BOARD

Nine Cents Made Basis for Next Year, Less 2 Per Cent at Shipping Points.

The Food Administration issues the following:

The Sugar Equalization Board has, upon the approval of the President, fixed the price of cane sugar for next year basis, granulated, 9 cents, less 2 per cent f. o. b. seaboard refining points, effective on Monday morning, September 9.

Wholesalers and retailers will sell upon the old basis until their stocks of the lower-priced sugars are exhausted. No averaging of price will be allowed.

All increase in price of sugar in the hands of refiners or of raw sugar under contract is to be accounted for to the Sugar Equalization Board, so that manufacturers will not benefit by the increased price.

A price for beet pulp, wet and dry, will be fixed by the Food Administration, in the interest of cattle feeders, in the course of a few days.

COCOA MANUFACTURERS AGREE TO USE NO METAL CONTAINERS

Chocolate and cocoa manufacturers have signified their willingness to effect substantial savings in tin and steel by packing their products in containers made of other material, as set forth in resolutions adopted by the Committee of Cocoa Bean Grinders and Consumers, in conference with the Food Administration.

Manufacturers will adopt new containers not made of tin or any other metal as soon as present stocks are used up, which must not exceed a period of five months at most, according to the resolutions. These containers will be square or oblong, instead of round, to save packing space.

Size of Packages Regulated.

It was further recommended that cocoa and chocolate, sweetened or unsweetened, in powdered form, shall be put up in packages not smaller than one half pound, or in packages of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, or 100 pounds, and barrels and cases. This eliminates certain sizes and will effect a saving of labor and material.

The committee requested that all cocoa and chocolate manufacturers in the country be notified by the Food Administration of its action. The following were at the conference:

H. C. Gallagher, H. D. Love, Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.; William F. R. Murray, Hershey Chocolate Co., Hershey, Pa.; Louis Runkel, Runkel Bros., Inc., New York City; B. K. Wilbur, H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia; H. W. Hoops, Confectionery Trade Home Manufacturers, New York City.

Improvements to be Made At Sam Houston Hospital

The War Department authorizes the following:

Instructions have been issued to increase the facilities at the base hospital located at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. The estimated cost is $237,420.

The additions are nine two-story ward barracks of the general hospital cantonment type, one nurses' infirmary, one mess hall and kitchen, one mortuary, and one central heating plant. All the buildings authorized are to be fully equipped for summer and winter use.

STATEMENT ON TYPHOID FEVER AMONG ALIEN ENEMY PRISONERS AT HOT SPRINGS, N. C., CAMP

DUE TO LACK OF PROPER WATER

Wells Dug to Augment Supply From City Mains Found to be Polluted—Eighteen Deaths Out of 177 Cases in August.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Due to the lack of proper water facilities, typhoid fever broke out at the alien enemy internment camp at Hot Springs, N. C., early in August. Out of the 177 cases, 18 have died. All the patients have been removed to Army General Hospital No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C. All remaining prisoners have been removed to the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

The Hot Springs camp was turned over to the Army on July 1 for the purpose of transferring all prisoners to the prison camp at Fort Oglethorpe. This camp was instituted by the Department of Labor, and its occupants were mostly seamen removed from interned German ships which were seized at the outbreak of the war.

First Report August 4.

The first report of typhoid at the camp was received in a telegram from the camp surgeon to the Surgeon General's office on August 4. Nine cases and thirty-six suspected cases and one death were reported. Surgeon General Gorgas sent an inspector to the camp and a thorough investigation of the sanitary and water facilities was begun August 7.

The inspector found that the internment station had been divided into two camps, A and B. There were 1,000 prisoners in Camp A and 1,127 in Camp B. All the cases developed from Camp B.

The entire camp received its main water supply from the city of Hot Springs. The source of this supply being mountain springs, the quality of the water is good, but owing to the fact that the camp had been overcrowded, it had been necessary to augment the water supply by the construction of service wells in Camp B. These service wells were intended to care for the toilets and baths in this part of the camp. The prisoners had been instructed not to make use of this water for anything except bathing purposes and flushing toilets. As a further safeguard a chlorine apparatus was installed to purify the water.

Wells Found Contaminated.

The inspector from the Medical Department found these wells to be shallow, and tests proved that the water was contaminated. His investigations showed that the facilities for caring for the sick were "primitive" and he recommended that all the sick be transferred to the Army General Hospital at Biltmore. Pending the removal of the men to the hospital at Biltmore, hospital facilities were borrowed from the General Hospital.

Following the recommendation of the inspector, the prisoners were inoculated against typhoid fever. The camp surgeon was directed to increase the amount of chlorine added to the water from .3 of a part per million to at least 4 parts per million.

Overcrowding of Camp.

The overcrowding of the camp had curtailed the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements originally provided for the health of the prisoners. The old Hot Springs Hotel with a capacity of 500 was used to house a great many of the prisoners in Camp A. Cantonment barracks accommodated the remainder in this section. In Camp B, the barracks were found by the medical inspector to be about 100 per cent overcrowded. He also found that owing to the vast amount of clothing and baggage housed in the cantonments, the ventilation in the barracks was very poor. The general rules of sanitation had been followed.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

DIVISION OF INLAND WATERWAYS CREATED BY DIRECTOR M'ADOO

Director General McAdoo announces the appointment of G. A. Tomlinson as Director of the Division of Inland Waterways of the United States Railroad Administration. The new division will be on an equal plane with the other principal divisions of the Railroad Administration. Under Mr. Tomlinson's general direction will be the Erie Canal, the Delaware Raritan Canal, the Cape Cod Canal, the Mississippi & Warrior Waterways, and any other inland waterways which may be taken under the control of the Railroad Administration in the future.

Mr. Tomlinson at the present time is Federal manager of New York and New Jersey canals under the Railroad Administration, and also had been a member of the Inland Waterways Committee. The position of Federal manager of New York and New Jersey canals previously held by him will be filled in the near future.

Thanks Waterways Committee.

The Director General called into conference to-day the members of the Inland Waterways Committee, headed by Maj. Gen. W. M. Black, which he appointed on February 16, 1918, and thanked them for their splendid work. He informed the members of the committee that since it had performed the work for which it was created, he had decided to relieve it of its duties and place the administrative supervision of the inland waterways under the control of the Railroad Administration, under the direction of Mr. Tomlinson. The Inland Waterways Committee has investigated a number of projects on which it has reported to the Director General. In a number of instances these recommendations have been adopted by him and are now in effect. The Director General expressed particular appreciation of the conscientious manner in which the members of the committee performed their duties.

TWO MEN INJURED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT AT KEY WEST, FLA.

The Navy Department reports that the following-named enrolled men were injured in an airplane accident at Key West, Fla., on September 1:

Harry B. DeKay, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force; mother, Mrs. Emma DeKay, Hancock, Vt.

Thomas Randolph Symington, chief quartermaster, United States Naval Reserve Force; mother, Mrs. Clare Randolph Symington, 218 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

The condition of both men is reported as favorable.

Other Casualties.

Clarence Singles Evans, previously reported as wounded when submarine chaser *209* was fired on by the steamship *Felix Taussig*, died August 29 as a result of his injuries.

Thomas Sumner Finnegan, machinist's mate, first class, United States Naval Reserve Force, died September 2 from severe burns on board the U. S. S. *Solace;* mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Finnegan, 17 Ford Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Howard Lee Jackson, seaman, second class, United States Navy, attached to U. S. S. *Ohio,* drowned while swimming from ship on September 1; father, Benjamin H. Jackson, Eldon, Mo.

Differentials Are Fixed On Cotton Fabric Prices

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton fabrics industry and the price fixing committee July 1, the following differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918.

Sheeting:

Width—34 inches.
Yards per pound—6.
Sley and pick—40 x 40.
Price basis per yard—11¼ cents net f. o. b. mill.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$319,824.61
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	445,195.91
Miscellaneous	5,390,422.66
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	317,912.29
Total ordinary receipts	6,473,355.47
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	125,804,453.79
Balance previous day	1,200,022,964.45
Total	1,332,300,773.71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$61,939,058.84
Panama Canal disbursements	16,502.72
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	3,047,998.05
Balance in general fund today	1,267,297,214.10
Total	1,332,300,773.71

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor.*

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 114.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 5, 1918.

Section A.—Our troops, continuing their advance in cooperation with the French, have crossed the plateau north of the Vesle and have reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne. There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors occupied by our troops.

American Official Communique No. 115.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 6, 1918.

Section A.—North of the Vesle our troops have taken the villages of Longkeval, Merval, and Glennes, and have reached the line Vieil-Arcy-Villers en Prayers-Revillon. Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne Canal. Elsewhere the day passed without incident.

POST OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., September 16, 1918, at the Post Office Department, for furnishing for the new city post office here one elevating platform type truck, capacity 4,500 pounds, and 25 dozen tapelines, 6 feet in length.

Addresses of Officers and Men Cited in Communique for Bravery

The following is a list of home addresses of officers and men reported as cited for bravery in American official communique No. 113, dated September 5:

Second Lieut. Clarence R. Christman. Jacob Christman, 1524 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Second Lieut. Frederick Hahn. Mrs. Dorothea Hahn, mother, 1220 East Thirty-first Street, Savannah, Ga.

Corpl. Leon Harlow. Mrs. J. R. Harlow, mother, 1717 Franklin Street, Waco, Tex.

Capt. Jesse W. Wooldridge. Mrs. J. W. Wooldridge, wife, 945 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. Edgar G. Tobin. W. Y. Tobin, father, 511 St. Marys Street, San Antonio, Tex.

Second Lieut. George Winfield Kuehlman. William Kuehlman, father, Glidden, Wis.

Second Lieut. James Stanley Colton. W. H. Colton, father, 547 South Madison Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Sergt. William A. Hartman. Mrs. W. Hartman, mother, 730 Muskego Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Second Lieut. John J. Williams. Mrs. Loraine Williams, wife, 1300 Wisconsin Street, Berlin, Wis.

Second Lieut. Hugh F. Edwards. Mrs. Annie Edwards, mother, Hamilton, Kans.

Supply Sergt. Jan Jankowski. Walter Kazski, 4524 Fulton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Edward A. Belanger. Michael Belanger, father, hose No. 1, fire department, North Adams, Mass.

Maj. William J. Donovan. Mrs. W. J. Donovan, wife, 826 Delevan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Capt. Richard J. Ryan. L. C. Mitchell, Watertown, N. Y.

Capt. Van Santvord Merle-Smith. Mrs. Van Santvord Merle-Smith, wife, 156 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Chaplain Francis P. Duffy. M. L. Bird, brother-in-law, 2065 Crotona Avenue, New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. John C. Christopher. O. H. Christopher, father, Grant, Iowa.

Cook Harry C. Ricket. W. T. Ricket, father, 1345 Hamlet Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Sergt. Frank Gardella, jr. Frank Gardella, father, 10 Roosevelt Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Byron W. Hamilton. Mrs. W. T. Black, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Fairfield, Iowa.

Sergt. James B. Lepley. Mrs. Hazel Fenton, sister, Red Oak, Iowa.

Corp. John J. McLoughlin. Miss Mary McLoughlin, sister, 140 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corp. George R. Bousted. Mrs. Mary Bousted, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Woodbine, Iowa.

Pvt. Thomas J. Gray. Mrs. Polly J. Adams, mother, Ruthilda, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Pvt. Nick Costianes. John Costianes, brother, 24 Rosedale Avenue, Greenville, Pa.

Pvt. Martin J. Higgins. Mrs. Bridget M. Higgins, mother, Batty Cuman, County Kerry, Ireland.

Pvt. Alt C. Wilken. J. O. Wilken, 1009 Walnut Street, Atlantic, Iowa.

Pvt. Patrick Reynolds. Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, 247 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York.

Pvt. Tony Cramp. Mrs. Victor Cramp, 146 Berlin Street, Berlin, Wis.

New Poster is Expected To Help in War Work By Cutting Down Mails

A poster printed in appropriate typing and coloring has been prepared in response to numerous requests by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, libraries, and other public institutions. The purpose of the poster is self-evident. It reads as follows:

Read the

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

WAR Information

Save writing to Washington for what you want to know about

The Army and Navy
The Red Cross
The Selective Draft Laws
The Food Administration
The Fuel Administration
Trading with the enemy
The War Labor Board
The War Industries Board
The Railroad Administration

and all the other permanent or emergency governmental departments, boards, commissions, committees, and administrations at the Capital and elsewhere.

ASK FOR IT HERE

Copies of the poster will be sent to all applicants who are in a position to aid in this public service. It is hoped that its wide publicity will help to lessen the war burden put upon the mails and serve to minimize the work of all government departments at Washington.

Spanish War Veterans Must Register if Within New Draft Age Limits

The War Department authorizes the following from the Provost Marshal General:

Numerous inquiries received at this office indicate that there is a widespread impression that veterans of the Spanish-American War, although within the age limit of 18 to 45, inclusive, will not be required to register on September 12 and are exempt from the draft.

There is no justification for this impression, and men of this class are cautioned that they are requested to register.

New Jersey Land Bought For U. S. Ordnance Depot

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department has acquired from 44 owners a tract of about 2,000 acres near Pedricktown, N. J., to be used for the Delaware depot of the Ordnance Department. It is estimated that when requisitioning is completed the total cost of the property will be about $250,000. The tract is located on Oldmans Creek, at its junction with the Delaware River, and is opposite Wilmington, Del.

The tract of land is one which has been under cultivation from colonial times, there being a number of residences on the property which will have to be removed in order to complete the plans for the new ordnance depot.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

After many days of debate the Senate late yesterday evening passed the agricultural extension bill, carrying appropriations amounting to $12,000,000 and a war-time prohibition amendment, without a roll call. Before final action a vote was taken on the prohibition amendment and it was retained in the measure by a vote of 45 to 6. The Senators who voted against the prohibition amendment were Brandegee, of Connecticut; Gerry, of Rhode Island; Phelan, of California; Pomerene, of Ohio; Ransdell, of Louisiana; and Underwood, of Alabama. All efforts to amend or modify the prohibition amendment were of no avail. A proposal of Senator Phelan to extend to December 31, 1919, the date when it becomes operative was rejected, as was also an amendment that a commission should be appointed to appraise the value of distilled liquors in bond and have the Government take them over at cost.

Under the measure as adopted the sale of intoxicating liquors of all kinds will be absolutely prohibited after June 30, 1919, for the duration of the war and until the period of demobilization has ended. On and after May 1, 1919, the manufacture of beer and wine will be prohibited. The bill already has passed the House, and it probably will be sent to conference by that body as soon as it is received.

Draft "Raids" Discussed.

The Smoot resolution for an investigation of the "slacker" draft raids, which was called up yesterday afternoon, was the vehicle for extended discussion. At the close of the morning hour the resolution was automatically sent to the calendar. Senator Smoot intimated that he might move to take it up again on Monday, to which day the Senate adjourned.

Another discussion of the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission on the packing industry occupied a considerable part of the session. Senators Borah, of Idaho, and Cummins, of Iowa, defended the report of the commission, while Senator Sherman, of Illinois, resumed his previous attack on the commission. Senator Borah argued that the commission had acted only under such authority as Congress had conferred upon it.

Transfer of War Workers.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, introduced, and the Senate adopted, a resolution requesting the President to transfer as many of the war workers as possible to other cities as a means of relieving the crowded housing conditions in the National Capital.

Declaring the Army and Navy officers were being "robbed" by tailors in the matter of uniforms, Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, introduced an amendment to the war revenue bill exempting all such officers from the income tax provisions so far as their compensation from the Government was concerned.

Protesting against the proposed tax of 1 per cent. on the business of mail order houses, G. H. Eiswald, of New York, argued before the Finance Committee yesterday that such a tax would increase the cost of living to a large number of people living in rural communities. He said the tax was discriminatory against one class of business that makes use of the mails to obtain its orders and admitted that the tax would be passed on to the consumer. John Hinkley, of Baltimore, talking for members of stock exchanges, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce, protested against taxes levied on annual dues and the value of stock exchange seats.

Commissions for Osteopathic Physicians.

A bill was introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, providing that osteopathic physicians who are properly qualified shall be eligible for commissions in the medical branch of the Army.

Nominations sent to the Senate yesterday included the following: Claude R. Porter, of Iowa, to be assistant attorney general; William S. Edings, of Honolulu, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii; and John T. De Bolt, of Honolulu, to be second judge of the first Hawaiian Federal circuit court; John F. Short, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Consideration of the joint resolution temporarily suspending the immigration laws so as to permit the admission of war refugees was prevented yesterday by objection from both Republicans and Democrats. It was asserted that the resolution was not sufficiently specific.

HOUSE.

The $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill came before the House to-day for consideration. Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, which framed the measure, occupied the time and did not conclude his explanation of its features. He devoted practically all of the time yesterday to an explanation of the income-tax sections and to-day went over the excess-profits and war-profits sections.

"This bill," said Mr. Kitchin, "raises twice as much annual revenue as this or any other nation ever attempted to produce. It is more than three times the total of bonds issued and taxes levied by the Federal Government during the Civil War, and $2,500,000,000 more than the total cost of that war. I firmly believe that the bill will raise the full amount needed without ruining business or embarrassing a single individual.

"I want every taxpayer to know that every tax he pays is going into our Treasury to help save the existence of the Government and to preserve his liberty and his business. The man who is not willing to contribute to such a cause is not a patriot. It is not enough to say he is willing to do his bit. The time has come when every man must be willing to do his all."

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Proposals will be received at St. Elizabeths Hospital until 4 o'clock p. m. September 13, for furnishing the following:

4,500 pounds fresh beef to be delivered September 16; 4,500 pounds September 17; 4,500 pounds September 23; 4,500 pounds September 24.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, September 6, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of national banks:	Capital.
The First National Bank of Lake Village, Ark	$50,000
The First National Bank of Salt Springs, Okla	25,000
The First National Bank of Iaeger, W. Va	25,000
The First National Bank of Montebello, Cal. To succeed the commercial department of the Montebello State Bank	25,000
Total	125,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The Webster National Bank, Webster, Mass	100,000
The First National Bank of Trenton, N. Y. (P. O., Barneveld, N. Y.)	25,000
The First National Bank of Pollock, S. Dak	25,000
The First National Bank of Montgomery City, Mo. Succeeds Union Savings Bank of Montgomery City	75,000
Conversion of State banks:	
The Interstate National Bank of Helena, Ark. Conversion of the Interstate Banking & Trust Co. of Helena	200,000
The Liberty National Bank of Dawson, Tex. Conversion of the First State Bank of Dawson	50,000
Total	475,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

The National Bank of Sidney, Iowa, Until close of business September 2, 1938.

The First National Bank of McKees Rocks, Pa. Until close of business September 5, 1938.

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The Jackson National Bank, Jackson, Minn. From $30,000 to $80,000	$50,000
The First National Bank of Adams, Nebr. From $25,000 to $50,000	25,000
The Third National Bank of Union City, Tenn. From $60,000 to $84,000	24,000
The First National Bank of Thermopolis, Wyo. From $40,000 to $50,000	10,000
The First National Bank of Fond du Lac, Wis. From $125,000 to $400,000	275,000
Total	384,000

CHANGE OF TITLE APPROVED.

The First National Bank of Fond du Lac, Wis., to "First Fond du Lac National Bank."

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

	Capital.
For consolidation with other national bank: The Fond du Lac National Bank, Fond du Lac, Wis. Liquidating committee: T. C. Ebernau, Fond du Lac, and F. A. Foster. Consolidated with the First Fond du Lac National Bank	$200,000

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	4	$125,000
Charters issued	6	475,000
Charters extended	2	
Increases of capital approved	5	384,000
Changes of title approved	1	
Voluntary liquidations for consolidation with other national banks	1	200,000

TRIBUTE TO GEN. LAFAYETTE PAID BY VICE ADMIRAL SIMS

The following message from Vice Admiral Sims has been received by the Lafayette-Marne Committee, of New York:

"Today we rejoice in the celebration of two events in our world's history, the birth of Gen. Lafayette, September 6, 1757, and the fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, which was so brilliantly fought September 6, 1914. Those two events are not only co-related as to dates, but more so in the effect upon the happiness of our two great countries. Gen. Lafayette, true gentleman and talented officer, through the ceaseless vigil at Valley Forge and the trying times to come lent his priceless energy and ability without stint, and from these beginnings has sprung our great democracy, whose might, desire and willingness are today directed toward securing for France the return of these same blessings.

"Had not the victorious battle of the Marne been fought, no one can say to what extent we could have succored or aided France, but because it was a victory, because it stopped, then turned back the invading hordes, we today are able to take our part. Let us not forget that debt of gratitude which we owe France nor falter in our determination to assure to her the return of her territory and the outlook of continuous and prosperous peace.

"While the world has France the world will have liberty."

Lafayette Celebration Touches American People Deeply, Says Mr. Crowell

Press interview with Secretary Crowell:

As never before the American people of this generation are conscious of the significance of the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. To-day's celebration touches them intimately and deeply. They welcome joyfully the new comradeship, and their will is to cement it with complete assistance to a triumphant victory for liberty.

It is interesting to note that as we here in Washington are paying our tribute of respect to France and the spirit of democratic fraternity, the 30th Division of American troops are assisting the soldiers of Great Britain in the reduction of a salient by which a new area of the soil of Belgium is being freed of the invader. This salient is triangular, about 6 miles to a side, and with Mount Kemmel as the center extends from Voormezelle to Locre to Ploegstreet. Meanwhile, further south our forces, in association with gallant veterans of Joffre and Foch, continue steadily to reclaim new ground in overrun France.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC CHAIRMAN.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

August 27, 1918: The following appointment is announced, effective this date:

Robert L. Russell, chairman, freight traffic committee, North Atlantic ports, 141 Broadway, New York City, succeeding Mr. George D. Ogden, now chairman exports control committee.

EDW. CHAMBERS,
Director Division of Traffic.

C. R. GRAY,
Director Division of Operation.

BIDS INVITED FOR MATERIALS FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Proposals will be received in Room 1010, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. September 12, for furnishing the following material:

Two 4-ton Yale triplex hoist chain blocks; one portable electric drill, U. S. or equal, 400 to 700 revolutions per minute, 110 volts A. C., size of drill 0 to ½ inch; one drill, same as above, with drills ½ to 1 inch size; one engine stand, Fig. 2817, of Carey's catalogue, 7th ed.; two portable benches, Fig. 2817b, of Carey's catalogue, 7th ed.; one large size floor crane, Fig. 2106B, of Carey's catalogue, 7th ed.; one Willey electric grinder for 110-volt, alternating current, with motor complete, with starter and two emery wheels, 2 by 12 inches, one medium and one coarse, manufactured by Jas. Clarke, Louisville,; 1 Flather 18-inch motor driven lathe, with 110-volt alternating current, 60-cylinder motor, equal to lathe shown on page 73 of Carey's catalogue, including steady rest and tools; 5 to 6 feet between centers. Submit catalogue of lathe that can be furnished, or equal.

All to be same as above, or equal.

Proposals will be received in Room 1010, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., September 12, for furnishing one Greenlee No. 228 (or equal) automatic power feed vertical hollow chisel mortiser, and parts for same, as per specifications.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIAN AGENCIES

Proposals will be received at the Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz., until 12 o'clock, September 15, for furnishing 1,000 pounds of galvanized shingle nails.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until September 10, 1918, for furnishing to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., the following materials: 25,000 pounds beef, net, for three months, beginning October 1, 1918, to be delivered at Haskell Institute as may be required. Or, 50,000 pounds, net, beef for six months, beginning October 1, 1918. 3,000 pounds link sausage, for three months, beginning October 1, 1918, to be delivered as may be required at Haskell Institute. Or, 6,000 pounds link sausage, for six months, beginning October 1, 1918. 900 pounds frankfurters for three months beginning October 1, 1918, to be delivered at Haskell Institute, as may be required. Or, 1,800 pounds frankfurters, for six months, beginning October 1, 1918.

Proposals will be received soon for furnishing to the Western Navajo Indian School, Tuba City, Ariz., approximately 150 square feet corrugated steel roofing, gauged 27 or heavier, sheets 6 feet by 26 inches painted.

Proposals will be received at the Rice Station School, Rice, Ariz., until 3 o'clock p. m., September 10, for furnishing 500 gallons of distillate.

Bids will be received at the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, until 12 o'clock noon, September 12, for furnishing 1 endless canvas belt, 8 inches wide, containing 150 feet of belting, exclusive of splicing, closely stitched and treated with best waterproofing material.

Proposals will be received at the Mekusukey Academy, Seminole, Okla., until 9 o'clock a. m., September 16, for furnishing one 5-passenger touring car, and until 2 o'clock on the same day proposals for furnishing 700 gallons of kerosene.

COURSE OF STUDY ANNOUNCED FOR STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The course of study for student-soldiers of the Students' Army Training Corps now being organized in the colleges of the country as an active branch of the Army, is announced as follows by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department:

In the curriculum of the Students' Army Training Corps, the average number of hours each week will be as follows: Subjects including practical and theoretical military instruction and physical training, 11 hours a week; allied subjects including lectures, recitations, laboratory instruction and the preparation needed for such work, 42 hours a week.

Refer to Normal Course Period.

These hours are set forth with reference to the normal course period. In the case of students who have had at least one year at an approved institution, during which they have specialized in studies which form part of the preparation program for Chemical Warfare, Medical Corps, Engineer Corps, the Ordnance Corps or other technical branches of the service, the Committee on Education may authorize a reduction in the hours of military training to not less than six hours a week. This is only in the event that additional number of hours be given to the study of technical subjects.

Allied Subjects.

Ordinarily the allied subjects selected for the Students' Army Training Corps will be English, French, German, mathematics, physics, psychology, chemistry, biology, geology, geography, topography and map-making, meteorology, astronomy, hygiene, sanitation, descriptive geometry, law, military law and government. Permission may be given for the recognition of one other subject provided that it requires not more than three hours a week in lectures and recitations.

The presidents of the colleges which have been authorized as units of the S. A. T. C. were advised today that the Collegiate Section is confined to students graduated from standard, four-year, secondary schools or students having the equivalent of such educational qualifications.

HOUSING CONTRACT LET.

Casper Ranger Co. to Build 256 Houses at Quincy, Mass.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces that the Casper Ranger Construction Co., of Holyoke, Mass., has been awarded the contract for the construction of 256 houses providing accommodations for 422 families at Quincy, Mass.

This project is to care for employees of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., and is expected to materially relieve the congestion which has been occasioned in that community by reason of a shortage of satisfactory housing facilities.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	20
Missing in action	69
Wounded severely	143
Died of wounds	11
Wounded (degree undetermined)	112
Died of disease	7
Total	362

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Clarence Leverenz. Miss Louise Leverenz, 274 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Corpl. John W. Humphrey. Mrs. Roy L. Van Bibber, Truesdale, Mo.

PRIVATES.

John T. Davis. Thomas H. Davis, Grapevine, Ark.
Alfred N. Hystad. Nels Hystad, Watford, N. Dak.
Jozef Ickoweski. No address given.
Louis Albert Premo. Frank Premo, Jonesville, Wis.
Salvatore Sciarrone. Antonio Cotri, 536 West Seventeenth Street, Erie, Pa.
James H. Bicknell. Mrs. P. C. Slack, 1518 Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Ind.
William E. Boetel. Mrs. Theodore Boetel, 1340 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Benjamin Y. Brittian. J. D. Brittian, Stephenville, Tex.
Jesse N. Cherington. N. I. Cherington, Dahinda, Ill.
Bernard J. Dolan. John Dolan, Ashland, Pa.
Edgar H. Greenhalgh. Thomas Greenhalgh, 10 Arch Street, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Hoes. Rudolph Hoes, Cameron, Tex.
David M. Johnston. William Johnston, Dudley, Mo.
Joseph Kelly. Mrs. Katherine Kelly, 1733 May Street, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Weibel. Joseph Weibel, Ewing, Nebr.
Joseph Wesoloski. Martin Wesoloski, R. F. D. No. 2, Station D, Milwaukee, Wis.
Leo Braun. Herman Braun, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 75, Sawyer, Wis.
George 5. Delaney. William Delaney, 1305 Cedar Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Fred F. Kanzler. Fred Kanzler, 1569 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Edward Thomas Vibbert. Mrs. Eunice Hutchins Vibbert, Box 121, Corunna, Mich.
Edward Dougherty. Mathew Dougherty, Hillman, Mich.
Anthony Petro. Lane Butkio, Box 581, Westville, Ill.
Aubrey Layfield. William Layfield, Gypsie, W. Va.
James L. Sampley. D. P. Sampley, Honoraville, Ala.
Demostene Shimko. Frank Shimko, 2626 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Thomas. James R. Thomas, R. F. D. No. 2, Cedar Bluff, Miss.
Edward H. Tosel. Joseph Tosel, R. F. D. No. 2, Manly, Iowa.
Fritz Warner. Mrs. Amelia Milquist, R. F. D. No. 83, Jamestown, N. Y.
Henry C. Wink. Christ Wink, R. F. D. No. 2, Moville, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Harold Beaton. Mrs. Anna Fryer, 55 Broad Street, Weymouth, Mass.
Charles J. Cumiskey. Mrs. Ida B. Cumiskey, 8 River Street, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Wilmer Faunce. Mrs. Maddie Faunce, 2654 South Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Mose Fobbs. Joseph Fobbs, R. F. D. No. 2, box 7, Crockett, Tex.
James M. Higgins. Mrs. M. Higgins, 16 Berkeley Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Kenneth F. Kingsley. Mrs. Mary Kingsley, Edgerton, Minn.
William Luchsinger. Miss Mary Rash, Wonewoc, Wis.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. C. L. Irwin. Mrs. Henry River, Meeteetse, Wyo.
Capt. Otto Charles Steinberger. Mrs. Laura Elizabeth Steinberger, care of Harvey Preston Newton.

LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas V. Barb. Mrs. T. V. Barb, Berwyn, Md.
William G. Finch. Mrs. Catherine Finch, Edmore, Mich.
Duncan Fraser. Mrs. Duncan Fraser, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Albert B. Helsley. Mrs. Annie Helsley, Bowling Green, Ky.
George T. Phipps. Aaron H. Phipps, 1218 East Columbia Street, Evansville, Ind.
Edwin V. Evans. Mrs. Clara J. Evans, 1400 Forty-fourth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Ralph O. Lakin. Mrs. W. M. Lakin, Bangor, Mich.
Frank A. Melly. Leo Melly, Wilson Park, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
Richard G. White. Hugh W. White, 272 Calhoun Street, Charleston, S. C.
Edward T. Ericksen. A. Ericksen, Livingston, Mont.

SERGEANTS.

Rudolph Boese. Mrs. Minnie Boese, 812 South Ottawa Street, Joliet, Ill.
William F. Keller. Gottlieb Keller, Rapidan, Minn.
Joseph L. Cahanin. Jules Cahanin, 302 West Landry Street, Opelousas, La.
August Grover Drager. Mrs. Agnes Drager, 65 School Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
William Frank Janowiak. Lonnie Skrenk, 312 Vinderwood Avenue, Cudahy, Wis.
Charles Quelle. Fred Quelle, 836 Eleventh Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
William Shepherd. John Littel, Company A, 18th Infantry, El Paso, Tex.
John Rampsch. Mrs. A. J. Petraitis, 4549 Common Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Kenneth T. Church. Richard L. Church, Berstein Heights, South Meriden, Conn.
Michael Fanella. Tony Fanella, 2247 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edwin S. Keachie. Lydia A. Keachie, 7142 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Stanley Kudlinski. Anton Kudlinski, 1026 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Samuel A. Parsons. Samuel A. Parsons, 526 Zane Street, Louisville, Ky.
Willie W. Shankle. Mrs. Sallie Shankle, Rockingham, N. C.
Fred Wallace. Miss Maybell Wallace, General Delivery, Pilot Point, Tex.
Karl Elsing. Jeanette I. Elsing, 5 Winslow Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Jose Fierro. Raymond Fierro, 118 Calle Street, Hidgeo, Mexico City, Mexico.
Walter A. Howard. Alfred T. Howard, Shattuck, Okla.
David J. Lawson. W. J. Lawson, Ratcliff, Ky.
Frederick Rasmussen. Nels Jacobson, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 4, Delavan, Wis.
Theodore Tonkinson. John Tonkinson, Grafton, Ill.
Casmir J. Vera. Mrs. Leocadia Vera, 2248 Montana Street, Chicago, Ill.
George Byron Harper. Mrs. Mattie Harper, 308 South Vine Street, Marshfield, Wis.
John Phelps. Mrs. M. W. Phelps, Baker, Mont.
Thomas A. Pope. J. J. Pope, 6946 Overhill Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Richard E. Sherlock. Mrs. Eliz. Sherlock, St. Michael, Pa.
Musician Valmore Gobiel. E. Barratt, El Paso, Tex.
Mechanic Homer L. Aubuchon. Newton Aubuchon, High Hill, Mo.

PRIVATES:

Walter Alexander. Henry Miller, Wheelersburg, Ohio.
Charles A. Baker. Mrs. Junna Baker, Overby, N. Dak.
Mike Barber. Rose Lavance, Whitsett, Pa.
Marvin L. Bradshaw. Marke Reece, Hillview, Ill.
Lawrence H. Cook. James H. Cook, Kingston, Okla.
James J. Costello. Mrs. Murray Costello, 6820 Lyric Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arch C. Crews. Randall Crews, Alma, Ga.
Warn Justice. Levy Justice, Afton, Ky.
Ira E. Kiser. W. M. Kiser, Gastonia, N. C.
William Lasher. Mrs. Zoa G. Lasher, 833 Eleventh Street, Tell City, Ind.
Walter Mau. Mrs. Mary Mau, 1327 South Sixty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Maulding. Silas E. Maulding, Belle Prairie, Ill.
James R. Peters. Green V. Peters, Midland, Ark.
Frank Rericha. Mrs. Anna Rericha, 2648 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walker Rose. Mrs. Parlia Rose, Parkers Lake, Ky.
Ferdinand J. Sauvageot. Emil Sauvegeot, 4447 Silverwood Street, Manayunk Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph W. Smith. Harold Smith, North Hatfield, Mass.
Robert E. Taylor. Mrs. N. C. Taylor, 444 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Bacher. Benjamin Bacher, 60 Temple Street, Hartford, Conn.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

John R. Cunningham. Mrs. Ida Mae Cunningham, 3704 Tularosa Avenue, El Paso, Tex.

William Donkervoet. William Donkervoet, 115 Bollihopeat Street, Utrecht, Holland.

Abraham Eichelbaum. S. Eichelbaum, 342 East Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Samuel Glickfeld. Louie Glickfeld, 2516 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Clarence William Gorbutt. William Gorbutt, 803 Pealer Street, Three Rivers, Mich.

Joe J. Gorman. Henry R. Gorman, Pittsburg, Tex.

Charles F. Hanna. D. C. Hanna, 2510 Reed Street, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lester N. Jacobsen. George Jacobsen, Hartington, Nebr.

John C. Richards. Mrs. R. L. Bonsteel, 131 West Quartz Street, Butte, Mont.

Joe Ritzman. Mrs. Wm. Ritzman, 527 Ninth Avenue, West, Kalispell, Mont.

Gilman Teisberg. Mrs. John Marks, 502 North Swift Street, Edgerton, Wis.

Clarence Venderbilt. Mrs. Ruth E. Sly, R. F. D. 4, Kilbourn, Wis.

Paul Vogel. Henry Vogel, 21 East Oak Street, Reedsburg, Wis.

Clarence H. Walther. E. J. Walther, Gildford, Mont.

Felex Wavoni. August Wavoni, Napa Soda Springs, Cal.

John S. Bansel. Mrs. Mary Rostas, 1935 Garfield Avenue, Gary, Ind.

Ora Bennett. Albert T. Bennett, 329 South Griffin Street, Danville, Ill.

William Booth. Mrs. Katey Smith, 136 East Ninth Street, Kansas City, Kans.

Donald D. Bradway. Frank S. Bradway, R. F. D. 3, Morgantown, Ind.

Stephen C. Bralley. Mrs. Emma Bralley, Burnham, Pa.

Dewey Brehaut. Mrs. Mabel Durning, 2767 Marion Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Raymond Brown. Fred Brown, 1101 West Mason Street, Green Bay, Wis.

John W. Buckley. C. H. Buckley, West Third Street, Fremont, Nebr.

George Capener. Mrs. Mary Capener, 315 South Street, Baraboo, Wis.

Frederick B. Clark. Jennie McCann, 51 Hawkins Street, Waterbury, Conn.

George W. Crull. Frank Crull, 95 East Chestnut Street, Trafalgar, Ind.

Louis Dalessandro. Henry Dalessandro, 846 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.

Geo. W. Daughity. Marvin W. Woods, Mounds, Okla.

Hayes R. Davis. John B. Davis, Yeager, Ky.

William Bryan Demarest. William Demarest, Tekonsha, Mich.

George Bethel. J. A. Bethel, Yeakum, Tex.

Jack W. Black. Mrs. Dora Black, Gorham, Kans.

Frank S. Brittan. James J. Brittan, 1009 Fourth Street, Beloit, Wis.

Edward Brodine. August Brodine, R. F. D. No. 2, Elm Creek, Nebr.

Roy Brown Hamilton. Mrs. Elmira Hamilton, 915 State Street, Port Huron, Mich.

William A. Brown. Marion Francis Brown, Swink, Okla.

Edward Daniels. James Cahill, 719 West Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Grandville W. Fellows. Jesse Fellows, 1012 Oregon Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Gaylord R. Haskey. Mike McMahon, 255 West Cook Street, Portage, Wis.

Harry L. Herron. Mrs. Harry L. Herron, 136 South McKim Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Richard Jaap. Arthur Jaap, Jefferson and Calhoun Streets, Woodstock, Ill.

Frank J. Kavanagh. John Kavanagh, Emmett, Mich.

Louis Klave. William Klave, Brunsville, Iowa.

John Klecka. Jacob Klecka, 713 Wesson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph Kuroski. John Kuroski, Gubernioflonca, Poubrtmarkivu, Cmrnrsmiock, Vgies, Przer, Adovu, Russia.

George D. Luke. Mrs. May Luke, Wakefield, Mich.

Joseph Mimnaugh. Mrs. Loretta Green, 434 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Tracy Muir. Duncan Muir, Mooreton, N. Dak.

David H. Norton. Mrs. Nettie Bell Wagoner, Tekonsha, Mich.

William C. Penny. Jim Penny, Arbala, Tex.

Schley H. Perkins. Samuel S. Perkins, Sharon, Ga.

Edward N. Quigg. Mrs. Nellie Quigg, 656 Carrol Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John E. Reed. Morris Thompson, McLean, Va.

Rhaul K. Reger. John R. Reger, Conneaut, Ohio.

Frank Rigo. Frank Petro, Center, Ind.

Oscar Severson. Louis Severson, Cambridge, Wis.

John Strassburg. Fred Strassburg, Edgerton, Wis.

Jesse A. Tiedemann. Oscar Tiedemann, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Frank Wolski. Joe Wolski, 3410 Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Nathan M. Woodruff. John Woodruff, 2331 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph H. Wyatt. Charlie W. Wyatt, R. F. D. 3, Des Moines, Iowa.

John Demyan. Andy Demyan, Kempton, W. Va.

Eugene J. Dion. Mrs. Emma Dion, 74 Tainter Street, Worcester, Mass.

Frank J. Eldred. Daniel S. Eldred, 3213 Craft Street, Chicago, Ill.

William F. Ertzberger. Walker E. Ertzberger, Anderson, S. C.

Frank Fisher. Steve Fisher, R. F. D. 1, Naper, Nebr.

A. R. Foley. Hibbard S. Howland, 12 Curve Street, West Newton, Mass.

Jack V. Forman. John Forman, box 296, El Reno, Okla.

Arvid Forsberg. Andrew Forsberg, 215 Aurora Location, Ironwood, Mich.

Charles M. Frecker. Walter Frecker, 52 Third Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Clarence F. Freeman. Mrs. Mary J. Henson, Third Street, 26 Woodside Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Ernest E. Gahan. Edward Gahan, R. F. D. No. 1, Paoli, Ind.

Julius Joseph Gillogly. Matthew Gillogly, 764 West Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Daniel J. Gleason. Mrs. Anna Shoemaker, 2852 North Taylor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jacob Goldhar. Joseph Rosenberg, 97 Elm Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Charles Greenberg. Mrs. Elizabeth Greenberg, 17 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Gretzky. Jim Gretzky, Box 240, Argo, Ill.

John R. Griffin. Ham Griffin, Blue Ridge, Ga.

Louis Grund. Mrs. Josephine Racek, 1864 Bluisland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Britton O. Harrison. Mrs. Martha Harrison, R. F. D. No. 5, Greeneville, Tenn.

Robert A. Harrison. Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, 810 South Eighth Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Ralph Herring. Mrs. Charles Herring, Coaldale, Pa.

Frank J. Hildebrandt. Mrs. Anna Hildebrandt, 10 James Street, Elmwood Place, Ohio.

Alex L. Hinn. John Hinn, General Delivery, Portal, N. Dak.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. William F. Freehoff. Mrs. Zola B. Freehoff, 5734 Vernon Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

LIEUTENANTS.

Charles M. Chamberlain, jr. Mrs. C. M. Chamberlain, 627 East Baldwin Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

James M. Boring. John C. Boring, Rasar, Tenn.

Evan M. Sherrill. Mrs. James M. Sherrill, Mauckport, Ind.

John C. Vann. Mrs. E. L. Murrah, 1430 Fourth Avenue, Columbus, Ga.

Arthur M. Walker. James R. Walker, Stockbridge, Mass.

Paul A. Gregory. Mrs. F. Gregory, 279 Bedford Place, Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph R. Winokur. Max Winokur, 1741 North Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Henry Clyde Billingsley. Mrs. Lena Leota Jackson, Piggot, Ark.

Frank Herbert Ladeau. Frank Ladeau, 14 Prospect Street, Baldwinsville, Mass.

Fay Estes. Charles Estes, care of Gun Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Archie Loomis. Mrs. Louise Loomis, 1028 Lillibridge Street, Detroit, Mich.

William Carpenter Rowell. Mrs. George Rowell, 969 Third Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William Shemin. Harry Shemin, 14 East Fortieth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Frank A. Thompson. Mrs. Rose M. Thompson, 45 Sutherland Street, Lowell, Mass.

Lyle F. Nolan. Mrs. Francis Nolan, 1461 Elm Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Ben H. Gibson. Jim T. Gibson, Whiteside, Mo.

Daniel K. Iopa. Miss Daisy Sadler, 830 Magnolia Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

William A. Cointot. Mrs. Mary Storms, 18 Church Street, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y.

Edward Connelly. David F. Connelly, 278 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Floyd J. Dopson. Mrs. Rose Dopson, Madison, Nebr.

Fayette Earl Goodier. Mrs. Earnest L. Goodier, 117 Pocasset Avenue, Providence, R. I.

George Kasnya. Calmen Kasnya, 1663 Eastburn Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Albert A. Lester. Mrs. Minnie Haller, 131 Exchange Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Charles A. Lions. Henry Phillips, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Earnest C. Manderson. George Manderson, Hancock Street, Milledgeville, Ga.

Matthew Michael Margarita. Antonio Margarita, 856 Ogden Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

BUGLER.

Mark Emerson Perry. George W. Perry, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

MUSICIAN.

Charles A. McCarnan. John E. McCarnan, 418 Jackson Street, North Vernon, Ind.

MECHANICS.

Frank Stuart. S. S. Stuart, Lubec, Me.

Edward E. Johnson. Richard Johnson, Box 476, Maynard, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Cerione. Mrs. Mary Cerione, Vineland, N. J.

Peter Chrisanthopulas. Christ Chrisanthopulas, Bruce, Mont.

John G. Chuta. Joseph Chuta, 1016 Farnam Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Hugh Coiner. Catherine Coiner, 16 South Madison Street, Staunton, Va.

Thomas C. Coleman. Mrs. Mary A. Coleman, 238 Fort Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Laurence J. Collins. Mrs. Daniel J. O'Leary, 44 Whittingham Place, Orange, N. J.

Charles L. Corbin. Mrs. Helru Corbin, R. F. D. No. 4, Crown Point, Ind.

Williams Forbes. Mrs. Susan Forbes, Willard Parker Hospital, East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Arnold G. Geis. Mrs. Bertha Geis, 38 Kanter Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Stephen A. Guinoe. Mrs. Alice L. Guinoe, 3125 East Ninety-first Street, South Chicago, Ill.

Ray Conner Hardy. Newton P. Hardy, McDonald, Tenn.

Morris Hirschfeld. Mrs. Sarah Hirschfeld, 161 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alonzo W. Jenkins. Mrs. W. D. Jenkins, Starke, Fla.

Arthur E. Jones. Aubrey Jones, Williamsburg, Iowa.

Arthur H. Kanneman. Avoit Kanneman, Westfield, Wis.

Henry F. Klumb. Henry Klumb, Ethan, S. Dak.

Joseph J. Kubesh. Joseph Kubesh, Route 3, Olivia, Minn.

Emanual O. Leberer. Mrs. Ada Leberer, 511 Oakley Street, Evansville, Ind.

Thomas Leoto. C. R. Leoto, Wise, N. C.

Wayne A. LeVan. Mrs. Harry J. LeVan, 516 East Aubrum Street, Allentown, Pa.

Harold M. Landsoth. Kon Landsoth, R. F. D. No. 1, Turtle River, Minn.

Athur A. H. Lueninghoener. Miss Ida Lueninghoener, Herman, Nebr.

Roy E. McCain. J. N. McCain, Tucson, Ariz.

Charles H. McCorkle. Mrs. Alta McCorkle, R. F. D. No. 1, Galatia, Kans.

Jesse J. Malone. Mrs. Fannie Malone, 2091 Third Street, Macon, Ga.

Anthony J. Marfaro. Mrs. Mary Marfaro, 11 White Street, Jersey City, N. J.

John Newton Martin. Jerry Martin, 714 Crigs Street, Covington, Ky.

Myron N. Mayhew. Norman P. Mayhew, Cody, Nebr.

Joseph Mooney. Mrs. Mary Mooney, 229 Belvedere Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Patrick Murphy. Mrs. Jolanna Murphy, East Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, N. Y.

Arthur R. Nelson. Charles John Nelson, care of County Farm, Knoxville, Ill.

Joe Olson. Louis Olson, R. F. D. No. 1, Guckeen, Minn.

Jasper Paulsen. Paul J. Paulsen, box 904, Cheyenne, Wyo.

John Peterson. Miss Mary Peterson, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.

Evert Price. Mrs. Hazel Meyer, Lake, Ind.

Michael W. Raihala. John Raihala, box 77, Floodwood, Minn.

Walter Raleigh. Mrs. Arabella Raleigh, Magna, Utah.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Thomas B. Ray. Miss Elizabeth Ray, 365 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Dewey G. Reaves. John T. Reaves, 236 Saco Street, Greenwood, S. C.

Ralph K. Reed. Mrs. Ella K. Reed, Polo, Ill.

Barney Renell. Mrs. Harrie Renell, Burlington, Vt.

Alexander Rivera. Mrs. Juanita Rivera, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

George A. Rud. Mrs. Marie Rud, 2633 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank Salewski. Mrs. Rose Datliff, 34 Hale Street, Detroit, Mich.

Charles Satra. Mrs. Fannie Satra, Kilgore, Nebr.

Clarence Monroe Scott. Mrs. Josephine Scott, care of Randolph Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

John J. Secora. Mrs. Lena Secora, Huron, S. Dak.

Ralph B. Self. Claud Vlandgham, Seminole, Okla.

John C. Smith. Mrs. Ida E. Culliman, 184 Maple Avenue, Rockville Center, N. Y.

Cecil Stone. Mrs. Kate Stone, 1319 Jackson Street, Paducah, Ky.

Asher L. Webster. Mrs. Fannie Van Hooser, R. F. D. No. 4, McMinnville, Tenn.

Albert Wenderski. Mrs. Virginia Wenderski, 651 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph Lacorte. John Lacorte, 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mathias J. Laubenthal. John Laubenthal, Prairie Du Rocher, Ill.

William Lauer, jr. William Lauer, Morrisonville, Ill.

Earl M. McClain. Mrs. Maggie McClain, New Somerset, Ohio.

James Robert McGee. Mrs. David McGee, East Main Street, Lonaconing, Md.

Ceasare Malvicano. Miss Cary Malvicano, 128 Banker Street Newark, N. J.

Philip C. Maresca. Benard Mercier, 504 Onderdonk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James M. Mercury. Nicholas Mercury, 62 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Arthur Miller. Ed Miller, Alma, Wis.

Peter H. Minners. Jacob Minners, Johnson, Minn.

Albin Moe. Gilbert Moe, R. F. D. 3, New Richmond, Wis.

August E. Monthy. Albert Monthy, Bonair, Iowa.

Eslie S. Morris. Guy E. Morris, Gossett, Ill.

Stanley Pastwa. Mrs. Victoria Andryank, 1764 Fifty-first Street, Detroit, Mich.

Magnus A. Peterson. Leonard Bothoßoon, Amery, Wis.

Angelo Rizzo. Joseph Rizzo, 305 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Louis Roberson. Richard Roberson, Alex, Okla.

Herbert Schooler. Mrs. Ima Lee Schooler, R. F. D. 1, Lancaster, Ky.

William W. Seim. Mrs. Anna Seim, 219 South Grand Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Charles E. Sheehan. Mrs. Herretta Sheehan, 833 East Madison Street, Louisville, Ky.

Fred A. Smith. Mrs. Annie Prevo, Red Deer, Alberta, Canada.

John W. Stroud. J. M. Stroud, R. F. D. 8, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Larkin Sutherland. Mrs. Mary Sutherland, Council, Va.

Price Tabor. Mrs. Susan Tabor, 127 Washington Street, Columbus, Ind.

Floyd T. Tappen. Mrs. Sarah E. Tappen, 508 Thirtieth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Tycke P. Thor. Peter Thor, Nelson, British Columbia, Canada.

Fred L. Tibbetts. Mrs. Mary Tibbetts, Dolores, Colo.

Louis Warner. George Warner, 504 South Main Street, Fremont, Nebr.

Orval Theodore Wood. Mrs. Lulu Goathee, 834 Washington Avenue, North Lansing, Mich.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Edward Lynch Ford. Mrs. F. B. Dailey, box 714, New London, Conn.

Sergt. Price Roark. Carew Roark, Noctor, Ky.

Corpl. Delbert Reeves. Mrs. Inez Reeves, Leland, Oreg.

Corpl. William R. Rosier. Mrs. C. Rosier, Montesano, Wash.

Mechanic Clarence D. Simons. Mrs. Elizabeth Simons, 1129 Second Avenue, Antigo, Wis.

Wagoner Benjamin Woodward. Edward B. Woodward, 123 Whitfield Street, Dorchester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Micezystaw Biedziak. John J. N. Barlog, 51 Metropolitan Avenue, Roslindale, Mass.

Joe F. Brockman. N. L. Price, General Delivery, Hickman, Ky.

71°—18——3

Charles Burris. Miss Myrtle Burris, Hastings, Nebr.

Luis Carranto. Barney Carranto, Coalgate, Okla.

Adco Daigle. Leo Daigle, Bell River, La.

Eugene L. Davis. Eugene L. Davis, Talcville, N. Y.

Everet Fulton. Mrs. Johanna Fulton, R. F. D. No. 3, Huntington, Ind.

Simplicioa Garcia. Mrs. Helen A. Garcia, Zuni, N. Mex.

John A. Harmon. Miss Della Harmon, 22 South One hundred and eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Benjamin H. Hayes. George W. Hayes, 425 Benton Street, Michigan City, Ind.

John H. Hilton. George Dean, 927 West West Street, Rockford Ill.

Adam Jackson. Mrs. W. E. Jackson, Paragould, Ark.

Arthur D. Jackson. Peter Jackson, Leesville, La.

David Johns. John Johns, 148 Williams Street, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

James E. Johnson. John Johnson, 77 Seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Oscar K. Jolley. Mrs. O. K. Jolley, Dexterm, Ga.

John B. Kavanagh. Mrs. Rose Kavanagh, 71 Sixth Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

James H. Keane. Patrick Keane, White Street Tuckahoe, N. Y.

John W. Kerr. Mrs. Emma A. Kerr, 14 Hall Place, West Quincy, Mass.

Porl L. McCurdy. Miss Goldie M. McCurdy, 444 Douglass Avenue, Marietta, Ohio.

John O. McGinnis. Mrs. Grace Sawyer, 510 Broadway, Linton, Ind.

Robert S. Maclay. Edgar S. Maclay, 311 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph Malinowski. Anthony Malinowski, 448 Spring Garden Street, Reading, Pa.

Odie Pennington. C. C. Pennington, R. F. D. No. 1, box 43, Bradford, Ark.

Charles Pierson. Allen Pierson, 806 North Ninth Street, Clinton, Ind.

Willie Lloyd Plummer. Mrs. Ruth A. Plummer, Owingsville, Ky.

Julian Polaco. Elfego Polaco, Edith, Colo.

Ernest C. Raygard. Mrs. R. N. McKenzie, 192 Essex Street, Lowell, Ariz.

George Reick. William Mann, R. F. D. No. 33, Stevensville, Pa.

Shelton C. Rogers. John W. Rogers, Bendale, Miss.

Louis L. Russell. A. Russell, 516 East Elm Street, Lodi, Cal.

Ben Rutherford. M. Rutherford, Long Leaf, La.

Joe G. Schultz. Mrs. Alice Ruby, Scotts, Ark.

Laborio Scimono. Mrs. Mary Scimono, 16 Bennett Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Dennis Stack. John Stack, 231 Baldwin Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Irvin M. Swift. Veachel M. Swift, Reed, Ky.

Landrup Thorson. Mrs. Marie Thorson, 501 Birch Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Abencio Trujillo. Mrs. Endeb Igen B. Trujillo, Nambe N. Mex.

Peter John Van Linn. Jacob Van Linn, South Kaukauna, Wis.

Ole Vodall. Andrew Johnson, Lennep, Mont.

Forest A. Woods. George A. Woods, 625 Twenty-third Street, Columbus, Ga.

Arthur G. Ziemer. Herman A. Ziemer, R. F. D. 9, Watertown, Wis.

William Lano. Jacob Lano, 337 Hubbard Street, Detroit, Mich.

Abbie J. Lanson. Lucian Lanson, Covington, La.

Robert F. Lewis. Helen Lever, Waitney Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

Lawrence Lloyd. M. J. Lloyd, Reyno, Ark.

Roy W. Loan. Thompson F. Loan, Marlinton, W. Va.

Fred M. Love. Mrs. P. E. Love, Trout, La.

George J. McDonald. Kinsey McDonald, French Lick, Ind.

Joehn Magiolski. Mrs. Vaga Magiolski, 475 Garfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Brodie B. Martin, jr. Brodie B. Martin, McNary, La.

Ebero Mior. Donet Mior, Morewater, La.

Joseph Minker. Max Minker, 1130 Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Leonard J. Palazzo. Mrs. Rose Posto, West Apollo, Pa.

Claude L. Phifer. Sherman Phifer, R. F. D. 6, Tipton, Ind.

Sam Pool, jr. Dan Pool, Lakesville, Miss.

Wyatt Pridemore. William Pridemore, 318 Randolph Street, Charleston, W. Va.

Wirt Rigsby. C. D. Rigsby, 801 East Wyoming Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

George W. Roddey. Richard Roddey, sr., Port Vincent, La.

Norman L. Roe. George W. Roe, 617 Wayne Avenue, Ellwood, Pa.

Sidney Samuels. Mrs. Rosa Samuels, 425 East Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

Julius William Schleuter. Mrs. Johannah Schleuter, 208 Douglas Street, North Menomonie.

John Edward Shannon. Mrs. John Shannon, R. F. D. 3, Clinton, Ind.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	2
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	1
Wounded in action (slightly)	1
Total	5

Killed in Action.

Pvt. Leland M. Reynolds. Joseph C. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Clinton E. Denlinger. Tillie Denlinger, Pierson, Iowa.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Pvt. Jack M. Deckard. Katherine Wagner, 1225 East Eighty-second Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (Slightly), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

Sergt. Willie R. Jeffress. Robert Jeffress, Kaufman, Tex.

Killed in Action (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

Pvt. James T. Cotter. Mary Cotter, 1822 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Returned to Duty,

PRIVATES.

Sebren L. Arnold. Estella Green, 1339½ Louis Street, Charleston, W. Va.

Wenefred S. Simons. Tona Simmons, 1166 McKinley Street, Akron, Ohio.

Benjamin J. Spang. Clara V. Spang, 714 Shirley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The weather bureau issues the following forecast for the period September 9 to 14, inclusive.

North and Middle Altantic States.—Fair, warmer beginning of week; showers and somewhat cooler by middle of week followed by fair weather and nearly normal temperatures thereafter.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—The week will be mostly fair with a return to normal temperature conditions.

West Gulf States.—Fair weather during the week with normal temperatures.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Some slight prospect of showers Monday or Monday night in the Ohio Valley; otherwise generally fair weather indicated; nearly normal temperatures.

Region of Great Lakes.—Showers about Monday in Upper Lakes and Monday night or Tuesday in Lower Lakes followed by fair weather the remainder of the week. Cooler Tuesday in Upper Lakes and Wednesday in Lower Lakes followed by a return to normal temperatures.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—Some prospects of showers Monday; generally fair the remainder of the week. Somewhat cooler Tuesday followed by rising temperature Wednesday and Thursday; nearly normal thereafter.

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Generally fair weather during the week. Cooler Monday followed by a return to normal temperatures by Wednesday.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Fair weather will prevail during the week with nearly normal temperatures.

Pacific States.—Fair weather will prevail during the week although showers are probable during first half along the north coast. Temperatures nearly normal.

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending August 30

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending August 30. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General: The admission rate for disease continues to show a decline, while the noneffective rate is slightly higher than last week. Both rates are materially higher in divisional camps than in other groups. The death rate for disease remains low (3.35), though slightly higher than last week (2.96). Pneumonia continues as the cause of the majority of deaths occurring during the week. Pneumonia shows an increase in the number of new cases as compared with last week. Malarial admissions are remarkably few, considering the season of the year. Few new cases of measles are reported as compared with last week. The number of new cases of special diseases as compared with last week follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Measles	764	806
Pneumonia	429	352
Malaria	163	158
Dysentery	30	38
Meningitis	15	6
Venereal	5,010	6,064

2. Divisional camps: There were 180 new cases of measles reported from camps of this group as compared with 136 last week. Of this number Camp Shelby reports 75; McClellan, 24; MacArthur, 20; and scattering cases from several other camps. New cases of pneumonia reported number 167, as compared with 142 last week. Camp Wheeler leads in the number of new cases (71), with Camp Fremont second (30). Thirty-three deaths were reported from all causes from camps of this group, of which 17 are charged to Camps Wheeler and Fremont, where pneumonia is prevailing. Of 55 new cases of malaria reported for the week 22 are charged to Camp Logan, 11 to Shelby, and 5 to Beauregard.

3. Cantonments: Camps Grant, Custer, and Dix report the lowest sick rates for the week of all camps of this group. Camp Grant has the lowest admission rate (345), while Custer has the lowest noneffective (11.9). New cases of measles are reported from all camps of this group with one exception (Travis). Camp Las Casas leads in the number of new cases (72), while Gordon reports 71; Funston, 56; Pike, 54; and smaller numbers from other camps. Two hundred and nine new cases of pneumonia are reported against 173 last week. Camp Devens leads with 61 new cases. Camps Gordon and Lewis report 23 each; Pike, 17; and smaller numbers from other camps. Fifty new cases of malaria are reported from camps of this group against 46 last week. Twenty of these are charged to Camp Pike.

4. Departmental and other troops: Stations of this group continue to show the lowest sick and death rates of all troops in the United States. A few cases of measles and pneumonia have occurred at ports of embarkation and aviation camps, but otherwise there is no disease prevalent at these stations calling for comment.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	46.1	41.9	23.0	24.3	5.6	3.1	5.4	2.5
Cantonments	40.1	37.7	19.9	18.5	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.5
Departmental, etc.	29.5	31.1	15.1	16.6	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.4

Health conditions for the week ending Aug. 30.

Camp.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate.[2]
Beauregard	4		5	95 (2)	10			84.18
Bowie	2	1	1	43 (5)				29.64
Cody	10			16 (?)	3			99.97
Fremont	30			72 (20)	4			37.92
Greene				80 (3)				37.99
Greenleaf	3		1	11 (?)	15		2	37.25
Hancock	2		6	151 (20)				36.75
Kearny				22 (5)				55.25
Logan	2		22	43 (16)				52.29
MacArthur	6	1		17 (7)	20			62.71
McClellan	8		2	64 (1)	24			47.23
Sevier	3		5	26 (3)	9			41.24
Shelby	17	3	11	72 (9)	75	1		52.09
Sheridan	2		1	268 (19)	18			48.56
Syracuse				139 (?)	1			67.90
Wadsworth	7			145 (?)	1			39.41
Wheeler	71			39 (5)		1		33.85
Custer	7			57 (6)	1			11.87
Devens	61			44 (22)	22	3	1	34.50
Dix	5	4	4	91 (?)	11			41.04
Dodge	8			208 (3)	38			74.14
Funston	8			59 (2)	56			32.18
Gordon	23		2	113 (2)	71	1		66.28
Grant	4		1	31 (?)	8		2	14.80
Humphreys	11	2	6	38 (3)	15			22.20
Jackson		3	7	89 (3)	16	1		45.86
J. E. Johnston	3		8	39 (26)	13		1	32.12
Las Casas	4			9 (9)	72			57.05
Lee	1			65 (?)	12			44.40
Lewis	23			104 (4)	5			43.50
Meade	9	1		446 (4)	12	2		20.59
Pike	17		20	56 (1)	54	1		49.35
Sherman	8			98 (?)	14			66.16
Taylor	7			99 (5)	43			33.05
Travis	9	2	2	121 (5)				46.46
Upton	1			163 (12)	6		1	41.56
Northeastern Department				25 (5)	4			22.04
Eastern Department	1		2	86 (43)	15			17.63
Southeastern Department	2	1	9	55 (17)	15			49.93
Central Department	1			62 (?)	2		2	22.36
Southern Department	1	4	6	94 (34)	2	1	2	30.96
Western Department				39 (9)				17.03
Aviation camps	5		10	127 (?)	18	1		29.23
Merritt	14	4	6	321 (60)	37	1		49.20
Stuart	23	4	21	95 (9)	12	1		56.97

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease; the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (*a*) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (*b*) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (*c*) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

[2] Per 1,000.

Two new cases of typhoid fever also reported from Camp Shelby, 1 from Lee, 1 from Travis, 1 from Eastern Department, 2 from Stuart.

Causes of deaths, by camps.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Bowie	1	Nephritis, 1.
Cody	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Greenleaf	1	Cause not reported, 1.
Fremont	10	Pneumonia, 8; abscess of brain, 1; anthrax, 1.
Hancock	1	Pneumonia, 1.
McClellan	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Shelby	5	Pneumonia, 4; cause not reported, 1.
Wadsworth	4	Pneumonia, 1; injuries, 1; cause not reported, 2.
Wheeler	7	Pneumonia, 6; dysentery, 1.
Custer	1	Nephritis, 1.
Devens	4	Pneumonia, 2; appendicitis, 1; traumatism, 1.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

Causes of deaths, by camps.—Continued.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Dodge	1	Septicemia, 1.
Funston	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Gordon	6	Pneumonia, 5; not reported, 1.
Grant	3	Traumatism, 1; suicide, 1; meningitis, 1.
Jackson	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Johnston	1	Peritonitis, 1.
Lee	1	Undetermined, 1.
Meade	3	Septicemia, 1; meningitis, 1; traumatism, 1.
Pike	9	Pneumonia, 5; meningitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; tuberculosis, 2.
Sherman	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Taylor	3	Psychosis manic, 1; malaria, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Travis	5	Opium poisoning, 1; septicemia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 1; not reported, 1.
Upton	3	Pneumonia, 2; endocarditis, 1.
Eastern	6	Drowning, 2; typhoid, 2; tuberculosis, 1; traumatism, 1.
Southern	12	Peritonitis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; wounds in action, 3; suicide, 1; syphilis, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; otitis media, 1; burns, 1; internal hemorrhage, 1.
Western	1	Traumatism, 1.
Stuart	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Aviation camps.	11	Traumatism, 8; suicide, 1; heart disease, 2.

Deaths:			
Camps	33	Last week	20
Cantonments	39	Last week	47
Departmental troops.	45	Last week	27
Total	117		94

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending August 30, 1918. Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces), not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk (*):

Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.—Pvt. Harry Bumfeld, 9 Pinehurst Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. Adam H. Bock, 822 East Fourteenth Street, Columbus, Nebr.; Pvt. Harry Butterfield, 1900 Riverside, Minneapolis, Minn.;* Pvt. Charles Edward Oleary, 173 East Water Street, Rockland, Mass.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. John N. Baker, 802 East Jackson Street, Centerville, Iowa;* Pvt. Mose Hamilton, 809 Adams Street, Mobile, Ala.;* Pvt. Chancey LeRoy Kirby, 747 South Water Street, Wichita, Kans.*

Camp Fremont, Cal.—Pvt. Jesse Bewley, Russellville, Tenn.*

Camp Funston, Kans.—Pvt. Henry William Waxler, Vlieta, Kans.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Emri C. Aaby, R. F. D. No. 2, Ute, Iowa; Pvt. Gent Brinson, R. F. D., Pavo, Ga.;* Pvt. Willie Carter, Cuthbert, Ga.; Pvt. Edward S. Keeler, 680½ East Livingston Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. (first class) Fred W. Benters, 512 Twelfth Avenue, Sterling, Ill.;* Pvt. John H. Carr, R. F. D. No. 1, care of John Avery, Ayden, N. C.; Pvt. John Levi Skoog, 2324 Eleventh Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Camp Hancock, Ga.—Pvt. Frank Teske, 546 Erin Street, Eau Claire, Eau Claire County, Wis.

Camp Humphreys, Va.—Pvt. Paul O'Brien, 56 Smith Street, Seymour, Conn.;* Pvt. Henry Spears, R. R. No. 1, Wilson, La.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. Harrison Wolfe, Branchville, S. C.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Pvt. Felix O. Adkins, Bruno, Ark.

Camp Las Casas, P. R.—Pvt. Juan Colon, Bo. Simarrones, Bareloneta, P. R.

Camp Lee, Va.—Sergt. Dennis Ryan, Moreland Park, Little Falls, N. Y.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Samuel Wells, Whick, Ky.

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Edward Frye, 1824 Esquire, Louisville, Ky.*

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Chester Dolf, Plumbyou, Ark.; Pvt. Freeman Graham, St. Charles, Ark.; Pvt. John London, Brinkley, Ark.; Pvt. Charles Edward McKenzie, R. F. D. No. 3, Higginsville, Mo.; Pvt. John Morgan, route No. 2, Preston, Iowa; Pvt. David H. Null, Arden, Ark.; Pvt. James Paige, Pineridge, Miss.; Pvt. Moses D. Scott, R. F. D. No. 1, box 22, Natchez, Miss.; Pvt. Lucian Smith, Wabash, Ark.

Camp Robinson, Wis.—Pvt. Joseph J. Malick, Downers Grove, Ill.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Pvt. Liston H. Cartledge, Kilmichael, Miss.;* Pvt. William R. Coleman, R. R. No. 1, Parkdale, Ark.; Pvt. Harry Lockhart, Goldfield, Miss.; Rect. Ben F. Maples, Owens Crossroads, Ala.; Pvt. Cassell Motley, rear 72 Looney Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; Bugler Fred G. Poindexter, 1233 Rosevelt Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Sergt. John H. Boynton, 544 Vine Street, Chillicothe, Ohio; First Lieut. Alfred K. Gymer, 106 Cumberland Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Dealas Johnson, Smyrna, Ga.; Pvt. Carl Thomas Leatherman, 1615 South Garky Street, Muncie, Ind.; Pvt. William Loch, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 13, Eufaula, Ala.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Corpl. Clyde J. Downer, 1009 Wilcox Street, Cadillac, Mich.; Pvt. William A. Ferguson, Moore, Tex.; Pvt. Fred King, 6 Regan Street, Palestine, Tex.; Pvt. William H. Reid, Grapevine, Tex.; Pvt. Roscoe C. Slaughter, St. Jo, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. King Bailey, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 50, Marshbluff, S. C.; Pvt. George Glover, Vance, S. C.; Pvt. Vincent Soucha, 185 Indiana Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recruit John West, 812 Avenue A, Norfolk, Va.*

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. Ora F. Seavey, Paynesville, Minn.; Pvt. Willie Wilds, R. F. D. No. 1, Blenheim, S. C.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Recruit Sam Brown, Clopland, Ga.; Pvt. Henry C. Collins, Blundale, Ga.;* Pvt. Robert Crittenden, Sumpter City, Ga.;* Pvt. Will Corss, Route No. 1, Box 6, Byromville, Ga.; Pvt. Joseph Curry, Route No. 1, Dixie, Ga.; Pvt. Clarence Jackson, Route No. 2, Box 44, Waynesboro, Ga.; Pvt. Willie Jones, Nadilia, Ga.; Pvt. Stanislaw Kaczmierczak, Chicago, Ill.;* Pvt. Paul Lahti, Mettakyla Tawalkoski, O. O. Finland; Pvt. George A. McCombs, Route No. 1, Madras, Ga.; Pvt. Rodger McCulliens, Sanford, Ga.; Pvt. Ulus B. Nivins, Route No. 1, Hillsboro, Ga.;* Pvt. Claud Smith, Tifton, Ga.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—First Class Pvt. Ralph E. Sailor, Reading, Pa.;* Pvt. Harold S. Schiller, 1524 Palmer Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Pvt. Charles R. Tullis, Springsboro, Ohio.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Pvt. Frederick W. Evans, 1233 Fourth Street NW., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Fort Howard, Md.—Pvt. Peter McDonough, 56 Central Street, Peabody, Mass.

Fort Jay, N. Y.—Mechanic Francisco Rivera, jr., 1 Cruz Street, Rio Grande, P. R.*

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Allen Le Blanc, Sunset, La.*

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Recruit Phillip Miosi, Court Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Recruit Lawrence G. Pike, 5 Kingston Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Fort Westhaven, Conn.—Pvt. Pearson Clapp, 116 Joyces Lane, Pinnero Point, Va.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit John Schanil, Olivia, Minn.; Recruit Frank Shrontz, Holton, Kans.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.—Pvt. Julian Daguman, Meak Sifuyar, P. I.; Pvt. Joe Puali, Lihue Kauai, Hawaii.*

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Pvt. Chriss F. Bertelsen, Freesoil, Mich.;* Recruit Everett Bookwalter, Soloman, Kans.; Pvt. Lewellyn Boynton, Ripton, Vt.

Carlstrom Field, Fla.—Pvt. John K. Culbertson, Concord, N. C.

Chanute Field, Ill.—Second Lieut. Clifford B. Guthrie, Robinson, Ill.

Love Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Charles J. Hyde, Norfolk, Nebr.

Scott Field, Ill.—Cadet H. B. Johnson, Port Allegany, Pa.

Alpine, N. J.—Pvt. William J. Strachan, 222 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Cacon, Canal Zone.—Pvt. John Rose, 2122 North Sevitt Street, Chicago, Ill.

Columbus, N. Mex.—Pvt. Simon Allen, Pilot Point, Tex.; Pvt. (first class) John Jones, 9 West Twentieth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Pvt. Fred B. Dodd, Route No. 7, Glasgow, Ky.*

Delrio, Tex.—Pvt. (first class) Maurice Olmstead, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Deming, N. Mex.—Pvt. Boon Hays, Orlando, Okla., R. F. D. No. 3; Pvt. John W. Wells, Cavalla, Tex.

Hoboken, N. J.—Capt. Edgar H. Annear, 129 Keep Street, Modesto, Cal.; Sergt. Herbert Colwell, Snyder, Tex.;* Pvt. George N. Gilliam, Connaway, Ark.; Pvt. Alvin Sanborn, Owassa, Okla.;* Pvt. Joseph K. Stromain, Torraspoint, La.

Lancaster, Pa.—Pvt. Cleven Parr, 12 Wheat Street, Columbia, S. C.*

Little Rock, Ark.—Pvt. Fred R. Oldfield, 608 South Fejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Malakoff, Tex.—Pvt. Nathan Johnson, Malakoff, Tex.*

Nogales, Ariz.—Corpl. Barney Lots, 1313 Holman Street, Covington, Ky.

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. (first class) Walter S. Milne, 53 Liberty Street, Barre, Vt.

Peoria, Ill.—Pvt. Herman C. Miesner, R. F. D. No. 2, Atlanta, Ill.*

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pvt. Ralph R. John, Route No. 6, Kittanning, Pa.

Raymond, Wash.—Pvt. George Douglas, Richwood, W. Va.*

Rochedale, Mass.—Pvt. Elmer Chase, R. F. D. No. 1, Hartland, Me.

Rochester, N. Y.—Pvt. Alfred Meng, 491 Church Street, New Britain, Conn.*

Rockland Lake, N. Y.—Corpl. George C. Bickelman, 152 Goodrich Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rumford, Me.—Maj. Lucian William Blanchard, 124 Franklin, Rumford, Me.*

Sam Fordyce, Tex.—Pvt. Justin E. McCarthy, 962 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Ralph W. Berger, Salina, Kans.

Scottsburg, Ind.—Pvt. Roscoe O. Meadors, Scottsburg, Ind.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pvt. Oscar W. Harvey, Pacolet, S. C.; Pvt. Lester Schumann, Schumann-Johnson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Recruit Otto Siodovnik, 1359 Avenue A, New York City, N. Y.*

Takoma Park, D. C.—Pvt. James B. Berryhill, Waco, Nebr.

Talmadge, Cal.—Pvt. Andrew Jackson Lamb, Molalla, Oreg.*

Waynesville, N. C.—Pvt. William H. Madden, Winthrop Avenue, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y.

Official Bulletin Index

An index for the Official Bulletin for the first six months of 1918 has been prepared and may be had on application to this office. An index for each month hereafter will be printed in an early issue of the Bulletin after the close of that month.

WILL REPORT TO GENERAL STAFF.

Special Orders, No. 202.

475. By direction of the President, the following-named officers of the Quartermaster Corps are relieved from detail in that corps and are detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, in the Inspector General's Department: Lieut. Col. Eben Swift, jr., and Lieut. Col. William A. Austin.

The officers named will repair to this city and report in person to the director of the war plans division, General Staff, for the purpose of receiving instructions in staff duties.

Director General McAdoo Announces Form of Contract Which Government Is Willing to Make With Railroads Covering Federal Control and Basis of Compensation

Director General of Railroads McAdoo on Thursday issued the following:

I am announcing to-day the form of contract which the Government is willing to make with the railroad companies covering Federal control of the railroads and the compensation therefor.

The formulation of these contract provisions has been in progress since the approval of the Federal control act on March 21 last. The length of time consumed in this work has been due to the difficulties and intricacies of the subject, the absence of precedent for a contract of this nature, the great variety of railroad conditions and practices which had to be carefully considered and discussed before finally adopting a uniform plan, and the necessity of giving to the great number and variety of interests affected the fullest opportunity for hearing and discussion upon every aspect of the many-sided problems.

Assisted By Committee.

In order that no phase of the public interest might be unrepresented, I arranged at the outset for, and have continuously had, the benefit of the advice and assistance in this matter of a committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Hall, Anderson, and Meyer.

The railroad companies and the railroad security holders have been represented by committees as well as by counsel. In addition to the various formal hearings and discussions, there have been repeated interviews at which a great many special problems affecting particular railroad companies have been fully represented.

Outcome of Hearings.

The draft of contract adopted is the outcome of all these hearings, discussions, and considerations, and represents in my judgment a form of contract which conforms to the law, protects the public interest, and accords to railroad companies and their stockholders and bondholders the just protection which was contemplated by the Government when it took possession and control of the railroads.

Features of the Contract.

Aside from recitals, definitions, and description of property, the draft of contract covers only 12 pages. The principal features are as follows:

The railroad company accepts the contract and the compensation therein provided for in full satisfaction of all claims on account of Federal possession and control.

Provision is made for the numerous features of operation and accounting during Federal control, for the allocation of revenues on traffic in transit at midnight December 31, 1917, for the handling of "overlapping" items of expense, etc.

Maintenance of Property.

Provision is made for the maintenance of the property during Federal control, of course at the expense of the Government, on substantially the same basis as during the three-year test period ending June 30, 1917, and for the return of the property at the end of Federal control in substantially as good repair and substantially as complete in equipment as on January 1, 1918; it is provided in effect that if during the test period the maintenance expenses were not sufficient to put the property in condition for safe operation, the additional maintenance necessary for safe operation may be provided at the expense of the company, with the limitation that the cost of maintenance shall not be increased at the expense of the company over the normal standard of maintenance of railroads of like character and business during the test period.

Provision is made for the payment of taxes in accordance with the Federal control act.

Annual Compensation.

Provision is made for the annual compensation (which will be fixed in each case in accordance with the provisions of the Federal control act) to be paid to the company in quarterly installments. This compensation will not be subject to any deductions which would prevent the company from supporting its corporate organization, keeping up its sinking funds, paying taxes and rents, and interest heretofore regularly paid, and interest on loans issued during Federal control. These requirements of the company for corporate expenses and fixed charges being thus provided for, the Government has the right to make deductions from the remaining compensation to satisfy indebtedness which the railroad company may owe to the Government; however, the contract declares the power of deduction to be an emergency power, to be used only when no other reasonable means is provided by the company to reimburse the United States, and not to be used so as to interrupt unnecessarily the regular payment of dividends made by the company during the test period.

Disposition of Claims.

Provision is made for the orderly presentation and disposition of claims on the part of the railroad company for amounts expended by the Railroad Administration for additions to its property which, in the opinion of the railroad company, are not for its advantage and for which it believes it should not be charged.

Provisions are also made for final accounting at the end of Federal control.

In a comparatively few instances, considering the opportunity for differences of opinion, there appear to remain some objections on the part of some of the interests which have been heard, but these objections are in my opinion without foundation.

One of these objections is that the contract ought to leave open for litigation at the end of Federal control the question whether the railroad has been damaged by diversion of its business during Federal control. This claim is not tenable because the railroads have been taken over for war purposes which necessitate diversion of traffic, hence there can be no escape from the view that Congress intended the compensation which it authorized to cover this element. This demand of certain interests is, in effect, for an opportunity to litigate and is a demand which need not be urged if the railroad company, instead of making the contract offered, should instead go to the Court of Claims to get its compensation. In this event the railroad company would get only a single compensation, covering its entire claim, including any damages for alleged diversion, and would not be allowed to litigate at the end of Federal control the question of diversion of business. The contract ought not in this respect to put the railroad company in any better position than it would occupy if it made no contract. This demand is not only unreasonable, but the Director General has no lawful authority to grant it, as I have been advised by the Solicitor General of the United States, to whom I submitted the question and who has considered and approved the legal aspects of the contract.

Improvement of Roads.

Objection has also been made that the contract ought not to require a railroad company to pay out of its compensation such additional amount as may be necessary to bring a railroad, which at the beginning of Federal control was in unsafe condition, up to a condition of safe operation. This objection really means that the Government ought to accept and continue such a property in an unsafe condition (which would be clearly contrary to the public interest and ultimately contrary to the interest of the owners of the property), or should itself repair at its own cost the fault of the owners and put the property in a better condition than the owners kept it, thus giving the owners not only compensation, but besides at the end of Federal control the advantage of having without cost an improved property, while this advantage would be denied to railroad owners who had properly maintained their property. I have not been able to accede to this view. I have felt that railroad owners had no right to make any such demand, nor do I believe that railroad owners generally do make any such demand. Under the contract, however, this right to bring the property up to a condition of safe operation is not to be exercised so as to interfere with the railroad company's payment of its fixed charges, including interest heretofore regularly paid.

Payment of Debts.

Some objection has also been made that no part of a railroad company's compensation should be used to pay its debts to the Government except such part as might remain after the company's payment of its customary dividends. This objection has no bearing where a company has paid dividends on a provident basis and has retained, as it is recognized all well-regulated companies should retain, a substantial surplus of its income to provide a margin of credit and cover unproductive

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RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Liberty Bonds Subscribed for by Member of Navy—Refund in Case of Discharge.

If a member of the Navy was discharged from the service before completing the payments on Liberty bonds for which he had subscribed through the Navy Department, he or anyone on his behalf should write the following letter to the Navy Liberty loan officer, Navy Department, for a refund of these payments:

Seaman (second class) John Howard Smith, formerly of U. S. S. *Winslow*. Age, 26 years. Entered service July 20, 1917.

NAVY LIBERTY LOAN OFFICER,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: On April 30, 1918, at Mare Island, Cal., I, the above-named enlisted man, subscribed for two bonds of $50 each of the third Liberty loan, through the Federal reserve bank of New York City, each to be paid for in 10 installments of $5, to be deducted monthly from my pay. I was discharged from the service on September 10, 1918, before completing the payments on these bonds. I hereby request that the allotments deducted from my pay for the payment of these bonds be refunded to me.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN HOWARD SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Location of Man in Service.

If a man is known to be in either the military or naval service of the United States, while the organization to which he is attached is unknown, one of his relatives (preferably the emergency address), and, according to a recent ruling of The Adjutant General, no one else, should address the appropriate office in the War or Navy Department and describe the man as follows:

If the man is in the Army:

John Howard Smith. Last known military designation, Tank Corps training camp, Gettysburg, Pa. Age, 26 years. Probable date of entry into service, October 20, 1917. Probable emergency address, Kate Higgins Smith, sister, 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

If the man is in the Navy or Coast Guard:

John Howard Smith. Last known naval designation, U. S. S. *Winslow* (or Station 100, Sea Bright, N. J.). Age, 26 years. Probable date of entry into service, October 20, 1917. Probable emergency address, Kate Higgins Smith, sister, 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

If the man is in the Marine Corps:

John Howard Smith. Last known naval designation, Marine Corps training camp, Quantico, Va. Age, 26 years. Probable date of entry into service, October 20, 1917. Probable emergency address, Kate Higgins Smith, sister, 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

U. S. MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

The body of the letter should read as follows:

Please inform me as to the present location and address of the above-named enlisted man.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Insurance Granted.

If the relative of an enlisted man desires to know whether the latter has taken out Government insurance, the relative should write directly to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, attention of insurance section, as follows, stating the reason for desiring this information, which purpose will generally be served by indicating the writer's relationship to the enlisted man:

Private John Howard Smith. Serial No. 85634. Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION OF INSURANCE SECTION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Please inform me whether the above-named enlisted man, who is my brother, has taken out Government insurance and in what amount.

Very truly yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Failure to Receive Proper Pay.

Do not write to any department in Washington to make inquiry because an enlisted man who is still in the service believes that he has not received his proper pay. The man should take this matter up in person with his commanding officer.

Change of Address of Allottee.

If an enlisted man's relative who has been receiving an allotment and allowance through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, or an allotment through the War or Navy Department, moves to another address, such relative should promptly notify the allotment office. The introductory portion of such letter should read as follows:

If the allotment and allowance are being received through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance:

Private John Howard Smith. Serial No. 85634. Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917. Allotment No. 343298.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION, DIVISION OF AUDIT AND RECORDS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

If the allotment is being received through the office of the Quartermaster General:

Private John Howard Smith. Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service, October 20, 1917.

DEPOSITS AND ALLOTMENTS BRANCH,
CENTRAL DISBURSING DIVISION,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

If the allotment is being received through the Navy Department:

Second Class Seaman John Howard Smith, U. S. S. *Winslow*. Age, 26 years. Entered service, October 20, 1917.

NAVY ALLOTMENT OFFICER,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

If the allotment is being received through the Marine Corps:

Private John Howard Smith. Co. C, 125th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, Quantico, Va. Age, 26 years. Entered service, October 20, 1917.

PAYMASTER,
U. S. MARINE CORPS HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

If the allotment is being received through the Coast Guard:

Surfman John Howard Smith. Station 100, Seabright, N. J. Age, 26 years. Entered service, October 20, 1917.

CAPTAIN COMMANDANT,
U. S. COAST GUARD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

The body of the letter should read as follows:

As the sister of the above-named enlisted man I am receiving an allotment (and allowance) through your office and have been receiving checks addressed to 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill. Please take notice that I have now moved to 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill., and checks should now be sent to this latter address.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

Change in Spelling of Allottee's Name.

If an enlisted man's relative receives a check for an allotment or allowance on which the name of such allottee is misspelled, or otherwise incorrect, the allot-

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FORM OF CONTRACT FOR COMPENSATION OF RAILOAD COMPANIES IS ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page 12.)

improvements. In every such case the company can, in accordance with the contract, make other reasonable provision for reimbursing the United States, and there need be no interference with its dividends as regularly paid during the test period. The objection only applies where a railroad company has paid improvident dividends. As to such a case the argument is that the contract should put the company in a far better position than it would occupy if it made no contract, and in a far better position than it would occupy if it continued in private control and enjoyed an income equal to the compensation guaranteed by the Government. Without a contract, the right of deduction in such cases would be clear. Under private management, and with a corresponding income, the company would have to pay the penalty of improvident dividends through the loss of its credit and, ultimately, the breaking down of its property. The proposition is, baldly, that the Government shall protect the company in paying improvident dividends and then lend it money to cover all its indebtedness arising since Federal control, and render it immune from the consequences of its own improvidence. All of these objections are unreasonable. It is not possible to believe that they express the views of the railroad companies generally, or the owners of railroad securities generally. The points are mentioned, however, because they appear to have been made the subject of very considerable publicity.

Conditions Last December.

Frequently the arguments urged in opposition to certain features of the proposed contract have suggested the idea that under any such contract the railroads would be in a much worse position than if they had remained in private management. It may be well, therefore, to look at the situation which confronted the railroads last December and to consider what would probably be their present status if still in private management.

Last December the expenses of the railroads were increasing with great rapidity. They were hedged about in their efforts to obtain increased rates by the numerous and various restrictions imposed by the States, and also by the limitations imposed by the interstate commerce act. They were confronted by imperative demands for greatly increased wages and were without machinery to insure an amicable settlement of those demands. They were finding it almost impossible to borrow money on any terms to make the improvements which were indispensable to enable them to perform their public service. The operating results for the first four months of 1918 indicate that if the railroads had been under private control during that period they would have lost in operating income, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, $136,116,533; and as compared with an average of the corresponding period for the three-year test period, $96,064,356. This takes no account of the wage increase subsequently made, which nevertheless was retroactive to January 1. These adverse conditions, coupled with the extreme difficulty of borrowing money, would probably have resulted in the failure of some of the most important railroad companies in the country to meet their obligations under private management.

Income on Just Basis.

Under Federal control the railroads have the opportunity to contract with the Government for a guaranteed income on a just basis, which relieves them of the formidable anxieties which confronted them in December and which would still be confronting them under private control. They are able to borrow money from the Government on reasonable terms for necessary improvements. These are fundamental things which impress the great body of railroad investors and should make them satisfied with the status as it now exists.

Of course, no railroad company is compelled to accept the form of contract the Government offers. The company is free to reject the contract and go into the Court of Claims to obtain such compensation as the Court of Claims will allow and to work out, under statutory and general legal principles, all the details of the relationship which will arise between the Government and the company on account of Federal control. I am convinced, however, that the contract offered by the Government is just and reasonable. The railroad owners have no right to assume more than that, and if the Government offers less they are fully protected by their right to reject the Government's offer and go into the Court of Claims.

W. G. McAdoo.

PROPOSALS INVITED BY OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, NEW YORK

The following announcements are made by the Office of Quartermaster General, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York:

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the above office until 11 a. m., September 23, 1918, for manufacturing oversea caps and winter caps.

Samples may be seen, and specifications and new proposal blanks obtained at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, or at 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the above office until 3 p. m., September 23, 1918, for manufacturing white duck coats and white duck trousers.

Samples may be seen, and specifications and new proposal blanks obtained at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, or at 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate will be received at this office until 11 a. m., September 25, 1918, for manufacturing overcoats, wool service coats, wool trousers. Samples may be seen and specifications and proposal blanks obtained at the office of your local Depot Quartermaster, or at 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, September 10, 1918, for furnishing hats, velour, Army nurses. Information on application at this office.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, September 16, 1918, for furnishing poles and pins, shelter tent; color staffs complete; sleeve insignia; hooks and eyes; G. I. vent rings, braid and bronze buttons. Information on application at this office.

Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing 1,200,000 yards 39 inches 80 by 80 4.00 yard sheetings, delivery equal weekly October, November, and December, 1918, will be received here until 12 o'clock p. m., September 17, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 39 inches 80 by 80 4.00 yard sheetings," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York city."

Red Cross Home Service

(Continued from page 13.)

tee should promptly notify the department of the Government from which the check was received. The description of the man and the address to which the letter should be sent are fully indicated above. The body of the letter should read as follows:

Please take notice that I, Kate Higgins Smith, sister of above-named enlisted man, have received from your office check No. 197428, upon which my name is incorrectly spelled as follows: Kate Higins Smyth.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Notice of Death of Allottee.

If (a) a person dies who is receiving allotment or allowance payments through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance or allotment payments from one of the other allotment offices, or if (b) a child or some other person dies on whose behalf such payments are being received, a member of the family or other appropriate person should promptly notify the office from which the checks emanate. The description of the man and the address to which the letter should be sent are fully indicated above. The body of the letter to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in such a case should be as follows (note that this notice will not secure a reaward to the sister—that must be accomplished by forwarding War Risk Form 11 with supporting evidence through Red Cross channels—nevertheless the following notice should be sent directly and promptly):

On August 31, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Smith, wife of the above-named enlisted man, who was receiving allotment and allowance payments under the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, died at her home, 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill. She leaves two children, John Howard Smith, jr., age 12, and Elizabeth Smith, age 10, who will hereafter make their home with me, his sister.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

The body of the letter to any one of the other offices should be as follows:

On August 31, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Smith, wife of the above named enlisted man, who was receiving allotment payments through your office, died at her home, 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Form 1001—P. M. G. O.

THIRD EDITION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

(Stamp of Local Board.)

Registration No.

Serial No.

Order No.

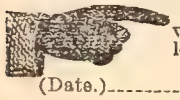
Name of Registrant: Telephone No. .....

(First name.) (Middle name.) (Last name.)

Address: .....

(No.) (Street or R. F. D. No.)

(City or town.) (County.) (State.)



NOTICE TO REGISTRANT.—You are required by law to return this Questionnaire filled out in accordance with instructions contained herein within seven days from date of this notice. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and in immediate induction into military service.

(Date.)..... .....

Member of Local Board.

CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION OR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION.

NOTE TO CLAIMANTS.—This form is to be used for claiming exemption or deferred classification by or in respect of any registrant and for stating the grounds of claim. Place a cross (x) in Column A opposite the division that states the ground of claim. Boards are required to consider only grounds thus indicated by the claimant in Column A.

Column A.	Division.	CLASS I.
.....	A	Single man without dependent relatives.
.....	B	Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children, who has habitually failed to support his family.
.....	C	Married man dependent on wife for support.
.....	D	Married man, with or without children, or father of motherless children; man not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.
.....	E	Unskilled or not a necessary farm laborer.
.....	F	Unskilled or not a necessary industrial laborer.
.....	G	Registrant by or in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed.
.....	H	Registrant who fails to submit Questionnaire and in respect of whom no deferred classification is claimed.
.....	I	Registrant not deferred and not included in any of above divisions.
.....	X	

DEFERRED CLASSES.

CLASS II.

Column A.	Division.	
.....	A	Married man with children, or father of motherless children, where such wife or children or such motherless children are not mainly dependent upon his labor for support for reason that there are other reasonably certain sources of adequate support (excluding earnings or possible earnings from labor of wife), available, and that the removal of registrant will not deprive such dependents of support.
.....	B	Married man, without children, whose wife, although registrant is engaged in a useful occupation, is not mainly dependent upon his labor for support, for the reason that the wife is skilled in some special class of work which she is physically able to perform and in which she is employed, or in which there is an immediate opening for her under conditions that will enable her to support herself decently and without suffering or hardship.
.....	C	Necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise.
.....	D	Necessary skilled industrial laborer in necessary industrial enterprise.
.....	X	

CLASS III.

Column A.	Division.	
.....	A	Man with dependent children (not his own), but toward whom he stands in relation of parent.
.....	B	Man with dependent aged or infirm parents.
.....	C	Man with dependent helpless brothers or sisters.
.....	D	County or municipal officer.
.....	E	Highly trained fireman or policeman in service of municipality.
.....	F	Necessary customhouse clerk.
.....	G	Necessary employee of United States in transmission of the mails.
.....	H	Necessary artificer or workman in United States armory or arsenal.
.....	I	Necessary employee in service of United States.
.....	J	Necessary assistant, associate, or hired manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.
.....	K	Necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of necessary industrial enterprise.
.....	L	Necessary assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS IV.

Column A.	Division.	
.....	A	Man whose wife or children are mainly dependent on his labor for support.
.....	B	Mariner actually employed in sea service of citizen or merchant in the United States.
.....	C	Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary agricultural enterprise.
.....	D	Necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head of necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS V.

Column A.	Division.	
.....	A	Officer—legislative, executive, or judicial of the United States or of State, Territory, or District of Columbia.
.....	B	Regularly or duly ordained minister of religion.
.....	C	Student who on May 18, 1917, or on May 20, 1918, or since May 20, 1918, was preparing for ministry in recognized theological or divinity school, or who on May 20, 1918, or since May 20, 1918, was preparing for practice of medicine and surgery in recognized medical school.
.....	D	Person in military or naval service of United States.
.....	E	Alien enemy.
.....	F	Resident alien (not an enemy) who claims exemption.
.....	G	Person totally and permanently physically or mentally unfit for military service.
.....	H	Person morally unfit to be a soldier of the United States.
.....	I	Licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of his vocation.
.....	J	Person discharged from the Army on the ground of alienage or upon diplomatic request.
.....	K	Subject or citizen of cobelligerent country who has enlisted or enrolled in the forces of such country under the terms of a treaty between such country and the United States providing for reciprocal military service of their respective citizens and subjects.
.....	L	Subject or citizen of neutral country who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and has withdrawn such intention under the provisions of act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and Selective Service Regulations.

.....	Member of well-recognized religious sect or organization, organized and existing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein.

REGISTRANT OR OTHER INTERESTED PERSON MUST ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

Q. Do you claim exemption or deferred classification in respect of the registrant named above? If so, state the divisions of each class and each class in which you claim that he should be classified.

A. .....; in Division ..... of Class ....., and Division ..... of Class ....., and Division ..... of Class ..... (Date) .....

(Yes or no.)

(Address.)..... (Sign here.).....

WAIVER OF CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION OR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION.

(To be signed by registrant or other interested person whenever a waiver is used.)

I hereby waive all claim of exemption or deferred classification of the registrant named above.

(Date of signing.) ..... (Sign here.).....

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO REGISTRANTS AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS.

TO BE READ BEFORE PROCEEDING FURTHER.

Every registrant shall immediately upon receipt of a Questionnaire proceed as follows: He shall first carefully read, or have read to him, the instructions printed on this page, and the instructions printed with each series of questions. He shall then take up each series of questions, and answer all questions which he is required to answer and sign his name where required by the instructions. He shall make no mark nor answer upon page No. 1 until he has answered the 12 series of questions; but after having done so and before he executes his affidavit on page No. 15, he shall answer the question near the bottom of page No. 1 and sign his name thereto. If he wishes to waive all claim of exemption or deferred classification, he shall sign the waiver at the bottom of page No. 1. He shall then upon the first page place a cross mark (X) in the space opposite the division which describes his ground or basis for deferred classification. The registrant is not limited to making one cross mark (X), but may make a sufficient number of marks to indicate his status in relation to every ground for discharge or exemption which exists in his case. He shall then swear or affirm to the truth of his answers by executing the "Registrant's Affidavit" on page 15.

A registrant making any claim which must be supported by an affidavit must procure the execution of the supporting affidavit by the person or persons indicated in the instructions relating to the particular series which states the claim. Unless he procures such affidavit, the claim will not be considered either by the Local Board or by the District Board.

Additional affidavits may be filed with the Questionnaire when deemed necessary by the registrant or person making claim in his behalf. **(Sec. 95 (*f*) S. S. R.)**

The Questionnaire, answered and sworn to in strict accordance with these instructions, must be filed with the Local Board on or before the seventh day (excluding Sundays and legal holidays) after the date appearing upon the first page of the Questionnaire under the words "Notice to Registrant."

Note.—The initials S. S. R. refer to the regulations prescribed by the President and known as the Selective Service Regulations.

Reasons for and Effect of Classification.

The names of all men liable to selection for military service shall be arranged in five classes in the order in which they can best be spared from the civic, family, industrial, and agricultural institutions of the Nation. The term "deferred classification" includes the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes of the five classes in which registrants shall be placed. All registrants placed in Class V have been exempted or discharged, and all registrants placed in Classes II, III, and IV have been temporarily discharged. The effect of classification in Class I is to render every man so classified presently liable to military service in the order determined by the national drawings. The effect of classification in Class II is to grant a temporary discharge from draft, effective until Class I is exhausted; and similarly Classes III and IV become liable only when Classes II and III, respectively, are exhausted. All classifications are conditioned upon the continuing existence of the status of the registrant which is the basis of his classification. **(See Secs. 1 (*j*) and (*k*) and 70 S. S. R.)**

Every registrant shall, within five days after the happening thereof, report to his Local Board any fact which may change or affect his classification. Failure to report change of status as herein required or making a false report thereof is a misdemeanor, punishable by one year's imprisonment. **(Sec. 116 S. S. R.)**

Notice to Registrants and to all Interested Persons, and Effect of such Notice.

(*a*) The process of examination and selection shall begin by the posting of notice in the offices of the Local Boards and by mailing a Questionnaire to every registrant included in such posted notice **(Sec. 92 S. S. R.)**, and notice of every subsequent action taken by either the Local or District Board in respect of each registrant shall be given by entering a minute or date of such action on the Classification List in the office of the Local Board and in addition to such entries by mailing to the registrant (and in some cases to other claimants) a notice of such action.

(*b*) Whenever a duty is to be performed or a period of time begins to run within which any duty is to be performed by any such registrant, or within which any right or privilege may be claimed or exercised by or in respect of any such registrant, a notice of the day upon which such duty is to be performed or such time begins to run shall be mailed to the registrant, and the date of such mailing of notice shall be entered opposite the name of such registrant on the Classification List, which is always open to inspection by the public at the office of the Local Board.

(*c*) In addition to the mailing of such notice to registrants, notice of the disposition of claims of other persons in respect of registrants shall be mailed to such other persons. Either the mailing of such notice or the entry of such date in the Classification List shall constitute the giving of notice to the registrant and to all concerned, and shall charge the registrant and all concerned with notice of the day upon which such duty is to be performed or the beginning of the time within which such duty must be performed or such right or privilege may be claimed, regardless of whether or not a mailed notice or Questionnaire is actually received by the registrant or other person.

(*d*) Failure by any registrant to perform any duty prescribed by the President under the authority of the act approved May 18, 1917, or subsequent act or acts of Congress at or within the time required, is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year, and may result in loss of valuable rights and immediate induction of such registrant into military service.

(*e*) Failure of the registrant or any other person concerned to claim and exercise any right or privilege on the day or within the time allowed shall be considered a waiver of such right or privilege, subject only to the privilege to apply for an extension of time.

(*f*) All registrants and other persons are required to examine from time to time said notice so posted by the Local Board and the Classification List upon which said dates are to be entered; and it is the duty of every registrant concerning whom any notice is posted, but who has not received the Questionnaire or notice, as the case may be, to apply to his Local Board for a copy thereof. Failure to receive notice or Questionnaire will not excuse the registrant from performing any duty within the time limit, nor shall it be in itself ground for extension of time. **(Sec. 7, S. S. R.)**

(*g*) Any registrant, except an alien enemy, who fails to return the Questionnaire on the date required shall be deemed to have waived all claim for deferred classification, and shall stand classified in Class 1 subject, however, to the rights and privileges of other persons to apply to the Local Board for deferred classification of the registrant, and to the right of the registrant or any other person to apply for an extension of time, as provided in Section 99 S. S. R. **(Sec. 129, S. S. R.)**

By Whom Oaths May Be Administered.

Any oath required by these Rules and Regulations (except oaths to persons called before Local or District Boards to give oral testimony) may be administered—

(1) By any Federal or State officer authorized by law to administer oaths generally;
(2) By any member or chief clerk of any Local or District Board having jurisdiction of the registrant;
(3) By any Government Appeal Agent in regard to any case pending before any Local or District Board with which he is connected;
(4) By any person designated to act in the capacity of legal aid or advisor to registrants; and
(5) By any postmaster within the same local jurisdiction as the registrant.

When the oath or oaths are administered by any of the persons named in Classes 2, 3, 4, and 5 hereof, there shall be no fee or charge for the same. **(Sec. 10, S. S. R.)**.

Aid and Advice to Registrants by Legal Advisory Boards.

Legal Advisory Boards, composed of disinterested lawyers and laymen, will be present at all times during which Local Boards are open for the transaction of business, either at the headquarters of Local Boards or at some other convenient place, for the purpose of advising registrants of the true meaning and intent of the Selective Service Law and Regulations and of assisting registrants to make full and truthful answers to the Questionnaire.

Members of Legal Advisory Boards shall enter upon the left-hand margin of front page of Questionnaire the following: "Aid given by me," and sign the name of the member of such board, stating whether "permanent" or "associate" member. **(Sec. 45, S. S. R.)**.

QUESTIONS.

SERIES I. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS. Every registrant must answer ALL the following questions, and sign his name at the bottom.

Q. 1. State (*a*) your full name, birthplace, and your present age and residence; and (*b*) the name, address, and relationship of your nearest relative (wife may be designated as nearest relative).

A. 1. (*a*) .....
(Name of registrant.) (Age.) (Place of birth.) (Post-office address.)

(*b*) .....
(Name of relative.) (Address of relative.) (Relationship.)

Q. 2. What is your race? Are you white, Negro, or Oriental? A. 2. .....

Q. 3. State (*a*) whether you are single, married, widowed or divorced and (*b*) date of marriage.

A. 3. (*a*) .....; (*b*) .....

Q. 4. If you have a child or children, state the name, age and present residence of each child. A. 4. .....

.....

.....

LOOK AT KEY LIST OF OCCUPATIONS WITH QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE ANSWERING NEXT QUESTION.

Q. 5.	Occupation.	Special work or job.	Key number and letter on list.	Number of years pursued.	Monthly salary or wages.
(a) What is your present occupation?					
(b) What other work are you qualified to do?					

Q. 6. If you are employed, state (*a*) the name of your employer and (*b*) the place at which you are employed.

A. 6. (*a*) .....
(Name of employer.)

(*b*) .....
(No. (Street or R. F. D. No.) (City or town.) (County.) (State.)

Q. 7. Mention any previous military experience you have had, giving organization, rank, and length of service.

A. 7. .....

Q. 8. Underline branch of Army in which you prefer to serve if selected: Artillery—Aviation—Engineer Corps—Infantry—Medical Department—Ordnance Department—Quartermaster Corps—Signal Corps.

Q. 9. Schooling: Grade reached in school ..... Years in high school ..... Years in college .....

Name of college and subjects of specialization .....

Years in technical school ..... Name of school and course pursued .....

Underline the languages you speak well: English—French—German.

State any other languages you speak .....

Q. 10. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? A. 10. .....
(Yes or no.)

Q. 11. If your preceding answer is "yes," state (*a*) the name of the crime; (*b*) the approximate date of conviction; (*c*) the name and location of the court; (*d*) sentence imposed. A. 11. (*a*) .....

(*b*) ..... (*c*) ..... (*d*) .....

Q. 12. Are you now confined in prison, either (*a*) serving sentence or (*b*) awaiting trial, or (*c*) are you confined in a reformatory or correctional institution? A. 12. .....
(Yes or no, and state which.)

Q. 13. Are you at large on bail under any criminal process? If so, state full details. A. 13. .....

.....

.....
(Signature of registrant.)

IMPORTANT NOTE.—If the registrant is an inmate of an institution mentioned in question 12 and is unable to answer the foregoing questions, the executive head of the institution is requested to communicate the information immediately to the Local Board.

SERIES II. PHYSICAL FITNESS.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first two questions. If he answers the second question "yes," he need not answer the remaining questions. If he answers the second question "no," he must answer ALL the questions. He must sign his name at the end of this series of questions.

Q. 1. State your height and weight stripped. A. 1. Height, _____ (Inches.); Weight, _____ (Pounds.)

Q. 2. Are you in sound health mentally and physically? A. 2. _____ (Yes or no.)

Q. 3. Draw a line under any of the words below that describes any ailment or physical deficiency you may have.

A. 3. 1. Blind.	4. Loss of limb.	7. Insane.
2. Deaf.	5. Epileptic.	8. Withered or deformed limb.
3. Dumb.	6. Paralytic.	9. .....

Q. 4. State in detail the names and addresses of the physicians by whom and the institutions in which you are being treated or have been treated within the last twelve months, with the dates of the treatments.
A. 4. _____

Q. 5. Are you an inmate of an asylum; hospital, or other institution on account of any physical, mental, or nervous disease, disorder, or injury? A. 5. _____ (Yes or no.)

Q. 6. If you answer "yes," state (*a*) the nature of the ailment, and (*b*) name and location of institution.
A. 6. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____

_____ (Signature of registrant.)

IMPORTANT NOTE.—If the registrant is an inmate of an institution mentioned in question 6 and is unable to answer the foregoing questions, the executive head of the institution is requested to communicate the information immediately to the Local Board.

SERIES III. LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions or sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the questions and sign his name.

Q. 1. Are you a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States or of a State or Territory or of the District of Columbia? A. 1. _____ (Yes or no.)

If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. State exact designation of your office. A. 2. _____

Q. 3. State (*a*) when you entered upon the duties of said office and (*b*) when your term of office will expire.
A. 3. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____

NOTE.—See Sec. 79; S. S. R. and Part XIII. _____ (Signature of registrant.)

SERIES IV. MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the questions, and must sign his name.

Q. 1. Are you a regular or a duly ordained minister of religion; and if so, of what sect or organization?
A. 1. _____ (Yes or no, and if "yes" add name of sect.)

If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. State (*a*) the manner by which, (*b*) the date when, and (*c*) the place where you became such minister.
A. 2. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____ (*c*) _____

Q. 3. State place and nature of your religious labors: (*a*) On January 1, 1918; (*b*) Now.
A. 3. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____

Q. 4. Have you any additional occupation? If so, what? A. 4. _____

NOTE.—See sec. 79, S. S. R. _____ (Signature of registrant.)

SERIES V. DIVINITY AND MEDICAL STUDENTS.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first three questions. If he answers "no" to all of these questions, he need not answer the remaining questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes" to question No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, he must answer all the remaining questions and sign his name, and must also secure the following supporting affidavit of the president, dean, or other executive head of the theological, divinity, or medical school. If such executive head be not available, the executive nearest in rank may make the affidavit, but must state therein why the superior officer is not available.

Q. 1. Were you on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school? A. 1. _____ (Yes or no.)

Q. 2. Were you on May 20, 1918, a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school, or were you on May 20, 1918, a student preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery in a recognized medical school? A. 2. _____ (Yes or no, and state which.)

Q. 3. Have you been at any time since May 20, 1918, a student preparing for the ministry in a recognized theological or divinity school, or a student preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery in a recognized medical school? A. 3. _____ (Yes or no, and state which.)

If your answer to all the questions No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 4. If your answer to question No. 3 is "yes," state the period (naming the dates) during which you were such a student? A. 4. _____

Q. 5. State whether the school in which you were a student on the date or dates indicated by your answer to question No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 was a recognized theological or divinity or medical school. A. 5. _____ (Specify which.)

Q. 6. State the name and location of such school in which you were a student on the date or dates you have thus indicated. A. 6. _____

Q. 7. Is the school you have described wholly or partially a correspondence school? A. 7. _____

Q. 8. Have you ceased to be a student preparing for the ministry or a student preparing for the practice of medicine and surgery; and if so, what is your present occupation? A. 8. _____

_____

NOTE.—See Sec. 79, S. S. R., and Public Resolution approved May 20, 1918.

_____ (Signature of registrant.)

SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF _____, *County of* _____, *ss:*

I, _____ (Name of affiant.), do solemnly swear—affirm—that I was on the date or dates mentioned in the foregoing answers _____ (Strike out one.) of the school mentioned in the foregoing answer No. 6; that such school was on said date a recognized _____ (Designation of affiant's office in school.) school; and that I know of my own personal knowledge that the answers to the foregoing questions Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, are true. I further state that _____ (Divinity, theological, medical.) who was _____ (Unavailable superior officer.) of said school on the date or dates mentioned in the foregoing answers is now _____ (Designation of superior officer.)

_____ (State reason why superior officer is not available, if that be the fact.)

_____ (Signature of supporting affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191___. _____ (Address.)

_____ (Signature of officer.) _____ (Designation of officer.)

SERIES VI. MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the other questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the other questions FULLY and must sign his name.

Q. 1. Are you in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States? A. 1. _____ (Yes or no.)

If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. Give your (*a*) rank, (*b*) organization or corps, (*c*) branch of the service, and (*d*) mail address.

A. 2. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____ (*c*) _____ (*d*) _____

Q. 3. State the (*a*) date, (*b*) place, and (*c*) manner in which you entered the service. A. 3. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____ (*c*) _____

NOTE.—See Sec. 79, S. S. R.

_____ (Signature of registrant.)

SERIES VII. CITIZENSHIP.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer all the following questions, except as stated in the interlined instructions, or unless his status makes an answer to any question impossible, and must sign his name at the end of this series of questions.

Q. 1. Are you a citizen of the United States? A. 1. _____ (Yes or no.)

Q. 2. Where and on what date were you born? A. 2. _____ (Place and country.) _____ (Date.)

Q. 3. If you were not born in the United States, state (*a*) at what place; and (*b*) on what date you arrived in this country, and (*c*) whether you came with your father or mother or either of them. A. 3. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____; (*c*) _____

Q. 4. If you are a citizen of the United States, naturalized upon application by you, state when and where you were so naturalized. A. 4. _____

Q. 5. If you are not a citizen of the United States, either native born or fully naturalized, answer the following: (*a*) Of what country are you a citizen or subject? (*b*) In what place and country did you ordinarily reside before proceeding to the United States? (*c*) Have you ever taken out first papers (that is, declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States)? (*d*) If so, when and where did you take out your first papers?

A. 5. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____

(*c*) _____; (*d*) _____

Q. 6. If you are not a citizen of the United States and have not declared your intention to become a citizen, do you claim exemption from service in the Army of the United States on that ground? A. 6. _____ (Yes or no.)

If you are an Indian, born in the United States, do not answer questions Nos. 7 to 13, but answer questions Nos. 14 to 16.

Q. 7. If you are not a citizen of the United States and have not declared your intention to become a citizen, are you willing to return to your native country and enter its military service? A. 7. _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 8. Give the birthplace and present residence of both of your parents. A. 8. _____

Q. 9. If your parents or either of them live in the United States, state how long each has resided in this country. A. 9. _____

Q. 10. If either of your parents has been naturalized in the United States, state (*a*) which parent; (*b*) when and where naturalized. A. 10. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____

Q. 11. Have you ever voted or registered for voting anywhere in the United States; if so, when and where? A. 11. _____

Questions Nos. 12 and 13 are to be answered only by a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Q. 12. If you are a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war and have declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States, name the neutral country of which you are a citizen or subject. A. 12. _____

NOTE.—Congress has enacted a law providing that a citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration, in accordance with such regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States, which shall operate and be held to cancel his declaration of intention to become an American citizen and shall forever debar him from becoming a citizen of the United States.

Q. 13. Do you wish to be relieved from liability to military service by withdrawing your intention to become a citizen of the United States upon the conditions named in the foregoing note to Question No. 12? A. 13. _____
(Yes or no.)

NOTE.—If you answer "yes," your Local Board will send you the necessary blank forms and directions for making such claim for relief from liability to military service and renouncing your right to become a citizen of the United States. Before your claim can be passed upon, you must fill in and return such forms to your Local Board. (See sec. 117½ S. S. R.)

If you are an Indian born in the United States and claim you are not a citizen, answer the following questions:

Q. 14. State (*a*) when you were allotted; (*b*) when your father was allotted; (*c*) when your mother was allotted. A. 14. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____; (*c*) _____

Q. 15. Have you received a patent in fee to your land? A. 15. _____

Q. 16. State (*a*) whether you live separate and apart from any tribe; (*b*) if so, when you intend to return to tribal life; and (*c*) how long you have lived away from tribal life A. 16. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____; (*c*) _____

NOTE.—See sec. 79 S. S. R.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

SERIES VIII, PART A. COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the questions and sign his name. If he claims deferred classification on the ground that he is employed by the United States as a customhouse clerk, or in any of the capacities mentioned in question 1, he must also secure and file with the Local Board an affidavit of the official having direct supervision and control of the branch of the Government service in which the registrant is engaged, stating that he is necessary to the adequate and effective operation of such service, and can not be replaced by another person without substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation thereof. In the case of a registrant in departmental service stationed outside of the District of Columbia, the affidavit must be made by the official having direct supervision of the applicant. In all cases such affidavit must be indorsed "approved" by the Secretary of the Department or other certifying official specified in Part XIV, S. S. R. The affidavit to be filed by a necessary agricultural expert, employed by a State Agricultural College receiving Federal funds, is described in Section 77, Note 1, S. S. R.

Q. 1. Are you a county or municipal official, or a customhouse clerk, or are you employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, or are you an artificer or workman employed in an armory or arsenal of the United States, or are you an employee of the United States designated by the President as eligible for discharge? A. 1. _____
(Yes or no, and state which.)

If you are not in any of the above classes, do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. State the designation of your office, position, or occupation. A. 2. _____

Q. 3. If you are a county or municipal official, were you elected by popular vote or appointed? State which. A. 3. _____

Q. 4. If you are a county or municipal official, state (*a*) whether a vacancy in the office which you hold can be filled by appointment and (*b*) when your term of office expires.
A. 4. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 5. State the exact place of the performance of your duties. A. 5. _____

Q. 6. State how long you have held such office or position, or how long you have been so employed. A. 6. _____

Q. 7. State the character and duration of your education, training, and experience for your office, position, or employment. A. 7. _____

Q. 8. Describe the nature of your work. A. 8. _____

NOTE.—See Sec. 77, and Part XIV, S. S. R.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

SERIES VIII, PART B. PILOTS AND MARINERS.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the questions and sign his name. If he claims deferred classification as a licensed pilot, he must secure and file with the Local Board an affidavit signed by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the port from which the registrant regularly sails, stating that he is a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of his vocation. If he claims deferred classification as a mariner, he must submit evidence in support of his claim sufficient to satisfy the Local Board that he is entitled to such classification.

Q. 1. Are you a licensed pilot actually employed in the pursuit of your vocation, or are you a mariner actually employed in the sea service (including service on the Great Lakes) of a citizen or merchant within the United States? A. 1. _____
(Yes or no, and state which.)

If your answer to question 1 is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. State your training and experience as a pilot or mariner (as the case may be) and how long you have been so engaged. A. 2. _____

Q. 3. If you are engaged in any other occupation, describe it, and state what part of your working time you give to such other occupation. A. 3. _____

Q. 4. If you are a pilot, state (*a*) how long you have been licensed and (*b*) from what port you regularly sail. A. 4. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____

Q. 5. If you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service (including service on the Great Lakes), state (*a*) the name and address of your employer, (*b*) how long you have worked as a mariner for such employer and (*c*) describe your particular work. A. 5. (*a*) _____
(*b*) _____ (*c*) _____

NOTE.—See Secs. 78 and 79 S. S. R.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

SERIES VIII, PART C. FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the remaining questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the questions and sign his name. If he claims deferred classification as a highly trained fireman or policeman, he must secure and file with the Local Board an affidavit signed by the official head of the Department of the Municipality by which he is employed, stating that the registrant is highly trained, the length of time he has been continuously employed and compensated by the Municipality he is now serving, and that he can not be replaced without substantial and material detriment to the public safety in the Municipality in which he is serving.

Q. 1. Are you a highly trained fireman or policeman? A. 1. _____
(Yes or no, and state which.)

If your answer to question 1 is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. Give the name of the Municipality which you are now serving. A. 2. _____

Q. 3. How long have you been continuously employed and compensated by the said Municipality as a fireman or policeman, as the case may be? A. 3. _____

Q. 4. What position do you hold or what special duties do you perform in your department? A. 4. _____

Q. 5. If you claim you can not be replaced without substantial and material detriment to the public safety in the Municipality in which you are serving, state the reason for your claim. A. 5. _____

NOTE.—See Sec. 77 (e) S. S. R.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

SERIES IX. RELIGIOUS CONVICTION AGAINST WAR.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no," he need not answer the other questions nor sign his name. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the questions and sign his name.

Q. 1. Are you a member of a well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917, whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form? If so, state the name of the sect or organization and the location of its governing body or head. A. 1. _____

If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. By reason of your membership in such sect or organization, do you claim exemption from military service, except in some capacity declared by the President to be noncombatant? A. 2. _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 3. State number of adherents of such religious sect or organization in the United States. A. 3. _____

Q. 4. When did said religious sect or organization adopt opposition to war as a part of its creed or principles? A. 4. _____

Q. 5. When, where, and how did you become a member of such religious sect or organization? A. 5. _____

Q. 6. Are your religious convictions against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of such religious sect or organization? A. 6. _____

Q. 7. Give the name, location, and date of organization of the particular local church or congregation of which you are a member. A. 7. _____

NOTE.—See Secs. 79 and 280, S. S. R.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

SERIES X. DEPENDENCY.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "no" and does not claim deferred classification on the ground of dependency or family, he need not answer the remaining questions or sign his name. If he answers "yes," or claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency or family, he must answer all the questions and sign his name. If he intends to claim deferred classification on the ground of dependency or family, or if he expects any person to claim deferred classification for him on such ground, he must secure the supporting affidavits annexed hereto of every person over 16 years of age named as dependents or members of his family. He or any other person may also (and if the Local Board requires it, he or they must) file with the Local Board additional affidavits, which must be legibly written or typewritten on one side of white paper of the approximate size and shape of this sheet.

Q. 1. Have you a wife, or child, or aged, infirm, or invalid parent or grandparent, or brother under 16 or sister under 18 years of age, or a helpless brother or sister of whatever age, mainly dependent on your physical or mental labor for support? A. 1. _____
(Yes or no.)

If your answer is "no" and you do not claim deferred classification on account of dependency or family, do not answer any other question and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. State whether you are single, married, widowed, or divorced. A. 2. _____
(Use one of the four terms in answering.)

Q. 3. If you are married, state (*a*) the place, (*b*) date, and (*c*) the person by whom the ceremony was performed. A. 3. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____ (*c*) _____

Q. 4. Give the following information as to each person now mainly dependent upon your labor for support. A. 4.

Name.	Age.	Relationship.	Address.	When your support began.	Whether wholly dependent on your labor.

Q. 5. State (*a*) with which of your dependents you live and (*b*) how long you have lived with such dependent or dependents. A. 5. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____

Q. 6. If any persons named in your answers do not live with you, state which of them have lived with you at any time during the past 12 months and for how long a period. A. 6. _____

Q. 7. If any such dependent is a stepchild, an adopted child, or a foster child, state as to each when such relationship to you began. A. 7. _____

Q. 8. State both (*a*) the approximate total and (*b*) the average monthly amount of your support of your wife and children, exclusive of your own expenses, during the last 12 months. A. 8. (*a*) $_____ (*b*) $_____

Q. 9. How much have you contributed to the support of each other dependent during said 12 months? A. 9. _____

Q. 10. State amount per month you consider necessary for support of all your dependents. A. 10. $_____

Q. 11. State (*a*) whether the amount you have contributed during the last 12 months to any dependent other than your wife and children includes any payment for board or lodging for yourself or others. (*b*) If you answer "yes," how much did you pay in this manner for board or lodging and for what persons? A. 11. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 12. If any person on whose account you claim deferred classification (other than your wife or child) has a brother, sister, father, mother, husband, wife, or child, state as to each such relative of such person. A. 12.

Name.	Age.	Address.	Occupation.	To which dependent related.	Relationship to such dependent.

Q. 13. What was your total income from all sources during the last 12 months, whether (a) in cash or (b) in other thing of value? A. 13. (*a*) Cash $_____ (*b*) Other thing of value $_____

Q. 14. How much of this was the fruit of your labor, mental or physical? A. 14. $_____

Q. 15. Give a full statement of all property owned by or held in trust for you, whether income-producing or not; and your net income from same during last 12 months. A. 15. Character of property: Real estate—Principal, $_____; income, $_____ Personal property—Principal, $_____ income, $_____

Q. 16. Do you own the house you live in? A. 16. _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 17. (*a*) Does any of your family or dependents own it? (*b*) If so, state owner's name. A. 17. (*a*) _____
(Yes or no.)
(*b*) _____

Q. 18. If any of the dependents owns the house he or she lives in, state name of owner. A. 18. _____

Q. 19. Do you rent your house? If so, state the monthly rent and name and address of landlord.

A. 19. _____

Q. 20. Have you paid any taxes during the last year? If so, state separately the amount paid on real estate; on personal property; and income tax, and name the officer to whom paid.

A. 20. Real estate, $_____; paid to _____ (Official designation.)

Personal property, $_____; paid to _____ (Official designation.)

Income tax, $_____; paid to _____ (Official designation.)

Q. 21. If there is any encumbrance on any property you own, state its nature and amount. A. 21. _____

Q. 22. State the value of all property owned by or held in trust for any person named as dependent, and his or her income therefrom.

A. 22. _____ (Name of dependent.) Principal, $_____ Income, $_____

_____ (Name of dependent.) Principal, $_____ Income, $_____

_____ (Name of dependent.) Principal, $_____ Income, $_____

Q. 23. If there is any encumbrance on any property owned by or held in trust for any person named as dependent, state its nature and amount. A. 23. _____

Q. 24. State earnings of each named dependent during preceding 12 months.

Name of dependent.	Period employed.	Earnings.
A. 24. _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Q. 25. State amount of contributions to each dependent during said 12 months by person other than you, naming such dependents, contributors, and amounts. A. 25_____

Q. 26. Has your wife been employed during any portion of the past 12 months? If so, state period of employment, with dates, nature of her work, and amount of her earnings. A. 26_____

Q. 27. Has your wife ever been employed? If so, in what calling and when? A. 27_____

Q. 28. Is your wife trained or skilled in any calling? If so, in what? A. 28_____

Q. 29. State the condition of health of your wife. A. 29_____

Q. 30. Do you or your wife live with her parents? A. 30_____

Q. 31. Do you or your wife live with your parents? A. 31_____

Q. 32. State any other facts which you consider necessary to present fairly your claim for deferred classification on the ground of having dependents. A. 32_____

NOTE.—See Sections 71 to 76, inclusive, S. S. R.

_____ (Signature of registrant.)

SUPPORTING AFFIDAVITS.

STATE OF _____, *County of* _____, *ss:*

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear—affirm, (Strike out one.) each for himself and herself individually, that we have read or had read to us the foregoing questions and answers under the heading "Dependency," by _____, registrant; that we understand the same; that we are the persons named in said answers; and that the statements contained therein as to the name, age, residence, relationship, and dependency of each of us toward said registrant, and the statement of his contributions to the support of each of us, and the statements of the financial and material condition of each of us, and of the income of each of us from all sources, are true.

_____ (Signature of affiant.) _____ (Signature of affiant.)

_____ (Signature of affiant.) _____ (Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191___.

_____ (Signature of officer.) _____ (Designation of officer.)

SERIES XI. INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "yes," he must answer all the remaining questions, except as stated in the interlined instructions, and must sign his name at the end. If the registrant claims deferred classification on account of engagement in industry, he must secure the two supporting affidavits annexed at the end of Series XII, in conformity with the following rules:

1. If the registrant is an employee, affidavit No. 1 must be made by his immediate superior and affidavit No. 2 by the executive head of the enterprise. If the business extends into more than one State, affidavit No. 2 may be made by the head of the division or plant in which the registrant is actually employed. If the registrant's superior is also executive head of the enterprise, affidavit No. 1 shall be made by such executive, and affidavit No. 2 need not be executed.

2. (a) If the registrant is part owner of the enterprise as a stockholder or partner, affidavit No. 1 must be made by a stockholder or copartner, and affidavit No. 2 by a near neighbor. (b) If he is the sole owner, both affidavits must be made by near neighbors.

ALL AFFIDAVITS AND OTHER PROOF in support of claims for deferred classification on industrial grounds MUST BE FILED WITH THE LOCAL BOARD, except such proof as the District Board may directly require, and all additional affidavits and other written proof must be legibly written or typewritten on one side only of white paper of the approximate size of this sheet.

Q. 1. Are you engaged in an industrial enterprise necessary (*a*) to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or (*b*) to the effective operation of the military forces, or (*c*) to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency? A. 1. _____
(Yes or no.)

If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. Do you claim deferred classification on the ground that you are so engaged? A. 2. _____
(Yes or no.)

GROUP A.—DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Q. 3. State the name under which the enterprise is conducted, and its exact location (post-office address).

A. 3. _____

Q. 4. When was the enterprise established? A. 4. _____

Q. 5. What is produced or what service is performed by the enterprise? A. 5. _____

Q. 6. In what respect do you claim the enterprise is necessary (*a*) to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or (*b*) to the effective operation of the military forces, or (*c*) to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency? A. 6. _____

_____

Q. 7. State (*a*) whether the enterprise is now engaged as contractor or subcontractor on work for the United States or a cobelligerent. (*b*) If so engaged, state which Government and the nature and extent of such work. A. 7. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____
(Yes or no.)

_____

Q. 8. If so engaged as subcontractor, state name and address of principal contractor. A. 8. _____

_____

GROUP B.—RELATION OF REGISTRANT TO THE ENTERPRISE.

Q. 9. Are you (*a*) an employee, (*b*) sole owner, (*c*) part owner, as a stockholder or as a partner? A. 9. _____

_____

Q. 10. What part of your working time do you give to this enterprise? A. 10. _____

Q. 11. If engaged in other work or business, describe it. A. 11. _____

Q. 12. State your education, training, and experience for the work you are now doing. A. 12. _____

_____

Q. 13. When did your connection with the enterprise you have described begin? A. 13. _____

Q. 14. Describe the specific work you perform. A. 14. _____

Q. 15. How long have you been engaged in this particular line of work? A. 15. _____

Q. 16. What pay do you receive by the day, week, or month? A. 16. _____

Q. 17. State (*a*) whether you have charge or supervision of other workers; (*b*) If so, how many?

A. 17. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____ _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 18. How many persons are employed in the entire plant or other division of the enterprise in which you work?
A. 18. _____

Q. 19. How many other persons in such plant or division are engaged in the same kind of work you do?
A. 19. _____

Q. 20. Are any of your relatives engaged in the enterprise as executives or owners (for example, as manager, superintendent, treasurer, director, partner, sole owner, or controlling stockholder)? A. 20. _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 21. If so, state the name, age, relationship to you, and relation to the enterprise of each of such persons.
A. 21. _____, _____, _____, _____
_____, _____, _____, _____
_____, _____, _____, _____

Q. 22. State the reasons why you can not be easily replaced by another person. A. 22. _____
_____

GROUP C.—TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY A REGISTRANT WHO IS THE SOLE OWNER, A STOCKHOLDER, OR A PARTNER IN THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED ENTERPRISE.

Q. 23. State whether the business is conducted as a corporation, joint-stock company, or partnership.
A. 23. _____

Q. 24. When did you acquire your interest in the enterprise? A. 24. _____

Q. 25. Did you originate or assist in originating the enterprise? A. 25. _____

Q. 26. How many persons are employed in the business? A. 26. _____

Q. 27. What is the total capital invested in it? A. 27. _____

Q. 28. What is the amount of your present investment therein? A. 28. _____

Q. 29. What were the net earnings of the business for the last 12 months? A. 29. _____

Q. 30. Did you acquire your interest from a relative or relatives? A. 30. _____
(Yes or no.)

Q. 31. If so, state the name, age, relationship to you, residence, and present occupation of each of such persons.
A. 31. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Q. 32. State the name, age, residence, relationship to you, and occupation of each of your partners; or if not in partnership, give such information as to each of your relatives who is a stockholder.
A. 32. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Q. 33. If you have any relatives not already mentioned, who have heretofore been engaged in this enterprise in any capacity, state the name, age, residence, relationship to you, and present occupation of each of such persons and the nature of the interest that they had in the business.
A. 33. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Q. 34. If you claim that none of the relatives or other persons mentioned in your replies to the foregoing questions can take your place during your absence, state the reasons.
A. 34. _____

Q. 35. State any other facts which you consider necessary to present fairly the industrial enterprise you have described, or your connection with it, as a ground for deferred classification.
A. 35. _____
_____
_____
_____
(Signature of registrant.)

For supporting affidavits see end of Series XII, page 15 of this Questionnaire.
See also Sections 80, 81, and 86 to 89, inclusive, S. S. R.

SERIES XII. AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Every registrant must answer the first question. If he answers "yes," he must answer ALL the remaining questions, except as stated in the interlined instructions, and must sign his name. If the registrant claims deferred classification on the ground of engagement in agriculture, he must secure the two affidavits at the end of this series of questions, of two persons, in conformity with the following rules:

1. If the registrant is an employee, affidavit No. 1 must be made by his employer and affidavit No. 2 by a near neighbor.
2. If the registrant is the sole owner of the land, both supporting affidavits shall be made by near neighbors.
3. If the registrant is the owner of the land with another, affidavit No. 1 shall be made by the co-owner and affidavit No. 2 shall be made by a near neighbor.
4. If the registrant is a tenant of the land or a tenant with another, affidavit No. 1 must be made by the owner of the land or the latter's agent, and affidavit No. 2 by a near neighbor.

ALL AFFIDAVITS AND OTHER PROOF in support of claims for deferred classification on agricultural grounds MUST BE FILED WITH THE LOCAL BOARD, except such proof as the District Board may directly require; and all additional affidavits and other written proof must be legibly written or typewritten on one side only of white paper of the approximate size of this sheet.

Q. 1. Are you engaged in an agricultural enterprise? A. 1. ..... (Yes or no.)

If your answer is "no," do not answer any other questions and do not sign your name.

Q. 2. Do you claim deferred classification on the ground that you are so engaged? A. 2. ..... (Yes or no.)

GROUP A—GENERAL INFORMATION AS TO REGISTRANT.

Q. 3. How long have you worked at farming and what special training have you had?

A. 3 .....

Q. 4. State the nature of your present enterprise (such as general farming, fruit raising, cattle ranch).

A. 4. .....

Q. 5. Are you the directing and managing head of this enterprise? A. 5. ..... (Yes or no.)

Q. 6. State whether you are a laborer, overseer, hired manager, share cropper, lessee, or owner of the farm, and if none of these terms indicate your connection with the farm, state what it is. A. 6. .....

.....

Q. 7. (*a*) Do you live on the farm where you work? (*b*) If not, how far away? A. 7. (*a*) ..... (Yes or no.) (*b*).....

Q. 8. What part of your working time do you give to the farm? A. 8. .....

Q. 9. If engaged in other work or business, describe it. A. 9. .....

GROUP B—DESCRIPTION OF ENTERPRISE. (If you are a tenant, describe only the land you rent.)

Q. 10. State (*a*) the total area of farm; (*b*) acres under cultivation. A. 10. (*a*) .....; (*b*) .....

Q. 11. What is the character of the land not cultivated (such as pasture, timber, swamp)? A. 11. .....

Q. 12. What kind of crops are grown and what is the acreage of each?

A. 12. .....

Q. 13. State (*a*) number and kind of live stock usually kept on the farm. (*b*) Who owns it?

A. 13. (*a*) ..... (*b*) .....

Q. 14. State the amount of each crop and the total value of dairy products produced on the farm during the last 12 months. A. 14. .....

.....

Q. 15. State gross receipts from all live stock actually sold off the farm during the last 12 months. A. 15. .....

Q. 16. State value of the buildings on the land. A. 16. .....

Q. 17. State the value of the farm, including all improvements. A. 17. .....

Q. 18. State (*a*) the value of all farming equipment (including live stock kept for work) used on the farm; (*b*) Who owns it? A. 18. (*a*) ..... (*b*) .....

Q. 19. (*a*) How many male persons work on the farm? (*b*) In what capacity do they work (such as laborer, manager, share cropper), and how many of each? A. 19. (*a*) _____; (*b*) _____

_____

Q. 20. (*a*) Are any of these workers sons or sons-in-law of the head of the enterprise? (*b*) If so, how many and age of each. A. 20. (*a*) _____ (Yes or no.); (*b*) _____

GROUP C—CONCERNING REGISTRANT'S FAMILY.

Q. 21. Give the following information as to each of your relatives residing on the farm where you work.

	Name.	Age.	Relationship.	Occupation.	Classification under S. S. R.
A. 21.					

Q. 22. If you have a father, brothers, sisters, half brothers, half sisters, or brothers-in-law not living with you on the farm where you work, state as to each:

	Name.	Age.	Married or single.	Relationship.	Occupation.	Whether owning or leasing a farm.	Living—miles from me.	Classification under S. S. R.
A. 22								

Q. 23. Why can not your father or one or more other relatives mentioned in your replies to questions Nos. 21 and 22 continue the enterprise successfully without you? A. 23. _____

_____

Q. 24. If your father is in poor health, describe his condition and give name and address of his regular physician. A. 24. _____

NOTE.—If you claim that your father or other relative interested with you in the enterprise is incapacitated to manage the farm, attach to your questionnaire an affidavit of a reputable physician stating that he personally knows such relative's physical condition and what that condition is.

GROUP D—TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY A REGISTRANT WHO IS A LABORER, OVERSEER, OR HIRED MANAGER.

Q. 25. State name, age, relationship to you, and occupation of your employer.

A. 25. _____

Q. 26. Is your employer the owner or tenant of the land? A. 26. _____

Q. 27. How long has he owned or leased it? A. 27. _____

Q. 28. (*a*) Does your employer live on the land? (*b*) If not, how far away? A. 28. (*a*) _____ (Yes or no.); (*b*) _____

Q. 29. How long have you worked on the farm for your present employer? A. 29. _____

Q. 30. What pay do you receive in cash or in produce and do you receive board and lodging?

A. 30. _____

GROUP E—TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY REGISTRANT WHO IS A LESSEE OR SHARE CROPPER.

Q. 31. State the name, age, relationship to you and occupation of the owner.

A. 31. _____

Q. 32. State (*a*) when you first rented this land and (*b*) when your lease or agreement will end?

A. 32. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____

Q. 33. What rent do you pay? A. 33. _____

Q. 34. (*a*) Does the owner live on the land you rent? (*b*) If not, how far away? A. 34. (*a*) _____ (Yes or no.); (*b*) _____

Q. 35. If any other person or persons are interested in the renting of the land with you, state the name, age, relationship to you, residence, occupation, and extent of the interest of such person or persons.

A. 35. _____

_____

_____

Q. 36. (*a*) Do you sublet any part of the land you rent. (*b*) If so, how much and to whom?

A. 36. (*a*) _____ (Yes or no.); (*b*) _____

GROUP F—TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY REGISTRANT WHO IS OWNER OR OWNER WITH ANOTHER.

Q. 37. State when and from whom you acquired the land or interest therein. A. 37. _____

Q. 38. Did you acquire it by deed, will, or inheritance? A. 38. _____

Q. 39. If acquired from a living relative, state his name, age, relationship, residence, and occupation.

A. 39. _____

Q. 40. (*a*) What was the purchase price? (*b*) How much have you paid on the purchase price?

A. 40. (*a*) _____ (*b*) _____

Q. 41. If any part of the purchase price was furnished by a relative, state his name, relationship to you, and amount so furnished. A. 41. _____

Q. 42. If you are not the sole owner, state your interest and the name, age, relationship to you, residence, occupation, and nature of the interest of each co-owner.

A. 42. _____

_____

Q. 43. State fully how you operate your farm (for example, personally, with your father or brother, by tenants, or by a hired manager). A. 43. _____

Q. 44. State any other facts which you consider necessary to present fairly the agricultural enterprise you have described, or your connection with it, as a ground for deferred classification.

A. 44. _____

_____

See Secs. 80-85, inclusive, S. S. R.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN SUPPORT OF EITHER INDUSTRIAL OR AGRICULTURAL CLAIMS.

SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT No. 1.

STATE OF _____, *County of* _____, *ss:*

I, _____ (Name of affiant.), do solemnly swear—affirm—(Strike out one.) that I reside _____ (State distance.) from _____ (Name of registrant.), the registrant herein named; that my occupation is _____; that I have read the foregoing questions Nos. _____ to _____, inclusive; that I occupy the following position in the enterprise mentioned in said answers, namely, _____ (Insert here either affiant's position in said enterprise or the word "none," as the case may be.) that I occupy the following relationship toward said registrant in said enterprise, namely, _____ (Here state in what respect affiant is registrant's superior, or the word "none," as the case may be.) that I know of my own knowledge that the answers to questions Nos. _____ (Insert here question numbers in figures.) are true; that I am reliably and fully informed and believe that the answers to questions Nos. _____ (Insert here question numbers in figures.) are true; and that my relationship by blood or marriage to said registrant is _____ (Insert here either relationship or "none," as the case may be.)

_____
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191 .

_____ (Signature of officer.) _____ (Designation of officer.)

SUPPORTING AFFIDAVIT No. 2.

STATE OF _____, *County of* _____, *ss:*

I, _____ (Name of affiant.), do solemnly swear—affirm—(Strike out one.) that I reside _____ (State distance.) from _____ (Name of registrant.), the registrant herein named; that my occupation is _____ that I have read the foregoing questions Nos. _____ to _____, inclusive; that I occupy the following position in the enterprise mentioned in said answers, namely, _____; (Insert here either affiant's position in said enterprise, or the word "none," as the case may be. that I occupy the following relationship toward said registrant in said enterprise, namely, _____; that I know of my own knowledge that the (Here state in what respect affiant is registrant's superior, or the word "none," as the case may be.) answers to questions Nos. _____ are true; that I am reliably and fully (Insert here question numbers in figures.) informed and believe that the answers to questions Nos. _____ are true; (Insert here question numbers in figures.) and that my relationship by blood or marriage to said registrant is _____ (Insert here either relationship, or "none," as the case may be.)

_____
(Signature of affiant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191 .

_____ (Signature of officer.) _____ (Designation of officer.)

NOTE.—See Sections 10 and 95, S. S. R.

REGISTRANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.—1. If the registrant can not read, the questions and his answers must be read to him by the officer who administers the oath, and if the registrant can not write, his cross-mark signatures must all be witnessed by the same officer.

2. None of the printed matter of the affidavit may be added to, erased, or stricken out, except the word "swear" or "affirm" as the case may be.

OATH.

STATE OF _____, *County of* _____, *ss:*

I, _____, do solemnly swear—affirm—(Strike out one.)—that I am the registrant named and described in the foregoing questions and answers; that I have signed my name to my answers, and that I know the contents of my said answers, and that all and singular the statements of fact in my said answers to said questions, respectively, are true, and that my beliefs and opinions therein stated are my true beliefs and opinions.

_____
(Signature of registrant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191 .

_____ (Signature of officer.) _____ (Designation of officer.)

NOTE.—See Sections 10 and 95 S. S. R.

1. MINUTE OF ACTION BY LOCAL BOARD ON CLAIM FOR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION.

The Local Board classifies the registrant as shown on the Cover Sheet hereof because it finds that.....

.....

.....

(Date.) (Member.)

2. RECOMMENDATION BY LOCAL TO DISTRICT BOARD ON INDUSTRIAL OR AGRICULTURAL CLAIM.

.....

.....

.....

(Date.) (Member.)

3. CLAIM OF APPEAL TO DISTRICT BOARD.

I hereby claim appeal from classification by the Local Board in Class ..... in Division ..... and Class ..... in Division ..... and Class ..... in Division ..... and .....

.....

(Date.) (Signature of claimant.)

4. MINUTE OF ACTION BY DISTRICT BOARD ON {1. Appeal from Local Board. 2. Classification by District Board.}

The District Board { reclassifies / classifies } the registrant as shown on the Cover Sheet hereof because it finds that .....

.....

.....

(Date.) (Member.)

5. MINUTE OF REASONS OF {District / Local} **BOARD FOR** {1. Extending time. 2. Refusing to extend time.}

The application of the registrant to have the time for filing claim and proof extended is { granted / refused } for the reason that .....

.....

.....

(Date.) (Member.)

6. CLAIM OF APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

I hereby claim appeal to the President from classification by the District Board in Class ..... in Division ..... and Class ..... in Division ..... Certificates and recommendations required by section one-hundred eleven, S. S. R., are attached.

(Date.) (Signature of claimant.)

P. M. G. O. Form 1001-d

KEY LIST OF OCCUPATIONS.

DIRECTIONS.—Look carefully through this list. The main occupations are printed in black-letter type; then, in smaller type, the most important kinds of job or special work within each occupation. Each job or special work has a key number and letter printed after it. (In a few instances there is a number only.) When you have found your occupation and job on the list, turn to the Questionnaire, page 3, question 5, and fill out the blanks with the names of your occupation and your job and the key number and letter. Do NOT forget to enter the key number and letter.

Always in line (a) enter the occupation in which you are at present engaged. If you are qualified to do other work, fill out line (b) of question 5.

If you do not find your occupation, simply fill out the answer to question 5, without entering any key number, BUT look very carefully before you decide that your occupation is not named in the key list.

Accountant:
- Certified public accountant ... 37–ac
- Cost accountant ... 37–co
- General ... 37–g

Airplane mechanic:
- Airplane cloth worker ... 76–ai
- Assembler ... 61–a
- Engine ... 61–e
- Propeller maker (tester) ... 61–p
- Rigger ... 61–r

Architect ... 64–s

Artist (camouflage):
- Landscape architect. 64–l
- Moving-picture scene builder ... 62–m
- Plaster, clay molder. 62–p
- Scene painter ... 62–sc
- Staff worker ... 62–st

Auditor ... 37–au

Auto driver (see chauffeur).

Auto mechanic:
- Assembler ... 24–a
- Battery ... 24–b
- Carburetor ... 24–c
- Chassis and body (also truck) ... 24–ch
- Electric starting and lighting ... 24–el
- Engine ... 24–e
- Engine tester ... 24–et
- General repairman ... 24–g
- Inspector ... 24–i
- Magneto and ignition ... 24–m
- Motor cycle repairman ... 24–mo
- Radiator ... 24–r

Bacteriologist ... 74

Baker ... 40–b

Barber ... 45

Blacksmith:
- Angle smith ... 19–sh
- Drop forger ... 7–d
- Forge-shop heater ... 7–f
- Forging-machine operator ... 7–fm
- General blacksmith. 7–g
- Hammersmith ... 7–ha
- Horseshoer ... 7–h
- Locomotive ... 7–l
- Ship and boat ... 7–s
- Spring maker and fitter ... 7–sp
- Tool dresser ... 7–to
- Tractor trackman ... 7–tr
- Machine-tool dresser. 7–t
- Wagoner ... 7–wa
- Wheelwright ... 7–w

Boilermaker:
- Caulker ... 63–c
- Flanger ... 63–f
- Flange turner ... 63–ft
- Flue welder ... 63–fw
- Locomotive ... 63–l
- Locomotive-flue setter ... 63–lf
- Plate and tank worker ... 63–p
- Riveter, hand ... 63–rh
- Riverter, pneumatic 63–rp
- General ... 63–g

Brick or stone mason:
- Bricklayer ... 26–g
- Stonecutter ... 26–sc
- Stone setter ... 26–s

Butcher:
- Butcher ... 41–b
- Killer ... 41–k

Canvas worker:
- Awning or tent maker ... 76–a
- Circus-tent man ... 76–c
- Inspector ... 49–ca
- Sailmaker ... 76–s

Carpenter:
- Boat ... 8–b
- Bridge (timber) ... 8–br
- Cabinetmaker ... 8–cb
- Carriage (wagon) ... 8–c
- Concrete forms ... 8–co
- Dock ... 8–d
- General ... 8–g
- House ... 8–h
- Packer, instrument ... 8–i
- Pattern maker, wood 8–p
- Railroad car ... 8–rr
- Ship ... 8–s
- Wood worker (hand) 8–wh
- Wood worker (machine) ... 8–wm

Caterer or Restaurateur ... 40–ca

Caulker:
- Boiler or structural steel ... 63–c
- Wooden ship or boat 36–c

Chauffeur or Auto driver:
- Pleasure car or light truck ... 22–a
- Heavy truck ... 23–t
- Motor cycle ... 22–m
- Tractor (gasoline) ... 23–tr
- Truckmaster ... 23–tm

Chemical engineer ... 67–ce

Chemist or Chemical worker:
- Acids and dyes ... 67–a
- Explosives ... 67–e
- Fireworks ... 67–f

Chemist or Chemical worker—Contd.
- Food analyst ... 67–fo
- General ... 67–g
- Inorganic ... 67–i
- Metallurgical ... 67–m
- Organic ... 67–o
- Poisonous gases ... 69–p

Civil engineer (see surveyor):
- Bridge ... 105–br
- Buildings ... 105–b
- Concrete ... 105–c
- Highways or streets ... 105–h
- Hydraulic ... 105–hy
- Irrigation ... 105–i
- Railroad ... 105–rr
- Water supply and drainage ... 105–w

Clerical worker (not store clerk):
- Bank ... 38–ba
- Bookkeeper ... 38–b
- Computing machine operator ... 38–co
- General ... 38–g
- Postal ... 38–po
- Railroad ... 38–rr
- Ship, boat, or dock ... 38–s
- Shipping clerk ... 18–s

Clothing cleaner ... 75–d

Compressor operator, air or gas ... 77

Concrete or cement workers ... 9

Confectioner ... 40–co

Construction foreman:
- Bridge ... 50–br
- Buildings ... 50–b
- Caisson ... 50–ca
- Concrete ... 50–c
- Earthwork ... 50–ea
- General ... 50–g
- Highways (streets) ... 50–h
- Railroad track ... 50–rr
- Water supply and drainage ... 50–w

Cook ... 40–c

Cooper ... 80

Crane operator, Pile driver, etc.:
- Ditcher operator ... 70–d
- Dredge operator ... 70–sh
- Electric crane or hoist ... 70–e
- Gantry crane operator ... 70–ga
- Gasoline crane or hoist ... 70–gs
- Pile driver ... 70–p
- Shovel operator ... 70–sh

Crane operator, Pile driver, etc.—Con.
- Steam crane or hoist. 70–s
- Well driller ... 70–we
- Wrecking crane engineman ... 70–w

Detective or policeman ... 82

Dog trainer ... 83

Draftsman:
- Architectural ... 29–a
- Bridge ... 29–br
- Cartographer ... 29–tp
- Machine designer ... 29–mc
- Map maker ... 29–mp
- Mechanical ... 29–m
- Railway shop ... 29–rr
- Ship and boat ... 29–s
- Structural ... 29–st
- Surveying ... 29–su
- Tool designer ... 29–to
- Topographical ... 29–tp

Electrical engineer ... 10–ee

Electrician (see lineman):
- Armature winder ... 10–ar
- Electrical shop repairman ... 10–es
- General ... 10–g
- Generator tender (dynamo) ... 10–gt
- Motion-picture operator ... 34–mo
- Searchlight ... 10–se
- Storage battery ... 10–st
- Switchboard ... 10–sw
- Wireman ... 10–w.

Employment manager ... 85–e

Engineman:
- Compressor ... 17c
- Gasoline ... 25–s
- Locomotive ... 17–l
- Marine and boat ... 17–m
- Pump man ... 95–pu
- Road roller ... 17–r
- Stationary ... 17–s
- Tractor (steam) ... 17–tr

Engraver, stencil and die ... 86

Farmer or farm laborer:
- Stock ... 2–s
- General or other ... 2f

Farrier or veterinarian ... 28

Fire department man ... 63

Fireman:
- Locomotive ... 17–l
- Stationary ... 17–s

- **Foundry man:**
  - Core maker — 20-c
  - Cupola tender (melter) — 20-cu
  - Furnace and ladle man — 20f
  - Molder — 20-m
- **Gas maker:**
  - Acetylene — 69-a
  - Hydrogen, oxygen — 69-h
  - Illuminating gas — 69-i
  - Poisonous gas — 69-p
- **Gunsmith** — 11
- **Horseman** (see teamster):
  - Hostler, stableman — 27-h
  - Trainer — 27-tr
- **Inspector:**
  - Air brake — 15a
  - Auto mechanic — 24-i
  - Canvas — 49-ca
  - Cartridge and shell — 49-c
  - Cloth and clothing — 49-cl
  - Food — 49-fo
  - Forage — 49-fr
  - Leather and harness — 49-l
  - Locomotive — 49-lo
  - Sanitary — 49-s
  - Shoes — 49-sh
- **Instrument maker** or **repairer:**
  - Camera repair man — 72-c
  - Electrical — 72-e
  - Engineering — 72-en
  - General — 72-g
  - Jewelry repair man — 72-j
  - Lens grinder — 72-l
  - Mechanical — 72-m
  - Nautical — 72-n
  - Optical — 72-o
  - Surgical — 72-s
  - Typewriter repair man — 72-t
  - Watch and clock repair man — 72-w
- **Interpreter:**
  - French — 52
  - German — 53
  - General — 54
- **Laborer** — 3
- **Laundryman:**
  - Laundry foreman — 75-lf
  - Laundry worker — 75-l
- **Leather worker:**
  - Beltman — 47-b
  - Cobbler, shoemaker — 47-c
  - Harness maker — 47-h
  - Machine sewer — 47-m
  - Saddler — 47-s
- **Lineman:**
  - Cable man, submarine — 32-s
  - Cable splicer — 32-tc
  - High tension — 32-h
  - Line patrolman — 32-l
  - Power — 32-p
  - Telegraph and telephone lineman — 32-t
- **Lumberman:**
  - Axman — 35-a
  - Sawyer — 35-s
  - Scaler — 35-sc
- **Machinist** or **mechanic** (see auto mechanic and airplane mechanic):
  - Assembler — 6-a
  - Bench hand — 6-b
  - Die sinker — 6-di
- **Machinist** or **mechanic**—Contd.
  - Machine tool hand — 6-mt
  - Machinist, general — 6-g
  - Master mechanic, construction — 6-mm
  - Mechanic, general — 6-mc
  - Miller — 6-ml
  - Planer — 6-pl
  - Railroad car repairer — 6-rr
  - Railroad shop mechanic — 6-rs
  - Toolmaker — 6-to
- **Mariner** or **boatman:**
  - Diver — 36-d
  - Mariner, or boatman — 36-m
  - Master — 36-ma
- **Masseur** — 43-n
- **Mathematician** — 89
- **Mechanical engineer:**
  - General — 6-me
  - Heating and ventilating — 93
- **Medical man:**
  - Chiropodist — 43-c
  - Dentist — 43-d
  - Electrotherapeutist — 43-el
  - Epidemiologist — 43-e
  - Hydrotherapeutist — 43-hy
  - Optician — 43-op
  - Orthopedic shoe fitter — 43-or
  - Osteopath — 43-o
  - Physician — 43-p
  - Psychiatrist, neurologist — 43-ps
- **Metal finisher:**
  - Brass — 78-b
  - Nickel plater — 78-n
  - Niter bluer — 78-nt
  - Polisher — 78-p
- **Millwright** — 79
- **Miner** or **quarryman:**
  - Blaster — 12-b
  - Crusher operator — 12-c
  - Demolition man — 12-dm
  - Digger (mucker) — 12-d
  - Drill runner — 12-dr
  - Mine foreman — 12-f
  - Powderman — 12-p
  - Quarry foreman — 12-qf
  - Quarryman — 12-q
  - Timberman — 12-t
  - Topman — 12-to
  - Track layer — 12-tr
- **Mining engineer** — 12-me
- **Motorcyclist** — 22-m
- **Motorcycle repair man** — 24-mo
- **Mule packer** — 90
- **Munitions worker:**
  - Cartridge — 91-c
  - Fuse — 91-f
  - Powder mill — 91-p
  - Reloading — 91-r
- **Musician, band:**
  - Band — 44-b
  - Bugler — 44-bu
- **Nurse** (trained) — 43-n
- **Packer** (shipping and warehouse) — 18-p
- **Painter:**
  - Automobile — 13-au
  - Carriage — 13-c
  - Glazier — 13-gl
  - House — 13-h
  - Ship and boat — 13-s
  - Sign — 13-si
- **Pharmacist** (licensed) — 43-ph
- **Photographer:**
  - Motion picture laboratory worker — 34-ml
  - Motion picture photographer — 34-mp
  - Photographer (still) — 34-p
  - X-ray operator — 10-x
- **Physicist:**
  - Meteorologist — 97-m
  - Physicist — 97-p
- **Pigeon fancier:**
  - Homing (carrier) pigeon expert — 66-h
  - Pigeon fancier — 66-p
- **Pipe fitter or plumber** — 14
- **Plasterer** — 81
- **Printer:**
  - Compositor — 46-c
  - Electrotyper — 46-e
  - Lino and mono typer — 46-li
  - Lithographer — 46-l
  - Photo-engraver — 46-ph
  - Pressman — 46-p
- **Policeman** — 82
- **Purchasing agent** — 84
- **Railroad construction or maintenance man:**
  - Foreman — 50-rr
  - Grader — 16-gr
  - Section hand — 16-rr
  - Tracklayer — 16-t
- **Railroad operating man:**
  - Air-brake inspector — 15-a
  - Brakeman — 15-b
  - Car inspector — 15-cr
  - Conductor — 15-c
  - Dispatcher — 15-d
  - Locomotive engineer — 17-l
  - Fireman — 17-l
  - Hostler — 17-lh
  - Inspector — 49-lo
  - Oiler — 17-o
  - Signalman — 15-si
  - Station agent — 15-s
  - Switchman — 15-sw
  - Traffic man — 15-t
  - Yardmaster — 15-y
- **Railroad shopman:**
  - Car carpenter — 8-rr
  - Car repairer — 6-rr
  - Locomotive repairer — 6-lr
  - Mechanic — 6-rs
  - Steel-car worker — 21-sr
- **Refrigeration operating man** — 98
- **Rigger or cordage worker:**
  - Bridge rigger — 100-br
  - Building rigger — 100-b
  - Cordage worker — 100-co
  - Ropemaker — 100-r
  - Ship rigger — 100-s
- **Road worker:**
  - Asphalt (bituminous) worker — 16-a
  - Grader — 16-gr
  - Street (highway) worker — 16-s
  - Tile man — 16-ti
- **Rubber worker:**
  - Bootmaker — 94-b
  - General — 94-g
  - Tire repairer — 94-t
  - Vulcanizer — 94-v
- **Sheet-metal worker:**
  - Coppersmith — 19-c
  - Lead burner — 19-l
- **Sheet metal worker**—Continued.
  - Solderer — 19-s
  - Tinsmith — 19-t
- **Shoemaker** (cobbler) — 47-c
- **Statistician** — 37-s
- **Stenographer** or **Typist:**
  - Stenographer — 39-s
  - Typist — 39-t
- **Stevedore** (cargo handler):
  - Foreman — 101-f
  - Longshoreman — 101-l
- **Stock clerk** (store or factory) — 18-s
- **Structural-steel worker:**
  - Bucker-up (holder-on) — 21-b
  - Driller — 21-d
  - Erector — 21-e
  - Mill worker — 21-st
  - Puncher — 21-p
  - Reamer — 21-r
  - Riveter, hand — 21-rh
  - Rivet heater — 21-re
  - Riveter, pneumatic — 21-rp
  - Steel railroad car — 21-sr
- **Surveyor:**
  - Chainman — 30-c
  - Computer — 30-co
  - Highway — 30-h
  - Railroad — 30-rr
  - Rodman — 30-ro
  - Topographer — 30-t
  - Transit and level man — 30-tr
- **Tailor:**
  - Bushelman — 48-b
  - Cutter — 48-c
  - Sewing machine operator — 48-s
- **Teacher** — 4-t
- **Teamster** — 27-t
- **Telegrapher** or **Wireless operator:**
  - Cable splicer — 32-tc
  - Telegrapher — 31-t
  - Wireless constructor — 31-wc
  - Wireless operator — 31-w
- **Telephone man:**
  - Cable splicer — 32-tc
  - Engineer — 33-e
  - Lineman — 32-t
  - Operator — 33-o
  - Switchboard installer — 10-sw
  - Switchboard repair man — 33-s
  - Trouble man, inside — 33-t
  - Trouble man, outside — 33-to
  - Wire chief — 33-w
- **Typewriter repairer** — 72-t
- **Undertaker** — 92-u
- **Veterinarian** — 28-v
- **Vulcanizer** — 94-v
- **Welder (Cutter):**
  - Aluminum welder — 96-al
  - Autogenous — 96-a
  - Flue welder — 63-fw
  - Electric — 96-e
  - Oxyacetylene — 96-o
  - Thermit welder — 96-t
- **Woodworker**
  - Woodworker (hand) — 8-wh
  - Woodworker (machine) — 8-wm

Official U. S. Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918. No. 407

Preference List of Industries and Plants Classified According to Their Importance As Related to the Prosecution of the War

THIRTY-FIVE MEN ARE KILLED ON THE U. S. SHIP MT. VERNON WHEN STRUCK BY A TORPEDO

SENATOR LEWIS WAS A PASSENGER

Vessel Put Back to French Port Under Her Own Steam—List of the Dead and Home Addresses of the Next of Kin.

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that 35 men were killed by the explosion when the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon* was struck by a torpedo. The *Mount Vernon* has reached port and all the other members of the crew are reported saved. Sen. James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, was on the ship, returning from Europe, and was among those reported safely landed.

The *Mount Vernon* was torpedoed last Thursday about 200 miles from the French coast, but put back to port under her own steam. The dispatch states that the torpedo struck the ship on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 fireroom, but the extent of the damage is not stated.

Names of the Men Killed.

Following are the names and next of kin of the men killed by the explosion on the Mount Vernon:

Adelbert Elmer Armitage, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Josephine Armitage, Montrose, Colo.

Homer Roy Beauchamp, fireman, second class. Father, Ferdinand Beauchamp, 750 Chicopee Street, Willimansett, Mass.

Peter Joseph Bergemann, fireman, second class. Father, William Bergemann, 119 North Lake Street, Madison, Wis.

Max Felix Gustav Buder, fireman, second class. Father, Max Buder, 10 Days Lane, Webster, Mass.

Ralph Hutchinson Burke, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Lizzie Sylvester, 83 Western Avenue, Auburn, Me.

Maurice Frederick Burns, fireman, third class. Father, Henry J. Burns, 129 Eutah Street, East Boston, Mass.

Robert Orville Carver, engineman, second class. Father, Randolph Orville Carver, Poplarville, Miss.

James E. Crabtree, fireman, second class. Father, Bertie Alma Crabtree, Beaver, Ohio.

Paul Homer Crockett, fireman, second class. Father, John J. Crockett, Raven, Va.

George H. Dukes, fireman, third class, Mother, Mrs. Alice Elizabeth Dukes, Hendersonville, N. C.

(Continued on page 5.)

MASTER KEY GOVERNING ALL PRIORITIES

Schedule Issued by the War Industries Board Basis for Draft Exemption and a Factor in the Distribution of Labor, Capital, and Materials — Supersedes All Previous Lists — Grouped in Four Major Classes.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The preference list of industries and plants, compiled by the priorities division of the War Industries Board, is herewith presented. This list is the master-key governing the flow of basic industrial elements to the industries essential to the war program. It supersedes all previous listing.

It is the basis for industrial exemption from the draft, and may be regarded as the governing factor in the distribution of labor, capital, facilities, material, transportation, and fuel.

Major Industries Grouped.

The priorities division has grouped major industries according to their relative importance into four great classes, consideration being given in this grouping to these factors: (1) Intrinsic importance of the product for use during the war and the urgency; (2) necessity for maintaining or stimulating and increasing the total quantity of production; (3) proportion of the capacity of the industry or plant devoted to the production of essential products. Each industry or plant is given a class number.

Judge E. B. Parker, chairman of the priorities division, states the determination of the relative importance of all industries and plants for both production and delivery by a single agency, the War Industries Board, renders it possible to maintain a well-balanced program with respect to the several factors entering into production, which includes, among other things, plant facilities, fuel supply, or electrical energy, labor, and transportation, without all of which production is impossible.

(Continued on page 6.)

Secretary Baker Praises Conduct of Officers and Men on Mount Vernon

Secretary Daniels has received the following cablegram from Secretary of War Baker, who is now in France:

"I have just visited and viewed the Mt. Vernon. The high spirited morale of its men and the masterful seamanship of its captain and officers make such a stirring story of heroism that I wish all the nations might know the splendid way in which that huge transport met and foiled the attempt to destroy it at sea. The traditions of your service are enriched by the conduct in this emergency."

Captain Douglas E. Dismukes, U. S. N., is commander of the Mount Vernon.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER AND PARTY ARRIVE SAFELY IN FRANCE

Voyage Made Aboard Transport Laden with Usual Quota of U. S. Troops.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The Secretary of War has arrived in France on official business. News of the safe arrival of Mr. Baker and an official party was received at the War Department yesterday. The voyage was made aboard a transport which carried the usual quota of United States troops. The Secretary was accompanied by Mr. John D. Ryan, Second Assistant Secretary of War; Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the Embarkation Service, and Lieut. Col. George H. Baird, military aide to the Secretary of War.

CHANCE FOR QUALIFIED MEN TO HELP LABOR DEPARTMENT

Managers Needed in Communities for the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor is the selection of managers for its various communities which are being developed throughout the United States. Men of special qualifications, training, and temperament will be needed to fill these positions, and it is hoped that volunteers from different parts of the country will offer their services, so that the Government will get the assistance of the best men in the country in this important branch of its war work.

Importance of the Work.

The making of munitions is just as important for the winning of the war as sending men to France. Men without guns or munitions will be useless, and the Government in providing houses in connection with munition plants is taking an integral part in the manufacture of the munitions. Not only is it necessary that additional accommodations be provided in order that the men needed to make munitions may be accommodated, but the various communities must be so managed and conducted that the workmen living therein will give their best efforts to the Government. England has found that the furnishing of housing accommodations, while necessary, was not all that was necessary. In fact unless the workmen are housed in a contented manner the effort put forward in erecting the houses goes for nothing.

The management of the Government communities will involve not only the collection of rents, the supervision of repairs, and maintenance of the buildings, but it will comprise duties analogous to those of a mayor, including oversight and responsibility for sanitation, cleanliness, fire and police protection, and the general health and welfare of the inhabitants.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the right kind of men offer themselves for the position of manager. Such a man should have organizing and executive ability, business experience, the habit of doing things he starts to do, a disposition to deal fairly with labor—a man who will make a success of anything he undertakes, which means a leader of men, is the type of man the officials of the Housing Corporation are looking for.

It has been decided, as a matter of policy, that communities are not to be managed by local managers. One of the reasons for the adoption of this policy is that the transfer of managers from one community to another will result in the creation of a corps of trained experts in this line of work.

All men desiring to offer their services to the Government in this capacity are urged to communicate with the operating division of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, 613 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

RADIO FLASH SENT TO U. S. NAVY MEN NOT TO FORGET FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Secretary Daniels has flashed a message to every ship and station in the Navy, asking the men of the service to prepare for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, which opens September 28. The message is as follows:

To the Navy:

On Saturday, September 28th, this country will launch its Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

To the first three calls the Navy responded in a manner that thrilled the Nation. In the third campaign alone, our subscription was more than eighteen and a half million dollars. The Navy again has an opportunity to demonstrate its thrift and to proclaim once more its readiness to serve to the utmost.

The present call comes at a time when the eyes of the world are fixed more than ever before on the American Navy. To achieve another triumph in this battle against Germany, the Navy will, I am sure, be glad to exhibit the same steadfastness, energy, and sacrifice which make for victory on the high seas.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

STATEMENT BY MR. M'ADOO AS TO CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA ROAD'S EFFORTS TO RENEW LOAN

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following statement:

Commenting upon the failure of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. to meet at maturity, September 1, $15,000,000 one year collateral 6 per cent trust notes, a New York newspaper stated that the Federal Railroad Administration was to blame because it had declined to advance the necssary funds and had refused the company permission to borrow at a rate higher than 6 per cent. Those statements are misleading.

The facts are that some weeks ago officers of that company asked aid of the Director General regarding this maturing note issue and stated that negotiations for its renewal were pending with the company's bankers. The company was advised to pursue negotiations with its bankers and if unable to renew with them to try elsewhere. On August 23 the company advised the Railroad Administration that its bankers had made no progress toward the renewal of the loan. Telegraphic inquiry was then addressed to the bankers, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., as to the prospect of renewal.

Position of Morgan & Co.

This inquiry developed on August 28 the position of Messrs. Morgan & Co., that if the Director General in writing would have the Government guarantee rentals sufficient to pay interest on notes and other charges they would try to renew the loan for one year at a cost to the company of approximately 9¾ per cent, of which 7½ per cent was interest and 2¼ per cent commissions for syndicating, handling, and selling. They indicated further that if the commission was increased to 2¾ per cent they would attempt, if desired, to place the loan for two years on the same basis. On August 29 the Director of the Division of Finance telegraphed Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., that the Director General "is willing to insure the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co., a rental which, added to its other current income, will be sufficient to enable the company to pay the interest on its present outstanding bonds and one year notes and sinking fund requirements on bonds and also taxes and other miscellaneous rentals" and pointed out that this would enable the company during the period of Government control to pay promptly interest upon the $15,000,000 issue at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The telegram further indicated that the terms proposed by J. P. Morgan & Co., of approximately 10 per cent per annum for a one year well-secured loan whose interest they had stipulated should be guaranteed by the Government were excessive and unwarranted, and that the Director General was not willing to approve those terms. The telegram concluded with the experssion of hope that the bankers would be able to renew the loan upon a 6 per cent basis, secured on property claimed by them to be so valuable, with the Government agreeing under the lease to guarantee the interest.

The Director General communicated by wire to all the 12 railroad companies using or interested in the Chicago & Western Indiana terminals his willingness to guarantee the rental as indicated, to the end that they might be definitely advised as to the basis upon which they could aid in refunding the notes if they chose to do so. The four banking and bond houses which had joined Messrs. Morgan & Co. a year ago in placing the notes were also duly advised of this telegram.

No reply was received to this telegram until midday, Sunday, September 1, when Messrs. Morgan & Co. declined to provide for the notes on a 6 per cent basis and offered no counter suggestion except one in effect necessitating the Director General himself providing for the maturity of the notes.

The result is that the only rate of interest on which Messrs. Morgan & Co. suggested a renewal was equivalent to 9¾ for the one-year loan, which terms both the Director General and the officers of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co. regarded, and still regard, as excessive and unwarranted.

ADDS TO CONSERVATION LIST.

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 218) the addition of the following commodities to the Export Conservation List, effective September 9, 1918:

Acids, as follows: Hydrochloric, X-2; muriatic, X-2; Hydrochloric acid, X-2; muriatic acid, X-2.

AMERICAN CIVILIANS OVERSEAS WHO REGISTERED IN U. S. MAY ENLIST VOLUNTARILY IN ARMY

DRAFT REGULATIONS ARE AMENDED

Registrants in Great Britain and France, When Called by Their Local Boards, Will be Permitted to Join Forces if Physically Fit.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Americans of draft age, who shall have registered in this country and gone to Great Britain and France in civilian capacity are to be given opportunity by their local boards to apply for voluntary enlistment with the American Expeditionary Forces in the event that they are called upon by their local boards for induction into the military service. If such a man is physically disqualified when he attempts such enlistment, his local board on receiving a certificate to that effect will place him in Class V as unfit for military service.

Regulations Amended.

In this connection draft officials have been advised of the fact that note 1 to section 157 of the Selective Service Regulations has been amended to read:

"When a local board learns that one of its registrants is in Great Britain or France it shall, when issuing his induction order (Form 1028), place the date of reporting so far ahead that the registrant will have time to apply for enlistment voluntarily with the American Expeditionary Forces. After a reasonable time a local board should receive either a certificate indicating that the registrant has so enlisted or a certificate and report of a physical examination showing that the registrant has been rejected by the recruiting officer as physically unfit for military service. If such certificate of enlistment or such certificate and report of physical disqualification is not received within a reasonable time, the local board shall report the registrant to The Adjutant General of the Army on Form 1018 in the usual manner. If such certificate of enlistment or such certificate and report of physical disqualification is received, the registrant shall be classified in Class V whether or not the date specified in Form 1028 had passed at the time of the receipt of the certificate of enlistment or the certificate and report of physical disqualification."

Rejected in England.

In order to relieve a registrant in Great Britain who has attempted to enlist in the Army of the United States and has been rejected for military service on account of physical disqualification from the necessity of physical examination under the selective service regulations, or from the obligation of returning to the United States, if an order for his induction has already been issued by his local board, the following addition has been made to section 151 (i), as follows:

"If a citizen of the United States in

(Continued on page 4.)

CONTRACTS FOR 2 MILLION PAIRS OF SHOES FOR U. S. SOLDIERS TO COST $14,107,600

The War Department authorizes the following:

Awards for the manufacture of 2,021,000 pairs of metallic fastened field and marching shoes for the Army at a total cost of $14,107,600 have been made by the Quartermaster Corps to 31 shoe manufacturers in various parts of the country. The prices fixed by the Shoes, Leather & Rubber Goods Branch were $7.15 per pair for the field shoes, $6.45 per pair for the marching shoes, $9.05 per pair for the field shoes in large sizes (12½ to 15), and $8.45 per pair for the marching shoes in large sizes (12½ to 15).

Deliveries by December 10, 1918.

Deliveries on the field shoes are to be completed December 10, 1918, and on the marching shoes January 31, 1919. The awarding of the contracts was governed by the following considerations: Location of the contractor as regards the congested districts of the country; the contractor's record of past performances as given by the quartermasters at the general supply depots; relative price submitted in proposals opened August 30; readiness and ability of the equipment possessed by the contractor.

The complete account of the awarding of the contracts follows:

Announcement of awards made by the Acting Quartermaster General for the manufacture of metallic fastened field and marching shoes for the United States Army.

On Saturday, September 7, 1918, at 5 o'clock p. m., George R. Harsh, chief of the Shoes, Leather & Rubber Goods Branch, in the office of the Quartermaster General, made the following statement regarding the award of contracts for the manufacture of metallic fastened field and marching shoes (Specifications Nos. 1351 and 1352):

"Acting on the policy announced at the meeting held in Washington on Saturday, August 31, the Shoes, Leather & Rubber Goods Branch has been governed in its award of contracts by the following considerations, stated in order of their relative weight:

a. Position of the contractor as regards the congested districts of the country.

b. The contractor's record of past performance as given by the quartermaster at the central supply depots.

c. Relative price submitted in proposals opened Friday, August 30.

d. Readiness and ability of the equipment possessed by the contractor.

Delivery on the field shoe is to be completed December 10, 1918, and on the marching shoe January 1, 1919. The awards are as follows:

Contractor.	Specification No. 1351.				Specification No. 1352.		Total (pairs).	Total contract.
	Schedule 16.	Schedule 17.	Chrome retan bends, schedule 16.	Barn bends, schedule 16.	Schedule 18.	Schedule 19.		
Bona-Allen	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....	18,000	$116,100
Bradley-Metcf	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	40,000	258,000
Brown Shoe	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	100,000	645,000
Corbin	.....	12,500	55,000	130,000	150,000	2,500	350,000	2,532,750
Dayton	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000	193,500
Eaton	.....	.....	12,000	28,000	60,000	.....	100,000	696,400
End-Johnson	55,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	115,000	780,250
Farmington	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	321,750
F. F. Field	.....	.....	17,000	38,000	.....	.....	55,000	425,400
Gotzian	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	20,000	136,000
Gm Bumger	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	.....	21,000	135,150
Ha-Brown	.....	.....	7,000	18,000	50,000	.....	75,000	515,900
Hazzard	.....	.....	11,000	24,000	.....	.....	35,000	270,700
F. M. Hoyt	.....	.....	27,000	63,000	.....	.....	90,000	696,150
Huntington	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	129,000
International	.....	.....	30,000	70,000	100,000	.....	200,000	1,418,500
Geo. E. Keith	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	285,000
Kushion Work	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	16,000	103,200
Luedke	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	64,500
Marion	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	20,000	129,000
McElwain	130,000	.....	9,000	21,000	30,000	.....	190,000	1,355,050
N. B. Weldon	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	40,000	258,000
O'Keefe	10,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	40,000	265,000
Rice-Hutchins	60,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	120,000	816,000
Rindge, K. L	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000	322,500
E. E. Taylor	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	321,750
Thompson	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	64,500
E. W. Warren	.....	.....	9,000	21,000	.....	.....	30,000	232,050
Watsontown	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	.....	21,000	135,450
Weinbrenner	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	25,000	161,250
Weyenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	50,000	322,500
Total pairs	395,000	12,500	177,000	413,000	1,021,000	2,500	2,021,000	14,107,600

Key to Abbreviations.

Names abbreviated above refer to the following concerns:

Bona-Allen, Bona-Allen, Inc., Buford, Ga.
Bradly-Metcf., Bradley S. Metcalfe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Brown Shoe, Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Corbin, B. A. Corbin & Son Co., Boston, Mass.
Dayton, J. E. Dayton Co., Williamsport, Pa.
Eaton, Chas. A. Eaton Co., Brockton, Mass.
End-Johnson, Endicott-Johnson Co., Endicott, N. Y.
Farmington, Farmington Shoe Co., Dover, N. H.
F. F. Field, Fred F. Field Co., Brockton, Mass.
Gotzian, C. Gotzian & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Gm-Bumgar, Graham Bumgarner Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Hm-Brown, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hazzard, R. P. Hazzard & Co., Gardiner, Me.

(Continued on page 8.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 116.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 7, 1918.

Section A.—South of the Aisne our troops entered the village of Muscourt and captured 50 prisoners. Hostile counterattacks in this sector were repulsed and our line was lightly advanced. Two strong hostile raids in the Woevre were beaten off, leaving prisoners in our hands. In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

Section B.—The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished-service cross to the following men of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Sergt. ALBERT N. ELSEA, Machine Gun Battalion. "While acting as machine-gun leader near Hilsenfirst, France, July 6, 1918, he was wounded in the face by a bursting shell, but continued to direct his men until the attack ended and then insisted on walking to a dressing station."

Corpl. CLAYTON N. MOORE, Band, Infantry. "During the attack on Hilsenfirst, France, July 6, 1918, while carrying a wounded soldier through machine-gun fire to shelter, he was wounded, but by unusual pluck he nevertheless brought his comrade to safety, and realizing the scarcity of stretchers, insisted on others being carried to the rear and walking himself."

American Official Communique No. 117.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 8, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from patrol encounters and heavy artillery fighting south of the Aisne there is nothing to report from the sectors occupied by our troops.

ENLISTMENT OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS WHO ARE OVERSEAS.

(Continued from page 3.)

Great Britain, who has registered, applies for enlistment at a recruiting station in Great Britain and is rejected for military service on account of physical disqualification thereafter upon presentation by such registrant to his local board of a certificate by the recruiting officer stating that the registrant applied for enlistment and was found physically disqualified (as the case may be) for military service, together with a copy of the report of the physician who examined the applicant for enlistment, such certificate and copy of examining physician's report shall be filed with the questionnaire, and the registrant shall be placed in Class V on the ground that he is totally physically unfit for military service."

American Minister to Sweden Discusses Food Conditions on Reports from Germany

Ira Nelson Morris, American Minister to Sweden, who is in Washington, has issued the following signed statement with the sanction of the State Department:

"I have read reports in the Press, since my return home, to the effect that Germany is on the verge of starvation, and I find this to be the opinion of many with whom I come in daily contact. There can be no question that there is a shortage of most of the essentials of life, but to state that this borders on the verge of starvation is erroneous and misleading. I base this statement on many reports from reliable sources that have reached me in Stockholm. There is no doubt that in many parts of Germany there is a marked scarcity of food and that the civilian population has been reduced to the minimum ration but still receives sufficient for existence. Conditions are better in the rural districts, particularly as regards the farmers and landowners, even in the northern part of Germany where the scarcity is most felt. In the southern part conditions improve still more, and resorts and hotels there still serve meals at moderate prices. In the case of the Army, there has been but slight deprivation; this has been fed at the expense of the civilian population.

"In German Poland, in manufacturing districts, and in the more densely populated parts there has been suffering, quite visible in the emaciation of the people, which has naturally impaired the efficiency of the German workman, who no longer possesses full vigor; but it is a mistake to believe that this has provoked a strong current toward revolution or any general lessening of the loyalty of the people. They still possess faith in the invincibility of the military power, being purposely kept in ignorance of the real condition on the western front, not only as regards German reverses but also the full significance of America's entry into the war.

"It is to the advantage of our country and our cause that we should know the actual conditions which face us in this great crusade for democracy so that we can more effectively direct our effort toward victory.

"The people of the United States are resolute and determined. The country should realize that its entire energy must be put into the struggle and must not be relaxed for a single instant. There is no doubt of victory so long as these moves by Germany are plainly understood.

"IRA N. MORRIS,
"American Minister to Sweden."

BASIS FOR EXEMPTION CLAIMS IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS

Provost Marshal's Suggestions to Bankers, Merchants and Newspaper Workers.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Persons, such for example as bankers, men in commercial enterprises, newspapermen, etc., who may contemplate making claim for deferred classification on the ground that they are "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency" should bear this in mind:

That any such person must be prepared to convince his district board (1) that the particular enterprise in which he is working is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency, and (2) that he himself is necessary to the operation of that enterprise.

In making such claims such persons may make use of those parts of the questionnaire relating to claims for deferred classification on the ground of being engaged in industries.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Before the Finance Committee several witnesses protested against various forms of taxation in the pending war-revenue bill. Benjamin C. Marsh, representing the Farmers' National Committee on Finance, urged increased taxes on incomes and a smaller issue of bonds. J. H. Dieckman, president of the St. Louis Board of Trade, objected to the tax on a membership on stock exchanges. Thomas S. Fuller, speaking for tobacco interests, of $1 on cigarettes retailing at more than expressed opposition to a differential tax 2 cents each, as distinguished from those retailing at 2 cents or less. M. L. Dawson, representing farmers and stock raisers of Texas, urged the committee in determining the taxes that farmers will have to pay to make some allowance for overhead expenses incurred in previous years. He said drought sufferers in parts of Texas particularly needed such an allowance.

The Senate was not in session Saturday.

HOUSE.

On Saturday Chairman Kitchin concluded his two days' explanation of the various features of the war-revenue bill. The remainder of the week will be devoted to its consideration. Chairman Lever, of the Agricultural Committee, on Saturday endeavored to expedite final passage of the emergency appropriation bill carrying the war-time prohibition amendment, by moving that it be sent to conference. Objection was raised by Minority Leader Gillette, and the bill as passed by the Senate was sent to the Agricultural Committee for report. Then Mr. Lever asked that the regular annual appropriation bill should be made a special order for to-morrow, but Mr. Walsh, of Massachusetts, objected to this unanimous-consent request and notified the House he would object to all such requests until the war-revenue bill now before the House is disposed of.

Representative Clark, of Florida, introduced a resolution under which, if adopted, all forms of profiteering in the District of Columbia would be investigated. It provides for the appointment of a select committee of five members of the House to investigate prices charged for the rental of houses, apartments, and rooms; prices charged for food served in restaurants, cafes, hotels, and other places where food is served to the public for pay; prices charged the consuming public by retail grocers, market men, and others for food of all kinds; the system commonly known as "tipping." The committee would be vested with full authority to summon and examine witnesses under oath, and to report to the House such legislation as it might deem expedient in the circumstances.

QUITS BUREAU OF HOUSING.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the retirement of Mr. Albert B. Kerr, of the firm of Zabriskie, Sage, Kerr & Gray, of New York City, who has served as its chief counsel during the period of organization.

WAR TRADE BOARD REGULATION ON THE EXPORT OF DUNNAGE

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 215) the addition of paragraph 6 to the General Rules No. 1, governing granting licenses for bunker fuel, port, sea, and ship's stores and supplies. The paragraph reads as follows:

"No dunnage shall be allowed to proceed out of the United States or any of its Territories or possessions on any vessel, except under license of the War Trade Board, either as ship's stores or as cargo. No applications for 'bunkers' of any vessel shall be granted unless such dunnage as she may have aboard is so licensed. Vessels will not be permitted to clear with dunnage unless properly covered either by export or bunker license. If declared as ships' stores, dunnage can not be discharged at any foreign port or transferred to any other vessel without special permission from the Bureau of Transportation of the War Trade Board."

Steamship owners, agents, and masters and also shippers are reminded that this regulation has been operative for some time, but that heretofore it has not been incorporated in the general rules which were given publicity.

Azalea, N. C., Hospital Is to be Made Larger

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The tuberculosis hospital located at Azalea, N. C., is to be enlarged. Instructions have been issued to the Construction Division to erect the following buildings, which it is estimated will cost $380,100:

Twelve open-air wards for enlisted men, two officers' wards, three infirmary buildings, two buildings to accommodate 50 nurses, officers' quarters, and two storehouses.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides. The slides are of excellent workmanship and will be sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD ANNOUNCES RAW CANE PRICE

Upon the basis of an investigation conducted by the Hon. Oscar Straus, of New York, and the Federal Tariff Commission into the increased cost of refining cane sugar, the Sugar Equalization Board has made recommendation to the Food Administration, which has determined to increase the differential over that allowed last year to compensate for the increased costs imposed by an increase in materials, labor, the lesser scale of operations and the increase in the value of raw sugar lost in refining. The net result of these increases works back from the established basis of 9 cents granulated basis seaboard points and makes the price of raw sugar, duty paid, $7.28, which from Monday morning is the established basis for raw sugar prices. The difference between this basis of raws on old-crop sugars and the old basis will be accounted for to the Sugar Equalization Board by the refiners as delivered.

35 MEN KILLED ON THE MT. VERNON

(Continued from page 1.)

William P. Flynn, fireman, first class. Father, William Flynn, 213 Green Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Dock B. Frye, fireman, third class. Sister, Minnie May Frye, Conway, S. C.

Gustaf Oscar Green, fireman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Amanda Green, 254 Gerard Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.

George Branscomb Hager, fireman, first class. Brother, Ernest Lamar Hager, 140 North Dunlap Street, Memphis, Tenn.

James Thompson Halford, fireman, third class. Next of kin, Mary I. Halford, 194 Maple Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Fred Hancock, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Jane Mary Hancock, Renton, Wash.

Lambreth Hardy, fireman, second class. Father, James B. Hardy, Sarepta, Miss.

Bert Heap, fireman, third class. Mother, Mrs. Abby Heap, East Ninth Street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Leon Heath, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Clara Heath, R. F. D. No. 2, Hinckley, Minn.

Frederick R. Huffman, fireman, third class. Mother, Mrs. Margaret Huffman, Newberry, Ind.

Frank Jerome Kinch, water tender. Brother, George S. Kinch, 488 East Twenty-seventh Street, Paterson, N. J.

Louis Lafargue, fireman, third class. Mother, Mrs. Madaline Lafargue, 337 Pennsylvania Street, Vallejo, Cal.

Charles J. Minkau, chief water tender. Mother, Mrs. Annie Minkau, 19 Loomis Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Arthur W. Morse, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Nellie Morse, 16 Chase Avenue, Manchester, N. H.

Harvey Mumm, fireman, second class. Father, Christopher C. Mumm, Leesburg, Tex.

Alfred Carl Petersen, fireman, third class. Carl Petersen, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Howard Clinton Plew, fireman, third class. Wife, Mrs. Alice D. Plew, Malaga, Chelan County, Wash.

Sewell McKinley Rivers, water tender. Mother, Mrs. Emily Rivers, Buena Vista, Ohio.

George Joseph Safian, fireman, second class. Father, Andred Safian, 433 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William H. Schultz, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Sima Schultz, 171 Forty-second street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hubbard Spears, fireman, second class. Robert Spears, R. F. D. No. 3, Bennettsville, S. C.

M. Stally, engineman, second class. (This name could not be found in the Navy Department records.)

Daniel Terrell, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Margaret Terrell, 3314 Locust Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Irving Ellis Tracy, fireman, first class. Mother, Mrs. Ella Tracy, Canyon City, Oreg.

Charles Wesley Viebey, fireman, second class. Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Contant, Marlborough, N. Y.

PREFERENCE LIST OF INDUSTRIES AND PLANTS

(Continued from page 1.)

Where it is imperative not only to maintain, but to stimulate and increase, production to supply abnormal demands created by war requirements, a high rating is necessary even though the intrinsic importance of the product may be less than that of other products placed in the lower classification, due to the fact that the supply of such other products equals the demand without the stimulus of high priority. Certain plants produce commodities of more relative importance, but at the same time produce other commodities of less relative importance and under such circumstances consideration and weight is given to the ratio of production between the more important and less important commodities.

Not Intended as Embargo.

The inclusion of the industries and plants on this preference list does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the preference list shall have been satisfied. The paramount purpose of priorities is the selective mobilization of the products of the soil, the mines, and factories for direct and indirect war needs in such a way as will most effectually contribute toward winning the war.

In listing industries as such or individual plants, while a number of factors are taken into account, the ultimate test is: To what extent, if at all, will according preference contribute directly or indirectly toward winning the war; and, if at all, how urgent is the need.

A high priority classification does not always mean that the product of the industry of plant so classified is of greater intrinsic importance than those of industries and plants in a lower classification or not appearing at all on the preference list, but that taking into account the urgency of the demand and the relation of supply to demand, it is in the public interest that the artificial stimulus of priority should be applied. All priority is relative and implies purposeful discrimination.

Continuing, Judge Parker says:

"Without a central agency to determine the relative needs, importance and urgency of the requirements of each department of this Government, of its allies and of the civilian population, there would be hopeless conflict and confusion. The unprecedented expansion of the Army and of the Navy of the United States, the creation of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to engage in shipbuilding on an extraordinary scale, and the demands made by our allies for munitions, material, equipment, fuel, foods and feeds, the abrupt change from a peace to a war basis have all combined to create abnormal industrial conditions in the United States, to regulate which the law of supply and demand and other economic laws applicable to normal conditions are wholly inadequate. The administration of priorities is calculated to bring order out of chaos and to develop an evenly balanced industrial program to meet the requirements of the military program, and at the same time supply the essential requirements (as distinguished from the mere wants or desires) of the civilian population. Now that it is understood that priority and preference can not be purchased, the tendency is for prices to assume more nearly the normal level. It is now the public interest rather than the dollars of the purchaser that determines precedence in production and delivery."

Closely associated with the promulgation of this new preference list by the War Industries Board is the great necessity for conservation in every possible way of men, material, transportation and all energies that go to placing the United States with all its power and resources behind its men at the front in winning the war. It is necessary now more than ever to save to the point of sacrifice so that demand may be held to the bone, enabling supply to go as far as possible.

The Preference List.

The preference list follows:

(NOTE.—The list is complete except for the table showing industries grouped by classes. The list is given alphabetically with the class number opposite each group.)

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

PRIORITIES DIVISION.

Circular No. 20.

Preference List No. 2, issued September 3, 1918.

(Superseding Preference List No. 1, issued Apr. 6, 1918, and all amendments and supplements thereto.)

FOREWORD.

The President has placed upon the chairman of the War Industries Board the responsibility for determining and administering all priorities in production and delivery. The determination of the relative importance of all industries and plants for both production and delivery by a single agency renders it possibly to reasonably maintain a well balanced program with respect to the several factors entering into production, which include (*a*) plant facilities, (*b*) fuel supply or electric energy, or both, (*c*) supply of raw materials and finished products, (*d*) labor, and (*e*) transportation by rail, water, pipe lines, or otherwise. Without all of these—speaking generally—production is impossible.

In compliance with the directions of the President that plans be formulated whereby there may be "common, consistent, and concerted action" in carrying into effect all priority policies and decisions, the chairman of the War Industries Board has created a priorities board, with the priorities commissioner of the War Industries Board as chairman, consisting of (1) the chairman of the War Industries Board, (2) the priorities commissioner, (3) a member of the Railroad Administration, (4) a member of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, (5) a member of the War Trade Board, (6) a member of the Food Administration, (7) a member of the Fuel Administration, (8) a representative of the War Department, (9) a representative of the Navy Department, (10) a member of the Allied Purchasing Commission, and (11) the chairman of the War Labor Policies Board.

The decisions of the priorities board are subject to review only by the chairman of the War Industries Board and by the President.

For the guidance of all governmental agencies and all others interested in (1) the production and supply of fuel and electric energy, (2) in the supply of labor, and (3) in the supply of transportation service by rail, water, pipe lines, or otherwise, in so far as such service contributes to production of finished products, the accompanying designated Preference List No. 2 has been adopted by the priorities board superseding Preference List No. 1 adopted April 6, 1918, and all amendments and supplements thereto.

Where advisable industries as such have been classified and listed. In numerous instances individual plants have been found to be entitled to preference, although the industries to which they belong are not; and in other instances where an industry as such has been accorded a degree of preference particular plants in such industry have been placed in a higher class. This has necessitated classifying and listing not only industries as such but to a limited extent individual plants, some of which are accorded a higher rating than that accorded the listed industry to which they belong.

The Preference List is made up of industries and plants which in the public interest are deemed entitled to preferential treatment. The inclusion of these industries and plants on this list does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the Preference List shall have been satisfied.

In the compilation of this list industries and plants have been divided according to their relative importance into four classes, viz, Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV. In determining such relative importance consideration and weight have been given not solely to any one, but to all of the following factors: (1) The intrinsic importance of the product itself for use during the war, and the urgency, as measured by time, of the demand or of the use to which it is to be put; (2) the necessity for maintaining or stimulating and increasing the total quantity of production, which in turn depends largely upon the relation of the supply to the demand for essential uses; (3) the proportion of the capacity of the industry or plant which is devoted to the production of the essential product.

Where it is imperative not only to maintain but to stimulate and increase production to satisfy abnormal demands created by war requirements a high rating is necessary, even though the intrinsic importance of the product may be less than that of other products placed in a lower classification due to the fact that the supply of such other products equals the demand without the stimulus of high priority. Where it is necessary to speed the production of a particular product required at a particular time to carry into effect an important program, a high

PREFERENCE LIST OF INDUSTRIES AND PLANTS

priority is given, although changing conditions may thereafter suggest and demand a reclassification. Certain plants produce commodities of great relative importance, but at the same time produce other commodities of less relative importance, and under such circumstances consideration and weight is given to the ratio of production between the more important and less important commodities. Instances occasionally arise where individual plants are given preference so long as they are rendering, and so long as it is in the public interest that they should render, a particular service, even though, taking the country as a whole, the supply of their product is ample to meet all demands.

No distinction has been made between any of the industries or plants within any one class, and no significance attaches to the order in which industries and plants are listed within any class.

The industries and plants grouped under Class I are only such as are of exceptional importance in connection with the prosecution of the war. Their requirements must be fully satisfied in preference to those of the three remaining classes.

Requirements of industries and plants grouped under Class II, Class III, and Class IV shall have precedence over those not appearing on the Preference List. As between these three classes, however, there shall be no complete or absolute preference. The division into classes is for the purpose of presenting a composite picture of the relative importance of the industries and plants embraced within each group. It is not intended that the requirements of Class II shall be fully satisfied before supplying any of the requirements of Class III, or that those of Class III shall be fully satisfied before supplying any of those of Class IV. The classification does, however, indicate that the industries and plants grouped in Class II are relatively more important than those in Class III and that those in Class III are relatively more important than those in Class IV. It will often happen that after satisfying the requirements of Class I the remaining available supply will be less than the aggregate requirements of the other three classes, in which event such supply will be rationed to the industries and plants embraced within those classes. In determining a basis for such rationing the relative importance of each industry and plant, according to its class rating, must be considered. It has been found impracticable to prescribe for rationing purposes any general and uniform rule or formula, but the priorities board will from time to time, after conference, and in cooperation with each of the several governmental agencies charged with the distribution thereof, determine particular principles, values and methods of application which may be followed in allocating fuel, power, transportation, and labor, respectively, to the end that proper recognition and weight may as far as practicable in each case be given to the relative importance of Class II, Class III, and Class IV.

Each plant listed as such shall not later than the 15th of each month file with the secretary of the priorities board, Washington, D. C., a report on P. L. Form No. 3 (a supply of which will be furnished on application) covering its activities during the perceding month. Any plant failing to file such report will be dropped from the Preference List.

Priorities in the supply and distribution of raw materials, semifinished products, and finished products shall be governed by Circular No. 4 issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board under date of July 1, 1918, and all amendments and supplements thereto or substitutes therefor.

The term "principally" as used in listing industries shall be construed to mean plants whose output is not less than 75 per cent of the products mentioned.

This Preference List shall be amended or revised from time to time by action of the priorities board to meet changing conditions. The priorities commissioner shall, under the direction of and with the approval of the priorities board, certify additional classes of industries and also certify additional plants whose operations as a war measure entitle them to preference treatment, which industries and plants when so certified shall be automatically included in the Preference List.

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

Approved:
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.
WASHINGTON, *D. C., September 3, 1918.*

INDUSTRIES

(Listed alphabetically)

	Class.
Agricultural Implements. See Farm implements.	
Aircraft: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing aircraft or aircraft supplies and equipment	I
Ammunition: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for the United States Government and the allies	I
Army and Navy: Arsenals and navy yards	I
Army and Navy: Cantonments and camps	I
Arms (small): Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for the United States Government and the allies	I
Bags: Hemp, jute and cotton—plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
Blast furnaces (producing pig iron)—	I
Boots and Shoes: Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing same	IV
Brass and copper: Plants engaged principally in rolling, and drawing copper, brass, and other copper alloys in the form of sheets, rods, wire, and tubes	II
Buildings. See public institutions and buildings.	
Chain: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing iron and steel chain	III
Chemicals: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing chemicals for the production of military and naval explosives, ammunition, and aircraft, and use in chemical warfare	I
Chemicals: Plants, not otherwise classified and listed, engaged principally in manufacturing chemicals	IV
Coke: Plants engaged principally in producing metallurgical coke and by-products, including toluol	I
Coke: Plants, not otherwise classified and listed, producing same	II
Copper and brass: See Brass and copper.	
Cotton: Plants engaged in the compression of cotton	IV
Cotton textiles: See Textiles.	
Cranes: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing locomotive or traveling cranes (The term "principally" means 75 per cent of the products mentioned.)	II
Domestic consumers: Fuel and electric energy for residential consumption, including homes, apartment houses, residential flats, restaurants, and hotels	I
Domestic consumers: Fuel and electric energy not otherwise specifically listed	III
Drugs: Medicines and medical and surgical supplies, plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
Electrical equipment: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	III
Explosives: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for military and naval purposes for the United States Government and the allies	I
Explosives: Plants, not otherwise classified or listed, engaged principally in manufacturing same	III
Farm implements: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing agricultural implements and farm-operating equipment	IV
Feed: Plants engaged principally in preparing or manufacturing feed for live stock and poultry	I
Ferro alloys: Plants engaged principally in producing ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum, ferrosilicon, ferrotungsten, ferrouranium, ferrovanadium, and ferrozirconium	II
Fertilizers: Plants engaged principally in producing same	IV
Fire brick: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
Foods: Plants engaged principally in producing, milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating, wholesaling, or storing food for human consumption embraced within the following description: All cereals and cereal products, meats, including poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit, sugar, sirups, glucose, butter, eggs, cheese, milk and cream, lard, lard compounds, oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter or lard, vegetable oils, beans, salt, coffee, baking powder, soda and yeast; also ammonia for refrigeration	I
Foods: Plants engaged principally in producing, milling, preparing, refining, preserving, refrigerating, or storing food for human consumption not otherwise specifically listed; excepting herefrom plants producing confectionery, soft drinks, and chewing gum	III
Food containers: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
Foundries (iron): Plants engaged principally in the manufacture of gray iron and malleable iron castings	IV
Fungicides. See Insecticides and fungicides.	
Gas. See oil and gas, also Public utilities.	
Guns (large): Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same for the United States Government and the allies	I
Hospitals. See Public institutions and buildings.	
Ice: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	III
Insecticides and fungicides: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
Laundries	IV
Machine tools: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	II
Medicines. See Drugs and medicines.	
Mines: Coal	I
Mines: Producing metals and ferro-alloy minerals	II
Mines: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing mining tools or equipment	III
Navy. See Army and Navy.	
Navy Department. See War and Navy Departments.	

PREFERENCE LIST OF INDUSTRIES AND PLANTS

	Class.
Newspapers and periodicals: Plants engaged principally in printing newspapers or periodicals which are entered at the post office as second-class mail matter	IV
Oil and gas: Plants engaged principally in producing oil or natural gas for fuel, or for mechanical purposes, including refining or manufacturing oil for fuel, or for mechanical purposes	I
Oil and gas: Pipe lines and pumping stations engaged in transporting oil or natural gas	I
Oil and gas: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing equipment or supplies for producing or transporting oil or natural gas, or for refining and manufacturing oil for fuel or for mechanical purposes	III
Paper and pulp. See Pulp and paper.	
Periodicals. See Newspapers and periodicals.	
Public institutions and buildings (maintenance and operation of) other than hospitals and sanitariums	III
Public institutions and buildings (maintenance and operation of) used as hospitals or sanitariums	I
Public utilities: Gas plants producing oluol	I
Public utilities: Street railways, electric lighting and power companies, gas plants not otherwise classified, telephone and telegraph companies, water-supply companies, and like general utilities	II
Public utilities: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing equipment for railways or other public utilities	II
Pulp and paper: Plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing same	IV
Railways: Operated by United States Railroad Administration	I
Railways: Not operated by United States Railroad Administration (excluding those operated as plant facilities)	II
Railways (street). See Public utilities.	
Rope. See Twine and rope.	
Rope wire. See Wire rope.	
Sanitariums. See Public institutions and buildings.	
Ships (maintenance and operation of): Excluding pleasure craft not common carriers	I
Ships: Plants engaged principally in building ships, excluding (a) pleasure craft not common carriers, (b) ships not built for the United States Government or the allies nor under license from United States Shipping Board	I
Soap: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
Steel-making furnaces: Plants engaged solely in manufacturing ingots and steel castings by the open-hearth, Bessemer, crucible, or electric-furnace process, including blooming mills, billet mills, and slabbing mills for same	I
Steel-plate mills	I
Steel-rail mills: Rolling rails, 50 or more pounds per yard	II
Steel: All plants operating steel rolling and drawing mills exclusive of those taking higher classification	III
Surgical supplies. See Drugs and Medicines.	
Tanners: Plants engaged principally in tanning leather	IV
Tanning: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing tanning extracts	IV
Textiles: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing cotton textiles, including spinning, weaving, and finishing	IV
Textiles: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing woolen textiles, including spinners, top makers, and weavers	IV
Textiles: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing cotton or woolen knit goods	IV
Textiles: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing textile machinery	IV
Tin plates: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	III
Tobacco: Only for preserving, drying, curing, packing, and storing same—not for manufacturing and marketing	IV
Toluol. See Coke; also Public utilities.	
Tools: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing small or hand tools for working wood or metal	III
Twine (binder and rope): Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	IV
War and Navy Departments: Construction work conducted by either the War Department or the Navy Department of the United States in embarkation ports, harbors, fortified places, flood-protection operations, docks, locks, channels, inland waterways and in the maintenance and repair of same	II
Wire rope and rope wire: Plants engaged principally in manufacturing same	II
Woolen textiles. See Textiles. (The term "principally" means 75 per cent of the products mentioned.)	

SCHEDULE FOR STOVE MAKERS FOR CONSERVING MATERIALS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Under agreement with the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, the stove manufacturers of the country have put into effect the following schedule for the conservation of material, capital, and labor, which is a part of the general industrial war conservation program:

1. Each manufacturer is to reduce his assortment of sizes and styles of goods manufactured approximately 75 per cent.

2. The immediate discontinuance of the manufacture or the acquiring of new patterns for the duration of the war.

3. All cooking stoves or ranges manufactured to be equipped with No. 8 covers only, except where the body of the stove and range is too small to permit the use of such size.

4. The manufacture of back guards and tea shelves for steel high closets to be discontinued.

5. The manufacture of tin linings in ovens and doors to be discontinued.

6. Light patterns of stoves and ranges to be manufactured in preference to heavy patterns.

7. The manufacture of steel high shelves and canopies on domestic ranges to be discontinued.

The conservation division is advised that the universal adoption of this schedule will result in large savings in materials and in reducing the amount of materials and capital tied up in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks.

Maximum Prices and Differentials on Hides

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board has approved the following maximum prices and differentials as applying to the schedule of maximum prices on hides now in effect:

Buenos Aires city wet-salt horsehides, about 15 to 20 kilos average, maximum price $5.75 each c. and f. New York.

Headless and seconds at 50 cents less, excluding glue, colts, and ponies.

Resalted, packer, abattoir, and wholesales butcher hides and kip maximums shall be 5 per cent less than the maximums for such first salt hides and kips.

BIG CONTRACT PLACED FOR SHOES

(Continued from page 3.)

F. M. Hoyt, F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H.

Huntington, Huntington Shoe & Lea. Co., Huntington, Ind.

International, International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. E. Keith, Geo. E. Keith Co., Brockton, Mass.

Kushion Work, Kushion Work Shoe Co., Marion, Ind.

Luedke, Luedke-Schaefer Bottles Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Marion, Marion Shoe Co., Marion, Ind.

McElwain, W. A. McElwain Co., Boston, Mass.

N. B. Weldon, Numn-Bush & Weldon Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

O'Keefe, C. I. O'Keefe Shoe Co., Marlboro, Mass.

Rice-Hutchins, Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Rindge K. L., Rindge Kalmback, Logie & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

E. E. Taylor, E. E. Taylor Co., Brockton, Mass.

Thompson, Thompson Shoe Co., St. Paul, Minn.

E. W. Warren, E. W. Warren & Co., Somersworth, N. H.

Watsontown, Watsontown Boot & Shoe Co., Watsontown, Pa.

Weinbrenner, Albert H. Weinbrenner Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Weyenberg, Weyenberg Shoe Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RAILROAD TELEGRAPH LINES

The Post Office Department issues the following:

The Postmaster General has appointed Joseph Stewart, special assistant to the Attorney General; G. W. E. Atkins, first vice president, Western Union Telegraph Co.; and John Barton Payne, chairman of the general counsel of the Railroad Administration, as a committee to make careful investigation of the contractural relations between the railroads and the various telegraph companies, and to report what changes, if any, should be made in these contracts or in the service rendered.

The Postmaster General has appointed Messrs. Henry Carter Adams and David Friday as statisticians in connection with the operation and control of the telegraph and telephone systems.

Mr. Adams is head of the department of economics of the University of Michigan; was statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and more recently adviser to the commission of the Chinese Republic on standardization of railway accounts and statistics.

Mr. Friday is head of the department of economics in the New York University School of Commerce and Finance; was valuation expert of the Michigan Railroad Commission, and is a tax expert in public utilities and financial matters.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	14
Missing in action	7
Wounded severely	78
Died of wounds	9
Died from accident and other causes	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	35
Total	145

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Henry Zimmerman. William Zimmerman, 1401 Superior Avenue, Oconto, Wis.

Corpl. Max R. Grundkovski. Mrs. Laura Grundkovski, Farnham, N. Y.

Corpl. Timon Hestekind. Mrs. Henry Ricken, Cedar Rapids, Nebr.

Corpl. John D. Kirkpatrick. Milton H. Kirkpatrick, Terrace, Mont.

PRIVATES.

Henry Anderson. Mrs. Caroline Anderson, Swedona, Ill.

Stanislau Andrych. John Andrych, 37 Whitcomb Street, Webster, Mass.

William Bailey. Mrs. William Bailey, Wilson Avenue, Sharon, Pa.

Claude W. Bills. Mrs. Amelia Trolson, box 6, Mills, Nebr.

Martin J. Dahl. John J. Dahl, Loma, Cavalier County, N. Dak.

George A. Johnson. Carl A. Johnson, 15 Malden Street, Worcester, Mass.

Carl J. Lindberg. Mrs. Amanda Lindberg, 69 Birch Street, Worcester, Mass.

Rodrick George Prato. Mrs. Joseph Prato, Munising, Mich.

Russell Rickerman. William Rickerman, 332 Gratiot Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph Scheffler. Frank Scheffler, 1048 North Carolina Street, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Henry Howard Houston. Samuel Frederick Houston, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Alfred Follet Ethier. Alfred D. Ethier, 186 Wright Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Joaquin Chavez. Mrs. Bolarita Lucero, Corvio, N. Mex.

Joseph Gilbert Cyphers. Mrs. Mildred Cyphers, 128 Almond Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Fred Eastlick. Mrs. Louisa Eastlick, 4208 West Page Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Alvin Ficklin. Mrs. Ida M. Smalley, Estancia, N. Mex.

Roy Gill. Mrs. Julia Gill, 803 Atlantic Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

John Joseph Grojber. Stephen Grojber, 502 South Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Roscoe Jordan. Mrs. Mary J. Jordan, Green Forest, Ark.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Rosario Masi. Bruni Masi, 133 George Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William T. Peters. Edward A. Peters, 44 Walden Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Stephen F. Jackson. Mrs. Ella A. Jackson, 601 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Charles W. Pence. Mrs. Alpha R. Pence, New Richmond, Ind.

SERGEANTS.

Walter C. Guttke. Paul Guttke, 6435 Thirty-fourth Street, Berwyn, Ill.

Harry Hemmingson. Chriss Hemmingson, Grayling, Mich.

Dorsey F. Hudson. William A. Hudson, Vineland, N. J.

Total Army and Marine Corps Casualties

The following is a summary of casualties reported to date by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

ARMY.

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	5,240
Died of wounds	1,552
Died of disease	1,686
Died of accident and other causes	794
Wounded in action	14,677
Missing in action (including prisoners)	3,224
Total to date	27,173

MARINE CORPS.

Officers:		
Deaths	37	
Wounded	60	
Missing	1	
		98
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	834	
Wounded	1,899	
In hands of enemy	10	
Missing	135	
		2,928
Total to date		3,026

Reinhold Frederick Rosenthal. Fred Rosenthal, 415 Clark Street, Reedsburg, Wis.

CORPORALS.

James Agnew. Miss Mary Agnew, 276 Bank Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Clifford A. Babcock. Mrs. Ruby Babcock, 100 Oak Grove, South Beloit, Ill.

George E Dunn. Joseph S. Dunn, Birmingham, Ky.

Alfred C. Elliott. Mrs. Eliza Elliott, Vicar Switch, Va.

Arno A. Gerald. Mrs. Mary Gerald, 2307 North Church Street, Beloit, Wis.

Alvin Hanes. George Hanes, 194 Sheldon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Robert James Kline. Miss Jennie Hunter, Saranac, Mich.

Clay M. Long. E. J. Cooper, Box 44, Parkman, Wyo.

William T. Parezo. Mrs. Thursa Ramme, General Delivery, Hurley, Wis.

Charles Julius Pastore. Rev. Anthony Pastore, 1206 Ridge Avenue, Coraoplis, Pa.

Posie D. Powell. J. H. Powell, Whitmell, Va.

Wilber McK. Rose. Lewis J. Rose, Richpatch, Va.

Henry Schielz. Mrs. Suzan Schielz, Fenwood, Wis.

Musician Gifford C. Olson. Mrs. Matilda Olson, Garner, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Jesse F. Allen. Mrs. Jennie Allen, Belle Ellen, Ala.

Stanley Anczak. Anton Anczak, 1066 Fifth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

John S. Anderson. Miss Mattie Brown, Stones Mills, N. Y.

Vester L. Andrews. Calvin Andrews, Piney Creek, N. C.

Herman Asch. Mrs. Esther Asch, 563 South Center Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Adam Richard Bailey. Worthy Erastus Thorpe, Chosaning, Mich.

John F. Beaderstadd. Mrs. Ella Beaderstadd, Herman, S. Dak.

Joseph Bukowski. Mrs. Alexandria Bukowski, 1130 Midland Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Allen Cleveland. H. L. Bond, Boulder, Mont.

William James Coughlin. William Coughlin, R. F. D. No. 1, Minden City, Mich.

Lester Davis. Mrs. Ida Davis, Tustin, Mich.

Bruno De Fazio. Philip De Fazio, 2367 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Alfred J. Demers. Mrs. Anna Dubois, 90 Plantation Street, Worcester, Mass.

Frank J. Diehl. Mrs. Josephine Diehl, 720 O'Brien Street, Monroe, Mich.

Cornelius E. Dirks. Cornelius Dirks, Holland, Iowa.

Tony Joseph Dubanowich. Julius Dubanowich, 1640 Pennsylvania Street, Gary, Ind.

Anthony Dumblisky. Mike Dumblisky, St. Charles, Mich.

Emilio Eburno. Miss Vita Eburno, 1158 Milton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joe V. Emmons. Mrs. C. F. Emmons, 1719 Washington Avenue, Houston, Tex.

Brotromos Evlombiatis. M. G. Karopoth, 805 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Wesley J. Facemyer. Mrs. Siena E. Facemyer, Vaughan, W. Va.

Samuel S. Falin. Lafayette Falin, Gate City, Va.

Fred Farley. Mrs. Lillian Westburg, Terre Haute, Ind.

Harry N. Altemus. Mrs. Veda Sharp, Nanty Glo, Pa.

Edward J. Anderson. Miss Lena Erickson, Bergenfield, N. J.

Paul Westley Ankney. Henry M. Ankney, 616 North Center Street, Sturgis, Mich.

Marquis Archambeau. Mrs. Mattie Archambeau, Red Granite, Wis.

Raymond J. Atchinson. Mrs. Joana Atchinson, 37 Grant Street, Framingham, Mass.

Joseph Bang. Mrs. Ana Bang, Sebawaing, Mich.

Robert H. Barker. Albert F. Barker, Prospect Street, West Bridgewater, Mass.

Albert C. Beard. George J. Beard, Bristow, Mont.

Jack L. Belyea. J. P. Belyea, 1935 East Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Elton A. Biggs. Mrs. N. Biggs, 1212 Brown Street, El Paso, Tex.

John Bojchik. Mrs. Mary Piroux, Box 105, Hawk Run, Pa.

Richard Carter. Michael Murphy, 1239 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Harry I. Dignan. Mrs. Mary Dignan, Gardenville, Md.
Joseph Duda. Conkey Lulj, 1911 South Twelfth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Tandy H. Futrell. Fines Futrell, Golden Pond, Ky.
George Halada. Fred Halada, General Delivery, Kouty, Bohemia, Austria.
Oca. A. Hardin. Mrs. Phiala Hiner, 2141 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William Hynes. Mrs. Susie Hynes, 2120 North Freemont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Iver S. Johnson. S. G. Johnson, Eddy Street, West Auburn, Mass.
George Michael Lagerman. Mrs. Margaret Lagerman, 490 Van Buren Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Andrew Michalak. Mrs. Mary Michalak, 727 Tenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Siegmund Miller. William Miller, Springvale, Wis.
Fred C. Schindler. Mrs. Sophia Schindler, 300 North Wood Street, Marshfield, Wis.
Charles H. Schneider, jr. Charles H. Schneider, 238 Union Avenue, Rutherford, N. J.
Elmer Edward Schram. Mrs. Mary Schram, 127 Second Avenue, Baraboo, Wis.
George Schumacher. Mrs. Frank Schumacher, Cazenovia, Wis.
Fred Shattuck. Meinert Shattuck, Shephard, Mich.
Jim M. Siler. Mrs. Emily Siler, Jellico, Tenn.
Fletcher K. Smith. Robert H. Smith, Longmott, Tex.
Alfonzo Stearns. Mrs. Clara Stearns, North Street, West Warren, Mass.
Virgil L. Stevens. Mrs. Clara Hill, 813 Magnolia Street, Argenta, Ark.
John Sullivan. Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, Summer Street, Harrison, N. Y.
Tom Verage. John J. Verage, R. F. D. 1, Rhinelander, Wis.
Charles Vincent. Mrs. Rosella Vincent, Plainfield, Conn.
Walter Youngs. Mrs. Minnie Youngs, Blanchard, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Roy J. Shane. Louis Shane, Metz, Cal.

CORPORALS.

John A. Miller. Mrs. Ellen Miller, care of Elmirasol, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Frank Tella. John Tella, 5 Solar Street, Providence, R. I.
Stanley Suganski. Wiktow Suganski, 31 Pembroke Street, Chelsea, Mass.

PRIVATES.

James E. Ashby. Mrs. Katharine Ashby, 544 North Plum Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Mike Black. Tony Black, 258 Xaoff Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
Michael T. Jablonski. Peter Jablonski, 186 Henley Street, Hamtramck, Mich.
Charles O. Jochim. Mrs. James Bur, 416 South Olympia, New Orleans, La.
Hyman Kauffman. Samuel Kauffman, 619 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Daniel P. Kelly. Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, R. F. D. No. 54, Box 54, Mount Laffee, Pottsville, Pa.
Herman F. Krohn. Albert Krohn, Almond, Wis.
Wilbur Fred Krueger. Mrs. Lucy R. Black, 920 Scott Street, Laporte, Ind.
Carl F. Lamping. Mrs. Vernie Lamping, 3509 Lexington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Matt Lund. Erick Lund, Lovelocks, Nev.
Clarence McCool. Mrs. Mary Marint, 1310 South Fiftieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jay McCown. Mrs. M. J. McCown, 312 West California Street, Urbana, Ill.
William E. McKinley. Mrs. Bertha McKinley, Homer, Nebr.
Hans P. Marcher. Alfred Marcher, Fishtail, Mont.
Joseph Maskin. Charles Maskin, 663 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Loyd R. Mason. Mrs. Jesse Mason, 929 Hennipin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Manuel Molina. Mrs. Trinidad Molina, Rock Springs, Tex.
John J. Murtha. Mrs. M. S. Elizabeth Murtha, 1469 First Street, San Diego, Cal.
Leonard Pinkey. Mrs. Victoria Pinkey, Phillip Street, Coaldale, Pa.
Joseph B. Sallunas. Anna Statiowas, 26 South Leonard Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Ezra Quinton Sevedge. Mrs. Nannie Katherine Sevedge, Clvet, Okla.
Luigi Sfrattone. Frank Sfrattone, 215 Hours Street, Chester, Pa.
Martin H. Sheriff. Whitford Sheriff, Oak City, Mont.
Joe Siminowski. Miss Della Siminowski, 1836 West Forty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Henry Simmons. Mrs. John Miller, Lockville, Ohio.
Alfred Skow. Mrs. Andrew Jensen, R. F. D. No. 5, Estherville, Iowa.
Joseph Smith. George Smith, Troop G, 16th Cavalry, Brownsville, Tex.
Walter A. Stanley. Edward Blodgett, Doland, S. Dak.
James M. Sullivan. John J. Sullivan, 1224 Luzerne Street, Baltimore, Md.
Elwood Taylor. Albert P. Smith, Dimock, Pa.
Le Roy Tollander. August Tollander, R. F. D. No. 1, Wolf Creek, Wis.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

John Hurter. William Bunge, R. F. D. No. 4, Medford, Wis.
George Ingval Lunde. John C. Lunde, R. F. D. No. 2, Astoria, S. Dak.
Frank A. Sparrow. H. E. Sparrow, Nelmar Apartments, Baltimore, Md.
Charles E. Trumble. Mrs. Ella Root, Callahan, Cal.
Jacob W. Weaver. Fidella Weaver, Blue Ridge, Ga.
Martin Fielding Williams. John H. Williams, Brooklin, W. Va.
Ernest D. Worthely. David Worthely, R. F. D. No. 3, Lakeview, Mich.

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	13
Missing in action	8
Wounded severely	86
Died of wounds	6
Wounded (degree undetermined)	34
Wounded slightly	1
Total	148

Killed in Action.

Capt. Joseph E. Davis. Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Roslyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Daniel J. Allen. Mrs. Susan Leahman, 1470 South Penn Street, Denver, Colo.
Elmer E. Bowlby. Searle O. Mattison, Westport, S. Dak.
Robert Warren Clarkson. Edward W. Clarkson, Grove City, Pa.
Hobert G. Jones. Mrs. Frank Motes, 910 Teft Street, Parkersburg, W. Va.
John Shubick. Mrs. Lucie Shubick, Coaldale, Pa.
Frank Smith. Francis Smith, Vanceburg, Ky.
Leo I. Sturtevant. Ernest Sturtevant, Lebanon, Oreg.
Fred Schwitzenberg. Mrs. Polena Schwitzenberg, Neilsville, Wis.
John M. Trenda. Mrs. Rosie Trenda, R. F. D. No. 2, Webster, Minn.
Nicholls Fred Trierweiler. William C. Trierweiler, 302 North Central Avenue, Marshfield, Wis.
Carl Wiese. Mrs. Alma Kleck, Watertown, Wis.
Leo Yonke. Charles Yonke, Plainfield, Wis.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Lieut. Alan C. Clark. Mrs. Grace Dagler Clark, 545 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Lieut. Andrew V. Seipel. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Seipel, 634 Commercial Avenue, Pinehurst, Wash.
Corpl. Austin Ruff. Mrs. E. Brophy, 1913 Avenue F, Ensley, Ala.

PRIVATES.

Walter J. Keefe. Mrs. J. D. Keefe, 208 Eighth Street North, Fargo, N. Dak.
Alexander James Rudeau. Mrs. Rosely Rudeau, 305 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Amory Pollard Sawyer, jr. Amory B. Sawyer, R. F. D. box 52, North Brookfield, Mass.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Lieut. John R. Thomas. Charles T. Thomas, Whitford, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Leslie Hummel. Mrs. Mary Hummel, 13 South Street, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Ansley Smith. John Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Danville, Ala.

CORPORALS.

Leonard L. Hammond. Milton Hammond, Warsaw, Mo.
John Charles Hoefs. Mrs. Amelia Hoefs, 1121 East Main Street, Reedsburg, Wis.
Ben J. Jaworski. Mrs. Xawera Jaworski, 1021 Seventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
William A. Perrins, jr. Dr. W. A. Perrins, 418 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
William A. Amos. James D. Amos, Sycamore, Va.
George Cummings. Mrs. Mollie Vincent, 3037 Linden Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Remy A. Depril. Mrs. Sylvia Depril, Scammon, Kans.
Thornton W. Eastin. Mrs. Cornelia Eastin, 316 Crescent Court, Louisville, Ky.
Mechanic William A. Metlin. Thomas Metlin, Summit Avenue, Elwood City, Pa.
Mechanic Ora William Smith. Samuel Sam Smith, Reedsburg, Wis.
Cook Louis M. Craig. Michael T. Craig, Steger, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Edward F. McLaughlin. Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin, Prospect Avenue, Charlestown, Mass.
Harold E. Malmrose. John Malmrose, 5490 University Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Bert A. Andrews. Mrs. E. F. Rowslott, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Edward R. Carpenter. Mrs. Laura Carpenter, Greenup, Ill.
William H. Carson. Mrs. Mary E. Carson, R. F. D. 2, Wallkill, N. Y.
John Evanetis. Peter Evanetis, 4049 Mearmac Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Huxley L. Galbraith. Mrs. J. L. Shorey, Woodburn, Oreg.
Coral Lyle Hagerman. Christopher Hagerman, Cheboygan, Mich.
Joseph Jaszcz. Mrs. Mary Jaszcz, 2921 Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
Claude A. Maddox. Clinton Maddox, 560 South Main Street, Decatur, Ill.
Frank Mandella. Mrs. Mary Mandella, Leesville, La.
Robert J. Mullen. Mrs. J. H. Mullen, 105 Superior Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Benjamin A. Nelson. Mrs. Stella Nelson, Oxford, Wis.
John Oldani. Mrs. Mary Simmons, 743 Le May Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Berlie Albert Rich. Albert Rich, R. F. D. 2, Fenwick, Mich.
Ambers Sapp. Rufe Sapp, Nepton, Ky.
Edward Nick Schassberger. Philip Schassberger, R. F. D. 1, Maybee, Mich.
Walter C. Thompson. R. C. Thompson, Norwood, N. C.
Theodore Tremblay. Mrs. Ida Boone, 6546 Allman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roman Joseph Vosmeier. Mrs. Willhemina Vosmeier, 517 South East Street, Richmond, Ind.
Frank D. Wise. Mrs. Hattie Brunson, 1209 North Maple Street, McPherson, Kans.
Ira George Flint. Mrs. Maude De Youngs, 123 Chestnut Street, Cadillac, Mich.
Leopold Fricano. Charley Fricano, 357 Van Buren Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Stanley Fronczk. Karal Kielin, Jessup, Pa.
Loren Thomas Gay. Ennis Gay, Seneca, Wis.
Edward Harry Grams. Mrs. Anna Grams, 1353 Third Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Herman Frank Gueths. Mrs. Herman F. Gueths, 239 Morris Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Steven Hajostek. Joe Hajostek, Crystal Falls, Mich.
Albert Hale. Benjamine Armendiner, R. F. D. No. 2, Warsaw, N. Y.
Jesse E. Hart. Albert Hart, Kingfisher, Okla.
Edward McCrea Hiler. Mrs. Carolina Lucy Hiler, 609 Jackson Street, Grand Haven, Mich.
George Hofford. Mrs. George Robertson, 682 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Lynn Hollenbeck. Mrs. Viola Carpenter Hollenbeck, R. F. D. No. 1, Manistique, Mich.
Robert A. Hollis. John W. Hollis, Lanett, Ala.
Homer Jenkins. Mrs. Nora Jenkins, Oak Street, Winchester, Ind.
Elihu Jones. Starling Jones, Watauga, Ky.
Hobart H. Kemp. Alfred L. Kemp, South Street, Randolph, Mass.
Edward H. Kennedy. W. P. Kennedy, 2518 G Street, Omaha, Nebr.
John E. King. Benjamin Lawrence King, R. F. D. No. 1, Mesopotamia, Ohio.
Harry Knight. Mrs. Lydia Murry, Owen, Wis.
Ambrose S. Knudson. Mrs. Lizzie Knudson, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
Frederick Lamoy. Mrs. Florence E. Lamoy, Clintonville, N. Y.
Alfred Larson. Lewis Larson, Box 513, Onalaska, Wis.
Duncan McCallum. Mrs. Maude McCallum, 2724 Helen Street, West, Duluth, Minn.
William H. Malone. J. W. Malone, R. F. D. No. 6, Fort Scott, Kans.
Charles H. Marrott. Mrs. Luella Marrott, Hudson, Ohio.
Charles W. Mauser. May Seitz, 186 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herbert Thomas Murphy. Miss Mamie Murphy, 84 Bedell Street, Hempstead, N. Y.
Edward John Newton. Charles Newton, 1714 Seventh Street, Port Huron, Mich.
Emory V. Norwood. C. D. Norwood, 491 Main Street, East Haven, Conn.
Samuel Phillips. James Phillips, R. F. D. No. 1, Bristol, Va.
William Piasecki. Tello Piasecki, Robbins, Wis.
Frank Pierce. Joseph C. Pierce, Pleasanton, Kans.
Basil Barney Pullum. Mrs. Sarah Pullum, 1049 West Warren Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Vinces F. Rabinek. George Pietrzynski, 893 Ninth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
David J. Roberts. John L. Roberts, 1203 Albany Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Antonio Rozano. Mrs. Lucy Rozano, 51 Myrtle Avenue, Corona, N. Y.
Harry Ruff. Mrs. Lewis Ruff, 5730 Elizabeth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harry Schiefelbein. Mrs. Bertha Schiefelbein, 606 South Franklin Street, Janesville, Wis.
Daniel Webster Stacy. Mrs. Ella Stacy, R. F. D. No. 1, Poland, Ohio.
John C. Tenant. Mrs. Kate Tenant, 934 Edison Street, Antigo, Wis.
Paul O. Townsend. A. Townsend, R. F. D. No. 3, Central City, Nebr.
Walter E. Turner. W. L. Turner, Madisonville, Tex.
Sam Vizzini. Sam Serrio, 1134 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Jess Warden. Bella Warden, Tucapau, S. C.
Chris F. Warncke. Fred Warncke, Owen, Wis.
Fred Wells. Mrs. Sara Wells, 1627 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky.
Meyer Wilner. Sam Wilner, 1708 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Allen B. Wiseman. Mrs. Manda Wiseman, Irvine, Ky.
Constantine Xiahros. Peter Xiahros, 155 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.
Charles George Yetto. Mrs. Sarah Yetto, 1643 Ballou Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jack Zanger. Michello Zanger, Palermo, Bogetto, Italy.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieut. Laurence H. Richards. W. J. Richards, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., Pottsville, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. William E. Park. Mrs. Blanche Park, New Milford, Pa.
Sergt. Lester S. Gilham. George M. Paxson, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Corpl. Joseph Conner. Daniel Conner, Fairfield, N. Y.
Corpl. Harry Thomas. David R. Thomas, Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Corpl. Rhody F. Tuman. Mrs. Harry Potvin, Wolf Point, Mont.

PRIVATES.

William H. Billups. Mrs. Nannie Billups, 430 Cora Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Rolly Forgette. Mrs. Laura Crego, Bentley, Miss.
Russell Kirkley Heller. Mrs. Frank Schafer, 460 West Thornton Street, Akron, Ohio.
Eddie Herman. Charles Herman, Babylon, S. Dak.
Clifford E. Lewis. Hugh G. Lewis, Stony Creek, Va.
Fred McDaniels. Mrs. Rose McDaniels, Shickshinny, Pa.
George S. McKenrick. Aloysius McKenrick, Silvis, Ill.
Umberto Paoli. E. Stefani, Coloma, Cal.
George A. Princing. George Princing, sr., 530 Barber Street, Chicago, Ill.
Mario Savoretti. Mrs. Rosa Savoretti, Azelio, Cavanese, Italy.
Henry Smith. Mrs. E. Miller, 7 Cordvo Street, St. Augustine, Fla.
John Panky Tatum. B. D. Tatum, Valliant, Okla.
Albert Turegano. Mrs. Refugio Turegano, 10 South Kingsburg Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Ac Ward. Press Ward, Ramp, W. Va.
Carl Willard. Mrs. George Willard, 95 West Dry Street, Salem, Ohio.
Joseph H. Bleasdell. Mrs. Maggie Bleasdell, Holstein, Iowa.
Fred J. Brooks. Mrs. Sarah Brooks, Leyden, N. Dak.
Joseph C. Brooks. D. C. Brooks, Byron, Minn.
Harry Cornwell. Mrs. Pansy May Cornwell, 322 Washington Street, Paducah, Ky.
Frank H. Donahue. Mrs. Albert Moodey, 1319 Blaine Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas H. Hamilton. Thomas H. Hamilton, Grandview Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Tom J. Hamilton. Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Lake Victor, Tex.
Roy R. Hammond. J. P. Hammond, Hymera, Ind.
Arthur Hardcastle. Mrs. Arthur Hardcastle, Sandridge, Ill.
William Hester. Mazzie Hester, 329 Second Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Homer E. Hewitt. William Hewitt, Rosedale, W. Va.
William Relph Hunter. Willis R. Hunter, 139 Grand Avenue, Connersville, Ind.
Samuel Ilkka. Marry Kangas, box 369, Houghton, Mich.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Philip Dietz. Flora L. Northrup, Roselle, N. J.
Lieut. John H. Stevens. Mrs. Effa H. Stevens, 21 West State Street, Albion, N. Y.
Corpl. Joseph J. Botenstein. Charles Botenstein, 3843 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

John F. Berrera. Mrs. Edna Wilch, 5608 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
George Hansen. Christian Hansen, 415 St. Ann's Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Kruger Major. T. J. Major, Brownwood, Tex.
Lawrence Osburn. Mrs. Cecelia V. Osburn, Clay, W. Va.
George A. Pell. Henry Pell, R. F. D. No. 2, Fort Payne, Ala.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported on Duty.

PRIVATES.

Victor L. Carman. Mrs. Ollie Cole, 904 West Second Street, Madison, Ind.
Elmer Adleman Freed. Charles S. Freed, Souderton, Pa.
Francis C. Leduc. Antonio Leduc, R. F. D. No. 2, Merrill, Mich.
Thomas McHenery. James J. McHenery, 23d Railroad Avenue, Dodds Ferry, N. Y.
John J. Michlovich, jr. John Micklovich, 181 Church Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Henry Van Osterloo, jr. Mrs. Sophie Rectter, R. F. D. No. 6, Independence, Mo.
W. J. Bryan Perritt. S. A. Perritt, R. F. D., Hazelhurst, Miss.
General Trent. Mrs. Rachel Garder, Luther, Tenn.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Corpl. Richard F. Metcalf. Dr. Ben H. Metcalf, 170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Frederick Dunn. Job Dunn, 133 Jefferson Avenue, Vandergrift, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

Julius Zawadski. Joseph Zawadski, 300 Elm Street, Newark, N. J.
Pvt. William S. Lindenmuth. Mrs. Hannah Lindenmuth, 23 Ellangowan Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
Pvt. Pasquale Salerno. Mrs. Ginsepino Duattovic, 948 Willow Street, Winnetka, Ill.
Pvt. Harry A. Stenger. Mrs. Sadie Stenger, 7720 Susquehanna Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pvt. Charles E. Yocum. Mrs. Elizabeth Yocum, Bervindale, Pa.
Corp. Edward Corbran. Mrs. Rose Corbran, 26 Mill Road, Jersey City, N. J.
George Ingval Lunde. John C. Lunde, R. F. D. 2, Astoria, S. Dak.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Returned to Duty.

Gugler Eli Bakerman. Machko Bakerman, Topeha Walyn, Russia.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Arthur E. Anderson. Hilmer Anderson, 1406 Jefferson Street, Lockport, Ill.
Edward L. Howell. Mrs. Louie H. Howell, Mellette, Okla.
Dominick Martocci. Joe Martocci, Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Florent Verhulst. Mrs. Florent Verhulst, 1358 Thorndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. Jim Galone. Giovacchino Galone, Castro Del Valsci, Italy.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Present for Duty.

Pvt. William T. Hayes. Mrs. Lillie W. Hayes, 717 Tenth Street, SE., Washington, D. C.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SEPTEMBER 8, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	23
Missing in action	16
Wounded severely	79
Died of disease	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	122
Died of wounds	2
Total	243

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Benjamin P. Blankenship. Mrs. Charles E. James, box 93, Thornwood, W. Va.

Sergt. John Hilger. George Wagner, section H, Luxemburger Brotherhood of America, Granville, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Thomas F. Cook. Mrs. Rose Cook, 320 Tuepehocken Street, West Reading, Pa.

Carl Frederick Payson. Mrs. Garrett Timmerman, Monroe, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Frank A. Badstuebner. Oscar Badstuebner, 59 West Street, Rockville, Conn.

Carl J. Bonz. Mrs. Louise Bonz, R. F. D. No. 1, Dubuque, Iowa.

James W. Brewer. Lee Roy Brewer, Greeley, Nebr.

Edward Harold Eckberg. Carl Gustav Pamp, Aspa Wallskog, Sweden.

Harry J. Farren. Mrs. Mary J. Pretzman, R. F. D. No. 1, Springfield, Mass.

Olen Fletcher. William Fletcher, Cardwell, Mo.

Francis B. Furgeson. Charles Morgan, Onsted, Mich.

George M. Lang. Mrs. Olive M. Ramp, 815 Rebecca Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

John Massie. Charles Bannatyne, Dutton, Mont.

Sam Melnichuk. Pella Gregger, 632 O'Brien Street, Chicago, Ill.

Louis B. Orr. Eugene Snyder, 1414 Fourth Avenue, South, Great Falls, Mont.

Louis Scher. Mrs. Mollie Scher, 346 Fair Avenue, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Ralph Wilkins. Mrs. Jennie T. Wilkins, Idaho Springs, Colo.

Clyff A. Bryant. Mrs. Mabel Bryant, 142 Ceape Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Louis Cohen. Mrs. Anna Cohen, 63 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Henry Bertel Hendrikson. John B. Hendrikson, R. F. D. No. 4. Verdale, Minn.

John A. Meyer. Joseph Meyer, R. F. D. No. 2, Warren, Mich.

William H. Neustel. Fred Neustel, Robinson, N. Dak.

Benjamin F. Owens. Mrs. Herman Oehme, 52 Camp Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

James S. Helton. Mrs. Julia C. Helton, Taylorsville, Ky.

Thomas Henry Miller. H. L. Miller, Fisk, Mo.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. George Hinecker. Mrs. Motanna Hinecker, R. F. D. No. 25, Upland, Ind.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harry Healy Denning. A. L. Denning, 138 Davis Avenue, Brookline, Mass.

John Worthington Dorsey. Mrs. Eleanor Harrison Dorsey, Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N. J.

Sophys D. Gunderson. Andrew Gunderson, Sharon, N. Dak.

Bernard F. McMeel. B. S. McMeel, Meade, Kans.

Stephen G. Sears. Mrs. Charles D. Lyon, 33 Lafayette Avenue SE., Grand Rapids, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

William G. T. Braniff. Mrs. Catherine Braniff, 171 East One hundred and eighty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Gordon T. Buell. Mrs. John J. Buell, 9318 Longwood Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Howard H. Crum. Mrs. Ida Crum, 119 Locust Street, Conemaugh, Pa.

Stephen Michaels. Hiatt Michaels, Mitulin, Galicia, Austria.

Clyde John Sigman. Wilfred Sigman, 215 Center Street, Cheboygan, Mich.

Floyd D. McCutheon. John F. McCutheon, Hotel Newton, Worcester, Mass.

CORPORALS.

James B. Anderson. Steve W. Anderson, Wilson, N. C.

Emmet F. Cartwright. Samuel Cartwright, 1115 East Mifflin Street, Madison, Wis.

William Cutshall. Mrs. Martha Cutshall, 152 Plumber Street, Toledo, Ohio.

William F. Jones. Edgar R. Jones, Dunn, N. C.

John H. Norton. Mrs. H. J. H. Norton, Breckenridge, Minn.

Ernest Shreeves. Mrs. Mary Shreeves, 313 Chisholm Street, Alpena, Mich.

Milan Macloskey. Mrs. J. F. Maclosky, 1017 West Thirty-sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank McNerney. J. J. McMahon, 911 Fourth Avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Robert B. Alexander. Mrs. Mary Alexander, 914 Adams Street, Portage, Wis.

Harold L. Baldwin. Mrs. Ida Baldwin, Deming, Wash.

Walter S. Blake. Mrs. Sarah Lewis, R. F. D. No. 1, Bladen, Ohio.

Will Bruce. Earl Bruce, R. F. D. No. 2, Pelzer, S. C.

Ben Courville. Alphonse Courville, Big Arm, Mont.

John Cynowa. Mrs. Mary Cynowa, 1133 Jos. Campau, Detroit, Mich.

John Dolan. Mrs. Bertha Yeaton, R. F. D. Box 3, Portsmouth, N. H.

Walter Hall. Clarence Hall, R. F. D. No. 1, Dennison, Ill.

August Hamm. Herman Hamm, Rosedale, Ind.

John Johnston. Oliver Johnston, 515 M Street, Bedford, Ind.

Steve Kominski. Tony Kominski, 406 Haverly Street, Throop, Pa.

Jessie C. Kountz. Robert L. Kountz, Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Garland Frank Lemoire. Frank C. Lemoire, 1051 Stamley Street, Cheboygan, Mich.

Walter McComas. John A. McComas, Branchland, W. Va.

Elbert Marvin. Louis Cameron, 811 South Maynord Street, Seattle, Wash.

Frank Nevitski. Martin Nevitski, Berlin, Wis.

Frank H. Owens. Mrs. Emma C. Owens, Pleasantville, Mo.

Pasquale Parenti. Dominico Parenti, Broadway, Minneapolis, Minn.

John Pasquale. Angelo Pasquale, 718 Dubois Street, West Hoboken, N. J.

William A. Roberts. Zach Roberts, Fletcher, Okla.

Joseph P. Schmitz. Mrs. Mary Schmitz, 2668 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Adam Sedlacek. Mrs. Rose Kalpel, Enid, Mont.

Walter Smith. Jeff Smith, Jadie, Okla.

Ray Weaver. Mrs. S. B. Weaver, Kalispell, Mont.

Herbert L. Wilson. Robert I. Wilson, Eureka, Utah.

Emil J. Alaniva. August Alaniva, Toivola, Mich.

Anthony L. Baldiga. Jacob Ladlubowski, 125 Chestnut Street, Kulphumomton, Pa.

Henry Breimaier. Mrs. Mamie Newroth, 2331 Caslapo Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carlton D. Briggs. David Briggs, 136 Fair Street, Wallingford, Conn.

James Cogswell. Mrs. Nellie Dell, Joplin, Mont.

Harold C. Conley. Mrs. Sophia Conley, Clappard Ridge, Danbury, Conn.

Timothy William Curtin. John Heneley, Utica, Ill.

Henry Dortman. John Zutphen, box 109, Stanley, Wis.

Matt M. Egan. Mrs. Delia Eagan, Forsyth, Mont.

Percy Chester Gedney. Mrs. H. L. Gedney, 149 Spencer Avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

Albert Ginter. Miss Anna Mordiner, Wonewoc, Wis.

John E. Grenier. Mrs. Rosanna Grenier, 76 Mammoth Road, Lowell, Mass.

Frank Herda. Joseph Vandrasek, 5442 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Hudson. Mrs. George Hudson, Walker, Iowa.

Holmer C. Johnson. Mrs. H. O. Johnson, 912 La Crosse Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Joe Kessie. William Kessie, 937 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Everette Lyon McCurdy. Mrs. Emma McCurdy, 472 Forty-third Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

William P. McMillian. William F. McMillian, 523 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Clinton M. Miller. D. R. Miller, Rio, Wis.

Pierre Mollitor. Mrs. Margaret Mollitor, 532 East Mocell Street, Otsego, Mich.

Edward P. Moran. Mrs. Julia Mooney, 1729 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Lawrence G. Morgan. Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, Malad, Idaho.

Louis Oestringer. Mrs. Anna Oestringer, 2205 Wooster Street, Massillon, Ohio.

Ryoichi Okamoto. Miss Kame Okamoto, Honopua, Hawaii.

Edgar P. Ornder. William Goldsburg, Wagoner, Okla.

Emil Priscal. Edward Priscal, 6000 Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.

Alonzo H. Puff. A. Puff, 308 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dean S. Reynolds. Mrs. Nellie C. Reynolds, Alton Bay, N. H.

Charles Rosinsk. Walter Boukiski, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

Stephen Earl Scahill. Mrs. Mary McClain, 696 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich.

Lauritis P. Sorenson. Mrs. Hildegard Sorenson, 925 Fifth Street South, Great Falls, Mont.

James Tucker. John S. Tucker, Richwood, W. Va.

Joseph J. Vogel. John L. Vogel, R. F. D. No. 3, Jasper, Ind.

John Voss. Mrs. Johanna Voss, Lombard, Ill.

Guy H. Warren. Mrs. Nellie Warren, R. F. D. No. 2, Westfield, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

Julius E. Bell. Robert L. Bell, Springfield, Tenn.

Kenneth V. Elliott. Mrs. C. E. Elliott, Sheridan, Ind.

Uriel G. Utley. Mrs. S. D. Utley, Hardy, Ark.

SERGEANTS.

Hyman L. Ambos. Louis Ambos, 15 East One hundred and first street, New York, N. Y.

Hurley V. Butler. Glen H. Butler, 1121 Reisener Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Mortimer Landgrebe. Mrs. Anna Landgrebe, 724 One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

David M. Smith. Mrs. Leona Smith, R. F. D 4 Houston Miss.

James Wilson. Mrs. Margaret Wilson, 826 Rear Island Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

CORPORALS.

William S. Anderson. C. C. Anderson, 160 North Eureka Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

George F. Barrett. Mrs. Sarah Barrett, R. F. D. 2. Box 42, Santa Rosa, Cal.

George W. Blume. George Blume, 932 Tennessee Street, Vallejo, Cal.

John T. Bryan. Margaret Bryan, 32 Concord Street, Lowell, Mass.

Clarence E. Fisher. Mrs. Sally Woll, R. F. D. 1, Birdsboro, Pa.

Alexander N. Latshaw. Mrs. Eula Latshaw, Anacortes, Wash.

Theodore Luc. Oscar Luc, Good Children Street, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Julius Nielsen. Peter Neilsen, Lincoln Lake, Mich.

Arthur Clarence Ragan. Mrs. J. C. Ragan, Frankfort Height, Ill.

George W. Saville. Mrs. Margaret Saville, 504 Delaware Avenue, Oakmont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Elmer S. Thomas. Mrs. Lucinda A. Smith, R. F. D. 1, Woolwine, Va.

Albert R. Wickham. Mrs. Addie Applegate, 1091 Pennsylvania Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Ralph W. Bevier. Frank L. Bevier, Norfolk, Va.

Reginald A. Butler. Samuel M. Butler, 322 South Vendome Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles A. Eichler. Mrs. Anna Eichler, 820 Taylor Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Eugene R. Gearr. Mrs. Susie Carroll, 1805 Orville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Levy. Abraham Levy, 201 Madison Street, Atlantic City, N. J.

Frank C. Starek. James Starek, 2518 South Street, Louis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

George C. Wrench. Mrs. Elizabeth Wrench, 5657 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Bugler Frank E. Shotwell. Mrs. Julia Shotwell, R. F. D. 2, Milford, Mich.

MECHANICS.

Olaf Brekka. John Brekka, Fergus Falls, Minn.

George Baumgartner. John Gehrlin, Green Street, Topeka, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Harry W. Abbott. Mrs. Lucille Wright, 194½ East Main Street, Newark, Ohio.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Albert G. Adams. Ed. H. Adams, R. F. D. 2, Oakland, Miss.

Robert Le Roy Adamson. Mrs. Ida Adamson, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Americo Ajoni. Edward Baragiola, 35 Marvin Place, Westchester, N. Y.

Albert Anderson. Peter Anderson, McFarland, Wis.

Algot Anderson. Emil Anderson, 406 Sixteenth Avenue, North, St. Cloud, Minn.

Andrew H. Anderson. Hans H. Anderson, Rochester, Minn.

Anton Anderson. Edward Anderson, Box L 64, Rhame, N. Dak.

John E. Andress. Mrs. Lizzie Andress, Hancock, Utah.

Ervin Angrick. Mrs. Ella Reimer, 1209 Hager Street, Racine, Wis.

Charles Armistead. Mrs. Ella Armistead, Madera, Cal.

Julian P. Arneson. Benny E. Arneson, Barnesville, Minn.

Edward B. Aurand. Mrs. Shilinda Aurand, Savanna, Ill.

Harry Baker. Lewis Baker, Isabel, Ill.

Joseph Bartkus. Frank Bartkus, 10 Spruce Street, Lewiston, Mo.

Edward W. Baske. Mrs. Louise Baske, 1408 Military Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Gustave Beck. Mrs. Elsie Troulridge, R. F. D. 8, Box 15, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Lawrence Bigbee. Mrs. E. H. Bigbee, Oak Ridge, Miss.

William Joseph Birmingham. Mrs. Margaret Birmingham, 33 Milk Street, Providence, R. I.

Wilber Black. William M. Black, Nevada, Iowa.

Charles Frank Bloomquist. Mrs. Frieda Mott, Lake Village, Ind.

Emil Boettcher. August Boettcher, Route 4, West Allis, Wis.

Jack Boyle. Mrs. Joseph T. Leech, New Concord Ohio.

Charles Breen. Mrs. Catherine Breen, 56 Sabin Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Maurice W. Brown. Mrs. Annie M. Smith, R. F. D 1, Scottville, Mich.

Victor V. Castagnetto. Mrs. Anna Castagnetto, 1691 San Jose Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Edward Coon. Mrs. Luen Moreland, 614 Michigan Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

George E. DeForrest. Mrs. Mary A. DeForrest, 404 South Sixth Street, Laramie, Wyo.

Emil A. Fisher. William Fisher, Detroit, Mich.

Nat Fortin. Frederick Fortin, Turton, S. Dak.

Carl Gerrits. Gerrit Gerrits, R. F. D. 3, Hudsonville, Mich.

Doan Halliman. Charley Doan, Howe, Okla.

Dale H. Hopple. Mrs. Alice Hopple, 1912 North Twelfth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Julius J. Humphrey. Mrs. Sadie Humphrey, Hurley, Va.

James I. Jenrett. Isaac Jenrett, R. F. D. 1, Ash, N. C.

Olaf Jensen. Hans Burglum, 1312 South Market Street, Tacoma, Wash.

Harry Jones. William Jones, 46 Kansas Street, Hackensack, N. J.

Arthur Kabelin. Mrs. Fred Kabelin, 116 Allen Street, Laporte, Ind.

Peter Kowalewski. Mrs. Catherine Kowalewski, 2054 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Edward Law. Mrs. Loretta Mandie Law, 13449 Brandon Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

John W. Lawson. George W. Lawson, R. F. D. No. 2, Lowry City, Mo.

Arthur L. Leddick. Mrs. Mary A. Land, 441 Buttonwood Street, Reading, Pa.

James Lisle. Mrs. James Lisle, 722 Charleston Street, Providence, R. I.

George Moleed. Walter G. Maish, 3022 Isabel Street, Toledo, Ohio.

George Craddock Mangrum. Anderson Mangrum, Cartersville, Okla.

Mike Manos. William Manos, Camiciana, Crete, Greece.

Philip Mazzalo. Tony Mazzalo, 97 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y.

Dan Miller. Millovan Gokich, Kolisan, Montenegro.

John H. Moore. William Wesley Moore, Rankin, Okla.

Ruber Myer. Mrs. Emma Myer, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 195, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Leo Joseph Newman. Mrs. Catherine Smith, 81 Grand Avenue, Mount Clemens, Mich.

James Garfield Puckett. Mrs. Dora L. Cook, 1104 Wells Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

George W. Roberts. Mrs. S. Francis Roberts, R. F. D. A, Ocilla, Ga.

Lawrence G. Robinson. Will M. Robinson, Golden, Tex.

John B. Rosa. Manuel E. Rosa, Nipone, Cal.

George L. Sheets. Mrs. Florence Sheets, R. F. D. No. 4, New Albany, Ind.

Harry J. Stahley. Gotthili Stahley, 216 South Street, Slatington, Pa.

Joseph Teigen. Halvor O. Teigen, Eau Claire, Wis.

Carl Thomas. Tom Randolph, 2142 St. Charles Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sam Walker. T. H. Walker, Thomasville, Ga.

Daniel J. Weiner. Mrs. Rose Weiner, 2340 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cloye Williams. Mrs. Mary Williams, Millerstown, Ky.

Hugh M. Wright. Mrs. T. J. Wright, 922 Thirteenth Street, Fort Smith, Ark.

Robert William Allard. Mrs. Jennie Allard, Lyndon Center, Vt.

James A. Anderson. J. C. Anderson, Crow Rock, Mont.

Russell Andrews. Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, 4220 Tenth Avenue, Calumet, Mich.

Silvestro Arena. Andrew Mortellitti, 4 Riverside Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

Joseph Bagdis. Peter Bagdis, 3 Taylor Street, Worcester, Mass.

James A. Benischek. Lawrence Benischek, 1912 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.

Paul H. Bollman. Mrs. Mary Bollman, 1324 Elm Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sibley Bonner. Mrs. Emma J. Lowe, Bogalusa, La.

Albert Earl Brooks. Mrs. Rose Cope, Ore City, Tex.

Walter W. Buckley. Tim Buckley, R. F. D. No. 3, Lyndonsville, Vt.

Joe Bugaj. Mrs. Frances Bugaj, R. F. D. No. 1, Chappel, Tex.

Thomas Bethel Davis. Oscar Davis, Pierce, Okla.

Thomas J. Donohue. Thomas J. Donohue, sr., Trenton, Mich.

Herbert O. Ellingboe. Ole Ellingboe, Kirkhoben, Minn.

John Fisher. Andrew A. Brink, Bemidji, Minn.

Albert Gray. Mrs. William Gray, Church Street, Catasauqua, Pa.

John Hanson. Albert Hanson, Bemidji, Minn.

George F. Jobes. Mrs. Mary E. Jobes, 11 Fourth Street, Millville, N. J.

Clarence L. Kelly. Mrs. Lydia Kelly, 242 Carroll Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Arthur Lewis. August Lewis, R. F. D. 8, Green Bay, Wis.

Elmer H. Lion. Christ G. Lion, R. F. D. 2, Decorah, Iowa.

Jacob G. W. Schmel. Mrs. Elizabeth Schmel, 1317 Walnut Street, Reading, Pa.

Elmer E. Simpson. Mrs. Mary M. Simpson, 342 West Edwin Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Prosper A. Standaert. Perriel Standaert, 522 East Seventh Street, Kewanee, Ill.

George E. Stoll. William Stoll, 911 Fruit Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gordon B. Sykes. Mrs. Ella Sykes, Derby Line Vt.

Edward Vargo. Joseph Vargo 504 Houghteling Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.

Ervin R. Vetter. Michael Vetter, 118 East Third Street, Sterling, Ill.

Emil H. Wobser. Mrs. Tricia Wobser, R. F. D. 1, Venice, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

William E. Butler. George B. Logan, Edwall, Wash.

Russell D. Davault. George Davault, Princeton, Ind.

John L. Fousha. David Fousha, R. F. D. 1, Box 44, Everett, Wash.

Alvin Frazer. Mrs. Delilah Bolden, 112 Bridge Street, Murphysboro, Ill.

Stani Gimbts. Mrs. Veronie Gimbts, Telshewak, Kowna, Russia.

Alphonse Gutierrez. Albert C. Gutierrez, Raton, N. Mex.

Alex Huston. Mrs. Mary Corcoran, Colonial Hotel, Richmond, Cal.

James A. Ivey. Mrs. Roxie Ivey, R. F. D. 1, Bonham, Tex.

James R. Kennedy. John Kennedy, Hydro, Mont.

Adrien Kliebert. Mrs. Olivia Kliebert, Box 31, St. Patrick, La.

Mark A. McCunney. Mrs. Mary McCunney, 115 Cottage Street, Doylestown, Pa.

Tony Marbeto. Sebastiano Marbeto, 11 Thomas Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Archillo Moccio. Domnicio Ialunco, Morgantown Avenue, Fairmont, W. Va.

Thomas W. Moore. Mrs. Loveni A. Moore, R. F. D. 2, Fayette, Ga.

Ralph Tatham. Mrs. Lena Tatham, Burlington, Wash.

Joseph A. Watts. Harry Watts, Norwood, Colo.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded in Action.

Lieut. Benjamin M. Crenshaw. Mrs. M. W. Crenshaw, 101 West Thirtieth Street, Austin, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Calvin G. Boome. W. H. Boome, Buckett, Miss.

Joseph A. Connell. Joe M. Connell, Star Route, Columbus, Miss.

Henry Freese. John O. Freese, Raymond, Minn.

Thomas Jones. Mrs. Margaret Jones, 72 Goodwin Street, Westmoor, Pa.

George H. Miller. Walter C. Miller, Alberton, Mont.

Edwin Peterson. Simon Peterson, Carlisle, Mass.

Louis Salvatore. Bernardino Salvatore, Rovian, Rome, Italy.

Joe Gambo. Mrs. Theresa Mancinik, 267 Academy Street, Newark, N. J.

Arthur H. Hoffman. Mrs. Julia Hoffman, 62 Jubilee Street, New Britain, Conn.

Bonnie B. McCullough. P. F. McCullough, R. F. D. No. 3, box 39, Hope, Ark.

Charles A. Howard. Mrs. Charles Howard, McLaughlin, S. Dak.

John Karp. Florence Karp, 15 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank Portiero. Mrs. Signora Rosina, Vobarno Province of Bresci, Italy.

David Schwartz. Mrs. Lena Landes, 829 Hopkins Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Solomon Snider. Cyrus Snider, Brutus, Mich.

Thomas H. Terry. Mrs. Norma Terry, Nippa, Ky.

John Simowitz. Mrs. Louise Simowitz, 195 Maple Street, Kenosha, Wis.

Zollie Biggs. R. S. Biggs, R. F. D. No. 1, Marblevale, Ark.

Stanley C. Burns. Mrs. Richard Burns, 1505 West Clearfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clifford Beagen Darbidge. Mrs. Bessie Harbidge, 629 North Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sherwood Williard Hinnigan. Mrs. Harvey McCallum, R. F. D. No. 1, Hornell, N. Y.

Joseph L. Kral. Joseph Kral, 3092 Otaker Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Albert Nearhood. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Nearhood, Reidsville, Pa.

Robert Henry Wood. Dr. A. C. Williams, Reynolds, Ind.

John F. Amory. Copley Amory, 135 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported in Hospital.

Pvt. Alexander P. Thompson. Mrs. Abbie P. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 1, Winchester, N. H.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Gordon L. Faulkner. Mrs. Hanna Faulkner, 1017 Edgemont Avenue, Chester, Pa.

William J. Miller. Mrs. Clarence Miller, 640 Butler Street, Etna, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Dead.

Lieut. Oliver T. Beauchamp. Mrs. O. L. Beauchamp, Princess Anne, Md.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported as Having Returned to Duty with His Company.

PRIVATES.

Fred Fulk. George Fulk, Longton, Kans.

Bert Budd. Clark Budd, R. F. D. No. 1, Justus, Ohio.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Guy C. Burson. Lizzie Burson, 114 Oak Street, Casper, Wyo.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	27
Missing in action	73
Wounded severely	61
Died of wounds	5
Wounded (degree undetermined)	132
Died of disease	6
Total	304

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Elmer Joy Bischoff. Gladys Lucille Bischoff, Oak Park, Ill.

Alvin W. Dean. John Dean, Pittsfield, Ill.

George Girard. Louis Girard, 13 Henry Street, Southbridge, Mass.

CORPORAL.

Floyd E. Miller. Mrs. Ruby Miller, 457 Westminster Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.

BUGLER.

Victor H. Johnson. Mrs. Martin Johnson, P. O. Box 125, Leavenworth, Wash.

MECHANICS.

Harve Akes. Charles Akes, Mill Spring, Mo.

Jerry Bowers. Joe Bowers, Ruleville, Miss.

PRIVATES.

C. E. Anderson. C. E. Anderson, Gonvick, Minn.

James J. Argiroplos. Theodore J. Argiroplos, 88 Main Street, Keyser, W. Va.

George R. Ayers. Mrs. Edith L. Ayers, Cederburg, Wis.

Lonnie G. Blackard. Napoleon B. Blackard, Potts Camp, Miss.

Louis A. Bouyea. Alex Bouyea, McDougal, Ark.

John E. Cacy. John M. Cacy, R. F. D. No. 1, Itasca, Tex.

James Catalano. Mrs. Jennie Catalano, 1006 South Sangamore Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ralph Coppola. Frank Coppola, North Avenue, North Oxbridge, Mass.

Charlie B. Clements. Mrs. Shela Clements, Nathalie, Va.

Maurice H. Dixon. Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, 103 Lahome Street, Lansing, Mich.

Harvey W. Dodds. S. T. Dodds, Burnet, Tex.

Forrester Hester Dougherty. Mrs. Anna Dougherty, 1502 North Twenty-seventh Street, Kansas City, Kans.

Christopher Gerve. Mrs. Bessie Gerve, 49 Factory Street, Nashua, N. H.

Alex Rudolph Jackola. Mrs. Alex Jackola, Dodgeville, Mich.

Alec A. Jacobson. Mrs. Hans Jacobson, Whitehall, Wis.

Mack M. Jenkins. Mrs. Jane Rancker, Canton, Pa.

Frank Tony Schoenrock. August Schoenrock, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 18, Romulus, Mich.

Joseph S. Smith. Mrs. Matilda Webster, 1249 Aubert Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Paul L. Smaler. Frank Charnacki, 1808 Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

Walter E. Thomas. Stedman Thomas, 314 South Euclid Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Francis F. Barber. Edward H. Barber, Laytonsville, Md.

Ernest Dehaven. Mrs. Ernest Dehaven, 413 North Sixteenth Street, Boise, Idaho.

Peter P. Kizale. Mike Morgan, Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

William T. McGraw. LaFayette M. Allen, 578 Estralla Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Edmond P. Maes. Frederick Maes, 37 Brook Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Died of Disease.

CORPORAL.

Henry Hall. John W. Hall, R. F. D. No. 2, Mooresville, Ind.

WAGONER.

John B. Thomas. Jesse Thomas, Adel, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Saddie Harris. Laura Johnson, 3022 South Pearl Street, Vicksburg, Miss.

Thomas H. Marsh. Mrs. Jane Marsh, R. F. D. No. 2, Bellingham, Wash.

Earl Martin. Mrs. Silvia Martin, Lowndesville, S. C.

Paul Alexander Poquette. Mrs. Pearl Poquette, 1015 North Van Buren Street, Green Bay, Wis.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. John Faust. Mrs. Mary Hultz, Vermontville, Mich.

LIEUTENANTS.

Mal Altman. W. J. Altman, Wauchula, Fla.

Paul Daly. Daniel Daly, 31 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Schuyler C. Lewis. Mrs. Carrie Fair, Crooksville, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

Andrew Brink. William Brink, 147 West One hundred and twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Edward Donnelly. Mrs. Annie Sullivan, 145 Hospital Street, Providence, R. I.

John Klima. Mrs. Mary Smetana, 1420 South 41 Court, Chicago, Ill.

William Mouser. D. M. Mouser, Fredericktown, Mo.

Edward L. Spence. William A. Spence, Ionia, Ky.

Sam W. Thames. Mack Thames, Bucatunna, Miss.

Paron A. Vanfleet. John A. Vanfleet, Petersburg, W. Va.

CORPORALS.

Earl Charleston. Edward Glass, 5452 North Pulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur Walter Horne. Herman V. Horne, Western National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alexander Kopsky. John Kopsky, R. F. D. No. 4, Belleville, Ill.

Harry Miller. Mrs. Margarete Miller, 821 James Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

John W. Niemann. Mrs. Anna Newman, 4116 Oregon Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Edward O'Connor. Edward O'Connor, general delivery, Eastwood, N. Y.

Charles S. Pierson. Mrs. Laura Reedes, 483 Mulberry Street, Williamsport, Pa.

Jake P. Turnbow. Mrs. Marther Turnbow, Caruthersville, Mo.

Lawrence Warner. Mrs. Stella Warner, 786 East Main Street, Plymouth, Pa.

Bugler Michael H. Ferry. Morris Ferry, 712 Southeast Eleventh Street, Canton, Ohio.

MECHANICS.

Alvin P. Blau. Mat Blau, Belleplaine, Minn.

Benjamin H. Love. Mrs. Ellen Allen, Brandenberg, Ky.

Cook Joseph William Leffler. Mrs. Joseph Leffler, 218 West Division Street, Ishpeming, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Manvil H. Ayres. Mrs. Jennie Ayres, San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Jesse Barnett. Thomas Barnett, Piqua, Ky.

Edwin Bartlett. Mrs. H. W. Jasper, Hillsboro, Oreg.

Adam A. Beck. Mrs. Barbara Paquette, 257 Belmont Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Walter Beggerew. Albertine Beggerew, 2533 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Rudolph Buczek. Mrs. Kate Buczek, Kent Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tommy R. Burke. H. F. Burke, Sinkin, Mo.

Cecil Butler. Mrs. Josephine Butler, Dugger, Ind.

Joseph Buza. Alek Zuzga, 1070 Elmwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich

Pete Cala. John Cala, 570 Farnsworth Street, Detroit, Mich.

William C. Cissell. William Cissell, Montgomery, Ind.

James J. Collins. Mrs. Mike Collins, 3837-A Russell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Andrew Comich. Pete Kowlsky, 1475 Buraker Street, Chicago, Ill.

Orville Dewey Cook. Mrs. Nora Cook, R. F. D. No. 3, Lansing, Mich.

Raymond Cook. William Cook, Montezuma, Ind.

Charlie A. Cooley. Jim W. Roberts, R. F. D. No. 2, Athens, Ala.

Thomas W. Crockett. William Puckett, Carrollton, Ga.

Elmer E. Davis. Mrs. J. M. Graham, R. F. D. No. 5, Sedalia, Mo.

Henry Ehlet. Adolph Ehlet, R. F. D. Box 33, McGregor, Iowa.

Otto W. Fickert. Otto Strohlein, 429 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

George C. Fitzgerald. Eli H. Fitzgerald, Kiowa, Kans.

Herbert Garrett. Dan Garrett, Lancing, Tenn.

Joseph Henkle. Mrs. Anna Wingert, 924 North Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

William G. Halloway. Steven S. Halloway, R. F. D. No. 1, Lecompton, Kans.

William Kenny. Mrs. Julia Kenny, R. F. D. No. 1, McGregor, Mich.

Julius M. Krajevsky. Joseph Krajevsky, R. F. D. No. 2, Codott, Wis.

Carmine Letteri. Panfield Letteri, Corapolis, Pa.

Henry Lowe. Mrs. Lizzie Lowe, general delivery, Brent, Okla.

George J. Lundy. Mrs. Ellen Lundy, Hanover, Ill.

Eilert Lunde. Mrs. E. Almo, Kalispell, Mont.

John McRee. Robert L. McRee, Ozark, Ala.

Emil P. J. Marien. Emil C. Marien, 1432 Thirtieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harry M. Mervine. Joseph Merwine, 914 Centre Street, Ashland, Pa.

Homer H. Milam. David Milam, 307 Stockton Street, Charleston, W. Va.

James L. Newell. Thomas Newell, R. F. D. No. 3, Belleplaine, Minn.

Earl M. Odell. Mrs. Phebe Odell, R. F. D. No. 1, Watertown, Conn.

Harry Chester Peffley. Mrs. Susan Peffley, 615 Wallace Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANTS.

Gilbert Campbell. Alfred R. Campbell, 318 South Main Street, Belton, S. C.

Joseph Lynch. J. J. Yarbrough, R. F. D. No. 1, box 62, Columbus, Ga.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas E. Race. Mrs. Elizabeth Race, 1639 Fifth Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.

John T. Winn. Mrs. Anna Winn, 297 Huguenot Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Fred Forbis. Mrs. Laura Icenberger, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Andrew J. W. Kraus, Mrs. Mike Offner, Ponchatoula, La.

Albert L. Kurtz. Mrs. Annie Kurtz, 369 Hall Street, Johnstown, Pa.

John Donald McLean. T. E. McLean, 315 McKubin Street, St. Paul, Minn.

William A. Pritchard. Mrs. Alemda G. Pricheard, 8 Norwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Martin D. Foy. Mrs. Elizabeth Foy, 53 Huntirton Street, Newark, N. J.

John C. Zimmerman. Mrs. Elsie Zimmerman, Cygnet, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

Van Boston. Joe Boston, Bartlett, Tex.

John J. Kamensky. Mrs. Anna Kamensky, 1025 Chartiers Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Walter J. Kaminski. Mrs. Frances Kaminski, 3109 Brereton Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Raymond Morrissey. John Morrissey, 355 Irving Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

Thomas Reilly. John Ryan, 7124 Mary Street, Chicago, Ill.

Forrest F. Woods. Mrs. Forrest F. Woods, 9275 North, Portland, Oreg.

Harland Zehren. Mrs. Katie Zehren, 1510 East Fifth Street, Ashland, Wis.

William A. Benson. Mrs. Harriet Stobuig, 16 Chandler Street, Newton, Mass.

Peter Gordon. Mrs. Sarah Gordon, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Manuel F. Rodrigues. Mrs. Moria F. Rodrigues, Paiamani, Hawaiian Islands.

Joseph M. Domanski. Mrs. Kate Domanski, 735 Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

MECHANICS.

James Holddon. Mrs. Bertha Kast, Commack, N. Y.

Antony Papastavro. Mrs. Arene Papastravo, Kraunedeon, Paloponesos, Greece.

James Peightal. Mrs. Mary A. Peightal, Clymer, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Jepthia Clayton. Mrs. Beatrice Clayton, Kempner, Tex.

Arvid J. Dalback. Oscar Dalback, box 36, Mass, Mich.

William G. Day. Mrs. E. C. Day, Loma Vista, Tex.

Leslie S. Durgin. Mrs. Rose Durgin, R. F. D. No. 2, Northfield, N. H.

John Dwimaj. Joe Dwimaj, 65 Cheboygan Street, Hamtramck, Mich.

Louis Feldman. Mrs. Rebecca Feldman, 234 Ritner Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Okey R. Ferrell. Charles Ferrell, box 211, Toronto, Ohio.

Andrew W. Fisher. Andrew Fisher, Park City, Utah.

Ralph E. Grote. Mrs. Nellie Grote, 2306 Webster Street, Fresno, Cal.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Maurice L. Hazen. Mrs. Evelyn E. Hawley, 3716½ East Twenty-seventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Lee Hershell Hinds. Mrs. Mary Ennis Hinds, 328 West Butler Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Loren H. Hodges. Mrs. Isabelle Cutrell, Shawneetown, Ill.
Alonzo G. Holder. L. Holder, Moyers, Okla.
Harry D. Huffman. Samuel M. Huffman, 780 Fifth East Street, Spencer, Iowa.
John O. Jonsson. Mrs. Ida Jonsson, Everyville, Cal.
Edward L. Marshall. Charles H. Marshall, Elkton, Va.
Ben Martin. Morgan Martin, Scottland, Ill.
Peter Mavraidis. George Mavraidis, 713 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Stanley J. Mickowski. Mrs. Helen Olikwski, 2666 Mercer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Joseph Murphy. Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, New Britain, Conn.
Flory O'Leary. Florian O'Leary, Hurley, Wis.
Robert L. Parmenter. Mrs. Mary Cowles, Berlington Junction, Mo.
Grover C. Parsons. James Parsons, 904 East Eleventh Street, Shawnee, Okla.
Inyo Pellascio. Innocent Pellascio, Valley Ford, Cal.
Leroy B. Perkins. Charles H. Perkins, 6 Lake Street, Oneida, N. Y.
Frank A. Proctor. Mrs. Myrtle Proctor, Chadwicks, N. Y.
Wladystow Rembacz. John Tehminski, 665 Hudson Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Siegfried William Ricklefsen. Richard Riclefsen, Humble, Tex.
Abshure Houston Rogers. Mrs. Vina J. Rogers, Lanesville, Ill.
John E. Rudinski. Mrs. Tillie Rudinski, 1854 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
George E. Sarantes. George Branditcks, 73 Main Street, Palmyra, N. Y.
James Thomas Sherman. Mrs. Maude Sherman, 71 Broad Street, Harrisonburg, Va.
Nicholas Siegel. Mrs. Mary Siegel, 48 State Street, Wauwatosa, Wis.
John Stepke. Mrs. Frances Druske, 1312 Marquette Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.
Thomas B. Tetreault. C. E. Tetreault, 82 Pleasant Street, Newport, Vt.
Patrick J. Waldron. Mrs. Mary Foy, 37 Hall Avenue, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Edgar A. Weaver. Mrs. Lizzie Weaver, Malvern, Pa.
Walter Weber. Henry J. Nicholson, Joliet, Ill.
Harvey Wells. Mrs. Lucinda Wells, Hanna, Okla.
Robert H. Wilt. David A. Wilt, 1705 Ninth Street, Altoona, Pa.
Francis W. Young. W. A. Young, Okarche, Okla.
John W. Young. Bradford Young, Clinton, Ill.
Hugh A. Zimmerer. E. R. Zimmerer, 509 Nebraska Avenue, York, Nebr.
Edward Agontovitch. Alex Agontovitch, Eynon, Pa.
Ralph T. Beezer. Mrs. J. E. Getting, 1530 Ninth Street, Altoona, Pa.
James Bruce Allingham. Robert W. Wallace, Hartington, Nebr.
John W. Armstrong. William Armstrong, 1323 Shawnet Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Herman J. Bagdons. Mrs. Marie Bagdons, Milbank, S. Dak.
Harly S. Beiderbeck. Lincoln A. Beiderbeck, Toulon, Ill.
Glenn Blakley. Mrs. Bert Blakley, La Farge, Wis.
Clarence E. Boehmer. Mrs. Amanda Boehmer, 120 Middley Street, Ashland, Pa.
Frank M. S. Cabelliria. Mrs. Manuel Cabelliria, Box 155, Pinole, Cal.
Manuel A. Canales. Clemente Canales, Eagle Pass, Tex.
Stanley Chojnacki. Anni Podgorska, 318 North Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Benjamin Cockman. Leander Cockman, Beaudry, Ark.
John P. Daly. Mrs. Mame Daly, 304 North Locust Street, Pana, Ill.
Robert J. De Mars. Miss Beatrice De Mars, Eau Claire, Wis.
John Ennen. Theodore Ennen, R. F. D. No. 1, Buckley, Ill.
Stanislaw Fiwek. Kassmer Fiwek. 450 South Carlisle Street, South Bend, Ind.
Albert L. Fonfara. Frank Fonfara, Delano, Minn.
Guiseppe Galio. Samuel Galio, 5149 Berlin Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stanley Garczynski. Joseph Garczynski, Morris Run, Pa.
Morris Goodwin. Mrs. Nora Goodwin, Maritz, Vilna, Russia.
John Gumoswke. Adam Gumeswke, 504 East Twenty-second Street, Erie, Pa.
Ralph W. Hall. Mrs. Lily Etman, West Band Lake, N. Y.
Bert A. Hamrick. David L. Hamrick, R. F. D. No. 8, Springfield, Ill.
John Harrison. Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, 36 Main Street, Simpson, Pa.
Roscoe L. Humphreys. C. D. Humphreys, Lincoln, Ill.
Coriiss Kathary. Mrs. Emelia Kathary, 1401 Ferry Street, La Crosse, Wis.
George Kellaher. Mrs. Anne Kellaher, New Richmond, Wis.
George J. Knops. Mrs. Harry Beckett, 307 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Max Kuklin. Charley Kuklin, 82 Front Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Andy Lackey. Hirem Lackey. Hickory Ridge, Ark.
George F. Lenegan. William Lenegan, Kalispell, Mont.
William J. Lexa. Hanson Lexa, Manley, Iowa.
Macario Llanes. Antonie Llanes, R. F. D. No. 5, Box 133, San Antonio, Tex.
Richard H. Lubold, jr. Richard Lubold, sr., 20 Laurel Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Abner J. Mason. Louis Mason. Albany, Vt.
Pierce Matheny. Edwin Matheny, Schley, Ohio.
Gurdon Elmer May. Robert May, Glenwood, Iowa.
Clyde J. Moore. Mrs. Alice Blazor, R. F. D. No. 1, Letts, Ind.
Charles Olsen. Chris Broderson, Harlan, Iowa.
Charles Owyang. Achehung Owyang, Courtland, Cal.
Walter J. Parker. Mrs. Fred Nickolson, Amboy, Ill.
Paul R. Parrish. Mrs. Rosanna Parrish, R. F. D. No. 27, Topeka, Kans.
Henry Paulson. Mrs. Anna Paulson, South Sixth Street, Harlan, Iowa.
Harry Peterson. Theodore Peterson, Rabey, Minn.
Giovaiani Picarazzi. Antonio Picarazzi, Rome, Ripi, Italy.
James G. Reilly. Mrs. Jane Reilly, 1110 Albany Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Nathan Robertson. G. E. Harmon, R. F. D. A, Norman, Okla.
Marian Romanowics. Bronislew Wesilewsky, 41 Seventeenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Howard C. Russell. Mrs. Mary Russell, 7159 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Jerry E. Vana. Mrs. Mae Vana, 2644 West Twenty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joe S. Wessler. Mrs. Kate Wessler, 6400 Fullerton Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
William J. Zalabak. Louis Zalabak, 2317 West Nineteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rollin E. Bartholomew. Amus R. Bartholomew, Eola, Ill.
John Borzechowski. Michael Borzechowski, 2845 North Ridgewater Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Burton. Mrs. Emma Burton, box 83, Ischua, N. Y.
Gilmore L. Foss. Mrs. Gust B. Herberson, Caledonia, N. Dak.
Floyd H. Fulkman. Mrs. Mary Kulkman, Bessemer, Pa.
Otto J. Kragness. James Kragness, Slayton, Minn.
Luther McKamey. Mrs. C. E. Sanders, Sprague, Wash.
Olof Olson. Severt J. Brudwick, 3413 Thirty-seventh Avenue southwest, Seattle Wash.
James R. Poindexter. William A. Poindexter, Nocona, Tex.
Garrey Redkey. Henry M. Redkey, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Christ Rud. Hans Rud, Ringebu, Norway.
Beryl H. Smith. Mrs. Roda A. Smith, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

William Z. Bailey. Charles E. Bailey, Douglas, Ga.
John A. Smith. Mrs. A. S. Smith, Relay, Md.
Homer O. Tiffany. J. D. Tiffany, Petroleum, Ky.
Corpl. Anthony Juliana. Mrs. Mary Degliga, 322 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Edwin B. Andress. Eugene Andress, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Joshua B. Allen. Miss Jennie Allen, 607 West Walnut Street, Washington, Ind.
Frank Arsenault. Mrs. Mary T. Arsenault, 267 Bridge Street, Mexico, Me.
Joe Z. Barsh. John B. Barsh, 602 North Cherokee Street, Muskogee, Okla.
Doctor Birdie Barton. Anderson Barton, R. F. D. No. 2, Rockland, Ky.
Mearl Billingsley. G. F. Billingsley, Bauxite, Ark.
Nick Bogiazis. George Bogiazis, Samos Island, Greece.
Russell Boots. John Boots, Selma, Ind.
Dewey Bringedahl. Joseph Bringedahl, Sullivan, Mich.
Ben Broughton. Mrs. Dower Broughton, Dewit, Ky.
Argus Otho Bruce. Otho Bruce, West Fourth Street, Huntington, W. Va.
Roxy B. Bunyard. J. H. Bunyard, Piedmont, Mo.
Earl F. Chafin. Mrs. R. W. Boyer, 124 North Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.
August Chetre. Mrs. Angeline Denapolo, 262 Roosevelt Street, Detroit, Mich.
Sarerio Clarizio. Nick Clarizio, Eugene, Oreg.
William D. Clay. Mrs. M. J. Clay, 308 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Paris E. Coleman. Mack Coleman, Elda, W. Va.
Robert Collins. Eliza Collins, Hendersonville, N. C.
John D. Conditt. Andrew Orman, Heber Springs, Ark.
Claud P. Coucher. Mrs. John Dutcher, 703 Michigan Street, Michigan City, Mich.
Wilce Cox. Shird Cox, R. F. D. No. 3, Jellico, Tenn.
Edgar C. Deneke. L. H. Deneke, Elberfeld, Ind.
Harvey Dubose. Leo Dubose, Hoboken, Ga.
Henry Clyde Dunbar. Mack Dunbar, R. F. D. No. 4, Chuckey, Tenn.
Howard Edgar. William Edgar, 210 Downer Street, Zanesville, Ohio.
Arthur R. Ellis. Martin Ellis, Ringling, Okla.
Howard L. Fortson. Mrs. E. M. Fortson, 2008 Hazel Street, Texarkana, Tex.
Joe Grillo. Mrs. Tresso Mancosa, Cathens, Italy.
John A. Grimmeiss. Mary Grimmeiss, St. Joseph's Hospital, Omaha, Nebr.
Ernest C. Grohe. August Grohe, 313 South Eleventh Street, Sac City, Iowa.
Leon Harris. Mrs. Ollie Leforce, Stratford, Okla.
John Hensley. James Hensley, Sylvian, Okla.
Louis G. Heussner. Henry Heussner, R. F. D. No. 1, Detroit, Mich.
Henry Honerkamp. Fritz Honerkamp, Preston Hill, Tex.
Talmage Johnson. Mrs. Ida Arnold, East Rives, Tenn.
Gus M. Lemley. Peter Lemley, Bloomfield, Ala.
Burchard L. McClain. Fielder McClain, Danville, Ind.
Benjamin D. Rowe. Mrs. Eliza E. Rowe, General Delivery, Pryor, Okla.
Isador Rosenberg. Louis Rosenberg, 1272 Newkirk Street, North Bergen, N. J.
Hershel Sanson. Bill Sanson, Highcoal, W. Va.
Herbert T. Sargent. James H. Sargent, R. F. D. 1, Cullman, Ala.
Wiliam Schultz. J. B. Mallow, Wabeno, Wis.
Pulio Sebastian. Mrs. Rosie Opollo, Naples, Italy.
Wencil Shaker. Frank Shaker, Mt. Labor, Wis.
Charley W. Stanley. J. M. Bradshaw, Nebish, Wis.
Franklin Taff. William Taff, Florence, Wis.
Samuel Crumpacke Terry. George Terry, Bluefield, W. V.
John P. Turpin. Virgil Desautel, Maknonien, Minn.
Charles Wahl. Andrew Wahl, 4833 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elmer B. Walker. William F. Walker, 520 Michigan Street, Michigan City, Mich.
William H. Watson. Mrs. Edna B. Watson, Pettigrew, Ark.
William Otis Weaver. George Weaver, R. F. D 1, Solsberry, Ind.
Charlie M. Webb. Asbury Webb, Ranson, Ky.
Grover Williams. C. W. Williams, Stamps, Ark.
Harlow Frank Williams. Mrs. Margaret Williams, 101 Elizabeth Street, Proctorville, Ohio.
Richard Harwood Wingate. Mrs. Mary E. Wingate, R. F. D. 1, Lyons, Ind.
Alvin E. Witwer. Faden Witwer, General Delivery, Onawa, Iowa.
Wilson Wolford. W. M. Wolford, Kincaid, W. Va.

(Continued on page 16.)

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Continued gains in discounts, mainly of war-loan paper, also in note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on September 6, 1918:

Investments.—Discounted bills on hand show an increase for the week of 113.8 millions, all the banks except Kansas City reporting substantial additions to their holdings of discounted paper. Of the total reported 65.3 per cent as against 62.8 per cent the week before is represented by war paper, i. e., bills secured by Treasury certificates and Liberty bonds. Acceptances on hand increased 1.2 millions, although the New York bank shows net liquidation of this class of paper. An increase of 2.3 millions in Government short-term securities is due partly to the taking by New York of additional Treasury certificates to secure Federal Reserve bank-note circulation. Total earning assets show an increase for the week of 116.6 millions.

Deposits.—Government deposits increased 92.6 millions, all the banks except Richmond and Dallas reporting larger amounts of Government funds on hand. Members' reserve deposits show a decrease of 13.5 millions, while net deposits show a gain of 28.7 millions.

Reserves.—The week saw a further gain of 3.2 millions in gold reserves. Largely as a result of a return movement of funds from the interior, the New York bank reports a gain of 33.5 millions in total reserves. The banks' reserve percentage shows a decline from 56.4 to 54.9 per cent.

Note circulation. — Federal reserve agents report a net addition of 100.8 millions to Federal reserve notes outstanding. The banks show a gain for the week of 88 millions in Federal reserve notes in actual circulation, besides an increase of 3.3 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—An increase of $191,000 in paid-in capital is due largely to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members. The largest gains under this head are shown for the Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Richmond banks.

Condition of Member Banks.

Further reductions in the holdings of Treasury certificates and Liberty bonds are indicated by the board's consolidated weekly statement, showing condition on August 30 of 734 member banks in leading cities. Large withdrawals for the week of Government deposits are partly offset by substantial gains in net demand deposits.

Treasury certificates on hand show a decrease of 28.2 millions, and United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, a decrease of 11.9 millions.

Figures of Government deposits indicate net withdrawals during the week of 217.9 millions, of which 120.5 millions represents withdrawals from central reserve city banks, and 82.2 millions withdrawals from banks in other reserve cities. Net demand deposits increased 120.4 millions.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Flying Field Fatalities in Week Ending Aug. 31

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths due to aviation accidents in training at flying fields in this country for the week ending August 31, 1918.

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex	2
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla	1
Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill	1
Love Field, Dallas, Tex	1
Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal	1
Total	6

The six deaths during the week ending August 31, represent one fatality for every 3,680 hours flown, or 294,400 miles air travel. At 22 fields other than those named above there were no fatalities during the week.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 15.)

Charles J. Pritchard. Mrs. Ida L. Pritchard, R. F. D. 3, Mount Vernon, Wash.

Floyd A. Rice. Mrs. Perlie Rice, R. F. D. 2, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Levi R. Richmond. Edward W. Johnson, Pequot, Minn.

Henry J. Richter. Henry F. Richter, 1603 Union Street, Davenport, Iowa.

Bollos Stathakis. Andrew Pollaks, Nina, Cal.

Herbert Steinfeldt. Mrs. Anna Rehlender, 316 H Street, La Porte, Ind.

Steve Szitas. John Szitas, 2925 Millville Avenue, East Chicago, Ind.

Forrest Tidd. Eric Hawkanson, Brunswick, Minn.

William Trayah. Mrs. Helen Trayah, 454 Colchester Avenue, Burlington, Vt.

Harry E. Tripp. Mrs. Margaret Tripp, 18 Riverside, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Frank Urmanski. Casimer Urmanski, 946 Bremen Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	1
Died, of wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	2
Total	7

Killed in Action; Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Sergt. Ray Anderson. Jennie Triplett, Howe Hotel, Akron, Ohio.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

CORPORALS.

William H. Bulman. Annie Bulman, 2633 South Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Roy H. Busch. Nettie W. Busch, Lowmoor, Va.

PRIVATES.

William A. Hunter. Lenora Sloan, Centreville, Mo.

Frank Snider. John F. Snider, 300 West Street, Marquette, Mich.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Pvt. Edward Colberg. Florence Colberg, Dusthe Krair, Smigel Province, Germany.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPORT ON TRANSFER OF WAR WORKERS

The Department of Labor announces the following:

During the month of August, the first month of control of unskilled labor recruiting for war work by the United States Employment Service, between 50,000 and 60,000 unskilled workers were recruited and moved from States having a surplus of common laborers in war work to other States in which there were Government projects short of labor. Actually this number was recruited and shipped within three weeks, as the first week of August was devoted largely to organization work.

The movements were handled through the Federal directors of the Employment Service for the States on authorizations from the Director General at Washington. Labor was not taken from farms or other war work, and the Federal directors report a general absence of friction and that the movement met with hearty cooperation from employers.

To augment the common labor supply for war production several hundred laborers from the Bahama Islands have been brought to this country through the United States Employment Service during the past few days. They were shipped from Nassau and are to be used in the construction of the Army and Navy terminal at Norfolk, Va.

As soon as shipping is available, several thousand Porto Rican laborers, now registered at San Juan, will be brought to continental United States by the Employment Service for Government war work. Mexican labor is another source of outside labor which is being utilized in war production.

Wounded in Action (Severely) (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

Pvt. William H. Lenz. Henry Lenz, Gillian, Mo.

Returned to Duty with Organization (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

Pvt. Wilfred Brunelle. Cedelin Brunelle, 33 Vingeant Street, Ware, Mass.

NAVY

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Joseph Bernard Ladd, yeoman, third class, United States Naval Reserve Force, killed by an explosion in Federal Building, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4. Mother, Mrs. Sarah Edith Ladd, Salina, Kans.

Alfred Austin Byxbee, gunner's mate, third class, United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to U. S. S *New Mexico*, died on Sept. 4. Brother, Frank Byxbee, Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.

James William Jett, fireman, third class, United States Naval Reserve Force, accidentally drowned September 1 at Hampton Roads, Va. Father, James T. Jett, Willis, Va.

James H. Christian, patternmaker, second class, United States Navy, died at Hampton Roads, Va., September 2 as a result of a fractured vertebrae sustained while swimming. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Christian, Roanoke, Va., Post Office Box 259.

James William Hurley, pharmacist's mate, third class, attached to United States Marine Corps, drowned August 29, at Santiago. Body was recovered. Father, Harry L. Hurley, 625 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D. C.

Nathan Harry Lamport, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, killed as the result of an aeroplane accident in France September 3. Mother, Mrs. Ethel Lamport, 990 John R. Street, Detroit, Mich.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918. No. 408

REVISED DRAFT REGULATIONS TO CONTROL CLASSIFICATION OF MEN WITH RESPECT TO WORK

BEING MAILED OUT TO BOARDS

Purpose is to Show Registrants, Desiring to Claim Deferred Classification on Industrial, Occupational or Other Grounds, How to Proceed.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The office of the Provost Marshal General has completed its revision of the selective service regulations governing the classification of persons subject to the draft, with respect to engagement in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture.

Copies of these revised regulations, together with printed leaflets to be inserted in the questionnaires sent out to the registrants, are being mailed out to the local and district boards throughout the country. Upward of 6,000,000 copies of the leaflet alone have been turned out by the Government Printing Office since Saturday. Its purpose is to show the registrant, desiring to claim deferred classification on industrial, occupational, or employment grounds, how he should proceed to fill out his questionnaire.

Guide for Local Boards.

The revised regulations themselves are to govern the operations of the boards and their advisers in the application of the law, which, as recently amended by Congress, changed the provision "Persons engaged in industry, including agriculture," wherever it occurs in section 4, to read: "Persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The revised regulations are built around the provision of the act of Congress that no registrant will be entitled to deferred classification on industrial, occupational, or employment grounds, including agriculture, unless he himself, or the person or persons who may make claim in his behalf, can convince the district board (1) that the industry, occupation, or employment he happens to be engaged in is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishement, or the operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; and (2) that he himself is necessary to the operation of the enterprise by which he is employed.

In defining the procedure to be followed in the handling of all such claims the

(Continued on page 6.)

FURTHER DETAILS OF ATTACK ON THE U. S. S. MT. VERNON

Vice Admiral Sims, in a dispatch received by the Navy Department, gives further particulars of the torpedoing of the U. S. S. *Mount Vernon*. A periscope was sighted 500 yards off the starboard bow and the guns opened fire. At almost the same moment the torpedo struck the ship. It hit abreast the bulkhead between boiler groups 3 and 4. Firerooms 5, 6, 7, and 8 were flooded.

The loss of so many lives, 35 being killed, was due to the fact that the watch was being relieved and there were many more men than usual in the firerooms.

Neither periscope nor submarine was sighted by the escorting destroyers, but a number of depth charges were dropped at the point where the periscope was sighted by the *Mount Vernon*.

The *Mount Vernon* proceeded to port at a speed of 15 knots, and is now docked for repairs.

Vice Admiral Sims remarks on the "admirable conduct" of officers and crew, showing their thorough training for such an emergency, and the "great skill and ability" with which Capt. Dismukes handled the situation.

Three Sailors Lose Lives Overboard from U. S. Ship

The Navy Department reports that Carl Duglass MacVittie, quartermaster third class, United States Naval Reserve Force; Jesse Taylor Swafford, seaman second class, United States Navy, and Roy Calvin Ragan, seaman second class, United States Navy, were lost overboard from the U. S. S. *Von Steuben* on September 6th.

MacVittie enlisted at Niagara Falls, N. Y., February 19, 1917; mother, Mrs. Clara MacVittie, 63 Duane Avenue, La Salle, N. Y.

Swafford enlisted April 10, 1917 at Little Rock, Ark.; mother, Mrs. Sara Swafford, Lexington, Tenn.

Ragan enlisted April 10, 1917, at Kansas City, Mo.; mother Mrs. Jane Ragan, Mercer, Mo.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

ARMY WOOL REQUIREMENTS DISCUSSED IN AN INTERVIEW BY BRIG. GEN. R. E. WOOD

SOME WILL HAVE TO BE IMPORTED

Argentina and Australia Expected to Supply Deficit in Domestic Clip. Clothing Material Now on Hand For Our Men in France.

Press interview with Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, acting quartermaster general of the Army, September 9, 1918:

Question. What are the Army wool requirements going to be for the coming year?

Answer. To figure definitely for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approximately 266,000,000 pounds, in round figures, for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and approximately 17,500,000 pounds for semigovernmental needs. This is scoured wool.

Question. Is that available—that much wool?

Answer. Yes. We have got to import some from Argentina and Australia.

Shipping Provided For.

Question. Has the shipping been provided for?

Answer. Yes, for the difference between 283,500,000 pounds and the portion of the domestic clip available, and the foreign wool now on hand.

Question. We have never been able to learn as to whether the bottoms have been furnished.

Answer. It won't require many bottoms because the wool to be imported from Argentina and Australia would, roughly, amount to 50,000,000 pounds to be imported for the Army; after all, only about five cargoes.

Question. Is this 150,000,000 pounds domestic?

Answer. The domestic clip is a little more than that. Of course, you understand that there is a good deal of wool in process with the manufacturers, and the tailors and the stores have all stocked up with cloth six or eight months ahead, so there would really be no shortage for about 15 months.

Question. You think by the expiration of the time that this piece goods is consumed some more will be available for civilian use?

Answer. It all depends on how long the war lasts.

Question. Does this 283,500,000 pounds provide for the new draft army?

Answer. Yes.

Question. You have already inducted into the service, Gen. Crowder says, 2,750,000.

Answer. I guess that includes the September draft. After this month there

would be 2,000,000 men to be called between October 1 and July 1. Now our greatest strain is coming in the next three months; that is, when I speak of us, I mean the Quartermaster Corps. We have got to outfit the drafts called in September, October, November, and December. We have got to keep up the shipments overseas, and then we have got to put woolen clothing in the hands of all these men who have been called this summer. They haven't got their overcoats, their blankets, their woolen coats, and woolen trousers. That puts the biggest strain on us during October, November, and December.

Question. It seems that there is a great quantity of material in France just now?

Key to the Situation.

Answer. We have a stock report which is the key to our whole situation. We get up at the end of each month a report showing everything in the States, from the factory to the man's back. We have a record of what clothing is in transit from the factory to the depot, what is on hand in the depots and camps, what is on hand at the docks, what is in transit to the docks, and what is in the holds of the ships going over to France, and Gen. Rogers cables me what he has in France. The troubles last fall were partly due to the fact that they didn't know where the material was. Since the 1st of March we have had double the number of men called in the last September draft, and, as far as I know, there has not been the slightest trouble. I assume if the men hadn't been supplied we'd have heard of it. There is no excuse for the Quartermaster Department falling down. The Ordnance and Aircraft had to design—and didn't have the production. They had to build new plants and new factories. With us it was simply the question of turning over the plants from making civilian clothes to uniforms. In fact, while wool has been short at times, we have never been entirely out. Our biggest problem is distribution, and the fact that we have got to distribute to each individual soldier. The Army can go without guns and airplanes, but it can't do without clothes without a big kick from the soldier and his people.

Question. Can you tell us how many uniforms have been provided for the new draft?

Answer. I can just give you the stocks at the 1st of August and the way production is coming. For instance, we had on hand on the 1st of August 5,000,000 breeches—that is, woolen breeches—and then, in addition, 5,600,000 cotton breeches, that is over 10,500,000 breeches. Of coats, we had 3,000,000 cotton coats and 4,000,000 woolen coats; we have 29,000,000 drawers, summer and winter; and 24,000,000 undershirts, summer and winter, and 5,200,000 blankets. Those are some of the important items.

Question. That would mean your actual stock? That is, then, your stock on hand exclusive of what is with the soldiers or what is in process of reclamation?

Answer. Yes.

Contracts in England.

Question. These contracts that have been let in England—are they being filled in good shape?

Answer. I sent a cablegram to Gen. Rogers this morning to see what deliveries are actually being made. They have placed contracts ahead for 3,000,000 pairs of leggings, 3,000,000 pairs of shoes, 1,500,000 flannel shirts, and 1,000,000 breeches. These contracts have been let, but I don't know what deliveries are being made. Outside of a few blankets and some shoes, foreign concerns wern't able to deliver last winter and spring. What they have delivered the last 60 days I don't know.

Question. One thing I want to ask you about is the Army raincoat frauds—how much did that amount to in dollars?

Answer. I would say, offhand, about $2,000,000. We didn't lose anything. The contractors are the losers.

Question. The contracts were canceled?

Answer. We canceled the contracts and then what raw material they had in process we commandeered. We relet the contracts to new firms, or firms who were not implicated. It slowed up production some—lost us a month in production, but it is better to have no raincoats at all than defective ones.

Question. What are the figures on overcoats?

Answer. Three million one hundred and forty thousand woolen coats.

Question. Can we say that every call made under the 18 to 45 draft during the fall and winter will find clothing ready for them?

Answer. Yes. We are going to be pretty short for a very short time on one or two articles, but we have enough.

The Military Program.

Question. Just what is the plan—what are the calls from each camp?

Answer. We have a military program. Suppose there are 155,000 men called in October. Thirty days before those men are called the General Staff notifies me of the distribution of that draft; that is, 10,000 men go to Camp Gordon, 10,000 to Camp Devens, 10,000 to Camp Funston. We send the distribution of that 155,000 men out to these camp quartermasters. Say, for instance, 10,000 men go to Camp Funston. The camp quartermaster has his stocks; he looks them over and he sees that he is going to be short 5,000 pairs of breeches. He draws his supply from the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis. If the depot quartermaster is short, he notifies us here in Washington and we have them shipped direct from the factories to St. Louis and then out to Camp Funston. It is a perfectly simple distribution—from the factory to depot to camp. Where we have that 30 days' notice (we try to keep 30 days' supply on hand in

(Continued on page 8.)

RAILROAD INSURANCE AND FIRE PROTECTION SECTION CREATED

New Branch Will Be Under Division of Finance and Purchases, Railroad Administration.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 3, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 54.

The insurance and fire protection sectiontion has been established in the division of finance and purchases and in supervising this section Mr. John Skelton Williams, the director of the division, will be assisted by Mr. Theodore H. Price, actuary to the Railroad Administration.

Mr. Charles N. Rambo, formerly superintendent and secretary of the Mutual Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance Co., Philadelphia, has been appointed manager of the insurance and fire protection section with headquarters in the Premier Building, No. 718 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

In the work devolving upon it the insurance and fire protection section will have the cooperation of an advisory committee of which Mr. Theodore H. Price is chairman. The other members of the committee are Mr. R. M. Bissell (president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., and also chairman of the National Conservation Committee and the National Board of Fire Underwriters); Mr. Charles E. Mather of Philadelphia; Mr. D. R. McLennan, of Chicago, and Mr. A. M. Schoen, a civil and electrical fire protection engineer and expert, at present chief engineer of the Southeastern Underwriters Association of Atlanta, Ga., and also a member of various national and other consulting boards throughout the United States.

The insurance and fire protection section will have its own force of general inspectors and loss investigators, reporting directly to it at Washington, and through the division of operations will communicate to the regional directors and the officers and employees of the operating force under them with regard to the work of fire prevention and inspection on all railways under control of the United States Railroad Administration with the object of utilizing existing organizations, as they may be available, reorganizing them when it may be necessary, and establishing adequate fire protection and inspection organizations for those properties upon which no such organization is now maintained.

Prompt compliance with the recommendations of the insurance and fire protection section received through the channels designated, will be required from all officials of the railroads.

Need of Increased Vigilance.

The heavy fire losses throughout the country and the recent destruction by fire in and on the railroad properties emphasize the need of increased vigilance in applying the latest and most effective methods of fire prevention, and it is especially essential that the officials and employees shall with renewed energy cooperate in the reduction of the hazard and the unnecessary fire waste.

It is believed that if every employee can be made to feel an alert consciousness of responsibility for this loss, that it can be substantially reduced, thus effecting an important saving in the cost of operation and avoiding the interference with and delay of traffic that fires cause. To this end the earnest cooperation of every employee of the United States Railroad Administration is desired and requested.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

SCHEDULE FOR CONSERVATION OF WOOD IN COTTON SPOOLS

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The Construction Division of the War Industries Board, after agreement with the spool cotton manufacturers, has issued a schedule for the industry putting into effect plans for the conservation of lumber, cardboard, twine, nails, and other materials, and to relieve the burden on railroads by cutting down to the extent of at least 600 cars a year the number of cars necessary to transport the material used in the industry.

Manufacture Restricted.

Manufacturers of cotton thread in white, black and colors in all cords are restricted now to these sizes:

White—Nos. 8, 12, 20, 30, 36, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150.

Black—Nos. 8, 12, 20, 30, 36, 40, 50, 60, 70.

Colors—No. 50.

Effective January 1, spools are to be made with the smallest practical diameter for 200 yards minimum per spool of white, black, and colored domestic cotton threads for all cords; 100 yards minimum per spool for carpet and button threads; 45 yards minimum per unit for darning cotton.

Size of Spools.

The size of spools now in use for winding carpet and button threads is to be reduced by at least 50 per cent, without any reduction in yardage, and the number of colors manufactured for stock is to be reduced as far as possible. For the manufacturing trade tubes and cones are to be substituted where possible for wooden spools.

One of the largest manufacturers of cotton thread reports that under the plan of conservation he will save next year 407,379 pounds of wrapping paper; 9774 pounds of twine, and 5,146,815 feet of lumber. No estimate has been made of the savings in cardboard boxes, nails, etc., used in the industry.

Lehigh Valley to Use Pennsylvania Terminals

Director General McAdoo announces that, effective September 15, the New York and Jersey City terminals of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be used by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The present use of the Communipaw terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey by Lehigh Valley passenger trains will be discontinued the same date.

It is proposed to send Lehigh Valley trains Nos. 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10, 29 and 30, and 11 and 28 into the Pennsylvania station at New York, while the remainder of the Lehigh Valley passenger service, consisting of trains Nos. 1, 27, 33, 40, 22, and 34 will use the Jersey City terminal of the Pennsylvania.

Passengers from down-town New York for trains leaving the Pennsylvania uptown station will use the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad trains connecting at Manhattan Transfer. Hudson and Manhattan trains and Pennsylvania Ferry service also will be used by passengers for the Lehigh Valley trains leaving from the Pennsylvania's Jersey City station. No excursion business of the Lehigh Valley will be handled out of the Pennsylvania stations at New York or Jersey City and the Lehigh Valley will handle its troop trains at Communipaw.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE LEASED BY U. S. FOR WAR HOSPITAL

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The Grand Central Palace in New York City has been leased by the Government for use as a surgical reconstruction hospital for the period of the war and three months after, at an annual rental of $395,000 and maintenance. It will be remodeled to accommodate 3,000 patients. The work of making ready the building for the Medical Department was begun on Monday, and it is estimated that the building will be ready for occupancy by December 1.

The lease is the result of long negotiations between the real estate section of the General Staff and the Merchants & Manufacturers Exchange, which owns the building. The land on which it stands is owned by the New York Central Railroad.

The building is located on Lexington Avenue, occupying the full block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets. It is 12 stories in height, of fire-proof construction, and is 200 by 275 feet in area. It is now used for various exhibitions and as a permanent headquarters for several hundred firms.

The income to the owners of the building will be approximately the same that it has been for the last year.

STATEMENT BY MR. PALMER.

Alien Property Custodian Clears Up Reported Confusion in Names.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announces that he had been informed that the public had been confused by the similarity in names of the A. W. Faber plant, of Newark, N. J., the Eberhard Faber Rubber Co., of Newark, N. J., and the Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Palmer states that the Faber plant in Newark which has been taken over by him is the A. W. Faber plant, and that it should not be confused with the Eberhard Faber Rubber Co., or the Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., because his records disclose no enemy interest in either of the latter companies or in the partnership of Eberhard Faber, which is the sales organization of the Eberhard Faber companies.

FRENCH EMBARGO ON WALNUTS.

The American consul general at Paris has reported in a cablegram of September 3 that a ministerial decree of September 1 permits the exportation of walnuts of the 1917 crop to England and the United States without special authorization, provided shipment is started before September 30. The prohibition against the exportation of walnuts of the 1918 crop remains in effect.—Commerce Reports.

SUNDAY GAS SAVING EXPLAINED BY THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

Not an Order But a Request That Every True American Should Observe.

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The United States Fuel Administration finds that in regard to the conservation of gasoline many have understood that the plan of not driving pleasure automobiles on Sundays was an order, instead of a request. It has been suggested that the result to be sought might better be gained by a card system or some other method of rationing gasoline. The answer to this is that in the time it would take to inaugurate a card system of rationing, the shortage should be overcome, particularly if there is heed to the calls of conservation with regard to waste, leaks, and the running of motors when not actually in operation. There is further answer that from European experience the machinery of administrating a rationing system to three or four million automobile users is so large and so extremely expensive that it should not be undertaken until the need is extremely great.

Saving in Transportation.

The request for no Sunday driving was limited to the territory east of the Mississippi because the great bulk of the country's gasoline is obtained in the mid-continent fields, in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisiana, while all oil and gasoline sent to the war zone is shipped from our Atlantic seaboard, and transportation is saved by conservation in the East.

People have asked whether they should use their cars for churchgoing; the answer, according to the Fuel Administration, that where church can be reached reasonably in another way the automobile should not be used and that, after all, the conscience of each citizen will be his best guide.

Soda Fountains and Taxicabs.

It has been reported that in a great many cases the proprietors of hotels and restaurants in outlying districts and many operators of soda fountains in the cities refused to serve pleasure-seeking customers who drove out in automobiles. Taxicab operators in most cities refused, last Sunday, to take passengers except on specific trips. They declined all hourly and pleasure trips. Patrons of sight-seeing cars have also been made to feel that by riding on Sunday they are violating the administration's request just as much as the man who drives his own car.

ALASKA COMMISSION SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Agent for the Alaskan Engineering Commission, Room 422 Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash., not later than 11 a. m., September 23, 1918, for furnishing free of all charges delivered on pier in Seattle, Wash., iron and steel, tools and tin shop supplies, castings, repair parts for locomotives, cotton rags, saw teeth, etc., as per specifications.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

President Regrets War Questions Confine Him So Closely To Capital

THE WHITE HOUSE.

I had hoped and had even begun to plan a trip to the western coast and back in connection with the "campaign" for the fourth Liberty loan, not because I believed that the country had any need of being stimulated to subscribe to that loan by anything that I could say, but because I coveted the opportunity to discuss with my fellow-citizens the great undertaking which has made such loans necessary and in which our whole energy and purpose are enlisted. It is the third or fourth time that I have tried to persuade myself that such a trip was possible for me without serious neglect of my duties here, because I have keenly felt again and again the privation of being confined to the Capital and prevented from having the sort of direct contact with the people I am serving which would be of so much benefit and stimulation to me. To my deep regret, I find that I must again give the idea up. The questions which come to me every day, many of them questions of the utmost delicacy and involving many critical matters, convince me that it is not right for me to absent myself from Washington for more than a day or two at a time while the war continues. Questions concerning our dealings with other governments, in particular, it is impossible for me to deal with by telegraph or at a distance from the many sources of information which exist only here. I should feel myself an unconscientious public servant if I yielded to my wish in this matter and took any chance of neglecting even for a short time things that must be decided promptly and in the presence of all the facts.

WOODROW WILSON.

Appointed as Inspector for Fuel Coke Bureau

The United States Fuel Administration announces the appointment of R. C. Glazier, of Johnstown, Pa., as chief coke inspector for the coke bureau.

The object of the institution of the inspection section is to further centralize the work for improvement in the quality of coke, to conserve fuel, and to increase production in the interest of enlarged production of iron and steel.

The chief inspector will enlarge the present field force for the systematic inspection of the product of the ovens both at producing and delivery points.

With the vastly increased demand for coke there has arisen a tendency to speed production to a point where quality became a secondary consideration. The necessity of keeping the standard of quality high without shortening the quantity, has made it advisable to exert systematic efforts to that end.

BOARD OF OFFICERS NAMED.

Special Orders, No. 170:

214. Under the provisions of section 9, Bulletin No. 32, May 24, 1917, War Department, a board of officers to consist of—Maj. Willis F. Manges, Medical Reserve Corps; Maj. Thomas P. Lloyd, Medical Reserve Corps, and Capt. Homer Reese, Medical Reserve Corps, is appointed to meet at United States Army General Hospital No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct, and efficiency of such officers as may be ordered to appear before the board.

CONFERENCES TO MOBOLIZE NATION'S NEGRO LABOR FORCES

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Department of Labor, through Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics, is conducting conferences and organizing State committees for the purpose of mobilizing, placing, and rendering stable and more efficient the negro labor forces of the country in industry and agriculture for winning the war. Recently, state conferences were held in Ohio, Georgia, and Kentucky. State negro workers' advisory committees are now being appointed in these States and Federal State supervisors of negro economics are at work in Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida.

At the Ohio State conference, Dr. Hagerty, professor of sociology at Ohio State University, presided. In his opening remarks he spoke of the Department of Labor as being effectively organized to direct voluntary efforts toward the winning of the war.

Dr. Haynes spoke of the responsibility of the Department of Labor as being that of promoting maximum production in agriculture and industry for winning the war by promoting opportunities for the efficiency of all wage earners.

The Kentucky conference of State negro workers' advisory committee, which was largely attended, was called by Gov. K. O. Stanley in cooperation with Edward W. Hines, chairman of the State council of defense.

In Georgia the conference was called by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey. This conference was also well attended and resulted in the appointment of a State supervisor of negro economics and the drawing up of plans that will bring good results to both employer and employee.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

September 7, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$382,284.90
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	135,723.60
Miscellaneous	4,356,315.90
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	116,419.88
Total ordinary receipts	4,990,744.28
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	50,362,477.33
Balance previous day	1,277,746,904.20
Total	1,333,100,125.81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$34,509,881.84
Panama Canal disbursements	172,636.69
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	20,103,503.65
Balance in general fund to-day	1,278,314,103.63
Total	1,333,100,125.81

ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY LANE.

Secretary Lane to-day announced that Mr. Herbert Kaufman, the author and editor, has been appointed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The espionage act was amended by the Senate yesterday by the adoption of an amendment intended to reach "slackers" and other offenders. It provides a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment or a fine of $10,000 or both for making false report or statements with intent to interfere with the success of the military or naval forces of the United States. These penalties would apply to those who attempt to obstruct the sale of United States war securities of any kind, or whoever promotes insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal to perform duty, or to those who in any way injure the United States in the prosecution of the war.

The mineral development bill was taken up in the Senate yesterday. It provides for government production and distribution during the war of minerals and metals essential in the prosecution of the war and appropriates $50,000,000 as a revolving fund for that purpose to be administered by a corporation. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are exempted from the provisions of the law.

Protest By Italy.

The Italian Government, through its ambassador, has protested against the provision of the war-time prohibition bill that would stop the import of wines upon the passage of the law except such as were in transit at the time. This protest was forwarded to the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday by Secretary Lansing, who called attention to the justice of the complaint of the Italian diplomat. In his letter to Secretary Lansing the ambassador said:

> While, in fact, American wine producers would be allowed a certain period of time for necessary adjustments before prohibition as to their production would take place—that is, until May 1, 1919—Italian producers would see this market closed to them immediately upon approval of the bill in question, so that no time would be given to them to dispose of that part of their production of the current year, for which, in most cases, they have already standing arrangements with wine importers of this country.
>
> I can not conceal that in view of the importance the wine industry has in economic life in Italy, the provision mentioned might have serious consequences at a time when it is most advisable to avoid them.

Land Patents Bill.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing final certificates and patents for lands entered as much as a year ago and on which the homesteader has lived seven months, without requiring compliance with the improvement and cultivation provisions of the homestead law.

In cleaning up the calendar yesterday the bill for the establishment of the national budget system was reached, so that it may be called up for consideration at almost any time. On motion of Senator Kenyon the Appropriations Committee was discharged from further consideration of the measure.

Relief for wives and other dependents of American officers made prisoners by Germany was demanded by Senator Borah in a speech. Reported action that the pay and allowances of such officers have been cut off through a ruling of the law officers of the Treasury was the cause for the speech. Mr. Borah indicated that legislation would be submitted providing for the continuance of the pay of such imprisoned American officers.

William H. Martin, of Petersburg, Va., filed with the Committee on Finance objections to the proposed tax in the war-revenue bill on cigarettes for export. George P. Hampton, managing director of the farmers' national headquarters, told the committee farmers are being persecuted because they ask that a large portion of the cost of the war be paid by current taxes. Senator Dillingham filed with the committee a letter from a manufacturer of pipe organs protesting against the proposed 10 per cent tax on sales of organs.

HOUSE.

By a unanimous vote the House adopted the Senate resolution empowering the President to establish dry zones around mines, shipyards, and munitions plants. The war-revenue bill was laid aside for a few moments while this action was taken, Chairman Webb, of the Judiciary Committee, explaining that Acting Secretary of War Crowell had impressed the Members with the importance of the resolution as a war measure.

Consideration of the $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill was continued. Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, charged that it had been disclosed that the Government had agreed to pay the income tax and all other Federal taxes of those engaged in the Hog Island shipyard and similar enterprises. Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, a Republican, in discussing the bill, declared the bulk of the taxes would be paid by northern States. Both speakers declared their purpose to try to amend the bill, but even if unsuccessful would vote for it.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD GUIDE TO DRY GOODS MEN ON PRICES

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a recent conference with Robert S. Brookings, chairman of the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, John V. Farwell, chairman of the committee for naming maximum prices for the wholesale dry goods trade, announced that the committee has issued a letter to dry goods merchants which covers in detail maximum prices on different fabrics so adjusted as to eliminate excess prices on staple cotton goods from manufacturer to consumer.

"Fine Spirit" Appreciated.

The War Industries Board appreciates the fine spirit shown by the dry goods merchants in their response to the President's proclamation and request that all concerned in the distribution of cotton goods should meet the spirit of the agreement made between the manufacturers of cotton goods and the Price Fixing Committee last July in order that the benefits of stabilization and lower prices should carry through to consumer.

Mr. Brookings assured the manufacturers through Mr. Farwell of his appreciation of their attitude, and while not desiring to check the prices they had agreed upon as being fair prices, said he assumed that the manufacturers knew them to be fair and that the prices would be accepted by the trade.

Mr. Farwell, and the joint committee, representing the National and the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, emphasized the desire of the wholesale dry goods merchants to cooperate to the full. He stated the committtee had gathered much information as to the cost of doing business from both large and small distributors, and that it had agreed upon the maximum prices for several well-known staple cotton goods, with the request to the trade that similar goods should be priced consistently.

The letter sent the membership of the two dry goods associations by their joint commmittee states:

"Responding as quickly as possible to the proclamation of the President, regarding the elimination of excess prices from manufacturer to consumer, especially on staple goods used by the masses, and recognizing that the scarcity of many cotton goods affords an opportunity to obtain such prices, and also that there is a great difference of opinion as to what are reasonable selling prices in the wholesale markets of the country, where the expense of doing business and the character of goods sold varies considerably, a committee of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, in conjunction with a similar committee of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association, both appointed by their respective organizations, with power to act, ask all their members and the trade generally to respect the letter and spirit of the President's proclamation.

"To that end, and in conformity with prices already made on a few items in the primary markets, your committees request, no matter what the shortage of goods may be, that no dry goods jobber ask more than the maximum prices on the articles named.

"Any jobber may sell these goods at as much less than these prices as he may desire, or as competition may require, and it is expected that in many cases they will be so sold.

"These prices are simply the maximum, which should not be exceeded under any circumstances.

"It is also understood that these maximum prices are made without specific agreement with the authorities in Washington, but with their knowledge of the desire and intent of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association and the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association to carry out the spirit and letter of the President's proclamation."

We are giving our work, our time, and our money, but "they" are giving their lives.

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(Continued from page 1.)

regulations make it plain that the district boards are to remain the judges over these claims. The regulations define the duties of the industrial advisers, and set forth clearly that such facts as these advisers place before the district boards, including the preference lists issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board, can neither bind the district board in its conclusions concerning the necessary character of a particular industry, occupation, or employment, nor prevent the district board from holding as necessary any industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, not presented as such by these advisers or contained in such lists.

Text of Extract.

Following is the extract from the revised regulations mailed to the local and district boards:

C. CLASSIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO ENGAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIES, OCCUPATIONS, OR EMPLOYMENTS, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE.

Section 80. Principles governing classification with respect to engagement in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

District boards are charged with the duty of selecting the individuals whose engagement in industry, including agriculture, or whose occupations or employments are such as to require their continued service in civil life rather than in the Army.

In order to provide for the necessary adjustments between the necessities of the Military Establishment and the requirements of the industries, occupations, and employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, and the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency, there shall be appointed by each district board three persons to be known as industrial advisers to the district board.

One such person for each district board shall be nominated by the Department of Labor, one by the Department of Agriculture, and one by each district board, who shall thereupon be appointed by the respective district boards.

Whenever, in the discretion of the President more than three such industrial advisers are required by a district board, the President may call upon the Department of Labor, or the Department of Agriculture, or the district boards to nominate such additional industrial advisers, who shall thereupon be appointed by each district board.

Such industrial advisers so appointed by each district board shall not in any sense be members of such district board, shall have no right to vote at any meetings thereof, and shall have and exercise only the rights, duties, powers, and functions herein specifically given.

Such advisers shall have the right to furnish all pertinent information to the district board and may attend meetings of the board upon request of the board to which they are attached.

Such advisers may place before the district board at its meetings, or at such other time as the board may request, all facts and information in their possession as to the preference lists issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. Such lists shall not be regarded as binding upon the district board in its conclusions as to whether or not any particular industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, is a necessary industry, occupation, or employment within the meaning of the law and regulatons, nor shall such lists prevent the district board from holding as necessary any industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, not contained therein. Such preference lists and other facts and information in the possession of such advisers will supplement the information in the possession of the district boards and will also be used to assist the district boards in dealing with specific cases.

Inasmuch as the United States Employment Service under the Department of Labor has already established throughout the Nation State advisory boards and numerous recruiting agencies in divisions of the country, and is therefore familiar with the needs for skilled labor in each community and the supply in each community, the advice of the industrial adviser nominated by the Department of Labor will be of great value to the district boards in arriving at their decisions as to whether or not individuals engaged in certain industries, occupations, or employments are engaged in work necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency.

The Department of Agriculture has special facilities for being informed as to the supply of labor for agricultural purposes and the demand for such labor in the various communities of the Nation, and such information will be, through the adviser nominated by the Department of Agriculture, available to the district boards and helpful in assisting such boards in determining the claims by or in respect of registrants based upon their engagement in agriculture.

The necessity of not seriously interfering with certain occupations and employments, such as financial, commercial, educational, hospital work, care of the public health, or with the conduct of certain other activities necessary to the public welfare and the prosecution of the war, requires that the district boards have the cooperation of such advisers so that persons necessary in such activities be not removed therefrom. To this end the adviser nominated by the district board should bring to the attention of the district board the questions as to whether or not individuals engaged in some particular industry, occupation, or employment are so necessary thereto as to outweigh the benefit to the Nation should they be drafted into the Army.

Such advisers shall, under rules to be prescribed by the local boards, have access to the questionnaires and other records in the files of the local boards, and shall confer with persons engaged in various industries, occupations, and employments for the purpose of having the cases of certain individual registrants, by whom or in whose behalf no claim for deferred classification has been made, presented to the district board for consideration and determination as to whether or not such registrants should be placed in a deferred class.

If any such adviser files with the district board a claim on Form 1001–A for deferred classification on the ground of a registrant being engaged in a necessary industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, the district board shall forward such claim to the local board having jurisdiction, and upon receipt thereof it will be the duty of such local board to certify the questionnaire and record of any such registrant to the district board for consideration, although no claim by or in respect of such registrant for deferred classification has been made or such registrant has waived deferred classification, provided the day and hour fixed to report for military duty has not arrived. If the information and the affidavits necessary for the classification of the registrant because of his engagement in a necessary industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, are not contained in the questionnaire of such registrant, it shall be the duty of such local board to give the opportunity by reasonable extension of time to those interested in obtaining a deferred classification, to furnish the information and supply the affidavits required by the questionnaire and the regulations. Pending the final classification of such registrant he shall not be inducted into military service.

It shall be the duty of such advisers to confer with the managers and heads of various industries, and those familiar with the needs in occupations and employments including agriculture, and instruct such persons as to their right under the regulations to file a claim for deferred classification in respect of any registrant who has failed or refused to file a claim for deferred classification in his own behalf or who has waived his claim for deferred classification.

Such advisers should in all ways cooperate with the district boards in order that the information in their possession may at all times be available to the district boards and be made use of in the work of classifying registrants.

If, under the authority of Rule XXVII, section 101, a local board determines to consider a case for deferred classification because the registrant is engaged in a necessary industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, notwithstanding no claim for deferred classification on that ground has been made, the local board shall, after indorsing the recommendation on the questionnaire, forward the questionnaire and record to the district board having jurisdiction. The district board shall thereupon consider the case and proceed to classify the registrant, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for deferred classification by or in respect of the registrant has been made.

SECTION 81. General classification rules applicable to industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture.

Rule XV. The words "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture," as used in the selective service law, shall not be construed to mean that a person so engaged is entitled to deferred classification merely by reason of the fact that the industry, occupation, or employment, taken as a whole, or agriculture taken in its entirety, is necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency. In order to support such deferred classification the evidence must establish that the registrant is engaged in a particular industrial or agricultural enterprise, or occupation, or employment, and that the particular industrial or agricultural enterprise, or occupation, or employment is "necessary" in the sense recited in Rule XVII.

Rule XVI. In acting on any claim for deferred classification based on engagement in a particular industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, the board shall first proceed to determine whether such industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise is "necessary" in the sense recited in Rule XVII. If the board does not find that such industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise is "necessary" in such sense, the claim is concluded, and the registrant shall be classified in Class I.

If the board determines that the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, is "necessary," it will then proceed to determine whether the registrant is "necessary" thereto in the sense recited in Rule XVIII, and in the capacity recited in any of the various rules in the classification schedule. If the board does not find that the registrant is "necessary" in such sense and in any such capacity, the claim is concluded, and the registrant shall be classified in Class I.

Rule XVII. The word "necessary" as applied to any industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, within the meaning of these regulations, shall be taken to import that the discontinuance, the serious interruption, or the materially reduced production thereof, or the discontinuance or serious interruption thereof will result in substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

A particular industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise shall be found to be "necessary" only when it is shown that it is contributing substantially and materially to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; and in the case of a particular agricultural enterprise, that it is producing an appreciable amount of agricultural produce over and above what is necessary for the maintenance of those living on the place.

Rule XVIII. The word "necessary" as applied to the relation of a registrant to an industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise within the meaning of any particular rule governing deferred classification in these regulations shall be taken to import:

(1) That the registrant is actually and completely engaged in the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise, in the capacity recited in any such rule, and that he is competent and qualified in that capacity.

(2) That the removal of the registrant would result in direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the effectiveness of the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise.

(3) That the available supply of persons competent in the capacity recited in the rule is such that the registrant can not be replaced in such capacity without direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the industry, or occupation, or employment, or agricultural enterprise.

NOTE.—In applying Rule XVIII the Board should consider generally—

(1) The length of time the registrant has been engaged in such capacity, and especially whether the circumstances of his engagement are such as to convince the board that he is

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not now so engaged for the primary purpose of evading military service.

(2) The nature of the claimant's study, training, or experience and the extent and value of his qualification for the capacity in which he is engaged.

(3) The actual conditions which would result from his removal.

SECTION 82. Class I (continued)—Agriculture.

Rule XIX. In Class I shall be placed:

(e) Any registrant not found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, or, if found to be engaged in such an enterprise, not found to be "necessary" to the effective operation of the enterprise in any capacity recited in Rules XX, XXI, or XXII.

SECTION 83. Class II (continued)—Agriculture.

Rule XX. In class II shall be placed:

(c) Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be "necessary" to such enterprise in the capacity of a farm laborer especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged.

SECTION 84. Class III (continued)—Agriculture.

Rule XXI. In Class III shall be placed:

(j) Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be "necessary" to such enterprise in the capacity of an assistant, associate, or hired manager of such particular enterprise or of a substantial and integral part thereof.

SECTION 85. Class IV (continued)—Agriculture.

Rule XXII. In Class IV shall be placed:

(c) Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise and found to be "necessary" to such enterprise in the capacity of sole managing, controlling, and directing head of the enterprise.

Section 86. Class I (continued)—Industry, occupation, or employment.

Rule XXIII. In Class I shall be placed—

(f) Any registrant not found to be engaged in a "necessary" industry, or occupation, or employment; or, if found to be so engaged, not found to be "necessary" to the effective operation thereof in a capacity recited in Rule XXIV, XXV, or XXVI.

Section 87. Class II (continued)—Industry, occupation, or employment.

Rule XXIV. In Class II shall be placed—

(d) Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" industry, or occupation, or employment, and found to be "necessary" therein in the capacity of a laborer, worker, or employee, especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged.

Section 88. Class III (continued)—Industry, occupation, or employment.

Rule XXV. In Class III shall be placed—

Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" industry, or occupation, or employment, and found to be "necessary" therein in the capacity of—

(k) A highly specialized expert.

(l) An assistant or associate manager of the industry, or in the occupation, or employment, or a manager of a substantial integral part thereof.

Section 89. Class IV (continued)—Industry, occupation, or employment.

Rule XXVI. In Class IV shall be placed—

(d) Any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" industry, or occupation, or employment, and found to be "necessary" therein in the capacity of sole managing, controlling, and directing head thereof.

NOTE 1.—Persons claiming to be necessary to organizations that are claimed to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency, such as American Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare League, may make claims as being engaged in occupations or employments under sections 80 to 89, inclusive, and such claims must be supported by affidavits as provided in respect of industrial claims in the questionnaire.

Explanatory Memorandum.

Following is the memorandum to be inserted in the questionnaire:

Subsequent to the printing of the questionnaire Congress amended by the act approved August 31, 1918, the selective service law by substituting for the provision wherever occurring in section 4 of the said law: "Persons engaged in industry including agriculture," the words:

"Persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture."

The questionnaire was based on the words of the original act, and this memorandum explains the effect of the amendment and the manner in which the questionnaire as printed may be used for the purpose of making claims by or in respect of persons engaged in occupations or employments.

The effect of the amendment of August 31, 1918, is to permit claims to be made by or in respect of "necessary" persons engaged in occupations or employments found to be "necessary" to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

The decision as to whether or not any particular occupation or employment is "necessary" for any of the purposes specified in the act of Congress and as to whether or not the registrant is "necessary" therein, rests with the district boards, subject only to the duty of the local boards under Rule XXXII, section 101, of the Selective Service Regulations to make their recommendations.

However, the local boards have original jurisdiction, subject to the right of appeal to the district boards, of the claims of registrants who are engaged in the occupations or employments specifically designated in section 4 of the Selective Service Act as exempt or entitled to temporary discharge, that is, deferred classification, under Rules and Regulations prescribed by the President namely officers, legislative, executive and judicial of the United States and of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, ministers of religion, students of divinity, medical students, county and municipal officials, including firemen and policemen, customhouse clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, such persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate, pilots and mariners.

Under the act as amended, claims by or in respect of registrants engaged in occupations or employments other than those specifically named in the act come within the exclusive original jurisdiction of the district boards for decision as to whether or not the particular occupation or employment is "necessary" for one of the purposes specified in the act and the registrant is "necessary" thereto, the local boards only making their recommendations.

Registrants, or others making claims in respect of registrants, engaged in agriculture will record their claims in the proper divisions on page 1 of the Questionnaire relating to agricultural claims. The claim that a registrant is engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise and is "necessary" thereto in the capacity of a farm laborer especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged should be made in Division C, Class II, on page 1 of the Questionnaire.

Registrants or others making claims in respect of registrants engaged in "necessary" industries, occupations, or employments, other than agriculture, will record their claims in the proper divisions on page 1 of the Questionnaire relating to industrial claims.

The claim by or in respect of any registrant that he is engaged in a "necessary" industry or occupation or employment and is "necessary" therein in the capacity of a laborer, worker, or employee especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged, should be made in Division D, Class II, on page 1 of the Questionnaire.

The claim by or in respect of any registrant that he is engaged in a "necessary" industry or occupation or employment and is "necessary" therein in the capacity of a highly specialized expert, should be made in Division K, Class III, on page 1 of the Questionnaire.

The claim by or in respect of any registrant that he is engaged in a "necessary" industry or occupation or employment and is "necessary" therein in the capacity of an assistant or associate manager of the industry, or in the occupation or employment or a manager of a substantial integral part thereof, should be made in Division L, Class III, on page 1 of the Questionnaire.

The claim by or in respect of any registrant that he is engaged in a "necessary" industry or occupation or employment and is "necessary" therein in the capacity of sole managing, controlling, and directing head thereof, should be made in Division D, Class IV, on page 1 of the Questionnaire.

Such claims, other than claims based on engagement in agriculture, must be made and information in support thereof be given under Series XI, Industrial Occupation, of the Questionnaire, and the claim supported by the affidavits required on page 15 of the Questionnaire.

Additional affidavits may be filed with the Questionnaire when deemed necessary by the registrant or by the person making the claim in his behalf to fully set forth the facts in support of the claim.

The revised regulations in respect of registrants engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, will be found in sections 80 to 89, Selective-Service Regulations.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1098, opening of September 17, 1918.—9 electric transformers, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1100, opening of September 17, 1918.—Blacksmith's equipment and supplies, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1101, opening of September 17, 1918.—Valves, injectors, grease cups, and gauges, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1102, opening of September 17, 1918.—140 drag scrapers, as per specifications; 140 wheeled scrapers, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1103, opening of September 17, 1918.—Pipe fittings, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1104, opening of September 13, 1918.—150,000 sheets, 4 by 8 inch wall board, as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1105, opening of September 13, 1918.—1,176 steel blocks with hook; 588 double steel blocks with hook; 1,176 7-inch steel blocks with hook; 588 6-inch double steel blocks with hook.

Proposal No. 1107, opening of September 20, 1918.—120,000 feet two-conductor braided cable, as per specifications; 50 reels.

LOSES HIS FOOD LICENSE.

Houlton, Me., Dealer Penalized by the United States Administration.

The Food Administration issues the following:

For unfair practices in business the Food Administration license of F. N. Willett, of Houlton, Me., has been revoked.

Last February Willett sold to F. W. Gibbons & Co., 600 sacks of potatoes to be delivered in Boston. Gibbons claimed that after Willett had shipped a car of frozen potatoes, he cancelled the contract for this 600 sacks. The matter was brought to the attention of the Food Administration at Washington and both agreed to arbitration.

Willett had received $600 on the car-lot consignment of potatoes and deposited his check for this amount with the Food Administration. Gibbons gave a check for $1,950, which was the total amount claimed by Willett. The Gibbons check was paid on presentation but Willett's check was refused payment by the bank. Willett was notified several times to make the check good and upon refusing, his license was ordered cancelled.

NEW DIRECTOR IS APPOINTED FOR THE FOUR-MINUTE MEN

William H. Ingersoll, widely known in the business world, is now national director of four-minute men of the Committee on Public Information, in place of William McCormick Blair, resigned, to enter a field artillery training camp.

Mr. Ingersoll was born in Lansing, Mich., on March 22, 1879. After graduating from high school, he took up the study of electrical engineering. In 1901 he went into business with Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro. in New York, where he has since continued, with the exception of brief periods devoted to the solution of special sales and advertising problems on the road and as Canadian manager for the same company.

He is widely known as a speaker and writer upon advertising and merchandising generally, and has been very active in advertising organization and research. He was president of the Advertising Men's League of New York, 1909 to 1914; first chairman of the educational committee of the Association of National Advertisers, 1911–12; chairman of the national commission of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 1914 to 1915. He is a regular nonresident lecturer of Harvard Business School and New York University, and lectures also at many other universities on subjects of sales management and advertising.

His wide experience as an organizer of forces and planner of campaigns will be of great value to the four-minute men in their work of carrying official messages from the various departments of the United States Government to the people in all parts of the country. This organization now has enrolled some 40,000 speakers in over 6,000 communities, from Alaska to the Canal Zone, and in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Samoa.

Army Officers Assigned to State Fuel Agencies

The War Department authorizes the following:

Twenty-two officers and civilians formerly handling fuel matters for the Ordnance Department and located in various production districts have been transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and have been assigned, under the direction of the Fuel and Forage Division of the corps, to the offices of the State fuel administrators in New England and the States east of the Mississippi River.

The location of these representatives of the fuel branch follows out the decentralization plan of the Fuel Administration, and while they will be located in the State fuel administrators' offices, their duties will be to assist all War Department contractors in securing their fuel requirements. They will also be of service generally to all coal consumers who are supplying equipment or material to the War Department.

A weekly meeting of the representatives of the various corps or bureaus of the War Department is held in the fuel branch of the Fuel and Forage Division of the Quartermaster Corps, at which are discussed all matters pertaining to fuel assistance to Army contractors.

Clothing for Army Discussed by General Wood

(Continued from page 2.)

the camps) we know the totals but we don't know the distribution of the draft until 30 days before. If the camp quartermaster is short in any article, he calls on the depot, which is a warehouse, and the warehouse calls on the purchasing division here and we notify the factory. It is a big problem but it is being worked out on business lines; at least, I think it is. It has stood the test for the last five months. The principal difficulty in the past was that they didn't know where their material was.

There are three main divisions of the Quartermaster Corps. We have the purchasing, the storage and distribution, and what we call our supply control, who get the military program, fill out the requirements, and then deduct the stocks on hand and decide what to purchase.

Question. What is the present status of the officers' cloth?

Answer. That was finally approved last month by the General Staff and we are now buying cloth and getting the proposals for the uniforms. We expect to have the cloth and uniforms on sale about the middle of November.

Question. These standard cloths have been prescribed?

Answer. They have been prescribed and we are buying them.

Question. Will the officers have to buy only ready-made uniforms?

Answer. We have made a change from the original plan. We sell the cloth and we also sell a ready-made uniform. Now the officer has his choice between buying a ready-made uniform or buying the material and having one made to order. He makes his own arrangements with the tailor. We are trying to get the tailors committed to a schedule price. We are working on that now.

Question. It would mean a big thing in the cost of living to every officer to be able to get his uniform ready-made. Will it save much?

Answer. It should save the officer a great deal. We think that the ready-made uniform should be suitable for 90 per cent of the officers.

Question. Is it proposed to have this standard cloth in sufficient quantity to outfit all officers?

Answer. The officer won't be allowed to buy anything but the standard cloths, but he is permitted to have them made up where he wants them.

Question. You think by November 15 there will be sufficient quantities of standard cloth ready?

Answer. I believe so.

Outfitting of Troops.

Question. As to the outfitting of troops—how are they fixed on the other side?

Answer. Every man is outfitted before he goes over, so they don't have the problem of shifting from cotton to wool. Every man, before he goes over there, gets his full equipment from the concentration camps, so over there it is simply a question of maintenance. Here there is an initial issue for the new men coming in, plus the great body of men shifting from cotton to wool. They don't carry any cotton clothing over there. There are sufficient stocks of woolen clothing over there to insure every man having a full supply. This stock report cabled from Gen. Rogers shows they are fixed up all right except on a few unimportant items. They have got ample stocks and we are making them large shipments. We will ship 1,000,000 blankets this month.

Question. We heard that the Quartermaster Department was buying a lot of uniforms and equipment for Red Cross nurses.

Answer. Not for Red Cross nurses, but for Army nurses. We got a cable from France to buy, provide, and ship, which we are doing now.

Question. That includes waists, skirts, and hats?

Answer. I think so. There is a cablegram from Gen. Rogers which shows the requirements.

Question. General, is there anything about the operations of the Quartermaster Corps that you would like us to know that we haven't thought of?

Answer. No. As I have just said, the most important thing to us right now is the problem of distribution this fall. Our reclamation work is assuming big proportions. We are getting that on a better basis all the time. We are getting over 300,000 pairs of shoes a month repaired and we have right now in the course of reclamation 700,000 blankets. That being a new thing in our Army, it was hard to get it organized and hard to get it started. We have undoubtedly made some mistakes. I expected to have our report for August operations here to-day.

Departmental Efficiency.

Question. To sum the entire situation up, the Quartermaster Department is now 100 per cent efficient. Then the only difficulty is in distribution?

Answer. We are 100 per cent efficient in this—that we are meeting and have met for the past five months every demand put on us. We are not 100 per cent efficient in our operations; in other words, no department could be and be expanding all the time. It may take four men out of these offices to do the work that three men should do. In the camps there may be 10 men working where there should be five. In the reclamation work we may, in some instances, pay a dollar to repair 50 cents worth of material. This is incidental to a new and rapidly expanding organization. As an operating organization, I believe we are right now as efficient, or more efficient than any other department in the Army. The Staff gave us a military program in March before the Picardy drive, that they are going to call about 100,000 men a month. They changed this to 125,000 the first of April, to 300,000 the first of May, to 250,000 the first of June, and to 345,000 the first of July, to be called during those months instead of the original 100,000. Now, mind you, that increase alone was more than all the September draft, but in spite of it we got the stuff, got the troops, and outfitted every man that went overseas—outfitted him complete from these concentration camps. I think our lineup is right now.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	17
Missing in action	72
Wounded severely	44
Wounded slightly	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	136
Died of wounds	18
Total	288

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harrison A. Dickson. Mrs. Charles E. Dickson, 403 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Ill.

Vincent S. Manning. Mrs. James D. Manning, 2862 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.

CORPORALS.

Martin J. Kiah. Mrs. Dell Greely, 1300 Grant Street, Bay City, Mich.

Abraham Zippin. Nathan Barofsky, 57 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Charles Cottingham. Mrs. J. D. Cottingham, Stonewall, Okla.

Eddie C. Lund. A. M. Lund, Siren, Wis.

Joseph Majewski. Alex Bietkienuez, 5438 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sterling M. Peek. Mrs. Mary Peek, Florey, Tex.

Howard S. Rising. Mrs. Grace A. Rising, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.

Charles T. Sampson. C. A. Sampson, Russell, Pa.

Carl J. Smith. Ole Smith, Washburn, Wis.

Lee Trammell. Frank Trammell, Guadalupita, N. Mex.

John Aylor. William M. Aylor, Seminole, Okla.

Harry Broshanso. Ivan Broshanso, Babanca, Kieve, Russia.

H. P. Caton. Mrs. H. L. Caton, 6401 South First Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Emit E. Mitchell. J. R. Wilcoxon, Walter, Okla.

Henry F. Peterson. Louis Sorenson, Arlington, Nebr.

Died from Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Frank E. Andrea. Mrs. Chris. Stoen, R. F. D. No. 1, Beresford, S. Dak.

Clifford W. Cahill. Joseph H. Cahill, 415 Edgewood Street, Hartford, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Victor Hubert Handley. Mrs. Estella M. Crinnion, 1218 Delaware Street, Berkeley, Cal.

Berrard Henry Huelsman. Mrs. Katherine Huelsman, 613 East Eighteenth Street, Covington, Ky.

PRIVATES.

William J. Birmele. Mrs. Mary Birmele, 103 Bremen Street, Newark, N. J.

Arthur C. Christofferson. Harry Ristau, 2021 Vleit Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

William J. Cooney. Edward C. Cooney, Cherry Valley, Mass.

Thomas E. Duncan. Mrs. Bessie P. Duncan, 332 Tenth Street, Portland, Oreg.

Elmer A. Feldman. Edward Feldman, R. F. D. No. 3, Quincy, Wis.

Joe Fuller. Albert I. Fuller, Arlington, Colo.

John F. Lehman. Mrs. Mary Marie Lehman, Coles Lane, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

Kenneth Lewis. Mrs. Hattie B. Lewis, 2008 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Hobson Maddox. Theado Maddox, New Brockton, Ala.

Clifford B. Mason. Mrs. Clifford B. Mason, 234 West Canton Street, Boston, Mass.

Oliver Peterson. Nels Peterson, Twin Valley, Minn.

William L. Spencer. A. J. Spencer, Milan, Ga.

Frank Stanke. Mrs. Marie Stanke, 1643 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don S. Sutton. Mrs. Annie Lawson Sutton, R. F. D. 5, Lumberton, N. C.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Mechanic Donald John McDonald. Mrs. Brunnett McDonald, Huron Street, Cheboygan, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Dennie Ball. John D. Ball, 2941 Roosevelt Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Otto F. Boese. August Boese, Kalispell, Mont.

Clarence D. Brown. Mrs. James Lawrence, 826 Bay Street, Clifton, N. Y.

Angelo Campanello. Mrs. Mary Campanello, 292 Farmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Edward Fitzgerald. J. B. Campbell, 3213 Filbert Street, Oakland, Cal.

Gabriel P. Homsley. A. A. Ruf, Fairfield, N. Dak.

John Kaniewski. Martin Kaniewski, 3035 Farwell Street, Chicago, Ill.

Richard Krueger. Peter Christensen, R. F. D. 13, Milton Junction, Wis.

Blas Levandowsky. Mrs. Josephine Levandowsky, 114 Randolph Street, Wausaw, Wis.

Charley W. Malone. Mrs. A. L. Malone, R. F. D. 2, Sallis, Miss.

John Roy Miller. Mrs. Julia Miller, Elkton, Mich.

Clayton. Lesley Murray. Alonzo Murray, Mackinaw City, Mich.

Stephen N. Pappas. Andrew Bell, Front Street, Worcester, Mass.

Marion E. Fowler. Mrs. Mary Jane Scott, Novinger, Mo.

Charles E. Schaffer. Mrs. Minnie Schaffer, R. F. D. 1, Hunt, W. Va.

Severin Tangen. Hans Tangen, Box 23, Fosston, Minn.

John J. Vogely. John U. Vogely, R. F. D. 1, Benkelman, Nebr.

George A. Wright. Mrs. Nettie Wright, Casselton, N. Dak.

Oscar Peterson. Christ Peterson, Popejoy, Iowa.

Roy Pierce. George W. Pierce, Corning, Ark.

Michael Quinn. Daniel Quinn, 180 Sand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ernie P. Robinson. George N. Robinson, R. F. D. 2, Box 38, Pioneer, Tenn.

Walter O. Schlatter. Mrs. Clara E. Schlatter, 607 Riverside Avenue, Fort Wayne, Ind.

William B. Slattery. Mrs. William Slattery, Luna, N. Y.

Paul M. Spehar. Michael Spehar, Chassell, Mich.

Noureddin E. Steel. Warren Steel, 908 Syndicate Building, Oakland, Cal.

Casper Stelmachowski. Mrs. Mary Grocka, 1216 Seventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Joseph Stokes. Adam Stokes, 45 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lee Tounsen. Mrs. Pearl Tounsen, general delivery, Kennet, Mo.

Edmund Tyborczyk. August Tyborczyk, 1067 Weil Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Robert Urban. Mrs. Frances Wesely, 1443 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.

Frederick P. Vinson. Thomas J. Vinson, Gneiss, N. C.

Glen G. Wagner. Henry Wagner, 8 South Third Street, Richmond, Ind.

Morris C. Watson. Clinton W. Watson, 623 Dover Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Ulna Whitaker. Sam Whitaker, Caney Springs, Tenn.

Lawrence Thomas White. Mrs. Minnie White, 119 North Fifth Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich.

William H. Whitlock. Mrs. Mattie Parrott, R. F. D. No. 2, box 171, C. Bedford, Ind.

Percy John Wicks. Inza Reader Wicks, R F. D. No. 1, box, 7, Carson City, Mich.

Fred Wilcox. Mrs. Tilty Lichtener, R. F. D. No. 2, Morley, Mich.

Charlie Wright. Mrs. Cynthia Smith, Middlecreek, Ky.

Nelson Wright. Mrs. Clara Wright, 506 Linwood Avenue, Laporte, Ind.

Albert Wutrich. Arnold Wutrich, Beloit, Wis.

Nicholas Yakovich. Nick Merich, general delivery, West Pullman, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

Lieut. Harley B. Gaston. Samuel J. Gaston, Lowell, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

Frederick Aloysius Dockendorf. Mrs. Irene Dockendorf, 658 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Walter Henry Garnett. Mrs. Susan Garnett, Paradise Road, St. Jones, New Brunswick, Canada.

Andrew Gertner. Andrew Gertner, box 21, Brownfield, Pa.

Edward Mercker. Edward Mercker, Velpen, Ind.

William D. Quimby. Edwin E. Quimby, 413 Merrimac Street, Manchester, N. H.

Robert A. Williams. Mrs. Anna Williams, 1560 East Thirty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

George A. Bazutka. Mrs. Anna Bazutka, 19 Dashler Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

John Bronkhorst. John Bronkhorst, R. F. D. No. 1, Ross, Mich.

Clyde C. Campbell. Miss Homer Collar, La Junta, Colo.

Alex Caspalich. Joseph Caspalich, Gulfport, Miss.

John Cawley. Mrs. Ellen C. McCabe, 637 Main Street, Vandling, Pa.

Norman K. Clapp. Mrs. Cassie Clapp, Grafton, Ohio.

James Defillippo. Fil Defillippo, 19 Salem Place, San Francisco, Cal.

Selmer Arnold Egland. Thomas Egland, Malta, Ill.

John K. Finney. Frank Finney, 125 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter E. Forth. Mrs. Mary Forth, 70 Hunt Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ernest S. Hayes. Mrs. Isabel Horton, Bond Street, Allegan, Mich.

Andrew Jensen. Jeno Jensen, Milnor, N. Dak.

Herbert D. McDermott. Mrs. Mary C. McDemott, R. F. D. No. 1, Harmon, Ill.

Frank N. Martinez. Mrs. Dellina Martinez, R. F. D. C, box 85, Fresno, Cal.

Daniel Nelson. Mrs. Mary Nelson, R. F. D. No. 1, Morrison, Okla.

Frank Nichols. Mrs. Mary Nichols, 4416 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bartholomew O'Connor. Lawrence O'Connor, 29 East Seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Ray A. Pickett. Mrs. Jessie Pickett, Palisade, Minn.

DeBarth Steele. Mrs. Tressie A. Steel, Central Avenue, El Monte, Cal.

Louis Svoboda. Joseph Svoboda, 1111 Hagerer Street, Racine, Wis.

George Van Oss. Mrs. Millie Beller, Dixon, Mont.

John S. Watkins. Joseph Watkins, Winona, W. Va.

Cook Frank J. Staisiatis. Antonio Gerstantus, 4857 Melrose Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Robert J. Batson. Ernest B. Blake, Vista, N. C.

Walter H. Begley. John Begley, R. F. D. No. 2, Soldiers Grove, Wis.

Newton M. Berry. John Berry, Plato, Minn.

Clifford S. Billows. Charles F. Billows, 895 Charles Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Edwin J. Bower. Mrs. Mary F. Bower, 1327 Erving Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.

James Cack. Mrs. Elinore Cack, 518 South Randolph Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Timothy James Callahan. Mrs. Helen Clarkson, 380 Brody Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Benjamin Lovin Callis. Mrs. Mona Faulkner Callis, R. F. D. No. 1, Bedford, Ky.

Adolph F. Carlson. Carl F. Carlson, Rock Creek, Minn.

Vito Catalano. Mrs. Francesco Catalano, De Trojani, Campobasso, Italy.

Thomas Chambers. Mrs. Charles Bissell, 42 Cambridge Street, South Manchester, Conn.

Ernest Champluvier. Mrs. Leon Champluvier, Skinners Eddy, Pa.

Jacob Aster Clark. Isaac Clark, R. F. D. No. 3, Easton, Md.

Elmer E. Cloud. J. B. Cloud, R. F. D. No. 6, Greenup, Ill.

Nicholas T. Cody. Michael Cody, 25 Barrett Street, Revere, Mass.

Leroy Cooley. Mrs. Hattie Walker, 3212 Royal, Los Angeles, Cal.

Edward E. Craven. Mrs. Daniel Craven, 180 Lincoln Park Drive, Youngstown, Ohio.

Eliseo Cuellar. Lucas Cuellar, Alice, Tex.

Charles Cushman. Louis Cushman, Broken Bow, Nebr.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Richard M. Cutter. Frederick L. Cutter, Mountain View, Cal.
Albin P. Dahlberg. Mrs. Caroline Dahlberg, R. F. D. No. 1, Amery, Wis.
Casper Idolph Dahlby. Christ Dalby, R. F. D. No. 1, Eleva, Wis.
Edward Francis Daley. Mrs. Mary Daley, P. O. box 26, Ballardvale, Mass.
Earl Depue. Miss Ruth Depue, Creston, W. Va.
Frank A. Dettlaff. Mrs. Annie Dettlaff, 799 First Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alberts J. Dolven. Allie M. Dolven, Little Falls, Minn.
Frank Domask. Walter Domask, 703 Berlin Street, Berlin, Wis.
Earl E. Domer. Mrs. Lola Domer, 1812 Tuscarawas Street east, Canton, Wis.
Clarence Dozier. Mrs. Lina Dozier, Clifford, Ill.
Joseph R. Drought. Mrs. Bessie Drought, 313 South Main Street, Janesville, Wis.
Jean L. Durand. Mrs. Mary Durand, Basile, La.

Ezra Eby. Gabriel Eby, R. F. D. No. 1, Jones, Mich.
Arthur Erickson. Ernil Erickson, R. F. D. No. 4, Irene, S. Dak.
Selmer C. Espenlund. Christ S. Espenlund, route 1, Mettonville, Iowa.
John A. Fallstrom. Alfred Carlson, Falun, Wis.

Florenz J. Fenton. Mrs. Johanna Fenton, 605 East Wishart Street, Philadelphia, Pa..
Harry Hartley Fish. William J. Fish, Kirkland, Wash.
Alva A. Freeman. A. J. Freeman, Paragould, Ark.
Laurence Furstenberg. Nellie Vick, Sioux Pass, Mont.

Edgar Girard. Eli Girard, 421 South Street, Louisiana, Mo.
Thorvald Granby. Mrs. Thea O. Granby, Poplar, Minn.
Clifford Hagen. Mrs. Aernill Hagen, Pelican Rapids, Minn.
Henry George Haugen. John Haugen, 1528 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
Ray E. Hilscher. Mrs. Jennie A. Hilscher, 703 East Pulaski Street, Lincoln, Ill.
Sherman Hoover. Isaac Benjamin, Terrytown, Bradford County, Pa.
John W. Hopkins. Rosco Walden, Forestport, N. Y.
Howard L. Johnson. Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, 941 Ogden Street, Denver, Colo.
Peter Joe Klopotek. John F. Klopotek, R. F. D. No. 1, Custer, Ill.

Dennis Mallon. Mrs. Jane Mallon, 510 Nevada Street, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas D. Mallory. Miss Corinne Mallory, R. F. D. No. 6, Jewell, Tex.
William H. Mansfield. Charles Mansfield, 1332 Michigan Building, Racine, Wis.
John Midgett. Jack J. Midgett, Lowland, N. C.
Rudolph John Mikulenka. Tom Mikulenka, Smithville, Tex.
Anthoney Morkus. Mrs. Martha Morkus, Showdy, Russia.
James R. Muckle. Mrs. George Hupple, 324 Market Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
Emil Neubauer. Joe Neubauer, Martin, N. Dak.

Cozmish Novitsky. Mrs. Annie Novitsky, 55 School Street, Hudson, Mass.
George S. Paul. Michael Hoptic, Dixonville, Indiana County, Pa.
Clarence L. Perry. John M. Perry, New Waverley, Tex.
Carl V. Peterson. John Johson, 2800 East Twenty-sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Clement K. Porter. Mrs. Florence Porter, Rexburg, Idaho.
Harry E. Purdum. Mrs. Alvina Purdum, Glencoe, Minn.
Barton D. Robeson. Harry H. Robeson, Baring, Mo.
Roman Rybinski. Stfns Rybinski, R. F. D. No. 2, Elgin, Nebr.
Ralph W. Shull. Mrs. Cleo Shull, Montrose, Ill.

Guy Smith. Mrs. J. M. Smith, Summerfield, Okla.
Chester Stevens. E. Stevens, 615 North Second Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Oscar I. Sykes. W. Sykes, R. F. D. No. 1, Derby, Vt.
Andrew Russell Thomas. William Thomas, R. F. D. No. 3, Ellwood City, Pa.
William S. Tower. Mrs. Mary E. Tower, 57 Shelburne Street, Greenfield, Mass.
James H. Vanwinkle. Mrs. Sarah J. Vanwinkle, R. F. D. No. 2, Broughton, Ill.
Charles Vanzile. John Vanzile, Howe, Ind.
George Whalen. Mrs. Mary Whalen, Huntley, Mont.

Clarence E. Wharton. Miss Vivian Green, 421 Central Avenue, Decatur, Ill.
William Weitner. Otto Weitner, Glencoe, Ohio.
Leslie Williamson. Mrs. Perie Martin, 226 Willow Street, Fort Collins, Colo.
Ben Wright. Ben Wright, Guinea Mills, Va.
Joseph Bolensky. George Bolensky, 327 John Street, South Amboy, N. J.
Jan Bugeeda. Mrs. Julie Cituk, New Cumberland, W. Va.
Joseph Caradonna. Vito Caradonna, 31 Clark Street, Stoughton, Mass.
Loren Danforth Duren, jr. Lauren Duren, sr., 134 Washington Avenue, Endicott, N. Y.
Joseph French. Patrick French, R. F. D. box 100, Chelmsford, Mass.
Clancey Otho Greer. Mrs. A. Greer, 1105 West Clark Street, Urbana, Ill.
Roscoe R. Groff. W. S. Groff, Claremont, Ill.
James H. Hamilton. Mrs. Catherine Chapen, 29 North Union Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
Adolph Hang. Amund T. Hang, R. F. D. No. 3, box 76, Dalton, Minn.
William E. Hocken. Mrs. Ed Hocken, 373 Main Street, Bingham, Utah.
Richard L. Hurd. Mrs. Kate Hurd, 117 Baker Avenue, North Chattanooga, Tenn.
Jessie J. McAfee. Albert McAfee, Paige, Tex.
Frederick McGowan. Mrs. Rose M. McGowan, 512 Montana Street, Lewiston, Mont.
Pete Manasian. Morrelle Manasian, Brookshire, Tex.
Edgar Miller. Philip Miller, Sapulpa, Okla.
Albert Nicola. Mrs. Mary Nicola, 2715 Berg Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Emil Peterson. Louis Peterson, 118 West Grove Street, Greenville, Mich.
Richard J. Powers. Mrs. Helen Powers, 67 Decatur Street, Charlestown, Mass.
Emil E. Radtke. Mrs. Amelia Radtke, 1926 South Twelfth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
George C. Rauthenberg. Mrs. Charlotte Hammelt, 729 South Center Street, Geneseo, Ill.
Bryan W. Rhea. Wm. F. Rhea, Sumner, Iowa.
William Schlim. Mrs. Catherine Schlim, 807 Wisconsin Street, Port Washington, Wis.
Walter Schneider. Mrs. Pauline Schneider, 319 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gregg E. Trotter. Wm. R. Trotter, Belle Prairie, Ill.
Foster T. Ward. Stephen A. D. Ward, Inez, Ky.
Bert Watkins. Mrs. Dora Woods, Manhattan, Kans.
Joseph B. Wazny. John Wazny, R. F. D. 2, Auburn, Mich.
John D. Weiting. John H. Weiting, 311 West Emerson Street, Bloomington, Ill.
Earl Whitcher. Mrs. Nellie Whitcher, Melvern, Kans.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieut. Walter R. Mayne. A. A. Mayne, 3817 Castleman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

John P. Hennessey. Thomas A. Hennessey, 505 South Rock Island Avenue, El Reno, Okla.
Benjamin T. Meeks. James A. Meeks. 16 Smyth Street, Pelzer, S. C.
Lercy Musselman. William Musselman, Argenta, Ill.
George B. Parkinson. Sam Clare, Silesia, Mont.
Joseph D. Renway. Mrs. Malinda Renway, Lower Road, Burlington, Vt.
Wagoner Harley Ogden. Mrs. Ida Ogden, General Delivery, Belle Plaine, Kans.

PRIVATES

Hugo G. Allen. Mrs. Annie Allen, 614 West Fourth Street, Mount Carmel, Ill.
Carl F. Anderson. Mrs. Charlotte Anderson, 904 Fulton Street, Bay City, Mich.
William E. Andrews. Mrs. Celia Andrews, 66 Caroline Street, Burlington, Vt.
Clarence L. Armstrong. Mrs. Theo. Armstrong, R. F. D., Perry, Mich.
Henry J. Beaudoin. Mrs. Welvina Beaudoin, St. Ephrage, Co. of Blauve, P. I. Canada.
Joseph A. Betka. Michael H. Betka, R. F. D 2, Ludington, Mich.
Henry F. Boulanger. Adolph J. Boulanger, Fullerton, N. Y.
Alfred O. Brewer. Mrs. Rosetta Brewer, Tuscola, Ill.
Getie Brown. J. E. Brown, Rector, Ark.
Orello Cafini. Joe Cafini, 275 Cardon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Giovanni Cannone. Giusippi Cannone, Jeannette, Pa.
Virgil Carroll. Mrs. Lela Aldridge, 321 West Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Richard D. Casey. Mrs. Josephine Casey, 41 Elm Street, Clinton, N. Y.
Nicholas Christow. George Demas, 1806 East Twenty-eighth Street, South Lorain, Ohio.
James M. Jackson. Mrs. Nellis Jackson, Mason City, Ill.
Gerhard Johnson. Johannes Johnson, Decorah, Iowa.
James E. Lightbown. Mrs. Hannah Lightbown, 29 Border Street, Whitinsville, Mass.
Oscar Lura. Ole B. Lura, Mayville, N. Dak.
William D. Manson. Mrs. Ada D. Manson, 82 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Lambert E. Post. Albert M. Post, Caldwell, Mont.
Alfred H. Sanderson. Mrs. Nora E. Sanderson, Sanger, Cal.
Morgan E. Welker. Charles Steffmyer, Harlem, Mont.
Arvin Westlund. Mrs. Christina Westlund, Route 7, Atwater, Minn.
John A. Winecki. John A. Winecki, 317 Union Street, Stevens Point, Wis.
Charles E. Woodhouse. Mrs. Jessie F. Woodhouse, Victory, Wis.
Gus A. Ybarzabal. Gustave Ybarzabal, 2914 St. Louis Street, New Orleans, La.
Albert V. Amyskefsky. Leo B. Amyskefsky, Little Falls, Minn.
Carl O. Anderson. John Anderson, Box 16, Prescott, Wis.
George W. Baggett. Frank Baggett, Makanda, Ill.
Howard Braden. Harry Braden, Macedonia, Ill.
Philip L. Brovold. Mrs. Mary K. Brovold, 3944 Seventeenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Melville Cady. Mrs. Caroline Cady, Greenfield Center, Saratoga County, N. Y.
Gus C. Carlson. Peter Carlson, White Park, Minn.
Harlow O. Clark. George Clark, Winnebago, Ill.
John R. Coburn. Mrs. Goldia Coburn, Vandalia, Ill.
James Enrietto. John Enrietto, Diamond, Ill.
Milo Fessenbeck. John Fessenbeck, Martinsville, Ill.
Claude Fuller. Elington G. Fuller, 1114 Washington Avenue, South, Detroit, Mich.
Robert C. Gibson. R. G. Gibson, Route 6, Box 31, Quitman, Miss.
Frank C. Gilbertson. Mrs. Sarah Gilbertson, 2068 Temple Court, St. Paul, Minn.
Herman Gulbranson. Peter Gulbranson, R. F. D., Box 22, Duluth, Minn.
Bruce Harmon. William L. Harmon, 620 West Thirteenth Street, Muncie, Ind.
Homer W. Harrouf. Andrew B. Harrouf, Murphysboro, Ill.
Bendik Hauan. Harold Hauan, Richmond Beach, Wash.
Carl Hoffman. Fred Somsen, Paradise Avenue, Hampdon, Conn.
Charles O. Houghton. Mrs. Sarah Houghton, 1804 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.
William J. Hrabak. Mrs. K. Hrabak, 2628 South Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Harry D. Huggins. Lee Lash, Granbury, Tex.
Frank D. Hulburd. Mrs. Elizabeth Hulburd, Colchester, Vt.
Harry A. Johnson. William H. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Marshall, Ill.
Robert E. Johnson. John M. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Kye, Wis.
Frank O. Karr. Emmet L. Karr, Thomas, Okla.
Rudolph C. Kittleson. Mrs. C. O. Kittleson, Forest City, Iowa.
Theodore Kulers. Nick Hresomalos, 112 North Walnut Street, Bloomington, Ind.
John A. Lancello. Benjamin Lancello, Avon, Minn.
Fred W. Lange. Emma Lange, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 22, West Holyoke, Mass.
George McIogan. Earl Farmer, 1203 Main Street, Sac City, Iowa.
Elmer Miller. George A. Miller, 1312 Second Street, Rensselaer, N. Y.
Clifton N. Moffit. Amos Moffit, Chandler, Minn.
Neal Morgan. C. A. Morgan, 8 Pearl Street, Johnsbury, Vt.
Max Neubauer. Catherine Neubauer, Commonwealth Avenue, Smithville, Minn.
Thomas E. Nielson. Thomas E. Nielson, Gillett, Ark.
Herbert A. Niemann. William Niemann, R. F. D. No. 2, Cedarburg, Wis.
Michael J. Oberst. John Oberst, 612 Fourteenth Street, Racine, Wis.
George W. Pilgrim. Mrs. Marion Pilgrim, Charles Street, Box 1, Lyndonville, Vt.
Frank Pondoff. Samuel Pondoff, 4 East Washington Street, Youngstown, Ohio.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Harry Arndt. Mrs. Luther Arndt, Newport, Pa.

Louis Bruno. Joseph Pontillo, 605 Burnett Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Previously Reported Died of Wounds, Now Reported Wounded.

Sergt. Leon D. Bunting. Jacob Capton, Walkerville, Mich.

Corpl. Charles E. Hanley. Marie Hanley, 145 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	75
Missing in action	113
Wounded severely	246
Died of wounds	21
Died from aeroplane accident	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	35
Died of disease	3
Prisoner	1
Total	496

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

James C. Andes. George S. Andes, 901 Ogden Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Edward R. Common. Matilda Lindsay, 137 Lawrence Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Joseph P. Connor. M. S. Connolly, 112 Griggs Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Conrod Crawford. Mrs. G. H. Crawford, Hotel Irving, New York, N. Y.

Edwin Samuel Gard, jr. Edwin S. Gard, sr., 231 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Vernon A. Holden. Mrs. Eunice A. Holden, 212 Commercial Avenue, Neenah, Wis.

Raymond F. Houston. Mrs. Hulia M. Houston, 1904 Division Street, Nashville, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

Alfred Andrew Anderson. Mrs. Margaret Birtke, 1225 Sutter Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Walter Behler. Mrs. Rosa Behler, Hamburg, Pa.

Joseph Theodore Black. Mrs. Lydia Huselton 936 Locust Street, Butler, Pa.

Joseph Cina. Victor Cina, 2108 Farr Street, Scranton, Pa.

Harold E. Gould. Mrs. Mary E. Gould, De Land, Fla.

John MacMinn Grier. Mrs. Mary Grier, Newberry Station, Williamsport, Pa.

William M. Keefer. Lyman W. Keefer, Pine Grove, Pa.

Edward George Romanosky. Ursula Romanosky, 600 West Pine, Mahanoy City, Pa.

CORPORALS.

James J. Ahearn. T. J. Ahearn, 35 Idlewood Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Howard Pardoe Booty. Joseph W. Booty, 227 West John Street, Bedford, Pa.

Stanley O. Dengler. Mrs. Alice Dengler, Cressona, Pa.

John Du Rosey. John Metz, jr., 5126 Cates Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Ray A. Howard. Mrs. Annie Howard, 506 West Washington Street, Harvard, Ill.

Jacob J. Jockett. Mrs. Catherine Jockett, 819 Anchorage Street, Wilmington, Del.

John G. Little. John H. Little, 336 West Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Barton William Masterson. Mrs. Lizzie Masterson, 2225 Twenty-fourth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Michael John Udell. Mrs. Mary Ann Udell, Falmouth, Mich.

MECHANICS.

Fred Luice Collins. Mrs. Annie Brown Collins, R. F. D. No. 1, Marlboro, Vt.

Claud Neeley. Clyde Neeley, De Young, Pa.

Wagoner Miller Wuslich. Stephen Wuslich, box 104, Export, Pa.

Horseshoer William S. Reed. William H. Reed, Sudeburg, Pa.

Cook Thomas Hein. Mrs. Charles Longacre, 1018 Union Street, Reading, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William Alicas. Greek daily newspaper, 115-117 West Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Roy L. Barker. S. B. Barker, Vardaman, Miss.

John Beam. Adam Beam, 2636 Sigsbee Street, Erie, Pa.

Peter E. Belado. Mrs. Kate Belado, Franklin Street, Millers Falls, Mass.

Ralph A. Belden. James Belden, Lebanon, Kans.

Herman R. Blum. Arthur T. Blum, Kahoka, Mo.

Elza Breedlove. Al Breeden, Claremore, Okla.

John Brekke. Christ Marks, 1314 Oakridge Avenue, Madison, Wis.

Otto Bruner. John M. Bruner, jr., general delivery, Williamstown, Mo.

Claude L. Canfield. Charles Canfield, R. F. D. No. 5, Norman, Okla.

Newton Cannon. M. R. Cannon, Philadelphia, Miss.

Jesse Carpenter. Finley Carpenter, Lambric, Ky.

Pablito Castinado. Manuel Castinado, Ottine, Tex.

Max Cataldo. Tony Capallo, 23 Liberty Street, Hartford, Conn.

William S. P. Cathers. Benjamin Cathers, Pavia, Pa.

Francis Leo Caville. Mrs. Mary Caville, 6130 Kingsessing Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Max Cieminski. Anton Wiscoski, Polonia, Wis.

Joseph H. Clifton. Francis J. Clifton, 218 Coniston Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alexander Conato. Mrs. Eva Copato, R. F. D. No. 142, Bridgeport, Pa.

George Coschi. Mrs. Mary Coschi, 5532 Sprague Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mood Craig. Mrs. Minnie Craig, Big Foot, Tex.

Patrick F. Crowley. Miss Margarette Crowley, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Utica, N. Y.

James W. Cudmore. Mrs. Elizabeth Cudmore, 514 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.

William Willis Cummings. Jim Cummings, Morrowville, Kans.

John Dewhurst. Mrs. Henrietta Dewhurst, Red Granite, Wis.

Eba Des Gibbons. Edwin Gibbons, R. F. D. No. 2, Edmore, Mich.

Edward J. Grady. Mrs. Mary Noyes, Delaware Avenue, Manchester, N. H.

Howard S. Graham. Mrs. Fannie E. Graham, 1010 West Eleventh Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

John Anthony Hintz. Mrs. Thomas Hintz Mullaney, substation No. 5, Detroit, Mich.

Adolphus Andrew Hymes. Joseph W. Hymes, Wolfsburg, Pa.

Azel M. Jenkins. Mounteville M. Jenkins, Milton, W. Va.

Eric J. Johnson. Frank O. Johnson, 219 Belmont Street, Geneva, Ill.

Walter P. Johnson. Mrs. Edla C. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Jeannett, Pa.

Charles Wesley Jones. Mrs. Demetra Fisher Jones, R. F. D. No. 6, Vincennes, Ind.

Lynn E. Kelly. Mrs. Jessie E. Kelly, 904 Plandina Street, Utica, N. Y.

William A. Kenna. Mrs. Hannah Kenna, 2115 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Frank V. King. Mrs. Luane King, 1327 North Fifteenth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.

Frank Charles Lenz. Katherine Seag, Woodward, Ala.

Vincent A. McConnon. Mrs. Mary McConnon, 325 Minersville Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Joseph McLaughlin. Mrs. Catherine Cassidy, box 213, 20 Center Street, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

Abe E. Miller. Louis Miller, R. F. D. No. 44 Rockville, Conn.

Leslie L. Mitchell. Mrs. Ellen Carter, Aylesworth, Okla.

Clifton Earl Peterson. Mrs. Jessie Page Peterson, Kirklin, Ind.

Baleslow Potosky. Bill Potosky, Santavo Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

John L. Reilly. Mrs. Anna Reilly, 301 River Street, West Newton, Mass.

Sam Schmidt. George Maythaler, Hanover, Wis.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Sergt. John S. Simpson. Mrs. Mary Simpson, Ready, Ky.

CORPORALS.

Robert L. Byrne. Mrs. S. H. Byrne, box 51, Station B, Tacoma, Wash.

Stanley Colody. Mrs. S. C. Colody, box 26, Windsor, Conn.

John D. Mallon. Mrs. James F. Byrne, 359 Beech Street, Manchester, N. H.

John R. O'Hara. John O'Hara, Carrington, N. Dak.

Walter Henry Sands. Theodore Sands, 113 Morse Street, Sparta, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Dexter Allen. Lawson A. Allen, R. F. D. No. 8, Statesboro, Ga.

John Androzeiviez. Huston Woicqi, 25 Munroe Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Horace Aucoin. Mrs. Pierre Aucoin, Chataignier, La.

Noah M. Burns. Mrs. Anna Burns, R. F. D. No. 2, Boise, Idaho.

Joe Cobetsky. Mrs. Neronia Cobetsky, Rostowa, Atutek, Sub, Minch, Russia.

Columbus J. Cook. Asa A. Cook, R. F. D. No. 3, Fredericktown, Mo.

Henry Archie Devriese. Archie Devriese, R. F. D. No. 4, Mount Clemens, Mich.

Michael Gall. Mrs. Mary Gall, 319 Olivia Street, McKees Rocks, Pa.

Jesse E. Garretson. Mrs. Luella Garretson, Red Cloud, Nebr.

John Hreczuch. Herman Kuppler, Port Ludlow, Wash.

John Ciestaw Kornas. Miss Katouryna Kornas, 11 Flower Street, Detroit, Mich.

Carl F. Randall. Soloman J. Randall, R. F. D. No. 5, Ionia, Mich.

Warren C. Smith. Hiram Smith, Oxford, Ohio.

Simon Stewart. Mrs. Hannah Stewart, Bridgand, Donegal, Ireland.

William Wright. Walter Witherow, Ukiah, Cal.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

John Cipolla. Pietro Cipolla, Fara San Martina, Italy.

James Lewis. Mrs. Clemmie Lewis, Pineland, Tex.

Richardson Singleton, jr. Miss Mary L. Singleton, Hinesville, Ga.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Franklyn Gray Fox. Albert W. Fox, 1515 Webster Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Lieut. George P. Milham. S. P. Milham, Benton, Ark.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Joseph Walker. Mrs. Joseph Walker, care of De Witt Cuyler, Haverford, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

Clifton V. Cross. Mrs. A. B. Cross, Park Avenue, Naugatuck, Conn.

James R. Dudley. E. G. Dudley, 921 Wood Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Alfred K. Kimberly. John A. Kimberly, jr., Hotel Athearn, Oshkosh, Wis.

Harry J. Selby. John W. Selby, Ivory, Howard County, Md.

Ernest Arthur Swingle. Mrs. Eva G. Swingle, R. F. D. No. 3, Ariel, Pa.

Lawrence Westerman. Mrs. Adeline Westermann, 831 North Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Cass P. Carter. Mrs. Virginia Carter, Ashland, Miss.

Daniel J. Cogan. Mrs. E. Harrington, 88 West Fifty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Aaron Dolow. Label Dolow, Lomza, Russia.

Robert W. Hyatt. John J. Hyatt, general delivery, McLeansboro, Ill.

Earlie S. Franklin. John Franklin, Wesser, N. C.

John Henry Root. Mrs. Celia Root, 434 Sherwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Elwin J. Archambault. Joseph Archambault, Maple Lake, Minn.

Edward George Booza. Mrs. Anna Booza, 1016 Hancock Avenue, East Detroit, Mich.

George Otto Bouril. Mrs. Anna Bouril, 1202 Marshall Street, Manitowoc, Wis.

Percy A. Dean. Fred L. Dean, Central Hotel, Central Avenue, Oneida, N. Y.

Earl W. Hill. J. N. Hill, R. F. D. No. 5, Marion, Ill.

Donald B. McKimens. George R. McKimens, Mohler, Oreg.

John W. Nichols. Mrs. Jay Nichols, Big Rapids, Mich.

Walter J. Speidel. Charles D. Spiegel, Hanoverton, Ohio.

Harry Allen. Mrs. Dee Allen, 117 Autry Street, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

Marce Armani. Mrs. Marie Armani, Tivol, Austria.

Edward G. Hathaway. Mrs. Nora Hathaway, New Canton, Ill.

Willard Morgan. Logan Morgan, Cornettsville, Ky.

MECHANICS.

Young J. Cobb. Thomas Cobb, 1226 West Third Avenue, Corsicana, Tex.

James Fife. Mrs. J. Fife, 816 Fourth Avenue North, Great Falls, Mont.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PRIVATES.

Walter H. Adams. J. H. Adams, Empora, Miss.

Theodore D. B. Albreghtson. A. Albreghtson, Bismarck, N. Dak.

Oscar Anderson. Mrs. A. C. Budlong, Glenville, Minn.

Albert G. Ashley. Martin Peterson, Croff, N Dak.

Fred E. Aune. Mrs. Lillie Laport, Dayton, Oreg.

Kenneth Bronnenberg. Mrs. Mary E. Bronnenberg, Anderson, Ind.

Lawrence Harrol Dailey. Willard Dailey, Brookyn, Ind.

Robert H. Dillavou. Evan Dillavou, Glidden, Iowa.

Thomas W. Duff. James Duff, 142 McLean Street, Plantation, Glasgow, Scotland.

Joe George. Mrs. Blanche George, Fletcher, Okla.

John Gurny. Mrs. Malgozata Gurny, Lubin, Russian Poland.

Ivan Gustafson. Mrs. Signe Gustafson, 1739 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Louis J. Halpern. Mrs. Ray Halpern, 1805 East Spruce Street, Seattle, Wash.

Jonas Johnson. Harold Johnson, Gary, S. Dak.

Josef Karecki. Mrs. Annie Karecki, Kovno, Province of Kovno, Russia.

Francis M. Lovelace. Mrs. Maggie A. Lovelace, 18 East Lake Drive, Oak Hurst, Atlanta, Ga.

Virgil McCoy. Mrs. Ester McCoy, Malcolm, Minn.

John Regush. Mike Regush, Suczawa, Austria.

Charles Bowers Rueh. Mrs. Viola Rueh, Hotel Lancaster, Lancaster, Pa.

William F. Ryan. Mrs. Jennie Reidy, 246 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Frank Saddiu. Joseph Saddiu, Barckeda, Italy.

Elmer Spriggs. Mrs. Maud Spriggs, 717 Jefferson Street, Springfield, Mo.

Joe Bagley. Mattie St. John, Porterdale, Ga.

John Barga. Andy Furk, Cliff Mine, Pa.

Richard C. Bays. Mrs. Mellia Runyon, Kenova, W. Va.

Theron Betts. Mrs. Addie Kenney, 1519 West Thirty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

William Biddle. Richard Biddle, Thorpe, Wis.

Miles E. Cary. A. B. Cary, Kenmare, N. Dak.

Lewis B. Deisher. John D. Deisher, Eagle Rock, Va.

Emanual Bernard De Kevers. Mrs. Bridget De Kevers, 715 Smith Street, Monroe, Mich.

Sam Dering. Carl Dering, New Leipzig, N. Dak.

Cornelius Driscoll. Mrs. Margaret Driscoll, 354 N Street SW., Washington, D. C.

Paul S. Enochs. John A. Enochs, Puyallup, Wash.

Charles Fisher. Mrs. Catherine Fisher, Trajoinova, Poland, Russia.

Thad D. Gardner. Mrs. Clara Gardner, Bothell, Wash.

Samuel John Gauslin. Mrs. Louise Gauslin, Omro, Wis.

Roy O. Gorder. Erick J. Gorder, R. F. D. No. 1, Moorhead, Minn.

James Gowan. John Hartman, Shawano, Wis.

Fred Hall. Mrs. Annie Hall, Merton Dolton, Devonshire, England.

Hilary E. Hasting. F. B. Hasting, R. F. D. No. 1, Great Falls, Mont.

Jacob Hochberger. J. Hochberger, R. F. D. No. 1, Peru, Dubuque, Iowa.

Harman Jewell. W. B. Jewell, Sullivan, Ind.

Robert E. Kay. Mrs. Jennie Kay, 1604 Seventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Howard S. Keeling. A. O. Keeling, Bolivar, Mo.

Norman A. Kimball. Mrs. Anna Kimball, Gig Harbor, Wash.

Charles F. Kinney. Charles H. Kinney, Grand Rapids, N. Dak.

John Koper. Mrs. Julia Suski, 10 Gazelle Street, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Frank A. Kramer. Bernard Kramer, 4029 Twenty-third Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Kunkel, jr. Mrs. Mary Kunkel, 1027 Twenty-ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Richard D. Lent. Mrs. Elizabeth Lent, 313 Oswego Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Charles V. Little. Mrs. W. K. Lundt, Grenora, N. Dak.

Charley F. Logan. John A. Logan, Black Oak, Ark.

Steve Lopuszynski. Mrs. Anna Lopuszynski, Warzapski, Alexandria, W. Osnie, Poland, Russia.

Charlie McDonald. John C. McDonald, McLain, Miss.

Patrick H. McHugh. Mrs. Martha H. McHugh, 36 Elm Street, Albany, N. Y.

Faye McKone. Ed McKone, Westby, Mont.

Delbert McMahon. William McMahon, R. F. D. No. 2, Portage, Wis.

Ray J. McMahon. William McMahon, R. F. D. No. 2, Portage, Wis.

John Mango. Benedine Mango, Moyano, Italy.

Emile F. Meystre. Mrs. H. A. Meystre, Naches, Wash.

Domingo Molino. Mrs. Mary Molino, 863 Greenwich Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Isaac Morgan. Mrs. Trevor Thomas, 715½ South Main Street, Butte, Mont.

Charles Moskere. Joe Mosckere, Clinton, Ind.

Charles A. Nelson. Gunder Midgarden, Grafton, N. Dak.

George Nelson. Mrs. Louise Nelson, Greenriver, Utah.

Anton M. Nielsen. Paul Nielsen, Varde Sta., Denmark.

Dennis O'Leary. Mrs. Katherine Chestney, Braddock, Pa.

Christ Philip Paras. Philip Paras, Horson, Nehoreen, Tripolis, Greece.

Luciano Petrellis. Antonio Petrellis, Province Cosenza San George, Albanese, Italy.

James O. Philips. Caney Philips, R. F. D. No. 1, box 63, Oneida, Tenn.

Thomas M. Pinch. Mrs. Divorak, Glenn Dale, Md.

William C. Price. Clarence E. Price, R. F. D. No. 10, Berwyn, Md.

Earl Rafferty. Mrs. Margaret Rafferty, Princeton, Ind.

Victor Raket. Joe Raket, 1137 Scottie Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Leo W. Ransom. Mrs. O. L. Ransom, 7812 Mail Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Benjamin Ressneck. Moshe Ressneck, 387 Chester Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arthur F. Rhodes. J. H. Rhodes, R. F. D. No. 2, box 47, Williston, N. Dak.

Walter L. Rogers. Mrs. Annie Allen, Muldrow, Okla.

John Seller. Mrs. A. W. Seller, 1316 Sycamore Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

Joseph Serventi. Louis Serventi, Florence Avenue, Tonepah, Nev.

James F. Standish. Burt Standish, 50 Border Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.

William E. Strong. E. C. Strong, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Harry Thompson. Mrs. Mary Thompson, 414 Almarion Avenue, Evansville, Wis.

Julian Tristen. Joseph Tristen, P. O. Boronoviche, Gorbochie, Minsk, Russia.

Jessie Guy Truelove. Luther Grant, Tullahoma, Tenn.

Arthur J. Vrolson. Mrs. Lena Vrolson, Larson, N. Dak.

Melvin J. Walker. Jerry Walker, Winnipeg, Canada.

Howard W. Whittimore. H. W. Whittimore, R. F. D. No. 4, Halls, Tenn.

Francis M. Womack. Mrs. Emma L. Puckett, Wappapello, Mo.

John Wuthrich. Peter Wuthrich, 2255 South Eighth Street, East Salt Lake City, Wash.

Matteo Zanni. Amibale Cergui, 702 Seventh Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Isaac Abner. Mrs. A. B. Abner, Burning Springs, Ky.

Sabah Abrahams. Mrs. Anna Abrahams, 44 Hudson Street, Boston, Mass.

Herman Aeverman. Mrs. Walt M. Aeverman, Concord, Nebr.

Ralph George Akers. Mrs. Ralph G. Akers, 216 Biddle Street, Warren, Pa.

Raymond H. Alden. Alva Alden, Montpelier, Vt.

Hugh J. Algee. William Algee, 2009 Morris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John H. Ambler. Mrs. Joshua Ambler, Naples, Santa Barbara County, Cal.

Marcus B. Armigo. Mrs. Maria Salasa Armigo, 906 South Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex.

Charley Bailey. William Bailey, 226 Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Charles Henry Bechtel. Mrs. John Bechtol, 531 Spruce Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Henry A. Beck. Christopher Beck, 21 Madison Avenue, New Hartford, N. Y.

Frank B. Berlin. Mrs. Effie Berlin, Arctic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Albert Binggeli. Mr. Chris. Binggeli, Home City, Kans.

Michael Boyer. George Boyer, 36 Sullivan Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Allen B. Boyles. Mrs. Lydia Boyles, 408 East Walnut Street, Cushing, Okla.

William Thomas Broderick. Mrs. William Broderick, Yatesville, Shenandoah, Pa.

Frederick O. Brown. Mrs. Harriet Brown, 59 Linden Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

John Howard Brownswell. Mrs. Lillian Brownswell, 343 Brook Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Harry T. Bryant. Clayton Hayes, 20 Byron Street, Rumford, Me.

Edward J. Burke. William Burke, 480 East One hundred and seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

William F. Butchek. Mrs. Tena Butchek, 1612 South Sixteenth Street, Corvallis, Oreg.

Harry Edward Cable. Mrs. Amanda Cable, 102 Euclid, Versailles, Ohio.

Tony Caracciolo. Carlo Caracciolo, 1015 Brook Street, Scranton, Pa.

Paul H. Chapman. John W. Chapman, Tishomingo, Okla.

George C. Chard. J. Alfred Chard, 250 Front Street, New York, N. Y.

Carlton E. Chase. Mrs. Lillian M. Chase, South Yarmouth, Mass.

Thomas Cherke. Roman Patchuk, 151 Ninth Street, Passaic, N. J.

George Washington Clark. Sherman Clark, 131 Mechanic Street, Everett, Pa.

Nathaniel Clark. Mrs. William T. Clark, R. F. D. No. 3, Butler, Pa.

Leroy W. Clow. William Clow, Westfield, Pa.

William F. Cole. Mrs. Belle Hetzel, 306 Markwith Avenue, Greenville, Ohio.

William E. Conger. W. F. Conger, 212 Roff Street, Paris, Tenn.

Robert H. Cook. Mrs. Amelia Cook, 79 Peet Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carry Coote. Mrs. Alice Coote, 217 Glenwood Avenue, Lockport, N. Y.

Edd Corfmann. Arthur Corfmann, Newata, Okla.

William Cornwall. Mrs. Thelma Cornwall, Fordyce, Ark.

John H. Cranston. James M. Cranston, 419 Larch Street, Scranton, Pa.

William Joseph Cunningham. Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, 170 Townsend Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Curtis W. Cyrus. William Cyrus, Burlington, N. Dak.

George David. Mrs. Della George, 77 Beach Street, Boston, Mass.

James J. Dee. Mrs. Anna Dee, 1015 Jackson Street, Augusta, Ga.

Garleton A. Dittiacur. Mrs. Gertrude F. Dittiacur, Mammondsport, N. Y.

Frank Dombrowski. Annie Kancar, box 174, Mellenville, N. Y.

James L. Duffy. Mrs. Mary Duffy, R. F. D. No. 5, Walnut, Kans.

Drewie D. Duncan. George W. Duncan, Anderson, S. C.

Isaac B. Dybdal. Mrs. Rena Dybdal, R. F. D. No. 4, box 66, Elbow Lake, Minn.

George P. Elliott. Charles S. Elliott, Lithonia, Ga.

William Edwin English. Mrs. Bedley English, 1718 Scott Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Martin C. Erickson. Gilbert Erickson, R. F. D. No. 2, Thompson, Iowa.

Simon M. Esser. Mike Esser, box 215, Casselton, N. Dak.

Peter John Fehrs. John Fehrs, R. F. D. No. 1, Belgrade, Nebr.

Harry James Finley. Mrs. James P. Finley, 1725 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Harry Alben Forsburg. Mrs. Ellen Forsburg, 224 Hickory Street, Warren, Pa.

Leland Foster. G. C. Baker, R. F. D. No. 1, Newton, Ill.

Lloyd Mansfriedrich Fraizer. Mrs. Margaret J. Fraizer, general delivery, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Richard Edward Funk. Mrs. L. Funk, 398 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gillus L. Fuson. Jim C. Fuson, Tidelwave, Ky.

Reuben Henry Gardner. Henry Gardner, Pavia, Pa.

Fred J. Gauthier. Mrs. Phebia Gauthier, 1213 North Third Street, Marquette, Mich.

Hervey Jasper Geistwite. Mrs. George W. Hall, 386 Christian Street, Steelton, Pa.

Waldo Gellard. Diegonese M. Balsam, 583 McDonnell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Gergacz. John Gergacz, 636 West Tutt Street, South Bend, Ind.

James F. Graeff. Mrs. Mary Graeff, 542 East Market Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Leopold Grafnecker. Mrs. Barbara Grafnecker, 436 Connor Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Graves. William A. Graves, R. F. D. No. 3, Gossett, Ill.

Earl L. Hansel. John F. Hansel, Osterdock, Iowa.

Leslie Hart. Manfred Hart, Philadelphia, N. Y.

James E. Haskins. Mrs. Jennie Blackstum, R. F. D., Dearborn, Mo.

Charlie L. Hatfield. Mrs. Carrie Brooks, 74 East Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles William Hawk. Mrs. Charles E. Hawk, Hummelstown, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Julius A. Helwig. Mrs. J. A. Helwig, New Lyme, Ohio.
Bradford Hitchens. Mrs. Emma Hitchens, Felton, Del.
Joseph Hobyak. Mrs Theresa Hobyak, 34 Christopher Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Ralph Hoffman. Felix Hurvyt, 2378 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carey D. Holbrook. Mrs. Eva Holbrook, R. F. D. No. 6, Shelbyville, Ind.
William Holland. Mrs. C. Holland, 21 Evelyn Street, Mattapan, Mass.
Francis J. Kane. John P. Kane, 1 Cooke Lane, Marlboro, Mass.
Abe Karger. Mrs. Belle Karger, 54 East One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Mahmood J. Kassem. Herman J. Kassem, Indian Bottom, Ky.
Samuel Katz. Mrs. Tillie Prisant, 2121 Belmont Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Haralambos Koladites. Lucas Jafiriades, 18 North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
James H. Kelser. No emergency address.
Bert G. Kenan. Frank G. Kenan, 2317 Putnam Street, Toledo, Ohio.
William H. Kenmore. Miss Frances Kenmore, 134 Linden Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jacob Kenchuk. Lorion Kenchuk, 571 Ames Avenue, Hammond, Ind.
Soloman Kilgroe. Soloman D. Kilgroe, Pell City, Ala.
Hugh W. King. Raymond King, 3059 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ora F. King. Marion King, Big Sandy, Mont.
Frank P. Kirschenheiter. Andrew Kirschenheiter, 1821 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hubert Kitts. Peter Kitts, R. F. D. No. 1, Chester, Tenn.
Elmer Clayton Kling. Mrs Lillian M. Kling, 1231 North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred Koenig. Fred Koenig, Enhaut, Pa.
John Kovalsci. Joe Zur, 113 Milton Street, Barbertown, Ohio.
John Krzwicki. Alexandre Danowsky, 106 Greenwood Street, New York, N. Y.
Percy Carl Lawson. Miss Edith Lawson, 111 Canton Street, Warren, Pa.
John J. Lazarski. Mrs. Rosie Phillips, 1027 Gibbon Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Joseph Linhardt. Michael Linhardt, 580 Fairview Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edgar Lower. Mrs. Bertha Lower, Millersville, Ind.
Kenneth John Lutz. John Lutz, 741 Center Avenue, Butler, Pa.
Edgar J. McCann. Mrs. Marian Curley, 12 Second Avenue, Taunton, Mass.
James Paul McCouch. John H. McCouch, College Corner, Ohio.
James Joseph McGuigan. Mrs. Mary McKinley, Rushland, Pa.
Charles Henry McNaughton. Mrs. Ruth McNaughton, McKenzie, Tenn.
Frank Mackey. E. C. Mackey, 16 Upland Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Walter T. Marshall. Mrs. W. Marshall; 2964 Fulton Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
Floyd Alton Maynard. Mrs. Alta Hill, Limestone, N. Y.
James Claude Moorhead. Mrs. Hester A. Moorhead, Dallas City, Pa.
Jacob Samuel Nailor. Mrs. Jacob S. Nailor, R. F. D. No. 3, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Ole A. Ness. John Ness, R. F. D. No. 3, Fargo, N. Dak.
John J. Ney. Mrs. J. J. Ney, 358 Sibley Street, Hammond, Ind.
Gerald Waldemar Nordstrom. Peter Anton Nordstrom, 443 Caladonia Street, Calumet, Mich
Walter D. Patterson. Mrs. Grace L. Patterson, 31 East Oak Street, Georgetown, Ill.
Everett Paugh. Mrs. Ida Paugh, Benham, Ind.
Grovanni Pellegrino. Antrino Pellegrino, 818 Gary Street, Ironwood, Mich.
Edmund L. Plunkett. James O. Plunkett, 330 Cass Street, Alexandria, La.
Walter S. Protrowski. Mrs. Josephine Wisniwiski, Eleventh and Pulaski Streets, Peru, Ill.
William F. Purcell. Miss Alice Purcell, Duncott, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Edgar W. Rabenold. E. S. Rabenold, 233 North Sixteenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
Roy F. Rand. J. O. Rand, Rogers, Ark.
Flaud Rice. Mrs. Ida Rice, Elwin, Ill.
Luther P. Rickerson. J. A. Rickerson, Dubberly, La.
William Riley. Mrs. Ida Goddard, Switzer, Ky.
George A. Roberts. Mrs. Viola Duff, 1629 Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mearle H. Rodkey. Mrs. Ellen Rodkey, McVeytown, Pa.
Clark Roseman. Clark Grove, R. F. D. No. 2, Red Lion, Pa.
Barney Sammons. Mrs. Mary M. Sammons, Wicks, Ark.
Adolph Schurr. Louise Wieland, 2107 West Forty-eighth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter H. Seiders. Mrs. Marie Seiders, 59 North Conestoga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. George Clayton. Mrs. Ida Clayton, 117 Carteret Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Sergt. Joseph Hans. Mrs. Theresa Syvin, 310 East Seventieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sergt. John M. Schully. Joe Balfe, Hickory Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Corpl. William O'Callaghan, jr. William O'Callaghan, sr., 22 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Bugler Ernest N. Fournier. Napoleon Fournier, 745 King Philip Street, Fall River, Mass.

PRIVATES.

James Barrett. Mrs. Hannah Barrett, 100 East One hundred and twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
William Davis. Mrs. Hryse Kryriges, 603 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.
Maxwell Leland Durham. Joseph Durham, 361 St. Emanuel Street, Mobile, Ala.
John P. Lowery. Mrs. Mary Lowery, 6932 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Cecil J. McConnell. Mrs. Dellla King, 410 Central Avenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.
John E. Sankey. J. B. Sankey, 1805 Seventh Street, Oakland, Cal.
Samuel E. Stickney. Mrs. Lillian Tousley, Independence, Mo.
Robert J. Close. Robert Meyer, St. Peter, Minn.
Haurilo Cozachuck. Mrs. Prefara Cozachuck, Kosowka, Kiev, Prosocovna, Russia
John Foy. Mrs. Catherine Foy, Bohonira Banni P. O., County Mayo, Ireland.
William Kaban. Miss Olga Kaban, Cobren, Russia.
Savario Knapi. Mrs. Lowse Gla, Sam Peolro, Italy.
Felix Kondin. Mrs. Mary Kondin, Desevovo, Province Kovostone, Russia.
Paul Linke. Mrs. Paul Linke, 2432 North Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Raymond F. Tate. Mrs. Saphronia J. Tate, R. R. No. 6, Thompsonville, Ill.
Merl L. Welch. Mrs. Meda Welch, R. F. D. No. 2, Edinburg, Ill.
Nathaniel Epstein. Mrs. Ida Epstein, 73 West One hundred and fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Alvin R. Hass. Herman Hass, Lytton, Iowa.
Fred D. Hunn. Howard G. Hunn, 140 Maple Street, Hinsdale, Ill.
Anton E. Larson. Andrew Larson, 111 John Avenue, Princeton, Minn.
Charlie I. Lemay. Mrs. Alice Lemay, Okemoh Okla.
Raymond A. McIver. Mrs. Julia McIver, 1334 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Otto Theadore Maulding. C. E. Maulding, Patoka, Ill.
Thomas Mera. Joseph Szymanski, 82 Reservation Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
George H. Murdock. James R. Murdock, 5548 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Daniel J. Murtha. William Murtha, 16 Clifford Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward J. Murphy. Mrs. Martha Thomas, Barnesville, Minn.
Claude B. Peters. Peter Peters, 105 Latrobe Street, Peoria, Ill.
Theodore W. Peterson. Theodore Peterson, R. F. D. No. 3, box 59, Ashland Wis.
Sam Rodick. Harry Miller, 3626 West Fifteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Harvey Bowe. Mrs. Lulu Collins, Dry Branch, W. Va.
Sergt. Edward G. Elvidge. Walter R. Elvidge, 120 West Haine Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sergt. Harold Jones. Mrs. Estella Jones, 120 West Mulberry Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
Sergt. Lile A. G. Scruggs. G. M. Scruggs, Gretna, Va.
Corpl. Harold L. Allen. Mrs. Elmer Allen, R. F. D. No. 1, Oregon, Mo.
Corpl. Dan P. Christensen. O. Q Christensen, R. F. D. No. 1, box 38, Glyndon, Minn.
Corpl. Theodore Dukeshire. William Dukeshire, 644 East Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. Martin Gindron. Mrs. Edith Hogle, Galveston Tex.
Corpl. William F. Greenwood. Edward J. Greenwood, 100 Charles Street, Waltham, Mass.
Corpl. Frederick Love. James Love, Petrolea, Ontario, Canada.
Corpl. Clannie W. Smith. Edward G. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1, Etowah, N. C.
Bugler Lovell H. Aldridge. Mrs. Alice B. Aldridge, Logan, W. Va.
Bugler Charles E. Amos. Ray Amos, 312 Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Will F. Alexander. George H. Alexander, Georgina, Ala.
Alfred Albarado. Mrs. John Albarado, Palquemine, La.
Howard Armstrong. Mrs. Laura Armstrong, 203 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Ind.
William K. Armstrong. Mrs. H. H. Armstrong, West Alexander Pa.
Henry Arnold. P. E. Battle, R. F. D. No. 1, Louise, Va.
Sidney H. Aucoin. Colent Aucoin, Plattesville, La.
Carl E. Austin. Mrs. Lottie Austin, 211 North Free Street, Madison, Wis.
William Joseph Baldwin. Mrs. Marie Baldwin, 208 Lowell Street, Somerville, Mass.
Frank John Bernas. Mrs. Mary Bernas, Franklin Hotel, 360 East Washington Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Curtis Henry Betty. Frank L. Betty, Timpas Colo.
George Boutches. Mike Boutches, 1280 West Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
James Bradshaw. Claude G. Raiford, R. F. D. No. 2, box 44, Zuni, Va.
Charlie M. Cavedero. Dominick Cavedero, R. F. D. No. 1, Everett, Wash.
William J. Chriss. Mrs. Magge Whithurst, Willow Hill, Ill.
Glen E. Clabaugh. Charles E. Clabaugh, Sioux Rapids, Iowa.
Houston Clemons. Emory Clemons, Sperry, Okla.
Daniel D. Coleman. Mrs. Ethel Cohn, 6209 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Spiros M. Collian. Demitrios Collian, 222 North Dearborn Street, Chicago Ill
Edward Cox. T. H. Webb, Manchester, Ky.
Joseph Daigle. Lewpold Daigle, Dutchtown, La.
Willie F. Davis. John Davis, R. F. D. No. 1, Halls, Tenn.
Floyd Day. Mrs. Emma Day, 515 South Boyd Street, Decatur, Ill.
Jacob DeBoer. George DeBoer, 130 Brown Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
Charles Detroy. John Green, Farmington, W. Va.
Leon J. Dion. Mrs. Amelia Dion, rear 54 Centre Street, North Adams, Mass.
Walter J. Doellmann. John Doellmann, 4817 Greenlee Avenue, St. Bernard, Ohio.
Joseph Drake. Seabe Drake, Starks, La.
Charles W. Durant. Miss Viola Aldridge, 327 East First Street, Sheridan, Wyo.
Augustus M. Edmondson. C. J. Edmondson, 339 East George Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
Charles Escarzaga. Ruben Escarzaga, Brigg Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Lonnie Eubanks. Mrs. L. J. Eubanks, Non, Okla.
Harry R. Ferguson. George A. Ferguson, 608 East Jefferson Street, Piftsburg, Kans.
Benton Flynn. John Wiggins, Broadhead, Ky.
Sarbaston Foley. Mrs. Lucy A. Foley, Blackville, W. Va.
Walter Foster. Joe W. Foster, Mauk, Ga.
Coy Gainer. Melvin Gainer, Richmond Va.
Ben Gelard. Joe Gelard, 154 Vincens Road, Phoenix, Ill.
Andrew Gilbert. Hymen Ray, 227 Chelsea Street, East Boston, Mass.
Steve Goodson. Rich Goodson, Kimball, W. Va.
Henry C. Graham. Mrs. Mary Graham, Gary, W. Va.
Pete Guarnery. Gulia Guarnery, 1715 Adams Street, Gary, Ind.
William W. Hansen. Mrs. Anna F. Johnson, 601 North Lincoln Street, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Harry Joseph Harley. Edward Harley, 4931 Reno Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George L. Hatch. Mrs. T. L. Drownbarger, Shelby, Ohio.
James F. Hatcher. William H. Hatcher, Weston Ohio.
William D. Henderson. F. J. Henderson, Senatobia, Miss.
Charles G Hennessy. Mrs. Ellen Hennessy, Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Conn.
Charles E. Hermance. Edward Hermance, 54 First Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Robert W Hill. Colonel Hill, Guerrant, Ky.
George N. Hodge. Mrs. Martha Hodge, Williamsville, Va.
Louis F. Holtzman. Mrs. Charles Holtzman, 602 Butler Street, McKeesport, Pa.
Auzzie Howell. D. Fowlks, Amory, Miss.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Charles Jewell. Mrs. Janie Yates, 121 East Center Street, Centerville, Mont.
John Jobanski. Martin Jobanski, 234 Fifteenth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Nick Justic. John Justic, 2906 Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.
Charles J. Ketterman. Flora J. Hoss, Martinsville, Ind.
Willard D. Killian. Elmer Killian, Chaffee, Mo.
Charley A. Knapp. Mrs. Alice Knapp, Hartford, Mich.
Stanley Krysiak. Peter Krysiak, R. F. D. No. 2, box 47, Pulaski, Wis.
Howard J. Lambert. John C. White, Philadelphia, N. Y.
Frank M. Langford. W. H. Langford, R. F. D. No. 2, Buckner, Ark.
Ike C. Lenderman. L. L. Lenderman, Starkville, Miss.
Frank M. Litteral. Charles Meyers, Third and Shipp Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Charles Lutz, jr. Mrs. Charles Lutz, Whiteville, La.
Howard Payne Mack. Mrs. E. E. Guyette, R. F. D. No. 4, Canton, N. Y.
Earl D. Magnett. Scott Magnett, 364 North Conde Street, Tipton, Ind.
John J. Mahoney. Mrs. Mary Mahoney, 1826 Washington Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Andrew Pierce Manning. Mrs. Ella May Hutcheson, Bassetts, Va.
Dewey G. Martin. Mrs. Rose Bell Nelson, Bagdad, Fla.
Giacinte Nettwrne. Antonio Rice, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Oswald. Miss M. Oswald, 3340 Whitfield Street, Clifton, Ohio.
Leonard F. Paff. Conrad Paff, R. F. D. No. 7, Wausau, Wis.
William A. Papka. Mrs. Sopha Papka, East Agry, Ind.
James F. Parks. Mrs. Fannis Parks, Ripley, Miss.
Arthur Parnell. George Parnell, Choudrant, La.
Enoch O. Parsons. Mrs. Vella Ledgerwood, Loogootee, Ind.
John B. Paulin. Mrs. M. Paulin, Chelmsford, Ontario, Canada.
Norman W. Pennington. Mrs. Ida M. Pennington, Landenberg, Pa.
Garrett Perkins. Mrs. Sarah Fuston, Gateway, Oreg.
Jess Perkins. Mrs. Florrie Perkins, Barcamp Mills, Ky.
Robert Y. Perkins. Mrs. Mary Perkins, R. F. D. No. 6, Kevil, Ky.
Adolph Posner. Nuchink Posner, 22 Canton Street, Hartford, Conn.
Edward W. Quick. Mrs. Margaret Quick, 6 Eaton Place, Binghamton, N. Y.
Edward L. Randall. Mrs. Alice Matiser, 17 West Jackson Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
John D. Rash. Mrs. Emma L. Rash, 96½ Haywood Street, Ashville, N. C.
Michael Regan. Mrs. Bridget Regan, 1222 North Lincoln Street, Scranton, Pa.
Josfe Saja. John Saja, 688 Michell Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charlie Sanders. Geo. Sanders, Campbellsville, Ky.
John G. Sanderson. Mrs. G. H. Sanderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Hamilton, Ala.
George E. Sattler. Robert W. Sattler, 361 Sheboygan Street, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
John W. Scheibelhut. William R. Scheibelhut, 1729 West Norwegian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Victor H. Schmaling. William Schmaling, R. F. D. No. 4, Appleton, Wis.
Max E. Schumann. Mrs. T. M. Schumann, 631 Chestnut Street, Athol, Mass.
William C. Scull. Mrs. Tillie Scull, 438 Hickory Street, Scranton, Pa.
Thomas B. Shonsey. Gerald Shonsey, Clarks, Nebr.
Otho S. Sloat. Dave Files, Heber Springs, Ark.
George M. Simmons. Mrs. G. M. Simmons, 815 Sixth Street, Alexandria, La.
Albert L. Smidley. Mrs. Laura Smidley, 6 Railroad Street, Danville, Pa.
Fred F. Sorrels. Fate Sorrels, Wilhite, N. C.
Andrews Springfield. Mrs. Jenning Springfield, Third Avenue and Main Street, Bradley Beach, N. J.

Prisoner (Not Previously Reported Missing.)

Lieut. Harrison Edward Barringer. Mrs. Harrison Edward Barringer, 1221 Heard Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

MARINE CORPS.

The following Marine Corps casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	7
Died of wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	7
Died of disease	1
Total	19

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Lewis A. Holmes. Louise D. Holmes, 1101 Tremont Street, Galveston, Tex.

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Alton L. Chord. Ida Aldrich, 1605 Dewey Avenue, Newport, Ark.
Charles I. Coffin. Charles I. Coffin, sr., Itasca, Tex.
John R. Davies. Minnie I. Davies, 833 Windsor Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John V. Goldsberry. Mabel E. McKansara, Warewood, W. Va.
George W. Koehler. Steven W. Koehler, Mound, Minn.
John W. Winston. Ada E. Winston, 668 North Fifth Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

Elwood A. Bennett. Kathryne Siner, Reiglesville, Pa.
Samuel A. Bovee. Meredith R. L. Bovee, Munnsville, N. Y.
Denver A. Lesher. Alice Lesher, Leitchfield, Ky.
Joseph Marcus. Rose Marcus, 211 Harrison Avenue, Harrison, N. J.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Second Lieut. William F. Dummer. Catherine Dummer, 1535 Curran Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Corpl. James E. Richards. Lena Lewis, Rockvale, Colo.

PRIVATES.

Earl S. Linder. John Linder, Dundas, Ill.
Edward J. O'Neil. Kate Finnigan, 2334 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Galen H. Gough. Iona Gough, Benton, Ky.
Fred A. Thornton. Dassie Thornton, Gloster, Athens County, Ohio.

Severely Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

Corpl. John C. Geiger. Emily A. Geiger, Jasper, Fla.

Died of Disease.

Gunnery Sergt. Arthur H. Johnston. (No next of kin given.)

In Hospital Recovering, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Godfrey W. Anderson. Louis T. Anderson, 99 East First Street, Proctor, Minn.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Raymond A. Anderson. Carl J. Anderson, 2445 Fifteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Appeared Before Disability Board, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Pvt. Eugene M. Brown. Clara Brown, Grenola, Kans.

Seaman and Yeowoman Killed in Auto Accident

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

Peter Joseph O'Brien, seaman, second class, and Mary Agnes Monahan, woman yeoman, first class, both of United States Naval Reserve Force, attached to navy yard, Boston, Mass., were killed in an automobile accident at Hampton Falls, N. H., on September 5. O'Brien was enrolled at Boston, Mass.; mother, Mrs. Annie O'Brien, South Boston, Mass. Mary Agnes Monahan was enrolled at Boston, Mass.; sister, Mrs. Catherine Daly, 24 Center Street, Malden, Mass.

George William Pendleton, chief yeoman, United States Naval Reserve Force, died September 6, as a result of injuries received in a fall from a railroad train; father, Frank L. Pendleton, 2087 Seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

War Trade Board Ruling On Vessel Deck Loads

The War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 220), has adopted certain restrictions on deck cargoes on unarmed vessels, proceeding without convoy from Atlantic and Gulf ports. The board also announces certain restrictions on cargoes carried by sailing vessels. In order to avoid delays and unnecessary expense, vessel owners, charterers and agents should consult with collectors of customs or agents of the Bureau of Transportation, War Trade Board, before making commitments for deck cargoes or cargoes to be carried by sailing vessels.

Navy Officer Praised For Bravery in Rescue

Lieut. William K. Beard, United States Navy, commanding the U. S. S. *Lawrence*, has been commended by Secretary Daniels for his gallant action on August 1 in rescuing a member of the Southern Port Inspection Party, on board the *Lawrence* in Charleston Harbor, who had fallen into the water between the *Lawrence* and the dock.

The Exports Control Committee, Washington, D. C., at a recent meeting adopted a resolution, which was forwarded to the department and also spread upon the minutes of the committee, specifically commending the daring action of Lieut. Beard. One member of this committee, who was an eyewitness to the accident, stated that the rescue was so well and quickly done that the officer did not stop to remove his cap, nor did the plunging into the water even dislocate it from his head.

DYEING AND SALE OF SOCKS.

A cablegram, dated September 4, from Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of London, states that the war office has issued an order prohibiting the sale and dyeing of socks produced from Army gray worsted or woolen yarn, except as to socks sold and delivered to retail dealers prior to September 2.—Commerce Reports.

ASSIGNED TO GENERAL STAFF.

Special Orders, No. 207:

197. Col. Edwin G. Davis, Judge Advocate General's Department, is assigned to duty with the General Staff Corps.

INCREASE OF COAL ON CARS REPORTED TO RAIL DIRECTOR

The increase in cars of coal loaded for the period from January 1, 1918, to August 31, 1918, as compared with the same period for 1917, has passed the half-million mark.

A report was made to Director General McAdoo by the car service section of the Railroad Administration on the quantity of coal of all kinds loaded by roads for the week ended August 24, 1918, as compared with the same period of 1917. A summary of the report follows:

	1918.	1917.
Total cars bituminous	219,750	185,133
Total cars anthracite	40,865	41,212
Total cars lignite	3,367	3,249
Grand total cars all coal	263,982	229,594

A summary of reports for the week ended August 31, 1918, based on actual reports from most roads, but with the results of some roads estimated, follows:

	1918.	1917.
Total cars bituminous	218,534	187,093
Total cars anthracite	41,281	42,817
Total cars lignite	3,708	3,187
Grand total cars all coal	263,523	233,097

Increase of 1918, up to and including week ended August 31, over same period of 1917, 516,951 cars.

Following is the weekly report on the production and shipments of bituminous coal, shipment of anthracite coal, beehive and by-product coke, compiled by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, September 7, 1918:

Average daily requirements established by the United States Fuel Administration April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919	2,013,000
Average daily production, April 1 to August 31	1,979,000
Average daily production necessary during period September 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919, to make up deficit for coal year to date	2,037,000

The output of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ended August 31 was approximately the same as the week preceding. Estimates place production during this week at 12,642,000 net tons, as against 12,620,000 net tons during the week of August 24 and 11,056,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917.

The average production per working day for week ended August 31 is estimated at 2,107,000 net tons, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of 14% and over the average daily requirements for the coal year of 4.7%. The schedule of the Fuel Administration, however, calls for an increased rate of producing during the six months beginning with April, and production in the first five of these six months has been nearly 13,000,000 tons below this figure. To overcome this apparent shortage it will be necessary to maintain the average daily rate of production during the seven months remaining in the coal year at 2,307,000 net tons or 2.9 per cent in excess of the average daily production in the five months, April to August.

Production of anthracite in the United States during week ended August 31 is estimated at 2,259,715 net tons, an increase over the week preceding of 125,716 net tons or 5.9 per cent, and over the corresponding week of last year of 268,228 net tons or 13.5 per cent.

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of American prisoners of war in Germany, the camp at which detained, and emergency address:

Pvt. Joseph F. Keenan, Langensalza. Joseph Keenan, father, 1322 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) Harvey M. Murdock, Langensalza. Mrs. Emma C. Haley, mother, 2820 River Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Pvt. (1st class) Mike Musulin, Langensalza. George Musulin, brother, 101 Broad Street, Cambria City, Pa.

Pvt. Andrew Yusevitz, Langensalza. Mrs. Melia Waselefski, sister, Jefferson Street, Simpson, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) Anton Shvegzdo, Langensalza. Mrs. Varanika Shvegzdo, mother, Kovna, Azitenoai, Russia.

Pvt. David Robb, Langensalza. Mrs. David Robb, wife, 3003 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. John Allen Beaver, Langensalza. Mrs. Ella Beaver, mother, 2032 Fulton Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Pvt. Nelson Siegel, Langensalza. David Siegel, father, 501 Dudley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) Michael Viola, Rastadt. Mrs. Petronilla Viola, 4017 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Paul F. Baer, Graudenz. A. E. Baer, father, 318 South Conception Street, Mobile, Ala.

Pvt. (1st class) Austin M. Ready, Darmstadt. Mrs. Mary Redfield, sister, 245 Custer Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Pvt. Joseph A. Edelin, Lamsdorf. Mrs. Catherine Schmiedel, sister, 2200 Fulton Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Corpl. Harvey Phipps, Rastadt. Mrs. Nancy Phipps, mother, 704 West Cornwell Street, Aurora, Ind.

First Sergt. Edward A. Stevens (camp unknown). Arthur M. Stevens, brother, 1 Stevens Street, Methuen, Mass.

Corpl. Walter E. Moore, Rastadt. Mrs. Jessie Moore, mother, 307 West One hundred and twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Prof. Henry C. Emery, Berlin Clinic, Weiler. Mrs. Henry C. Emery, 163 George Street, Providence, R. I.

First Officer Hilmar Richardson, Brandenburg. Mrs. Cynthia Richardson, Willapa, Wash.

Second Mate Adolf Colstad, Brandenburg. Mrs. Sandringham, 334 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Johann Arnold Blom, Brandenburg. Blom, father, 104 Water Street, New York, N. Y.

Capt. Daniel W. Strickland, Stralkowe. Mrs. S. Strickland, 385 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Palmer V. Boyd, Darmstadt. William H. Boyd, father, Alton, Va.

Sergt. Charles H. Keeler, Darmstadt. Mrs. Minnie Keeler, mother, 5441 Westminster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. James Harrison, Darmstadt. Mrs. Julia Harrison, wife, 83 Johnson Avenue, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Sergt. Maj. Lee House, Darmstadt. Mrs. Rose Scales, friend, Kansas City, Mo.

Pvt. Ralph Berger, unknown. John Berger, father, Marysville, Ohio.

Pvt. Harry F. Dreyer, unknown. Mrs. Laura Dreyer, wife, 2135 South Simpson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Anthony Margiotta, Rastadt. C. Margiotta, father, 372 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Joe Salmon, Rastadt. J. W. Salmon, father, Dothan, Ala.

Pvt. Arthur Van Vuele, Rastadt. Joe Van Launderham, cousin, 1411 Pennsylvania Street, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Claude J. Nelson, Lamsdorf. Henry Hoyt, North Main Street, Bristol, Conn.

Pvt. Ira Heuston, Darmstadt. Mrs. Edna Anterline, mother, 149 South Transit Street, Lockport, N. Y.

Pvt. Chester Darman, Lamsdorf. Mrs. Mary Cole, sister, Moundsville, W. Va.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Frizzell, jr., Langensalza. Charles F. Frizzell, father, 84 Williams Street, New York, N. Y.

Bugler Nelson F. Waters, Darmstadt. Mrs. Amanda Waters, mother, 1238 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Bennie Schnitzar, Langensalza. Louis Schnitzer, brother, 253 Union Street, Newark, N. J.

Pvt. William Jamieson, Langensalza. Mrs. William Jamieson, mother, 71 Spring Street, West Haven, Conn.

Corpl. John S. Petro, Langensalza. Mrs. Mary Petro, mother, 83 Clifton Avenue, Ansonia, Conn.

Corpl. Raymond F. Law, Langensalza. Willard M. Law, father, 379 Union Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Clifford H. Wiehe, Langensalza. John Henry Wiehe, father, R. F. D. No. 6, box 128, Morton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corpl. Earl Leslie, Limburg. Zenas C. Leslie, father, 212 High Street, Berlin, Pa.

Pvt. Vivian E. Wilkinson, Limburg. Mrs. Flora Wilkinson, mother, Sandyville, W. Va.

Pvt. (first class) Charles William West, Limburg. Mrs. Mary West, mother, 447 West Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Pvt. Edward S. Showaker, Limburg. Mrs. Emma Showaker, mother, 6655 Crowson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Raymond Saffran, Limburg. Mrs. Daisy M. Saffran, wife, 138 Collins Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Robert H. Keil, Limburg. Augustus L. Keil, father, 3629 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Max Borland, Limburg. Mrs. Sarah Borland, mother, 1527 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph Freda, Limburg. Mrs. Joseph Napoi Freda, mother, Mineo, Sicilia, Italy.

First Lieut. Guy K. Bert, Limburg. Mrs. Bert Guy, wife, 706 Fourth Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Frank F. Dougherty, Limburg. Mrs. Valida Neldrem, sister, Brooklyn, Iowa.

Pvt. Fitomemo Chivella, Limburg. Mrs. Liavi Idanelli, mother, Felriao, Paieta Chiata, Italy.

Pvt. John George Sobonski, Limburg. Mrs. Mary Sobonski, mother, 1313 Sloan Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. Thomas H. Allen, Limburg. Thomas Allen, father, 5329 Wyalusing Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Louis H. Gray, Limburg. Mrs. Matilda Gray, mother, 29 East Mount Pleasant Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Paul L. Mansfield, Limburg. Lott Mansfield, father, 332 A Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. George H. Hoffman, Limburg. Mrs. Isabella Hoffman, mother, 1243 North Fifty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Harry Levenstein, Limburg. Abbie Levanstein, brother, 75 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Elwood H. Gilger, Limburg. Edgar W. Gilger, brother, 17 Chambers Street, Danville, Pa.

First Lieut. Paul Montague, unknown. H. Montague, father, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Corpl. Samuel D. Salkeld, Limburg. Ralph W. Salkeld, father, Berlin, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph P. Redding, Limburg. Mrs. Rose Redding, mother, 2928 Peltz Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

All Mail for Soldiers Specifically Addressed

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.
Washington, August 28, 1918.

The attention of all postmasters is directed to instructions published in the Postal Bulletin of May 25 and on page 2 of the June Supplement to the Postal Guide. Letters as well as parcels intended for soldiers should be specifically addressed.

Postmasters will please post this notice for the information of patrons.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

400 COLLEGES COOPERATING WITH ARMY TRAINING CORPS

More than 400 colleges have responded to the War Department's call for cooperation in training the new branch of the Army, the Students' Army Training Corps. Plans are being made to convert fraternity houses and dormitories into barracks for the period of the war to meet this new emergency of training boys of 18 years and over in institutions used as cantonments.

The Students' Army Training Corps has two branches—the collegiate, to which men qualified by high-school graduation are eligible, and the vocational section, to which grammar-school graduates are eligible. Recruits will be procured by voluntary induction. Student-soldiers will not be in a deferred class, but will be on active duty and on private's pay. High-school graduates are urged to enroll in colleges this month to await induction upon application in October.

Types of Colleges Included.

The following types of colleges are included in the Students' Army Training Corps:

Arts and sciences, technology, engineering, mines, agriculture and forestry, business administration, industry and commerce, veterinary medicine, education, law, medicine, dentistry, graduate schools, normal schools with two years' college work, junior colleges, and technical institutes.

The following colleges have recently been accepted by the War Department's committee on education and special training:

Dakota Wesleyan University, South Dakota; Yankton College, Yankton, S. Dak.; State Normal College, Springfie'd, Mo.; West Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, Ky.; Lenoir College, Hickory, N. C.; Billings Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Mont.; Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.; Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.; St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.; Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.; Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kans.; Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn.; East Tennessee Normal School, Johnson City, Tenn.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minn.; Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.; Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, with William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo.; Baldwin Wallace College, Berea, Ohio; McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.; Middle Tennessee State Normal School, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Hahneman Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.; Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md.; Burleson College, Greenville, Tex.; Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.; Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.; Colorado State Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.; Huron College, Huron, S. Dak.

BRITISH WOOL CONTROL.

Consul General Skinner, at London, cables:

War office gives notice of intention to take possession of all wool noils, excluding merino noils, in respect whereof permit may have been granted. Present order effective September 1, after which sale without permit is prohibited. From September 2 scheme for rationing wool tops and yarns extended to exclude distribution and consumption of noils by woolen manufacturers, spinners, and others. Basis of distribution between spinners and woolen manufacturers will be same as now obtains in case of wool. As between other manufacturers, basis will be consumption for civil orders in 1916.—Commerce Reports.

TOTAL OF U. S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR JULY AND SEVEN MONTHS PRECEDING

Total values of merchandise imported and exported by the United States during July, 1918, and the seven months ended July, 1918, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year, are made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as follows:

	Month of July—		7 months ended July—	
	1918	1917	1918	1917
Imports from:				
Grand divisions—				
Europe	$21,785,244	$41,793,223	$293,942,045	$393,516,130
North America	78,251,050	74,751,239	575,895,383	525,874,380
South America	45,734,338	44,193,091	354,103,511	344,118,909
Asia	75,423,883	52,774,713	500,774,630	411,168,982
Oceania	13,094,837	8,571,105	96,573,776	45,065,533
Africa	7,173,285	3,842,981	56,177,226	49,998,904
Total	241,462,637	225,926,352	1,787,466,571	1,778,742,838
Exports to:				
Grand divisions—				
Europe	320,154,266	242,564,042	2,208,433,598	2,461,193,779
North America	100,087,623	78,005,680	724,351,468	726,822,777
South America	33,120,129	23,784,299	171,606,454	152,613,883
Asia	36,000,547	17,246,855	283,544,733	224,623,234
Oceania	15,978,546	4,133,698	87,454,097	56,361,064
Africa	2,707,329	3,723,840	27,530,168	24,942,503
Total	508,048,440	372,758,414	3,482,922,558	3,660,786,250

RED CROSS REPORT ON WORK DONE BY THE HOME SERVICE

The following is authorized by the Red Cross war council:

The war council of the American Red Cross has planned to issue a series of reports to the American people concerning the use of the first Red Cross war fund of $100,000,000 and the plans so far perfected for future work.

The first section of these reports issued September 1 covers the work of the Red Cross in caring for the families at home of America's men in militant service. The report on this subject says in part:

The Home Service.

More than 300,000 families of American men in service have been relieved of money troubles, legal difficulties, family worries, or of depressing loneliness by the home service of the Red Cross. This branch of Red Cross activity has 50,000 men and women serving on its 10,000 home-service committees. It has reached into remote communities where there had never been organized social effort before. It has established the closest cooperation in the largest centers of population with the organized agencies of public welfare. It is spreading a doctrine of intelligent substantial neighborliness on behalf of the fighters' families and backing it with an expenditure of over $400,000 a month.

These expenditures have been made out of money raised in the communities themselves and reserved from the amount contributed to the national Red Cross war fund.

More Than a Million Helped.

More than 1,000,000 people have been helped by these local committees since the war began. Money has been, certainly, the least valuable contribution of home service to the welfare of communities since men began to go into training camps, but it amounted to $1,500,000 for the first six months of the present year and will probably exceed $4,000,000 for the second half of the year. By January 1, 1919, Red Cross will have spent in home service work a total of $6,000,000 and will then be carrying a burden, probably, of nearly $1,000,000 a month.

The work of the home service section as organized in France is under the supervision of R. G. Hutchins, jr., vice president of the Bank of Commerce of New York City.

Purpose Briefly Outlined.

The purpose of home service, sanctioned by the Army and Navy and by President Wilson, are to conserve human resources in fighters' families, to relieve emergencies, to supplement government provision for dependents, to aid disabled soldiers, to supply information of any kind to men in service or to their families, to help families to keep pace with fighters who are getting a broader outlook on life, and to help maintain the morale of our Army and Navy by safeguarding homes. Home service has enlisted help from all creeds and races and is extending its aid to every person who will accept it regardless of rank, religion, or color. It is not charity, but only that neighborliness which is due every fighter from the people of the whole United States.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918. No. 409

ALLIED NATIONS AGREE TO POOL SUPPLY OF WORLD'S PIG TIN; U. S. TO RECEIVE 80,000 TONS

TWO-THIRDS OF ENTIRE OUTPUT

Result of Conference Between Representatives of This Country, Great Britain, Italy, and France—Intended to Equalize the War Needs of Each Nation.

Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Under an inter-allied pooling agreement reached by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy at conferences held in London, which were attended by L. L. Summers, member and technical adviser of the War Industries Board and George Armsby, chief of the tin section, each country participating in the conference will get its needed supply of pig tin. The action amounts to an international monopoly of a beneficent nature.

Plan of Distribution.

The plan of distribution worked out allows the United States about 80 000 tons of pig tin or two-thirds of the world's entire production annually.

With the War Industries Board supervising the allowance to this country, all imports of pig tin, tin ores and concentrates will be consigned to the American Iron and Steel Institute which will receive, pay for and distribute the metal to the industry through the United States Steel Products Co.

The price will be regulated by the War Industries Board and will be uniform to all consumers of 10 tons of pig tin or over. There will be another uniform price for users of less than 10 tons. These prices will be maintained at a level which will encourage production in the tin mining countries—Great Britain and the Straits settlements chiefly—and stop profiteering. Prices, rules, and regulations will be announced later. It is probable that users and dealers may be licensed.

Steady Supply Expected.

The War Industries Board believes there will be insured by these arrangements a steady supply of material at a stable and reasonable price. Since the negotiations for the pooling arrangement began in London six weeks ago the price of pig tin has fallen steadily. The quotation on September 6 last showed a net decrease of 14 cents per pound as compared with the price on July 15, 1918

That there may be a sufficient supply

(Continued on page 3.)

Advice By Gen. Crowder To Employers of Labor on Their Duty in New Draft

SHOULD CONFER WITH THEIR WORKERS

MEN 19 AND 20, 32 TO 36, FIRST CALLED, SAYS CROWDER

Provost Marshal General Crowder in an interview for the press said yesterday:

Gen. CROWDER. I regret to see that some of the newspapers have fallen into the habit of speaking of the industrial advisers as though they operated as committees. On the contrary, the adviser nominated by the Department of Agriculture deals with all questions concerning agricultural employment and deferment; the adviser nominated by the Department of Labor deals with industrial claims, and the third one deals with all occupations not included in the above. The word "committee" is being erroneously used. We were very careful to leave it out of the regulations. Each of the three acts independently of the other two in dealing with matters that come under his head.

Scope of the Advisers.

Question. Will not the work of these advisers depend on the size of the districts in which they operate?

Gen. CROWDER. No; not so much on the size of the district. There may be a very large district involving few industries in which the adviser dealing with industrial claims would have very little to do, whereas the one dealing with agricultural claims might have a great deal to do. Then, again, taking New York City, for example, where there is a very large range of essential employments and oc-

(Continued on page 3.)

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

Double Responsibility Resting Upon Those Whose Advice Shall Count When Other Men Are in Doubt—Willingness of All to Serve the Nation Impressed Upon Every Man. Expects All to Exercise Best Judgment.

The War Department authorizes the following from the Provost Marshal General:

Interview of Provost Marshal General Crowder with newspapermen September 10:

Provost Marshal General Crowder made public to-day the following statement, addressed to employers throughout the country, enlisting their cooperation in connection with the classification of the men who will register September 12:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, September 9, 1918.

To employers and other representatives of industry:

The time has come when I must address to you some recommendations as to your share of responsibility in the classification of the new registrants under the selective-service act. I have noticed, in the general expressions of the public attitude which reach this office, two frequent features which lead me to the present comments. One of these features is the belief that the process of awarding deferred classification to a registrant requires merely the filling out of the questionnaire, and that the selective-service boards will perceive the propriety of making the deferment without the assistance furnished by the registrant's formal claim indicating the deferment desired. The other feature is the employer's failure to realize his responsibility to intervene in aiding the board's determination, and therefore to inform himself fully on all the considerations which should affect the decision as to deferment. Both of these features are due to a single

larger fact, viz, a failure on the part of many to reflect on the industrial considerations governing deferred classification.

Some One Responsible.

1. As to the first-mentioned belief, it must be pointed out that if it were universally acted upon, the process of classification would be seriously hampered and delayed. Some one must indicate that the individual case is one which should arrest the special attention of the boards in respect to the registrant's occupational status. The boards do not possess a superhuman omniscience. Nor are they permitted by circumstances to devote unlimited time to the search of questionnaires for possible grounds of claim. In 1917, out of more than 3,000,000 registrants called, only 140,000 filed occupational claims, or 4.7 per cent; thus 95 per cent of all registrants raised no question of such deferment. Under the questionnaire system the exact scrutiny of every page of this 95 per cent of questionnaires presenting no occupational claims would have been an intolerable expenditure of time, involving a delay fatal to the speed and decisive action necessary for filling the Army.

Duty of the Boards.

The boards will do all that they possibly can, on their own initiative, to reach a just decision by a complete examination of the questionnaire even where no claim is expressly made; following in this respect the spirit of the Secretary of War's statement made before the House Committee on Military Affairs on August 19 last: "It is not easily possible—it is, perhaps, not possible at all—to do that without some aids from the men affected; but as far as it is possible we ought to have the facts developed by the answers to the questions which the man makes and call on him for as little aid as we can in determining whether or not he is to be exempted." A registrant is therefore at liberty, if he sees fit, to trust to the scrutiny of the boards to discover the necessity for his deferment.

Nevertheless, the boards will welcome and will need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment. With this aid, the process will become a simple and speedy one. Time and labor will not be wasted on needless search; and ample time will be gained for thorough attention to those cases explicitly raising a question of occupational deferment.

Claims of Registrants.

But who is to make that claim? Ordinarily, the registrant himself will indicate the claim on his questionnaire. But if, through mistaken chivalry, he should fail to do so, another may make it for him. In industry, agriculture, or other occupations, this other person will naturally be his employer or some other representative of his associated group. And this brings me to the second feature above mentioned.

2. Why should the employer, or other third person, in such cases, make the claim? Because the employer in this situation represents the Nation—because (in the statutory phrase) "the maintenance of the Military Establishment or of national interest during the emergency" requires that some well-advised third person should look after that national interest, which the registrant himself may not have sufficiently considered.

It is at this point that I wish to address to employers (and other representatives) the suggestion that they charge themselves, more systematically than hitherto, with this responsibility. I have above referred to such third persons as "well-advised," and this is the place to emphasize to employers the importance of making themselves well advised for the execution of this duty.

How many employers having charge of some industrial or other occupational group have hitherto taken pains to inform themselves systematically which of their employees are registrants and which are not? How many have studied carefully the required conditions for occupational deferment as laid down in the President's regulations pursuant to the statute? How many have made it a point to survey their entire plant so as to single out the really indispensable individuals? With the oncoming of a more extensive registration an even larger outlook is necessary. The general industrial conditions, the supply of skilled men in the industry at large, the possibilities of training substitutes, the availability of women workers—these are some of the considerations which bear directly on the need of occupational deferment as related to the need of the Army.

Voluntary Enlistments.

Moreover, it is often forgotten that the selective draft is only one element in the depletion of a particular industry's man power. A second and large element is found in the voluntary withdrawals for enlistment; how large this is may be seen from the circumstance that the total inductions by draft have reached some 2,000,000, while the total enlistments in Army and Navy amount to some 1,400,000—nearly three-quarters as many. A third element, very large, but unknown as to its precise extent, has been the transfer of labor power from one industry to another, i. e., into the distinctively war industries offering the inducement of higher wages. How relatively small in actual effect has been the effect of the selective draft is seen in the fact that for all the occupations represented in the 8,700,000 classified registrants of January, 1918, the percentage of the entire industrial population represented by

(Continued on page 6.)

ADDITIONS TO AND REMOVALS FROM THE WAR TRADE BOARD EXPORT LIST

The War Trade Board issues the following:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 216) the addition of the following commodities to the Export Conservation List, effective September 11, 1918:

Aluminum, metallic, and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of metallic aluminum, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Alloys, as follows:
  Dental, X-4.
  Titanium, X-2.
  Uranium, X-2.
Animal hair, as follows:
  Manufactures of.
  Raw.
Bichloride of tin, X-4.
Cameras, moving-picture.
Cameras, photographic, other than moving-picture cameras. (Individual licenses not required if accompanying a passenger as personal baggage.)
Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, and reloading and cleaning tools for same, X-2.
Crystals, tin, X-4.
Degras.
Dental alloys, X-4.
Flax and all articles containing flax, X-2.
Hair, animal, as follows:
  Manufactures of.
  Raw.
Kapok.
Lead, as follows:
  Pig, X-2.
  Pipe, X-2.
  Sheet, X-2.
Lenses, optical, mounted or unmounted, including lenses forming part of apparatus but not including spectacle, eyeglass, or reading-glass lenses. (Note exception under Cameras.)
Instruments, as follows:
  Containing lenses. (Note exception under Cameras.)
Metallic aluminum and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of metallic aluminum, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Moellon degras.
Moving-picture cameras.
Optical lenses, mounted or unmounted, including lenses forming part of apparatus, but not including spectacle, eyeglass, or reading-glass lenses. (Note exception under Cameras.)
Ore, as follows:
  Radium, X-2.
  Uranium, X-2.
  Titanium, X-2.
Oxide of tin, X-4.
Pearls.
Photographic cameras, other than moving-picture cameras. (Individual licenses not required if accompanying a passenger as personal baggage.)
Pig lead, X-2.
Pipe lead, X-2.
Radium, as follows:
  Luminous compounds, X-2.
  Ores, X-2.
  Salts, X-2.
Salts, as follows:
  Radium, X-2.
  Tin, X-2.
  Uranium, X-2.
Sheet lead, X-2.
Tin, as follows:
  Bichloride of, X-4,
  Crystals, X-4.
  Oxide of, X-4.
  Salts, X-4.
  Sundry articles, all, either made of tin plate or coated or dipped in tin, X-4.
Titanium and its compounds, X-2.
Uranium, as follows:
  Alloys, X-2.
  Ores, X-2.
  Salts, X-2.

The removals from the Export Conservation List, as shown below, have been adopted, also effective September 11, 1918:

Aluminum and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of aluminum, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Cameras, photographic (valued at over $25 each).
Cartridges, X-2.
Flax, and all articles containing flax which are manufactured in the United States, X-2.
Lenses, optical (except spectacle, eyeglass, and reading-glass lenses).
Optical lenses (except spectacle, eyeglass, and reading-glass lenses).
Photographic cameras (valued at over $25 each).
Radium, its salts, and radium luminous compounds, X-2.
Titanium, X-2.
Uranium, X-2.

WAR TRADE BOARD ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE RULES FOR EXPORT LICENSES GOVERNING TRADE FROM THE U. S.

The War Trade Board announces the adoption of the following regulations with respect to the issuance of export licenses:

Hereafter licenses may be granted by the War Trade Board only upon application of the consignor and only to (1) corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia; (2) residents of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia; (3) foreign partnerships with a member who is a resident of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia; (4) foreign corporations actually maintaining in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or in the District of Columbia an established branch or agency for the regular transaction of its business; (5) any foreign government acting through any member of its embassy or legation accredited to the United States; (6) the traffic executive of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the consul for Belgium; or (7) any official, firm, or corporation appointed by any department or agency of the United States Government to act in its behalf.

Applications for export licenses, and supplemental information sheets and any other supplementary documents or letters relating thereto will only be considered by the War Trade Board when filed by such corporations, firms, or individuals and only when signed in ink by an official duly authorized to act on behalf of a corporation if application for an export license is made by a corporation; a member of a firm if application for an export license is made by a firm; an individual himself if application for an export license is made by an individual; a regular employee of a corporation, firm, or individual making an application for export license if such employee has been duly authorized in writing to so sign on behalf of such corporation, firm, or individual and if such authorization has been filed with the War Trade Board; an attorney in fact of a corporation, firm, or individual making application for an export license if such attorney has been properly authorized so to act by virtue of a power of attorney duly executed and filed with the War Trade Board; or a person duly authorized to act in their behalf if application for an export license is made by a foreign government. The traffic executive, the consul of Belgium, or an agency of the United States Government.

These regulations are effective as to all applications for export licenses filed on and after September 20, 1918.

19-20, 32-36 DRAFT CLASSES WILL BE CALLED FIRST

(Continued from page 1.)

cupations, and the advisers dealing with these would have much to do.

Question. Is it not a fact that the number of men affected by these claims will be very small in comparison with the number registered?

Gen. CROWDER. There will, of course, be a very much larger percentage of occupational claims made in the upper ages—that is, from 32 to 45, inclusive—than there has been heretofore in the case of the men between the ages of 21 and 31. I would not like, however, to speak in terms of percentages for this unexplored field.

Benefit to the Registrant.

Gen. Crowder, in response to questions, then explained that where a registrant claims deferred classification or exemption on several grounds, he would be given the benefit of the most deferred claim to which any of these grounds entitles him.

Question. Suppose the registrant neglects to state his claims for deferred classification?

Gen. CROWDER. If he does not put them down in his questionnaire and no one else puts them down, the claim can not be considered.

In response to questions concerning the manner in which a registrant's income is figured in connection with a claim for deferred classification on the ground of dependency, Gen. Crowder referred those present to the paragraphs of section 72 of the regulations with the notes to the same.

Question. Are you ready as yet to announce the age groups in the order in which they will be called out?

Age Groups Decided Upon.

Gen. CROWDER. Yes. Instructions to that effect are being sent out to-day. The boards will proceed first to classify the registrants of the 19 and 20 classes, including those becoming 21 since last registration day, August 24, and between the ages of 32 and 36, inclusive. The men in these two classes will be treated as one group, and will be the first to be classified and called out. There will remain, then, those between 37 and 45, inclusive, and those of the 18-year-old class. As to how these will be called out I am not now prepared to say. I have no authority to state in what order they will be called.

Question. Can you give us the numbers of men, approximately, between the ages of 19 and 20, inclusive, and 32 and 36, that is, the number out of these two classes likely to be available for military service?

Estimates of Numbers.

Gen. CROWDER. You will find estimates covering this in the Congressional Record on the day on which the Record printed my memorandum to the Chief of Staff. That is to say, you will find the estimated number of class 1 men between the ages of 19 and 20, inclusive, and 32 to 45, inclusive. You won't find an estimate for those between 32 and 36, inclusive, but it will be possible for you to estimate this. Those between 32 and 45, inclusive, for class 1 fighting men were estimated at about 601,000, and it is fair to assume that the greater proportion of that number would be between 32 and 36, inclusive.

The estimates of Class I men given by General Crowder in his memorandum to the Chief of Staff were as follows:

Ages 18–20	1,797,609
Ages 19–20	1,121,634
Ages 32–45	601,236
Ages 32–40	448,086

Attendants at Colleges.

Question. Will not a large proportion of the class of 19–20 include attendants at colleges?

Gen. CROWDER. How many there will be I do not know, but all who report and are physically qualified, will be inducted into the service, and permitted to continue their studies until such time as they may be sent to non-commissioned officers' schools, officers' training schools, or vocational schools, or sent to camp for general service.

Col. Wigmore, who was called on by Gen. Crowder to explain the details of the college plan, stated that whereas the total number of men between the ages of 18 and 20, inclusive, who will register September 12, was estimated at about 3,000,000, it was not expected that more than 150,000 would be enrolled in these colleges. This number, he said, represented those who would commonly attend colleges. Attendance, he said, would be on the volunteer basis. The men were not to be placed in deferred classes, and may at any time be called out, or transferred to the noncommissioned schools, vocational schools or officers' training camps. They will be in the service from the time they are inducted by their boards.

WORLD POOL OF PIG TIN SUPPLY

(Continued from page 1.)

of tin in the United States to meet the war needs and to supply essential civilian uses, vigorous plans for conservation of the metal are being made effective through cooperative efforts by the War Industries Board and by the Food and Fuel Administrations in the enforced substitution of other than tin for containers, wherever that is possible. Tin container manufacturers have agreed with the War Industries Board in plans that will curtail their use of tin plate 30 per cent, which means a saving in the next three months of about 150,000 tons of tin plate.

Food Administration Plan.

The Food Administration is working out a tin conservation plan with various industries, including lard and lard compound packers, wholesale grocers, cracker manufacturers, tea and coffee packers, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers, and baking-powder manufacturers. All have been urged to substitute fiber, paper, or other containers where possible.

The Fuel Administration has taken up the subject with the oil dealers and the War Industries Board is working along similar lines with the tobacco manufacturers and all industries in which tin is used in turning out the finished product.

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily—	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

SURVEY OF FIRE PREVENTION CONDITIONS AT PORTS BEGUN

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The fire-prevention section of the War Industries Board, at the request of Attorney General Gregory, has undertaken a survey of conditions at the principal ports on the seaboards and the Great Lakes with a view to suggestions for reforms, if necessary, that will lessen dangers from destructive fires.

Special attention will be given by experts of the section to fire-prevention equipment and constructions in and about Government buildings, properties, piers, and warehouses.

Since its organization April 5 the fire-prevention section, of which W. H. Merrill is the head, has inspected 1,469 munition plants having important Government contracts. These were classified according to their qualities as fire risks, as follows:

Good, or no action required	1,142
Fair	136
Poor	118
Bad	73

Examinations have been made of 195 additional plants, and reports ordered on 223 others. A plant may consist of from 1 to 50 buildings.

POST OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department until 2 o'clock p. m., September 16, 1918, for furnishing 5,000 reams of typewriter paper, as per specifications.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 117—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 8, 1918.

Section B.—The commander in chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces for acts of gallantry as set forth after their names:

First Lieut. JAMES J. SHEERAN, Infantry. "After being severely wounded, near Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, he displayed remarkable fortitude and exemplary poise by continuing to direct the operation of his platoon under violent machine-gun fire."

Pvt. WILLIAM JACOBSON, Infantry. "On June 6, 1918, near Chateau Thierry, France, he perseveringly continued his work throughout the night as a runner, under heavy fire after having his nose shot off, in order to maintain communication."

Pvt. EDWIN L. BEARD, Infantry. "After his platoon was practically wiped out and had been withdrawn, near Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, he continued forward to his objective and remained throughout the night under heavy fire in hope of keeping the ground gained until reinforcements came up."

Pvt. LUZIUZ LUZI, Infantry. "He fearlessly and frequently passed through heavy machine-gun fire while performing his duty as a runner near Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, after being twice wounded."

Pvt. DAN W. SULLIVAN, Infantry. "During a period of five hours and thirty minutes on June 6, 1918, near Chateau Thierry, France, he carried messages between the commanding officer and platoon leader through constant machine-gun fire, thereby maintaining communication successfully at the imminent risk of his life."

Saddler LEWIS B. McLAWHON, Infantry. "While attached to the headquarters of a machine gun company of the Infantry, near Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, he made eight trips as a runner to and from advance platoons. He showed heroic coolness in the face of machine-gun fire, and absolute fearlessness in the execution of his work."

First Lieut. ALBERT P. BASTON, Marine Corps. "Although shot in both legs while leading his platoon through the woods at Hill 142, near Chateau Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, he refused treatment until after he had personally assured himself that every man in his platoon was under cover and in good firing position."

Gunnery Sergt. JAMES CARBARY, Marines. "During the attack on Bois de Belleau, France, June 12, 1918, he voluntarily made two trips in the open under terrific fire to within 50 yards of a machine gun and rescued successfully two wounded men."

Pvt. JAMES L. CLARKE, Marines. "Although wounded in the attack on Bois de Belleau, France, he crossed through enemy territory to convey a message."

Capt. CLAUDE A. MARTIN, M. D., Infantry. "He operated a battalion dressing station near Vaux, France, July 1, 1918, although the station was practically destroyed by shell fire."

First Lieut. CHARLES L. BARROW, M. G. BN. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chauteau Thierry, France, July 30-31, 1918, acting as leader of a platoon and by his heroic conduct stimulated his men to success until incapacitated by a second wound."

Sergt. LEROY MORNINGSTAR, M. D. Infantry. "Sick, gassed and stunned by shells, he remained at his post on duty under heavy fire and bravely assisted in the succoring of soldiers who had been injured, near Vaux, France, July 1, 1918."

Sergt. CHARLES M. TARTER, Infantry. "Near Vaux, France, on July 1, 1918, when his captain was wounded, he went out under violent machine gun fire to bring the officer to shelter and was severely wounded himself while performing this heroic act."

Pvt. JOSEPH DEMAY, Infantry. "On July 1, 1918, near Vaux, France, he gamely continued to fire his automatic rifle after falling wounded in both legs."

Corpl. PATRICK McKENNA, Infantry. "After being previously wounded near Vaux, France, July 1, 1918, he charged into thick woods held by the enemy, in face of a barrage of hand grenades, and killed three, single handed."

First Lieut. C. M. MURRAY, Machine Gun Battalion. "Throughout the five days of battle near Soissons, France, July 18–22, 1918, his conduct was marked by exceptional initiative and bravery. He organized Infantry and machine-gun units and voluntarily led them in successful attacks against enemy machine guns."

Second Lieut. TRACY D. STAINS, Machine Gun Battalion. "After being severely wounded at the beginning of the engagement near Belzy le Sec, France, July 18, 1918, he continued to lead his command forward until he had taken positions assigned to him. He declined medical assistance and did not retire to an aid station until he had seen to the disposition and security of his men."

Pvt. CHARLES CAMERON, Ma-

(Continued on page 5.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Robert R. Reed, of New York, representing the Investment Bankers' Association, before the Finance Committee, now considering the war-revenue bill, asked that the Treasury Department be authorized to make adjustments in administering the war profits and income taxes where inequalities exist by reason of the failure of the bill to take into consideration the amount of invested capital. He also objected to the proposed tax on State and municipal bonds, asserting that under this section of the bill Liberty bonds of the first issue would be taxed although they were sold with the distinct understanding that they would be tax free. Levi Mayer, of Chicago, urged that the $8 tax on whisky held in bond after war-time prohibition becomes effective be reduced. He argued that under the prohibition law the holders of the whisky could not sell it and the tax was unreasonable.

The National Civil Service Reform League, before the Committee on the Census, yesterday opposed that provision of the House bill for taking the 1920 census which permits the appointment of employees regardless of the civil-service requirements. It was claimed that under the House bill 85,400 jobs were created to be filled through political patronage. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, urged amendment of the House bill so as to require that all supervisors, numbering about 400, should be appointed through the civil service and that they be authorized to appoint the enumerators.

HOUSE.

House leaders when the House convened this morning planned to close general debate on the war-revenue measure to-morrow and begin discussion under the 5-minute rule Friday for the consideration of amendments. Meanwhile it is the purpose of the Ways and Means Committee to consider special amendments that have been suggested by the Treasury Department intended to facilitate the sale of Liberty bonds. Speeches were made yesterday by Representative Hull, of Tennessee, Democrat and author of the present income-tax law; Longworth, of Ohio, and Green, of Iowa, members of the Ways and Means Committee. Representative Caraway, of Arkansas, replied to suggestions that have been made in debate that a tax be placed upon cotton. Even those Republican Members who criticized some features of the pending bill said they would vote for it, and predicted that the country would give all its provisions patriotic support. Mr. Hull pointed out that the annual tax budget of the Government after the war would be $4,000,000,000, and in the course of his remarks urged consumption taxes on sugar, coffee, tea, silk, and rubber. Mr. Longworth also declared that increased taxes for the future would have to be raised by taxing articles in daily consumption. He estimated that the imposition of war-time prohibition would reduce the revenues by $1,500,000,000. He estimated that the order stopping the manufacture of beer after December 1 next would result in a loss of revenue amounting to $500,000,000 between that date and the date when prohibition would become effective under the amendment to the agricultural extension bill. Discussing the war in general, Mr. Hull, in the course of his speech, declared that the war would be fought to a military decision, asserting that "peace by negotiation" is impossible, because it would require negotiation with "rascals, villains, freebooters, highwaymen, and desperadoes."

Readmission of Aliens.

A favorable report was ordered yesterday by the Immigration Committee on a resolution to readmit to the United States resident aliens who enlist in any of the armies of the cobelligerents of the United States. The resolution was urged by the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Labor. Under existing law readmission is allowable only for those aliens residing here who enlist in the American forces or with the Czecho-Slovaks or Polish independent military forces.

The Senate amendment to the agricultural extension bill establishing "bone-dry" prohibition after July 1, 1919, as a war measure was accepted by the Agricultural Committee. In conformity with the recommendations of Secretary Lansing, following the protest of the Italian Government, the committee amended the measure so as to admit Italian wines until May 1, next, when the prohibition of the manufacture of wines in this country becomes effective. Senator Sheppard, speaking for the prohibitionists in the Senate, said there would be no objection in that body to this amendment. A number of the Senate amendments to various appropriations carried in the emergency bill were disapproved. When the bill is reported back to the House it will at once be sent to conference.

Exports from Philippines.

Before the Judiciary Committee representations were made on behalf of the Government for a change in existing law so as to extend the powers of the President to the control of exports from the Philippines to this country. The purpose of this legislation is to stop the shipment of nonessential products and reduce the demands upon cargo space in the Pacific trade.

Statements made in debate Monday by Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, that under the contracts made with the Hog Island shipbuilding corporation the Government agreed to pay all Federal taxes, were denied in a statement issued by General Manager Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Piez stated that the contract provided specifically that the American International Corporation should pay Federal taxes without compensation, and he added that Mr. Fordney evidently had not read the document.

A report submitted to the House by the Department of Commerce, asking for an appropriation of $45,000 for the next fiscal year, disclosed the fact that 140 additional persons in the country are entitled to retired pay under the recent pension legislation of Congress.

Save for the country's sake.

American Communiques

(Continued from page 1.)

chine Gun Battalion. "When the Infantry, of which he was a part, was held up by a trench occupied by Germans, near Soissons, France, July 19, 1918, he voluntarily ran around the trench to its rear, shot and killed one of the enemy and captured the remainder."

Pvt. HAROLD B. CRAWFORD, Machine Gun Battalion. "Between Soissons and Belzy le Sec France, July 19, 1918, he bravely carried messages through shell fire and reorganized and directed Infantry units. Entrusted with a particularly important message he knew must be delivered, he fearlessly started through a heavy bombardment to execute his mission, and while so engaged was severely wounded."

Second Lieut. ALLEN A. TUKEY, Machine Gun Battalion. "During the engagement near Soissons, France, July 18–19, 1918, the leadership of his platoon was exceptionally distinctive by reason of his courage, initiative and presence of mind. While advancing on the second day of the attack he was wounded, but continued with his command until he had given complete instructions to his platoon sergeant and notified his company commander of the disposition of his guns, after which he was compelled to yield command because of weakness from his injuries."

Sergt. GERARD P. LANDRY, Machine Gun Battalion. "When his platoon commander was incapacitated by wounds, July 19, 1918, near Soissons, France, he displayed instant initiative, effectively took command of his platoon and directed its movements with marked ability and courage during the remaining three days of the advance."

Sergt. JAMES LEVAS, Machine Gun Battalion. "Between Berzy le Sec and Soissons, France, on July 19, 1918, he took charge of his platoon after his commander was killed. Soon afterwards he himself was wounded, but he dressed his own wound and continued forward. In a later advance directed by him he was severely wounded, but placed his gun in position, looked after the security of his men, and reported those facts personally to his commanding officer before permitting himself to be taken to a dressing station."

American Official Communique No. 118.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 9, 1918.

Section A.—In the Woevre a hostile patrol which attacked one of our outposts was repulsed. Elsewhere the day was uneventful.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

AMERICAN PARTY FROM RUSSIA HAS ARRIVED AT STOCKHOLM

A telegram received at the Department of State from the American Legation at Stockholm states that the American party from Russia arrived at Stockholm on September 7. It included Norman Armour, secretary of embassy; Consuls Lee, Willoughby Smith, and William Jenkins; Vice Consuls Randolph, Dennis, Nielsen, Lehrs (with wife and son), Doolittle, and Imbrie; Commercial Attache Huntington, Commercial Agent Roger Simmons, Mr. Lewis, representative of the Committee on Public Information; members of the military mission, Capt. Eugene Prince, and Lieuts. Peter Dukovski and Earl Packer; Clerks Willard, Calder, Thomas, Flack, and Max Zahler; Mrs. Natalia Summers, widow of the late Consul General Summers, and her son Lionel, and clerk of the Petrograd consulate, Emile Rarogiewz.

List of Citizens.

The following citizens, the telegram states, also arrived: Full staff of the National City Bank, numbering 20; full staff of Y. W. C. A., numbering 7 persons; full staff of Y. M. C. A., except Paul Anderson and Harold Penningroth, who remained in Russia, numbering 26 persons; 2 Red Cross men, Herbert Magnuson and George Polatos; C. S. Smith and Gregory Yarms, of the Associated Press; Arno Dosch Fleurot, of the New York World; Thomas H. Anderson, Sidney S. McAllister, Cornelius Callahan, William Casey, Morris Joffe, Caroline Irmer Smith, Lulu Irmer Smith, John O. Conrad and wife, Angus Campbell, John Conyrey and wife, Dora Albert and son, E. C. Riley, William P. Kelly, and R. E. Jensen.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

September 9, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$404,393.37
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	704,830.61
Miscellaneous	2,572,080.74
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	300,912.49
Total ordinary receipts	3,982,217.21
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	19,359,030.04
Balance previous day	1,278,314,103.63
Total	1,301,655,350.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$34,038,199.12
Panama Canal disbursements	11,525.22
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	194,900.80
Balance in general fund to-day	1,267,433,776.81
Total	1,301,655,350.88

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Indian Service, Department of the Interior, Washington D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., September 28, 1918, for furnishing one road tractor, to develop at least 25 horsepower at the drawbar, and until 2 o'clock p. m., September 16, 1918, proposals for furnishing 900 rods of woven wire fence and 1,500 iron or steel fence posts for the Round Valley Indian Agency, Dos Rios, Cal.

The Results of the Third Liberty Loan Showing the Totals and Averages As Subscribed by Bank Districts

The Treasury Department has issued the following table showing the results of the third Liberty loan subscriptions according to reserve bank districts:

District.	Quota.	Subscriptions.	Percentage of quota subscribed.	Subscribers.	Percentage population subscribed.
Boston	250,000,000	$354,537,250	141.81	1,512,555	21.7
New York	900,000,000	1,115,243,650	123.91	3,043,123	23.2
Philadelphia	250,000,000	361,963,500	144.79	1,670,229	25.2
Cleveland	300,000,000	405,051,150	135.02	1,440,681	15.4
Richmond	130,000,000	186,259,050	143.27	858,358	9.2
Atlanta	90,000,000	137,649,450	152.94	584,196	5.8
Chicago	425,000,000	608,878,600	143.26	3,479,315	24.7
St. Louis	139,000,000	199,835,900	143.72	1,186,377	12.7
Minneapolis	105,000,000	180,892,100	172.2	1,221,504	23.6
Kansas City	130,000,000	204,092,800	156.99	1,190,193	16.0
Dallas	80,000,000	116,220,650	145.27	719,210	12.7
San Francisco	210,000,000	287,975,000	137.13	1,402,584	21.1
Total	3,000,000,000	4,158,599,100	138.61	18,308,325	17.7
Treasury subscriptions		17,917,750			
Grand total		4,176,516,850			

The percentage of population subscribed is based on the estimated population of the United States on July 1, 1917, namely, 103, 620, 273.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL TO EMPLOYERS CONCERNING DRAFT

(Continued from page 2.)

the Class I registrants amounted to only 6 per cent. It ran as low as 3 per cent for some occupations, and correspondingly higher for some other occupations; but the national average was only 6 per cent. Any notably larger depletions in particular industries must therefore have been due partly to enlistments, and in probably greater degree to voluntary transfers into other industries.

Seeking the Best Solution.

These other influences are, therefore, to be kept in mind by employers and others in weighing the question whether the best solution, in the national interest, is to ask for the deferment of individuals or groups of men. Such deferments may assist the immediate situation in the particular establishment, but they merely force the Army and Navy to seek elsewhere for the same number of men thus deferred. The quantitative needs of the military forces are known and imperative, and any given quantity of deferments will ultimately have to be made up by the depletion of some other occupation. Thus, it becomes the employer's duty to consider these largest aspects of deferment in seeking that solution of his own problem which best comports with the national interest.

My present object is to urge upon employers the duty and responsibility of becoming well advised in all these matters, of equipping themselves with full information as to the extent to which their particular establishment is affected by the liability of registrants to military service, of observing the extent to which other influences of depletion have affected it, and the degree in which other methods of supply can relieve that depletion, and of laying these facts and other pertinent ones before the industrial advisers now to be placed at each district board, to the end that those individuals or groups who are indispensable and irreplaceable should receive deferment, whether or not they have made claim for it, and that the Army and the Navy should not be deprived of its proper supply of man power by ill-considered deferments not absolutely demanded by the national interest.

Protection to Industry.

The cessation of enlistments will henceforth protect industry against one irregular and uncontrollable source of derangement. It will correspondingly throw upon the selective service system the greater responsibility for an intelligent and discriminating selection made in the light of industrial needs. But this responsibility is shared by employers and all who represent groups of workers. To fulfill this responsibility they must now prepare themselves even more carefully than hitherto. They will find the boards heartily ready to cooperate with them to the utmost.

The keynote of purpose for all of us ought to be, and I am sure will be, that wise and profoundly significant phrase in the act of Congress under which we operate, "the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made by the hardware and metal division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

William A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), William F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), Maj. W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Maj. Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

Quotations to be submitted on or before dates specified below. Sealed bids not required unless so stipulated.

Procurement branch No. 1, section 1–A, Mr. A. S. Rogers, buyer, room 422, September 18:

Shanks, rope, halter	1,000
Rope, manila:	
¾-inch—pounds	5,000
½-inch—do	5,000
Rope, 1½-inch, for picket lines, feet	3,000
Fire extinguishers:	
2½-gallon	322
Chemical, 40-gallon	3
Mattocks, pick, model 1910	102,207
Pins, field line, model 1912	34,124
Spoons, digging, 8-foot handle	250

Procurement branch No. 1, section 1–B, Mr. D. W. Jasper, buyer, room 424, September 21:

Knives, splitting, 6-inch, same as C. S. Osborne & Co.'s No. 86, 6-inch (Delivery: 4,000 per month, approximately.)	12,000
Belt awls	4,006
Thong awls, No. 6	1,903

Procurement branch No. 2, section 2–A, Mr. J. D. Rennick, buyer, room 106, September 19:

Vises, hand, 5-inch	2,640
Bits, gimlet:	
2/32-inch—Gross	7
3/32-inch—do	14
4/32-inch—do	34
5/32-inch—do	45
6/32-inch—do	54
7/32-inch—do	45
8/32-inch—do	40
9/32-inch—do	27
10/32-inch—do	14
11/32-inch—do	7
12/32-inch—do	7
Bits, center:	
¼-inch—Dozen	225
⅜-inch—do	225
½-inch—do	430
⅝-inch—do	430
¾-inch—do	430
⅞-inch—do	430

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Bits, center—Continued.	
1-inch—dozen	855
1⅛-inch—do	855
1¼-inch—do	430
1⅜-inch—do	225
1½-inch—do	130
1⅝-inch—do	45
1¾-inch—do	45
1⅞-inch—do	45
2-inch—do	45

Procurement branch No. 2, section 2–B, Capt. C. B. Price, buyer, room 432, September 19:

Blades, Awl, lockstitch, automatic:	
Curved	125
Straight	125
Guides, rifle cartridge belt	184,766
Fasteners:	
Rifle cartridge belt, 6¼-inch	97,383
Lift-the-Dot	584,298
Steel stakes	24,876
Guides, rifle cartridge belt, 2¼-inch, pieces	194,766
Fasteners, rifle cartridge belt M. & F., 6¼-inch—pair	97,383
Borers, hung—pieces	2,175
Hooks, 2-inch barrel roller—do	169,400
Buckles:	
Barrel roller, 0.75 (B/P 20–0–1)—pieces	3,840
Barrel roller, 0.625 (B/P 20–0–1)—pieces	3,575
Tongueless bar, soft brass, (BP 38–0–1. Fig. AAID–1); pieces	19,200
Clips, end 1-inch No. AAIC half-hard sheet brass, 0.025 thick, annealed and bronzed (B/P No. 38–0–1)—pieces	20,000

Procurement branch No. 2, section 2–C, Capt. Oliver, buyer, room 112, September 19:

Chests, commissary, complete, 3240	3,240
Blades, meat-saw, 22-inch	6,480
Bolt, stove	3,240
Brace, carpenter's, ratchet, 8-inch	3,240
Candlesticks, galvanized iron	6,480
Cleaver, butcher's	3,240
Drill, twist, bit stock 7/32-inch	6,480
Faucets, wood, 8-inch	6,180
Funnels, quart	3,240
Hammer claw, 16 ounce, handled	3,240
Hooks, meat	19,440
Iron, soldering	3,240
Knives, butcher:	
8-inch	3,240
10-inch	3,240
Measure, quart	3,240
Needles, packing	15,000
Opener, box	3,240
Openers, can, Yankee pattern	6,480
Pencils, crayons	9,720
Pliers, lineman's—pair	3,240
Saw, hand, crosscut, No. 8	3,240
Saw, meat, 22 by 1 inch	3,240
Scales, spring balance	3,240
Scale beam	3,240
Scoops, heavy:	
Large	3,240
Small	3,240
Scrapers, box	3,240
Screw drivers, hand, 8-inch	3,240
Shears, tinner's, 4-inch—pair	3,240
Solder—pounds	3,240
Steels, butcher's, 10-inch	3,240
Steel, sheets, 12-inch square, 18-gauge—pieces	25,920
Tap borers	3,240

Procurement branch No. 2, section 2–F, Mr. E. A. Moye, buyer, room 432, September 17:

Screw drivers:	
Perfect handle, 3-inch	5,000
Perfect handle, 6-inch	5,000
Perfect handle, 10-inch	5,000
Perfect handle, 12-inch	5,000
Perfect handle, 6-inch, square shanks	5,000
Heavy offset	10,000

Procurement branch No. 2, section 2-F, Mr. E. A. Moye, buyer, room 432, September 17:

Punches, blacksmith's, hand:	
5-8 by 1-8 inch	7,730
3-4 by 3-16 inch	7,730
7-8 by 1-4 inch	7,730
1 by 5-16 inch	7,730
Punches:	
Solid taper, 5-16-inch body, 1-8-inch points	5,000
Solid taper, 7-16-inch body, 1-14-inch points	5,000
Solid taper, 1-2-inch body, 5-16-inch points	5,000
Center, 7-16 inch	5,000
Screw drivers, 3 inches	26,883

Procurement branch No. 2, section 2-E, Capt. W. E. Standart, buyer, room 104, September 19:

Pliers:	
Combination—pair	5,000
Side cutting—do	5,000
Wire cutters, combination, 6 inches	7,345

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3, Maj. W. J. Peck, buyer, room 120, September 15:

Chassis for horse-drawn rolling kitchen, as per specifications and blue prints	10,000
Liners, craped and paraffined for No. 100 coffee bag	300,000
Bags, paper:	
25-pound	1,000,000
50-pound	1,000,000
16-pound	1,000,000

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3-A, Mr. M. A. Dunning, buyer, room 122, September 20:

Marmites	19,000
Machines, eyelet, including stock of eyelets	2,500
Needles, harness:	
No. 3—papers	144
No. 4—do	144
Machine tacker, Singer, model 89-8	1
Machines, Union, shank button sewing, mounted on stands with individual motors, type 70-4-4	2
Machine, Union, shank button sewing, without stand, type 70-4-4	1
Needles, harness:	
No. 2—papers	2,500
No. 3—do	2,500
No. 4—do	2,500
War, harness, summer—pounds	3,000
Needles, sacking	2,000
Range, No. 530, Detroit Jewel, hotel, steel or equal	1

LIST OF HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3-A, Mr. J. E. Diemer, buyer, room 122, September 17:

Beds, iron, hospital, folding	300, 000
Pans, bake:	
No. 5 large for No. 5 A. R., 30 by 23	2, 000
No. 578 large for No. 5 A. R., 29 by 22	2, 000
Pipe, stove:	
6-inch joint	1, 000
7-inch joint	1, 000
Heater, hot-water and steam, Rice's patent, No. R2-374	1
Balers, size A	2
Pipe, stove, 4-inch joints, 24-gauge	85, 000
Elbows, 4 inch, 24-gauge	20, 000

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3-B, Capt. J. G. Williams, buyer, room 114, September 11:

Pails, 12-quart, fire	6, 000
Stamps, steel, alphabets and numbers ——sets	250
Sets, leather marking, model 1910——sets	1, 759
Presses, baling paper	20
Lye, concentrated——pounds	25, 000
Pails, fire	1, 000
Tanks, hand-pump	900
Chalk, tailor's black——gross	3
Marline, 2-ply tarred——pounds	116, 000
Oakum, spun, marine——bales	150
Setter, tire, with pump	1
Coppers, soldering, 3-ounce	860
Machines, baling, electric	15
Fluid, toiler, deoderant——barrels	3
Disinfectant, germicide——do	3
Scales:	
Track, 100-ton	1
Platform, wagon, 10-ton	2
Cans, wood, jacketed:	
1-gallon	1, 000
2-gallon	200
5-gallon	300
10-gallon	300
Cloths, filter, for ice machines	24
Whistles, siren	40, 000
Ammonia, anhydrous——barrel	1
Solder, stick, 45/55——pounds	250, 000
Graphite, flake——do	200
Barrels, oil metal	162, 500
Polish, metal——pints	391

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3-B, Capt. J. G. Williams, buyer, room 114, September 15:

Naphthaline——pounds	107, 580
Boiler, 10-horsepower	1
Scales, sawyer	5, 000
Packing:	
Sheet——pounds	25
Hydraulic——boxes	13
Gaskets, rubber	1, 000
Valves:	
Rubber, pump	250
Iron, globe	100
Tanks, hand pump	1, 200
Pails, fire	4, 000
Filters, charcoal	48
Balers, power, electric	19

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3-B, Capt. J. G. Williams, buyer, room 114, September 20:

Acid, muriatic——pounds	15, 210
Mats, rubber, cuspidor	500
Benzine——gallons	2, 575
Balers	(Quantity small)
Paste, soldering	(Quantity small)
Compound, welding	(Quantity small)
Container, mineral oil	(Quantity small)
Couplings, steam hose	(Quantity small)
Couplings, water hose	(Quantity small)
Cement, "smooth on"	(Quantity small)
Menders, hose, 3/4 inch	(Quantity small)
Salt, soldering	(Quantity small)
Ladles, plumber's assorted	(Quantity small)
Acid, sulphuric	(Quantity small)
Oilers, engineer's squirt, 1-pi	(Quantity small)
Hardware, miscellaneous	(Quantity small)
Metal, antifriction, babbitt	(Quantity small)
Irons, rounding, plumber's	(Quantity small)
Belt, lacers, and equipment	(Quantity small)
Pots, glue, 2-pint	(Quantity small)
Filters, charcoal	(Quantity small)

Procurement branch No. 3, section 3-C, Mr. W. B. Mitchell, buyer, room 118, September 12:

Teapots, 2-quart, enamel	10, 000
3-quart, enamel	10, 000
Straight cook pots, with covers, seamless enamel	272, 000
Boilers, 20-gallon, round	100
Oil cans, 5-gallon	100
Dishpans, 21-quart, retinned 4X	100
Potato peelers	100
Platters, enamel, 18-inch	200
Stock pots, 10-gallon, enamel	100
Flour sieves	100
Spoons, retinned, basting, forged	50
Tables, kitchen	200
Fly traps:	
Small	600
Medium	400
Large	300
Scoops, grocers', retinned, one piece:	
Large	500
Small	500
Boilers, square ordinary, 5-gallon	500
Cuspidors:	
Cast-iron	500
Enamel	500
Boilers, round, with faucet and strainer, 15-gallon	500
Cans, galvanized-iron:	
Large	5, 000
Small	5 000
Spoons, tea	2, 000
Spoons, table	2, 000
Buckets, galvanized	20, 911
Dishpans	30, 000
Broilers	4, 000
Wood faucets, 8-inch	12, 000
Stove polish——package	190, 000
Measures, 1-gill, ½-pint, 1-pint, 1-quart, 2-quart, 1-gallon——each	900

Procurement branch No. 4, section 4-B, Mr. H. D. Ainge, buyer, room 542, September 17, noon:

Lockers, trunk	15, 000

Procurement branch No. 4, section 4-D, Mr. S. Buegeleisen, buyer, room 538, September 15:

"G" trumpets, with "F" slides, sand blasted and lacquered finish, O. D. color	12, 000

Procurement branch No. 4, section 4-E, Mr. G. H. Grebe, buyer, room 538, September 12:

Ribbons, adding machines, Burroughs, 1⅞-inch wide	23, 478

Procurement branch No. 4, section 4-E, Mr. G. H. Grebe, buyer, room 538, September 24:

Ink:	
Black, duplicator, No. 7670 or equal——pounds	26, 700
Blue, duplicator, No. 7630 or equal——pounds	2, 650
Red, duplicator, No. 7660 or equal——pounds	2, 650
Dermatype stencil sheets or equal	2, 426, 000
Stencil sheet moistening fluid, Dermax or equal——bottles	35, 400
Duplicator stencil varnish, 2-ounce bottles	4, 580
Duplicators, A. B. Dick Rotary:	
No. 78 or equal——machines	667
No. 77 or equal——do	333
Punches, paper, ⅜-inch, single hole——machines	6, 332

AMERICAN FOOD MISSIONS ARRIVE FOR FOREIGN DUTY

The Department of Agriculture announces the arrival in England of a committee of men familiar with food production and agricultural organization and activities in the United States. The personnel of the committee is as follows: Dr. W. O. Thompson, chairman, president Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. R. A. Pearson, president Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa; Mr. T. F. Hunt, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Mr. D. R. Coker, farmer and member of national agricultural advisory committee, Hartsville, S. C.; Mr. William A. Taylor, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. George M. Rommel, chief, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. George R. Argo, specialist in cotton business methods, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. John F. Wilmeth, administrative assistant, Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

The committee will secure general information regarding food production conditions in England, France, and Italy, so that, when they return, they will be able to reveal the needs more effectively to the leaders of agriculture in the United States and to farmers generally.

A cablegram received August 24 by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture announced the safe arrival in Paris of a party of agricultural experts of the bureau. They are en route to Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco to investigate and advise on the possibilities of increasing the agricultural output of those French colonies. The visit is to be made at the request of the French high commission now in the United States. The party is composed of E. C. Chilcott, in charge of the dry farming investigations of the bureau; C. S. Scofield, in charge of the bureau's work in development of irrigation agriculture; and T. H. Kearney, in charge of important work with alkali and drought-resistant crops.

Secret Service Chief For Federal Railroads

The United States Railroad Administration, division of law, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *September 7, 1918.*

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Effective September 18, 1918, William J. Flynn, former Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, is appointed chief of the secret sevice of the United States Railroad Administration in section of claims and property protection, with offices in the Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE,
General Counsel.

Approved:
W. G. McADOO,
Director General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	74
Missing in action	107
Wounded severely	225
Died of disease	5
Died of wounds	25
Died of accident and other causes	6
Total	442

Killed in Action.

Lieut. John H. Feltham, jr. Mrs. Sarah J. Feltham, Vernon Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. Robert Stauffe Heizer. Judge Robert C. Heizer, Osage City, Kans.

Lieut. Howard Lee Strohl. Mrs. Ada Strohl, 610 Main Street, Hellertown, Pa.

Lieut. Karl S. McComb. L. H. McComb, 401 East Maumee Avenue, Napoleon, Ohio.

Sergt. Grover E. Sunderland. Mrs. J. A. Sunderland, R. F. D. No. 1, Newton Hamilton, Pa.

Sergt. Paul R. Farrell. James Farrell, Hamden, Conn.

Corpl. Tom C. Cronan. Jasper N. Cronan, R. F. D. No. 1, Porterdale, Ga.

Corpl. Arvid Larson. A. W. Larson, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 106. Kane, Pa.

Corpl. William C. Lemke. Charles Lemke, 543 Cyrus Street, Ionia, Mich.

Corpl. Loyd Shrigley. Mrs. Anna Smelcher Shrigley, 2423 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Corpl. Arthur Julius Stuart. Sumner Duckman Stuart, Lubec, Me.

Joseph P. Fullerton, jr. J. Palmer Fullerton 900 South Forty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. George McCann. James McCann, Shullsburg Wis.

Bugler Ray L. Miller. Lee Miller, Fairview, Mont.

PRIVATES.

Jason B. Althiser. Mrs. Ida Althiser, Olivebridge, N. Y.

John A. Baccus. Felix Baccus, 3814 Chichester Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

John Barbarino. Miss Josephine Barbarino, 16 Hale Street, Boston, Mass.

Floyd E. Berry. Mrs. Muntly Greeg, 106 Deyo Street, Jackson, Mich.

Clayton C. Ellis. C. L. Ellis, 17 Walter Street, Somerville, Mass.

Fiore Francesco. Panfilo Francesco, Box 496, Glassport, Pa.

John B. Healey. Patrick Healey, Station A, New Haven, Conn.

Thorn McCarthy. Charles McCarthy, Webberville, Mich.

Bill Bransford Piper. Jim Cook, Scottsville, Ky.

Virdick Sahagian. Peter Mouslgian, Sixteenth Street East, East St. Louis, Ill.

Henry J. Schmitz. Mrs. M. Schmitz, 104 Pine Street, New Haven, Conn.

Walter Sizer. Mrs. Marq Sizer, King, Mont.

William Van Sandt. Nelson M. Van Sandt, Harvel, Ill.

Chris. S. Villalovoz. Mrs. Vivian Villalovoz, 1924 Stanton Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

John Elmer Westfall. Elmer David Westfall, R. F. D. No. 2, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Loraine York. Mrs. Frank Tibbetts, Mandan, N. Dak.

Reinhold Benson. Peterson Benson, Oskars Trom, Sweden.

Fritz C. Forsman. Gus Forsman, 4227 North Thirty sixth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

James A. Jewell. Sidney V. Jewell, 333 East Fifty-eighth Street, Seattle, Wash.

Louis A. Lysak. Mrs. Anna Lysak, Brumov, Moriva, Austria.

Nicola Peccia. Mrs. Mary Domenico Peccia, Cantalupo, Nel, Sanio, Province D. Campo Casso, Italy.

Harmon R. Taber. H. J. Taber, Kopay, Cal.

Manuel G. Valant. Manuel G. Valant, Aica, Oahu, Hawaii.

Earl E. Baker. Mrs. G. S. Radley, Owen, Wis.

Smith F. Ballard. Mrs. Iona Sheldon, R. F. D. No. 9, Salem, Oreg.

Anthony Cornelius Bercal. Mrs. Balbina Kaspercyk Berdal, 74 Peterson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Bambino L. Catelini. Angelo Catelini, Crockett, Cal.

Dan B. Clancy. Mrs. Anna Yeo, 2210 Harvard Avenue, Butte, Mont.

Abraham Cooper. Mrs. A. Fisher, 125 Low Street, Baltimore, Md.

Charles Cornelius Coppus. Jacob Coppus, Little Chute, Wis.

Rossetter S. Fitzgerald. Ambrose Fitzgerald, R. F. D. No. 2, Howard City, Mich.

Stojan Kresick. Nick Kresick, 607½ Castellar Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ray H. Moses. Eugene Moses, 707 West Eleventh Street, Medford, Oreg.

Lars P. Peterson. Mrs. John Peterson, Kenmare, N. Dak.

Robert L. Redd. Mrs. Elizabeth Redd, Burneyville, Okla.

Loyd H. Riffle. Mrs. Roy Buedick, 2116 Plain Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Ring. Edwin Ring, 858 Fletcher Street, Chicago, Ill.

Vernon Rodgers. Mrs. Anna Rodgers, Lacona, Iowa.

George H. Tanner. Mrs. Alice M. Pearson, 91 Glenwood Road, Somerville, Mass.

Walter J. Theus. John Theus, 1629 Buena Street, Alameda, Cal.

Albert Thomson. James William Mason, care of Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Market Street, Amesbury, Mass.

Joe F. Thuman. W. D. Thuman, Nodaway, Iowa.

Lorain A. Welsh. Mrs. Bessie Welsh, Breckenridge, Mo.

Arthur White. Mrs. William Randolph, Adair, Ill.

James A. Wood. James Wood, the Maples, Palmer, Mass.

William Woolridge. Mrs. Susie Perry, Howe Okla.

Anthony W. Zirbes. Mrs. E. Zirbes, White Earth, N. Dak.

Paul Ray Shields. Jessie M. Shields, R. F. D. No. 2, Oblong, Ill.

Luther Shive. Mrs. Kate Shive, 466 West King Street, York, Pa.

Robert Shutdlesworth. Mrs. Robert Shuttlesworth, Irwin, Pa.

John Joseph Simons. Mrs. Katie Simons, 518 East Fifth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Andrew J. Smith. Mrs Etta G. Weingart, 258 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roy H. Stover. William Stover, R. F. D. No. 1, Luray, Va.

Wesley G. Straitwell. George Straitwell, R. F. D. No. 61. Brookville, Pa.

Edgar E Clifton Wainwright. Mrs. Grace Swabenbauer, Erie Avenue, St. Marys, Pa.

Angel Welizareff. Thomas Gregory, Wirtz, Pa.

James Wernald. Mrs. Mary Scott, 16 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alex Wieszomerski. Tom Wieszomerski, 3695 East Sixty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Clair Wilson. Elmer Wilson, Harmonsburg, Pa.

Horace J. Wolfe. John Wolfe, 716 East Thayer Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Lieut. Edward Arthur Burton. Mrs. Jessie L. Burton, Hillsboro, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Wallace M. Bixler. Daniel A. Bixler, 1500 Main Street Evanston, Ill.

Ralph Richard Carr. Truman Carr, R. F. D. No. 2. Coldwater, Mich.

Edward Lewis Zuver. Mrs. Thomas S. Zuver, 78 Shenango Street, Greenville, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Lester W. Aldridge. Lee Aldridge, North Muskogee, Okla.

Clarence L. Bell. William Bell, 4115 Falls Road, Baltimore, Md.

Kazmierz W. Bukolt. Mrs. Annie Bukolt, 104 Woltz Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Le Roy S. Clouser. Mrs. Mary Clouser, 259 East Main Street, Middletown, Pa

Lynn E. Davis. Mrs. Martha J. Davis, 120 North Fourteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.

James Alfred Dougherty. Mrs Alice Dougherty, 2721 North Donsall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John G. Duvall. Mrs. Alice Duvall, Waynesburg, Pa.

Thomas Herbert Elliott. William Elliott, 2525 Fairview Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Louis Fleisner. Mrs. Lena Beaver, R. F. D No. 4, box 1, Marshfield, Wis.

Clarence E. Geyer. Jacob E. Geyer, Chatham, Va.

Charles A. Healis. Mrs. Eleanor Healis, 516 North Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vern H. Hyre. Mrs. Elva Garrard, Palestine, Ill.

Angelo Inverso. Mrs. Antonia Inverso, 926 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Roy V. Langdon. Mrs. Mary M. Langdon, 245 Northeast Oak Street, Reedsburg, Wis.

Albert Lertora. Joe Lertora, Jamestown, Cal.

Frederick Matoch. Albert Matoch, 361 Railroad, Elmira, N. Y.

Arthur G. Morgan. Mrs. Susie Morgan, Logan, Mont.

Archie J. Miles. Thomas H. Miles, Hartstown, Pa.

Samuel J. Perkner. Henry Perkner, 2102 Avenue H, Birmingham, Ala.

Julius Strauss. Jacob Strauss, 19 North Ninth Street, Rockaway Park, N. Y.

Ira Welliver. Mrs. Clara Welliver, Eddyville, Nebr.

Died of Disease.

Capt. Oscar Lloyd Housel. Mrs. Marion Nelson Housel, Clarendon, Va.

Sergt. Guy A. Fessenden. Mrs. Lillian Fessenden, 59 Oak Street, Easton, Pa.

Corpl. Verne R. Downs. Mrs. Eva M. Downs, 106 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Lester James Burke. Mrs. Ellen Burke, 3643 West Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.

Peter Krawfcyk, jr. Peter Krawfcyk, Long Prairie, Minn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. George J. Onken. William Onken, Minonk, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Alfred J. Bisignani. Thomas Bisignani, Church Street and Clarkson Avenue, Jessup, Pa.

Irwin Gilliand. Mrs. Lucy Fletcher, Koscinko, Miss.

Nathan Lazaar. Mrs. Rachael Lazaar, 2446 North Myrtlewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jerry J. Kissane. Mikel Kissane, 2975 Dorcas Street, Omaha, Nebr.

Francisco Mares. Jose W. Mares, Cabeson, N. Mex.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Stephen O. Brigham. Horatio M. Brigham, R. F. D. No. 3, Madison, Wis.

Harry A. Darling. Mrs. Harry A. Darling, 16 Baldwin Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Stanley F. Griswold. J. A. Griswold, 26 Goodrich Street, Canton, N. Y.

John T. Harman. Mrs. C. E. Harman, 139 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Francis Henry Missig. Mrs. Francis Henry Missig, 269 Pulford Street, Detroit, Mich.

Ernest V. Ryall. John L. Ryall, Ladysmith, Wis.

Ben A. Sullivan, jr. Ben A. Sullivan, sr., Laurens, S. C.

Joseph E. Torrence. Mrs. Martha R. Torrence, Cynthiana, Ky.

SERGEANTS.

Lewis Franklin Acker. Mrs. Lewis F. Acker, 749 Garden Street, Meadville, Pa.

Donald Agar. Mrs. Bessie C. Agar, Sheffield, Mass.

Henry Aubrey. Mrs. Anastaise Aubrey, box 63, Cecil, Pa.

Edward J. Barrie. Mrs. E. Barrie, 231 Lewis Street, Paterson, N. J.

Virgil Beaty. Mrs. Vanna Beaty, Wilder, Tenn.

Wilbur J. Boyd. Mrs. Lucinda Welter, Marion, Ohio.

Clyde W. Champe. Mrs. A. Lee Champe, Claremont, Va.

Robert E. Conway. Mrs. M. E. Burke, 14 Bell Street, Portland, Me.

Otto V. Couchot. Frank J. Couchot, 17 Eagle Street, Dayton, Ohio.

John J. Crowley. Mrs. J. J. Crowley, 397 Ashmont Street, Ashmont, Mass.

John Shepard Hancock. Mrs. G. H. Hancock, Edmore, Mich.

Frank J. Hurley. Mrs J. Callahan, 50 Fisher Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Charles A. Knudsen. Mrs. Dorothy Knudsen, 41 Old Broadway, New York, N. Y.
William G. Miller. W. H. Miller, Dillon, S. C.
John E. Personett. John Personett, Lenora, Kans.
Thomas W. Sloma. Mrs. Mary Slonkosky, Natrona, Pa.
Francis C. Sullivan. Timothy J. Sullivan, 46 Linwood Avenue, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
John Sutton. H. S. Sutton, Tazewell, Tenn.
Charles James Vandyke. Mrs. Ellis Vandyke, 218 Bissel Avenue, Oil City, Pa.
Andrew Warhola. Michael Warhola, general delivery, Forest City, Pa.
Bill With. Phillip With, 5021 Cottage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Leland A. Wood. Leon Wood, general delivery, Troy, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Hiram Franklin Ball, jr. Mrs. Mable Sawtell Ball, 238 Seebalt Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Claude W. Brinson. Harvey Brinson, 453 Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Adolph S. Busk. Mrs. Bertha Busk, 2845 McLean Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Homer Cleavland Deaton. Mrs. John L. Hoover, Jacksonville, Tex.
Harry Alvin Detar. Mrs. Homer J. Detar, 8 Elk Avenue, Kane, Pa.
Ray E. Doughty. E. D. Doughty, Shaw, Miss.
Innes W. K. Duke. William R. Winfrey, Troy, Tex.
George Samuel Fairall. Mrs. Florence F. Fairall, 715 East Burlington Street, Iowa City, Iowa.
George C. Fite. John Fite, Stout, Ohio.
Edward Leo Hahner. Mrs. Joseph Hahner, 1749 Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Chalmers Lawson Harmon. Eli Harmon, Brookville, Pa.
Alfred F. Hendry. Mrs. A. L. Hendry, R. F. D. No. 1, Dade City, Fla.
Oswald Howells. William H. Howells, 107 East Atherton Street, Taylor, Pa.
Bennie H. Hudson. William M. Hudson, R. F. D. No. 4, Weston, Mo.
Samuel Householder Ickes. Mrs. Harry Ickes, Welfsburg, Pa.
Ross Gilford Ingalls. Mrs. Samuel Ingalls, 120 Donaghy Avenue, Butler, Pa.
Carl A. Jackson. Onnie Moore, 24 West Street, Salisbury, N. C.
Crockett C. Lack. Mrs. Ella E. Lack, Kevil, Ky.
John Aloysius Lieb. Adam Lieb, box 75, South Connellsville, Pa.
William McCarthy. Miss Marguerite McCarthy, 136 Bonton Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Zay McClain. Fielding McClain, R. F. D. No. 1, box 26, Danville, Ind.
Thomas Mazza. Mrs. Carmine Mazza, 64 Webster Street, East Boston, Mass.
George Mowry. Mrs. Catherine Mowry, Kegg, Pa.
Mike Mrykalo. William Mrykalo, 39 Prince Street, Newark, N. J.
James L. Padgette. Lewis Padgette, box 95, Polson, Mont.
Edward W. Paulin. Mrs. Bert Grenel, 1407 Broadway, Williamsport, Ind.
Antoni Pecyna. Wadyslam Pecyna, 1814 Washington Street, Evanston, Ill.
Mark S. Phillips. Peter J. Phillips, 1833 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
James M. Pike. Mrs. Joyce Pike, R. F. D. No. 2, Alexander, N. C.
Thomas M. Price. David B. Price, 104 Karnes Street, Eldorado, Ill.
Fitzhugh L. Richards. George Richards, Bevier, Mo.
Bernard Roberts. Samuel B. Roberts, Montgomery, W. Va.
John C. Sanderson. William Sanderson, 105 Pleasant Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
George Sorenson. Ed. Sorenson, Verdena, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Joel D. Thacker. Benjamin C. Thacker, Orrix, Va.
Gordon G. Thurlow. Mrs. H. M. Thurlow, 10 Fountain Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Anthony H. Tillman. Peter Tillman, 1469 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Overton L. Turner. Mrs. Nancie Turner, Dexter, Tex.
Lewis M. Willis. Mrs. Katherine Willis, general delivery, Cloverport, Ky.
Claude Wiltrout. Amil Pechine, 1400 West Fourteenth Street, Junction City, Kans.
Raymond Young. Mrs. Allie B. Moody, 232 West Sixteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Allen B. Casady. Floyd Casady, Milton, Iowa
Jesse Centers. Thomas Centers, Lost Creek, Ky.
Charles Chapman. James Adams, general delivery, Richmond, Va.
Raymond J. Fay. E. J. Fay, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Michael Ferren. Maetin Gorecki, 448 Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Arvid Heidenberg. C. C. Heidenberg, R. F. D. No. 2, Sanish, N. Dak.
Ozey A. Horton. Mrs. Theresa Horton, Noodle, Tex.
Clarence W. Jones. Virgil Jones, Iberia, Ky.
Joseph P. Kelly. John J. Kelly, 710 Johnson Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Harry J. Mitchell. Mrs. Almira Parliment, Chester, N. J.
Truman Hugh O'Brien. Hugh O'Brien, 145 Eighteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.
William Paull. Mrs. Jessie Reinshagen, 5631 Laurel Street, New Orleans, La.
Theodore L. Root. Luther H. Root, R. F. D. No. 6, North Topeka, Kans.
Cohen Royse. Mrs. Betta Royse, Breeding, Ky.

BUGLERS.

Bryan Clark. B. M. Clark, Essex, Mo.
Lewis Leo Frisch. Mrs. Ethel Frisch, R. F. D. No. 3, Evans City, Pa.
Paul H. Rau. Mrs. Emma Rau, Hamburg, Pa.

MECHANICS.

Charles H. Abels. Joseph Abels, 382 Kathryn Way, Akron, Ohio.
George Mateer Agnew. Mrs. Travis M. Agnew, 517 Elk Street, Franklin, Pa.
Charles J. Gustafson. Miss Maude Gustafson, 42 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Tony Thomas. Nick Sainczuk, 360 Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

WAGONERS.

Edward Fischer. Mrs. Catherine Lemmerman, Neligh, Nebr.
Charles L. Waltman. Mrs. Serena Waltman, 1330 Cowden Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Konstant Armonaviczino. Miss Aggie Armonaviczino, 503 Keeler Street, Jackson, Mich.
Stanley Banatt. Casman Banatt, 61 Jackson Street, New York, N. Y.
Richard Biddle, jr. Richard Biddle, sr., Thorpe, Wis.
Frank Bino. John Bino, Shelburn, Oreg.
Charles Bliss. Walter Bliss, Pine View, Mont.
Emil Bons. Mrs. Henry Bons, 212 Spring Street, Freeport, Ill.
Edwain Brendal. Mrs. Pauline Brendal, Starbuck, Minn.
George Butala. Andrew Butala, 127 Jackson Street, Scranton, Pa.
Emmett Caldwell. Mrs. Addie Sheldon, Advance, Mo.
James P. Cannon. John Cannon, 6 Worthington Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Warren W. Caswell. Jabez Caswell, 1011 Trumbull Street, Bay City, Mich.
Charles W. Caulkins. Herbert L. Caulkins, Great Road, Littleton, Mass.
John F. Chase. Mrs. Mary B. Chase, 111 North Kildare Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John T. Cheatham. Robert Cheatham, Gorham, Ill.
Maxie S. Clyburn. W. T. Welch, Bishopville, S. C.
Max E. Cochran. Ed. L. Cochran, Ipswich, S. Dak.
Peter Condie. Thomas S. Condie, 337 West Fifth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Leonard Conley. Viret E. Conley, 4211 South Twentieth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Mike Conners. Mrs. James Connors, Gladstone, N. Dak.
Leroy F. Craig. Mrs. James Craig, Mansfield, Ohio.
John William Crandall. Mrs. Ina Sanvill, Arnold post office, Watson, Mich.
Richard Cronk. Jasper Cronk, North Hudson, Wis.
John L. Cross. Mrs. Mary Cross, P. O. box 217, Smithfield, W. Va.
Henry V. Curtis. Mrs. Dora Curtis, Story, Ark.
David W. Drake. Mrs. Jennie Jenkins, general delivery, Chicago, Ill.
Ashley G. Duvall. Mrs. Fannie E. Duvall, 2901 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
August G. Edmond. Olaf Edmond, Bertha, Minn.
Gustav W. Ek. Mrs. John Carlson, 1660 Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jesse O. Evans. Mrs. Dolly Evans, general delivery, Winchester, Ill.
Richard Fahrer. John M. Fahrer, New Rockford, N. Dak.
Antonio Filetti. Simaco Filetti, B. Pazzeveri, Capanon, Italy.
Franklin R. Filkey. Mrs. Mary C. Filkey, 3814 Occidental Street, Laguna, Cal.
Reuben B. Fineman. Mrs. D. L. Fineman, 862 Hewitt Place, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Frank H. Flynn. Fred A. Flynn, 65 Gardner Street, Lynn, Mass.
Van W. Flynn. Mrs. S. R. Scott, 275 Ashland Avenue, Asheville, N. C.
Dominico Forese. Mrs. Mariegla Carnonaro, 11 Stro San Luca, Souperamo in Cille, Bari, Italy.
Herman Foth. Charles Foth, R. F. D. No. 1, Wittenberg, Wis.
Wilton W. Fowler. Mrs. Hattie M. Fowler, 1331 W Street SE., Washington, D. C.
John Bernard Gallagher. Mrs. John E. Gallagher, 503 Centre Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Harland Gill. P. O. Gill, Wenatchee, Wash.
George A. Goode. Mrs. John Goode, 176 East Forty-fifth Street, Portland, Oreg.
Fred L. Hall. Fred E. Hall, Doyon, N. Dak.
Arthur M. Handstad. John P. Handstad, 717 Cedar Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Frank Ralph Hanson. Mrs. Agnes Hanson, Main Street, Westport, Conn.
Aubrey W. Harrison. W. E. Harrison, 1206 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Clifford H. Henze. George Henze, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
William Claire Hickey. William Hickey, 218 North Twelfth Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Harry R. Hellister. Grace Maine, Three Forks, Mont.
Erling Isakson. John Isakson, Bigfork, Mont.
Eugene E. Irwin. H. C. Irwin, Granville, N. Dak.
John T. Jackson. Miss Molly Jackson, 1501 Warren Avenue, Butte, Mont.
Edward Jasen. Frances Manski, 552 Market Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Thomas J. Jennings. Frank Jennings, Bridgewater, S. Dak.
Harlan M. Jones. Mrs. Nella L. Jones, care of J. F. Hadley, 425 Century Building, Denver, Colo.
Walter H. Jorgenson. A. S. Jorgenson, Kenmare, N. Dak.
Roy M. Kesselring. Isaac M. Kesselring, Biglerville, Pa.
Ivy W. Kesterson. J. W. Kesterson, Fowlkes, Tenn.
De Witt Kirby. Mrs. H. Moody, 4065 Twenty-sixth Street SW., Seattle, Wash.
Russell Jerome Kirk. John Kirk, 805 Mertland Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frank Kraemer. Mrs. Agnes Kraemer, 2853 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Krucky. Mrs. Mary Dycek, 108 Aurora Location, Ironwood, Mich.
Philip C. La Bay. Charles H. La Bay, 320 Blaubelt Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Frank C. Ladner. Nick Ladner, Stevens Creek Road, Cupertino, Cal.
Cass E. Libolt. Charles M. Libolt, Crando, Mont.
Robert L. McCardle. W. W. McCardle, New England, N. Dak.
Harry P. Milender. P. A. Milender, Bedford, N. Dak.
John Mitchell. Jim Mitchell, Karlon, Ky.
Thomas W. Mushroe. Dick Kunsman, Spring Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Axel L. Nielson. Mrs. Oda Berg, 93 South Fourth Street, Aurora, Ill.
William O'Brian. W. M. O'Brian, Lamont, Iowa.
Harold A. Okell. H. S. Okell, 445 B, Page Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Leonard Palmer. Mrs. Mary Palmer, Douglasville, Ga.
George Peise. John Kruger, 1503 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Ernest W. Perkins. Miss Ida M. Perkins, Illinois Bend, Tex.
Charles G. Pflugfelder. Mrs. Anna Pflugfelder, 1522 North American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur T. Quinn. Mrs. Annie Quinn, Fort Myer, Va.
Andrew Reczk. Stanley Reczk, 2837 Thirtyninth Street, Chicago, Ill.
David Reed. R. Reed, Lexington, Ky.
Otto M. Reinhardt. Louis Reinhardt, 1910 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Cecil A. Roley. Mrs. S. A. Roley, R. F. D. No. 2, box 84, Washougal, Wash.
Perry E. Ross. Mrs. Anna Ross, corner Eighth and B Streets, Port Angeles, Wash.
Dillard C. Runyan. Mrs. M. J. Runyan, Hunters, Wash.
William Walter Ryerson. William Ryerson, Ripon, Wis
Bert Saltkill. Mrs. Mary White, R. F. D. No. 3, Palmetto, Miss.
Harry A. Shearer. Mrs. Alice R. Shearer, Market Street, Lemoyne, Pa.
Clyde Venoy Shirey. Mrs. Charles W. Shaver, 712 West Main Street, Corry, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Salvatore Shirripie. John Armenia, 209 South Center Street, Youngstown, Ohio.
Albert Showalter. Norman Showalter, Lewistown, Pa.
Milton Simmons. Mrs. Clair Simmons, 901 Davis Street, Pottsville, Pa.
George Skitarelich. Martin Skitarelich, Boggs Run, Wheeling, W. Va.
Robert F. Slaughter. Mrs. Mary L. Slaughter, 5935 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
John Slinks. John Samoska, 151 Twenty-third Avenue, Melrose Park, Chicago, Ill.
Ispoli Soltan. Antonio Soltan, 87 Sharon Street, Springfield, Mass.
Walter Raymond Spring. Mrs. Walter R. Spring, 52 Darling Street, Worcester, Mass.
George Steover. Mrs. Kate Steover, 38 Lehman Street, Lebanon, Pa.
Edwin Truman Stiles. Truman Edward Stiles, 626 North Ionia Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Frank Stoltman. Lorents Stoltman, 936 Racine Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Curtis Elmer Strausbaugh. Charles Strausbaugh, R. F. D. No. 11, York, Pa.
Alexander Sutton. James Edward Sutton, 97 West Twelfth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
William J. Tanley. William Tanley, Yorkville, Ohio.
Lawrence Trimble. Mrs. George Trimble, 230 Sixteenth Street, College Point, N. Y.
Claude Underdown. C. L. Sweeton, Harrison, Ark.
Vasilie Ursachy. Elie Mosorinca, 1360 West Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Guy William Wallace. James Small Wallace, R. F. D. No. 1, Polk, Pa.
Francis W. Webb. Mrs. Anna Mary Webb, Plattsburg, Mo.
Richard Weiber. Mrs. Louise Dunka, Hankinson, N. Dak.
Edward A. Weil. Albert Weil, Eunice, La.
William F. Welsch. Mrs. Frank J. Welsch, box 26, Loudonville, N. Y.
Henry A. Widmer. Charles S. Widmer, 2125 Lilly Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Joe A. P. Witt. David Witt, Irvine, Ky.
Curtis Young. Lillian Taft, 824 South Seminary Street, Princeton, Ind.
John E. Young. Henry Young, Cleveland, N. C.
Otto Arthur Schmutzler. Emil Schmutzler, 4131 Clay Street, Denver, Colo.
Maurice Schultz. Mrs. Lydia B. Schultz, 418 Luray Pla e, Washington, D. C.
Frank Scofield. Mrs. Eugene Scofield, 56 Fort Street, South Norwalk, Bridgeport, Conn.
Wallenty Sculski. Stanley Petchick, 36 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Wilbur G. Shankle. J. H. Shankle, Hydro, Mont.
Ross R. Sherwood. James R. Sherwood, Almont, N. Dak.
George Snell. Osborn Snell, Tombstone Canyon, Bisbie, Ariz.
William Staubach. Fred Staubach, 704 Washington Avenue, Newport, Ky.
Tony Stawnikowski. Leon Stawnikowski, 328 Thirty-fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ernest E. Veek. Peter E. Veek, 301 Third Avenue southeast, Minot, N. Dak.
Alfred Weber. Emil Weber, 1081 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Oscar Weltman. Mrs. Rebecca Sander, 4845 Forrestville Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Powell Wypyck. Mrs. Wrdyslaf Gaishe, 2450 Cudabet Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Irving C. Young. Mrs. Elizabeth Young, Sunope, N. H.
John Zakubowski. Stanislaw Glownish, 1268 St. Auban Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Adolph Zellar. Rudolph Zellar, Humbird, Wis.
August V. Zimmerman. Christ Zimmerman, 140 Peterson Street, Detroit, Mich.
Henry Zimmerman. Mrs. Amelia Zimmerman, Staunton, Ill.
Paul Zolbe. August Zolbe, 328 Ohio Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Willard E. Bushy. Mrs. Rowena B. Bushy, 261 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn.
George A. McKinlock, jr. Mrs. George A. McKinlock, Lake Forest, Ill.

SERGEANTS.

Charles A. Heise. Mrs. Lena Holmes, 4601 Lucille Street, Hillman, Seattle, Wash.
August E. Lundmark. Mrs. John Lundmark, Gaylordsville, Conn.
Corpl. Fred Bemis. Mrs. Fred Bemis, 311 Victory Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.
Corpl. Lyford Calaway Mitchell. Mrs. Lucy Calaway Mitchell, 601 Peck Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.
Corpl. Charles Warner. Christian C. Warner, 459 Manor Street, Columbia, Pa.
Corpl. John Lyden. John Lyden, Letterfrack, county of Galway, Ireland.
Bugler Harry Gordon. Max Gekler, 628 John Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PRIVATES.

James Irruna-Allen. Joe C. Allen, R. F. D. No. 4, Grand Saline, Tex.
Ignac Balcunas. Felix Balcunas, Firdale, Wash.
Clarence Benton. Raymond Krebs, 231 Maple Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.
Grant Bodwell. Celcer P. Bodwell, Bogata, Tex.
Lee C. Boland. Thomas A. Boland, Elkader, Iowa.
Felix Brainbridge. A. W. Brainbridge, Marlow, Okla.
Willie D. Burger. Dave Burger, Healing Springs, Va.
Thomas Anthony Byrnes. Mrs. Margaret Parker, 163 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Cassee. William Wilson, 492 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Robert T. Clay. Mrs. Ida Wenrick, Riverside, W. Va.
Raymond P. Codd. Mrs. P. Codd, 27 Lake Street, Colfax, Wash.
Earl Curnow. Mrs. Margaret Smith, Juntura, Oreg.
John E. Darr. John R. Darr, Marvell, Ark.
Michele Dedionigi. Fred Dedionigi, 383 Elliot Street, Detroit, Mich.
William N. Dow. C. S. Dow, R. F. D. No. 1, Astoria, Oreg.
John Elliett. Sylvester Elliett, Coatesville, Ind.
John W. Erwin. Mrs. John W. Erwin, Cleveland, Miss.
Henry P. Flack. Mrs. Ida Flack, 327 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.
Sergt. Leon A. Dickinson. John Dickinson, 917 Newton Avenue, Camden, N. J.
Paul M. Baldyga. Mrs. Mary Baldyga, 5 Parson Street, East Hampton, Mass.
John L. Bertsch. Mrs. E. Bertsch, 1214 West Bean Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Arthur Burkman. Gladys Evans, R. F. D. No. 7, Newcastle, Ind.
Charles F. Byrd. Mrs. Martha Barens, Fallsville, Ark.
Mike Czerniejewski. Steve Czerniejewski, 1136 Vance Street, Toledo, Ohio.
John R. Diermeyer. L. Haurin, 2150 West Fifty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jess E. Dodge. Mrs. R. W. Dodge, 725½ Pike Street, Seattle, Wash.
Stiliance Kourgiantakis. Emmancel Kourgiantakis, Crete, Greece.
Anton J. Kramer. Stanley Kramer, R. F. D. No. 2, box 9, Berea, Ohio.
Calvin Kretzer. Mrs. Elizabeth Kretzer, 315 South Nineteenth Street, Independence, Kans.
Charles P. McGuire. Mrs. Katherine McGuire, 22 Putnam Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
Guiseppe Martinelli. Mrs. Teodora Ditarnta, Montescaglioso, Provingia, Dipatenza, Italy.
Joseph Mazzacone. Mrs. Rose Zunppell, box 754, North Easton, Mass.
Juan Moras. Mrs. Estrella De Moras, Belen Palestina, Arabia.
Jodie Pope. Mrs. Ida Pope, R. F. D., box 34, Nixa, Mo.
Samuel V. Reed. Mrs. Margaret C. Reed, 47 Batavia Street, Boston, Mass.
Harry John Schmidt. Christ Schmidt, R. F. D. No. 3, Seville, Ohio.
Louis Seefeld. Charley Seefeld, 1078 Eighth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Adolph E. Seerth. Mrs. Annie Seerth, 146 West Huntington Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emile Solar. Mrs. Palmire Solar, Morgan City, La.
Harry P. Steitz. John H. Steitz, sr., 1311 Wyoming Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emmett Story. Mrs. Mattie Ott, Plainview, La.
Edwin J. Sweet. Miss May E. Adams, East Side, Bridgeport, Conn.
Martin Symanowiez. Ignatz Symanowiez, 2924 Gresham Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Luciano Tassoni. Mrs. Rosilia Tassoni, Alpine Cottage, Cedar Avenue, Wildwood, N. J.
Benno Timm. Frank Krebs, 1108 Elston Street, Michigan City, Ind.
Sam Todor. Sam Fana, 3601 Cedar Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Edward Wandry. Gust Wandry, Knots, Ind.
Harold J. Ward. J. M. Ward, 2400 College Street, Mount Vernon, Ill.
Luther S. Williams. Thomas L. Williams, R. F. D. No. 1, Rutherford, Tenn.
Theodore Wong. Mrs. Roy Carlile, Sanish, N. Dak.
Chester M. Yingling. Mrs. Alonza Yingling, 717 Willow Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
Albert William Yoder. Harry Yoder, 312 South Eighth Street, Richmond, Ind.
Dean Zeller. A. P. Zeller, Washburn, N. Dak.
Walker Perry Floyd. Mrs. Lizzie P. Floyd, Comanche, Okla.
Jacob Greenberg. Mrs. Liba Yarvitte, 2039 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph F. Gryskievicz. Lucy Pietrohoski, 32 Field Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
Albert Halverson. Halvor G. Halverson, Elgin, Iowa.
William W. Haney. D. C. Haney, Kamas, Utah.
Charles A. Harp. Mrs. Eliza Harp, Ozanne, Okla.
Charlie Havens. Mrs. Ida Swally, 413 Calhoun Street, San Antonio, Tex.
John Henderson. Mrs. James Maloney, 100 Alvion Street, Rockland, Mass.
Albert Holt. William Joshua Holt, R. F. D. No. 3, Randlett, Okla.
Boleslaw Jankowski. Ignatz Stovinski, 168 Henderson Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Dozier Johnson. Warren Johnson, Pine Level, Fla.
Homer M. Kallaher. Mrs. Diere Harris, 1507 Avenue I, Birmingham, Ala.
Lyonel J. Kern. Joseph Kern, Bloomfield, Ind.
Hollet T. Knight. William Knight, Main Street, Palatia, N. Y.
Earl L. Kunz. Louis W. Kunz, Bengal, Minn.
Francis L. Lenhard. Mrs. Margaret Lenhard, Gage Town, Mich.
Noah R. Livinghouse. Mrs. Mary McCormick, R. F. D. No. 2, La Porte, Ind.
George Luebker. Louis Luebker, West First Street, La Porte, Ind.
Mathias Lynaugh. Peter Lynaugh, 618 East Dayton Street, Madison, Wis.
Fay S. McBee. Mrs. L. A. McBee, Madison, Ark.
Hilary F. McClure. John R. McClure, R. F. D. No. 1, Waynesville, N. C.
Paul James McDonald. Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald, 40 Buckingham Street, Hartford, Conn.
Henry W. McEachern. Daniel McEachern, 25 Pendleton Street, South Brewer, Me.
James J. McLaughlin. Mrs. Mary A. McLaughlin, 1739 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Mathieu. Frank Mathieu, 107 Withington, Fall River, Mass.
Roland E. Moberg. Carl Moberg, Rockwell City, Iowa.
John Moorehead. Mrs. Eura Moorehead, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Sam Morrone. Tom Morrone, Mulberry, Kans.
James Edgar Pelton. Mrs. Rosie Mervine, 93 Fort Wayne Street, Richmond, Ind.
Edward Peterson. Mrs. James Eaton, 19-A Broadway, Rockport, Mass.
Daniels Pietrogiacomo. Atolfo Bertetloth, 3017 Thirty-first Avenue SW., Seattle, Wash.
Victor S. Rice. Edward L. Rice, R. F. D. No. 5, Asheville, N. C.
Lamkin Roberts. S. L. Roberts, Minden, La.
Paul Herman Roberts. Mrs. Laura Roberts, 1513 Montana Street, Hannibal, Mo.
Russell C. Roberts. Mrs. Eva Roberts, 507 Garfield Avenue, Loveland, Colo.
John Rogalski. Alexander Piascik, ½ Hanover Street, Westfield, Mass.
Joseph Rolewski. Mrs. Anna Rolewski, 2502 Mission Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Everett E. Smith. Mrs. S. C. Lawrence, Hawes, Ark.
Vincenzo Spototo. Piazia Salvatore, 3852 Fairhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Alaycious Sturm. F. X. Sturm, R. F. D. No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.
Samuel G. Tasulis. Spiro Tasulis, 1634 Fifth Street, Oakland, Cal.
Emmitt Tillett. James Tillett, Polsgrove, Ky.
Robert A. Videan. Mrs. Emily Videan, 215 West Foster Street, Ludington, Mich.
Reedy B. Walker. Mrs. Ella Boyd Walker, Chobarant, La.
Arthur D. Stevens. Mrs. Kate Stevens, R. F. D. No. 152, Fairhaven, Mass.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 11 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	88
Missing in action	54
Wounded severely	118
Died of wounds	36
Died from accident	1
Died of disease	5
Wounded (degree undetermined)	20
Total	322

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Charles R. Middaugh. Mrs. C. R. Middaugh, 411 Union Street, Jackson, Mich.

William Muir Russell. Henry Russell, 917 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Irby R. Curry. Oscar E. Curry, 559 Houghton Avenue, Marlin, Tex.

SERGEANTS.

Abraham Friedman. Max Friedman, 165 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coleman A. McGraw. Lawson D. McGraw, Gaffney, S. C.

Albert Meyers. Mrs. Margaret Meyers, 438 Grove Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Charlie Pietraszak. Michael Pietraszak, 1745 Hamilton Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Seamon P. Whealon. Mrs. Margaret Whealon, 11121 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Daniel B. Wright. Mrs. Amanda Wright, 59 Benedict Street, Providence, R. I.

Charles S. Wyke. Avery Wyke, Andrews, N. C.

South McIntosh. Chester A. Davis, Jackson, Ky.

Arthur Mitchell. Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, Sylacauga, Ala.

CORPORALS.

Leo Prushinski. Mrs. Katie Prushinski, Nanticoke, Pa.

Chambers L. Bunting, jr. Mrs. C. L. Bunting, 162 West Chestnut Street, Asheville, N. C.

William Walter Calahan. Mrs. Anna Callahan, 137 West Third Street, Lewistown, Pa.

James Collins. Miss Agnes Collins, 15 Ami Street, Providence, R. I.

John F. Foley. Mrs. Emma V. Foley, 328 Cherry Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

George K. Hamilton. Mrs. Yeanopoulos, Samia, Greece.

Joseph Hassenforder. Mrs. Caroline Hassenforder, 760 Hudson Avenue, Secaucus, N. J.

Joseph A. McKearn. Michael McKearn, 822 Fourth Street, Beloit, Wis.

Anton Misek. Mrs. Catherine Misek, 1893 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Frank D. Seybert. De F. F. Seybert, 534 First Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Clarence Ward. Mrs. Mary E. Ward, Portland, Mich.

Lowell F. Coleman. William S. Coleman, Goodland, Kans.

George W. McCaffery. Miss Margaret McCaffery, 1170 Third Avenue, Owen Sound, Province of Ontario, Canada.

BUGLERS.

Robert Kedzie Smith. Mrs. Thorm Smith, 414 Pingree Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

John T. Fallon. William J. Fallon, 34 Norfolk Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

Mechanic Joseph Safonte. Caligero Safonte, 716 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wagoner William Horace Warden. Walter Horace Warden, Augusta, Mont.

PRIVATES.

Lewis Aaby. C. P. Aaby, Ute, Iowa.

Edward L. Basile. Lewis Basile, Ridge and Midvale Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa.

James R. Beckham. Mrs. Lena Beckham, R. F. D. No. 5, Hoolka, Miss.

John A. Dean. Mrs. William Dean, Boonton Avenue, Butler, N. J.

Michael Duffy. John W. Duffy, Phillipsburg, Mont.

Edward M. Fay. Mrs. Mary O. Fay, 60 Cedar Street, Wakefield, Mass.

Albert Fines. George W. Fetters, Cleburne, Tex.

Ernest Firth. Frank Firth, Pearl Street, Terryville, Conn.

Thomas Fitzgerald. Mrs. Anna Fitzgerald, 224 Gold Street, South Boston, Mass.

Henry A. Foster. Mrs. Sallie Williams, Imboden, Ark.

Wayne G. Franklyn. Mrs. Mary A. Franklyn, Westfield, N. Y.

John F. Harrington. Mrs. M. E. Harrington, 12 Grennell Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Alvin Lavelle. John Lavelle, 725 North Tremont Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tony Mautino. Frank Mautino, Lexington, Mo.

John Mayne. Secretary Boston Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. M., Boston, Mass.

Willie L. Morris. Mrs. Susan C. Morris, Pirkey, Va.

James J. Murphy. Mrs. Margaret Murphy, 103 Cedar Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Edwin T. Probasco. Mrs. W. N. Probasco, 637 L Street, West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Oscar Cornelius Sauvagoet. Theodore C. Sauvagoet, 533 South Huron Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

William A. Short. Mrs. Albert Short, 5635 Cypress Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Stanley Skibinski. Mrs. Anna Misiak, 502 Miner Street, Alpena, Mich.

Russell I. Smith. Mrs. Sarah Smith, 96 Aely Avenue, South Norwalk, Conn.

Arthur L. Socia. Mrs. Mary Socia, 556 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn.

Miles Sheldon Sturgeon. Mrs. Rose Sturgeon, Woodhull, Ill.

Ludwig Tande. Olab Tande, Tande, Mont.

Henry A. Underwood. Henry A. Underwood, R. F. D. No. 5, Iuka, Miss.

Howard L. Vail. D. T. Vail, 69 West Green Street, Pasadena, Cal.

Lafayette P. Bauley. Louis Bauley, Newport, Mich.

Gelindo Boraschi. (None.)

Joseph M. Cleary. Michael Cleary, 29 New Park Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Austin Cullen. Mrs. Regina Devlin, 425 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank J. Duquette. Lewis Duquette, 14 Stokes Street, Providence, R. I.

Clare Kent Eggleston. George Eggleston, R. F. D. 33, Aurora, Ohio.

Mark Elvidge. Mrs. Mary Dixon, Jessup, Pa.

Jacob F. Fox. John F. Fox, R. F. D. 3, Charlestown, Ind.

Guilio Fredo. Enrico Fredo, 537 Huron Street, Erie, Pa.

Marvin Hawkins. Floyd Hawkins, Davy, McDowell County, W. Va.

Albert R. Hull. Mrs. Ida B. Hull, Rocky Gap, Va.

Fred Jones. Mrs. Lucy Jones, 237 South Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charlie Marinio. Louis La Porte, 3210 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Guglielmo Pasetto. Mrs. Lucia Pasetto, Sn Embrogio, Italy.

Constantine Pedranti. Angelo Pedranti, Olema, Cal.

Stephen Alfred Rapp. Mrs. Stephen A. Rapp, Highland Farm, Somerset, Pa.

Clyde Thompson. Miss Anne Vaughn, 154 Lord Street, New Haven, Conn.

Morlen W. Young. Mrs. Mary Young, Tahlequah, Okla.

Mose Canter. Mrs. Wayne Clark, Coffer Springs, Ala.

Daniel J. Ciccone. Angelo Ciccone, 442 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul Farup. K. J. Farup, Park River, N. Dak.

Richard Louis Hintz. Mrs. Gustia Hintz, 235 Larch Avenue, Elmhurst, Ill.

Silburn Holland. J. T. Holland, Lanieve, Ark.

Edward Hurt. Frank Hurt, Ashton, Nebr.

Fred A. Hutchins. James W. Hutchins, 1427 Gardner Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Charles C. Lilley. Mrs. Frank L. Boothby, R. F. D. 3, Waldoboro, Me.

Wayne McAllister. Captolia Allingsworth, 1222 South Short Street, Litchfield, Ill.

Robert B. Maphis. Edward L. Maphis, Toms Brook, Va.

Alesandro Patete. Dominic Patete, 31 Ruggles Street, Franklin, Mass.

Claud C. Rader. William W. McComas, R. F. D. 2, Pritchard, W. Va.

John Reedy. Mrs. Kate Reed, 300 North Monroe Street, Marion, Ill.

Adolph Stephan. Rudolph Stephan, Coalridge, Mont.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

Lee Hacker. Frank Hacker, Manchester, Ky.

Bernard G. Kromer. Mrs. W. I. Kromer, 819 West Third Street, Ashland, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Demarquis Anderson. Mrs. Mary E. Iliff, Moorefield, Ark.

Lloyd Joseph Bodell. Mrs. Lloyd Bodell, 524 East Fourth Street, Monroe, Mich.

Clarence E. Hackett. Mrs. Ida Dey, 304 Slocum Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Robert J. Morgenroth. Mrs. Ella Morgenroth, 308 Camden Street, Newark, N. J.

Ernest Shreeves. Mrs. Mary Shreeves, 313 Chisholm Street, Alpena, Mich.

WAGONERS.

Frank Bower. Mrs. Emma Bower, R. F. D. No. 2, Williamsport, Pa.

Franklin Pettit Updike. Edwin H. Updike, 30 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph L. Ainsworth. Cecil E. Ainsworth, Worland, Wyo.

Alfred J. Baldus. Leo Baldus, Delano, Minn.

John E. Burns. Mrs. Katherine S. Burns, 402 Randolph Street, Wausau, Wis.

Victor Cimei. Domenick Cimei, 23 Prince Street, New York, N. Y.

Harrold E. Crawford. Mrs. Francelin Crawford, 11104 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

William H. Davis. Mrs. Robert Cameron, 12 Madison Avenue, Central Falls, R. I.

Roy R. Hill. William E. Hill, R. F. D. No. 1, La Grange, Ill.

Francis Granville Jennings. Mrs. Lue Jennings, Mildred, Mo.

Miles F. Jordon. Dossie Jordon, Florien, La.

Andrew Joseph Kelley. Andrew J. Kelley, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mike Koller. George Koller, Sherry Planker, Wis.

Lawrence Mulvey. Frank Mulvey, 254 Indiana Avenue, Hammond, Ind.

Frank Perkins. George Perkins, Huck, Ariz.

Arthur H. Radloff. Lowery Moore, Oakley, Kans.

Virgil P. Tudor. Albert J. Tudor, Natural Dam, Ark.

Sam Wilson. Miss Rosabel Elston, Memphis, Mo.

Claude Collins. Ben Collins, R. F. D. No. 2, Fenwick, Mich.

Willie L. Gardner. Mrs. Mary Gardner, general delivery, Rives, Tenn.

Agestino Guinchi. Benny Guinchi, 124 Matron Street, Parsons, Pa.

Alfred C. Mills. R. J. Mills, 415 Sixth Avenue, south, Great Falls, Mont.

Henry Herman Obermeyer. Henry Obermeyer, R. F. D. K, Lafayette, Ind.

Raymond T. Osmond. Mrs. Clara Osmond, 120 Cail Street, Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Olen Osness. Daniel Stolsmark, Pierpont, S. Dak.

Jerry Drabek. Joseph Drabek, 2536 South Fifty-eighth Street, Cicero, Ill.

Edward H. Keel. C. O. Keel, 809 Fourteenth Street, South Bellingham, Wash.

Clay McKnight. Robert E. McKnight, Pearce, Ariz.

Frank Miller. Joseph R. C. Miller, 302 West Twenty-second Street, University Place, Nebr.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. John B. Hazeltine. Mrs. Edith Hazeltine, R. F. D. No. 2, Millroad, Conneaut, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Andrew Fatscher. Mrs. Katherine Fatscher, Valley Stream, N. Y.

Vincenzo Michelucce. Sabatino Michelucce, box 926, Lansford, Pa.

George J. Neuber. John G. Neuber, R. F. D. No. 45, New Albany, Pa.

Homer B. Orrell. William F. Orrell, 869 Acoma Street, Denver, Colo.

Died from Accident.

Pvt. Willie Hunt. Mrs. Lizzie Brown, Seyppel, Ark.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Albert C. Reynolds. Mrs. Bertha E. Reynolds, 308 Oak Street, Danville, Ill.

Lieut. Walter Edward Boeddinghaus. Mrs. Julia Boeddinghaus, West New Brighton, N. Y.

Lieut. James Tracy Hale, jr. Mrs. Caroline Hale, 869 Hachett Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lieut. Harold O. Little. Mrs. O. O. Little, 922 Clark Street, Stevens Point, Wis.

Sergt. Clarence J. Chanley. Mary Jane Chanley, Birdseye, Ind.

Sergt. Paul Brenneman. Thomas Brenneman, 35 Washington Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Sergt. Carl Johnson. Mrs. Emma Johnson, 2094 West Forty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sergt. Reuel White. Mrs. Alice White, Paris, Ark.

Sergt. Charles Ferris Embree. Dove Embree, Madison, Mo.

Sergt. Augustus T. Johnson. Mrs. Augustus T. Johnson, route A, box 218, Pensacola, Fla.

Corpl. Thomas Frank Burke. Mrs. Susie Bridget Burke, 579 Junction Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Corpl. George Chigas. John Chigas, New York Street, Whiting, Ind.

Corpl. Andrew J. Goodman. Andrew J. Goodman, sr., English, Ind.

Corpl. John C. Granfield. Mrs. Jennie L. Granfield, 27 West Housatonic Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Corpl. John Leverett. Mrs. Clara E. Wyatt, Farrar, Ga.

Corpl. Ace R. Nelson. Mrs. Lucinda B. Egbert, Grace, Idaho.

Corpl. John C. Bowie. Mrs. Ossie Lucile Bowie, 623 Highland Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Corpl. Edward Leahy. Mrs. M. A. Leahy, 406 Main Street, West Springfield, Mass.

Corpl. Irvin A. Sukup. Mrs. Rosa Sukup, 400 Elm Street, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Corpl. James F. Kearney. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, 95 Calumet Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Corpl. David W. Neary. Joseph Neary, 899 Park Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Corpl. Thomas Persico. Thomas Persico, 268 Canal Street New York, N. Y.
Corpl. George Phillips. Miss Alice Phillips, 1342 Chestnut Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Corpl. James Potesta. Raffle Potesta, 4110 Euclid Avenue, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Mechanic Leonard C. Howard. Git C. Howard Parker, S. Dak.
Mechanic Warren William Cooper. Mrs. J. F. Cooper, 673 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Hugh Doherty. John T Doherty, 605 Houston Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex.
John C. Evenson. Mrs. Ed. Fick, River, Minn.
Thomas Gregory. A. L. Gregory, Washos, Mont.
John Kuta. Mrs. Katie K. Mazan, 612 South Wolfe Street, Baltimore, Md.
Carlo Moneto. Mrs. Pritromila Moneto, Canapini Province, Rome, Italy.
Frank Murys. Mrs. Mary Murys, Arlan, Austria.
Jesse J. Pinkston. Mrs. Renia Pinkston, R. F. D. 2, box 62, Rumsey, McLain County, Ky.
William Rosenzweig. S. Rosenzweig, 220 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James M. Triplett. Mrs. Laura Triplett, Melville, La.
Charles Altiparmakis. John Altiparmakis, 34 Pleasant Street, Thompsonville, Conn.
John Barsema. John Barsema, sr., 36 McCracken Street, Muskegon Mich.
Edward Cohrs. Mrs. Sophie Cohrs, R. F. D. 1, Homewood Ill.
Vern R. Crispen. Frank Crispen, Mountain Grove, Mo.
Carmino Cullotta. Miss Anna Cullotta, 157 Chapel Street, Lockport, N. Y.
Charles T. Davis. George J. Davis, Faxter, W. Va.
Gordon O. Derby. Mrs. Louise Carter, 71 Chandler Street, Rochester, Me.
Willie H Parnett. Mrs. Lillie L. Barnett, 2103 Short Q Street, Richmond, Va.
Isaac Finley Bates. Mrs. Allen Bates, R. F. D. 1 Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio.
Sebastiano Bertolami. Michael Mason, 26 Water Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Rex Boyer. Alex Boyer, Edwardsport, Ind.
Maurice Carkuff. Edwin T. Carkuff, 1178 Kney Street, Memphis, Tenn.
William E Chambers. Kelley Chambers, Ottawa, W. Va.
Morris Dars. Louis Fortunoff, 441 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, N Y.
Charley Elliott. Mason Elliott, Falco, Ala.
Francis J. Hallock Mrs. Ella May Hallock, Bantam Road, Litchfield, Conn.
Thomas W. Howard. Mrs. Louis Howard, 1114 May Street, Fort Worth, Tex.
Frank Jacobs. Mrs. Edward Schwarz, Cedarville, Wash.
Carl A. Johnson. Ernest Johnson, 409 New Britain Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
Joe Anton Kaiser. Jacob Newburg, 130 South Tenth Street, La Crosse, Wis.
Stephen Lapinski. Mrs. Francis Patzicls, 23 Dexter Street, South Boston, Mass.
Frederick John La Plante. Eric La Plante, 214 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
Bliss E. Lounsbury. James E. Lounsbury, R. F. D. 7, Orono Me.
Samuel E. Mathis. Mrs. Sarah F. Mathis, Nashville, Ga.
Jacob Peter Michels. Mrs. Mary Michels, Stanley, Wis.
Oscar Miller. Fred Miller, 921 Johnson Street La Crosse, Wis
George B. O'Neal. L. R. O'Neal, 1016 West La Rua Street, Pensacola, Fla.
Lovell Peterson. A. E. Swanson, 2416 Eighteenth Avenue, Moline, Ill.
David O. Roessl. A. A. Roessl, Kildeer, N. Dak.
Earl A. Schiller. Charles Schiller, 81 Maple Avenue, Stamford, Conn.
John Semas. Mrs. Isabella Semas, Concord, Cal.
Samuel P. Spada. Frank Aliotta, 1625 South Kedsie Street, Chicago Ill.
Roy Ferrigan. Mrs. Mildred Brazoau, 225 Chippeweau Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
Earl Glenn. Christ Martz, 1122½ Mackinaw Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Vasilios Golemis. George Golemis, McGill, Nev.
Henry F. Greenwood. Mrs. R. L. Tucker, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridgeville, Del.
Henry James Gribben. William Gribben, 210 West Brown Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Wilbur Johnson. Mrs. Julia Johnson, Fenton, Mich.
Sanford H. Lancaster. Theothlas H. Lancaster, R. F. D. No. 2, Murraycross, Etowah County, Ala.
Oskar Mattila. Manda Laska, Wakefield, Mich
William H. Merrill. Mrs. F. G. Bradley, 7 Chenery Place, Lowell, Mass.
Leo F. O'Brien. Edward F. O'Brien, 3722 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
David Stalker. Helen Ryan, 326 East One hundred and eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Howard A. Thorpe. Mrs. M. Thorpe, 18 Perkins Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Artist D Vallas. Mrs. Ogero Vallas, Kanalia, Thessaly, Greece.
Everett A. Walker. Daniel Walker, 4 Benedict Street, Somerville, Mass.
Antonio Wierviasias. Russian Consul, Bavaria.
Percy Williams. Mrs. Ruth Williams, Christopher, Ill.
Everet Williamson. Mrs. Anna Williamson, Midway, Ky.
Leo Bernard Perry. Mrs. Elizabeth Quinn, 314 Weatherbye Street, Flint, Mich.
Levi O. Peterson. Mrs. Laurin Peterson, Bradley Avenue, Orange, Conn.
Dewey A. Phillips. Mrs. Jennie Phillips, Peshtigo, Wis.
Wallis Pluta. John Pluta, 97 Third Street, Turners Falls, Mass.
Charles Bruce Prince. Mrs. Susan Lawlor, 437 Shurs Lane, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas J. Scott. John T. Scott, 209 South Street, Bristol, Conn.
Elsey Shahine. George Shahine, 511 South Dawson Street, Raleigh, N. C.
John E. Snyder. Mrs. John Snyder, R. F. D. No 2, Wayne, Mich.
Herbert A. Strupp. John A. Strupp, 1616 First Avenue, Evansville Ind.
John H. F. Tobin. Mrs. John Tobin, 785 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Dewey G. Touchette. Fred F. Touchette, 10 Arch Street, Ansonia, Conn.
Edward W. Truelove. Mrs. Ellan Truelove, 1355 Hamilton Avenue, Waterville, Conn
Clarence B. Trusler. Mrs. Addie Trusler, Christiansburg, Va.
William Turner. G. F. Turner, Stuart, Fla.
James B. G. Valentine. Mrs Charles Valentine, 22 Prochin Terrace, Andover, Mass
William Eardman Weaver. Harry Benjamin Weaver, Catasauqua, Pa.
Walter Wilt Mrs William H. Wilt, 3032 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Winnie L. Wyckoff. Columbus Wyckoff, Thedford, Nebr.
Harold Ferry Yoccum. Mrs. Florence Jourdon box 116, Gresham, Wis.
Jack Zasloff. Louis Zasloff, Hazard, Ky.
Sofus Quam. Anton Clifford, Chester, Mont.
Mark V Quinn Mrs. Bridget Quinn, 501 Cook Street, Portage, Wis.
Tony Raskewicki Miss Antasi Raskewici, 1012 Main Street, La Porte, Ind.
Roy W Reno Mrs Julia Reno, 25 Whitney Street, Ludlow, Mass.
[illegible] Riley Mrs Clara E. Riley, 946 South Fourteenth Street, Newcastle, Ind.
William A Robbins. William O. Robbins, Stanford, Ky.
Arthur J. Rotherham Mrs Sarah Rotherham, general delivery, Lindsay, Nebr.
Arthur Schubring. Alvin Schubring, general delivery, Kaukauna, Wis
Edward A. Silliman. Mrs Emma Silliman, 4 Schmitz Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Wasile Smehoin, Nicholas Smehoin, Kiev, Russia.
George D. Stearns. Frank Stearns, 96 West Fourteenth Street, Waterloo, Iowa.
Albert Syble. Frank Syble, 18 Assent Street, Worcester, Mass.
Harold W. Veach. A. E. Needham, Blodgett, Oreg.
Stanley J Wolfe. Reid Wolfe, R. F. D. No. 4, Walla Walla, Wash.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Harvey John Kennedy. J. L. Kennedy, Barnesville, Ga
Lieut. Carl Leo. Earnest A. Leo, 1528 A Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Lieut. William F Marshall. Mrs. George C. Fant, 821 South McDuffie Street, Anderson, S. C.
Sergt Arthur T. Campbell. Arthur J. Campbell, 148 Washington Street, Middletown, Conn.
Sergt. Therman E. Leach. Egbert Leach, West Benton Street, Albia, Iowa.
Sergt. David Witt. Adam Witt, Intercounty, Va.
Mechanic George W. Fields. Mrs. Ella Parker, Perham, Me.
Pvt. Victor N. Adams. Ernest Adams, 12 Prospect Street, Passaic, N. J.
Pvt. Luther O. Clark. John W. Clark, Round Bottom, Va.
Pvt. Oliver N. Goodson. Mrs. Ida May Goodson, 316 North Loomis Street, Fort Collins Colo.
Pvt. Thomas Johnson. Henry Johnson, Vandersol, Wis.
Pvt. Angelo Ledri. Carillo Ledri, 659 Clover Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pvt. Louis Polico. Mrs. Incornada Polico, 162 South Sixth Avenue Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Pvt. Wladyslow Reczka. John Reczka, 916 Waterloo Street Philadelphia Pa.
Pvt. Leslie Earl Siegfried. Joseph Siegfried, 110 Eleventh Street, Philipsburg, Pa.
Pvt. Peter O. Solheim. Joseph U. Barnes, 406 Oneida Building Minneapolis Minn
Pvt. Dallas Steward. Mrs. Mary E. Cottengim, Sprule, Ky.
Pvt. John F. Talley. Mrs. Bridget Cooley Talley, Kentland, Ind.
Pvt. Casnere Tambarello. John Drago, 913 North Ninth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. John Jung. Julius Jung, R. F. D. No. 1, Osakis, Minn.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. John Joseph Shanahan. Mrs. Ellen Shanahan, 228 North Hicks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. Thomas John McGraw. Mrs. Margaret McGraw, 2126 South Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. Walter J. Roberts. Morell Roberts, Cliff Street, Norwalk, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Ora L. Adams. Mrs. Taylor Adams, Dana, Ind.
Josien Ardoin. Mrs. Jules Ardoin, Chataignier, La.
Lennie Gardner. Louis Gardner, 22 Second Street, Moundsville, W. Va.
Max Grinstein. David Grinstein, 907 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Henry H. Kageff. Mrs. Henry Kageff, 202 Hunt Street, Detroit, Mich.
Emil Kuehl. Albert Kuehl, 125 Second Street, Neenah, Wis.
Vincenzo Lucisano. Michele Lucisano, Santa Maria, Catanzora, Italy.
Daniel D McCloud. Mrs. Emma McCloud, 3033 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Archie McNeill. J. P. McNeill, R. F. D. No. 2, Laurel Hill, Fla.
Anton J. May. Mrs. Carrie May, 323 East 155th Street, New York, N. Y.
James W Moss. Mrs. Lizzie Moss, R. F. D. No 5, Calhoun, Ga.
Taylor C. Scott. J. N. Scott, Florida Avenue, Bradentown, Fla.
John Henry Sheridan. Mrs. Mary Sheridan, 938 Altgelt Street Chicago, Ill
William H. Smith. R. L. Smith, 18 Hichory Street, Arcadia, Fla.
Leon Stomsky. Anton Stomsky, 53 Meadow Street, Westfield, Mass.
Joseph William Tolliver. Mrs. Laura Tolliver Matoaka, W. Va.
Emily Troiano Michael Troiano, 26 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Howard C. Viering. L. Tabell, 671 Third Avenue, West Haven, Conn
James Joseph Wales. Mrs. Mary Wales, 2961 North Taylor Street, Philadelphia Pa.
Fred Welch. Tom Welch, 808 South Eighth Street, Waco, Tex.
Angelus L. Costa. Mrs. Hellen Frazier, 4808 Ninth Avenue Northwest, Seattle, Wash.
Earl D. Findlay. Mrs. Mable A. Samson, Valley City, N Dak.
Sydney T King. E. H. King, General Delivery, North Yakima, Wash
Powel R Majkowski. John Shgrowski, Ossining, N. Y
George W. Marshall. Mrs. J. N. Marshall, Green Street Medfield, Mass
John Mishiwice Miss Sophie Mishiwice, 57 White Street, New Haven, Conn.
Carl Probstner. Mrs. Marie Probstner, R. F. D. No. 1, Homestead, Pa.
Whitney Rebstock. Mrs. Rose Rebstock, Cut Off, La.
Leon Caras. John Caras, 6 Potter Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Earl Andrew Chauvin. Mrs. Rose Alexander Chauvin, 254 Hibbard Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Gustave A. Erickson. Mrs. Amanda Hallren 387 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.
William Garrow. Edwin Garrow, Menasha, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Alfred T. Goodwin. Mrs. Martha Goodwin, Oakes, N. Dak.
Walter E. Gudopp. B. H. Whitford, 4907 Post Street, Spokane, Wash.
Rexford L. Guiberson. C. H. Guiberson, Third and Washington Streets, Olympia, Wash.
Robert L. Guinn. J. R. Guinn, Newberry, Fla.
William T. Hall. Joel B. Hall, 169 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.
William Jamieson. Mrs. William Jamieson, 71 Spring Street, West Haven, Conn.
Abraham Katz. Mrs. Tanbe Katz, 123 Suffolk Street, New York, N. Y.
Vincent Kraiesky. Tony Kraiesky, 48 Water Street, Middletown, Conn.
Joseph J. Laukutis. John Andrews, 22 Star Street, Ansonia, Conn.
Joseph Leon Lawrence. Mrs. Mary Lawrence, 948 East Sixth Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Andy H. Lipscomb. Saul Lipscomb, R. F. D. No. 1, box 59, Aurora, W. Va.
Nick Manos. Miss Amelia Manos, Kirocampion, Sparta, Greece.
John Minch. Jacob J. Minch, Matthews, Ind.
Sylvanus J. Neise. Philip Neise, Middletown, Ind.
Walter Powell. Jim B. Powell, R. F. D. No. 5, Springplace, Ga.
Ralph T. Quinn. W. T. Quinn, R. F. D. No. 1, Spartanburg, S. C.
Orval Taylor. Peter Taylor, Munfordville, Ky.
Budd Timmens. Ida Maxwell, Monida, Mont.
Albert Trushinski. William Trushinski, 208 Brookfield Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	84
Missing in action	58
Wounded severely	118
Died of wounds	36
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died of disease	7
Wounded (degree undetermined)	16
Total	320

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Richard E. Cook. Mrs. Richard E. Cook, 2536 Harriet Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Lieut. Alvin Holen. Mrs. Chestine Holen, Big Rapids, Mich.
Lieut. James G. Elder. Edward B. Elder, 242 Harris Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sergt. George Eugene Mitchell. Mrs. Francis A. Johnson, Lents, Oreg.
Sergt. Earl V. Jefferson. Gordon Jefferson, Hope, N. Dak.
Sergt. Harry E. Johnson. Mrs. R. Johnson, 13 Hubbard Street, Bloomfield, Conn.
Sergt. John C. Newman. Mrs. Nellie Newman, 281 East One hundred and fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Sergt. Louis Smiddy. Cal Smiddy, Red Ash, Ky.
Corpl. Edward Benson. George Benson, 6215 Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Frank Stephen Hughes. Mrs. Anna Brunner, 66 Teneyck Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Corpl. John W. Wilson. Mrs. Martha Wilson, 3138 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl Joe A. Moran. Mrs. J. Moran, 2143 Humboldt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Joseph L. Shavlik. Joseph Shavlik, Bliss, Nebr.
Butler Angelos Poules. Antoni Tgourdake, Xoreon Xoridaki, Cania Krete, Greece.
Mechanic Fred. St. Peter. Mrs. Mary St. Peter, 623 Almira Street, Menominee, Mich.
Mechanic Eugen Sautter. Mrs. Marion Weller, 5 Ulrich Street, Tubingen, Wurttemberg, Germany.
Mechanic Lyman H. Martin. Mrs. M. E. Black, Mansfield, Ill.
Mechanic Elephalet Snedecor. M. E. Snedecor, 703 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Jay LeR. Antes. Mrs. Catherine Antes, general delivery, Sunbury, Pa.
Thomas W. Carson. Mrs. Effie Bragg, Dillon, W. Va.
Leo Darga. Theodore Darga, Beaver, Wis.
Richard P. Donnelly. Mrs. Elizabeth Donnelly, 760 Winthrop Avenue, Beachmont, Mass.
Philip Dufren. Alex Dufren, Raceland, La.
Tom Findley. George C. Findley, R. F. D. No. 1, Alto, Tex.
Henry Frank. Will Hornberger, Morrison, Okla.
Northen C. Green. Mrs. Edna Green, Ashland, Ala.
Antons Gustus. John Golenowskos, Westville, Ill.
Ola C. Hendrix. M. E. Hendrix, Beebe, Ark.
Michael Higgins. Mrs. J. Higgins, 431 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles R. Hoeb. Mrs. Harriet Hoeb, Orion, Kans.
Albert F. Holland. J. W. Holland, Clarendon, Tex.
Grover Houchin. Arthur J. Houchin, Brownsville, Ky.
Sam C. Hutchinson. David J. Hutchinson, 935 Morland Avenue, Owensboro, Ky.
Stanley Kadelski. Stephenice Reilsick, 15 Edgar Street, New Haven, Conn.
John Kellar. John Kellar, 1111 Berks Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander Kolodzeonzyk. Mrs. Stanistawa Sierpetowski, 24 York Street, New Haven, Conn.
John Krumboldtz. Mrs. Julia Krumboldtz, 16 Oak Avenue, East Lansdowne, Pa.
Milton Oliver Lewis. Wilbur Alexander Lewis, Fairfield, Nebr.
Frank John Lichtenfels. Raymond Lichtenfels, 1010 Main Street, Richmond, Ind.
Michael McGuire. Mrs. Annie McGuire, 309 Warren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Emory Mahafey. James Mahafey, 216 McDonough Road, Atlanta, Ga.
Lloyd Majors. Thomas Majors, Amelia Court House, Va.
Fred T. Merrill, jr. Fred T. Merrill, 1104 East Stark Street, Portland, Oreg.
Robert S. Neel. Clark W. Neel, Love Creek, Va.
Walter Arnold Nelson. Mrs. Dorothy Nelson, Chinook, Mont.
Walter Newton. Mrs. Charlotte Newton, 131 Monument Street, West Medford, Mass.
Thomas Ogorodnik. Mrs. Mary Ogorodnik, Kniary, Kernicy, Russia.
Edward Regan. Mrs. J. J. Regan, 167 Middle Street, Leominster, Mass.
Chester B. Reise. Mrs. Josephine Cook, Hayden, Colo.
Clyde Robinson. Mrs. L. A. Swiger, Folsom, W. Va.
Charles Rorabeck. Fred Rorabeck, Bancroft, Mich.
John E. St. John. George St. John, Egypt, Ky.
David L. Sayers. T. B. Sayers, R. F. D. No. 1, Delton, Va.
Allen Smelley. William Smelley, Poteet, Tex.
Perey W. Sweet. George H. Sweet, 28 Elm Street, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Mansell C. Williams. Mrs. Ella Williams, Meta Avenue and H Street, Charleroi, Pa.
Harry Dauphinais. Camille Dauphinais, 408 Main Street, Indian Orchard, Mass.
William E. Dineen. Mrs. Catherine Dineen, 183½ Fifth Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Darrell M. Dunkle. Mrs. Edith Dunkle, general delivery, Vancouver, Wash.
Joseph Fred England. May England, Monette, Ark.
Gregorio Fozio. John Fozio, Philipsburg, Pa.
Floyd J. Gilbert. George W. Gilbert, Bostwick, Ga.
Dexter L. Henderson. Mrs. Emma Henderson, New Derry, Pa.
Robert M. J. Ihm. Harry Ihm, 1147 Second Street, Catasauqua, Pa.
Elbert C. Ivy. Mrs. Nan Clendenion, Parsons, Tenn.
John Elmer Jackson. Miss Edna Vaumester, general delivery, Indianapolis, Ind.
Solomon Krupnik. Sam Krupnik, 126 Goodwin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Charles C. Lane. Thomas Lane, Newmansville, Pa.
Dominco Leo. Thony Leo, 522 West Sigister, Des Moines, Iowa.
Dominicko Luciano. Guiseppe Luciano, 128 North Washington Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Milton Lustig. Harry R. Lustig, 1203 Mill Street, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
John Mares. Joe Mares, Ocothan, Movels, Mexico.
William D. Martin. Mrs. S. D. Martin, San Point, Idaho.
Manuel Martines. Estavon Martines, Taos, N. Mex.
William D. Mayo. Jesse Mayo, McDonough, Ga.
Basil Palmer. Ad Saffel, Glencoe, Ohio.
Walter Chandler Park. Thomas Park, Middletown, Mo.
Johnie Pichelmayer. Mrs. Johnie Pichelmayer, Hanceville, Ala.
Joseph Reano. Mrs. Katarina Reano, Ciconio, Torino, Italy.
Joseph E. Riggs. Andrew J. Riggs, Panguitch, Utah.
Alva Robbins. Oliver Robbins, Laurel, Ind.
Fred K. Rube. Mrs. Peter Hollmann, Kelso, Wash.
Angela Santarelli. Parguale Santarelli, Tooele, Utah.
Charles Edward Weitmyer. Mrs. Margaret Weitmyer, 1721 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Otis B. Thomas. Mrs. Carrie B. Thomas, 70 Radford Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Sergt. Frank Carbaugh. George H. Carbaugh, R. F. D. No. 2, Greencastle, Pa.
Sergt. Donald D. Sparr. F. G. Sparr, Cromwell, Iowa.
Sergt. Sam Chambers. Mrs. Elizabeth Jerls, Sanders, Monroe County, Ind.
Sergt. Otis Kane Norton. Mrs. Irene C. Norton, 8102 East Fourteenth Street, Oakland, Cal.
Sergt. Burtie W. Van Hennik. Mrs. Mary R. Van Hennik, 816 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Corpl. Carl Thomas Gunnill. Mrs. Carl T. Gunnill, 219 State Street, Madison, Wis.
Corpl. James J. McCarthy. Patrick McCarthy, 1922 North Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. James McGuinness. John McGuinness, 1919 Lloyd Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Corpl. Harry Kenneth Kunzie. Mrs. William Kunzie, Hersey, Mich.
Cook Charles E. Slocum, third. Mrs. Ella Moody, Hollywood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Eddie P. Carter. Mrs. Eda Carter, 2519 Noble Street, Houston, Tex.
James H. Caylor. Mrs. Tenna M. Caylor, 3509 East Thirtieth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Michael Chittick. Mrs. Louise Chittick, Nico Patano, Casserta, Italy.
John E. Ford. Mrs. Sue Rockville, Mambrino, Tex.
Charles M. French. J. O. French, Center, Colo.
Guy N. Stafford. Nelson Stafford, R. F. D. No. 4, Battle Creek, Mich.
Jacob J. Statz. Arnold P. Statz, R. F. D. No. 1, Richmond, Minn.
George M. Tuttle. Clifford L. Tuttle, 353 North Main Street, Winsted, Conn.
Mahlon J. Wilson. Charles Wilson, Mechanic Street, Sanford, Me.
William H. Hink. Mrs. Daisy Hink, 803 North John Street, Joplin, Mo.
Edward J. Lange. Theodore F. Lange, 11 Woodside Avenue, Winfield, N. Y.
Joe Laucjz. Miss Annie Laucjz, care of Farnum Tobacco Co., East Windsor Hill, Conn.
George W. Pepperman. William K. Pepperman, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Hiram B. Todd. Jophes Todd, Oakland, Ga.
Reginald L. Brown. William Brown, Sutton Street, Quebec, Canada.
Frank X. Izzo. Mrs. Lucia Izzo, 1430 Eighth Street, Altoona, Pa.
Ferdinand H. La Fleur. Phillip La Fleur, Cataro, La.
Harold P. Lessard. Thomas H. Lessard, 52 King Street, Waterville, Me.
James H. Merritt. Daniel Merritt, Camp, Ohio.
Frank Miller. John Mallinski, 45 East Tenth Street, Erie, Pa.
Elmer Pero. Mrs. Hannah Pero, 20 Moore Street, Waterville, Me.
Matt Peterson. Mrs. Mary Peterson, box 239, Crystal Falls, Mich.
George W. Philbrook. Mrs. R. F. Philbrook, 375 West Eleventh Street, Superior, Wis.
William Tinker, jr. William G. Tinker, 33 Lamberton Street, New Haven, Conn.
Raymond Allen Wilson. Mrs. Pearl Wilson, 245 Willard Street, Lexington, Ky.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Francis A. Coughlin. Miss Sarah Flynn, Laurel Street, Archibald, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Zachary H. Button. Mrs. Julia H. Button, Lagrange, Ky.
Carl Melvin Jenkins. James M. Jenkins, Middletown, Va.
Nathaniel B. Thornton. W. Thornton, R. F. D. No. 1, Columbus, Miss.
Charles Musar. Antonio Musar, Capodiorlando, Messina, Italy.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

William T. Charles. Jesse Charles, Chatsworth, Ga.
Peter J. Fleming. Mrs. Alice Fleming, 18 Buckman Street, Woburn, Mass.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. LeRoy Gates Woodward. Miss Olive Woodward, Scott Avenue, Watertown, Conn.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Felix W. Knauth. Mrs. Percival Knauth, 302 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Irenaeus Joseph Lietemeyer. Fred. M. Lietemeyer, New Iberia, La.
Lewis H. Wood. William E. Wood, Cedartown, Ga.
Oscar I. Strickland. Mrs. H. C. Strickland, 1806 Grandview Avenue, Portsmouth, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

Earl Norbert Bentley. Mrs. Emma Davis, 206 North Boven Street, Jackson, Mich.
Henry Bray. M. Bray, Jellico, Tenn.
Ernest J. Gorham. Mrs. J. S. Gorham, 73 Pearl Street, Holyoke, Mass.
George F. Ryan. Mrs. James Carroll, 14 Landry Street, Bristol, Conn.
John B. Garner. Mrs. John C. Garner, Cedartown, Ga.
George Herman Bradley. Mrs. Thressa Bradley, 203 Mylan Street, Oil City, Pa.
Albert W. Herman. William Doran, 133 Lloyd Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
William G. Jackson. Mrs. Mary Jackson, 214 Brurition Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Burton V. Leader. Murray Leader, Bedford, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Charles Anderson. Mrs. Frederick Palmer, 35 Wharton Street, New Haven, Conn.
Samuel M. Behrman. Miss Annie Behrman, 207 Governor Street, Paterson, N. J.
Elmer Carlson. Mrs. Christine Carlson, Fulton, Ill.
Stephen J. Eagar. Mrs. Mary Eagar, 272 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lorin E. Fowler. Miss Mildred Fowler, 216 Tenth Avenue, Lewistown, Mont.
Harry D. Jerred. Mrs. Martha Jerred, Pardeville, Wis.
Alvin C. Lugg. William H. Lugg, 54 Federal Street, Bristol, Conn.
Percival Q. Moore. J. Moore, 105 Derby Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
John Steve Orgish. Mike Orgish, Spencer, Wis.
Charles H. Tressler. Mrs. Elizabeth Tressler, 211 South Burrow Street, State College, Pa.
John Zaja. Mrs. Teresa Zaja, 9018 Houston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Benjamin L. Ganz. Mrs. Francis Ganz, R. F. D. No. 2, New Brighton, Pa.
Harvey C. S. Mack. Mrs. Elsia Mack, 6 Cross Street, Gloucester, Mass.
Robert A. Ruste. Erik O. Ruste, Montrose, S. Dak.
Henry Vozzolo. Louis Vozzolo, 20 Morgan Street, Hartford, Conn.
Charles F. Watrous. Mrs. A. L. Watrous, R. F. D. No. 1, New Haven Avenue, Milford, Conn.
Rudolph Nicholas Angermeyer. Albert Angermeyer, Wisconsin Avenue, Neenah, Wis.
Frank C. Biery. Mrs. Mary Biery, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Reuel Cheshier. Mrs. Eunice E. Cheshier, Alzada, Mont.
Robert J. Fraser. Mrs. Katherine Fraser, 201 East Cottage Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Harold Gebhart. E. F. Gebhart, Heppenstall Forge Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
John J. Griffin. John A. Griffin, General Dellvery, Mount Pulaski, Ill.
Ralph O. Handwerk. Raymond Nogle, Newside, Pa.
Alfred P. Hodges. William B. Hodges, R. F. D. No. 1, Wirtz, Va.
Prentice Howard. Lewis Howard, Hueyville, Ky.
Elmer Edson Howe. Mrs. May Howe, 45 Scho[illegible] Street, Lebanon, N. H.
Florian Jerzak. August Jerzak, Stevens Point, Wis.
George E. McGill. Mrs. Annie Shaper, 730 Colerick Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Alfred F. McGee. Maglvine Magee, 104 Clarendon Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Henry Miller. Mrs. Charles Shelvey, General Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
Marshell Morris. Edward Morris, Monticello, Ky.
Shirrel Morris. Mrs. Mary Morris, Dublin, Ind.
George A. Morrison. Mrs. Bertha M. Morrison, 946 Cedar Street, Camden, N. J.
Lelon W. Moyers. M. P. Holt, Cunningham, Ky.
Abe Muchman. Lewis Muchman, 2143 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Wains Radio. Mrs. Mary Radio, 513 East Ayre Street, Ironwood, Mich.
Oscar Martin Ramstead. Andrew Ramstead, 370 West Tenth Street, Superior, Wis.
Louis L. Rath. Mrs. Mathilda Rath, 196 Jersey Street, New Brighton, N. Y.
Lorenzo Rea. Tony Rea, Livermore Falls, Mo.
Geserve Recrisci. Frank Tadeo, 96 Water Street, Fairmount, W. Va.
Fred Rector. O. B. Rector, Crossville, Tenn.
Alfred Roesener. William Roesener, Bremen, Ind.
Dewey H. Shearer. Roy N. Shearer, 112 Highland Avenue, Equinox Mill, Anderson, S. C.
Jesse Stever. Mrs. Josie Stever, R. F. D. No. 4, Conway, Mo.
Angelo Vacca. John Vacca, 42 Bridge Street, Middletown, Conn.
Fred L. Varns. J. F. Varns, Mott, N. Dak.
Louis Kjer. Martin Kjer, Amherst Junction, Wis.
William H. Reardon. T. F. Reardon, 116 Oakland Terrace, Hartford, Conn.
Wagoner Lester M. Pittsley. Mrs. Hattie M. Pittsley, 27 Mulberry Street, Fairhaven, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Floyd H. Begley. Samuel B. Begley, Eldon, Mo.
Laverne Biers. Mrs. Mary Biers, R. F. D. No. 2, Chief, Mich.
Charles F. Bonner. Miss Lou Burdick, Room 1555, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Wilford Braden. Mrs. Belle Alsup, Tuckerman, Ark.
Walter D. Bross. Mrs. Ada E. Bross, Water Valley, Miss.
Vincent Cominskey. Joseph Cominskey, 2124 West Forty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill.
William P. Currence. Mrs. Mildred Currence, Kimball, S. Dak.
Orrin James Eckler. Mrs. Emma M. Hemus, 109 Howell Street, Bath, N. Y.
Patrick Francis Flemming. Patrick Flemming, 6506 Chamberlain Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Daniel J. H. Fram. Mrs. Mary Fram, 7112 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Walter N. Fry. Mrs. W. O. Helseth, Stampede, N. Dak.
Lionel J. Gagnon. Mrs. Hermina Gagnon, 50 West Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Glenn B. Gallagher. B. A. Gallagher, corner Twenty-ninth and U Streets, Miami, Fla.
John Gogoli. Wisteck Gogoli, 49 West Street, Thomastonville, Conn.
Henry Gump. Mrs. Elizabeth Gump, R. F. D. No. 1, Hickory, Pa.
Clarence Edward Hoover. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover, Race Street, High Spire, Pa.
Elmer J. Jorgensor. John A. Jorgenson, R. F. D. No. 3, Kerkoven, Minn.
Barnard Kaegi. Mrs. Mary E. Kaegi, Cave in Rock, Ill.
Morris Lappe. Edward Lappe, Broad Street, Forestville, Conn.
Clarence A. Lawson. Mrs. Charles Lawson, 59 Tower Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
Rafiel Linville. Lem Rafiel, Brooksville, Ky.
John L. McCarthy. Martin J. McCarthy, 1719 Darling Street, Chicago, Ill.
David McFarland. James G. McFarland, Rockhold, Ky.
Clarence McMillan. John McMillan, R. F. D. No. 1, Arlander, Tenn.
Sabinus M. McWhorter. Mrs. E. May McWhorter, R. F. D. No. 4, Weston, W. Va.
Peter Mickler. J. D. Mickler, Arcadia, Fla.
Albin H. Nelson. Carl G. Nelson, R. F. D. No. 2, Parkersburg, Minn.
Russell Nelson. Peter Nelson, Almond, Wis.
George Albert Nusselt. Mrs. Pauline Nusselt, 520 Green Avenue, Bay City, Mich.
Walter Ohneck. John B. Ohneck, R. F. D. No. 1, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Norbert J. Opitz. Mrs. Christine Opitz, Reaver, S. Dak.
Vincent Ostroski. John Ostroski, Pequabuck, Conn.
Angelo Alberico. Michelo Alberico, 1519 Plum Street, Erie, Pa.
Haakon M. Amundson. Hans Amundson, Hallandale, Fla.
Adam Baczewski. Francis Baczewski, 301 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Everett E. Cowgill. William E. Cowgill, Columbus, N. Mex.
Sammie Ervin. Mary E. Settles, R. F. D. No. 3, Bardstown, Ky.
Francis B. Ertel. Mrs. Barbara Ertel, 610 Eleventh Street, Reading, Pa.
Stanley Gadzik. Mrs. Catherine Gadzik, 14 Crystalline Street, Kensington, Conn.
Charles A. Giles. Mrs. Susan Giles, Wasiska, Minn.
Anghil Gligaria. John Stiser, 113 Spring Street, Chicago [illegible] Ill.
David B. Greaney. John P. Greaney, 1305 South Spaulding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ole Gronvold. Ole Gronvold, Underwood, Minn.
Rudolph Hamm. Mrs. Rudolph Hamm, Valatie, N. Y.
Jesse J. Houser. Mrs. Eva Harris, 169 Draves Street, Seattle, Wash.
Joseph Janczweski. Frank Janczweski, 17 Maple Street, Shelton, Conn.
George Jasperson. Mrs. M. Jasperson, Elkton, Minn.
John Y. Jearde. Mrs. Sophia I. Jearde, R. F. D. No. 1, Willimantic, Conn.
Emil C. Johnson. Carl Johnson, 5224 Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
Walter E. Long. Mrs. A. Long, 302 South Eleventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph B. McInnes. Mrs. D. Krinnen, 53 Marion Avenue, Leominster, Mass.
John F. Marshall. John Marshall, 8 Pembroke Street, Somerville, Mass.
Adelchino Marzolo. Pasquale A. Marzolo, 69 Farrington Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
Eddie A. Moll. Albert Moll, R. F. D. No. 2, Barnesville, Minn.
John Frank Moreland. James Milton Moreland, Blain, Pa.
Harold A. Nute. Mrs. P. M. Robinson, 7 Rockport Road, Worcester, Mass.

Wounded (degree undetermined).

Capt. Robert W. Norton. Mrs. Mary B. Neenan, East Bloomfield, N. Y.
Sergt. Harry Ray Crandall. Mrs. Etta Crandall, 8 Waverly Street, Pottsdam, N. Y.
Sergt. Earl C. Elliott. Mrs. Stella Hahn, R. F. D. No. 5, Cosbocton, Ohio.
Sergt. Milford Randolph. Thomas H. Randolph, Hellenwood, Tenn.
Corpl. Michael O'Neil. Mrs. Mary O'Neil, 1522 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Hector Chartier. Andre Chartier, Windsor Mill, Quebec, Canada.
Salvatore Cinefra. Grillo Fortunato, 1409 Poplar Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Raymond Gilger. Mrs. Sara Gilger, 327 North River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
George W. Gillund. John Gillund, Minneota, Minn.
Roy B. Misener. George A. Misener, Bothell, Wash.
Emil Petrick. Mrs. Tilda Hass, Manawa, Wis.
Andy Tounzen. Mrs. Mary E. Tounzen, R. F. D. No. 2, Van Buren, Ark.
Morris Weinstein. Israel Weinstein, 84 Somer[illegible] Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fred James Bradford. George R. Bradford, 238 West Ivy Street, New Haven, Conn.
Ben Mooney. H. Mooney, Wautauga, S. Dak.
Anthony Rocco Piccone. Louis Piccone, box 11, Goshen, Conn.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Clinton V. P. Newbold. Mrs. C. V. P. Newbold, 129 Poplar Street, Wayne, Pa.
Lieut. V. Polacek. Mrs. J. V. Polacek, box 285, Tipton, Iowa.
Lieut. Van Winkle Todd. Mrs. Van Winkle Todd, 423 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J.
Sergt. John Charles Rutter. Mrs. Catherine Rutter, Orwigsburg, Pa.
Sergt. Earl C. Ranch. Mrs. Lottie Ranch, 101 South Georgia Street, York, Pa.
Corpl. Raymond F. Law. Willard M. Law, 379 Union Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
Corpl. John S. Petro. Mrs. Mary Petro, 83 Clifton Avenue, Ansonia, Conn
Corpl. Floyd A. Sexton. Frank A. Sexton, 954 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Corpl. Joseph L. Sinsigallo. Frank Sinsigallo, 26 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.
Corpl. John Washco. Mrs. Pearl Wascho, 2816 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. Herbert C. Hicks. J. H. Hicks, Layland, W. Va.

PRIVATES:

Joseph C. Bixler. Mrs. Saloma A. Bixler, Navarre, Ohio.
William Joseph Check. Mrs. Hattie Check, Smullen Street, Sayreville, N. J.
Freeman T. Croley. John R. Croley, Williamsburg, Ky.
Raymond H. Hardke. Mrs. Clara Hardke, Baldeagle Lake; Minn.
Sidney Hebert. Mrs. E. Hebert, Napoleonville, La.
Ray B. Hinchman. James N. Hinchman, R. F. D. No. 4, North Vernon, Ind.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Joseph Hockl. Christian Hockl, 963 East Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Albert Houin. Hans Houin, Albert Lea, Minn.

Benjamin Leibowitz. Gussie Moskowitz, 124 Thompson Street, New York, N. Y.

Fletcher A. MacDonald. Malcom MacDonald 910 Taylor Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

John C. Moe. Mrs. Berthina Moe, Le Roy, Minn.

Joseph Moscorello. Mrs. Albine Moscorello, 123 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sam Nazzaro. Carmien Nazzaro, Main Street, Branchville, Conn.

George J. Neff. George E. Vearing, 508 Disben Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Edgar D. Parks. Mrs. W. B. Parks, Gillsville, Ga.

Harley Pietkiewich. Frank Kuniger, Mizpah, Minn.

Anthony Radice. Mrs. Mary Radice, 143 Sullivan Street New York, N. Y.

Ernesto Sposi. Phillip Sposi, 217 Park Street, Bristol, Conn.

Louis Tracy. Miss Mary Tracy, 9114 Woodland Avenue, Brunswick, Ill.

William Bartilson. Jens Bartilson, Beaudoin, Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank Bauwens. Frank Bauwens, R. F. D. No. 1, Portage, Pa.

Walter Bogucki. Alex Bogucki, Poriat Ostrow Guberina, Russia.

Theodore H. Buteau. Mrs. M. H. Berrie, 1970 Glenwood Avenue, San Diego, Cal.

John F. Brenner. Mrs. May Frost, R. F. D. No. 1, Davison, Mich.

Grover L. Carter. Mrs. N. E. Carter, Duffield, Va.

Herman L. Crafton. T. A. Crafton, R. F. D., Blackstone, Va.

Jesse J. Eads. George W. Eads, Vienna, Mo.

Edward Francis. Mrs. Millie Francis, Greenwood, Wis.

William J. Gilbert. Mrs. Mary Gilbert, 302 Thirty-eighth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Edward E. Gurney. F. W. Irish, 402 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Alvin Alexander Harper. Mrs. Lena Johnson, 6217 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Herman E. Hutzel. Jacob Hutzel, R. F. D. No. 4, Ann Arbor, Mich.

George Austin McGee. Mrs. Jane McGee, 879 East One hundred and forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

John McKinney. George W. McKinney, Evelyn, Ky.

Earl O. Massey. Mrs. Jessie Clements, 15 Elderkin Street, Potsdam, N. Y.

Frank J. Naylor. Miss Agnes Naylor, 3811 Melon Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

James R. Nees. Mrs. James Nees, R. F. D. No. 2, Poland, Ind.

Oliver X. Nelson. Miss Lydia Nelson, 101 Harmon Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

William E. Nevins. John W. Nevins, Rockville, Ind.

Robert Newlin. Joel Newlin, Bloomingdale, Ind.

Anthony V. Nicastro. Dominick Nicastro, 51 Acorn Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Fred Olafson. R. E. Hamras, Hinsdale, Mont.

William A. Ratliff. Mrs. Eva Smith, 640 South Lincoln Street, Martinsville, Ind.

Howard W. Sandland. William H. Sandland, 330 Piedmont Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Ernest Schilling. Mrs. Mary Schilling, 9921 Elk Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph Verderame. Mrs. Joseph Verderame, 105 Haven Street, New Haven, Conn.

Czeslow Zwitrosky. Alexander Zwitrosky, 66 George Street, Ansonia, Conn.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces, respectively (included in above total):

Killed in action	8
Died of wounds received in action	5
Died of disease	1
Wounded in action (severely)	4
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	5
Wounded in action (slightly)	1
Total	24

Killed in Action.

Corpl. John T. Ring. Sanford G. Ring, Kernersville, N. C.

Corpl. Frank Sockel. Sarah Kaufman, 1255 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

John Degnan. John Degnan, sr., 110 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

John Flowers. Anna Flowers, Cockrum, Miss.

Paul F. Hortsmann. Dorothy Hortsmann, Glenburnie, Md.

Oscar E. Nicholson. Enoch Nicholson, Carlton, Minn.

Thomas F. Patterson. John Patterson, Eupora, Miss.

Henry Penney. Charles A. Penney, R. F. D. No. 7, Danville, Ill.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Trumpeter John McLernon. Mary A. McLernon, 256 South Robinson Street, Baltimore, Md.

PRIVATES.

Bishop S. Batterton. Benjamin A. Batterton, R. R. 6, Paris, Ky.

Wesley G. Bedker. Alma Bedker, 703 West Main Street, Burlington, Iowa.

Herbert J. Binckley. William J. Harrington, 4150 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Victor Jones. Harriet Jones, 27 Meadow Street, Duquesne, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Frederick P. Taggart. Eva M. Taggart, general delivery, Whittier, Cal.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

PRIVATES.

Samuel M. Burns. James M. Burns, Aledo, Ill.

Eugene Flavin. Margaret Flavin, R. F. D. 3, Marathon, N. Y.

Howard H. Nelson. Lem Lovey, 1913 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

John W. Standfast. Margaret Standfast, 227 South Parsons Avenue, Flushing, Long Island.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Second Lieut. A. L. Sims. Rose Sims, Groveport, Ohio.

Second Lieut. John T. Thornton. Mrs. George F. Thornton, Hesterville, Miss.

Pvt. Joseph Casio. Mary Casio, 423 East One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded in Action (degree undetermined), Previously Reported Died of Wounds.

Pvt. Allen P. Darby. Emma G. Darby, R. F. D. 2, Vermilion, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (degree undetermined), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. Howard P. Burton. William Burton, Vevay, Ind.

Wounded in Action, Slightly, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

Sergt. Hugh M. Todd. Cora B. Todd, Dyersburg, Tenn.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Under authority of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stats., 847), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 497), it is hereby ordered that, with a view of enlarging the withdrawal made by executive order of May 2, 1918 (2854), the tract of land in Alaska lying south of the parallel of 58 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and west of the meridian of 137 degrees 40 minutes west longitude, and bounded on the west by the waters of the Gulf of Alaska, be, and the same is hereby, temporarily withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry, except as provided by said act, for the purpose of supplying timber for use in the construction of aeroplanes for the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 16, 1918.*

Keep Bulletin Posted In All U. S. Post Offices

Reports having been made that at some post offices THE OFFICIAL (United States) BULLETIN is not being posted regularly for public reading in accordance with Postmaster General Burleson's orders, postmasters are again reminded of this important duty. It should be remembered that THE BULLETIN is the only publication available to all sections of the country that prints daily the complete and correct casualty lists from our armies oversea exactly as they are issued by the War Department. Many newspapers print only the lists having local interest in their own territory. THE BULLETIN prints every name and address, thus making it a certain means of informing friends and relatives, wherever they may be, of the fate of a soldier or sailor, no matter where his home town or city.

Postmasters are urged, aside from their duty as officials, to make it their patriotic and personal duty to see that the public has the fullest benefit of this privilege.

The Postmaster General's order follows:

All postmasters are directed to post THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN *daily in a conspicuous place in the lobby or other portion of their respective post-office buildings where the public can read it; and, without expense to the Government, each and every postmaster is earnestly urged to see that this* BULLETIN *is made available to as many people as possible in the manner suggested.*

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

CITY MAIL CARRIERS' UNIFORM.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 9, 1918.

As postmasters at city-delivery post offices are about to inspect carrier winter uniforms, the department desires to call attention to the limited supply of uniform cloth and the high prices therefor, and it is, therefore, requested that the inspections be conducted on lines of conservation by providing for the usage of as many uniforms worn last year as possible. Uniforms or parts of uniforms, including caps, that can be cleaned and repaired and placed in respectable appearance should be reworn rather than require the carrier to purchase a new uniform.

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918. No. 410

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DRAFT ARRESTS IN NEW YORK ARE EXPLAINED TO PRESIDENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

LETTER MADE PUBLIC BY MR. WILSON'S ORDER

Department of Justice Head Reviews Efforts to Round Up "Slackers" and "Delinquents"—Use of Soldiers and Sailors by Certain Agents of Department Declared Illegal and Inexcusable.

The President directs the re'ease for publication of the following letter from the Attorney General relative to the recent arrests in New York of persons charged with evading the draft:

SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On returning to Washington I find your letter of the 5th instant, asking to be informed of the facts and circumstances in connection with the recent arrests by representatives of the Department of Justice in New York of persons charged with being slackers. As stated by the Acting Attorney General in acknowledging your letter, the circumstances attending these arrests as reported in the newspapers had already challenged the attention of the department, and inquiries had been set on foot to ascertain whether any action had been taken by representatives of the department contrary to law or to the instructions of the Attorney General.

In order to set forth intelligently the proceedings at New York it is necessary to touch on a serious national problem. There are many deserters and slackers at large in this country. In a letter to me dated August 5, the Secretary of War gave figures showing the number of deserters and delinquents under the first and second drafts and stated that while it was impossible to give the actual number of those who had failed to register at all—slackers, so-called—the number was large.

Energetic Measures Required.

The Secretary of War referred to this condition "as an indictment against the honor of the Nation." To permit it to continue would weaken substantially the

(Continued on page 2.)

British Ship With U. S. Men Hit by an Enemy Torpedo; All on Board Are Saved

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that a British liner carrying American troops was struck by a torpedo off the British coast, but that all the troops and others aboard were rescued; a muster was held and all accounted for.

Arrival of U. S. Troops At Archangel Announced By Order of Gen. March

By order of Gen. March the safe arrival of American troops at Archangel is announced.

RESERVISTS IN THE NAVY NOT ON ACTUAL SERVICE REQUIRED TO REGISTER

The recruiting division of the Navy Department has sent this notice to all inspectors and recruiting officers:

"Registration is required of all naval reservists not on active duty. These men will be placed in class 5, as heretofore."

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

MR. BARUCH DISCUSSES POSITION OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD AS TO NECESSARY WORKERS

FIRST DUTY FURNISH MAN POWER

Every Effort of Industrial Establishments Should Be to This One Purpose—Employees Should Keep Advised as to the Law.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, at his regular conference with the Washington newspaper correspondents on Wednesday discussed these subjects:

1. Draft regulations.
2. Interallied tin pool.
3. Standard shoe maximum price.
4. Bad transportation situation in Germany.
5. New type of cotton compressor.

Emphasizing clearly his position with respect to his efforts to protect industrial establishments furnishing the soldier with war supplies, Mr. Baruch said:

First Duty of the Industries.

"The first duty of the industrial establishment is to bring about the needed increment of man power in the Army. The second duty is to protect the industrial establishments which are essential to supplying the soldiers with the tools of war. The War Industries Board directs the attention of industrial America to the fact that it has a highly important part in making the operation of the draft law successful. The first thing to do is for each employer of labor to thoroughly familiarize himself with the details of the law. The next is to make it a matter of honor to ask for industrial exemption for the lowest possible number and only for the indispensable key men. By observing these two points the duty to the Army and the duty to the Army's supply source will be discharged."

Mr. Baruch explained that the issuance of the new preference list by the War Industries Board about the same time that Provost Marshal General Crowder issued his draft regulations was a coincidence, and that the preference list, which undoubtedly will be used in connection with the exemption of essential men in war-essential industries, was prepared primarily to show essentiality and shortage of industry.

In answer to inquiries he stated that several industries not specifically mentioned were included in general classifications, illustrating with the statement that clothing makers are included under the general title of textiles, which are carried on the preference list.

(Continued on page 7.)

REPORT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON NEW YORK DRAFT ARRESTS

(Continued from page 1.)

Nation's fighting power and do grievous injustice to the great body of the youth of the land who have so gallantly met their military obligations. Energetic measures were required. The Secretary of War naturally looked to this department for assistance. To attempt to apprehend so great a number of offenders by running down individual cases obviously would have been futile. Some form of dragnet process, within the law of course, was absolutely essential.

Section 49 of the Rules and Regulations for the enforcement of the Selective Service Law, promulgated by the President November 8, 1917, referring to slackers and delinquents, provides:

"Those who fail to return the Questionnaire, or to appear for physical examination, or to report change of status, or to report for any duty, or to perform any act at the time and place required by these regulations or by direction by local or district boards in pursuance thereof, are guilty of a misdemeanor under section 6 of the selective service law. Under authority granted in section 6 of that law, it is hereby made the duty of all police officials of the United States and of any State, or any county, municipality, or other subdivision thereof, to locate and to take into custody such persons and to bring them forthwith before local boards * * *."

And with respect to deserters the same section provides:

"It is hereby made the duty of all such police officials to apprehend and arrest such deserters."

Plan Agreed Upon.

It was accordingly decided to adopt the plan of canvassing or rounding up in the large cities on particular days all men apparently within the draft age and arranging for a summary and immediate investigation of their status through their local draft boards. Of necessity this involved detaining pending investigation, all such men who did not have registration or classification cards (which registrants are required by the regulations to keep always in their personal possession, or who were not able to establish by satisfactory evidence that they were outside the draft ages. It was expected that for the most part such men would voluntarily go to the places of detention, which were usually armories, while the investigation of their status was being made. Where arrests were necessary it was never contemplated that they should be made by any but police officials of the United States or of the States and municipalities where the canvass was being conducted. The making of arrests in such cases by the military or by the members of any private organization would have been contrary to law and contrary to the express directions of the Attorney General, except in the case of deserters, where, of course, the military authorities had the power to make arrests. It was expected, however, that where the number of detained was large this department, in making the necessary investigations, would have the aid of the American Protective League, a private organization of established standing which had long been participating in the enforcement of the selective service law by express invitation of the Provost Marshal General; and that in guarding the persons taken into custody it would have the aid of units of the military and naval forces.

The plan was put into effect at several points before it was attempted in New York, notably Chicago and Boston, with excellent results; and, so far as I am informed, to the satisfaction of the communities affected.

Dragnet Process Necessary.

While this plan was evolved in discussions with a representative of the Provost Marshal General's office, I take full and entire responsibility for adopting it and for putting it into effect. I know that some such dragnet process is necessary unless thousands upon thousands of deserters and slackers are to remain at large. I believe the plan adopted is authorized by the regulations. I believe, also, judging by the results at a number of different points, that the great body of our people will cheerfully submit to the minor inconveniences which the execution of any such plan of necessity entails, to the end that this indictment of the Nation's honor, this drain on the Nation's strength, may be removed. I shall, therefore, continue to employ the plan unless you give directions to the contrary.

Coming to the city of New York, I again accept full and entire responsibility for putting into effect there the general plan of rounding up deserters and slackers which I have described. Contrary to my express instructions, however, instructions which I have repeated over and over again, and contrary to law, certain members of the investigating force of this department, without consultation with me or with any law officer of the department, used soldiers and sailors and certain members of the American Protective League, I am satisfied, in making arrests. I am convinced by the inquiries which I have made that they were led into this breach of authority by excess of zeal for the public good. While this extenuates, it does not excuse their action.

Besides being unlawful, the employment of members of the military forces and of private organizations in making arrests was ill-judged, as such men are not generally fitted by training or experience to exercise the discretion required in the circumstances.

Canvass In Manhattan and Bronx.

During the three-day canvass in Manhattan and the Bronx, 11,652 persons were apprehended and temporarily held at places of detention. Of these, about 300 were inducted into the military service and at least 1,500 turned over to their local boards as delinquents. In Brooklyn, 9,750 were detained, of whom 262 have been held by order of court and at least 1,000 turned over to their local boards as delinquents. These figures do not include a large number of persons who, on being accosted, made a satisfactory showing and were not detained; nor do they include a smaller number who were taken to the police station and required to give further information before being released.

Unquestionably a considerable number of persons, who on the showing made by them should not have been detained, were detained—none, however, overnight. Such mistakes always occur in exercising the power of arrest, though in much fewer number where the power is exercised by trained police officers.

On the other hand, the investigation which I have made leads me to believe that the number of persons over or under draft age who were apprehended was inconsiderable; that there was no disorder anywhere; that no persons are known to have been assaulted or maltreated; that in general the canvass was acquiesced in with good nature.

Canvass in New Jersey.

Simultaneously with the canvass in New York one was made in the cities of northern New Jersey, where, so far as I can learn, there was little, if any, criticism. The canvass in northern New Jersey was carried out in accordance with the instructions and known policy of the department. In the city of Newark, for example, the canvass was made by groups of men composed of one regular police officer, who in every instance made the arrest, aided by members of the American Protective League and uniformed, unarmed members of the State militia, who assisted in the work of accosting and making inquiries. No soldiers, sailors, or members of private organizations were employed in making arrests.

There were apprehended in the five cities of northern New Jersey—Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, and Passaic—a total of 28,875 persons. Out of this number, 749 men have been ordered inducted into the Army, and in addition 12,515 were delinquents whose draft records of classification were corrected by the local boards. These delinquents were persons who at one time had been given a temporary classification by reason of illness, exemption, etc., but who had failed to report for a corrected classification, or else persons who had failed to register, failed to appear for physical examination, or failed to file questionnaires, etc.

I remain,

Sincerely, yours,

T. W. GREGORY,
Attorney General.

Proposals for Twine Asked by P. O. Department

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department until 2 p. m., October 1, 1918, for furnishing approximately 2,100,000 pounds of jute twine, or approximately 1,800,000 pounds of cotton twine and tying devices for tying packages of letters that may be required by the Postal Service, for a period of one year beginning November 1, 1918, and ending October 31, 1919.

Specifications and blanks for proposals will be furnished upon application to the purchasing agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses at 2 o'clock p. m., September 24, 1918, for one oil engine-driven hoisting engine.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE NAMED TO INSURE FAIR TREATMENT OF GERMANS RESIDENT HERE

STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

Mission a Delicate One, But Clearly To Protect Alien Enemies and Their Families—To Cooperate With Swedish and Swiss Legations

The Secretary of State announces the following:

Some time ago announcement was made of the proposed formation of a national committee, composed of American citizens, which would cooperate with the legations of Sweden and Switzerland and the consuls under their jurisdiction in relieving the situation and condition of law-abiding residents in this country who are German or Austrian nationals, and in supervising the aid given the families of interned alien enemies.

This committee has now been formed under the name of the "National Alien Enemy Relief Committee, in Cooperation with the Legations of Sweden and Switzerland and with the Approval of the Government of the United States" with an office at 818 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., and with a membership which comprises prominent American citizens in the larger cities of the country. On and after September 15 this committee will be in a position to perform its functions in the fullest possible manner.

Purposes of the Committee.

The purposes of this committee are few and relatively simple but of a delicate nature and requiring the greatest care in their accomplishment. These purposes are, for the present, twofold—first, the recording and control of the assistance dispensed to the families of interned alien enemies by the legations of Sweden and Switzerland; second, the rendering of aid and assistance, both financially and socially, to the vastly greater number of law-abiding, industrious, and discreet subjects of Germany and Austria-Hungary who are resident in the United States. Many of this latter group, although loyal to the United States, are, through unjust and unfounded suspicions and prejudice, of which they are the victims, prevented from or seriously handicapped in earning their livelihood and are, in consequence, reduced to grave financial straits.

Appreciating the need in which this class of residents finds itself, and realizing that some central control and guidance was desirable in the matter of their relief, the Department of State and the Department of Justice have not only approved the formation of this committee but have encouraged it to undertake this important and valuable work.

This committee is not, however, a general relief organization, nor has it any funds of its own for the relief of those in distress. Its functions are rather to oversee and direct rather than actually to administer relief, and these functions may be summarized as follows:

1. To investigate, at the request of the legations, appeals for aid and assistance which are received from the families of interned alien enemies, in order that the legations may be informed whether the appeal is genuine, what the real need of the applicant is, and how long that need is or will be continued, so that the legations may grant relief from funds in their possession with the assurance that they are not being imposed upon.

2. To direct and encourage the relief, through the numerous local organizations throughout the country, of the law-abiding Germans and Austro-Hungarians resident in the United States who are in need of financial or other assistance on account of discrimination and prejudice against them arising out of their nationality or from other causes directly or indirectly attributable to the war.

Appeals To Be Investigated.

Appeals made to the committee for relief will be promptly investigated and, if the request is a proper one, adequate assistance will be rendered, if possible, through an appropriate local relief society under the direction of this committee. In the event of the committee learning from time to time of alleged discrimination against or unfair treatment of innocent alien enemies through prejudice, fear of their disloyalty, or for any other reasons incident to the war, such cases will be carefully looked into and the facts with reference thereto will be ascertained. If it appears that this discrimination is unwarranted, the assistance of local aid societies and loyal citizens will be enlisted to allay these groundless fears to insure fair treatment in the future of those discriminated against.

The members of the committee are giving generously of their time and thought to make this plan a success and will not receive compensation of any kind. On the contrary, the expenses incident to the maintenance of an office and the carrying on of its work are being defrayed by the contributions received from the various members of the committee.

The object is a most worthy one and one which should appeal to the sense of justice of all fair-minded Americans and the zeal and enthusiasm exhibited by the members of the committee in carrying on the work insure its success, provided that it receives the cooperation and sympathy of the American people in general and especially of the local relief societies.

Membership of the Committee.

The National Alien Enemy Relief Committee membership is as follows:

Dr. Norman Bridge, Washington, D. C., chairman.

Eugene E. Prussing, executive secretary.

Willis H. Booth, Security Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hiram S. Cody, 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. Chilberg, president, Scandinavian-American National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

George B. Dealey, The News, Dallas, Tex.

Felix Frankfurter, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. George C. Hitchcock, 5363 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Darwin R. James, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. F. Park Lewis, 454 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. L. Marbury, 700 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

Walter A. May, May Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles Nagel, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

George W. Niedringhaus, 3745 Lindell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. E. Otis, vice president, Central Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mary E. Richmond, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Jacob G. Schmidlapp, chairman board of directors, Union Savings & Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. C. Webber, Deere & Webber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Prices of Commodities in All Countries Advanced on Account of the War

Consul General Scidmore at Yokohama, reports:

Prices of commodities have advanced in all countries, both belligerent and nonbelligerent, owing to the war. According to investigations made by the Bank of Japan, the index number of average prices for the years mentioned in Tokyo, London, and New York (prices just before the outbreak of the war, or in July, 1914, being taken as 100) was:

Period.	Tokyo.	London.	New York.
First year of war	95.5	116.0	108.9
Second year	111.8	146.0	124.3
Third year	132.7	191.8	154.2

Thus prices had not doubled on an average before the end of the third year of war, but the advance has been accelerated since the fourth year, or since the summer of last year, as will be seen from the following table:

Period.	Tokyo.	London.	New York.
1917:			
July	166	218	186
August	178	221	189
September	172	220	
October	172	222	
November	172	225	197
December	175	228	
1918:			
January	181	226	
February	188	229	
March	193	229	
April	197	232	213
May	196	232	218
June	198		

Prices in London and New York have advanced to more than double the prewar figures, and even those in Tokyo have now nearly doubled since the outbreak of the war. In this connection it has to be added that prices in Tokyo are somewhat lower than in Osaka and Kobé, the latter city being noted as the dearest place for living in the whole country. According to investigations made by the Asahi, prices of commodities in Osaka since the outbreak of the war have been about 20 per cent higher than in Tokyo.—Commerce Reports.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

PLAN FOR SAVING OF WOOL IN PAPER MAKERS' FELT INDUSTRY

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

A strict plan for conservation and saving of wool is being worked out for the paper makers' felt industry, which makes woolen felts for paper manufacturers, by the paper makers' felt department of the felt section under the general direction of the War Industries Board.

Wool is now being allotted this industry in amounts absolutely needed to keep the plants going. The felts produced are for use in this country only. The War Industries Board has classed this textile industry as essential, since paper for newspapers, books, magazines, writing paper, food containers, in fact paper of any and every kind, can not be made without felts, and paper itself is a strictly essential item.

LUMBER HEADQUARTERS MOVED.

W. J. Haynan Named General Supervisor for Fleet Corporation.

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, in line with its efforts to centralize the control of all activities, has decided to remove its lumber headquarters from New Orleans to Philadelphia.

This was made necessary by the recent abolition of the purchasing production and transportation divisions, and the consolidation of their functions under the supply division.

The offices of the lumber administrator and assistant lumber administrator are discontinued, and W. J. Haynan, the former assistant administrator, is designated as head of the new lumber section with the title of general lumber supervisor.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 119.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 10, 1918.

Section A.—Except for artillery fighting in Lorraine and in the Vosges the day passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops.

Section B.—The following details of a strong hostile raid in the Woevre, reported in American Official Communique Number 116, have been reported: At 4:30 o'clock, morning, September 7, approximately two hundred enemy infantry, accompanied by twenty pioneers, raided our line between Flirey and Limey. A box barrage was laid down two hundred meters south of the Metz Road. The raiding party entered the sector and then rushed the outpost group, which retired, firing on the enemy. Dividing into three detachments, the enemy tried to encircle this group, but a deployed platoon succeeded in routing them successfully, causing them to retire. Seven of the enemy were captured, two of whom were wounded. Three of the enemy were killed in the trenches and it is believed there are several others dead in No Man's Land. The combat groups state that they saw many enemy wounded being carried off by their own men. Only one of our men was captured and he succeeded in escaping before the enemy could get him back to their lines. Interrogation of the prisoners captured established that the raid was made in order to get prisoners for identification of the opposing troops. As no prisoners had been taken for a considerable period of time, it was decided that a large raiding party should be sent out, made up of units from each regiment of the German division in the sector. Volunteers were asked for but as none was obtained men were conscripted for the raid.

A second hostile raid on the same day in the same sector was also repulsed. Our casualties in these two encounters were exceptionally light.

The commander in chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named noncommissioned officer for the act set forth after his name:

Corpl. ALEXANDER NEWELL, Infantry. "Leading a squad of nine men, he fearlessly passed through an enemy barrage, captured 5 machine guns and 33 prisoners, and recovered a sergeant of his company who was helpless from wounds, all under violent artillery fire, near Chateau Thierry, France, July 15, 1918."

The emergency address of Corpl. Newell is Joseph Newell, father, 11949 Lafayette Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Official Communique No. 120.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 11, 1918.

Section A.—In the course of successful raids in Lorraine, our detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners. There is nothing else of importance to report.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 10, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$824,734.43
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	505,301.35
Miscellaneous	1,547,825.63
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	518,337.18
Total ordinary receipts	3,396,198.59
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	23,303,734.13
Balance previous day	1,267,433,776.18
Total	1,294,133,708.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Ordinary disbursements	$41,520,309.94
Panama Canal disbursements	16,912.44
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	42,509,716.76
Balance in general fund today	1,210,086,769.76
Total	1,294,133,708.90

Grocers in Conference Promise Saving in Tin

The Food Administration issues the following:

Wholesale grocers of the Nation promised their heartiest cooperation in saving tin, steel, and paper by changes in methods of packing foodstuffs, after a conference of Food Administration officials and a representative committee of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Elimination of odd and small sizes in tin containers, doing away with wasteful practices and conservation of labor, were suggested as means by which the wholesalers can serve the national interest. Tea, coffee, spices, baking powder, and other products were discussed as possibilities for packing in nonmetal containers.

Those present representing the National Wholesale Grocers' Association were: Arjay Davies, Easton, Pa., president of the association; S. B. Steel and Ezra J. Warner, Chicago; J. W. Herscher, Charleston, W. Va.; B. B. Cushman, Detroit; P. C. Staib, New York City; C. E. Picken, Omaha.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

After three days of consideration and with only minor amendments the Senate yesterday afternoon passed House bill providing for Federal stimulation of the production and distribution of minerals essential for war purposes. The measure now goes to conference, where differences between the two houses will be reconciled. The Senate also passed a bill providing for the international registration in this country of trade-marks and to give effect to the provisions of the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names, signed in Buenos Aires in 1910.

Fuel Administrator Garfield, replying to the Lodge resolution, informed the Senate concerning the gasoline situation. The report showed that the reserve supply was being rapidly depleted and emphasized the fact that unless conservation steps are taken immediately there will be a deficit by the end of the year of approximately 1,000,000 barrels. Senator Lodge, following the receipt of this communication, introduced another resolution calling upon the Bureau of Mines for a report on the production and consumption of crude petroleum, together with data on stocks on hand. The figures of the Fuel Administration showed that on August 1 the supply of gasoline in the country east of California was 7,800,000 barrels. The daily consumption for the same period was 194,000 barrels, of which 160,000 were domestic consumption and 34,000 barrels for export. The average daily production was 191,000 barrels, thus indicating an average daily deficit of 3,000 barrels. The report said it had become necessary to buy 250 car loads of gasoline in California and ship it east to meet needs on the Atlantic seaboard.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, introduced a bill extending the vocational-education provisions of the law recently passed so as to include persons in this country injured in industrial or other pursuits. It provides that beginning the fiscal year 1920, $1,000,000 shall be set aside for the work to be distributed on the basis of population, each State to supply an amount equal to the Federal appropriation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, $500,000 would be appropriated. Senator Sheppard introduced a bill providing for a Federal fund of $50,000,000 to be set aside for the relief of farmers who have sustained heavy damages to their crops by reason of the drought. He also introduced a resolution under which the Court of Claims would be authorized to investigate the claims for damages of citizens or others who suffered from the negro soldier riots at Houston, Tex., in August, 1917.

The nomination of Josephus Daniels, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps was confirmed yesterday afternoon.

A communication from the French ambassador transmitted to Congress yesterday stated that as an appreciation of the reception tendered the commission from France to this country, headed by M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, the French Government desired to offer to the Senate and House vases manufactured at Sevres, the famous establishment near Paris.

Irving R. Drew, appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Gallinger, pending the regular election, was inducted into the office yesterday afternoon.

Theatrical managers before the Finance Committee yesterday protested against the proposed increased tax on admissions in the war-revenue bill and contended that it would decrease revenue by reducing the attendance at the theaters and the movies. Milton Weil, representing the Musical Alliance, also protested against the increased tax.

Before the Census Committee, which has under consideration the House bill for taking the next decennial census, Census Director Sam Rogers denied that the manner provided for the appointment of enumerators and other employees violated the civil-service regulations. He said the provisions of the bill in this respect were not different from previous acts enacted for taking the census and contended that it would be impracticable to attempt to appoint approximately 85,000 enumerators through the civil service.

HOUSE.

Debate continued yesterday on the war revenue bill, Chairman Kitchin announcing that general discussion would be concluded at 6 o'clock to-night, and the measure was proceeded with under the five-minute rule. The Ways and Means Committee this morning heard Assistant Secretary Leffingwell on the Treasury's plan to exempt incomes from Liberty bonds from income taxes. Representatives Sterling of Illinois and Sloan of Nebraska, both members of the Ways and Means Committee, in debate in the House yesterday criticised the failure to include higher customs duties as one means of raising revenue.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides. The slides are of excellent workmanship and will be sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BANK CHARTERS ISSUED

The Comptroller of the Currency authorizes the following comparative statement of new national bank charters and capital increases for eight months ending August 31, 1918, and 1917:

Charters Applied For.—During the first eight months of 1918, this office received 175 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of $10,165,000 compared with 221 applications received during the corresponding period in 1917, with capital of $15,790,000.

Charters Granted.—In these eight months of 1918, 107 charters were granted, capital $10,830,000, as compared with 140 charters granted during the corresponding period in 1917, with capital of $9,710,000.

Capital Increases.—For this period in 1918, 131 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of $11,920,000, against 141 banks increasing their capital by $19,319,990, during the same period in 1917.

Capital Reductions.—Three banks reduced their capital during the first eight months of 1918 by $175,000. During the same period last year 10 banks reduced their capital $648,000.

Liquidations.—Thirty-two national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during the first eight months of 1918, their aggregate capital being $5,440,000, as compared with 42 such banks liquidating during the same period in 1917, with an aggregate capital of $5,007,500.

Charters Refused.—During the first eight months of 1918, the Comptroller of the Currency refused fifteen applications for charters for new national banks. During the same period last year twenty-five applications were refused.

HANGAR AT BOLLING FIELD FOR BRITISH AIR MISSION

The War Department authorizes the following:

One of the additions to be made to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D. C., when the contemplated enlargement is begun, will be the erection of a hangar for the British Air Mission stationed in Washington. This hangar will be large enough to shelter six airplanes. A storage house for equipment and supplies will also be built for the British flyers attached to the British Air Mission. Formerly the airplanes of the British flyers located in this city were sheltered in a canvas tent on Polo Field at Potomac Park. This has been taken down and the machines, excepting those which are being used by General Lee and his associates on the western flying trip, have been stored elsewhere temporarily until the new quarters are completed.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 206:

22. Lieut. Col. William O. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from his present duty and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the director of the war plans division, General Staff, for instructions in General Staff duties.

TABLE D'HOTE PLAN FOR DINNERS AND LUNCHEON ON DINING CARS

Director General McAdoo announced yesterday that, effective October 1, the custom of serving a la carte meals on dining cars will be abandoned, so far as lunch and dinner are concerned, and the table d'hote plan will be substituted. Breakfast will consist of a simple a la carte menu at moderate prices and lunch and dinner will be table d'hote meals of not to exceed four courses. The charge for lunch and dinner will be $1, with the exception that on a very few limited trains the charge for dinner will be $1.25.

Standardization of Meals.

While in a general way the plan contemplates a standardization of meals, there will be such variation as local market conditions make desirable. The meals, while simple, will be both ample and good. The small charge, which will bring them within the reach of the most moderate purse, is made possible by the many evident economies that can be accomplished, such as the increased capacity of dining cars, the complete utilization of supplies, and the saving in skilled cooks and waiters, who are very difficult to engage at present. Patrons will be saved the delays incident to the selection from varied menus and the inconvenience produced by congested conditions of travel. The new plan is also expected to result in the conservation of food.

Effective on All Roads.

Arrangements have been completed for making the new plan effective on the same day on all railroads under Government control. At the same time steps are being taken looking to the coordination of dining-car organizations and commissaries and the joint utilization of equipment which it is thought will lead to far more satisfactory results, both for the railroads and the public, than was possible under the old conditions.

SUBSTITUTING LOWER-PRICED COAL IN MANY ARMY CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

In accordance with its policy of substituting lower-priced coal wherever possible at camps and cantonments throughout the country, the fuel and forage division of the Quartermaster Corps has been successful in substituting run-of-mine bituminous coal for lump bituminous coal in many of the western camps and cantonments. The saving resulting from this substitution and from the substitution of bituminous coal for anthracite in many of the southern and eastern camps last spring will aggregate more than half a million dollars.

The fuel and forage division has been requested by the construction division of the Army to purchase 903,000 gallons of road oil for use at 15 camps and cantonments in this country. This road oil is to be used to obviate the dust around camp hospitals and upon drill grounds. Delivery of this amount of oil will require approximately 10,000 tank cars.

Become a stockholder in the United States—buy war-savings stamps.

PHONE MESSAGE SAYS U-BOAT WAS SUNK BY U. S. S. BUCK

Gun Fight at Long Range with Camouflaged Enemy Described by American Captain.

The Navy Department has received by telephone the following summary of a statement made by the captain of the U. S. S. *Frank H. Buck*

"On September 3, at 8.25 a. m., an enemy submarine was sighted on the starboard beam at 14,000 yards. The submarine opened fire with two 6-inch guns. We answered fire with forward gun. We saw the shot fall about 400 yards short and immediately swung stern forward to submarine, using after gun. Our shots were very close to the submarine and the submarine's shrapnel was bursting very near to us, some of the pieces falling upon our deck amidships. We changed the course frequently, which seemed to upset the submarine's aim and range. As soon as the submarine saw our range was equal to hers, she hauled away from us. Up to that time she had been closing in on us.

Hit Apparently Registered.

"Before the submarine could get out of range our twenty-eighth shot from the after gun apparently hit her stern. The twenty-ninth shot hit her just forward of the conning tower, near and under the water line. The bow immediately shot up into the air very suddenly, then settled and went down out of sight, the stern making a half turn toward us and then it disappeared.

"Upon shot striking the submarine we saw very closely a terrific explosion and black smoke, which enveloped the submarine. I am positive that we destroyed her, as she sank almost instantly after the shot struck her.

"The engagement lasted 29 minutes. Some of the fragments of the submarine fell on our deck and were picked up by the quartermaster and chief gunner's mate.

Flew No Flag.

"The submarine was about 300 feet long, of the early type of German submarines with high bows, and had two 6-inch guns close to the conning tower, fore and aft. She fired in salvos, using about 60 shots altogether. She was camouflaged and flew no flag."

The captain of the *Frank H. Buck* highly commends the efficiency and conduct of Chief Gunner's Mate Joseph Steffens, United States Navy, and the whole gun crew under his command.

The captain's official report has not yet been received by the Navy Department.

BIDS FOR POST OFFICE SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE P. M. GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1918.

Order No. 1963.

Post Office Department, Washington, September 7, 1918. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent of this department until 2 o'clock p. m., on October 1, 1918, for furnishing approximately 2,100,000 pounds jute twine, or approximately 1,800,000 pounds of cotton twine and tying devices for tying packages of letters that may be required by the Postal Service, for a period of one year beginning November 1, 1918, and ending October 31, 1919. Specifications and blanks for proposals will be furnished upon application to the purchasing agent.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

ONLY PROJECTED BUILDINGS ARE INVOLVED IN PRIORITY RULING

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board announcement that its plan for conservation of material for war needs and release of labor to war work involved restriction of nonwar constructions has brought a flood of telegrams from every section of the country with reference to furnishing material for buildings already under construction.

Under a ruling made to-day, practically all buildings under way may be completed and dealers in building material may continue to supply needed material.

To Investigate New Projects.

Regaring new building projects, under arrangement made by Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, with the Council of National Defense, representatives of the State councils are to investigate each of them and report on each operation separately, with recommendations as to essentiality considered in connection with war needs, to the nonwar construction section of the War Industries Board, of which D. R. McLennan is head. Until these reports have been received and considered, the Priorities Division states it is not in a position to pass intelligently on various applications now made for priorities for building material.

Text of Statement.

Judge E. B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner, authorized the following explanatory statement:

Circular No. 21 issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board under date of September 3, 1918, dealing with nonwar construction, applies only to projected buildings and not to these already begun. Where a substantial portion of a building has already been constructed, manufacturers and distributors of and dealers in building materials may continue to furnish such materials for the completion of such building, pending further action by the War Industries Board. The local representatives of the Council of National Defense are requested to make surveys of all building activities in their respective territories and report same as promptly as possible to their State chairmen, together with their recommendations concerning the necessity for the continuance of such construction or deferring same until after the war. The State chairman will in turn forward such reports, with their recommendations, to D. R. McLennan, chief of the nonwar construction section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS MEN OF THE NATION ASKED TO KEEP CLOSE ACCOUNT

Through the medium of the retail credit men's associations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and wholesalers and jobbers Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper is sending to the retail merchants of the country a personal letter urging the necessity for maintaining an accurate system of accounts.

The $8,000,000,000 revenue bill now pending in Congress means an average tax of $76 for every man, woman, and child in America. "In many businesses," says Commissioner Roper, "taxes will be one of the largest items of expense. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every concern, large or small, whether corporation, partnership, or individual, shall maintain an exact record of its receipts and expenses, in other words keep accurate accounts. Taxes should be considered as an expense for the year for which they are assessed rather than for the year in which they are actually paid, and the necessary reserves should be provided at once.

No Special System Prescribed.

"No special system of accounts is prescribed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but the books should show in detail inventories, purchases, sales, capital investments, depreciation, and similar items required in making up income tax returns.

"Every merchant should study the income-tax law and regulations and see to it that his accounts are kept in a manner that will enable him to determine his net income for taxation purposes. Aside from the necessity of keeping systematic accounts in order to comply with the Government's requirements, every progressive merchant should adopt an approved accounting system for the good of his own business. In no other way can he further his financial interests more effectively.

"The bad-debt loss of the Nation, which runs into large figures annually, is due in large measure to inexperience and inability. If merchants would keep even the simplest books of account the bad-debt wastage would be reduced materially, for inability and inexperience are usually marked by the absence of an accounting system.

Advantage to Business Man.

"The man who knows the exact conditions of his business from day to day has an immeasurable advantage over the individual who has no records upon which to base his operations. It is the duty of every citizen, especially in these war times, to keep in such close touch with his business through record keeping and otherwise as to maintain the greatest efficiency and render to his Government every cent due in taxes."

It is expected through the various agencies employed by the bureau to place one of these letters in the hands of practically every retail merchant in the United States. The National Association of Credit Men, with headquarters in New York, not only has assured the bureau of its cooperation in the dissemination of the letter, but it is at work on a uniform system of accounting to be supplied to merchants at cost.

"Credit men generally," said a representative of the national association, "have found by experience that a large number of failures result because the men who fail do not have a regular system of accounts, and, therefore, do not know their financial condition from time to time. The National Association of Credit Men recognizes this condition and has been cooperating with retailers in a movement to remedy the situation."

Required to Make Reports.

Persons, corporations, partnerships, and associations liable to any tax imposed by the war-revenue act are required to keep such records and render under oath such statement of their accounts as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

By adopting and maintaining an accurate system of accounting, the merchant, it is pointed out by Commissioner Roper, will be able to place before the internal revenue inspector book records showing how he arrived at his statement of net income, thus saving himself annoyance and expense and at the same time facilitating the Government's task of collecting the war revenues.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

Postal Airplane First to Make New York-Chicago Flight in a Single Day

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

The landing of the postal airplane at New York Tuesday recorded the first trip ever made by an airplane from Chicago to New York in a single day. The numerous attempts heretofore to make this flight have encountered interruptions which have prevented the completion of the trip until the succeeding day.

Pilot E. V. Gardner, accompanied by Edward Radle, mechanician, left Chicago Tuesday morning at 6.25 in a plane propelled by a Liberty motor, and landed at Hicksville, Long Island, at 8.20 p. m. Allowing for one hour's difference in time and for stops made for replenishing of gas and oil, the trip from Chicago was made in 12 hours and 55 minutes. The actual flying time, however, was 10 hours and 5 minutes, there being a delay of 1 hour and 57 minutes at Cleveland and another 53 minutes at Lockhaven, Pa., in procuring gas and oil.

Mr. Gardner began his flight at Chicago in a driving rain and encountered a severe head wind at Cleveland. He flew over New York at an elevation of 7,000 feet and landed in the dark on a very bad field at Hicksville, Long Island. In taking the landing the machine made a spill, slightly injuring the occupants. Mr. Gardner received a cut on his nose and near his left eye, and Mr. Radle was cut on the arm.

Two bags of mail for New York and connections were carried on the plane from Chicago and delivered at the New York post office.

POSITION OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD ON NECESSARY WORKERS

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Baruch said that the Summers Commission, which is headed by L. L. Summers, a member of the War Industries Board, and its technical advisor, was at work in London planning for the extension of pooling arrangements on other basic elements than tin, which has been pooled by the allied countries. He explained that the purpose of these arrangements which the War Industries Board was seeking to make extended to all materials in which there is a shortage that all users of them might get a supply at a reasonable price.

The plans for standard shoes and a maximum price, Mr. Baruch said, are coming along with the prospect of an early successful adjustment. Shoemakers, he said, were cooperating with the War Industries Board and many difficulties were being overcome. He impressed the fact, however, that his desire to fix a maximum price was not prompted by an idea of profiteering on the part of the shoe manufacturers, but was to assure the continued supply of serviceable shoes to the civilian population at a reasonable price. Incidentally he said that he believed a good shoe could be made to sell at $3.50 a pair.

Steel Survey of Stocks.

The steel survey of stocks in the hands of all manufacturers throughout the country which is now being made at the instance of the War Industries Board, it was explained, was for the purpose of ascertainment of sizes of stock and location and not with the idea of having such stocks commandeered.

In connection with the subject of steel, Mr. Baruch said that he had been told that transportation conditions in Germany at the present time were in especially bad shape. The rolling stock for transportation was broken down and there was no steel for replacement, and the Germans are short also of all kinds of lubricants.

It developed at the conference that the Railroad Administration is holding back plans worked out at the War Industries Board for the saving of transportation and cargo space in the movement of cotton through the use of a new cotton compressor. It is stated that a higher degree of compression would result in the saving of 50 per cent of shipment space.

More Land is Acquired at Mt. Clemens Flying Field

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Eighteen hundred acres adjoining the Gunnery School at Selfridge field, Mount Clemens, Mich., have been acquired by lease or condemnation. This school is exclusively for the instruction of aviators. The tract of land which has been acquired is located between Selfridge field and Lake St. Clair.

On the tract are several summer homes and small hotels. Part of it is marsh land. The real estate section of the General Staff estimates that the rentals the first year of occupancy, due to crop and property damage, will amount to $52,000.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION REQUIRING STOCK-YARD FIRMS TO SECURE TRADE LICENSE ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 19

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided, among other things, as follows:

"That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission or reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And whereas it is essential in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of certain necessaries hereafter in this proclamation specified, that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do announce, that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, storage, and distribution of certain necessaries, to the extent hereinafter specified.

All individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations (except as exempted by said act of Congress and except those required to be licensed pursuant to my proclamation dated June 18, 1918, under said act), engaged in the business of handling, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in live or dead cattle, sheep, swine, or goats in or in connection with places, establishments, or facilities, commonly known as stockyards, consisting of pens or other inclosures, and their appurtenances, in which cattle, sheep, swine, or goats are received, held, or kept for sale, feeding, watering, or shipment, are hereby required to secure licenses on or before September 19, 1918, which will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed under said act.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall carry into effect the provisions of said act, and shall supervise and direct the exercise of the powers and authority thereby given to the President, as far as the same apply to the said business, including the purchase of live or dead cattle, sheep, or swine in or in connection with stock yards, as a part of the business of packing fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, or mutton licensed under the provisions of the proclamation of October 8, 1917, and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations applicable thereto authorized or required under the provisions of said act, and in this behalf he shall do and perform such acts and things as may be authorized or required of him from time to time by direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President from time to time. All departments and agencies of the Government are hereby directed to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in the performance of the duties hereinbefore set forth.

Applications for licenses must be made to the law department, License Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared for that purpose.

Any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, other than as hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on any business described herein, without first securing the license required therefor, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Addresses of Men Cited For Military Honors

The War Department authorizes the following emergency addresses of the men cited in American Official Communique No. 117 as having been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross:

Pvt. Harold B. Crawford, Machine Gun Battalion. Mrs. Francelia Crawford, mother, 1104 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Second Lieut. Allen A. Tukey, Machine Gun Battalion. Miss Christine Biller, friend, 1820 Ingersoll Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sergt. Gerald P. Landry, Machine Gun Battalion. No record.

Sergt. James Levas, Machine Gun Battalion. Lewis Rossotos, cousin, 306 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

First Lieut. James J. Sheeran, Infantry, unassigned, attached to Company B, 23d Infantry. Mrs. K. E. Sheeran, mother, 7130 Carpenter Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. William Jacobson, Infantry. No record.

Pvt. Edwin L. Beard, 23d Infantry, Company M. Mrs. E. A. Beard, mother, Redfield, S. Dak.

Mechanic Cecil M. Murray, Company C, 323d Machine Gun Battalion. Mrs. Mable A. Murray, wife, 306 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Second Lieut. Tracy R. Stains, Company B, Machine Gun Battalion, 2d Brigade. C. M. Stains, brother, 513 North Estrella Street, El Paso, Tex.

Pvt. (first class) Charles L. Cameron, Company A, 319th Machine Gun Battalion. Mrs. Rachael Cameron, mother, 56 Willow Avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Pvt. Luzius Luzi, 163d Infantry, Medical Detachment. Bartholomew Luzi, father, Sils i/D-Ct., Grisons, Switzerland.

Pvt. Dan W. Sullivan, 23d Infantry, Machine Gun Company. Harold F. Bray, — Machine Gun Company, 23d Infantry.

Saddler Lewis B. McLawhon, Machine Gun Company, 23d Infantry. Lorenzo McLawhon, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Winterville, N. C.

First Lieut. Claude A. Martin, 23d Infantry. Mrs. Paul Martin, mother, Lafayette, La.

First Lieut. Charles L. Barrow, Machine Gun Battalion. Roland Barrow, father, 2004 San Antonio, Austin, Tex.

Corpl. Leroy E. Morningstar, 23d Infantry, Medical Detachment. Mrs. Elsie Mundorf, sister, 502 Wood Street, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Sergt. Charles M. Tarter, 23d Infantry, Company D. Marcus Tarter, father, Tarter, Ky.

Pvt. Joseph De May, 23d Infantry, Company L. Madelina De May, mother, San Felice, Italy.

Cook Patrick McKenna. Mrs. Katherine McKenna, mother, 1021 Lemis Street, St. Paul, Minn.

First Lieut. Albert P. Baston, Marine Corps. Mrs. Ora Z. Baston, wife, Pleasant Avenue, St. Louis Park, Minn.

Gunnery Sergt. James Carbary, Marine Corps. John Carbary, brother, general delivery, San Diego, Cal.

Pvt. James L. Clarke, Marine Corps. (No record, but there is serving in France a Pvt. James Lawrence Clark, Marine Corps; Andrew G. McCoy, uncle, R. F. D. No. 2, Seaman, Ohio.)

ASSIGNED TO STAFF DUTY.

232. Maj. Sidney Bingham, Cavalry, will proceed at once to this city and report to the director, war plans division, War College, for the purpose of receiving instruction in staff duties.

NEW HIGH-POWER RADIO STATION AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., IS OPENED

The new high-power radio station at Annapolis, Md., the most powerful in America, was formally opened Tuesday night, Secretary Daniels signalizing the occasion by sending messages to the first lord of the British Admiralty, London; the French minister of marine, in Paris; and the Italian minister of marine, in Rome.

These messages were transmitted to London, Paris, and Rome with the utmost ease, which is especially gratifying to Navy officials, since this powerful plant was erected and equipped by the Navy in the short space of 10 months. Under conditions that prevailed before our entry into the war its erection would have taken two years. The station completed cost about $1,500,000, and is capable of maintaining uninterrupted communication over a distance of at least 4,000 miles.

4 Towers, Each 650 Feet High.

There are four steel towers, each 650 feet high supporting the antennæ which, with the ground system, required 160 miles of wire for their completion. The power installations is in duplicate, so that it will always be possible to maintain communication. The operation of the station requires the services of 100 men, all of whom are drawn from the enlisted force of the Navy. Suitable provision has been made for the protection of the station.

Completion of the station gives still another guarantee of continuous communication abroad, even in the event of any possible interruption of the cable service.

Message to London.

Secretary Daniels's messages were as follows:

SIR ERIC GEDDES,
First Lord of the Admiralty,
London.

May I express to you our pride and gratification in the improved communications given our allies and ourselves by the completion at Annapolis to-day of one of the most powerful radio stations in the world.

The "Long Arm" of America reaches out ever more strongly from valley and plain across mountain and sea to do its share with our Allies in this war for humanity's sake; for all that your nation and ours holds dear.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Message to Paris.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE,
Paris, France.

May I express to your Excellency our pleasure in our improved communications with France through the completion to-day of the Radio Station at Annapolis—one of the most powerful in the world.

France and America draw together ever more closely in heart and brain and military strength. We are bridging the seas with ships, we are girdling the earth with electricity, and in steadily growing numbers your men and ours fight side by side on land and sea; all to one end, victory in a righteous war for humanity's sake.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Message to Rome.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE,
Rome, Italy.

May I express to your Excellency our gratification in our improved communications with Italy, through the completion to-day of the Radio Station at Annapolis, one of the most powerful in the world.

The forces of America now join those of Italy on the sea, and in her titanic battles among the mountain peaks. This country is united and confident of victory.

It is gratifying that the American and Italian Navies are fighting together to make the seas safe and free. I have no doubt we will win.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

INSURANCE OF SHIPMENTS BETWEEN COASTWISE PORTS

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Secretary McAdoo announces that owing to the difficulty encountered by shippers in ascertaining the names of steamers on which their goods are shipped between United States coastwise ports the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department has arranged to accept applications for insurance of shipments between such ports without receiving the name of the carrying vessel, provided the applications are filed with the bureau or a collector of customs prior to the sailing of the steamer, with the following information to identify the shipments:

1. Number of packages, character of merchandise shipped, marks and numbers on same.

2. Amount of insurance, not to exceed the amount of the invoice, including the freight, insurance premiums and other charges (when prepaid and included in the invoice). In the absence of an invoice the amount of insurance must not exceed the market value at port of shipment on the date that application for insurance is made, plus freight, insurance premiums and other charges (when prepaid).

3. Name of shipper and port from which shipped.

4. Name of consignee and port of destination.

5. Name of the carrying company.

6. Date of bill of lading (name of steamer omitted). (This last is unnecessary if identifying marks and numbers are given.)

Heretofore it has been necessary to state the name of the forwarding steamer at the time application was filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance when the shipments were between United States coast ports. The new regulations make this unnecessary if the foregoing information is furnished.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

BIDS INVITED BY BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS OF NAVY

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for repairing Pier 1, Boston, Mass., specification No. 3291," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock a. m., September 16, 1918, and then and there publicly opened, for repairing the existing walls of Pier No. 1 at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., comprising removal of old concrete, laying granite, placing of reinforcing fabric, and the placing of mortar by the cement-gun process. Drawings and specifications No. 3291 may be obtained on application to the bureau or to the commandant of the Navy yard named. Deposit of a check or postal money order for $10, payable to the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is required as security for the safe return of the drawings and specifications.

C. W. PARKS,
Chief of Bureau.

August 27, 1918.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for brig—Marine Barracks, Naval Station, New Orleans, La., Specification No. 3331," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock a. m., September 23, 1918, and then and there publicly opened, for a brig 36 feet wide by 50 feet long and of an average height of 20 feet, with concrete foundations and floors, brick exterior walls, metal lath and plaster interior walls, steel cell doors and fronts, and wood-frame roof covered with wood shingles, at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La. Drawings and specifications No. 3331 may be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the commandant of the naval station named. Deposit of a check or postal money order for $10, payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is required as security for the safe return of the drawings and specifications.

C. W. PARKS,
Chief of Bureau.

August 26, 1918.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for electric traveling cranes, Norfolk, Va., Specification No. 3309," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 o'clock a. m., September 23, 1918, and then and there publicly opened, for four 10-ton electric traveling cranes of the overhead bridge type, each equipped with two 5-ton trolleys and installed on runways at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Drawing and Specification No. 3309 may be obtained on application to the bureau or to the commandant of the navy yard named. Deposit of a check or postal money order for $—, payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is required as a security for the safe return of the drawings and specification.

C. W. PARKS,
Chief of Bureau.

August 23, 1918.

Award for U. S. Army Shoes Calls for 55,000 Pairs

The War Department authorizes the following:

An additional award for the manufacture of field and marching shoes for the Army has been made by the Quartermaster Corps to Charles Keighley of Vineland, N. J. The shoes, leather and rubber goods branch of the Quartermaster's Corps has given the contract for 55,000 pairs of marching shoes at the price of $6.45 per pair for delivery in October, November, December, and January, and 35,000 pairs of field shoes at the price of $7.15 per pair for delivery up to December 10.

This is a total of 90,000 pairs of shoes at a cost aggregating $605,000.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	27
Missing in action	91
Wounded severely	183
Died of wounds	14
Died of disease	6
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Wounded severely from aeroplane accident	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	8
Total	331

Killed in Action.

Capt. John Henry Ballamy. Mrs. John H. Ballamy, 1274 Snyder Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Capt. Hoddie Wilbur Daniels. Mrs. Lizzie Daniels, 513 Davis Avenue, Elkins, W. Va.

Lieut. Frederick M. Atwood. Eugene R. Atwood, box 216, Quincy, Mass.

Sergt. Michael Cappiello. Tony Cappiello, 220 Wooster Street, New Haven, Conn.

Corpl. Jack Palmer. Mrs. R. O. McIntyre, Townsend, Mont.

PRIVATES.

Luigi Cerulo. Dominick Farmato, 65 Whiting Street, New Haven, Conn.

Horace W. Gossett. Mrs. Elizabeth Gossett, 1122 North Hough Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Hurley. John B. Hurley, 319 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward Klimowecz. Joe Klimowecz, 700 East Ninety-second Place, Chicago, Ill.

Louis E. Koebrick. Mrs. Barbara Koebrick, 107 Second Avenue, Charles City, Iowa.

Charles Larson. Louis Larson, Crosby, N. Dak.

Edward W. Matthew. Mrs. Emily Matthew, 5 Regtan Street, Waterville, Me.

Ralph B. Palmer. Gilbert F. Palmer, Milo, Mo.

Manuel J. Pico. Mrs. Langarda Pico, Los Alamos, Cal.

Robert Blacker. Sam Blacker, Petersburg, Va.

Stewart E. Buck. James Buck, 141 South Bank Street, Easton, Pa.

Herbert A. Cahoon. Azzie Cahoon, West Brewster, Mass.

Walter Mattig. Hans P. Anderson, Medina, N. Y.

James A. O'Hare. Mrs. Helen O'Hare, 1456 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nels S. Olson. Mrs. Bertha L. Olson, Triumph, Minn.

Hyrum A. Perry. Hyrum B. Perry, Mapleton, Utah.

Stacy J. Pine. Mrs. Bronnie Pine, box 55, Hainsport, N. J.

Bert W. Seeley. Frank J. Seeley, Whittemore, Iowa.

Brick Severson. Halver C. Severson, Erie, Minn.

John A. Pirtle. Mrs. Fannie Pirtle, R. F. D. No. 1, box 106, Bogata, Tex.

Willard Toby. Mrs. Jennie Toby, Taylorsville, Cal..

Walter Grobowski. Mary Alivitz, Dickson, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Stephen O. Brigham. Horatio M. Brigham, R. F. D. No. 3, Madison, Wis.

Corp. Lester Macarthy. Wm. H. Macarthy, 5901 Theodosia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Paul L. Hull. Charles M. Hull, Silver Spring, Md.

William W. Lee. Swan J. Lee, Fleming, Minn.

Marion H. Marlin. James H. Marlin, R. F. D. 1, Naylor, Mo.

Jeb. S. Pannill. Mrs. Eliza R. Pannill, Starling Street, Martinsville, Va.

James Parsons. Mrs. Frances Parsons, Coal Valley, Pa.

John Piekarski. Albert Piekarski, 361 Lincoln Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

William W. Seim. Mrs. Anna Seim, 219 South Grand Avenue, Lansing, Mich.

Howard S. Thomas. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, 130 First Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

James Gowan. John Hartman, Shawano, Wis.

Vaughn Keifer. George O. Keifer, Stockland, Cal.

James Franklin Little. Henry Wirt Little, Milledgeville, Ga.

Lewis Sesnesfsky. William Sesnesfsky, Beaver Valley, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Corpl. Hugh C. Corradina. Harold B. Walker, Burr Oak, Kans.

PRIVATES.

George Allen. Mrs. Mary Allen, Marcel, Miss.

John R. Davis. Will A. Davis, R. F. D. 1, Chilton, Tex.

Robert L. Frost. Mrs. Alice Cody, R. F. D. 1, Lee Valley, Tenn.

Charles Guttenberg. Mrs. Anna Guttenberg, 383 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Louis Pustka. Mrs. Anna Pustka, East Bernard, Tex.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Yale M. Squire. Mrs. George H. Squire, Mazeppa, Minn.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Kenneth Pepperrell. Budd Lincoln Cromwell, 357 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Capt. Oscar Thomas Falk. Mrs. Oscar Falk, 356 Ludington Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Lieut. Malcolm P. Ball. William G. Ball, 60 Sagamore Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Lieut. Frank M. Tuttle. Mrs. E. J. Tuttle, 80 East Pine Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. Ross Mathis. Mrs. Ross Mathis, Cotton Plant, Ark.

Lieut. Morris S. Clark. Mrs. Morris S. Clark, Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

Lieut. Harvey C. Ringer. Fletcher C. Ringer, R. F. D. 3, Box 9, Paola, Kans.

SERGEANTS.

Frederick Anderson, jr. Mrs. John Neilsen, 42 Chestnut Street, Everett, Mass.

Albert Orvill Elliott. Mrs. Alvenia Elliott, Monroe, Va.

Louis O. Fischer. Mrs. Tessie Rose Fischer, 122 Hurd Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Antonios G. Pecounis. Albert J. Harkins, Fall River, Ala.

Reuben Racoosin. Mrs. Helen Racoosin, 405 East Ninety-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph Grodzinsky. Morris Grodzinsky, 226 East Ninety-sixth Street, South, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Fred L. Armstrong. John Armstrong, Corinth, N. Y.

James N. Black. Mrs. Bettie S. Black, R. F. D. 1, Weir, Miss.

Francis P. Johnson. Mrs. Oscar Johnson, 17 Clarkson Street, Ansonia, Conn.

Joseph Kruszynski. Mrs. Mary Kruszynski, 324 Watson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Thomas Claton Lusk. Mrs. Mary Jane Mitchell, Halls, Tenn.

Michael McDonough. Mrs. John Cravanaugh, 535 Archibald Street, Scranton, Pa.

Edward G. Meier. Albert Meier, Ogema, Wis.

Victor Morin. Mrs. L. Morin, 23 Main Street, Springvale, Me.

Charles A. Shoffner. Mrs. Margaret Murray, West Fairview, Pa.

Jacob A. Smith. Harry R. Buck, 141 Manheim Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nelson E. Heaton. Wilbur M. Heaton, R. F. D. 1, Lyndon, Ohio.

Alfred J. Houle. Victor C. Houle, 129 Eighth Street, Leominster, Mass.

George A. Jaskulke. Mrs. Julia Gneba, 686 St. Aubin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Clarence Jull. Mrs. Martha Jull, 2422 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wis.

Frank Krest. John L. Krest, Maynard, Ohio.

Charles P. Kuntz. Philip Kuntz, 593 Union Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Henry A. Moore. Clayton B. Moore, Substation 2, Charlotte, N. C.

James M. Campbell. Mrs. Nancy J. Campbell, Baptist, Okla.

Elverne M. Porter. Mrs. W. F. Plasterer, 4129 Interlake Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Albert B. Correll. J. K. Correll, Pilot, Va.

Alex Combs. Wade Combs, Dedman, Ky.

Roy M. Firle. Mrs. Emma Firle, Dexter, N. Y.

John Pore. Mrs. Mattie Pore, 111 York Street, Newport, Ky.

Frank J. O'Kane. Patrick O'Kane, 4854 Parish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank Teeple. George Teeple, R. F. D. 1, box 34, Brimley, Mich.

Raymond F. Charboneau. Frank Charboneau, 211 Greene Street, New Haven, Conn.

Everett Leonard. H. E. Leonard, 226 North Maple Street, Sycamore, Ill.

BUGLERS.

Norbert R. Foster. Mrs. Julia Foster, 803 Lawrence Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Stanley B. Swenk. Quinton Swenk, East Greenville, Pa.

Mechanic Walter F. Nelson. Mrs. Anna Welter, R. F. D. No. 4, Marshfield, Wis.

Farrier Thomas Edward Condran. Mrs. Mary M. Condran, 2938 North Twenty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Allen. Miss Violet Allen, New Amsterdam, Ind.

Stavros A. Anastasiou. Mrs. P. Anastasiou, Karanda Thevou, Greece.

John Thomas Barger. Mrs. Eliza Barger, Nashville, Ind.

Clarence Wheeler Bromley. Mrs. Alta Bromley, Angola, N. Y.

William Burhans. J. B. Burhans, 815 South Bluff Street, Janesville, Wis.

Walter E. Burnett. Alex L. Burnett, Champion, N. C.

James A. Carlos. George Katafas, P. O. Box 242, Pasco, Wash.

Victor Ferdinand Carlson. Andrew Gustave Carlson, 1709 West Mason Street, Green Bay, Wis.

Tom B. Chalmers. Gordon S. Chalmers, 709 Harp Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Jack Clayton. W. A. Clayton, Plum Bayou, Ark.

Brach Couch. Harvey Couch, Eighteenth Street, Newcastle, Ind.

Robert L. Cummins. Mrs. Martha E. Cummins, Hornbrook, Cal.

Thomas Davidson. William Davidson, Tamloght, Ocrilly, Upperlands, County Derry, Ireland.

Victor V. Dodge. Dan Dodge, McCartney, Wis.

Ulus Dunivan. Elsie Dunivan, Thompsonville, Ill.

Albert H. Gilmore. Mrs. Mary Green, Berlington, Ontario, Canada.

Jozel Gotobiowski. Walter Condy, 2735 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harmon A. Gregson. George Gregson, Spring, Tex.

Charles Grigsby. John W. Grigsby, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Helmer Grinde. Richard Grinde, 616 Thirteenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

George Joseph Hack. Mrs. Mary Sisler, Mosinee, Wis.

John C. Hanson. Mrs. J. C. Hanson, 146 Woodbine Street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Guy Carpenter Hays. Mrs. Lena Hays, 1518 The Pasco, Kansas City, Mo.

Jeryl D. McKinney. David O. McKinney, Box 74, Geuda Springs, Kans.

William H. McMahon. Mrs. Edward E. Horne, Independence, Utah.

Gievannoi Menkona. Antonio C. Menkona, Tempiol Pausania, Province of Sassri, Italy.

George D. Mogle. D. E. Mogle, 1363 Ewing Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rudolph Molina. Mrs. D. E. Molina, Yuma, Ariz.

John W. Moody. Harrison R. Moody, Harvard, N. C.

Samuel William Murphy. Mrs. Nora Murphy, Shawano, Wis.

Wilfori E. Norrington. William Norrington, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 44, Sellersburg, Ind.

Peter Olsen. Christ Olsen, Box 90, Ferndale, Cal.

Frederick Ott. August Ott, R. F. D. No. 2, Bridgman, Mich.

Raymond Otterness. Mrs. Rose Otterness, Rio, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Charles A. Overholser. Obadiah E. Overholser, 623 South Jay Street, Kokomo, Ind.
Michael Paczesny. Joh Paczesny, 1227 American Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Michael Popiel. Frank Nimiotko, 1810 North Wood Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jessie Richie. J. C. Richie, Ritchie, Ky.
Albert N. Risner. Nathaniel Risner, Gascoyne, N. Dak.
George Rowden. Mrs. Charlotte Rowden, 241 West Fifty-ninth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Brile Rubitz. Morris Mendel, 813 Bryant Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Earl W. Shearer. J. W. Shearer, general delivery, Norfolk, Va.
Arnold Strunk. A. L. Strunk, Stearns, Ky.
Walter Stryslecki. Mrs. Mary Lepea, 4738 Besof Street, Chicago, Ill.
Adam Suchocki. Mrtirt Lasca, 58 Spring Street, Rockville, Conn.
Charles Edwin Wilson. Mrs. Ella Wilson, 323 South Twenty-second Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Nicoline Zaccaro. Joseph Zaccaro, 102 Charter Oak Street, South Manchester, Conn.
Joseph A. Albertson. A. L. Albertson, Plant City, Fla.
Delos Albritton. Eugene Albritton, Lily, Fla.
Thomas Francis Ambrose. Mrs. Bridget Ambrose, 65 Crawford Street, East Orange, N. J.
Austin Bower. Mrs. Mary Quist Bremen, N. Dak.
Anderson Bowling. A. J. Bowling, Buckhorn, Ky.
Howard Brown. Mrs. Sarah Carney Brown, 612 Broadwat Street, Owosso, Mich.
Frederik C. Bryne. Mrs. Barbara Bryne, 508 Grave Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Philip C. Carlson. Erick J. Carlson, 57 Pacific Street, New London, Conn.
Harrison M. Cooper. J. W. Cooper, 11 Castlegate Road, Rochester, Mass.
Stephen Courtney. Nora Scott, 4015 West Harrison, Chicago, Ill.
Carl E. Baker. Mrs. Mary Hobbs, R. F. D. No. 4, Dayton, Ohio.
Nelson Barger. Mrs. Mandy Robinson, Jackson, Ky.
Charles H. Bateman. William A. Bateman, Thony, Mont.
George H. Beckwith. Miss Ethel Beckwith, box 289, Lakeville, Conn.
Arthur J. Belinian. Mrs. Mary Belinian, 30 Larkin Street, Bangor, Me.
Joseph Birchard. Mrs. Veronica Bender, 15 West Englewood Avenue, Englewood, N. J.
Earle F. Bliss. Mrs. E. F. Bliss, 14 Horace Street, Springfield, Mass.
John G. Boberg. Miss Gertrude Boberg, Elk Mountain, Wyo.
Anthony Bogato. Miss Victoria Bogato, 401 Jefferson Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.
Edward Bohajack. Edward Bohajack, 3418 Tennessee Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Urey Amon Boitnett. Ella Dunbar, Princeton, Ky.
Jacob Boll. Mrs. Peter Boll, 27 Palmer Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Antonio Bosco. Mrs. Rosino Bosco, 267 Davenport Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Wilbur Byrley. Mrs. Jane Byrley, 1700 East Columbia Stret, Evansville, Ind.
George Cannon. Mrs. Lena Humbert, Crystal City, Mo.
Berardino Carosello. Dimase Carosello, Pr. of Chieto Guardio, Grele Condro da Capiposta, Italy.
Orin C. Carpenter. George E. Carpenter, Bolar, Va.
John M. Casey. Mrs. Honora Casey, 66 Brewster Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Ray L. Catlin. W. P. Catlin, Berg, N. Dak.
Walter McKay Clark. William H. Clark, R. F. D. No. 3, Rockwood, Tenn.
Charlie E. Clemons. W. J. Clemons, Woodville, Fla.
Arthur C. Cornelius. Peter Haughland, Crosby, N. Dak.
Arthur Coyle. Mrs. Arthur Coyle, 32 Taylor Street, Neporset, Mass.
Fred P. Cummins. Ed. Cummins, Wisdom, Ky.
Alexander Davis. E. A. Davis, P. O. box 85, Abington, Ill.
Walter B. DeGroot. Jerry DeGroot, 7925 Arthur Avenue, West Allis, Wis.
Eugene DeSoto. Mrs. Hattie DeSoto, 140 L Street, Oakland, Cal.
Anthony F. Diebolt. Mrs. Bridget Diebolt, Diebolt, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Joseph Dipaolo. Anthony Fabrizio, 1822 North Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Angelo Di Pietro. Bendetto Di Pietro, Province of Di Perugia, Italy.
Howard Dovey. Samuel Dovey, 2132 Flushing Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.
Michael A. Drake. Homer Williams, 291 West Main Street, Wabash, Ind.
John S. Driscoll. Mrs. Kate Driscoll, 29 Wabash Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leslie E. Eddy. Mrs. Emma Eddy, Dietrich, Idaho.
Newell L. Edwards. H. L. Edwards, Quincy, Fla.
Elisha Dawson. Mrs. Martha Emma Dawson, R. F. D. No. 3, McAlester, Okla.
Henry D. Dewitt. Mrs. J. H. Dewitt, R. F. D. No. 2, Figsboro, Va.
Louis T. Diebner. Ernest Diebner, 37½ Sargent Street, Gloucester, Mass.
Raymond G. Dole. Carl W. Dole, care of William T. Grant Co., Waterbury, Conn.
John V. Ecklund. Mrs. Annie Ecklund, Berwinsdale, Pa.
Francis E. Englehaupt. Mrs. Mary Englehaupt, 3728 Elm Street, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Norman W. Fisher. Mrs. Ida Fisher, 432 West Main Street, Coatesville, Pa.
Joseph Freeman. Mrs. Yetta Cohen, 509 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gustaf O. Gaustad. Ole Gaustad, Henning, Minn.
Luigi Gavazi. Joe Gavazi, Elmora, Pa.
Quincy V. Geldessleive. Charles E. Geldessleive, Severance, Kans.
Marvin J. Gillies. Mrs. Ida C. Crorke, lock box 12, Richmond, Mich.
George W. Himelright. Harry Himelright, 827 Sixth Street, SW., Washington, D. C.
Alvin E. Hoeft. Mrs. M. Hoeft, North Prairie, Wis.
Philip Ile. Mrs. Peter Ile, box 4, Willow Hill, Franklin County, Pa.
Victor A. Jackson. Mrs. Augusta A. Jackson, 965 Van Buren Street, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
James F. Kiernan. Mrs. Loreta A. Kiernan, 1633 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Orville Knoph. John Knoph, Crosby, N. Dak.
Joseph Koch. John Koch, 1806 Westwood Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
David W. La Chance. Thomas P. La Chance, 1010 Godfrey Street, Raymond, Wash.
William Lammers. Henry Lammers, Graettinger, Iowa.
Andy Larson. Mrs. Inga Lemon, general delivery, Ponsford, Minn.
George J. Laurent. Mrs. Odilie Laurent, 42 Kimbell Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Ray Link. Mrs. Cora Elliott, R. F. D. No. 1, box 26, Woodford, Tenn.
Irwin J. Lundstrum. John Lundstrum, Waverly, Wash.
Bev P. McConnell. Dick McConnell, Simmons, Ky.
Wilbur Arthur Mayhue. George Mayhue, Fullerville, N. Y.
Rocco Salvatore Mortocci. Mrs. Rocco S. Mortocci, 505 Jay Street, Utica, N. Y.
Ludwick Mossmeier. Mrs. Annie Quayle, 320 South Olympia Street, New Orleans, La.
Edwin M. Muckleroy. Pat Muckleroy, San Angelo, Tex.
William Earl Nash. Mrs. Della Mott, 34 Willis Court, Detroit, Mich.
James J. Neahusan. Miss Maude Neahusan, R. F. D. No. 2, Montrose, Mich.
Adam Patrick. Mrs. Bessey Patrick, Henry, W. Va.
Arno Pickrodt. Mrs. Johana Pickrodt, 1620 Indiana Place, Glendale, N. Y.
Guss Pool. J. F. Pool, Finley, Tenn.
Bert J. Potratt. Mrs. William Rettke, Beulah, N. Dak.
Earl J. Schryer. Christopher Schryer, 606 Rankin Street, Flint, Mich.
Martin Sorenson. Soren Sorenson, Triorgade 26, Allborg, Denmark.
Edgar D. Svenson. Mrs. C. E. Svenson, R. F. D. No. 1, Cheney, Wash.
Stephen Szabo. Mrs. Anna Mazag, 1133 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
Cornelius Tackney. Mrs. Ellen Tackney, 1626 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Thomas J. Thorla. Mrs. Annie Thorla, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Ayr, Iowa.
Henry Travis. Mrs. Harry Lambreth, 312 Fourteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Hugh T. Turpin. Mrs. Hugh Turpin, Foristell, Mo.
William Vescove. Michael Vescove, Coaldale, Pa.
Kenneth E. Wilde. Miss Edith Comish, Gaastra, Mich.
Charles J. Wilson. W. E. Wilson, R. F. D. No. 2, box 50, Mansfield, Mo.

Severely Wounded in Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Cord Meyer. Mrs. Cord Meyer, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Capt. George L. Hopkins. Mrs. Emma L. Hopkins, Westport, Minn.
Musician Edwin Riley Bennett. Mrs. Leslie Bennett, R. F. D. No. 1, Sherwood, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Henry D. Bufkin. Mrs. M. E. Davis, Willows, Miss.
Jack Leshnick. Don Leshnick, 557 Pine Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Charles E. Mack. James G. Mack, Hooper, Nebr.
Sylvest Pendell. John Pendell, 596 Fifth Avenue, St. Charles, Ill.
Alexander Robertson. Alexander Robertson, 44 W. Fourth Street, Bridgeport, Pa.
Fred Spencer. Mrs. Ada Francis Spencer, Cedar Springs, Mo.

Missing in Action.

Serg. Charlie Hampton. James E. Hampton, Grassland, Ky.
Serg. Russel Joseph Shuey. Mrs. Francis Shuey, 1223 Forge Street, Lebanon, Pa.
Corp. David Aston. Mrs. David Aston, 450 Cherry Street, Columbia, Pa.
Corp. Jack J. Brennan. Mrs. John J. Brennan, 128 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn
Corp. Redden Denmark. Steven A. Denmark. Mahaba, Miss.
Corp. Francis G. Grugan. Miss Sadie Grugan, 3025 Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corp. Clayton S. Squires. Robert W. Squires, Montowese, Conn.
Corp. Paul F. Swope. Mrs. Florence Swope, 376 Partridge Avenue, Lebanon, Pa.
Mechanic Arthur Jefferson Van Sile. Mrs. Ida Van Sile, Russell, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Roman Addison. Mrs. Martha Addision, Raiford, Fla.
Frank C. Bacon. Fred J. Bacon, 561 Congress Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur B. Barron. M. W. Barron, Arcadia, Fla.
Christopher C. Baylor. Mrs. L. Baylor, Umatilla, Fla.
Samuel D. Bower. F. J. Bower, 821 West Race Street, Pottsville, Pa.
James E. Brooks. J. R. Brooks, Miami Beach, Fla.
Alex J. Chinske. John N. Chinske, 1911 Wabash Street, Michigan City, Ind.
William T. Coolahan. Mrs. Jennie Casey, Old Point Road, Milford, Conn.
Robert L. Deeds. Mrs. J. L. Deeds, McClung, Va.
Erwin Dumbolton. Mrs. P. S. Dumbolton, 915 West Indiana, Spokane, Wash.
Arthur S. Flynn. John C. Flynn, 1313 Dewey Street, New Albany, Ind.
Charles McAllister. Mrs. R. McAllister, 6702 Seaview Avenue, Ballard, Wash.
John W. Nicholson. Miss Alice V. Nicholson, Marriottsville, Md.
Cedric H. Ostrum. Mrs. Frank T. Ostrum, 120 Crescent Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
Justus O. Pinkerton. Mrs. Claude W. Pinkerton, R. F. D. 7, Box 221, Yakima, Wash.
Jeremiah Pitts. Mrs. Louise Pitts, 724 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
Wilber H. Reed. Mrs. Mary E. Reed, Darlington, Wis.
Grady H. Revels. Miss M. A. Peters, Fort McCoy, Fla.
Artie M. Rickard. C. W. Rickard, Oakesdale, Wash.
Edward Rose. Mrs. Anna Rose, 1219 West Sixth Street, Cuite, Ohio.
Jeff Eykes. Calvin Sykes, Delhi, La.
Robert J. Williams. Mrs. T. N. Pritchard, Sarasota, Fla.
Jesse F. Woodward. Arthur E. Woodward, 218 North Twentieth Street, Fort Smith, Ark.
Hoyt L. Yates. J. B. Yates, Wahpeton, N. Dag.
Percy W. Young. Mrs. Charlotte Young, Washington Street, McAdoo, Pa.
Frank Martin Zimmerman. Mrs. Anna Zimmerman, 454 East Nineteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
Kanon Bayko. Kanon Baco, 36 Hickford Street, Hartford, Conn.
Dewey Bowman. E. L. Bowman, Horsepen, Va.
John J. Brown. Mrs. Rose McDermott, 1834 McKean Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Andrew Cagnulary. Mrs. Mary Cagnulary, 122 Elm Street, Windsor Locks, Conn.
Morgan L. Carter. George W. Carter, Canonburg, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Zuozupas Cervaicjus. Maggik Tarascevicjene, Enfield, Conn.

Walter R. Chiles. William W. Chiles, Paradox, Colo.

John E. Clingerman. Wesley Clingerman, R. F. D. No. 11, Columbia City, Tenn.

Eugene Davis. Mrs. Minnie Bruner, 1526 Richmond Street, Brunswick, Ga.

William H. Dawson. George W. Dawson, 2643 Reese Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Luigi De Luca. Genoffa Russo, 114 Mayflower Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilbur Augustus Dennis. Mrs. William Dennis, 534 East Market Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.

Benjamin Fosnes. Nels Fosnes, Emerado, N. Dak.

Thomas W. Goldsmith. Mrs. Bertha Ludley Goldsmith, 26 North Salford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Martin Gunderson. John Gunderson, Suttonsbay, Mich.

Solon P. Gunderson. Harry Gunderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Mindoro, Wis.

Earl Allan Hall. Mrs. Grace Hall, 118 West Twenty-first Street, Erie, Pa.

Jesse Hargrove. Robert Hargrove, R. F. D. No. 13, Mount Vernon, Ind.

Arnold S. Helman. Mrs. Ida Helman, 2235 East Eighteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hugh S. Herring. G. W. Herring, R. F. D. A, Dowling Park, Fla.

Leon F. Hewell. I. H. Hewell, Washington, Ga.

Ralph A. Hillegas. Mrs. Emma Hillegass, 235 North Church Street, Allentown, Pa.

Ray R. Hoffmeister. George Hoffmeister, R. F. D. No. 2, Brewster, Minn.

Willie P. Hull. S. E. Hull, Zona, Fla.

John Alexander Kennedy. Mrs. Mary Kennedy, 2832 Bambrey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Martin G. Lehman. Frank Lehman, 875 East Forest Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Harry D. Lockridge. C. B. Lockridge, Auburn, Wash.

John Mandry. John Mandry, Glouster, Ohio.

Evin Mann. Morton Mann, Shawhan, Ky.

Albert K. Mars. Mrs. Samuel Mars, 5226 Catharine Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

Benjamin Martin. Charles Martin, Shawmut, Pa.

Theodore W. Masram. Mrs. Carrie Masram, 519 Glenwood Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Elmer Mastre. J. S. Mastre, Park River, N. Dak.

Thomas J. Mealy. James T. Mealy, care of Rockaway Hotel, Reynolds, N. Dak.

John F. Middleton. J. J. Middleton, Davidson, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Henry L. Miller. Mrs. John Gallagher, 225 East Polk Street, Chillicothe, Mo.

William G. Nelson. Mrs. Ella Nelson, 113 South Main Street, Larned, Kans.

Vincent E. Nogowski. Mrs. Pauline Nogowski, Genesco, N. Dak.

Nicola Pellegrino. Mrs. Nunzio Pellegrino, Girardville, Pa.

Ernest W. Perras. Mrs. W. C. Hill, 472 Main Street, Portland, Oreg.

Joe B. Philapy. Joseph W. Philapy, Walker, Mo.

Vincent Placek. Mike Placek, Prague, Nebr.

Charles A. Polzel. Lepola Polzel, 512 East Tenth Street, Grand Island, Nebr.

Calvin J. Porter. John R. Porter, R. F. D. No. 2, Kennedy, Ala.

Elmer R. Probst. James Probst, R. F. D. No. 2, Derwick, Pa.

Tony Rampone. F. Rampone, 463 Cooner Street, Oakland, Cal.

Joseph F. Rockey. Mrs. Helen Ward, Drexel Hill, Pa.

Grover L. Roland. Mrs. Lou Roland, Clarksville, Fla.

Frank Simons, jr. Frank Simons, sr., Pella, Iowa.

William Wesley Sincerny. Mrs. Laura E. Sincerny, 12 Longfellow Avenue, Bradford, Pa.

Paul R. Smith. Mrs. John Smith, 538 Walnut Street, Columbia, Pa.

Wilson Smith. Joseph Smith, Laurel Hill, Fla.

George W. Snook, jr. George W. Snook, sr., Pretty Rock, N. Dak.

Alex Staska. Thomas Staska, Cummings, N. Dak.

Alva Thompson. T. C. Thompson, Elkhorn, Iowa.

Wasyl Worochook. Daniel Skotecki, 9 Broad Street, Seymour, Conn.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Died of disease	5
Killed in action	29
Missing in action	111
Wounded severely	175
Died from accident and other causes	1
Died of wounds	12
Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Total	338

Killed in Action.

Lieut. James S. D. Burns. Mrs. Zenas Burns, 880 West One hundred and eightieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. Harry Augustus Kroeger. Mrs. J. J. Carson, 196 Tift Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sergt. Carl S. Carlson. Gus Lundhal, 163 Goodwin Street, Bristol, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Ernest A. DeGuerre. M. F. DeGuerre, 68 Shanley Street, Toronto, Canada.

Stanley Morozik. John Antonovich, 1376 St. Aubin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Morris L. Payne. John T. Payne, Maringo, Va.

William F. Fountain. Mrs. Agnes F. Fountain, 6 Ferry Road, Manchester, N. H.

PRIVATES.

Luciano Billanueza. Mrs. Antone Cruez, Brownsville, Tex.

Henry S. Campbell. Alonza D. Campbell, R. F. D. No. 3, Osage, Iowa.

Adolph Coolack. Valieta Coolack Gerinski, 69 Justice Street, Providence, R. I.

John Doerr. Dan Doerr, Barnes, Kans.

Oliver Hall. Mrs. Mary Nightingale, Turner, Mich.

John Hawks. Mrs. Joseph Gardner, R. F. D. No. 3, Snohomish, Wash.

Herman J. Kolkana. Nicholas Kolkana, 725 East Twenty-eighth Street, Portland, Oreg.

Joseph B. Libertas. Barney Libertas, 208 Otis Street, Detroit, Mich.

John Mavros. Miss Jesse Hagan, 79 Emerald Street, Boston, Mass.

Jinlio Merlini. Mrs. Julia Merlini, South Poritis, Italy.

Nicolis Pagnani. Mrs. Orazintonia Pagnani Campoli Appemmerio, Casterta, Italy.

Elmer L. Parker. Miss Ruth E. Parker, Kalispell, Mont.

William Conrad Schleiger. Henry Lingley, 262 Fairview Street, New Britain, Conn.

James Seir. Mrs. Margaret Seir, St. Augustine, Genoa, Italy.

Ernest G. Sherman. Mrs. Caroline Sherman, Wilbur, Mich.

Fred. M. Tomlinson. Mrs. Mary E. Tomlinson, 16 East Sixth Street, South Portland, Oreg.

Frank Peter Glenn. Mrs. Anna C. Chiddenton, 2418 North Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clifford C. Glover. Charles A. Glover, Keenan, W. Va.

Russell S. Moore. William T. Moore, 49 Third Street, Emaus, Pa.

Ralph Oepen. Mrs. Clara Oepen, 745 North Trumbull Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Nick T. Tasson. Frank Tasson, Delright, Mich.

Benedik Wicha. Charles Wicha, 46 Meadow Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harry W. Fenelon. Mrs. Mary Fenelon, 115 East Frederick Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

Harry C. Hill. Dr. Elijah Hart-Hill, 41 Church Street, Pittston, Pa.

CORPORALS.

John H. Johannsen. John H. Johannsen, R. F. D. No. 2, Davenport, Iowa.

Robert Race. Mrs. Maria Race, Highland Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Felix Dinkin. Mrs. Dina Williams, Myers Hill, S. C.

John J. Dublinskie. Mrs. Josephine Dublinskie, 1213 Webster Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Henry S. Fisher. Mrs. Mirandy Fisher, 823 North Minnesota Avenue, Hastings, Nebr.

Clark Hall. Mrs. Jane F. Hall, Harlan, Ky.

Harry A. Keltz. Mrs. Emma Keltz, 223 Fairmont Street, Latrobe, Pa.

Macacej Kowalski. Ignacy Kowalski, 103 Canot Street, Chicopee, Mass.

Tilden Parks. F. W. Parks, Danville, Ky.

Howard A. Van Wagner. Mrs. Florence Van Wagner, Locust Valley, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

John T. McCoy. Joseph S. McCoy, R. F. D. No. 1, Cumberland, Md.

Orval H. Merrill. Lewis E. Merrill, Evan Lake, Idaho.

Ernest L. Simpson. Miss Bertie Simpson, 1723 East Springer Avenue, Guthrie, Okla.

John W. Stanley. Mrs. Lucy Stanley, Sontag, Va.

Walter Nix. Mrs. Rosa Cumfort Nix, R. F. D., Monticello, Ga.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Alva F. Olsen. Oscar W. Olsen, Hartington, Nebr.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Lieut. Albert W. Emmons. Mrs. Carrie H. Emmons, Kennebunk, Me.

SERGEANTS.

Robert Blalock. Martha Blalock, Webb City, Mo.

Eldon B. Coykendall. Mrs. D. M. Coykendall, 69 Morris Street, Hartford, Conn.

John W. Cumbee. Mrs. Mary E. Cumbee, Huger, Berkeley County, S. C.

John J. Fitzgerald. Eugene McCarthy, 502 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Patrick Fitzgerald. Philip Dunn, 75 Fourth Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

CORPORALS.

Orlando R. Achorn. Mrs. Emma Jane Achorn, 104 E Street, South Boston, Mass.

Denyse W. Atwater. Mrs. Catherine Atwater, 195 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J.

Jacob O. Boone. Henry E. Boone, Spray, N. C.

Edward Cischke. August Cischke, 212 Hendricks Street, Detroit, Mich.

Frank M. Griffith. Mrs. Charles William, Pittsfield, Ill.

[illegible] Karwelat, jr. August Karwelat, Collinsville, Ill.

Harry Krueger. August E. Krueger, 745 Hubbard Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rasmus Olaf Lodoen. Andrew Lodoen, Warren, Minn.

Frank Novotny. Frank Conkel, 346 Twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Edson L. Ogden. George L. Ogden, 402 Second Street, Edgarton, Wis.

John H. Pittman. Mrs. Agnes T. Cole, 1223 West Thomas Street, South Bend, Ind.

Edgar G. Westlake. Mrs. Lillie Westlake, Wagersville, Ky.

Briar L. Cupps. Mrs. Lyda Cupps, 227 Rockaway Street, Butler, Pa.

John B. German. Mrs. Mary L. German, Columbiana, Ala.

Paul B. Gladden. William P. Gladden, Fredericktown, Pa.

Thomas H. Goad. G. W. Goad, Sardis, Tenn.

Olin McDaniel. T. G. McDaniel, Rossville, Ga.

Menahem Stim. Isaac Stim, 312 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas H. Strong. N. G. Strong, Pontotoc, Tex.

Winslow B. Weston. George Weston, 285 Newport Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

James Anderson. Peter Anderson, Fox, Ill.

Vern S. Baldwin. William Baldwin, Glenville, Minn.

James Bracken. Thomas Bracken, 177 Putnam Avenue, Whitneyville, Conn.

Edgar Carson. Charles H. Carson, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Grant Colgenbaugh. Mrs. Augusta Colgenbaugh, Retsil, Wash.

Horace B. Criswell. Robert Criswell, 905 North Arthur Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.

Henri De Rycke. Bruno De Rycke (no address given).

Simeon J. Durand. Mrs. Clara Durand, 895 Aurora Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Elmer D. Flowers. Otto Flowers, Shelbyville, Ill.

John Ganszorowski. Stanley Ganszorowski, 317 Green Street, Hazleton, Pa.

Ralph V. Garland. Mrs. Annie Garland, 223 North Fifth Street, Osage City, Kans.

Albert D. Gibson. Mrs. Mintie Gibson, Maxon, Ky.

Howard Griffey. Wesley Griffey, Steele, Ky.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

William A. Hanlon. William A. Hanlon, Dunsmuir, Cal.

James F. Harding. Daniel C. Wallace, Cottage Grove, Oreg.

Harry Kennedy. Mrs. Anna Kennedy, R. F. D. No. 4, Fairmount, Ill.

Konstanty Kordas. John Barkey, Duluth, Minn.

Alexander Lahon. Louis Moris, Neche, N. Dak.

John C. Baar. Mrs. Lizzie Stadick, Underwood, N. Dak.

Jerry Boucher. Adlion Boucher, Highland Park, Thompsonville, Conn.

Dave Christopher. Mary Di Selvis, 732 Gelpin Place, Chicago, Ill.

Herschel A. Clark. Thomas Clark, general delivery, Connellsburg, Ind.

Artie G. Crumb. Mrs. Lottie Crumb, Kelso, Wash.

Philo R. Dunn. Philo A. Dunn, 914½ Yesler Way, Seattle, Wash.

Joseph Engelmann. Frank Engelmann, 2111 North Salisbury Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Frank Eperjesir. Mike Eperjesir, R. F. D. No. 19, Prospect, Pa.

John F. Ewald. Mrs. Augustus Strickle, 2038 Addison Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Ester Felts. Emmett Felts, 120 Main Street, Fries, Va.

Henry W. Flinn. Mrs. Isiah Flinn, Tunnelton, Ind.

Herman F. Grunwald. E. H. Grunwald, 4406 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Mo.

Dennis Haggerty. Mrs. Mary Burke, 499 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Clarence Hamman. Mrs. Alice Hamman, 1211 Moor Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Enoch R. Holland. Miss Ruby Holland, Clarkston, Wash.

Ben Johnson. James Johnson, 1414 College Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Adolph Kebschull. Mrs. Frank Havey, 480 Thirteenth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry Emil Kolbe. August Kolbe, 125 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harry Lambert. J. L. Lambert, Wilton, N. Dak.

James V. Lavelle. Mrs. James V. Lavelle, 4758 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Earl L. Lewis. William Lewis, Tryonville, Pa.

Anton Lilja. Mrs. M. Lilja Kvidinga, Shana, Sweden.

Thomas Charles Mailley. Mrs. Mary Mailley, 222 West Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Tom Malony. Louis Malony, 310 Quater Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Albert J. Martini. Mrs. Pasquine Martini, 775 Union Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Joseph Mayo. Joseph Cicero, corner Sixth and Morgan Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Carmi D. Miles. Elmer L. Miles, R. F. D. No. 1, Fair Oak, Ind.

Irwin C. Morency. Mrs. Otto Polzin, 984 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William E. Myers. H. A. Myers, Okfuskee, Okla.

Edwin C. North. Mrs. L. B. North, 954 Douglas Street, Red Bluff, Cal.

Oscar William Nowlin. Charles W. Nowlin, R. F. D. No. 1, Fostoria, Mich.

Joseph Olton. Joe Kuosi, 1416 South Fifteenth Street, Erie, Pa.

James Parks. Adam Debret, Fargo, N. Dak.

F. W. Petrello. Joseph Petrello, 4 Allen Avenue, Meriden, Conn.

William A. Phillips. James W. Phillips, 128 South Chestnut Street, Olathe, Kans.

Delmar A. Poulson. Antone Poulson, Weiser, Idaho.

Joseph Reid. William J. Reid, Outlook, Mont.

Joseph G. Richmond. Mrs. Susiana Richmond, Summit Hill, Pa.

Louis C. Schaefer. Miss Freda Schaefer, 625 Cole Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Carlyle H. Smock. Porter M. Smock, Fayette, Idaho.

Danilo Vukasovich. Miss Mary Vukasovich, South Takovo, R. Trebince, Herzegeuinn, Austria.

Thomas E. Walters. Hiram Walters, 426 Holly Street, Hot Springs, Ark.

James N. Lafromboise. Joe Lafromboise, Neche, N. Dak.

William M. Lyons. William Lyons, 615 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Eugene H. McCarty. Mrs. Eva McCarty, 1315 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Louis Maple. Mrs. Amanda Maple, 556 South Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

Walter W. Mitchell. Mrs. Helen Mitchell, 433 Laurel Street, Reading, Pa.

Bernard Murphy. Michael Murphy, Kittegshandre, Caran County, Ireland.

William H. Murray. Mrs. Murray, Raymond Street, Hartford, Conn.

Harold A. Olsen. Mrs. Nellie Olsen, 6111 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph Piro. Lewis Piro, 50 West Spruce Street, Washington, Pa.

James Salafia. Guy Salafia, 9 Portland Street, Middletown, Conn.

Louis August Streng. Mrs. W. Streng, 364 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Vincenzo Tararzo. Carmella Belmio, 58 High Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Jesse K. Thurber. Joseph H. Thurber, Fairfield, Idaho.

George E. Tibbitts. C. B. Tibbetts, Foxholm, N. Dak.

Joseph W. Trombley. Joseph L. Trombley, 170 Berry Street, Montpelier, Vt.

James J. Tumilty. Mrs. Ellen Burke, 93 Smith Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Ray Upson. Edward D. Upson, Whitehall, Wis.

Wilbur R. Utter. Elijah Utter, Warwick, N. J.

Chrick Vonberger. Charles Vonberger, 506 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Howard E. Ward. Mrs. Joseph Ward, 539 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Emil Weyrauch. Albert Weyrauch, Okoboji, Iowa.

Louis Widger. Mrs. Stella Widger, Fabius, N. Y.

Clarence E. Witso. Albert Witso, Long Prairie, Minn.

Joseph Wold. Mrs. B. Wold, Starbuck, Minn.

Sidney L. Smith. Seth L. Smith, 208 Dorian Apartments, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Daniel James Smullen. Mrs. Julia Smullen, Sayreville, N. J.

Joseph Staffy. Nick Staffy, 4 Gilbert Street, Derby, Conn.

Aaron Taussig. Mrs. Ruby Taussig, 530 Ashbury Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Louis Tollifson. William Tollifson, Warwick, N. Dak.

Carl B. Trove. E. M. Trove, Brantford, N. Dak.

Herbert Vlieland. H. B. Vlieland, River Falls, Wis.

Carl A. Weist. Mrs. Katherine Grunier, Homfried, Nebr.

Oscar W. Wright. Mrs. Fred J. Wright, Columbia, S. Dak.

Tony Yochim. Mrs. Henrietta Yochim, 18 Berlin Street, Newark, N. J.

Lynn G. Farwell. Edward Farwell, R. F. D. No. 5, Muskegon, Mich.

Edward G. Fischer. Mrs. Ida Meth, Fessenden, N. Dak.

Fred H. Foreman. John Foreman, Oakland, Iowa.

Edward W. Fritsch. William Fritsch, Garner, Iowa.

Edward B. Froelich. F. H. Riehle, Foxholm, N. Dak.

George Grein. Stella Portick, 1444 Urine Street Chicago, Ill.

David C. Griggs. Charles Griggs, East Hampton, Conn.

David Grubb. Dan Grubb, West Union, Ill.

George M. Haig. Mrs. Lena Haig, 210 East London Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

David V. Hamlett. Mrs. Celia Hamlett, general delivery, McGregor, Iowa.

John Hartis. Mrs. Mattie Hartis, North Charlotte, N. C.

Jacob George Held. Mrs. Beulah Zeimer, 433 Pearl Street, Reading, Pa.

Samuel Hirsh. Mr. Walter Simmons, Columbus Junction, Iowa.

Carl L. Houghton. Mrs. Anna Thayer, 92 Chapman Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Fritz K. J. Jensen. Mrs. Fredricke Jensen, Port Ludlow, Wash.

Herman Johnson. Carl Johnson, 420 West Marion Street, Portage, Wis.

William J. Johnson. Louis Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 36, Luck, Wis.

Steve Jones. Mrs. Anna Yost, Bower, W. Va.

——— C. Kelly. Walter D. Kelly, McRoberts, Ky.

John A. King. Mrs. Eunice M. King, 34 Sumner Street, New Haven, Conn.

Otto C. Kochanowski. John Kochanowski, 1811 Sterling Street, La Salle, Ill.

Frank Kowalski. John Kowalski, 145 Sherman Street, Trenton, N. J.

Joseph Laferriere. Lewis Laferriere, Aubigny, Manitoba, Canada.

Karl Gustav Laurin. Mrs. Hilda Carlson, 4919 Fletcher Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph D. Leary. Mrs. Ellen J. Leary, 640 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

Charles Levinson. Miss Sarah Berman, 1720 West Lexington Street Baltimore, Md.

Millard E. Lindsey. Mrs. H. H. Lindsey, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Edward Jerome McCourt. Mrs. Elizabeth M. McCourt, 53 Hassart Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Clyde B. McDermott. Mrs. Francis McDermott, Clinton, Mich.

Walter P. McGee. Mrs. Ada M. McGee, Concord, Tenn.

Kenneth McIver. John Wood, Riverside, Oreg.

Otto Marler. Andrew J. Marler, Piedmont, Mo.

James V. Marlow. Mrs. James A. Marlow, 396 Blatchley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Frank Meyer. Henry Meyer, 1032 North Hickory Street, Janesville, Wis.

Angelo Michael Molono. Joseph Massa, 56 Core Street, Belleville, N. J.

Percy James Moore. James Moore, 3058 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Mozzetta. Zito Guy, 8 Florence Street, Putnam, Conn.

Mike Papic. Cedomir Papić, 1426 Hibert Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Charles M. Patcigo. Mrs. Margret Patcigo, 1 Mill Lane, Schenectady, N. Y.

Henry Lewis Pautler. Mrs. Christina Pautler, 15 West Drallard Avenue, Lancaster, N. Y.

Patsey Pedicino. John Demeo, 265 Pearl Street, Middletown, Conn.

Harlow Perry. Mrs. Mary Perry, 125 Carmel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Thomas K. Pinder. Mrs. P. N. Neville, 885 Eighth Street, Richmond, Cal.

Albert Price. Mrs. Pearl Price, 13 Ames Street, Greenfield, Mass.

Clinton D. Provencher. Mrs. Clinton D. Provencher, 62 A Street, Gardner, Mass.

Andrew Rarl. Mike Karpocucie, 5 Foode Street, Worcester, Mass.

Leroy Rasico. Mrs. Mary Rasico, St. Francisville, Ill.

Stanley G. Reese. Edwin S. Reese, Ebensburg, Pa.

Acey Rodgers. V. I. Rodgers, Sabougla, Miss.

Henry A. St. Savior. Mrs. Louis C. Whaples, Newington, Conn.

Joseph Schoch. John Schoch, 839 Beattey Street, Trenton, N. J.

Edward M. Schultz. Mrs. Gray Schultz, Eureka, Mont.

Joe Shamard. Frank Shamard, Thrall, Tex.

Conrad Seiler. George Washington Seiler, 820 Gardner Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Earl Schuerman. Mrs. Martha Schuerman, Admire, Kans.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined.

Maj. Harry T. Creswell. Mrs. Lucy C. Creswell, 2412 Webster Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Orval Jefferies. Scott Jefferies, Cedarville, Ohio.

Virgil L. Osborn. Mrs. Celesta E. Austin, Valhalla, Mo.

Earl L. Rowlson. Ernie Rowlson, Addison, Mich

Arthur Dewey Stewart. Mrs. Hannah Stewart, rear 5210 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Lyman E. Case. Mrs. J. M. Case, 210 South Cherry Street, Lamoni, Iowa.

Lieut. John P. Gaines. Mrs. J. W. Gaines, Bay City, Tex.

Corpl. John A. Aulback. Albert Aulback, 248 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Ruel M. Bond. James Bond, 329 North Twelfth Street, Corvallis, Oreg.

Corpl. Alphones F. Harter. John Harter, Campbellsport, Wis.

Corpl. Edwin Lutz. Mrs. H. Lutz, 220 Carpenter Avenue, Reading Pa.

Corpl. Thomas C. Reed George Reed, 2126 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. Arch C. Wright. Mrs. E. E. Wright, 414 East Fourth Street, Montevideo, Minn.

Corpl. John J Dalton. Mrs. Katherine Dalton, 143 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.

Corpl. Louis P. Nelson. Samuel Nelson, 2131 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bugler William Wayne De Silvey. Mrs. William W. De Silvey, 314 Muench Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bugler James Lynch. Mrs. Michael Lamberton, 1345 State Street, New Haven, Conn.

Bugler Frank Rossell. Mrs. Grazia Corona, Provincio de Potenza Melfi, Italy.

Wagoner Michael Francis Lucey. Mrs. Mary Lucey, 663 North Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Velmer Aaron. Miss Pearl Aaron, Columbia, Ky.

Ralph Anderson. Anton P. Anderson, 135 East Sixty-third Street, Seattle, Wash.

Jacob B. Baker. Mrs. George J. Baker, R. F. D. No. 6, Eastman, Ga.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Thomas S. Bartch. Edward M. Bartch, 147 Walnut Street, Columbia, Pa.
Fred Bauer. Gottfried Bauer, Unionville, Conn.
Donald A. Bennett. Mrs. Anna M. Bennett, Eighteenth and Lee, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
James W. Bentley. Frank Carl, Gadson, Ala.
Richard S. Blackburn. Wiley Blackburn, Deeville, Tenn.
Vincent Bomente. Joe Bomente, 206 Penn Street, Bristol, Pa.
Peter Bourgett. Miss Peggie Hann, general delivery, Seattle, Wash.
Eugene F. Boyle. Mrs. Maggie O. Boyle, 311 Improvement Building, Fargo, N. Dak.
Walter J. Brown. Mrs. Mary Brown, 110 East Sixth Street, Lansdale, Pa.
Michael Chicka. Mrs. Anna Chicka, Lusk, Westmoreland County, Pa.
Christian W. Christiansen. Erik J. Eklund, R. F. D. No. 2, box 75, Epping, N. Dak.
Leary Clifton. Hill Clifton, Free Point, Fla.
Herman L. Coffman. Frank M. Coffman, Providence, S. C.
Tillett Crawford. Mrs. Dassie Crawford, Denaud, Fla.
Herschell K. Crosby. Mrs. W. A. Crosby, Starke, Fla.
Reid S. Crump. E. Crump, R. F. D. No. 2, Berlin, Wis.
Frank Cullen. Miss Cecelia Cullen, 202 Brook Street, New Bedford, Mass.
James J. Daly. Mrs. M. McSwiggan, 4430 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paul Melvin Donson. Mrs. Elizabeth Donson, North Bedford Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Stanley N. Ducosky. John Ducosky, Moosic, Pa.
Joseph C. Durse. Mrs. Mary Durse, 369 Western Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
John Fraso. Luigi Vetelo, 143 Liberty Street, Southington, Conn.
Leo J. Adams. Martin Adams, Parishville, N. Dak.
Elery H. Barton. Mrs. ——— Barton, Center, Queens County, New Brunswick, Canada.
Henry L. Beauchesne. ——— ———, St. Lowell, Mass.
William H. Bellows. Walter S. Brown, Sacramento, Cal.
Hugo W. Boettcher. Mrs. J. E. Boettcher, Monroe, Wash.
David W. Brattstrom. Mrs. Kari Brattstrom, 3514 Second Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.
John J. Collins. Mrs. M. E. Collins, 53 Dickerman Street, New Haven, Conn.
Edward Como. Frank Hergert, 700 Westlake Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Dominick Conti. Mrs. Victoria Conti, 281 North One hundred and fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Howard J. Dailey. Mrs. Mary Dailey, Scottsburg, Ind.
Sam Dickinson. A. F. McDonnell, box 35, Oak Hill, Fla.
Albert A. Edwards. Mrs. E. W. Edwards, Quincy, Fla.
Donald C. Freemen. B. C. Freeman, box 133, Mulberry, Fla.
George Germeraad. H. Germeraad, Neve, Bredt Tyl Cude, Bredt Tyl Vriesland, Netherlands.
William Golden. Mrs. Annie Golden, Fort Street, Pittston, Pa.
Leon L. Hansen. R. P. Hansen, 180 Miller Street, Salem, Oreg.
Grover C. Inlow. O. D. Inlow, Iuka, Miss.
Stephen Jona, jr. Stephen Jona, sr., 185 Brown Street, Hartford, Conn.
Irvin J. Kaiser. Henry Kaiser, 133 Bickel Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
John F. Kennedy. Susan Kennedy, 759 Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.
Benjamin F. Kinnon. Mrs. E. E. Kinnon, Millwood, Ga.
John McCoach. Miss Martha Patten, R. F. D. No. 1, Minersville, Pa.
Paul Jesse Manross. Mrs. Daniel L. Gregory, 102 Mercer Street, Butler, Pa.
Jos. Marlow. Paul Quegida, Herrin, Ill.
Michale Martone. Anbele Martone, 377 East Street, New Haven, Conn.
Harry Martin Mattson. Mrs. Jennie Martin, 1444 Dehard Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Frank Maturas. Mrs. Margaret Maturas, general delivery, Tariffville, Conn.
Eurth Meyer. Mrs. Francis Meyer, 3442 Hirsch Street, Chicago, Ill.
Augusta A. Mitchon. John Mitchon, Schulenburg, Tex.
Lee R. Nabers. George B. Nabers, Caddo, Okla.
Nathan Theodore Nesselson. Miss Etta Helen Nesselson, 25 State Street, Bradford, Pa.
Edward M. O'Connor. Mrs. E. H. John O'Connor, Lemont Furnace, Fayette County, Pa.
Thomas O'Dea. Mrs. Mary O'Dea, 826 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.
William Powers. Edward Powers, Bertrand, Nebr.
John Rici. Demonii Wide, Walnut Beach, Milford, Conn.
Grover C. Root. Flavian E. Root, Glen Falls, Wis.
George F. Schloetzer. Ralph L. Batten, 1466 Mount Elliott Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Russel L. Shannon. Mrs. George Shannon, 226 Bertsch Street, Lansford, Pa.
Richard Sincinskie. Mrs. Agnes Sincinskie, Fourth Street, Port Carbon, Pa.
Charles F. Sizer. Mrs. D. J. Delubery, Deep River, Conn.
Ronie M. Stacks. J. D. Stacks, R. F. D. No. 1, College Park, Ga.
Alexander C. Stone. Fred W. Stone, 627 South Twelfth Street, Columbia, Pa.
Howard E. Sweeney. Edward Sweeney, Richmond, Vt.
Edward J. Weber. Miss Margaret Weber. 216 Gilbert Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Lauron W. Wellor. Herbert D. Wellor, 364 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, Cal
Thomas White, jr. Thomas White, 179 Fillmore Street, New Haven, Conn.
Abner G. English. Mrs. C. G. English, 91 Blount Street, Tallahassee, Fla.
Thomas R. Fowler. Mrs. Frances Fowler, Rainier, Oreg.
Ercell F. Girard. Miss Clara Linhoff, 3509 Burke Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Augustus C. Goodwin. Miss Eliza Goodwin, Brown Farm, Spring Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward Hoffman. L. E. Hoffman, Sandy, Oreg.
Carl Josephson. Aexl Pomen, Ambrose, N. Dak.
Willard S. King. Walter J. King, Iliad, Mont.
Ward O. Lawrence. Mrs. Mary Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 1, Carrsville, Ky.
William J. Menten. John Menten, 1105 North Solis, McKeesport, Pa.
Henry J. Millwood. J. H. Millwood, Flowery Branch, Ga.
Edgar G. Moulton. Robert Moulton, Conrad, Mont.
Joseph Mullen. Perry Mullen, R. F. D. No. 6, Marshall, Ill.
Joseph Nasal. John Scestak, 666 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carl Peterson. Cornelius Peterson, Briggsville, Wis.
David Rittenburg. Israel I. Rittenburg, 24 Canterburg Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Antonio Santino. Frank Santino, 407 East Seventeenth Street, New York City.
Jake Scovicke. Mrs. Anna Scovicke, Neshkoro, Wis.
Michael Skok. George Holback, 44 Washington Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Joseph Skwarlo. Mrs. Agnes Skwarlo, 8 Orchard Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edwin S. Smith. Mrs. Josephine Smith, 441 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clyde M. Snodgrass. Milton Snodgrass, Opuawka, Ill.
Hugo Sundstrom. Hugo Sundstrom, 824 Paris Street, Stockholm, Sweden.
George W. Thomas. Charles H. Thomas, Cathlamet, Wash.
Louis Troya. Nazarin Troya, 806 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.
Bolieslaw Winimko. Victor Winimko, 24 Platt Street, Detroit, Mich.

Previously Reported Severely Wounded, Now Reported Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

David E. Monroe. T. J. Monroe, Marion, S. C.
Henry P. Reynolds. Philip Reynolds, Mendon Street, Uxbridge, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Steve Angelo. Mrs. Anna Alberty, 1220 Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clifford Armstrong. Mrs. Ellen Armstrong, 212 Hamilton Avenue, Darby, Pa.
Lawrence D. Bailey. Mrs. Nettie Brocious, 111 Arch Street, Newberry, Pa.
Lawrence Boyle. Robert Felton, R. F. D. No. 1, Toronto, Ohio.

MECHANIC.

Elmer Charles Ake. Mrs. Anna Ake, Williamsfield, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

David Robidoux. Miss Carona Aosilin, 21 Ridge Street, Nashua, N. H.
Ignatz Mallszko. Paul Praic, 769 First Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
William B. Adams. William B. Adams, 4228 Cleveland Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Amadeo Alcorace. Mrs. Josephine Alcorace, 714 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Charlie Amador. Mrs. Susa Lee, Goliad, Tex.
Harry F. Anderson. William Anderson, East Brady, Pa.
Charles E. Andrist. Henry Andrist, R. F. D. No. 2, Beaverton, Mich.
Joseph Argaits. Mrs. Anna Argaits, Covno, Covno Province, Russia.
Edward A. Auer. Matthew Auer, 312 Gettz Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Pearl C. Austin. Mrs. Zabrie Austin, R. F. D. No. 1, Hermon, N. Y.
Ezra J. Barrett. Mrs. Agnes Barrett, 28 Fountain Street, Worcester, Mass.
Toney Basile. Frank Basile, R. F. D. No. 7, New Castle, Pa.
Andrew Bauras. Mrs. Domicile Kurovsky, Jefferson Street, Simpson, Pa.
Lee Beane. Jeff Beane, 323 East McCabe Street, Eaton, Ohio.
Arthur W. Beinema. Floris Beinema, 518 Cherry Street, Janesville, Wis.
Russel I. Bell. Mrs. I. M. Bell, Kahoka, Mo.
Herman V. Benson. Mabel Elliot, 104 Pennell Street, Chester, Pa.
Floyd Biddle. William Biddle, Mecca, Ind.
Mearl Billingsley. G. F. Billingsley, Baurite, Ark.
Thomas F. Blake. James Blake, Polk Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Prince Bokovoy. Samson Bokovoy, Eagle Butte, Mont.
Herbert Harle Bond. Thomas K. Bond, Berwyn, Okla.
Daniel D. Boone. Mrs. Bettie Boone, Delhi, Okla.
Max Borris. Max Borris, 640 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louis Breckner. Mrs. Mary Fenton, 104 Fenton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Gilmore Brown. Mrs. Jennie Brown, Brookville, Pa.
Joseph Wakessewski. Mrs. Leona Breskowitz, 4554 Style Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chap J. Elmore. Mrs. Hattie E. Elmore, Maggie, Craig County, Va.
David Hatmaker. Sterling Hatmaker, R. F. D. No. 2, Jacksboro, Tenn.
Leo W. Kraft. Mrs. Minnie Kraft, 350 Tillman Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Jim Lasota. Miss Pricella Boatn, 317 Hudson Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

Pvt. Mark Meyers. Joseph L. Meyers, Esterwood, La.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Returned to Duty.

Pvt. Truman McGinty. Robert E. McGinty, R. F. D. No. 2, Helena, Ga.

NAVY

The Navy Department reports the following casualties:

George William Shetler, seaman, second class, United States Navy, accidentally killed September 8 while working on new dry-dock at navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Father, Ezra Shetler, Newberry, Pa.

Frank Davis, seaman, second class, found dead on railroad train at Harrisburg, Pa., on September 9. Father, Harry Davis, Patton, Pa.

Casimer Pawlak, seaman, second class, United States Navy, died in France, on September 7 from accidental gunshot injury. Father, Joseph Pawlak, 2311 North Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Walter Edward Wallace, seaman, second class, died September 9 of burns received in an accident on the U. S. S. *Finland*. Mother, Mrs. Elma Wallace, 24 Broad Street, Providence, R. I.

DETAILED TO PEKING.

Special Orders, No. 206:

192. Capt. Hallet R. Robbins, United States Army, is relieved from his present duties, is detailed as assistant to the American military attache, China, and will proceed to Peking, China, by transport or commercial liner and upon arrival will report to the American military attache for duty.

TEXT OF PRIORITIES CIRCULAR AFFECTING BUILDING MATERIAL

EXTENT OF RESTRICTIONS

Publication Authorized by War Industries Board to Clear Away Doubt in Minds of Builders and Users—Basis for Detailed Instructions to be Sent State Councils of Defense.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Because there seems to be doubt in the minds of builders and users of building materials as to the extent of restrictions to be thrown about nonwar construction, under plans of the War Industries Board to conserve material, capital, and labor for war work, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes publication of the full text of the Priorities Division circular, bearing on the subject, which will form the basis for detailed instructions to be sent to the State councils of national defense that are to assist the board in carrying out its plans.

Text of the Circular.

The circular follows:

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD—PRIORITIES DIVISION—CIRCULAR NO. 21—NONWAR CONSTRUCTION.

To all manufacturers, jobbers, distributors, dealers, and consumers of building materials:

As far back as March 21, 1918, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and given wide publicity by the War Industries Board:

"Whereas it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities, and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

"Whereas the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital urgently required for war purposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the War Industries Board, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

Agreement to Cooperate.

Since that time the manufacturers of the principal building materials, including paving brick, face brick, common brick, hollow tile, cement, and lime, have agreed to cooperate with the War Industries Board in carrying into effect the spirit of the foregoing resolution, and the individual manufacturers have signed and filed with the priorities division pledges in writing substantially as follows:

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power permit to be used, any products of its manufacture now in or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses, as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the priorities division of the War Industries Board, or (b) under permits in writing, signed by or under authority of such priorities division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing, and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

Similar pledges are exacted by manufacturers from their customers who purchase for resale.

Uses for Materials.

That all interested in the manufacture and sale of building materials as well as those interested in building projects of every character may have a clear definition of or a ready means of ascertaining the uses to which such materials may be put, and be advised of building projects which may be prosecuted during the war with the approval of the War Industries Board, this circular is issued.

Structures, roads, or other construction projects falling within the following classifications are hereby approved, and no permits or licenses will be required therefor:

(1) After having first been cleared and approved by the War Industries Board those undertaken directly by or under contract with the War Department or the Navy Department of the United States or the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the United States Department of Labor, or the United States Housing Corporation;

(2) Repairs of, or extensions to, existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $2,500;

(3) Roadways, buildings, and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the United States Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration;

(4) Those directly [illegible] mines producing [illegible] alloy minerals; and

(5) Public [illegible] street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highways Council.

Permits in Writing.

No building [illegible] one of the foregoing [illegible] undertaken without a permit in writing issued by or under the authority [illegible] chief of the nonwar construction section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board.

Should one contemplating building conceive his proposed project [illegible] public interest or of such essentiality [illegible] under existing conditions it should not be deferred, then he will make a full statement of the facts in writing, under oath, and present same to the local representative of the Council of National Defense, applying to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction. Should such local representative approve the construction project, he will promptly transmit the application, stating clearly and fully his reasons for approving same, to the chief of the nonwar construction section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C., for consideration, if need be further investigation and final decision. Should the application be finally approved by the Priorities Division, a construction permit will issue, which will constitute a warrant to manufacturers and dealers who have taken the pledges of cooperation above mentioned to sell and deliver building materials required in the construction of the licensed building project.

Policy of the Government.

While it is not the policy of the Government to unnecessarily interfere with any legitimate business, industry, or construction project, it must be borne in mind that there is an imperative and constantly increasing demand for labor, material, and capital for the production and distribution of direct and indirect war needs, to satisfy which much nonwar construction must be deferred. A full realization of this fact by all loyal and patriotic citizens, including State and municipal authorities, is all that is required to postpone such construction activities as interfere with the war program. The State and local representatives of the Council of National Defense are with confidence depended upon to fully acquaint the whole people of these United States with the pressing need for the most rigid economy, measured not only in terms of dollars, but in terms of labor, materials, and transportation service. The construction projects which must be now deferred may be undertaken when we shall have won the war and will then furnish employment to the returning artisan now on the battle front, as well as those who will then be released by strictly war industries.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

Approved:

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

PERSONNEL OF BOARDS APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO RECOMMEND FOR PROMOTIONS

Secretary Daniels has appointed the following boards to recommend officers of the various corps of the Navy for promotion:

Construction Corps.—To recommend two officers for permanent promotion to the rank of captain, 6 to permanent promotion to commander, 7 to temporary promotion of captain, 20 to temporary promotion to commander: Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, United States Navy, president; Capt. Albert W. Stahl, United States Navy, member; Capt. Lloyd Bankson, United States Navy, member; Capt. Robert Stocker, United States Navy, member; Capt. George H. Rock, United States Navy, member; Lieut. Garland Fulton, United States Navy, recorder.

Civil Engineer Corps.—To recommend 1 officer for permanent promotion to the rank of commander, 2 to temporary captain, and 7 to temporary commanders: Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau, United States Navy, president; Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, United States Navy, member; Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, United States Navy, member; Capt. Richard C. Holliday, United States Navy, member; Capt. Thomas E. Dunham, United States Navy, recorder.

Pay Corps.—To recommend 1 officer for promotion to the temporary rank of rear admiral, 1 to permanent captain, 5 to permanent commander, 10 to temporary captain, and 31 to temporary commander: Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, United States Navy, president; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, United States Navy, member; Rear Admiral C. J. Peoples, United States Navy, member; Capt. C. S. Williams, United States Navy, member; Capt. T. H. Hicks, United States Navy, member; Lieut. (junior grade) (T.) William R. Ryan, United States Navy, recorder. (The first three above named, with the recorder, will constitute the board to recommend the promotion to the temporary rank of rear admiral.)

Medical Corps.—To recommend 2 officers for promotion to the temporary rank of rear admiral, 7 to the permanent rank of captain, 15 to permanent commander, 15 to temporary captain, and 41 to temporary commander: Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, United States Navy, president; Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, United States Navy, member; Rear Admiral G. H. Basher, United States Navy, member; Capt. A. M. D. McCormick, United States Navy, member; Capt. L. W. Sprayling, United States Navy, member; Lieut. (J. G.) A. C. Stanley, United States Navy (retired), recorder. (The first three above named, with the recorder, will constitute the board to recommend promotions to the temporary rank of rear admiral.)

Chaplain Corps.—To recommend five officers for permanent promotion to the rank of captain: Capt. Carroll Q. Wright, United States Navy, president; Capt. Walter G. Isaacs, United States Navy, member; Capt. John B. Frazier, United States Navy, member; William G. Cassard, United States Navy, member; Capt. Eugene E. McDonald, United States Navy, member; Lieut. (J. G.) Thomas B. Thompson, United States Navy, recorder.

Also a board will recommend for promotion two professors of mathematics, one to the permanent rank of captain and one to the permanent rank of commander.

Instructions to Boards.

Secretary Daniels gives the following general instructions to the boards:

"The names of all officers eligible for consideration for selection, together with their records, will be furnished the board when it convenes. Should any information other than that disclosed by the records mentioned above come to the attention of the board, bearing on an officer's fitness for advancement, the board will take the necessary steps to ascertain the facts thereof to its satisfaction for consideration in arriving at its decision as to the officers best fitted of all those eligible for consideration to assume the duties of the next higher rank.

"The board is to arrive at its conclusions as to which officers are best fitted for advancement entirely without regard to the place such officers may happen to occupy on the list, it being borne in mind that, according to the principle of selection, seniority among officers in the same rank relates solely to their comparative precedence and has no bearing whatever upon their right to advancement.

"The present list showing the seniority of various officers in any rank indicates, as a rule, merely the comparative length of time each officer has been in the Navy.

"Advancement is not to be regarded as a reward for long service, but rather as the preferment of officers who have shown by the character of service already performed that they are best fitted, of all those eligible, to perform the duties of the higher rank for which recommended—such advancement being for the Navy's interests first and for the individual's but incidentally.

"Two points must be taken into consideration and affirmatively established before any candidate can properly be recommended for advancement. The first is that he must have a particularly good record; the second, that the Navy would be strengthened if he were taken as the standard type of officer of the rank to which he is to be advanced.

"Such records, therefore, as do not establish both of these points beyond question are to be at once eliminated from further consideration; and, from the remaining records, officers (equal in number to the number of vacancies to be filled) will be recommended for advancement whose records show that they have rendered, and are capable of rendering, the most valuable service to the Navy and may, therefore, be expected to perform best the duties of the rank for which recommended.

"The board will recommend the following numbers of officers who, of all those whose cases are submitted to the board as eligible for consideration for permanent and for temporary advancement, respectively, are, in the opinion of at least two-thirds of its members, best fitted therefor:

(Here are given the members in the corps to be recommended for promotion in the several grades.)

"The figures shown above relative to the number of officers to be recommended for advancement are subject to change under the following conditions: If the board in the course of its deliberations should decide not to recommend for permanent advancement to the next higher rank officers who hold temporary appointments with said higher rank, it will then recommend for temporary advancement to said rank a correspondingly less number than that shown in the above table. If officers carried in their present grades as additional numbers for any reason are included in such recommendations, the board will then make further recommendations of an additional number of officers equal to the number of such officers recommended, so that the total number of officers finally recommended for advancement will be equal to the numbers designated above, plus the number recommended of such officers carried in their present grades as additional numbers for any reason.

"The proceedinsg of the board will be conducted, in so far as may be practicable, in accordance with the provisions of naval courts and boards. The report of the board shall be in writing, signed by all of the members, and shall certify that the board has carefully considered the case of every officer eligible for consideration, and that in the opinion of at least three of the members, the officers therein recommended are the best fitted of all those under consideration to assume the duties of the next higher rank.

"The findings and recommendations of the board shall be regarded by the members and recorder as confidential. The records of the proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy as soon as practicable, but not before 10 days have elapsed from the date of the convening of the board."

RATES NAMED ON CASTOR BEANS BY RAILROAD DIRECTOR GENERAL

Director General McAdoo announces that publication has been authorized, effective one day after filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission, of new rates on castor bean hulls and stems in both carload and less than carload quantities, the same as the rates on fertilizer, or fertilizer material.

Rates on this basis are to be established between points in the State of Florida and other States in southern classification territory, where castor beans are being produced.

The castor bean industry has become one of considerable importance, owing to the effort of the Government to have them produced in large volume, primarily, for the purpose of securing oil from the castor bean for use as lubricants for airplanes.

The stems and hulls will be ground and used as an ingredient for fertilizers.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

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RULING DEFINING THE STATUS OF MEXICAN CITIZENS IN U. S AND THEIR DUTY TO REGISTER

NOTICE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Order by Provost Marshal General Is Quoted in Telegram Sent to Ambassador Fletcher—Meant to Allay Apprehension.

To inform Mexican citizens as to the precise operation of the selective draft law, the Secretary of State has sent a telegram to Ambassador Fletcher at Mexico City quoting a ruling of the Provost Marshal General. This was done in order to allay apprehension on the part of Mexican citizens who may desire to come to the United States.

Text of Telegram.

The telegram follows:

"Following ruling September 10 of Provost Marshal General on selective draft law as amended: 'It will be necessary for all Mexican citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 who are in the United States on September 12 to present themselves for registration on that day. A Mexican citizen who comes to the United States after September 12 is not required to register unless he declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States or unless a later proclamation shall require the registration of persons of his age in the United States.

"'Under the selective service law and regulations any nondeclarant Mexican citizen who registers may be exempted from performing military duty in the forces of the United States unless he waives his right thereto or neglects to return his questionnaire, and in the latter event local boards are authorized, under the regulations, to consider the case for such exemption, notwithstanding the registrant's failure to make a claim therefor. Under a recent act of Congress, any declarant Mexican citizen may be relieved from liability to military service upon filing an affidavit withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States and claiming such relief from liability to military service.'"

ASSIGNED TO WAR MISSION.

Special Orders, No. 206:

259. Capt. Daniel Ward Thornton, Quartermaster Corps, will report to the Canadian war mission, Munsey Building, this city, as soon as practicable for temporary duty until not later than December 31, 1918, and upon the completion thereof will report to the officer in charge, construction division, for duty.

ALL CABLEGRAMS AFTER OCT. 1 TO BE IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

The Censorship Board has authorized the following announcement:

On and after October 1, 1918, no confirmation of a cablegram shall be allowed to leave the United States, its Territories, or possessions unless it be in plain language.

On and after November 1, 1918, no confirmation of a cablegram shall be allowed to enter the United States, its Territories, or possessions unless it be in plain language.

It is to be noted that code confirmations will not be passed by Postal Censorship even when accompanied by what purports to be or actually is a translation thereof.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN TO RECRUIT OFFICE WORKERS FOR THE U. S.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that as a part of its recruiting plan to meet the war needs of the Government offices, it will make a special drive for war office workers in connection with the Business Show and Efficiency Exposition to be held at New York October 21 to 26, inclusive, and at Chicago November 18 to 23, inclusive. There is urgent need in the Government service for large numbers of stenographers, typewriters, statisticians, statistical clerks, statistical machine operators, bookkeepers, operators of calculating machines, and other office devices, clerks trained in special or technical lines, and other office workers.

The commission will arrange to have recruiting stations in the exposition buildings, where applicants for office work in connection with the war program may obtain all desired information, and may take the civil-service tests for entrance to the service.

A campaign of publicity will be conducted in which all manufacturers of office equipment and supplies will be given an opportunity to cooperate.

It is expected that this effort will result in enlisting a large number of eligibles for office work in Government establishments where skilled help is badly needed.

COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY.

Charles H. McDonald, chairman of the board of review of the Federal Trade Commission since the commission's creation, will leave at once on indefinite leave of absence, having accepted a commission as major in the Army in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL CORRECTS WRONG IMPRESSION AS TO NONPRODUCTIVE LIST

ORDER HAS NOT BEEN ENLARGED

Difference Between "Work or Fight" Regulation and the List Announced by Chairman Baruch of War Industries Board Explained.

The War Department authorized the following statement by Provost Marshal General Crowder as to "nonproductive" occupations and "nonpriority" industries:

An erroneous impression is current that the "nonproductive" list of occupations contained in the Provost Marshal General's "work or fight" regulation of last May (section 121A of the Selective Service Regulations) corresponds to the group of industries omitted from the "preference list" announced by the chairman of the War Industries Board on September 9. Because the former list was brief (only five classes of occupations), while the latter group is very large (including all industries except the 70 priority classes enumerated), and because the announcement of September 9 stated that the "preference list" is the "basis for industrial exemption from the draft," some persons have formed the impression that the small list of five "nonproductive" occupations has suddenly been enlarged by the Provost Marshal General to include the extensive group of industries omitted by the chairman of the War Industries Board.

Erroneous and Misleading.

This impression that the "nonproductive" list has been enlarged at all, and particularly that it is now identical with "nonpriority" industries, is so erroneous and misleading that it calls for prompt repudiation. The "nonproductive" list of five classified occupations has not been enlarged, and it will not be enlarged without the amplest and most explicit notice. Selective service boards are expressly directed until further notice to bring no other occupations under the "work-or-fight" order, except those expressly listed.

What, then, is the distinction between these two groups? The War Industries Board is charged with determining the principles upon which fuel, power, transportation, materials, capital, and labor ought to be allocated to the several industries most essential to the war program. An industry omitted from that list is, therefore, in the position of not being entitled to a priority privilege. The relation of that list to the selective-service system is that an industry included in it is thereby recommended to the

district boards as being a "necessary" industry; and the district boards may take advantage of that recommendation in determining whether an indispensable man in such an industry should be placed in a deferred class on that ground.

Industries Not Essential.

But there are, of course, many scores, perhaps hundreds, of industries not positively essential to the war program nor to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency. In these industries are, or will be, millions of registrants deferred on grounds of dependency, and many others in class 1 without deferment. At this point the "work-or-fight" order comes into play, but to only a very few classes of occupations—five in all expressly enumerated in that order and to a relatively small number of individuals. Among this extensive and unlisted group of "nonpriority" industries, it finds a very few which it designates as "nonproductive," meaning in general those occupations in which the man power within draft age could better, during the emergency, be replaced by woman's work or by older men or boys. The policy involved is that those men of draft age would serve the country best by getting out of those occupations, either into the military forces or into some other occupation. Now this other occupation may be in a priority industry or in a nonpriority industry. The "work-or-fight" order does not prescribe any occupation for them to get into. There are plenty of nonpriority industries to get into; though, naturally, they would do well to seek out a priority industry, if one is available. But the "work-or-fight" order does not attempt to dictate on that point; it merely gives them the option of getting out of the "nonproductive" occupation or of losing the benefit of their deferred classification or their high order number.

Difference in Positions.

Thus the War Industries Board is concerned merely with strengthening the priority position of a limited number of industries at the top of the scale, so to speak, in relation to war needs; while the Provost Marshal General's regulation is concerned mainly with strengthening the Army by taking the registrants who chose to stay in a small number of occupations at the bottom of the scale. The whole range of occupations in between the two lists remains open to receive those who may leave the five occupations named in the "work or fight" order.

Lawyers, for example, are not mentioned in the "preference list"; hence a lawyer could presumably not obtain a priority order for the transportation of a set of office furniture. Nor are lawyers mentioned in the "nonproductive" list; hence, a lawyer deferred on grounds of dependency does not have to give up his occupation in order to retain his deferment. On the other hand, pool rooms are not on "the preference list" while they do appear in the "nonproductive" list; hence, a registrant pool-room keeper not only could not obtain a priority order for the transportation of his pool-room furniture, but he must either go into some other occupation or lose his deferment if any.

The two groups ("nonpriority" and "nonproductive") therefore, not only are directed to different purposes, but they are not identical and presumably never will become identical. Certainly the public is entitled to understand that no additions will be made to the "nonproductive" list without ample and explicit notice.

IMPORTANCE OF MOTOR CORPS RELATED TO U. S. ARMY SERVICE TOLD BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

PLANS ARE EXPECTED TO SUCCEED

More Than 100,000 Men are Ready To Ride About 25,000 Cycles—Over 3,000 Men in the Service at Headquarters—Many Trucks

The War Department authorizes the following:

The recent creation of the Motor Transport Corps to take over from all other corps control of all motor vehicles in the Army will entail the execution of plans of great size and scope.

The Motor Transport Corps' personnel and equipment with each American Army will comprise nearly as many men and officers as were engaged on both sides in the battle of Waterloo—enough motor trucks to stretch in an unbroken line across the State of Ohio if they were parked end to end with 5-foot spaces between them and enough motorcycles and other vehicles to stagger by their mere numbers the masters of warfare in any other times than these.

154,747 Listed.

The actual number of men and officers provided by the Motor Transport Corps to each American Army, according to the personnel chart of the corps, is to be 154,747.

The Army motor trucks with this unit will number 40,203; there will be 24,250 motorcycles, 7,995 passenger-carrying motor cars, and 6,593 ambulances, with a total of approximately 100,000 drivers and riders. The officers will number 4,298 and the noncommissioned officers 30,690.

The headquarters or executive organization for this service will consist of 3,122 men and 679 officers, and the total repair personnel in the 273 service parks provided for the upkeep of the army of motor vehicles consists of 34,319 men, a large percentage of them trained mechanics. Each additional American Army will, of course, require a similar motor transport corps personnel. By the time, therefore, that the United States has 4,000,000 troops in France nearly half a million of them will be engaged in motor transport work.

These are a few indications of the scope of the Motor Transport Corps. The service has already accomplished a great work, according to military authorities, in facilitating the rapid movement of troops and supplies of the American Army in France, and Army motor trucks throughout the United States are day by day helping in a no less important way.

Those interested in the service can secure information from the chief of the Motor Transport Corps at Washington.

$600,000,000 IS OFFERED IN TREASURY CERTIFICATES

Secretary McAdoo under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $600,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IV F dated and bearing interest from September 17, 1918, payable January 16, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business September 24, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, or by the act approved July 9, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above. Upon ten days public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occuring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after September 17, 1918, and on or before September 24, 1918. After allotment and upon payment Federal Reserve Banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definite certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve Banks.

ORGANIZING FOR UNITED DRIVE FOR WAR WELFARE WORK FUNDS

Committee Representing Seven Societies Interested Has Been Formed.

Statement of the Third Assistant Secretary of War, September 12:

The plan of consolidating the campaigns for funds of the seven officially recognized organizations doing welfare work for the troops at home and abroad marks a distinct step in advance. The Government has long felt that some positive action would have to be taken to reduce the number of these drives. For months we have been besieged by letters from chambers of commerce and rotary clubs, asking us to relieve them of the constant burden of obtaining financial support for societies that were working with the troops along lines of morale. It was natural, therefore, that the organizations that were responsible for providing recreation facilities to the troops should merge their campaigns, in as much as they are engaged in a common program of service.

The arrangement which was brought about through the Commission on Training Camp Activities has been very cordially received by the seven societies and a committee of eleven, made up of representatives of the societies under the chairmanship of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, is acting as an organizing committee in connection with the formulation of plans for the campaign during the week of November 11. The campaign committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. John R. Mott of New York, is a subcommittee of this committee of eleven. The committee of eleven is as follows:

Chairman.—Raymond B. Fosdick.

Y. M. C. A.—John R. Mott and George W. Perkins.

Y. W. C. A.—Mrs. Henry P. Davison.

National Catholic War Council.—John G. Agar and James G. Phelan.

Jewish Welfare Board.—Mortimer Schiff.

War Camp Community Service.—Gov. Myron T. Herrick.

American Library Association.—Frank A. Vanderlip.

Salvation Army.—George Gordon Battle.

At large.—John D. Rockefeller, jr., and Cleveland H. Dodge.

Red Cross Drive in Spring.

Balancing this united drive in the fall for these organizations will be the Red Cross drive in the spring. In this connection it should be remembered that the Red Cross is giving generous support and assistance to all now existing charities having to do with military and civilian relief abroad which have been willing to cooperate with it. So far as subscription from the public is concerned, the burden of proof lies very definitely upon the comparatively few organizations which have not cooperated in this way. Unless he has personal knowledge which would justify gifts to some one of these causes, any American citizen can feel that he is doing his full share if he subscribes what he can to the Liberty loans and gives what he can to the united drive in the fall and to the Red Cross in the spring.

HEALTH MISSION TO ITALY UNDER RED CROSS AUSPICES

Announcement was made on August 31 by the war council of the American Red cross of the personnel of the medical unit which will sail for Italy within a few weeks to conduct a health campaign in that country with the stamping out of tuberculosis as its particular objective.

The Italian tuberculosis unit of the American Red Cross, as the organization will be known, will be under the supervision of Col. Robert Perkins, Red Cross commissioner for Italy.

Included in the personnel of the unit, which numbers 60 persons, are many of this country's best-known tubercular specialists, as well as physicians who have been very successful in the lines of work which they will be called upon to perform. The director of the unit is Dr. William Charles White, of Pittsburgh.

Others are:

Dr. John H. Lowman, professor of clinical medicine at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, chief of the medical division; Dr. Louis I. Dublin, of New York, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., chief of the division of medical statistics; Dr. Richard A. Bolt, of Cleveland, connected with the health department of that city, chief of child-welfare division; Dr. E. A. Paterson, of Cleveland, chief of division of medical inspection of public schools; Dr. Robert G. Paterson, of Columbus, Ohio, head of the tuberculosis branch of the State health department, chief of the division of education and organization; Miss Mary S. Gardner, head of the bureau of public-health nursing of the American Red Cross, chief of division of public-health nursing.

The executive manager of the organization is Lewis D. Bement, of Framingham, Mass.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER ON COAL AT BREEZE DUMPS

The United States Fuel Administration issues this order:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that there is a shortage of labor in the beehive coke districts, and that the labor employed in reclaiming old breeze dumps at beehive coke plants can be more effectively employed in the production of coke needed in the war industries and that the elimination of this work will appreciably relieve the overburdened railroad transportation facilities,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Fuel Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that from and after 7 a. m. September 16, 1918, and until further or other order in the premises the reclaiming of coke from old breeze dumps at beehive ovens shall be discontinued.

H. A. Garfield,
United States Fuel Administrator.

RED CROSS OFFERS TO PROVIDE MOURNING EMBLEMS FOR U.S. MEN

The American Red Cross will provide the mourning brassards to be worn by the relatives of men who have given their lives to their country, according to an announcement made by the war council. These brassards, which are to be used in lieu of general mourning, were suggested and designed by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, the idea being indorsed by President Wilson in a letter he sent to the woman's committee. Brassards will be furnished free to the parents or widows of men who have died in the service and at cost to other members of the family.

Worn on the Left Sleeve.

The brassard, which is to be worn on the left sleeve, midway between elbow and shoulder, is a band of black broadcloth or other material three inches wide on the surface of which the regulation military star is embroidered in gold thread. The number of stars on a brassard will denote the extent of the sacrifice made by each family.

The brassards will be made and distributed by the chapters of the Red Cross working in conjunction with local units of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense. An initial supply of materials for the manufacture of the mourning emblems has been purchased by the Red Cross and will be forwarded to the 14 divisions of the organization for distribution through their chapters. It is expected that the first of the brassards will be ready for distribution about the middle of September. A brief statement accompanying the announcement says:

Should Avoid Commercialism.

"In adopting this insignia the woman's committee desired it should never be commercialized, but that it should always be possible for the members of the families of those who have made this supreme sacrifice to prepare for themselves this badge of honor."

Cattle Loan Committees Named for Western Towns

The War Finance Corporation has announced the personnel of the committees which will manage the cattle loan agencies at Kansas City and Dallas as follows:

KANSAS CITY.

Asa E. Ramsay, Federal reserve agent at Kansas City, chairman; J. Z. Miller, jr., governor Federal reserve bank of Kansas City, vice chairman; M. L. McClure, director of the Federal reserve bank of Kansas City; James F. O'Donnell, president Nebraska State Bank, O'Neill, Nebr.; W. H. Moore, Kansas City, manager and secretary.

DALLAS.

W. F. Ramsey, Federal reserve agent at Dallas, chairman; R. L. Van Zant, governor Federal reserve bank, Dallas, vice chairman; M. Sansom, Fort Worth, director of the Federal reserve bank of Dallas, manager; H. B. Jones, banker and ranchman, Tucumcari, N. Mex.; W. H. Browning, jr., cashier, First State Bank of Pecos, Tex.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily—	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES ARE OVERSUBSCRIBED $144,529,500

Secretary McAdoo announces that the fifth biweekly issue of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan was oversubscribed $144,529,500. The Secretary stated that this is a most gratifying result, the oversubscription being the largest ever recorded on any issue of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Ten of the twelve Federal Reserve Bank districts oversubscribed their quotas. The total subscriptions aggregate $644,529,500. The aggregate of subscriptions for certificates in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan to date is $3,404,971,000.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Quota.	Subscription.
U. S. Treasury	.....	$2,000,000
Boston	$43,300,000	57,324,000
New York	[illegible]	219,078,500
Philadelphia	35,500,000	42,011,000
Cleveland	45,200,000	71,084,000
Richmond	17,200,000	18,857,000
Atlanta	14,000,000	21,242,000
Chicago	70,000,000	88,271,000
St. Louis	20,000,000	25,591,500
Minneapolis	17,200,000	17,200,000
Kansas City	21,000,000	25,013,000
Dallas	12,000,000	14,225,500
San Francisco	37,300,000	40,500,000
Total	500,000,000	644,529,500

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The War Department authorizes the following:

American Official Communique No. 121.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 12, 1918.

Section A.—This morning our troops, operating in the St. Mihiel sector, made considerable gains. Assisted by French units, they broke the enemy's resistance and advanced at some points to a depth of five miles. We have counted 8,000 prisoners up to the present. The operation is still in progress.

Second Part of American Official Communique No. 117.

The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished service cross to the following-named officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces for acts of gallantry, as set forth after their names:

Pvt. EMMET B. CLARY, Machine-Gun Battalion. "Shocked and bruised by a shell near Soissons, France, July 19, 1918, he was taken to an aid station and put with the wounded who were to be evacuated, but when Infantry reinforcements passed by he joined them, participating in their attack and fought effectively with rifle and bayonet. He took five prisoners and was ordered to escort them to the rear. On his way back he ascertained the location of his company commander, and after disposing of his prisoners he reported back to his organization and asked for further duty."

First Lieut. BERNARD VAN T. HOE, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 28, 1918. He directed his platoon so skillfully in attack near Sergy, and conducted ducted himself with such bravery and fearlessness that his men captured six machine guns from the Prussian Guards and took 25 prisoners."

First Lieut. GEORGE W. FURBUSH, Jr., Infantry. "Near Vaux-France, July 1, 1918, although wounded, he continued in displaying the greatest courage and disregard of all personal danger at all times. Throughout the critical period of 48 hours, July 20-21, 1918, near Sergy, he particularly distinguished himself when leading his platoon into position in face of fire on the crest of hill 212, and when presiding over the reorganization of the position thus won."

Second Lieut. DONALD W. GREEN, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 26 to August 1, 1918. He set an example of heroism and devotion to duty at Croix Rouge Farm, when he continued to lead his platoon through heavy fire for five days after being wounded."

Sergt. HERBERT F. McKENNA, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-Sur-Fere, France, on July 28, 1918. At the beginning of the attack against the enemy positions on the north bank of the river Ourcq he was wounded in the arm by a machine-gun bullet, yet he continued in the advance and took charge of his platoon when its commander was killed. When the first attack was over he received first aid and then returned to his company, where he assumed the duties of first sergeant in addition to his duties as a platoon commander."

Supply Sergt. BYRON W. PEYTON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 29, 1918. In response to a call from the attacking battalion for ammunition he drove a combat wagon, in broad daylight, into the front-line positions near Fere-en-Tardenois and delivered the ammunition required by his comrades on the front."

Corpl. RUFUS WISEMAN, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 29, 1918, to August 2, 1918. He was in charge of a detail for carrying ammunition to a machine-gun section. He had performed his duties and had been given permission to withdraw to the rear, but he remained with his detail for four days on the firing line under a heavy bombardment and machine-gun fire, assisting the machine-gun crew. During these four days he was suffering from the effects of gas, but refused to be evacuated."

Pvt. VICTOR VAN YORK, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-Sur-Fere, France, July 28, 1918. Though severely wounded in the ankle he refused to leave the field of battle, and next day made the attack on the heights north of the River Ourcq, remaining with his company until again wounded."

Private FRANK E. TAYLOR, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 27, 1918. After he and a comrade located a hostile machine gun in a clump of trees 500 meters north of a chateau which their platoon was holding, east of Ferre-En-Tardenois, they secured permission of their platoon commander to attempt to force the enemy to abandon this position and advanced over open ground and in the face of fire. With their rifles they drove the enemy from their gun, killing one and wounding another."

Private FRANK M. FORD, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 27, 1918. After he and

(Continued on page 7.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Various features of the war-revenue bill were objected to yesterday by witnesses before the Finance Committee. Joseph J. Klein, of New York, told the committee the income of the Government would be less and less each year until the war closes, due to curtailment of luxuries, price fixing, and the limitation by the Government of profits. He advocated a tax on undistributed corporate earnings and a levy of 1 or 2 per cent on gross sales as a substitute for the war and excess-profits taxes. Representatives of retail druggists, credit men, dyers, and taxicab owners were heard. Reductions in the rate of taxation were urged.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Military Committee, has received a letter from Acting Secretary of War Crowell in which the statement is made that the department declines to indorse the pending bill before the committee providing for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics with a Cabinet officer as its head. The communication calls attention to the fact that an Assistant Secretary of War has been given full power in all matters of aviation and that the results sought to be accomplished by the proposed legislation will be practically attained. The bill is declared by the department to be wrong in principle.

HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday made an unanimous report to the House on the bill recommended by Secretary McAdoo intended to aid in the sale of the fourth Liberty loan issue. The bill was reported practically as recommended by the Treasury Department following an explanation by Assistant Secretary Leffingwell. The chief purpose of the bill is to provide a limited exemption from income surtaxes and war and excess profits taxes upon income to be derived from the fourth Liberty loan bond issue, the report of Chairman Kitchen told the House. It will also free a larger portion of the income from the previous Liberty loan issues. The bill exempts from surtaxes, war-profits taxes, and excess profits taxes, interest on the fourth Liberty loan bonds not in excess of $30,000 owned by any person, partnership, corporation or association; it also provides that the interest on the previous Liberty bond issues shall be exempt in the same manner to the extent of one and one-half times the amount of the fourth loan bonds subscribed and held on the date of the tax return, but not to exceed in any event $45,000. Exemption from these taxes on liberty bonds is to continue only until two years after the termination of the war. The issuance of war savings certificates is to be increased from two billions to four billions, thus making two series, and a purchaser may buy the limit of $1,000 of each series. Authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit proceeds from war profit taxes as well as from income and excess profits taxes with designated Government depositaries; also to make arrangements with foreign countries to stabilize foreign exchange. Another section of the bill amends the trading-with-the-enemy act so as to empower the President to investigate, regulate, and prohibit by means of license or otherwise, transactions in bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the United States and the hoarding of gold or silver, in addition to powers already granted by law. Another section would permit any national bank to lend a borrower, in addition to the limitation of one-tenth of the capital stock and surplus of such bank under existing law, an amount not to exceed 10 per cent of the capital stock and surplus if the borrower discounts with the bank suitable paper secured by not less than a like amount of bonds of the United States issued since April 24, 1917, or certificates of indebtedness.

Representative Magee, of New York, introduced a bill providing that uniforms shall be supplied to naval officers and midshipmen at the Naval Academy by the Government at cost. A provision written into the Army bill which recently became a law gives officers of the [illegible] this privilege.

Representative Warren Gard, of Ohio, read in the House a letter from Provost Marshal General Crowder, in which that officer stated that Members of Congress can not waive their exemption under the selective-draft law, as the law provides specifically for exemption of civil officers of the Federal and State governments. The fact that a man is a Member of Congress automatically exempts him, Gen. Crowder pointed out, stating that drafting a member of Congress would automatically deprive him of his vote, which might be "against the wishes of his constituents, and would deprive the Nation of a valued counsellor."

NEED TO CONSERVE WOOL CLOTH IS URGED BY CHAIRMAN BARUCH

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

While no real shortage is to be feared in the supply of woolen cloth or clothing this winter, the country is warned against a mistaken belief that there will be a surplus of free wool over Government requirements. Such a belief might arise through a misconstruction of a statement issued by Gen. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General, in summing up the needs of the military forces to July next. In several instances this was interpreted as meaning that the wool supply was above the demand. That is misleading. The statement referred to the fact that no shortage of clothing need be feared, because of the large stocks of finished clothing and cloth now on hand.

Woolens Section Statement.

The woolens section of the War Industries Board, which has a thorough understanding with Gen. Wood, issued a statement that there is at the present time no free wool available for civilian consumption; and renews its warning there must be conservation of wool and of all things made of wool to prevent serious shortage and real distress for a long time to come. This warning applies particularly to the use of cloth and clothing now made up, which will be difficult of renewal when the present stocks are exhausted.

It is announced in a statement issued to-day by Herbert E. Peabody, chief of the woolens section of the War Industries Board, after conferences with experts of the wool section and representatives of the woolen industry, that no program for future civilian consumption can be undertaken at this time. Wool must be imported to meet Government needs, and until there have been such importations and a surplus is disclosed no plans can be made for civilian needs.

Following is the announcement from the woolens section:

The public statement of the Acting Quartermaster General, in which he has disclosed the wool requirements for the Government for the period July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, brings many inquiries as to what wool may be available for civilian consumption. It may now be definitely stated that at present there is no wool available for civilian allocation. The Acting Quartermaster General discloses the fact that a large quantity of wool must be imported to meet military necessities; and until such importations have been made in amount to cover Government needs, a program for future civilian consumption can not be undertaken at this time. However, in order that the woolen industry may have the closest touch with the situation, and in order that everyone concerned may be assured that careful consideration is being given the needs of the industry by men from the industry, the Textile Division of the War Industries Board has requested the advisory committee of the War-Service Committee of the Wool Manufacturing Industry—Messrs. George B. Sanford, Henry A. Francis, and Franklin W. Hobbs—to act in a similar capacity to the woolens section of the War Industries Board, and a meeting will be held September 25.

Conservation is Urged.

Conservation of wool and all of the things made of wool can not be too strongly urged, and emphasis can not be too often repeated.

The woolens section has already gone on record that if careful and intelligent planning in buying and using articles of wool is seriously undertaken by the people of this country, they may safeguard themselves from real distress through a wool shortage for a long time to come.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, September 1 , 1918.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the department until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, October 4, 1918, and then opened for furnishing track scale complete at the St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the chief clerk of the department.

S. G. HOPKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

LABOR DEPARTMENT ADVISORS FOR THE LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Immediately upon the Provost Marshal General's announcement of the regulations under the amended selective-service act, covering the appointment of three industrial advisers to the district draft boards, the Federal directors of the United States Employment Service for the States were instructed from Washington to call at once a meeting of their State advisory boards for the purpose of recommending the Department of Labor's nominees as industrial advisers for each of the district draft boards in their States.

Methods of Nominations.

The nominations will be made by the Secretary of Labor on these recommendations. The nominees may be members of community labor boards of the Federal Employment Service or may hitherto have had no connection with the Employment Service.

The Director General's instructions to the Federal directors to aid in selecting the nominees state in part:

The service to be rendered by the industrial adviser nominated by the Department of Labor is of the very highest importance. For the proper utilization of man power it is essential that the district draft board should have the best information not only as to what men who come before it for classification are at the time engaged in war work, but also what men coming before it are skilled in trades essential to the proper carrying on of industry although, at the time not engaged in war work, and should have full knowledge also of depleted skilled trades and the general industrial man power needs, both in the community for which the district board sits and in the country at large.

A Position of "Great Honor."

This position of great honor and responsibility should be filled by a man of broad intelligence and knowledge and unbiased judgment who commands the confidence of both management and of labor and of the community generally.

"It is recognized that only by the maintenance of the industrial army at its highest efficiency can the Army in the field be properly supplied and the war carried on to a successful conclusion. The men who aid in the maintenance of the industrial army are doing a service not only to importance to the men who help equip the Army in the field."

RED CROSS NEEDS 300 WOMEN TO DRIVE MOTORS IN FRANCE

The American Red Cross makes public the following:

Three hundred women motor drivers for service in France are wanted by the American Red Cross within the next six months. The recruiting of these drivers will begin immediately. It is expected the first contingent will sail about October 1 for motor-messenger service, ambulance service, and, to a limited extent, for camion service.

Candidates for this service will be selected from the American Red Cross Motor Corps in all cities where such motor corps now exist. Volunteers for this work are sought, and the candidate must meet the requirements for this overseas duty as set forth by the War Department—25 years of age, loyalty, and health. The American Red Cross will pay the transportation, and, if necessary, the volunteers will be given an allowance of 450 francs a month for expenses when out of Paris, where they will be employed principally, and 600 francs a months for expenses when in Paris.

Special Qualifications.

Special qualifications for this service are a certificate of the First Division Red Cross Motor Corps Ambulance and Truck Driver, or successful passing of examination in mechanics and first aid as specified for American Red Cross First Division Motor Ambulance and Truck Drivers. Women desiring to volunteer for this service are requested to make application at once to their local captain of the American Red Cross Chapter Motor Corps, where such corps exist, or to the director of motor corps of their division. About 50 women will be sent over to France every month for six months. Additional calls for women drivers probably will follow.

ORDER REGULATING GRADES OF ATLANTIC BUNKER COAL

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

The Tidewater Coal Exchange having made a written recommendation to the United States Fuel Administrator that coal which has been or may be classified by said exchange for consignment to one additional pool created by it at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and numbered 71 is suitable for bunkering steamships engaged in overseas trade.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that the "Regulation relative to required quality and grades of coal for bunkering steamships at Atlantic and Gulf ports" established by order dated April 1, 1918, and amended by orders dated May 15, 1918, July 2, 1918, and July 18, 1918, is hereby further amended so that subparagraph (c) section 4 of such regulation shall read as follows:

"(c) Coal originating at mines on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Western Maryland Railway, or on any of their connecting lines, which has been or may be classified by the Tidewater Coal Exchange for consignment to either pools 9 or 71, when coal from such pools is used by itself and not mixed with coal from any other pool."

This order shall become effective August 14, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

The War Department authorizes the following announcement of appointments by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance:

Louis J. Horowitz as special assistant to the Chief of Ordnance in charge of tanks. In this capacity Mr. Horowitz will have authority to decide all questions pertaining to the engineering, manufacturing and inspection of tanks. Mr. Horowitz, previous to his connection with the Ordnance Department, was president of the Thompson Starrett Construction Co., New York.

Director of Training.

Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson, United States Army, retired, in addition to his duties as director of arsenals and advisory engineer, has been made director of ordnance training. In this position he will determine the type of training to be given the commissioned, enlisted and civilian personnel of the Ordnance Department and will make provisions for this training. Gen. Thompson will also give final approval to all subjects to be taught, and the character and scope of examinations, and will establish a system of inspection of all the schools operated by the Ordnance Department.

Supervisor of Employment.

Capt. S. E. Blunt, United States Army, has been appointed employment supervisor and will work in conjunction with the commanding officers of the several arsenals and other ordnance establishments to secure the necessary personnel for their efficient operation.

A board of officers has been appointed to formulate and enforce safety regulations for shell-loading and explosives plants. The personnel of the board is as follows: Lt. Col. W. C. Spruance, chairman, Maj. C. F. Backus, Maj. Egbert Moxham, Maj. G. E. Carleton, and Capt. A. D. Reilly.

Cafeteria Keeper Fined By Food Administration

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

Because the Britling Cafeteria, at Louisville, Ky., served excessive amounts of sugar to its patrons, it will contribute $1,000 to the American Red Cross by way of penalty. The Food Administration, rather than close the cafeteria, allowed it to make this contribution in lieu of other action. It was also deprived of its baking license for two weeks for failure to use the prescribed amount of wheat substitutes.

Louis A. Federer, wholesaler, commission merchant, and broker, of fresh fruits in St. Louis, has also been deprived of his Food Administration license. Federer failed to remit to the consignor a check covering the sale of one car of cantaloupes. His failure to make remittance was in defiance of an order from the Food Administration.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

American Official Communiques

(Continued from page 4.)

a comrade located a hostile machine gun in a clump of trees 500 meters north of a chateau which their platoon was holding, east of Ferre-En-Tardenois, they secured the permission of their platoon commander to attempt to force the enemy to abandon this position and advanced over open ground and in the face of fire. With their rifles they drove the enemy from their gun, killing one and wounding another."

Private HARVEY STICKLES, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 29–30, 1918. Several times during the night of July 29, 1918, and three times during the afternoon of the 30th, he left the shelter of battalion headquarters and went out into an intense bombardment to repair telephone lines connecting battalion and regimental command posts. He had several narrow escapes and was once thrown to the ground by the burst of an exploding shell, yet he continued to perform his important work after others had failed."

Second Lieut. ELMER T. DOOCY, Infantry. "For repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action near Suippes, northeast of Chalons-Sur-Marne, France, July 14–15, and near Sergy, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 28 and 30–31, 1918. After being severely wounded, with utter disregard of his own safety and comfort, he remained on duty with his platoon under heavy fire of gas and high explosive shells. Again, on hill 212, near Sergy, he led his platoon and that of another wounded officer forward into a machine gun nest under heavy fire, capturing four prisoners and two machine guns, and two days later, at night, near Sergy, at great risk of his own life, he bravely went out in front of a German sniper and brought back into the line a wounded corporal of his platoon."

Sergt. CLAUDE V. HART, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 28, 1918. He coolly, and with utter disregard of danger, led his platoon against enemy machine gun emplacements. Four of the foe were captured, together with their two machine guns, which he turned and operated on the retreating Germans, until he was severely wounded."

Sergt. MITCHELL J. S. EARL, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 26–27, 1918. Although seriously wounded during the advance near Croix Rouga Farm, he nevertheless continued in the attack under heavy enemy fire from artillery and machine guns, thereby setting, to the men of his command, an example of exceptional bravery and devotion to duty."

Corpl. ROBERT M. BORNTON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 26, 1918. After being wounded, he remained in command of his squad and continued to direct the fire of their two automatic rifles for more than two hours, and until he had been wounded three more times."

Corpl. NARY ROBERTS, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 26–27, 1918. Three times wounded in action, he nevertheless continued in the attack under heavy enemy fire from artillery and machine guns, thereby setting the men of his command an example of exceptional bravery and devotion to duty."

Corpl. SYDNEY E. MANNING, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Croix Rouge Farm, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 27, 1918. Corpl. Manning, on the morning of July 27, 1918, was in charge of an automatic rifle squad. One gunner was killed and one carrier and himself wounded by shell fire. Although wounded, he took the rifle and ammunition and continued the advance. On reaching the top of the hill he was again wounded by machine-gun fire. He still advanced with his platoon. On reaching the bottom of the hill, his platoon was forced to withdraw, being flanked on both sides. He remained at the bottom of the hill alone and covered the withdrawal, keeping the enemy from closing in on his platoon. He then rejoined his platoon, having received nine wounds."

First Lieut. GEORGE H. NOBLE, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action east of Sergy, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 28, 1918, he gave proof of unhesitating devotion and energy during the offensive operations of Sergy, brilliantly leading his platoon to the assault in disregard of all danger. While charged with the support and protection of a reconnaissance in No Man's Land, he gave the best example of calmness, decision, and courage under intense machine-gun fire. Wounded in this action, he refused to be evacuated and remained in command of his platoon until ordered off the field by his major."

The War Department announces the following emergency addresses of the foregoing:

Pvt. Emmet B. Clary, Machine Gun Battalion. No record.

First Lieut. Bernard Van T. Hof, Infantry. Krya Van T. Hof, father, 824 Sweet Street N.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

First Lieut. George W. Furoush, jr., Infantry. George W. Furbush, father, Pumping Station, Waltham, Mass.

Second Lieut. Donald W. Green. Mrs. Nellie W Green mother, 1356 East Fifty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Herbert F. McKenna, Infantry. Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick, guardian, 375 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

Supply Sergt. Byron W. Peyton, Infantry. Mrs. J. L. Peyton, mother, 328 West First Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Corpl. Rufus Wiseman, Infantry. William Wiseman, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Williamsport, Ohio.

Pvt. Victor Van York, Infantry. W. T. Van York, father, 22 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank D. Taylor, Infantry. No record.

Pvt. Frank M. Ford, Infantry. John T. Ford, father, Bonner Road, Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Harvey Stickles, Infantry. No record.

Second Lieut. Elmer T. Doocy, Infantry. Edward Doocy, father, 226 West Jefferson Street, Pittsfield, Ill.

Sergt. Claude V. Hart, Infantry. R. B. Hart, father, Cherokee, Iowa.

Sergt. Mitchell J. S. Earl, Infantry. No record.

Corpl. Robert M. Bornton, Infantry. No record.

Corpl. Nary Roberts, Infantry. No record.

Corpl. Sydney E. Manning, Infantry. Mrs. Lizzie Manning, mother, Fredericton, Me.

First Lieut. George H. Noble, Infantry. No record.

WILL SHIP WESTERN CATTLE TO PASTURES IN THE EAST

The Food Administration issues the following:

Large shipments of cattle from the drought-ridden regions of Texas and Oklahoma to pasture land in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other Eastern States, are about to be undertaken by the Railroad Administration, upon request of the Food Administration. To make possible this food conservation measure, a decrease of 25 per cent in freight rates has been granted, through recommendation of the Food Administration, to take effect as soon as the new tariffs can be published.

To Be Sold in East.

Cattle buyers in the East will purchase western stock outright, according to the plan laid before the Food Administration last Monday by a delegation representing both eastern and western interests. Shipments in train-load lots will begin as soon as the plan gets well under way.

Thousands of cattle will die within the next few weeks in the West if measures are not taken at once to bring relief, the delegation declared, but shipment at the established rates could not be undertaken without substantial loss.

Cattle Below Weight.

State and local food administrators in Texas and Oklahoma will cooperate in aiding eastern buyers, who will soon be in the field, to start the movement toward the Atlantic coast. The cattle are of light weight, below the 475-pound dressed-weight Army specification. Housewives have been recently urged by the Food Administration to buy cuts from these light beeves, to further assist in relieving this situation, as the heavy cuts have a ready market for export.

Last year enough cars were requisitioned through the efforts of the Food Administration and the Commission on Car Service to carry 150,000 cattle out of drought-stricken districts of Texas and southern New Mexico into better pasturage elsewhere. Shippers on the railway lines affected bore the temporary withdrawal of cars with patriotic equanimity, and the movement was a success.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL BUREAUS.

For the convenience and comfort of relatives visiting sick or convalescent soldiers and sailors at the base hospitals in this country, the American Red Cross will build small information houses near the hospitals at each big cantonment. Guides will be supplied to show visitors directly to the ward they seek.

PROGRESS IN TRAINING UNFIT MEN FOR USEFUL WAR SERVICE

The following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The establishment of development battalions to relieve divisions, replacement organizations, etc., of all unfit men and to train such of them as can be made useful for combat or noncombat forces in the United States or overseas is proceeding steadily.

In order that the Army may be effective it is important that men for overseas be suitable for any class of combat service, and the physical examinations required are very rigid and have heretofore precluded the use of large numbers of men of exceptional trade skill or high professional ability and knowledge, and one of the very important functions of the development battalion is to provide means for utilizing this material in capacities where very minor defects do not interfere with their effective use.

Replacement of Men.

In this way it is possible to replace men who are perfectly fit for overseas service by men who are of what is called "limited-service classification."

At this time men in all branches of the Army heretofore engaged on semicivilian work, or work which can be equally well performed by men with slight physical defects, are being replaced, and ultimately, through the operation of the development battalions, practically all of the permanent or semicivilian work of the Army in the United States will be done by these men.

The first of a series of monthly reports have been received from 29 camps in which there are now operating 51 development battalions, and to these have been transferred about 90,000 men. Other battalions are to be formed, and the indications are that the total number of men who will be in development battalions, at least in the first instance, will approximate 100,000.

Unfit Carefully Examined.

As fast as these men are received in the battalions they are carefully examined by the personnel organiaztion and also by a selected medical group, and are classified. They are then placed in squads, platoons or companies, depending on the numbers, and undergo various forms of training, designed to correct their minor defects, or in serious cases are sent to hospitals for treatment.

As rapidly as the men are brought to their maximum conditions they are rated and are then available for transfer out of the battalions to such work as they are fitted for.

In this way there is a constant stream of men coming into the battalions, being developed, and then transferred out to active organizations in the Army or to semicivilian duties.

With the incoming draft, including men up to 45 years of age, there will probably be a considerable increase in the number of men transferred to the development battalions.

Special Orders, No. 198: Lieut. Col. James A. Blair, jr., United States Army, will take station in Philadelphia, Pa., in connection with his duties with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

CURTAILMENT IN USE OF PAPER AND BOARD BY DRUG LABELS AND DRUG BOX MANUFACTURERS

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

With the privilege granted to them to use until exhausted present stocks of any description on hand, these suggestions for curtailment in the use of paper and board made by the War Service Committee of Drug Labels and Drug Box Manufacturers have been accepted by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, effective September 16:

PAPER.

1. Writing papers used as label papers to be standardized on the basis of 17 by 22—20 pounds.

2. Coated paper used for labels to be standardized on the basis of 25 by 38—60 pounds.

3. Writing papers used for prescription blanks to be standardized on the basis of 17 by 22—16 pounds.

BOARD FOR CARTONS.

4. Boards to be used for cartons up to 8 ounces to be standardized on a 15-point basis.

5. Boards to be used in making cartons 8 ounces and over to be standardized on an 18-point basis.

STOCK SET-UP BOXES.

6. Oblong powder boxes to be reduced to four sizes and to one size for seidlitz powders.

7. Square pill boxes to be reduced to four sizes.

8. Round pill boxes to be reduced to four sizes.

9. Capsule sliding boxes to be reduced to three sizes.

PAPER FOR EDGES AND STRIPPING.

10. The use of gold paper for edges shall be eliminated. Only plain papers are to be used for stripping when the present stock on hand in fancy paper is exhausted.

Pledge to Be Signed.

Each board and paper mill will be put upon the War Industries Board's preference list, conditioned upon its signing a pledge that it will furnish no board or paper to any customer who will not also sign a pledge, in duplicate, that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of board and paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the conservation division and of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board.

The drug label and drug box manufacturers need not exact from their customers such a written pledge, but must impress upon their customers and consult with them concerning the importance of conservation.

CONTRACT LET FOR 300 HOUSES.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

A contract for 300 houses, utilities and town planning at Project No. 389, Watertown, N. Y., has been awarded to Edward K. Fenno, 204 North Beech Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The contract is on a fixed fee basis; the estimated cost is $1,504,474.

CURTAILMENT ORDERED IN FELT USED IN SLIPPER MANUFACTURE

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Because of Government needs for felts for war uses and a reduction in the available amount of raw materils, B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has approved a curtailment in the production of the felt shoe and bedroom slipper industry. Every possible cooperation will be given the felt mills in the production of felts for convalescent slippers, hospital slippers, lumbermen's boots, etc., which are required by the Government and the Red Cross, and are essential. If allotments of raw material could be made the felt mills it would be under the condition that the felt should go first for an absolute requirement for civilians, such as in overcoats.

Working on Conservation Plan.

The felt section of the War Industries Board, of which Sylvan I. Stroock is chief, is working in connection with the conservation division on a conservation plan covering the felts now in the possession of the felt shoe and slipper manufacturers, whereby a much smaller quantity of felt will be used in each slipper through restrictions in quality, weight, and colors. This will stretch to some extent their supply of finished merchandise. But before long this industry will reach a point where it will be unable to supply the demand.

The Government has not available raw material which can be allotted to the mill for the manufacture of felt for shoes and slippers for indoor use beyond the materials which are already ordered. The felt mills are now producing to capacity for war purposes and can not be spared or diverted to the manufacture of felt for civilian industries. The probabilities are it will be a considerable time before the felt mills will be in a position to produce felt for civilian slipper manufacture.

Limited Permits to Makers.

The felt section has decided to grant permits to felt manufacturers to produce felts for shoes or slippers only on the contingency that the felt mills produce such felts from the raw materials which they own, and that the manufacture of such felts will not in any way interfere with or cause the mills to delay or defer the fulfillment of any Government contracts, direct or indirect, which they now have or which may be placed with them and which require priority of shipment.

Representatives of the felt shoe and slipper manufacturing industry were warned at a recent meeting with the felt section to prepare themselves for the situation that has arisen in their industry. F. E. Young, chairman of the national association, was advised to have the organization confer with Charles A. Otis, chief of the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board, on arrangements whereby the felt shoe plants can go into the manufacture of items required by the Government and in this way possibly keep their plants, or part of the plants, running. Their stocks in hand will run them through this season, possibly into next season, and they have time in which to prepare.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

New List of American War Prisoners Now Held Within the German Empire

The War Department authorizes publication of the following list of prisoners of war at various camps within the German Empire:

RESERVE LAZARETT 1, BAYREUTH.

Pvt. (first class) David Rittenburg. Israel I Rittenburg, brother, 24 Canterbury Street, Dorchester, Mass.

CAMP CASSEL.

Pvt. Alfred P. Jones. Benjamin E. Jones, father, Hotel Sterling, Easton, Pa.

Pvt. Herbert V. Jordan. Mrs. Lennia Jordan, mother, 228 Broadway, Hanover, Pa.

Pvt. Watson Bradley. Miss Elsie T. Carpenter, friend, Moorestown, N. J.

Pvt. Dolbert Stephenson. John L. Stephenson, father, Bedford, Ind.

Pvt. Frank Ostrander. Fred A. Ostrander, father, 1202 Fourth Street, Jackson, Mich.

Pvt. Frank Tangle. Miss Barbara Tangle, sister, 1629½ East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

CAMP RASTATT.

Pvt. Archie B. Clark. Rose E. Clark, mother, 315 North Eleventh Street, Coshocton, Ohio.

Corpl. Brant A. Farley. A. M. Farley, father, 918 West Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Claude Jackson. Alex Jackson, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Hickman, Ky.

Pvt. Gip Piland. A. H. Piland, father, Uniontown Ky.

Pvt. Frank Wilmer. Bennard Wilmer, father, Westport, Ind.

Corpl. Charles Morin. Fred Morin, brother, 778 Bassett Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Vasily Potechny. John Potechny, father, McAdoo, Pa.

Pvt. Jesse Amore. Mrs. Katherine Amore, mother, Plainsfield, Ohio.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

Pvt. (first class) Dallie Kelly. Mrs. Lottie Kelly, mother, Osgood, Ind.

Pvt (first class) John J. Gilliland. Jefferson A. Gilliland, father, general delivery, Webber Falls, Okla.

Pvt. Frank Machules. John Bostis, friend, 821 West Thirty third Place, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Burt Eaton. Burt Eaton, father, Ellensburg, Wash

Pvt. Alvin R. Anderson. Robert Anderson, father, Kerkhoven, Minn.

Pvt. Frank J Rice. Frank Rice, father, 207 Broadway, Scranton, Pa.

Sergt. Earl C. Ranch. Mrs. Lottie Ranch, wife, 101 South Georgia Street, York, Pa.

Pvt. Eli Levin. Alexander Levin, brother, Utica, Mich.

Corpl. William W. Williamson. Mrs. Margaret Williamson, mother, 18 South Main Street, Lambertville, N. J.

Pvt. Harry Wilson. Joe Wilson, father, 823 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Pvt. Tony Civilli. Patsey Dondry, friend, 313 North Fifth Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Pvt. Emanuel Steiger. Fred Steiger, father, Glenham, S. Dak.

Pvt. Sam Thomas. John Hollwitz, friend, 802 Nectar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Firmer M Keller. Leston Keller, brother, South Whitley, Ind.

Pvt. Alex Melnick. Miss Platina Melnick, sister, Czelnorvice, Katro, Zivetoro, Kiev, Russia.

Pvt. (first class) Fred Greger. Chester K. Gregor, father, 1226 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Pvt. Antoni Kaszewski. Miss Mary Kaszewski, sister, 2364 Margaret Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. Van Winkle Todd. Mrs Van Winkle Todd, wife, 423 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N J.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Whiton. E. C. Whiton, father, Nortonville, N. Dak.

Following is an additional list of soldiers who, it has been ascertained, are prisoners of war at various camps in the German Empire:

CAMP RASTATT.

Pvt. Vladimir Ruzicka. August Ruzicka, father, Greenlawn Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Elisha Burns. E. I. Burns, father, Buckhorn, Ky.

Pvt. Alma Weats. Mrs. Alma Weats, mother, 99 Clinton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. Charles Morris. Walker Morris, brother, 3911 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. (first class) Robert Hawkins. Mrs. Grace Belle Cole, sister, 7 Robinson Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Pvt. Joseph A. McKeown. Mrs. Margaret Coady, friend, 1620 Hutchinson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Valentine Pfluger. Wendlin Pfluger, father, 2035 Mahantonda Street, Pottsville, Pa.

DARMSTADT HOSPITAL.

Pvt. Ernest A Rouch. Mrs. Mary L. Rouch, mother, 452 Dumpier Street, York, Pa.

Pvt. Lyle O. Talbolt. William Talbolt, father, State Street, Lowville, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank Siers. Jink Siers, father, Nebo, W. Va.

Pvt. Jesse A. Lynch. Mrs. Alda B. Lynch, wife, Mountain View, Okla.

Pvt. (first class) Thomas J. Brady. Mrs. Anna Brady, mother, 351 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.

CAMP CASSEL.

Pvt. John K. Wilson. Dr. Henry Wilson, father, Somerset, Pa.

DAYREUTH HOSPITAL.

Pvt. (first class) Stanley Crawford. Mrs. Catherine Shock, sister, 17 Essex Lane, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Pvt. Vincent L. Carey. Mrs. Margaret Carey, mother, 609 Sixteenth Street, New Brighton, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph F. Martin. Joe Martin, father, Vienna, Ill.

The following prisoners are reported wounded:

DARMSTADT HOSPITAL.

Pvt. Charles Olson. Mrs. Josephine Olsen, mother, Windber, Pa.

STRALKOWO BEI POSEN.

Pvt. John Hurter. William Bunge, friend, Route 4, Medford, Wis.

It is reported that 2nd Class Seaman William Albert Miller escaped from Brandenburg, January 31. Emergency address: Mrs. Elizabeth Grebeck, mother, 8845 Bruley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The department has been informed that Pvt. Carl C. Enderlin died in hospital at Langensalza August 12, 1918. Emergency address: Mrs. Emily Enderlin, mother, 121 Freemont Street, Mount Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SERVICE BUREAU
. . . OF THE . . .
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

447 Sick and Wounded Landed in United States In Week Ended Sept. 6

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ending September 6 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 447. For the preceding week the number was 37. These men are sent to the various Army Hospitals where facilities for special reconstruction have been provided.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	23
Missing in action	21
Wounded severely	87
Died of wounds	20
Died from accident and other causes	8
Died of disease	6
Wounded (degree undetermined)	3
Prisoner	1
Total	174

Killed in Action.

Capt. Phil J. Keizer. Mrs. Mabel Kaiser, 503 Taft Boulevard, San Antonia, Tex.

Lieut. Michael J. Duddy. Miss Linda Duddy, 33 William Street, Plains, Pa.

Sergt. Willie H. White. Mrs. Mary E. Wakefield, 102 Virginia Avenue, Richmond, Va.

CORPORALS.

Clifton R. Foster. J. E. Foster, Sapulpa, Okla.

Harry Godinsky. Simon Godlusky, 856 East One Hundred and seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Emanuel J. Hammon. Samuel Hammon, Springrun, Pa.

John Francis Holland. Daniel Jeremiah Holland, 18 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.

Linwood W. Hopkins. Mrs. Anna Mann, Argyle, Me.

John F. Schwall. Mrs. Mary Schwall, 24 Wyoming Street, Lee Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Commie D. Wheeler. Obie E. Wheeler, Creedmoor, N. C.

Mech. Joy W. Dillavou. George C. Dillavou, Glidden, Iowa.

PRIVATES.

Roman Barnicki. Philip Masana, 443 Seventeenth Street, Erie, Pa.

Walter L Bradley. Mrs. Martha A. Bradley, Elmo, Mo.

Winfield Gearey Carey. Charlotte Jane Carey, Greencastle, Pa.

Alfred G Champagne. Mrs. Maxine Champagne, 5 Wartwill Street, Chicopee, Mass.

Grady M. Cochran. Francis M. Cochran, Ficklin, Ga.

Agostino Conicello. Anthony Conicello, 124 West Elms Street, Conshohocken, Pa.

Theodore Joseph Crist. Mrs. Mary Crist, 420 East Queen Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Raphael E. Cross. Mrs. Mary Cross, 119 Madison Street, Jackson, Mich.
John D'Amore. Mercurio D'Amore, 282 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Forest L. Delaney. Mrs. Abbie Doty, Moundsville, W. Va.
Frank Benjamin Doerfer. Gertrude Doerfer, Goodland, Kans.
Herbert S. Duncan. Hugh Duncan, 1422 South Seventeenth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
Threphil J. Goransson. Jas. A. Goransson, Hafford, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Peter T. Hansen. Mrs. Anna Margaret Hansen, Holsted, Denmark.
Charles P. Hemphill. Mrs. C. A. Hemphill, Embry, Miss.
Clarence T. Johnsen. John L. Johnsen, R. F. D. No. 3, box 74, Nampa, Idaho.
Anthony Klucka. John Klucka, Bielgorai, Russia-Poland.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Arnold McInerny. Mrs. Bertha Margaret McInery, 1725 South Michigan Street, South Bend, Ind.
Lieut. John B. Roberts. Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, 569 Edgewood Avenue, Madison, Wis.
Sergt. William Anthony Ruedisale. William Jacob Ruedisale, 598 Vandyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Paul T. Butler. Dr. Paul T. Butler, 440 Douglas Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Corpl. Harold Ewing. Edwin Frank Ewing, 104 Harrison Street, Ludington, Mich.
John E. Lynch. Miss Rose Lynch, 1335 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
William Harvey Walker. Mrs. Max L. Keefer, 1319 L Street, Havelock, Nebr.
Harry M. Wilson. Frank Wilson, Mountain Road, Plymouth, Pa.
Mech. Murray R. Dawson. John B. Dawson, R. F. D. No. 23, Glenwood, Ky.
Wagoner William Emil Graunke. Otto Graunke, Hebron, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Richard H. Berninger. Justine Berninger, 1017 Russell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Robert B. Bottles. Mrs. Helen Bottles, Selway, Mont.
Leonard F. Burns. Mrs. William H. Barnes, 147 Pratt Street, Winsted, Conn.
Oriste Ciaccelini. Alfredo Sorgianini, 706 Chambers Street, Trenton, N. J.
Roy F. Dalton. George Dalton, R. F. D. No. 2, Pesotum, Ill.
Walter B. De Shong. Mrs. Ada M. De Shong, Fairchance, Pa.
Giuseppe Fontana. Peter Fontana, 730 Dickerman Street, Rockford, Ill.
John Guray. Mrs. Malgozata Guray, Lubin, Russian Poland.
William E. Halley. Emmett Halley, 318 Elton Avenue, Moberly, Mo.
Harry Helman. Harry Helman, 1172 Atwood Avenue, College Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Jesse A. York. Mrs. Anna York, 319 Markland Avenue, Mangum, Okla.
Corpl. Delso C. Mitchell. Mrs. Addie Mitchell, 630 Diamond Avenue, South Bend, Ind.

PRIVATES.

Henry B. Morgan. Mrs. Louisa J. Morgan, Shive, Tex.
Harry Pearson. Mrs. Mary Pearson, Goshen, Ind.
Thomas Raymond. James Raymond, R. F. D. No. 3, Statesboro, Ga.
Thomas Sutton. Peter Sutton, R. F. D. No 5, Sneedville, Tenn.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Wilfred W. Porter. Wilfred W. Porter, 1717 West Genesee Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Sergt. Thomas Edwin Johnston. Mrs. Laura J. Johnston, 1809 Seager Avenue, Waco, Tex.
Corpl. John M. Scherer. Mrs. Mary Scherer, 1813 Sidney Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Oliver Bouchard. Mrs. J. Bouchard, 242 Woddaleway, Rochester, N. Y.
Elmer W. Chambers. Mrs. Luella Chambers, Parma, Mich.
John A. Hand. Mrs. Eva Hand, R. F. D. No. 2, Camella, Ga.
Arthur Laferriere. Andre Laferriere, Mill Street, Anthony, R. I.
John C. Welch. Mrs. Rosella C. Welch, Ashland Road, Southboro, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Frank H. Barnwell. I. H. Barnwell, 1732 Peabody Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Soren C. Sorenson. Mrs. S. C. Sorenson, 421 East Thirteenth Street, Grand Island, Nebr.

SERGEANTS.

Ralph F. Albert. Felix W. Albert, Pierce Avenue, Houlton, Me.
William A. Murray. Samuel Murray, 29 Pleasant Avenue, Niles, Ohio.
Thomas M. Steuart. George Steuart, Hugo, Colo.
Frank Tichacek. Kelly C. Allen, 533 Newton Place NW., Washington, D. C.

CORPORALS.

John Carl. Mrs. John Carl, Elmwood, Conn.
William H. Fratt. Mrs. Sarah E. Pratt, 132 East Twelfth Avenue, Emporia, Kans.
John E. Slater. Mrs. Lena Slater, 9 Lake Street, Middletown, Conn.
Mechanic Charles D. Kirkham. Betty N. Kirkham, 217 Kimberly Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Benipanino Bartolomes. Mrs. Gutherrive Bartolomes, Susselo, Italy.
Claude I. Blenus. Mrs. Bertha E. Blenus, 29 Loveland Street, Middletown, Conn.
Wallace Bomster. Mrs. May Bomster, 59 Bassett Street, New Haven, Conn.
James B. Claes. Miss Elizabeth Claes, 2013 Folk Street, Alexandria, La.
Forester L. Clark. Mrs. Elmira Clark, 6 Bruce Street, Machias, Me.
Alexander Cowalski. John Cowalski, Tariffville, Conn.
Jesse Y. Elliott. Samuel Elliott, Holton, N. C.
John Figarofsky. William L. Butcher, 14 New Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank W. Fournier. John A. Fournier, 213 Chapman Street, Greenfield, Mass.
Bert Frenne. Charles Frenne, Detroit, Mich.
Harvey C. Goff. Alfrieri Goff, Goffs, W. Va.
Arthur W. Green. Willis A. Green, 26 Lowell Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Vernie E. Hughes. Mrs. Ethel Stoneburge, Mexico, Mo.
Arthur W. Hutchison. William M. Hutchison, 1495 Front Street, Fort Madison, Iowa.
James King. Mrs. Michael King, 6 Emmett Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Leon F. Lafay. Mrs. H. Lafay, 7½ Willow Street, Potsdam, N. Y.
John Livingston. J. L. Livingston, jr., 617 South Mill Street, Arlington Heights, Ohio.
Otto Kohler. Fred Kohler, Bakersfield, Mo.
Raymond S. Ludwig. Samuel B. Ludwig, 110 Lincoln Avenue, Ephrata, Pa.
Albert McKinney. Flora Miley, 504 Miller Avenue, Shelbyville, Ind.
Theodore J. Meschede. Joseph Meschede, 1520 Destrehan Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Angelo Morandi. Mrs. Maria Merandi, Province Brosia, Menerba, Italy.
Adolph J. Nelson. John A. Johnson, Hartington, Nebr.
Joseph Przybilisky. Joseph E. Przybilisky, 1515 Sixth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Joseph L. Segneri. Miss Dolly Habood, Sterling, Ill.
John G. Sera. Joseph Sora, 305 Oak Street, Koenig, N. Y.
John W. Shorter. Mrs. Catherine E. Shorter, Park Hall, Md.
Bronislaw Siedzik. Peter Siedzik, 261 Goodson Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
Norman J. Spencer. Mrs. Charles H. Way, Middlefield, Conn.
Francis J. Synnott, jr. F. J. Synnott, 619 North Riverside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.
Herbert M. Wentworth. Mrs. H. M. Wentworth, 2 Curtis Street, Cliftondale, Mass.
Anthony J. Yechus. William Kaslewsky, 225 Hancock Street, Bangor, Mass.
Jack Evans Joyce. Mrs. Clara Joyce, Fifth Avenue, Lakeview, Menominee, Wis.
Maurice I. Keller. Mrs. Zora Keller, Richardson, N. Dak.
Ernest Kibler. Christ Kibler, Cavalier, N. Dak.
Bert C. Kines. Zachariah I. Kines, 208 Grand Street, Grafton, W. Va.
Oscar Kropp. Gust Kropp, 215 Brockett Street, Kenosha, Wis.
Albert Kukacka. Joe Kukacka, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Leonce P. Lanoux. R. J. Lanoux, R. F. D. No. 1, Baton Rouge, La.
Jesse A. Liles. Miss Bessie Myers, Johnston, Ohio.
Frank J. Lynch. Charles Lynch, Ellsworth Road, Peabody, Mass.
Vernon W. McLendon. Mrs. James Mothershed, Perdido Station, Ala.
Ray Macchi. P. Macchi, 510 West Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Will H. Miller. W. B. Miller, 4317 Bagley Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Leslie Mock. Harry Mock, Forbes, N. Dak.
Emelio Moynier. Miss Sophia Moynier, 1538 Ninth Street, Santa Monica, Cal.
Earl L. Muller. Mrs. M. L. Muller, Elkader, Iowa.
Edward J. Nickol. Mrs. Kate Nickol, 696 Fourth Street NE., Washington, D. C.
George Oas. Mrs. C. Oas, 378 Glen Street, Janesville, Wis.
Elmer E. Otness. Al. Otness, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Gregory Patrobiles. Mary Palike, 101 Pleasant Street, Thompsonville, Conn.
Thurston Petterson. Mrs. D. Christensen, Renton, Wash.
Fred Pentz. Miss E. M. Bourchardt, 202 Seventh Street, NE., Minot, N. Dak.
Henry Peterson. Mrs. Hannah Peterson, Morgardskammer, Sweden.
Joseph F. Plese. Joseph Plese, box 578, Madison, Ill.
Adras J. Prevot. Clamile Prevot, Mansura, La.
Frank R. Reak. Mrs. Bridget Reak, R. F. D. No. 3, Randolph, Wis.
Harry I. Rimstidt. Mrs. Lavina Andrews, 642 Pleasant Street, Beloit, Wis.
Archie Ross. H. R. Ross, Cornhill, Ark.
James F. Ryan. Mrs. May Langworthy, 544 Montgomery Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Alfred Sather. Ole O. Sather, Koenigstrom, Thondhjem, Norway.
Harry F. Seelig. Jacob Seelig, Montpelier, Ohio.
Goodman Selvog. Mrs. Anna Selvog, Drake, N. Dak.
Anthony Shermuksnis, jr. Anthony Shermuksnis, sr., 316 West Coal Street, Shanandoah, Pa.
John E. Shrum. Mrs. Emma Shrum, Greenwald, Pa.
Stephen Smar. John Smar, 1502 East State Street, Olean, N. Y.
Henry W. Steffey. Mrs. Kate Steffey, Bassett, Nebr.
Joseph V. Stoltman. Joseph Stoltman, 802 East Third Street, Winona, Minn.
Harry Henry Stroetz. William Henry Stroetz, 310 Lincoln Street, Neenah, Wis.
Dave A. Swaggerty. Ivan J. Brown, 1495 South Liberty Street, Salem, Oreg.
S. Swidorski. Mat Przmallewski, 298 Billy Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ralph D. Switzer. Mrs. R. L. Switzer, c/o Switzer Hotel, New Hampton, Mo.
Roy Tallman. Miss Winnie Tallman, Parker, Colo.
Wendell Tolf. Gustav W. Tolf, 18 North Hawland Street, Kenosha, Wis.
Anthony Urich, jr. Anthony Urich, sr., 1301 West Pine Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Edward Vanderlinden. Henry Vanderlinden, Appleton, Wis.
George M. Weaver, jr. George M. Weaver, sr., 104 Lancaster Street, Wayne, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

CORPORALS:

Harry Warren Marchbank. Mrs. Lillie Marchbank, 299 East Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Charles L. Swensen. N. C. Swensen, Hicksall, Oreg.
Pvt. Charles Anton Veinarski. Mike Veinarski, 474 Second Street, Plymouth, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Lt. Lee C. Prentice. Mrs. L. C. Prentice, 301 Park Avenue, Albert Lea, Minn.

SERGEANTS.

John S. Burnside. Wesley M. Burnside, Masseysville, W. Va.
Joseph Parish. Andrew Woytko, 9 Clay Avenue, West Hazleton, Pa.
Gerald V. Stamm. John Stamm, post office, Mantau, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

John B. Bass. Henry Bass, Searles, Ala.
Henry R. Bonney. Nelson P. Bonney, Summit, Mass.
Andrew Bove. Angelo Bove, 238 Wooster Street, New Haven, Conn.
Frank Cavello. Joseph Ram, 172 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
Walter Czajkoski. Frank Czajkoski, 109 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank J. Duvall. Arthur Duvall, 514 Ader Street, Anaconda, Mont.
William H. Edwards. W. M. Edwards, Larimore, N. Dak.
Thomas Fox Flowers. Mrs. Lola V. Flowers, 335 Chase Street, Kane, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Wellman R. Hunter. Fred Hunter, Spring Valley, Wis.
Harold J. Jenson. Charlotte Hall, 459 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Edwin William Koenig. Henry Koenig, 1074 Buffum Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alfred J. Kramer. Joseph Kramer, 226 West Monroe Street, Alexandria, Ind.
Clyde Labar. Silas Labar, Iola, Wis.
John J. Labish. Rose Pryzgoda, 16 Croton Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y.
Marcus Lane. George S. Lane, 851 East Thirteenth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Francis W. Lequier. Simon Lequier, Deer River, Minn.
Thomas N. Lones. Martha Lones, Greenville, Tenn.

Prisoner.

Pvt. Joshie Brown. Josh Brown, Louisville, Va.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	43
Missing in action	20
Wounded severely	86
Died of wounds	15
Died of disease	3
Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Died from accident and other causes	6
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Prisoner	1
Total	185

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Herbert C. Blum. Robert G. Blum, 4436 North Kildare Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Sergt. George D. Hebert. Mrs. Bertha Hubert, Lecke, N. Y.
Sergt. Ernest Terno. Rev. Frank H. Pratt, Lake View, Me.

PRIVATES.

James Montgomery Austin. Mrs. Ruby F. Austin, Edinboro, Pa.
Albert F. Beskow. Fred Beskow, sr., R. F. D., Lyndon, Kans.
William S. Brown. Mrs. Isabel Brown, 533 Newby Street, McMinnville, Oreg.
John Ferrario. Fred Ferrerio, Pelpe, Italy.
Edward H. Gilkey. George H. Gilkey, 2101 Fifth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
James Gunterman. Cal Gunterman, Rumsey, Ky.
Samuel E. Hamilton. Ellis Hamilton, Plaza, N. Dak.
Joseph F. Hardy. Roch Twarsewski, 51 Washburn Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Joseph Hartl. Mrs. Theodore H. Clark, 216 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Louis S. Hartshorn. Sumner S. Hartshorn, R. F. D. No. 1, Milford, N. H.
Gerald Horner. Mrs. Elda Sann, 367 Ohio Street, Johnstown, Pa.
Alfred Joseph Lilley. Mrs. Lida E. Lilley, 638 Muench Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Frank C. McDonough. William H. McDonough, R. F. D., South Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Earl Ernest Nail. Mrs. Hanna M. Nail, 1327 Chestnut Street, Franklin, Pa.
Samuel Price. Miss Rosa Price, 1591 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Claud Elmo Rankin. Mrs. Luella Fillman, St. Petersburg, Pa.
John Redlecki. Miss Calira Redlecki, 114 Essex Street, Jersey City, N. J.
James Ross. Mrs. Jennie Colucio, 1108 South Racine Street, Chicago, Ill.
William L. Williams. S. L. Williams, Bethany, Miss.
Patrick J. MacDonald. Richard Quinn, R. F. D. No. 1, Stockbridge, Mich.
Peter T. Madsen. Mrs. Walter E. Miles, 3040 North B Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hugo Mattson. Mrs Amanda Mattson, Point Mills, Houghton City, Mich
Berardino Miconi. Miss Loretto Miconi, Boyer, Pa.
Wactaw Myslinski. Frank Kominsky, 324 Walnut Street, Wilmington, Del.
Stanislaw Nasymski. Joe Nasymski, Foreman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Eddie J. O'Connor. Mrs. Mary O'Connor, Dunlap, Iowa.
John J. Odee. Mrs. Rosie Odee, 1128 Eighth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rocco Paluzzi. Augustino Paluzzi, Sizizi, Ramano, Italy.
Joe Jerome Peugh. William H. Peugh, Goodwell, Okla.
Bert D. Pirtle. Charles H. Pirtle, 4115 Butler Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Herbert August Pittack. Mrs. Adolph C. Pittack, 906 Richter Street, Scranton, Pa.
Ira C. Price. Steven D. Price, R. F. D. No. 1, box 709, Vanita, Okla.
Ernest Clifton Reddish. Mrs. Nettie Elton Reddish, Star Route, Bradford, Pa.
Benjamin Rose. Mrs. Margaret Chrestler, Elmora Pa.
Raymond L. Ross. Charles E. Ross, Anselmo, Nebr.
Rick Walter Schulz. Otto Schulz, 2254 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer T. Sidman. Mrs. Rose Sidman, Madison, N. J.
Louis F. Stemple. William J. Stemple, Hudson, N. Y.
Steve Strippi. Mike Strippi, 502 Emelyn Place, East Chicago, Ind.
Ralph J. Willemain. Mrs. Mary Willemain, 538 Summer Street, Holyoke, Mass.
Garland Wright. David D. Wright, Tarpon, Va.
Frank J. Ziegeweid. Mrs. A. Ziegeweid, Golva, N. Dak.
William N. Crawford. Mrs. Lynn Winters, Flemington, Pa
George Dilboy. Anton Dilboy, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Percy Sweet. Mrs. Stella Sweet, 66 North Sixth street, Hudson, N. Y.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. George M. Dollish. Mrs. Caroline Dollish, 1022 Fritz Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Harry C. Ahring. William F. Ahring, 2705 Harlem Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
James D. Van Tassel. James B. Van Tassel, Haliton, Pa.
Robert H. Barker. Albert F. Barker, Prospect Street, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Austin C. Lanning. Mrs. Austin C. Lanning, Tulley, N. Y.
Peter Stoffel. Lambett Stoffel, R. F. D. No. 5, Anaheim, Cal.
Paul George Hurt. James A. Hurt, R. F. D. No. 5, Kearney, Nebr.
Leroy Horn. Mrs. Laney Kern, 316 Tenth Street, Derona, Pa.
Nathan Pride. John Pride, R. F. D. No. 1, Chester, Pa.
Ralph L. Reynolds. Mrs. Ralph L. Reynolds, 1209 Bowery Avenue, Beloit, Wis.
Herbert Walter Shero. George Kuha, 1041 Michigan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Walter P. Smith. William D. Smith, R. F. D. No. 3, box 104, Kennett, Mo.
Charles C. Stover. Harry C. Stover, 214 Cottage Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Emiliano Tangherlini. Tullio Tangherlini, 1 Oak Square, Somerville, Mass.
Charles F. Williams. Mrs. Dora L. Williams, Murfreesboro, Ark.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Jim Ferreter. John H. Cobb, Brownsville, Tenn.
Dave Fortinberry. Charley Fortinberry, Franklin, La.
Golden Tenney. Mrs. Jeanette Tenney, Moscow, Mich.

Died of Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. James A. O'Daniel. Mrs. Rebecca A. Wilson, Newark, Del.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Charles Kenworthy. Mrs. Florence Kenworthy, 167 Gay Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Robert C. Blee. Mrs. Mary B. Ingraham, Azusa, Cal.
James I. McKenzie. Leo W. McKenzie, Gilmore, Md.
Stephen Kazmar Prebezewski. Mrs. Christen Prebezwski, 519 South Washington Street, Baltimore, Md.
Frederick W. Remani. Gen Gregoriev, box 651, Crockett, Cal.
Willie Steadom. Mrs. Liza Steadom, 15 McDaniel Street, Anniston, Ala.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harry C. Barnes, jr. Mrs. Zella McAllister Barnes, 713 South Frisco Avenue, Tulsa, Okla.
Harold H. Street. Quincy B. Street, 30 Chestnut Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Howard A. Mathews. E. C. Mathews, Tulsa Hotel, Tulsa, Okla.

SERGEANTS.

Alvin L. Denton. John W. Denton, Brookfield, N. C.
William A. Kay. Mrs. Henrietta Kay, 2122 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William L. Conover. Charles Hutchinson, Hamilton Square, N. J.
William Kline. Mrs. Anna Kline, 2937 Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edward James McHugh. Mrs. Edward McHugh, 265 Hillsdale Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Wilfred W. Morgan. John S. Morgan, 410 South Second West Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Alfred R. Warburton. Mrs. A. Keesling, 288 Newell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Mike Borski. Joe Golewowsky, 1307 Reinbion Street, Detroit, Mich.
Fred D. Beard. Mrs. Mary E. Byard, 3640 Michigan Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
William Duetwal. John Duetwal, 900 Ogden Street, Ironwood, Mich.
Theodore Thomas Gariepy. Roy C. Gariepy, 348 Allendale Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
James Krukar. Mrs. Katharine Krukar, Stration B, R. F. D. No. 3, box 15—C, Milwaukee, Wis.
Carl W. Lotts. Mrs. May Hoffner, Delphi, Ind.
Homer S. Richardson. Mrs. W. T. Richardson, Dickson, Tenn.
John J. Schneider. Mrs. Margaret C. Schneider, Duncott, Schuylkill County, Pa.
George W. Shambley. Jack O. Shambley, East Durham, N. C.
Robert A. Shenk. Elmer Shenk, Arcanum, Ohio.
Frank Swiskoski, jr. Frank Swiskoski sr., La Salle, Ill.
Guss A. Tucker. Mrs. Bessie Blankenship Monticello, Ark.
Bernhard P. Zerk. Elsie Zerk, Hannover, N. Dak.
Raymond L. Knapp. Myron Knapp, 142 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.
Frank Mierzwa. Andrew Kominsky, 342 Thirtieth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Mechanic Alexander Olszewski. Mrs. Marie Zorki, 555 French Street, Utica, N. Y.
Wagoner Oliver Popp. Joe Goldbrady, Fairmount, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

Henry Antony. Mrs. Carrie Simmons, 670 Twentieth Street, Richmond, Cal.
Albert S. Atherton. Lon Atherton, Edina, Mo.
William E. Bankston. Frederick S. Bankston, Concord, Va.
Frank Bissell. Mrs. James Bissell, 139 Garden Street, Allentown, Pa.
Erik G. Brattstrom. Mrs. Edwin Brattstrom, 6514 Second Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.
James R. Brown. Jorace L. Brown, 5 East Eleventh Avenue, Bayonne, N. J.
Milton Brumbaugh. Mrs. Mary Brumbaugh, R. F. D. No. 1, Shelton, Wash.
Isaac Charlton. Mrs. Carrie Charlton, 28 Rockledge Street, Oshawa, Canada.
Charles Coyne. Mrs. Mary Coyne, 1204 Jackson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dewey Hobson Craddock. James Craddock, Leslie, Mich.
Virtus Cummings. Mrs. Carrie Cummings, Pierson, Iowa.
Henry Dea. Mary Pierce, Lakewood, N. J.
Frederick A. Demins. Mrs. A. McDermott, 31 Rockaway Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
Henry R. Diette. Hy. M. Diette, 495 Park Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I.
Archibald Douglass. George Douglass, Yoakum, Tex.
Norman D. Emerson. Mrs. Nellie Emerson, general delivery, West Bend, Iowa.
Burton Eugene Estes. John Elton Hills, 911 East Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.
Nate I. Fair. Ezra Fair, Pleasant Hill, Okla.
Salenter P. Falco. Erasmus Falco, 608 Madison Street, Hoboken, N. J.
James Falcone. Mrs. Caroline Falcone, 15 King Street, Belleville, N. J.
Euclide Ferland. George Ferland, R. F. D. No. 5, Middlebury, Vt.
James E. Fields. Julius A. Fields, 1774 East Seventeenth Street, Portland, Oreg.
Gust J. Geros. James Andrenos, East Syracuse, N. Y.
Frank Giesting. Mrs. Elizabeth Giesting, R. F. D. No. 2, Tower, Ind.
Stanislaw Grela. Mike Grela, 4440 South Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

George W. Grigg. Mrs. B. W. Grigg, R. F. D. No. 6, box 40, Greenville, Ill.

John Hall. Mrs. Mary B. Hall, R. F. D. No. 1, box 35, Gladys, Va.

Albert J. Harnois. Fred Pluff, 26 Butler Court, Keene, N. H.

Frank Helminsky. Mrs. V. Krinck, 8822 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

William H. Hudson. Isabelle Hudson, 318 North Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Jeremiah Hurley. Flanaghan Moatimer, 923 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ben Jaremnak. Louis Marzenski, 94 Pine Street, Wyandotte, Mich.

Norman A. Johnson. Mrs. P. M. Johnson, Crosby, Minn.

Eccleston Barnett. Mrs. Eccleston Barnett, Tudor Hall Apartment, Baltimore, Md.

Wilbur S. Jewell. Mrs. George K. Jewell, 151 First Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Jack Kierski. Stanley Kierski, 338 Tonte Street, La Salle, Ill.

Sylvester Massare. Pasquale Palmera, 779 Oak Street, New Haven, Conn.

Tony Matuzalem. Mike Omish, 825 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

John J. Mehlhaff. Jacob Hoff, Gardena, N. Dak.

Joseph Mendicino. Miss Mary Mendicino, 105 Woolworth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Steve Minski. Tony Minski, 109 West Street, Newark, N. J.

Bertie Moseley. Mrs. Aurelia G. Allis, 5½ Allen Street, Hartford, Conn.

George A. Mundt. Fred Mundt, R. F. D. No. 4, Bethel, Mo.

John V. Ritter. John Ritter, R. F. D. No. 3, Milltown, Ind.

Raleigh Frederick Sheldon. Fred Sheldon, Summit Lake, Wis.

Walter Evert Teter. Mrs. Ollie Teter, Ralston, Okla.

Edward Roy Tyler. Mrs. Katharine Tyler, 120 State Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Raymond Van Treese. I. H. Van Treese, R. F. D. No. 1, box 438, Indianapolis, Ind.

Russell B. Jones. G. M. Jones, R. F. D. No. 5, Carlisle, Ky.

Dan McKavanaugh. Mrs. Joe Hennon, 507 Birch Street, Anaconda, Mont.

Frank Weigent. Mrs. Lizzie M. Weigent, 1712 Pine Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Clarence Zastrow. Mrs. Mary Zastrow, Algoma, Wis.

Andrew Westergard. A. K. Westergard, Cando, N. Dak.

Dillion Wheeler. Mrs. Mary Sondgrass, Keokee, Va.

John Wicker. Daniel Wicker, Lackey, Ky.

William Wood. Jess H. Wood, Dewitt, Nebr.

Pandel Yanoglow. John H. Hadjiyiannis, 84 Mavromikeli, Athens, Greece.

Ross D. Young. D. S. Young, R. F. D. No. 1, box 5, Howard, S. Dak.

Henry J. Zabel. Mrs. Augusta Zabel, Harrisburg, S. Dak.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Ivan Fred Everson. James Everson, Crawford, Nebr.

James E. Sacra. Mrs. Helen Sacra, 122½ North Fifth Street, Quincy, Ill.

Fred Schroyer. Mrs. Myrtle Schroyer, 2177 Parker Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harry Stumbaugh. Mrs. Ella Stumbaugh, Grandfalls, Okla.

Jacke Stuzen. Isaac Smith, 1516 Charlotte Street, New York, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Clessie C. Brazle. Mrs. Annie Perryman, Lakewood, Ill.

John Channon. Miss Katheryn Sayers, 301 Fidley Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Roy R. Lewis. Mrs. Ada V. Lewis, Klamath Falls, Oreg.

John Link. Karl Link, Kaylor, S. Dak.

Ben Robinson. Mrs. William Cherekes, Louisville, Colo.

Knofel Spencer. James K. Spencer, Milltown, Ind.

David E. Taubert. Mrs. Mary Taubert, 42 Elm Street, Clinton, Mass.

Teofil Topa. Jaref Topa, 1445 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill.

Adam Yanchis. Miss Edwiga Yanchis, 1264 Main Street, Fort Griffith, Pa.

Eugene McAuliffe. Miss Margaret McAuliffe, 947 Eleventh Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Basil McGuire. Mrs. Marye Behnke, 1327 Sixteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Stanley Mnech. Mrs. Alice Mnech, 1221 Prospect Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

John Musialik. Mike Musialik, 15 Pittsburg Street, Uniontown, Pa.

Benjamin Powell. James Powell, McGaha, Ky.

Wildy E. Simon. Philip S. Simon, Oberon, N. Dak.

John Simowitz. Mrs. Louis Simowitz, 199 Maple Street, Kenosha, Wis.

Elmer M. Thorsheim. Mons L. Thorsheim, Thompson, Iowa.

Joseph Warwick. Laurence Warwick, 248 Third Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Frank Winohradcky. Mrs. Tillie F. Winohradcky, 704 Orange Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Armine O. Young. E. M. Young, Independence, Oreg.

Prisoner.

Lieut. David C. Calkins. F. C. Calkins, 853 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

AMERICAN MEDICAL DOCTORS ANSWER CALL OF THE NATION

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

Applications for enrollment in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps have been coming in at a gratifying rate since the blanks were mailed a week ago. A total of 19,225 Volunteer Medical Service Corps letters were received in the period September 3 to September 7. Fully 95 per cent of the envelopes—or 18,263—have contained filled-out application blanks accompanied or not accompanied by a letter. These are being classified as rapidly as possible. This quick response on the part of the patriotic physicians of the country is very gratifying to the central governing board of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Generous Response to Appeal.

In response to the appeal that State executive committees be enlarged and strengthened for the work of handling the Volunteer Medical Service Corps matters, and also the request that a representative in each county be quickly designated, practically all of the States in the country have complied and have sent in the personnel of the State executive committees and of the county representatives to the headquarters of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps in Washington. The make-up of each State committee has been the joint work of the central governing board and the State committees, medical section, Council of National Defense, in each State. There has been the closest cooperation, and the officials of the central governing board are assured that the executive committees will all hold frequent meetings and keep in close touch with the situation in their respective States.

20,000 Answer Call.

The information received during the past week from the nearly 20,000 doctors, and that which will continue to be received, will be at the immediate disposal of the Government authorities for consideration and use so far, especially as the doctors under 46 years are concerned. Also the central governing board believes that perfecting the machinery of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps by the strengthening of the State executive committees will fulfill the announced purposes of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps to make the doctors of the utmost possible service to the Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service, and also for the various civilian needs.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS APPLIED FOR AND GRANTED

Application to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, September 13, 1918, for authority to organize National Banks and to convert State Banks into National Banks; charters issued; charters extended and reextended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved and National Banks placed in voluntary liquidation were as follows:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of National Banks:	Capital.
The College National Bank of Berkley, Cal.	$200,000
The National Bank of Clayville, N. Y.	25,000
The Whitestown National Bank of Whitesboro, N. Y.	25,000
The First National Bank of Monticello, Utah	25,000
The First National Bank of Hugoton, Kans. To succeed the Hugoton State Bank	25,000
For conversion of State Banks:	
The First National Bank of Cloverdale, Cal. Conversion of the Bank of Cloverdale	50,000
The First National Bank of Mead, Colo. Conversion of the Mead State Bank	25,000
The First National Bank of Saltville, Va. Conversion of the Saltville Bank	25,000
Total	400,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Cutler, Cal.	$25,000
The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Calipatria, Cal. Succeeds the Calipatria Branch of the American State Bank of Brawley, Cal.	50,000
Total	75,000

CHARTER EXTENDED.

The First National Bank of Bristol, N. H., until close of business September 12, 1938.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

The First National Bank of San Diego, Cal. Capital increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000	$400,000
The Boonville National Bank, Boonville, Mo. Capital increased from $75,000 to $200,000	125,000
Total	525,000

SUMMARY.

	No. of banks.	Capital.
Applications for charter	8	$400,000
Charters issued	2	75,000
Charters extended	1	
Increase of capital approved	2	525,000

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Special Orders, No. 170:

164. The appointments of the following-named officers in the Field Artillery, National Army, with rank from July 16, 1918, are announced:

TO BE MAJOR.

Capt. Ellerbe Winn Carter, National Guard.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

First Lieut. John Peyton Hobson, jr., National Guard.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Woodford Hector Dulaney, National Guard.

Second Lieut. William Edward Welgand, National Guard.

Second Lieut. John Elder Blackledge, National Guard.

They are assigned to the 38th Division for duty.

AMERICAN SUPPLY OF SEA MINES IS WELL UP WITH WAR NEEDS NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS

PREPARED FOR ALL ENEMY SHIPS

Explosives Sufficient to Pave the Atlantic Eight Times Against Hostile Vessels, Ordnance Bureau Statistician Asserts.

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Mine production by the Navy Bureau of Ordnance has been so highly developed that there is now a daily production of 1,000 mines, complete in every detail. This means that, should the exigencies of naval warfare require it, the Navy Bureau of Ordnance could produce annually 365,000 mines. The bureau, however, is keeping so far ahead of mine requirements of American and allied naval forces in European waters that it is unnecessary to work on mine assembly or loading either Sundays or holidays.

Eight Times Over the Atlantic.

If all the mines produced by the Bureau of Ordnance since America entered the war were planted (the same distance being maintained between the mines as in mining operations at sea) the mine belt would cross the Atlantic eight times.

This satisfactory condition of mine production is the result of the development and standardization by the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, since the war began, of a new type of American mine. This new mine has all the advantages of the older types and practically none of their disadvantages, this being particularly true in their loading and laying. The new mine must be one of the safest in the world to handle, for there has not been an explosion or accident either loading or laying. Yet experience has proved that these mines are a tremendously potent anti-submarine weapon.

Intended to Be Effective.

In the design of these mines special care has been taken to fulfill all requirements of the Hague convention. Should the mine break adrift from its anchor it is immediately rendered inactive by internal mechanism placed there for that specific purpose, and it floats on the surface where it can easily be destroyed. Should a ship strike a floating American mine the firing mechanism would not function.

To obtain these mines in such enormous quantities, as well as to preserve secrecy regarding their characteristics, a radical departure from usual manufacturing methods was adopted. Naval plants did not possess facilities for manufacturing as many as 1,000 mines per month, and such plants were congested with other work. It was impracticable to develop a great plant for the sole purpose of manufacturing mines, since there was not sufficient time for this purpose. The expedient was, therefore, adopted of dividing the mine into many parts and having these manufactured at different commercial plants, all the parts being brought together and assembled, the mine being then loaded at a central mine depot. The work was divided among 140 principal contractors and more than 400 subcontractors.

The unit cost of the new mine is about one-half that of mines before the war, notwithstanding the prevailing high cost of labor and raw materials. This is due to the fact that all the elements of the mine have been standardized in the same way that passenger automobile parts are standardized and that quantity production methods are followed.

ORDER PERMITTING STUDENT NURSES TO GO TO FRANCE FOR ARMY SERVICE

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

The 50 American hospitals which organized base hospital units for service in France have been notified by the Surgeon General that they may invite a limited number of their student nurses to go to France, where they can have the privilege of rendering service and, at the same time, complete their training under representatives of their own schools in base hospitals abroad.

This action is the result of advices received from the Medical Department headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Many of the hospitals which sent base units abroad had expressed the desire to send some of their student nurses abroad in the manner now suggested by the office of the Surgeon General. Not until word had been received from overseas that such a plan was desired by the Medical Department in France was action taken by the authorities in America.

The Medical Department wishes it to be thoroughly understood that while the assignment of these students is much desired by the medical authorities abroad the War Department does not wish in any way to interfere with the work of the hospitals in this country. It remains entirely with the hospital authorities whether the plan is adopted or not.

Selection of Pupils.

The pupils selected, most of whom will be seniors, will be enrolled in the Army School of Nursing and after taking their oaths, will be assigned to duty under the nursing staff of their own base hospital on the other side. Each unit of 25 will be in charge of a graduate nurse, who will be mutually acceptable to the schools sending their students and to the office of the Surgeon General. The training schools have been invited to recommend graduate nurses to command the student nurses.

The plan of using student nurses abroad coincides with the method of hospital nursing in civilian hospitals in this country which has been adopted by the Army in its base hospitals in America.

Prior to the present war only graduate nurses were employed in Army hospitals. The experience of civilian hospitals has been that the greater part of the nursing in hospitals can be done by student nurses under the instruction and observation of graduate nurses. All the great hospitals in this country follow this plan with satisfactory results.

As graduate nurses can be more useful in France, it was decided by the Army Medical Department to adopt the civilian system in its base hospitals in this country, so that student nurses could take the places of graduate nurses. Already more than 1,000 applicants have been assigned to base hospitals at camps or are awaiting assignment. After a year's training in the hospitals in this country, these Army student nurses can and may be used in the American hospitals overseas. Applications are still being received for enrollment in the Army School of Nursing.

May Learn New Methods.

The Medical Department is now working on a plan which will give these student nurses an opportunity to learn those branches of nursing which are not taught at Army hospitals. It is believed that an effective system of exchange can be worked out with civilian hospitals whereby the students in both classes of training schools may get the advantages of training offered by each class of school. By spending a certain period in a civil hospital, the Army nurse will learn the special work in the nursing of women and children. In her absence her place will be taken by a civilian student nurse, who thereby will receive a valuable course in Army nursing. Nurses' training school authorities have requested such exchange. Under the plan proposed the civilian nurses who have had the special course in the Army hospitals would be eligible to enter the Army Nurse Corps, which consists entirely of graduate nurses. The plan of exchanging nurses between training schools is generally followed in civilian life.

New Position Created.

In order to take advantage of the services of those women who have offered to nurse wounded soldiers, and who are not eligible for admission to the Army School of Nursing or the civil hospital schools of nursing, the Surgeon General has created the position of "hospital assistants."

Women accepted as "hospital assistants" will be assigned to convalescent hospitals in this country where training units are not to be established. Hospital assistants who have not satisfactorily completed the courses given by the American Red Cross in elementary nursing and hygiene, first aid to the injured, and dietetics, will be required to take a similar course extending over a period of at least six weeks.

To be eligible for admission, candidates must be married women between the ages of 21 and 40, whose husbands are overseas, and who are free to give this service; also single women between the ages of 35 and 45. They must be graduates of high schools or present an acceptable equivalent.

Candidates desiring to be considered for admission to the Division of Hospital Assistants of the Army School of Nursing should make application in person or in writing, or through the division directors of the Bureau of Nursing of the American Red Cross, to the Army School of Nursing, Surgeon General's office, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILE SHOWS CANCELED BECAUSE OF WAR EXIGENCIES

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has canceled the national automobile shows of 1919, to have been held during January and February in New York and Chicago, at the request of Bernard M Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, and George N. Peek, commissioner of finished products.

Going further to meet the views of the War Industries Board, the automobile industry leaders have urged promoters of local shows for automobiles, trucks, or accessories to abandon all plans for such during the coming winter.

Desire for Cooperation.

The reason given to the industry for this action by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce is a desire to cooperate with the War Industries Board in plans for conservation of fuel, labor, and transportation.

The question of advisability and practicability of holding these shows, both national and local, was taken up with Messrs. Baruch, Peek, Alexander Legge, and Judge Edwin B. Parker, of the War Industries Board, by Hugh Chalmers and Alfred Reeves, of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Peek strongly urged that all such exhibitions be abandoned for the winter. Mr. Chalmers presented the views of the War Industries Board to his chamber of commerce and Mr. Peek has received from Mr. Reeves, general manager of the chamber, a letter stating that the directors of the chamber concurred unanimously in the opinion of the board and has adopted the following resolution:

Text of Resolution.

"*Resolved*, That the promotion of national automobile shows during the winter of 1918–19, with consequent use of transportation, fuel, and labor, would, in the opinion of this board, be inconsistent with the patriotic obligations of the industry and that, therefore, national shows be suspended until further action of the association.

"*Resolved*, That for reasons expressed in the foregoing resolution, promoters of local and other shows be respectfully requested not to hold automobile, truck, or accessories exhibitions during the winter of 1918–19."

PICKLES FOR U. S. SOLDIERS.

War Department Finds Them In Favor at Army Cantonments.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The men of the Army, in camps, cantonments, and in the overseas forces, are fond of pickles. Right now there is a shortage in the sizes of pickles specified by the Army specifications. For the 230,000 gallons required for overseas, the subsistence division of the Quartermaster Corps has received bids on less than 100,000 gallons. This situation will be relieved by the use of larger pickles until after the new crop is in.

The subsistence division is now studying the advisability of using vinegar made from watermelons. It is found that there is a large wastage of the watermelons grown in the South, and the vinegar manufactured therefrom is a splendid product. The cost of producing this vinegar is less than that of cider vinegar.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, to be publicly opened by the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 17,1918, are hereby invited for furnishing 2,000 reams, mimeograph paper, size 8 by 10½ inches and 2,000 reams mimeograph paper, size 8 by 13 inches, to be delivered to the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Rulings on U. S. Imports Issued by War Trade Board; Guide to American Merchants

The War Trade Board authorizes the following:

The War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 221), has authorized the importation of fresh tomatoes from the Bahamas to New York when moved as deck cargo upon the Cuba-New York mail steamers. Fruits and vegetables are on the list of restricted imports; but in this, as in other similar cases, the War Trade Board has found it possible to aid a vital West Indies industry without affecting the general tonnage situation, since the tomatoes in question can be carried as deck load without excluding other more essential cargo and without imposing any further demands upon tonnage. Licenses will be issued for the above-mentioned shipments up to and including December 31, 1918.

Mahogany Logs Not Imported Except for Government Use

By a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 222), all outstanding licenses for the importation of mahogany logs and mahogany lumber have been revoked as to ocean shipment after September 10, 1918. Hereafter no licenses for the importation of these commodities will be issued except to cover such shipments as the director of lumber of the War Industries Board shall certify to be suitable and necessary for Government use.

War Trade Board Rules On South American Imports

The War Trade Board in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 223) has authorized the importation of hides and skins from the east coast of South America which were purchased before June 15, 1918, but which the importer has not been able to bring into this country on account of the restrictions upon imports. Licenses will be issued for such imports, provided the hide, leather, and leather goods division of the War Industries Board certifies that the goods in question were bought or contracted for by the American importer prior to June 15, 1918, and that title has actually passed or the importer has become irrevocably bound for the payment of the purchase price.

General Import License for Surplus Stores in Ships

The War Trade Board announces in a ruling (W. T. B. R. 224), that a general import license, to be known as PBF No. 26, has been issued, covering the importation of surplus ships' stores and supplies which the bureau of transportation of the War Trade Board may order to be removed from vessels in United States ports.

License Assures Wooled or Pickled Sheepskin

By a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 225) applicants for licenses to import wooled and/or pickled sheepskins are required to furnish to the bureau of imports of the War Trade Board, before licenses may be granted, an agreement not to sell the skins so imported at a price in excess of the price fixed by the price-fixing committee appointed by the President.

Animal Hair Restricted on War Trade Import List

The War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 226), has placed animal hair, other than horse hair, hair of the angora goat, camel, and other like animals, on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of this commodity have been revoked as to ocean shipment from abroad after September 15, 1918, and no new licenses will be issued except for ocean shipments from abroad made on or before September 15, 1918, shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation, and shipments coming as return cargo from Europe and Mediterranean Africa when shipped from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

The War Trade Board have further restricted the importation of furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including furs carroted. All outstanding licenses for the importation of these commodities have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after September 15, 1918. Hereafter no licenses will be issued except for shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation, and for shipments from Europe or Mediterranean Africa when coming as a return cargo from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION IMPOSES PENALTIES UPON FIVE FIRMS

The Food Administration issues the following:

Five firms, which evidently did not take Food Administration regulations seriously, have been penalized for failure to obey them. One refused to attend hearings of its case; another ignored notification of its delinquencies utterly; while a third violated several regulations at once.

Accused of Overcharging.

Because they sold wheat flour at excessive prices, without proper substitutes and in greater quantity to the consumer than allowed by regulation, the Brennan Grain Co., Chelsea, Mass., can not purchase wheat flour from licensed dealers until further notice, pursuant to an order issued to all licensees by the Food Administration. The order became effective Tuesday, September 10.

Although officials of the company were summoned to a hearing and reprimanded, they continued their violations. Then they ignored a summons to appear before their county food administrator, and later a like call to a hearing of charges against them before the Federal food administrator for the State.

Brokers Lose License.

The William Thomas Co., 214 Washington Street, New York City, brokers in fresh fruits, have had their license revoked for an unlimited period for soliciting shipments of strawberries by methods that constituted unfair business practice. Representatives of the company failed to reply to letters from the Food Administration and are reported to have left the country without settling for shipments. They claimed, according to the evidence, to be able to sell berries for growers at a material advance over cash market prices then current.

Oneida Millers Penalized.

George A. Taylor Co., Oneida, N. Y., millers, warehousemen, and elevator operators, have had their license revoked from September 16 to November 16. They failed to put their license number on bills and accounts, as required, and sold wheat flour without substitutes and in excessive quantities.

Harris & Dixon, Indianapolis, have been closed for one week for profiteering in sugar, while Eli Emil, of the same city, has suffered a like penalty for charging too high prices for sugar and wheat flour and for failure to sell the latter with substitutes.

WARFARE URGED ON RATS.

The Council of National Defense has asked the State Councils of Defense to undertake a systematic campaign for the extermination of rats and mice. The necessity and importance of this campaign are shown by the statement of the council that according to careful investigation rats and mice consume annually food and property worth $200,000,000, or as much as it would take the labor of 200,000 men to produce. In addition to this they increase the fire risk and menace health.

Draft Call for Typists and Stenographers

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

A call has been issued by the office of the Provost Marshal General for the following white limited-service men for use as stenographers and typists. They will entrain September 23 for the places indicated:

Alabama:	
Jackson Barracks, La	10
Fort Thomas, Ky	40
Arizona:	
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	3
California:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	50
Colorado:	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	75
Connecticut:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass	10
Delaware:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	5
District of Columbia:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	5
Florida:	
Fort Screven, Ga	8
Georgia:	
Fort Screven, Ga	25
Idaho:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	3
Illinois:	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	200
Indiana:	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	75
Iowa.	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	50
Kansas:	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	75
Kentucky:	
Fort Thomas, Ky	20
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	25
Louisiana:	
Jackson Barracks, La	20
Maine:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass	3
Maryland:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	25
Massachusetts:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass	30
Michigan:	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	50
Minnesota:	
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill	55
Mississippi:	
Jackson Barracks, La	30
Missouri:	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	200
Montana:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	5
Nebraska:	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50
Nevada:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	7
New Hampshire:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass	2
New Jersey:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	75
New Mexico:	
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	7
New York:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	200
North Carolina:	
Fort Screven, Ga	12
North Dakota:	
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill	10
Ohio:	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	100
Oklahoma:	
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50
Oregon:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	7
Pennsylvania:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	150
Rhode Island:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass	3
South Carolina:	
Fort Screven, Ga	5
South Dakota:	
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill	10
Tennessee.	
Fort Thomas, Ky	40
Texas:	
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	40
Utah:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	8
Vermont:	
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass	2
Virginia:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	20
Washington:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	18
West Virginia:	
Fort Slocum, N. Y	20
Wisconsin:	
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill	25
Wyoming:	
Fort McDowell, Cal	2

A SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

The War Department authorizes the following:

To provide for the needs of the Army, the construction division has undertaken since April, 1917, a total of 323 operations, and now has in prospect 153 more. The total cost of this program is estimated to be $1,083,766,193.

To the end of August, 93 operations had been completed, including the camps and cantonments. The cost of the finished operations was $277,745,847. Additions and alterations of minor character are not figured as "jobs."

Some of the Projects.

There are now under construction 393 jobs, which will represent a cost approximating $636,858,351. Practically all of the work now under construction will be finished by January 1, 1919. However, some of the larger jobs, which are of a permanent nature, will not be completed until October, 1919. Included in the present construction are the development of eight port terminals at a cost of approximately $150,000,000. One of these, the Brooklyn Army supply base, estimated to cost $40,000,000, will have the largest warehouses in the world. The other terminals in the course of construction are: South Boston, Mass., which is estimated to cost $28,000,000; New Orleans, La., $10,000,000; Charleston, S. C., $25,000,000; Norfolk, Va., $20,000,000; Philadelphia, Pa., $15,000,000; Newark, N. J., $10,000,000; Newport News, Va., about $5,000,000.

Ammunition and Other Depots.

Projects now under way include a large number of ammunition depots, quartermaster's warehouses, and storage depots in inland cities, hospitals, ordnance plants, new training camps, and the enlarging of other camps to provide accommodations for the increasing army and the newer methods of training. The major portion of this class of work will be finished by January 1, 1919.

Wrapping and Book Paper Regulations Issued by the War Industries Board

The manufacturing division, pulp and paper section, War Industries Board, issues the following:

Regulation No. 26.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

1. The following are established as the trade customs stock sizes for commercial wrapping papers, except as hereinafter provided for:

6 x 9	20 x 30	36 x 48
9 x 12	24 x 36	40 x 48
12 x 18	27 x 37	48 x 60
15 x 20	30 x 40	48 x 64
18 x 24		

Rolls may be manufactured in a size of either dimension expressing a stock sheet size or a multiple thereof.

Sizes smaller than 24 x 36 shall be packed flat, larger sizes may be packed quire fold, but it is recommended that soft fold or flat be ordered and that in sizes smaller than 24 x 36 rolls instead of sheets be adopted as a matter of economy and as an aid in conservation of labor and waste at the mills.

2. The following are established as substance weights for all grades of wrapping papers: 24 x 36—20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 150 pounds to 480 sheets; subject to the following regulations:

3. In manufacturing the following maximum substance weights are established for the grades specified:

A. 100 per cent sulphate kraft—

All size sheets up to and including 36 x 48 and all size rolls in a size of either dimension expressing a stock sheet size or a multiple thereof, 24 x 36—50 pounds to 480 sheets.

All size sheets larger than 36 x 48 and all size rolls in a size of either dimension expressing a stock size sheet larger than 36 x 48 or a multiple thereof, 24 x 36—80 pounds to 480 sheets.

B. Miscellaneous grades (containing part sulphate, sulphite, ground wood or a combination of these pulps)—

All size sheets up to and including 36 x 48 and all size rolls in a size of either dimension expressing a stock sheet size or a multiple thereof, 24 x 36—70 pounds to 480 sheets.

All size sheets larger than 36 x 48 and all size rolls in a size of either dimension expressing a stock size sheet larger than 36 x 48 or a multiple thereof, 24 x 36—112 pounds to 480 sheets.

C. Butchers' grades—

Dry-finished, 24 x 36—40 pounds to 480 sheets.

Water-finished, 24 x 36—50 pounds to 480 sheets.

Manila, 24 x 36—60 pounds to 480 sheets.

4. Bogus and screening, mill wraps, pattern, straw, and rag, may be manufactured in the usual sizes and weights, sheets or rolls, in any substance weight not exceeding 24 x 36—175 pounds to 480 sheets.

5. Any order for other than a stock size, i. e., a size not specified above must be for not less than five tons of a size, must be made in a substance weight, must be for one delivery, and must not exceed the maximum substance weight basis established for the grade.

6. Any order for any weight other than a substance weight may be manufactured in quantities not less than 25 tons of one size, one weight, for one delivery, provided such special weight does not exceed the maximum substance weight established for the grade and the size be acceptable to mill.

7. Paper required for converting purposes exclusively are exempt from these regulations, i. e., for envelopes, tablets, drinking cups, bags, etc.

8. The manufacture of colors in any one mill shall be limited to six colors exclusive of white or natural; two shades of any one color shall be considered as two colors.

Regulation No. 25.

BOOK PAPERS.

1. The following are established as the trade customs stock sizes for book papers:

24 x 36	29 x 52	36 x 48
25 x 38	30½ x 41	38 x 50
26 x 29	32 x 44	41 x 61
26 x 40	33 x 46	42 x 56
28 x 42	34 x 44	44 x 56
28 x 44	35 x 45	44 x 64

Rolls may be manufactured in a size of either dimension expressing a stock size, or a multiple thereof.

2. The following are established as substance weights for all grades of book papers containing less than 75 per cent of ground wood: 25 x 38—30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 120, 150 pounds to 500 sheets, subject to the following regulations.

3. In manufacturing, the following maximum substance weights are established for all work not specifically provided for below:

M. F., 25 x 38—50 pounds to 500 sheets.

S. & S. C., 25 x 38—60 pounds to 500 sheets.

English finish, 25 x 38 pounds—60 pounds to 500 sheets.

Eggshell, 25 x 38—60 pounds to 500 sheets.

Offset and drawing, 25 x 38—70 pounds to 500 sheets.

Coated, 1S or 2S, 25 x 38—80 pounds to 500 sheets.

4. For special purposes, any substance weight up to the following maximum weights may be manufactured:

For lithographing, M. F. & S. & S. C., four or more colors, 25 x 38—70 lb. to 500 sheets.

For end sheets, all grades, 25 x 38—90 lb. to 500 sheets.

For maps, all grades, 25 x 38—80 lb. to 500 sheets.

For sheet music, all grades, 25 x 38—85 lb. to 500 sheets.

For music covers, all grades, 25 x 38—90 lb. to 500 sheets.

For music books, all grades, 25 x 38—70 lb. to 500 sheets.

For toy books, all grades, 25 x 38—100 lb. to 500 sheets.

For envelopes or bags for seed, all grades, 25 x 38—80 lb. to 500 sheets.

For hangers, or calendar backs, all grades, 25 x 38—100 lb. to 500 sheets.

Offset for covers and mailing folders, not to be inclosed, and post cards, 25 x 38—120 lb. to 500 sheets.

Coated for covers and post cards, 25 x 38—150 lb. to 500 sheets.

5. Any orders for other than a stock size, i. e., a size not specified above, must be for not less than five tons of a size, must be made in a substance weight, must be for one delivery, and must not exceed the maximum substance weight basis established for the grade and use specified.

6. Orders for any weight in other than a substance weight may be manufactured in quantities of not less than 25 tons of one size, one weight, and for one delivery, provided such special order does not exceed the maximum substance weight basis established for the grade and use specified.

7. All colored book except white, natural, or India tint and all laid and watermarked book paper shall be eliminated, when order is for less than 25 tons, but 25 tons or more may be manufactured, provided it is for one color, one size, one weight, and for one delivery, and provided such special order does not exceed the maximum substance weight basis established for the grade and use specified.

8. Coating mills may order the odd sizes and weights necessary for their finished product, but such finished product must conform to the regulations established for same.

PLANS OF THE GENERAL STAFF TO ENLARGE U. S. ARMY CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Decision has been reached by the General Staff to effect changes in use, size, and capacity of various training camps. The necessary construction will be begun at once by the construction division.

It has been decided to establish Infantry replacement camps at the following camps: Lee, Pike, Gordon, Grant, and MacArthur. In addition, at each of these points central officers' training schools will be established. The approximate increase in men to be stationed at each camp and the cost of the necessary changes required by the proposed arrangements are as follows:

Camp.	Proposed increase in number of men.	Estimated cost of change.
Lee	9,000	$3,591,600
Gordon	6,000	2,240,000
Pike	11,000	4,884,660
MacArthur	(*)	96,000
Grant	20,000	7,418,055
Taylor	(*)	(*)
Custer	14,000	4,814,820
Sherman	10,000	3,389,197
Dodge	7,000	2,835,210

* Not yet estimated.

Other changes decided upon are to remove the tank training school now located at Gettysburg, Pa., to Raleigh, N. C.

To remove the depot brigade now located at Camp Jackson to Camp Sevier.

To remove the depot brigade now located at Camp Gordon to Camp McClellan.

To remove the Infantry school of arms now located at Fort Sill to Columbus, Ga.

August Index for the Official U. S. Bulletin in This Issue

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918, No. 412

U. S. TROOPS HAVE CUT OFF ST. MIHIEL SALIENT AND CAPTURED 13,000 GERMANS GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES

MEN IN HIGH SPIRITS

Chief of Staff Tells How Pershing's Men in Two Days Have Regained Territory Held by Enemy for Four Years—Declares America Will Go Through With It.

Press interview by General March, September 14, 1918.

GENTLEMEN: Last Saturday, the last time I spoke to you, the position of the various armies along the front was pointed out; and since that time the British and French have continued their advance on the 40-mile front between Havrincourt Wood and St. Gobain Highlands until they are now nowhere more than 5 miles from the Hindenburg line. Progress has become slower, owing to increasingly heavy artillery fire by the enemy from his line of defense, generally the old Hindenburg line. In Flanders, the Belgians have taken over 6 miles of front, which until recently were held by British troops, and have advanced their line somewhat, near Dixmude, northeast of Ypres. The British on Thursday and Friday improved their position along Le Basse Canal, 6 miles north of Lens.

The American Offensive.

The American movement at St. Mihiel is, of course, freshest in your mind. The old St. Mihiel salient was the first one that was established along the western front in September, 1914, and is the last one to go; the narrowest and most angular of all salients, projecting 12 miles into the French line and having important military bearing because it is across the railway of the Meuse Valley, cutting of Verdun from Commercy and Toul and leaving only one supply line, the one that goes out to the west toward Rheims. This salient was cut off by the American army in less than two days, parts of Thursday and Friday, by quick, sharp blows on both flanks. On the south flank our troops advanced along a 10-mile front between Xivray and Fey en Hays,

(Continued on page 6.)

President Warns Bridgeport Strikers They Must Return to Work at Once Or Be Barred From War Industries

COTTON INDUSTRY STATEMENT AUTHORIZED BY THE PRESIDENT

Plan to Secure the Stabilization of Prices and Distribution Is Outlined.

To avoid misinterpretation of the statements made concering the stabilization of the cotton industry, the President authorizes the following:

The demand for high-grade cotton which is out of proportion to the available supply, and the fact that the Government, through early agreements with the Allies, must act as a common buyer for Allied purchases, make it necessary to secure some basis of distribution of all grades of cotton. Based on the standard grades established by the Department of Agriculture, an effort will be made to provide a way by which the low-grade cotton will be brought to sale and use along with the high-grade cotton at reasonable and just prices.

Protection to All Parties.

It is believed that by this course both the producer and consumer will be better protected than by continuation of the present chaotic conditions of the market.

The plan is to create, subject to the approval of the President, a cotton committee to devise methods for (a) broadening the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of low grades now practically unmarketable, (b) eliminating speculation and hoarding, and (c) apportioning the foreign orders.

May Recommend Fair Price.

It may be part of this committee's duty to recommend basic prices on cotton. If, after investigation, it is found necessary, a fair price will be fixed.

During this investigation and in order to avoid stagnation, a separate committee of three is being set up with authority to buy cotton for the use of the United States Government and the allies, at prices to be approved by the President.

SENDS LETTER TO UNION

Machinists Told They Will Also Lose Any Draft Exemption Privileges They Hold on Account of Being Essential Workers—Statement on the Taking Over By U. S. of the Smith and Wesson Plant.

The President authorizes publication of the following letter to District Lodge No. 55, International Association of Machinists, and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 13, 1918.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your resolutions of September 6 announcing that you have begun a strike against your employers in Bridgeport, Conn. You are members of the Bridgeport branches of the International Union of Machinists. As such, and with the approval of the national officers of your union, you signed an agreement to submit the questions as to the terms of your employment to the National War Labor Board, and to abide the award, which in accordance with the rules of procedure approved by me, might be made.

The members of the board were not able to reach a unanimous conclusion on all the issues presented, and as provided in its constitution, the questions upon which they did not agree were carried before an arbitrator, the unanimous choice of the members of the board.

The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 per cent of the workers affected accept. You who constitute less than 10 per cent refuse to abide the award, although you are the best paid of the whole body of workers affected, and are, therefore, least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living. But, whatever the merits of the issue, it is closed by the award. Your strike against it is a breach of faith calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board.

If such disregard of the solemn adjudication of a tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims be temporized with, agreements become mere

scraps of paper. If errors creep into awards, the proper remedy is submission to the award with an application for rehearing to the tribunal. But to strike against the award is disloyalty and dishonor.

The Smith & Wesson Company, of Springfield, Mass., engaged in Government work, has refused to accept the mediation of the National War Labor Board and has flaunted its rules of decision approved by Presidential proclamation. With my consent the War Department has taken over the plant and business of the company to secure continuity in production and to prevent industrial disturbance.

It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to the end with lawless and faithless employes.

Therefore, I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse, each of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year. During that time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war industry elsewhere in the United States, as well as under the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration, and all other Government agencies, and the draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption based on your alleged usefulness on war production.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

District Lodge No. 55, International Association of Machinists, and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn., 1087 Broad St., Bridgeport, Conn.

The Smith & Wesson Plant.

With reference to the announcement by the President that he has approved the taking over of the plant and business of the Smith & Wesson Co., of Springfield, Mass., the following statement is authorized by the War Department:

The plant of the Smith & Wesson Co., at Springfield, Mass., manufacturing pistols for the War Department, has commandeered under section 120 of the national defense act, for the duration of the war and an officer of the Ordnance Department has been placed in charge of further operation of this industry.

This action was made necessary by the refusal of the Smith & Wesson Co. to abide by the award of the National War Labor Board, rendered August 22, 1918. This is the only instance of a manufacturer under contract with the War Department arbitrarily rejecting an award by the agency set up by the President for the maintenance of industrial peace during the war.

The War Labor Board's finding in the Smith & Wesson case was made upon a recommendation by Joint Chairman Frank P. Walsh and Frederick N. Judson, acting joint chairman in the absence of Mr. Taft. The Walsh-Judson report recommended that the company discontinue, for the period of the war, its practice of compelling employees to sign individual contracts, one clause of which bound the employees not to join a trade-union; that the right to join trade-unions be extended to the workers, and that a system of collective bargaining be established in the Smith & Wesson plant. Under the operation of such a system the workers elect shop committees to represent them in negotiations with the employer on all questions of industrial relations. The demand of the workers for a 25 per cent increase in pay was not conceded in the recommendation, it being stated that the question of wages could best be worked out through the operation of the collective-bargaining system. These recommendations were duly approved by the War Labor Board, and it became the duty of the Smith & Wesson Co., as well as its employees, to comply. The workers have indicated their willingness to do so, but the company demurred on the ground that it had not agreed to submit any of its legal rights to the War Labor Board for determination and that to comply with the award would be to abandon methods upon which it had built its business to a high state of efficiency. Further, in its letter rejecting the War Labor Board's findings, it said:

"The Smith & Wesson Co. sees no reason why it should abandon its lawful and legitimate method of doing business known and proved by it to be conducive to industrial peace and high efficiency for the fantastic method outlined by the War Labor Board in its recommendations for dealing with its employees."

Strike at the Plant.

A strike at the Smith & Wesson plant involving demands for collective bargaining, the right to join trade unions and the elimination of the individual contract, were the direct cause of government intervention in the controversy between the company and its employees.

The language employed by the company in the foregoing pargraph was held to be calculated to induce other employers to avoid the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board and to defeat the object of the President in its creation, and the company's general attitude toward the reasonable findings of the board was

(Continued on page 5.)

RULES FOR REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CANADIANS LIVING IN U. S.

ORDERS SENT BOARDS

Terms of Treaty to Be Followed in Permitting Certain Registrants to Join Military Service of Their Own Country—Allowed Until Oct. 12 to Make Choice—Men 20 to 44 Included.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Subjects of Great Britain, including Canadians, between the ages of 20 and 44, both inclusive, who registered September 12, will be given until October 12, 1918, to join the military forces of Great Britain under the terms of the reciprocal treaties between the United States and Great Britain and Canada.

Telegram of Instructions.

The following telegram of instructions was sent out to all State draft officials last night by the Provost Marshal General:

"Communicate the following instructions to all local boards of your State. Examine the registration cards of all persons who registered on September 12, 1918, and place in a separate file the cards of all British subjects, including Canadians, whether nondeclarants or declarants, who were on September 12, 1918, between 20 and 44 years of age, both inclusive.

"In order to comply with Article Two of the treaties between this country and Great Britain and Canada, the involuntary induction of any such person shall be suspended until and including October 12, 1918.

"The registration cards of all British subjects, including Canadians, between 20 and 44 years of age, both inclusive, at the time of registration, who register after September 12, 1918, in pursuance of the President's proclamation of August 31, 1918, shall be placed in a separate file as received and the involuntary induction of any such person shall be suspended in accordance with article two of said treaties for the period of 30 days after the respective dates of registration.

Mailing of Questionnaires.

"When instructions are given to mail questionnaires, no questionnaires shall be mailed to British subjects, including Canadians, whose involuntary induction is suspended as above directed until the expiration of the time within which any such person may be involuntarily inducted into military service.

"British subjects, including Canadians, who were 18 or 19, or were 45 years of age on September 12, 1918, or at the time of registration, if they register after September 12, 1918, are not covered by the terms of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain and Canada.

"Such persons can only be involuntarily inducted into the military service of the United States, provided they are declarants, that is, have taken out their first papers in this country. If they are declarants they do not enjoy the privilege of enlisting or enrolling or leaving the United States for the purpose of enlisting or enrolling in the military forces of their own country."

Reasons for Certain Ages.

Col. Charles B. Warren, senior officer under General Crowder, explained that the reason why 18 and 19 year old registrants and 45 year old registrants occupy a different status than those between 20 and 44, is that the treaties between the United States and Great Britain and Canada arbitrarily fixed the ages at 20 to 44, both inclusive, for military service in this country of British subjects.

HOUSING CORPORATION POLICY WITH REGARD TO LOCAL NEEDS DEFINED BY BOARD PRESIDENT

COMMUNITIES SHOULD RENDER AID

Cities Profiting by War Work Must Exhaust Their Own Building Resources Before U. S. Will Give Assistance.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Otto M. Eidlitz, president, has issued the following statement relative to the policy of the United States Housing Corporation:

The desire of the Government that all building not required for essential war purposes should be suspended during the period of the war, except in the rare cases where a new building is indispensable to the health and protection of our civil population, was made clear to the public by the War Industries Board as long ago as last March. That policy remains unchanged.

With forced expansion of many industries to meet the demands made upon them by war necessities, and the consequent concentration of large numbers of newly recruited employees, a serious shortage of houses for workers exists in particular industrial centers, and the proper housing of those workers is an important war need.

State and Local Help.

The United States Housing Corporation, created to study and ameliorate such conditions, believes that State and local bodies can contribute in many ways the help sorely needed. We ask publicity in order to remove certain misunderstandings which have developed as to the exact function of this corporation. Many communities have the impression that an unlimited national fund for housing has been voted. Some even imagine that this fund will be apportioned without a critical scrutiny of conditions in the locality seeking aid, and without consideration of alternatives. That is a misconception.

The Federal Government will build houses for war workers only as a measure of final relief. Not until every community concerned has exhausted its own resources should national aid be sought or will it be granted.

The need of the Government for materials, transportation, and especially for man power is incompatible with the normal amount of new construction both in regions where war work is being done and elsewhere. This general condition should be taken into account where the need of housing has become urgent, and appeals be made that citizens, whatever their prior customs, open their houses to boarders, except where there are adolescent children. Patriotism demands this with other sacrifices. Furthermore, all available buildings should be converted to provide reasonable housing facilities for war workers.

In this connection it should be urged that communities which have profited by war orders may also well spend some of their new earnings upon homes for working people. Again, transportation should be improved where by so doing workers in outlying towns can be brought to the industries in the localities affected by a housing shortage.

Furthermore, the United States Housing Corporation will not expend Government funds to build war houses except upon the request of that Department of the Government which is interested in the products manufactured in the community in question. Where a community with war contracts complains of a housing famine, but has made no effort itself to remedy the situation, further Government contracts will assuredly be withheld.

The United States Housing Corporation will not be in a position to lend financial assistance to private enterprises. It is, however, deeply interested in and wishes to encourage any undertakings calculated to relieve the housing situation for workers in essential industries where the need for such relief is urgent; where the cost to the workmen for such houses, either on a rental or selling basis, is well within their means, and where the character of the housing proposal measured up to the standards established by this corporation.

Approval of Projects.

To this end, a policy has been formulated, under which the United States Housing Corporation, after a careful investigation of the merits of each case, will undertake to obtain official approval of a project and thereby secure for it the benefits of priority orders, should they be required, clearance and transportation of materials and such other assistance as it is deemed proper and expedient to render, to assure the prompt completion of the work.

To secure the approval of this corporation it will be necessary for a concern or individual to make independent arrangements for the complete financing of a housing project and agree in the carrying out of the undertaking to comply with such stipulations as this corporation will impose. Should the above outlined policy suggest to private interests a basis of cooperation, whereby the urgent need of housing for workers in essential war industries can be met, the United States Housing Corporation will give thorough consideration to proposals. All correspondence or requests for personal interviews should be directed to the United States Housing Corporation, 613 G Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

Complete Returns of August 24 Registry Shows 157,963 Men of 21 Answered Call

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Complete tabulated returns are now available for the registration on August 24 of all young men who had reached the age of 21 years since June 5, 1918.

The complete tabulation shows that the actual registration on that day of 157,963 was just 48 less than the total number estimated for the entire country.

Basis of Estimates.

The estimates were projected on the basis of 79/365 of the registration in each State on June 5, 1918, when all those were required to register who had reached their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917; the figure 79 in the above fraction representing the number of days between June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, and 365 the number of days between June 5, 1918, and June 5, 1917.

The actual registration by States on August 24, in comparison with the advance estimates, follows:

REGISTRATION OF AUGUST 24, 1918.

United States.	Advance estimate.	Reported registration.
Alabama	3,395	3,914
Arizona	391	335
Arkansas	2,824	2,797
California	3,768	3,923
Colorado	1,343	1,357
Connecticut	2,238	2,205
Delaware	387	416
District of Columbia	555	610
Florida	1,249	1,254
Georgia	3,048	3,[illegible]
Idaho	643	685
Illinois	9,545	9,506
Indiana	4,265	4,140
Iowa	3,812	3,737
Kansas	2,691	2,646
Kentucky	3,880	3,773
Louisiana	3,040	2,699
Maine	1,100	1,106
Maryland	2,209	2,188
Massachusetts	5,310	5,269
Michigan	5,454	5,178
Minnesota	3,969	3,747
Mississippi	2,543	2,660
Missouri	5,540	5,341
Montana	922	870
Nebraska	2,075	1,959
Nevada	135	107
New Hampshire	532	669
New Jersey	4,416	4,792
New Mexico	436	465
New York	14,932	14,934
North Carolina	3,600	3,832
North Dakota	1,098	1,177
Ohio	9,363	8,946
Oklahoma	3,426	3,407
Oregon	999	947
Pennsylvania	13,583	13,692
Rhode Island	827	785
South Carolina	2,258	2,532
South Dakota	1,271	1,087
Tennessee	3,786	3,810
Texas	7,353	7,334
Utah	655	630
Vermont	505	531
Virginia	3,249	3,295
Washington	1,618	1,688
West Virginia	2,487	2,583
Wisconsin	4,391	4,[illegible]1
Wyoming	325	2[illegible]
Alaska	------	------
Hawaii	------	------
Porto Rico	------	------
Total	158,011	157,963

Forty-eight men less than estimated.

Gen. Crowder's Birthday Greeting to Pershing

Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, has sent to Gen. Pershing, on the occasion of the latter's birthday, the followings message:

"The Nation responded yesterday (Sept. 12) with an enrollment which promises to exceed all estimates, thus assuring an uninterrupted flow of man power to the army under your command."

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

Secretary Lane Would Admit Women to Trade Schools in New York City

Secretary of the Interior Lane wrote the following letter Friday to the school authorities of New York City as to the question of whether women should be admitted to trades schools heretofore maintained for men:

"As the war continues and as men are called in larger numbers for active military service and for service in the industries connected directly with the war, the demand for women to take the places of men in skilled trades and to do work requiring special preparation will continue to increase. Most women have not had the preparation necessary to enable them to fill these positions and do this work, and most of them must get it in the night schools or in other schools especially organized for this kind of instruction. To organize, equip, and maintain separate schools for women would entail much unnecessary expense. It would therefore seem wise for the City of New York and all other cities in which there is considerable demand for women for such work to admit women to the classes which have been maintained for men in the several trades and occupations. This is only an extension of the plan of coeducation which has generally been adopted throughout the country and which has usually been satisfactory."

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the War Department.

American Official Communique No. 120—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 11.

SECTION B.

The Commander in Chief has awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously to the following officers and men of the A. E. F. for acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Second Lieut. WILLIAM P. HYMAND, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Seringes et Nesles, France, on July 29, 1918. After the capture of Seringes et Nesles by the organization of which he was a part, and while holding a portion of the town with his platoon, he found that one of his men was missing. Being told that the man was wounded and lying beyond a hedge at the edge of the village, he unselfishly attempted to locate him, was caught in direct machine-gun fire and killed."

Corpl. JOHN CONNERS, Infantry. "On the river bank, near Chateau-Thierry, France, July 15, 1918, he commanded a squad that kept two machine guns in operation to prevent Germans landing until all in the group were killed. He was the last to fall, being shot as he was in the act of throwing a hand grenade into a boat filled with enemy."

Corpl. JAMES R. PATTEN, Infantry. "He was an example to the men of his platoon when they were under fire for the first time, near Condene, Brie, France, July 17, 1918. He continually circulated among his men, encouraging and cautioning them. Mortally wounded by shrapnel, he refused to be evacuated, but stayed with his platoon until he died, with a last word of encouragement on his lips."

Pvt. JAY LER ANTES, Medical Dept., Infantry. "He fearlessly exposed himself to barrage and machine-gun fire at Cantigny, France, on May 28-29, 1918, to perform his duty as a stretcher bearer. In order that the suffering of wounded might be relieved and lives saved, with unselfish heroism he left the security of the trench to go to wounded in a machine-gun emplacement and while performing this noble duty was killed."

Pvt. RAYMOND BARNES, M. G. Bn. "On July 18, 1918, near Bersey Le Sec, France, he was mortally wounded by a shell, but as soon as he regained consciousness he went forward, rejoined his squadron and fought with it until ordered to an aid station by his platoon commander."

Pvt. WM. J. BERGEN, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers Sur Fere, France, July 28, 1918. On duty as a litter bearer, he was killed while going into heavy machine-gun and shell fire to rescue the wounded. He had worked tirelessly and fearlessly throughout the attack on the enemy north of the River Ourcq."

Pvt. J. W. SHUMATE, Infantry. "After his platoon was practically wiped out and had been withdrawn near Chateau-Thierry, France, on June 6, 1918, he continued forward to his objective and remained throughout the night under heavy fire in hope of keeping the ground gained until reinforcements came up and was later killed in action on June 14."

The War Department authorizes the publication of the emergency addresses of foregoing officers and men:

Second Lt. William P. Hyman, 166th Inf., Co. F., L. T. Hyman, father, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Corpl. John Conners, 302 Inf., Co. M., Mrs. Timothy Connors, mother, 121 Liberty St., Rockland, Mass.

Pvt. Jay Ler Antes, Med. Dept., Inf., no record.

Corpl. James R. Patten, Infantry. No James R. Patten on record. There is a Corpl. James R. Patton, 337th Inf., Co. I, William A. Patton, father, 312 Center St., Hancock, Mich. Also Corpl. James R. Patton, 111th Inf., Co. E, James J. Patton, father, 4810 Florence Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Raymond Barnes, M. G. Bn., Co. B, 2 Brig., M. G. Bn., Greene M. Barnes, father, R. F. D. No. 5, Taylorsville, N. C.

Pvt. Wm. J. Bergen, Inf., 165th Inf., Co. K, Mrs. Wm. J. Bergen, wife, 2472 Marion Ave., New York, N. Y.

Pvt. J. W. Shumate, Inf., 23d Inf., Co. M, John S. Shumate, father, South Charleston, W. Va.

American Official Communique No. 122.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 13.

Section A.—In the St. Mihiel sector we have achieved further successes. The junction of our troops advancing from the south of the sector with those advancing from the west has given us possession of the whole salient to points twelve miles northeast of St. Mihiel and has resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

Forced back by our steady advance, the enemy is retiring and is destroying large quantities of material as he goes. The number of prisoners counted has risen to 13,300. Our line now includes Herbeuville-Thillet - Hattonville - St. Benoit-Xammes - Jaulny - Thiaucourt, and Vieville.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Office Quartermaster General, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City, N. Y. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, September 24, 1918, for furnishing Vegetable Ivory Jerkin Buttons and Wood Tent Poles. Information on application at this office.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill to establish a minimum wage board and create the necessary machinery for fixing the minimum wage of women and minors in the District of Columbia. The Senate also adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Calder, of New York, asking the War Industries Board to inform the Senate concerning its orders and the law granting it the authority under which it requires permits to be granted by State Councils of National Defense for all building operations that do not pertain to the prosecution of the war.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, introduced a resolution conferring a gold medal and the thanks of Congress upon John M. Browning, of Ogden, Utah, inventor of the Browning machine gun with which the United States Army is being equipped.

Conferees on the oil land leasing bill who are deadlocked over the differences between the two houses, have invited Secretaries Daniel and Lane and Attorney General Gregory to meet with them and aid in settling the differences. The Senate also adopted a resolution calling upon the Bureau of Mines to report what effect upon oil production the pasage of the bill now in controversy will have.

The effect of the pending war revenue bill upon life insurance companies was discussed at length with the Finance Committee yesterday by Job E. Hedges, of New York. Under certain provisions of the measure, he insisted, the companies would be compelled to dissipate each year's entire surplus. As proposed in the pending bill Mr. Hedges said the normal income tax differential would put a premium upon the distribution of the surplus by reducing from 18 to 12 per cent the tax upon distributed incomes of corporations generally. This he said would be detrimental to the interests of policy holders and after giving his reasons at length Mr. Hedges urged that the bill be amended so as to give life insurance companies also the benefit of the 12 per cent rate. He suggested that this could be accomplished by applying the lower rate to as much of the companies' net income as they should invest in forthcoming Liberty bonds. Before the same committee Judge J. Harry Covington, representing the National-Petroleum War Service Committee, asserted that the country is facing a crisis in oil production which threatens seriously its war program. He recommended the appointment of a commission to study the petroleum situation for the purpose of reaching a solution of the problem. Unless some method is devised to encourage development of oil lands a marked shortage is certain to result. As a substitute for the war excess profits on oil lands he suggested a tax of 20 per cent on actual sales which, he argued would permit the explorer and developer to reap a fair return.

HOUSE.

By vote of 149 to 0 the House last evening passed the bill to facilitate the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan bond issue, by exempting from income surtaxes all individual holdings up to $30,000. The entire day was devoted to its consideration with the result that the war revenue bill was not taken up and general debate on that measure was not concluded until to-day. Some opposition developed in the course of the debate to that provision of the bill giving the President power to "investigate, regulate or prohibit transactions in bonds or certificates of indebtedness." Replying to the supporters of a motion to strike this proviso from the bill, Chairman Kitchin told the House there are syndicates in certain parts of the United States that are trying to buy up Liberty bonds of all issues for the purpose of unloading them on the market, even at less than was paid for them, for the purpose of forcing down the price of the bonds and compel the Government to increase the interest rate on all its bonds to 5, 6, or even 7 per cent. He stated that the transactions of this syndicate were known to the Treasury Department, and it was for the purpose of curbing them that the change in the law was asked.

U. S. CHEMISTS SUPPLYING DYES FORMERLY MADE IN GERMANY

The remarkable success of the American chemists and chemical manufacturers in developing the dyestuffs industry, when the supplies of dyes from Germany were cut off, is strikingly shown in a report just issued by the United States Tariff Commission, entitled "Census of Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals, 1917."

Firms Here in 1917.

At the outbreak of the European war, Germany dominated the world's trade in dyes and drugs derived from coal tar. Before the war, seven American firms manufactured dyes from imported German materials. In 1917, 190 American concerns were engaged in the manufacture of dyes, drugs, and other chemicals derived from coal tar, and of this number, 81 firms produced coal-tar dyes from American materials which were approximately equivalent in total weight to the annual imports before the war. The total output of the 190 firms, exclusive of those engaged in the manufacture of explosives and synthetic resins, was over 54,000,000 pounds with a value of about 69 million dollars.

Large amounts of the staple dyes for which there is a great demand are now being manufactured in the United States. A few of the important dyes, such as the vat dyes derived from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol, are still not made. The needs of the wool industry are being more satisfactorily met than the needs of the cotton industry.

The report gives in detail the names of the manufacturers of each dye or other product and the quantity and value of each produced, except in cases where the number of producers is so small that the operations of individual firms would be disclosed. Seventeen hundred and thirty-three chemists or engineers were engaged in research and chemical control of this new industry, or 8.8 per cent of the total of 19,643 employees. The report also contains an interesting account of the history and development of the industry since the outbreak of the European war.

SELLING OF ADVERTISEMENTS WITH A REBATE IS PROHIBITED

War Industries Board Order Intended to Stop Paper Loss by "Forced" Circulation.

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Because advertising agents and agencies profess confusion through lack of understanding of the regulation authorized by the War Industries Board that there must be discontinuance of the practice of selling advertisements in newspapers and periodicals with a guarantee of circulation and a rebate should the circulation fall short of the guarantee Thomas E. Donneley, chief of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, issues this explanatory statement:

Purpose of Ruling Explained.

To advertising agents and agencies:

There has been considerable misunderstanding concerning the following ruling to all newspapers and periodicals:

"Discontinue selling advertising with a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount."

The purpose of this ruling is to prevent the printing of copies of newspapers and periodicals which are not called for by the legitimate circulation, but are printed by the publisher and circulated by forced means in order to make good the guarantee and save this rebate. Such circulation is, of course, a waste of paper and during the war must be stopped.

Statements of Past Circulation.

There is nothing in our regulations which prevents the publisher from making a sworn statement of past circulation, but hereafter publishers can not guarantee future circulation. Advertisers must buy their advertisement upon the reputation of the newspaper or periodical and their belief that the circulation is a bona fide one and will be maintained. This is a positive order and must not be evaded.

PRESIDENT WARNS STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK AT ONCE

(Continued from page 2.)

deemed such as might be expected to disturb industry and to interfere with production.

The recommendations contained in the War Labor Board's finding are in thorough accord with the principles and policies to govern industrial relations for the period of the war promulgated by the President and made the constitution of the War Labor Board. These principles and policies were adopted by duly selected representatives of organized employers and workers of the United States. It is the policy of the War Department to give effect to the decisions of the War Labor Board in all cases coming under the jurisdiction of the Department.

GENERAL MARCH TELLS OF AMERICAN VICTORY GAINED BY PERSHING'S MEN AROUND ST. MIHIEL

(Continued from page 1.)

up through the undulating plain of the Woevre. On the west flank on an 8-mile front they advanced across the heights of the Meuse, a ridge which is 6 miles wide and broken by deep, branching ravines. By the evening of the first day the south flank had been driven in 5 miles and the north flank 3 miles. By evening of the second day (Friday) the salient had been wiped out. Gen. Pershing's communiques which have been published in the OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN and the newspapers, indicate over 13,000 prisoners. The removal of the salient shortens the line 22 miles, restores rail communication between Verdun and St. Mihiel and Toul, and gives very much better base for future offensive operations than existed before this drive began. It is to be noted that the German communique says that they withdrew quietly from this sector in accordance with a carefully arranged plan, but this does not cover the 13,300 men they left behind. They constitute the combatant strength of an entire German division.

Gen. Pershing's Staff.

The first American Army which is organized under Gen. Pershing's personal command did not take with it Gen. Pershing's personal staff. They remained at the General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force.

The staff of the First American Army is as follows:

Chief of Staff, Lt. Col. Hugh A. Drum, who has five assistant chiefs of staff, Lt. Col. Jens Bugge, Lt. Col. Willey Howell, Col. Robert McCleave, Lt. Col. John L. DeWitt, Lt. Col. Lewis H. Watkins.

Chief of Artillery, Maj. Gen. Edward F. McGlachlin.

Following are heads of the administrative and technical services—Adjutant General, Col. Joseph F. Barnes; Inspector General, Col. Jacob C. Johnson; Judge Advocate, Lt. Col. Blanton Winship; Chief Quartermaster, Maj. George Luberoff; Chief Surgeon, Col. Alexander N. Stark; Chief Engineer, Brig. Gen. J. J. Morrow; Chief Signal Officer, Lt. Col. Parker Hitt; Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. Edward P. O'Hern; Chief of Motor Transport Corps, Col. Wm. H. Winters; Chief of Air Service, Col. William Mitchell.

Chiefs of Chemical Warfare Service and additional administrative and technical services have not been designated at the time this information arrived. This staff is the staff that is handling this movement under Gen. Pershing.

"America Going Through With It."

In connection with the military program, there has appeared in the public press an intimation that there is some talk that America isn't going through with this war. That, of course, is preposterous in its falsity at a time when we are asking the Congress to give us an increase in the age limit which will carry every available man "over there," and are upon the point of asking for over seven billion dollars more for the military program this year. And with everything moving at the highest speed, it is inconceivable that any such propaganda can be considered seriously by anybody. America is going through with it.

The increased program calls for increased effort in France, increased port facilities, etc., and I have here a cablegram which indicates the way things are going over there in that respect:

> "This afternoon 35,000 men came ashore at one of our base ports and 11,000 more will be off before noon to-morrow. Fifteen ships came in at 10 o'clock this morning, out of which 12 were unloaded and will be ready to return to-morrow before noon."

The system is so well organized that these great masses of troops are handled and the ships returned in this very short time.

Praise for Forty-second Division.

I have received from France a copy of an order issued by Gen. Naulin, commanding the 21st French Army Corps, referring to our 42d Division, which has always done good work. We have heretofore published other commendations of that division and this is the last one received:

> "At the moment when the 42d American Division is on the point of leaving the 21st Army Corps, I desire to express my keen satisfaction and my sincere thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions.
>
> "By its valor, ardor, and its spirit it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15 and 16 in the course of the great battle where the 4th Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front.
>
> "I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period. My prayers accompany it in the great struggle engaged in for the liberty of the world.
>
> "(Signed) NAULIN."

All reports from the fighting sections in France indicate the same high spirit, the lack of pessimism which has always characterized our troops in France, and everyone gets into the swing of it the minute he gets there. The quickness and rapidity with which they handled the fight at St. Mihiel is attributed not only to the fine staff work which brought it off, but the individual soldier himself. It is hot stuff.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Reports from the Military Affairs Committee to the effect that 90 per cent of the American force was being assembled in one place by Gen. Pershing. Gen. March in one of his interviews made the statement that 90 per cent of the Americans were in American sectors. Will Gen. March let us have the facts?

A. The facts are that the 90 per cent of the American Army to which I referred embraces both combatant and noncombatant troops. It referred to the American Army which is on the firing line, and the American Army which is serving that Army with ammunition and supplies. It means that they were not in British sectors or in French sectors. It does not mean that over a million men were established at one point. At no time has that been stated by me to the Senate Military Affairs Committee or to anybody else.

Q. Location of the 29th Division?

A. Last reported on line in the Vosges.

Q. Can anything be told of the location and recent activities of the 77th, 42d, and 27th Divisions?

A. Seventy-seventh in the advance from the Vesle to the Aisne; 42d not reported since relieved during advance on the Vesle August 2; 27th on line in Flanders.

Q. What American divisions are in the fighting between Rheims and north of Soissons?

A. Recently reported 32d, 77th, and 28th.

Q. Who are in command of the following divisions?

A. First, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall; 2d, Maj. Gen. John E. Lejeune (Marine Corps); 30th, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis; 35th, Maj. Gen. Peter E. Traub; 41st, Brig. Gen. William S. Scott; 77th, Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, as far as is known.

Q. Has Gen. Greble been retired?

A. Yes; he has.

Q. Has the 40th Division reached France?

A. The 40th Division has landed; part of it is in England.

The next question has to do with personnel of the American forces in Russia. I am not going to give that out yet.

Monument in Paris To Women of America By Women of France

The Red Cross issues the following:

A committee, in which the wife of Marshal Joffre, the Duchess d'Uzes, Mme. J. Siegfried, and the presidents of the three Red Cross societies, Madame Carnot, Countess d'Haussonville, and Madame Perouse, are prominent figures, has received a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of the women of the United States. Their statement follows:

> **"We, women of France, knowing that we can never adequately express our gratitude toward the women of the United States for their generosity and devotion in their ceaseless giving, desire to see raised in a prominent place in Paris a commemorative monument, so that future generations may always keep in mind this beautiful sisterhood that forms an imperishable bond between us."**

P. O. DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

The purchasing agent of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., will receive proposals until 2 o'clock p. m. September 23, 1918, for furnishing three hundred 1-gallon oblong plain tin cans, fitted with 1¼-inch cork-lined screw cap and wire ring handle, each can in sawed lumber box, ends ⅝ inch, sides, top, and bottom ⅜ inch, and fifty 5-gallon cans similar to above, and until 2 o'clock p. m. September 30, 1918, proposals for furnishing 76000 time cards for street letter boxes.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Compensation and Insurance for Disabled Man.

If an enlisted man is discharged from the service for disability incurred in the line of duty, he or anyone on his behalf should write to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Attention of Compensation and Insurance Claims Section, and ask to be furnished with the prescribed forms upon which to file claims for compensation and insurance, with instructions for their execution. The letter should be as follows:

Pvt. John Howard Smith. Serial No. 85634. Formerly of Company L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces.

BUREAU OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION OF COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS SECTION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I, the above-named enlisted man, was discharged from the service on June 15, 1918, for disability due to tuberculosis incurred in line of duty. I have a wife, Elizabeth Brown Smith, and two children, John Howard Smith, jr., 10 years old, and Elizabeth Smith, 5 years old, all of whom are living with me at 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

I have also a mother and father, Joseph Walter Smith and Mary Hunter Smith, 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill., who have been dependent upon me to the extent of $10 per week jointly for the last three years.

Please furnish the necessary forms upon which to file claims for compensation and insurance.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN HOWARD SMITH,
84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

Notice of Death of Beneficiary of Compensation or Insurance.

If a person dies who is receiving compensation or insurance payments under the war-risk insurance law, a member of the family or other appropriate person should promptly notify the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Attention of Compensation and Insurance Claims Section, as follows:

Compensation claim No. 345. Private John Howard Smith, deceased, April 12, 1918. Serial No. 85,634. Formerly of Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION OF COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS SECTION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

On August 31, 1918, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Smith, widow of the above-named enlisted man, who was receiving from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance compensation and insurance payments on account of his death, died at her home, 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

Very truly, yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Notice of Change of Address of Beneficiary of Compensation or Insurance.

If the person who has been receiving compensation or insurance payments under the war-risk insurance law moves to a new address, such person should promptly notify the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, Attention of Compensation and Insurance Claims Section, as follows:

Compensation claim No. 345. Private John Howard Smith, deceased, April 12, 1918. Serial No 85,634. Formerly of Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION OF COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE CLAIMS SECTION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

As the widow of the above-named enlisted man I am receiving compensation and insurance payments from your office and have been receiving checks addressed to 132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill. Please take notice that I have now moved to 84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill., and that checks should now be sent to this address.

Very truly, yours,
ELIZABETH BROWN SMITH,
(Mrs. JOHN HOWARD SMITH),
84 Pine Street, Rockford, Ill.

Nonreceipt of Allotments and Allowances from War Risk Bureau.

Letters should not be written to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance inquiring in reference to delayed allotments and allowances until two months have elapsed since the man entered the service. If no reply is received to this original inquiry, which should be sent directly to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance and should be signed by a relative, within 30 days after its transmission, or, in other words, within 90 days after the man has entered the service, home service sections should prosecute an inquiry through Red Cross channels. Such a letter should be written only by a class A relative or by a class B relative to whom an allotment carrying an allowance has been made. Class B relatives should not write unless they are dependent upon the enlisted man and have received definite word that he has made an allotment in their favor through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. The letter, whether written by a class A or class B relatives, should be as follows:

Private John Howard Smith. Serial No. 85634. Co. L., 125th Field Artillery, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Age, 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917.

BUREAU OF WAR-RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION OF ALLOTMENT AND ALLOWANCE SECTION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

My son, the above-named enlisted man, has now been in the service for more than 60 days and I have not receive the allotment and allowance due me under the war-risk insurance law, although he has informed me that he made an allotment in my favor and requested an allowance. I am solely dependent upon him for support. Please inform me when I may expect payment.

Very truly, yours,
MARY HUNTER SMITH
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Claims for Exemption from Compulsory Allotment.

If a wife or child (i. e., a class A relative) makes inquiry as to the reason for the nonreceipt of any allotment or allowance, and an answer is received from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance that the enlisted man has claimed exemption from compulsory allotment, the relative should receive a communication from the legal section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance giving an opportunity to combat the claim for exemption. If no such communication is received, the relative should write to the legal section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance as follows:

Private John Howard Smith. Serial No. 85634. Co. L, 125th Infantry, Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service October 20, 1917. Allotment No. 346870.

BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE,
ATTENTION OF LEGAL SECTION,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am the wife of the above enlisted man. I have received no allotment or allowance. I have been informed that the reason for this is that my husband has claimed exemption from compulsory allotment. Will you please inform me upon what ground this claim was based, so that I may have an opportunity to present my reply?

Very truly, yours,
ELIZABETH BROWN SMITH
(Mrs. John Howard Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Nonreceipt of Allotment from War or Navy Department.

The relatives of an enlisted man who is not entitled to an allowance under the war-risk insurance law can receive an allotment only through the War or Navy Department. They should not write to these departments concerning the allotment until they have received definite word from their man in the service that he has made the allotment. If the initial payment is not received within one month after the making of the allotment, if made in this country, or within two months after the making of the allotment, if made abroad, relatives may then write to the appropriate allotment office. The body of the letter should read as follows:

My brother, the above-named enlisted man, has informed me that on July 6,

(Continued on page 10.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	10
Missing in action	37
Wounded severely	68
Died of wounds	5
Died from aeroplane accident	2
Wounded slightly	2
Wounded, degree undetermined	6
Total	130

Killed in Action.

Capt. Jo Hunt Reaney. Mrs. Harriett Reaney, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Corpl. Frank S. Webb. Mrs. W. F. Webb, 414 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Leslie Barlow Austin. Mrs. Amy Jane Austin, 1423 Young Street, Owosso, Mich.

John M. Bailey. Mrs. Mary Bolner, Paw Paw, W. Va.

Herbert J. Barnes. Mrs. Martha Barnes, care of Mrs. Perry, 1308 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Bradbrook. Thomas Bradbrook, box 177, Greystone, R. I.

John Brennan. Mrs. Susie V. Alexander, 797 Vermont Avenue, Port Norfolk, Va.

George K. Curtis. Mrs. E. L. Curtis, Crossett, Ark.

Herman K. Davis. Mrs. Amelia Davis, Zebulon, Ga.

Mike Foy. Charlie Foy, Serapta, La.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Frederick Barrack. Mrs. W. A. Barrack, 707 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Henry J. Behm. Mrs. Lena Behm, 53 Eleventh Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Russell E. Carter. G. H. Carter, Hillsboro, Oreg.

David R. Ferguson. Mrs. Carrie Reddick, Glendive, Mont.

Walker J. Griffith. Mrs. Jennie F. Griffith, 214 South Fifth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Frank S. Latham, jr. F. S. Latham, 1759 Overton Park Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Lieut. Arthur Preyer. Chas. H. Hawkins, 205 Roseville Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Wounded Severely.

Sergt. Frank Hart. Patrick Hart, 23 Adrian Street, Somerville, Mass.

Corpl. Marlin D. Burns. Rev. W. H. Dale, 236 Alice Street, Mount Oliver Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. Burkley H. Cook. Mrs. Jodie Johnson, R. F. D. No. 3, Montgomery, Ala.

Corpl. Harold A. Draney. Mrs. Bessie Draney, 556 East Thirty-second Street, Paterson, N. J.

Corpl. Joseph Gauthier. Theadora Gauthier, Sheboygan, Mich.

Corpl. Jefferson D. Jackson. Mrs. Mary Jackson, 918 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Bernhardt Johnson. C. G. Johnson, Litchfield, Minn.

Corpl. Jack Murphy. Miss Agnes Cordingly, general delivery, Van Buren, Ark.

Corpl. Otto Pinkston. Albert Pinkston, Merom, Ind.

PRIVATES.

John H. Anderson. F. O. Anderson, Lock box 202, Lafayette, Ind.

Inther Antle. Marion Antle, Columbia, Ky.

Frank Attilio, jr. Frank Attillo, 306 East One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

G. E. Bales. Isaac Bales, Pascola, Mo.

Washington Basco. Thomas Basco, Gorum, La.

Charles Belland. Mrs. Matilda Belland, 128 Dolonland Street, Ludington, Mich.

C. Bentkowski. Stanislaw Bentkowski, 2642 West Fisher Street, South Bend, Ind.

Alfred Berg. Mrs. Hanna Berg, Stark, Ill.

Total Casualties in Overseas Forces.

Following is a summary of the casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces to date:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	5,758
Died of wounds	1,764
Died of disease	1,734
Died of accident and other causes	826
Wounded in action	16,575
Missing in action (including prisoners)	3,962
Total to date	30,619

Lewis Blackman. Mrs. Lillian Blackman, 2426 East Fifty-ninth Street, Cleveland Ohio.

Eugene W. Blundell. W. C. Blundell, 537 West Forty-first Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

R. F. Bohning. Christ Bohning, Anita, Iowa.

Daniel T. Box. Mrs. E. J. Garrett, 931 West Thirty-fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Leon F. Buck. Miss Alice M. Buck, 14 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Iver W. Carlson. Mrs. Alice Right, Rodna, Wash.

Leonard Theodore Coleman. Mrs. Nettie Coleman, R. F. D. No. 1, Wheeler, Mich.

Charles A. Collier. Andrew Collier, Cogswell, N. Dak.

Harl T. Collins. Thomas Collins, Cherry Ridge, Mont.

Glenn E. Damon. Mrs. Carrie Damon, Spencer, Wis

Joseph Degnan. Mrs. Catherine Degnan, 3763 Barnes Avenue, New York City.

Edward Leonard Deutsch. Miss Ella Thoenes, R. F. D. No. 1, Wonewoc, Wis.

Joe Doty. Henderson Doty, box 154, Patterson, La.

J. S. Drysch. Martin Drysch, 3718 Fifty-third Avenue, Cicero, Ill.

William J. Ellis. William Burns, Inksville, N. Y.

John Ervick. Rasmus R. Ervick, Ytr. Statlandet, Wic Bergen, Norway.

R. C. Estep. Mrs. L. S. Estep, Newman, Ga.

Joe L. Flenner. Lee Flenner, 1715 Portland Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

Arthur J. Fryklind. Axel Riser, Athol, S. Dak.

J. W. Geiser. Andrew Geiser, R. F. D. No. 1, York, Pa.

Marion Gibbs. Ralph Gibbs, Third and Schupp Streets, Louisville, Ky.

Albert E. Giraldi. Charles Bailey, 669 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Shelby Gribbin. John Helm, R. F. D. No. 1, Merinock, Ky.

James Griffin. Edward Griffin, Rochester, Minn.

Charles F. Hafner. Mrs. Mary Hafner, Wilbaux, Mont.

Richard William Hanson. Mrs. Anna Hanson, Rockdale, Wis.

John C. Harrington. R. E. Harrington, Onamia, Minn.

Harris F. Haynes. Harry H. Haynes, 720 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Talmage Hobbs. James L. Hobbs, rural route No. 1, Empire, Ga.

Arthur L. Jones. William Jones, 2013 Meghan Avenue, Moundsville, W. Va.

Henry R. Kastl. Mary Kastl, 433 Fair Oak Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Simoon Kinman. Mrs. Barbara Kinman, Starbuck, Wash.

Orin La Point. Mrs. John Dodge, Mosinee, Wis.

Frank P. Luttrell. James Luttrell, 218 Cutler Street, Greenville, Tenn.

Frank McKaasky. Andrew Rissa, 816 Berg Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

S. E. Mixson. Mrs. Mary Mixson, Allenville, Ga.

William H. Moran. Mrs. Agnes Moran, 27 Superior Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Burton G. Odell. Burton H. Odell, Buchanon, Amarillo, Tex.

John Ardagh. Mrs. Louise Ardagh, 3921 West Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

Duncon Bell. Mrs. Jane Bell, 5933 Brochlin Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Henry P. Bennett. Edd Bennett, Steptoe, Nev.

Philip O. Boughton. Mrs. Claude Osborn, 613 South Marshall Avenue, Marshall, Mich.

Thomas J. Brennan. Benjamin Brennan, 128 Filimore Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Daniel F. Burns. Mrs. Mary Burns, 823 Sargent Street, Litchfield, Ill.

Alexander B. Chestnut. Mrs. Olive Cair, Slidell, La.

Cyriel M. Cones. W. F. Cones, Eighth Street NE., Minot, N. Dak.

Ralph F. Cooke. George M. Cooke, Alva, Wyo.

John Crawford. Mrs. M. R. Crawford, 1215 C Street SW., Washington, D. C.

Michael Daich. George Bubols, Meaderville, Butte, Mont.

John S. Daly. Henry Daly, Conrad, Mont.

Fred Erickson. Eric F. Erickson, Leonard, N. Dak.

Slightly Wounded in Action.

Lieut. Royale Alfred Wright. Mrs. R. A. Wright, 772 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Corpl. Clarence M. Berry. Charles Berry, 262 Lafayette Avenue, Hawthorne, N. J.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Rucker Massingale. Walter Massingale, Somerset, Ky.

Sergt. George Meade Rushmore. Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Babenia. Peter Babenia, Minsk, Russia.

Tony Bonagura. Mrs. Grace Bonagura, 403 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Salvator Comello. Philip Indorne, 1906 Watson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Guiseppe Develt. Mrs. Dominica Guiseppe, Colgughan, Belluno, Italy.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Perry E. James. Charley James, Sparta, Ky.

Corpl. Eskel A. Johnson. Andrew Johnson, Hillsboro, N. Dak.

Corpl. Arthur W. Rettig. Mrs. Ida D. Rettig, 619 Twenty-second Street, Oakland, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Frank H. Ahring. Fred Ahring, Lincoln Center, Kans.

Natate Cipolla. Miss Kelly Cipolla, Linnton, Oreg.

George Henry Clark. Mrs. Clara Sharp, 121 Main Street, Lockport, N. Y.

James Emery Cole. Mrs. May Hixon Cole, 5115 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dominick Cutiss. Martin Wosowsky, 148 Jackson Place, Newark, N. J.

Samuel Wa. Dyecko. Wasel Dyecko, 722 Warren Street, South Bend, Ind.

Leon H. Elmone. Mrs. Nellie Walker, 230 Fox Avenue, San Jose, Cal.

George D. Fackler. Peter Andrew, 405 Main Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Ernest O. Franson. John Franson, Missoula, Mont.

Frederick A. Gaw. Mrs. May Gaw, 212 St. Paul Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Wilbur S. Hake. Jerry Hake, R. F. D. No. 2, Columbia, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Basil C. Holcomb. Calvin B. Holcomb, box 15, Readstown, Wis.
John W. Kincaid. A. B. Kincaid, Eton, Ga.
Charles A. Ladd. Mrs. Ellen Ladd, Grand River, Iowa.
Robert A. Lang. Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, 1601 West Sixth Street, Muncie, Ind.
Dionige Lehener. Mrs. Rose Lehener, 140 Center Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Albert Leverance. William Leverance, Port Edwards, Wis.
Leonard H. Lungren. Mrs. Ana Lungren, Norborne, Mo.
Howard McLean. Mrs. George McLean, Rugby, N. Dak.
Edgar Elmer McMillion. Mrs. Vernie McMillion, Cass, W. Va.
Eddie Manney. A. C. Dore, Miles City, Mont.
George Mekar. Simon Tuysuzian, 148 Liberty Street, Lynn, Mass.
Halbert L. Miller. James Miller, Buffalo, Wyo.
Orell M. Moore. Mrs. J. C. Snyder, 6237 Stanley Street, Seattle, Wash.
Earl Nelson. Christ Nelson, Sandpoint, Idaho.
James Nelson. Louis Christensen, 312 Smith Street, Neenah, Wis.
Henry H. Peters. Wallace H. Peters, 310 West Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ralph E. Priest. Mrs. Mary F. Priest, Bainbridge, Ind.
Thomas G. Rayner. Richard A. Rayner, Alpharetta, Ga.
Everett W. Remaley. Mrs. Eliza Remaley, Box Elder, Wyo.
Paul C. Rovich. Frank Burns, Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Julian W. Sanders. James M. Sanders, Greensboro, Ga.
Robert F. Spicer. Mrs. Mary Spicer, 8618 Tinicum Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward E. Ulrich. Mrs. Anna Strubel, Welty, Pa.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	10
Missing in action	37
Wounded severely	67
Died of disease	2
Wounded, degree undetermined	6
Died of accident and other causes	2
Died from wounds	4
Total	128

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

Mervin F. Hammond. T. J. Hammond, R. F. D. No. 2, Oregon City, Oreg.
Frank F. Holtz. Anna Hietsman, 1338 Beloit Avenue, Janesville, Wis.
Jones W. Hunter. John C. Hunter, 205 North Charleston Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Ray B. Landes. Mrs. W. H. Landes, Greenacres, Wash.
Michael J. McInniss. Duncan McInniss, 1050 Fifth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Thomas F. Mahon. Mrs. Margaret Mahon, 57 Bushnell Street, Hartford, Conn.
John V. Raaen. Mrs. Gunda Raaen, Fingal, N. Dak.
Fred Schreier. Mrs. Anna Schreier, 3952 Eighteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Cornelius Vandam. Tuenis Vandam, Platte, S. Dak.
Arthur M. Miller. Mrs. Mary Miller, Websterville, Vt.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Walter J. Hatzfeld. Mrs. Lutitia Hatzfeld, 3884A Utah Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas A. Jones. David D. Jones, Dexter, Mo.
Jesse L. Murray. Mrs. Mildred Schaffer, Roaring Springs, Pa.
Elmer Arons Oakley. Anderson Oakley, Burr, Mo.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

George Hooper. Will Young, Thornton, Ark.
Earl Malcom Robertson. Robert E. Robertson, Hood River, Oreg.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

George Ghirardi. John Ghirardi, League City, Tex.
John Sheehan. Mrs. Katie Sheehan, Loughri, Galaway County, Ireland.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Manton C. Mitchell. Mrs. Kathleen C. Mitchell, 612 Angell Street, Providence, R. I.
Lieut. Harry H. Haper. Mrs. Margaret Haper, Smithboro, Ill.
Lieut. Sidney G. MacMillan. Mrs. Sidney G. MacMillan, c/o George Rountree, Wilmington, N. C.
Sergt. James F. Mize. Lee Mize, 605 West Laurel Street, Seymour, Ind.
Corp. George Dittberner. Frank Dittberner, R. F. D. No. 1, Merrimack, Wis.
Corp. Edward C. Hudson. Mrs. Della McKethan, 919 North Smith Street, Rockingham, N. C.
Corp. Joseph D. Hunter. Mrs. James Hunter, R. F. D. No. 6, Galesburg, Ill.
Corp. George Kosek. Mrs. Charles Kosek, Taylor, Ark.
Corp. John L. McGraw. James J. McGraw, Marlington, W. Va.
Corp. James B. Ruane. John Ruane, 74 Lancaster Street, Cohoes, N. Y.
Mechanic William C. Fowler. Mrs. Hattie M. Fowler, 1331 W Street SE., Washington, D. C.

PRIVATES.

Norman B. Flagg. William Flagg, Larimore, N. Dak.
John A. Frankowicz. Mrs. Rosie Frankowicz, 1127 Cornell Street, Chicago, Ill.
Paul C. Gelpcke. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gelpcke, 65 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Goss. Oma Goss, box 122, Hokah, Minn.
Cecil L. Guy. Mrs. R. S. Brant, Crystal Springs, Miss.
Legrand Henrie. Daniel Henrie, La Salle, Utah.
Harry R. Henry. Mrs. Mabel McGovern, 1865 Chestnut Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
William A. Herring. Josephine Conley, 430 Earlham Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Herbert F. Himmel. Frank Himmel, Moscow Mills, Mo.
Abie Hinkle. George Hinkle, 520 North Madison Street, Clinton, Ill.
Hobert L. Hoyt. Frank E. Hoyt, 320 West Lincoln Street, Lyons, Kans.
Edward Johnson. Emil Johnson, Mullan, Idaho.
Peter Kamar. Dominick Giaczar, 2338 South Leavitt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Ignatz M. Kampa. Hedwig Kampa, Independence, Wis.
Nick Kastrichis. Jose Kastrichis, Kasprinton, Greece.
Arthur J. Kelley. Joseph Smith, 1118 South Union Street, Mishawaka, Ind.
Jerry W. Klima. Frank Klima, 1271 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Kobusinski. Mrs. Julia Walkiewicz, 1278 McDougal Street, Detroit, Mich.
Henry F. Lidstrom. F. O. Lidstrom, Palermo, N. Dak.
August V. Malecki. Mrs. Mike Malecki, Berlin, Wis.
Louis Maricouti. Mrs. Josei Maggierosso, 2443 Cumberland Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Tony Felix Mattingly. Felix Mattingly, Debow, Ark.
William H. Metts. Mrs. Sallie Metts, R. F. D. No. 1, Figsboro, Va.
Nelien Miller. Miss Clara Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Sheridan, Ill.
Paul S. Minnick. Oscar Minnick, 125 Troy Street, Payne, Ohio.
Mike Moleson. Mike Kovitch, 856 Greens Alley, Scranton, Pa.
Henry C. Muller. Mrs. Kristena Muller, Alden, Minn.
Sidney R. Nall. Mrs. J. R. Nall, R. F. D. No. 1, Gainesville, Tex.
Edwin M. Neilson. Soreno Neilson, Buchanan, N. Dak.
Fred Earl Nettleton. Mrs. Mary Nettleton, R. F. D. No. 1, Rhodes, Mich.
John Nykowski. Mrs. Mary Nykowski, 8504 Barley Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
Austin L. Rose. Frank A. Rose, Truro, Mass.
Joseph H. Rose. Emory Lynes, 440 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Wadyk Smolinski. Miss Julia Smolinski, 82 Bridge Street, Union City, Conn.
Saul Solmon. Samuel Solmon, 319 Jones Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Mitchell M. Swartzenberger. Martin Swartzenberger, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Floyd C. Teeter. Mrs. Frances Teeter, Albermarle, N. C.
George S. Vinson. Henry A. Vinson, Colquitt, Ga.
Robert S. Westergard. Mrs. A. K. Westergard, Cando, N. Dak.
Emil Wieber. Mrs. Louise Cumka, Henkinson, N. Dak.
Ernest W. Wright. L. F. Wright, Hazelton, N. Dak.
Frank L. O'Reilly. P. M. O'Reilly, 614 Seventh Avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Bruce A. Price. Mrs. T. G. Allen, Buffalo, S. C.
M. P. Rineholt. Clarence Rineholt, Sunlight, W. Va.
Emil O. Ross. Ludwig Ross, Montello, Wis.
John Ryan. Mrs. Laura Hunter, 510 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
William Sanderson. Mrs. Martha Sanderson, R. F. D. No. 1, Bradley, Wis.
George F. Schumer. Peter Schumer, 748 Wesley Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
Earl Sharow. Mrs. Della Sharow, West Branch, Mich.
Sam Silverman. Mrs. Lena Silverman, 46 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.
James Christopher Spruill. Charlie D. Spruill, Comanche, Okla.
R. Taylor. Hiram L. Taylor, Woodbine, Ky.
Charles W. Thomas. C. M. Thomas, Cumberland, Va.
Charles L. White, jr. Mrs. M. H. White, Hooper, Utah.
S. Wizlans. Adam Vilkowski, 318 Church Street, Duryea, Pa.
Louis Markowitz. Mrs. Rose Markowitz, 1800 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

PRIVATES.

Dennis P. Hassett. Dennis P. Hassett, 11 Knowlton Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
John J. Lilley. Mrs. Mary McRacker, 10341 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
William McManus. John McManus, 276 West One hundred and nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Orian A. Miller. Jacob A. Miller, Carmi, Ill.
Douat M. Morrisette. Amedde Morrissette, 53 Cedar Street, Lewiston, Me.
Brady D. Virden. Mrs. Dora Virden, Bald Knob, Ark.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Elmer A. Walstad. Mrs. Julia Walstad, R. F. D No. 2, Evansville, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Murphy Brand. Jacob Brand, La Grange, Ga.
Marko Bubalo. John Kovich, Phillipsburg, Mont.
Edgar J. Daigle. Mrs. Elizabeth Daigle, Patterson, La.
James B. Daly. Mrs. Catherine Daly, 18 Leywood Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.
Fred. H. Deem. W. T. Deem, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Victor C. Fene. William Fene, Huntington, Ark.
Louis F. Fitzer. Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzer, general delivery, Clear Lake, Wis.
Edwin A. French. Arthur W. French, 2 Grove Terrace, Methuen, Mass.
Paul Friscan. George Friscan, 4552 South Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Saiva Hanzook. Mrs. Parazka Hanzook, Derazano, Russia.
Ira F. Hoffman. Mrs. Anna Hobbs, R. F. D. No. 1, Shelbyville, Tex.
Henry S. Holmes. Mrs. A. E. Holmes, 34 Ridge S. O., Kirkwood, Ga.
Leon Earl Hovencamp. Marten Hovencamp, R. F. D. No. 4, Horseheads, N. Y.
Manthos Zakaris Xakis. Christ Xakis, Asmare, Crete, Greece.
John Kalitka. Anthony Gerdauski, Coal Dale, Pa.
Thomas Lay. Walter Lay, 60 Ashley Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
Wiliam H. Lucas. Mrs. Nellie Lucas, Stiles, Wis.
Allen J. McCullough. Mrs. Lucy McCullough, Hammond, Wis.
Paul Marmes. Peter Marmes, R. F. D. No. 4, Antigo, Wis.
Henry Marquardt. Mrs. Johana Marquardt, 543 Chestnut Street, Neenah, Wis.
Samuel Melawsky. Mrs. Jessie Furgison, 1708 Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.
Frank W. Mueller. Stephen Mueller, Albany, Minn.
Fred O'Brein. Mrs. Jane Sackett, Veteran's Home, Waupaca, Wis.

(Continued on page 10.)

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS COMING IN OF REGISTRATION ON THURSDAY

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Unofficial reports received at this office up to noon Friday indicate that Thursday's registration was conducted everywhere throughout the United States without untoward incidents of any kind. In several States the actual registration appears to have exceeded the estimated quotas. Projected returns from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin indicate that the registration would exceed the estimates for those States by about 8.5 per cent.

D. C. Board First to Report.

Local Board No. 3, of the District of Columbia, was the first to report, and gave a total of 4,217.

Hoping to be the first to report Dr. Sallon, chairman, and Secretary Heymann of Local Board No. 39 and Samuel J. Buck, chairman of Local Board No. 40, both of Philadelphia, brought their reports to Washington by train Thursday night, and called at the Provost Marshal General's office early Friday morning. Their reports, with serial numbers complete, showed a registration of 3,748 for Local Board No. 39, and 5,425 for Local Board No. 40.

The fourth to report was Local Board No. 157 of New York City, Dr. N. Gordon, chairman. Dr. Gordon also sent messengers by train to Washington with his report, which showed a registration of 3319. A force of twenty volunteer stenographers working steadily throughout the day, enabled this board to complete its report within five minutes after the registration booth in that district closed at 9 p. m. The report included not only the serial numbers assigned to each registrant, but the name, age, color and nationality of each registrant.

Provost Marshal General Crowder and Col. Charles B. Warren, senior officer under General Crowder in charge of the registration, personally inspected the system employed by Local Board No. 3 of the District of Columbia, of which Postmaster Merritt O. Chance, of Washington, is chairman, the first board to report. Under this plan copies of the registration cards were made and serial numbers assigned to cards as registration proceeded.

NAVY YARD CONTRACT LET.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

A contract for siding and excavation at project No. 27 A, B, and C, Washington Navy Yard, has been awarded to R. G. Colins, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

The contract is on a lump sum basis for siding and a unit price per cubic yard for the excavation.

INDIAN OFFICE PROPOSALS.

Proposals on the list of electric lighting fixtures for two dormitories, Tishomingo, Okla., will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., September 26, 1918.

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 9.)

James W. O'Neill, jr. James W. O'Neill, sr., 2232 One hundred and seventh Street, Morgan Park, Ill.

Charles W. Payne. Mrs. William H. Payne, Cherrydale, Va.

Joseph Poposki. Frank Poposki, 120 Norwalk Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.

Robert L. Reid. Mrs. Ella Reid, Round Hill, Va.

Walter J. Reiter. Mrs. M. E. Reiter, 501 Sixteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Romedeik. John Puck, 1417 Rebucka Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Antonio Russo. Jose Russo, 1047 North Larger Street, Lansing, Mich.

George H. Schlosser. Mrs. T. F. Schlosser, Sunnyside, Wash.

McKinley H. Shirk. S. B. Shirk, R. F. D. No. 2, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Archie F. Sinclair. Mrs. Nellie Sinclair, 311 Nineteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Joseph R. Smith. Add C. Smith, Sparta, Tex.

Frank John Spilski. Joe Spilski, 517 Fifth Street, Menasha, Wis.

Ora D. Taylor. Jim Taylor, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period September 16 to 21, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Prospects somewhat uncertain, owing to possible development of tropical disturbance over south Atlantic; it will probably move northeastward, and generally fair weather should prevail with nearly normal temperatures, except for showers about the middle of the week.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Generally fair weather during the week, with nearly normal temperatures.

West Gulf States.—Generally fair weather during the week, with nearly normal temperatures.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Showers about Tuesday and again toward the end of the week; nearly normal temperatures.

Region of Great Lakes.—Some prospect of showers about middle of the week; otherwise generally fair weather indicated; temperatures near or slightly below normal.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—Showers probable early in the week and again toward the close in the lower Missouri Valley; otherwise generally fair weather indicated; temperatures will average near or slightly below the normal.

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Frequent local rains during the week, with somewhat lower temperatures during early days; nearly normal thereafter.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Some prospect of local rains early in the week; otherwise generally fair, with nearly normal temperatures.

Pacific States.—Quite frequent rains indicated in Washington, Oregon, and northwest California; generally fair elsewhere during the week. No decided temperature changes.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

September 12, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

Customs receipts	$620,271.68
Internal-revenue receipts:	
Income and excess-profits tax	377,072.24
Miscellaneous	5,344,386.41
Miscellaneous revenue receipts	270,335.64
Total ordinary receipts	6,612,065.97
Panama Canal receipts	
Public-debt receipts	15,406,753.29
Balance previous day	1,174,778,654.60
Total	1,196,797,473.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary disbursements	$44,116,217.43
Panama Canal disbursements	13,964.19
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments	
Purchase of Federal farm loan bonds	
Public-debt disbursements	206,963.47
Balance in general fund today	1,152,460,328.77
Total	1,196,797,473.86

Red Cross Home Service

(Continued from page 7.)

1918, at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., he allotted $10 a month of his pay to me through your office. Please inform me whether this allotment is on record in your office and when I may expect to receive payment.

Very truly yours,
KATE HIGGINS SMITH,
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

If no reply is received to the above inquiry within two weeks after its transmission, the home-service section should prosecute an inquiry through Red Cross channels.

Enlisted Man Reported Missing.

If the relatives of an enlisted man are notified that he is reported missing they may write as follows to the bureau of communication, American Red Cross, asking if any further information has been secured (the bureau of communication does not wait for inquiry from the family before commencing its search for a missing man):

Private John Howard Smith. Serial No. 85634. Co. L, 125th Infantry, American Expeditionary Force. Age, 26 years. Entered service July 30, 1917.

BUREAU OF COMMUNICATION,
AMERICAN RED CROSS,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

I have received official notification from the War Department (or I have been informed from a credible source) that my son named above is reported missing. Will you promptly send me any information you obtain in your search for him?

Very truly, yours,
MARY HUNTER SMITH,
(Mrs. Joseph Walter Smith),
132 Willow Street, Rockford, Ill.

Replies Must be to the Family.

War Department regulations require the bureau of communication to send such information directly to the family. If there is a good reason why a home-service section should write on behalf of the family, this fact should be explained in the letter, so that the bureau of communication will have authority to answer through a third person.

SUPPLIES FOR ST. ELIZABETHS.

Proposals will be received by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., until 4 o'clock p. m., September 18, 1918, for furnishing ten gross of safety matches, fifty dozen soup bowls, six dinner bells, fifty dozen tea cups, six dozen two-quart pitchers, fifty dozen dinner plates, and one dozen tea strainers.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

The Division of Supplies, Department of the Interior, is advertising for proposals to furnish 150 metal automobile tags, the proposals to be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., September 17, 1918.

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending Sept. 6

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending September 6. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—The admission rate for disease, 960, is slightly higher than last week, while the noneffective rate, 36, is a trifle lower. The death rate for disease, 2.65, continues remarkably low, and approaches the record low rate for the year, 2.12, reported for the week ending July 26. A marked decrease in the number of new cases of pneumonia, 333, as compared with last week, 429, is noted. Venereal admissions are nearly double in number those of the preceding week. The increase is chiefly in cantonments and due to the influx of new men who are diseased when they come to camp. The number of new cases of other special diseases as compared with last week follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Measles	608	764
Meningitis	14	15
Dysentery	26	30
Malaria	149	163

2. Divisional camps: The noneffective rate in many camps of this group is disproportionately high, due to the relatively small commands and the large number of sick left behind by divisions going overseas; 172 new cases of measles were reported from camps of this group, against 180 last week. Camp Shelby leads in the number of new cases with 58, McClellan with 38, and Camp Sheridan with 31; 116 new cases of pneumonia were reported from camps of this group, as compared with 167 last week. The disease continues to prevail, chiefly among colored men recently inducted, at Camps Wheeler and Shelby. Camp Shelby reports 31 new cases, and Camp Wheeler 22. There were 12 deaths from pneumonia at Camp Wheeler out of a total of 28 deaths from all camps of this group.

3. Cantonments: Camp Dix reports the lowest admission rate (181), and Camp Custer the lowest noneffective rate (7.6) of all camps of this group. Camp Pike reports an admission rate of 4,345, leading camps of all groups in this respect. This extremely high rate is due to venereal diseases alone, 3,534 new cases being admitted during the week. Fewer cases of measles are reported than last week. Camp Gordon reports 87, Camp Taylor 53, Camp Las Casas 35. Camps Funston, Meade, and Pike appear next in order in the number of new cases; 153 new cases of pneumonia are reported from camps of this group, against 209 last week. Of this number, Camp Devens reports 35, Camp Dix 18, and Camp Gordon 20. The disease is prevailing chiefly among newly inducted colored men. Of new cases of malaria, Camp Johnston reported 14, and Camp Pike 11, out of a total of 58 new cases from all camps of this group.

4. Departmental and other troops: Sick rates continue low at stations of this group. There were 33 new cases of pneumonia, chiefly among colored men, reported from the port of embarkation, Newport News, out of a total of 64 cases from all stations of this group. Normal conditions prevail elsewhere.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Weekly admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	43.3	46.1	19.8	23.0	4.6	5.6	3.9	5.4
Cantonments	36.9	40.1	21.1	19.9	2.3	3.4	2.1	3.7
Departmental, etc	31.3	29.5	13.3	15.1	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.5

Health conditions for the week ending September 6.

Camp.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal diseases.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective rate per 1,000.
Beauregard	3	.....	12	28 (?)	7	.....	.....	83.13
Bowie	.....	.....	.....	26 (5)	.....	.....	.....	21.97
Cody	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	95.10
Fremont	13	1	.....	30 (9)	.....	1	.....	42.00
Greene	.....	1	.....	135 (8)	.....	2	.....	35.42
Greenleaf	1	1	.....	29 (?)	24	.....	2	33.83
Hancock	5	.....	3	78 (16)	1	1	.....	37.42
Kearney	2	.....	1	93 (9)	.....	.....	.....	40.51
Logan	2	.....	4	72 (18)	1	.....	.....	42.44
MacArthur	6	.....	1	8 (8)	2	.....	.....	63.02
McClellan	8	.....	5	76 (?)	38	.....	.....	47.77
Sevier	4	.....	7	33 (7)	9	1	.....	39.06
Shelby	31	.....	5	47 (6)	58	.....	.....	57.55
Sheridan	6	.....	1	265 (11)	31	.....	.....	45.37
Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	7 (?)	.....	.....	.....	4.52
Wadsworth	11	.....	3	478 (1)	.....	.....	.....	52.75
Wheeler	22	.....	.....	46 (7)	.....	.....	.....	34.12
Custer	.....	.....	.....	199 (6)	.....	.....	.....	7.56
Devens	33	.....	.....	65 (54)	22	.....	1	31.40
Dix	18	.....	.....	92 (?)	20	1	1	30.15
Dodge	4	.....	3	229 (4)	9	.....	.....	72.12
Funston	3	.....	6	333 (?)	31	.....	.....	42.56
Gordon	20	.....	6	190 (?)	87	.....	.....	61.62
Grant	3	.....	1	97 (?)	6	.....	.....	15.74
Humphreys	6	.....	3	140 (5)	2	.....	.....	20.57
Jackson	.....	.....	3	265 (3)	6	.....	.....	40.90
J. E. Johnston	7	.....	14	81 (59)	8	.....	.....	34.47
Las Casas	3	.....	2	.....	35	.....	.....	50.84
Lee	2	2	2	55 (4)	9	.....	.....	38.20
Lewis	9	.....	2	210 (1)	6	.....	2	36.89
Meade	7	.....	2	327 (6)	30	.....	.....	22.60
Pike	9	.....	11	3,534 (6)	25	2	.....	44.29
Sherman	6	.....	1	61 (4)	8	.....	.....	56.82
Taylor	15	.....	.....	168 (9)	53	1	1	30.52
Travis	4	.....	2	78 (?)	4	1	.....	41.42
Upton	4	.....	.....	183 (?)	5	.....	.....	36.50
N. E. Department	.....	.....	.....	20 (4)	.....	.....	.....	24.83
Eastern Department	2	.....	1	74 (28)	1	.....	.....	23.72
S. E. Department	2	9	6	69 (22)	19	.....	.....	51.23
Central Department	6	.....	.....	52 (10)	2	.....	1	25.07
Southern Department	5	3	8	105 (10)	.....	.....	.....	32.22
Western Department	.....	.....	.....	19 (9)	3	.....	.....	18.71
Aviation Camps	5	1	9	98 (?)	3	.....	.....	27.17
Merritt	8	.....	.....	662 (68)	32	3	1	60.29
Stuart	33	8	19	199 (3)	4	1	.....	68.6

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parentheses is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease—the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (*a*) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (*b*) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (*c*) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

New cases of typhoid fever were reported from following camps: Fremont, 2; MacArthur, 1; Shelby, 1; Bevens, 1; Lee, 2; Meade, 1; Travis, 1; and Newport News, 1.

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Beauregard	0	
Bowie	0	
Cody	0	
Fremont	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Greenleaf	0	
Greene	0	
Hancock	1	Peritonitis, 1.
Kearny	0	
Logan	2	Pneumonia, 2.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

Causes of deaths by camps—Continued.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
MacArthur	2	Suicide, 1; poisoning, 1.
McClellan	2	Pneumonia, 1; pyloric obstruction, 1.
Sevier	1	Traumatism, 1.
Shelby	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Sheridan	1	Cerebral embolism, 1.
Syracuse	0	
Wadsworth	3	Traumatism, 1; pneumonia, 1; other disease, 1.
Wheeler	12	Pneumonia, 12.
Custer	0	
Devens	4	Pneumonia, 4.
Dix	1	Myelitis, 1.
Dodge	2	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1.
Funston	3	Pneumonia, 1; nephritis, 1; traumatism, 1.
Gordon	4	Pneumonia, 2; other diseases, 2.
Grant	3	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; sinusitis, 1.
Humphreys	0	
Jackson	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Johnson	1	Peritonitis, 1.
Las Casas	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Lee	2	Tuberculosis, 1; shock from traumatism, 1.
Lewis	0	
Meade	3	Tuberculosis, 1; hemorrhage, 1; dislocation vertebrae, 1.
Pike	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Sherman	0	
Taylor	4	Typhoid, 1; ulcer, 1; tuberculosis, 1; anthrax, 1.
Travis	0	
Upton	2	Pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1.
Eastern	1	Pneumonia, 1.
No. Eastern	1	Tuberculosis, 1.
So. Eastern	0	
Southern	3	Fracture ethmoid, 1; traumatism, 1; cerebral concussion, 1.
Central	3	Peritonitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; rupture, 1.
Western	2	Pneumonia, 1; other disease, 1.
Aviation camps.	6	Traumatism, 3; pyelitis acute, 1; suicide, 1; drowning, 1.
Merritt	3	Pneumonia, 1; meningitis, 1; hernia, 1.
Stuart	4	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 2.

Deaths:			
Camps	28	Last week	33
Cantonments	32	Last week	39
Departmental troops.	35	Last week	45
Total	95	Total	117

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's office as having died during the week ending September 6, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers, not members of the American Expeditionary Forces, not previously published who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk):

Camp Beauregard, La.—Pvt. (first class) John W. Fank, 2824 Second Street, New Orleans, La.*

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Philip H. Hokenstrom, 130 East Prospect Street, Jackson, Mich.;* First Lieut. Walter F. Peterson, Rushford, Minn.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. Thomas Elijah, Arredondo, Fla.; Pvt. Eddie J. Gore, Morriston, Fla.; Pvt. Henry Howard, 901 Pierce Street, Tampa, Fla.; Pvt. Apostolos Raptopoulos, Kostordon, Asia;* Pvt. Alex Thomas, 161 Magnolia Street, Jacksonville, Fla.; Pvt. Calvin Thomas, 629 West Broadway, Ocala, Fla.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. Ira P. Turner, Shepherd, Tex.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. McKinley Jairrels, R. F. D. No. 6, Heflin, Ala.; Pvt. George S. Kubacki, Geneseo, N. Dak.; Pvt. Charles E. Olson, Culbertson, Mont.; Pvt. Lauritz Vangerud, R. F. D. No. 2, Kindred, N. Dak.*

Camp Gaillard, Panama.—Recruit Perry Joseph Smith, 1754 Belleplaine Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Harris Anderson, R. F. D. No. 3, box 59, Hartwell, Ga.;* Pvt. Jasper A. Dickey, Mineral Bluff, Ga.; Pvt. James Gadson, Gough, Ga.;* Pvt. Rufus Ramsey, R. F. D. No. 2, Sylvester, Ga.; Pvt. Ed. Ross, Plains, Ga.;* Pvt. Morris Smith, R. F. D. No. 3, Hahira, Ga.*

Camp Greene, N. C.—Pvt. Ed. Henderson, Zwolle, La.;* Recruit Annanias Wooten, La Grange, N. C.*

Camp Holabird, Md.—Pvt. Max Chernin, 41 Broad Street, New Haven, Conn.*

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. Sylvanus Tomlinson, Matanzas, Fla.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Sergt. (first class) William A. Evans, 1490 Mobile Avenue, Portland, Oreg.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Second Lieut. John W. Faulkner, Vivian, W. Va.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Alden L. Haller, Andrews, Ind.; Pvt. Alpha Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Burton, W. Va.;* Pvt. Samuel Wells, Whick, Ky.*

CampMerritt, N. J.—Pvt. Clyde Miles, R. F. D. No. 3, Lawrenceville, Ill.; Pvt. Claude Perkins, R. F. D. No. 2, Social Circle, Ga.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. Harvey Bush, Hayti, Mo.; Pvt. William Pickett, Garland City, Ark.

Camp Sevier, S. C.—Pvt. Charles Wakefield, jr., 53 Ford Avenue, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Rct. James Nolan, R. F. D. No. 3, Farmersville, La.; Pvt. Maurice R. Salmon, R. F. D. No. 3, Collierville, Tenn.; Pvt. David Elmer Sansom, Mayflower, Ark.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Bert. Dunlap, Eutaw, Ala.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Phillip Dwash, 50 Vernon Street, Roxbury, Mass.; Pvt. Harry Record, 127 Valls Avenue, South Memphis, Tenn.

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Ralph Loren Bartlett, 711 South Clay Avenue, Jacksonville, Ill.; Pvt. James Blinco, 546 Jacob Street, Louisville, Ky.;* Pvt. James Allen Cash, R. F. D. No. 1, Auburn, Ky.; Pvt. George O'Connor Cunneen, 1852 Brightwood Street, East Cleveland, Ohio; Pvt. James Harold Pruden, Cortland, Ind.; Pvt. Otis Walker, 204 Veterner Avenue, Lexington, Ky.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Cornelius Porter, Paris, Tex.

Camp Upton, N. Y.—Pvt. John Graham, Salisbury, N. C.; Pvt. Pertney Green, Hallsboro, Va.

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. Harold W. Knorr, East Durham, N. C.; Pvt. Joe Webb, Greyshill, S. C.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Willie Booker, R. F. D. No. 4, Macon, Ga.; Pvt. James Conway, R. F. D. No. 2, Abbeville, Ga.; Pvt. Oliver Coplin, R. R. No. 1, box 139, McRae, Ga.; Pvt. Joseph Curry, R. F. D. No. 1, care of Wm. Drieger, Dixie, Ga.; Pvt. Eddie Davis, R. F. D. No. 3, Rhine, Ga.; Pvt. Eddie Deamond, Winfield, Ga.; Pvt. Sidney Jones, Toomsboro, Ga.; Pvt. Lonnie Reynolds, St. Marys, Ga.; Pvt. James Stewart, R. F. D. No. 1, box 105, Register, Ga.;* Pvt. Arthur Taylor, 112 Collinsville Street, Macon, Ga.; Pvt. Ben Thomas, Pittsview, Ala.; Pvt. Callie Webb, Sandersville, Ga.

Fort Andrews, Mass.—Capt. Edward F. Chase, 21 Baltimore Street, Lynn, Mass.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Pvt. Leo V. Doyle, care of Charles O'Neill, Alta Vista, Iowa;* Pvt. Clarence M. Johnson, 160 Dunbar Street, Cadiz, Ohio;* Pvt. Arthur Pasley, R. F. D. No. 1, Levee, Ky.;* Pvt. Lester M. Peterson, Nez Perce, Idaho.*

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Sergt. Burton L. Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, box 43, Quitman, Ga.*

Fort Canby, Wash.—Pvt. Arthur L. Baldwin, Camas Valley, Oreg., via Roseburg, Oreg.

Fort Constitution, N. H.—Col. George T. Patterson, North Platte, Nebr.*

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.—1st Class Pvt. Archer T. Terrell, Plains, Tex.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Albert E. Friedel, Brookings, S. Dak.; 1st Class Pvt. Martin S. Nolan, Artesian, S. Dak.; Pvt. George Saunders, 232 Fifth Street, Hutchinson, Kans.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Pvt. Edwin Duncan, 619 East Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

Fort Russell, Wyo.—Pvt. Aime A. Gignac, 107 Gagnon Street, Fall River, Mass.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Pvt. Hobert G. Wilfong, Hampton, W. Va.*

Fort Sill, Okla.—Pvt. Joseph M. Gillespie, 93 Garrison Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.; Pvt. Chester P. Harlan, 2021 Barth Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Fort Strong, Mass.—Pvt. Benjamin R. Rosenberg, 231 South Laura Avenue, Wichita, Kans.

Fort Williamsbridge, N. Y.—Corpl. Edgar Lovett, R. F. D. No. 4, Lumberton, N. C.

Fort Worden, Wash.—Pvt. Carl J. Engvall, Brush Prairie, Wash.*

Fort Worth, Tex.—Pvt. Lee C. Gillespie, 1202 South Main Street, Tulsa, Okla.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Pvt. Alfred C. Miller, R. F. D. No. 4, Alhambra, Ill.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz.—Pvt. Samuel Wheeler, 1333 Seventh Street, Santa Monica, Cal.

Brindley Field, N. Y.—Second Lieut. G. S. Gideon, Titusville, Pa.*

Ellington Field, Tex.—Pvt. George H. Beyler, 413 South Park Street, Madison, Wis.

Allentown, Pa.—Pvt. Leroy D. Shuster, 608 Euclid Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.

Augusta, Ga.—Maj. Walter Whitney, Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pvt. James W. White, 281 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coffeyville, Kans.—Pvt. Ward W. Gillespie, Coffeyville, Kans.*

Columbus, N. Mex.—Horseshoer Debert R. Martin, Corbin, Ky.*

Davenport, Iowa.—Pvt. William Clifford Brodbeck, Paint Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio.—Pvt. Alfred Piatt, 38 Gaylor Avenue, Plymouth, Pa.

Deming, N. Mex.—Pvt. Boon Hays, R. F. D. No. 3, Wynnewood, Okla.;* Pvt. Fred Lee, Chireno, Tex.; Pvt. William N. Ross, Pioneer, Tex.*

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Pvt. Bernard R. Drogalis, Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

Fremont, Iowa.—First Lieut. L. A. Osborne, Valley Junction, Iowa.*

Governors Island, N. Y.—Second Lieut. Jerome Stearns, Rochester, Minn.

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Leroy Carter, 321 Allendale Street, Shreveport, La.;* Pvt. Thomas McAndrews, 216 Highland Avenue, Chester, Pa.*

Honolulu, H. T.—Sergt. Frank M. Dowley, 922 West Thirty-eighth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Hoquiam, Wash.—Pvt. Frank Chablo, Opheim, Mont.*

Lynchburg, Va.—Chaplain, First Lieut., Franklin Webb Kerfoot, Berryville, Va.*

Manhattan, Kans.—Pvt. Charles E. Shumaker, Wetmore, Kans.

Newport News, Va.—Pvt. Charles Jackson, Centerville, Miss.*

New York City, N. Y.—Pvt. Angelo Gornati, Dagus Mines, Pa.;* Corpl. Charles Groffman, 3128 Teyer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Orange, N. J.—Pvt. Dominic Masucci, Hartford Street, Newark, N. J.*

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. Alonzo Nunn, Baldwin, Miss.;* Pvt. James W. Worthington, Hamilton, Mo.

San Antonio, Tex.—Recruit Ralph W. Berger, 317 South Ninth Street, Salina, Kans.;* Second Lieut. Lawton Bryan Evans, 2229 Pickens Road, Augusta, Ga.*

San Francisco, Cal.—Col. Ernest A. Greenough, 1015 Sherman Street, Alameda, Cal.; Pvt. Frank Perito, box 234, Dalton, Ill.; Pvt. David Soria, 275 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Seward, Nebr.—Pvt. Foster C. Kinsman, Beaver City, Nebr.*

Takoma Park, D. C.—Pvt. Benjamin Smiley, Olive Branch, Ill.

Watertown, Mass.—Pvt. James Moore, 272 Sprague Street, Fall River, Mass.

Waynesville, N. C.—Q. M. Sergt. Charley L. Woodward, 111 Red Cross Street, Wilmington, N. C.

PROTECTING HORSES IN ITALY.

Slaughter is Prohibited by Decree Issued on July 24.

Consul General Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

By a decree of July 24 the slaughtering of horses, asses, and mules suitable for raising or for breeding is forbidden in Italy. The suitableness of an animal for raising or for breeding will be determined by the communal veterinary or by an expert appointed by the mayor.

The same decree prohibits the transportation of freshly slaughtered horseflesh from one commune to another.—Commerce Reports.

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President Thanks the Army in France for Victory; King George Cables Mr. Wilson His Congratulations

MR. WILSON'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TO GENERAL PERSHING

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 14, 1918.

Gen. John J. Pershing, American Expeditionary Force, France.

ACCEPT my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievements of the army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and of their chief. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks.—WOODROW WILSON.

"FAR-REACHING RESULTS" SEEN BY THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN

LONDON.

The President of the United States of America, Washington.

ON behalf of the British Empire I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant achievement of the American and allied troops under the leadership of General Pershing in the St. Mihiel salient.

The far-reaching results secured by these suceessful operations which have marked the active intervention of the American Army on a great scale under its own administration are the happiest augury for the complete and, I hope, not far distant triumph of the allied cause.—George, R.I.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S ORDER REGULATING THE ISSUANCE OF ANNUAL AND TRIP PASSES

Stipulations as to Their Use by Officers and Employees of Railroads Under Government Control—Effective January 1, 1919.

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

Circular No. 19 (Effective Jan. 1, 1919).

ANNUAL AND TIME PASSES.

1. The issuance of annual and time passes will be confined to the offices of the Director General, director of operation, the several Federal managers, the general manager on lines where there is no Federal manager, and the Federal manager Pullman car lines.

2. Annual and time passes issued over the facsimile signature of the Federal managers (or general managers on lines where there is no Federal manager) and

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CONFIRMATIONS OF CABLEGRAMS MUST BE IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

IN THE OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN of Friday, September 13, 1918, there appeared an announcement of the Censorship Board to the effect that confirmations of cablegrams must be in plain language on and after certain specified dates. Inadvertently the word "confirmations" was omitted from the caption under which the statement was printed, and it was to that extent misleading. The new requirement applies only to confirmations and not to the use of authorized codes in the original cablegrams. The rules and regulations promulgated by the chief cable censor on May 21, 1918, continue to govern the transmission of cablegrams themselves.

The order issued on September 13 reads as follows:

"On and after October 1, 1918, no confirmation of a cablegram shall be allowed to leave the United States, its Territories, or possessions unless it be in plain language.

"On and after November 1, 1918, no confirmation of a cablegram shall be allowed to enter the United States, its

(Continued on page 2.)

LARGE GERMAN SHIP BASE IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS SEIZED BY U. S. PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

Hamburg-American Properties at St. Thomas Transferred by "Camouflage," Mr. Palmer States—Had Possibilities for a Naval Station.

The Alien Property Custodian's office authorizes the following:

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announces that he has seized a German base in Virgin Islands.

For many years the Hamburg-American Line has been subsidized by the German Government, and for many years it had in the harbor of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, now known as the Virgin Islands, a large marine plant, consisting of land, buildings, docks, warehouses, large water tanks, and cisterns, lighters, motor boats, loading paraphernalia, and coaling facilities.

This plant admitted of possibilities as a naval base, and that it was so considered by the Germans is shown by the fact that their principal building com-

manding the harbor is of reinforced concrete, and the plaza in front of it is said to have an 8-foot foundation of concrete, fit for gun emplacements.

The business agent of the Hamburg line at St. Thomas, who was also the German Consul, on January 22, 1917, made a "camouflage" sale of the Hamburg line plant to its lawyer, Jorgensen, when he ascertained that on January 17, 1917, the United States had purchased the islands of the Danish West Indies from Denmark, and when he seemed to think that the United States would be forced by the acts of the German Government into formally declaring war.

The sole consideration mentioned in this pretended sale was Lawyer Jorgensen giving his client, the Hamburg-American Line, his note for $210,000, payable three months after date, and renewable every three months until after the war. There was no interest to be paid until after the final settlement, and there were other stipulations which made it apparent that the sale was only an attempt to cover up the German ownership.

"Camouflage" is Detected.

Learning of this transaction, Mr. Palmer's representative in St. Thomas, Darwin O. Curry, insisted upon Lawyer Jorgensen's making a sworn report of the transaction. When that report reached Mr. Palmer, he saw through the subterfuge and cabled his representative, Curry, to take possession of the Hamburg-American Line properties, which he did March 12, 1918.

Jorgensen protested and sought refuge in his Danish citizenship, claiming rights under the treaty by which the islands were sold by Denmark, but the activity of the Alien Property Custodian's staff in discovering other German business which Jorgensen was transacting for the Hamburg Line, months after war had been declared by the United States, finally convinced Jorgensen that it was useless to persist in his attitude, and he executed a deed to the Alien Property Custodian of the Hamburg Line plant on the Custodian's assuming whatever obligations were attached to that note. The note itself was found in Jorgensen's possession, and seized.

German Rights Taken.

The gradual smoking-out of the Hamburg Line's attorney was interesting, and the result most satisfactory, as it forever deprives the Germans of that marine or naval base in the Virgin Islands, because a deed is to be made to the United States by Mr. Palmer, as President Wilson will take over that property for the needs of our Navy and Customs Departments.

When the Islands were Danish owned they were known as the Danish West Indies, and consist of a group of islands, the most important being St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. St. Thomas lies forty miles east of Porto Rica, right in the track of vessels sailing to and from Europe, Central and South America, the East Indies, the Panama Canal and the Gulf and Atlantic Coast States. It has a splendid harbor with natural protection, and which can be easily fortified. The islands have had their varying periods of prosperity and depression, and the harbor of St. Thomas has had a most interesting history, and will have, under American ownership, a future.

TOTAL OF $7,685,245 LOANED TO FARMERS DURING AUGUST BY FEDERAL FARM BOARD

During the month of August $7,685,245 were loaned to farmers of the United States by the Federal land banks on long-time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in amount of loans closed, $1,155,410; with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul running second, $919,200. The other 10 banks closed loans in August, as follows: Wichita, $702,100; New Orleans, $699,465; Houston, $683.765; Columbia, $607,215; Omaha, $595,300; Louisville, $592,800; Springfield, $448,250; St. Louis, $432,840; Berkeley, $426,400; and Baltimore, $423,500.

On September 1 the total amount of mortgage loans placed since the establishment of the Federal land banks was $124,877,354, covering 55,325 loans closed. During August 2,500 applications were received asking for $8,175,040. During the same period 2,297 loans were approved, amounting to $7,686,245. Altogether 99,070 have applied for loans under this system, aggregating $258,493,125.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal land bank districts, as follows:

Spokane	$19,359,695
St. Paul	17,804,100
Omaha	14,517,340
Wichita	13,595,000
Houston	11,253,999
New Orleans	9,050,305
St. Louis	8,243,130
Louisville	7,962,000
Berkeley	7,609,100
Columbia	5,925,790
Springfield	4,839,695
Baltimore	4,717,200

ORDER REGULATING ISSUANCE OF RAILROAD PASSES

(Continued from page 1.)

countersigned by the person indicated thereon will be limited to—

(a) For, or on account of, their own officers and employees who do not require annual or time transportation on lines beyond their jurisdiction.

(b) For, or on account of, such officers and employees of the corporation as may be specifically authorized by the Director General.

(c) To officers and employees of the American Railway Express Co. whose duties are confined solely to lines under their jurisdiction.

3. Annual and time sleeping or parlor car passes will be issued by the Federal manager Pullman car lines to officers and employees under his jurisdiction.

4. All annual and time passes not included in paragraphs 2 and 3 will be issued only by the Director General or director of operation.

5. Annual passes bearing the personal signature of the Director General will be good on all lines under Federal control, on all trains, and for seats in railroad-operated parlor or chair cars.

6. Annual and time passes bearing the facsimile signature of the Director General will be issued by the director of operation, and will be good on all lines under Federal control or within the territory or over the lines specified thereon, and will bear express limitation as to certain trains upon which the pass will not be honored. Such passes will bear the countersignature of C. R. Gray, director; W. T. Tyler, senior assistant director; or J. H. Keefe, assistant director.

7. Annual and time sleeping or parlor car passes, other than for officers and employees of the Pullman car lines, and annual and time steamship passes, bearing the facsimile signature of the Director General, will be issued by the director of operation with the same countersignature as provided in preceding paragraph.

8. Federal managers, and general managers on lines where there is no Federal manager, will forward to the director of operation, on or before November 1, a list of annual or time passes (including sleeping car or steamship passes) required for officers or employees over lines other than those under their control, indicating the lines or territory over which the passes are desired.

TRIP PASSES.

9. Trip passes will be issued over the facsimile signature of the Director General or of the Federal managers (or of general managers on lines where there is no Federal manager) and the Federal manager of Pullman car lines, and will be countersigned by the person indicated thereon. Trip passes issued by the Federal and general managers and Federal manager Pullman car lines will be limited to the lines under their respective jurisdiction.

10. Trip passes bearing the facsimile signature of the Director General, with countersignature of person indicated thereon, will be issued by the director of operation, regional and district directors. Such trip passes will be honored for transportation over the lines indicated thereon.

11. Federal managers, and general managers on lines where there is no Federal manager, and the Federal manager of Pullman car lines desiring trip passes for, or on account of, their officers or employees over other lines under Federal control, will make request for same to the Federal or general manager of such railroad in the same manner that exchange trip passes have heretofore been handled.

GENERAL.

12. Passes will not be issued which include the privilege of free meals in dining cars, at restaurants, or on steamships.

13. The current regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission covering the issuance and record of passes must be observed.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

SENDING OF CABLEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Territories, or possessions unless it be in plain language.

"It is to be noted that code confirmations will not be passed by Postal Censorship even when accompanied by what purports to be or actually is a transmission thereof."

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S ORDERS ON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

OFFICE OF INFORMATION,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
September 13, 1918.

The following orders affecting the telegraph and telephone service have been announced by Postmaster General Burleson:

To all telephone and telegraph companies:

Some telephone and telegraph companies have reported to the Department that they are being seriously embarrassed in the operation of their services by employees leaving immediately upon submitting their resignations. In many cases they do so to engage in nonessential work. In order that the telephone and telegraph services may not be handicapped in their operation employees should give the usual two week's notice when they desire to terminate their employment.

To all telegraph and telephone companies:

Telegraph and telephone companies are hereby authorized to file claims with the local exemption boards for deferred classification for employees who are absolutely indispensable to the operation of the service. The claims for deferred classification shall be sworn to by the supervisory officer under whom the employee works. However, before filing the claim with the local exemption board it must be approved by the division head in charge of the territory in which the employee is registered.

David J. Lewis, Chairman, John C. Willever, Vice President, Western Union Telegraph Co., and Edward Reynolds, General Manager, Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., are hereby designated to make the necessary studies and recommendations to the Postmaster General with a view to standardizing the rate schedule of telegraph service throughout the United States.

David J. Lewis, Chairman, Harry B. Thayer, Vice President, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and Charles Y. McVey, President of the Ohio Telephone Co., are hereby designated to make the necessary studies and recommendations to the Postmaster General with a view to standardizing the rate schedules of telephone service throughout the United States.

William S. Ryan, assistant superintendent, Division of Post Office Service; John B. Colpoys, special agent, Department of Labor; Union N. Bethell, first vice president, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; F. B. MacKinnon, United States Independent Telephone Association, and Miss Julia S. O'Connor, representing the organized telephone workers of the country, are appointed a committee to investigate the working conditions of and wages paid to employees of the telegraph and telephone companies, and report as to what improvements, if any, should be made in the working conditions, the wages which should be paid the various classes of employees, and the feasibility of standardizing the same.

Flying Field Fatalities In Week Ending Sept. 7

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths due to aviation accidents in training at flying fields in this country for the week ending September 7, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred.	Number of fatalities.
Barron Field, Everman, Tex	2
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex	2
Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal	2
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex	1
Total	7

The 7 deaths represent 1 fatality for every 1,469 hours flown, or 117,520 miles air travel. At 23 fields other than those named there were no fatalities.

CHANGES IN BUNKERAGE RULES BY THE WAR TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 229), the following amendment to subparagraph (j) of Article V of "General Rules No. 1, Governing Granting Licenses for Bunker Fuel, Port, Sea, and Ship's Stores and Supplies":

"If a vessel is fitted with wireless telegraphy the sending apparatus shall be sealed in such manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the master. The master shall be responsible for seeing, first, that no message to the enemy is sent by wireless telegraphy; second, that no reports are made of vessels sighted or of any weather conditions experienced; third, that no wireless messages of any kind are sent within 200 miles of England, France, Portugal, or Italy, except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress unless specifically authorized by War Time Radio Instructions promulgated by authorized representatives of the Navy Department, in which case the specific provisions of such instructions are to be followed exactly."

The following is added to General Rules No. 1 as Article VII thereof:

"No application for bunkers by any vessel under the American flag shall be approved, excepting on the same understanding respecting wireless messages as is outlined in subparagraph (j) of Article V for neutral and unrequisitioned American vessels."

IRRIGATION CONTRACT AWARDED.

Under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, contract has been awarded to the Reynolds-Ely Construction Co., of Springville, Utah, for earthwork on the main canal stations 93 to 103-10 King Hill irrigation project, Idaho. The work involves about 37,000 cubic yards of grading, and the total contract price is $20,535.

When you buy war-savings stamps you do not give—you receive.

FURTHER CURTAILMENT IN FARM IMPLEMENT OUTPUT NECESSARY

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Curtailment of the output of all farm implements, including tractors, and a reduction of stocks in order to conserve iron and steel will be discussed by Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, Monday morning next with the war service committee representing the agricultural implement manufacturers.

An interesting phase of the discussion, Judge Parker believes, will be in connection with curtailment of the output of farm tractors, and independent tractor manufacturers not represented by the war service committee of the industry are asked by the War Industries Board to send their representatives to the meeting.

Elimination of Types.

The conservation division of the War Industries Board announced July 12 a comprehensive elimination program for the farm-implement and farm-operating-equipment industry which discontinued manufacture of approximately 3,000 surplus types of plows and tillage implements. Out of 303 types of plows only 65 will be manufactured after December 31. The 300 odd types of corn planters and drills were reduced to 10, and 107 types of barrows cut to 44. Further elimination of unnecessary types and additional standardization of farm implements was promised by the conservation division.

Other Conservation Necessary.

It was expected that this action would release automatically for war purposes and other necessary industries a large amount of steel and iron, besides reducing stocks carried by factories, jobbers, and other distributors and thereby freeing much capital invested. That further conservation in iron and steel by this industry is necessary and must be made through other curtailments of output of implements, including tractors, is indicated by the forthcoming meeting of representatives of the industry with Judge Parker.

U. S. Navy Officer Wins British Admiral's Praise

The Navy Department has received a report from Vice Admiral Sims forwarding a letter written by Rear Admiral H. S. Grant, Royal Navy, commending Commander W. C. Asserson, U. S. N., for the excellent work done by that officer on the occasion of the collision between two convoys on the night of July 4, 1918, and also for his prompt action in towing a Norwegian steamship and four motor launches from another vessel safely into Oneglia.

Secretary Daniels has commended Commander Asserson for his excellent performance of duty.

Commander Asserson is a native of Virginia, born August 21, 1875, and when appointed to the Naval Academy in 1893, was a citizen of New York. His wife, Mrs. Isabella P. Asserson, resides at 209 Oak Avenue, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

POLICY REGARDING ATHLETICS IN STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS

The War Department authorizes the following:

The committee on education and special training has sent to presidents and commanding officers at all Students' Army Training Corps institutions the following letter defining its policy with reference to athletics:

1. It will be the policy of the committee strongly to encourage athletic sports within each institution, and among neighboring institutions in cases in which the distances are so short as to necessitate no interruption of the weekly schedule of academic and military training.

2. Athletic sports as formerly pursued, involving extended trips and specialized training, are inconsistent with the soldiers' program of drill and study. Athletic directors and professors of physical education who are already in the employ of Students' Army Training Corps institutions can be used in connection with intermural sports, and for the assistance of the officers in charge of military physical training.

3. The commanding officer at each institution will be in charge of the physical condition and training of the men under his command, and will be responsible for coordinating the military training, routine, and discipline with athletic sports.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING,
R. I. REES,
Colonel, General Staff Corps, Chairman.

Give up your luxuries that the Kaiser may be made to give up his ambitions.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

The following is authorized by the War Department:

American Official Communique No. 123.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 14, 1918.

Section A.—In the St. Mihiel sector our advanced units have maintained touch with the enemy's forces and have repulsed a counter attack attempted by them in the region of Jaulny.

We are now able to estimate the success obtained during the two previous days. The dash and vigor of our troops and of the valiant French divisions which fought shoulder to shoulder with them are shown by the fact that the forces attacking on both faces of the salient effected a junction and secured the results desired within 27 hours.

Besides liberating more than 150 square miles of territory and taking 15,000 prisoners we have captured a mass of material. Over 100 guns of all calibers and hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars have been taken. In spite of the fact that the enemy, during his retreat burned large stores, a partial examination of the battle field shows that great quantities of ammunition, telegraph material, railroad material, rolling stock, clothing, and equipment have been abandoned. Further evidence of the haste with which the enemy retreated is found in the uninjured bridges which he left behind.

French pursuit, bombing and reconnaissance units, and British and Italian bombing units divided with our own air service the control of the air and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

Section B.—The commander in chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Capt. J. M. McNamee, M. C., R. F. A., British Army, attached to the —— Battalion Engineers, for extraordinary heroism throughout the advance across the Rivers Ourcq and Vesle, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 30, 1918, to August 6, 1918. "Volunteering, he led a detachment of engineers up to the front lines on July 30, 1918, for the purpose of assisting the advance of the infantry with thermite and smoke bombs. That night he led his men through a heavy enemy barrage, exhibiting courage and leadership. For three days and nights he remained with his men in the extreme front line in the Bois Cles, greatly aiding in repulsing enemy counterattacks by laying barrages of thermite and phosphorus, cleaning out machine-gun nests in the same manner, and enabling our infantry to attack behind smoke screens. On August 5 he took another detachment into St. Thibaut and brought ammunition into the village before it was occupied by our infantry and while the enemy patrols were still there. The advance of the infantry across the two rivers, the Ourcq and Vesle, was greatly facilitated and the lives of many of them were saved by the smoke screen which Capt. McNamee successfully prepared. Throughout his entire advance across these two rivers he conducted himself with extraordinary heroism, setting an example to the men of the regiment to which he was attached, constantly exposing himself to danger in making reconnaissances and at the same time shielding his men."

American Official Communique No. 124.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 15, 1918.

Section A.—In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity.

A counterattack launched by the enemy at daybreak near St. Hilaire was easily repulsed and a number of prisoners taken.

On the left bank of the Moselle our lines have been advanced 1 to 2 miles and now include the towns of Vilcey and Norroy.

The normal extension of our lines beyond Jaulny resulted in the bringing in of 72 additional guns abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings the total number of guns captured to date to more than 200.

The War Department announces the emergency addresses of the following officers and men awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Pershing as reported in Communique No. 113, September 5, 1918.

Corpl. Anthony C. Bills, Field Artillery. Anthony Bills, father, 315 Wood Street, Du Bois, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) Walter A. Shaminski, Infantry. Joe Shaminski, father, 242 South Beach Street, Mount Carmen, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) Franklin D. McVickers, Infantry. Mrs. Ellen McVickers, mother, 1106 Jackson Avenue, Portage, Pa.

Pvt. Albert S. Hartwell, Signal Service Unit. Pauline Hartwell, 16 Rue Pomerou, Paris, France.

Second Lieut. William H. Spencer, Infantry. Mrs. Mary E. Spencer, 1432 Clara Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The emergency address of Second Lieut. Fred A. Tillman, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, mentioned in the American Official Communique No. 113, issued September 5, is Fayetteville, Ark. Father, Representative John N. Tillman, Fayetteville, Ark.

The emergency address of Maj. Benjamin S. Berry, Marine Corps, who was mentioned in the American Official Communique No. 113, issued September 5, 1918, is Chester, Pa. Father, William H. Berry, 711 East Fourteenth Street, Chester, Pa.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Finance Committee Saturday afternoon took up the consideration of the bill passed by the House designed to stimulate the sale of Liberty bonds. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell was before the committee and explained the purposes of the measure and the necessity for its enactment. The bill will be reported to the Senate early this week, with a view to its enactment into law before the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan begins. Phillip A. Gadsen, representing a national committee on public utilities, before the committee urged the elimination from the bill of further taxes on such institutions. Unless Federal help is extended to public utilities, he said, they would be forced into receiverships by the dozen.

The Foreign Relations Committee considered and gave its approval to the draft treaties between this country and France and Greece. They are along the lines of the treaty for the same purpose between the United States and Great Britain.

Members of Congress from cotton-producing States at a conference Saturday decided to appoint a joint committee to protest to the President against the creation of any committee to investigate the cotton situation, with a view to fixing prices if necessary. The joint committee selected consists of Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman, and Senators Smith, of Georgia; Ransdell, of Louisiana; Sheppard, of Texas; Simmons, of North Carolina; and Underwood, of Alabama; Representative You: , of Texas, chairman; Representatives Wingo, of Arkansas; Candler, of Mississippi; Bell of Georgia; and McClintic, of Oklahoma.

HOUSE.

General debate on the war revenue bill was concluded Saturday afternoon and its consideration under the 5-minute rule began this morning. Chairman Kitchin expressing the hope that the measure would be finally disposed of by Friday next. An agreement was reached that the bill should have a privileged status until the final vote is taken.

In the course of the discussion Saturday afternoon, Representative Fess, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, explained that he aimed criticism at no one in his statements that the Republican Party stood against an "inconclusive peace." He declared, in the course of a discussion of the question of peace, that his greatest fear was that the inherent American "kindness of heart" would yield to German peace plans before Germany was beaten sufficiently to remove her as a menace to future world safety.

Street in Naples Named In Mr. Wilson's Honor

The Department of State is in receipt of a telegram from the American Embassy in Rome which states that the mayor of Naples has informed the embassy that the municipality has given the name of Woodrow Wilson to one of its streets in honor of the President.

NEW RULES ON STIMULATION OF NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

To differentiate between acceptable and nonacceptable methods of stimulating circulation to be employed by the daily and Sunday newspapers, the War Industries Board, through the pulp and paper section, of which Thomas E. Donnelley is chief, issues the following statement, with accompanying new and additional regulations, to be observed as part of the general plan for the conservation of print paper:

Growth of Population.

The regulations governing daily and Sunday newspapers, dated August 5, placed no limitations upon the natural growth of circulation, because it would be obviously unfair to cut down circulation to the six months' period of January to June, 1918, in communities where there has been an unusual increase in population due to war activities. But to allow newspapers to artificially stimulate circulation would defeat the purposes of the regulations of August 5, which were designed to reduce the total tonnage used by the newspaper industry 15 per cent in daily editions and 20 per cent in Sunday editions.

It is therefore necessary to add the following regulations:

No publisher shall sell his paper at retail less than his published prices.

No publisher shall use premiums, contests, or similar means to stimulate his circulation.

No publisher shall issue holiday, industrial, or similar special numbers.

Ruled Legitimate Methods.

The following have been ruled as legitimate methods of stimulating circulation:

First. Advertising the newspaper on bill boards.

Second. Advertising the newspaper on dead walls.

Third. Making poster announcements of forthcoming features.

Fourth. Buying space in contemporary papers announcing special features.

Fifth. Making announcements in its Sunday or daily editions of special features to come.

Sixth. Canvassing without premiums.

U. S. Navy Officer Praised For Help Given British

The British Admiralty under date of August 4, 1918, forwarded to Vice Admiral Sims a letter in which especial comment was made of the action of the U. S. S *Lydonia* and its commander when an enemy submarine attacked a British steamship on May 8, 1918.

Secretary Daniels has, accordingly highly commended the commanding officer of the *Lydonia*, at that time, Lieut. Commander Richard P. McCullough, U. S. N., for his promptness of action on the above mentioned occasion, and for his cooperation with a British naval vessel, as a result of which the enemy submarine was destroyed.

Lieut. Commander McCullough is a native of New Jersey, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1900, graduating in 1904.

BRASS BEDSTEAD ECONOMY PROGRAM PLACED IN EFFECT

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The conservation division of the War Industries Board announces that there has gone into effect the program for conservation of brass worked out July 16 by the division with the brass-bedstead manufacturers and accepted by the latter.

This program contemplates:

1. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of brass bedsteads to not more than 10 patterns.

2. Each manufacturer of brass bedsteads to restrict his use of tubing for posts to 2-inch diameter. The tubing to be used is the iron-lined brass-covered only.

3. The use of head and foot angles larger than 1 by 1 by ⅛ inches to be discontinued.

4. The use of side-rail angles larger than 1½ by 1½ by ⅛ inches to be discontinued.

5. Each manufacturer of brass beds to reduce the height of head ends, of the continuous-post and corner-ball patterns to 45 inches, measured to top of bend, not including casters.

6. Each manufacturer to reduce the height of foot ends of the continuous-post and corner-ball patterns to 30 inches, measured to top of bend, not including casters.

7. Each manufacturer of brass beds to reduce the height of the head end of the Colonial pattern so that the pillars for such patterns shall not exceed 48 inches in length.

8. Each manufacturer of brass beds to reduce the height of the foot end of the Colonial pattern so that the pillars for such patterns shall not exceed 33 inches in length.

9. The number of fillers in beds 3 feet and 3 feet 6 inches wide is not to exceed three.

10. The number of fillers in beds 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches wide is not to exceed five.

11. No manufacturer to use for fillers, or cross rods, any tubing larger than 1¼-inch diameter.

12. To assist the manufacturers in using up various styles of trimmings now in stock, each of the above-mentioned 10 patterns may be trimmed in two ways, i. e., two different styles of trimmings, but otherwise identical.

13. No additional material for eliminated styles and sizes shall be ordered after this date, except to even up existing stocks on hand, and under no circumstances shall any of these eliminated styles and sizes be manufactured after December 1, 1918.

OFFICERS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

General Order No. 67:

III. Organization commanders will certify on packing lists of property to accompany troops overseas that no unauthorized articles or inflammable materials are included in the troop baggage.

Such oils, cleaning materials, etc., as are prescribed by regulations and orders will be packed separately and plainly marked in order that they may be separated from other property when placed aboard ship.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN PAYMENT OF INCOME TAXES

Secretary McAdoo has sent a letter to those who paid income and excess profits taxes this year, advising them of the issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing July 15, 1919, which will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment of income and profits taxes. This letter was sent to every taxpayer who paid $100 or more in income or excess profits taxes this year. It is as follows:

"Dear Sir:

"Those who pay taxes to the Government are contributing to winning the war no less really, and in a spirit no less patriotic, than those who buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates. It may, in fact, be justly said that the taxpayer helps more patriotically than the bond buyer, because to pay taxes is to part with money—to make a genuine sacrifice—whereas to buy a Government bond is to lend money on impregnable security—to secure a privilege—not to make a sacrifice.

The War Revenue Act.

"Under the war revenue act, which became a law upon the President's approval on October 3, 1917, some $4,000,000,000 in taxes were imposed and collected. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, we must look forward to expenditures on the part of the Government, including loans to the allies, of nearly double the amount of expenditures for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1918, and in order to pay a proper part of our war bills as we go and avoid the economic and social evils incident to a disproportionate public debt, I have, in pursuance of the duty imposed upon me by law, advised the Congress that we should raise by taxation for the fiscal year 1919 twice as much as in 1918, viz, $8,000,000,000.

Just as the number of bondholders in the United States has, during the period of the war, increased from a few hundred thousand to some twenty million, so will the number of those who have income and profits taxes to pay increase from a few hundred thousand to millions.

I know that the Treasury Department can count upon the same loyal and ungrudging acceptance of the burdens which the war must cast upon those of us who stay at home and keep the economic and industrial machinery revolving to support our boys in France, as was given in the fiscal year just passed.

New Certificate Issue.

In order that those who have income and profits taxes to pay may prepare themselves in advance for these large payments and accumulate gradually the funds necessary to meet them, an issue of 4 per cent Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing July 15, 1919, is offered for subscription. These certificates will be accepted at par, with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment of income and profits taxes when payable at or before the maturity of the certificates, and if the purchaser does not have occasion to use them in that manner, they will be paid in cash at maturity with interest. A circular describing these certificates is inclosed with this letter. The certificates may be purchased at any Federal reserve bank or through your own bank or trust company.

Similar certificates were issued in connection with the taxes payable during the fiscal year just ended to an amount in excess of $1,600,000,000. They were, I believe, purchased chiefly by large corporations and wealthy persons. I am addressing this letter to those who have paid income and profits taxes generally, because I believe that the increased taxes and the probable increase in the number of taxpayers make it desirable that even those whose taxes are measured in small amounts should be preparing themselves to meet these payments, and that it will be to their advantage to participate in purchases of this issue of Treasury certificates.

Contributes in Many Ways.

The taxpayer who buys these certificates contributes in many ways to help in our great problem of winning the war. First, he pays the Government money before it is due, receiving interest from the Government meanwhile; second, he practices economy and thrift and thereby releases goods and services to the Government which are greatly needed for winning the war; third, he saves himself trouble and money and relieves the banking institutions, to which he would otherwise have to turn, from the pressure which his failure to prepare in advance for the payment of his taxes would involve.

The man who buys Treasury certificates to the amount of the taxes he will have to pay, and thereby anticipates their payment, will do a wise and helpful thing not only for himself but for his country, and will contribute in a most definite and patriotic way to the triumph of America in her moral combat with the enemies of liberty and democracy—the Kaiser's legions of lust and license—and share in the new glory of America's vindicated ideals of justice and humanity.

Cordially, yours,

W. G. McAdoo.

REPORT FOR TWO WEEKS ON ALL COAL LOADED ON CARS

A report was made to Director General McAdoo by the car service section of the Railroad Administration on the quantity of coal of all kinds loaded by roads for the week ended August 31, 1918, as compared with the same period of 1917. A summary of the report follows:

	1918.	1917.
Total cars bituminous	220, 216	188, 740
Total cars anthracite	41, 281	42, 817
Total cars lignite	3, 750	3, 190
Grand total cars all coal	265, 247	234, 647

A summary of reports for the week ended September 7, 1918, based on actual reports from most roads, but with the results of some roads estimated, follows:

	1918.	1917.
Total cars bituminous	191, 766	168, 935
Total cars anthracite	32, 234	32, 908
Total cars lignite	3, 070	2, 914
Grand total cars all coal	227, 070	204, 757

Increase of 1918 up to and including week ending September 7, over same period of 1917, 539,438 cars.

RULES FOR EXPORT OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM INSULAR PORTS

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 217) the following regulations with respect to the exportation from the insular possessions of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone of conserved commodities originating in the continental United States:

1. No export license shall be granted for the exportation from an insular possession of the United States or the Panama Canal Zone of any conserved commodity (commodities included in the export conservation list) which has originated in the continental United States, unless an application has been made and the license for such exportation has been obtained prior to the shipment of the said commodity from the continental territory of the United States.

2. When application is made for a license to export a conserved commodity from any insular possession of the United States or the Panama Canal Zone, the application must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence showing whether the commodity to be exported originated in the continental United States. If the commodity originated in the continental United States, the date on which it was shipped to the insular possessions or the Panama Canal Zone should be shown in the evidence which accompanies the applications.

3. The foregoing regulations shall not apply to the exportation of small quantities of conserved commodities such as it has been customary to ship in carrying on the normal local commerce between any of the insular possessions of the United States or the Panama Canal Zone and near-by foreign countries.

RESTRICTIONS PUT ON IMPORT OF HEMP AND OTHER SEEDS

In a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 231), hemp seed, canary seed, and alfalfa seed, used principally for feeding of caged birds and, in the case of canary seed, to a certain extent, for feeding blooded stock, have been placed on the list of restricted imports by the War Trade Board as from September 18, 1918. All outstanding licenses for the importation of these seeds have been revoked as to ocean shipments from abroad after September 18, 1918, the importation of hemp seed and canary seed by ocean shipment from abroad after that date being totally prohibited.

No licenses will hereafter be issued for the importation of alfalfa seed for ocean shipment from abroad after September 18, 1918, except for such shipments as the seeds stocks committee of the Department of Agriculture may approve, and applications therefor must be submitted to the seeds stocks committee for its recommendation before action thereon is taken.

It is estimated that a saving of 1,800 dead-weight tons will be effected by the restrictions on these seeds which come in the case of hemp seed from China, canary seed from Argentina, and alfalfa seed from Russian Turkestan. Adequate substitutes for these seeds for the feeding purposes mentioned above are found in the United States.

GERMAN-OWNED STEEL PLANT IS SOLD FOR $1,312,000 BY ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

MONEY TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company Now 100 Per Cent American—Cited as an Example of Prewar German Methods.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, sold the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. at public auction Thursday afternoon (Sept. 12), in front of the main office building of the company's plant at Koppel, Pa., to N. A. Chamberlain, auditor of the Pressed Steel Car Co., for $1,312,000.

This concern was the first of the large German-owned corporations taken over by Mr. Palmer to be placed on the auction block. The proceeds are to be invested in Liberty bonds. The sale was under the supervision of Joseph F. Guffey, director of the bureau of sales of the Alien Property Custodian's office, and included all of the assets of the company.

Only American Owners.

Only American citizens can buy the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. When the sale is formally consummated it will mark the transformation of the company from a 100 per cent German-owned concern into a 100 per cent American business corporation. The sale by Mr. Palmer wipes out every vestige of German ownership, the concern becoming thoroughly American in its character.

The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. is a branch of the Arthur Koppel Aktiengesellschaft, a German corporation, the main office of which is in Berlin. It is engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, coal cars, transportation systems, and goods of that character, and does a very large business in construction which is used inside of plants for the carriage of loads, either by overhead or surface tracks. Much material of this kind has been supplied to the United States and the British Government.

Included in the sale of the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. are a number of subsidiary companies, which it owns. They are the Koppel Land Co., the Beaver Connecting Railroad Co., the Koppel Water Co., and the Koppel Sales Co., of Koppel, Pa.; the Pennsylvania Car & Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburgh; and the Universal Railway Products Co., of New York.

The plant at Koppel consists of an erecting shop, machine shop, forge shop, car shop, woodworking shop, track shop, power building, works office building, and central office building. The company also owns 49 houses, a hotel building, about 450 acres of land, and about 709 plotted lots.

In addition to its plant at Koppel, the company owns a large warehouse at Willow Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Hoboken, N. J., which will also be included in the sale.

Example of German Methods.

The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. furnishes an excellent example of the German prewar methods in obtaining a foothold in an essential American industry—an industry through which valuable military information was obtained and sent to Germany. About 10 years ago the Orenstein & Koppel-Arthur Koppel Aktiengesellschaft, a German corporation with its principal office in Berlin, organized a branch in this country under the laws of Pennsylvania. It was called the Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co.

The company established itself at Koppel, which is about 35 miles from Pittsburgh. As the business of the company grew, the subsidiary companies were organized and branch offices were established in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco.

Many Branches Elsewhere.

The parent concern in Germany had many branches and plants in South American countries, Cuba, and Mexico, German Africa, England, and Russia, and the establishment of a branch plant in this country completed the chain that would give the Germans practically world control of this particular industry.

The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. installed light railway equipment in practically all American munition plants, steel plants, and kindred concerns. It had contracts with the Westinghouse Co., with the United States Steel Corporation, with the Du Pont Works, and with nearly half of the big industrial plants operating in this country.

Under these conditions it can readily be seen how easy it was for this German-owned concern to supply information of great military importance to the German Government regarding the big industrial and munition plants in this country. The American business was conducted by a committee composed of Arthur Riche, Karl Hansen, and Eric Joseph, all of them German subjects now interned.

Taken Over Several Months Ago.

The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co. was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian some months ago. Since then it has been operated as an American concern under the supervision of T. Hart Given, who was appointed by Mr. Palmer as his representative at the plant.

Director McAdoo Urges Shopmen to Do Best

In a speech to railroad shopmen at Altoona, Pa., Director General McAdoo urged every shopman to put forth his best endeavor in getting locomotives in working order. The Director General said:

"Every bad locomotive is a Prussian soldier.

"Every idle locomotive is working for the Kaiser.

"Every live locomotive is an American soldier.

"Every moving locomotive is working for Uncle Sam.

"Let us get on top of the Prussian locomotives and make American soldiers out of them."

HOW THE HIGHWAYS TRANSPORT COMMITTEE AIDS WAR PROGRAM

The Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

That the work of the War Industries Board, looking to the conservation of all materials entering into manufactures; the efforts of the Fuel Administration tending to the saving of space in railroad transportation that coal in needed quantities may be transported the coming fall and winter; the efforts of the Railroad Administration looking to the curtailment of unnecessary use of rail transport in every way possible are being supplemented in a most material way through the medium of the activities of the Highways Transport Committee, Council of National Defense, is the view being strongly expressed by those leaders in Washington in most direct touch with big war problems.

View of Gen. Goethals.

Among others, Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Assistant Chief of Staff, United States Army, sees in the work of the Highways Transport Committee a potential force capable of aiding in a vital way the work of the great war bodies of Washington. Recent utterances of the United States Fuel Administration and the War Industries Board drive home the need for conservation of rail transportation, especially in the States east of the Mississippi. So urgent is this need no interference with it will be brooked by those in authority.

Gen. Goethals, in a letter touching its activities, refers especially to the "great value" of the work of the Highways Transport Committee "in speeding up the delivery of munitions and other Army supplies." In promoting the rural motor express idea, the return loads bureau, its plan of cooperation with the Federal Railroad Administration and the relief of terminal congestion, this body is daily producing concrete and satisfactory results along the line of those of its activities referred to by Gen. Goethals.

Letter to Mr. Hargreaves.

The letter of the latter, addressed to R. C. Hargreaves, secretary, commenting upon the extension of the committee's work throughout the country, says in part:

> It is with pleasure that I have noted the splendid work which is being done by the Highways Transport Committee in helping to increase the Nation's transportation facilities by the development of the highways and the effective and efficient use of the motor truck.
>
> So far as this department is concerned, the work of your committee is of great value in that it tends to result in speeding up the delivery of munitions and other Army supplies which might otherwise be delayed through terminal congestion during this war time.

COTTON REGULATED IN ITALY.

For the duration of the war and until six months after the conclusion of peace, reports Consul General David F. Wilber, of Genoa, firms in Italy possessing machinery suitable for the production of yarns and manufactures of cotton necessary to the military administration must, under a recent decree, set aside a certain proportion of their equipment for the exclusive production of goods desired by the military authorities.—Commerce Reports.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CHAIRMAN TELLS WHY THE BUILDING OF NEW SCHOOLHOUSES SHOULD WAIT ON THE END OF THE WAR

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has written a letter to Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York, on the subject of the school-building program that New York desired to put under way, amounting to more than $9,000,000. The case of New York is typical of the whole country, and the board's ruling, which the letter expresses, is intended as a wide precedent.

While agreeing heartily to the necessity of providing to the fullest for the education of the children, Mr. Baruch points out the danger at this time of allowing the construction side of such plans to militate against the fulfillment of the war program, which is seriously threatened by nonmilitary demands. He asks that methods be dvised to make existing plants do the work instead of building new ones during the period of increasingly heavy pressure on man power, materials, especially steel, and the other elements involved.

Text of the Letter.

The letter reads:

The Honorable the MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR: Out of New York's need for school buildings, which you have set forth in your letter to me dated September 6, there flows a condition Nation-wide, and which reaches to the very front of our battle line. Perhaps few of us realize the close relationship between the brick that is set in the walls of a building and the shot that is fired at the crumbling structure of German world domination. Yet the association is direct and intimate and it is our duty to understand this fact and, understanding, to act upon it.

Because the case of New York is typical of the whole country; because the rule in one case must be, and is, evenly applied to all, I am glad that you brought to my personal attention the matter in which you are interested, since it affords an opportunity to make plain the extraordinary situation we face and the need for a whole-hearted, unexcepted cooperation to the end of winning the war.

Effect of Unnecessary Work.

It is not too much to say that every unnecessary effort weakens the fighting efficiency of ourselves and our associates in the war. Every unnecessary undertaking of an industrial nature delimits the scope of our activities at the front. It ties up labor, capital, materials, facilities, transportation, and fuel — the six great elements that form the base of our economic structure. There is, at any given time, only a limited amount of each of these bases available. At this moment of strain all should be concentrated upon those enterprises directly connected with the war. To divert them to other ends, no matter how fine those ends may be in themselves, is at this period worse than a crime—it is a blunder that may cost us dear.

I am a graduate of New York's grammar schools and her city college. That fact makes me look with kindlier interest upon your request, but it does not and can not blind me to the necessities of the case.

Claims of Children Recognized.

I would not have you think, my dear Mr. Mayor, that what I say to you is to be taken as disdaining the claims of our children to be educated; that is furthest from my thought. What I do seek is your agreement that at this grave time there should be first in our hearts and our minds the unity of sacrifice; the willingness to do without that which is not an unescapable necessity; to suffer, if so be it, deprivation to escape heavier privation; to make need and not desire our law.

Surely, under your direction, New York, for the time being, can make one building do the work of two; she can devise expedients whereby none of her young shall be unschooled, and yet no obstacle be placed in the way of the war program. She can and will do what other of our cities and States have done in abandoning plans for new roads, for new structures, and kindred developments, which widen the gap between our limited supply and the ever-increasing demand arising from our war needs.

To postpone your enterprise in such a way as to work no hardship and do it cheerfully and willingly and in the spirit of the unfailing courage that animates our forces at the front, for whose welfare the sacrifice is made, is to set an example that will be a tonic and a stimulant to the rest of the country, which will be no slower in responding to the civilian order of the day: He serves best who saves most.

Not Physically Possible.

There is still one more thought that I wish to convey to you and that is: Even were the War Industries Board able to see its national duty as coinciding with your request, my reply would still have to be no, for the simple reason that it is not physically possible for me to release the materials you ask for because there are no free supplies of these materials, unless—and this is unthinkable—you would expect that they be taken from the very vitals of our war-making machinery. And this applies with equal force to the heavy demand on man power, already acutely short, your proposed enterprise entails.

Your sympathy and support will help the Nation; your failure to cooperate will add to our embarrassment. I am certain that between these two courses your choice will offer no difficulty. It will be that which the Nation has made: To win the war and win it quickly.

I am, with respect, sincerely,

B. M. BARUCH.

KILLED ATTEMPTING RESCUE.

The Navy Department is informed that Russell Charles Jones, seaman second class, U. S. N., was killed on September 11 at Port Arthur, Tex., while attempting to rescue people from a burning hotel. Jones enlisted June 14, 1917, at Kansas City, Mo.; father, Jesse G. Jones, Mercerburg, Pa.

CHANGE MADE IN NAME OF WAR CANTONMENT COMMISSION

The following announcement is authorized by the War Department:

"The jurisdiction of the commission hitherto known as the Cantonment Adjustment Commission having been extended to embrace all other construction work which may be from time to time during the war carried on by the War Department, such as aviation fields, warehouses, storage facilities, and the like, it has been deemed desirable, in the interest of accuracy of description of the function of the commission, to change its name to the 'Emergency Construction Wage Commission,' and it is directed that from this date the commission shall be so designated."

The Emergency Construction Wage Commission, formerly known as the Cantonment Adjustment Commission, has been assigned responsibility not only for the adjustment and control of wages, hours and conditions of labor in the construction of cantonments, as originally specified, but also, under later direction of the Secretary of War, for all other army construction work now being done or which shall be done by the War Department.

The personnel of the commission consists of three persons, appointed by the Secretary of War; one to represent the Army, one the public, and one to represent organized labor.

The commission appointed by the Secretary of War consists of E. M. Hopkins, chairman, representing the public; Col. J. H. Alexander, representing the Army; and J. R. Alpine, acting president of the American Federation of Labor, representing organized labor.

Campaign to Get More Workers for the Mines

Through its Mining Division the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor has opened a drive to secure adequate working forces for the coal and war metal mines of the country.

The campaign will be handled by James Lord, Chief of the Mining Division of the Employment Service, who also is president of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor; E. B. Chase, general manager of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., of Philadelphia, representing the mine operators, and William Diamond, former statistician of the United Mine Workers.

As the opening step a circular letter, signed by Director General Densmore, is being sent out to the secretaries of 3,500 locals of the United Mine Workers in all parts of the United States. Through the use of their transfer card records these secretaries are expected to report to the Mining Division of the Employment Service the names, addresses, and present locations of all practical mine workers who to their knowledge have in the past few years left the mines for other work. As soon as the reports of transfers have been received the Employment Service will get in touch with all those who have left the industry for less important occupations and by means of personal solicitation urge their return to the mines.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND THE GERMAN CAMPS WHERE THEY ARE BEING HELD

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of soldiers who are prisoners of war at various camps in Germany:

CAMP CIESSEN.

Pvt. Frank J. Aliano. Joseph Aliano, father, 66 Park Street, Bristol, Conn.

Pvt. William H. Sefton. Mrs. Amy Sefton, mother, 1729 Smith Street, North Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Thomas A. Lysett. Mrs. T. H. Lysett, mother, 140 Beckman Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) John J. Milan. Mrs. M. Milan, mother, 925 East Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Walter Chmiel. Stella Chmiel, sister, 572 Ogden Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Pvt. George C. Collver. Mrs. Alice Collver, mother, 893 Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Frank Gillespie. J. N. Gillespie, uncle, 683 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass.

Pvt. Lee W. Lamere. Mrs. Elizabeth Lamere, mother, 269 Elm Street, Lakeport, N. H.

Pvt. (first class) Oliver T. Elliott. Oliver C. Elliott, father, 17 Davis Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Harry Svitak. Mrs. Carrie Svitak, mother, 2744 East Pacific Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) William R. Hier. George W. Hier, father, Box 158, Bristol, Vt.

Pvt. Frank J. Antkonik. John Antkonik, father, George Street, Webster, Mass.

Pvt. Maurice B. Fischman. Mrs. M. Fischman, wife, Lamberton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Eugene C. Mielewski. John Mielewski, father, 18 Eden Street, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Tony Bichum. Michael Bichum, brother, 38 Grove Street, New Britain, Conn.

Capt. Edwin W. Barnes. Miles J. Barnes, father, 604 Second Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Pvt. George N. Fortin. William O. Fortin, father, 433 Dexter Street, Central Falls, R. I.

Pvt. Frank Daley. Mrs. H. E. Daley, mother, 66 Garfield Street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Pvt. Elijah Collins. R. F. Collins, father, Warwick, R. I.

Pvt. Rocca Summa. Tony Summa, brother, Mill Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Pvt. George Evans Newton. Anna Newton, mother, 65 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. James N. Muldoon. W. J. Muldoon, father, 10 Bigelow Street, Brighton, Mass.

Pvt. Roy R. Mason. Miss Sadie Mason, sister, 601 West Orange Street, Gainesville, Fla.

Pvt. Clyde D. Charrette. Dr. H. A. Sinter, uncle, South Deerfield, Mass.

Pvt. Charles F. Sturgeon. Mrs. Bertha Sturgeon, mother, 2 Mill Street, Bristol, Conn.

Pvt. Carl Holst. Mrs. M. Holst, mother, 1258 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass.

Pvt. (first class) Owen Dougherty. Mrs. Roger Dougherty, mother, 722 Seville Avenue, Chester, Pa.

Pvt. Mellvill Harger. Mrs. Bertha Harger, mother, 37½ East Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Pvt. Lawrence Perlmutter. Mrs. Lena Perlmutter, mother, 16 East One hundred and eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Alexander Kraukuszeski. Stanley Kraukuszeski, Dobre, Poland.

Pvt. Fillipo Daniele. Joseph Daniele, 343 Union Street, Lynn, Mass.

Pvt. Frank Bretschneider. Anton Bretschneider, brother, 1612 Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Robert Walker. Mrs. Bridgett Walker, 232 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Pvt. (first class) Earle C. Rodgers. Samuel Rodgers, father, Danville, Vt.

Pvt. William C. Sweeney. Mrs. Mary Sweeney, mother, 376 Athens Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Randolph S. Stewart. Alfred Stewart, father, 227 West Main Street, Plainsville, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Lionel S. Robinson. Mrs. Mary E. Robinson, mother, R. F. D., box 104, East Hampton, Conn.

Pvt. Edward M. Pope. Frank E. Pope, father, Hardwick, Vt.

Pvt. Frank Narowski. Ludvika Kapusta, 8 Water Street, Derby, Conn.

Pvt. John A. Minor. Mrs. Ellen Minor, mother, 1190 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Burnett A. Herdman. Mrs. Martha Herdman, mother, 635 North High Street, Middletown, Conn.

Pvt. Ejnar J. Turning. Ernest Turning, father, 83 Prospect Street, Middletown, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Charles Cropper. Walter Cropper, father, 76 Dagget Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. William J. Chappa. John Chappa, box 33, Saugatuck, Conn.

Pvt. Homer Akers. Mrs. Leone Akers, mother, route No. 3, Norwood, Mo.

Pvt. Alex Stefanowsky. William Stefanowsky, Kieff, Russia.

Mechanic Peter F. Plant. Fred St. Lawrence, uncle, 15 Kidder Street, Quincy, Mass.

Pvt. Charles H. McGovern. Homer Bennit, 143 Henry Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Herbert V. Johnson. Charles Johnson, father, 10 Court Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mech. John F. Cronin. Mrs. Anna May Hodge, sister, 102 Main Street, Portland, Conn.

Pvt. Harry C. Caverly. Joseph Caverly, brother, 255 Green Street, Manchester, N. H.

Pvt. William Cardell. Mary Cardell, mother, 19 Homestead Avenue, Granston, R. I.

Pvt. Chester D. Gravatt. Mrs. Henry Gravatt, mother, 144 Embury Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Pvt. Vincent Allen. Thomas Allen, father, 2 Summer Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Pvt. Battiste Cuzzipoli. Antonio Cuzzipoli, brother, R. F. D. No. 55, Springdale, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Enoch H. Doble. W. H. Doble, father, 24 South Street, Quincy, Mass.

Pvt. Edward J. Murray. Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, mother, 24 Berlin Avenue, Southington, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Percival S. Barnes, Miles Barnes, father, 604 Second Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Tony Carione. Patsy Carione, father, 13 George Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Pvt. Lester E. Clark. Mrs. Marie Clark, mother, 355 Norton Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. George J. McDonald. Mrs. Rachael McDonald, 2558 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Pvt. Leo A. Maher. Frank B. Maher, brother, 5 Rowell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Pvt. Francesco Mulfitano. Alasanto Mulfitano, father, State Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

Pvt. Herman F. Moreau. Mrs. C. Moreau, mother, 34 Cabot Street, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Michael M. Olie. Peter Olie, father, Box 23, Pequabuck, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Oliver J. Ouellette. Alfred Ouellette, father, Lyndonville, Vt.

Pvt. Louis Pecerrilo. E. Pecerrilo, brother, 15 Auburn Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Emmit J. Prosser. Mrs. Martha M. Prosser, mother, 209 N. Sheridan Street, Minneapolis, Kans.

Pvt. (first class) Edward W. Prunier. Albert E. Prunier, brother, 248 West Hazel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Danel E. Sala. C. Sala, father, West Wareham, Mass.

Pvt. James Sexton. Mrs. M. F. Burke, sister, 31 Fairview Street, Brattleboro, Vt.

Pvt. (first class) Ernesto DeMartino. Carlo DeMartino, brother, 1035 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. Frank Sutcliffe. Joseph Sutcliffe, brother, Fairhaven, Mass.

Pvt. Harry Swanson. Mrs. N. K. Swanson, mother, 164 Beach Street, Waverly, Mass.

Corpl. Charles J. Szilanskis. John Szilanskis, father, 10 Cross Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) John L. Whalen. Mrs. Thomas A. Whalen, mother, 59 Congreve Street, Roslindale, Mass.

Pvt. Louis Sandler. Moris Sandler, father, 2211 South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Frank J. Meyer. John Meyer, father, 321 Douwalter Street, Reading, Ohio.

Pvt. (first class) Ellis M. Young. Dr. E. W. Young, uncle, 640 Broadway, Everett, Mass.

Pvt. Howard M. Garton. Albert Garton, father, 47 Trenton Street, Providence, R. I.

Pvt. Harold Owen. Mrs. Owen, mother, 48 Elliott Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. William Hopke. Mrs. Bertha Hopke, mother, 358 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Carl Sudock. Mrs. Eva Sudock, mother, 470 Oak Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Adillard Barbeau. Toussaint Barbeau, father, Dyer Street, Danielson, Conn.

Pvt. Alfred M. Gesner. Mrs. A. M. Gesner, Hadlyme, Conn.

Mech. Augustus H. Chapman. L. H. Chapman, father, Colchester, Conn.

CAMP SAARBRUCKEN.

Pvt. Edward Thune. Fred Thune, brother, 938 Grape Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Pvt. John A. Murphy. Jane E. Murphy, mother, 2 Winter Street, Amesbury, Mass.

Cpl. Jack Bathgate. Mrs. Mary Bathgate, mother, Plainfield, Avenue, Orange, Conn.

Cpl. Thomas F. Barry. James Barry, father, Olive Street and Grand Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Joseph P. Leary. John Leary, father, 14 Warwick Street, Middletown, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Lester Bigelow. Mrs. William Bigelow, mother, 749 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn

Pvt. William J. Lilly. Miss Anna Kelly, friend, 250 Bristol Street, Southington, Conn.

CAMP LANDSHUT.

First Lieut. Burr W. Leyson. Burr W. Leyson, father, 114 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieut. William H. Plyler. Mrs. Loula Plyler, mother, Kershaw, S. C.

Capt. Joseph F. Williamson. Frederick F. Williamson, father, Sebastopol, Cal.

HOSPITAL AT GOTTINGEN.

First Lieut. Harold A. Goodrich. A. H. Goodrich, father, New Haven, Mo.

CAMP TUEBINGEN.

Pvt. Edward Roberts. Mrs. Belle Roberts, mother, Iroquois, S. Dak.

CAMP RASTATT.

Capt. Benjamin P. Burpee. Wm. B. Burpee, father, 250 North Bay Street, Manchester, N. H.

CAMP PARCHIM.

Pvt. William C. Nelson. Harry Nelson, brother, Wenatchee, Wash.

CAMP LECHFELD.

Lieut. Herman Whitmore. Mr. Whitmore, 22 Mount Vernon Street, Haverhill, Mass.

CAMP HAMELN.

Lieut. Louis M. Edens. Mrs. Claire Belle Edens, wife, Cabool, Mo.

MILITARY HOSPITAL, DANZIG.

Pvt. Hoyt D. Decker. W. F. Decker, father, 431 West Aberbewine Avenue, Vincennes, Ind.

CAMP OHRDRUF, THURINGEN.

First Lieut. Samuel Miller. Mrs. Ida Miller, mother, Lakeville, Pa.

CAMP VILLINGEN.

Second Lieut. Clyde C. Vaughan. Mrs. J. H. Vaughan, mother, Liberty Hill, Tex.

Sub-Lt. Harold Willis. John P. Willis, father, 243 Park Street, Newton, Mass.

CAMP STRALSUND.

First Lieut. Wilfred V. Casgrain. Charles W. Casgrain, father, 1226 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich.

CAMP KARLSRUHE.

Capt. James N. Hall. Arthur W. Hall, Colfax, Iowa.

First Lieut. Harold H. Gile. M. C. Gile, Colorado Springs, Colo.

CAMP MUNSTER.

Pvt. (first class) Antonie J. Gagnon. Antonie Gagnon, father, 4 Manschausen Avenue, Bristol, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Joseph Z. Lagassey. Anthony Lagassey, father, South Elm Street, Bristol, Conn.

Pvt. Free D. Hickman. James B. Hickman, father, Loogootee, Ind.

Pvt. (first class) Frank L. Johnson. Ira C. Johnson, father, 12 Huntinghill Avenue, Middletown, Conn.

Pvt. Harry F. Thorpe. Mrs. Harriet B. Thorpe, 224 Hillside Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Joseph A. Roach. Edward Roach, father, Ridgefield, Conn.

Pvt. Charles W. Preston. Charles W. Preston, father, 51 Manor Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Charles Edward Locke. Mrs. Lucy Locke, mother, 306 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pvt. Arsene Bergeron. Michael Bergeron, brother, 14 Seventh Street, Turner Falls, Mass.

(Continued on page 12.)

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SEPTEMBER 15, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	13
Missing in action	23
Wounded severely	72
Died of disease	4
Wounded (degree undetermined)	9
Wounded slightly	1
Died of wounds	1
Total	123

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Zygmond Dluzak. Mrs. Katherine Dluzak, 593 North Entrance Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

Corpl. Roscoe Gray. Elizabeth Gray, R. F. D. No. 2, box 68, Lima, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Earl J. Conley. Mrs. Peter Conley, Apollonia, Wis.

Robert Craig. Mrs. Robert Craig, Centralia, Wash.

William McK. Crites. Miss Antionette Schroder, 704 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sylvanus Hoxie. Fred A. Hoxie, Nicolin, Me.

Edgar H. Leland. Mrs. Fred S. Leland, 308 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lee C. Meadows. C. W. Meadows, 51 East Seventy-second Street, North Portland, Oreg.

Michael Norelli. Louis Norelli, 50 Elm Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

Nels S. Pederson. Anna Abrahamson, Wilmer, Minn.

Walter A. Rand. Mrs. E. A. Rand, 40 June Street, Worcester, Mass.

William T. Reiley. Mark Reiley, 1127 B Street SE., Washington, D. C.

Hyrum Shulsen. Alice Burgon, Sandy, Utah.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Lieut. Raymond Preston. Miss Effie Preston, 4406 Calumet Avenue, third floor, Chicago, Ill.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Stephen H. Boyett. Stephen T. Boyett, Meridian, Miss.

Guy S. Hampton. Mrs. Virginia Hampton, 853 Thirty-fifth Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Leiko McMahon. Josephine McMahon, Cypress, Tex.

David M. Van Meter. Miss Virginia D. Van Meter, box 653, Covington, Tenn.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Sergt. Albert Addison. George D. Addison, 1528 Spencer Avenue, Marion, Ind.

Corpl. Homer Beaty. Charles Beaty, Rosedale, Ind.

Corpl. William E. Crihfield. W. H. Crihfield, Charleston, W. Va.

Corpl. George E. Dyer. Mrs. Mary Dyer, East Millinocket, Me.

Corpl. A. W. Janos. Andrew Janos, 72 Marine Street, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Corpl. Royal Mogener. Miss Florence Long, 158 River Avenue, Goshen, Ind.

Corpl. John Shattuck. Owen Edgar Shattuck, 609 Lyzard Street, Ionia, Mich.

Corpl. Joseph Spicuzza. Tony Spicuzza, 1125 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Fred Strandberg. Swann Sandberg, Plumer, N. Dak.

Musician Winfield Leonard Webster. Harry Webster, Pontiac, Mich.

Wagoner Bert H. Durall. Mrs. Martha Durall, Hurdland, Mo.

PRIVATES.

James H. Adams. Mrs. Blanche Adams, 1804 West Fourth Street, Joplin, Mo.

Carroll E. Anderson. J. H. Anderson, New England, N. Dak.

Walter H. Bastedo. George W. Bastedo, 94 West Fifty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

Frank August Blasky. Mrs. Fred Drehn, 2850 Cambel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Carl Boyer. Carl P. Boyer, Leadwood, Mo.

Harvey L. Brown. Mrs. J. L. Brown, R. F. D. No. 1, Chesaw, Wash.

James F. Brown. Charlie Brown, box 281, Middlebourne, W. Va.

Edwin L. Bundy. Mrs. W. F. Bundy, 24 Oak Street, Dayton, Wash.

Robert J. Clark. Mae Starliper, 134 Hamilton Street, Waynesboro, Pa.

Scott F. Comfort. William Comfort, Troy, Pa.

Robert H. Courtney. Anna B. Moody, Bridger, Mont.

Edward J. Darragh. Mrs. Winifred Darragh, 103 Missoula Avenue, Butte, Mont.

Raymond W. Edwards. Mrs. R. C. Edwards, 352 Crown Street, New Haven, Conn.

August Ehlert. Mrs. Augusta Ehlert, 1010 King Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Leonard Waren Elderkin. Helen Elderkin, R. F. D. No. 2, Walton, N. Y.

Isaac I. Ervin. Mrs. Isaac I. Ervin, Mattoon, Ill.

Bernard P. Foley. James Foley, Minot, N. Dak.

Frank W. Gammons. J. T. Gammons, 103 Broadway, Wakefield, Mass.

Raymond Gilbert. Mrs. Ollie Gilbert, 356 East Dominion Avenue, Celville, Wash.

Roderick J. Gillen. Delia Gillen, 2334 Lombard Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Clayton Gordon. Mrs. Edward Gordon, Piffard, N. Y.

William Guenther. William Guenther, Hokah, Minn.

Guiseppe Guglielmini. A. Guglielmini, 490 Forty-second Street, Oakland, Cal.

Cloyd O. Helm. Mrs. Lizzie Helm, Winamac, Ind.

Samuel P. Herold. H. F. Herold, Mill Gap, Va.

Melvin B. Ingebirgtsen. Martin Ingebirgtsen, Radcliffe, Iowa.

Charles August Kangas. Mrs. Mary Kangas, R. F. D. No. 1, box 29, Brocket, N. Dak.

George F. Kelley. Maude Kelley, Waukon, Iowa.

Johnnie E. King. Sallie King, Logansport, La.

George H. McClain. Allen McClain, Kimberly, Ala.

Hugh M. McKenzie. Henry W. McKenzie, Italy, Tex.

John F. Maciejenski. Mrs. Josephine Maciejenski, Berlin, Wis.

Frank J. Malonson. P. Malonson, 7 Traverse Street, Wakefield, Mass.

Frank Paul Mlenkwicz. Mrs. Julia Mlenkwicz, 1306 Michigan Avenue, Bay City, Mich.

Courtney M. Milam. Jake B. Milam, Union Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich.

Delbert E. Milke. Theodore Milke, 861 Twenty-first Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dan W. Miller. F. M. Cassidy, Stanton, N. Dak.

Bennie C. Moree. William H. Moree, R. F. D. No. 1, Acree, Ga.

Ben H. Murray. Mrs. Florence Stecker, 817 Mercier Street, Princeton, W. Va.

Louis Neslin. H. L. Neslin, 40 East Main Street, Walla Walla, Wash.

Robert L. Newton. J. C. Newton, box 36, Ballston, Va.

Elmer B. O'Connell. Thomas O'Connell, Kilbourn, Wis.

John P. Ode. Mrs. Berget Ode, Manvel, N. Dak.

Amil A. Otto. Lester Otto, Donnybrook, N. Dak.

James Padden. Mrs. Emma Padden, Hamilton, Mont.

Sidney H. Peters. Frederick C. Peters, 3027 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Louis Reisman. Izydor Reisman, 345 East Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Orlando Robinson. Mrs. L. D. Robinson, Greenwood, Ind.

William R. Rooney. T. T. Rooney, Brooten, Minn.

Udko Shatton. Miss Sofia Ginsberg, 4181 Lidey Street, Philodelphia, Pa.

Samuel M. Skolen. Julius Skolen, 3229 South Twenty-second Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank W. Springs. Mrs. Eva Moore, R. F. D. No. 1, Sullivan, Me.

Henry Theodore Swanson. Amelia Edmark, 425 Main Street, Rogersville, Pa.

Thomas A. Swint. Mrs. Elizabeth Swint, Sumner, Wash.

Thomas O. Thompson. Mrs. Minnie Quinn, 501 Brook Street, Portage, Wis.

Thomas Tiernan. Mrs. Tiernan, 33 Juniper Street, Brookline, Mass.

Alfonse A. Tondorf. Mrs. E. Tondorf, 135 East Eighty-second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Oscar E. Waal. Emil Waal, 750 Lipan Street, Denver, Colo.

John White Eagle. Sanborn White Eagle, Mauston, Wis.

Daniel L. Williams. David Williams, 623 Second Street, Catasauqua, Pa.

Douglas Harmon Woodworth. Abel Woodworth, R. F. D. No. 4, Sparta, Wis.

Wounded Slightly.

Lieut. William E. Horn. Mrs. William E. Horn, 1023 Holton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Lieut. Norman Marcus Nelsen. Mrs. Genevieve Nelsen, 551 Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

William Chester Hogue. James Marion Hogue, 322 Wilsey Court, Kewanee, Ill.

John A. Skeoch. Mrs. James Baird, 572 West One hundred and seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Peter T. Flanigan. Miss Mary Flanigan, 209 Blanks Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Henry Hess, jr. James Hess, Anna, Ill.

Frank J. Maguire. Mrs. Rose Maguire, 175 Elm Avenue, Woodlynne, N. J.

John Mundil. Mrs. Francis Hobar, 330 East Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Thomas Eugene Norton. Frank Washington Norton, Fayetteville, Ga.

John Potoscky. William Potoscky, 411 Elm Street, Tamaqua, Pa.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Stanford A. Myers. Ivan C. Myers, Nichols & Sheppard Threshing Machine Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

William P. Tierzien. Mrs. Sara Tierzin, 108 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Donald J. Backa. Mrs. I. Backa, Withee, Wis.

Emil Gerken. Henry W. Kueker, P. O. box 313, Troy, Ill.

Ross H. Hayes. James Kent, Waldport, Oreg.

Frank E. Honaker. Andrew J. Honaker, Beckley, W. Va.

Wesley L. Honeycutt. Iola Honeycutt, 310 Third Street, Crossett, Ark.

Rudolph J. Jasper. Herman Jasper, Venedy, Ill.

Charley Jones. James Reed, 516½ Eighth Street, Huntington, W. Va.

Grover C. Kelley. Mrs. J. W. Kelley, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Frank Machules. John A. Pastis, 821 West Thirty-third Place, Chicago, Ill.

Jesse H. Maddrell. Frank Tree, South Wayne, Wis.

Phillip Marino. John Marino, 3192 South Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Anthony Peter Mastellone. Mrs. Marie Mastellone, 225 Pine Street, Jersey City, N. J.

John J. Muir. Annie Muir, 2161 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.

William Robert Mullen. Trassa Mullen, 210 Inglis Street, Detroit, Mich.

Shelby E. Phillips, jr. Shelby E. Phillips, sr., Rayville, La.

Ralph R. Poole. Colvin S. Poole, Valley, Wash.

Oliver Prince. A. R. Prince, Morton, Miss.

Clarence Replogle. Miss A. Replogle, 606 South Eleventh Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Rufus Ross. Miss Casine M. Gardner, Busch Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Arlie Smith. William Smith, R. F. D. No. 17, Alexandria, Ind.

Marcel Soucy. Peter Soucy, 76 Ledge Street, Nashua, N. H.

Charles Voller. Mrs. Lillie Sparks, Stanley, N. Dak.

John W. Ward. Mrs. Francis Whitfield, Mayo, Fla.

George West. L. L. West, R. F. D. No. 1, Orange, Ga.

George M. Wiegand. William Wiegand, Red Bud, Ill.

Russell A. Young. James Young, Lawton, N. Dak.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Previously Reported Killed in Action—Now Reported on Duty.

Corpl. Edward Bell. Arthur Bell, 138 Oxford Street, Providence, R. I.

Previously Reported Killed in Action—Now Reported Wounded.

Sergt. Clifton E. Campbell. H. E. Campbell, Clarion, Iowa.

Sergt. John F. Lynch. Margarete Lynch, 49 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Previously Reported Missing in Action—Now Reported Wounded.

Bugler George D. Bowen. Fred L. Bowen, caretaker Walnut Grove Cemetery, Meriden, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Ralph Anderson. Anton P. Anderson, 135 East Sixty-third Street, Seattle, Wash.

William J. Bauer. Mrs. Margaret Bauer, 1408 North Philip Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles R. Baxley. Mrs. Mary Baxley, Ozan, Ark.

John Bernard Benson. John Swanson, R. F. D. No. 3, Frederic, Wis.

John L. Bergoust. Alex Gordon, Utica, Mont.

Joseph Bialko. Miss Oerareko Bialko, 10301 Parkhill Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph O. Bixler. Mrs. Saloma A. Bixler, Navarre, Ohio.

Bernard L. Booth. Mrs. Edith Booth, general delivery, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Murphy Brand. Jacob Brand, La Grange, Ga.

Ancel Brown. Mrs. Celesta Baity, Ridge Farm, Ill.

Joseph Marion Griffitts. Mrs. Landora Griffitts, 724 Penn Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.

Frank E. Markley. Frank A. Markley, 134 Walnut Street, Reading, Pa.

Fritz E. Benson. Mrs. Corlena O. Benson, Hasslehohn, Sweden.

Previously Reported Wounded in Action—Now Reported Killed in Action.

Bugler Walter Feduniec. Mrs. Polly Davidowski, 224 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Harold W. Hubert. Alice J. Hubert, Call O' the Pine, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	4
Missing in action	33
Wounded severely	45
Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Died from accident and other causes	2
Total	89

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Emil H. Lauterwasser. Mrs. E. H. Lauterwasser, 2436 Marion Avenue, Fordham, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Joseph N. Desmarias. Joseph Desmarias, 64 Carter Street, Fall River, Mass.

Lawrence S. Rawdon. Steve Rawdon, Malta, Mont.

Vernet Durward Salsgiver. Mrs. Sara Salsgiver, 9 Dersan Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died of Accident or Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Charles B. Hill. Mrs. Eva Hill, 69 North Main Street, Lambertville, N. J.

Harold Charles Hubert. Mrs. C. Hubert, 88 West Seaman Avenue, Shreveport, N. Y.

Wounded Severely in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

Harold E. McGlasson. Mrs. C. E. McGlasson, 146 E Street, Lincoln, Nebr.

Henry Jackson Pleacher. Mrs. Martha Pleacher, 405 West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Ella J. Bumbaroff. Nick Bumbaroff, 832 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

John T. Dillon. Patrick Dillon, 56 Bright Street, New Haven, Conn.

James Posey. Mrs. Martha Posey, 20 High Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

Moses A. Spry. John W. Spry, Elmira, Mich.

Daniel Mathias Timens. Mrs. Sarah Laughman, R. F. D. No. 1, Newville, Pa.

Jay L. White. Mrs. J. A. White, 418 Pifer Street, Dubois, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William J. Drew. Mrs. Katherine Drew, 54 Flour Street, Hartford, Conn.

Doadrick Dupes. Peter P. Dupes, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Olive, Tenn.

Clayton Jacob Durborow. Jacob Alfred Durborow, 243 Hummel Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Thomas J. Ellington. William W. Ellington, R. F. D. No. 2, Pittsboro, N. C.

Will Elliott. William M. Elliott, East Ellijay, Ga.

Louis Farona. Mrs. Josephine Farona, Fountain Street, Westville, Conn.

Fred Franz. Mrs. Edward Franz, Springfield, N. Y.

Patrick Frino. Joseph Spanelli, 13 St. John Street, New Haven, Conn.

Alfred Gallipoli. Mrs. Mary Gallipoli, 86 Oak Street, New Haven, Conn.

Nick Guarnieri. James Frank, 25 Columbus Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Paul George Haben. Joseph Haven, New Williard Hotel, Butler, Pa.

Stephen B. Harman. Mrs. Joe Roszza, Graham, Va.

Frank Clifford Harvey. Mrs. Carrie M. Harvey, 1216 Otter Street, Franklin, Pa.

Cad C. Haugh. Harvey M. Haugh, R. F. D. No. 4, Brookville, Pa.

George Hill. Mrs. Sarah Mathew Hill, Hamilton, Shedoke P. O., Ontario, Canada.

William John Palmer. Mrs. Charles Palmer, 33 Tenth Street, Franklin, Pa.

Anthony Pane. Mrs. Gaetano Pane, 144 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.

Robert H. Perkins. W. B. Perkins, Berryville, Ark.

Henry Walter Perry. William B. Perry, Orr, Okla.

Joseph John Pilus. Mrs. Joseph Pilus, R. F. D. No. 3, Moodna, Newburgh, N. Y.

George Vernon Porter. Clyde Porter, 35 Thirteenth Street, Franklin, Pa.

Tuskco Raney. William C. Raney, Public, Ky.

John E. Reas. George B. Reas, Spencer, Wis.

Cecil Wayne Reynolds. Miss Ethelyn Reynolds, 8 Willow Street, Smethport, Pa.

Robert Fisher Ricalton. Herbert Ricalton, Eighth Street, Franklin, Pa.

Charles William Rodmaker. Mrs. Ida Belle Rodmaker, Enhaut, Pa.

Antonio Rozano. Mrs. Lucy Rozano, 51 Myrtle Avenue, Corona, Long Island, N. Y.

Raymond A. Russell. L. H. Russell, 717 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Charlie Smith. Frank Smith, Jackson, Ky.

Charles V. Suprenant. John Suprenant, 92 North Main Street, Thompsonville, Conn.

Peter F. Trembulik. Joseph Zaminsky, 42 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Conn.

Richard Van Der Mear. Mrs. Marie Van Der Mear, 1524½ Twelfth Street, Seattle, Wash.

Clifford Ward Washburn. Mrs. Emily Washburn, 70 Triangle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Harold Wingert. Bailey Wingert, 709 West Pike Street, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Stanley Wisz. Tony Wisz, 1292 St. Aubin Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Bernard Worden. Harrison Worden, R. F. D. No. 6, Pelican Rapids, Minn.

Howard T. Young. George Young, Westby, Wis.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Julius R. Barth. John H. Barth, Tamalco, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Charlie Roy Bonham. Albert Bonham, Beaver City, Nebr.

Ralph Chestnut. Charlie Chestnut, Arau Russia, Nipuo, Giberno.

Joe Dennieto. Mrs. Carmillo Dennieto, Tryoinio, Italy.

Philip Maquar. Mrs. Kate Maquar, 1731 Spain Street, New Orleans, La.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Raymond L. Horn. Frank Horn, Rayland, Ohio.

Joseph W. Hurtt. Mrs. Myrtle Hurtt, Brook, Ind.

John Jeselskis. Joe Jeselskis, 103 Walden Street, Rumford, Me.

Jess Johnson. General Johnson, Blackwater, Va.

Oscar A. Johnson. Claus G. Peterson, R. F. D. No. 2, Burtrum, Minn.

Charles L. Jones. Richard Jones, Eden, Utah.

Emil J. Karnik. Joseph P. Karnik, R. F. D. No. 4, Olivia, Minn.

George E. Kirkman. Mrs. Myrtle Kirkman, Wheatcroft, Ky.

Henry Klain. Mrs. Mary Klain, 602 Nebeker Street, Clinton, Ind.

Fred C. Krensing. Fred Krensing, Browns Valley, Minn.

Harry H. La Buy. Joe Joilkouski, R. F. D. No. 2, box 66, Rosholt, Wis.

William G. Laplante. Gene Laplante, 370 Hillsdale Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

Leo J. Lavoie. Mrs. Margret Lavoie, 29 Wainouch Street, Lowell, Mass.

Don F. Lenburg. Don F. Lenburg, R. F. D. No. 3, Hobart, Ind.

Charley Lindsten. John A. Lindsten, R. F. D. No. 31, Leeman, Wis.

Harrison W. Love. Mrs. Ethel Karow, 788 Pearl Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Maurice L. McDermott. Dennie McDermott, Loogootee, Ind.

Generoso Orascetti. L. Orascetti, Fano, Paslo, Italy.

Flint Parker. Mrs. Sarah Parker, Hackleburg, Ala.

Le Roy Parker. Mrs. Frank Bedford, 2717 Engelke Street, Houston, Tex.

Ray E. Parker. Mrs. Addie Parker, Churchill, Tenn.

Joe Albert Paszkiewicz. Albert Paszkiewicz, R. F. D. No. 1, Ottawa Lake, Mich.

Edwin Peterson. Mrs. Mary Peterson, 624 Nevada Street, Butte, Mont.

Ignatz Plaski. Peter Plaski, 1318 Chicago Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Reid. William Reid, Headquarters, 119th United States Infantry, Greenville, S. C.

John W. Riley. Mrs. Frieda Riley, R. F. D. No. 3, Cambria, Wis.

Lawrence Simon Roof. Marcus Roof, Ottawa, Ohio.

Peter J. Schmidt. Peter Schmidt, 725 Hudson Street, Eau Claire, Wis.

Cecil R. Shenk. Isaac Theodore Shenk, 1277 East Market Street, Akron, Ohio.

John P. Smorowski. Mrs. Anastasia Smorowski, 3231 Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.

Julius R. Tiedemann. Emil J. Tiedemann, 366 Secboldt Street, Detroit, Mich.

Willie Witherow. John Witherow, R. F. D. No. 10, Gainesville, Ga.

Roy Zurick. Mrs. Annie Zurick, Ramey, Pa.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 16, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Missing in action	32
Wounded severely	45
Died of disease	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	4
Died from wounds	7
Total	89

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

Gustive Harry Bullock. James G. Bullock, Loogootee, Ind.

Frank Cooksley. Arthur Cooksley, Weissert, Nebr.

Fred E. Jones. William Jones, 1951 Swatara Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

William Peiper. Mrs. Catherine Peiper, Luverne, Minn.

Harry I. Rimstidt. Mrs. Lavina Andrews, 642 Pleasant Street, Beloit, Wis.

Andy Totti. Mrs. Cilia Cervine, 26 Hack Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Antanas Waicekausky. Casimir Waicekausky, 98 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. Luster Vick. K. Wesley Vick, Russellville, Ark.

Wounded Severely.

CORPORALS.

William M. Devaney. Mrs. Ida Devaney, 9323 Duella Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

Sturgis F. Durgin. Frank J. Durgin, The Forks, Me.

Edwin Henry Griffith. Mrs. Thomas H. Griffith, Cotter, Iowa.

Kenneth Lyle Groom. Harry N. Groom, Mars, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

James J. Halliday. Mrs. M. C. Halliday, 3544 G Street, Eureka, Cal.
William R. Harner. Mrs. Nancy Harner, R. F. D. No. 1, Ceres, Va.
Oscar Hudson. Mrs. M. Hudson, general delivery, Nappanee, Ind.
Wilfred Huntoon. Mrs. May Covert, Bingham, Pa.
Howard Paul Shenoffen. Mrs. Emma Shenoffen, West Washington Street, Chambersburg, Pa.
Merrell Edward Stuchell. John Harvey Stuchell, 103 Rockland Avenue, Bradford, Pa.
Wilmer Frank Suders. Mrs. Marion Inese Suders, 372 Burkhart Avenue, Chambersburg, Pa.
Frank Toomey. Mrs. Dennis Toomey, Groton, Mass.
Roy L. Trebil. W. E. Trebil, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
William J. Weidner. Mrs. Frances Weidner, R. F. D. No. 10, Bluffton, Ind.
Bugler Ralph William Steffy. McClain David Steffy, 40 Bank Street, Bradford, Pa.
Cook Alonzo Raymond Martin. Alonzo Martin, 254 Crescent Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Raymond H. Ackerman. Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman, 36 Cumiskey Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Arthur W. Altvater. Mrs. Augusta Altvater, 3342 Iowa Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Waldo Anderson. George C. Anderson, 1328 New Street, Franklin, Pa.
John H. Angel. Mrs. Wesley Angel, Burnsville, N. C.
Anthony P. Arruda. Mrs. Louise Bettincourt, 160 Earl Street, New Bedford, Mass.
William Grover Beers. David A. Beers, 4 Eclipse Row, Franklin, Pa
Tollie M. Biggers. Wiley E. Biggers, Georgeville, N. C.
Isidore Brazaka. Lewis Buzzabum, 104 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Broderick. George W. Broderick, 43 First Street, New Dorp Manor, Staten Island, N. Y.
Joseph Bukowski. Mrs. Lydia Bukowski, 8841 Burley Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.
Nicholas T. Caparell. Spero Caparell, 579 West One hundred and eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y
Adlard A. Clang. Mrs. Elizabeth Clang, 132 Middle Street Pawtucket, R. I.
William R. Davie. Mrs. Lizzie Grimond, 518 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
Wilbur Potts. W. M. Barnes, Laporte, Ind.
William Hogan. Mrs. Pearl Chawning, Cobalt, Howell County, Mo.
Harold Howard. Miss Nettie E. Howard, St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.
Walter Quincy Huckleberry. Mrs. Emil Huckleberry, Dill, Okla
Elvind Jaconson. Mrs. Amanda Walnes, Parley, Minn
Clarence R Johnson. Mrs. Augusta Johnson, 865 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, Ill.
Carl W. Lawson. Mrs. Anna Lawson, Hampton, Conn.
Frank Lynch. Ed White, Louisville, Ky.
Matthew J. McNally. Timothy McNally, Summerhill, Meath County, Ireland
Clarence McQuitty. Mrs. Ada Kathler, Buford Ohio.
Julius Malach. Mrs. Rebecca Malach, 212 West Twelfth Street, Chicago, Ill
Francis W. Maley. Mrs. Margaret Maley, Fair Haven, Vt.
David Martin. W. R. Martin, Hindman, Ky.
Jacob C. Matthews. Mrs. U. Matthews, Red Banks, Miss.
Charles Joseph Murphy. Edward Murphy, 431 Fourth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
William Henry Nauss. Mrs. Mary E. Nauss, Second Street, New Cumberland, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Julius Schechter. Adolph Schechter, 1916 Seventeenth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn
Vito N Silletti. Mrs. Porsiella Silletti, Torito, Province Bari Italy.
James Henry Taylor. James Taylor, 20 Bowler Street, Fall River, Mass.
John F Walsh. Thomas Walsh, 1806 West Erie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Reuben L. Paskill. Ira L. Paskill, Richardson Warehouse, Richmond, Va.
Sergt. Isaac T. Haney. Mrs. Isaac T. Haney, Carbon Hill, Ala.
Corpl. Harold Lester Kratz. Mrs. Henry Kratz, Forestville, Sanilac County, Mich.
Corpl. Walter Edward Reitz. Charles Reitz, 140 Rodemacher Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Mechanic Arthur F. Prescott. Mrs. Mary E. Prescott, 71 Romsey Street, Dorchester, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Ervin Henry Charles Adler. Mrs. Matilda Adler, general delivery, Monroe, Mich.
Jacob A. Adler. Mrs. Ada Pearl Adler, 512 Findlay Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Raymond R. Albert. Mrs. Lena Albert, 1824 Yandis Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Isadore Altman. Louis Altman, 161 Suffolk Street, New York, N. Y.
Louis Arlt. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Chmaltz, 4255 Williamson Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Anthony Frank Bazner. Frank Bazner, 738 Twenty-third Street, Detroit, Mich.
Mortimer Berman. Mrs. Gertrude Berman, 113 T Street, Aurora, Ill.
Eugene Joseph Bernier. James Bernier, 463 Franklyn Street, Detroit, Mich.
Alfred Oliver Boudrie. Mrs. Joseph Boudrie, 69 Kentucky Avenue Monroe, Mich.
Lloyd Joseph Boudrie. Mrs. Tillie Willets, 1124 Franklin Street, Monroe, Mich.
Ray Boyer. Mrs. Cordelia Boyer, Ewing, Ill.
Clarence Brodie. Mrs. Margaret Nagel, Commercial Hotel, Monroe, Mich.
Roland A. Bruder. Louis Schucknecht, Mayville, Wis.
John Raymond Chord. Mrs. Grace Weil, 4401 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry M. Cooper. Mrs. Helen M. Cooper, Cochranton, Pa.
Thomas W. Dailey. Miss Margaret Daly, Newark City Hospital, Newark, N. J.
Jesse G. Davis. Mrs. Lizzie Davis, 449 Pond Street, South Weymouth, Mass.
Bruno William Dunmore. Mrs. Ola Dunmore, 834 West Front Street, Monroe, Mich.
Hamlet Horatio Durant. Mrs. Clara Offhouse, 818 Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
John F. Egan. Miss Sarah Brown, 95 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.
Ray E. George. Albert L. George, Kolin, Mont.
Charles T. Gott. Mrs. Stella Gott, Mellett, Ind.
John R. Graham. Gus E. Graham, 1319 Virginia Street, Berkeley, Cal.
James W. Guerry. Mrs. C. H. Smith, 337 Adams Street, Macon, Ga.
Frederick J. Harter. Mrs. Laura Harter, Witten, S. Dak.
Cleo C. Heuchan. Harry Henry Heuchan, 827½ South Walnut Street, Muncie, Ind.
Clement W. Hilderbrand. Mrs. Lillian M. Starr, 128 Melrose Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

TAX ON BRITISH LUXURIES.

Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy, in London, England, has transmitted a newspaper clipping giving the full text of the report of the select committee of the House of Commons on the luxury tax, including a list of all articles proposed for taxation. The document may be examined in the bureau and inquiries regarding the proposed measure will be answered upon request.—Commerce Reports.

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND GERMAN CAMPS WHERE HELD

(Continued from page 9.)

CAMP GRANDENZ.

First Lieut. Andrew S. Robinson. Mrs. Alice Robinson, 12 East Fourteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Capt. Francis J. Cahill. Dr. John T. Cahill, brother, 12 Main Street, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

CAMP PFORZHEIM.

First Lieut. J. F. Crawford. Eliza H. Crawford, wife, Warsaw, N. Y.

CAMP TUCHEL.

Sergt. Frank L. Smith. Mrs. R. L. Smith, mother, 21 South Avenue, Revere, Mass.
Sergt. Joseph P. Nolan. P. P. Nolan, father, 62 Chestnut Street, Hartford, Conn.
Pvt. Harold C. Lawrence. R. H. Lawrence, father, 315 South Fourteenth Street, Independence, Kans.
Corpl. John E. Smith. Mrs. Pearl Smith, wife, 325½ Main Street, Lyons, Iowa.
Corpl. George D. McHugh. Mrs. Amelia McHugh, mother, 109 Tyler Street, New Haven, Conn.
Corpl. Henry E. Woods. William O'Brien, uncle, 319 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sergt. Frederick Miller. Mrs. Mary Miller, mother Evergreen Court, New Haven, Conn.
Pvt. Edward A. Patenaude. Mrs. Olive Patenaude, mother, 89 Peck Avenue, West Haven, Conn.
Sergt. Harold Carlson. Mrs. E. C. Carlson, mother, 83 Lansdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Sergt. Walter J. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds, father, 502 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.
Sergt. Thomas J. Kirk. Mrs. Mary Kirk, 229 Spring Street, Medford, Mass.
Corpl. Sewall W. Rich. T. A. Rich, father, 19 Radford Lane, Dorchester, Mass.

CAMP DARMSTADT.

Pvt. John W. Jones. Mrs. Mary Jones, mother, 1014 Church Street, Oxford, Ala.
Corpl. Joseph Sabatini. Charles Sabatini, father, 11½ Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Howard N. Webb. Mrs. S. Webb, mother, 9 Jackson Street, Ansonia, Conn.
Pvt. Louis G. Ziegra. Mrs. Mary Ziegra, mother, Deep River, Conn.
Sergt. Erving A. Dresser. Allen F. Dresser, father, 35 Pine Street Bristol, Conn.
Corpl. Melvin R. Carlson. Martin Carlson, father, 55 Paul Gore Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Pvt. (first class) Arthur Heon. Napoleon Heon, father, 10 Railroad Street, St. Johnsburg, Vt.
Pvt. (first class) Arthur S. Johnson. Martha M. Johnson, mother, 377 Chappel Street, New Haven, Conn.
Pvt. (first class) Newman S. Gee. Mrs. Thomas Gee, mother, Caribou, Me.
Pvt. Ernest A. French. Mrs. Martha French, mother, 42 Irvington Street, New Haven, Conn.
Pvt. Carl Fey. Mrs. Lottie Troup, 314 Canal Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Pvt. Paul A. Peterson. John E. Peterson, father, 32 Walnut Street, South Farms, Middletown, Conn.
Corpl. Harold A. Bergman. Mrs. W. A. Bergman mother, 21 Townsend Street, New Haven, Conn.
Pvt. (first class) William J. Wright. Minturn T. Wright, father, Chestnut Street, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

Mechanic James F. Rodgers. Mrs. James F. Rodgers, wife, 2004 Amber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpl. James J. McCaffry. Mrs. Sarah McCaffry, mother, 2144 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. William B. Adams. William B. Adams, father, 4228 Cleveland Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Pvt. Isaac Bollinger. Mrs. Anna Bollinger, mother, 214 Woerner Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Corpl. Lawrence Boyle. Robert Felton, uncle, R. F. D. No. 1, Toronto, Ohio.
Pvt. (first class) Robert F. Spicer. Mrs. Mary Spicer, mother, 8618 Tinicum Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. (first class) Gilmore R. Brown. Mrs. Jennie Brown, mother, Brookville, Pa.
Corpl. Richard F. Metcalf. Dr. Ben H. Metcalf, father, 170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Pvt. James Coffey. Mrs. Delia Coffey, mother, 2629 Federal Street, Philadelphia Pa.
Pvt. John W Jones. Mrs. E. C. Bamback, sister, 22 Plymouth Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mechanic William A. Shaner. Miss Viva Viola Butter, sister, Ellwood City, Pa.
Pvt. Hugh Dial. J. H. Dial, father, Ida, La.
Pvt. Frank J. Bernas. Mrs. Mary Bernas, mother, Franklin Hotel, 360 East Washington, Elmira N. Y.
Pvt. Vasil Lugin. Mrs. Matrona Lubonacz, sister, Wolost, Selo, Liswkowitz, Russia.
Pvt. William D. Bell. Mrs. Cecelia E. Bell, mother, 495 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.
Corpl. Howard C. Viering. L. Tabell, 671 Third Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

CAMP LIMBURG.

Pvt. John L. Burr. John A. Burr, father, R. F. D. No. 4, Washington, Pa.
Corpl. Charles A. Bunting. Mrs. T. R. Bunting, mother, 649 North Thirty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. Serafine S. Defaria. Mrs. Marie L. Goulaiter, mother, Rua, Cuizeiro, Capelo, Fayal, Azores Islands.

Complete List of Colleges and Schools in America Where Boys May Be Trained for U. S. Military Duty: Radical Change Made in the Length of Courses

The War Department authorizes the following:

A radical change has been made in the college year to meet the war emergency of training soldiers in collegiate schools. The two-term system is to be replaced by an all-year course divided into terms of three months' duration. The War Department, through the committee on education and special training, is now contracting with the colleges which have been accepted for units of the Students' Army Training Corps for nine months of academic work for the student soldiers.

Each college will furnish, with the allied academic subjects, also a war-aims course dealing with the underlying issues of the war. This may be a definite course similar to the course already established in the vocational section of the Students' Army Training Corps, or the same purpose may be accomplished by classes in history, Government, economics, philosophy, or modern literature.

Rapid Progress Being Made.

Rapid progress is being made in the execution of the devised plans for the Students' Army Training Corps. In the 400 colleges, universities, and technical schools which have thus far accepted the War Department's offered contract to place their facilities at the Nation's service for the combined military and academic training of their young men students under Army control, steps to house, feed, drill, and instruct from 100,000 to 150,000 enrolled pupils are being taken. The outlook is that October 1, or soon, thereafter, will see the entire project in successful operation.

Soldiers in the United States Army.

Students over 18 entering the fall term of the designated colleges become by voluntary induction soldiers in the United States Army, sheltered, fed, clothed, and equipped at Government expense, and with the pay of privates. But students younger than 18 who shall enter any of these schools this autumn may receive similar training at their own expense until they arrive at military service age, when, after registering on dates to be hereafter announced, they may be inducted as soldiers into the Students' Army Training Corps.

The student soldiers will be given military instruction under officers of the Army and will be kept under observation and test to determine their qualifications to become candidates for officers' commissions or for technical experts, such as engineers, chemists, or doctors. After a certain period they will be selected and assigned to military duty in one of these ways: (1) Sent to a central officers' training camp, or (2) to a noncommissioned officers' training school, or (3) kept in the original school for further intensive work in a specified line for a limited time, or (4) put into technical training of military value, or (5) transferred to a cantonment for duty with troops as a private.

The student soldiers of the Students' Army Training Corps will be housed variously, as the facilities at each institution shall permit. So far as available fraternity houses and dormitories will be used. Where needed barracks will be built. Pending the determination and adjustment of exact costs at each school, the Government will allow for subsistence and housing a per diem rate of $1 for each man, a rate based on five months' experience with 100 collegiate institutions and 100,000 soldiers in the National Army Training Detachment, and showing that the average cost of housing is 15 to 20 cents a day and of subsistence (Army ration or equivalent) 70 to 80 cents. Inasmuch as the Government's assumption of costs will not begin until about October 1, schools opening prior to that time may collect a proportion of the tuition fees to cover the advance period, and students who shall have registered under the selective-service act on September 12 will need to provide their own expenses until inducted into the Students' Army Training Corps.

Hours for Instruction.

Under the scheme of instruction planned for this corps, 11 hours a week will ordinarily be devoted to strictly military subjects, drill and physical training, and 42 hours to lectures, recitations, laboratory instruction, and the necessary preparation therefor, covering a restricted choice among a wide range of subjects usually found in a college curriculum. The subjects will vary as the student soldiers' objective varies and by permission courses may be enlarged or changed.

The Government expects to withdraw from the Students' Army Training Camp at the end of the first quarter those students who are 20 or more years of age, but those of 18 and 19 years may remain in school for some months longer, depending on the military needs.

No units of the Students' Army Training Corps will be established at secondary schools for the present, but a similar system to them may be instituted for these younger men at a later date. Young men of draft age of grammar-school or equivalent education may, however, offer to enter the vocational section of the corps through application to their local board. At present about 27,500 men are called for this section each month. Men in this section who show fitness may be assigned for further training in the collegiate section.

The Vocational Section.

What will now be known as the vocational section of the Students' Army Training Corps has been in operation since last April under the name of the National Army Training Detachments. It was established to provide the expanded Army quickly with a reserve supply of soldier specialists trained along vocational lines of important military value. Its range of instruction included radio and signal work, horse shoeing, auto mechanics, truck and tractor driving and repairing, locomotive repairing, instrument repairing, and similar work. These soldiers are assigned by local draft boards on call [illegible] or selected from the [illegible] to the various cantonments. The course of instruction covers six hours of vocational training and three hours of military instruction and drill daily for two months. Thus far [illegible] established at [illegible]. This vocational section is now to be merged in the Students' Army Training Corps, but the conditions of entrance will be as before, namely, by assignment of local boards as vacancies occur or as new units are established.

These institutions have been enrolled:

INSTITUTIONS IN COLLEGIATE SECTION OF STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.

Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.
Tufts College, Tufts College, Mass.
Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
University of Mississippi, University Post Office, Miss.
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
Dartmouth, College, Hanover, N. H.
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.
Crane Junior College, Oakley Boulevard and Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.
University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
The Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
North Carolina State College, West Raleigh, N. C.
Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
The University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wofford College, Spartansburg, S. C.
Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
University of South Dakota, Vermilion, S. Dak.
Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
North Pacific College, Portland, Oreg.
Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fargo College, Fargo, N. Dak.
LaFayette College, Easton, Pa.
Tri-State College, Angola, Ind.
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.
Fordham University, New York, N. Y.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, New York, N. Y.
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.
State Manual Training Normal School, Pittsburg, Kans.
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.
New York University, New York, N. Y.
Rensselaer Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y.
Denison University, Granville, Ohio.
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
University of Utah, Salt Lake, Utah.

Colleges Where Boys May Be Trained as American Soldiers

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Maryland State College, College Park, Md.
The Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Delaware College, Newark, Del.
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio.
Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.
Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.
Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio.
Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.
De Paul University, Chicago, Ill.
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.
Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.
Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa.
Nebraska State Normal College, Peru, Nebr.
Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio.
Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.
University of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.
College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, San Juan P. R.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.
Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
St. John College, Annapolis, Md.
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
University of Maine, Orono, Me.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.
University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
University of Virginia, University, Va.
University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
A. & M. College of Texas, College Station, Tex.
University of Denver, Denver, Colo.
College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
Mississippi A. & M. College, A. & M. College, Miss.
University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Cal.
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
The State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Washburn College, Topeka, Kans.
Colby College, Waterville, Me.
Bates College, Albion, Mich.
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
Bucknell University, Louisburg, Pa.
Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, Mich.
Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va.
St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Tex.

Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
North Texas State Normal College, Denton, Tex.
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
Loyola University, New Orleans, La.
Meharry Medico College, Nashville, Tenn.
Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
Montana State College of A. & M. Arts, Bozeman, Mont.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa.
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
University of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
University of Denver, Denver, Colo.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.
Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.
Butler College, Indianapolis, Ind.
Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.
Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.
Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa.
Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Iowa State College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Clark College, Worcester, Mass.
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.
Millsape College, Jackson, Miss.
Drury College, Springfield, Mo.
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
St. Bonaventure College, Allegany, N. Y.
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.
Municipal University of Akron, Akron, Ohio.
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
Reed College, Portland, Oreg.
Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Austin College, Sherman, Tex.
Simmons College, Abilene, Tex.
Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.
Sam Houston State Normal College, Huntsville, Tex.
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Kansas Wesleyan University, Saline, Kans.
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.
University of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal.
State College, Pullman, Wash.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jamestown College, Jamestown, N. Dak.
Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.
University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.
South Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, S. Dak.
Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Trinity University, Waxahachie, Tex.
Toledo University, Toledo, Ohio.
Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.
Ouachita Baptist College, Arkadelphia, Ark.
St. Joseph's Seminary and College, Yonkers N. Y.

Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Nebr.
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.
Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill.
Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.
James Millikan University, Decatur, Ill.
St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.
St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill.
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kans.
Western Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
Park College, Parkville, Mo.
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans.
Central College, Fayette, Mo.
Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton, S. C.
New York Homeopathic Medical College, New York, N. Y.
Elon College, Elon, N. C.
Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.
Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass.
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md.
College of Marshall, Marshall, Tex.
East Texas State Normal School, Commerce, Tex.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Forman University, Greenville, S. C.
South Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.
Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.
Richmond College, Richmond, Va.
University of Alabama, University, Ala.
The Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
West Virginia Wesleyan University, Buckhannon, W. Va.
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va.
Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Tex.
New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex.
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, Kansas City, Mo.
Hope College, Holland, Mich.
Duquesne University of the Holy Cross, Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio.
College of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
College of Emporia, Emporia, Kans.
Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kans.
Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.
Detroit University, Detroit, Mich.
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.
Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Central Michigan Normal School, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Oshkosh State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.
Stout Institute, Menominee, Wis.
Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind.
La Crosse State Normal School, La Crosse, Wis.
River Falls State Normal School, River Falls, Wis.
Brigham Young University, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.
Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.
State College of A. and N. Arts, State College, N. Mex.
Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Lebannon Valley College, Annville, Pa.
Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal.
Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa.
Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.
Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn.
King College, Bristol, Tenn.
Bethel College, Russelville, Ky.
Southern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
West Kentucky State Normal School, Bowling Green, Ky.
University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.
Manhattan College, New York City, N. Y.
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.
Lincoln Memorial College, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Virginia Christian College, Lynchburg, Va.

Colleges Where Boys May Be Trained as American Soldiers

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa.
St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.
Clarkson College of Technology, Pottsdam, N. Y.
Milwaukee State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.
Albright College, Myerstown, Pa.
University of Alabama, University, Ala.
Baker University, Baldwin City, Kans.
Michigan College of Mines, Houghton, Mich.
Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Springfield International Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass.
New York State College, Albany, N. Y.
Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe, Ga.
Willamette University, Salem, Oreg.
State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala.
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill, Ala.
Center College, Danville, Ky.
Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.
St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.
Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. Dak.
Yankton College, Yankton, S. Dak.
State Normal College, Springfield, Mo.
East Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, Ky.
Lenoir College, Hickory, N. C.
Billings Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Mont.
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.
Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.
St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.
Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.
Bethany College, Lindeberg, Kans.
Hastings College, Hastings, Nebr.
Carson & Newman College, Jefferson City, Tenn.
East Tennessee Normal School, Johnson City, Tenn.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minn.
Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.
Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Mo.
William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo.
Baldwin Wallace College, Berea, Ohio.
McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.
Middle Tennessee State Normal School, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md.
Burleson College, Greenville, Tex.
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Colorado State Teachers' College, Greeley, Colo.
Huron College, Huron, S. Dak.
Assumption College, Worcester, Mass
Parson College, Fairfield, Iowa.
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
St. Johns College, Toledo, Ohio.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.
Deane College, Crete, Nebr.
Montana State School of Mines, Butte, Mont.
Central State Normal School, Edmund, Okla.
Central State Normal College, Danville, Ind.
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.
St. Cyrillus Methodist Seminary, Orchard Lake, Mich.
Colorado College of Dental Surgery, Denver, Colo.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Morehouse University, Atlanta, Ga.
Seaton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.
Meridian College, Meridian, Tex.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Lincoln Memorial College, Lincoln, Pa.
Erskine College, Due West, S. C.
Eastern College, Manassas, Va.
Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.
Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans.
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal.
Southwest Texas State Normal School, San Marcos, Tex.
Union University, Jackson, Tenn.
First District State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo.
Northwest College, Watertown, Wis.
Los Angeles State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal.
Milton College, Milton, Rock County, Wis.
Indiana State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.
Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.
Alma College, Alma, Mich.
St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, Cal.
State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.
Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.
The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.
Northeastern College, Boston, Mass.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH TRAINING UNITS IN THE VOCATIONAL SECTION OF THE STUDENTS' TRAINING CORPS HAVE THUS FAR BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Franklin Union, Boston, Mass.
Maine, University of, Orono, Me.
New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H.
Newton, city of, Newton, Mass.
Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.
Springfield Tech. H. S., Springfield, Mass.
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.
Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.
Wentworth Institute, Boston, Mass.
Bayonne Board of Education, Bayonne, N. J.
Buffalo Board of Education, Buffalo, N. Y.
Clarkson School of Tech., Potsdam, N. Y.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Essex County Vocational School, West Orange, N. J.
Newark Board of Education, Newark, N. J.
New York Board of Education, New York City.
New York State College for Teachers.
New York University, New York City.
Oswego State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.
Rochester Mech. Institute, Rochester, N. Y.
Syracuse, University of, Syracuse, N. Y.
Troy Board of Education, Troy, N. Y.
Yonkers Board of Education, Yonkers, N. Y.
Akron University, Akron, Ohio.
Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C.
Bowman Tech. School, Lancaster, Pa.
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Delaware College, Newark, Del.
Erie School Board, Erie, Pa.
Howard University,[1] Washington, D. C.
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Polish National Alliance, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlanta University,[1] Atlanta, Ga.
Clemson Agri. College, Clemson, S. C.
Florida A. and M.,[1] Tallahassee, Fla.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia State Indus. School,[1] Savannah, Ga.
Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.
Hampton Institute,[1] Hampton, Va.
Negro A. and T. College,[1] Greensboro, N. C.
North Carolina A. and M., West Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond (Va.) School Board, Richmond, Va.
South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.
South Carolina State Indus., Orangeburg, S. C.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.
Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.
Chicago Brennan School, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Old Div. High, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Phillips School, Chicago, Ill.
Harrison Technology High, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Board of Education, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
Indianapolis C. of C.: Deaf Asylum, Arsenal Tech., Blind Asylum, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lewis Institute, Chicago, Ill.
Loyal Order of Moose, Moosehart, Ill.
Michigan A. and M. College, East Lansing, Mich.
Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich.
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Ohio Mech. Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Richmond Ind. Sch., Richmond, Ind.
Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo University, Toledo, Ohio.
Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wis.
Wilberforce University, Zenia, Ohio.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
Alabama, University of, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana University, Baton Rouge, La.
Mississippi A. and M. College, Starkville, Miss.
Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Mo.
Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.
St. Louis Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.
Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.
Tennessee Middle Tenn. S. N., Murfreesboro.
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Tuskegee Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Colorado Agri. College, Fort Collins, Colo.
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.
Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa.
Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.
Fort Hays Normal School, Kansas, Hays City.
Iowa State A. and M., Ames, Iowa.
Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Iowa.
Kansas State Agri. College, Manhattan, Kans.
Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kans.
Minnesota, University of (Agri.), Minneaoplis, Minn.
Minnesota, University of, (Eng.), Minneapolis, Minn.
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebr.
North Dakota Agri. College, Fargo, N. Dak.
North Dakota School of Mines, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Rahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.
Sioux City Board of Education, Sioux City, Iowa.
South Dakota A. and M., Brookings, D. Dak.
South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, S. Dak.
South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, S. Dak.
Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.
Western University,[1] Quindaro, Kans.
Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Ark.
Branch Normal School,[1] Pine Bluff, Ark.
Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Okla.
Prairie View College,[1] Prairie View, Tex.
Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Tex.
Texas, University of, Austin, Tex.
Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho.
Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatella, Idaho.
Modern Auto School, Spokane, Wash.
Montana A. and M. College, Bozeman, Mont.
Montana, University of, Missoula, Mont.
Oregon State Agri. College, Corvallis, Oreg.
Portland Schools, Portland, Oreg.
Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.
Arizona, University of, Tucson, Ariz.
California School of Mech. Arts, San Francisco, Cal.
California, University of, Berkeley, Cal.
Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Schools, Cal.
Los Angeles Normal, Los Angeles, Cal.
Nevada, University of, Reno, Nev.
New Mexico A. and M., Mesilla Park, N. Mex.
Oakland Board of Education, Oakland, Cal.
Utah Agri. College, Logan, Utah.
Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah.

[1] Institutions for the colored race.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1109, opening of September 24, 1918.—680 rubber tires for 60-inch, portable searchlight carriages.

Proposal No. 1111, opening of September 20, 1918.—300 power driven trench pumps as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1112, opening of September 24, 1918.—Railway Equipment as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1113, opening of September 24, 1918.—830,555 square yards poultry netting as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1114, opening of September 24, 1918.—Electrical supplies as per specifications.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following is a list of purchase orders and contracts approved by the board of review of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 19, 1918.

CONTRACTS.

Schneider Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., wool trousers.

J. David & Co., New York City, wool trousers.

Super-Mel Clothing Corporation, New York City, wool service coats.

Christie Clothing Co. (Ltd.), Montreal, Canada, wool service coats.

Max Wagner, Rochester, N. Y., wool trousers.

August 20, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Nickel Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo., butter.

A. Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., pickles.

Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass, tent duck.

G. Washington Sales Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., coffee.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo., towels.

Midso Gasoline Co., Tulsa, Okla., gasoline.

Vacuum Oil Co., New York City, oil.

Reading Saddle & Mfg. Co., Reading, Pa., hammers.

Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, Ohio, fresh beef.

Cannon Mills, New York City, terry cloth (gas masks).

Prudential Oil Co., New York City, gasoline.

Continental Car Co. of America, Louisville, Ky., troop seats.

H. Verhoeff & Co., Louisville, Ky., white oats.

Halliday Elevator Co., Cairo, Ill., white oats.

Twistlewood & Co., Cairo, Ill., white oats.

Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kans., bran.

Houser & Sutton, Newton, Ill., hay.

Houser & Sutton, Newton, Ill., timothy hay.

Jacob Miller & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., flannel shirts.

Kurshan Bros., New York City, canvas padding.

Smith, Hogg & Co., New York City, duck (29-inch).

S. W. Kamp & Son, Spencerville, Ohio, hay, recomp.; hay, baled.

International Motor Co., New York City, armored car.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., nails.

Continental Car Co. of America, Louisville, Ky., "B" bodies.

CONTRACTS.

The Linen Thread Co., New York City, thread.

Hope Webbing Co., New York City, gray tape.

Susquehanna Webbing Co., Bloomsburg, Pa., olive-drab webbing.

Messer Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., wool trousers.

Bradford Dyeing Association, New York City, dyeing and finishing twill.

Brightwood Manufacturing Co. (Inc.), New York City, puttees.

H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tacks; saddlers' tack.

R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co., Wallingford, Conn., spoons.

Cassidy-Fairbanks Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., dough scrapers.

Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works, Lewiston, Me., bleaching duck.

Middlesex Embroidery Works, South River, N. J., Coast Artillery colors.

Ramapo Finishing Corporation, Sloatsburg, N. Y., tent duck.

H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, saddlers' tacks.

Krout & Fite Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white twill.

Porter Bros. & Collins (Inc.), Albany, N. Y., flannel shirts.

Rosenwald & Weil, Chicago, Ill., wool trousers.

Wiseberg Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga., cotton breeches.

Hope Webbing Co., Providence, R. I., olive-drab webbing.

United States Whip Co., Westfield, Mass., whip lashes.

Cohen, Goldman & Co. (Inc.), New York City, overcoats.

Edward Mrieger & Co., New York City, raincoats.

Selden Worsted Mills, Lawrence, Mass., shirting flannel.

Cohen Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., leather jerkins.

Proser Bros., New York City, wool service coats.

The Felters Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., interlining felt.

George S. Colton Elastic Web Co., Easthampton, Mass., olive-drab webbing.

Royal Coat Co., New York City, raincoats.

Lonker & Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa., overcoats.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. (Inc.), New York City, olive-drab melton.

Fred M. Hoyt & Bro., Troy, N. Y., hair brushes.

August 21, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Green & Green Co., Dayton, Ohio, hard bread.

Gasoline Distributing Co., Long Island City, gasoline.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York City, kerosene-gasoline.

The Felters Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., backing felt (chevrons).

The Draper Mfg. Co., New York City, steel barrels.

Brampton Glove Co., Georgetown, Ontario, wool gloves.

Deery Bros., Salem, Mass., sock linings

American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar.

Colgate & Co., New York City, soap chips.

Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo., sugar.

Knot Hooper & Co., New York City, gray twill

Waterlee Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., evaporated milk.

Frank W. Hunt & Co., Boston, Mass., underlifts.

Knot Hooper & Co., New York City, gray twill.

L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass., automobile lap robes.

Hooper Sons' Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white tape.

CONTRACTS.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), New York City, hair brushes.

The Ames Bonner Co., Toledo, Ohio, hair brushes (2).

Mohawk Brush Co., Albany, N. Y., hair brushes.

O. Dennin's Sons (Inc.), Troy, N. Y., hair brushes.

Florence Manufacturing Co., Florence, Mass., hair brushes.

Grand Rapids Brush Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., hair brushes.

Underwood Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.

International Harvester Corporation, Chicago, Ill., medical carts.

Lester Austern (Inc.), New York City, raincoats (foot).

The Ford Manufacturing Co., Waterford, N. Y., underwear.

International Harvester Corporation, Chicago, Ill., ration carts.

Wald Walker & Co., New York City, raincoats (foot).

Queen Raincoat Co., New York City, raincoats (foot).

August 22, 1918.

CONTRACTS.

Enterprise Hat & Cap Co., New York City, denim hats

William Wicks Ribbon Co., Glendale, N. Y., twill tape.

Cranska Thread Co., Worcester, Mass., cotton thread.

Monarch Aluminum Ware Co., New York City, flour scoops.

H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, saddler's tacks.

Monarch Aluminum Ware Co., New York City, flour scoops.

Arkell Safety Bag Co., New York City, liners (coffee bags).

C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., saddler's mallets.

American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., ax helves.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., clipper plates.

Talcott Bros. Co., Talcottsville, Conn., olive-drab melton.

Rosenfield Raincoat Co., New York City, raincoats.

French River Textile Co., Mechanicsville, Conn., olive-drab melton.

Phoenix Auto & Raincoat Co., New York City, raincoats.

Linen Thread Co., New York City, linen thread.

True-Fit Waterproof Co. (Inc.), New York City, raincoats.

Robinson Raincoat Co., New York City, raincoats.

Cohen, Goldman & Co. (Inc.), New York City, wool trousers.

Ansonia O. & C. Co., Ansonia, Conn., olive-drab webbing.

Frankel Uniform Co., New York City, wool trousers.

Simmons Co., Kenosha, Wis., steel folding cots.

August 23, 1918.

CONTRACTS.

Cohrle Bros. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., olive-drab webbing.

Columbus Bathing Suit Co., Boston, Mass., wool trousers.

E. L. Sprague Co., Fitchburg, Mass., olive-drab flannel shirts.

S. Stroock & Co., New York, N. Y., automobile lap robes.

Ansonia O. & C. Co., Ansonia, Conn., olive-drab webbing.

United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., Boston, Mass., awl blades.

Stern, Davis & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., venetians.

Raab & Wieder, Philadelphia, Pa., olive-drab flannel shirts.

Windsor Waist Co., Philadelphia, Pa., olive-drab flannel shirts.

M. Simiansky & Co., New York, N. Y., venetians.

Becker & Weinshel, Milwaukee, Wis., wool trousers.

H. C. Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tacks.

Sperling & Stern, New York, N. Y., venetians.

Ritch & Gresheim, Philadelphia, Pa., wool trousers.

Mystic Rubber Corporation, West Medford, Mass., raincoats, foot.

Modern Pants Co., Worcester, Mass., wool trousers.

J. P. Stevens & Co., New York, N. Y., cheesecloth.

Hart Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill., woolen service coats.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918. No. 414

TEXT OF AUSTRIA'S "PEACE CONFERENCE" NOTE AND PRESIDENT'S REPLY REJECTING PROPOSAL

APPOINTMENTS TO STAFF CORPS OF CIVILIANS 18 TO 45 MAY BE MADE, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

Restrictions Governing Applications Are Set Forth—Recommendations Must be Submitted to Personnel Branch of Operations Division of General Staff.

The War Department authorizes the following statement by the Adjutant General:

The memorandum from The Adjutant General's office, dated August 14, 1918, prohibiting consideration of application for appointment from civil life between the ages of 18 to 45 inclusive is hereby revoked so far as concerns Staff Corps, but subject to the conditions and restrictions stated below.

(a) Qualified men between the ages of 18 and 45 belonging to the deferred classifications on grounds other than industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, may be commissioned direct from civil life by the usual procedure.

(b) Men in group C having physical disqualifications that would prevent them from being drafted as group A, men for general service but otherwise qualified for commissions in certain duties, may be commissioned direct from civil life by the usual procedure.

(c) Men who are within class 1, group A, or who would be classified in class 1, group A, except for industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, qualified for general service between the ages of 18 and 45, must be first inducted into the service before consideration will be given to their appointment as officers.

For those who are not required to go through the officers' training camps arrangements will be perfected whereby the appointment as officers will immediately follow induction into the service. All Staff Corps will be required hereafter to submit their recommendations for appointments from civil life to commissions in the Army to the personnel branch of the operations division of the General Staff before action by The Adjutant General. All such recommendations will be accompanied by a list or abstract showing name, grade, age, education, qualifications and physical condition of applicant, his selective-service classification, and a brief statement as to why it is desirable to appoint from civil life.

U. S. Declines Austria's Proposal For an Unofficial Peace Conference

The Secretary of State issues the following statement:

I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this Government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

The Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

Transmitted to the State Department Through the Swedish Legation and Translation Finished Late This Afternoon.

LEGATION OF SWEDEN,
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 16, 1918.

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to communicate to you the following note addressed by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the Royal Government of Sweden and received by me on this day by telegraph:

"Although it was declined by the enemy powers, the peace proposal made on December 12, 1916, by the four allied powers, which never desisted from the conciliatory intent that had prompted it, nevertheless was the beginning of a new phase in the history of this war. From that day the question of peace after two and a half years of fierce struggle suddenly became the main topic of discussion in Europe, nay, in the world, and has been steadily gaining prominence ever since. From that day nearly every belligerent State has repeatedly voiced its opinion on the subject of peace.

"The discussion, however, was not carried on along the same lines. Viewpoints varied according to the military and political conditions, and so, thus far at least, no tangible or practical result has been achieved. Notwithstanding those fluctuations a lessening of the distance between the viewpoints of the two parties could be noted, though no attempt will be made to deny the great divergencies of opinion which divide the two enemy camps and which it has heretofore been impossible to reconcile. One may be, nevertheless, permitted to notice that some of the extreme war aims have been departed from, and that the fundamental basis of a universal peace is to some extent agreed upon. There is no doubt that on either side the desire of the peoples to reach an understanding and bring about peace is becoming more and more manifest. The same impression is created when the manner in which the peace proposal of the four allied powers was received in the past is compared with the subsequent utterances of their adversaries, whether they came from responsible statesmen or from personages holding no office, but likewise wielding political influence. By way of illustration confined to a few instances, the allies in their reply to President Wilson's note advanced claims which meant nothing less than the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, the mutilation and radical changes in the political structure of Germany, and also the annihilation of European Turkey. With time, those terms that could not be enforced without a crushing victory were modified or partly aband-

AUSTRIA'S PROPOSAL FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

oned by some of the official declarations of the entente.

"Thus Mr. Balfour, in the course of last year, plainly declared to the English Parliament that Austria-Hungary was to solve her domestic problems by herself and that Germany could not be given another constitution through foreign influence. Mr. Lloyd George afterwards annouuced in the beginning of this year that the allies were not fighting for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary or to despoil the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish Provinces, or, again, to bring internal reforms to Germany. We may also add that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had pledged itself to create an independent State including the German territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine. As for the utterances of the Central Powers, they leave no doubt that those States are merely fighting to defend the integrity and safety of their territories. Much greater than in respect to concrete war aims is the evidence that the principles upon which peace could be concluded and a new order of things established in Europe and throughout the world have in a way drawn nearer to one another. On this point President Wilson in his address of February 12 and July 4, 1918, formulated principles that have raised no objection from his allies and whose wide application will shortly meet with objections from the four allied powers provided to be general and consistent with the vital interests of the States concerned. To agree upon general principles, however, would not suffice; an agreement should also be reached as to their interpretation and application to the several concrete questions of war and peace.

"To an unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt that in all the belligerent States, without exception, the desire for a compromise peace has been enormously strengthened; that the conviction is increasing that the further continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins and into a state of exhaustion that will check its development for decades to come—and this without any guarantee of thereby bringing about the decision by arms which four years of efforts, hardships, and immense sacrifices have failed to bring about. Now, by what means, in what manner can the way be paved that will finally lead to such a compromise? Can anyone in earnest expect that goal to be attained by adhering to the method heretofore followed in the discussion of the peace problem? We dare not answer that question in the affirmative. The discussion as conducted until now from one rostrum to another by the statesmen of the several countries was substantially but a series of monologues. It lacked sequence above all. Speeches delivered, arguments expounded by the orators of the opposite parties received no direct immediate reply. Again, the publicity of those utterances, the places where they were delivered excluded every possible serviceable result. In such public utterances the eloquence used is of the high-pitched kind which is intended to thrill the masses. Whether, intentionally or not, the gap between conflicting ideas is thus widened. Misunderstandings that can not easily be eradicated spring up, and a simple straightforward exchange of ideas is hampered as soon as mentioned, and even before an official answer can be made by the adversary every declaration of the statesmen in power is taken up for passionate and immoderate discussion by irresponsible persons, but the statesmen themselves are obsessed by a fear that they may unfavorably influence public opinion in their country and thereby compromise the chances of the war, and also of prematurely disclosing their true intentions. That is why they use thunderlike [the French text has "donnantes" which is here meaningless; tonnantes, with the given meaning herewith was probably the word sent and distorted in transmission, speech and persist in upholding unflinching points of view. If therefore it were intended to seek the basis for a compromise apt to make an end of the war whose prolongation would mean nothing but suicide, and to save Europe from that catastrophe resort should be had in any event to some other method which would permit of continuous and direct converse between the representatives of the governments and between them only. Such an exchange of views would take in the conflicting views of the several belligerent States to the same extent as the general principles on which to build up peace and the relations between States, and might first lead to an understanding as to those principles. The fundamental principles once agreed upon, an effort should be made in the course of the informal negotiations to apply them concretely to the several peace questions and thereby bring about their solution. We indulge the hope that none of the belligerents will object to this proposed exchange of views. There would be no interruption of military operations. The conversation would go no further than deemed useful by the participants; the parties concerned could be put to no disadvantage thereby. The exchange of views, far from doing any harm, could be but beneficial to the cause of peace; what might fail at the first attempt could be tried over again; something will at least have been done toward elucidating the problems. How many are the deep-rooted misunderstandings that might be dispelled! How many the new ideas that would break their way out! Humane sentiments so long pent up could burst forth from all hearts, creating a warmer atmosphere while safeguarding every essential point and dispel many a discussion which at this time seems important. We are convinced that it is the duty of all belligerents to mankind to take up together the questions whether there is no way, after so many years of a struggle which, notwithstanding all the sacrifices it has cost, is still undecided and the whole course of which seems to demand a compromise, of bringing this awful war to an end. The Imperial and Royal Government therefore comes again to the Governments of all the belligerent States with a proposal shortly to send to a neutral country, upon a previous agreement as to the date and place delegates who would broach a confidential nonbinding conversation over the fundamental principles of a peace that could be concluded. The delegates would be commissioned to communicate to one another the views of their respective governments on the aforesaid principles and very freely and frankly interchange information on every point for which provision should be made.

"The Imperial and Royal Government has the honor to apply for your kindly good offices and to request that the Royal Government of Sweden kindly communicate the present communication, which is addressed to all the belligerent States simultaneously, to the Government of the United States of America and of Great Britain.

"BURIAN."

Be pleased to accept, Excellency, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

W. A. F. EKENGREN.

His Excellency,
Mr. ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State of the United States, etc., etc., etc.

The foregoing note was transmitted to the State Department Monday. The translation was completed late that afternoon.

RED CROSS TO SUPPORT NURSES IF TAKEN PRISONERS BY ENEMY

If any American Army or Navy nurses are captured by the Germans, the American Red Cross will support them during captivity, according to an announcement made from American Red Cross headquarters. This decision follows closely upon the announcement that under the law the pay of Army nurses, if captured, can not be paid because they are technically not on duty.

The Red Cross will undertake to supply to captured American nurses not only food and clothing, but necessary money to pay their board, if the German prison camps treat them as of officer's rank and require them to pay for board and lodging, or go to work as is expected of captured Army officers. The Red Cross will assume this responsibility until such time as the Government changes this regulation.

TELEPHONE SERVICE CHARGES FOR MAKING INSTALLATIONS EXPLAINED IN A NEW ORDER

INSTRUCTIONS ANSWER INQUIRIES

Postmaster General in Bulletin No. 8 Says Charges Do Not Apply to Extension Bells, Push Buttons Nor to Directory Listings.

The Post Office Department issues the following:

Telegraph and Telephone Service.
Bulletin No. 8.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1918.

Order No. 1931, issued by me under date of August 28, provided certain charges for all installations of telephones on and after September 1, 1918, also a charge for the "moving" of telephones. On account of the many inquiries regarding the order the following instructions are issued:

1. Installation charges made effective by Order No. 1931 shall be referred to by telephone companies and collected from subscribers as "service connection charges," and shall be based on the minimum net rate charged to the subscriber. These service connection charges shall be collected from all applicants for new or additional service at the time of application and before such new service or additional service is established.

2. In cases of "changes of name" or where no lapse of service occurs the minimum charge of $3 shall apply in all cases.

3. Service connection charges do not apply to extension bells, push buttons, or miscellaneous equipment of like character, nor to directory listings.

4. With the exceptions above noted the service connection charge shall apply to each class of service and class of equipment furnished the applicant for which the company shall have a regular separate established rate, and the amount of the service connection charge shall be determined by the amount of the regular established rate, in accordance with the terms of Order No. 1931.

5. All subscribers who pay the service connection charges established under Order No. 1931 shall be relieved of any other service connection charges, cancellation charges, charges made in liquidation of damages on account of short terms, and short term rates; and the use of one year or any other period in excess of one month as a minimum contract period for telephone service.

6. The "Moving charge" referred to in Order No. 1931 applied only to changes in the location of equipment on the premises. Such changes are generally known as "Inside Moves." For purposes of economy in administration and for the convenience of the public the charge for moving a telephone set from one location to another on the same premises shall be $3. The charge for moving all other equipment from one location to another on the same premises shall be based on the cost of labor and materials.

7. Order No. 1931 abolishes the distinction heretofore made by some companies between a new installation or a new service connection and an Outside Move; and all changes in the location of the subscriber which have heretofore been described as Outside Moves will hereafter be treated as new "Service connections" and subject to the service connection charges of Order No. 1931 and of these instructions supplementary thereto.

8. Service connection charges do not apply to the service known as "service stations" or "switching service"; and they do not supersede special installation or construction charges or mileage charges of any kind.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Comparative Registration Figures On The Returns Received To Date

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Provost Marshal General. Following are comparative figures on the returns to date on the last registration:

	Estimate.	Actual.	Percentage of estimate.	Comparison with estimate. Increase, per cent.	Comparison with estimate. Decrease, per cent.
Arkansas	198,746	187,122	94		6
Connecticut	213,329	197,426	93		7
Delaware	29,489	30,033	102	2	
District of Columbia	43,152	52,751	122	22	
Florida	110,940	111,058	101	1	
Indiana	340,920	350,852	103	3	
Iowa	287,847	280,303	98		2
Maryland	162,090	177,098	109	9	
Massachusetts	483,646	475,019	98		2
Mississippi	185,715	185,105	100		
New Hampshire	50,013	52,618	105	5	
New Jersey	405,509	425,136	105	5	
Oklahoma	227,884	238,148	105	5	
Rhode Island	71,431	73,503	103	3	
Utah	58,863	52,709	89		11
Vermont	36,316	40,887	112½	12½	
Wisconsin	326,377	308,861	95		5

Bids on Additional Housing Projects are Requested

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Bids have been requested by the United States Housing Corporation for the construction of the following projects: Waterbury, Conn., 149 houses; Indian Head, Md., 100 houses, 1 school and 3 dormitories.

Contract was awarded to Ed Schoeck, 79 Montgomery Street, Waterbury, Conn., for clearing site at the Waterbury project.

TIN AND PLATINUM ON LEVEL.

Both Much Desired by the Government for War Uses.

Red Cross workers throughout the country are requested to devote part of their time to collecting platinum and tin for Government uses. The campaign is being undertaken at the request of the War Industries Board. Despite the wide gulf that has hitherto separated lowly tin from aristocratic platinum, these two extremes in metals are now brought to a common level by the necessities of war. Each is regarded as of equal importance to many of the essential industries of the country, and as there is a shortage of both materials, the Government has called upon the Red Cross to help make up the deficit.

New Poster is Expected To Help in War Work By Cutting Down Mails

A poster printed in appropriate typing and coloring has been prepared in response to numerous requests by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, libraries, and other public institutions. The purpose of the poster is self-evident. It reads as follows:

Read the
Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

WAR
Information

Save writing to Washington for what you want to know about

The Army and Navy
The Red Cross
The Selective Draft Laws
The Food Administration
The Fuel Administration
Trading with the enemy
The War Labor Board
The War Industries Board
The Railroad Administration

and all the other permanent or emergency governmental departments, boards, commissions, committees, and administrations at the Capital and elsewhere.

ASK FOR IT HERE

Copies of the poster will be sent to all applicants who are in a position to aid in this public service. It is hoped that its wide publicity will help to lessen the war burden put upon the mails and serve to minimize the work of all government departments at Washington.

Remember! the men in our Army and Navy do not expect luxuries. Should we at home expect them? Buy necessities and war-savings stamps.

Official U. S. Bulletin

Published Every Week Day, Except Legal Holidays, by the Committee on Public Information.

Office: No. 16 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Tel. Main 5600.

Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily—
- One year $5.00
- Six months 3.00
- One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries 8.00
- Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries 4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

CORRECTS PRESS STATEMENT ABOUT ARMY NURSE SUPPLY

The War Department authorizes the following:

Brig. Gen. Charles Richard, Acting Surgeon General while Gen. Gorgas is in France, emphatically denies a statement said to have been given to the press recently, to the effect that the nursing needs of the Army have been met.

That part of the statement which is especially harmful gives assurance "that the nursing needs of the Army have already been met, and that 27,000 nurses have been enrolled by the Red Cross in response to the Surgeon General's request for 25,000 graduate nurses by January 1, 1919."

34,000 Still Needed.

Although the Red Cross, the nurse reserve of the Army, reports a total enrollment of more than 27,000 nurses, this does not represent the number of women available for active service. Twenty-five thousand nurses must be obtained before the first of the year. More than 16,000 are now on the rolls of the Army Nurse Corps, leaving 9,000 still to be obtained. Moreover, it is estimated that before July 1, 1919, 50,000 nurses will be required. Thus, in less than a year 34,000 nurses must step forward to meet the need.

Gen. Richard feels that the matter is so important that under no consideration should a false impression of the Army's need for nurses be allowed to prevail. He cites figures to show that the statement alleged to have been given out was drawn up without a clear understanding of the facts.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

American Official Communique No. 124—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 15, 1918.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following noncommissioned officer and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces for acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Corpl. ELSEWORTH O. TERRILL, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the vicinity of Hagenbach, Alsace, east of Belfort, France, August 21, 1918. When Corpl. Terrill's right hand and arm were badly mangled by the explosion of a grenade during an enemy raid into our lines, he placed his injured hand in his trousers pocket to support it, went over the top with his comrades and joined in the pursuit of the defeated and retreating Germans, throwing hand grenades with his left hand as he followed them back to their own lines."

Pvt. JOHN ZYCHE, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the vicinity of Hagenbach, Alsace, east of Belfort, France, August 21, 1918. In an enemy raid on the position held by his regiment, Pvt. Zyche had his right eye shot out at the beginning of the action. He applied first aid himself, went back to his battle position, assisted in driving off the raiding party, operated his rifle until the end of the action and continued to fire upon the retreating Germans as long as they could be seen."

The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously to the following enlisted man for act set forth after his name:

Pvt. JOHN McGEARY, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers Sur Fere August 1, 1918. He left his shelter and went out into heavy shell and machine-gun fire to rescue a wounded comrade, receiving fatal wounds in the attempt."

EMERGENCY ADDRESSES.

Corpl. Elseworth O. Terrill, Inf., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Terrill, 65 Union Street, Rahway, N. J.

Pvt. John Zyche, Inf., Mrs. Mary Chippadus, 14 McKemel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. John McGeary, Inf., Mary McGeary, 883 Eighteenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

American Official Communique No. 125.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 16, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from local combats in which we took prisoners and a further increase of artillery and aviation activity there is nothing to report from the St. Mihiel sector.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS HUNDREDS OF SKILLED WOMEN WORKERS

The Department of Labor announces the following:

Hundreds of skilled women are needed for immediate service in Washington, according to an announcement made by the District of Columbia office of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. This office is already placing about 400 women a week in good salaried positions.

Government demands call for 1,000 stenographers and typists at once. In addition 200 women with college training or its equivalent and two years business experience can be placed in responsible positions immediately, and requests are on hand for a large number of qualified machine operators.

All applicants will be required to register with a local office of the United States Employment Service and show their qualifications for the work they desire. In all positions which come under the jurisdiction of the classified civil service applicants may be required to enter the war service by way of a civil-service assembled or nonassembled examination. Close cooperation in filling Government positions is being worked out between the United States Civil Service Commission and the United States Employment Service.

PROCEDURE GOVERNING EXPORT OF COMMODITIES TO ICELAND

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 227) the following regulations governing the procedure with respect to the issuance of licenses for the exportation of commodities to Iceland:

1. The exporter should apply for license to the Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., using Application Form X, attaching thereto Supplemental Information Sheet X-103, together with any other supplemental sheets concerning commodities that are required.

2. Exporters in the United States before filing applications for export licenses must obtain from the prospective importer in Iceland advice that there has been issued by the Government of Iceland a certificate authorizing the importation of the proposed consignment. The number of such certificate must be forwarded by the importer in Iceland to the American exporter and specified on Supplemental Information Sheet X-103.

3. Applications for shipments consigned to the Government of Iceland need not bear import certificate numbers.

4. Commodities to be exported to Iceland may only be shipped on vessels flying the Danish flag.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, through its counsel, S. L. Swartz, yesterday protested against certain features of the pending war revenue bill and asserted that under the normal and war tax sections every merchant and seller of merchandise would be compelled to pay over to the Government in taxes two-thirds of his annual profits. He submitted an amendment providing that a reasonable allowance be made of the increased cost of merchandise over the average cost during the prewar period, asserting that the bill fails to take into account the present abnormally high merchandise values. He argued that unless proper revision is made for a decline a commercial and financial panic will result after the war. George W. Pound, representing pipe-organ manufacturers and the piano industry, urged that the taxes imposed on these articles be assessed only against ordinary organs and on player-pianos. Requests for modifications of proposed taxes were made before the committee by representatives of the watch and clock and adding machine industry, the tobacco industry, potash interests, and a number of lumbermen's organizations. The watch and clock makers want their product removed from the list of articles to be taxed as jewelry.

Harold Abbott, of Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, protested before the Agricultural Committee against provisions in the recently passed agricultural extension bill which prohibit interstate and foreign shipments in adulterated cattle feeds. He declared the legislation would force the feeding to cattle of valuable food products and destroy large numbers of alfalfa mills.

HOUSE.

Considering the war-revenue bill yesterday under the five-minute rule, much headway was made in the House on that measure. The income-tax rates were agreed to without amendment and after only a short discussion. An amendment intended to exempt from the income tax the salaries of the President, Federal judges, and State officials was debated throughout much of the afternoon, but in the end the tax imposed in the bill as reported from the committee was agreed to. Every effort to amend the bill in this particular was voted down. A final vote was not taken on a motion to exempt State and municipal bonds from taxation, although on a rising vote it was rejected practically two to one. A point of no quorum was made at that juncture and the House was compelled to adjourn.

The Appropriations Committee learned yesterday that the cost of equipping and maintaining the new Army called into existence by the recent draft will be in excess of five billions of dollars. It was said to be quite probable that between two and three billion of this sum will have to be immediately available, and it was said that if this be true further revenue must be provided for in the bill now before the House. It is the present plan, if further revenue must be provided, not to amend the measure now before the House, but to let the Senate make such additions as may be necessary to meet the new situation. This plan would be adopted in the interest of expedition.

Establishment of central power plants in big manufacturing areas as a coal conservation measure was urged by Fuel Administrator Garfield before the Interstate Commerce Committee in urging prompt action on the emergency power bill. These plants, he said, should be controlled and financed by the Government. He pointed out that in many cases Government contracts have been delayed for lack of power.

Acting Secretary of War Crowell sent to the House a proposal for legislation providing free and immediate entry of merchandise bought abroad for the use of the War and Navy Departments. Prompt action is urged and it is pointed out that serious loss of time has resulted from delays in compelling these military supplies and materials to take the usual course through the customs. The Treasury Department asked the House for an appropriation of $30,000 to repair the damage done to an entrance of the Chicago Federal Building by a recent bomb explosion.

EXPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS TO WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 228) the withdrawal of W. T. B. R. 188, issued August 12, 1918, and the adoption of the following regulations governing the exportation of foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds to the following British and French West African colonies: Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togoland, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, French Congo, French Guinea, Senegal.

Prospective importers in these colonies will be required to obtain the approval of the governors of their respective colonies for all orders for foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds.

Rules for Exporters.

Exporters in the United States making application for the exportation of foodstuffs, fodders, and feeds will be required on and after September 1, 1918, to attach Supplemental Information Sheet X–117 to the regular Application Form X, and state thereon that they hold a bona fide firm order from the consignee named in the application for the quantity of the commodity specified thereon, and that such order has been duly approved by the governor of the colony of destination named in the application subsequent to June 1, 1918.

Attention is called to the fact that the previous announcement, referred to above, stated that the approval of the governor should be dated subsequent to July 1, 1918. Exporters should, therefore, note that this date has been changed to June 1, 1918, and that Supplemental Sheet X–117 has been changed accordingly.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

PROTECTION TO GOVERNMENTS' INTERESTS IN SHIP MATTERS

Special Department of Justice Organization to Look After Admiralty Affairs.

Attorney General Gregory authorizes the following statement:

With the vast increase in the number of vessels operated by the Shipping Board and by the transport services of the Army and Navy, the subject of Admiralty litigation in which the United States is interested has become one of great and growing importance. The department is therefore giving its attention to the development of a special organization in order promptly and effectively to protect the interests of the Government in these cases.

Special Assistant Appointed.

I have appointed Mr. Ira A. Campbell, of San Francisco, a special assistant to the Attorney General in Admiralty matters. Under the general supervision of an Assistant Attorney General Mr. Campbell will be charged with the duty of coordinating and overseeing the work of the Admiralty staff which the department is building up in the principal ports of this country and of arranging for the proper conduct of Admiralty cases which arise in foreign ports.

Mr. Campbell, who is one of the leaders of the Admiralty bar upon the Pacific coast, has been acting as Admiralty counsel to the Shipping Board, and in that position, which he resigns to come to the Department of Justice, has been intimately in touch with the great expansion of the American merchant marine which is now in progress. He comes with the highest credentials as to his character and professional ability.

Cooperation of Departments.

In working out the problems which will confront the Department of Justice in dealing with the Admiralty matters the department will, of course, invite and welcome the closest cooperation of the governmental agencies which operate the ships—the Army, the Navy, and the Shipping Board.

PROMISE SAVING OF TIN.

Sauerkraut Makers to Give Bulk Goods Preference in Sales.

A campaign for the conservation of tin will be undertaken immediately by the manufacturers of sauerkraut, who were in conference with the Food Administration. While it will be impossible for this industry to inaugurate many of the conservation measures adopted by other manufacturers, as the 1918 pack is already well under way, the Food Administration has been assured that every possible effort will be made to push the sale of bulk goods and of kraut not packed in tin.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

CONSERVATION SCHEDULES FOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS LIMITING STYLES AND MATERIAL, AND MAKING OTHER RULES

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

A general conservation program for the furniture industry, covering material, labor, transportation, and capital, was announced to-day by the conservation division of the War Industries Board after conferences with representatives of the manufacturers. The schedules issued deal with household chairs, upholstered furniture, parlor frame furniture, case goods, dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture, dining tables, and library, parlor, and bedroom tables.

Reduction in Styles.

The reductions in the number of styles made will save material and release capital now tied up in large and varied stocks, and there will be a lessened demand on transportation space through new packing regulations. The conservation division makes a special appeal to retailers for cooperation in making the schedules acceptable.

Letter to Manufacturers.

The following letter has been sent all manufacturers:

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
CONSERVATION DIVISION,
Washington, September 16, 1918.

To furniture manufacturers:

In the present emergency it is of primary importance that the country's resources be used to full advantage and that we husband our supplies of material, equipment, and capital to aid in carrying on the war. In addition, it is imperative to conserve every available cubic inch of car-carrying capacity. This division, in cooperation with numerous industries, has put into effect plans of economy in order that materials and equipment can be saved and the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks be reduced.

It is believed that manufacturers of furniture can materially reduce the number of patterns they are now making. Furthermore, each manufacturer should discontinue the use of metal of any sort for any purpose where its use is not absolutely essential. The elimination of all unnecessary burlap, which is urgently required for war purposes, is desirable. In addition, it is essential that care be exercised in the packing of all merchandise for shipment, not only to reduce the amount of space in freight packages, but adequately to protect the goods from danger of injury in transit.

The inclosed program has been drawn up with the assistance and advice of representatives of all branches of the industry. It will be made effective unless substantial reasons are immediately presented to show that by some modification the needs of the Government can be met more effectually.

While part of this schedule is not effective until January 1, 1919, it is understood, of course, that as rapidly as possible all manufacturers will put into effect the provisions in this schedule. We will be glad to receive any suggestions that you may have to submit whereby greater economies can be brought about.

Will you please acknowledge this letter promptly, assuring this division of your cooperation.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

SCHEDULE FOR UPHOLSTERED-FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced in all lines at least 50 per cent on active patterns as of July 1, 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 50 patterns per $100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal-wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
5. Colors of leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
6. Colors of imitation leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
7. All over-stuffed davenports to be made and packed with detachable legs where practical, and as far as possible with detached backs and ends.
8. The piano-box style of crate to be used in packing all over-stuffed davenports.
9. All over-stuffed chairs and rockers to be made and packed with detachable legs and runners where practical.
10. All semi-upholstered furniture, including suites, sofas, divans, chairs, and rockers, to be made either partial or completely K. D., wherever practical.
11. All couches, lounges, and day beds to be made and packed K. D.
12. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
13. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
14. This schedule to take effect January 1, 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

SCHEDULE FOR PARLOR FRAME FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced in all lines at least 50 per cent on active patterns as of July 1, 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 50 patterns per $100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
5. All over-stuffed davenport frames to be made with detachable legs and as far as possible with detached backs and ends.
6. All overstuffed chair and rocker frames to be made with detachable legs and runners.
7. All couch, lounge, and day-bed frames to be made K. D.
8. All semiupholstered furniture frames, including sofas, divans, chairs, and rockers to be made K. D. wherever practical.
9. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
10. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
11. This schedule to take effect January 1, 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

SCHEDULE FOR HOUSEHOLD CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced at least 50 per cent on active patterns as of July 1, 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 30 patterns per $100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. All springs to be eliminated from slip-seat diners. All springs in other types of chairs and rockers to be eliminated as far as possible.
5. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
6. The colors of leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
7. The colors of imitation leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
8. The manufacture of arm dining-room chairs to be discontinued.
9. The manufacture of dressing-table chairs to be discontinued.
10. Woods to be used are divided into six classes—class 1, oak, ash, chestnut, elm; class 2, beech, birch, maple, rock elm; class 3, mahogany; class 4, walnut; class 5, gum; class 6, white maple.

Each manufacturer to use not more than 4 of the above classes.

11. All short-post chairs, both in the white and finished, to be made and shipped K. D.
12. All long or continuous post chairs when shipped in the white to be made and shipped K. D.
13. When packed in crates all chairs to be nested in pairs and as many pairs packed together in same crate as practical.
14. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
15. This schedule to take effect January 1, 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

SCHEDULE FOR CASE GOODS MANUFACTURERS.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced in all lines at least 50 per cent on active patterns as of July 1, 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than six suites per $100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal pulls, trimmings, drawer locks, drawer guides, metal dustproof bottoms, and metal-wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. All dust-proof bottoms to be eliminated except on bottom frame.
5. All drawer linings to be eliminated.
6. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
7. All colors of leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
8. All colors of imitation leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.

Dining room furniture.

9. The use of mirrors to be eliminated entirely.
10. Sideboards and buffets to be limited to the following lengths: 40 inches, 44 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, 66 inches, 72 inches.
11. China closets to be limited to the following widths: 30 inches, 34 inches, 38 inches, 42 inches, 46 inches, 50 inches.
12. Serving tables to be limited to the following lengths: 34 inches, 38 inches, 42 inches, 46 inches.
13. Dining-table tops to be limited to the following sizes extreme measurement: 42 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, 60 inches. It is understood that this does not mean extended lengths.
14. Chairs. The manufacture of dining-room arm chairs to be discontinued.
15. Sideboards and buffets packed for shipment to have no projection above the top, and top backs to be packed in same package.
16. China closets packed for shipment to

Conservation Schedules for the Manufacturers of Furniture

have no projection above the top, and top backs to be packed in same package.

17. Serving tables packed for shipment to have no projection above the top. Serving tables without stretchers to have legs detached. Serving tables with stretchers or shelves to be made with detachable ends; legs, shelves and center stretchers to be packed flat and all parts packed in the same package.

18. Dining tables. All dining tables without stretchers to be constructed so that legs can be detached and packed in the space between the rims wherever possible. Dining tables having stretchers to be packed with tops detached; legs to be nested. All pedestal tables, to be K. D.; base, top and pedestal to be detached.

19. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.

20. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.

Bedroom furniture.

21. The use of all mirror plate to be reduced at least 25 per cent.

22. The use of beveled mirrors to be discontinued.

23. Dressers and bureaus to be limited to the following sizes: 36, 40, 44, 48, and 52 inches.

24. Vanity dressers to be limited to the following sizes: 40, 44, 48, and 52 inches.

25. Chiffoniers and chifforettes to be limited to the following sizes: 30, 34, 38, and 42 inches.

26. Chifforobes and dresser-robes to be limited to the following sizes: 40, 44, and 48 inches.

27. Toilet tables and writing tables to be limited to the following sizes: 32, 36, 40, and 44 inches.

28. Wardrobes to be limited to the following sizes: 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, and 48 inches.

29. Dressers and bureaus when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top and where practical toilets to be packed in same package.

30. Vanity dressers to be packed with pedestal ends together and mirrors detached.

31. Chiffoniers and chifforettes when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top and where practical toilets to be packed in the same package.

32. Chifforobes and dresser-robes when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top, and where practical toilets to be packed in the same package.

33. Toilet tables and writing tables when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top. When made with four legs without stretchers, legs to be packed detached. When made with stretchers, to be made with detachable ends and packed under body of case; center stretchers to be packed flat.

Triplicate-mirror toilet tables to be packed with rail under mirror detached; end mirrors to be folded against the center mirror and packed lengthwise on top of case; all to be packed in one package.

34. Wardrobes to be made of K. D. construction and packed K. D. when shipped.

35. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.

36. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.

37. This schedule to take effect January 1, 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

SCHEDULE FOR DINING-TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced at least 50 per cent on active patterns as of July 1, 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 30 patterns per $100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.

2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.

3. Round or square pillar tables to be made only in the following size pillars: Six inches, 7 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches, and 10 inches.

4. The manufacture of all 6-inch round-pillar tables to be discontinued.

5. The manufacture of all octagon and shaped pillar tables to be discontinued.

6. Not more than 15 regular patterns of pillar or platform tables to be continued by each manufacturer, and all special patterns to be discontinued.

7. Each manufacturer to restrict his production of leg patterns in common turned 5-leg tables to three sizes and not more than four styles.

8. Each manufacturer to eliminate all leg sizes above 4 inches in common turned leg tables.

9. Each manufacturer to limit the sizes of dining table tops extreme measurement to 42 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, and 60 inches. It is understood that this does not mean extended lengths.

10. Forty-two-inch oak tables to be made in plain oak only.

11. Forty-eight-inch oak tables to be made in plain or quartered oak.

12. 54-inch and 60-inch oak tables to be made in quartered oak only.

13. Each manufacturer to eliminate all plank or double tops in all plain oak patterns.

14. The use of all metal rim fasteners, metal top, and base locks, metal wheel casters, metal dowel pins, and metal parts on drop-leg attachments to be discontinued.

15. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.

16. All dining tables without stretchers to be constructed so that legs can be detached and packed in the space between the rims wherever possible. Dining tables having stretchers to be packed with tops detached; legs to be nested. All pedestal tables to be K. D.; base, top, and pedestal to be detached.

17. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.

18. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.

19. This schedule to take effect January 1, 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

SCHEDULE FOR LIBRARY, PARLOR, AND BEDROOM TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced at least 50 per cent on active patterns as of July 1, 1917.

It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 50 patterns per $100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer.

Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.

2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.

3. All metal corner blocks or irons, metal drawers, drawer slides, drawer locks, feet, and metal wheel casters to be eliminated.

4. All dust-proof bottoms to be eliminated except on bottom frame.

5. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.

6. Library and davenport tables to be made only in the following sizes: 36 inches, 42 inches, 45 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, 60 inches, 66 inches, 72 inches.

7. Parlor and bedroom tables to be made only in the following sizes: 16 inches, 20 inches, 24 inches, 30 inches.

8. Library, davenport, parlor, and bedroom tables with four or more legs without stretchers to be packed for shipment with legs detached. Tables with four legs with stretchers to be packed with legs and stretchers detached. Tables with solid ends with or without stretchers or shelf to be packed ends and stretchers detached. Tables with one or more pedestals to be packed with top and pedestals detached.

9. All parts to be packed in one package.

10. All goods to be packed and shipped in pairs wherever possible.

11. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.

12. This schedule to take effect January 1, 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

SOLDIERS' NEXT OF KIN SHOULD SEND IN CHANGES IN ADDRESS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Acting Adjutant General:

Owing to the fact that persons designated by soldiers to receive advice in the event of their death, injury, capture, etc., fail, in very many cases to notify The Adjutant General's office promptly of changes in their addresses, that office is experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining delivery of some of its casualty telegrams.

The telegram is, of course, sent in every case to the address appearing on the soldier's record, and if the party named has in the meantime moved elsewhere it is returned as undeliverable. The Adjutant General's office finds it impracticable in most cases to locate the addressee who thus fails to receive the desired notification.

It therefore devolves upon every person who knows that he has been designated by some soldier to receive messages of this nature to notify The Adjutant General immediately whenever he changes his address. Care should be taken, whenever a communication on this subject is addressed to The Adjutant General, to state the soldier's full name, his rank, and the designation of the organization in which he is serving. His serial number should also be given, if it is known.

The person who is primarily interested in this matter is, of course, the one who has been designated by the soldier for the purpose of receiving notice of any casualty which may occur in his case, and that person justly can not complain on account of not having received the desired notice if he has himself been at fault by neglecting to keep in touch with the military authorities at Washington.

All correspondents on this subject should be addressed to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

P. C. HARRIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

PROPOSALS INVITED BY OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, NEW YORK

The following announcements are made by the Office of Quartermaster General, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York:

Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing 3,000,000 yards of 31-inch 28/36 combed cheesecloth, yarns to be about 20's single soft twist, both ways, delivery equal weekly October, November, and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 24, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for combed cheesecloth," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing 2,000,000 yards of 39-inch 64/88 4.50 filling sateens in the gray, or as substitute construction 37½-inch 64/88 4.70 filling sateens in the gray, delivery early October and November, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 24, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 39-inch gray filling sateens," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing 15,000,000 yards, in any width to be specified by the bidder from 28 to 36 inches, inclusive, on a cloth counting 44/40, proportionate to 38½-inch, 8.20 plain cloth, delivery October, November, December, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 20, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 44/40 plain cloth," and addressed to the "Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City."

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Further increases in the discount activity of the Federal reserve banks in connection with the more recent war-finance operations of the Government accompanied by substantial issues of Federal reserve notes are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on September 13, 1918. Concentration of gold in the reserve banks continues, the additions to the banks' gold holdings being about 7.6 millions.

Investments.—Holdings of discounted paper show an increase for the week of 71.3 millions, the New York, Minneapolis, and Kansas City banks reporting the largest increases under this head. By far the greater portion of the additional holdings is made up of war-loan paper, which constitutes at present 66.4 per cent of the total discounts held, as against 65.3 per cent the week before. Acceptances on hand increased 6 millions, New York, Cleveland, and Philadelphia accounting for most of the increase shown. An increase of 5.7 millions in the total holdings of United States short-term securities is due largely to the temporary investment in these securities by the New York bank for the accommodation of local banks, also to the purchase from the Government of additional 1-year Treasury certificates, to secure further issues of reserve bank notes. Total investments show an increase for the week of 82.8 millions.

Government Deposits Larger.

Deposits.—Government deposits were 9.4 millions larger than the week before, members' reserve deposits increased 4.5 millions, the western banks showing considerable increases in their members' reserve balances. Net deposits are 20.6 millions larger than the week before.

Reserves.—Since the end of June gold reserves have increased by about 75 millions, partly through the exchange of Federal reserve notes for gold. The banks' reserve percentage shows a decline for the week from 54.7 to 53.7 per cent.

Note circulation.—Federal reserve agents report a net addition of 69.1 millions to the total of Federal reserve notes outstanding. The banks show an increase for the week of 64.7 millions of Federal reserve notes in circulation, besides an increase of 3.7 millions in their combined liabilities on Federal reserve bank notes in circulation.

Capital.—An increase of $194,000 in paid-in capital is due largely to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted members. The largest gains under this head are shown for the New York, Boston, and Richmond banks.

Condition of Member Banks September 6, 1918.

Renewed investments in Treasury certificates following the September 3 issue accompanied by increases in deposits on Government and private accounts are indicated by the board's consolidated weekly statement showing condition on September 6 of 733 member banks in leading cities.

Treasury certificates on hand show an increase of 271.3 millions, while holdings of United States bonds other than circulation bonds declined 19.1 millions. For the central reserve cities an increase of 159.8 millions in Treasury certificates is accompanied by net liquidation of 16.7 millions of United States bonds. Aggregate loans secured by United States war obligations went up 14.8 millions, largely at the central reserve city banks. All other loans and investments decreased 62.8 millions, the banks in the central reserve cities reporting an even larger decrease of 72.6 millions. Of the total loans and investments the combined share of United States war obligations and loans secured by such obligations constitute 16.2 per cent, as against 14.9 per cent the week before. For the central reserve city banks a rise in this percentage from 16.1 to 18.3 per cent is noted.

Government Deposits.

Government deposits increased 67.9 millions, of which about 40 millions represents the increase at the banks outside the central reserve cities. Net demand deposits of all reporting institutions show an increase of 54.2 millions, by far the larger portion of the increase falling to the share of the central reserve city banks. Time deposits increased 8.3 millions. Reserve balances with the Federal reserve banks show a reduction of 40.8 millions for all reporting banks and of 34.7 millions for the central reserve city banks alone, while total cash in vault went up 1.3 millions.

For all reporting banks the ratio of loans and investments to total deposits shows a rise from 125 to 125.7 per cent. For the central reserve city banks this ratio remains unchanged at 116.3 per cent. The ratio of reserve balances (with the Federal reserve bank) and cash to total deposits declined from 15.5 to 14.9 per cent for all reporting banks, and from 17 to 16.2 per cent for the central reserve city banks. "Excess reserves" of all reporting banks work out at 88.9 millions as against 136.5 millions the week before. For the central reserve city banks a decrease of this item from 109.3 to 68.3 millions is noted.

Conservation Regulations Governing The Manufacture of Metal Bedsteads

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Plans for conservation in material and transportation and release of capital in the metal-bedstead industry worked out July 15 by the conservation division of the War Industries Board with the manufacturers have become effective. These plans comprehend reductions in patterns of beds, designs of springs, and amount of tubing used, lower head and foot ends, discontinuance of joint manufacture of steel and brass beds and the use of brass ornaments on steel beds.

Regulations in Full.

Following are the instructions and regulations in full:

1. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of steel bedsteads to not more than 18 patterns.

2. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of steel cribs to not more than six patterns.

3. Each manufacturer who makes both steel and brass bedsteads to discontinue the manufacture of brass bedsteads. Present orders may be filled from existing stocks of raw materials, but no new orders to be placed or accepted for materials except for new standard sizes as herein defined.

4. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of steel springs to not more than 12 designs. Not more than six designs of any one line such as spiral, link fabric, or woven to be manufactured.

5. The manufacture of brass cribs to be discontinued.

6. The manufacture of panel beds to be discontinued.

Use of Tubing Restricted.

7. Each manufacturer of metal bedsteads to restrict his use of tubing to the following sizes: Round for head and foot ends 1-inch or 1.05-inch—1.9-inch or 2-inch (two sizes only). Round for cribs, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch—$\frac{7}{8}$-inch. Square, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch. All tubing of the 1.9-inch or 2-inch diameter to be of light wall grade not over 18-gauge.

8. In the manufacture of springs no tubing larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch diameter to be used (as risers over 4-inch are to be discontinued) except for three-piece beds, where $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch tubing may be used.

9. The use of head and foot angles larger than 1 by 1 by $\frac{1}{8}$ to be discontinued on beds.

10. The use of side rail angles larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or its equivalent in weight to be discontinued on beds.

11. Each manufacturer to reduce the height of head ends to a maximum of 45 inches, not including casters.

12. Each manufacturer to reduce the height of foot ends to a maximum of 30 inches, not including casters.

13. The number of fillers in 3-foot and 3-foot 6-inch beds not to exceed three. In 4-foot and 4-foot 6-inch beds not to exceed five.

Fillers and Cross Rods.

14. Each manufacturer of metal bedsteads to restrict his use of tubing for fillers and cross rods to the following sizes: Round filler tubes for bedsteads $\frac{5}{8}$-inch or $\frac{7}{8}$-inch—1-inch or 1.05-inch (two sizes only). Square filler tubes for bedsteads 1-inch and the square equivalent to above sizes. Rectangular filler tubes for bedsteads the equivalent of 1-inch square. Round filler rods for bedsteads and cribs $\frac{1}{2}$-inch—$\frac{5}{8}$-inch—$\frac{3}{4}$-inch. Round cross tubing $\frac{5}{8}$-inch—$\frac{7}{8}$-inch—1-inch or 1.05-inch—$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch. Square cross tubing 1-inch—$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch. Round cross rods $\frac{1}{2}$-inch—$\frac{5}{8}$-inch—$\frac{3}{4}$-inch. The use of 1.9-inch or 2-inch tubing may be continued for fillers only where such material is procured from manufacturing scrap.

15. Each manufacturer to discontinue the use of white Demar enamel.

16. Each manufacturer to reduce the number of finishes in his line to 7.

17. Each manufacturer to discontinue the use of brass ornaments on bedsteads.

18. No additional material for eliminated styles and sizes shall be ordered after this date except to even up existing stocks on hand and under no circumstances shall any of these eliminated styles and sizes be manufactured after December 1, 1918.

State Councils of Defense Asked To Act as Industries Board Agents In Passing on New Building Work

The Council of National Defense issues the following:

To the several State councils of defense:

The War Industries Board asks the State councils of defense to act as its representatives in passing upon proposed construction, in order that all building which is not absolutely necessary may be stopped. This is part of the new plan of the War Industries Board, by which permits from the board will be required for construction projects, as specified in the attached circular No. 21. You will note that permits are required for all new construction projects, with a few exceptions relating principally to Government work.

This plan has been adopted only because of the imperative necessity of conserving labor, materials, and capital for war purposes.

Manner of Procedure.

The procedure will be as follows:

1. The person interested in a construction project will apply, with a full statement of the facts under oath, to the appropriate local representative of the State council of defense.

2. The local representative of the State council will then investigate the necessity of the proposed construction and transmit its recommendation, with a summary of the facts, to the State council for review.

3. The State council, or its appropriate committee, will review the case.

(a) If the State council decides in favor of the construction, it will at once send its recommendation, with a full statement of all the facts, to the nonwar construction section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. The nonwar construction section will then grant or withhold the permit and notify the State council of defense and also the individual concerned of its action.

Notice By State Councils.

(b) If the State council decides against the proposed construction, it will notify the person concerned that his project has been disapproved.

4. The State council will report monthly to the nonwar construction section all applications submitted to it, including those decided adversely.

The War Industries Board will inform all persons applying directly to it that they must first take up their projects with the appropriate local representative of the State Council of Defense.

The ability of the War Industries Board to enforce this whole plan rests upon the fact that it controls priorities and has also secured from the manufacturers of building materials a pledge not to supply materials for projects which are not authorized under the regulations of the War Industries Board.

To carry on the work outlined above, we recommend that you create a small committee on Proposed Construction. We urge the selection of men of broad experience, who are known to be disinterested and who are so located that they can assemble frequently. If an existing committee can do this work, it can be assigned to them.

Duties of Committee.

The duties of this committee will be:

1. To create and direct the suborganization throughout your State. As the need of action is immediate, we believe in cases where practicable your County Councils or like organization should be utilized.

2. To see that the plan of the War Industries Board for the curtailment of construction is understood throughout the State and to create a public state of mind which will automatically discourage building.

3. To maintain regular communication with the War Industries Board on the one hand and with local representatives on the other hand, in order that the policies of the War Industries Board regarding construction may be uniformly applied locally.

4. To pass upon actual cases of proposed construction.

Further Information to be Sent.

The War Industries Board will shortly send you further information regarding procedure and will thereafter maintain direct communication with you. The board will also supply you with application and report blanks in quantity. We ask you, however, to set up your organization at once and notify us of your action.

It is hardly too much to say that the success of the entire priorities system of the Government will under this plan depend upon you. We trust you will give it your unremitting attention, and at the same time impress upon your entire organization the fact that this task will be one of their most important functions. We enclose a copy of a letter in which the Secretary of the Navy, as Acting Chairman of the Council of National Defense, has assured the Chairman of the War Industries Board of your full support.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR H. FLEMING,
Chief of Section.

Secretary Daniels's Letter.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.

Mr. BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Responsive to your letter of August 22, 1918, to the Secretary of War, as chairman of the Council of National Defense, it gives me pleasure to inform you that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council of National Defense the State and county councils of defense throughout the Nation are being requested, through the State councils section of the Council of National Defense, to cooperate in carrying into effect this plan designed to defer until after the war all construction work which can not properly be classed as a direct or indirect war necessity; that labor, fuel, transportation, materials, and capital may be conserved, mobilized, and diverted into channels which will hasten the winning of the war.

The Council of National Defense without reservation pledges its entire organization—National, State, and county—to give to the War Industries Board wholehearted cooperation in carrying this plan into effect.

Yours, very truly,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy and
Acting Chairman of the
Council of National Defense.

MILLION RIFLES IN A YEAR OUTPUT OF ONE U. S. PLANT; ALL OF 1917 ENFIELD TYPE

TWO MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Acting Secretary of War Tells of Work Done by Midvale Company. Telegram from Secretary Baker. Soldiers in Liberty Loan Drive.

Official press interview with the Acting Secretary of War:

On September 17, 1917, the Eddystone plant of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. turned out its first rifle for the United States. To-day (Sept. 16) it is turning out its millionth rifle. Thus, in one year, this concern has turned out one million rifles of the so-called 1917 modified Enfield type. The plant was approximately two months ahead on its first delivery.

Cable from Secretary Baker.

I have a cablegram from Secretary Baker in response to a cable I sent him on the result of the registration which I will read to you:

"Our Army here is magnificent. The response of the Nation at home is worthy of it. Gen. Pershing's victory and the enrollment of America's vast man-power marks an epoch in America's participation in the war. Baker."

Mr. Crowell also issued the following statement in regard to use of returned soldiers in connection with Liberty loan drives:

Returned Soldiers in Loan Drive.

"The War Department is in receipt of a large number of requests for soldiers who have been returned from France to be used in connection with the Liberty loan drive in various parts of the United States.

"Such soldiers as have been returned from France and who are convalescent from their wounds to such an extent as will permit them being used will be at the disposal of the Treasury Department for that purpose.

Reports from Hospitals.

"Reports have been called for from the hospitals where such soldiers are receiving attention, and the number of such men will be determined upon when reports have been received of men who are adjudged by the doctors as physically fit to perform such duty."

REGULATIONS FOR DELIVERY OF FREIGHT AT DESTINATION

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR NO. 25.

WASHINGTON, *August 15, 1918.*

To allay any misunderstanding with respect to what constitutes delivery of freight at destination, as provided for by General Order No. 25, and for the purpose of defining when transportation charges are due, the following rules are promulgated:

1. The lien on property transported should not be released if there is doubt as to the willingness or ability of the consignee to promptly pay the transportation charges. In such cases the present practice should be continued and payment of freight charges exacted before placement of cars on private siding, before delivery of cars to terminal switching carrier or before seals are broken after placement on public team tracks. If commodities are transported in open cars freight charges should be collected before cars are unloaded, and if considered necessary, before placement on team tracks.

2. Cars consigned to bonded customers or to regular responsible customers are to be considered as delivered when placed upon industrial sidings or team tracks, either those connecting directly with the road haul carrier or those located on terminal switching lines.

3. Cars will be considered to be delivered when placed on interchange tracks with industrial railroads.

4. Under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3, cars will also be considered as delivered when constructively placed, as provided by demurrage rules.

C. A. PROUTY, *Director.*

Corrected Statements On Housing Contracts

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The following are corrected statements of the awards for projects No. 503 and No. 1368:

A contract for 576 houses for the same number of families, and the utilities and town planning at project No. 503, Philadelphia, Pa., has been awarded to Roydhouse Arey Co., 1209 Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The contract is on a fixed fee basis.

A contract for 328 houses, and the utilities and town planning at project No. 1368, Seven Pines, Va., has been awarded to Owens-Ames-Kimball Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. The contract is on a fixed fee basis.

The following are complete statements of the awards for projects No. 457 and No. 59:

A contract for 119 houses accommodating 174 families and the utilities and town planning at project No. 457, Hammond, Ind., has been awarded to Wells Bros. Construction Co., Chicago, Ill. The contract is on a fixed fee basis.

A contract for 78 houses accommodating 90 families and the utilities and town planning at project No. 59, Bath, Me., has been awarded to Leighton Mitchell Co., 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. The contract is on a fixed fee basis.

Efforts of Railroad Administration To Improve Traffic Conditions and the Success Attained Shown in Statement

Director General McAdoo announces that the Railroad Administration is following up closely the question of eliminating circuitous routing and is meeting with close cooperation on the part of shippers generally.

Several months ago arrangements were made to check billing at the more important junction points, change routing, and send cars via direct routes, calling attention of the initial lines and shippers to round-about routing.

A report of very great interest shows that during a recent month three Wisconsin junctions rerouted 1,221 cars, with a saving of 93,750 car-miles. The real transportation economy in this, however, is the fact that all these cars were originally routed through Chicago and were diverted to other junctions, thereby avoiding handling through Chicago terminals, as well as making a saving in car-miles.

MORE CARE IN PACKING.

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following:

In the effort to improve the general handling of less than carload shipments and to reduce the amount of loss and damage claims particular attention has been directed to the feature of improper packing, resulting in more rigid inspection of packages before accepting for shipment.

Reports from one Middle West district indicate that during the period of four months just ending a total of 27,541 small shipments were turned down by the receiving clerks. Fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy of these shipments were repaired or recoopered, and were accepted by the railroads for shipment. Twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-one of the shipments, however, were rejected entirely by the railroads. This, of course, means that consignees received their goods in much better condition, and undoubtedly also means a big saving to the railroads in avoiding numerous claims for loss and damage which would have accrued had the shipments been accepted as originally presented.

Particular attention is being given to this matter of less than carload shipments, and many thousands of car miles are being saved daily by the elimination of duplicate or unnecessary package cars.

NEW RATES ON VELVET BEANS.

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following statement:

At the present time there are no commodity rates applying on velvet beans, meal, cake, etc., from Memphis, Tenn., to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. In order to encourage the movement of these commodities there has been authorized the establishment from Memphis to all points in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and points in Louisiana (west of the Mississippi River) the same rates as now apply on cottonseed meal, subject to minimum carload weight of 40,000 pounds.

On account of the increased necessity for stock feed and the scarcity of cottonseed meal a demand has been created at points in the Southwest for velvet beans, velvet-bean meal, velvet-bean cake, copra meal, and soya-bean meal.

These commodities are used as live-stock feed the same as cottonseed meal. Live-stock feeders in the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, west of the Mississippi River, who have heretofore used cottonseed meal for feeding purposes, owing to the shortage of cottonseed meal must now seek some other feed. Shippers at Memphis, Tenn., advise that they are able to take care of the situation by supplying velvet beans, velvet-bean meal, velvet-bean cake, copra meal, and soya-bean meal, which commodities make good substitutes for cottonseed meal for feeding purposes.

138 FRUIT TRAINS OPERATED.

Director General McAdoo announces that a report from Hale Holden, regional director, of the Central Western Region, for the month of August shows that during that month 138 special fruit trains, with 5,640 cars, were operated through from California to the Missouri River and Chicago. The total California movement since commencement of the season about June 1 amounted to 446 trains, with 17,495 cars.

The Colorado fruit movement commenced about August 15, and during the latter portion of the month there were moved a total of 45 fruit specials, with 1,523 cars.

Roll Call of the Red Cross for Christmas Honor List

The Red Cross issues the following:

The Red Cross Christmas roll call in December, announcement of which was recently made by national headquarters of the American Red Cross, and through which it is hoped to enlist every American in every land in Red Cross ranks, will be held this year in cooperation with the annual campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association. This statement was made at national headquarters in Washington.

It is pointed out that the combined campaign in all probability will be far more effective than have previous drives of the National Tuberculosis Association. In the past the latter organization has carried on an independent campaign for the sale of Christmas seals, the proceeds of which have been devoted to the prevention of tuberculosis in the United States.

Arrangements are being made by the Red Cross war council to finance the National Tuberculosis Association this year, as it is felt that this war-time arrangement between the two organizations will leave the National Tuberculosis Association in an even stronger position after the war to carry on a work which, it is pointed out, should receive the wholehearted support of the whole country.

Executive Order Authorizing the Sale Of Lands by Alien Property Custodian

EXECUTIVE ORDER AUTHORIZING THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TO SELL CERTAIN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the trading with the enemy act, and the amendment to such act embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination, order, rule, and regulation:

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to sell at private sale, without public or other advertisement, certain real estate now being held and administered by him as such custodian, and heretofore, upon requirement by him, conveyed, transferred, assigned, and delivered to him as the property of Lilly Busch, whom he did after investigation determine to be an enemy within the purview of the said act as amended, described as follows to wit:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Northern Avenue, as the same is now legally established, distant 178.24 feet northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly line of Northern Avenue with the northerly line of West One hundred and eighty-first Street; running thence westerly in a straight line which on its southerly side makes an angle of 87° 54′ and 52″ with said westerly line of Northern Avenue, 196.53 feet; thence in a straight line, still running westwardly but bearing to the north and making an angle on its northerly side with said last-mentioned straight line of 151° 3′ and 30″, 161.67 feet to the easterly line of Riverside Drive at a point therein distant 203.90 feet northwardly measured along the easterly line of said drive from the corner formed by the intersection of the said easterly line of Riverside Drive with the northerly line of West One hundred and eighty-first Street aforesaid; thence northwardly along the easterly line of Riverside Drive on a curve to the left having a radius of 375 feet, 39.658 feet to a point of tangency in said easterly line of said drive; thence still northwardly along the easterly line of said drive on a line tangent to said curve of 375 feet radius, 147.238 feet to a point of curve in said easterly line of said drive; thence still northwardly along the said easterly line of said drive on a curve to the right having a radius of 310 feet, 82.824 feet to a point of tangency in said easterly line of said drive; thence still northwardly along said easterly line of said drive on a line tangent to said curve of 310 feet radius, 16.302 feet to a point in said easterly line of said drive, said point being the intersection of the easterly line of said Riverside Drive with the northerly "record" line of the property described herein; thence eastwardly in a straight line, which on its southerly side makes an angle of 87° 37′ and 27.6″ seconds with said easterly line of Riverside Drive, 5.312 feet to an angle point in the aforesaid record line; thence in a straight line still running eastwardly but bearing to the north and making an angle on its southerly side with said last-mentioned straight line of 186° 38′ and 16″, 292.73 feet to a point in the westerly line of Northern Avenue as the same is now legally established; said point being distant 421.07 feet northwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly line of Northern Avenue with the northerly line of West One hundred and eighty-first Street; running thence southwardly along the west line of said Northern Avenue 242.83 feet to the point or place of beginning (references hereinbefore made to Riverside Drive and One hundred and eighty-first Street are intended to designate the same as existing on and before Mar. 14, 1910); excepting therefrom 2,204.3 feet, more or less, the area of square feet taken by the city of New York in a condemnation proceeding, as more particularly described on the damage map approved by the board of estimate and apportionment on or about July 2, 1914, and approved by the commissioners of assessment on or about April 13, 1915; together with (but without warranty with respect thereto) all strips or gores of land, if any, owned by party of the first part adjacent to said premises.

Subject to all and singular the covenants and restrictions contained in deeds recorded in liber 370 of conveyances at page 40, liber 411 of conveyances at page 332, liber 369 of conveyances at page 252, and liber 531 of conveyances at page 264, and variations between the fences and retaining walls and the record lines on south. (As shown on survey made by Earl B. Lovell, dated Aug. 9, 1909.)

And including in the premises hereby conveyed all right, title, and interest of party of the first part in and to any land lying in the bed of any street, road, or avenue opened or proposed in front of or adjoining said premises, and except as to the award for the excepted premises hereinabove referred to taken by the city in said condemnation proceedings, all of the right, title, and interest of party of the first part in and to any award for damage to said premises by reason of change of grade of any street.

Situated in the city of New York and State of New York.

My reasons for the foregoing determination, order, rule, and regulation are:

(a) The said Lilly Busch has filed with said Alien Property Custodian her petition pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of said trading-with-the-enemy act, asking that said property be returned to her, and because of the pendency of said petition said property can not be sold at public sale.

(b) An offer for the purchase of said real estate has been made heretofore, and is now pending, but said offer, if accepted, must be accepted at once.

(c) Said proposed sale is an advantageous one, and said Lilly Busch has consented in writing that said sale be made, and it is for the best interest of the United States, and of all persons who are or may be interested in said property, that the same be sold at once.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 12, 1918.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the nonassembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training, and experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Inspector of mechanical or electrical equipment, inspector of structural steel, supervising or traveling accountant, construction cost accounting supervisor, automotive engineer, automotive designer, automotive draftsman, automotive tracer, mechanical draftsman, War Department; special field agent in entomology, Department of Agriculture; tabulating mechanician, Census Bureau; elevator conductor, departmental service.

List No. 2. Examinations of the nonassembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture, September 17; architectural designer, architectural draftsman, Panama Canal Service, September 17; photographer, War Department, September 24; mechanical draftsman, Patent Office, September 24; assistant in dairy cattle breeding, assistant in fish investigations, assistant superintendent of seed warehouse, Department of Agriculture, September 24; sugar chemist and technologist, Bureau of Standards, September 24; assistant clinical psychiatrist and psychotherapist, St. Elizabeths Hospital, September 24; chemical laboratorian, chemist's aid, various branches, September 24.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Laboratory aid in agricultural technology, Department of Agriculture, October 2; business principal, Indian Service, October 2–3; inspector of safety appliances, inspector of hours of service, Interstate Commerce Commission, October 2–3.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or the civil-service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

PROMOTED TO COLONEL.

Special Orders, No. 210:

374. The appointment of Lieut. Col. George H. Paine, United States Army, to the grade of colonel in the Field Artillery, United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from July 30, 1918, is announced. He is assigned to duty with the Field Artillery brigade firing center, Camp Jackson, S. C.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	14
Missing in action	79
Wounded severely	49
Died of wounds	5
Died from accident and other causes	1
Wounded, degree undetermined	11
Wounded slightly	3
Prisoners	3
Total	165

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

Clarence P. Brodeur. Mrs. Walter E. Brandt, 130 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.

John Carl Teichler. Edward Teichler, 419 Spies Avenue, Menominee, Mich.

Master Engineer Robert E. Marsh. Mrs. Hannah L. Marsh, 402 Jefferson Avenue, Bristol, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Guy S. Faulconer. Stonewall Faulconer, box 555, Blackfoot, Idaho.

Ivan L. Mustain. Mrs. Della Mustain, 115 West North Street, Hillyard, Wash.

David T. O'Connel. Miss Elizabeth R. O'Connel, 1420 W Street NE., Washington, D. C.

Russell A. Orr. Catherine Orr, 906 North Webster Street, Saginaw, West Side, Mich.

Nils Pierson. Miss Alma Pierson. Kristjnstad, Willand-Wanga, Sweden.

Charles F. Shull. Mrs. D. B. Jamison, Cascade, Mont.

Hedly Sundstrom. Mrs. Anna Sundstrom, Colfax, Wis.

Joseph W. Fairlamb. Mrs. Martha J. McCune, R. F. D. 4, box 172, Seattle, Wash.

Antonia Pietromonaco. Dominae Pietromonaco, Vinchiaturo, Province di Campobosso, Italy.

William G. Schupp. Louisa Schupp, 2306 South Thirteenth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Edwin A. Tanson. Mrs. M. Tanson, Silverton, Oreg.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Claud J. Dinse. Mrs. Julia Johnson, West Woodland, Cal.

Christian N. Kerp. John Kerp, Zortman, Mont.

Marius Maiorana. Louis Maiorana, 260 Antietam Street, Detroit, Mich.

William H. Murphy. Mrs. Carrie E. Murphy, 140 Orchard Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

George Stack. Herman Stack, Arcdale, Iowa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Corpl. Roy Leigh. Mrs. Ida Leigh, 104 Avondale Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Edward P. Sheppard. James C. Sheppard, 613 Front Street, Clarksville, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

Stanley F. Cerbin. Peter Cerbin, 2139 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.

John Nelson. William Nelson, Main Street, Portland, Conn.

CORPORALS.

Roy E. Alberts. George Alberts, Noonan, N. Dak.

[illegible] Babicky. John Babicky, 7752 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

George F. Bell. Miss Dorothy E. Bell, 14 Hillcrest Court, Bangor, Me.

Corda Millemon. J. I. Millemon, Pondcreek, Okla.

William Switzer. Mrs. Jennie Switzer, 1005 Twentieth Street, Tyrone, Pa.

Mechanic Earl W. Minster. Mrs. Jessie Minster, 707 Hawthorne Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Daniel W. Allred. Mrs. C. F. Harrell, box 28, Randleman, N. C.

Clarence N. Anderson. Frank L. Anderson, 701 Walnut Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Fred Anderson. Knut Anderson, 294 Church Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Joe Bevilacqua. Peter Esposit, 27 Seventh Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Horace David Bidle. Mrs. David Bidle, 1623 East Madison Street, Charleston, Ill.

Waldiston Biliski. Bill Biliski, Woluski, Russia.

Richard Brown. William Brown, Stanley, Wis.

Charles E. Bush. Charles Bush, R. F. D. No. 2, Stockton, Mo.

Lewis Casem. Mrs. Jennie Casem, 11 Luzerne Street, Lee Park, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Harry D. Darling. Mrs. Marie Williams, R. F. D. No. 40, Harvard, Mich.

Harry M. Dean. Mrs. Belle Dean, Cheney, Wash.

John H. Evans. George A. Evans, Licking, Mo.

Thomas Hendrickson. No emergency address given.

Edwin A. Johnson. Mrs. Mary Johnson, route 4, box 41, Elgin, Ill.

Arthur Leander Jones. John L. Jones, route 1, Watertown, Minn.

Walter F. Lamky. Mrs. Victoria Lamky, Sparrows Point, Md.

Willie P. Loyd. Leoney C. Loyd, South Elm Street, Richmond, Va.

Edward J. McClure. Mrs. Wm. J. McClure, 119 Main Street, New London, Conn.

Albert L. McDonald. Mrs. M. L. McDonald, care of Steen Lumber Co., Vachon Island, Wash.

Lawrence McKinnon. Mrs. Anna McKinnon, 452 Witmer Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Clarence A. Marlett. Harvey L. Marlett, Bowdle, S. Dak.

Aubery E. Mathews. J. H. Mathews, R. F. D. No. 1, Hull, Ga.

Joseph Matthews. Mrs. J. R. Falconer, Bismarck, N. Dak.

John Miller. Steven Miller, 121 River Street, Jessup, Pa.

Edward R. Morse. Chas. A. Morris, Plattsmouth, Nebr.

George B. Patterson. C. P. Patterson, Nora, Minn.

Joseph Peck. Mrs. Julia Peck, 3426 East Fiftieth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Earl R. Poorbaugh. Mrs. Annie L. Poorbaugh, 15 Center Avenue, Cumberland, Md.

Allis H. Reese. Mrs. Louis Reese, R. F. D. No. 2, Waterloo, Wis.

Sanford L. Rose. Henry E. Rose, Callaghan, Va.

Franklin Schneider. Mrs. F. C. Schneider, Raub, N. Dak.

Bertie R. Scott. R. E. Scott, Zillah, Wash.

Lon Sewell. Mrs. Mary McCoy, Clarksville, Tex.

Roland S. Silver. Mrs. Mary Silver, 449 Clinton Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Calvin L. Stewart. Mrs. Sarah J. Stewart, R. F. D. No. 1, Ridgefield, Wash.

Antonio Vargas. Mrs. Joe Dutro, 1325 North O Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Thomas Joseph Voss. Thomas Peter Voss, 570 Swain Street, Bristol, Pa.

William C. Williams. William Williams, Birmingwood, W[illegible]

George Horace Wood. Thomas Wood, West Winfield, N. J.

George C. Wornock. Mrs. Mae Wornock, 2108 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. Roy Morton. Mrs. M. Morton, Lamesa, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Henry B. Baute. H. B. Baute, 535 Watkins Street, Covington, Ky.

Henry C. Beyers. Mrs. Ethel Beyers, R. F. D. No. 2, Bellingham, Wash.

Henry C. Denison. Mrs. Vollie Denison, Idabel, Okla.

Isidore L. Gold. Mrs. Lena Gold, 169 Norfolk Street, New York, N. Y.

Stanley J. Kulpa. Frank Kulpa, 642 Arthur Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nicholas Orlow. Miss Yohemia Orlow, Wolensk, Russia.

Samuel Randall. Mrs. Maude Owens, R. F. D., Van Buren, Ark.

Howard C. Stephens. William Stephens, 70 Atherton Street, Dorranceton, Pa.

Herbert D. Taylor. Miss Virgie L. Taylor, Santo, Tex.

Albert White. Mrs. Selma M. White, 81 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Slightly.

Corpl. Vladimer Busch. Alex Busch, 3129 Logan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William S. Carrothers. T. N. Carrothers, Ruleville, Miss.

Boris Entin. Morris Entin, 202 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Marland C. Hobbs. Franklin W. Hobbs, 78 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Arthur G. Bradley. John A. Bradley, 48 Chestnut Street, Bristol, Conn.

George E. Aiken. Mrs. Minnie Patton, 114 Peck Street, Muskegon, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Fred W. A. Harmeyer. Lewis Harmeyer, Holland, Ind.

Clarence T. Jackman. Mrs. John Jackman, Columbia, Ky.

Melvin C. Olson. O. L. Olson, Abercrombie, N. Dak.

Hudson T. Scarboro. Mrs. Martha G. Scarboro, Graymont, Ga.

COOK.

Fred O'Neal. Mrs. Jane O'Neal, 410 Fourth Avenue north, North Yakima, Wash.

PRIVATES.

Frederick B. Anderson. Mrs. Hanna Anderson, Big Falls, Minn.

Edgar M. Boyd. H. C. Boyd, Rolla, N. Dak.

James Coppola. John Coppola, 68 Button Street, Norwalk, Conn.

Joseph C. Donahue. S. J. Davis, Litchfield, Conn.

Henry S. Kiefer. Anna J. Wieinter, 2204 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frank W. Marose. Mrs. Caroline Marose, 716 Oakland Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

William H. Matthews. Jack T. Matthews, Kipling, N. C.

Manard C. Neal. Mrs. Mannie Neal, Lindale, Ga.

Thomas J. O'Keefe. Mrs. Margurett Beetle, 7040 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas J. O'Marra. Mrs. C. O'Marra, Romulus, N. Y.

William O. Osborn. W. J. Osborn, Wildrose, N. Dak.

James Pares. Pete Pares, Chiasso, Switzerland.

Ralph Westley Peck. Mrs. Lena Peck, Main Street, Culver, Oreg.

Roy H. Pendry. Mrs. Lilly Pendry, 1 C, Denuington Park Mansions, West Hampton, Lerdon, England.

Albert E. Bangerter. Fred Bangerter, R. F. D. No. 2, box 48, Sugarhouse Station, Salt Lake City, Utah.

William R. Bolton. Mrs. Adelaide Bolton, R. F. D. No. 2, New Britain, Conn.

William P. Clark. Mrs. R. Clark, 287 York Street, New Haven, Conn.

George Ford. Mrs. Adaline Ford, 1221 Garland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Joseph Galloghly. Frank Galloghly, 214 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Harry Hanson. Amon Hanson, Disco, Wis.

Thomas G. Harvil. Mrs. W. E. Conklin, Fair Play, Cal.

Erwin Hatfield. Mrs. Geraldine Hatfield, R. F. D. No. 6, Greenburg, Ind.

Fred E. Hayes. Albert B. Hayes, Grandview, Wash.

Henry J. Hendricks. Peter Skripka, 1020 North Washington Street, Spokane, Wash.

Elmer E. Hobart. Mrs. E. W. Hobart, 8 Wright Avenue, Medford, Mass.

Peter P. Korney. John J. Korney, 1624 Fifth Street NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles McMahon. Mrs. M. McMahon, Glassboro, N. J.

Roy Mastin. James Miller, Cynthiana, Ky.

Jack R. Mullen. Mrs. Grace Burch, Hamilton, Va.

Ray T. O'Connell. Mrs. Margaret O'Connell, Kilbourn, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Robert H. Person. John H. Person, Alberta, La.
Millard Riley. Joseph Riley, Ridgway, Ill.
Walter M. Sims. Gertie Browman, R. F. D. No. 3, Thompsonville, Ill.
Soren T Sorenson. Soren T. Sorenson, Rimbjobing, Denmark.
Ollie E. Vancil. John M. Vancil, North Dudley Street, Macomb, Ill.
Paul A. Walker. James B. Walker, Tahoka, Tex.
Jacob E. Wexler. Mrs. Sarah Wexler, 33 Bevel Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Frank P. Yuodvirshes. Mrs. Agnes Pinkus, 518 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clyde L. Barnum. William F. Barnum, Mica, Idaho.
Lee L. Bowman. D. Bowman, 307 College Street, Greenville, S. C.
Adam Burzynski. Mrs. Victoria Gozdor, 952 Holbrook Avenue, Hamtramck, Mich.
Angelo Caklibunco. Alphonso Caklibunco, Armersirio, Italy.
Travis G. Cope. Samuel E. Cope, Rugby, N. Dak.
Carl E. Erickson. Anton Erickson, Benson, Minn.
William G. Gould. Mrs. Anna A. Gould, 635 Frank Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Nick Gregory. Thomas Gregory, 246 Catharine Street, Detroit, Mich.
Raymond Montgomery Howard. Mrs. Howard Howard, Connelton, Ind.
Harry J. Keenan. Frank Keenan, 560 Wabash Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel Klein. Jessie Klein, 37 Essex Street, Bangor, Me.
Stanley Kostrzewski. Miss Catherine Jaskowik, 135 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass.
Frederick A. Kreth. Gustave Kreth, Michigan Bar, Cal.
Irvin E. Larson. Andrew Larson, Detroit, Iowa.
Willie Leck. Dick Leck, Shiner, Tex.
George Washington Lentes. Peter Faust, 123 Mondella Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Elof Lysdahl. Stone Lysdahl, Grantsburg, Wis.
Stiney C. Martinavage. Mrs. Rosie Martinavage, 1252 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
Stanley Marzee. Walter Makoski, 2207 North Second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph C. May. Mrs. Hannah C. May, 615 West Linden Street, Scranton, Pa.
Frank Miles. Anson Orrin Miles, Black River Falls, Wis.
Stanley W. Nine. Grant Nine, Kilgore, Nebr.
Manuel Olivera, jr. Manuel Olivera, 374 Hope Street, Fall River, Mass.
Anthony Paleski. Mrs. Nellie Paleski, 312 North Merrifield Street, Scranton, Pa.
Albert O. Randall. Mrs. Marion Randall, West Barnet, Vt.
Robert W. Rasmussen. Mrs. Mary I. Tarson, 501 State Street, Detroit, Minn.
Giovanni Reile. Frank Reile, 1104 North Tenth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Peter Rosle. Mrs. Aanon Hanson, Kindred, N. Dak.
George F. Schindler. Joseph A. Schindler, Williams Street, North Easton, Mass.
Edgar Simmons. G. B. Simmons, Broughton, Ill.
Joseph Strand. Frank Suren, 1648 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Wiley M. Turner. Doniphon G. Turner, Orrich, Mo.
Nicholas Zimmer. Jesse E. Green, Pierce, Nebr.

Prisoners

Sergt. James Harrison. Mrs. Julia Harrison, 83 Johnson Avenue, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Corpl. Warren L. Andrews. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Andrews, 110 Franklin Street, Meriden, Conn.
Pvt. James M. Anderson. J. A. Anderson, Piggott, Ark.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	14
Missing in action	87
Wounded severely	60
Died of disease	6
Died of wounds	4
Wounded (degree undetermined)	6
Prisoner	1
Total	178

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

George G. Baldridge. Mrs. Ellen Baldridge, Sedro-Wooley, Wash.
Charles H. Bird. Craven Bird, Gordon, Ind.
Charles H. Cleland. Mrs. Jennie Shields, 475 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
George Dwight Cook. Miss Mae Cook, 5 Housechilds Street, Ellenville, N. Y.
Arthur Dahl. Andrew Dahl, R. F. D. No. 1, Galesville, Wis.
Robert A. Foster. Mrs. W. Seagrave, 700 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William D. French. Bland French, Elmo, Ark.
William A. Fry. Miss Alice Fry, Stampede, N. Dak.
Walter Hahn. Mrs. W. Musial, 1040 West Second Place, Chicago, Ill.
Russell Hughes. Henry Hughes, Rice, Wash.
Joseph Pinelli. Mrs. May H. Pinelli, 244 South Street, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
Eichel Ruchman. George Lands, 136 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vitold Tarassuck. John Robarsky, Burgettstown, Pa.
Pioter Wanicki. Ohn Gausiewicz, Ford City, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Millard M. Gates. O. B. Gates, Hillsboro, Oreg.
Thomas Meuse. Sylvester Meuse, 7 Winthrop Avenue, Reading, Mass.
William F. Pittenger. Mrs. Sarah Pittenger, Knobnoster, Mo.
Ernest A. Wilson. Mrs. Hester Wilson, 6028 Fourth Avenue NE., Green Lake Station, Seattle, Wash.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Jerry Clark. Mrs. Nellie Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 6, Norts, Ga.
Carl E. Erickson. Fred Erickson, New Sweden, Me.
Charles Wesley Harden. Mrs. Grace M. Harden, 124 Grace Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
James McCabe. Mrs. Agnes Vinton, 2200 Magnolia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Willie A. Roberts. Ben Roberts, Shreveport, La.
Hez Collins. Willie Collins, Vandale, Ark.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Paul R. Umberger. Mrs. Paul R. Umberger, 554 Chestnut Street, Columbia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

James Hector Borbidge. Mrs. John J. Borbidge, 5910 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Garafed Tateosian. N. Keyian, 5936 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

John Caradine. Herman Caradine, Monroe, Wis.
Homer Hollis. Miss Maudie Hollis, Marshall, Ark.
William Henry Hess. Mrs. Earl Horton, 1403 Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Bert F. Mash. Bart Mash, Othello, N. C.
Earl A. Farquhar. Wright A. Farquhar, Clyde, Tex.
Connie Holt. E. A. Holt, Dawson, Tex.

MECHANICS.

Charles O. Thiesse. Henry F. Thiesse, Elm Street, Thomsonville, Conn.
James B. Ward. Mrs. James B. Ward, Gaston, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

Theodore D. Aldrich. Mrs. Alice E. Aldrich, 702 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.
Jessie A. Atwood. Frank Atwood, Concord, N. C.
Frank Aulman. Mrs. Margaret Erdman, Augusta, Wis.
Angeline C. Belvey. Mrs. Molley Belvey, 3 Warford Street, Waverly, N. Y.
Donnie A. Benson. Miss Mabel Benson, Selma, N. C.
Herman J. Cappello. Miss Rachel F. Creasy, Dalton, Pa.
Norman C. Carl. Mrs. Charles Carl, 424 North Street, Emaus, Pa.
Thomas G. Carter. John Carter, Shuff, Va.
Murray John Colledge. Mack Colledge, R. F. D. No. 5, Everett, Pa.
Thomas Considine. John Considine, 10 Fifth Street, Lackawanna, N. Y.
Wilbur Fillmore Corbin. Mrs. Isaac M. Acker, 1003 Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Howard P. Cox. Mrs. Fannie Cox, Atlanta, Tex.
Guiseppe Cufari. Agrigone Cufari, Carmel, Sicillia, Italy.
Stanly Joinrog. Joe Joinrog, 92 Cottage Street, Easthampton, Mass.
Domicas Katsimles. Peter Katsimles, Karnish Dimichana, Greece.
Eric Lundin. Mrs. Sam Lundin, Moorhwlands, Minn.
Morris C. Nagle. Mrs. Emma C. Nagle, 156 Court Street, Allentown, Pa.
Albert Nathan. Sol Nathan, 1449 South Turner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Karp Nikon. Mrs. Ustiano Nikon, Woi, Gul, Zast, Russia.
Frederick Oertel. Frank Oertel, Northford, Conn.
Leo Jacob Ostrom. Pearl McCamera Ostrom, 535½ North Union Street, Olean, N. Y.
Iver C. Prescott. Knute Prescott, Sykeston, N. Dak.
James John Shereda. Mrs. John Shereda, Whitewater, Wis.
Frank J. Sherley. Mrs. Rhoda Sherley, Moody, Mo.
Clyde W. Smith. Andrew L. Smith, Lemmon, S. Dak.
George Sterner. Mrs. Ida Helverson, 2012 Grant Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
William M. Titman. Mrs. L. M. Titman, box 30, Morris Plains, N. J.
Anton Barnoph Wigen. Mrs. Mary Peterson, Washburn, Wis.
Harold F. Witting. Mrs. Julia Witting, 1123 West Third Street, Marquette, Mich.
James Edward Woods. Mrs. Martha Woods, Andersonville, Ind.
Charles N. Young. Dr. Bert McKittrick, Bristol, S. Dak.
William B. Furlong. Mrs. Anna Furlong, 2021 East Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarence Mosteller. Mrs. Theresa Mosteller, care of Allis Chalmers Club, West Allis, Wis.
Michael Wallace Murray. Mrs. Ellen Murray, 1279 Brush Street, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Vyskveil. Joseph Vyskveil, 342 East Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Peter J. Bremer. Frank Bremer, Sigel, Ill.
John Bernard Brennan. Patrick Brennan, 39 Kelsey Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
James J. Cain. Mrs. Elizabeth Cain, 6 Hanover Street, Troy, N. Y.
Joseph Duval. Frederick Duval, 318 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y.
Willie E. Fish. Edward Fish, La Farge, Wis.
John Jones. Mrs. Nancy Maggert, Silver Point, Tenn.
Glen R. McClure. Mrs. Cora Hayes, 404 Main Street, Richmond, Ind.
Jessie McGee. Mrs. Emma McGee, 2931 Third Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
Richard H. McGill. Mrs. Richard H. McGill, Overlook Place, Highland Falls, N. Y.
Sigurd M. Peterson. Peter Madsen, Grantsburg, Wis.
James H. Redding. Eli Swingle, Wimmers, Pa.
Clement Tarditi. Joseph Tarditi, 2814 Octavia Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Arthur L. Willett. Mrs. Clara Willett, room 7, third floor, Majestic Building, La Crosse, Wis.
George W. Young. Mrs. Belle Young, 310 First Avenue, East, Oelwein, Iowa.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Mechanic Forrest D. Sherman. Mrs. Josie B. Sherman, Nyssa, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

John I. Bonnett. W. M. Bonnett, Sycamore, La.
James Blake. Mrs. Monna Wilson, Wilson Creamery, Huntington, W .Va.
Albert C. Christiansen. Mrs. Anna Christiansen, R. F. D. No. 1, box 78, Puyallup, Wash.
Edward Schoeneman. Mrs. Bertha Schoeneman, Castalia, Ohio.
John W. Webster. Mrs. J. W. Webster, Farmville, Va.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Eugene L. Christian. J. W. Christian, Nole, Okla.
Mechanic Herbert James Ladroot. Mrs. Margaret Ladroot, 14 Bancroft Street, Cheboygan, Mich.

CORPORALS.

Francis Donoghue. William M. Dorsey, Martin, Va.
Edward E. Scofield. Mrs. Ida Phillips, 224 Wade Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Henry Tobe. Mrs. Sarah Tobe, 119 Superior Street, Detroit, Mich.
Ervin Weikel. Mrs. H. E. Schutze, general delivery, Roundtop, Tex.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Ben H. Bernheisel. George S. Bernheisel, 341 Fairfield Avenue, Bellevue, Ky.
Arthur O'Connor. Mrs. Catharine O'Connor, 71 West Eighteenth Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Leon T. Donnelly. Mrs. Mary Byrne, River Road, New Brunswick, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Ralph C. Black. Mrs. L. J. Black, 1701 Judah Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Gregory Bonis. Tony Bonis, 910 Lincoln Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Arnold Brehmer. Albert Brehmer, Collins, Wis.
Carmino Bruno. Nick Bruno, Vinafro, Compobasso, Italy.
Angelo Campotaro. Robert Campotaro, 97 Oliver Street, Derby, Conn.
James L. Comfort. Miss Bessie L. Exum, Lawrenceville, Ga.
Frank A. Cosentino. Charles Cosentino, 560 Pleasant Street, Gardner, Mass.
Edward J. Davis. Mrs. Mary Davis, Springville, Utah.
Emil A. Edlund. Charles Edlund, general delivery, Winburne, Pa.
Frank E. Eggleton. Louis Eggleton, Tully, N. Y.
Joseph Feest. Mrs. Anna Feest, 821 Elliot Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pedro C. Gallegos. Camilo Gallegos, Albert, N. Mex.
William E. Gaus. Mrs. Anna Gaus, 747 Helen Avenue, Braddock, Pa.
John Gianettoni. Ben Celini, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Peter Graham. Matt Graham, International Falls, Minn.
Joseph G. Greiner. Mrs. Rose Yeager, 613 Vine Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Erwin T Grider. Mrs. Emma L. Grider, 821 Greenleaf Street, Allentown, Pa.
Otto Guettner. Mrs. Matilda Guettner, 1712 Green Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gustaf A. Gunderson. Mrs. Bessie Robinson, Grand Rapids, Minn.
Stephen Gust. Joseph Gust, Benwood, Roseau County, Minn.
Herman F. Gustafson. Charles Gustafson, Blasen Lake, Wis.
Henry M. Guttormson. Guttorus Guttormson, Lanesboro, Minn.
Yaroslaw Halaburda. Miss Kelley Halaburda, 1713 Willey Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phillip L. Hale. Mrs. Sarah Strickland Hale, R. F. D. No. 3, Lake City, Ark.
Harold Brace Hanson. Mrs. Harriet Hanson, Dundee, Mich.
Earl V. Harris. Mrs. Mrytle Tennyson, Lindsay, Okla.
Alfred Card Hart. Mrs. Grace Palmer, 222 South Second Street, Mount Vernon, Ill.
Henry George Herroeder, jr. George Herroeder, sr., 12 Short Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Seymore Hutchinson. Mrs. Hattie Chamberlain, West Danville, Vt.
Joseph E. Kinsley. Mrs. Katherine Kinsley, 6944 Laflin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Oswell F. Lacy. Oswell Lacy, 207 Bridge Street, Bedford, Va.
Charley Leonard. Mrs. Mary H. Leonard, R. F. D. 3, Jonesboro, Ill.
Clarence Link. Fred Link, Glenwood City, Wis.
Charles M. McDaniel. Paul Barkley, Gaylesville, Ala.
Clarence G. McDonald. Charles M. McDonald, R. F. D., Vincent, Ohio.
John F. Maher. William J. Maher, 1269 Sibley Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Surry Mansell. Surry Mansell, Pickers, Miss.
Felife Martinez. Lucas Martinez, Beeville, Tex.
Walter D. Mason. Mrs. Anna Mason, Bristol, Vt.
John M. Miller. Mrs. Myra Miller, Academy, Cal.
Jerry S. Moore. Mat Moore, Sedgwick, Kans.
George D. Myers. Mrs. Mary Myers, Kenney, Ill.
August Nelson. Mrs. Annie Hess, Massena, Iowa.
Carl L. Newgard. Mrs. Thursa Newgard, Brainerd, Minn.
Charley R. Noesler. Richard Noesler, R. F. D. No. 1, Mindoro, Wis.
William F. O'Donnell. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Donnell, 1716 Wylie Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leonard A. Olson. John Olson, Gibbon, Minn.
Clayton D. Pannebaker. Mrs. B. A. Shay, Necho, N. Dak.
Voline Perkins. Charles Perkins, Linton, Ind.
Joe George Pevonka. John Pevonka, Leopolis, Wis.

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties To Date.

Following is a summary of Marine Corps casualties to date:

Officers:		
Deaths	37	
Wounded	64	
Missing	1	
		102
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	913	
Wounded	1,919	
In hands of enemy	11	
Missing	141	
		2,984
Total		3,086

Max F. Pietrowski. Mike Pietrowski, Berlin, Wis.
Stanley Russell Pordon. Thomas Pordon, 105 Leland Street, Detroit, Mich.
William M. Rankin. Mrs. Mary Rankin, 3419 Lexington Street, Chicago. Ill.
Charles D. Rea. Alexander Rea, San Juan Capistrano, Cal.
Albert Riemer. Fred Riemer, 615 Clark Avenue, Oconto, Wis.
William E. Rodgers. William E. Rodgers, sr., R. F. D. No. 2, box 99, Baxter Springs, Kans.
Albert J. Schroeder. Mrs. Ettie Schroeder, Rose City, Mich.
William M. Scott. Mrs. Emma Scott, Coledale, W. Va.
James W. Shaffer. Will Shaffer, R. F. D. No. 3, Cresco, Iowa.
Lewis W. Sides. Monroe Sides, Versailles, Ill.
Leo Smith. Mrs. Fred Smith, San Mateo, Cal.
Delbert Taylor. Mrs. Flora May Taylor, R. F. D. No. 2, Springerton, Ill.
Ray Van Dorn. Charles Van Dorn, 218 North Market Street, Joliet, Ill.
Herman B. Waitman. Weslie Waitman, San Bernardino, Cal.
Floyd K. Welch. Mrs. Niles Oats, Lufkin, Tex.
Robert Wepfer. Jene Le Beau, 335 East North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ed Whatley. Mrs. Margrette Whatley, Tallassee, Ala.
William L. Whidden. James Whidden, Spencer, Nebr.
Rosco R. Priestley. D. G. Priestley, Cherokee, Kans.
James W. Quinn. Dr. J. E. Quinn, Antioch, Cal.
Arthur Randall. James Randall, Mio, Mich.
Nicholas Rice. Mrs. Minnie Rice, 353 Peshine Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Roy Alvin Richardson. Mrs. Mary Barone, 32 Park Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Albert Skierka, jr. Mrs. Anna Peterson, Chester, Mont.
Raymond Lloyd Smith. Cornelius A. Smith, West Nyack N. Y.
William Patrick Stowell. Mrs. Rosie Stowell, Western Port, Md.
Wenzel Frank Tikal. Mrs. Wenzel Tikal, 2003 South Thirteenth Street, La Crosse, Wis.
John G. Vincent. Mrs. Marie Vincent, Madeira, Portugal.

Prisoner.

Pvt. Norman L. Zimmerman. John A. Zimmerman, Meyersdale, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Edward A. Buchanan. Robert Buchanan, Nampa, Idaho.
Charles Burris. Miss Myrtle Burris, Hastings, Nebr.
Emilio Buso. Sartoretto Vincenzo, First Avenue, Raritan, N. J.
George J. Byrne. Patrick J. Byrne, Avon, Conn.
Floyd W. Campbell. William Campbell, 462 Ruthford Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
George R. Moore. Mrs. Jennie Moore, 2018 East Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. Edward H. Bair, jr. Edward H. Bair, sr., 515 North Main Street, Greensburg, Pa.
Lieut. Arthur Meredith Roberts. Mrs. D. Roberts, 4011 Altamond Road, Birmingham, Ala.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

Ernest Olsen. Holgar Fred Olsen, R. F. D. No. 2, box 88, Coral, Mich.
James Durand. Mrs. Mary D. Winholt, 1505 South Tenth Street, Springfield, Ill.
Frank A. Krider. Mrs. Mary Krider, Brazil, Ind.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Prisoner.

Pvt. Nick Pilipchuk. Nikita Pilipchuk, Proskurow, Russia.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	2
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	4
Missing in action	10
Total	18

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Myron H. Beals. Marion Beals, Plymouth, Mich.
Pvt. Lee Pitzer. John Martin Pitzer, R. F. D. No. 1, Hamersville, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

PRIVATES.

Roy Striegel. Emeline Striegel, Burlington, Kans.
George H. Wissman. Emelie Wissman, 1025 Oak Street, Winetka, Ill.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Second Lieut. Jacob H. Heckman. Jacob Heckman, 220 Marchall Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined); Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Max Bradley. George E. Bradley, Ztomir, Bolin, Russia.
William E. Ballinger. O. F. Ballinger, 52 Patomic Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Gust A. Birttmen. Emma Thomke, 583 Livingston Avenue, St. Paul.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Irmis J. Doudeau. Dollard Doudeau, 20 Garner Street, Cohoes, N. Y.
Jesse D. Johnson. Alice A. Johnson, 1221 West Monroe Street, Spokane, Wash.
John Kurzawski. Frank Kurzawski, 17 Brown Street, Albion, N. Y.
Arthur O. Queck. William A. Queck, 41 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Omer A. Rice. Mary Elizabeth Rice, Valley, Nebr.
James H. Roberts. Elizabeth Roberts, 127 North Maderia Street, Baltimore, Md.
Leslie T. Shapton. Elizabeth Shapton, R. F. D. No. 1, Charlevoix, Mich.
Charles M. Shontz. Ellory G. Shontz, 45 Marshall Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Wilbert W. Sinclair. Asa F. Sinclair, Woodstock, N. H.
Andrew J. Sullivan. Thomas J. Sullivan, Mooresbridge, Ala.

KILLED IN SEAPLANE ACCIDENT.

The Navy Department is informed that Ensign Harry T. Catchpole, United States Naval Reserve Forces, was killed Friday in a seaplane accident near Five Fathom Bank lightship, off Cape May, N. J. Mother, Mrs. Anna Mary Catchpole, 1674 Amherst Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

August 20, 1918.

Columbus McKinnon Chain Co., Columbus, Ohio, link coil chains.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Washington, D. C., sets spare parts.
American Chain Co., New York City, link coil chains.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., carpenter's tools.
Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gimlet bits.
Lufkin Rule Co., New York City, metallic tapes.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., breast drills.
E. C. Atkins & Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., saws.
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., tool holders.
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., spares for double-drum crabs.
Henry Disston & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., files.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., twist drill.
The Harold McCalla Co., Philadelphia, Pa., soft steel.
United Machine Works, New York City, blasting machine tester.
Mathias Klein & Sons, Chicago, Ill., pliers.
Cardinell Vellum Mfg. Co., Montclair, N. J., tracing paper.
Columbus Forge & Iron Co., Columbus, Ohio, anvils.
Seattle Frog & Switch Co., Seattle, Wash., turnouts.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., carpenter's tools.
C. E. Jennings & Co., New Haven, Conn., carpenter's chests.
The Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, plane-table boards.
Lakeside Forge Co., Erie, Pa., angle wrenches.
Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co., Irvington, N. J., varnish cambric.
Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., steel letter files.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., mountings for searchlights.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., high-intensity lamp mechanisms.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., spares for motors.
Canton Sheet Steel Co., Canton, Ohio, gauge steel sheets.
Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., spares for drum hoists.
The Hancock Inspirator Co., New York City, sets nozzles and tubes.
Anchor Webbing Co., Pawtucket, R. I., tape.
Detroit Graphite Co., Detroit, Mich., trench-cover gray paint.
Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., electric equipment for Gantry cargo unloaders.
Howells Mining Drill Co., Plymouth, Pa., miner's spoons.
The Crane Co., Washington, D. C., hose gate valves.
Reading Chain Block Co., Reading, Pa., Triplex blocks.
Winsted Edge Tool Co., Winsted, Conn., carpenter's slicks.
Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., steel clamps.
A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, Ill., Edison-Dick mimeoscopes.
L. F. Grammes & Sons, Allentown, Pa., OK clips.
Wardway Vehicle Works, Chicago Heights, Ill., clinching irons.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Indiana Lumber & Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind., intrenching boxes.
Brazil Stamping & Mfg. Co., Chicago Ill., tin boxes.
Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass., tacks.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., marching compasses.
Smith Hemenway, Irvington, N. J., shoeing pincers.
Charles Somerville Co., Washington, D. C., couplings.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co., New York City, liquid chlorine.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

The Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., wood split pulley.
George F. Cahill, New York City, flood-light projectors.
Kreauter & Co., Newark, N. J., pinch bars.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
Thomas Laughlin Co., Portland, Me., drop-forged steel.
Red Jacket Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, hand pumps.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., motors.
The J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sprocket chains.
John A. Roebling Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., cast-steel switch ropes.
W. H. Anderson Tool & Supply Co., Detroit, Mich., cold chisels.
Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., Steger, Ill., mimeoscope boxes.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., steel rails.
W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, round, cold, and soft steel.
Alfred F. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., gauges.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., tie plates.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., 44-inch mirrors.
Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, flat track bits.

August 21, 1918.

McDonough Mfg. Co., Eau Claire, Wis., sawmills.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., hammers, crosscut saws.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., block planes.
H. W. McCandles & Co., Washington, D. C., lamps, 6-volt.
The Machinists' Supply Co., Chicago, Ill., twist drills, hammers.
C. Hammond & Sons (Inc)., Ogontz, Pa., hammers, claw.
Dilworth, Porter & Co. (Inc.), Pittsburgh, Pa., boat spikes.
Illinois Malleable Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., screwed crosses and reducers.
Hugh Reilly Co., Washington, D. C., glass crystal negatives.
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., Washington, D. C., bit stock drills.
A. L. Swett Iron Works, Medina, N. Y., swage blocks and blacksmiths' cones.
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co., New York City, fuses and wire.
Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., miscellaneous tools.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Co., Louisville, Ky., adze handles, hammer handles.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, alidades, leveling rods.
Dennison Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., jars, paste, library.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox, Southington, Conn., soldering outfits.
Whitaker Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper for field maps.
Sallee Bros., Pocahontas, Ark., sledge handles.
H. C. White Co., North Bennington, Vt., hand stereoscopes.
Western Electric Co., New York City, portable microphone switching sets.
Radiator & Lamp Repair Co., Indianapolis, Ind., cans, steel.
Weibusch & Hilger (Ltd.), New York City, spoke nipple wrenches.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., hot press imperial paper.
The Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, military clinometers.
Justrite Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., lamps.
Philip Lindemeyr, Baltimore, Md., paper, mimeograph.
Wood & Safford Machine Works, Great Falls, Mont., cylinder grinding attachment.
Wallace & Tiernan Co., New York City, automatic control compensating valves.
Connecticut Valley Mfg. Co., Centerbrook, Conn., auger bits.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmiths' swages.
F. A. Hardy Co., Chicago, Ill., goggles.
Theo. Alteneder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., beam compasses.
Iron City Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., rivet headers.
Troy Carriage Sunshade Co., Troy, Ohio, canvas rolls.

August 22, 1918.

Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Washington, D. C., dry cells.
Kueffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., hot press imperial paper.
Chas. H. Higgins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., ink, drawing.
Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, military clinometers.
Western Electric Co., New York City, microphone switching sets.
E. Horton & Son Co., Windsor Locks, Conn., plate casting and chucks.
Radiator & Lamp Repair Co., Indianapolis, Ind., cans, steel.
Rudolph & West, Washington, D. C., fence wire.
Henry C. Karr, Washington, D. C., stop watches.
Oshkosh Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis., lug hooks and load binders.
Superior Machine Tool Co., Kokomo, Ind., sockets and chucks.
Red Jacket Manufacturing Co., Davenport, Iowa, hand-power force pumps.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., reading glasses.
Leet Bros. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., blue print dryer.
Corona Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Jones Hollow Ware Co., Baltimore, Md., cast-iron sugar kettles.
Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y., condulets.
Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., plumb bob.
Underwood Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Wheeler Reflector Co., Boston, Mass., copper reflectors.
Whitaker Paper Co., Washington, D. C., paper for field maps.
United States Rubber Co., New York City, thin rubber gloves.
Piqua Handle Co., Piqua, Ohio, chisel handles.
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., Washington, D. C., bit stock drills.
William Johnson, Newark, N. J., wing dividers.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, leveling rods.
Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., spares for locomotive cranes.
H. D. Smith & Co., Plantsville, Conn., shoeing pincers.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Sallee Bros., Pocohontas, Ark., railroad pick handles.
Samuel Harris & Co., Chicago, Ill., twist drills.
Thompson & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., raw linseed oil.
Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., oxygen cylinders.

August 23, 1918.

F. J. Lewis Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., roofing pitch.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., cold chisels.
Whitaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., sheets stovepipe stock.
Joseph Gillott & Sons, New York City, mapping pens.
William Johnson, Newark, N. J., pinch dogs.
International Harvester Corporation, Chicago, Ill., tractors.
E. E. Court, Washington, D. C., Court's protractors.
Neal & Brinker Co., New York City, taper shank twist drills.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., parts for searchlight carriages.
Sallee Bros., Pocahontas, Ark., railroad pick handles.
Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., plumb bobs.
A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, Ill., mimeoscopes.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., calipers.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., tongs.
Campbell Glass & Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., paints and enamels.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., printing frames.
Cant & Karwiese, Chicago, Ill., chisels and punches.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., wire.
Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio, airless tires.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., blacksmiths' countersinks.
Lineatime Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., line-a-times.
Kee-Lox Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., typewriter ribbons.
J. H. Williams Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., drop-forged hooks.
Buffum Tool Co., Louisiana, Mo., T screw drivers.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., track bolts.
W. & L. E. Gurley, Troy, N. Y., striding levels.
Theo. Alteneder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., boxwood scales.
H. Cole Co., Columbus, Ohio, paper, tracing.
Wm. Schoolhorn Co., New Haven, Conn., pliers.
Clark Co., West Newton, Pa., black steel pipe.
Bussmann Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., fuses.
A. B. Goodyear, Bloomdale, Ohio, lead binders.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., yellow pine.
Kennedy Manufacturing Co., Van Wert, Ohio, steel bags.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, protractors, brass.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., tie plates.
Illinois Parlor Furniture Co., Washington, D. C., boxes.
Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., snatch blocks.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., chain drilling attachments.
Alpher & Kur, Washington, D. C., magnifying glasses.
Cardinell Vellum Manufacturing Co., Montclair, N. J., tracing paper.
National Tool Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., nut locks.
William Wharton, jr., Co., Easton, Pa., rail braces.
Kueffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., map measures.

August 24, 1918.

Hydrant and Valve Manufacturing, War Service Bureau, Washington, D. C., hydrants.
Walworth Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., fire gate valves.
Winsted Edge Tool Works, Winsted, Conn., set chisels and gauges.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.
Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., bar cutters.
Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., long-leaf yellow pine.
Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C., window sashes.
Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., soft steel wire.
Walker Refining Co., Austin, Tex., cubic feet oxygen.
Defiance Pressed Steel Co., Defiance, Ohio, barrier arms, protection fences.
Buff & Buff Co., Boston, Mass., prisms.
George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., paint.
M. G. Copeland Co., Washington, D. C., aprons, olive drab.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., magnifying glasses.
Henry C. Karr, Washington, D. C., stop watches.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Mine Safety Appliance Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., safety mine lamps.
Sallee Bros., Pocahontas, Ark., sledge hammer handles.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., portable searchlights.
J. G. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., fan belts, spark plugs, etc.
Goodrell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., chain drilling attachments.
E. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., blocks, steel.
Devoe & Reynolds Co. (Inc.), New York City, asphaltum varnish.
Charles G. Scott & Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., office supplies.
C. B. Cottrell & Sons Co., New York City, gasoline engines.
Vane Calvert Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., White paint.
Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., ball-pointed pens.
Robert Bishop Manufacturing Co., South Boston, Mass., torch wicks.
Richard Wilcox Co., Aurora, Ill., mounted grindstones.
Central Railway Signal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., fuses.
Cleveland Stone Co., Cleveland, Ohio, mounted grindstones.
Henry Disston & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., files.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., counter sinks.
Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill., brass furnace.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., electrical supplies.
The Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, clamshell buckets.
Lebanon Chain Works, Lebanon, Pa., shackles and hooks.
Ford & Kendig Co., Philadelphia, Pa., ells, flanges, and valves.
Eagle Glass & Manufacturing Co., Wellsburg, W. Va., oil cans.
The Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., locomotive cranes.
The Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Cumberland Steel Co., Cumberland, Md., steel shaftings.
National Can Co., Washington, D. C., fuse boxes.
The Brown Hoisting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., cable.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., printing frames.
National Lamp Works, Cleveland, Ohio (Nela Park), foot-candle meters.
Sieber Products Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., Sieber punch
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
Wardway Vehicle Works, Chicago Heights, Ill., forge fire rakes.
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich., spares for "tower edgers."
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., blocks.
E. E. Court, Washington, D. C., celluloid protractors.

August 26, 1918.

Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., wrenches.
The Chas. M. Higgins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., drawing ink.
The Lutz Co., Guttenberg, N. J., bath trays.
Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co., Roanoke, Va., pick handles.
Sneath Glass Co., Hartford City, Ind., ink stands.
Kee-Lox Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y., carbon paper.
Lefax (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., Lefax notebook fillers.
The Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, clam-shell buckets.
The W. H. Butler Co., Washington, D. C., paint supplies.
Inland White Lead Co., Chicago, Ill., exterior paint.
The Osgood Co., Marion, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Culver Stearns Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., mimeoscope adapters.
National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., pipe fittings.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., blacksmiths' counter skins.
Sherwin-Williams Co., Newark, N. J., galvanized-iron primer.
Hay Rubber Stamp Co., Washington, D. C., band daters.
American Crayon Co., Waltham, Mass., carpenters' crayons.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., blacksmiths' tools.
Boorum & Pease Co., New York City, desk pads.
Campbell Glass & Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., fire retardant paint.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., rigid frogs.
H. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., steel blocks.
National Can Co., Washington, D. C., fuse boxes.
Oliver Machinery Co., New York City, pattern-maker's lathes.
Industrial Works Co., Bay City, Mich., locomotive cranes.
Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y., searchlight parts.
The Carlisle & Finch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, searchlight base.
Benjamin Moore & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., deck and floor paint.
Means & Thatcher, Quincy, Mass., gray enamel.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., splice bars and spikes.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., tea-kettle searchlight.
S. S. Stafford & Co., New York City, mucilage.
Midwest Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn., pick handles.
Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio, black paint.
R. P. Clark & Co., Washington, D. C., clips.
Baer Bros., New York City, paints.
Samuel Cabot, Boston, Mass., creosote oil stain.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., pantographs.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., snatch blocks.
H. Mueller Manufacturing Co., New York City, calking hammer.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., woodchoppers' wedges.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, Ill., babbitt metal.
New York Blueprint Paper Co., New York City, T-squares.
Eugene Dietzgen Co. (Inc.), New York City, drawing paper.
Southern Skein & Foundry Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., blacksmiths' cones.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., farriers' knives.

August 27, 1918.

The Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, boilers, locomotive type.
Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio, insulators.
Topping Bros., New York City, eye hooks.
American Steel & Wire Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., wire.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., farriers' nippers.
Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., machinists' hammers.
Champion Tool Co., Meadeville, Pa., turning hammers and tongs.
Southington Hardware Co., Southington, Conn., steel squares.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first number at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

August 22, 1918.

20038–A–16. 1816–A. Dayton-Wright Airplane Corporation, Dayton, Ohio, spares for planes.
710153. 2431–5. Tennessee Valley Iron & Railroad Co., Collinwood, Tenn, wood.
710159. 4557. Frank P. Jones, 807 Liberty Building, Philadelphia, Pa., lumber.
710160. 4558. Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., lumber.
710161. 4560. William Whitman & Co. (Inc.), 25 Madison Avenue, New York City, balloon cloth.
710162. 4563. The Lawton Mills Corporation, care of E. N. Morris, P. O. Box 1057, 86–88 Worth Street, New York City, balloon cloth.
710164. 4564. Wellington Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York City, N. Y., balloon cloth.
710165. 4565. Wellington Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York City, N. Y., balloon cloth.
710169. 4566. Coventry Co., Anthony, R. I., balloon cloth.
720343. 4559. West Woodworking Co., 308 North Ada Street, Chicago, Ill., propellers.
720351. 4556. Standard Aircraft Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., airplane.
730219. 4530. Splitdorf Electrical Co., 98 Warren Street, Newark, N. J., magneto parts.

August 24, 1918.

20038-A-35. 1816-A. Dayton Wright Airplane Co., Dayton, Ohio, spares for planes.
370140. 4569. Gray Tractor Co. (Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn., spare parts for tractors.
710170. 4540. E. S. Webster Co., 332-342 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., typewriter ribbon cloth.
710178. 4573. A. H. Wells & Co., Waterbury, Conn., copper tubing.
720309. 4510. Cyclemotor Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., engine spares.
720312. 4571. Howell & Lesser, San Francisco, Cal., airplanes.
720313 4572. U. S. Aircraft Corporation, Red Wood City, Cal., airplanes.
730240. 4574. Livingston Radiator & Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y., radiators.
730247. 4549. Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa., engines and spares.
850006. 4555. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., reimbursement erecting and equipping building at Buffalo.

August 26, 1916.

380891. 4581. Whittaker-Glessner Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, steel drums.
720314. 4570. Liberty Iron Works, Sacramento, Cal., airplanes.
720375. 4575. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spares for planes.
720376. 4578. American Propeller Co., Baltimore, Md., propellers.
730241. 4579. The Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New York, N. Y., radiators for planes.
730252. 4580. Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., engine spares.
750033. 4583. Jones Metrola (Inc.), 29-31-83 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City, N. Y., tachometers.
760120. 4576. Burke & James (Inc.), 240-258 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill., camera turret suspensions.

August 27, 1918.

410092. 4570. Oxygen Gas Co., Kansas City, Mo., hydrogen gas.
710181. 4584. Wellington Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York City, N. Y., finished balloon cloth.
710182. 4585. Wellington Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York City, N. Y., balloon cloth.
710183. 4588. Wellington Sears & Co., 66 Worth Street, New York City, N. Y., balloon cloth.

August 28, 1918.

30442–46. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.
480064. 4582. Russell & Cowles, 99 Johns Street, New York, N. Y., motor boat.
480068. 4591. Field Mfg. Co., Owosso, Mich., crating machine shop truck bodies.
730255. 4589. Willard Storage Battery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, batteries.
730256. 4590. Electric Storage Battery Co., 1823–33 L Street NW., Washington, D. C., batteries.
750034. 4587. Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., air compasses.

August 29, 1918.

710189. 4593. The Wood Mosaic Co., New Albany, Ind., lumber.
710190. 4592. Amos Lumber Co., Edinburg, Ind., lumber.
710193. 4594. Park Drop Forge Co., Cleveland, Ohio, crank shaft forgings.
720443. 4595. Livingston Radiator & Mfg. Co., Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y., radiators.
730265. 4596. Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa., engines.
730266. 4597. Standard Gauge Steel Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., connecting rods.

August 30, 1918.

710200. 4601. Breese Veneer Co., Keneva, W. Va., lumber.
720456. 4599. John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., balloon cable.
720457. 4600. American Steel & Wire Co., 30 Church Street, New York, N. Y., balloon cable.
730268. 4598. Union Switch & Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa., services and material in repairing engines.
730271. 4602. Niagara Motors Corporation, Dunkirk, N. Y., engine spares.
730275. 4604. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., cylinders.

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730279. 4605. The Burd High Compression Ring Co., Rockford, Ill., engine spares.
730291. 4609. Trumpbour-Whitehead Brass & Copper Co. (Inc.), Canal, Mercer, and Howard Streets, New York, N. Y., copper radiator tubes.
760131. 4608. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., drum-developing machine.

September 3, 1918.

30442–50. 2250–2. The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., cam shafts.
30442–51. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.
30442–52. 2250–2. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.
370153. 4613. Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, milling machine and attachment.
710205. 4617. The Steel-Alderfer Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, lumber.
730293. 4610. Burd High Compression Ring Co., Rockford, Ill., piston rings.
730296. 4612. Burd High Compression Ring Co., Rockford, Ill., piston rings.
730297. 4611. Burd High Compression Ring Co., Rockford, Ill., piston rings.
730303. 4618. The Hess-Bright Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., engine spares.

CONTRACTS PLACED BY QUARTERMASTER OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The following contracts have been placed by the Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps:

August 26, 1918.

509. J. R. Stokes Lumber Co., Charleston, S. C., lumber.
367. L. H. Parke Co., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence stores.
462. Austin, Nichols & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., subsistence stores.
462. Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence stores.
545. The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., spare parts for trucks.
548. The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., spare parts for trucks.
546. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., orchestra supplies.
442. The Excelsior Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio, shoes.
539. Kennelly Paper Co., New York, N. Y., paper.

August 27, 1918.

550. William Messer Co., New York, N. Y., muslin.
551. North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., hooks.
547. Woodley Soap Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., soap.
560. Joseph N. Snellenburg, Philadelphia, Pa., mattress covers.
550. Amory, Browne & Co., Boston, Mass., flannel.
552. American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., nails.
509. N. C. McDuffie & Co., Columbia, S. C., lumber.
509. Carolina Portland Cement Co., Charleston, S. C., lumber.
432. Alfred Lowry & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa., subsistence.
543. American-La France Fire Engine Co. (Inc.), Elmira, N. Y., combination engine and hose car; pumping engine.
509. Cheraw Sash, Door & Lumber Co., Cheraw, S. C., lumber.

August 28, 1918.

557. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago, Ill., bicycles and tires.
553. The Thread Agency, New York, N. Y., sewing cotton.
554. Crane Co., Baltimore, Md., plumbing supplies.
559. The Millville Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., toweling.
565. Frank T. Dunlap, Philadelphia, Pa., tag tape.
564. The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., spare parts for Quad trucks.

August 29, 1918.

567. H. W. Johns-Manville Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tire felt.
382. F. H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y., hominy.
569. Parkesburg Iron Co., Parkesburg, Pa., boiler tubes.
563. John H. Mulholland, Philadelphia, Pa., license tags.
433. E. L. Stock, Washington, D. C., laundry stoves.
574. Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence stores.
574. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., subsistence stores.
577. Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., khaki webbing.
506. Steinwender, Stoffregen Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., subsistence stores.
506. International Salt Co. of New York, Scranton, Pa., subsistence stores.
500. W. M. Galt & Co., Washington, D. C., forage.
500. W. S. Hoge & Bro., Washington, D. C., forage.

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561. G. M. Williams & Co., Savannah, Ga., lumber.
555. Maggioni & Co., Port Royal, S. C., oyster shells.
573. F. J. Cooledge & Sons (Inc.), Atlanta, Ga., paint.
558. A. S. Bacon & Sons, Savannah, Ga., pine.
576. United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y., fire hose.

August 31, 1918.

581. Standard Broom Co., Philadelphia, Pa., brooms.
585. Meadow River Lumber Co., Rainelle, W. Va., lumber.
572. Rinek Cordage Co., Easton, Pa., rope and marline.
579. Spray Engineering Co., Boston, Mass., painting machines and respirators.
570. Woodley Soap Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., flannel.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

August 23, 1918.

40955. The Barrett Co., selling agents for Bethlehem Steel Co., solva naphtha.
40957. Globe-Wernicke Co., Washington, D. C., furniture.
40958. General Fireproofing Co., Washington, D. C., furniture.
40959. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., steel sheets.
40960. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.
40961. Jones & Laughlin Co., Washington, D. C., steel angles.
40962. Imperial Shipbuilding Co., Detroit, Mich., coal barges.
40963. Interlake Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, coal barges.
40964. Leonard Construction Co., Chicago, Ill., coal barges.
40965. Metropolitan Redwood Lumber Co., Metropolitan, Cal.
40966. Allen Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wis., controllers.
40967. National Leather Co., New York City, belting. leather.
40968. Maloney Belting Co., Chicago, Ill., belting, leather.
40969. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., boring machines, hack saws.
40970. Federal Machine & Welder Co., Philadelphia, Pa., welding machines.
40971. Mueller Machine & Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, drill.
40972. H. B. Underwood Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., bar-boring cylinder.
40973. Monarch Machine Tool Co., Sidney, Ohio,, lathes.
40974. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, N. Y., shapers.
40975. Lynd-Farquhar Co., Boston, Mass., lathes.
40976. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia Pa., shears, levers, workworking machinery.
40977. Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga., cars.
40978. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, N. Y., boring machines.
40979. Globe Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, soap powder.
40983. St. Louis Metal Ware Co., St. Louis, Mo., depth-charge cases.
40984. Garvin Machine Co., New York City, vises and attachments
40996. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, machine tools.
40997. Electric Storage Battery Co., Washington, D. C., spares for batteries.
40998. West Woodworking Co., Chicago, Ill., propellers.
40999. A. G. Spaulding Bro., New York City, commutating sets.
41008. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, dynamotic gas valves.
41009. Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., spares.
41010. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., sheet steel.
41011. Boston Excelsior Co., New York City, excelsior.
41012. Rochester Stamping Co., Rochester, N. Y., buckets, water.
41013. Tennessee Line & Twine Co., Elizabethtown, Tenn., cotton twine.
41015. Whitney Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lumber.
41016. Eastern Lumber Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., pine, white.
41017. T. J. Shyrack & Co., Washington, D. C., pine, white.
41018. Germain Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pine, white.
41019. G. Elias & Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., pine, white.
41020. W. H. Champion, Rochester, N. Y., pine, white.
41021. Smith, Fassett & Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., pine, white.
41022. A. W. Burritt Co., Bridgeport, Conn., pine, white.
41023. Wyatt Prock Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pine, white.
41024. Several Chemical Co., San Francisco, Cal., nitric acid.
41025. Several Chemical Co., New York City, nitric acid.
41026. Several Chemical Co., New York City, nitric acid.
41027. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., milling machines.
41028. Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., crank shapers.

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41030. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., mirrors; searchlights.
41031. National Chain Co., Marietta, Ohio, chains.
41032. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel.
41033. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates and sheets.
41034. Phoenix Iron Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel.
41035. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., steel angles.
41036. Pencoyd Iron Works, Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., channels.
41037. Maryland Transportation Co., Baltimore, Md., services.
41039. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, training students.
41040. Cotton Specialty Co., Chicago, Ill., cotton mattress tufts.
41041. Dock & Mill Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., spruce.
41042. Hammer Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., spruce.
41043. Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., lathes.
41044. N. K. Fairbanks Co., New York City, N. Y., vegetable shortening.
41045. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., tinned vienna sausage.
41046. Campbell Glass & Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., paint.
41048. The American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass tubing.
41049. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., copper sheets.
41050. National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, bolts.
41051. Browning Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
41052. Brown Hoisting Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, locomotive cranes.

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41057. Van Arsdale, Harris Lumber Co., San Francisco, Cal., pine.
41058. White Bros., San Francisco, Cal., lignum vitæ.
41059. Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., aero clocks.
41060. Keyless Auto Clock Co., New York City, aero clocks.
41061. Aluminum Co. of America, Washington, D. C., aluminum alloy.
41062. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Washington, D. C., range finders.
41081. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., single conductor cable.
41082. Clarence Whitman & Co., New York City, N. Y., mattress ticking.
41803. Wellman, Seaver, Morgan Co., Cleveland, Ohio, electric capstans.
41084. Revolvator Co., Jersey City, N. J., elevators.
41085. Okonite Co., New York City, N. Y., leaded cable.
41093. Adams & Eltinge Co., Chicago, Ill., furniture polish.
41094. Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio, lampblack.
41095. American Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn., chain.
41096. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., pipe.
41097. Canton Sheet Steel Co., Canton, Ohio, sheet steel.
41098. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.
41099. Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., steel angles.
41100. Eastern Steel Co., Pottstown, Pa., bulb angles.
41101. Phoenix Iron Co., Philadelphia, Pa., channels.
41102. Pencoyd Iron Works, Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shapers.
41103. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., sheets and plates.
41104. Whitney & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, reamers, bridge.
41105. Boston Electrolytic Oxygen Co., Everett, Mass., hydrogen.

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4116. Leader Iron Works, Decatur, Ill., steel tank.
41117. Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., black pipe.
41118. Campbell Glass & Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., vermillion paint.
41119. Sterling Paint & Color Co., Louisville, Ky., burnt sienna.
41121. St. Louis Frog & Switch Co., St. Louis, Mo., frogs and switches.
41122. Cincinnati Frog & Switch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, frogs and switches.
41123. Am. Electrical Heater Co., Detroit, Mich., air heaters.
41124. Wetmore, Savage Co., Boston, Mass., electric wire.
41125. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., mineral oil.
41126. Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal., mineral oil.
41127. Standard Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal., mineral oil.
41133. J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., electric wire.
41134. Western Electric Co., New York, N. Y., flood lights.
41135. Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., hose.
41136. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., naval brass.

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41138. The Thread Agency, New York City, N. Y., spool cotton.
41139. Owen M. Dawson, New York City, N. Y., spool cotton.
41148. American Wood Working Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., band saws.
41149. Whitaker-Glessner Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sheets.
41150. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., plates and angles.
41151. U. S. Steel Products Co., New York City, N. Y., angles.
41152. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., sheets.
41153. Cleveland Wood, Iron & Steel Co., Washington, D. C., plates.
41154. American Wood Working Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., plates.
41155. William Lunser & Co., New York City, N. Y., shellac.
41156. Lea Courtenay Co., Newark, N. J., pumps, salvage.
41158. Weinman Pump Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, salt-water pumps.
41159. William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sand machinery.
41160. Standard Sand & Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio, sand-mining machinery.
41163. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, N. Y., machines.
41164. Monarch Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio, Eng. lathes.
41165. Hdsphane Glass Co. (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., reflectors.
41166. Taylor Instrument Co., Washington, D. C., inclometers.
41167. Macbeth Evans Glass Co., New York City, N. Y., globes.
41168. Ivanhoe Regent Works of General Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, globes.
41169. McKee Glass Co., Jeannette, Pa., globes.
41170. Keystone Forging Co., Northumberland, Pa., hook, chain.
41171. Endicott Forging & Manufacturing Co., Endicott, N. Y., hooks, hammock.
41172. Page-Storms Drop Forge Co., Chicopee, Mass., hooks, hammock.
41173. Success Manufacturing Co., Gloucester, Mass., hooks, hammock.
41174. Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., hooks, hammock.
41175. Acme Harvesting Machinery Co., Peoria, Ill., hooks, hammock.
41176. Pan Motor Co., Saint Cloud, Minn., hooks, hammock.
41177. S. Keighley Metal Ceiling Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., lockers.
41178. Stanley & Patterson (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., waterproof vibrating bells.
41179. Cincinnati Frog & Switch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, frogs and switches.
41180. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, N. Y., planing machines.

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41185. The Barrett Co., selling agents for Minn. By-Products Co., New York City, N. Y., solvent naphtha.
41186. Picklands, Brown & Co., Chicago, Ill., foundry coke.
41187. F. H. Lovell & Co., Arlington, N. J., deck fixtures.
41188. Detroit Lubricating Co., Detroit, Mich., mechanical oilers.
41191. Seltzer Engineering Co., Washington, D. C., surface condensers, etc.
41192. Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y., searchlights.
41193. Togan Stiles Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., portable buildings.
41194. The Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., boring machines.

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

August 29, 1918.

41195. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drill presses.
41196. Elgin Tool Works, Elgin, Ill., bench lathes.
41197. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, N. Y., saws, hammers, etc.
41198. Joseph Clarke, Jr., Co., Louisville, Ky., water grinders.
41199. Chase Foundry & Manufacturing Co., Washington, D. C., turntables.
41200. H. A. Stiles & Co., Boston, Mass., blocks.
41201. Franklin Moore Co., Crusted, Conn., electric hoists.
41202. Bohn Refrigerator Co., St. Paul, Minn., refrigerators.
41203. Grand Rapids Refrigerating Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., refrigerators.
41204. Modern Refrigerator Co., Peru, Ind., refrigeraters.
41205. Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., milling machines.
41206. Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa., water heater.
41207. The Hopper Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ohio, meters.
41208. F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio, pumps.
41209. American Chain Co. (Inc.), York, Pa., chains.
41210. W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn., pumps.
41211. Gilbert & Parker Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., tanks.
41212. Robinson Fire Apparatus Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., hose carts, 2 wheels.
41213. Prospect Manufacturing Co., Prospect, Ohio, chemical engines.
41214. W. S. Rubber Co., New York City, N. Y., fire hose.
41216. Federal Foundry Co., Cleveland, Ohio, portable sieves.

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41218. Northern Hardware Ener. Bu., Washington, D. C., white pine.
41219. White Gratwich Mitchell, Tonawanda, N. Y., white pine.
41220. Smith Fasset Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., white pine.
41221. Codling Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white pine.
41222. John W. Burke, New York City, N. Y., white pine.
41223. Eastern Lumber Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., white pine.
41224. A. W. Burritt, Bridgeport, Conn., white pine.
41225. International Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., white pine.
41226. M. T. Davidson Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., ejector parts.
41227. Burton Swartz Cypress Co., Burton, La., cypress.
41228. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y., pine.
41229. Alpha Portland Cement Co., Easton, Pa., cement.
41230. Sevaby Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., pumping outfits acid.
41231. Gilbert & Backer Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mass., furnace forging.
41232. Chicago Varnish Co., Chicago, Ill., chrome green.
41233. Peaslee Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., burnt sienna.
41234. Frolich Glass Co., Detroit, Mich., burnt sienna.
41235. Chilton Paint Co., College Point, N. Y., paint.
41236. Electrical Tachometer Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., revolution cometers.
41237. Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa., revolution cometers.
41238. A. W. Hastings & Co., Boston, Mass., frame windows.
41239. Ideal Basket Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., fenders.
41240. Colorado Portland Cement Co., Portland, Colo., cement.
41241. Panama Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hose.
41242. American Pressed Steel Co., Washington, D. C., plates.
41243. Alan Wood & Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel plates.
41244. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., steel sheets.
41245. Martin Truck & Body Co., York, Pa., passenger cars.
41246. Tidewater Portland Cement Co., Baltimore, Md., cement.
41247. American Carbonic Machine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., refrigerating equipment.
41248. Leach & Garner Co., Attleboro, Mass., silver, troy.
41249. I. M. Jacobson & Sons Co., Detroit, Mich., wiping solder.
41250. J. B. Swomball Co. (Ltd.), Chatham, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41251. O'Brien (Ltd.), Nelson, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41252. Geo. Birchill & Sons, South Nelson, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41253. J. B. Ritchie Co., New Castle, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41254. Shires Lumber Co., Campbellton, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41255. Fraser Lumber Co., Edmeston, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41256. Richards Lumber Co., Campbellton, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41257. Wm. Rutherford & Son, Montreal, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
41258. Geo. B. Goodfellow, Montreal, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
41259. Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke, Quebec, aeroplane spruce.
41260. P. Q. Lumber Co., care of Geo. B. Scott, 705 Sears Building, (Dalhousie, New Brunswick), Boston, Mass., aeroplane spruce.
41261. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., shapes.
41262. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., bars.
41263. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., bars.
41264. United States Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., batteries.
41265. Dixie Portland Cement Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., cement.
41266. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, N. Y., cement.
41267. Southern States Portland Cement Co., Rockmart, Ga., cement.
41268. Tidewater Portland Cement Co., Baltimore, Md., cement.

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41269. Ilg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago, Ill., ventilating sets.
41270. Ilg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago, Ill., ventilating sets.
41271. Walker Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa., switchboards.
41272. D. K. Jeffries Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., mess hall.
41273. Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., adapters.
41274. Century Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo., adapters.

PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS OF SUBSISTENCE DIVISION, Q. M. G.

The following is a list of allotted articles of the subsistence division of the office of the Quartermaster General, dated August 24, together with the depot to which the allotment was made. The allotments marked "O. Q. M. G." are made to the office in this city for overseas' shipment:

Milk, Evaporated.

Highland Milk Condensing Co., Baltimore.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Chicago.
Badger Condensed Milk Co., Chicago.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago.
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Chicago.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Kansas City.
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York.
Waterloo Creamery Co., Omaha.
Oatman Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., O. Q. M. G.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., O. Q. M. G.
Van Camp Products Co., O. Q. M. G.
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Highland Milk Condensing Co., O. Q. M. G.
Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co., O. Q. M. G.
Grand Ledge Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Servus Evaporated Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, O. Q. M. G.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Utah Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Larimer Co. Cooperative Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Colorado Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Federal Condensed Milk Co., O. Q. M. G.
Snohomish Dairy Products Co., O. Q. M. G.
Carnation Milk Products Co., O. Q. M. G.
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Fort Sam Houston.
Carnation Milk Products Co., San Francisco.
Utah Condensed Milk Co., San Francisco.
Alpine Evaporated Cream Co., San Francisco.
Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., St. Louis.

Sugar, Granulated.

Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York.
American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beans.

S. Pfeifer & Co., New Orleans, La.

Salmon.

Pacific American Fisheries, Bellingham, Wash.
Hoonah Packing Co., Bellingham, Wash.
Nelson Lagoon Packing Co., Bellingham, Wash.
Columbia Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash.
Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash.
Clark Graham Co., Seattle, Wash.
Thinklet Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Alitak Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Everett Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Carlisle Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Columbia Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash.
San Juan Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Sunny Point Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Moore Packing Co., Portland, Oreg.
Tenakee Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.
Everett Packing Co., Everett, Wash.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
G. W. Hume Co., San Francisco, Cal.
P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash.
Pyramid Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Fidalgo Island Packing Co., Anacortes, Wash.
Sockeye Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash.
Abercromble Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Straits Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Tallant Grand Packing Co., Portland, Oreg.
Alaska Herring & Sardine Co., Seattle, Wash.
Southern Alaska Canning Co., Seattle, Wash.
Petersburg Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
J. L. Smiley & Co., Seattle, Wash.
Valdez Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Swift Arthur Crosby, Seattle, Wash.
Copper River Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Alaska Pacific Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.
Kakiak Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.
Northwestern Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.

Rice.

Brown Bros., New York, N. Y.

Flour.

Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Acme Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
George Plant Manufacturing Co.
Acme-Jones Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.
Pasadena Manufacturing Co.
Sperry Flour Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Zenith Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
B. A. Eckhart Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Star & Crescent Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Barley, Hales & Edwards, Chicago, Ill.
Wheat Export Co., Montreal, Canada.
Kehlor Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes publication of the following list of contracts and purchase orders:

Purchase Orders.

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., repairing boxes.

Ritter Can & Specialty Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tin cans.

Mueller & Sons Co., Milwaukee, Wis., shipping boxes.

Keystone Vehicle Co., Reading, Pa., tops for driver's seat.

Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.

Nestor Mfg. Co., New York, gauges.

Imperial Drop Forge Co., Indianapolis, Ind., forgings.

Raleigh Iron Works, Raleigh, N. C., projectiles.

Oshkosh Mfg. Co., Oshkosh, Wis., mauls.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., forgings.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., loading, assembling, and packing fuses.

Enston Process Co., Scranton, Pa., shrapnel balls.

Buffalo Pitts Co., Buffalo, N. Y., machining steel shells.

Barlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel.

Wheelock Lovejoy & Co., New York, N. Y., hot rolled steel.

Federal Primer Co., Arlington, N. J., percussion primers.

The Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous hardware.

J. H. Lane & Co., New York, N. Y.; Parker-Wilder & Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Hyde Park Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, packing boxes.

Artillery Fuze Co., Wilmington, Del., reaming rifle grenades.

Spacke Machine & Tool Co., Indianapolis, Ind., rifle grenades.

Dayton Adding Machine & Time Lock Co., Dayton, Ohio, control handles.

American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., malleable castings.

Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., revolver barrels.

The Adapti Co., Philadelphia, Pa., strap adapti.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., brass wire gauze.

J. T. Slocomb Co., Providence, R. I., micrometer calipers.

The Standard Scale & Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., warehouse and crane scales.

Sargent & Co., New York, N. Y., steel squares.

Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpenterville, Ill., locomotive jacks.

Pyrene Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., pyrene liquid.

Collieries Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa., miscellaneous blacksmith tools and equipment.

Bishop Gutta Percha Co., Philadelphia, Pa., electrical repair truck equipment.

American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., power leads.

Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., truck chassis spare parts.

H. G. Fetterolf Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, miscellaneous blacksmith's tools.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., loading, assembling, and packing bombs and boosters.

Doehler Die Casting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., rifle grenade plugs.

National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, bomb release mechanisms.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., stabilizers.

W. A. Bonnell Co., Philadelphia, Pa., squeeze connectors for flexible conductor.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Philadelphia, Pa., armored conductor.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., mobile repair shop equipment.

Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., automobile and motorcycles.

Derby Mfg. Co., Derby, Conn., copper bands.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel.

American Can Co., New York, N. Y., high-explosive shell forgings.

Imperial Munitions Board, Washington, D. C., base plugs.

Columbia Steel & Shafting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., cold drawn Bessemer screw steel.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rod.

Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill., sheet zinc.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., electric motor.

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., refining scrap T. N. T. components.

Wollensak Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., trench periscopes.

The Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, bearing reins.

Aug. Buermann Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., spur rings, links and buckles.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn., belt fasteners.

Buffalo Weaving & Belt Co., Buffalo, N. Y., olive-drab halter webbing.

J. H. Meyer & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Progressive Knitting Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., currycomb handles.

The L. H. Gross Co., Cleveland, Ohio, cotton thread.

Kilbourne & Jacobs, Columbus, Ohio, gun transport and ammunition cars.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., bacon cans.

American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., various parts for pack frames.

Keeler Brass Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., belt fasteners.

Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., machine-gun barrel covers.

White Co., Cleveland, Ohio, tarpaulins.

American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., pack frames.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., powder-drum bags.

The Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., soldering salts.

H. K. Porter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., locomotive spare parts.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., repair truck tools and equipment.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, tire repair material.

Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., vulcanizer thermometers.

Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J., controller covers.

W. N. Matthews & Bro. (Inc.), New York City, electric repair equipment.

Bryant Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn., cartridge fuze contacts.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, pneumatic hose.

The Heil Co., Milwaukee, Wis., steel ammunition truck bodies.

Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., revolvers.

Atwater Kent Manufacturing Works, Philadelphia, Pa., machine-gun sights.

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., helmet steel.

Smith, Hinchman & Crylils, Detroit, Mich., tracings.

United Engine & Manufacturing Co., Hanover, Pa., engine stands.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., duplex chain blocks.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., repairing powder containers.

The Cleveland Osborn Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., thong brushes.

New England Westinghouse Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Remington Arms, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn., rifle stocks.

The Wm. Scholhorn Co., New Haven, Conn., pliers.

The Pfau Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, plane tables.

Raymer Hardware Co., St. Paul, Minn., arm repair chests.

Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., metallic belt-loading machines.

The Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, soda ash.

Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., primer caps.

The Artillery Fuze Co., Wilmington, Del., fuzes.

August Goetz & Co. (Inc.), Newark, N. J., brow band ornaments.

Brewer-Tichener Corporation, Cortland, N. Y., curb bit and chain.

Anderson Forge & Machinery Co., Detroit, Mich., plug forgings.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., Stamford, Conn., snaffle bits.

Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn., flathead brass screws.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., tongueless bar buckles.

American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., brace bars for pack frames.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., officers' belt hardware.

Berg Auto Truck & Specialty Co., New York City, carrying cases.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., shells.

General Silk Importing Co., New York, N. Y., taffeta silk.

The Barrett Co., New York, N. Y., phenol.

Borman Sheep Line Coat Co., New York, N. Y., sheepskin.

Summerdale Dyeing, Printing & Finishing Works (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa.; Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.; Jenckes Spinning Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass.; A. D. Juilliard & Co., New York City; Sayles Finishing Plant, Saylesville, R. I., gray duck.

Edwin C. Burt Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., gunner's pouches.

Geo. Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg., brow bands.

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., carrying cases.

Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Ellwood City, Pa., gravity roller conveyors.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., grommets and washers.

August Buermann Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., strap buckles and links.

American Steel & Wire Co., Washington, D. C., mogul springs.

New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., lanyards and handles.

The Haven Malleable Castings Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, halter bolts.

G. W. J. Murphy Co., Amesbury, Mass., bridle checks.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Ilion, N. Y., electric shop truck.

National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass., rifle magazine.

Barclay Naval Stores Co., New York City, turpentine.

McCabe Chemical Co., Charleston, S. C., sulphuric acid.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., recoil forgings.

Kerr Adjustable Strap Co., New York City, gun slings.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., ironing tools.

Western Saddle Tree Co., Portland, Oreg., saddle trees.

Lichtenberger-Ferguson Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.; Bryden Bros. Harness & Saddlery Co., Los Angeles, Cal., scabbards.

Silver Lake Co., Newtonville, Mass., sash cord.

The Belber Trunk & Bag Co., Philadelphia, Pa., carrying cases.

Angsten-Koch Co., Chicago, Ill., Bolo scabbard hardware.

Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, driving and check reins.

Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass.; John H. Meyer & Co., New York City; Lowell Bleachery, Lowell, Mass.; W. & J. Sloane, New York City, gray duck.

Tubular Rivet & Stud Co., Boston, Mass., scabbard rivets.

Angsten-Koch Co., Chicago, Ill., bayonet scabbard mouthpieces.

American Manganese Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., steel plates.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., eyelets and washers.

Henry C. Griffin & Co., New York City, boxing reconnoisance bodies and machine-gun trucks.

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., New York, pig lead.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., exhaust fan.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., bench type grinding motor.

Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y., Thong cords.

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., kegs, drums, and repairing powder drums.

Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., axle grease.

The American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio, sulphuric acid.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., packing boxes.

Wilputte Coke Oven Corporation, New York, N. Y., construction of toluol recovery plant.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

Robb Engineering Works, Amherst, N. H., machining high explosive shells.

American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N. Y., pig lead.

Standard Forging Co., Chicago, Ill., mortar shell forgings.

International Arms & Fuze Co., New York, N. Y., fuzes and rifle grenades.

The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., truck repair parts.

Electric Auto Lite Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, replacement parts for gun carriage sights.

Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., geometric die.

Dayton Adding Machine & Time Lock Co., Dayton, Ohio, lower pulley brackets.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., ammunition box fillers.

Westcott-Jewell Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., ordinate machine gun scales.

Philadelphia Dyeing & Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

Fairbanks Co., Baltimore, Md.; Howe Scale Co., New York, N. Y., portable platform scales.

Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., engine oil.

Pike Mfg. Co., Pike, N. H., oil-stones and whetstones.

Acme Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind., saddler's chests.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., New York, N. Y., spelter.

Symington Machine Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., shrapnel cases.

Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel projectiles, and fuzes.

John B. Semple Co., Sewickley, Pa., antiaircraft fuzes.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., tools for machine-gun production.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., pistol cartridges.

New England Westinghouse Co., Springfield, Mass., Browning machine guns.

Marlin Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., aircraft machine guns.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., converting machine guns to different model.

Novo Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., flash-light batteries.

Angsten-Koch Co., Chicago, Ill., bayonet scabbard bushings.

Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., miscellaneous blacksmith tools.

Coe's Wrench Co., New York City, screw wrenches.

Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, hand punches and saddler's tools.

P. Lowentraut Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., cold chisels and wing dividers.

Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., neat's-foot oil.

Standard Forging Co., Chicago, Ill., shell forgings.

United Metals Selling Co., The New Jersey Zinc Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co. (Inc.), of New York City, spelter.

Gielow & Orr, New York City, yacht *Talalah*.

Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y., miscellaneous electrical units.

Ostby & Barton Co., Providence, R. I., bouchon sealers.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., halter headstalls.

The Sparks-Withington Co., Jackson, Mich.; Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pressing steel helmets.

American Can Co., New York, condiment can covers.

The Crosby Co., Buffalo, N. Y., pressing helmet bodies.

Plant Bros. Co., Manchester, Mass., belt pocket repair flaps.

H. D. Taylor Co., Buffalo, N. Y., travel bags and paulins.

M. & C. Skirt Co., Boston, Mass., horse covers.

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., ammunition-box fillers.

Fort Recovery Stirrup Co., Fort Recovery, Ohio, wooden stirrups.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., machine-gun covers.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., shells.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Co., Washington, D. C., steam pumps.

Robert Lanyon Zinc & Acid Co., St. Louis, Mo., zinc spelter.

Cumberland Steel Co., Cumberland, Md., Bessemer screw stock.

Otis Flagg Corporation, New York City, copper hose clamps.

Taft-Pierce Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R. I., reaming equipment.

Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, drills.

Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich., instruction books.

Collieries Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., blacksmith hammers.

Chandler & Farquhar Co., Boston, Mass., riveting and ball peen hammers.

The Bryant Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn., electrical equipment.

The Whittacker Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., split pins.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., shoeing hammers.

Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, screw wrenches.

Germantown Tool Works, Philadelphia, Pa., claw hammers.

The Baker R. & L. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, trucks.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore (Inc.), New York City, lathe chuck.

The Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass., fire hose, nozzles, and wrenches.

American LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y., fire extinguishers.

National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Mass., muzzle covers.

The Worcester Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., adapter heads.

Swineheart Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., solid tires.

N. R. Allen's Sons Co., Kenosha, Wis., russet harness leather.

John Clark Saddlery Co., Portland, Oreg., rifle scabbards.

Berg Auto Truck & Specialty Co., New York, N. Y., dispatch cases.

Summerdale Dyeing, Printing & Finishing Works (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

Globe Optical Co., Boston, Mass., telescope gun sights.

Metals Production & Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., brass ribbon.

Dayton-Ohio Production Co., New York City, shell body forgings.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington Del., loading, assembling, and packing adapters, boosters, and detonators.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., shells.

Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., proof projectiles.

Emblem Mfg. Co., Angola, N. Y., fuzes.

The American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill., steel ingots.

Eastern Steel Co., Pottstown, Pa., silicon pig iron.

Barber Leather Co., North Adams, Mass., russet strap sides and backs.

Lowell Bleachery, Lowell, Mass.; John H. Mayer & Co. (Inc.), New York City; Summerdale Dyeing, Printing & Finishing Works (Inc.), Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; United States Finishing Co., New York City; Philadelphia Dyeing & Finishing Co., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

Susquehanna Webbing Co., Bloomsburg, Pa., halter webbing.

Wm. H. Evans, New York City; O. E. Hertlein, New York City; Ludlow Mfg. Associates, Boston, Mass.; International Braid Co., Providence, R. I.; Hamilton Web Co., Hamilton, R. I.; Rockland Webbing Co., Rockland, Mass., O. D. webbing.

Duratex Co., Newark, N. J., gray moleskin.

Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., gray duck substitute.

United States Aluminum Co., New Kensington, Pa., aluminum tubes.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore (Inc.), New York City, lathe chuck.

Albert T. Otton & Son (Inc.), New York City, hand fuze punches.

Tunley Machine Co. Tool Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.; The Carlson-Wenstrom Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter Shaw, Boston, Mass., master inspection gages.

Pyrene Fire Extinguisher Co., Washington, D. C., fire extinguishers.

Kalamazoo Railway Supply Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., tractor and trailer with couplers.

Braden Copper Co., New York City, vertical boring mill.

Electric Service Supplies Co., Philadelphia, Pa., magazine lighting equipment.

Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, miscellaneous machine tools.

Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., truck clocks.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., tilting machine.

Albert T. Otto & Sons (Inc.), New York City, hand fuze setters, spare parts.

The Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel.

Lockwood Folding Box Co., Philadelphia, Pa., paper board liners.

Fuel City Mfg. Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., tin cans.

National Binding Machine Co., New York City, gummed paper tape.

Doehler Die Casting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., grenade screw plugs.

Precision Castings Co., Syracuse, N. Y., grenade bouchons and plugs.

Federal Rubber Co., Cudahy, Wis., rubber cups.

Maxim Silencer Co., Hartford, Conn., grenade parts.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., packing boxes.

New England Box Co., New York, N. Y., packing cases.

Summerdale Dyeing & Printing & Finishing Works (Inc.), Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., brass eyelets and washers.

Cassidy-Fairbanks Co., Chicago, Ill., rivets and washers.

Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., shell steel billets.

Symington Machine Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., diaphragm forgings.

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., nitrocellulose plant.

Kusa Spelter Co., Kusa, Okla.; New Jersey Zinc Co., New York City, spelter.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., drop forgings.

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., unit tractor power plant.

The Williams Foundry & Machine Co., Akron, Ohio, clamps.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C.; Indian Tire & Rubber Co., New Brunswick, N. J., solid tires.

Iron City Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., light artillery vises.

Smith & Hemenway, New York City, cold chisels.

Caskey Duprey Co., Marietta, Ohio, grenade bouchons.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., targets.

Target Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., target spotters.

Capital Publishers (Inc.), Washington, D. C., indoor range targets.

The Philip Carey Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, primer cap disks.

Nixon Nitration Co., Metuchen, N. J., picric acid.

The Sherwin Williams Co., Washington, D. C., black lacquer.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., United States rifles.

Chase Rolling Mills, Waterbury, Conn., brass rod and wire.

Quartermaster Corps, New York, N. Y., lard oil.

Minneapolis Steel & Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn., wheel shoe pins, studs, nuts and split pins.

The Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Majestic Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., hand grenade sealers.

Federal Rubber Co., Cudahy, Wis., hand grenade plugs.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., aluminum meat can loops.

A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Boston, Mass., sheepskins.

Alexander Leather Co., Philadelphia, Pa., russet strap.

Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn., tubular woven bags.

General Silk Importing Co., New York, N. Y., taffeta silk.

Wing & Evans, New York, N. Y., soda ash.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore (Inc.), New York, N. Y., nitrate of soda.

Wasson Piston Ring Co., New Brunswick, N. J., packing boxes.

The Fairbanks Co., Baltimore, Md., machine tools.

Dunbar Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hutchins Car Roofing Co., Detroit, Mich., tool fastenings.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

American Car & Foundry Co., New York, N. Y., ammunition cars.

Philadelphia Dyeing & Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Overbrook Carpet Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gray duck.

O'Landon Corporation, West Barrington, N. J., O. D. rubberized sateen.

Autoyre Co., Oakville, Conn., wire snap hooks.

The Linen Thread Co., New York, N. Y., O. D. linen thread.

United States Finishing Co., New York, N. Y., Army gray duck.

Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., miscellaneous steel supplies.

Dominion Copper Products Co., Montreal, Canada, copper driving bands.

Duristo Paint Co. (Inc.), Newport News, Va., paint.

Whitaker Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., flange steel sheets and plates.

Cincinnati Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, machine tools.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., copper rod and couplings.

Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., automobile repair books.

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., bronze rings.

Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y., repair Lewis field guns.

W. H. McMeines & Co., Portland, Oreg., rawhide-covered saddle trees.

L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass., magazine pockets.

United States Finishing Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck substitute.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., meat can handles.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., haversack, suspenders, and pocket flaps.

Sampson Cordage Co., Boston, Mass., lariats.

Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., gray duck.

L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass., haversacks.

The Felters Co., New York, N. Y., felt.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., bolo scabbards.

New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., pen and pencil combinations.

United States Finishing Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Brauer Bros. Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., saber scabbard covers.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., straps.

Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., shell steel billets.

Warren Tool & Forge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., square face flatters.

William Ryle Co., New York City, spun silk.

Simonds Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, Mass., armor plate.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., guns, with tools, accessories, and spare parts

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., replacement parts for telescopes.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass., rifle sight covers.

Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., combination pliers.

M. K. Bowman & Edson Co., New York City, lever snips, bench oilers.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., hacksaw blades.

Chandler & Farquhar Co., Boston, Mass., squares and belt clippers.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., monkey wrenches.

Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass.; J. H. Williams Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., machine tools.

Crescent Tool Co., Jamestown, N. Y., adjustable wrenches.

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., revolver holsters.

The Gulf Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill., rawhide covered saddletrees.

Leatherwear Co. of America (Inc.), New York, N. Y., straps.

Otis Fenson Elevator Co., Toronto, Canada, recoil forgings.

Luria Bros. & Co., New York City, scrap iron and steel.

Lowrie-Robinson Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich., packing boxes.

Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., antiaircraft mount.

Leatherwear Co. of America, New York, N. Y., cushing straps.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. Y., lantern bracket straps.

Hewes & Potter, Boston, Mass., straps.

Allen Motor Co., Fostoria, Ohio, recoil groups.

Otis-Flagg Corporation, New York City, hose clamps.

Athol Machine Co., Athol, Mass., vises.

Birmingham By-Product Coke Co., Birmingham, Ala., construction and operation of by-product coke ovens.

American Can Co., Bridgeport, Conn., shell forgings.

Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., gas shells.

E. T. Rugg & Co., Newark, Ohio, shell grommets.

Tubular Rivet & Stud Co., Boston, Mass., bolo scabbard rivets.

Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass belt rivets.

Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., olive-drab duck.

Willard Storage, E. K. Houser, proprietor, Washington, D. C., model horse.

George P. Lame Co., New York, N. Y., leather carrying cases.

Maxim Silencer Co., Hartford, Conn., metal grenade bodies.

P. H. Hentschel Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., cartridge containers and wind vanes.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., miscellaneous blacksmith and carpenter tools.

Commerce Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich., alterations on trucks.

Chandler & Price Co., Cleveland, Ohio, slotters.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Baltimore, Md., spoons, forks, and cups.

W. S. Schuyler Mfg. Co., Savannah, Mo., filtering funnels.

Standard Tool Co., New York City, twist drills.

Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., trailer trucks.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., cartridge cases.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel.

McKesson & Robbins (Inc.), New York, N. Y., filling and packing liquid ammonia.

C. Kenyon Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., horse covers.

D. Sicher, New York City; Shapiro Bros., New York City; D. E. Sicher, New York City; New England Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.; Buchan Mfg. Co., New York City; Standard Tent & Awning Co., Toledo, Ohio, powder bags.

W. C. Huber & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., coal.

Gribben Lumber Co., St. Paul, Minn., stitching clamps.

Federal Enameling & Stamping Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., fuze socket holders.

Brauer Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., web covers.

Powers Mfg. Co., Waterloo, Iowa, hand ax carrier billets.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., cartridge belt, flap pockets.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., hammer-spring compressors.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., Hartford, Conn., machine-gun firing pins.

Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven Conn., rifle spare parts.

The Wheeler-Schebler Carbureter Co., Indianapolis, Ind., carbureters.

American Brass Co., Black Rock, N. Y., cartridge case disks.

The Baker R. & L. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, standard tractors and trucks.

Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., meat-can pouches.

North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., lariat hooks, links, thimbles, bronze rings, and steel rings.

Schartow Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., lariat hooks, links, and thimbles.

Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, hardies.

Economy Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md., standard tiering machine.

Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland, Ohio, shell steel billets.

The Eisemen Magneto Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., magneto repair parts.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., machine guns.

Grant Hammond Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn., pliers.

Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio, hose couplings.

Commerce Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., tire pumps.

White, Grawick & Mitchell (Inc.), North Tonawanda, N. Y., packing boxes.

United States Machine Gun Co., Boston, Mass., cartridge extractors.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., automatic pistol spare parts.

Cygnet Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., machine gun mount and mobile ammunition carrier.

A. J. Bates Co., Webster, Mass., helmet linings.

New Britain Machine Co., New Britain, Conn., machine gun tripods.

Ladoux & Co., New York, N. Y., brass analysis.

International Fabricating Corporation, New York, N. Y., cartridge cases.

J. Wise & Sons Co., Newark, N. J., shears.

Gribbes Lumber Co., St. Paul, Minn., handles.

Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N. Y., fire shovels.

T. B. Rice & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., packing boxes.

Federal Pressed Steel Co., Milwaukee, Wis., projector shells.

Wildberg Box Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, packing boxes.

Duplan Milk Corporation, Hazelton, Pa., flare parachutes.

Nixon Nitration Works, New Brunswick, N. J., flares.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., fuzes and parts.

Curran & Barry, New York City, N. Y., commercial gray duck.

Wm. H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia, Pa., O. D. webbing.

North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., "D" rings.

Taft-Peirce Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R. I., brass rules.

Kraeuter & Co., Newark, N. J., wire cutters.

Curtain Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H., helmet linings.

Merchant & Evans Co., Philadelphia, Pa., brass rods and wire.

R. Wallace & Sons Co., Wallingford, Conn., forks and spoons.

Cleveland Metal Producing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, bacon cans.

The Thread Agency, New York City, O. D. cotton thread.

A. Ziegler & Sons Co., Boston, Mass., O. D. webbing.

Leatherwear Co. of America, New York City; R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.; Progressive Knitting Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., helmet linings.

Krout & Fite Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mallison Braided Cord Co., Athens, Ga., O. D. webbing.

American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, Conn., belt fasteners.

Conway Co., Milwaukee, Wis., armer's tool chests.

Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., brow band ornaments.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., cup hinges, handles, and sliding locks.

Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn., ration bag clips and rings.

Catlin & Co., New York, N. Y., unbleached flannel patches.

Edgewater Dyeing & Finishing Co., New York, N. Y., gray duck.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., bayonet parts.

Russian Embassy, represented by S. Ughet, Washington, D. C., machine guns and spare parts.

Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y., machine gun bolts.

Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn., rifle grenades.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., hammers.

The Rowe-Calk Co., Plantsville, Conn., spoke clamp, links and chains for chassis.

Empire Rubber & Tire Co., Trenton, N. J.; B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, cord tires and inner tubes.

Columbus McKinnon Chain Co., Columbus, Ohio; American Chain Co., Bridgeport, Conn., truck chains.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, cord tires and inner tubes.

Potter & Johnston Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., howitzer shells.

Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., loading, assembling, and packing fuzes.

Diamond State Fibre Co., Bridgeport, Pa., carrying cases.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

R. Wallace & Sons Co., Wallingford, Conn., commercial knives.
National Belting Co., Norwalk, Ohio, shovel carriers.
Newport Mining Co., phenol.
Edward Hill's Sons & Co., New York City; Wing & Evans, New York City, soda ash.
Celluloid Zapon Co., New York City, pyro cotton boxes.
Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., grenade bouchon assemblies.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., master inspection gauges.
Bonner Drop Forge Co., Chicago, Ill., diaphragm forgings.
C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass., recoil mechanisms.
Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass disks.
Recording & Computing Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio, fuze setter repair equipment.
La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio, open hearth forging steel.
Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., fuze forgings.
Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., machinery for rifle manufacture.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., gravity conveyers and scrap separators.
American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass., telescopic bore for machine-gun sights.
Pressed Steel Tank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; The National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; projector shells.
J. Jacob Shannon Co., Philadelphia, Pa., trench-mortar tools.
Precision Thermometer and Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Boulenge chronographs with tubes and accessories.
C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., saddlers' tools.
The Electric Storage Battery Co., Washington, D. C., Exide storage batteries.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, blacksmith tools.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, carpenter tools.
L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., bench micrometers.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., cutting nippers.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; United States Tire Co., New York City; tires and inner tubes.
Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn., motor testing apparatus.
Maxwell Motor Co., Dayton, Ohio, test of ordnance vehicles at S. A. E. convention, Dayton, Ohio.
Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel.
Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit, Mich., tracings.
The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., truck repair parts.
Snead & Co., Jersey City, N. J., machining gas shells.
Turnbull Elevator Mfg. Co., Toronto, Canada, master inspection gauges.
Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., special Vernier depth gauges.
Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo., harness stitchers.
L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., hacksaw frames.
The Eiseman Magneto Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., magnetos.
Western Electric Co., New York City, friction tape.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., steel tapes and zigzag rules.
Colliers Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., machine tools.
Alien Property Custodian, New York City, nickel shot or cubes.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., New York City, hains and padlocks.
North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., center bar buckles.
Clarence Whitman & Co., New York City, unbleached flannel.
J. W. Ringrose Net Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Zittlosen Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; horse covers.
Nestor Mfg. Co., New York City, V-angle points.
Dove Smith & Son Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Willard F. Meyers Diamond Saw Co., Bedford, Ind., gauges.
Chase Rolling Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rods.
Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York City, paper bags.
The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., metal tool boxes.
Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Braender Rubber & Tire Co., Rutherford, N. J., tires.
Sargeant & Co., New York City, pincers.
Heller Bros., Newark, N. J., horseshoer's tongs and clinch cutters.
Southington Hardware Co., Southington, Conn., carpenters' tools.
Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., blacksmiths' tools.
Progressive Knitting Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., helmet linings.
Wyeth Hardware & Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo., rifle scabbards.
Chas. Neldner's Sons Co., Malden, Mass., O. D. webbing.
Whitehouse-Le Compte Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., snaffle bits.
Lichtenberger-Ferguson Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Plant Bros. Co., Manchester, N. H.; R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass.; Belber Trunk & Bag Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cavalry bridles.
Eberhard Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, snap hooks.
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., center bar buckles.
O. B. North & Co., New Haven, Conn., snap hooks.
United States Hame Co., Buffalo, N. Y., bronze rings.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., operation of powder plant.
Tubular Rivet & Stud Co., Boston, Mass., tubular rivets.
Keeler Brass Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., breeching rings.
United States Tire Co., New York City; Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, solid tires.
Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., combination time fuzes.
Universal Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., master inspection gauges.
National Brass & Copper Tube Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., ammunition.
H. J. Pain, New York, N. Y., wing tip flares.
Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass., durable fasteners.
Chatham Machine & Tool Works, New York, N. Y., master inspection gauges.
Savage Arms Corporation, Utica, N. Y., aircraft machine guns.
Westboro Trunk & Bag Co., Westboro, Mass., leather carrying cases.
Hamblin & Russell Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., fencing mask springs.
W. S. Bray & Son (Inc.), Haverhill, Mass., scabbards.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., meat cans.
Liberty-Durgin (Inc.), Haverhill, Mass.; North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., haversack ports.
A. B. Ormsby Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada, machining shells.
Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., cold-rolled steel.
Knickerbocker Watch Co., New York City, lenses.
Bourne-Fuller Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., shell steel billets.
Raymond Engineering Corporation, New York City; W. & J. Samotej Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.; Precision Tool & Machine Co., Montreal, Canada, gauges.
Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md.; Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shell steel bars.
The Scullin Steel Co., St. Louis, Mo., cast steel ingots.
United Alloy Steel Corporation, Canton, Ohio, forging steel slabs.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., cartridge cases.
Wisconsin Electric Co., Racine, Wis., adjusting tool.
Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., dock trucks.
Mineral Point Zinc Co., Chicago, Ill., oleum.
Bayles Shipyard (Inc.), Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y., deck lighter with tanks.
Barrett Co., New York City, ammonia.
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., grenade primers.
Standard Red Cedar Chest Co., Alta Vista, Va., packing boxes.
W. D. Allen Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., malleable iron nozzles.
Bryant Chucking Grinder Co., Springfield, Vt., air cylinder chucks.
James Smith & Son (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., sewing palms.
L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., machinist's tools and gauges.
The Fairbanks Co., Baltimore, Md., mobile repair shop tools.
John H. Meyer Co. (Inc.), New York City, gray duck.
North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., rings.
Dunbar Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., fluid chests.
Pyrene Mfg. Co., New York City, fire extinguishers.
Armour Leather Co., Chicago, Ill., harness leather.
Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, Md., tripod spare parts.
Buchan Mfg. Co., New York City; New England Corset Co., Worcester, Mass.; D. E. Sicher & Co., New York City, N. Y.; Porter Bros. & Collings, Framingham, Mass.; Camden Curtain & Embroidery Co., Camden, N. J.; Walter H. Felmey, Millville, N. J.; Shapiro Bros., New York, powder bags.
Beckwith Box Toe Co., North Cambridge, Mass.; United States Rubber Co., New York City; Felters Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass.; Dodge Felt Co. (Inc.), Oxford, Mass.; Standard Felt Co., New York City; Western Felt Co., Chicago, Ill.; and Dolge Felt Co. (Inc.), Oxford, Mass., gray felt.
Pfau Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, ammunition boxes.
John Wood Mfg. Co., Conshohocken, Pa., powder containers.
Tide Coal Mining Co., Rochester, N. Y., coal.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bessemer screw stock.
Dargan-Wagoner Co., Pamplico, S. C., lumber.
Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., shell steel billets.
Chase Rolling Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass strip.
Eddystone Munition Co., Eddystone, Pa., assembling, loading, and packing shrapnel.
Stamford Rolling Mills Co., Springdale, Conn., cartridge-case disks.
Raymond Engineering Corporation, New York City, aircraft-gun tools.
Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., shell steel billets.
T. A. Gillespie Co., New York City; American Tube & Stamping Co., Bridgeport, Conn., open-hearth strip steel.
Sturges & Burn Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., bacon cans.
Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. G. Curtis Leather Co., Ludlow, Pa., russet leather.
Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Tracy Wells Co., Columbus, Ohio, commercial mess equipment.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., haversack chapes.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., Army knives.
The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., miscellaneous truck equipment.
New England Box Co., New York; L. R. Donehue, Perth Amboy, N. J., packing boxes.
Fernando C. Mesa, Irvington, N. J., loading and assembling fuzes.
Oliver W. Beale, Baltimore, Md., photos.
Economy Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., hand-power tiering machines.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa., waterproofed paper.
Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel and fuzes.
Peter A. Frasse & Co., New York, N. Y., steel tubing.
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New York City, increased plant facilities.
Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., gauges.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., cartridges.
Stewart Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., grenade bouchons.
United Lead Co., New York, N. Y., lead disks, caulking wire, and fillers.
Mengal Box Co., Louisville, Ky., packing cases.
Signode System (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., strapping for boxes.
S. H. Bolinger & Co., Shreveport, La., lumber.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following is a list of contracts approved by the Board of Review of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 23, 1918.

CONTRACTS.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co., New York, N. Y., gray twills.
John Hall (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., wool trousers.
A. Hoelman, New York, N. Y., wool trousers.
C. Austern & Co., New York, N. Y., wool trousers.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., tin dishes and ladles.
Troy Laundry Machinery Co. (Ltd.), Chicago, Ill., mobile laundry units.
The Haffner Bros. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, harness leather.
Broadhurst Portable Laundry Corporation, Washington, D. C., mobile laundry units.
American Laundry Machinery Co., New York, N. Y., mobile laundry units.
Poland Laundry Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., mobile laundry units.

August 24, 1918.

CONTRACTS.

The Fleischmann Co. of California, San Francisco, Cal., yeast.
James Smith & Son, New York City, sewing palms.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., crowbars.
Henry Disston & Sons (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., saddler's knives.
Sidney Rosenstein & Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., flannel shirts.
St. Joseph Tent & Awning Co., St. Joseph, Mo., paulins.
The Colorado Tent & Awning Co., Denver, Colo., paulins.
John Curtin (Inc.), New York City, paulins.
The Denver Tent & Awning Co., Denver, Colo., paulins.
Scott-Omaha Tent & Awning Co., Omaha, Nebr., paulins.
Arthur F. Smith, New York City, paulins.
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., spare parts.
Haverford Cycle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., bicycles.
Kniffin & Demarest Co., New York City, lantern globes.
New York Mackintosh Clothing, Mamaroneck, N. Y., raincoats.
M. S. Kondazian, Boston, Mass., wool trousers.
The Ohio Canvas Goods Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio, paulins.
Augusta Knitting Co., Utica, N. Y., winter underwear.

August 26, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

J. N. Susskind & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., overseas caps.
Spear & Co., New York City, overseas caps.
Frank P. Heid & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., overseas caps.
Buchstahl & Lewis, New York City, overseas caps.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.
American Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco.
Quaker Oats Co., New York City, cornmeal.
James A. Connor, St. Louis, Mo., white oats.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar.
Keelin Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill., prairie hay.
Hogan Hayden & Co., Pryor, Okla., prairie hay.
Houser & Sutton, Newton, Ill., timothy hay.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill., timothy hay.
The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., timothy hay.
S. C. Woolman & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., timothy hay.
Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
Independent Salt Co., New York City, salt.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
Hogan Hayden & Co., Pryor, Okla., prairie hay.
R. P. Atwood & Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
The Edwin H. Fitler Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manila rope.
Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr., white oats.
Farmers Terminal Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr., white oats.
Helmquist Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr., white oats.
Stephano Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., cigarettes.
Cannon Mills, New York City, towels.
Stephano Bros. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., cigarettes.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar.
S. C. Woolman & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., timothy hay.
Eastern States Refrigerator Co., Springfield, Mass., flour.
Security Storage & Warehouse Co., Albany, N. Y., flour.
Schmitz & Shroeder Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo., breeches and coats.
Frank H. Stewart & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., electric fans.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., innersoles.
I. H. French & Co., Champaign, Ill., white oats.
H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., white oats.
Updike Grain Co., Omaha, Nebr., white oats.
C. D. Jones & Co., Nashville, Tenn., white oats.
Cannon Manufacturing Co., New York City, towels.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sirup.
Ontario Biscuit Co., Buffalo, N. Y., hard bread.
Cannon Manufacturing Co., New York City, towels.
Cannon Mills, New York City, towels.
Cannon Manufacturing Co., New York City, towels.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., salmon.

CONTRACTS.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., pans.
The Linen Thread Co., New York City, thread.
The Linen Thread Co., New York City, thread.
Max Applebaum, New York City, finished venetians.
The F. J. Burch Mfg. Co., Pueblo, Colo., paulins.
The Felters Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., asbestos felt.
The Felters Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., asbestos felt.
H. H. Rice Corporation, New York City, bleached sheets.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., leather reinforces.
Gordon Bros., Malden, Mass., flannel shirts.
Samuel Sternberger Co., Philadelphia, Pa., flannel shirts.
Snell Manufacturing Co., New York City, augur bits.
Kaplan, Scheuerle & Posner, New York City, overseas caps.
Holtite Thistle Co. (Inc.), New York City, overseas caps.
Jacob Elishowitz Co., New York City, overseas caps.
A. Harry Wolfe (Inc.), New York City, overseas caps.
Model Cap Co., Philadelphia, Pa., overseas caps.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass., rubber hose.
Frissel Mfg. Co., North Wales, Pa., O. D. webbing.
J. Wiss & Sons Co., Newark, N. J., office shears.
Ansonia C. & C. Co., Ansonia, Conn., O. D. webbing.
Morse Bros. & Ehrlich, New York City, finished venetians.
Paul Whittin Mfg. Co., Northbridge, Mass., green sateen.
A. D. Ellis & Sons, Monson, Mass., O. D. melton.
The K. & H. Shirt Co., Ludington, Mich., flannel shirts.
Chicago Raincoat Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., raincoats.
Racine Hosiery Co., Racine, Wis., wool stockings.
Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., flannel shirts.
Cohen, Endel & Co., New York City, wool service coats.
Marine Middy Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., wool service coats.
Jos. Hall & Son (Inc.), Norwich, Conn., O. D. melton.
Brockton Garment Mfg. Co., Brockton, Mass., raincoats.
Emerson-Brentingham Implement Co., Rockford, Ill., tractors.
Jacob Manowitz, New York City, clothing padding.
M. F. Westergren (Inc.), New York City, ration containers.

AWARDS BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of purchase orders of the hardware and metals division which have not been passed on by the board of review of the office of the Quartermaster General:

August 27, 1918.

E. C. Atkins & Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., blades.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York, N. Y., rice boilers.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., hammers.
The Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., hammers.
Searle Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., whip sockets.
Union Carbide Sales Co., New York, N. Y., calcium carbide.
Roberts Brass Co., Detroit, Mich., cocks.
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., screw drivers.
George H. Bishop & Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., meat saws.
Enterprise Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., food choppers.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., tongs.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., stew pans.
Porcelain Enameling Association of America, Sheboygan, Wis., pots.
A. Kreamer (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., colanders.
Taunton Rivet Works, Taunton, Mass., rivets.

August 28, 1918.

Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., steel bars.
Rock Island Mfg. Co., Rock Island, Ill., jaw vises.
Peck, Stoew & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., tinner's shears.
Champion Tool Co., Meadville, Pa., nippers.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., knives.
Royal Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.
Ansonia Novelty Co., Ansonia, Conn., saddler's thimbles.
Wall Rope Works (Inc.), New York, N. Y., manila rope.
American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., manila rope.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., manila rope.
A. Kreamer (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., flour sieves.
Henry Disston & Sons (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., buck-saw blades.
Gimbel Bros., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., office tables.
Sallee Bros., Pocahontas, Ark., claw-hammer handles.
Factory Mutual Laboratory, 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., laboratory supplies (74 items).
The Keystone Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., ratchet drills.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 810 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., adding machine.
Porcelain Enameling Association of America, Sheboygan, Wis., enameled pots.
American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., manila rope.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918. No. 415

BEST U. S. BEEF TO BE RESERVED FOR OUR FIGHTERS AND ALLIES, FOOD PURCHASE BOARD DECIDES

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN THE PACKERS

All Heavyweight Cattle to be Diverted from Civilian Use to Supply Needs of Army and Navy During Present Shortage.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

At a meeting of the Food Purchase Board, which is comprised of a representative from the Navy, one from the Army, one from the Federal Trades Commission, and one from the Food Administration, the following motion was made and unanimously adopted:

"It is requested that the Food Administration preempt for and allot to the Army, Navy, and fighting forces of our allies a sufficient quantity of beef weighing 575 pounds up to 850 pounds to fill their demands. If there be not enough beef of these weights procurable, then the Food Administration is requested to allot, after giving notice to the War Department and the Navy Department, lighter beef of proper quality sufficient to meet such deficiency, keeping the weights of the alloted beef as near possible to the minimum mentioned above—this lighter-weight beef to be distributed pro rata between the Army, the Navy, and the allied fighting forces on the basis of their total demands.

Diverted from Civil Use.

"During such time, however, as a shortage of heavyweight beef may exist, the Food Administration is requested to take the necessary steps to prevent any such heavyweight beef from being diverted to the civilian populations either within the United States or abroad. The quality of all allotted beef to be passed upon by the inspectors for the Army and Navy in accordance with specifications and instructions issued to them by their respective departments."

This brings to an end the differences between the naval authorities and the meat packers over the Navy's specifications for beef which the packers sought to have modified. The specifications called for carcasses of a minimum weight of 575 pounds, and the packers sought to have this lowered to 475 pounds.

Best for the Fighters.

The attitude of the supply department of the Navy and of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army was that the best quality beef should be conserved for the fighting forces of the United States and their allies, and that none of this

(Continued on page 3.)

President Calls Upon Munitions Plants to Reinstate Workers

The White House.
Washington Sept. 17, 1918.

Remington Arms,
U. M. C. Plant,
Liberty Ordnance Company, (and others), Bridgeport, Conn.

My attention has been called to the fact that several thousand machinists and others employed in connection with war industries in Bridgeport, Connecticut, engaged in a strike to obtain further concessions because they were not satisfied with the decision rendered by the umpire appointed under the authority conferred upon the National War Labor Board. On the 13th instant, I communicated with the workmen engaged in the strike, demanding that they accept the decision of the arbitrator and return to work, and stated the penalties which would be imposed if they refused to do so. The men at a meeting voted to return to work this morning, but I am informed by their representative that the manufacturers refuse to reinstate their former employees. In view of the fact that the workmen have so promptly complied with my directions, I must insist upon the reinstatement of all these men.

WOODROW WILSON.

JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS NAMED AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

Selection of Solicitor General Is Announced by the Secretary of State.

John William Davis, solicitor-general, selection of John William Davis as ambassador to Great Britain.

The following paragraph regarding Mr. Davis is taken from Who's Who in America:

John William Davis, solicitor general, U. S.; born Clarksburg, W. Va., April 13, 1873; son John J. and Anna (Kennedy) D.; A. B., Washington and Lee University, Va., 1892, LL. B. 1895 (LL. D. 1915); married Julia T. McDonald, June 20, 1899 (died August 17, 1900); 2nd, Ellen G. Bassel, Jan. 2, 1912. Admitted to bar, 1895; Asst. prof. law, Washington and Lee U., 1896–7; in practice at Clarksburg, 1897–; member law firm Davis and Davis. Member W. Va. House of

(Continued on page 4.)

MAILING OF QUESTIONNAIRES TO 19 TO 36 REGISTRANTS BEGUN BY LOCAL BOARDS; TO BE RETURNED IN 7 DAYS

HOPE EVEN LESS TIME WILL BE NECESSARY

Serial Numbers Will Be Placed on Blanks, the Order Number to be Inserted Later—Text of Telegram of Instructions.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Local boards throughout the United States began to-day mailing out questionnaires to all men between the ages of 19 and 36 years, both inclusive, who registered September 12, except British subjects who have 30 days to voluntarily enter the British or Canadian Armies.

The men within these ages comprise the first age group to be called up for classification under the new law, which extended the age limits of the selective draft to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive.

The questionnaire forms will go out at the rate of 10 per cent a day of all those registrants, who, on the day they registered, September 12, were between 19 and 36, both inclusive.

7 Days to Fill Out Questionnaires.

Under the regulations the registrant is given 7 days within which to fill out the questionnaire and return it to his local board. It is, however, the earnest hope of this office that the registrants will not require as much time as this, and that every effort will be made to turn the questionnaires in, properly answered, as promptly as possible. Under the maximum time allowed the local boards, in mailing out the forms, and the registrants, in filling them out and returning them, the questionnaires for the entire age group should all be back in the hands of the local boards within 3 weeks from to-day.

Instructions which have been sent to the local boards from this office direct them to place the serial numbers of the registrants upon the questionnaires before mailing them out, but to leave the space for the order number blank. This has been done so as to avoid the necessity of holding back the sending out of the questionnaires until after the drawing is held in Washington to determine the order numbers of the registrants. The

drawing will be held while the questionnaires are being distributed and on a date to be announced shortly. When the questionnaires shall have been returned to the local boards, and after the drawing shall have been held, the order numbers will be filled in. The "order number" will, of course, represent the order in which the registrant's "serial number"—assigned him immediately after his registration and entered upon his questionnaire—is pulled from the bowl in the drawing at Washington.

Printed Leaflets Included.

Printed leaflets, inserted in the questionnaires before they are mailed out, will instruct registrants desiring to claim deferred classification on the ground of being employed in necessary industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, how to proceed to present their claim under the proper heading. As heretofore explained the provision previously in the law, permitting claims on the part of "persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, etc." was changed in the new law to read "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency." For such persons it will have to be shown that the particular enterprise by which they are engaged is "necessary" in this sense, and that they themselves are "necessary" to the operation of the particular enterprise.

Telegram of Instructions.

The text of the telegram of instructions regarding the mailing out of the questionnaires to registrants follows:

Communicate the following instructions in full to all the local boards your State: Beginning on Wednesday, September 18, and continuing for nine days thereafter, questionnaires of the third edition shall be sent each day to 10 per cent of the registrants who were on September 12, 1918, between the ages of 19 and 36, both inclusive. Questionnaires shall be sent to all registrants within such ages who registered on September 12, 1918, or who have registered thereafter, except British subjects, including Canadians.

2. In mailing questionnaires be governed by the provisions of section 92 and the last paragraph of section 99 as amended Selective-Service Regulations, except as otherwise herein provided and except that in mailing questionnaires local boards shall proceed according to serial numbers of such registrants and shall defer making any entries on the classification list until after the order numbers have been assigned in accordance with regulations subsequently to be promulgated.

3. Space for the order numbers on the questionnaires shall be left blank, the order numbers to be filled in after they have been determined and the questionnaires are returned. After the order numbers have been determined the names shall be entered upon the classification list in the order of their liability for service as will be prescribed under later regulations and the date on which the questionnaire is mailed to each registrant shall then be entered in column 5 of the classification list. For such purpose a tentative list of the dates on which the questionnaires were mailed must be kept by each local board.

4. In preparing form 10,002 under the provisions of section 92 Selective-Service Regulations, immediately below the words "Important Notice to Registrants," insert the words "Who were on September twelfth, nineteen eighteen, between the ages of nineteen and thirty-six both inclusive."

5. If in the opinion of the local board with due regard to the convenience of the registrants and the work of the legal advisory boards questionnaires can be mailed more rapidly than at the rate of 10 per cent per day, the local board may mail more expeditiously but not, however, at a rate less than 10 per cent per day.

You may not be able to fight, but you can save and buy war-savings stamps.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO SELL TRANSIT GOODS IN SWEDEN

Arrangements have been made with the approval of the American and associated governments to permit the sale in Sweden of so-called "transit goods," originally destined for shipment to Russia but arrested in Sweden and still held there, upon which the Swedish Government laid an embargo.

Advice to American Owners.

American owners of such transit goods are advised by the War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T.-B. R. 230), that these consignments may now be sold through the Swedish organization, Aktiebolaget Transito, Stockholm, which will act as agents for the owner, to Swedish firms approved by the interallied trade committee at Stockholm and under guarantees satisfactory to this committee. Owners of detained transit goods who wish to dispose of them should at once communicate full particulars to the Aktiebolaget Transito. They are advised that the proceeds of the sale of such American owned goods are to be placed to the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in a Swedish financial institution which will be designated to the sellers by the interallied trade committee at Stockholm. The dollar equivalent at par of exchange will be paid by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the parties in the United States designated by the parties making the deposit in Sweden. The fact of conversion at par of exchange should therefore be borne in mind by the American owners in fixing prices for their goods.

It will be unnecessary to obtain specific permission to sell individual consignments but inquiries on doubtful points may be addressed to the War Trade Board.

Permission to Sell.

It is possible that arrangements may ultimately be made for the return to Sweden of transit goods in Finland and owners of such goods who desire to avail themselves of facilities which may eventually be obtained for this purpose should communicate their wishes to Aktiebolaget Transito. Meanwhile, however, permission can not be given for the sale of such goods in Sweden except with the assent of the interallied trade committee at Stockholm.

FUEL ADMINISTRATOR REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE STRIKING MINERS

United Mine Officials in Anthracite Region Declare Walk-Out Is Unauthorized.

The Fuel Administration issues the following:

United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield will not in any way recognize the mine workers in the anthracite region while they are on strike. Officials of the United Mine Workers of America declare that any strike of the miners at this time is unauthorized, and bodies of the anthracite mine workers have voluntarily sent in telegrams to the administration pledging their loyalty and determination to do their duty.

Telegram from Shamokin.

From Shamokin, Pa., Fuel Administrator Garfield received a telegram from J. O. Rumberger, an anthracite mine worker, not an official of the United Mine Workers of America, as follows:

SHAMOKIN, PA., *September 17, 1918.*

H. A. GARFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

Desirous of settling trouble in anthracite, a meeting of miners September 18, 2 p. m., in Shamokin, some misunderstanding between Government miners and miners' officials. Will you meet a committee coming direct from the miners? Reply immediately so that we can have a report for the above meeting.

J. O. RUMBERGER.

Not knowing J. O. Rumberger, Fuel Administrator Garfield telegraphed to James Matthews, president of District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America, who has persistently refused to countenance a strike, plainly reiterating the determination of the administration not to deal with men on strike.

Mr. Garfield's Message.

He wired:

JAMES MATTHEWS,
President District No. 9,
United Mine Workers of America,
Shenandoah, Pa.:

J. O. Rumberger wires stating that evidently misunderstanding between Government miners and miners' officials exists, and asks whether I will meet committee of miners. Please say to him I will not meet any committee of miners out on strike. If they return to work at once, I will take matter up through you or other duly authorized representative.

H. A. GARFIELD.

MARINE SECTION DISCONTINUED.

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, September 13, 1918.

CIRCULAR No. 55.

Effective September 1, 1918, the Marine Section of the Division of Transportation, the creation of which was announced in Circular No. 5, has been discontinued.

Coastwise steamship lines under Federal control will be under the jurisdiction of the Federal manager as announced in Circular No. 52.

Shipping on the Great Lakes under Federal control will be under the jurisdiction of the regional director, eastern region.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

MOTION PICTURE MACHINES PLACED UPON A WAR BASIS

Curtailment of Materials Used in Manufacture Is Decreed by Industries Board.

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Motion-picture-machine manufacturers are to go upon a war basis of curtailment in variety of sizes of lenses, production of lighter machines, and substitutes where possible for brass, aluminum, steel, and iron under a conservation program which has been worked out at conferences between the manufacturers and the conservation division of the War Industries Board.

In an announcement to the manufacturers of motion-picture machines the conservation division, emphasizing the primary importance of husbanding the country's resources and supply of materials, equipment, and capital to aid in carrying on the war, says:

"The division has been informed that manufacturers in your industry are producing machines with lenses of a greater variety of sizes than is necessary in war time, that considerable saving in the weight of machines can be effected, with a further saving by substitution in many cases of some less essential materials for the brass and aluminum now used, and that economies can be effected in the distribution of accessories. The elimination of the avoidable use of brass, steel, iron, and aluminum, which are all urgently required for war purposes, is particularly desired."

Schedule As Issued.

The schedule covering the industry, which is issued, provides:

1. The purchase of new lenses to be restricted from this date to 4 inches, 5 inches, and 6 inches focal lengths, and 16 inches, 20 inches, and 24 inches stereo. There is no restriction in dealing in second-hand lenses of any size.

2. After September 20, 1918, the following accessories to be furnished to purchasers only upon request as extras: (a) rheostat; (b) rewinder; (c) reels.

3. Each manufacturer to reduce the weight of his machines as much as is practicable and to advise this division immediately of the amount of this reduction.

4. Each manufacturer to substitute some less essential material for brass, aluminum, and steel in so far as possible, and to advise this division of the action taken.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock p. m. September 26, 1918, for approximately 65,000 cubic feet acetylene gas. Information upon application to the above office.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Special Orders, No. 211:

107. Col. William S. Valentine, Quartermaster Corps, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to The Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIAN AGENCIES

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 30, 1918, at the Lower Brule School and Agency, Lower Brule, S. Dak., for 27,000 pounds well-matured corn for feed, and 52,000 pounds good quality oats for feed.

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 24, 1918, at the Carson Indian School, Stewart, Nev., for 1 garment press and 1 wood washer, as per specifications.

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 28, 1918, at the Crow Agency, Mont., for 40 tons of cottonseed cake.

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 23, 1918, at the Lower Brule School and Agency, Lower Brule, S. Dak., for 1,000 gallons of gasoline.

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 26, 1918, at the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for fixtures and materials for dormitory at Tishomingo, Okla.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 21, 1918, at the Mekuskey Indian Academy, Seminole, Okla., for furnishing 1,400 gallons of gasoline.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. October 1, 1918, at the United States Indian warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., for furnishing the following supplies:

1,000 yards bedticking, 6-ounce, blue and white stripe preferred, but bids on colors other than blue will be considered.

10,485 yards calico as follows: 5,810 yards indigo (patterns to be selected); 4,350 yards shirting (patterns to be selected); 325 yards oil red.

6,546 yards duck (Indianhead) white, (about 48 by 48 in the gray), 36-inch, bleached, shrunk finish.

380 yards flannel, red twilled.

54,434 yards hickory shirting, fast color (if practicable, as per patterns to be selected).

1,130 yards, Panama cloth, gray, all wool, 54-inch.

2,155 yards Panama cloth, dark blue, all wool 54-inch.

4,710 yards serge, dress, dark blue, all wool, 54-inch. (Bid also on substitutes—cheviot, cheviotcen, or others.)

4,505 yards plaid, glass toweling, about 18 to 20 inches wide, cotton or union.

11,360 yards sheeting, 4/4 brown, heavy standard, 48 by 48, weight about 2.85 yards to pound.

9,150 yards sheeting, 64 by 68, weight about 3.50 yards to pound.

14,131 yards sheeting (bleached muslin), 4/4, approximately 84 by 80.

7,491 yards white crossbar, for aprons, about 27-inch, as per patterns to be selected. (Submit pattern book in addition to samples.) (Samples of yard or piece goods items need not be submitted in original piece or bolt; a 3-yard swatch will be satisfactory.)

70 yards sleeve lining, twilled, 40 inches wide. (Sample required.)

75 yards drilling, corset jeans, slate, 27–28. (Sample required.)

403 fascinators, woolen, assorted colors.

278 pounds cotton bats, full net weight.

26 mufflers, woolen, knit.

8 shawls, dark-colored plaid, single, about 8/4.

122 shawls, same, double, about 16/4. (Samples of the above required.)

595 union suits, misses', knit, ribbed for summer wear, long sleeves and high neck, open seat, assorted, sizes 14 and 16 years, boxed. (Submit samples of age 14, weighing approximately 3½ pounds, 3¾ pounds, and 4 pounds per dozen net.) (Each garment delivered and each box in which the garments may be packed must have the proper size distinctly marked or tagged thereon.)

229 dozen pairs men's half hose, woolen; sizes 10½–11½ on whole and half sizes, in bundles.

748 dozen pairs half hose, boys', cotton, mixed heavy, sizes 9–10 in whole and half sizes, in bundles. (Submit samples for size 9, weighing approximately 2 pounds, 2¼ pounds, and 2½ pounds per dozen net.) (On the men's hose, woolen, item 22, submit samples weighing approximately 2½, 2¾, and 3 pounds per dozen net for size 10.)

1,146 dozen pairs misses' heavy cotton hose, reinforced heel and toe, black, sizes 6½ to 8½, in whole and half sizes, boxed. Submit samples of size 7, weighing approximately 1¾ pounds, 2 pounds, and 2½ pounds per dozen net.

655 dozen pairs misses' hose, reinforced heel and toe, cotton, black, seamless, or regular made, good quality, fast dye, sizes 6½ to 8½, in whole and half [illegible] ples of size 7, weighing approximately 1½ pounds, 1¾ pounds, and 2 pounds per dozen net.

Samples of not less than one-half dozen of each kind of [illegible] in the box and bundle goods in full bundles.

3,430 yards braid, cardinal, worsted, ¾-inch.

133-dozen clamps for fastening rubber or celluloid collars to uniform coats.

1,315 dozen pieces tape, white, cotton, as follows: 240 dozen pieces, ½-inch; 398 dozen pieces, ⅝-inch; 420 dozen pieces, ¾-inch; 257 pieces, ⅞-inch.

34-2/12 dozen spools thread, linen, standard make, 200 yards to spool, dark blue and unbleached, as required, No. 30.

11-10/12 dozen spools, same, No. 35.

24-10/12 dozen spools, same, No. 40.

518 pairs boots, rubber, assorted, sizes 5 to 13.

554 pairs overshoes, arctic, 4 buckles, assorted sizes, misses' sizes, 11 to 2.

632 pairs same, women's, sizes 3 to 8. Sizes on boots and overshoes to be delivered as required. Separate sample on each item required.

The foregoing items required for schools and agencies of the Indian Service and will have to be invoiced and put up in such quantities as are required at the various points.

Bids will be received until 9 o'clock a. m. September 30, 1918, at the San Juan Indian School, Shiprock, N. Mex., for the following supplies:

88 1 inch by 11 feet 8 inches 0 to 0 rods, tension.
50 ⅝-inch by 24-inch bolts, threaded 4-inch.
180 ⅝-inch by 21-inch bolts, threaded 4-inch.
150 ½-inch by 22-inch bolts, threaded 4-inch.
300 ½-inch by 16-inch bolts, threaded 4-inch.
50 ½-inch by 12-inch bolts.
50 ½-inch by 8-inch bolts.
40 pieces ⅝-inch by 16 feet round steel for D bolts.
50 pounds 10d. nails, com.
600 pounds 20d. nails, com.
1,400 pounds 40d. nails, com.
1,400 pounds 60d. nails, com.
40 pounds washers, W. I., for ⅝-inch bolts.
35 pounds washers, W. I., for ½-inch bolts.
200 pounds washers, C. I., for 1⅝-inch rods.
44 pounds plates, steel. As per attached print "A."
44 pounds plates, steel. As per attached print "B."
20 lineal feet ⅞-inch drill steel.
3 adzes, carpenter, 4-inch cut, with handles.
4 axes, single bit, 4 pounds, with handles.
4 augers, ship, ⅞-inch.
4 augers, ship, 1⅛-inch.
4 augers, ship, 1⅜-inch.
4 augers, ship, 1½-inch.
1 handle, ship auger, adjustable.
2 saws, crosscut, 6-foot, with handles.
2 chains, log, ⅝-inch by 12 feet.
2 files, 8-inch, flat-mill, 1 round edge.
6 files, 10-inch, flat-mill, 1 round edge.
4 files, 10-inch, round, bastard.
6 files, 12-inch flat, bastard.
6 scrapers, horse, No. 2.
2 cutters, blacksmith, cold.
2 cutters, blacksmith, hot.
1 tent, 14 by 20 feet, 10-ounce duck. No poles or pins.
2 covers, tarpaulin, 10-ounce duck, 10 by 12 feet.
1 fly, tent, 10 by 12 feet, 10-ounce duck.
4 rings, tent, stovepipe 5-inch.
3 pairs 8-inch strap hinges, with screws.
3 8-inch hasps and staples.
2 padlocks with two keys.
200 pounds wire, galvanized, 9 gauge.
1 pair pliers, 10-inch, combination. Heavy.
300 lineal feet rope, 1¼-inch.
500 square feet roofing paper, 2-ply.
100 metal identification tags. Lettered "G. M. V." (No. 1 to 100).

Item 1, tension rods, each end to be upset and threaded 6-inch for 1⅝-inch nuts. Two standard nuts to each rod.

Item 15, cast-iron washers are for tension rods, upset, 1⅝-inch at each end.

RULING ON BEEF RESERVE.

(Continued from page 1.)

heavyweight beef be diverted to the civilian population, either here or abroad, while a shortage of this kind of beef exists, the purpose of conservation, as repeatedly outlined by the Food Administration, being that such sacrifices as are necessary should be borne by the noncombatants for the benefit of the fighting forces.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

American Official Communique No. 126.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 17, 1918.

Section A.—In the St. Mihiel sector the day was quiet except for continued activity of artillery and aviation, and patrol encounters, in which we captured prisoners. An enemy raid in the Vosges was repulsed.

DOMINICAN BANDITS KILLED IN FIGHT WITH U. S. MARINES

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Clashes between United States marines and Dominican bandits occurred on September 7 and 9, without casualties to the sea soldiers, according to information made public at Marine Corps headquarters.

Col. George Cyrus Thorps, United States Marine Corps, of Northfield, Minn., with 10 enlisted marines, was ambushed at a ford north of Dos Rios on September 7. In 40 minutes' fighting at least 20 bandits are reported killed. There were no marine casualties, although a mule belonging to the sea soldier outfit was wounded and lost.

A detachment of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana, which is officered by marines, killed three bandits in a skirmish near Higuey on September 9. The Guardia suffered no casualties.

Greetings from Serbia On American Successes

The following telegram has been received:

"His Excellency, Mr. LANSING,

"*Secretary of State, Washington.*

"On my arrival at Paris I am greeted by the news of the victory which brings fame to the American Army. All the Servians will enthusiastically hail this additional pledge of triumph for right and justice. In the name of a people who are entering their seventh year of war and hardships, who unsparingly joined in the common effort of the allies, I salute, in admiration, the glorious American flag, my thoughts go in heartfelt gratitude to the heroes who paid with their lives the price of victory, and I beg your excellency to convey to His Excellency the President of the Republic, and all the American people, my warm felicitations.

PACHITCH."

New Mail Flight Record Washington to New York

All records of mail flights from Washington to New York were broken Tuesday by Aviator Miller accompanied by Aviator Newton as a passenger and the mail. The same aeroplane was used for the entire trip—a standard plane with a 150 h. p. engine. The plane left Washington at 11.36 a. m. and arrived at Philadelphia at 1 p. m.—1 hour and 24 minutes, or a speed of 91½ miles per hour. It left Philadelphia at 1.07 p. m. and arrived at New York at 1.50 p. m.—43 minutes, or a speed of 125½ miles per hour.

Time Washington to New York including Philadelphia stop—2 hours and 14 minutes, or a speed of 102 miles per hour. Time Washington to New York actual flying time 2 hours and 7 minutes, or a speed of 108 miles per hour.

646 Ensigns Receive Commissions in Navy

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Six hundred and forty-six ensigns received commissions at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, this morning. Secretary Daniels delivered the diplomas and the address to the graduating officers. The class has just completed four months of intensive training, which included the course at the academy and preliminary training in the active service of the Navy. Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, went to Annapolis late yesterday for the graduating exercises, which took place at 10 o'clock this morning.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Special Orders, No. 210:

386. The appointment of Maj. Herbert H. White, Field Artillery, to the grade of lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from August 30, 1918, is announced.

SPANISH INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC AT THREE ARMY CANTONMENTS

The War Deparment authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Severe epidemics of the so-called Spanish influenza have broken out in several camps. Telegraphic reports received by the chief of the division of sanitation say that 1,500 cases, with 2 deaths, have developed at Camp Devens, Mass.; 1,000 cases at Camp Lee, Va.; and 320 cases at Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y.

Mild in Nearly All Cases.

Camp surgeons report that in practically all cases the disease has appeared in a very mild form, and that it is reasonable to assume that the victims will be able to return to duty within a short time.

Every effort is being made to check as far as possible the spread of the disease. In the three camps where it has assumed the proportions of an epidemic orders have been issued to discontinue public gatherings in assembly halls and in theaters.

The appearance of the disease in the camps does not come as a surprise to the Medical Department, as it was reasonably certain that it would be brought to this country through the normal means of travel. The only method of preventing its entrance into this country would have been to stop communication with European countries while the disease was active in Europe. War-time conditions precluded such a course.

Hospital Facilities Taxed.

The hospital facilities in the camps will be taxed to the utmost to provide for the large number of sick. As an emergency measure barrack buildings are being fitted up as wards so that complete isolation of all victims will be secured.

Responsible medical officers at all camps and Army centers recently received instructions from the Surgeon General regarding the precautions that should be taken to prevent the spread of all classes of respiratory diseases. While these suggestions did not specifically call attention to the possibility of epidemics of Spanish influenza, the advice given applies equally well to this disease. It is believed that the adherence to the sanitary procedure outlined in this communication will limit the spread of influenza.

NAMED AMBASSADOR AT LONDON

(Continued from page 1.)

Delegates, 1899; Democratic candidate for presidential elector-at-large, 1900; delegate Dem. Nat. Convention, St. Louis, 1904; elected to 62nd and 63rd Congresses (1911–1915) 1st W. Va. District; resigned from Congress to become solicitor-general of U. S., August 30, 1913. President W. Va. Bar Association, 1906; member Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Beta Kappa, Mason (32°), Elk. Clubs: Metropolitan, University, National Press, Chevy Chase, Lawyers (Washington). Counselor American Red Cross. Home: Clarksburg, W. Va.

Mr. Davis is one of the American delegation to the American-German Prisoner Conference which will meet in Berne on September 23.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

President Wilson's prompt reply to the peace feelers put out by the Austrian Government met with hearty approval in both Houses of Congress yesterday. In the Senate the minority Leader, Senator Lodge, praised the answer of the President warmly and said that it would meet with universal approval. He also endorsed the promptness with which the President acted. Senator Thomas, Democrat, said there was no difference throughout the country concerning America's object in the war and that the President spoke for all the people. Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, spoke of the aims of the United States and declared that there would be no discussion of peace terms until the principles laid down by this Government had been accepted. In the House Chairman Fess, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, asserted that the President's answer would effectually check and peace offensive and gave his cordial approval to the treatment the President had given to the Austrian note.

Suffrage Up September 26.

Chairman Jones, of New Mexico, of the Suffrage committee, announced that an agreement had been reached to take up the pending suffrage constitutional amendment on September 26 for consideration.

In the course of general discussion yesterday afternoon Senator Pittman declared that unless the conferees on the oil land leasing bill reached an agreement, Government control and operation of western oil and coal lands would be inevitable.

A resolution providing for an investigation of the campaign expenditures of Truman H. Newberry, nominated by the Republicans in the recent Senatorial primaries in Michigan, and similar expenditures in other States, is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Pomerene, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After a brief discussion the resolution was referred to the committee of which Senator Pomerene is chairman.

With two Democratic members of the committee in opposition, the Military Committee yesterday ordered a favorable report on the bill to create an independent department of aeronautics with an officer at its head to be appointed by the President, who shall have full charge over aircraft production and operation by the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps. The original bill, which was amended, provided for the creation of a new Cabinet minister to have charge of this department.

Report on Packing Industry.

Rush C. Butler, of Chicago, chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that drew up the recent report criticising the Federal Trade Commission for its report relative to the packing industry, before the Agricultural Committee, denied that the packers instigated or had anything to do with the report. The Agricultural Committee is engaged in the consideration of the Thompson resolution empowering the Government to take over the meat-packing houses.

The Finance Committee struck from the bill designed to stimulate the sale of Liberty bonds, recently passed by the House, the provision granting the President authority to regulate or prohibit transactions in foreign exchange or other securities, and as thus amended ordered the measure favorably reported to the Senate. It was the plan of Chairman Simmons to call the measure up to-day and attempt to pass it before adjournment. Hearings were concluded by the committee yesterday afternoon on the war-revenue bill. William A. Brady and Walter W. Irwin, representing the motion-picture industry, protested against the doubling of the tax on admissions and the additional 10 per cent tax on rentals of films, asserting that it would levy taxes amounting to $2,000,000 a year more than the companies are making and would result in closing up half of the movies in the country. Other witnesses representing iron-ore interests asked the committee that in fixing the value of mining property the actual value at the time of paying the tax be considered. Beginning next Tuesday the committee will meet in executive session to consider the bill.

Accepts Vase from France.

The desire of the Government of France to give the Senate a vase in appreciation of the reception tendered the French mission by the Senate on the occasion of its visit to Washington will be realized. The Senate yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution by Senator Pomerene accepting the gift. It will be formally accepted next Tuesday.

In a brief speech, Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, asserted that a laborer, working on Government work in these times of war, who uses the strike to demand more than a fair wage is a profiteer. Workmen or contractors who thus took advantage of the Government he charged with being in the same class and expressed the belief that they should be summarily dealt with under laws now in force, but if such laws were not sufficient one should be passed at once.

HOUSE.

Chairman Sherley, of the Committee on Appropriations, yesterday made public the revised estimates of the War Department of the cost of maintaining the increased Army up to June 30 of next year. They show that additional appropriations aggregating the huge sum of $7,347,727,602 will be required. These figures are now being studied by the committee with a view to framing the necessary legislation. Hearings will be held on the bill next week, at which time officers of the department will explain the needs of the service and the purposes for which these great sums have been asked.

The items of appropriation estimated for are as follows:

Office of the Chief of Staff, contingencies, military information section, General Staff Corps, $1,000,000.

Office of the Provost Marshal General, registration and selection for military service, $23,617,302.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, signal service for the Army, $104,180,934.

Air Service, military, $178,758,366.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Pay of the Army	$791,619,952
Mileage, officers and contract surgeons	7,000,000
Subsistence of the Army	263,410,023
Incidental expenses	71,569,340
Transportation of Army and supplies	1,277,854,305
Water and sewers as military posts	2,244,419
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage	178,703,831
Horses for Cavalry, Artillery, etc.	14,667,580
Military post exchanges	3,342,512
Shooting galleries and ranges	100,000
Barracks and quarters, Philippines	3,766,830
Construction and repair of hospitals	129,833,542
Fireproof record building	450,000
Temporary office building in New York	2,225,000
New permanent building, Fort Leavenworth	695,427
Land for Ohio State rifle range	190,183
Land at West Point, Ky.	1,600,000
Land at Fayettesville, N. C.	1,500,000
Disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civilian employees	710,274
Barracks and quarters, seacoast defenses	5,100,000

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medical and hospital department	[illegible]
Chemical warfare section	198,800,000

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Engineer operations in field	$335,000,000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Armament of fortifications	$1,985,075,169
Armament of fortifications (Panama Canal)	150,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition	417,706,180
Small arms [illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacture of arms	85,156,875
Ordnance stores and supplies	160,634,668
Automatic rifles	156,093,994
Armored motor cars	217,687,500
Arsenals	1,633,696
Repairs of arsenals	1,750,000
Contract obligations, armament of fortifications	500,000,000
Grand total	7,347,727,602

The House continued consideration of the war-revenue bill. With practically no discussion the provision was approved continuing the present income-tax exemption at $1,000 for single and $2,000 for married persons, with an allowance of $200 additional for each child or other dependent under 18 years of age.

Congress has been requested by [illegible] Secretary of War Crowell to enact legislation recommended by Gen. Pershing under which prompt payment may be made to citizens of France for unpaid obligations of deceased American soldiers. Under the terms of the submitted bill the Government would liquidate debts of this character and deduct the amount from any sums due the soldiers.

SERVICE BUREAU
... OF THE ...
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION
FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	37
Missing in action	12
Wounded severely	74
Died of wounds	16
Wounded, degree undetermined	6
Died of disease	1
Wounded slightly	1
Total	147

884 Sick and Wounded Landed in U. S. During the Week Ended September 13

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ended September 13, the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 884. For the week ended September 6, the number was 447. These men were sent to the various Army hospitals where facilities for treatment and physical reconstruction have been provided.

Killed in Action.

Capt. Frederick P. Moore, jr. Mrs. Mary Atwell Moore, 523 Dawson Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

Richard G. Bechtel. Mrs. Esther Bechtel, 606 Locust Street, Lebanon, Pa.

William A. Bollman. William Bollman, William Penn Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.

Joseph B. Crandall. Ira C. Crandall, Old Bridge, Middlesex County, N. J.

Donald Forsyth. Mrs. F. A. Forsyth, 208 Hospital Drive, Carbondale, Ill.

Edward La Plont. James La Plont, general delivery, Onaway, Mich.

Roy McKay. William Hutchinson, 218 Leach Street, Joliet, Ill.

Bearl V. Pittenger. J. C. Pittenger, R. F. D. No. 4, Muncie, Ind.

George Roark. John C. Roark, Roark, Ky.

CORPORALS.

Ralph L. Alexander. Miss Mable Alexander, 306 Eighth Street, Moundsville, W. Va.

Barnet Conrad. Mrs. Augusta E. Conrad, Mountaintop, Pa.

Irving Greene. Mrs. Fannie Cohen, 24 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry Walter Johnson. Mrs. Fred F. Johnson, 17 Fourth Street, Franklin, Pa.

Thomas Davis McEwen. Mrs. Thomas D. McEwen, Huntington, Pa.

Houston Lee Meade. Mrs. Reathie Meade, St. Paul, Va.

Ambrose Charles Ronk. Mrs. Marguerite Marie Ronk, 632 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Gerald Hunt Bates. Mrs. May M. Bates, Gainesville, N. Y.

Arloe Adlie Black. Miss Gladys Black, R. F. D. No. 2, Wattsburg, Pa.

Granville E. Brookshire. W. W. Brookshire, 422 North Harrison Street, Cushing, Okla.

Nick Cacotakec. Mrs. Ola Cacotakec, 112 Electric Avenue, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Simon A. Casanova. Alfino Casanova, Elmendorf, Tex.

Roman M. Chesalak. Mike Chesalak, 120 German Street, Erie, Pa.

John Daniel Cobner. James Cobner, 1703 Brinton Avenue, North Braddock, Pa.

Frank Cristini. Mrs. Angele B. Cristini, Collepardo, Province Paf, Rome, Italy.

Jerry Crocco. Gatano Crocco, 808 South Delhi Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oscar Dull. Mrs. Gertrude Dull, R. F. D., Walfsburg, Pa.

Joseph Gallagher. Mrs. Mary Gallagher, 533 Apple Street, West Conshohocken, Pa.

Henry Harrison. J. A. Harrison, Sylacauga, Ala.

Rhen Hilkert. Mrs. Olive Hilkert, Westville, Ind.

Laurence F. House. Mrs. Kate Magruder, Glasgow, Mont.

Arthur Kositzke. Otto Kositzke, 1092 Morrison Street, Appleton, Wis.

Allen Wayne Lebo. Henry R. Lebo, R. F. D. No. 1, Mohnton, Pa.

Wallace W. Luddington. Isaac Luddington, Lorimer, Iowa.

Reymond McCauley. Mrs. George Stephens, Congo, W. Va.

Jerry McCoy. John McCoy, 1022 North Eleventh Street, Vincennes, Ind.

Isom McGee. C. M. Neal, Chickasha, Okla.

Thomas McHugh. Mrs. Nora McHugh, Stockburg, Wis.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Jay F. Clemmer, jr. J. Frank Clemmer, Middlebrook, Va.

Sergt. Henry Robert Wallace. Mrs. Henry R. Wallace, 1807 North Mozart Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Grover C. Becker. George W. Becker, Germantown, Ohio.

Frank C. Courtney. Cliff Courtney, 540 N. W. Street, Linton, Ind.

Orville F. Martin. Mrs. I. M. Martin, Culdesac, Idaho.

Mech. James Thomas Costigan. Mrs. Mary E. Costigan, 3861 Coral Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Clarence M. Bixler. George Bixler, Findlay, Ill.

Charles Lepczyk. Mrs. Anna Lepczyk, 2845 Livingston Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas McMahon. Mrs. Lillian Kane, 3916 St. Ferdinand, St. Louis, Mo.

Delmar A. Poulson. Antone Poulson, Weiser, Idaho.

Theodore F. Rannow. Mrs. Theodore F. Rannow, Biscay, Minn.

John Romocky. Mrs. Veronica Romocky, 926 Western Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

William R. Rosentretter. Mrs. Anna Rosentretter, 3446 Evergreen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Elmer J. Tweedale. Samuel Tweedale, R. F. D. No. 2, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

Frank Weigent. Mrs. Lizzie M. Weigent, 1713 Pine Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Albert L. Wenz. Philip Wenz, Roselle, N. J.

Died of Disease.

Pvt. William J. Kelly. George Werd, 744 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

F. Stuart Landstreet. Mrs. F. S. Landstreet, 563 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

William Bruce Penoyar. Mrs. William B. Penoyar, 111 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

Bryce Briggs. Mrs. Elizabeth Briggs, New Holland, Ohio.

James E. Farley. Daniel Farley, 2086 East Lippincot Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Kownacki. Miss Waldystone Kownacki, 1547 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Eddie McGhee. Charlie McGhee, R. F. D. No. 6, Raleigh, N. C.

William James Martin. Mrs. William T. Martin, 578 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas M. Powell. Thomas S. Powell, Bowdon, Ga.

Lawrence J. Quigley. Mrs. H. B. Rorbach, 4342 Grimes Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Kelsie M. Robinson. Wallace Robinson, Bryson City, N. C.

Carl Ellsworth Rothrock. Mrs. Nataline Rothrock, R. F. D. No. 3, Lewistown, Pa.

Thomas L. Settlemyer. Jacob Settlemyer, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridgewater, N. C.

Harold F. Stephenson. Mrs. Ruth Stephenson, 617 Tracy Street, Utica, N. Y.

Albert B. Strickland. Aleck Strickland, Loper, Ala.

CORPORALS.

Troy M. Carriger. Mrs. Sarah Jane Jewitt, Alsey, Ill.

Edward Thomas Cribbins. Thomas Cribbins, 406 Wilson Street, Erie, Pa.

William Edward McCaffery. Mrs. John White, box 195, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Ray Herbert Miller. Mrs. Ada Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Bolivar, N. Y.

William B. Richards. Mrs. Mattie Richards, R. F. D. No. 3, Alexandria, Va.

George H. Richter. Mrs. Barbara Richter, 1688 Anthony Avenue, New York, N. Y.

John V. Showers. Mrs. Minnie Showers, 2616 Patee Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Reuben Slate. Mrs. Peter Slate, South Hammond, N. Y.

Bugler James F. Connell. John J. Connell, 13 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Mechanic William H. Stoddard. H. Stoddard, 5 Erie Street, Springfield, Mass.

Wagoner Edward Keefer. Mrs. Clara C. Keefer, 413 Water Street, Danville, Pa.

Horseshoer Ludwii Easkinski. William Brown, 419 Vermont Street, Blue Island, Ill.

PRIVATES.

John T. Achilles. Mrs. Mary Achilles, 104 Regent Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Louis I. Achtman. Samuel Achtman, 54 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

Wilburn Adkins. Address unknown.

Frank S. Allen. Mrs. Alice S. Allen, 108 South Williams Street, Southport, N. Y.

Frank Anderson. John Anderson, R. F. D. No. 3, Charleston, W. Va.

Brownsley Ballutis. Albert Weiss, 110 Stockton Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Bannister. Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, 224 Waterloo Street, Detroit, Mich.

Charley Bear. Mrs. Ellen Bear, Midway, Tex.

John H. Becker. Mrs. Emma M. Becker, 1808 Beaver Street, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Adolph C. Bergeron. Philip C. Bergeron, P. O. St. Mary Parish, La.

Edward G. Brulotte. Frederick Brulotte, 391 Bertlett Street, Manchester, N. H.

Elroy Bub. Mrs. Bertha Bub, 736 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

George E. Cannon. Mrs. Ella Cannon, Edgmont, N. C.

Nicholas Cappuccio. Mrs. Mary C. Loiso, 81 Prince Street, Boston, Mass.

Arthur D. Childers. J. M. Childers, R. F. D. No. 1, box 37, Winfield, W. Va.

Henry Cogar. Sam Woodsell, Webster Springs, W. Va.

Fred Cohen. H. Cohen, 207 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Edward J. Conley. Mrs. Patrick Conley, Greenville Junction, Me.

Alex Conrad. Joseph Conrad, Canistor, Pa.

William Alfred Cottorman. Mrs. De Walt Wiles, Tidioute, Pa.

Floyd L. Daly. Mrs. Phya Daly, 803 East Twelfth Street, Portland, Oreg.

George William Davies. Mrs. Mary Green, Bulger, Pa.

Henry J. Diffley. James H. Morris, Becida, Minn.

George Dewey Fields. Mrs. Harvey Fields, Savannah, N. Y.

John F. Fluette. Mrs. Sarah Gereau, Newberry, Mich.

Gean Fourane. Mrs. Dominick Neau, 312 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Giles C. Gabel. Mrs. Anna Gabel, 225 Pratt Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lloyd E. Gamber. Samuel Gamber, Coalmont, Colo.

Henry Gimlich. Mrs. Kate Gimlich, 123 Elm Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

Edward W. Grieb. Mrs. Elizabeth Grieb, 4536 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Floyd Hamilton. Alexandria H. Hamilton, Postle Avenue, Newark, Ohio.
Harold Hasbrouck. Mrs. Richard Hasbrouck, Marshall, Tex.
William Heiland. William Heiland, R. F. D. No. 1, Anna, Ohio.
Charles Robertson Hill. William Hill, R. F. D. No. 5, Crown Point, Ind.
Armand Horton. Mrs. Horton, 889 State Street, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur J. Kellogg. William Kellogg, Mandan, N. Dak.
Hugh Kitts. Mrs. Susan Kitts, Sutton, W. Va.
Frank J. Kleich. Mrs. Frances Kowalski, 2545 Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Charles A. Koman. Mrs. Deboriah Koman, Crystal Run, N. Y.
William Andrew Kuhlman. J. B. Kuhlman, 807 Main Street, Reading, Ohio.
Anthony Laurich. Anthony Laurich, 1447 East Fifty-first Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John William Lightner. Mrs. Leona Lightner, 52 East Ridge Street, Carlisle, Pa.
Alexander Livingston. Mrs. Laura C. Ickes, Reynoldsville, Pa.
Felipe Mata. Mrs. Josefa Carier, Bernalillo, N. Mex.
Frank J. Medlar. W. P. Medlar, 3 Spring Street, Burlington, Vt.
Guy H. Merrill. Arthur H. Merrill, 149 Carew Street, Springfield, Mass.
Hyman Miller. Mrs. Rose H. Miller, 30 Old Colony Square, Brockton, Mass.
Thomas Reese Miller. Mrs. Allie Vieyra, 129 Plumer Street, Oil City, Pa.

Wounded Slightly.

Pvt. Edwin Kourian. Charles Abajian, 59 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANTS.

Frank John Fisher. Dr. John J. Thompson, Albert, W. Va.
Thomas D. Smith. George W. Smith, Alba, Tex.
Corpl. Fred A. Bartlett. Fred Bartlett, R. F. D. No. 6, Oshkosh, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Luigo Aiello. Frank Aiello, 906 Hient Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Anthony C. Klein. Mrs. Agnes M. Klein, R. F. D. No. 1, Chicago Heights, Ill.
George Marquardt. Frank F. Marquardt, Wadena, Minn.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Elden W. Roberts. Mrs. W. D. Roberts, Shale, Cal.

PRIVATES.

Luigi Anselmo. Peter Anselmo, Fondi, Caserta, Italy.
Oliver F. Durham. Mrs. M. C. Dow, Naponee, Nebr.
Enos E. Frazier. Mrs. Sarah A. Frazier, South Fork, Ark.
Edward Gowan. Mrs. Elizabeth Gowan, 1130 Cole Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Arthur Hansen. Mrs. Hanna Jepsom, Sparks, Nev.
John E. Johnston. Mrs. Bell Johnston, 1701 Adams Street, La Crosse, Wis.
Edward N. Laracey. Edward N. Laracey, R. F. D. No. 1, Kawkawlin, Mich.
Peter Mamczurowsky. Mrs. Mary Mamczurowsky, Valinscobedden, Russia.
Henry Marken. Mrs. Augusta Marken, Bay Point, Cal.
Arthur Messick. Mrs. Mattie E. Messick, Alton, Fla.
Edward A. Mitchell. Mrs. M. Mitchell, 505 Twenty-ninth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	37
Missing in action	7
Wounded severely	71
Died from wounds	11
Total	126

Killed in Action.

Lieut. George F. McGillen. Miss Grace McGillen, 161 Cypress Street, Brookline, Mass.

CORPORALS.

Claude C. Cash. Mrs. Eula Cash, Mount Holly, N. C.
William Jackson Hildreth. Mrs. Addie Hildreth, Leon, Kans.
Jordon Ernest Phee. Mrs. Helen Gertrude Phee, 193 Boylston Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PRIVATES.

William Wolford Beyer. John A. Beyer, 441 Traverse Street, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel W. Britton. Frank Britton, Sazon, W. Va.
William Broughton. William Broughton, Thompson, Conn.
Mike Caringello. John Regnold, 109 East Harrison Street, Tacoma, Wash.
Alexandris De Gitio. Stanley De Gitio, Musciano, Terauo, Italy.
George William Huber. Mrs. Mary Huber, 509 Fifth Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph John Kozloski. Bertha Beleska, 1008 Muskegon Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Delbert M. Moyer. Mrs. Mary A. Moyer, Centralia, Kans.
John Earl Penn. Walter J. Penn, Goodes, Va.
George Pickett. J. W. Pickett, Jonesboro, Ark.
Willie L. Pierce. L. L. Pierce, Exeter, Va.
Henry Rosenzweig. John Rosenzweig, Morley, Mich.
William Schaefer. Mrs. Julia Schaefer, 340 Illinois Street, Pekin, Ill.
Angel Solari. Mrs. Mary Solari, R. F. D. No. 3, Napa, Cal.
Francesco Sozzi. Domenic Capolia, Spruce Street, Tomaco, Pa.
Jasper Newton Washburn. Mrs. Ella Newlove, Ripley, N. Y.
Earl Leonard McLain. Herlus McLain, Gray, Okla.
Walter A. Marr. Mrs. Walter B. Marr, 15 Queen Street, Lowell, Mass.
Robert Martin. George W. Martin, 212 Apache Avenue, McAlester, Okla.
Hiram Middleton. Sam Middleton, Dizney, Ky.
Charles M. Mohr. Mrs. Phillip J. Mohr, Jamestown, Pa.
Arthur Henry Ohms. Charles W. Ohms, R. F. D. No. 3, Milan, Ill.
Clarence H. Poe. Mrs. Claude Poe, Birmingham, Ala.
Grover C. Reid. Mrs. G. L. Reid, 704 East Columbia Street, Evansville, Ind.
Earl R. Ridd. Brigham A. Ridd, 664 West Fourth North, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Wendel A. Ross. Mrs. Bertha Ross, R. F. D. No. 2, Appleton, Minn.
James Sasek. Joseph Macek, 1831 South Lafiin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Jesse H. Simmons. John A. Simmons, Armada, Ark.
James Spencer. Mrs. Hattie Spencer, Fenwick, W. Va.
Herbert Stafford. Mrs. Winfield M. Beaujeaux, Mandeville, La.
Henry J. Steel. Mrs. William Lee, 148 East Jackson Street, Shelbyville, Ind.
Erna W. Triplet. Mrs. Ethel Jones, Earlsboro, Okla.
William Weible. Mrs. Fannie Weible, 1504 Seventeenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Irenaeus Joseph Lietemeyer. Fred M. Lietemeyer, New Iberia, La.
Corpl. James Lewis Forbes. Henry Forbes, Linn Creek, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Raymond E. Blake. Lewis Blake, 146 Darlington Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
Karl W. Creller. William A. Creller, Alburg, Vt.
Lester P. Harris. Mrs. William P. Harris, Orchard Place, Johnson City, Tenn.
Walter A. Harvey. Edward Harvey, Phoenix, Va.
Henry J. Hubick. Mrs. Bertha Nolan, 318 West Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Klonder. Frank Klonder, 1622 North Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Norman E. Oftedahl. Hans L. Oftedahl, 3557 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Phillip. Mrs. Rosie Phillip, 2136 West Haddion Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Ezra Porter. Charlie Conley, Farley, W. Va.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

Payson G. Gates. H. P. Gates, 1125 Arapahoe Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
William L. Lemon. Mrs. Elizabeth Lemon, Acworth, Ga.
James Councill Wooten. John T. Wooten, Columbia, Tenn.

SERGEANTS.

Frank James. Mrs. Sarah James, 184 High Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Andrew Richard Kane. Mrs. Andrew Kane, 2023 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Willie Smith. W. M. Smith, 210 Fourth Street, North Minneapolis, Minn.

MECHANICS.

Philip Keener. Mrs. Connard Keener, 113 Hemlock Avenue, Kane, Pa.
Norris Robert Riley. Mrs. Margaret Riley, Warren, Md.

PRIVATES.

Joe Black. Mrs. Joseph Black, Minot, S. Dak.
George F. Blackman. William S. Blackman, Heath Springs, S. C.
William Brandon. Mrs. Emma Catherine Brandon, 670 Park Street, Hammond, Ind.
Lorance Dunn. Amos R. Dunn, 1498½ South Figureoa Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
James W. Francis. Laura Gorman, P. O. box 3182, Boston, Mass.
Domenico Grisolona. No emergency address given.
George B. Gross. Jacob Gross, 1793 Wilson Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Frank Hanes. Mrs. Belle St. Clair, Fredericktown, Mo.
Gragg Hipshire. Lee Hipshire, R. F. D. No. 7, Lexington, Ky.
Rufus House. William House, Oconto, Wis.
McKinley Johnson. James Monroe Johnson, Speight, Ky.
Richard J. Johnston. William Johnston, 790 Tenth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
Harry C. Kaysing. Mrs. Harry C. Kaysing, 3129 Cherry Avenue, Maplewood, Mo.
Barney Joseph Kinsel. Mrs. Frances Pisanko, Kulpmont, Northumberland County, Pa.
Craven Leigh. Mrs. Mary Leigh, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Charles E. McDonald. Mrs. Rosa A. McDonald, Suffolk and Laurel Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred J. Miller. John Miller, R. F. D. No. 3, Weatherford, Okla.
John Miner. Mrs. Minnie Miner, Tomah, Wis.
Henry E. Moorman. August Moorman, Burkettsville, Ohio.
Paul W. Morgan. Mrs. Grace Morgan, 805 South Twenty-third Street, Easton, Pa.
Joseph S. Murr. Mrs. Dora Murr, 249 South Fifth Street, Columbia, Pa.
George C. Nelson. Mrs. Mattie Nelson, Augusta, Kans.
Walter Olson. Mrs. Anna Olson, Oconto, Wis.
Harry C. Petroccione. Mrs. Mary Petroccione, 605 East One hundred and thirty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Leighton B. Pierce. B. E. Pierce, 3221 Fourth Avenue, N., Billings, Mont.
John J. Riley. Mrs. Joseph Gemmel, Morea, Pa.
Oscar George Ringstad. Martin Ringstad, R. F. D. No. 3, Dalton, Minn.
Patrick J. Scahill. Margaret Byrne, 1814 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
George W. Scott. Mrs. O. L. Scott, 11 Third Street SW., Minot, N. Dak.
Felix Shuton. Miss Sophie Shuton, 22 Linses Street, Stutsen, Russia.
Raymond Smith. Galen Noble, Markesan, Wis.
William W. Smith. J. M. Smith, Croom, Fla.
Frank Walter Smits. Mrs. Adele Smits, 3565 West Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
Stanley J. Suchomski. Stanley Suchomski, 144 Clark Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wilfred Miller. Lewis Miller, Chembuscu, N. Y.
William C. Morton. Mrs. Flora Morton, 78 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry A. Munroe. Mrs. E. M. Munroe, general delivery, Lynn, Mass.
Malcolm MacGilvary Murray. Edward L. Murray, 105 Stagg Street, Burlington, N. C.
Archie G. Neiss. Mrs. J. L. Neiss, 46 Bartlett Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Paul A. Nelson. Paul Nelson, 351 West Broadway, Gardner, Mass.
Charles Neumaier. George Neumaier, R. F. D. No. 2, Prospect, Conn.
Frank Nixon. Mrs. Ruby Nixon, 162 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Clarence George Peterson. Mrs. Annie E. Peterson, 1922 Washington Avenue, Denver, Colo.
Omer J. Poitras. O. Merine Poitras, 67 Vine Street, Nashua, N. H.
Arthur John Prohl. Mrs. F. C. Prohl, 110 Holman Street, Hammond, Ind.
Ralph Vincent Sanita. Mrs. Angela Marie Sanita, 22 Greely Street, Providence, R. I.
Mortimer F. Shea. Mrs. Mary Lunny, 11 Pine Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

(Continued on page 8.)

LIST OF CONTEMPLATED PURCHASES BY DIVISIONS OF THE QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The following is a list of proposed purchases, by the branches indicated, for the Clothing and Equipage Division of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department:

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE DIVISION.

Cotton Goods Branch.

Articles to be purchased by Lieut. Hussey:

36-inch No. 0 duck, white--yards--	1,390
36-inch No. 0 duck, white----do---	278
36-inch No. 0 duck, white----do---	1,112
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	12,197
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	187,724
22-inch No. 1 duck, O. D.--do---	170,659
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D. (substitute 50-inch or 54-inch)-yards--	92,722
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	61,803
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	25,535
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	18,360
22-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	84,293
18-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	77,000
22-inch No. 1 duck, O. D----do---	70,000
22-inch No. 2 duck, O. D----do---	56,000
25-inch No. 2 duck, O. D----do---	53,789
28½-inch No. 2 duck, white--do---	1,500
48-inch No. 4 duck, gray----do---	32,355
72-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	2,393
35-inch No. 4 duck----------do---	150
28-inch No. 4 duck----------do---	750
40-inch No. 4 duck----------do---	700
23-inch No. 4 duck----------do---	1,093
30½-inch No. 4 duck---------do---	782
30½-inch No. 4 duck---------do---	300
72-inch No. 4 duck----------do---	153
36-inch No. 4 duck----------do---	60,219
36-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	12,000
36-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	2,700
30½-inch No. 4 duck, O. D---do---	162
30½-inch No. 4 duck, O. D---do---	14,352
36-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	39,362
30½-inch No. 4 duck, O. D---do---	4,876
72-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	537
72-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	380
42-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	120,000
72-inch No. 4 duck, O. D----do---	2,640
52-inch No. 4 duck O. D. waterproofed ----------yards--	850
42-inch No. 4 duck, O. D. waterproofed ----------yards--	7,385
22-inch No. 4 duck, white or khaki----------yards--	4,000
52-inch No. 6 duck, waterproofed ----------yards--	523
42-inch No. 6 duck, waterproofed ----------yards--	4,220
52-inch No. 6 duck, waterproofed ----------yards--	1,504
42-inch No. 6 duck, waterproofed ----------yards--	22,155
60-inch No. 6 duck----------do---	4,000
36-inch No. 6 duck----------do---	4,000
72-inch No. 6 duck----------do---	4,000
36-inch No. 8 duck, O. D. or khaki----------yards--	80,000
30½-inch No. 8 duck---------do---	13,288
30½-inch No. 8 duck---------do---	25,000
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	50,111
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	80,825
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	80,825
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	68,611
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	75,840
30½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D----do---	2,880
30½-inch No. 9 duck---------do---	2,818
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D.--do---	13
30½-inch No. 9 duck---------do---	14,575
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	67,960
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	153,216
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	153,216
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D-------	36,410
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	354,792
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	77,343
30½-inch No. 9 duck---------do---	238,142
36½-inch No. 9 duck---------do---	187,088
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D--do---	319,462
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D----do---	15,572
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D---do---	132
36-inch No. 9 duck, O. D----do---	139,094
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D---do---	612,000
36½-inch No. 9 duck, O. D---do---	3,680
36-inch No. 10 duck, O. D., waterproof----------yards--	143,000
26-inch No. 10 duck----------do---	1,000
27-inch or 28-inch 12.4 khaki duck, yards ----------	355,000
27-inch or 28-inch 12.4 khaki duck, yards ----------	4,000,000
54-inch enamel, surface black glaze duck ---------- --yards--	8,429
40-inch No. 4 or No. 6 white duck (30-inch may be substituted) yards ----------	53,000
30-inch 6-ounce canvas, gray, yards ----------	500
42-inch No. 8 duck----------yards--	1,500
54-inch enamel duck black (substitute 50-inch)----------yards--	7,000
36-inch 8-ounce canvas----bolts--	2
36-inch 16-ounce canvas-----do---	2
30¼-inch 12.9-ounce U. S. Army duck ----------yards--	2,135,000
30¼-inch 15-ounce duck, white, yards ----------	600

Articles to be furnished by Mr. Hunter:

Towels, heavy bath----------	1,920
Towels, dish, clearance not necessary	144
Towels, glass, clearance not necessary	72
Linen—soft, free from sizing, yards--	200
36-inch drills, rubberized O. D.-do---	50,000
35½-inch 2.75 drills unfinished to be khaki----------yards--	90,047
35½-inch 2.65 drills, navy blue-do---	72,000
Drills, 8-ounce----------do---	675
Drills, 50-inch rubberized O. D.-do---	124,659
42-inch 72 by 84, 2.90 to 2.95 Meads cloth ----------yards--	448,438
42-inch 72 by 84, 2.90 to 2.95 Meads cloth ----------yards--	227,000
Target material, 76-inch------do---	170,094
Sheetings, 52-inch 14-ounce---do---	217,620
Sheetings, 40-inch, 2.55 44/48-do---	3,700
Jean corset ----------do---	5,535
Denim blue, 28-inch----------do---	200
Mattress ticking, 36-inch------do---	380,000

Articles to be purchased by Mr. Ingraham:

36-inch cheesecloth, red--yards--	500
36-inch cheesecloth, white--do---	500
36-inch cheesecloth, blue--bolts--	375
38½-inch 8.20 gauze 44 by 40---- yards ----------	2,183,500
36 inch 13.00 gauze, 32 by 28 yards ----------	2,650,000
36 inch 15.00 gauze, 28 by 24 yards ----------	2,000,000
36-inch 19.00 gauze, 22 by 18 yards ----------	350,000
36-inch 19.00 gauze, 22 by 18 in grey ----------yards--	22,202,000
38½-inch 8.20 gauze, 44 by 40, in grey ----------yards--	68,738,000
38½-inch 15.00 gauze, 28 by 24, in grey ----------yards--	10,795,000
38½-inch 13.00 gauze, 32 by 28, in grey ----------yards--	3,300,000
Pillow cases, 45 by 38C----------	2,163,356
Sheet, 72 by 93----------	4,702,422
Sheetings, 64 by 60, 38½-inch wide, gray----------yards--	41,000,000
Blankets, 7 feet by 4 feet, 26.2 square yard----------	4,000
Canton flannel, 28-inch 4.00, yards ----------	423,260
Muslin ----------yards--	35,840

Articles to be purchased by Mr. Sparks:

45-inch burlap----------yds--	10,000
45-inch buckram ----------do--	5,600
45-inch canvas padding------do--	1,190,728
45-inch burlap for cleaning and preserving purposes------yds--	15,875

Articles to be purchased by Mr. Tracy:

Twills, 39-inch, 68 by 76, $4, gray ----------yds--	379,000
Twills, 36-inch, plain bleached ----------yds--	1,117,000
Cheesecloth, 31-inch, 28 by 36 ----------yds--	1,331,500

Shoe, Leather, and Rubber Goods Branch.

Articles to be purchased by Coleman Hands, room 417, bids to be submitted on or before September 20:

Abrasive sheets for knife sharpening ----------sheets--	100,000
Leather belting, single:	
1½-inch wide----------feet--	1,500
2-inch wide----------do---	1,500
4-inch wide----------do---	1,000
Leather belting, double:	
2½-inch wide----------do---	800
Lifts, under----------pairs--	1,500,000
Lifts, top----------do---	5,000,000
Nails, hob---pounds--1,000,000 to	2,000,000
Patches, upper leather---pounds--	5,000
Rasps, shoe----------	60,000

Manufacturing Branch.

Light goods section:

Shirts, flannel, O. D.----------	500,000
Overseas caps----------	2,000,000
Winter caps----------	1,000,000
Coats, duck, white----------	500,000
Trousers, duck, white----------	500,000

Tentage section, Maj. Carpenter, buyer.

Tents, large wall----------	2,583
Cover, limbered combat wagon----	10,200

Bids to be submitted on or before September 27, 1918. Procurement Branch No. 2, Section 2–F. Name of buyer, E. A. Moye, Room 432:

Hooks, shave, plumber's:	
Oval----------	500
Half oval----------	500
Triangular----------	500

LIST OF CASUALTIES OVERSEAS

(Continued from page 7.)

Jerry Slanksky. Frank Slanksky, North Judson, Ind.

Francisco Sparague. Mike Sparague, 103 Locust Street, Ambler, Pa.

Patrick J. Stanton. John J. Stanton, 6 Bates Avenue, West Quincy, Mass.

Frank C. Stokes. Mrs. Martha Parker, Sampson City, Fla.

Leo W. Strzelec. Joseph Strzelec, 3243 Mospratt Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Susterka, jr. Joseph Susterka, 3320 Hirsch Street, Chicago, Ill.

Leo Thibaudeau. Mrs. Alphonse Tribaudeau, 155 Pilgrim Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

Michael Tomel. Kontanty Tomel, 44 Lexington Street, Newark, N. J.

Domenic Tripoli. Joseph Tripoli, 76 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cerilli Turco. Mrs. Adilada Turco, Segni Province, Rome, Italy.

Albert Walker. Mrs. Matilda Walker, 807 East Cass Street, Joliet, Ill.

Clarence Vincent Wasielewski. Frank Scribner, 1905 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

Earl Wilkinson. Leman Wilkinson, Bridport, Vt.

Ben F. Wilson. William F. Wilson, 20 Gaskill Avenue, Jeanette, Pa.

Clarence Witten. Edgar D. Witten, Harold, Ky.

Waldislaw Wovowicki. John Populski, box 297, Leonville Place, Linoleumville, Staten Island, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Chester Olson. Olaf Olson, Wautoma, Wis.

Arthur Pugh. Joseph Pugh, Winamar, Ind.

Fred E. Sober. Mrs. Lizzie Sober, Shelton, Nebr.

Edward Stegeman. Mrs. Margarite Stegeman, 1255 Twenty-second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fount H. Thedford. John H. Thedford, Bardley, Mo.

Anton Tomek, jr. Anton Tomek, Pierce, Nebr.

Oscar E. Turner. Wytt T. Turner, Emberton, Ky.

IMPORT RULE CHANGED.

License Permits for Blue Stones and Yellow Stones.

List of Restricted Imports No. 2, item 121, has been so far amended by the War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 232), as to permit the issuance of licenses, where the application is otherwise in order, for the importation of blue stones and/or yellow stones from Europe and Mediterranean Africa, when coming from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

Orders Issued by the United States Fuel Administration Relating to Changes Concerning Coal Zone Regulations

The following orders have been issued by the United States Fuel Administration:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in producing districts along the Louisville & Nashville and Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railways in eastern Kentucky and a portion of Tennessee and Virginia be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "Zone F" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal Zone F" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation or association operating as owner, lessee or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in Virginia along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad only; in eastern Kentucky along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway and their short-line connections; and in Tennessee along the line of the Cumberland Valley division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and along the Middlesborough Railroad, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

Provided, however, that any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such quality, and for such special use or purpose and to such retail dealer or consumer outside of the above designated zone as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration; and

Provided further, that this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order shall be effective on and after September 9, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Regulations for West Virginia.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high-volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia, in the Logan and Kanawha districts west of St. Albans, W. Va., along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and short-line connections, be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone M–2," as described in the order of June 8, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous-coal zone M–2" of June 8, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high-volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia, in the Logan and Kanawha districts west of St. Albans, W. Va., along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and short-line connections, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

* * * * *

Provided, however, that any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such quality, and for such special use or purpose and to such retail dealer or consumer outside of the above-designated zone, as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration; and

Provided further, that this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order shall be effective on and after September 9, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Orders for West Virgina.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia along the Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia, and the Coal & Coke (west of Dundon) Railways and their short-line connections, be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "Zone L" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "Zoning System" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal Zone L" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia along the Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia, and Coal & Coke (west of Dundon) Railways and their short-line connections, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

* * * * *

Provided, however, that any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such special quality, and for such special use or purpose and to such retail dealer or consumer outside of the above designated zone, as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration; and

Provided, further, that this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order shall be effective on and after September 9, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

In the Kentucky District.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high volatile coal producing districts of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio and Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railways and their short line connections be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "Zone M-4," as described in the order of June 8, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "Zoning System" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal Zone M–4" of June 8, 1918, will facili-

Orders Issued Concerning Coal Zone Regulations

tate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, as producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high volatile coal-producing districts of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio and Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

* * * * *

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such quality, and for such special use or purpose and to such retail dealer or consumer outside of the above designated zone, as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration; and

Provided, further, That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order shall be effective on and after September 9, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Zones in Illinois.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the producing districts of Illinois be permitted to continue shipments of bituminous coal slack or screenings until further notice to points outside of "Zone C" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "Zoning System" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal Zone C" of March 27, 1918, and his "modification number five" thereof of June 28, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the State of Illinois may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under "Zone C," continue to sell, ship, and distribute, as provided in said order of June 28, 1918, until further notice, bituminous coal slack or screenings to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

That portion of the State of Wisconsin on and north of a line coincident with the Green Bay & Western Railroad from Kewaunee, Wis., to Amherst Junction; thence coincident with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway through Abbottsford and Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Minneapolis, Minn.

H. A. GARFIELD.
United States Fuel Administrator.

Sections on the B. & O.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the producing districts of Ohio and on the Ohio River division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Mason County, W. Va., be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "Zone K," as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal, Zone K," of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the coal-producing districts of Ohio and in the coal-producing districts located on the Ohio River division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Mason County, W. Va., shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

All points in the lower peninsula of Michigan located on and east of a line coincident with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway and its branches.

Provided, however, that any such producer may ship such a quantity of coal of such quality, and for such special use or purpose, and to such retail dealer or consumer outside of the above-designated zone, as may be described and designated in a permit issued by the United States Fuel Administration upon an application from such consumer, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by the United States Fuel Administration; and

Provided, further, that this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order shall be effective on and after September 9, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

MODEL AMERICAN VILLAGE FOR ITALIAN REFUGEES AT PISA

The Red Cross issues the following:

A cablegram from the American Red Cross commissioner to Italy, dated Pisa, states the following plans of a new enterprise in connection with the refugee problem:

Steps were taken here to-day toward building a model American village, for the purpose of providing new homes for people made homeless by the war. On a site comprising 30 acres of ground, adjacent to the leaning tower and other world-famous monuments of Pisa, ground was broken in the presence of the King, head of the Italian Red Cross, Maj. Chester Aldrich, and other officers of the American Red Cross. It is expected the village will be completed in 90 days.

Buildings of Cement.

The buildings will be made of cement. There will be a public square, church, schoolhouse, hospital, and public eating kitchen. Modern sanitary facilities will be installed. The water supply will be brought over the aqueduct built by the Medici 500 years ago, which still is in perfect condition. The site will provide homes for 2,000 refugees from the Venetian district.

It is proposed to transplant to the new village industries with which the refugees are familiar. The entire project is under the supervision of the American Red Cross, and is regarded as one of the most interesting undertakings in the effort to deal with problems arising out of refugees from devastated and threatened districts.

ORDERED TO NEW POSTS.

Special Orders, No. 170:

324. Each of the following-named officers is relieved from his present duty and will proceed to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated after his name and report to the commanding officer thereof for assignment to duty:

Lieut. Col. Berton K. Lawson, Coast Artillery, National Guard, Coast Defenses of Mobile; Maj. Willard L. Coppernoll, Coast Artillery, National Guard, Coast Defenses of Key West; Maj. William G. White, Coast Artillery, National Guard, Coast Defenses of Tampa; Capt. Merritt B. Huntley, Coast Artillery, National Guard, Coast Defenses of Pensacola; Capt. George R. Wilbur, Coast Artillery, National Guard, Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER ESTABLISHING MINIMUM WAGE SCALE FOR ALL U. S. RAILROAD MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 1, 1918.

Supplement No. 8 to General Order No. 27.

Effective September 1, 1918, superseding General Order 27, and in lieu thereof as to the employees herein named, the following rates of pay and rules for overtime and working conditions for all employees in the maintenance of way department (except mechanics and helpers where provided for in Supplement No. 4, General Order No. 27, and clerical forces) upon railroads under Federal control are hereby ordered:

ARTICLE 1.

RATES OF PAY.

(a) For all building, bridge, painter, signal and construction, mason and concrete, water supply, maintainer, and plumber foremen, establish a basic minimum rate of $90 per month, and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of $90 per month and above in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $115 per month.

(b) For all assistant building, bridge, painter, signal and construction, mason and concrete water supply, maintainer, and plumber foremen, and for coal wharf, coal chute, and fence gang foremen, pile driver, ditching and hoisting engineers, and bridge inspectors, establish a basic minimum rate of $80 per month, and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of $80 per month and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $105 per month.

(c) For all track foremen establish a basic minimum rate of $75 per month, and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of $75 per month and above in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $100 per month.

(d) Rates of pay for all assistant track foremen will be 5 cents per hour in excess of the rate paid laborers whom they supervise.

(e) For all mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments, where not provided for in Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27, who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, receiving less than 40 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 40 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of 40 cents per hour and above add 13 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 53 cents per hour.

(f) For helpers to all mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments, where not provided for in Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27, who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, receiving less than 30 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 30 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate and all hourly rates of 30 cents per hour and above add 13 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 43 cents per hour.

(g) For track laborers and all other classes of maintenance of way labor not herein named, who on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, were receiving less than 16 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 16 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate and all hourly rates of 16 cents per hour and above add 12 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 28 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 40 cents per hour.

(h) For drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile driver, ditching and hoisting firemen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, lamplighters and tenders, add to the rate in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, $25 per month.

(i) The wages for new positions shall be in conformity with the wages for positions of similar kind or class in department where created.

ARTICLE II.

MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR DAILY RATES.

For all monthly, weekly, or daily rated employees in the departments herein referred to, and not otherwise provided for, increase the rates in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27 on the basis of $25 per month.

ARTICLE III.

MAXIMUM MONTHLY RATE.

No part of the increases herein specified shall be applied to establish a salary in excess of $250 per month.

ARTICLE IV.

PRESERVATION OF RATES.

(a) The minimum rates, and all rates in excess thereof, as herein established, and higher rates which have been authorized since January 1, 1918, except by General Order No. 27, shall be preserved.

(b) Employees temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates while occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates reduced.

ARTICLE V.

EXCEPTION.

The provisions of this order will not apply in cases where amounts less than $30 per month are paid to individuals for special service which only takes a portion of their time from outside employment or business.

ARTICLE VI.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, shall constitute a day's work.

ARTICLE VII.

OVERTIME AND CALLS.

(a) Where there is no existing agreement or practice more favorable to the employees, overtime shall be computed for the ninth and tenth hour of continuous service pro rata on the actual minute basis, and thereafter at the rate of time and one-half time. Even hours will be paid for at the end of each pay period; fractions thereof will be carried forward.

(b) When notified or called to work outside of established hours, employees will be paid a minimum allowance of three hours.

(c) Employees will not be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime.

ARTICLE VIII.

PROMOTION AND SENIORITY RIGHTS.

(a) Promotions shall be based on ability, merit, and seniority. Ability and merit being sufficient, seniority shall prevail. The management shall be the judge, subject to an appeal as provided for in Article IX.

(b) The seniority rights of laborers, as such, will be restricted to their gangs, except where gang is abolished they may displace laborers in other gangs, who are junior in service.

(c) Except as provided for in section (b) of this article, the seniority rights of employees referred to herein—to (1) new positions; (2) vacancies—will be governed by section (a) of this article, and will be restricted to the maintenance division upon which employed.

(d) Employees declining promotion shall not lose their seniority.

(e) Employees accepting promotion will be allowed 30 days in which to qualify, and failing, will be returned to former position without loss of seniority.

(f) New positions or vacancies will be promptly bulletined for a period of 5 days at the tool house or in the department where they occur. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated official within that time and the appointment will be made within 10 days thereafter. Such position or vacancy may be filled temporarily pending assignment. The name of the appointee will immediately thereafter be posted where the position or vacancy was bulletined.

(g) In reducing forces, seniority shall govern; foremen will displace other foremen who are their junior in service before displacing laborers. When forces are increased, employees will be returned to the service and positions formerly occupied in the order of their seniority. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule must file their names and addresses with the proper official. Employees failing to report for duty or to give satisfactory reason for not doing so within seven days from date of notification will be considered out of the service.

(h) Employees furloughed for six months or less will retain their seniority.

(i) A seniority roster of all employees in each classified department, showing name, date of entering the service, and date of promotion, will be posted in a conspicuous accessible place in each roadmaster's or supervisor's office. The names of laborers who have been in the service

(Continued on page 13.)

Differentials Announced Based on Cotton Prices as Agreed Between Manufacturers and the War Industries Committee

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton-manufacturing industry and the price-fixing committee July 1, 1918, these differentials based on the prices then agreed to have been fixed by the price-fixing committee to remain in effect until October 1, 1918.

Statement by the Committee.

In connection with the announcement of differentials the committee states:

"In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton-manufacturing industry and the price-fixing committee, various differentials based on the fundamental prices then agreed on have been established and published. It is believed that enough representative fabrics have been so priced to make it entirely possible and feasible for the industry itself to establish prices on fabrics varying slightly from these representative numbers, such variants to be priced in complete harmony with the spirit of the agreement of July 1, 1918. Such variants may be reviewed and modified by the price-fixing committee if this course of action seems advisable."

SPECIAL PONGEE FABRIC.

Special pongee fabric, made from 1½-inch cotton, 38-inch width, 60 by 72 sley and pick, 4.85 yards per pound, 18½ cents per yard.

SINGLE YARN VENETIANS.

Forty-one cents on N–120, 35 inches, 156 by 64, 31.8, 30/1, all combed rev. twist warp; 33/1, all combed filling.

Forty-three and one-half cents on N–261, 35 inches, 156 by 64, 2.85, 30/1, all combed rev. twist warp; 23/1, all combed filling.

Forty-four cents on P–322, 38 inches, 156 by 64, 2.90, 30/1, all combed rev. twist warp; 33/1, all combed filling.

Forty-six and three-fourths cents on P–324, 38 inches, 156 by 64, 2.63, 30/1, all combed rev. twist warp; 23/1, all combed filling.

SEINE AND SAIL TWINE.

For United States standard seine twine in standard skeins, packed in bulk or in 5-pound or 10-pound pads, 100-pound bales, basis Nos. 15 to 42 medium laid, 62 cents per pound.

Differentials on other sizes and lays, as at present established.

Extras: For winding in 8-ounce or heavier balls, in bulk, 1 cent above price of skeins.

For winding on 1-pound or heavier tubes, in bulk, 1 cent above price of skeins.

For winding in 4-ounce balls, in bulk, 2 cents above price of skeins.

For winding in 2-ounce to 3-ounce balls, in bulk, 4 cents above price of skeins.

For packing tubes or balls in 5 pounds or 10 pounds, 2 cents above price for bulk packing muslin sacks.

Exact weight skeins, 4 ounces or heavier, 2 cents above price of regular skeins.

For export packing, 1 cent above price of regular packing.

For broken packages of lots of less than 100 pounds of a size, 2 cents above price of standard packing.

Sail twine, made on Brownell or Haskell-Dawes twisters, 8-ply and up, on cones or tubes or in 8-ounce balls, in bulk, 63 cents per pound.

Four-ounce balls, in bulk, 1 cent per pound above 8-ounce balls.

Balls in 5-pound or 10-pound muslin sacks, 100-pound bales, 2 cents per pound above bulk packing.

Export packing, 1 cent per pound extra.

Broken packages, 2 cents per pound extra.

Hose cord, made of 12s yarn, Brownell or Haskell-Dawes twisters, 64 cents per pound.

Terms: No allowance for cones or tubes; net cash f. o. b. mill. Seller to pay cost of selling.

PLAIN SHEETINGS.

Width.	Yards per pound.	Sley and pick.	Cents per yard.
40 inches	2.50	48 by 48	23¾
40 inches	2.70	48 by 48	22½
40 inches	2.85	48 by 48	25
32 inches	6.25	40 by 40	11¼
36 inches	5.00	64 by 64	16
31 inches	4.50	44 by 44	14½

FINE COMBED YARD FABRICS.

40 inches	10.50	84 by 80	28
30 inches	12.00	76 by 72	16½
28 inches	13.25	68 by 64	13½
34 inches	6.40	64 by 72	21
29 inches	7.50	64 by 72	18
40 inches	9.50	72 by 68	20½
40 inches	9.00	76 by 72	21½
40 inches	8.50	88 by 80	25
40 inches	7.00	96 by 100	29
30 inches	11.35	88 by 80	18½
34 inches	7.00	72 by 100	24
36 inches	21.00	28 by 24	7

FLANNELETTES.

Division No. 1, 1921, light stripes, checks, and plaids, 25.81 cents per yard; 1921, dark fancies and grays, North State light stripes, checks, and plaids, 25.81 cents per yard; North State dark fancies and grays, 27.81 cents per yard; Swiss light stripes, checks, and plaids, 25.81 cents per yard; Swiss dark fancies and grays, 27.81 cents per yard.

Division No. 2, Smyrna light stripes, checks, and plaids, 23.08 cents per yard; Smyrna dark fancies and grays, 25.08 cents per yard; Saluda light stripes, checks, and plaids, 23.08 cents per yard; Saluda dark fancies and grays, 25.08 cents per yard.

Division No. 3, Rutherford flannel, 32.86 cents per yard; special Government flannel, 32.86 cents per yard.

Division No. 4, pine, 23 cents per yard; portage, 23 cents per yard.

Division No. 5, Daisy, bleached, 27.75 cents per yard; Daisy, colors, 28.75 cents per yard; Malta, bleached, 27.75 cents per yard; Malta, colors, 28.75 cents per yard.

These prices are based on bleached and light colors only. Differential to be given for darks and special shades.

Division No. 6, cashmere, bleached, 24.11 cents per yard; cashmere, colors, 25.11 cents per yard; 1921, bleached, 24.11 cents per yard; 1921, colors, 25.11 cents per yard.

These prices are based on bleached and light colors only. Differential to be given for darks and special shades.

Division No. 7, Persian, bleached, 21.06 cents per yard; Persian, colors, 22.06 cents per yard; Defender, bleached, 21.06 cents per yard; Defender, colors, 22.06 cents per yard.

These prices are based on bleached and light colors only. Differential to be given for darks and special shades.

Division No. 8, 1501, bleached, 33.43 cents per yard; 900, bleached, 33.43 cents per yard.

These prices are based on bleached only. Differential to be given for darks and special shades. Prices are all net to mill, with no freight.

PRINT CLOTHS.

		Average yarn.	Cents per yard.
Plain, 36 inches:			
36 inches, 20 by 12	23.23	34.6	3
36 inches, 20 by 14	22.00	34.8	4 1/16
36 inches, 26 by 22	15.80	35.2	5 3/16
36 inches, 28 by 24	15.00	36.2	6⅛
36 inches, 32 by 24	13.50	35.1	6 9/16
36 inches, 32 by 28	12.00	33.4	7 3/16
36 inches, 36 by 32	11.50	36.3	7⅞
36 inches, 36 by 32	11.20	35.4	8
36 inches, 36 by 32	10.50	33.2	8⅛
36 inches, 40 by 32	10.20	34.1	8 5/16
36 inches, 40 by 36	9.65	34.1	8 13/16
36 inches, 44 by 36	9.20	34.1	9⅜
36 inches, 40 by 40	9.20	34.1	9 7/16
36 inches, 44 by 40	8.50	33.2	10
36 inches, 44 by 44	8.10	33.1	10 5/16
36 inches, 48 by 40	8.10	33.1	10½
36 inches, 48 by 44	7.75	33.1	11
36 inches, 44 by 44	8.40	34.3	10⅝
Plain, more than 36 inches:			
36½ inches, 8 by 8	40.60	30.1	2 5/16
36½ inches, 16 by 8	30.00	33.9	3 1/16
37 inches, 40 by 36	9.38	34.1	9
38 inches, 48 by 48	7.15	33.7	11¾
38 inches, 56 by 44	6.75	33.1	12½
38½ inches, 44 by 36	8.50	33.8	9 7/16
38½ inches, 44 by 44	7.65	33.4	10 5/16
38½ inches, 48 by 48	7.15	34.1	11⅞
38½ inches, 52 by 40	7.30	33.4	11 1/16
38½ inches, 60 by 52	6.00	33.4	13¾
38½ inches, 64 by 56	5.50	32.8	15
38½ inches, 64 by 64	5.15	32.8	16 1/16
39 inches, 40 by 28	9.80	33.5	8 1/16
39 inches, 40 by 32	9.20	33.3	9
39 inches, 72 by 80	4.50	34.4	19½
40 inches, 32 by 28	10.80	33.5	7 1/16
40 inches, 40 by 32	9.10	33.8	9⅛
40 inches, 48 by 48	7.00	34.7	12 1/16
40 inches, 56 by 44	6.60	34.1	12 1/16
40 inches, 56 by 56	6.00	34.7	14 1/16
40 inches, 64 by 64	5.40	33.7	16 1/16
42 inches, 32 by 28	10.50	34.2	7 1/16
42 inches, 44 by 40	7.50	34.1	11 3/16
42 inches, 33 by 44	7.00	33.4	11 1/16
42 inches, 48 by 48	6.70	34.9	12 1/16
43 inches, 40 by 32	8.25	33.0	9⅞
43 inches, 56 by 48	5.85	33.8	14 3/16
43 inches, 56 by 52	5.60	33.9	14 13/16
44 inches, 36 by 32	8.50	32.8	9 7/16
44 inches, 64 by 60	4.65	32.7	17⅜
44 inches, 64 by 64	4.50	32.7	18¼
Plain, less than 36-inch construction:			
25 inches, 40 by 32	14.75	34.3	5 1/16
25 inches, 40 by 36	14.00	34.3	6 1/16
25 inches, 40 by 36	13.25	32.5	6⅛
25 inches, 44 by 44	10.26	29.1	8 5/16
25 inches, 52 by 44	11.00	34.1	7 1/16
27 inches, 44 by 44	9.50	29.1	8⅛
27 inches, 56 by 52	9.00	33.9	9 1/16
27 inches, 56 by 44	9.75	34.0	8¼
27 inches, 64 by 56	7.85	32.8	10⅞
28 inches, 40 by 28	13.50	33.1	6¼
28 inches, 64 by 56	7.50	32.5	11 1/16

Differentials Announced Based on Cotton Prices

PRINT CLOTHS—Continued.

		Average yarn.	Cents per yard.
Plain, less than 36-inch construction—Con.			
28 inches, 64 by 60	7.30	32.7	11⅝
28 inches, 64 by 64	7.00	32.4	12⅛
29 inches, 48 by 48	9.70	34.8	9
31½ inches, 56 by 40	8.45	33.0	9⅞
32 inches, 32 by 28	13.50	33.5	6 5/16
32 inches, 48 by 48	8.80	34.9	9⅛
32 inches, 48 by 48	8.50	33.7	10 1/16
34 inches, 14 by 40	9.10	34.6	9
34 inches, 48 by 48	8.60	33.7	10⅜
34 inches, 64 by 60	6.00	32.7	13 1/16
32 inches, 64 by 60	6.50	33.3	13⅛

FILLING SATEENS.

		Cents per yard.
26½ inches, 64 by 72	6.85	12 13/32
28 inches, 64 by 88	5.85	15 1/16
31 inches, 72 by 120	4.00	22 5/16
31½ inches, 64 by 88	5.50	16 5/16
35 inches, 64 by 72	5.50	16 3/16
35 inches, 64 by 80	5.25	17 1/16
35 inches, 64 by 104	4.65	20 1/16
35 inches, 64 by 112	3.75	22 3/16
36 inches, 64 by 80	5.10	17 5/16
36 inches, 64 by 88	4.35	18 13/16
36 inches, 64 by 96	4.50	20 1/16
37½ inches, 64 by 72	5.25	17
37½ inches, 64 by 80	5.00	18 1/16
37½ inches, 64 by 96	4.25	21 1/16
37½ inches, 64 by 104	4.00	22½
37½ inches, 64 by 112	4.15	22 7/16
37½ inches, 64 by 112	3.90	23 5/16
39 inches, 64 by 80	4.75	18¾
39 inches, 64 by 104	4.00	22 3/16
39 inches, 64 by 112	4.00	23 1/16
39 inches, 64 by 112	3.75	24 1/16
39 inches, 64 by 124	3.80	24⅞

DENIMS.

Division No. 1: Standard, Otis No. 3, 2.20 white-back denim, indigo. Price suggested, $0.3750 per yard; terms, 2/10, 60 days' dating, delivery at mill, no freight allowance (which figures net to the mill $0.3638 per yard). Comprising this division are all white-back indigo blue denims. Differentials suggested as follows: 9-ounce, 1 cent pound less than 2.20; 8-ounce, 1 cent pound less than 2.20; 2.40/2.50, inclusive, 1½ cents pound more than 2.20; 2.55/2.75, inclusive, 3 cents pound more than 2.20; 3 and lighter, 4 cents pound more than 2.20.

Division No. 2: Standard, Everett 2.45 denim, indigo. Price suggested, $0.33⅜ per yard; terms, 2/10, 60 days' dating, delivery at mill, no freight allowance (which figures net to mill $0.32617). Comprising this division are all double-and-twist construction denims.

Division No. 3: Standard, proximity $31, 2.40, double-and-twist indigo denim. Price suggested, $0.3350 per yard. Terms, 2/10, 60 days' dating, delivery at mill, no freight allowance (which figures net to the mill $0.3250 per yard. Differentials suggested as follows: 2.60/2.65, inclusive, 2 cents pound more than 2.40; 2.70/2.80, inclusive, 3 cents pound more than 2.40; 3 and lighter, 4 cents pound more than 2.40.

Brown denims: Recommendation is that 2 cents per pound more be paid for brown denims than indigo denims, in all corresponding weights.

Aniline denims: Recommendation is that price be 2 cents per pound less than indigo denims, in all corresponding weights.

HEAVY CHAMBRAYS, CHEVIOTS, COTTON PLAIDS, AND KINDRED COLORED FABRICS.

Class 1: Lakewood, 25-inch, 6.10 plaids, at 15/12 cents; terms, 2/10-60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill, $0.1503½).

Class 2: Riverside, 27-inch, 4.60 plaids, at 20½ cents; terms, 2/10-60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill $0.1988½).

Class 3: Pilot junior shirting, 28-inch, 4.30 Chambrays, at 22 cents; terms, 2/10-60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill, $0.2134).

Class 4: Massachusetts [illegible] suitings, at 29 cents; terms, 2/10-60, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill $0.2813).

Class 5: Otis indigo checks, 30-inch, 3.50 checks at 28 cents; terms, 2/10-60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill $0.2716).

Class 6: Massachusetts K. E. C., 32-inch, 3.10 shirting, at 31 cents; terms, 2/10-60 extra, delivery at mill, no freight (which figures net to mill $0.3007).

WAGE SCALE FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

(Continued from page 11.)

at least six months prior to date roster is posted or revised will be shown, with their relative standing and the date they entered the service.

(j) The roster will be revised and posted in January of each year, and shall be open to correction for a period of 60 days after date posted on presentation of proof of error by an employee or representative. A copy will be furnished to each foreman or duly accredited representative upon request.

ARTICLE IX.

DISCIPLINE AND GRIEVANCES.

(a) An employee disciplined, or who considers himself unjustly treated, shall have a fair and impartial hearing, provided written request is presented to his immediate superior within five days of date of advice of discipline, and the hearing shall be granted within five days thereafter.

(b) A decision will be rendered within seven days after completion of hearing. If an appeal is taken it must be filed with the next higher official and a copy furnished the official whose decision is appealed within five days after date of decision. The hearing and decision on the appeal shall be governed by the time limits of the preceding section.

(c) At the hearing, or on the appeal, the employee may be assisted by a committee of employees or by one or more duly accredited representatives.

(d) The right of appeal by employees or representatives, in regular order of succession and in the manner prescribed, up to and inclusive of the highest official designated by the railroad to whom appeals may be made, is hereby established.

(e) An employee on request will be given a letter stating the cause of discipline. A transcript of the evidence taken at the investigation or on the appeal will be furnished on request to the employee or representative.

(f) If the final decision decrees that charges against employee were not sustained the record shall be cleared of the charge; if suspended or dismissed, the employee shall be returned to former position and paid for all time lost.

(g) Committees of employees shall be granted leave of absence and free transportation for the adjustment of differences between the railroad and the employee.

ARTICLE X.

GENERAL RULES.

(a) For main line, branch line, and yard section men the day's work will start and end at point designated to report for duty at their respective sections or yards.

(b) Employees taken from their regular assignment or outfit to work temporarily elsewhere will be furnished with board and lodging at the railroad's expense.

(c) Unless they so desire, except in emergency, employees shall not be transferred from one division to another.

ARTICLE XI.

RULES FOR APPLICATION OF THIS ORDER.

(a) It is not the intention of this order to change the number of days per month for monthly paid employees. The increases per month provided for herein shall apply to the same number of days per month which were worked as of January 1, 1918.

(b) The pay of female employees, for the same class of work, shall be the same as that of men, and their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs. The laws enacted for the government of their employment must be observed.

ARTICLE XII.

INTERPRETATION OF THIS ORDER.

The rates of pay and rules herein established shall be incorporated into existing agreements, and into agreements which may be reached in the future, on the several railroads, and should differences arise between the management and the employees of any of the railroads as to such incorporation, intent or application of this order prior to the creation of additional railway boards of adjustment, such questions of difference shall be referred to the director of the division of labor for decision, when properly presented, subject always to review by the Director General.

Agreements or practices except as changed by this order remain in effect.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

THREE APPOINTED CAPTAINS.

Special Orders, No. 210:

418. The appointments of the following-named Signal Corps officers in the Signal Corps, United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from September 4, 1918, are announced:

To be Captains—First Lieuts. Ralph H. Wingert, Lewis P. Bransford, jr., George B. Howe, and Richard J. Walters.

You can't eat your sugar and give it to the soldiers, too.

Order On Disposition of Inter-Road Freight Claims For Loss and Damage

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 28, 1918.*

General Order No. 41.—Regulations Governing Disposition of Inter-Road Freight Claims for Loss and Damage.

The following regulations will govern carriers under Federal control in investigating, paying, and accounting for freight claims for loss and damage arising during Federal control. They will not affect the distribution of settlements involving any road not under Federal control, nor the distribution of claims clearly applicable to the period prior to Federal control.

1. Presentation of claims: Effective September 1, 1918, claims for loss of or damage to freight shall, except as modified in this paragraph, be presented to and settled by the destination or initial carrier. Claims filed with an intermediate carrier, through error, shall be immediately transmitted to the destination carrier and claimant so advised. An intermediate carrier clearly at fault may invite and adjust claims direct. Claims for fire or marine losses shall be referred for adjustment to the carrier responsible and claimant so advised.

2. Papers necessary to support claims: Claims for loss of or damage to freight shall be made on the standard forms approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the case of loss or damage they shall be supported by original bill of lading, if not previously surrendered to carrier, original paid freight receipt, if issued, original or certified copy of invoice of value, and all obtainable facts in proof of such loss or damage and the value thereof. If any necessary document is lost or destroyed, claimant shall file a bond of indemnity to cover.

3. Method of adjustment: The foregoing provisions having been complied with, loss and damage claims shall be adjusted with the claimant in accordance with the established legal liability, bill of lading, tariff provisions, and Federal regulations, by the carrier to which presented for the account of and without reference to the other carriers interested in the haul, before the completion of other investigations necessary for the purpose of locating responsibility or apportioning the amount paid.

4. Car seal records: Investigation for development of car seal records in connection with the apportionment of claims between carriers shall be discontinued.

5. Loss or damage definitely located: Claims for loss or damage definitely located, the legal liability for which has been established and payment made, shall be charged direct to carrier or carriers responsible therefor.

6. Loss or damage unlocated: Claims for unlocated loss or damage, the legal liability for which has been established and payment made, shall be apportioned to interested carriers on mileage basis, with minimum of 10 miles for any carrier.

7. Claims involving litigation: Law expenses, including court costs, incurred in connection with the defense of an action where recovery is had, shall be apportioned among the carriers involved on the same basis as the claim. In the event there is no recovery the law expenses shall be apportioned between the carriers interested on a mileage basis, minimum 10 miles for any carrier, and subject to paragraph 8, minimum debits.

8. Minimum debits: Except as provided in paragraph 5 hereof, the entire amount of any individual loss and damage claim shall be absorbed by the settling carrier, unless the amount chargeable against all other carriers under Federal control in interest exceeds $5. Proportions less than $1 against any one carrier shall, however, be absorbed by the settling carrier.

9. Settlement between carriers: On or before the 10th day of each month paying carrier shall render a statement of amount due from each debtor carrier showing thereon the claim number, points between which shipment moved over debtor line, waybill reference and date, commodity, nature of claim, and amount. The total amount of such statement shall be accepted by debtor carrier as final, except if it be found that an amount was included in statement in error, or a manifest clerical error, adjustment shall be made therefor in the subsequent statement, as prescribed in General Order No. 30. Manifest errors in claim payments should be brought to the attention of the debiting carrier.

10. Monthly statements: Separate monthly statements shall be rendered for liabilities which were incurred prior to January 1, 1918, and for liabilities which were incurred subsequent to December 31, 1917. In no case shall a single statement include both prior and subsequent liabilities. Such statements rendered against debit carriers should be forwarded through the proper accounting officer of the carrier by whom they are prepared.

11. Method of payment: Loss and damage freight claims shall be audited and paid on regularly audited vouchers in same manner as other operating expenses are vouchered. Such vouchers shall be approved for audit by the freight claim agent, and for payment by or under the direction of the officer designated to approve vouchers for payment. Provided, however, loss and damage freight claims may be paid by drafts drawn upon the Federal or local Federal treasurer having jurisdiction within the same limitations which are now in effect and authorized by the officer in charge of such authorization.

12. Custody of claim papers: Claim papers shall remain in possession of paying carrier, except that where individual claims are charged in full to another carrier, the papers may be sent to such carrier upon request. When documents supporting either paid or unpaid claims leave possession of carrier, they shall be plainly stamped with carrier's name and claim number.

13. Notations of exceptions on waybills: Loss or damage discovered at any point in transit shall be specifically noted on face of waybill, dated and signed in name of agent, conductor, or other authorized employee, giving name of carrier responsible, or point where discovered if responsibility is located.

14. Noting exceptions on paid freight receipts: Agents delivering freight to consignee, when shortage or damage is known to exist, shall make specific notation of extent and nature of the loss or damage on face of original paid freight bill and sign and date such notation in ink. When freight bears external evidence of pilfrey or damage at time of delivery a joint inspection with consignee or his representative shall, when practicable, be made at the delivery station and receipt taken in accordance therewith. Claim for value of freight checking short at destination shall not be paid until inquiry has been made of delivering agent and consignee to ascertain if shortage has since arrived or reached consignee through any source.

15. Delivery of astray freight: Astray freight (freight marked with name and address of consignee, but separated from regular revenue waybill) shall be immediately forwarded to marked destination on standard form of waybill, without charges (copy by mail to destination agent) and such waybill shall bear the notation "Astray freight—Deliver only on presentation of original bill of lading or original paid freight receipt or other proof of ownership." Destination agent receiving astray freight shall immediately notify consignee to whom marked, and if regular revenue waybill is not received, delivery shall be made on presentation of proof of ownership prescribed and collection of tariff charges from point where shipment originated. Special efforts should be made to establish the ownership of perishable freight in order to insure prompt delivery.

16. Freight Claim Association rules: Rules prescribed by the Freight Claim Association, except such as conflict with the regulations herein provided, shall govern all carriers under Federal control until otherwise ordered.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides. The slides are of excellent workmanship and will be sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

DIRECTOR M'ADOO ANNOUNCES DECISIONS ON CERTAIN POINTS RAISED BY COUNSEL CONCERNING RAILROAD CONTRACT FORM

Director General of Railroads McAdoo issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 5, 1918.

A number of questions involved in the negotiations for a standard form of contract have been submitted for my personal decision by counsel representing the railroads, and also counsel for the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. I have given careful consideration to the oral and printed arguments made in support of these contentions.

(1) It is insisted that section 1 of the contract should be amended so as to give an appeal from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Court of Claims as to all of the matters which by the terms of the contract are referred to the commission for decision. There are a number of matters purely administrative as to which an appeal ought not to be considered, and as to which the contention of counsel can not be sustained.

The Federal Control Act.

It is provided in the Federal control act (sec. 6) that any loss claimed by reason of additions, betterments, or road extentions, or constructed pursuant to said section, may be determined by agreement between the President and such carrier failing such agreement, the amount of such loss shall be ascertained as provided in section 3 hereof.

As to all such matters, the contention of counsel is sustained, and provision will be made in the contract providing for an appeal to the Court of Claims. As to the other matters in the contract referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for decision, the contention is disallowed.

(2) The contract as drawn provided that each carrier should turn over to the Director General a working capital which had been tentatively agreed upon as representing the expenses of the carrier for one month without interest. It was insisted that this provision should be stricken out; and that no working capital as such should be insisted upon, and that such balances as came over to the Railroad Administration from any carrier should bear interest at the average rate received by the company during the year 1917, or its daily cash balances in bank.

Counsel's Contention Sustained.

There is great force in the contention that the carriers should provide a working capital, but I have decided to waive this and sustain the contention of counsel, and the contract has been directed changed accordingly.

(3) The acceptance clause.—Counsel have insisted, especially the counsel representing the Association of Security Holders, that the acceptance clause of the contract, whereby it required that all loss and damage to the business or traffic by reason of the diversion thereof or otherwise which has been or may be caused by the taking over or the possession, use, control, or operation of the carriers, was unjust to the carriers, and should be stricken out; that the carriers should have the right now or at the end of the Federal control: (a) To sue for the loss of good will, loss of business, diversion of traffic, or loss of corporate organization; or (b) that if the road should not be returned to the carriers as now contemplated by the Federal control act, the effect of the acceptance clause, as now written, would be to deprive the carriers of the right to claim damages by reason of said items.

Terms of the Act.

This presents the question as to whether the compensation provided to be paid by the Federal control act is intended to be inclusive and exclusive. By the terms of the act of 1916 the President was authorized to take over the railroads for war purposes, to use the same as a unified system of transportation, to divert traffic, and to make such use of the railroads as the war situation required.

The Federal control act not only contemplates the same use, but definitely contemplates a unified control and use of the railroads as one great system of transportation. There can, in my judgment, be no doubt but that the methods provided in said act for compensation—that is, by agreement if an agreement can be made, if not by the decision of the Court of Claims—was intended to embrace all of the damage which the owners have a right to claim. This was the view of the general counsel of the Railroad Administration and of all of my advisers; but the question was pressed upon me so strenuously that it seemed wise to refer it to the Attorney General for an opinion, and an opinion was received, written by the Solicitor General, as follows:

"The contention made by counsel for the security holders as to paragraph (a), section 3, should be rejected. They are not entitled to have the contract so framed as to leave them after the acceptance of the agreed compensation with a right of action for further damages based upon the loss of good will and the division or diversion of traffic.

Contention is Rejected.

"Unquestionably the just compensation which the statute provides is intended to cover these as well as all other elements of loss and damage."

The contention, therefore, must be rejected.

(4) It was also contended that the Director General should pay to the carriers a sufficient sum from operating expenses during Federal control to pay the corporate expenses of the carriers. I gave careful consideration to this subject some months ago and reached the conclusion, to which I still adhere, that this contention is unsound and must be rejected.

(5) It was insisted that paragraph (b) of section 5 should be stricken out. This provides that the Director General may expend and charge to the carriers a sufficient sum to make such deferred maintenance as may be necessary to make the operation of the carrier safe, assuming a use of the road similar to the use during the test period, and not substantially enhancing the cost of maintenance over the normal standard of maintenance of railroads of like character and business during said period.

Not Open to Dispute.

It does not seem to me open to dispute that the power to make deferred maintenance is a necessary power and is one which the statute contemplates may be exercised, and the contention should, therefore, be rejected.

(6) It was contended that section 7, providing for compensation, should be so amended that the power to deduct from the amount of compensation provided in the contract to be paid the carrier should not be exercised for deferred maintenance, additions, and betterments, or road extensions.

I have given very careful consideration to the arguments and have decided to provide in the contract that the power of deduction will not be exercised so as to prevent the payment of interest where interest was regularly paid during the three-year period, or to provide sum sufficient to support the corporate organization, to keep up the sinking funds of the carriers required by contracts in force December 31, 1917, to pay taxes and other sums necessary for the payment of rents for leased, operated, or controlled roads; nor shall such deduction be made in respect of additions and betterments which are for war purposes and not for the normal development of the company; nor in respect of road extensions.

Substantially Granted.

This substantially grants the contention of the carriers and the security holders except to the extent that they request that such power of deduction be not insisted upon when its exercise would interfere with the payment of dividends regularly paid during the three-year period. I must deny this portion of the request, because if I should accede to it the result would be that railroad companies would be permitted to pay improvident dividends when the funds so used ought to be employed in taking care of deferred maintenance and in payment of their just debts to the Government. This ruling need not operate to embarrass any company which has paid dividends on a provident basis and has retained and does retain, as it is recognized all well-regulated companies should retain, a substantial surplus of its income to provide a margin of credit and cover unproductive improvements. In every such case the company will be in position to provide for deferred maintenance, if any, and to make reasonable provision for reimbursing the Government, and there need be no interference with the company's dividends as regularly paid during the test period.

Amounts to Be Added.

(7) It was also insisted that in determining the amount to be added to the compensation of the carriers upon the cost of any additions and betterments less retirements provided for by section 4 of the Federal control act, the rate of interest to be allowed should be at least sufficient to offset the cost to the carrier of money borrowed where the money is ad-

(Continued on page 16.)

BUSINESS CONCERNS TO WHICH THE WEBB EXPORT ACT APPLIES

The Department of Commerce has been asked by different firms as to whether the provisions of the act of April 10, 1918, entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes" (the Webb bill), applies to associations engaged in trade between our mainland and our overseas possessions, such as the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, etc., or to associations engaged in import trade.

Opinion by Solicitor.

The solicitor of the department has given the following opinion on this question:

"Section 1 of the act referred to defines the term export trade so as to make it applicable to trade between the States and the Territorial possessions of the United States on the one side and foreign countries on the other.

"Section 2, in effect, withdraws from the operation of the act of July 2, 1890 (26 Stat., 209), all associations engaged solely in export trade, provided that neither such export trade nor any agreement or contract made in connection therewith shall operate as a restraint upon trade or to enhance or depress prices or to lessen competition in the United States with respect to commodities of the class exported by such associations, respectively. It is to be observed that this section does not withdraw from the operation of the act of July 2, 1890, associations which may be engaged in import trade as well as export trade.

"Section 3 exempts from the prohibitions of the act of October 15, 1914 (38 Stat., 730), forbidding one corporation from acquiring or owning stock or shares in another corporation, associations organized solely for and engaged solely in export trade 'unless the effect of such acquisitions or ownership may be to restrain trade or substantially lessen competition within the United States,' leaving associations organized for or engaged in import trade as well as in export trade still subject to the prohibitions of the act of October 15, 1914. But it is to be observed that that act, by its terms, does not apply to the Philippine Islands.

Section IV of Act.

"Section 4 makes the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission act of September 26, 1914 (38 Stat., 717), with respect to 'unfair methods of competition' apply to unfair methods of competition between competitors in export trades 'even though the acts constituting such unfair methods are done without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.'

"The net practical effect of these four sections is to free all associations engaged in the 'export trades' as defined in section 1 and not engaged in the import trade from all statutory restraints which may interfere with their competition with those engaged in supplying the markets of the world outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, but not from such statutory restraints as may affect their domestic trade or their competition with domestic competitors in the foreign trade.

Reports to Commission.

"Section 5 imposes certain obligations with respect to making reports to the Federal Trade Commission upon those associations which may be entitled to the benefits of sections 2 and 3, and provides that failure to discharge such obligations shall deprive the association so failing of the benefits of the said sections 2 and 3 and subject it to a fine.

"Replying specifically to the questions raised, I have the honor to advise that, in my opinion, the act of April 10, 1918, supra, does not apply to associations whose business may be confined to trade within the United States and its Territorial possessions, such as the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, nor to associations engaged in the import trade, whether also engaged in the export trade or not."—Commerce Reports.

Rules for Inventors of Railroad Devices Submitting Ideas to U. S. Administration

The United States Railroad Administration, division of operation, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *September 1, 1918.*

CIRCULAR No. 18.

RULES GOVERNING THE INVESTIGATION AND TESTING OF APPLIANCES OR DEVICES OFFERED FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES, CARS, ROADWAY, OR TRACK.

The following rules will govern the submission of devices or inventions to the United States Railroad Administration, for investiagtion:

Any person desiring to submit any apparatus or device to the United States Railroad Administration at Washington for the purpose of having it passed upon and investigated should forward complete specifications and detailed drawings, showing fully and clearly the construction, application, and method of operation of said apparatus or device. The drawings should be made of convenient size for handling and filing, and drawings not larger than 8 by 10½ inches are preferred. Larger drawings or prints must be multiples of this size.

Specifications and Plans.

The specifications and plans should be accompanied by a statement showing the following:

1. Name of appliance or device.
2. Name and address of proprietor.
3. Number and date of United States patent or patents.
4. Purpose of the appliance or device.
5. Brief statement of how the purpose is carried out.
6. General description.
7. Statement of relation to other appliances or devices.
8. Name of railroad or railroads on which use or tried and length of time in use.
9. Name of town, district, or railroad division where used or tried.
10. Name of railroad officers of whom inquiry may be made.

All plans, specifications, drawings, and other descriptions which are furnished for examination, become a part of the United States Railroad Administration's records and may be retained in its files.

When examination has been completed the papers furnished for such examination will not be returned; for that reason original patents, tracings, or other papers of that nature, which may be of particular value to inventors or proprietors, should not be furnished: instead, copies of patents, blue prints, or other descriptive papers of which duplicates can be obtained by the proprietor, should be sent. The United States Railroad Administration can furnish no protection of the inventor's or proprietor's rights in any device submitted; therefore, plans should not be submitted until the rights of the inventor or proprietor are fully protected by patent or otherwise.

Models Not Necessary.

It is not necessary to submit models of devices. If for any reason it is desired to do so, however, models may be furnished, provided the proprietor pays all transportation charges. After examination models will be returned, if the proprietor so requests, but this will also be done at the proprietor's risk and expense; otherwise models may be destroyed. In every case, however, whether or not models are supplied, complete detailed plans and specifications must be furnished; no report will be based on examination of a model alone.

When complete plans of any appliance or device have been furnished they will be placed under examination; after this examination has been completed the person submitting the device will be informed of the results thereof and the conclusions reached.

Arrangements for tests will not be made until an examination of plans discloses the necessity or desirability of conducting a test under service conditions. In case a test is to be made the apparatus must be furnished, installed, and operated without expense to the Government.

Address on Correspondence.

Correspondence regarding matters of this nature which relate to locomotives or cars should be addressed to United States Railroad Administration, Mr. Frank McManamy, assistant director, division of operation, Washington, D. C., and correspondence relating to appliances in connection with roadway and track should be addressed to United States Railroad Administration, Mr. C. A. Morse, assistant director, division of operation, engineering and maintenance, Washington, D. C.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

DECISIONS ON R.R. CONTRACT FORM

(Continued from page 15.)

vanced by the company had to be secured from outside loans.

It has seemed to me that this contention should be granted to the extent of providing that the rate of interest to be allowed where the money was advanced by the Director General should be the same rate which the Director General charged the carrier for the money loaned. The contract may be charged accordingly.

Other matters of less moment were discussed. These have been passed upon and the contract as now drafted reflects my final view as to these several matters.

W. G. McADOO.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918. No. 416

DANISH-AMERICAN TRADE AND SHIPPING AGREEMENT SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED BY AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS

NO EXPORTS TO THE CENTRAL POWERS

Conventions Signed Here By War Trade Board and Special Danish Mission. Annual Quantities of Supplies Allotted to Denmark, Under the Agreement, Set Forth.

Danish-American commercial and shipping agreements, which have been the subject of negotiation between the War Trade Board and a special Danish mission in Washington for some time past, were concluded successfully and signed here last night. The agreements, which follow the same general lines as those earlier concluded with the two other Scandinavian powers, assure to Denmark a supply of various foodstuffs, metals, machinery, textiles, nonedible animal and vegetable products, chemicals, drugs and other commodities required for its needs in an aggregate quantity of well over 352,000 tons annually.

Tonnage for Denmark.

Pursuant to the agreement a number of vessels sufficient to carry the enumerated commodities home to Denmark will be placed at the disposal of Denmark out of the tonnage which at present is employed in overseas trade.

The rest of the Danish tonnage in overseas trade will remain at the disposal of the United States and associated powers.

No articles imported into Denmark under the provisions of the agreement are to be directly or indirectly exported from Denmark to the central powers nor to any neutral country where such exportation will directly or indirectly serve to release for export to Germany or her allies any article or commodity of whatever origin. Nor shall commodities which the United States or its associates in the war furnish Denmark be used in the production of any commodity to be exported to the central powers. In return for the facilities for such supplies the agreement provides for a restriction and distribution of exports of food products to the central powers and our European associates along

(Continued on page 4.)

Important Changes in Import Rules Governing Invoice Certification of Shipments by American Consuls

ARMY DEATH RATE FOR DISEASE ONLY 2.18 PER 1,000 ANNUALLY

Figures for Past Two Months Show That Troops at Home and Overseas Are in Good Health.

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Office of the Surgeon General:

American troops both here and overseas continue to establish good health records. For the two months' period ending August 31 the combined reports of the American Expeditionary Forces and all troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate for disease of 2.18 per 1,000—a fraction more than 2 men per 1,000 per year. The annual death rate for disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per 1,000.

The combined reports show that generally the health of the soldiers overseas is better than that shown by the men in training in this country. This is largely due to the fact that only men in the best physical condition are being sent to France, with the result that the reports of the troops in America carry the men unfit for overseas duty.

During the month of August remarkably low figures for all troops were set. The death rate for disease for August 16 and 23 was 1.73 per 1,000. The lowest rate reached in the United States during the two months' period was 2.12 per 1,000 for the week ended July 26.

Contracts are Awarded For War Workers' Houses

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation announces the following awards of contracts:

Hammond, Ind.—To Wells Bros. Construction Co. for the erection of 119 houses providing accommodations for 174 families.

Bath, Me.—To Leighton-Mitchel Co. for the erection of 78 houses providing accommodations for 90 families.

Philadelphia.—To Roydhouse-Arey Co. for 710 houses.

Seven Pines, Va.—To Owens-Ames-Kimball Co. for the erection of 129 houses.

LICENSE NUMBER I VALID

Consular Officers Not to Accept It From Shipper After October 1—New Forms for Import Licenses Soon to Be Available, the War Trade Board Announces—List of Outstanding General Licenses.

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 234) certain important changes, to which careful attention of all importers is directed, in War Trade Board Ruling No. 111, governing the certification by American consular officers of invoices covering shipments. These changes will obviate certain irregularities and misunderstandings which have occurred in the past and facilitate the administration of the import restrictions.

Certifying of Invoices.

American consular officers will certify no invoice for any ocean shipment to be made on or after October 1, 1918, to the United States, except upon request of official notification from the War Trade Board of the issuance of an import license and of the import license number.

Importers are particularly requested to take notice that for the purpose of consulding invoices covering ocean shipments made on or after October 1, 1918, consular officers are not permitted to accept import license numbers furnished them by shippers, as they have heretofore done.

The number of any such import license, together with all necessary information, will, at the request and cost of the applicant for import license, be cabled or mailed by the War Trade Board to the consular officer, whose consular district is designated by the applicant as the district from which the shipment to the United States will be made.

New Forms of Application.

New forms of application for import licenses will soon be available, which will contain a blank to be filled out by the applicant for the purpose of indicating whether the applicant desires official notification of the issuance of the import license and of the number thereof to be sent by cablegram or by mail. The ap-

plicant designates in such blank the appropriate American consular officer. If the applicant is not able to supply the information at the time of the filing of his application, he should do so as soon thereafter as possible, either before or after the issuance of the license. All requests for such official notification made after the filing of the application should be, whether mailed or telegraphed, addressed as follows:

"Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board,
Washington, D. C."

Such request should refer to the application or license number and should designate the appropriate consular officer.

Import licenses will continue to be issued valid for a period of 90 days, but, under the new regulations, import licenses issued on or after October 1, 1918, will be valid if ocean shipments thereunder are made within 90 days from the date of such license. It will no longer be necessary, as in the case of licenses issued prior to October 1, 1918, that entry into the United States be made within the 90 days. This change will be of benefit to shippers and importers who, heretofore, in many cases, have found it difficult to prepare merchandise for shipment, arrange for freight space, and obtain entry into the United States within 90 days.

Licenses Outstanding.

With respect to import licenses which are outstanding and unused on October 1, 1918, if the shipments covered by such licenses have not been consulated by that date and the ocean shipments thereunder will be made on or after October 1, 1918, it will be necessary that official instructions be cabled to the appropriate consular officer at once by the War Trade Board. That there may be no delay in such shipments the holders of such outstanding licenses should immediately notify the War Trade Board that they desire the appropriate American consular officers to be officially notified by the War Trade Board, either by cablegram or letter, of the issuance of such outstanding licenses and of their numbers.

The date of ocean shipment, for purposes of these regulations, will be the date of a through ocean bill of lading to the United States.

Inasmuch as consular officers will be governed, when consulating invoices, by the dates of the licenses and the dates of the through ocean bills of lading, importers are cautioned to keep accurate record of the expiration dates of licenses in order that they make certain that the through ocean bills of lading are issued to them within the 90-day period or, in the event that such through ocean bills of lading are not issued within such period, that they may apply in due time for extensions or new licenses, thus avoiding delays and possible loss. Applications for extensions of expired licenses and for reissuances may be filed and will be disposed of according to the circumstances of each case.

Partial Shipments.

It will be possible, as heretofore, to make partial shipments against a license, providing such shipments are made during the life of the license. All such partial shipments will be governed by the same rules as those that govern complete shipments.

Invoices for shipments of commodities covered by general import licenses, known as "PBF" licenses, will continue to be certified by consular officers under the general license numbers, without official instructions governing each individual shipment, (except that shipments covered by general license PBF No. 1 require no certified invoices.

List of General Licenses.

The following is a list of the outstanding general (or "PBF" import licenses:

PBF No. 1.—Covering the importation from any country of all shipments of unrestricted articles except sugar, wheat and wheat products, where the value of any one commodity in such shipment does not exceed $100; and covering restricted articles of like value when coming from countries and by the means permitted under the terms of the restriction thereon.

PBF No. 2.—Covering all importations into Alaska, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, when for consumption in those countries and not for transshipment.

PBF No. 3.—Covering the importation into the United States from Canada and Newfoundland of all articles except those mentioned in the President's import proclamation of November 28, 1917, and except calcium carbide, olive oil, tapioca, sago, peanuts, rabbit skins, toys, manufactures of cotton not produced in Canada, tallow, cocoa beans, feathers, pumice and wheat products. Where commodities are restricted, this general license covers them only when shipped by other than ocean transportation and when they originate in Canada or Newfoundland or in a country from which they would be licensed for importation direct. Shipment from Newfoundland to Canada and thence overland or by lake to the United States is not considered ocean transportation.

Fresh Fruits From Mexico.

PBF. No. 4.—Covering the importation of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables when transported overland from Mexico or overland or by lake from Canada, or by rail from Cuba.

PBF. No. 5.—Covering the importation of goods previously exported from the United States where the value thereof does not exceed $500.

PBF. No. 6.—Covering the importation of personal baggage accompanying a passenger when containing only articles necessary for personal use on his journey.

PBF. No. 7.—Covering the importation of fresh vegetables from Bermuda when shipped on vessels approved by the War Trade Board.

PBF. No. 8.—Covering the importation of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, preserved fruits, other fruit products, and cheese from Cuba when shipped on vessels approved by the War Trade Board.

PBF. No. 9.—Covering the importation of all empty drums, cylinders, containers, and empty cement bags, American owned, which have been used in the exportation of commodities from the United States.

PBF. No. 10.—Covering the importation of tobacco from Cuba and the West Indies.

PBF. No. 11.—Covering the importation of cotton from Mexico.

PBF. No. 12.—Covering the importation of all commodities of the origin and/or destination specified below which arrive at any port of the United States and/or which are conveyed in transit through the territory of the United States either in bond or otherwise as follows:

(a) Commodities originating in Canada or Newfoundland and destined for any country in the world; or originating in Great Britain, France, or Italy or any of their European or West Indian possessions and destined for Canada or Newfoundland.

(b) Commodities originating in Great Britain, France, or Italy and destined for any West Indian colony, possession or protectorate of said countries, or originating in any of said West Indian colonies, possessions, or protectorates and destined for Great Britain, France, or Italy, except (e) below.

(c) Commodities originating in Canada or Mexico and destined for another point in the same country, passing

(Continued on page 8.)

NAMES OF PERSONS INDICTED IN DEFECTIVE RAINCOAT CASES

Following is a list of names of manufacturers and others who have been indicted for furnishing defective raincoats for the Government:

C. Kenyon Co.
Bernhard Wolf.
Henry Hede.
Joseph Smolanski and Lewis Friend.
Henry Yellin.
Aubrey W. Vaughan.
Felix Gouled.
David L. Podell.

Indictments under the act of April 20, 1918, for sabotage:

Morris Lesser.
Harry Steuge.
William Sydeman.
Joseph Sydeman.
S. Levinsky Sons Raincoat Co.
Aaron B. Levinsky.
Felix Gouled.
Samuel Joseph.
Samuel Levine.
Tolly Clamon.
Harry E. Lazarus.
Samuel Halpern.
Arthur Zittel.
Yorkshire Mfg. Co.
Ralph Cohen.
William Hanauer.
Ralph Rosenthal.
Louis Fried.
Simon Harris.
Charles Plottel.
Benjamin Plottel.

Indictments for bribery, section 39, U. S. C. C.:

Morris Lesser.
Joseph Sydeman.
Ralph Cohen.
Ralph Rosenthal.
Louis Fried.
Harry E. Lazarus.
Simon Harris.
Samuel Halpern.
Arthur Zittel.
William Sydeman.
Benjamin Plottell.
Tolly Clamon.

Additional indictments found on August 7, 1918, and filed in court August 30, 1918:

Isidore M. Halpern and Henry Yellin.
Patrick Clemon.

NATIONAL TRIUMPH WON IN BIG REGISTRATION OF AMERICA'S MAN POWER, DECLARES GEN. CROWDER

LITERALLY "OVER TOP"

Analysis of Official Returns Show That Practically Every Living Man Within the Ages Responded to the Call, Says Provost Marshal—Total Close to 13,000,000—Credit Given Press and Other Agencies.

The War Department authorizes the following statement by the Provost Marshall General:

On August 31 this office issued an estimate of the total male population due to be registered on September 12, under the act of Congress extending the age limits of the selective-service draft. This estimate, which included totals by States, indicated that the aggregate number of men in the United States subject to registration was 12,778,758. Official returns thus far received indicate that the actual registration for the entire country will be at least 12,870,000.

Little Change Anticipated.

Twenty-two of the returns by States are official final reports; the remainder are official provisional computations from the several State headquarters. Later final returns will bring minor corrections; but there will be no substantial variance from the above figures. On the first day after registration the early reports were so favorable that in some quarters of the press an interpretation was put on them as signifying a probable registration of nearly 14,000,000. This was due to the fact that the States showing a large excess over estimates hastened in their enthusiasm to wire this news promptly, while the States showing figures below estimates delayed for further returns. Any substantial national excess over estimate was, of course, virtually impossible; because the reliable census and actuarial computations signified actual population, and no more men could register than actually existed.

Analysis of Returns.

Analyzing the returns by States the following is shown: Actual excess over population estimates—Colorado, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia. Indicated excess—California, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington. Actual shortage—Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin. Indicated shortage—Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, and Texas. Practically identical with population estimates—Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

As between the several States it is too early to attempt to explain why some exceeded and others fell below the estimates; further careful study of the figures will be required. The great shifting of population through economic influences and war needs will probably prove to be the main cause.

Census Experts' Estimates.

In June, 1917, the census experts' estimate of the national population of ages 21–30 was 10,077,700. The actual registration up to November 12, 1917, was 9,586,508, or more than 400,000 less than the estimated males of those ages due to register. This time the actual registration has slightly bettered the estimates of population.

It is very plain that practically every living man of the new registration ages has come forward. There is no shortage between the number that exist, alive, and the number that registered. This is where we have scored a national triumph.

The estimates as published a month ago were certainly prepared in entire candor and by coldly mathematical methods, with no discount or depreciation whatsoever; we took the figures as furnished us by the actuarial and census experts, the best authorities in the country. They figured the total at about 13,200,000; deducting about 400,000 for men already enlisted and therefore not required to register, there remained some 12,800,000. This was the number that ought to have registered; we frankly announced it; and we were prepared to face the facts if it should turn out that the actual registration fell short of this, and that apparently this country contained a hundred thousand or more men who were too ignorant or too indifferent or too disloyal to record themselves. But, instead of that, we find that the Nation has oversubscribed its own man power. It has literally "gone over the top."

Helped by Publicity.

Credit is largely due to the Committee on Public Information, the Council of National Defense, and the public press, as well as the other officials and private

(Continued on page 5.)

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING THE USE OF ANY FOODSTUFFS TO PRODUCE MALT LIQUORS AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1918

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on August 10, 1917, it is provided in section 15, among other things, as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquors, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof."

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, do hereby find and determine that it is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, in order to subserve the national security and defense, and because of the increasing requirements of war industries for the fuel productive capacity of the country, the strain upon transportation to serve such industries, and the shortage of labor caused by the necessity of increasing the armed forces of the United States, that the use of sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, and feeds in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes be prohibited. And by this proclamation I prescribe and give public notice that on and after October 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds, except malt now already made, and hops, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol; and on and after December 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds, including malt, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

American Official Communique No. 127.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 18, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from artillery activity in Lorraine and in Alsace there is nothing of importance to report from the sectors occupied by our troops.

In the course of a bombing operation in Lorraine our aviators were attacked by superior forces. Five of our machines are missing.

Site for War Industries Board Building Set Aside

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me I hereby revoke and rescind the Executive order issued July 15, 1918, which authorized the Secretary of Labor, in the construction of buildings in the District of Columbia, to make use of certain premises hereinafter described; and

I hereby authorize the War Industries Board, for the purpose of erecting a temporary office building and maintaining and using the same during the present war emergency, to take possession of squares 229 and 230 of the District of Columbia, such premises being owned by the United States and having not heretofore been dedicated by act of Congress for specific buildings.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 6, 1918.*

Complete Registration Returns Received From 32 States up to Wednesday Night

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Following are complete State returns on the registration of September 12, received by this office up to 6 o'clock September 18:

Arkansas	187,122
Colorado	122,244
Connecticut	197,426
Delaware	30,033
District of Columbia	52,751
Florida	111,058
Georgia	287,475
Indiana	350,852
Iowa	280,303
Kansas	210,924
Maryland	177,098
Massachusetts	475,6[illegible]
Michigan	451,113
Mississippi	185,105
Nebraska	153,630
Nevada	16,081
New Hampshire	52,618
New Jersey	425,[illegible]
North Carolina	251,608
North Dakota	85,628
Ohio	762,741
Oklahoma	238,148
Pennsylvania	1,149,322
Rhode Island	73,503
South Carolina	157,877
South Dakota	77,607
Tennessee	257,609
Utah	53,224
Vermont	40,887
Virginia	251,053
West Virginia	149,085
Wisconsin	308,871

Complete returns were received to-day from Illinois and Missouri. Illinois showed an actual registration of 846,375 as against an estimate of 859,834. Missouri showed an actual registration of 421,056 as against an estimate of 396,509. The adjutant general of New York reported that his complete report, now being made up, would show a total of 1,357,631 as against an estimate of 1,345,457.

Complete official returns are still lacking from Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Wyoming.

DANISH-AMERICAN TRADE AND SHIPPING PACT CONCLUDED

— (Continued from page 1.)

the lines of existing restrictive agreements.

A feature of the agreement is the encouragement and facilitation of inter-Scandinavian trade, under which a considerable proportion of Denmark's exportable surplus will assist in satisfying the food needs of her neighbors, Norway and Sweden.

The War Trade Board for its part guarantees that export licenses and shipping permits will be granted to Denmark for the export to Denmark of the commodities enumerated in the agreement.

SUPPLIES FOR DENMARK.

The annual quantities (in metric tons) of supplies for Denmark under the general agreement are as follows:

Foodstuffs.

Corn starch	1,000
Rice	4,000
Sago and tapioca and products	3,000
(Above quantities conditional upon no exportation of cereals or cereal products to the central powers)	
Pork casings	300
Cocoanut, desiccated	150
Apricot and peach kernels	100
Other nuts and kernels	500
Glucose	2,00[illegible]
Apples, bananas and citrus fruits	7,000
Dried fruits	3,000
Canned fruits	200
(Fruit exports conditional upon no exports of fruits or berries to the central powers.)	
Coffee	16,000
Tea	600
Cocoa	2,000
Spices, not including cumin	500
Pepper	140
Stearine	600
Total	39,340

Fuels and oils other than edible.

Kerosene, gasoline, lubricating oils and greases, crude petroleum, and dark refuses (including not over 7,000 tons lubricating oils)	80,000
Castor oil (medicinal)	10
Linseed oil	6,000
Paraffine	400
Soaps and powders	400
Total	86,810

Metals, machinery, and instruments.

Copper and manufactures of (including brass)	3,500
Brass wire	34
Brass wire screens for paper making	20
Brass screws	36
Iron and steel products, including shipbuilding material (shipbuilding material to be subject to special agreement)	150,000
Electric lamps	70
Manganese dioxide	600
Nickel and manufactures	14
Antimony	25
Aluminum and manufactures	132
Lead and manufactures	3,000
Tin and tin plate (quantity to be later agreed).	
Zinc sheets	300
Zinc and manufactures	2,700
Silver and manufactures	14
Total	160,445

In addition various instruments for technical, scientific, and nautical purposes (if approved), motors, automobiles and parts (excluding tires), electrical machinery, bicycles, and bicycle parts (excluding tires), typewriters, accounting machines, office equipment supplies, sundry machinery and parts (if approved), hand tools of various kinds, hardware in quantities to be in accordance with actual Danish requirements for home consumption.

Fibers and their products.

Raw cotton and cotton waste	5,000
Cotton thread and yarn	2,000
Cotton manufactures	4,000
Hemp	3,000
Cordage	800
Jute	420
Silk manufactures	200
Binder twine	1,600
Wool shoddy and yarn	1,500
Woolen goods	1,200
Vegetable fibers	1,000
Total	20,720

Nonedible animal and vegetable products.

Cork and manufactures	1,200
Heavy hides	3,000
Leather soles, upper leather, belting, lacquered and dyed leather	800
Boots and shoes	280
Leather goods (manufactured)	200
Crude rubber	130
Bicycle tires	100
Rubber footwear	100
Machine picking	100
Motor and motorcycle covers and tubes	250

— (Continued on page 5.)

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Liberty bond tax exemption bill was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon as reported from the Finance Committee and now goes to conference. The only amendment of importance made in committee to the House bill and adopted by the House was one that eliminated the the provision giving the President power to investigate, regulate or prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange or in bonds or certificates, the export of gold, etc., between the United States and any foreign country.

For the purpose of preparing against a possible shortage in the coal output this coming winter, Senator Myers, of Montana, yesterday introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor within 5 miles of any coal mine for a period of 60 days after October 1. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The French Ambassador yesterday, through the State Department in a communication to the Foreign Relations Committee protested against that provision of the war prohibition bill forbidding the import of wines prior to the date upon which the sale of wines in this country is prohibited. Spain, Italy, and Portugal already have protested.

Testimony as to Packers.

Before the Agricultural Committee, Rush C. Butler, of Chicago, chairman of the committee that prepared the report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States attacking the Federal Trade Commission, yesterday continued his testimony justifying the action of the commerce body. Ed. C. Lasater, a cattle raiser, testified that the charge that the packers had sold unfit meat was true, and submitted affidavits which he contended proved his assertions.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield yesterday sent to the Senate a report on an intracoastal canal system from Boston to Norfolk to relieve the burden on the railroads and recommended that the Government should own and operate such a system. The report recommends that Congress provide for the purchase and improvement of the Cape Cod and Chesapeake and Delaware canals as deep sea level waterways of a minimum depth of 25 feet, and that another canal be cut across the State of New Jersey to connect with the Delaware River. The general plan also would take in the New York State barge canal, thus connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Great Lakes. The report said the cost of the project would not be disproportionate to the benefits derived as it would "add what the railroads do not now and can not economically provide—a great continuous and efficient through highway of transportation" from New England to the South Atlantic States.

Claude R. Porter was confirmed yesterday as Assistant Attorney General, and John E. Shekell and Edward P. Costigan as members of the United States Tariff Commission.

HOUSE.

Rapid progress was made in consideration of the war revenue bill yesterday.

NATIONAL TRIUMPH SCORED IN BIG DRAFT REGISTRATION

(Continued from page 3.)

citizens, who assisted powerfully and heartily in giving the needful publicity to the registration program. The problem was to make sure that every individual of the millions was reached, and that he was prompted to respond to the call. And the message was carried to every home, every farm, every shop, every factory with such skill, energy, and thoroughness that virtually not a man remains in this country who failed to receive the knowledge of his duty and the inspiration to fulfill it. The personal effort and sacrifice thus contributed by the thousands of individual helpers in this campaign will never be known to the public, but its reward is this success—that gigantic rising of the Nation en masse to sign up for liberty and democracy.

If registration day means anything, it means that this Nation is unanimously in the war to win, and to win it completely, decisively, and forever.

At the close of the session Mr. Kitchin expressed the belief that the measure would be finally passed by to-morrow night. Without objection or amendment the war profits, excess profits, inheritance, beverage, tobacco, capital stock, stamp taxes, and luxury sections were adopted. The section taxing automobiles according to horsepower provoked considerable controversy but it was adopted without change. A number of important amendments were laid aside for consideration to-day, and of these the chief contest probably will come over Representative Moore's proposal to assess a tax of $3 a bale on cotton, and Mr. Green's of Iowa, to impose a 5 per cent tax on all products of child labor.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, before the appropriations committee explained the estimates that have been submitted calling for 7,000,000,000 to provide for the equipment and maintenance of the new draft army. After all deductions have been made for casualties and rejections, Gen. March told the committee an army of 4,800,000 by July next was what the enlarged American military program called for.

In a letter to Representative Rainey of Illinois, member of the Ways and Means Committee, Food Administration Hoover asked that the war revenue bill be amended to provide for the repeal of existing law imposing a tax of 4 cents a barrel on mixed flour. It is understood that such an amendment will be made before the pending measure is finally disposed of.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday ordered a favorable report on bills appropriating $1,500,000 for a Government sanitarium at Dawson Springs, Ky., and increasing the appropriations for the Yonkers, N. Y., post-office site from $250,000 to $662,500; that for the Eldorado, Kans., post office from $60,000 to $90,000.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

DANISH-AMERICAN TRADE AND SHIPPING PACT IS CONCLUDED

(Continued from page 4.)

Nonedible animal and vegetable products.—Con.	
Other rubber articles and manufactures	[illegible]
Tobacco	5,700
Feathers	760
Various glues and lines	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Wood, pulp, paper, plants and seeds.	
Various woods (not including nut, spruce, or mahogany)	[illegible]
Furniture and other approved manufactures in accordance with Danish needs.	
Flower bulbs	740
Timothy and other grass seeds (not including clover seed of any variety)	1,250
Vegetable tanning materials (30 per cent extract)	6,600
Bamboo	[illegible]
Total	8,390
Chemicals, drugs, earth, minerals, and miscellaneous.	
Lime borate	200
Coal pitch	600
Calcined soda, caustic soda, soda ash	12,500
Sulphur	270
Citric acid	20
Beeswax not to exceed 20 tons.	
Vegetable wax	120
Tragacanth and various gums	90
Shellac	90
Turpentine, refined	15
Turpentine oil	500
Mineral turpentine (for varnish)	300
Zinc lead and other paints	2,500
Varnishes	700
Wood tar	900
Resin	1,500
Graphite	[illegible]
Asbestos (no crocidelite)	275
Asphalt (not petroleum residue)	3,250
Talc	150
Total	24,030

In addition chemicals (if approved), drugs, medicines, and medicinal supplies, including mercury in medicinal form and for medicinal purposes and including instruments, sanitary goods, in quantities to be in accordance with actual Danish requirements for home consumption.

Grand total 352,895

Prices Paid for Foods For the Army in August

The War Department authorizes the following:

Prices paid by the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps during the month of August for principal articles of subsistence supplies for September requirements were as follows:

Beef, 23¾ cents per pound; ham, 34 cents per pound; bacon, 42 cents per pound; lard, 27 cents per pound, and lard substitute, 27 cents per pound, all f. o. b. Chicago.

Yellow corn meal was purchased at 4.14 cents per pound and white corn meal at 4.11 cents per pound, delivered at camps. Butter (sale prints) 47½ cents per pound, and butter (issue prints), 46 cents per pound, both delivered at camps. Tub butter was bought at 44¼ cents per pound f. o. b. Chicago. Oleomargarine in tubs, 25¾ cents per pound; oleomargarine prints, 26¼ cents per pound, and cheese, 24 cents per pound, all f. o. b. Chicago. The average price paid for potatoes was 2.9 cents per pound, and the price for onions 2.97 cents per pound, f. o. b. destination. Flour was purchased at $5.15 per hundred pounds at the mills, and sugar at $7.35 per 100 pounds at the refineries.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION 1, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	37
Missing in action	38
Wounded severely	39
Died from wounds	11
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	5
Died of disease	8
Prisoners	3
Total	142

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Leoline O. Crane. Mrs. Ethel Crane, 1001 South High Street, Columbia, Tenn.

Lieut. Willard T. Lusk. James W. Lusk, 50[illegible] Main Avenue, Roswell, N. Mex.

Lieut. Joseph A. Skratt. Mrs. Caroline Skratt, 429 East Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Sergt. Thomas E. Lamont. Mrs. Jessie Whitacre, Yuma, Mich.

Sergt. Joseph H. Levoy. Mrs. Ray Levoy, 3694 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Ernest E. Bickford. Jesse Bickford, North English, Iowa.

Corpl. Willard M. Campbell. Mrs. Nora Campbell, R. F. D. No. 1, Morrison, Tenn.

Corpl. John Ruoff. Christian Ruoff, 2212 Clinton Place, Woodhaven, N. Y.

[illegible] Shannon. Michael Shannon, 188 Hampshire Street, Canton, Mass.

Corpl. James T. Valentine. Mrs. Jennie Feeney, 1430 Orange Street, Berwick, Pa.

Corpl. Herbert W. Willman. Julius B. Willman, R. F. D. No. 6, Stillwater, Okla.

Mechanic Ralph W. Wright. George M. Wright, R. F. D. No. 1, Gladwin, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Stanley H. Berry. Mrs. Mary Berry, 187 W[illegible] Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lewis E. Daniels. Mrs. Mary M. Daniels, P[illegible], Ohio.

Adam Felter. Mrs. Fannie Felter, Minsk, [illegible], Russia.

Fred Folmer. Tony Folmer, Avondale, Mont.

Fritz W. Galin. Mrs. Amelia Galin, R. F. D. No. 3, Cullman, Ala.

James E. Howell. James P. Howell, Toocle, Utah.

Joseph L. Huntley. George M. Huntley, Rutherfordton, N. C.

[illegible] Mrs. Anna Jerabek, 1290 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Emil K. Johnson. Henry Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Montevideo, Minn.

J[illegible] Mrs. Mary Juracinski, 1[illegible] Milwaukee, Wis.

[illegible] 1658 Washington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Felix Kuzbarskis. Beo. Aiduckonis, 418 Tilden Avenue, Utica, N. Y.

[illegible] 1214 [illegible] New York, N. Y.

Att Middleton. Green Middleton, Greenville, Ky.

Erafus I. Nelson. John C. Nelson, R. F. D. No. 1, Leland, N. C.

[illegible] 155 East Sixty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

[illegible] Bellina, 66 Gorock Street, New York, N. Y.

[illegible] Mina.

Martin W. Silber. George Silber, 589 [illegible] N. J.

William J. Slemmer. Mrs. Elizabeth Slemmer, [illegible] Pa.

[illegible] John Marshall Place, Washington, D. C.

Lester Wells. Miss Ida Pulley, R. F. D. No. 3, box 31, St. Anthony, Idaho.

Fred C. White. Miss Margaret E. White, 8 West Ninety-third Street, New York City, N. Y.

Casimir Wieszczecinski. Mrs. Estelle Wieszczecinski, 18 Rommell Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

Lieut. Heath E. Noble. Miss Marion Noble, 552 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corpl. Jacob O. Boone. Henry E. Boone, Spray, N. C.

Corpl. David C. Brenton. William Brenton, 1516 Pleasant Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Edward Grant Coxe. Mrs. M. J. Coxe, 156 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. James E. Shuster. Sol. G. Shuster, 909 Gaskill Avenue, Jeanette, Pa.

Wagoner George Henry Rumbaugh. Mrs. Va. L. Rumbaugh, 3753 Byron Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Carl K. Allmond. G. W. Allmond, Wynne, Ark.

Arthur Champagne. Miss Laura Champagne, St. Joseph, Quebec, Canada.

Henry Davis. Sam Smith, Newport, Ark.

Abraham D. Evans. Walter E. Evans, 419 East Lawn Avenue, Urbana, Ohio.

Wesley Elwood Griffeth. Mrs. Olive Griffeth, Dedman, N. Mex.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Sidney S. Etter. J. E. Breed, care of Rosenfeld & Smith & Co., Portland, Oreg.

Tillman Ingram. Sam Knox, Grenada, Miss.

John L. Milholland. Mrs. Mary Haupt, 2810 O'Donnell Street, Baltimore, Md.

Arthur D. Patterson. Andrew J. Patterson, Maudlin, Mont.

Lee Rhoads. John M. Rhoads, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

George Robinson, jr. Mrs. May McConald, Pascagoula, Miss.

Joe Stevens. Mrs. Jane Acles Stevens, R. F. D. No. 1, Carlton, Ga.

Frank P. Wimberly. Eli W. Wimberly, Electric Mills, Miss.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. C. L. Kohlmeier. C. C. Kohlmeier, 1054 Ingraham Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Joseph D. Patch. Mrs. Joseph D. Patch, care of Richard King, Wentzville, Mo.

Lieut. Leonard A. Delph. Mrs. Anna Delph, 411 Washington Street, Pottsville, Pa.

Lieut. Roy Ritner Kriechbaum. Mrs. Roy Ritner Kriechbaum, 404 West Queen Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

Sergt. Calvin Valentine. Charles Valentine, Hempstead, N. Y.

Corpl. William P. Farmer. Mrs. Alice Farmer, Blanchardville, Wis.

Corpl. Henry Gass. Mrs. Armanda Gass, R. F. D. No. 2, Reading, Pa.

Corpl. Thomas W. Shiland. Mrs. Mary A. Shiland, Cambridge, N. Y.

Corpl. Roy Tyhurst. William Tyhurst, Annapolis, Ill.

PRIVATES.

William M. Anderson. David L. Anderson, Norton, Va.

Brook C. Bowles. John M. Bowles, Byrnside, W. Va.

Conrad C. Cockerline. Mrs. Elizabeth Cockerline, Estacada, Oreg.

William J. Dalton. Ed Dalton, Browning, Wis.

Daniel Fernimo. Mrs. Lilly Fernimo, 373 Sheldon Street, Hartford, Conn.

Benjamin Fink. Al. Erkenboack, Grant, Mich.

Edward A. Flynn. Mrs. Bridget M. Flynn, 419 Cherry Street, Anaconda, Mont.

James M. Folkner. F. D. Folkner, Pontotoc, Miss.

Iven Gedelman. Mrs. Clara Gedelman, Malvin, Ill.

William M. Heath. Mrs. Ellen Burgess, Altonah, Utah.

Grover C. Henderson. John N. Henderson, Stockton, Mo.

Chester Kath. Fred Kath, 186 Morton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank Kelly. Mrs. Minnie Perez, 24 Dearborn Street, San Francisco, Cal.

John Joseph Kiely. Miss Mary A. Kiely, 33 West Silver Street, Westfield, Mass.

Thomas L. Knott. Mrs. Fannie Knott, 4832 Winton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

George W. Kushner. Mrs. Goldie Levy, 124 Beacon Street, Chelsea, Mass.

Edward J. Light. Mrs. Anna M. Light, 2994 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Claud T. Looney. William J. Looney, Point Peter, Ga.

Thomas J. McCarthy. Mrs. Scott K. Gray, East Arlington, Vt.

Lester F. McGee. B. A. McGee, Route No. 1, Angier, N. C.

David F. Meile. Ludwig Merkel, Bowdle, S. Dak.

Latney Y. Montague. Mrs. Fairy Montague, 830 Twelfth Street, San Diego, Cal.

John M. O'Connor. Andrew O'Connor, 331 Pearl Street, Keene, N. H.

William G. Porter. W. S. Porter, R. F. D. No. 2, Blanket, Tex.

Juan Portes. E. H. Gepsaian, 1365 L Street, Washington, D. C.

Lewis M. Rose. Hiram F. Rose, Athol, S. Dak.

Carmelo Runco. Vito Runco, 320 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.

Verney Rutledge. Mrs. Henrietta Rutledge, Fort Springs, W. Va.

Francis E. Shannon. Mrs. Virginia Ellen Ivie, 96 East Street, Annapolis, Md.

Elmer Thompson. Mrs. Ida E. Thompson, 119 Michigan Street, Wellston, Ohio.

John H. Wagner. S. J. Wagner, Arthur, N. Dak.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Elmer Banks. Mrs. Miggie Banks, Chesterfield, Ill.

Roy J. Hull. Mrs. Ellen Childers, St. John, Wash.

Konstanty Kapusta. No address given.

Hugh Aloysius McGroarty. Mrs. Kate Rommell, 351 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George I. Myers. Mrs. Mary L. Myers, Oktaha, Okla.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Louis B. Kindervatter. Henry C. Kindervatter, 84 Main Street, Irvington, N. Y.

Cook Medard William Smith. William H. Smith, 400 South Twenty-first Street, Louisville, Ky.

PRIVATES.

Edward V. Armstrong. George Bennet, Marianna, Pa.

Joseph N. Busse. Mrs. Veda Busse, 2624 Western Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Glenn D. Bybee. David Bybee, R. F. D. No. 1, Piatt, Ill.

Cage P. Day. Mrs. William Reed, Del Rio, Tex.

Henry D. Derkacz. Steve Derkacz, 27 Lyle Street, Delray, Mich.

Oric E. Elfers. Mrs. Ally McBride, Auburn, Wash.

Walter C. Evening. Stanley Koslak, 2 Valley Road, Fort Washington, N. Y.

Warren A. Freshour. Mrs. Mary Freshour, 55 North Smith Street, Aurora, Ill.

Warren W. Garland. Mrs. I. Garland, Swan River, Manitoba, Canada.

Stanley B. Grover. Alson Grover, 119 Charles Street, Waukesha, Wis.

Jacob M. Hershman. Victor Hershman, Noworadomsk, Poland, Russia.

Fred S. Himebaugh. Mrs. Hattie E. Himebaugh, Malvern, Iowa.

Wendell W. Holm. Charles Holm, Chetlo Harbor, Wash.

Sylvain Pouredo. Mrs. Marie Viel, 1093 Gilman Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Charles J. Jones. Mrs. Louisa Jones, R. F. D. No. 8, Eastman, Ga.

Edward C. Kirst. Mrs. L. Kirst, 2744 North Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Joe Kopiec. Miss Mary Kopiec, Warsaw, Poland.

Stanislaw Kubko. John Kubko, 889 Dequindre Street, Detroit, Mich.

Walter Larson. Mrs. Amanda Peterson, 724 Lowland Avenue, Kenosha, Wis.

Ernest G. Lutz. J. J. Lutz, Papillion, Nebr.

Charlie C. McAuley, jr. Charlie C. McAuley, Troy, N. C.

Eurna F. McClain. Mrs. Julia Batz, Honor, Mich.

Harvey Ray Nelson. William Nelson, R. F. D. No. 3, Bay City, Mich.

Alfred W. Page. Mrs. Louise Page, 19 Dartmouth Street, Easthampton, Mass.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Charles J. Quincen. Theodore Quincen, 225 Wagner Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Jack E. Rinehart. B. T. Rinehart, Oaktown, Ind.
Richard Roehrig. Mrs. Hattie Roehrig, 4219 Belthoven Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sam Rubinstein. David Glaston, 129 Thirty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Andrew A. Rudnay. Louis Rudnay, 124 East One hundred and third Place, Chicago, Ill.
William Shamblin. David M. Shamblin, Haywood, W. Va.
Houston E. Stockstill. George S. Stockstill, Picayune, Miss.
John Stotz, jr. John Stotz, sr., Armour, S. Dak.
Clarence L. Triplett. Jesse Triplett, Clayton, Ala.
Russell E. Widgeon. Mrs. Vandy Widgeon, R. F. D., Princess Anne, Va.
Herman Willson. Miss Clara Loring, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.
Lester Wolverton. Eutaw Wolverton, Edinburg, Va.

Prisoners.

Lieut. Crawford J. Ferguson. Mrs. C. J. Ferguson, 366 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
Corpl. Harold Buchter. James Gilpin, Greentown, Pa.
Pvt. Joseph Remi Hetu. Mrs. Delia Hetu, 108 North Main Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

SECTION 2, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	22
Missing in action	30
Wounded severely	43
Died of disease	9
Died of wounds	11
Died of accident and other causes	3
Wounded slightly	3
Total	121

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Lewis W. Milliman. Frank G. Milliman, Scotts, Mich.

SERGEANTS.

John Millsop. James Millsop, 118 North Street, Grove City, Pa.
Eben A. Smith. Mrs. Kate Bronson, 618 Columbia Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

Roy C. Batten. Mrs. Flora Batten, 1507 Ardmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Stuart Carkener. George Stuart Carkener, care of Kansas City Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.
Joseph Jindra. Mrs. Mary Jindra, R. F. D. No. 3, Sawyer, Wis.
Henry Walters. John Walters, 210 West Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich.
George Hart. John Hart, Harrisburg, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Dominick Bartolero. Joe Bartelero, 1809 Weller Street, Seattle, Wash.
Roy A. Hall. Mrs. A. G. Hunt, Columbia, S. Dak.
Eusthathios Kefalos. George Sarafy, 32 Scot Street, Riverside, N. J.
Eric J. Oslin. John Isaacson, King Street, Seattle, Wash.
Charlie H. Bramblett. Mrs. Amanda Bramblett, Ramhurst, Ga.
Carl F. Bredehoft. John H. Bredehoft, Erhard, Minn.
Clinton E. Bushey. Mrs. Dora Bushey, 265 Jessamine Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Albert Grass. Basil Two Bears, Cannon Ball, N. Dak.
Clarence E. Hutcheson. W. T. Hutcheson, Bentonville, Ark.
Joseph Davis Mario. Mrs. Mary Coucci, Mapleton Depot, Pa.
Henry F. Schotte. Kuno B. Schotte, 77 Minaville Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
John Smith. Miss Cora Smith, Privett, Ky.
Robert H. Williams. Mrs. Griff Jones, Elliott, Iowa.
John J. Woulfe. Mrs. Elizabeth Molloy, 592 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

Frank Baclaske. Alex. Baclaska, R. F. D. No. 1, Old Forge, Pa.
Wladyslaw Kwyecinski. Mrs. Anastasija Kwyecinski, 529 Main Street, New London, Conn.
Frederick J. Murphy. Patrick Murphy, 20 Leonard Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
Arthur D. Richmond. Mrs. Alice Richmond, 199 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Frank Greenwoldt. Mrs. F. F. Greenwoldt, Bertha, Minn.
Donald C. Knarr. Mrs. E. F. Allison, 346 Ralston Street, Reno, Nev.
John Laird. Robert Laird, Wishaw, Pa.
Tracey Moore. Mrs. Ellen Sneed, 403 Navaca Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Alfred G. Shaffer. Raymond Shaffer, Ida Grove, Iowa.
Garland B. Turner. Mrs. W. J. Gress, Hillsboro, Ga.
James A. Yarno. Mrs. J. A. McConky, Terry, Mont.

Died of Disease.

Nurse Nellie J. Ward. William H. Ward, 229 North Paxon Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Sergt. Floyd Allen Ramsay. Mrs. Edwin T. Ramsay, 914 Fifth Street, Beloit, Wis.
Corpl. Izador J. Chopp. Tony Swab, Brazil, Iowa.
Corpl. William Rodibaugh. Henry Gosser, 11 Stevenson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corpl. Roderick J. Shipley. Mrs. Ella M. Shipley, Rossville, Kans.

PRIVATES.

George Ashwood. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashley, 481 Ford Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Peter Carter. Mrs. Rachael Carter, care of M. N. Rice, R. F. D. No. 1, Govan, S. C.
Willis O. Casey. Mrs. Martha R. Casey, Byars, Okla.
Denver Collum. Robert S. Collum, Seminole, Okla.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. John W. Larose. Mrs. Emily Larose, Prairie du Rocher, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Harry T. Hiller. Mrs. Sophia Hiller, 7618 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
George W. Kammer. Ivan H. Spring, 244 Williams Street, New York, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Harrison H. Caswell. Mrs. G. S. Caswell, 913 South Clay Street, Greenville, Mich.
Lieut. William Patteson Weisiger, jr. Mrs. Connie Davidson Weisiger, 12½ Nevarro Flats, Macon, Ga.
Sergt. Mark Devine. Mrs. Della McGaugh, 1012 Bennett Street, Wilmington, Del.
Sergt. Leo Moses Drozdowski. Caismer Drozdowski, Sheboygan, Mich.
Sergt. George W. McAndrews. Mrs. Mary McAndrews, Wilmington, Pa.
Sergt. Frederic M. Thompson. Joseph F. Thompson, Gardena, Idaho.
Corpl. Fay Wolverton. Charles Wolverton, Vickeryville, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Henry James Drake. Mrs. Amanda Drake, 1338 Hulbert Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Emery W. Jibble. Mrs. H. V. Barber, 1620½ Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.
Joseph L. Kenney. L. S. Kenney, 5 Standish Street, Dorchester, Mass.
Ernest L. Langley. Mrs. L. M. Langley, 497 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Ernest Richard Leveridge. Miss Isabell Leveridge, Lincoln, N. H.
Morris Lipshitz. Mrs. Ethel Lipshitz, 920 Buchanan Street, San Domingo, Mexico.
Albert R. Lovick. Mrs. Carrie Lovick, Libby, Mont.
John Ryan MacDonald. Mrs. James Frederick Murphy, 4 Avon Street, Malden, Mass.
Howard S. Ploof. William Ploff, Wykoff, Minn.
Albert H. Porter. Andrew Porter, R. F. D. No. 1, Glenwood, Tex.
Anthony A. Prill. Emil Prill, Simla, Colo.
Louis J. Reiger. Henry Reiger, 443 East One hundred and sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Perley G. Sharpe. Mrs. Elizabeth Sharpe, 112 Cove Street, New Bedford, Mass.
Andrew G. Shiner. Mrs. Ellen S. Davis, box 55, Meadville, Pa.
Emerson E. Smith. Mrs. Maude Smith, Isabel, S. Dak.
Fred S. Vaughan. Mrs. Mattie E. Vaughan, Graysville, Ga.
William Weyenberg. John Weyenberg, R. F. D. No. 12, Kaukauna, Wis.
George Willette. Mrs. Alice Willette, 4120 Forty-fifth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
Earl H. Williford. Mrs. Lottie Williford, Stonewall, Miss.
John H[illegible] V[illegible] [illegible] 106 La Fayette Street, Greenville, Mich.
John Zeldam. John Zeldam, 1065 Caulfield Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nickolas Corradino. Mrs. Mary Corradino, 210 West Walnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Philomon J. Denault. Mrs. Emma Denault, 182 Barlow Street, Fall River, Mass.
Thomas H. Gillam. Mrs. Emma Gillam, 631 Maywood Street, Hammond, Ind.
Saul Godinsky. Mrs. Fannie Godinsky, 155 Wellington Hill, Mattapan, Mass.
Jens H. Jensen. Nels Jensen, Avoca, Iowa.
Frank P. Jones. Mrs. Ida O. Jones, R. F. D. No. 1, Moss, Tenn.
Deforrest Irving Kevill. Dave K. Kevill, 222 Doty Avenue, Neenah, Wis.
Albert E. Leplant. Mrs. Prudence Leplant, Willow Street, Richford, Vt.
Harry A. Leslie. Mrs. Emil Leslie, Decker, Mich.
Victor Moreau. Mrs. S. Moreau, R. F. D. No. 1, box 180, North Yakima, Wash.
Joseph Charles Murray. Patrick Murray, 208 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
George Francis Owen. Mrs. Delia Owen, 1974 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Robert R. Parnell. Mrs. Alice Parnell, 7 West Third Street, Williamston, S. C.
William M. Saylor. William Saylor, Waverly, Va.
Henry Wilson Shipman. Charles Shipman, Bement, Ill.

Wounded Slightly.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Harold Dise Moody. Mrs. Mary Moody, Glen Rock, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Louis M. David. Mrs. Sydney A. David, 27 Smith Street, Taunton, Mass.
Samuel Klein. Nathan Klein, 101 Mill Street, Duquesne, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Bugler Junior Smith. John Smith, 1519 South Saginaw Street, Flint, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Frank E. Grove. Benjamin F. Grove, 171 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md.
Joseph A. McManamon. Frank McManamon, 2108 Luzerne Street, Scranton, Pa.
Charles Nielsen. Martin Nielsen, 601 Higgins Avenue, Neenah, Wis.
John O'Shea. Mrs. Hannah Quinn, 403 West Forty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Vernie Schucker. Albert Schucker, R. F. D. No. 3, Kutztown, Pa.
Frank Udelhoven. Mrs. Angeline Udelhoven, Lancaster, Wis.
Martin Van Den Broek. Mrs. Theodore Van Den Broek, South Kaukauna, Wis.
John Vaznuk. Filydos Dryko, Izaslovski, Greczel, Russia.
Clyde G. Walls. E. P. Walls, R. F. D. No. 1, Lawsonham, Pa.
Thurman Davis. Mrs. Monie Adams, Wine and Baldwin Streets, Chattanooga, Tenn.
David Folsom. Lorenzo P. Folsom, Gooding, Idaho.
Howard B. Folsom. Lorenzo D. Folsom, Gooding, Idaho.
Joseph Garik. Mrs. Sopifa Drzenricha, 2603 West Twenty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
William O. Gilbert. Mrs. Harvey G. Simpson, 101 West La Platt Street, Butte, Mont.
James Harrison. Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, R. F. D., box 36, Forest City, Pa.
Arthur Haught. Mrs. Kate L. Payne, Chandler, Ariz.
Clyde H. Hess. Charles W. Hess, Gray Bull, Wyo.
Louis B. Hess. Mrs. Emma V. Hess, 200 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James [illegible] [illegible], 316 North Thirty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alvin G. Kellberg. Alfred Kellberg, Troy, Idaho.
Benjamin W. Kemp. Benjamin Kemp, Salt Lake, N. Mex.
Albert T. Klaus. Adolph J. Klaus, Avondale, Colo.
Martin Krasevich. John Petrovich, 108 Arroya [illegible], Pueblo, Colo.
John Laufer. Henry Laufer, 228 Malcomb Street, Walla Walla, Wash.
Frank Midkiff. Mrs. Ellen Hudson, South Charleston, W. Va.
Ingwald Reinhart Moe. John Moe Spooner, Wis.
Frank J. Slovich. Mrs. Mary Slovich, 32 Turk's Run, Shenandoah, Pa.
Bertis Thomason. Allie Thomason, Pactolus, Ky.
Peter P. Zeintek. Mrs. Katherine Zeintek, 2326 South Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Ross H. Hayes. James Kent, Waldport, Oreg.

Grover C. Inlow. C. D. Inlow, Iuka, Miss.

Moody I. Kern. Richard D. Kern, Ether, N. C.

James E. Lightbown. Mrs. Hannah Lightbown, 29 Border Street, Whitinsville, Mass.

William D. Manson. Miss Ada D. Manson, 82 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Augusta A. Mitchon. John Mitchon, Schulenburg, Tex.

Josh Peck. Mrs. Cora Peck, R. F. D. No. 2, Eden, Miss.

William M. Rankin. Mrs. Mary Rankin, 3419 Lexington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Robert B. Tutt. Mrs. Robert B. Tutt, 1002 Queen Street, Middletown, Ohio.

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action, Should be Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Sorsby K. McGowen. Mrs. Maggie Winstead, 1401 Constance Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Edward J. Genz. Mrs. Margaret Genz, 200 Caspian Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Pvt. Clyde C. Perry. Mrs. Alice M. Whitten, Alboin, Me.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Corpl. Frank J. Bowman. Mrs. Mary Folk, Lawton, Okla.

Corpl. James W. McCoy. John Smith, R. F. D. No. 5, box 12-A, Johnstown, Pa.

Corpl. Donald R. Wood. John R. Wood, 21 Sherman Avenue, Washington, Pa.

Pvt. Herman Barefoot. John T. Barefoot, Mifflintown, Pa.

Pvt. Charles F. Baston. Sam Baston, R. F. D. No. 3, Carbondale, Ill.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

Pvt. Leon H. Elmone. Mrs. Nellie Walker, 230 Fox Avenue, San Jose, Cal.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	3
Wounded in action (severely)	6
Missing in action	10
Total	22

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

William E. Elderson. Mary Metzger, 9515 Fuller Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Benjamin F. Lane. Benjamin F. Lane, 2624A St. Vincent Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Otto E. Stephens. Caroline Meinz, general delivery, Wolf Creek, Mont.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

John E. Hall. Mary Omara, 5074A Kensington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Don L. Hayward. Anna B. Hayward, Sparta, Ill.

Frank V. Lease. Oliver B. Lease, R. R. No. 2, Gazette, Mo.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Corpl. Charles H. Ransom. Robert W. Ransom, Duck Hill, Miss.

PRIVATES.

Fred L. Challis. Fannie B. Challis, Atchison, Kans.

Leonard D. Philo. Joshua Philo, 1220 New York [illegible], Lansing, Mich.

Paul J. Quattlander. Paul Quattlander, 2505 Avenue E, Ensley, Ala.

Joseph W. Roop. Rena E. Roop, 1318 West Twenty-third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Martin B Webb. Martha Webb, 2030 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Sergt. Claude M. Barham. George S. Barham, Nacogdoches, Tex.

PRIVATES.

George W. Bourn, jr. George W. Bourn, sr., Templeton, Mass.

Frank C. Buford. Frank G. Buford, 1451 McLemore Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

George W. Dexter. Hugh Magarell, Atlantic, Iowa.

William Hirsch. Charles Hirsch, 2930 Thirty-first Avenue south, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fred Luter. Foster Luter, Bigges, Ark.

Timothy E. Marter. J. W. Marter, 1923 Twentieth Street, Port Huron, Mich.

John R. Grum. Hiram Grum, Sherrard, W. Va.

Nathan W. Pierce. Eva Thomas, Spirit Lake, Iowa.

Marvin L. Poythress. Josie D. Poythress, Chapel Hill, N. C.

CHANGES IN IMPORT RULES AS TO INVOICE CERTIFICATES

(Continued from page 2.)

through the United States en route, except (e) below.

(d) Commodities of whatever origin or destination not now or hereafter placed on the restricted list except (e) below.

(e) Shipments under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) are not to be included in the general license when such shipment would cross the United States from an Atlantic to a Pacific or Gulf port, or from a Pacific to an Atlantic or Gulf port, or from a Gulf port to an Atlantic or Pacific port.

Iron Ore from Sweden and Spain.

PBF. No. 14.—Covering the importation of iron ore from Sweden and Spain when coming as ballast in vessels returning from these countries.

PBF. No. 15.—Covering the importation of news-print paper and kraft paper from Canada and Newfoundland by rail or lake shipment, or by ocean shipment from points where there is no railroad or lake transportation.

PBF. No. 16.—Covering the importation of Garbanzo beans from Mexico for shipments made on or before November 1, 1918.

PBF. No. 17.—Covering the importation into the United States of fish and shellfish, fresh, cured, or preserved, from Newfoundland or Canada, when said fish are products of the fishing industries of said countries.

PBF. No. 18.—Covering the importation when shipped from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Boston, Mass., by vessel, approved by the War Trade Board, of all commodities the importation of which is permitted without individual license overland or by the Great Lakes from Canada.

PBF. No. 19.—Covering the importation of all wheat and wheat flour when consigned to the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, New York, or to the Wheat Export Co. (Ltd.), 27 Beaver Street, New York.

PBF. No. 20.—Covering the importation of all plants, seeds, vines, bulbs, cuttings, entomological specimens, and literature consigned to the United States Department of Agriculture.

PBF. No. 21.—Covering the importation of all commodities not exceeding $100 in value shipped by mail or express from the American Expeditionary Forces abroad.

PBF. No. 23.—Covering the importation of international exchanges from the United Kingdom when consigned to the Smithsonian Institution.

PBF. No. 24.—Covering the importation of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables from Cuba for shipments made on or before December 31, 1918.

PBF. No. 25.—Covering the importation of all commodities arriving at United States ports in bond in transit to Canada, provided the Canadian import license covering the shipments, or proper proof of the issuance of such license is presented to the collector of customs. (This supersedes PBF. No. 12 as to in bond transit shipments to Canada.)

PBF. No. 26.—Covering the importation of surplus stores and supplies, which the Bureau of Transportation of the War Trade Board may order removed from vessels in United States ports.

Notice to Ship Companies.

In furtherance of the ruling set forth above, the War Trade Board has notified all shipping companies and shipping agencies that vessels sailing from foreign ports on or after October 1, 1918, will not be permitted to unload any shipment of restricted commodities for importation into the United States, except coin, bullion, and currency, unless such shipment is covered by an invoice duly certified by the appropriate United States consular officer, or unless said shipment is covered by one of the "PBF." or general licenses; and that, if any shipping company shall bring to the United States any restricted commodity not so covered by such consular invoice, said company will be compelled to return said commodity to the port of origin at its own expense. Shipping companies will be protected, however, in accepting freight, provided they make certain that the invoice covering the commodity has been duly certified by the American consular officer.

This policy has been made necessary by the fact that, since the restrictions upon imports became effective, many shipments have arrived at United States ports, for the importation of which no licenses have been issued. These shipments have, in many instances, been unloaded, and have caused great congestion of the docks and warehouses.

It is expected that the precautions now taken will prevent this, and thus facilitate the handling of foreign trade, as well as the enforcement of the import restrictions adopted for the purpose of conserving tonnage.

U. S. PATROL BOAT BURNS.

The Navy Department is informed that the U. S. S. *Yard*, a scout patrol, caught fire about 11.30 Wednesday morning while on patrol off entrance to Narragansett Bay and burned to the water line. The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage have not been ascertained. Four men were slightly burned and sent to the naval hospital.

TROOP TRAIN WRECKED.

The War Department announces that information has been received that a troop train was wrecked near Marshfield, Mo., Tuesday night. Five men are reported killed and at least 24 injured.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS ON FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF FEDERAL CONTROL

In a report to President Wilson just made public Director General McAdoo tells of the work of the United States Railroad Administration during the first seven months of its existence. An abstract of the report issued by the administration follows:

THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

The American transportation system is briefly described as including a steam railway mileage (all tracks) of 397,014 miles, owned or controlled by 2,905 companies, employing 1,700,814 persons. Their property also comprised various boat and steamship lines engaged in coastwise transportation and navigating an inland waterways system which included some 57 canals, 3,057 miles in length, as well as many thousand miles of navigable rivers, lakes, bays, sounds, and inlets. Of the 2,905 railway companies, 185 operated major systems, each of which had an annual operating revenue of $1,000,000 or more, 221 were switching or terminal companies, 1,434 were plant-facility roads constructed primarily to serve some particular factory or industry, and 765 are what have come to be described as "short-line" railways, dependent upon one or more of the larger systems for through connections. It is explained that many of the smaller properties included in this description of the plexus of transportation which came under Mr. McAdoo's control January 1, 1918, have since been relinquished as not essential to the purposes that the President's proclamation and the enabling legislation had in view, but that it is the declared policy of the Railroad Administration to deal equitably with the relinquished properties in so far as it may have any relation to them.

THE POLICY OF THE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

The report concludes with a reference to Mr. McAdoo's declaration of policy, issued last June, in which he announced that he hoped "to humanize the railroads and negative the idea that corporations had no souls." It might, perhaps, have been more appropriate if his report to the President had been commenced rather than ended with this phrase, for the narrative reflects throughout an undiminished ardor for practical idealism in the management of the railways for the purposes for which they were taken over. These purposes, as enumerated by him, were—

First. The winning of the war.

Second. The service of the public at the lowest cost consistent with the payment of fair wages to the railroad employees and the maintenance of the transportation system under control of the Government as a self-supporting rather than a money-making agency.

FUTURE EFFICIENCY DEPENDS ON MOTIVE POWER AND LABOR.

Mr. McAdoo's view of the future is optimistic. He says that there is good ground for believing that substantial progress has been made "in accelerating the movement of traffic and employing the available equipment more intensively," and that he is confident that the railroads will shortly be in a condition to meet any demands that may be made upon them if the needed motive power already ordered can be secured and the skilled labor necessary is not withdrawn from the railroads for military and other purposes. These, he says, are very serious phases of the railway problem.

The White House,
Washington,
September 4, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Director General: Allow me to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your report of the first seven months' administration of the railroads under Federal control. I am sure that the Members of the Congress and every thoughtful person interested in the great problem of our railways will read the report with interest and satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

ECONOMIES SHOWN BY TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Elaborate traffic statistics are adduced in support of his claim with regard to the intensified employment of equipment. These statistics show that both the carload and the trainload have been substantially increased, and that by "rerouting" the distance that freight must be hauled between many important centers has been greatly shortened. In one instance 880 miles have been thus saved, and in many other cases the saving runs from 100 to 500 miles.

As one example of the economy that has thus been made possible he mentions the fact that recently during a period of about 60 days some 8,999 cars were rerouted in a certain western territory so as to effect a saving in the mileage traveled by each car of 195 miles, equal to a total of 1,754,805 car-miles.

CONDITION OF ROADS WHEN TAKEN OVER.

The report calls attention to the crippled condition of the railroads when they were taken over as a result of the freight congestion and blockades, and explains the measures of relief that were successfully applied to correct these conditions before any permanent organization was effected or Congress had passed enabling legislation providing for the revolving fund of $500,000,000, which did not become a law until March 31, 1918.

THE FEDERAL RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.

The organization which has been since created is described at length. There is a central administration at Washington, of which Mr. McAdoo is the head. Its chief officers are known as his "personal staff." They are:

W. G. McAdoo, Director General.

Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director General.

Oscar A. Price, assistant to the Director General.

John Barton Payne, general counsel.

John Skelton Williams, director of division of finance and purchases.

Robert S. Lovett, director of division of capital expenditures.

Carl R. Gray, director of division of operation.

Edward Chambers, director of division of traffic.

Charles A. Prouty, director of division of public service and accounting.

W. S. Carter, director of division of labor.

Theo. H. Price, actuary.

M. B. Clagett, private secretary to the Director General.

Mr. McAdoo also makes special mention of Mr. Henry Walters as formerly "an important member of my preliminary organization, having in charge the standardization of motive power, but now released at his own request, and to my regret, from constant attendance in Washington, although he continues to render highly valuable services in an advisory capacity."

It is explained that although these officers are supplied with the assistants, secretaries, and clerks that they require, the policy has been to keep the Washington organization as small as possible and avoid the creation of an unwieldly and expensive central administrative bureau.

THE REGIONAL DISTRICTS AND DIRECTORS.

Under the central organization are seven regional directors having charge of an equal number of regional districts into which the railroad mileage of the country has been divided. It is explained that the geographical boundaries of these regional districts are suggested rather than defined in the map which accompanies the report, but that it is impossible to map these districts accurately as many lines, most of whose mileage is in one district, penetrate areas that are also included in other regional districts, and that the districting has had for its purpose the assembling under the management of one regional director of the larger portion of the mileage serving his territory. The limits of administrative authority are therefore determined rather by the railway lines than by geographical boundaries, as they have been fixed more with regard to the movement of traffic and the service of the public than with reference to conventional State boundaries or groupings.

Thus it has been deemed wise to put the Pennsylvania lines and the Baltimore & Ohio lines east of the Ohio River in the Allegheny district, and those west of the Ohio River in the Eastern district, which contains the whole of the New York Central Division. This course has been followed in pursuance of a policy that contemplates the preferential use of the more northerly trunk lines for fast

Director General of Railroads' Report to the President

through freight and passenger traffic between the Chicago district and the east, thereby releasing the lines in the Allegheny district for the distribution of the enormous traffic that originates in the Pittsburgh district, where congestion of local and through freight in the past has created some of the most costly and exasperating blockades that have been known in the history of American transportation.

The regional districts are both named and numbered, and a list of them and their regional directors is as follows:

1. The eastern district, A. H. Smith, regional director, New York.
2. The Allegheny district, C. H. Markham, regional director, Philadelphia.
3. The Pocahontas district, N. D. Maher, regional director, Roanoke, Va.
4. The southern district, B. L. Winchell, regional director, Atlanta, Ga.
5. The northwestern district, R. H. Aishton, regional director, Chicago.
6. The central western district, Hale Holden, regional director, Chicago.
7. The southwestern district, B. F. Bush, regional director, St. Louis.

Under the regional directors come in turn district directors in charge of subdivisions of the regional districts, Federal managers in charge of the more important single divisions or groups of less important lines, general managers operating minor divisions, and terminal managers having control of all terminals at the more important railway centers and ports.

THE MARINE SECTION.

There is also a marine section of the division of transportation with headquarters at Washington, and a manager of this section has supervision of the many steamship lines owned by the railroads, the object being to coordinate them more completely with the railways, as well as with other shipping.

THE INLAND WATERWAYS.

An inland waterways organization has also been created, whose director when appointed will be generally in charge of the canals and navigable rivers of the country. Following the plan pursued in the case of the railroads, the inland waterways will be divided into districts. Two such districts have already been created, namely, the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers district, of which M. J. Sanders, of New Orleans, has been made Federal manager, and the New York and New Jersey Canals district, including the Erie Canal, with its connecting waterways, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, of which G. A. Tomlinson has been made Federal manager.

CORPORATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS DIFFERENTIATED.

Having thus described his operative organization, Mr. McAdoo proceeds to tell of the considerations which moved him in divorcing it from the corporate officers formerly managing the railway properties and still in office as the representatives of the proprietary corporations. He says:

"Inasmuch as 'no man can serve two masters,' and the efficient operation of the railroads for the winning of the war and the service of the public is the purpose of Federal control, it was manifestly wise to release the presidents and other officers of the railroad companies with whose corporate interests they are properly concerned from all responsibility for the operation of their properties, which will be in the hands of the regional directors, the district directors, and the Federal and general managers above referred to, and who will be directly responsible to the Director General. All ambiguity of obligation is thus avoided. The officers of the corporations are left free to protect the interests of their owners, stockholders, and creditors, and the regional and operating managers have a direct and undivided responsibility and allegiance to the United States Railroad Administration.

"In pursuance of this policy the regional directors, the Federal managers, and the general managers have been required to sever any relations they may have had with the railroad corporations as either officers or directors, and the corporate officers have been advised that they have no function to perform with respect to Government operation.

"Many of the former corporate officers have been appointed as officials of the United States Railroad Administration, whereas others have elected to remain as officers of their corporations.

"It has been made clear that the fullest possible cooperation is desired between the Government officers who operate the railroads and the corporate officers who represent the stockholders:"

SALARIES AND OFFICIAL FORCE REDUCED.

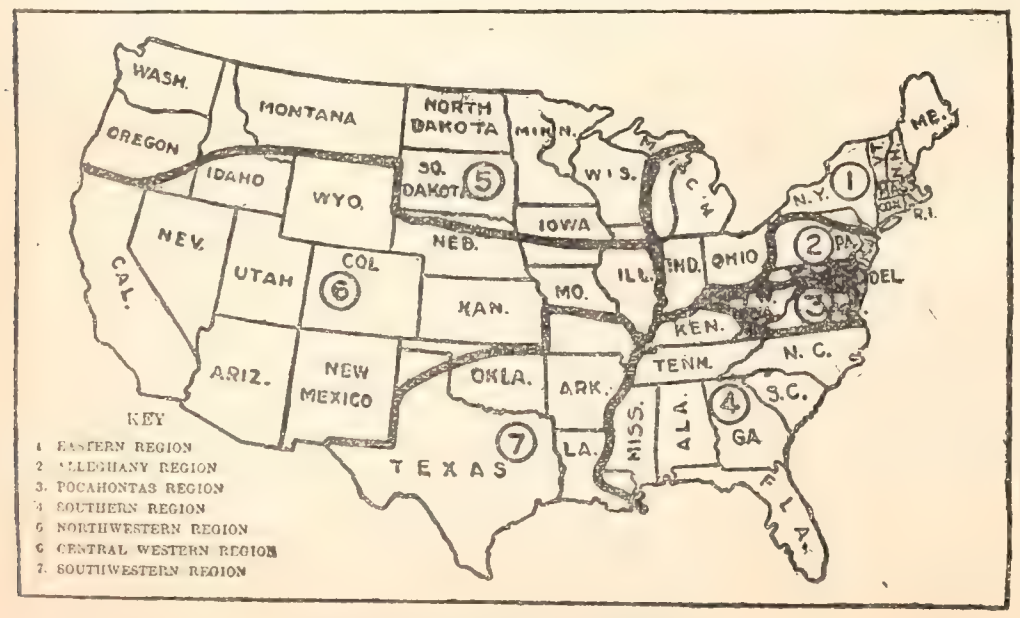
The report asserts that in thus reorganizing the operating force it has been possible without any impairment of efficiency to reduce both the number of officers required and the aggregate of the salaries paid them. A table is submitted showing that under private control 2,325 officers drawing salaries of $5,000 a year or over were employed. The aggregate of their salaries was $21,320,187. Under Government control 1,925 officials are employed, drawing salaries of $5,000 a year or over. The aggregate of their salaries is $16,705,298, and the saving shown amounts to $4,614,889 per annum. This total includes the officers of the various regional districts as well as those of the central administration in Washington.

A reduction in the legal expenses of the railroads amounting to approximately $1,500,000 annually has also been effected by the elimination of a number of men formerly employed in the legal departments, a reduction in the salaries of others, and the transfer of the general counsel of various roads from the operating pay roll to the pay rolls of the corporations. It is believed that efficiency has in no respect been lessened.

The report contains an interesting statement with regard to the salaries paid, which reads as follows:

"Under private control, salaries as high as $100,000 per annum were paid to officers of railroad corporations. Under Government control the highest salaries paid are to the regional directors (of whom there are but seven), and these salaries range from $40,000 to $50,000 per annum. This reduced compensation has been fixed for regional directors notwithstanding the increased responsibilities and duties of these directors as compared with those of the presidents of the larger railroad corporations.

"The reduction of $4,614,889 per annum in the aggregate of the salaries paid to the more responsible officials has not been effected by forcing the experienced men appointed by the United States Railroad Administration to accept salaries incommensurate with their responsibilities, although in numerous instances these salaries are substantially less than those they had been earning as officers of the railroads or could earn in private employment. I have felt that it was not only equitable but necessary that they should be justly remunerated, and that the rewards of brains, industry, and loyalty should be sufficient to continually attract able men to the service of the railroads as their life's work. It is not a question merely of operating the railroads during the period of the war—this re-



MAP OF REGIONAL DISTRICTS.

Director General of Railroads' Report to the President

quires, it is true, the best talent that can be secured if the present extraordinary demands are to be met—but it is a question of the post-bellum period as well, when railroad work must continue to be sufficiently attractive to draw constantly to it men of the right quality and caliber. Unless the ranks are uninterruptedly recruited with such men it will be impossible to maintain the efficient organizations which are essential to the successful management and operation of the railroads of the country.

"The salaries paid under Government control to the higher officers should be sufficient to make the juniors realize that the promotions and rewards of a railroad career are still worth working for, and that they will be commensurate with those of private enterprise and industry."

THE "CONTRACT."

Mr. McAdoo touches briefly upon the much discussed contract between the United States Railroad Administration and the corporations. He says that he is glad to feel that a satisfactory solution is near at hand, and that the delays have been the fault neither of the railroad corporations nor of the Government. They have been inherent in a matter of such intricacy and magnitude.

THE WAGE ADVANCES—WOMEN PAID SAME AS MEN.

The various advances made in the wages of railroad employees since Mr. McAdoo took charge are dealt with at length in the report. It is explained that the recommendations of the railroad wage commission of which Secretary Lane was chairman, have been accepted in so far as the percentages of advance recommended were concerned, but that Mr. McAdoo found himself unable to acquiesce in the suggestion of the commission that no change in working hours should be made during the continuance of the war, and that he has therefore recognized the principle of the basic eight-hour day in railroad service as a matter of justice. The advances made in the pay of common labor and in the wages received by the 500,000 employees in the mechanical departments of the railways under Federal control are also dealt with, as is an order instructing that the women employed by the railroad should be paid the same wages as men when engaged in similar work and that they shall not be permitted to occupy positions unsuited to their sex or allowed to work amid conditions that are unfit.

EQUAL PAY FOR NEGROES.

A new departure in the treatment of negro employees is indicated by the issuance of an order that all negroes employed by the railroads shall be paid the same wages that white men get for a similar work. This has not been the general practice in the past, but the Director General says that he has felt that equal pay for equal service without respect for sex or color was the only policy that could justly be followed.

THE ADVANCE IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

The advance of 25 per cent in freight rates and the establishment of a minimum passenger rate of 3 cents per mile is discussed at length in a paragraph which also deals with the supercharges of one-quarter and one-half cent per mile now made for transportation in tourist and Pullman cars respectively. Mr. McAdoo asserts that the general advance in freight and passenger rates has been necessary to provide for the increase in wages allowed and the rising costs of operations generally, and while he adds that it is assumed that these advances will increase the net operating revenue of the railroads by an amount about equal to the greater cost of operation, he says that this assumption is more or less conjectural, as it is impossible to say whether the higher rates charged will have the effect of reducing the traffic.

THE HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

He adds that thus far such an effect has not been noticeable, at least in the case of the passenger traffic, and explains that the increased travel that is noticeable in many parts of the country is due to higher wages paid to workers, who are constantly changing their places of employment, as well as to the travel of the soldiers who have been granted a special rate of 1 cent per mile when on furlough, and the journeys made by friends and relatives of the men who are visiting the various cantonments. The tax upon the passenger service has also been greatly increased by the movement of troops on orders from the War and Navy Departments. During July over 1,100,000 men were moved on such orders, and an aggregate of about 6,455,558 troops had been moved for Government account between May 1, 1917, and July 31, 1918. Of this number nearly 68 per cent were carried between January 1 and July 1, 1918.

PULLMAN SUPERCHARGES EXPLAINED.

The supercharge for transportation in Pullmans has been imposed in the hope that it will reduce the demand for Pullman accommodations and free the sleeping cars for the use of our troops on night journeys, and it is frankly stated that the order which makes one and one-half tickets necessary for the sole occupancy of a section, and two tickets requisite for the exclusive occupancy of a compartment, has been issued to "discourage the well-to-do or extravagant from using more Pullman space than they really require, thereby excluding the thrifty or less prosperous portion of the public from the use of the Pullman space unnecessarily preempted."

THE ABANDONMENT OF COMPETITION AND CONSOLIDATION OF TICKET OFFICES.

The abandonment of competition, the consolidation of ticket offices, and the resultant economy are the subjects of a very interesting chapter of the report, in which it is explained that since there is no longer competition for freight or passenger traffic between the various divisions of the Government railroad system the solicitation of traffic and the special exploitation of passenger routes have been discontinued. This policy has involved a relinquishment of the soliciting forces hitherto employed by the railroads and has made it possible to consolidate the separate ticket offices formerly maintained in the larger cities. The saving that will be effected as result is estimated at $23,566,633, $12,000,000 of which is accounted for by the closing of "off line" offices, while $4,425,000 will be saved through the consolidation of "on line" ticket offices. The saving in advertising is estimated at $7,000,000.

Railroad time-tables have also been abridged and simplified.

SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN TICKET SELLERS.

To meet the demand for ticket sellers made necessary by the conscription of the younger men formerly employed in this capacity, women are being trained in the schools that have been established for that purpose in several of the larger cities. When the women so trained become proficient in the work they will be assigned to the more important ticket offices of the country, where they will receive the same wages that are paid men for similar services.

UNNECESSARY PASSENGER TRAINS ELIMINATED.

Another interesting chapter of the report deals with the elimination of unnecessary passenger trains. Between many important cities a duplicate and elaborately equipped passenger service was formerly maintained by competing roads. Where this service was in excess of the demand it has been reduced by the abandonment of one or more trains. Other unnecessary passenger trains have also been annulled. In the district west of the Mississippi River an aggregate passenger-train mileage of 21,000,000 miles a year has been thus done away with. In the eastern district unessential passenger trains that used to travel 26,420,000 miles per annum have also been eliminated. Through travel is being directed to the natural routes. The hauling of special trains or needless private cars has been discouraged, and the schedules are being revised, so that closer connections can be made. Railroad tickets between points reached by more than one road are honored by any route, and a universal mileage book good in the hands of bearer upon any Government-controlled road is now to be had. It is sold in units of 500 and 1,000 miles at 3 cents per mile, plus the Government tax of 8 per cent. The coupons it contains are also good at their face value for excess baggage charges.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF TERMINALS.

Another reform that is being worked out is the consolidation of passenger terminals. The most conspicuous case in which it has been applied is the use of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York for through trains via the Baltimore & Ohio between Washington and New York. It has resulted in greatly relieving the pressure on the Pennsylvania line, as many who were formerly deterred from traveling by the Baltimore & Ohio because of the ferry trip across the Hudson River that it involved now find it just as convenient as the route that was formerly a favorite. The result has been a more equable distribution of the New York and Washington traffic, which is now carried in fewer but better filled trains.

Director General of Railroads' Report to the President

THE BUREAU FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS.

The establishment of a bureau for suggestions and complaints through which the public are invited to cooperate with the Director General by bringing defects in the service to his attention is one of the latest and will probably prove to be one of the most popular novelties that he has introduced. He invites criticisms and suggestions as well as letters commending conspicuously courteous and efficient employees from all patrons of the railroads. The establishment of this bureau may be regarded as in line with the policy expressed by Mr. McAdoo in the slogan "the public be pleased," which he first adopted in inaugurating the service in the Hudson tunnels.

UNIFORM FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

Another chapter of the report relates to measures that are being taken to introduce a uniform freight classification that will resolve the confusion that formerly existed under the multiplicity of classification schedules that were in use.

STORE-DOOR DELIVERY.

"Store-door" delivery as adopted in New York and Philadelphia and as it may be extended to other cities is dealt with in still another chapter in which the stimulant of higher demurrage rates in intensifying the use of freight cars is also discussed.

STANDARDIZATION OF FREIGHT CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

The standardization of freight cars and locomotives, by which about 12 types of each will supersede the two or three thousand types formerly in use is also discussed. The expenditure of nearly a billion dollars for improvements and betterments, financial advances to the railroads which aggregate $203,714,050 up to 31st of July, the economies made possible by a consolidation of the purchasing departments of the various railroads under the direction of the division of finance and purchases, are subjects which are interestingly dealt with at length in the report.

THE REASONS FOR TAKING OVER THE PULLMAN CO.

The reasons for taking over the Pullman car service and consolidating the express companies and the benefits to the public and the employees which are expected to result, are the subjects of other chapters in the report.

THE GOVERNMENT ITS OWN INSURER.

An important feature is the announcement that the Government will hereafter be its own insurer against fire loss in so far as the railway properties are concerned.

An insurance and fire protection section has been established to minimize this loss. The railroads have previously paid five or six million dollars a year for fire premiums, which, less the losses hereafter sustained, will be the saving under the new system.

OTHER REFORMS.

Other reforms that are told of in the report include the coordination of the Railroad Administration with other governmental departments through the appointment of liaison officers, the adoption of through waybilling by which the clerical labor and delay hitherto resulting from interline waybilling is eliminated, the introduction of a uniform accounting system, and the issuance of an order that will preclude suits in districts that are inconvenient to the defendant and its witnesses, the abolition of car mileage accounting, per diem car rentals, the simplification of interline passenger accounting, and the creation of a "safety section" established to minimize the risks to which those who work and travel on the railroads are subjected.

UNIFORM PENSION AND COMPENSATION SYSTEM UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The plans that are under consideration for the establishment of a uniform system under which employees will receive a fixed and equitable compensation for personal injury or loss of life, and that will provide pensions for superannuated employees and enable them to purchase life, health, and old age insurance at a low cost, are also discussed in the report. The issuance of a recent order prohibiting the sale of intoxicants of every character in dining cars, restaurants, and railroad stations under Federal control is also noted to the satisfaction of the prohibitionists.

"RESULTS THUS FAR SECURED."

Under the caption, "Results thus far secured," mention is made of the speed with which transcontinental movement of lumber for ships, aeroplanes, and other Government requirements, not including those of the railroads, was made between January and July, 1918. Altogether 177,000,000 feet were shipped from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic or intermediate points, and when speed was essential, delivery on the Eastern seaboard was made within 15 days after shipment.

THE COAL MOVEMENT.

The coal movement is a subject in which especial interest will be felt just now. At present strenuous efforts are being made to speed it so as to preclude the recurrence of last winter's distressing experience. The figures for the six months ending with July show an increase of nearly 22,000,000 tons over the movement for the corresponding period last year, which was the largest on record up to that time.

It is asserted that the energies of the Railroad Administration are now being largely devoted to moving the coal mined as rapidly as the Fuel Administration can deliver it, and that of late the coal mines have been supplied with cars more rapidly than they have been able to load them, so that there is no longer any doubt that the transportation for the fuel requirements of the Nation is available provided the coal production during the warm weather can be maintained so as to employ the cars requisitioned.

Mr. McAdoo adds that "at present this is not the case," and that "I emphasize this point because the country has been led to believe that the coal production is limited entirely by transportation and any shortage is attributed to the railways." He claims that "The Federal railroad system is and has been for some weeks past in a position to handle more coal than has been produced, and any shortage during the coming winter will not, it is hoped, be properly chargeable to the lack of transportation."

THE ENTHUSIASM OF EMPLOYEES AND OFFICERS.

In concluding the report Mr. McAdoo makes his acknowledgments "to the officials and employees who have worked with such loyalty and zeal to accomplish what has already been done," and adds that "it is a constant satisfaction to be associated with them." "You can," he assures the President, "rely upon their patriotic enthusiasm and alacrity in the work of winning the war, in which they, as well as the soldiers at the front, have enlisted with such laudable determination and patriotism."

ORDERS ARE ISSUED REVISING PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL

Acting on applications for a revision of prices in certain localities, the Fuel Administrator—

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined in the Cerrillos field, in the State of New Mexico, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed the following per net ton: For run of mine, $4.05; for prepared sizes, $5.05; for slack or screenings, $3.55. To the foregoing prices may be added the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing companies are entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

Said prices are subject to the following monthly summer reductions: 25 cents for the month of July and 15 cents for the month of August.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 30, 1918.

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal mined by the Wolf Park Coal Co., in the Canon City district in the State of Colorado, may be sold at prices not to exceed f. o. b. cars at the mine, $2.15 per net ton for run of mine, $4.15 per net ton for prepared sizes, and $1.15 per net ton for slack or screenings, plus the 45-cent allowance for wage increase if the producing company is entitled to add such allowance under the President's order of October 27, 1917.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 30, 1918.

Hereby orders and directs that anthracite coal mined in the State of Virginia may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the mine not to exceed $5.40 per net ton for egg, $5.75 per net ton for stove, $5.75 per net ton for nut, $5.30 per net ton for briquets, and $4.60 per net ton for pea and smaller sizes.

And hereby further orders and directs that the above prices shall be subject to a summer reduction of 30 cents per net ton from April 1 to August 31, inclusive.

This order to become effective at 7 a. m. August 29, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Director General Issues Instructions To Railroad Regional Directors on Classifying Employees in the Draft

Director General of Railroads McAdoo authorizes the following:

On September 9 the Provost Marshal General issued a statement urging employers and other representatives of industry to assume a larger share of responsibility in the classification of the new registrants under the selective-service act, to aid in emphasizing the cases where deferred classification should be granted, to make necessary claims in cases where employees fail to do so, and to inform themselves systematically as to which of their employees are registrants, to survey their entire plant so as to single out the really indispensable individuals and to lay the pertinent facts before the appropriate authorities.

Instructions to Regional Directors.

In line with this request the Director General on September 9 instructed regional directors to cause the Federal managers to ascertain who would be registrants among railroad employees and to see that deferred classification is properly claimed for employees that are necessary and also to avoid making such claims where it can reasonably be avoided.

In the further bearing out of this policy of cooperation requested by the War Department, the Director General has sent the following instructions to the regional directors:

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Office of Director General,
Washington, September 18, 1918.

Circular No. 57.

To the regional directors:

I attach statement issued by the Provost Marshal General on September 9 to employers and other representatives of industry urging their cooperation in the classification of the new registrants under the selective-service act. In addition to the instructions already issued, on and after September 9, with a view to such cooperation, you are hereby instructed to see that the railroad officers shall, in presenting or supporting claims for deferred classification before district boards, present the following to such boards as a statement of the policy of the United States Railroad Administration and of the general reasons in support of the claims made for deferred classification:

All applications made by officers of railroads under Federal control for deferred classification for railroad officers and employees and all affidavits made by railroad officers in support of claims for such deferred classification are made by them as officers of the United States Railroad Administration and by my authority and in pursuance of a general policy which in my judgment must be adopted in order to meet the war responsibilities which rest upon the railroads under Federal control.

The Government of the United States has taken possession and control of the railroads as a war measure, and their efficient and unhampered operation is indispensable to the successful conduct of the war.

Essential Character of the Industry.

The essential character of the railroad industry as a war enterprise is not open to dispute. Indeed, in contrast with nearly all war industries, the railroad industry is one of the very few which has actually become a Government enterprise because of its essential character for war purposes.

In such circumstances the men who are necessarily employed in rail transportation in this country are as truly employed in an indispensable war service as are our soldiers and sailors.

Since the railroads are indispensable and the branches of the service to which the employees belong are indispensable, I understand the remaining questions for consideration by the district board are whether a particular employee can be dispensed with (1) on the ground that the railroad has more of such employees than it needs, or (2) upon the ground that it can readily replace such employees with others.

Please state to the district board, with my full authority, that after eight and a half months of a thorough and continuing study of this subject, being constantly in touch with employers of railroad labor, the representatives of the railroad employees, and the representatives of the labor situation generally for the whole country, there is no surplus whatever of employees for running the railroads, and there is no surplus supply of labor from which new employees can be drawn to replace those who may be taken for military service. Any competent railroad employee taken from an indispensable branch of the railroad service will be subtracted from a force which is already too small and which can not be adequately replenished. The taking of any such employee by any district board would be a step tending to injure the war operations of some railroads. The taking of such steps by numerous district boards would in the aggregate constitute a cumulative and far-reaching injury to the United States Railroad Administration and would destroy the purpose for which the Government took possession of such control of the railroads.

Scarcity of Skilled Workers.

The scarcity of skilled railroad employees is in part due to the fact that up to the present time the railroads of the country, in addition to meeting their full share of the demands of men for general military service, have been subjected to the peculiar disability that they alone, out of all the industries of the country, have had to furnish large numbers of men for special military service. Hundreds of miles of military railroads in France are being operated for the military forces of the United States by men who have been drawn from the ranks of the skilled officers and employees of railroads in this country. In this way the drain upon skilled railroad labor has already been proportionately greater than the drain upon skilled labor of other industries, and this in part accounts for the exceptional shortage of skilled railroad labor which confronts the United States Railroad Administration.

It must also be clear that employees in these classes can not be supplied by the employment and training of new employees. Practically without exception these employments are not suited to women, but able-bodied and vigorous men are needed for the discharge of the duties. These men are not available in adequate numbers and will become less and less available as the war progresses. Besides, untrained men can not perform the functions, and if skilled railroad employees are taken for military service the substitution of untrained employees, even if available, would prove destructive to efficient railroad operation.

Sympathetic Cooperation.

It is desired that the understanding and sympathetic cooperation of the district boards shall be sought in all instances. We are all striving for the same end, and that is to win the war. To the extent that railroad men can be spared from railroad service for military service we ought to spare them. But to the extent that they are needed for railroad service the district boards should not attempt to take them for military service.

The United States Railroad Administration intends to ask for deferred classification only when the men on whose behalf the request is made are needed in the public interest for the continued performance of their duties and when experienced substitutes can not be found. And the district boards, upon whom rests the responsibility for preserving the necessary labor supply for essential occupations, should be urged to grant, in the interest of the national needs and with a nation-wide view of the controlling factors, the applications for deferred classification which are supported by the United States Railroad Administration.

Instructions to Officials.

Instructions have been issued through the regional directors to all officials of railroads under Federal control to see that proper applications are made for deferred classification for all necessary railroad employees and to support such applications vigorously, and at the same time to avoid making applications whereever reasonably practicable.

It is the patriotic duty of the men who are considered necessary for the operation of the railroads to claim deferred classification and to furnish the district boards with the necessary information in their answers to questionnaires to show the basis for such clasification. Every man who is helping in these necessary occupations to operate the railroads in this country is rendering not only a service indispensable to the war but a service that is as praiseworthy and creditable as any war service could be.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

HOUSING CONTRACT LET.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

The contract for 75 houses at Niles, Ohio, project No. 481, has been awarded to Yoho & Hooker, Akron, Ohio. The contract is on lump-sum basis.

Liberty Bonds Recently Reported Lost or Stolen and a List of Those That Have Been Recovered

Public institutions of all kinds, including post offices, receiving The Official U. S. Bulletin, are requested to post conspicuously the list of missing Liberty Bonds given below, the Government being exceedingly desirous of locating them.

Following is a list of lost and stolen Liberty bonds furnished this month to the American Bankers' Association.

If any of these bonds or coupons are presented, banks should write, telephone, or telegraph, collect, to L. W. Gammon, manager, Protective Department American Bankers' Association, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

FIRST 3½ PER CENT BONDS DUE 1947.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
3463	$50	1979464	$50
47685	50	1979465	50
135361	50	2041226	50
151697	50	2844811	50
196154	50	3125901	50
196155	50	3125902	50
196733	50	3125903	50
242775	50	3147527	50
297349	50	6283779	50
362365	50	7579130	50
412064	50	98616	100
536055	50	253051	100
536892	50	362107	100
658494	50	484241	100
658495	50	484242	100
658496	50	601019	100
678794	50	601020	100
706986	50	795139	100
738138	50	823213	100
839931	50	834024	100
967175	50	847017	100
996265	50	847018	100
1007746	50	847794	100
1007760	50	908330	100
1037960	50	958292	100
1093800	50	958900	100
1112468	50	960333	100
1112469	50	1020256	100
1240063	50	1020257	100
1305737	50	1049593	100
1325485	50	1050951	100
1327201	50	1088282	100
1461401	50	1092762	100
1478866	50	1107377	100
1542110	50	1107378	100
1542111	50	1159040	100
1542114	50	1159041	100
1542118	50	1293607	100
1559923	50	1305737	100
1608676	50	1381626	100
1622150	50	1382095	100
1644758	50	1382096	100
1641759	50	1382097	100
1678358	50	1 696	500
1693710	50	82562	500
1693711	50	190740	500
1857639	50	190744	500
1894600	50	195760	500
1895592	50	281303	500
1929145	50	281304	500
1943954	50	197389	1,000

FIRST 4 PER CENT CONVERTED BONDS DUE 1947.

28150	$50	982947	$50
29402	50	985917	50
34583	50	990603	50
40532	50	990604	50
294085	50	991591	50
465426	50	1040675	50
544355	50	1128982	50
680029	50	1142219	50
717285	50	1247830	50
721865	50	1254968	50
730125	50	1278597	50
750083	50	1357013	50
775185	50	1398540	50
967169	50	1405343	50
977418	50	1408561	50
972033	50	1408562	50

FIRST 4 PER CENT CONVERTED BONDS DUE 1947—Continued.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1408563	$50	848594	$100
1408564	50	1260928	100
1453803	50	1261309	100
1472635	50	1276973	100
1508624	50	1276974	100
1611511	50	1276975	100
1620216	50	1276976	100
1620216	50	2611354	100
1626211	50	3450	500
1631319	50	3451	500
1720171	50	3452	500
1631302	50	3453	500
1824842	50	56950	500
1824843	50	95553	500
1824844	50	151232	500
1841114	50	145177	1,000
1876643	50	145178	1,000
1979916	50	145179	1,000
1979917	50	145180	1,000
2879334	50	145181	1,000
2960053	50	145182	1,000
3138837	50	145183	1,000
7566310	50	145184	1,000
131279	100	145185	1,000
145177	100	145186	1,000
145200	100	145187	1,000
246366	100	145188	1,000
283444	100	145189	1,000
305465	100	145190	1,000
333776	100	145191	1,000
356920	100	145192	1,000
360141	100	145193	1,000
420082	100	145194	1,000
515501	100	145195	1,000
545414	100	145196	1,000
743393	100	145197	1,000
743394	100	145198	1,000
743395	100	145199	1,000
801942	100	145200	1,000
801943	100	677600	1,000
801944	100		

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS DUE 1942.

9819	$50	1156666	$50
11532	50	1159787	50
12415	50	1165638	50
20001	50	1209460	50
20002	50	1210303	50
20003	50	1214316	50
20004	50	1215138	50
20005	50	1215139	50
20006	50	1222603	50
20007	50	1236159	50
24853	50	1240600	50
40673	50	1286091	50
40674	50	1286099	50
89873	50	1291138	50
91163	50	1291139	50
99126	50	1291278	50
99127	50	1295641	50
100896	50	1297915	50
100897	50	1301021	50
100898	50	1305957	50
133981	50	1307788	50
169942	50	1313270	50
173051	50	1313271	50
186049	50	1320565	50
188650	50	1321764	50
283444	50	1322324	50
313310	50	1325133	50
313937	50	1325134	50
329225	50	1325135	50
361416	50	1329148	50
436226	50	1408958	50
469480	50	1411285	50
471149	50	1417084	50
471860	50	1419678	50
474350	50	2790694	50
474893	50	2790695	50
1143804	50	2779978	50
1145165	50	2779979	50

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS DUE 1942—Con.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
2807843	$50	1560390	$50
2807844	50	1575351	50
2807845	50	1614422	50
2807846	50	1614423	50
2822342	50	1614424	50
2832342	50	1614424	50
2832343	50	1538213	50
2832344	50	1715002	50
2854050	50	1841212	50
2879747	50	1845882	50
2905399	50	1853965	50
3083098	50	1864197	50
3083099	50	1864198	50
3084870	50	1917347	50
3103931	50	2038391	50
3103932	50	2085516	50
3138837	50	2089150	50
3145796	50	2089151	50
3215494	50	2183951	50
3492045	50	2183952	50
4036404	50	2183953	50
4080968	50	2183954	50
4082708	50	2183955	50
4162229	50	2183956	50
4281562	50	2254355	50
4665202	50	2316236	50
4753238	50	2497607	50
4766096	50	2497608	50
4811406	50	2505465	50
4825455	50	2505466	50
4921581	50	2505467	50
4921582	50	2505468	50
477236	50	2505469	50
493233	50	2505470	50
499208	50	2505471	50
499209	50	2505472	50
515780	50	2505473	50
528218	50	2505474	50
548604	50	2772318	50
549489	50	2790388	50
549756	50	4921583	50
551811	50	4921584	50
551812	50	4996556	50
551813	50	4996558	50
551814	50	5132672	50
551815	50	5233156	50
551816	50	5330166	50
551817	50	5472170	50
551818	50	5537493	50
551819	50	5548052	50
551820	50	5548541	50
551821	50	5661553	50
552382	50	5881099	50
620221	50	6101823	50
620223	50	6376344	50
679526	50	6530781	50
679596	50	6530782	50
709593	50	6551353	50
709594	50	6738022	50
721069	50	6857847	50
725702	50	6927949	50
780841	50	6932021	50
862655	50	6960305	50
883296	50	6992388	50
949003	50	7008426	50
952370	50	7008429	50
963595	50	7060159	50
967179	50	7092597	50
975190	50	7207370	50
1025190	50	7238142	50
1027757	50	7241672	50
1027758	50	7309093	50
1027759	50	7315807	50
1027760	50	7331061	50
1027761	50	7332911	50
1039082	50	7340450	50
1111610	50	7344643	50
1143802	50	7351218	50
1143803	50	7399759	50
1419679	50	7399891	50
1466420	50	7475149	50
1477661	50	7643726	50
1482630	50	7681319	50
1482651	50	7699692	50
1485641	50	7704062	50
1492706	50	19703	100

List of Liberty Bonds Recently Reported Lost or Stolen

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS DUE 1942—Con.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
40673	$100	4473604	$100
40674	100	4488609	100
57720	100	4490116	100
76441	100	4490117	100
88126	100	4515725	100
88127	100	4517479	100
88128	100	4522461	100
88129	100	4522462	100
88130	100	4522463	100
151614	100	4522464	100
193384	100	4522465	100
219793	100	845582	100
224643	100	845583	100
230067	100	845584	100
230928	100	895528	100
259987	100	895529	100
261380	100	895530	100
265636	100	990883	100
265637	100	990944	100
265638	100	995121	100
265639	100	1042562	100
265641	100	1088282	100
265642	100	1185989	100
271162	100	1185990	100
282308	100	1185991	100
289700	100	1185992	100
311881	100	1222941	100
311882	100	1278507	100
390795	100	1282342	100
515501	100	1282343	100
556345	100	1293024	100
641905	100	1299568	100
653352	100	1299569	100
672692	100	1299570	100
672693	100	1391486	100
760746	100	1440493	100
845576	100	1588288	100
845577	100	1588289	100
845578	100	1588290	100
2358082	100	1588291	100
2376712	100	1588292	100
2478842	100	1750000	100
2537258	100	1777304	100
2569936	100	1777312	100
2576716	100	1777313	100
2576717	100	1803445	100
2591165	100	1903167	100
2596875	100	1903168	100
2596876	100	1917347	100
2596877	100	2327084	100
2596878	100	2327085	100
2596879	100	2327086	100
2596986	100	2327087	100
2600287	100	2327088	100
2611354	100	2352974	100
2645571	100	2711403	100
2645572	100	2711404	100
2689358	100	2711405	100
2689359	100	2711406	100
2689360	100	2711407	100
2689361	100	2711408	100
2689362	100	2711409	100
2704446	100	2711410	100
2711389	100	2711411	100
2711390	100	2881560	100
2711391	100	2924887	100
2711392	100	2924897	100
2711393	100	2981767	100
2711394	100	2989245	100
2711395	100	3022568	100
2711396	100	3079828	100
2711397	100	3079829	100
2711398	100	3113953	100
2711399	100	3135863	100
2711400	100	3184337	100
2711401	100	3185063	100
2711402	100	3231045	100
4301957	100	3278442	100
4301958	100	3304312	100
4301959	100	3368202	100
4301960	100	3368203	100
4301961	100	3379801	100
4301962	100	3385303	100
4301963	100	3385304	100
4301964	100	3657229	100
4301965	100	3563707	100
4301966	100	3685004	100
4301967	100	3727269	100
4301968	100	3753300	100
4301969	100	3844040	100
4301970	100	3953337	100
4301971	100	3992309	100
4301972	100	4000402	100
4301973	100	4025738	100
4303693	100	4280320	100
4303694	100	4290323	100
4303695	100	4301954	100
4303696	100	4301955	100
4303697	100	4301956	100
4303698	100	4522466	100
4303699	100	4528902	100
4320050	100	4559217	100
4330510	100	4620420	100
4343817	100	2093	500

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS DUE 1942—Con.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
[1] 8897	$500	568602	$500
51920	500	626071	500
93285	500	669415	500
95678	500	685983	500
141925	500	2461124	500
154487	500	185155	1,000
157679	500	347069	1,000
157680	500	412151	1,000
181240	500	412152	1,000
206571	500	427829	1,000
206572	500	466915	1,000
206573	500	484742	1,000
206574	500	1304053	1,000
324217	500	1304054	1,000
400077	500	1389957	1,000
409301	500	1389958	1,000
444024	500	1414687	1,000
474766	500	1439385	1,000
528218	500	34134	10,000

[1] Registered,

THIRD 4¼ PER CENT BONDS DUE 1928.

107160	$50	7040180	$50
121150	50	7175471	50
286832	50	7881511	50
286833	50	22550	100
367291	50	34510	100
401872	50	107158	100
418130	50	107159	100
505326	50	163580	100
542088	50	163581	100
542089	50	241916	100
548646	50	294762	100
552005	50	294767	100
632867	50	349507	100
1017403	50	431820	100
1222161	50	431821	100
1246076	50	691308	100
1370451	50	691309	100
1572721	50	704993	100
1655258	50	805371	100
1667855	50	904779	100
1667856	50	904780	100
1670124	50	904781	100
1715002	50	904782	100
1749312	50	1107597	100
1858945	50	1107598	100
2005000	50	1185989	100
2016110	50	1185990	100
2026924	50	1185991	100
2083229	50	1185992	100
2108197	50	1335237	100
2108198	50	1511210	100
2121454	50	1511211	100
2121462	50	1526168	100
2124027	50	1526169	100
2125180	50	1526170	100
2512374	50	1526171	100
2551040	50	1526172	100
2551041	50	1549061	100
3073144	50	2084900	100
3083459	50	2101654	100
3352066	50	2101655	100
3352068	50	2426655	100
3352073	50	2426656	100
3352074	50	2433296	100
3352076	50	2641790	100
3352082	50	2963099	100
3386183	50	2979556	100
3562435	50	2979558	100
3648088	50	2996353	100
4795123	50	3160610	100
4795236	50	3160611	100
4796135	50	3533602	100
4798023	50	3533603	100
4799799	50	3732311	100
4914305	50	3738983	100
4937424	50	3738984	100
4937556	50	4158056	100
5019453	50	4548158	100
5154419	50	5157059	100
5154736	50	5157060	100
5169109	50	107950	500
5200271	50	134807	500
5457054	50	142837	500
5876337	50	435841	500
5876367	50	519911	500
6142470	50	706462	500
6161331	50	334874	1,000
6177902	50	544815	1,000
6449235	50	625512	1,000

Lost Bonds Recovered.

Following is a list of the Liberty bonds which were previously reported lost and which have since been recovered and returned to the interested bank. These numbers appeared in previous issues of the OFFICIAL UNITED STATES BULLETIN.

FIRST 4 PER CENT CONVERTED BONDS DUE 1947.

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
99192	$500	99194	$500
99193	500	99195	500

SECOND 4 PER CENT BONDS DUE 1942.

1612967	$100	1612969	$100
1612968	100	1612970	100

THIRD 4¼ PER CENT BONDS DUE 1928.

1701265	$50	1616166	$100
1701272	50	1616168	100
1701273	50	1616169	100
1701274	50	1616171	100
1701275	50	1616180	100
1701276	50	1616181	100
1701277	50	1616183	100
1701292	50	1616184	100
1701296	50	1616185	100
1701297	50	1616186	100
1701298	50	1616190	100
1701303	50	1616193	100
1701304	50	1616196	100
1701305	50	1616197	100
1701306	50	1616198	100
1701307	50	1616200	100
1701309	50	1616201	100
1701310	50	1616202	100
1701318	50	1616203	100
1701319	50	1616204	100
1701322	50	1616205	100
1701323	50	1616206	100
1701324	50	1616207	100
1701325	50	1616208	100
1701327	50	1616209	100
1701328	50	1616211	100
1701329	50	1616212	100
1701330	50	1616213	100
1701331	50	1616214	100
1701332	50	1616215	100
1701333	50	1616216	100
1701334	50	1616218	100
1701336	50	1616219	100
1701337	50	1616222	100
1701338	50	1616223	100
1701339	50	1616234	100
1701343	50	1616235	100
1701344	50	128676	500
1701346	50	128677	500
1701347	50	373728	500
1701353	50	37465	1,000
1701354	50	37467	1,000
1701355	50	943953	1,000
1701356	50	943954	1,000
1701358	50	943956	1,000
1616148	100	943957	1,000
1616149	100	943976	1,000
1616150	100	943977	1,000
1616151	100	943978	1,000
1616154	100	943979	1,000
1616155	100	943986	1,000
1616156	100	943987	1,000
1616160	100	943988	1,000
1616161	100	943990	1,000
1616162	100	943991	1,000
1616163	100	943999	1,000
1616164	100	944004	1,000
1616165	100	944005	1,000

ASSIGNED TO CAMP FORREST.

Special Orders, No. 211:

110. Maj. Henry Tucker, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty in the Central Department and will proceed to Camp Forrest, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and report in person to the commanding general, that camp, for duty with the 213th Engineers.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER ESTABLISHING MINIMUM WAGE SCALE FOR RAILROAD CLERKS AND CERTAIN OTHER STATION WORKERS

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 1, 1918.

Supplement No. 7 to General Order No. 27.

Effective September 1, 1918, superseding General Order No. 27, and in lieu thereof, as to the employees herein named, the following rates of pay and rules for overtime and working conditions for all clerical forces in all departments, and for certain employees in stations, storage, or terminal warehouses, docks, storehouses, shops, and yards upon railroads under Federal control are hereby ordered:

ARTICLE I.

RATES OF PAY.

(a) For all employees who devote a majority of their time to clerical work of any description, including train announcers, gatemen, checkers, baggage and parcel room employees, train and engine crew callers, and the operators of all office or station equipment devices (excepting such as come within the scope of existing agreements or those hereafter negotiated with the railroad telegraphers) establish a basic minimum rate of $62.50 per month; and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of $62.50 and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $87.50 per month.

(b) This order shall apply to chief clerks, foremen, subforemen, and other similar supervisory forces of employees herein provided for.

(c) For office boys, messengers, chore boys, and other employees under 18 years of age filling similar positions, and station attendants, establish a basic minimum rate of $20 per month, and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of $20 per month and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $45 per month.

(d) For all other employees not otherwise classified, such as janitors, elevator and telephone switchboard operators, office, station, and warehouse watchmen, establish a basic minimum rate of $45 per month, and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of $45 per month and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $70 per month.

(e) The same increases provided for in sections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this article shall apply to employees named therein paid on any other basis.

(f) The wages for new positions shall be in conformity with the wage for positions of similar kind or class where created.

ARTICLE II.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS (STEAM), FIREMEN, AND POWER-HOUSE OILERS.

(a) For all stationary engineers (steam), establish a basic minimum rate of $85 per month, and to this basic minimum rate, and all rates of $85 and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $110 per month.

(b) This order shall apply to chief stationary engineers.

(c) For all stationary firemen and power-house oilers, establish a basic minimum rate of $65 per month, and to this basic minimum rate, and all rates of $65 and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, add $25 per month, establishing a minimum rate of $90 per month.

ARTICLE III.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER WASHERS.

For all locomotive boiler washers who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, receiving less than 26 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 26 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate, and all hourly rates of 26 cents and above, add 12 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 38 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 50 cents per hour.

ARTICLE IV.

POWER TRANSFER AND TURNTABLE OPERATORS.

For all operators of power-driven transfer and turntables who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, receiving less than 21 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 21 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate, and all hourly rates of 21 cents and above, add 12 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 33 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 45 cents per hour.

ARTICLE V.

SHOP, ROUNDHOUSE, STATION, STOREHOUSE, AND WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES (EXCEPT EMPLOYEES PROVIDED FOR IN HARBOR AWARDS).

(a) For all laborers employed in and around shops, roundhouses, stations, storehouses, and warehouses (except employees provided for in harbor awards), such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash pitmen, boiler washer helpers, flue borers, truckers, stowers, shippers, coal passers, coal-chute men, etc., who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, receiving less than 19 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 19 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate, and all hourly rates of 19 cents and above, add 12 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 31 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 43 cents per hour.

(b) For all common labor in the departments herein referred to and not otherwise provided for, who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, receiving less than 16 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 16 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate and all hourly rates of 16 cents and above add 12 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 28 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 40 cents per hour.

ARTICLE VI.

MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR DAILY RATES.

For all monthly, weekly, or daily rated employees in the departments herein referred to, and not otherwise provided for, increase the rates in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, on the basis of $25 per month.

ARTICLE VII.

MAXIMUM MONTHLY WAGE.

No part of the increases provided for in this order shall apply to establish a salary in excess of $250 per month.

ARTICLE VIII.

PRESERVATION OF RATES.

(a) The minimum rates, and all rates in excess thereof, as herein established, and higher rates which have been authorized since January 1, 1918, except by General Order No. 27, shall be preserved.

(b) Employees temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates while occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower rates positions shall not have their rates reduced.

ARTICLE IX.

EXCEPTION.

The provisions of this order will not apply in cases where amounts less than $30 per month are paid to individuals for special service which only takes a portion of their time from outside employment or business.

ARTICLE X.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, shall constitute a day's work.

ARTICLE XI.

OVERTIME AND CALLS.

(a) Where there is no existing agreement or practice more favorable to the employees, overtime shall be computed for the ninth and tenth hour of continuous service pro rata on the actual minute basis and thereafter at the rate of time and one-half time. Even hours will be paid for at the end of each pay period; fractions thereof will be carried forward.

(b) When notified or called to work, outside of established hours, employees will be paid a minimum allowance of three hours.

(c) Employees will not be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime.

ARTICLE XII.

PROMOTION AND SENIORITY.

(a) Promotions shall be based on ability, merit, and seniority. Ability and merit being sufficient, seniority shall preval except, however, that this provision

(Continued on page 17.)

Great Economies to Be Made by Rules Regulating Rubber Footwear Styles

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Important economies in materials through reductions in patterns, discontinuance of production of various styles in rubber footwear, and regulations as to styles authorized are effected under a schedule worked out by the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board with representatives of the manufacturers, and made operative September 1 last, as to all canvas rubber-soled shoes, and on January 1 next as to waterproof goods.

Estimates of Saving.

It is estimated by the Conservation Division that the program will conserve among other things 29,012,600 cartons; 5,245,300 square feet of lumber, 1,526,493 square feet of shipping and storage space, 10,742,517 pounds of weight (freight), or 4,795 tons, 2,250,272 pounds of material that will not have to be dyed 74,750 pounds of flour starch, 30,380 gallons of varnish, 125,300 pounds of tissue paper, 49,617 days' labor that may be diverted to more essential work.

The new schedule eliminates for the period of the war 5,500 styles of rubber footwear, and restricts introduction of new lasts other than as required by the Government or to meet changes in leather footwear styles. The manufacture of men's hip and sporting rubber boots is to be restricted to one grade only and all duck boots to be discontinued as far as possible. Leather insoles in all boots will be discontinued. Women's, boys', and youths' hip and sporting boots will not be manufactured at all. The manufacture of knee boots will be discontinued.

Reductions in Styles.

Reductions in styles include the limiting of rolled-edge arctics and gaiters to men's sizes; and discontinuance of first-quality all-rubber gaiters. "Omaha" arctics and excluders, misses' and children's snow excluders, boys' and youths' jersey-cloth arctics, motormen's gaiters for men, plow shoes, high-lace lumbermen's duck vamp with gum uppers, all two-buckle jersey-cloth gaiters, men's one-strap (instep) sandals, all plain sandals and self-acting sandals and "croquet" with fleece lining (storm patterns not included), self-acting storm patterns, Russian rubbers, low-vamp Alaskas (not storm patterns), boys' and youths' Alaskas, clogs, youths' self-acting sandals, all self-acting Alaskas.

Height of Buckle Gaiters.

Buckle gaiters are not to be made higher than the present 4-buckle height in men's, boys', and youths', and the 3-buckle height in women's and misses' and children's. The manufacture of jersey-cloth gaiters and Alaskas authorized is to be restricted to first and extra quality. Use of flour starch or similar finish is greatly restricted; cashmerette or so-called heavy arctics or gaiters and canvas rubber-soled shoes are not to be varnished; dyed linings, except where fleece lined, are to be discontinued. All use of caustic soda in the manufacture of rubber footwear is to stop at once.

WAGE SCALE FOR RAILROAD CLERKS

(Continued from page 16.)

shall not apply to the personal office forces of such officers as superintendent, train master, division engineer, master mechanic, general freight or passenger agent, or their superiors in rank and executive officers. The management shall be the judge, subject to an appeal, as provided in Article XIII.

(b) Seniority will be restricted to each classified department of the general and other offices and of each superintendent's or master mechanic's division.

(c) Seniority rights of employees referred to herein—to (1) new positions; (2) vacancies—will be governed by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article.

(d) Employees declining promotion shall not lose their seniority.

(e) Employees accepting promotion will be allowed 30 days in which to qualify, and failing, will be returned to former position without loss of seniority.

(f) New positions or vacancies will be promptly bulletined for a period of 5 days in the departments where they occur. Employees desiring such positions will file their applications with the designated official within that time, and an appointment will be made within 10 days thereafter. Such position or vacancy may be filled temporarily pending an assignment. The name of the appointee will immediately thereafter be posted where the position or vacancy was bulletined.

(g) In reducing forces seniority shall govern. When forces are increased employees will be returned to the service and positions formerly occupied in the order of their seniority. Employees desiring to avail themselves of this rule must file their names and addresses with the proper official. Employees failing to report for duty or give satisfactory reason for not doing so within seven days from date of notification will be considered out of the service.

(h) A seniority roster of all employees in each classified department, who have been in the service six months or more, showing name, date of entering the service, and the date of each promotion or change, will be posted in a place accessible to those affected.

(i) The roster will be revised and posted in January of each year, and shall be open to correction for a period of 60 days from date of posting, on presentation of proof of error by an employee or his representative. The duly accredited representative of the employee shall be furnished with a copy of roster upon written request.

ARTICLE XIII.

DISCIPLINE AND GRIEVANCES.

(a) An employee disciplined, or who considers himself unjustly treated, shall have a fair and impartial hearing, provided written request is presented to his immediate superior within five days of the date of the advice of discipline, and the hearing shall be granted within five days thereafter.

(b) A decision will be rendered within seven days after the completion of hearing. If an appeal is taken, it must be filed with the next higher official, and a copy furnished the official whose decision is appealed within five days after date of decision. The hearing and decision on the appeal shall be governed by the time limits of the preceding section.

(c) At the hearing or on the appeal the employee may be assisted by a committee of employees or by one or more duly accredited representatives.

(d) The right of appeal by employees or representatives, in regular order of succession and in the manner prescribed up to and inclusive of the highest official designated by the railroad, to whom appeals may be made, is hereby established.

(e) An employee on request will be given a letter, stating the cause of discipline. A transcript of evidence taken at the investigation or on the appeal will be furnished on request to the employee or representative.

(f) If the final decision decrees that charges against the employee were not sustained, the record shall be cleared of the charge; if suspended or dismissed, the employee shall be returned to former position and paid for all time lost.

(g) Committees of employees shall be granted leave of absence and free transportation for the adjustment of differences between the railroad and the employees.

ARTICLE XIV.

RULES FOR APPLICATION OF THIS ORDER.

(a) It is not the intention of this order to change the number of days per month for monthly paid employees. The increases per month provided for herein shall apply to the same number of days per month which were worked as of January 1, 1918.

(b) The pay of female employees for the same class of work shall be the same as that of men, and their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs. The laws enacted for the government of their employment must be observed.

ARTICLE XV.

INTERPRETATION OF THIS ORDER.

The rates of pay and rules herein established shall be incorporated into existing agreements, and into agreements which may be reached in the future, on the several railroads, and should differences arise between the management and the employees of any of the railroads as to such incorporation, intent, or application of this order prior to the creation of additional railway boards of adjustment, such questions of difference shall be referred to the director of the division of labor for decision, when properly presented, subject always to review by the Director General.

Agreements or practices, except as changed by this order, remain in effect.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Method of Handling Oversea Mail and Causes of Delay Explained by Army Officer Sent Home for the Purpose

The following statement as to what is being done to expedite the delivery of soldier's mail is authorized by Capt. Frank E. Frazier, assistant director of the American Expeditionary Forces postal service in France:

GETTING LETTERS TO OUR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Capt. Frank E. Frazier, United States Army, assistant director of the American Expeditionary Forces postal service at Tours, France, has been sent to the United States on a mission relative to postal affairs, with authority to furnish information heretofore, for military reasons, withheld from the postal officials. The military authorities found it necessary, in order to secure prompt delivery of soldiers' mail, to provide the military postal officers in France with complete information as to the location of troops. The military postal officers at the central post office in France have now been afforded access to the card-index directory of The Adjutant General's Department, located in the same building; and on his arrival in this country Capt. Frazier furnished, under seal of secrecy, to the postal officers a directory giving the location of troops in France and a record of those on the way. Orders have been issued to send mail on every boat destined to dock at any port in France organized to receive mail. This, and the adoption of a scheme of designation for groups of unattached men sent from the United States to replacement camps in France, which is recommended by Capt. Frazier, will, it is believed, go a long way toward expediting the delivery of letters to soldiers.

Address of 50,000 Inadequate.

The mail of more than 50,000 of our soldiers in France is delayed and perhaps can not be delivered at all. The reason for this is that letters for a greater number than 50,000, in the aggregate, are improperly or inadequately addressed.

Complaints covering these delays are sufficient to give the public the impression that the soldiers' mail service is bad, but besides the improper addressing of letters, which is woefully common, there are other reasons for delay in the delivery of soldier's mail which can not be avoided by the military postal service any more than it could be when this service was conducted by the Post Office Department.

These delays affect a relatively small proportion of the mail, but the number is sufficient to give rise to a very general, if unjust, criticism of the postal service.

One Obstacle Removed.

Delays caused by military objection to furnishing the civilian postal officials with information as to the location of troops are now, in a measure, cured by this information being given the Army officers directing the mail service. Letters could not be promptly delivered without knowledge as to where they were to be sent. Military officials are also provided now with transportation facilities which were not provided by the Army for the civilian servce.

But at times there is still delay to the mail after it reaches port in France. Some of these are absolutely unavoidable if the safety and welfare of our troops are to be given first consideration. Others can be avoided, and steps to that end which were impossible under military restrictions upon civil authorities have been or are being taken.

Average Time Three Weeks.

Only in exceptional cases, and under circumstances which will be explained, does it take more than three weeks for a properly addressed letter to reach a soldier in France who is attached to an organized unit of the Army. Most of the mail reaches its destination in less time than that. The great mass of letters to and from the Expeditionary Forces go and come on schedule time.

Yet exceptional circumstance may delay a soldier's mail as much as two or three months, or he may not get it at all. In the extreme case where there are several soldiers of the same name it will be because his letters are improperly addressed and he has failed to correct the conditions by furnishing his proper address. There are no delays, or at most none greater than a few days, when the soldier is located with the organized forces and the letter is properly addressed.

Duplication of Names.

In view of the duplication of names in the American Expeditionary Forces, the absence of any distinguishing designation for groups of casual or replacement men has been a source of difficulty in the delivery of mail. Thousands of soldiers are being sent to France every month from this country for replacement purposes. They come from various cantonments—Pike, Meade, Humphreys, Lewis, and elsewhere, and are usually designated simply "Camp Pike August automatic replacement draft," or some similar designation, and part of that particular draft may be sent to one replacement camp in France and part to another. Mail now forwarded to these soldiers who have been scattered among organizations at the front—"floaters' mail"—goes to the central post office at Tours and its distribution there is still further hampered by being mixed up with the accumulation of misdirected mail. It is estimated that 300,000 letters a month were delayed from this cause. This delay in delivery will not occur under arrangements which have just been made to have each replacement unit of 250 men or less as it leaves camp in the United States given a distinctive company number which it will retain until it reaches a replacement camp in France. Every member of such unit will then be one of 250 men instead of one of one and a half million men. The John Jones of the small unit will be easily located.

Directory Sections Established.

At each replacement camp in France a directory section of the Army post office has been established, and mail for a replacement soldier will hereafter follow him to the unit to which he is sent from that camp, the clerks in the directory section of the post office using the card records of the statistical division of the camp commander. It still rests with the soldier to immediately notify his correspondents as to his correct address, and with the various cantonments in the United States to see that mail addressed to him at the cantonment is properly indorsed for forwarding to France. It is equally important for the soldier to notify his correspondents immediately upon his assignment to a definite unit in France.

Delays in the delivery of mail which can not be avoided are liable to occur at any time during a period of great activity and secret movement of troops. Where the success of a troop movement on the front depends upon secrecy, mail can not be sent to members of a mobile force until they are established at the selected destination. Whatever delay is involved in this, whether 24 hours or several days, must be accepted as a military necessity. The same is true when shipments of supplies, munitions, fresh meat, etc., are such as to make an extraordinary demand upon transportation facilities from the French ports. Such delays, however, are but for a few days at most. When a divisional post office is moved in connection with a big troop movement great secrecy has to be exercised. No word, even to the Army postal authorities, is permitted concerning the secret troop movement until the troops have been located permanently enough to permit the sending of mail. Under these conditions a week's delay in the delivery of mail is possible.

Mail for Wounded Men.

Every care is taken in expediting the mail for wounded men in hospitals. The only delay in the delivery of such mail is that which is absolutely unavoidable. A wounded man may be sent from one hospital to another, and even to several, before reaching a permanent base hospital, and if detained a day or two at each of the hospitals through which he passes in transit, his mail will be delayed until he is at a hospital long enough for it to reach him. If he should be but slightly wounded, not being at the hospital long enough to get his mail, and then should be assigned to a new organization, there would be some further delay, but in none of these cases is the delay great. The hospital authorities are required to notify the central post office, as well as his company commander, immediately on the arrival of the soldier there for treatment, and mail is sent to him at once. There is no delay whatever in mail sent home by or for the wounded man. It is only that addressed to him that may be slightly delayed prior to his permanent location.

Only two causes of delay have occurred at the port of embarkation in this country. One is the posting of the letter just too late to make the transport, when a week might pass before another sailing. The remedy for this does not lie with the postal service. The other is the limitations placed upon ocean transportation facilities and lack of information as to the destination of the ships. Unless the

Method of Handling Oversea Mail and the Causes of Delay

military port officer at the American port of embarkation knows that an outgoing steamer is to land at a French port organized to handle the mail, it can not be sent by this steamer, as she might be bound for a port where there is no American post office and no postal employees to handle the mail. This difficulty has just been cured by a War Department order which directs that this information be furnished the military port officer.

The "Later Letter First" Puzzle.

One of the most puzzling things to the public has been the frequent occurrence, both as to mail delivered in France and mail received in this country, of a letter of a later date being received before one mailed perhaps a week or more earlier. One explanation of this is that the postmaster at the port of embarkation has been assigned by the War Department a definite limited space for mail, and when the amount of mail has exceeded this the excess has had to be held over until the next steamer. If there were, say, 2,000 bags ready for shipment and the postmaster was notified that only 800 could be handled, the surplus, 1,200 bags, would have to lie over, being included in the mail accumulating for the next steamer. Such an excess of mail might occur several times and some of the bags missing the first mail might also be among those left over from the second. This situation will be remedied by an order from the War Department that, upon proper notice in advance from the postal officer at the port of embarkation as to the number of sacks to be handled, the entire volume shall be cleaned up at each sailing.

The possible delay that would be unavoidable, though unusual, in the transportation of a letter from New York to a divisional post office at the front in France might be 21 days—one day in distributing in New York; 7 days on account of just missing a boat; 3 days on account of shortage of freight cars for carload transportation from the port of debarkation in France; 7 days on account of secret troop movements; and, in case of severe fighting, a holdup of trains carrying mail of perhaps 3 days. This exceptional delay would increase the normal time of from two to three weeks for the delivery of mail, to from five to six weeks. Normally it takes from two to three days to deliver a letter at the front after its arrival at a French port.

Delays Due to Censorship.

Delay that has occurred in the delivery in the United States of soldier's letters mailed in France is some times due in a slight extent to the censorship. Usually the delay from this cause is not great, but there have been cases, under exceptional circumstances, where it has been as much as three weeks. A cause of delays in mail coming this way is that the civilian postal officials to whom this mail is delivered at the French port have had but one port of embarkation for all mail. The dispatching of mail is therefore limited to the sailing time of steamers from that port, whereas steamers are sailing from other ports which also might carry mail. The reason for this restriction to one port is that the military authorities regarded it as inadvisable to furnish the civilian postal authorities, to whom the mail is turned over at the port of embarkation, with the sailing dates of vessels from other ports. This matter has been adjusted now so that the postal officials may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by sailings from other ports for the dispatch of mail.

Complete Postal System.

A complete postal system corresponding to that in the United States is now in operation in France, with a central post office located at Tours. This service in France, except the distribution and dispatch of mails to the United States, is entirely under military control, the director and assistant directors being commissioned Army officers and the entire force being a part of the military service. Nearly all of these officers and soldiers detailed to this work are men formerly employed in the Postal Service of the United States, former railway-mail clerks being employed in the handling of mail on postal trains, and others acting as distributers, etc. France is divided into three postal districts, each district in charge of an Army officer who was formerly a postal official; and these districts are under the supervision of the director at the central post office at Tours, Lieut. Col. T. D. Howe. Permanent post offices are established at numerous points, and mobile post offices are right at the front and move with a division to which they are attached. They are frequently under fire. The commanding officer of each company or military establishment is required to detail from his company a mail orderly especially selected for the purpose of receiving and handling mail. Wherever possible a man with former postal experience is drawn from the ranks for this purpose. Every mail orderly is required to keep an accurate record of officers and men attached to or formerly attached to his unit and to keep a record of changed addresses. This record is alphabetically arranged and the location of every man is noted up to date.

Finding Men in Hospitals.

Where a man is sick or wounded and the orderly has no record of his whereabouts, mail for him is indorsed "sick" or "wounded," giving the date. The letter then goes to the central post office at Tours, which is furnished by the hospital with the names of all those under treatment, identified by the designation of the unit to which they belong. The central office is informed also of every removal of a soldier from one hospital to another when in hospital long enough to establish an address. A perfect card system is employed to keep track of all who are in hospitals, and there is no delay in the delivery of mail unless it is that of a wounded soldier in transit or so slightly wounded as to be discharged before a letter could reach him.

The central office at Tours is in the same building and associated with the Central Record Division of The Adjutant General's Office, where is kept a card-index record up to date of the whereabouts of every man in the service, whether fighting at the front, on detached duty, or in the hospital, or wherever he may be. The mobile post offices, which are in charge of 27 men, the equivalent to a post office for 30,000 people, keep right along with the troops, and the mail for each company is received with the rations at the kitchen and distributed at the company headquarters by the mail orderly. The postal service extends right into the fighting trenches. The central post office at Tours is a clearing house for any mail that can not be disposed of promptly. One hundred and fifty men are employed constantly for nothing but search of addresses, and the superintendent of this office is furnished daily with a record of the location of troops.

Million Letters a Day.

It is estimated that a million letters per day arrive in France for members of the American Expeditionary Forces. There is also a large volume of mail for soldiers—about a third as much as that from home—mailed locally in France. In dispatching mail from the United States letters are sent to certain ports and other classes of mail to another, so that letters may be in no way interfered with by mail matter of less importance.

Warehouses have been built at ports of debarkation for sorting bags of mail as they are received from the United States. On approximately 2,000 miles of railroads in France American railway mail service is now in operation, and regular postal cars in charge of American soldiers acting as railway mail clerks are sent through from the port of debarkation daily to certain points where permanent post offices are established. Soldiers in the military postal service have been placed at all important junction points on these lines to act as transfer clerks. When boats arrive, full carloads of bags of through mail made up in Chicago and New York addressed to companies and batteries are sent to destinations in France in charge of a guard who returns to the port in about three days.

Changing Mobile Offices.

Under military control all changes of mobile post offices are flashed in code to the mail distributing points. The frequent military necessity for withholding this information when the service was under civil control sometimes resulted in a delay of as much as three weeks, but with the information immediately available, as it now generally is to the military post offices, there is seldom occasion for delay. A very material saving of time in the delivery of mail will be accomplished also by an order having the approval of Gen. Pershing under which the postal officers in the United States have been furnished, under the seal of absolute secrecy, with a directory of the location of all troops in France and all who are on the way. With this information [illegible] distribute and sack for delivery at its proper destination each mail [illegible] before [illegible] sorted and distributed on its arrival in France.

It is believed that [illegible] information and military transportation [illegible] mails the occasion for delay in the delivery of soldier's mail will be eliminated, except as to that which is improperly addressed. The matter of the address to

(Continued on page 23.)

WHAT DO SHIPS MEAN TO YOU?

Chairman Hurley's Question Answered by Men upon whose Shoulders Much of the Mighty Burden of a Stupendous War is Now Resting

UPON ocean tonnage the outcome of the war depends. Leaders of the allied armies and all students of the stupendous conflict in which the greater part of the world is engaged are agreed that the winning of the war depends upon our ability to build ships in required numbers and with sufficient speed to move our armies to the battle lines, maintain them with supplies and the allies with food.

Upon the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has devolved the task of supplying this vital need. That our Government officials are keenly alive to this need of ships is shown in the accompanying replies to a question which Chairman E. N. Hurley of the Shipping Board has addressed to heads of important departments. The essence of that question was, "What do ships mean to you?"

The replies are wonderfully informative, disclosing, as they do, that there is not an angle of our national life that is not in some way interlocked with shipping. It is shown that ships are vital to the war program. They are equally essential to the exporter and to the importer. They are the reliance of the merchant, and farmers are now beginning to realize that without ships to move his grain and produce these will congest in storehouses and on wharves. They are essential for the food and fuel supply of ourselves and our allies. In the following replies to the query, "What do ships mean to you?" our numerous other needs for ocean tonnage are described:

President Wilson Says:

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw materials; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but can not now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make. (Extract from an address, Apr. 16, 1917.)

Secretary of War Baker

To Secretary of War Baker the great merchant fleet which the Shipping Board is constructing has this meaning:

Each new ship added to our transport service means more American soldiers on the fighting front, more American soldiers in training behind the firing line, more supply workers to make secure the men in camp or trench, more doctors and nurses to care for the wounded, more food and clothing and comforts for our forces abroad, and more vital assistance to our associates in the war.

Ships, then, are indispensable. Greatly as our people have responded in all phases of war activity, the registration of their power is still determined by ships. We have to bridge 3,000 miles of dangerous water to strike the blows which are required to end the menace of ruthless militarism. Not a bullet can be fired nor a mouth fed by Americans over there unless a rivet has first been driven home here.

They have, indeed, done well. This Nation, and all that is free and hopeful in mankind, owes to them a great debt for the earnest manner in which they have rallied to their task. But they will do better, for their souls are in their work, and the human soul when inspired with visions of noble service is ever capable of tapping new reserves.

I bid them speed! The Army will be ready when the ships are ready.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Daniels

To Secretary Daniels ships of our new merchant marine have this significance:

The chief business of the Navy so far during this war has been to keep safe the road to France. This work has been well done, due to the skill, knowledge, and courage of the men who man our fighting ships. But capable as has been the overseas transport service, brave and courageous as our soldiers and marines who are winning victories in France, the vital need has been ships, and ships, and more ships to carry our fighting men, munitions, and supplies. We need more, and every man who drives two rivets where one has been driven before is a public benefactor. More than that, he belongs to the mighty army which is preserving liberty for the men of our day and for the man of future generations.

All honor to the men who have expedited shipbuilding, who in freezing weather and in burning heat have heeded the naval signal "full speed ahead" in building ships. And all honor, too, to those who, in this supreme hour, are putting on additional steam in this patriotic service. They are as truly doing their part to win the war as are the men on the ships and in the trenches.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Food Administrator Hoover

Here is what Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator, says of the need of shipping:

No phase of our war program can be wholly divorced from the shipping situation. This is clearly shown in the case of foodstuffs. It is the shortage of ships which has placed upon us the responsibility of supplying the major share of all foodstuffs needed to maintain the millions of soldiers and civilians who are bearing the brunt of Germany's assaults upon the western front.

While it entails sacrifices on the part of each of us, our service to those across the sea can not be regarded as a burden. This is our war just as much as it is theirs. It is not, as in Germany, the war of a few people who control the multitudes. It touches each one of us, and if we are to be victorious each one of us must respond willingly and gladly to every appeal.

Until we are building ships fast enough to supply all war demands, we can not hope to be relieved of the responsibility for utmost conservation. In this year's crops, we very probably see the height of our war-time food production. As we are drawn deeper into the war the situation must become more serious; we must look for a steady degeneration of labor and for reduced production. More and more men will be drawn from accustomed pursuits and enter into direct war activities, as fighters or industrial workers who are supplying the actual sinews of war.

It will become increasingly difficult for us to provide for both the people in Europe and those in America, unless by the production of ships we can partially open up other sources of supply. So great is the present stringency that these other ports must be eliminated, so far as possible, in order that our few ships may ply at capacity. The effectiveness of each ship taken from the Australian trade, for

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instance, is trebled, as it could make three round trips from Europe to America while making one from Liverpool to Sidney. Each one diverted from the Argentine doubles in efficiency.

Only if we have more ships can we expect any degree of freedom in manipulating the food supplies of the world, so that Europe may be fed without a serious drain upon other countries. We are faced with this tonnage problem in meeting our present sugar situation, which is almost wholly due to difficulty of transport and consequent inability to tap stocks in distant sources of supply.

Until the world's tonnage is sufficient to allow freer use of vessels, European supplies must be maintained largely from what can be spared in the United States. The measure of our service may be lightened only in direct ratio to the increase in marine shipping facilities.

HERBERT HOOVER,
Food Administrator.

The Fuel Administrator

Mr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, says that ships are a vital factor in the problem of maintaining the Nation's fuel supply.

The Fuel Administration must depend upon ships to supply two great and important sections of our country with coal to keep the people warm and to maintain the constantly increasing industrial activities necessary to the proper prosecution of the war. New England, crowded with great war plants which are turning out a multiplicity of material for our Army and Navy, must be supplied to a large extent by ocean shipments from southern tidewater ports. The overburdened railways can not carry more than approximately one-third of New England's coal supply for the year. The remainder demands ships. Without them the wheels of New England's war industries must stop and New England's people must suffer.

The great section of our country at the northern end of the Great Lakes must likewise depend upon shipping for its coal supply. A great fleet of coal-carrying vessels must be in constant service from the lower lake ports to the great coal docks of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan throughout the open season if the great Northwest is to secure its winter coal supply. The enormous tonnage of coal demanded by this section can not be imposed upon the already overburdened railroads. It must move by water and it must move while the Great Lakes are open for navigation.

All of this means ships, and as the program of the Shipping Board continues to be worked out, ships sufficient to carry the coal supply become available. To-day ships are available to move the constantly increasing coal production. But railroads, ships, and coal must grow together in order that a coordinate machinery may be always at hand to keep the Nation supplied with fuel.

Fuel is a vital factor in maintaining the Nation's shipbuilding and in moving the Nation's ships after they are built.

As the armies of the United States in France are enlarged, which enlargement is steadily going on, the materials to support them will have to be increased correspondingly. This means more ships to move the commodities of warfare; it means more materials which have to be manufactured; it means increased railroad capacity to forward raw materials and finished products; it means more factories to produce more materials.

All of which, depending on ships for the final transportation over 3,000 miles of ocean, likewise means more coal.

With every additional ship that puts to sea, the fuel requirements of the Government are enlarged. Each must be supplied with fuel, either coal or oil. The annual coal requirements budget of the Fuel Administration prepared early in the year, included 10,000,000 tons of bituminous coal for bunkering of ships.

Later estimates of coal required for bunker purposes for 1918, for steam coal-burning vessels of 500 gross tons and over, in ocean service, including American and foreign vessels bunkering in United States ports and excluding warships operated by the Navy, bring the total requirements up to 11,790,000 tons. With tonnage for United States naval ships, amounting to 4,269,000 tons, added, the total requirements for this particular class of coal have grown to 16,000,000 tons. This is the July, 1918, status. The increased requirement is already 100 per cent beyond that of last year. As the program of the Shipping Board gains impetus, the responsibilities of the United States Fuel Administration are correspondingly enlarged.

HARRY A. GARFIELD,
Fuel Administrator.

Bernard M. Baruch

By Bernard M. Baruch, chairman, War Industries Board, ships are regarded as vitally essential for the winning of the war and for the great part we are destined to play when the war is over:

When primitive man's needs became larger than his immediate environment could satisfy, he traveled by land to wider sources of supply. Then he learned to reach new fields by water. Since then he has discovered the means of using a third element, air, but that as yet is not usable industrially. The fullness of his life depends upon man's ability to use land and water transportation. His needs in peace were great. In time of war they were multiplied. It is not too much to say that the very life of the Nation depends upon her unrestricted access to remote points; it might be even better to say the very life of the world, since the fate of the world is so indissolubly bound up with that of America and her associates.

All of this is expressed in forms of ships. Others will write of what ships mean in relation to men, to material, to food, to fuel, and to trade. I can make plain how much they mean to the governmental agency with which I am connected and which stands as a point of supply for our three great war factors—the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Shipping Board. Of equal importance, it is charged with the duty of answering the needs of the civilian population.

In each of these enterprises ships are vital essentials. Over the water routes come to us the nitrates for explosives; manganese for steel; wool for clothing; hides for leather; oil for fuel; rubber for many industrial and medical purposes; cotton, hemp, sisal lumber, minerals of various sorts, and hundred of other items necessary to prompt and effective conduct of the war.

Ships have helped to lay the foundation of our increasingly great part in the war; ships will help to make certain the great part we are to play in the days to come, for America has emerged from her isolation and her ships will project her friendship and commerce over all the world's waters.

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

Chairman McCormick

Development of trade is dependent upon adequate supply of ocean tonnage, asserts the chairman of the War Trade Board.

The increase in our shipping facilities through construction of a large number of American vessels means for the War Trade Board an opportunity to realize its program and policies along broader and more positive lines than has heretofore been possible. The functions with which this board has been intrusted by the President comprise, generally speaking, the war-time regulation of our foreign trade and the dependence of trade upon shipping is a truism almost too obvious for statement here.

Regulation of our foreign trade, be it noted, and not restriction is the essential mission of the board. Unfortunately, however, the world shortage of tonnage and the demand for ships, ships, and more ships to transport and maintain our rapidly growing Armies in Europe and to supply our cobelligerents have forced the board to work to a considerable extent along lines of restriction, particularly of imports, deferring the almost equally important function of encouraging and developing our foreign trade under war conditions.

Construction of American ships in large quantities means to us the opportunity to license freely the importation of all required raw materials of foreign origin where we are now compelled to pick and choose among most more and less essential supplies and to adjust by painful study and calculation the relative amounts of indispensables which we can and must import.

It means the possibility of free export of American commodities which can be spared under our war program to overseas destinations to help pay for our great war imports or raw materials and to redress the adverse balance of trade running so strongly against us in many foreign countries. Payment for war imports by commodity exports rather than by our precious and limited stocks of gold

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is a war measure of prime importance and it should not be forgotten that exports even of articles to us of nonessential or luxury character which help us to pay for essential imports may from a war standpoint be regarded as essential. Adverse balances of trade mean the payment of higher prices for foreign purchases, each penny taken from the exchange value of our dollar in the marts of a foreign land meaning an extra cent added to the price charged us, and adverse balances may in this war be redressed only by shipment of wares. Our enterprising merchants and manufacturers, too, laboring under so many war burdens, are entitled to the openings for export which more ships will give them.

Shipbuilding means to us, inter alia, an easier and more grateful task in our negotiations with the neutrals. Not only will our exchange problems, noted above, be lightened, when we are no longer compelled to pay such exalted prices for the carriage of freights in neutral steamers, but can transport them more and more in our own vessels, but our offers of supplies to the neutrals can be more liberal, our calls upon their tonnage less pressing, and our relations with them more facile, when our great shipbuilding program comes into full fruition.

So, too, we shall be able to fulfill in far more liberal measure our obligations toward our allies and friendly neighbors in Latin America, who are dependent on the United States for so many of the commodities required for their wellbeing or comfort, and for whose products the natural market is in such large measure offered by this country. Lack of ships has during the war hampered our trade relations with these neighbor nations of the American continent more than we like to contemplate; adequate American tonnage means an opportunity for full development of the great trade possibilities between the peoples of this hemisphere opened up in consequence of the war, and of that friendship and understanding which commercial intercourse does so much to promote.

VANCE MCCORMICK,
Chairman War Trade Board.

Secretary McAdoo

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who is also the Director General of Railroads, urges haste in building ships.

We are in the midst of a great war, a war involving the very life and security of America.

Our job is to destroy the military despotism of the German Kaiser and to make the Stars and Stripes wave triumphant over the battle fields in France and thereby reestablish liberty and make safe for the future all the free and independent peoples of the earth. That is our job and that is the job which America's brave soldiers and sailors can not do by themselves. They can do it only if the laboring men do their full share, and their full share is to work with all their might and main to turn out quickly the ships which are imperatively needed to carry our gallant soldiers to France and to keep them supplied with food and clothing and arms and ammunition and great guns, so that they may smash the Kaiser quickly and restore peace to a stricken world. Wouldn't it be a crime if we who stay at home should send 1,800,000 of our brave sons to France and then fail to supply the ships and all the munitions of war to enable them not only to save our liberties, our lives, and our property, but at the same time to fight successfully the German armies against whom we have sent them. Think of the bloody task we have given our soldiers and sailors and how much better off we are who stay at home, with our lives protected, plenty of work to do, and high wages and nothing to endanger our future unless we fail to back our boys in the armies in France so that they can win the great victory for us.

The one thing most needed now by America's soldiers and sailors is ships, ships, ships. We need ships to carry our gallant boys across the stormy waters of the Atlantic through the hazardous submarine zone, ships to send them guns and bullets and powder and food and clothing, without which they can not fight. It is the men working in the shipyards, upon whom the Nation must rely to build these ships in time. What a splendid privilege and opportunity these men have to save democracy. What a fearful calamity to the world it would be if they fail to turn these ships out in time.

WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Secretary Redfield

America's freedom of the seas, says Secretary Redfield, depends upon her shipping.

I will tell, in a few words, what shipbuilding work means to the Department of Commerce.

The commerce of the United States is like a man in a straight-jacket. There are certain things he may do; many more he may not do. Freedom, flexibility, these are gone. Commerce has become a weapon of war and is as truly directed to military uses as are armies or artillery. Current commercial thought is of war trade or war industries, and the necessities involved in these phrases are like bands about the expansive force of our commerce, holding it tight.

But commerce is an expansive force and it can not be wholly thus restrained. Certain needs of our 100,000,000 people must be supplied, and when reduced to their lowest still demand a large share of industry to assure that the processes of living shall continue.

Great opportunities lie open to us. In South America and elsewhere men seek the credit and the enterprise of which we are now the greatest reservoir. The future of America calls to the present not to neglect it and opportunity beckons from many a land with insistent finger. Much that we need is waiting for us.

To the expansive power of commerce, to the invitation of opportunity, to the call of the future upon the action of to-day, we have to reply, in large measure, "No ships," and again, "No ships."

To the constricting force of war trade and war industries is added the constricting power of no ships. America fighting for freedom seeks herself to be free, but has not liberty at sea for lack of ships.

It is up to the Shipping Board, first, that the Army shall have its fill of men and food and munitions and then may it come speedily that there may be freedom of the seas for American commerce to neutral lands, there to trade with those whose trade we need for the coming future and from whose trade we are now excluded by no ships.

The ultimate task then beyond the immediate one, is to set the commerce of America free.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

Secretary Wilson

What shipbuilding means to American labor is told by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

The program outlined by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, means that a very large number of men must be found who are capable of supplying labor. The finding of the right men for these jobs will be the very foundation of the success of this program, since the building must be prompt. Faithful, steady, conscientious workers must be discovered and turned over to the shipbuilding industry without delay. The hope of the war depends upon this.

Therefore Mr. Hurley's program means much to the Department of Labor. Taking the chairman's own figures—that 130 plants in 28 States on both coasts and the Great Lakes are now engaged in shipbuilding, and that more than one-half of these have been developed in two years—it may be seen that the National Department of Labor Employment Service has a tremendous task to perform. The employment exchanges in the various States are working day and night.

Mr. Hurley tells us that he will need for this work 4,000 new men a week until he has placed 400,000 laborers at shipbuilding.

To get these men, nearly every industry must contribute, for the shipyards must use the ability of skilled mechanics, artisans, blacksmiths, pattern makers, laborers in erecting, bolting, drilling, riveting, chipping, galvanizing, drop forging, etc. A ship requires all kinds of labor, from the very technical "tailoring in steel" to ditch digging in the shipyards. In order to build ships 20 trades must be used. There must be an enormous educational program giving thousands of men their first highly specialized knowledge. There is much that is big and hopeful about this—much that is of permanent constructive value. It will mean the organization of growing towns, the building of morale, which should be the finest in the world, the establishment of facilities under Government control which should result in stabilizing conditions.

With such inspiration, any laborer in the United States will be eager to give his best service. There can be found no

SHIPS, AND WHAT THEY MEAN TO AMERICA

greater loyalty nor more sincere patriotism than the American laborer feels.

WILLIAM B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

The Postmaster General

Interrelation of commerce with mail facilities described by the Postmaster General. Now using naval vessels for carrying mail.

In regard to the transportation of the mails to foreign points, the service is restricted, except to Canada and Mexico, to the means provided by shipping, and without shipping the United States would be isolated from the rest of the world, and bound to other countries only by wires under the ocean and by electrical currents used in transmitting radio messages.

In the maintenance of the foreign-mail service, shipping is an absolute necessity and, with the withdrawals of mercantile vessels for use in the Navy Department in the transportation of troops overseas or for the now highly lucrative employment of freight carrying, the mail service has suffered and will continue to suffer unless the United States Shipping Board comes to its relief with the vessels that are under the control of that board or being built under its supervision. There appears to be no good reason why vessels of the Shipping Board that carry freight may not also carry mails, and the closest cooperation is hoped for between the board and the Post Office Department in order that the extension of the mail service may grow apace with the extension of the activities of the board.

Commercial interests in the United States suffer whenever there is a lack of mail facilities and, with shipping under the control of the United States authorities ample enough to take the place of the vessels of other nations withdrawn for war work, the extension of commercial intercourse with the United States will be increased and strengthened so as to guard against reduction in the future, no matter how great the opportunities offered by foreign bottoms after hostilities cease. At this time the department is availing itself of the opportunities afforded by naval vessels to carry mails to foreign ports to which there is a lack of carriers of other kinds, and the addition of vessels of the Shipping Board will surely give the United States the advantage in mail transportation which at no other time has the service enjoyed.

Parcel post to Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Liberia, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden was suspended because there were no steamships available to carry the mails direct from the United States to the respective countries, as the parcel-post service is restricted to vessels which land mails in the country to which they are directed and not at some intermediate country for onward transmission. Sixty years ago it was considered good service when one vessel a week reached New York with mails from Europe, yet, quite recently, for one week not a mail vessel came into the harbor from a European port.

In regard to the transportation of the mails between domestic ports, service by steamboat has heretofore been provided under contract awarded upon advertising for proposals. On the larger lines there has been practically no competition, resulting in the payment of high rates by the department for the transportation of the mails. Domestic service includes that between the United States proper and Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, as well as the service on the water routes within the States. However, under recent legislation, this department has ordered the carrying of the mails to Alaska and Hawaii as freight or express. If the Shipping Board constructs and operates vessels on which the mails can be carried on domestic routes, the Government will receive the advantage of having the mails carried at actual cost. Furthermore, the mail service could be considered in arranging schedules on the steamship lines and improved service be afforded.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Secretary Lane

Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, says ships will make America self-sufficient.

Ships mean to us the development of the minerals of the United States instead of their importation from foreign countries—making America self-sufficient industrially.

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior.

HANDLING THE OVERSEAS MAIL AND SOME CAUSES OF DELAY

(Continued from page 19.)

insure prompt delivery is of vital importance. The misspelling of a name or the use of initials where a word should be spelled out may not only retard the delivery of a letter but may prevent its being delivered at all. Many thousands of letters are being constantly received which can not be promptly delivered, if delivered at all, on account of the manner in which they are addressed. The initials "A. C." may mean "Ambulance Corps" or "Administrative Company" or "Aviation Clearance Office;" while "A. C. C." means "Aero Construction Company;" "A. R. C.," "American Red Cross;" "A. I. C." means "Aviation Instruction Center," etc.

Write Names in Full.

Duplication of names of officers as well as soldiers run into the hundreds, and in some cases into thousands. The name of the soldier addressed should be written in full instead of using initials, and the branch of the service to which the soldier is attached should be written in full with the designation of company and regiment or battery and regiment, as well as that of the branch of the service to which he belongs. There are machine gun companies and machine gun battalions, entirely different and separate organizations. In some of the engineer organizations there are several different battalions, each battalion having company designations the same as companies of other battalions. For these organizations it is therefore necessary to give both designation of the company and the number of the battalion as well as of the regiment. A majority of the improperly addressed mail shows carelessness rather than a lack of knowledge of the proper address.

The War Department has now under advisement a proposition to stop all incompletely addressed mail at New York, returning it to the sender. This would save a great deal of time and relieve much disappointment and anxiety.

With what has been found or is now being done to insure the prompt delivery of mail, there should be no occasion for delay or nondelivery of letters to our soldiers in France if those writing them from home will realize that the silghtest inaccuracy or obscurity in the address of a letter is almost certain to cause delay and may result in nondelivery.

Except for delays due to improper addresses and occasionally to secret military movements, letters should reach the soldiers at the front promptly.

Proper Form of Address.

A letter for an American soldier in Europe should be so addressed as to show his rank, his full name, including his middle name, his company or battery, and his regiment, as well as the branch of service. A letter to "John Walter Smith, jr.", a private in Company L of the 102d Regiment of Infantry, should be addressed as follows, the return address of the sender to appear in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope:

Return to (Stamp.)
Mrs. John Walter Smith,
_____ Street,
Boston, Mass.

Private John Walter Smith, jr.,
Co. L, 102d Infantry,
American E. F.
Via N. Y.

SERIES OF WAR LECTURES.

A series of lectures illustrated with slides on the various war activities of the United States up to this time is being prepared by George F. Zook, professor of modern European history, Pennsylvania State College. The cantonments, airplanes, the Navy, shipbuilding, the trenches, and many other features of the war are described in an interesting and instructive way. The lectures will be especially useful for the work of teachers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and club officials.

Each lecture is accompanied by from 45 to 65 slides. The slides are of excellent workmanship and will be sold at the nominal price of 15 cents each. The lectures and slides will be available for use about October 1. For further information address the Division of Civic and Educational Publications, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE NOW OPEN TO CIVILIANS

Conditions Under Which Applications May Be Received for Enrollment.

The following is authorized by the War Department:

Applications of civilians for admission to Central Officers' Training Schools may now be received.

The age limits for admission of civilian applicants to the Central Officers' Training Schools are from over 18 to less than 46 at the date of registration. Special induction for training at these schools will be regulated so that a fair proportion of candidates shall come from (1) the Army at large in accordance with existing instructions, (2) civilians in class 1-A, (3) civilians of the deferred classifications, on grounds other than industry, occupation or employment, including agriculture.

Civilians in Class 1-A.

Civilians in Class 1-A, who may be admitted to Central Officers' Training Schools, with a view to obtaining commissions at the close of the prescribed course, will, upon entrance to the schools, be inducted into the service for the duration of the war, and provided that should they fail to obtain such commissions, they will be required to remain in the service.

Civilians in the deferred classifications on grounds other than industry, occupation or employment, including agriculture, who may be admitted to Central Officers' Training Schools, with a view of obtaining commissions at the close of the prescribed course, will, upon entrance to the schools, be inducted into the service for the duration of the war, and provided that should they fail to obtain such commissions, they may be given the option of a discharge from the service and a reversion to their original classifications under the Selective Service Regulations.

Applications at Schools.

The applications of civilians will be submitted as heretofore to the Army officers on duty at the various educational institutions throughout the country, as prescribed in the Memorandum of Information issued by this office. It is expected that this list will be supplemented in a few days. The final selection of civilian applicants will be made by the commanding officers of the various Central Officers' Training Schools.

No applications will be considered in the War Department.

Proposals on Officers' Uniforms Are Invited

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
169 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET,
New York City.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 a. m., October 1, 1918, for manufacturing officers' uniforms. Specifications and proposal blanks obtainable at office of depot quartermaster or at 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Drastic Measures Adopted in Europe to Control Fuel Supply of Nations

The Fuel Administration authorizes the following:

As a war measure the belligerent countries of Europe have been forced to take radical steps in order to insure an advantageous use of their coal resources.

The coal mines of Great Britain and Ireland were placed under Government control early in 1917. All dividends paid and all wage agreements must be approved by the Government. On account of the advance in cost of food and other necessities of living, which is figured there to average 94 per cent, increase in prices of coal amounting to from $1 to $1.60 per ton have been authorized. Army and navy requirements and other Government industries, including munition plants and railroads, are given priority in the distribution of coal and the allotment of cars.

Many Miners in Army.

At the beginning of the war about 241,000 miners of the United Kingdom, out of a total of about 1,000,000, enlisted in the army, and the industry was seriously crippled for a time. The Government tried to have these men returned to the mines, but less than 20,000 were sent back. Then a regulation was put in force providing that no miner could enlist in the war without the approval of a local board established in each district to pass upon enlistments. The result was that men employed in various other occupations immediately applied for work in the mines.

Conservation in Great Britain is governed by drastic rules. If cinders are found in the dustbin of any consumer he is liable to six months' imprisonment. No one can consume more than 22½ tons per year without a special permit. For 1917 the winter ration scale allowed the use of 200 pounds per week for 4 rooms; 1 ton per month for 7 rooms; and up to 2 tons per month for 15 rooms. Half rations are permitted in summer. If one person's ration is 10 tons a year and he buys 11 he is liable to prosecution.

Use of Oil Curtailed.

England has also recently curtailed the use of fuel oil as well as gasoline and gas for pleasure automobiles.

The French and Italian governments have assumed complete control of distribution. In May, 1917, the Russian provisional government took over the coal mines of that country for the purpose of controlling distribution and prices. Fuel is so scarce in France that during the winter of 1917-18 the amount of coal allowed to domestic consumers was approximately 11 kilos, or 24 pounds, per month. The colder sections received a larger amount and the warmer sections a smaller amount, but in all cases the allowances were much less than the minimum requirements for comfort. Strict limitations were imposed on the consumption of gas and electricity.

Conditions in France.

Since the loss of Alsace-Lorraine France produced, before the present war, only about two-thirds of the coal she consumed, and now the portions under invasion contain her principal coal mines. This has made necessary more extensive exploitation of other mines. In 1913 she used about 65,000,000 tons, of which she produced about 45,000,000 tons and imported the balance from Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium. In 1916 her consumption was curtailed to about 40,000,000 tons, of which she produced 24,000,000 tons and imported 16,000,000 tons. Her production has increased remarkably during the last 18 months, and for the year 1917 it is estimated to have been 30,800,000 tons.

Measures in Germany.

Early in the war Germany centralized the entire coal industry under Government control. In Berlin a new plan of distribution was put in force in May, 1918. Its chief feature is that a dealer is obliged to supply customers in exact accordance with tickets presented, these being issued by the Government.. There are two kinds of tickets, one for cooking and one for heating coal. For cooking, a family of one or two persons is allowed 1,200 pounds; three to six, 1,600; seven to ten, 3,200. As to coal for heating, one room is allowed 500 pounds, two rooms 1,000, and so on up to 6,000 pounds. Persons who used more than 6 tons for heating last winter will be allowed just half what they used then.

8-Hour Law Suspended At Immigrant Station

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious construction, etc., of the proposed buildings for the Boston (Mass.) Immigrant Station, the early completion of which, in connection with war activities, constitutes a national emergency and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1192), entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," whereby it is provided "that in cases of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States: *Provided further*, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours work, with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in the construction, etc., of the above-mentioned proposed new structures. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 27, 1918.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918. No. 417

U. S. AIR SERVICE IS REOPENED FOR MECHANICS AND AVIATORS REGARDLESS OF DRAFT STATUS

CLOSED FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS

Fast Movement Overseas of Air Squadrons and Equipment Necessitates Increase in Commissioned and Enlisted Personnel.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Irrespective of status in the draft, the Air Service has been reopened for induction of mechanics and of candidates for commissions as pilots, bombers, observers, and balloonists, after having been closed except for a few isolated classes for the past six months.

The fast moving overseas of air squadrons, planes, motors, and material for American airdromes, fields, and assembly plants in France and England, together with the completion here of 29 flying fields, 1,200 de Haviland planes, 6,000 Liberty motors, the parts for the first heavy night bombers, 6,600 training planes, and 12,500 training engines has led to the necessity of increasing both the commissioned and the enlisted personnel in order to maintain full strength in this country and continue the necessary flow overseas. As a result, the Air Service alone is now half as large again as the whole American Army was at the outbreak of war.

Reservoir of 6,600 Men Depleted.

Civilians have not been given an opportunity to qualify as pilots since last March. During last fall and early winter, a reservoir of over 6,600 prospective flyers, accepted by the examining boards, had been built up, and has since been gradually drawn off as room has been made for them in the aviation ground schools through graduation. Moreover, a large number of men already serving in the ranks of the Air Service have been permitted to train for commissions, in line with the policy of promoting men from the ranks whenever possible.

The available number of men possessing the necessarily very high qualifications is insufficient for the needs and as a result it is now possible to examine and accept men from civilian life, in addition to those in the enlisted personnel. The number of men who must be examined is great indeed compared to the number of men who become finished pilots. Practically one applicant out of every two is found unfit for flying at the first examination, while, even of those accepted, a large number prove wholly unable to do the mental work necessary in learning the theories of flight, radio,

(Continued on page 5.)

President's Proclamation Requiring Licenses for All Fuel, Oil, and Gas Manufacturers, Traders, and Importers

THE PRESIDENT DESIGNATES OCT. 12 AS "LIBERTY DAY"

Asks That America's Discovery Be Celebrated in a Way to Stimulate Generous Response to the New Loan.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly that we ever knew before why free men brought the great Nation and Government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our Government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty Day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town, and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the fourth Liberty loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest-home festivals, or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty loan committee in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education and the public-school authorities. Let the people's response to the fourth Liberty loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employees

(Continued on page 3.)

OCT. 1 IS THE TIME LIMIT

Only Those Doing Business Less Than $100,000 Annually and Certain Others Included in Congress Act Exempted — Applications to Be Made to Fuel Administrator — Penalty for Delinquents.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided, among other things, as follows:

"That by reason of the existence of a state of war it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, fuel, including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private control, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act."

And whereas it is further provided in said act as follows:

"That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any

(Continued on page 8.)

100,000 REGISTRANTS CHANGED TO PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT UNDER 'WORK OR FIGHT' ORDER

PROVOST MARSHAL'S STATEMENT

Information Concerning Results of the Regulation Gathered From Four Principal Sources.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Information gathered by this office as to the operation and results of the "work or fight" regulations appears to warrant the assertion, as a conservative estimate, that 100,000 registrants have changed over from nonproductive to productive occupations since the regulations were promulgated.

This information has been gathered from the following four principal sources: The local boards, the United States Employment Service, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and retail merchants' associations.

Reports from local boards in 44 States, as of August 25, 1918, showed that 52,826 registrants had been notified up to that time to appear before the boards on account of idleness or nonproductive occupation. Of this number 23,825 subsequently notified their boards of a change to productive occupations, 10,643 were certified to district boards for decision, and the cases of 18,358 were still pending before the local boards. Of the 10,643 certified to district boards for decision 2,695 were found to be idle or nonproductively employed, and therefore had their order numbers or deferred classification withdrawn. Those whose order numbers or deferred classifications were not withdrawn by the district boards numbered 5,608, and the cases of 2,340 were still pending on August 25.

It is estimated that for every one of the 23,825 men who notified the local boards of a change to productive occupation, three or four men moved from nonproductive to productive occupations without awaiting action by their local boards, following the promulgation of the "work or fight" regulations. This estimate is strongly supported by information supplied by the United States Employment Service, showing that in eight cities, viz, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and St. Louis, up to August 1, 1918, approximately 40,000 men had sought productive employment as a result of the "work or fight" regulations, and that 56 per cent of the applicants had been provided with productive employment.

Reports from the various plants operating under the Emergency Fleet Corporation show that with regard to a majority of them the "work or fight" regulations have resulted in an average increase of at least 20 per cent in applications for employment.

Information furnished by 154 retail stores in large cities of the country as of August 1 show that about 1,000 men had left their employ to engage in productive occupations.

Ten hotels in Washington, D. C., as of August 1, reported that 176 men employed by them had left to engage in productive occupations.

COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL BRANCH OF GENERAL STAFF

New Division Created to Take Over Functions of Various Army Sections.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

There has been established a commissioned personnel branch of the General Staff which will hereafter be responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, and assignment of the commissioned personnel of all branches of the Army.

Under the order which creates this new branch the commissioned personnel branches of the various staff corps and departments, as heretofore operated, are abolished and their functions and personnel, as far as may be necessary, will be taken over by the new section. The commissioned personnel activities in the various staff corps and departments will be confined to the keeping of the necessary records to enable them to requisition such commissioned personnel as may be required. The activities of the committee on classification of personnel of The Adjutant General's Office and the commissioned personnel section of the General Staff are taken over by the new branch. The new branch will be under the control of a General Staff officer to be known as chief of the personnel branch.

How Present Branches May Function.

Pending the perfection of plans for the organization of the newly created branch, the actual carrying out of the provisions of the new order is held in abeyance in so far as they direct the immediate abolishment of the commissioned personnel branches of the various staff corps and departments. Meanwhile they may function as follows:

Qualified men between the ages of 18 and 45 belonging to the deferred classifications on grounds other than industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, may be commissioned direct from civil life by the usual procedure.

Men in the classification known as class 1, group C, having disqualifications that would prevent them from being drafted as class 1, group A, men for general service, but otherwise qualified for commissions in certain duties, may be commissioned direct from civil life.

Men who are within class 1, group A, or who would be classified in class 1, group A, except for industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, qualified for general service, between the ages of 18 and 45, must be first inducted into the service before consideration will be given to their appointment as officers.

All applications for appointments will be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, except that applications for appointments in the Medical Department may be submitted to the Surgeon General, and applications for training at the Central Officers' Training Schools should be submitted to the commanding officers of the various training schools.

INCREASE IN EXPRESS RATES IS PROPOSED BY COMPANY TO COVER WAGE ADVANCE

LETTER FROM DIRECTOR M'ADOO

Interstate Commerce Commission Asked To Decide On Means of Raising Necessary Revenue—Hearings Set For October 8.

The Interstate Commerce Commission authorizes the following:

Notice to the public:

The commission is to-day (Sept. 19) in receipt of the following letter and memorandum from Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The amount realized from the advances in express rates recently allowed by you, approximately $10,000,000, has been entirely absorbed by the American Railway Express Company in making advances in the wages of its employees. I am satisfied that those wages must be still further advanced and that approximately $12,000,000 of additional revenue must be had for that purpose. I have applied to the express company for a suggestion as to what advances should be made in the present express rates to yield that additional income and have received from that company the memorandum attached.

Acting under section 8 of the Federal control act I request you to advise me:

1. Whether in your opinion, assuming that approximately $12,000,000 of express revenue must be raised, the method of advance suggested by the express company is a proper one? If in your opinion it is not, will you kindly state what method should be followed.

2. If, in your opinion, the method suggested by the express company is proper, will the amount of advance proposed by it yield the sum required; namely, approximately $12,000,000? If not, what advance under that method will be required to produce that result? If you believe that some different method should be adopted, please indicate the amount of the advance which should be made.

At the present time the express business is being conducted at a deficit which will be largely increased by the advances in wages which must be made. This deficit is borne by the Railroad Administration. You will, therefore, appreciate the importance of as speedy action as may be consistent with a proper consideration of the questions submitted.

Cordially, yours,

W. G. McADOO.

Memorandum.

MEMORANDUM OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS COMPANY SUGGESTING METHOD OF ADVANCING EXPRESS RATE.

It is suggested that the rates in zone 1, both intra and inter-zone, be increased three scales—that is to say, that the minimum rate of 55 cents be increased to 71 cents and each rate above that in-

(Continued on page 4.)

PRINCE AXEL OF DENMARK HERE, GUEST OF UNITED STATES NAVY

Heads Danish Commission Making Tour of American Shipbuilding Plants and Camps.

Prince Axel, of Denmark, at the head of a Danish naval commission, which will make a tour of the United States, arrived at Washington yesterday. The commission is here by invitation of the United States Navy, and the members will be the guests of the Navy during their stay.

Prince Axel was met at Union Station by Secretary Daniels and escorted to the Willard, where he will stay during his visit in the Capital. At 6 o'clock yesterday evening he was received by the President. Secretary Lansing escorted him to the White House. At 8 o'clock last evening the prince and the members of the commission were the guests of the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels at dinner. To-day the prince was entertained at luncheon by the President and will be the guest of the Secretary of State and Admiral Benson at dinner during his stay in Washington. Trips to Mount Vernon and other points of interest here have been arranged.

The visit of the commission is purely a naval mission and its tour of the country will include the principal points of naval activity, including the munition plants, training camps, and larger shipbuilding plants.

Prince Axel is a member of the Danish royal family, a cousin of the King of Denmark, and is commander of the Danish navy.

Italian Grain Exemption Continued Until Dec. 31

The Gazetta Ufficiale, Rome, says:

By royal decree of May 23, 1918, the period of temporary exemption from import duty for grain, flour, and cereals has been extended to December 31, 1918. This suspension of duties has continued since February, 1915, being renewed every six months.—Commerce Reports.

THE PRESIDENT DESIGNATES OCT. 12 AS "LIBERTY DAY."

(Continued from page 1.)

of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America the 143d.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,

Secretary of State.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Interior Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, October 4, 1918, and then opened, for furnishing track scale complete at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the chief clerk of the department.

Sealed proposals will be received in the Interior Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, October 10, 1918, for furnishing 8,600 sets, more or less, of rollers and hangers for use in mounting the General Land Office map of the United States for 1919. Form of proposal, including specifications for the work, will be supplied on application. All proposals must be securely enveloped, marked "Proposals for map rollers and hangers," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, or to accept or reject any part thereof, in the discretion of the department.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the superintendent of lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock p. m., September 24, 1918, for one oil engine-driven hoisting engine. Information upon application to the above office.

Storage space wanted: About 8,000 square feet. Location convenient to Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW. preferred. Address Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce, or phone Main 5060, branch 5.

Sealed proposals for the construction of 12 miles of main lateral on the Fort Laramie unit, North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming, involving about 167,000 cubic yards of excavation, will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Mitchell, Nebr., until 2 o'clock p. m. October 15, 1918, and will at that hour be opened. The work is located near the Bridgeport-Guernsey line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the vicinity of Torrington, Wyo. For particulars address the United States Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., Denver, Colo., or Mitchell, Nebr.

Sealed proposals in duplicate to be publicly opened by the depot quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 27, 1918, are hereby invited for furnishing 60,000 hairbrushes, 60,000 combs, 60,000 mirrors, 60,000 razors, 120,000 huckaback towels, 60,000 cakes toilet soap, 60,000 toothbrushes, 60,000 shaving brushes, 180,000 darning needles, 60,000 papers needles, 60,000 pairs scissors, 300,000 safety pins, and 1,200,000 papers pins to be delivered to the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office or the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. (Schedule No. 629.) C. L. McCawley, brigadier general, quartermaster.

Sealed proposals in duplicate to be publicly opened by the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 26, 1918, are hereby invited for furnishing 150,000 yards drilling, unbleached, 30 inches wide, and 250,000 yards drilling, bleached, 30 inches wide, to be delivered to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office or the depot quartermaster, Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. (Schedule No. 627.) C. L. McCawley, brigadier general, quartermaster.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the purchasing agent of the Post Office Department until 2 o'clock p. m. September 30, 1918, for furnishing and delivering 250 spring scales, 120-pound capacity, suitable for motor vehicle routes.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., October 7, 1918, at the United States Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., for 174 pounds hops, 6,634 pounds starch, 1,450 pounds tapioca, 4,430 gallons pure cider vinegar or distilled grain vinegar with a minimum strength of 4 per cent of acetic acid.

Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., September 24, 1918, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the following supplies: 1,000 pills asafœtida, 3 grains; 10,000 tablets strychnine sulpate 1/60 grain; twenty 500 cubic centimeter bottles syrup hypophosphites comp., U. S. P.; ten 2½ kilos formaldehyde.

Sealed proposals will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., September 25, 1918, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., for 200 pounds fresh dressed fowl each week during October, November, and December, 1918. One hundred pounds to be delivered each Tuesday and Friday. Fowls to weigh from 3 to 6 pounds—all roosters to be excluded. Buyer's option bid on cold-storage stock will be considered. Also for 600 dozen near-by eggs each week during October, November, and December, 1918.

Sealed proposals in duplicate to be publicly opened by the Depot Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on October 1, 1918, are hereby invited for furnishing 10,000 gross grommets and washers, 12,000 gross hooks and eyes, and 15,700 pounds galvanized iron rings, to be delivered to the Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office or the Depot Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. (Schedule No. 640.) C. L. McCawley, Brigadier General Quartermaster.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. October 7, 1918, at the United States Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., for the following supplies:

Medicines.—64 bottles acetic acid, U. S. P., in 4-ounce bottles; 66 bottles compressed tablets, tannalbin, N. N. R. (albumen tannate), 5 grains, in bottles of 100; 62 bottles compressed tablets, trinitrophenol, U. S. P. (picric acid), in bottles containing 4 ounces; 115 bottles epinephrine, N. N. R., 1/1000, in bottles containing 1 ounce; 38 tubes homatropine, hydrobromide, U. S. P., one-half grain, in tubes of 10 tablets; 102 cans quinine, sulphate, U. S. P., in cans containing 5 ounces (specify brand bid on);* 106 boxes quinine and urea-hydrochloride, U. S. P., 1 per cent, in boxes of six 5 cc. ampoules.

Instruments, surgical dressings, etc.—157 pieces binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches; 252 pieces binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches; 5 No. dilators, uterine, Goodell's, large blade;* 4 No. dilators, small blade;* 118 No. douche tubes, uterine, glass;* 5 No. forceps, obstetrical;* 259 No. bandages, suspensory;* 304 pounds cotton, surgeon's nonabsorbent, in cartons containing one-half pound;* 682 sheets cotton wadding;* 710 yards gauze, iodoform, 1-yard lengths, in paper containers;* 1,154 tubes ligature, umbilical tape, linen, in glass tubes, two 9-inch tapes in each tube (submit two samples);* 807 cartons lint, absorbent, in 1-ounce cartons;* 44 yards plaster, cantharides, 1 yard in a tin;* 1,319 cans calcium hypochlorite (bleaching powder), in 5-pound containers, noncorrosive metal shall contain not less than 30 per cent available chlorine (both names to appear on label);* 633 pounds sulphur in rolls (large pieces not crushed);* 44 pounds gelatin, silver label or equal;* 94 No. basins, pus, medium size, enameled ware;* 199 cans bedbug destroyer, in tin cans of 16 ounces (naphthalin flakes, 2 pounds; kerosene, 5 gallons; oil of mirbane, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 1 ounce; oil of cedar, 2 ounces. Directions: Dissolve naphthalin in kerosene to clear solution, add remaining constituents in order given; shake. In 16-ounce tin cans, with attached delivery tube or other device for distributing contents over small area); 11 No. cases, medicine, buggy;* 1,009 boxes capsules, gelatine, assorted numbers 0 to 4 (specify number in box);* 8 No. cork pressers;* 605 No. holders, metal, with cover, to hold paper sputum cups;* 965 hundred envelopes, drug, medium size;* 625 hundred labels, blank, prescription, gummed, without any printing, 1 by 2 inches;* 623 hundred same, 2 by 3 inches;* 209½ hundred same, 3 by 4 inches;* 46 hundred papers, blue and white, 4½ by 6 inches, for seidlitz powder;* 359 hundred papers, powder, 2½ by 3½ inches;* 768 quires paper, wrapping;* 9 No. scales and weights, prescription;* 616 ounces of twine, wrapping, cotton.* Where articles are called for in containers other than those used in the general trade, alternate bids will be considered on the same articles in trade packages, proposals to show plainly what the trade container is. (* Samples required.)

(Continued on page 7.)

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

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Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

American Official Communique No. 128.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 19, 1918.

Section A.—In the Woevre our detachments successfully raided the enemy's lines, capturing 15 prisoners. In the Vosges a hostile raiding party was repulsed with losses.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Circular Proposal No. 1108, opening of October 1, 1918.—One hundred and seventy carriages for 60-inch portable searchlights as per specifications.

Circular Proposal No. 1110, opening of September 24, 1918.—100 generator switchboards as per specifications.

Circular Proposal No. 1115, opening of September 24, 1918.—Ninety-eight 5-kilowatt, 125-volt, steam-engine-driven generator sets as per specifications.

Circular Proposal No. 1116, opening of September 27, 1918.—Paint as per specifications.

Circular Proposal No. 1118, opening of October 1, 1918.—Two well-drilling machines, gasoline-engine driven, capable of drilling 8-inch holes 800 feet deep of the traction type as per specifications.

Circular Proposal No. 1119, opening of September 27, 1918.—Sixteen magnetos, 10,000 ohms resistance, Holtzer Cabot testing or equal; 16 magnetos, 5,000 ohms resistance for testing; 16 voltmeters, portable combination for A. C. and D. C. range 0 to 300 volt scale.

Circular Proposal No. 1120, opening of October 18, 1918.—Thirty thousand carbons, medium intensity for use with 60-inch portable searchlights as per specifications.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA SENT TO THE SWEDISH MINISTER

Secretary of State Lansing Transmits Brief Message to Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren.

The following note was sent to the Swedish minister in Washington on September 17, 1918:

SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated September 16, communicating to me a note from the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary containing a proposal to the governments of all the belligerent States to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore, it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

In reply I beg to say that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the President who now directs me to inform you that the Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government. It has repeatedly, and with entire candor, stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. W. A. F. EKENGREN,
Minister of Sweden,
In Charge of Austro-Hungarian Interests.

WAR SUPPLY BUREAUS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CASH DISCOUNT

Contractors Will Be Asked to State in Proposals Amount They Will Allow.

The War Department authorizes the following:

All supply bureaus of the War Department will, whenever possible, take advantage of cash discounts for the prompt payment of bills. Instructions to do so have just been issued by the General Staff.

Specified in Proposals.

Contractors who have followed the custom of granting such cash discounts to the public will be required to state in their proposals the amounts they will tender the Government for the prompt payment of their bills. In those cases where it has not been the custom to give fixed cash discounts for prompt payments the Government will request the contractors to state how much they will give for prompt payment. These discounts will be taken into consideration by contracting officers when making awards. Arrangements have been made to allow the Government discounts on "materials or supplies on which a fixed or maximum price has been set" whenever these discounts have not been included in the differential between prices made for the Government and for the public.

Plan to Insure Discount.

That the Government may be sure of such discounts in the future, it is provided in the instructions that all materials and supplies shall, in so far as possible, be inspected and accepted by the Government at the point of manufacture or origin. The inspecting officer is ordered to see that the proper vouchers are sent through promptly with the Government bill of lading attached to the contracting officer, so that the bill may be paid within the specified time during which discounts will be allowed.

INCREASE IN EXPRESS RATES IS PROPOSED BY COMPANY

(Continued from page 2.)

creased accordingly, and further, that 10 cents per 100 pounds be added to the commodity rates. This will make an increase of first class as a maximum of 16 cents or 17 cents per 100 pounds, on second class 12 cents, and on commodities 10 cents, with proportionate increases on shipments of less than 100 pounds; that the rates, both intra and inter-zone in all other zones, be increased by advancing two scales and adding 10 cents per 100 pounds to commodity rates. This will result in a maximum increase on first class of 10 cents or 12 cents; second class, 8 cents; and commodities, 10 cents per 100 pounds, with a proportionate increase on shipments of less than 100 pounds. It is estimated that this will produce on zone 1 business $17,037,000; and on all other business, $6,642,300, or a total of $23,679,000, of which the express company will get $11,780,303, the balance, $11,898,697 going to the Director General in increased express privileges.

In view of the urgent need of immediate relief, and the necessity without further delay of increasing the wages paid to its employees, the increased revenue should be available at once, and the advance in rates made effective at the earliest possible moment.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, October 8, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., the Interstate Commerce Commission will hear testimony and argument at its office in Washington, D. C., by the express companies and any other persons interested, in regard to the two questions proposed by the Director General and shown in the above letter, as to which the advice of the commission is sought.

By the commission:

GEORGE B. McGINTY,
Secretary.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The draft treaties between the United States and both France and Greece were ratified by the Senate yesterday afternoon. They follow the general lines of the recently ratified treaty between this country and Great Britain and provide the machinery under which citizens of France and Greece living within the United States can be drafted into the Army.

The Bureau of Mines, through Director Manning, responding to a Senate inquiry, stated that the enactment of legislation for the leasing of public oil lands would go far toward obviating an oil shortage. No comment was made by the bureau upon the respective merits of the two bills as passed by the Senate and House and which are now in conference. The prospect of an oil leasing bill, the report said was desirable, and it pointed out that conditions will arise that will make such legislation distinctly a war measure.

Senator Fletcher yesterday asked that the water-power bill recently passed by the House be sent to conference. This request led to considerable discussion, and no action was taken on the request.

War Revenue Bill.

Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, appeared before the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon and urged that committee in its revision of the war-revenue bill to change the definition of invested capital so as to include borrowed money in figuring tax reductions. He also opposed a provision under which Congress could obtain returns on income taxes from the department. Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Co., urged a revision of the tax on drugs. As written, he said, medicines in common use would be taxed from 20 to 60 per cent, greatly increasing the cost to the consumer.

The Senate adopted without discussion a resolution introduced by Senator Jones, of Washington, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate political and propaganda activities of brewing interests. The resolution referred particularly to charges that have been made that a group of brewers supplied the funds for the purchase of a newspaper.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Albert Strauss, of New York, to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board, to succeed Paul Warburg, of New York, whose term has expired. Other nominations included Mark Storen, to be United States Marshal for the district of Indiana, and Hugh R. Robertson to be United States attorney for the western division of Texas.

In a speech, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, criticized Secretary Daniels and Attorney General Gregory and charged them with usurping the duties of the Secretary of the Interior in the matter of oil-land leasing legislation.

Division of opinion in the Committee on Elections as to the jurisdiction of the Senate over the question of expenditures in a primary election prevented any conclusion being reached yesterday on the Pomerene resolution to investigate the Michigan primaries in which Truman H. Newberry was nominated for the Senate by the Republicans.

HOUSE.

The $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill was all but completed at yesterday's session. When the House convened to-day all that remained to be done was to dispose of two minor amendments and take the final roll call. Secretary McAdoo yesterday let leaders of Congress know that for the present the Treasury Department would not ask for any increase in the total taxes the pending measure is expected to provide. Future conditions, he said, would determine the question of increased taxation. During consideration yesterday afternoon, the amendment to impose a tax of $3 a bale on cotton was defeated. A proposed tax of 5 per cent on all products of child labor, an amendment proposed to repeal the existing tax on mixed flours, and a proposition to create a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, were thrown out on points of order.

Under the terms of a bill favorably reported from the Military Committee, all Army officers would be eligible for selection as heads of staff corps or departments. It proposes to repeal the present law which limits selection to members of the department or Army officers ranking above major, who served four years by detail in the corps of the department. This bill was urged by Secretary Baker.

U. S. AIR SERVICE IS REOPENED FOR MECHANICS AND AVIATORS

(Continued from page 1.)

photography, bombing, machine gunnery, and artillery observation, so that fully 15 per cent are disqualified in the first step at the ground schools and still more in the actual flying courses later.

Should First Consider Qualifications.

While this present call for flying candidates is being made generally, it is hoped that, in order to avoid unnecessary pressure on the examining boards, possible candidates will consider whether they have both the physical and the mental qualifications necessary. The age limits for flyers are from 18 to 30, inclusive, with preference to those under 25, and for balloonists from 18 to 45. Applicants may apply at the aviation examining boards located at:

Atlanta, Ga., Georgia School of Technology.
Boston, Mass., 739 Boylston Street.
Chicago, Ill., 230 East Ohio Street.
Dallas, Tex., Camp Dick.
Fort Sill, Okla., Post Field.
Los Angeles, Cal., Marsh-Strong Building.
Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota.
New York City, 104 Broad Street.
San Antonio, Tex., Fort Sam Houston.
San Francisco, Cal., 55 New Montgomery Street.
St. Louis, Mo., 525 South Euclid Avenue.
Washington, D. C., Building "D," floor 1, wing 2.
Canal Zone, Camp Sherman.

Or to the personnel section, Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

Call for Mechanics.

The call for mechanics [illegible] service to a large number of skilled men anxious not only for active field service, but also for service for which their training best fits them. Skilled men only are wanted. Others would have no value in the highly delicate and technical work required. Those accepted will be sent to a concentration depot, trade tested, given a special intensive training in the new science of airplane mechanics, and then organized into airplane crews and squadrons, some for duty here, others for duty overseas, with especially good opportunity for advancement, since over four-fifths of the men are promoted above the grade of private. The classes especially desired as shown by the last year's experience are: Airplane mechanicians, cabinetmakers, chauffeurs, electricians, auto mechanics, radio operators, motorcyclists, tailors, instrument repairmen, armorers, carpenters, clerks, motor mechanics, riggers, engine repairmen, propeller makers, stenographers, machinists.

Growth of Air Service.

The Air Service to-day is over 160 times what it was on the outbreak of war. The enlisted strength alone, regardless of cadets in training and officers, has grown as follows:

April 6	1,110
August 1	10,107
October 1	20,176
December 1	36,234
February 1	92,500
April 1	128,569
June 1	137,972
August 1	147,434

Applicants, as mechanics, who will be accepted between the ages of 18 and 55, inclusive, may receive further details from the Department Air Service officers in the six departmental headquarters located at Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, San Antonio, and Charleston, S. C.; the Air Service Trade Test Boards located at—

Army Recruiting Office, Atlanta, Ga.
739 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
Tramway Building, Fourteenth and Arapahoe Streets, Denver, Colo.
Third Floor, Municipal Courts Building, Detroit, Mich.
104 Broad Street, New York City.
Care of Department Air Service Officer, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.
Third and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Madison, Wis.
Fifth and Dodge Streets, Omaha, Nebr. (Army Building).
Care of Air Service Mechanics Training School, Overland Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., Air Service Mech. Tr. School.

Or by writing direct to the Personnel Section, Division of Military Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR, JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Special Orders, No. 211:

20. The appointment of Robert Netherland Miller as major, judge advocate, United States Army, for the present emergency, with rank from September 9, 1918, is announced. He will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for duty.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	39
Wounded severely	84
Died of wounds	10
Missing in action	51
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Wounded, degree undetermined	3
Died of disease	3
Died from accident and other causes	5
Total	196

Killed in Action.

Capt. Belvidere Brooks. Gerald Brooks, 50 West Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Oscar H. Cowan. Mrs. Selma C. Cowan, R. F. D. No. 30, Stamford, Conn.
Lieut. Lawrence S. Loughran. Frank Loughran, 165 Broadway, Asheville, N. C.
Sergt. Edward Coyle. Mrs. Josephine Sanderson, Darien Center, N. Y.
Sergt. Joseph A. Folwell. Mrs. Mary Folwell, Forrest, Ill.
Sergt. Leo Fred Kingsbury. Elgar Kingsbury, 1410 Roswett Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
Sergt. Wade E. Mulford. George Mulford, Henderson, W. Va.
Sergt. Jacob C. Stockburger. Jacob Stockburger, 728 New Street, Allentown, Pa.
Sergt. Roy Edward White. Mrs. Flossie Mayesler, 709 Douglass Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Corpl. John Bowman. Harvey Bowman, R. F. D. No. 2, Wilmington, Ohio.
Corpl. Norman J. Litzinger. Mrs. Ellen Litzinger, Ashville, Pa.
Corpl. John William Poet. John William Poet, 75 Chamberlain Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Corpl. Charles H. Sells. Mrs. Kathern Sells, 7429 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Wagoner Jacob McDonald. Peter Ross, 144 Haistings Street, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Remus Bacon. Mrs. Emma Bacon, R. F. D., box 11, Liberty County, Ga.
Clarence Albert Beuthin. Mrs. William Beuthin, 419 South Thirteenth Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Loren Joseph Brady. William H. Brady, Unionville, Mich.
Leonard A. Brewer. Mrs. Margaret Brewer, 621 East Oak Street, New Albany, Ind.
Dave Dukorsky. Loreno C. White, R. F. D. No. 6, box 171, Yakima, Wash.
Leonard E. Erickson. Eric Erickson, Main Street, Millville, Mass.
Alfred Emery Ladd. Lewis E. Ladd, Cranberry Isles, Me.
Jess Luke. Mrs. Belle Luke, Texanna, Okla.
Mathew C. McGraw. William McGraw, De Funiak Springs, Fla.
Gerald Alfred Malarkey. Daniel G. Malarkey, Warrenton, Oreg.
Louis Pietrykowski. Mrs. Grace Jozwiak, 1780 Tecumseh Street, Toledo, Ohio.
Arnold M. Ronnie. John Ronnie, Starbuck, Minn.
Benjamin Rutstein. Frank Rutstein, 2011 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
Bardosi Saducl. Frank Furnari, 323 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
Cosmo Sarace. Slario Circosta, box 216, Marcellus, N. Y.
Jasper Skeeter. Fount Skeeter, Eagle Lake, Tex.
Joseph John Slovensky. Mrs. Mary Slovensky, Starford, Pa.
John Sobenski. Andrew Stempinski, 2037 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Enicke John Stanavage. Mrs. Mary Lime, 172 Jacob Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Anasticlo Trujillo. Mrs. Christiana Trujillo, Walsenburg, Colo.
Jimmie L. Ward. Mrs. Lizzie Ward, Fordyce, Ark.
Marshall O. Webster. Lesley Webster, White Cloud, Mich.
Adolph Weiss. J. A. Weiss, 518 Hermanson Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Resterer H. Westberry. Mrs. Elizabeth Westberry, Woodville, Miss.
Wilbur Whitmore. Fred C. Whitmore, Bangor, Mich.

Died from Wounds.

CORPORALS.

George Fitzgerald. James Fitzgerald, Abernathy, Tex.
Robert Hampton. Harry Hampton, 926 North Tenth Street, Manitowoc, Wis.
Harry Johnson. Walter Johnson, care of police force, Barksdale, Wis.
Lovie C. Sudderth. James G. Sudderth, Buford, Ga.
Bugler Nicholas Florio. Mrs. Vincent Florio, 282 South Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Mike Barber. Rose Lavance, Whitsett, Pa.
Samuel P. Collins. Isaac Collins, Cairo, W. Va.
Lake E. Davidson. Murlin J. Davidson, Zearing, Iowa.
Frank J. Dvorak. Frank J. Dvorak, jr., Philbrook, Minn.
Morris J. Edwards. R. William Edwards, R. F. D. No. 1, box 70, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Lester Choat. Mrs. Sarah Phillips, Bower, Okla.
George W. Cooper. George W. Cooper, Stratford, Okla.
Robert A. Nichols. Benjamine F. Nichols, Woodbury, Tenn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Joseph Phillips. Edward Phillips, National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio.
Wagoner George Milton Taylor. George Taylor, 5116 Tacony Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Hobert M. Leonard. Mrs. Susan Leonard, R. F. D. No. 4, Jonesboro, Tenn.
Curt Julius Polst. Mrs. Helen Polst, 4264 Kossuth Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Caesari Colbertaldo. Caesari Colbertaldo, Trestad, Italy.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Pvt. Philip Thomas Mulvaney. Mrs. Elizabeth Mulvaney, 6A Wakeman Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Wounded Severely in Action.

Capt. Roger D. Lapham. Mrs. Helen A. Lapham, 420 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

John H. Bush. Samuel Bush, Tygarts Valley, Ky.
Cecil Florian Bates. Mrs. Cecil F. Bates, 1662 Government Street, Mobile, Ala.
Paul Keller. Mrs. Margaret Keller, 68 West Concord Street, Boston, Mass.
Paul J. Kingsley. Nathan G. Kingsley, 605 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

SERGEANTS.

Wilbern L. Emerson. Robert D. Emerson, Sedalia, Ky.
William Luzenski. Frank Luzenski, 48 Moran Street, Detroit, Mich.
George E. Point. Mrs. Margaret Point, 534 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Harold E. Becker. Mrs. Obedia Becker, 14 North Third Street, Allentown, Pa.
Alger L. Conkey Dr. Leonard L. Conkey, Hartford, Mich.
Raymond Rankin. Mrs. Elizabeth Rankin, Coopersville, Mich.
George Quincy Rice. Bert L. Rice, 89 West Chicago Street, Quincy, Mich.
William P. Walker. Mrs. Rose Sprague, Nanty Glo, Pa.

MECHANICS.

David D. Misner. Mrs. Margaret Gamble, Homer City, Pa.
Mike V. Saner. Joseph Saner, Moundsville, W. Va.
William Joseph Unland. Mrs. Mary Unland, 5217 North Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PRIVATES.

Clyde Walton Arnold. Dorah M. Arnold, 154 Market Street, High Spire, Pa.
Lester Austin. Mrs. Lois Elizabeth Wood, Box 61, Burstone, N. Y.
George Christofilopulos. Christ Christofilopulos, 1479 Clayton Street, Denver, Colo.
Robert J. Elliott. Mrs. Sarah Elliott, Jericho, N. Y.
Robert Samuel Ellison. Mrs. Josephine Ellison, 1050 Helen Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Arvid Erickson. Mrs. John Erickson, Princeton, Marquette County, Mich.
Melvin Erickson. Martin Erickson, 1714 Jenkins Street, Menominee, Mich.
Herbert L. Estep. Amos Estep, R. F. D. No. 1, Cotes Store, Rockingham, Va.
Douglas L. Fredendall. Mrs. V. Fredendall, R. F. D. No. 2, Monona, Iowa.
Joseph Horowitz. Mrs. Jennie Abrams, 422 East Eighty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Albert Simon Hovinga. Simon D. Hovinga, R. F. D. No. 3, Hudsonville, Mich.
Bernard J. Hoy. Mrs. Anna M. Hoy, 19 Lowell Street, West Lynn, Mass.
William E. Kaiser. Mrs. L. Riegel, 543 Wilken Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Harry E. Kronfield. Mrs. Fannie Kronfield, 2086 Vyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Chris Larson. Mrs. Lena Larson, Milltown, Wash.
Rene J. Lavigne. Helaire Lavigne, 21 Charlton Street, Southbridge, Mass.
Harry Daniel Mabry. Mrs. Mary Mabry, 1106 Douglas Street, Reading, Pa.
Otto E. Magnusson. Theodore Magnusson, 77 Cedar Road, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Peter F. Mills. John Mills, 1017 Washington Street, Norwood, Mass.
Louis Morano. Rose Pucciarelli, 218 East Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
Benjamin T. Nolan. Patrick Nolan, 185 Gordon Street, Stapleton, N. Y.
Mitchel Edward Ogle. William Ogle, Sumner, Mo.
Jacob J. Pearson. William H. Pearson, 601 North Fifth Street, B Village, Hopewell, Va.
Jue Kee Pon. Jue Sing, 330 Marchessault Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Arthur Barnes Sawyer. Shelton G. Sawyer, 1102 East Twentieth Street, Baltimore, Md.
Cornelius Scherpenisse. Daniel Scherpenisse, 1814 Center Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Joseph C. Schwartz. Mrs. Sarah Schwartz, 912 Ann Street, Homestead, Pa.
Joe Silvio. Victor Silvio, Frisco, La.
Kelly C. Smith. Miss Edna Smith, 378 Jane Court, Akron, Ohio.
Frank Somers. Mrs. Josephine Krause, Woodlyn, Pa.
Pasqualine Valli. Gildo Valli, 232 Oak Street, Harwinton, Conn.
George Edward Veldman. Mrs. Mary Peterson, 44 McCracken Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
Bruno Urban. Miss Nellie Sedlak, 1922 Wittnell Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Anthony Wisbisky. Mrs. Mary Wisbisky, 425 West Oak Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
Leslie J. Miller. John Miller, Grafton, N. Dak.
Arthur Moreau. Albert Moreau, 41 Taft Street, Greylock, Mass.
Alexander Murdock. Mrs. David Murdock, 644½ North Third Street, Saginaw, Mich.
Ingvald Myhre. Chris Myhre, Tilden, Nebr.
John A. Nelson. John Nelson, sr., Marmon, N. Dak.
Willie B. Orr. Mrs. Elia I. Orr, Dixon, S. Dak.
Vicenzo Parent. Sam Vent, 210 Ellis Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William H. Pierce. Mrs. V. Gilmore, New Rockford, N. Dak.
John L. Poltevecque. Mrs. Threse Padbury, 3008 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Francis V. Powers. William M. Powers, Rockwell City, Iowa.
Floyd C. Pruett. J. T. Pruett, Vinton, Iowa.
Walter R. Ramsay. L. S. Ramsay, Fort Kent, Me.
Weibe Ringnalda. Cathrina Ringnalda, R. F. D. No. 3, Byron Center, Mich.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

Wallace C. Roberson. Mrs. M. A. Lakey, Orofino, Idaho.
Will Rogers. Mrs. M. E. Foster, Turley, Okla.
Julio Ruiz. Mrs. Carmileda Ruiz, 1171 Fitzgerald Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Peter Sadowski. Mrs. Mary Sadowski, 304 Fourth Avenue, Manistee, Mich.
Joseph Samuels. Mike Zukle, 153 North Ohio Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Ben Sarosik. Mrs. Mary Jinviski, 923 Thirteenth Street, Lorain, Ohio.
Charles Schmidt. Mrs. Lillian Arp, 2139 Alice Street, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Schrier. Mrs. Anna R. Schrier, 3000 Russell Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mike Schuika. Peter Schuika, 613 North Pine Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Offie A. Scott. T. A. Scott, Ladoga, Ind.
Louis Shanaway. Mrs. Mary Shanaway, 407 Winchester Street, Monroe, Mich.
Frank Simmons. Mrs. Flora A. Wood, 730 Wright Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
William F. Steinbeck. Mrs. Bella Steinbeck, Bardwell, Ky.
Lester G. Strachen. Mrs. Annie M. Strachen, 37 Mansfield Street, Allston, Mass.
Robert A. Taylor. Dr. James Taylor, 218 West Fifth Street, East Liverpool, Ohio.
John E. Temper. Mrs. Nancy J. Temper, Neligh, Nebr.
Walter M. Turner. J. Turner, 803 Pine Street, Macon, Ga.
Harvey Vanderhoof. Allie Vanderhoof, Enid, Mont.
Christ Louis Weingartz. Joseph Weingartz, R. F. D. No. 7, Mount Clemens, Mich.
John Yuszczyk. Joseph Kaczmarczyk, 122 Hammond Street, Detroit, Mich.
Nicholas Zarkowski. Tekla Zarkowski, 1313 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

John E. Johnson. Benjamin Samuelson, R. F. D. No. 1, Edinburg, N. Dak.
Glen E. Leathers. Mrs. Hazel Leathers, Bement, Ill.
Edwin D. Norance. Mrs. Violet Norance, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Clyde H. Knudson. William B. Knudson, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
William C. McGarvey. William C. McGarvey, Brinsmade, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

Millard F. Brandstatt. Mrs. Christina N. Brandstatt, North McAlester, Okla.
Mike Kehoe. Mrs. Julia Kehoe, box 65, Little Rock, Wash.
Henry Kleven. H. J. Kleven, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
Joe F. Lawrence. Mrs. Maria G. Lawrence, Faja Grande, Flores, Azores Islands.
Alfred J. Lockman. Mrs. Hannah Lockman, Breckenridge, Minn.
Samuel M. Lowrey. Robert S. Lowrey, R. F. D. No. 2, Rome, Ga.
John Daniel MacKay. Mrs. Jennetta C. MacKay, 15 Ellery Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Francis E. McDonald. Mrs. W. P. McDonald, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Merton M. Martin. Fred Martin, Randolph, Wis.
John Matysko. Steve Matysko, 939 Western Avenue, Johnston, Ohio.
John Popow. Domatne Koilton, 582 Robert Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Lars O. Swinth. Fred Swinth, 1047 Main Street, Chehalis, Wash.
Lloyde H. Taft. T. H. Taft, Cuperlino, Cal.
Emil A Theiler. Mrs. Anna Theiler, Montborne, Wash.
William E. Wondra. Mrs. Mary C. Wondra, Valparaiso, Nebr.
Lawrence L. Wynne. Lawrence A. Wynne, Anderson, Tenn.
James J. Burke. Mrs. Katherine Lenanne, 704 North Thirty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis Elliot Campbell. Miss Lucy Woodford Campbell, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridgeton, N. J.
Lee H. Clark. James Clark, Mesopotamia, Ohio.
William Clayton. John Clayton, R. F. D. No. 3, Monroeville, Ohio.
James C. Coarsey. Herchell V. Coarsey, Bradentown, Fla.
George T. Collins. Mrs. Roxie J. Steel, Rockford, Ala.
William Benjamin Conley. Mrs. Mary Conley, 3612 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert H. Crow. H. C. Crow, Belton, Mo.
Clatie R. Cuningham. James O. Cuningham, Watson, Tenn.
Mike De Cissco. Mrs. Christian Pollota, Third W. 48 S. No. 56 St., Murray, Utah.
Cleveland Dees. Mrs. R. E. Dees, Oldtown, Fla.
Aloysius Dowd. Mrs. Helen Dowd, 3604 Brandywine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Luther B. Driver. W. S. Driver, Cullman, Ala.
Edward Dwyer. David Dwyer, R. F. D. No. 1, Cooksville, Ill.
Carl J. Eckberg. Peter Nelson, Huron, S. Dak.
John B. Ellingsberg. Aton Ellingsberg, Maddia, Minn.
Alva D. Evans. John E. Evans, Stratton Park, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Joseph Fescina. Michael Fescina, 222 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grady Floyd. Mrs. Alma Floyd, Ardmore, Okla.
Janis Garthreaux. Mrs. Frank Goutreau, Big Cane, La.
Delbert Gass. Joseph Gass., R. F. D. No. 2, Fillmore, Ill.
John M. Ginney. Michael Ginney, Loree, Ind.
Donaciano Gonsales. Genaro Gonsales, Belen, Tex.
Benjamin F. Goode. Mrs. Molly E. Goode, Corona, Cal.
Jack Hatcher. Andrew J. Hatcher, Ride Out, Fla.
Charlie Horrighs. Mrs. Mary Horrighs, 219 East Carpenter, Springfield, Ill.
George Janiszewski. Mrs. Frank Koral, 544 McDougall Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Lamprecht. Frank Lamprecht, Poljane Pri Skofje Loki Kranska, Austria.
George B. Lance. James F. Lance, Thatcher, Colo.
Joseph Lord. John Lord, sr., Braceville, Ill.
Claude L. McCoy. Fred McKeeby, Oleny Springs, Colo.
William A. McQuaid. Mrs. Elizabeth McQuaid, 3126 North Gaul Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Donaciano Martinez. Mrs. Maria Martinez, Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	2
Total	9

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Manuel Souza, jr. Manuel Souza, general delivery, Cambria, Cal.
Pvt. Thomas J. Baudis. Florence Slagke, State College, Pa.
Pvt. Paul Stout. Mary Stout, Murphysboro, Ill.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. Ross Q. Graham. John A. Graham, R. F. D. No. 1, La Fayette, Ga.
Pvt. Joseph V. Creighton. Margaret Creighton, 770 East One hundred and sixtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Glenn Frantz. Kate Frantz, 332 Howett Street, Peoria, Ill.
Pvt. Fred E. Glenn. Nellie Glenn, R. F. D. No. 6, Atlanta, Ga.

Severely Wounded in Action.

Gunnery Sergt. Gwyn I. Owens. Mary Owens, Penffordd Wen, Llanrhaiadr, Oswestry, Wales.
Pvt. Perry L. Sink. Nettie Sink, 162 Fullerton Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

NAVY

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

Alfred Andrew, seaman second class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, drowned at Training Camp, Seattle, Wash., September 11. Father, William H. Andrew, 101 Sixteenth Avenue, Baltic, Mich.

Roy Ellsworth Joyce, quartermaster third class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, drowned September 14. Father, Moses D. Joyce, Deer Isle, Me.

Elmer Ellsworth Thomas, seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, drowned September 14. Father, James H. Thomas, [illegible].

Joseph John Collins, chief quartermaster, U. S. Naval Reserve Force, was severely injured in a seaplane accident at Pensacola, Fla., September 17. Father, Patrick J. Collins, 173 Salem Street, Lawrence, Mass.

PERCENTUM PURCHASE CLAUSE WAIVED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved July 8, 1918, Public No. 189, 65th Congress, it is provided—

"That except as expressly otherwise authorized herein, no part of the sums appropriated by this act shall be expended in the purchase from private manufacturers of any material at a price in excess of 25 per cent more than the cost of manufacturing such material by the Government, or, where such material is not or has not been manufactured by the Government, at a price in excess of 25 per cent more than the estimated cost of manufacture by the Government: *Provided*, That whenever in the opinion of the President the situation is such as to justify such action he may waive the limitations contained in this section"—

And whereas in view of the practical impossibility under existing conditions of making the estimates necessary to comply fully and adequately with said provisions, it appears that the situation is such as to justify a waiver of said provisions;

It is hereby ordered that during the present national emergency the limitations contained in the above section be and the same are hereby waived.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 29, 1918.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

(Continued from page 3.)

Sealed proposals will be received until 5 o'clock p. m. September 27, 1918, at the Cantonment Indian Agency, Cantonment, Okla., for the following supplies: 300 linear feet hardware cloth, ¼-inch mesh, 36 inches wide. Make bids delivered f. o. b. Indian Warehouse, St. Louis, Mo.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 28, 1918, at the Ute Mountain Indian School, Towaoc, Colo., for 50,000 pounds No. 2 (or better) sacked oats.

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. October 1, 1918, at the Ute Mountain Indian School, Towaoc, Colo., for 40,000 feet of No. 9 galvanized wire.

The Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, is asking for proposals for the construction of 12 miles of main lateral on the Fort Laramie Unit, North Platte irrigation project, Nebraska-Wyoming, involving about 167,000 cubic yards of excavation. The work is located near the Bridgeport-Guernsey line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, in the vicinity of Torrington, Wyo. Bids will be opened at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Mitchell, Nebr., on October 15, 1918.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Post Office Department purchasing agent until 2 o'clock p. m. October 7, 1918, for three electric motors, alternating current, ½ horsepower, 110 volts, 40 cycles, approximately 1,200 revolutions per minute. Motors to be equipped with 6-inch crowned pulleys 1½ inches wide; but if the speed of the motor differs from that specified, the pulleys should be changed accordingly to obtain the desired speed; 94 rheostats suitable for ½ horsepower, 110-volt direct-current [illegible]; 41 [illegible] suitable for ½ horsepower, 220-volt direct-current motors.

FELT FOR BOX-TOED SHOES AND HEEL PADS RESTRICTED

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Box toes in shoes, felt heel pads, and felt inner soles are doomed unless the felt manufacturers have on hand necessary raw materials to supply the felt for these purposes, the War Industries Board has ruled.

Based on the decision of the boot and shoe section that felt for box toes in shoes is essential and for heel pads and inner soles is necessary the felt section of the War Industries Board will grant permits to the felt manufacturers to produce felts for these purposes for the time being.

But such permits will be issued based on these contingencies:

1. That the felt manufacturers have on hand the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of felts for such purposes, as the Government has no raw materials available which could be allotted to the felt mills for this purpose, and—

2. That the manufacture of such felts will not cause the felt mills to defer or delay in any way fulfillment of any Government orders, direct or indirect, which they may have on hand at the present time, or any which may be placed with them at some future time which would require priority of manufacture.

ARMY WILL BUY WOOL DIRECT FROM SOUTH AMERICAN DEALERS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Purchases of wool in South America by the Quartermaster Corps have become considerably larger than was contemplated when the present method of purchasing through a syndicate was adopted. It is therefore deemed advisable that a more direct method of buying wool in Argentina and Uruguay should be substituted for the present plan.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General, has decided to send to Buenos Aires a direct representative and capable assistants, who, upon their arrival there, will buy directly for the Quartermaster Corps.

The present plan of purchasing through the syndicate located in Boston will be continued until the direct representatives of the Quartermaster Corps can arrive in Buenos Aires, but after their arrival the buying in Argentina and Uruguay will be done by them and the present plan of operation will be discontinued.

Brig. Gen. Wood has appointed Abraham Koshland, of Boston, as his direct representative for the purchase of wool in Argentina and Uruguay for the Quartermaster Corps. John Wilcock, of Boston, has been appointed as assistant to Mr. Koshland, and the names of the other assistants will be announced later.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

President's Proclamation Requiring Fuel, Oil and Gas Dealers' Licenses

(Continued from page 1.)

necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees."

And, whereas, It is further provided in said act as follows:

"That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agency or agencies."

And, whereas, The President has heretofore designated and appointed Harry A. Garfield United States Fuel Administrator for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said act, relating to fuel, and has directed that: "Said Fuel Administrator shall supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of said act and the powers and authority therein given to the President so far as the same apply to fuel as set forth in said act, and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations authorized under the provisions of said act applicable to fuel, including the issuance, regulation, and revocation under the name of said United States Fuel Administrator of licenses under said act," and has authorized said Fuel Administrator to employ such assistants and subordinates as may from time to time be deemed by him necessary, said Fuel Administrator and such assistants and subordinates together constituting the governmental organization called the United States Fuel Administration.

And whereas it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and adequate distribution, and to facilitate the movement of certain necessaries hereafter in this proclamation specified, that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised to the extent hereinafter set forth,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine and by this proclamation do announce that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, storage, and distribution of certain necessaries to the extent hereinafter specified:

All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in business as—

(a) Importers of crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, or gasoline;

(b) Manufacturers of fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, or gasoline;

(c) Distributors or marketers of crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, or gasoline;

(d) Transporters of crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, or gasoline (except those specifically exempted by said act of Congress);

(e) Producers of natural gas who also distribute and market their product;

(f) Distributors or marketers of natural gas;

(g) Transporters of natural gas (except those specifically exempted by said act of Congress);

excepting, however, retailers of crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, gasoline, or natural gas, whose gross sales of crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, gasoline, and natural gas do not exceed $100,000 per annum, are hereby required to secure on or before October 1, 1918, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may from time to time be prescribed by the President of the United States, or by the United States Fuel Administrator acting by virtue of the authority heretofore as aforesaid, or hereby, delegated to him by the President.

The United States Fuel Administrator shall supervise, direct, and carry into effect the provisions of said act and the powers and authority thereby given to the President, as the same applies to crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, gasoline, or natural gas and to any and all practices, procedure, and regulations authorized or required under the provisions of said act, including issuance, regulation, and revocation, in the name of said Fuel Administrator, of licenses under said act; and in this behalf he shall also do and perform such other acts and things as may be authorized or required of him from time to time by direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President from time to time.

For all the purposes aforesaid the United States Fuel Administrator may make use of the said governmental organization called the United States Fuel Administration.

Application for licenses must be made to the United States Fuel Administration, Oil Division, Washington, D. C., upon forms approved by the Fuel Administrator for that purpose. The holders of existing licenses issued by the United States Fuel Administration are not required to secure a new license.

Any such person, firm, corporation, or association who, without a license, or whose license shall have been revoked, knowingly engages in or carries on any business for which a license is required under this proclamation, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the independence of the United States of America the 143d.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

STEEL AND IRON ORE MEN MEET WITH PRICE FIXING COMMITTEE

Schedules for the Quarter Beginning October 1 Discussed at General Conference.

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board, Robert S. Brookings, chairman, met with representatives of the steel, pig iron, and iron ore industries to consider price fixing for the quarter beginning October 1 and ending January 1. Prices fixed will be submitted to President Wilson for approval before being announced.

Present prices fixed by the price-fixing committee three months ago are: Iron ore, $5.50 per ton, base lower lake ports; pig iron, $32 per ton; steel, scrap, $29 per ton f. o. b. consuming point.

Besides the price-fixing committee the War Industries Board was represented at the conference by J. Leonard Replogle, steel administrator, and Herbert Bayard Swope, associate member of the board and assistant to B. M. Baruch, the chairman.

The Industries Represented.

The industries were represented by:

E. H. Gary, J. A. Farrell, and W. J. Filbert, United States Steel Corporation; E. J. Grace, Bethlehem Steel Corporation; A. C. Dinkey, Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.; Willis L. King, Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.; C. R. Robinson, Lackawanna Steel Co.; A. H. Woodward, Woodward Iron Co.; James B. Bonner and H. J. Watt, American Iron and Steel Institute; H. G. Dalton, Pickands Mather & Co.; L. E. Block, Inland Steel Co.; D. B. Warren, J. D. Ireland, John A. Savage, W L Tinker, and T. D. Heed, Lake Superior Iron Ore Association; J. A. Campbell, The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.; D. T. Croaton, William H. Lindsey, John B. Newton, E. N. Rich, and John A. Penton, Associated Manufacturers of Merchant Pig Tin; C. E. Bertie, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.; Francis J. Hall, Central Iron & Steel Co.; W. P. Worth, Worth Steel Co.; David Reeves and A. H. Cordery, Phoenix Iron Co.; J. V. W. Reynders, American Tube & Stamping Co.; Joseph F. Savage, American Tube & Stamping Co.; R. A. Rainey, W. J. Rainey, Samuel Hale, and S. J. Llewellyn, Interstate Iron & Steel Co.; J. E. Frederick, Kokoneo Steel & Wire Co.; William P. Snyder, jr., The Shenango Furnace Co.; A. F. Hutson, Lukens Steel Co.; Leonard Peckitt, Empire Steel & Iron Co.; W. S. Pilling, Northern Iron Co.; Thomas K. Glinn, Atlantic Steel Co.; H. G. Moore, Keystone Steel & Wire Co.

NAMED LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Special Orders, No. 210:

392. The appointmnt of Maj. William E. Larned, Field Artillery, Signal Corps, to the grade of lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery, United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from July 30, 1918, is announced. He is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES INVITED BY QUARTERMASTER, NEW YORK

The office of the Quartermaster General, New York City, issues the following:

Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing 4,320,000 cotton huckaback bleached towels, size 18 by 36, weighing approximately 2.25 pounds per dozen finished, for delivery October, November, and December, 1918, towels to be stenciled in indelible ink M. D., U. S. A., in letters not less than 1 inch high on each towel, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m. September 30, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for cotton huckaback bleached towels," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing 1,000,000 sheets 36 by 50 inch baling paper, waterproofed, expansive, or otherwise, delivery during October and November, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m. September 27, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for baling paper" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing 567,000 yards 32-inch 8-ounce blue stripped ticking, delivery in September and October, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m. September 27, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for blue striped ticking" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, October 2, 1918, for furnishing 500,000 gray duck feather pillows. Specifications and proposal blanks may be obtained from the depot quartermasters or at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for pillows," and addressed to Manufacturing Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing 5,000,000 yards 36-inch 83 by 58 1.78 drill, to be made from 14's single warp and 10¾'s single filling, breaking strength in the warp 115 pounds and breaking strength in the filling 105 pounds, for delivery beginning October and running through January, 1919, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 30, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 36-inch 83 by 58 1.78 drill," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing 300,000 yards 39-inch 72 by 76 4.25 sheeting, made of strict to good middling grade of cotton, at least 1 1/16-inch staple, carefully carded to secure evenness, pieces to be not less than 50 yards in length, material to be free from imperfections as is consistent with a good manufacturing process, for delivery 30,000 yards weekly, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., September 30, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 39-inch 72 by 76 4.25 sheeting," and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

TWO ASSISTANTS APPOINTED TO MAJOR GENERAL GOETHALS

The War Department authorizes the following:

Under the reorganization of the General Staff, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Gerard Swope have been appointed assistants to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

The Quartermaster General of the Army is made director of purchase and storage, and will be responsible for and have authority over storage, distribution and issue within the United States of all supplies for the Army. Col. William H. Rose, of the Corps of Engineers, is designated to act under him as director of purchase, while Col. F. B. Wells will act as director of storage with L. M. Nicolson as his assistant.

PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATION OF FELT FOR PAPER MAKING

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Wool felts are essential in the making of paper. All substitutes have proved inadequate, unsatisfactory, wasteful, or useless. As the wool supply of this country is limited and the Government requirements are very great, the War Industries Board, through joint action by its pulp and paper section, department of paper makers' felts in the felt section, and the conservation division, has put forth a program of conservation of wool in the manufacture of paper makers' felts and jackets designed to get the greatest service from the wool felts used, and to prevent destruction and waste.

Large Stocks Prohibited.

Large stocks of felts in the pulp, paper, and board mills are prohibited. Mill stocks on the Pacific coast are restricted to six months' supply; mills in all other districts to four months' supply. A report is ordered as of October 1 of stocks of wool felts and jackets on order and on hand, how many weeks' supply, and average length of service given by felts used.

A responsible officer of each mill must certify that every effort has been made to carry out suggestions for conservation of the felts sent out September 14 by the War Industries Board. Among suggestions made are: Keep stock cool and dry, as moisture causes mildew and destruction of wool fiber. Keep it clean, as dirt injures it and attracts moths. Use moth prevention freely and frequently. Handle felts carefully and do not tear them. Keep machines in good condition. Get every day's wear out of the felts. Post notices in plants. Superintendents and foremen of mills are cautioned to examine felts on machines carefully before allowing them to be taken off machines and new ones given out. From felts that can be run longer blankets have been made by mill workers. Wool must be saved for the Government. Wash and dry the used felts, save the small pieces, and sell them at once, as every pound can be used.

Ordering of Felts.

The conservation program requires paper manufacturers to order felts no wider or longer than needed; the elimination of special textures, designs limited to two for each grade of felt; the substitution of cotton for woolen drier felts; no manufacturer to make more than three grades of jackets; discontinuance of marking felts for special designs of paper; merino and half-blood wools to be used in place of three-eighths wools and low-quarter common and braid in place of quarter-blood wools where possible; manufacturers to dispose at once of obsolete felts in stock.

RAILROAD MEN MAY CONTINUE IN POLITICAL OFFICES WHEN ELECTED PRIOR TO ORDER NO. 42

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1918.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO GENERAL ORDER No. 42.

(1) It appears that prior to the issuance of General Order No. 42, various railroad officers, attorneys, and employees were elected to political offices and are now holding such offices. In such cases, no objection will be raised to the completion of such terms of office. In all other respects, however, General Order No. 42 will apply to such officers, attorneys, and employees.

(2) In cases where prior to the issuance of General Order No. 42 railroad officers, attorneys, and employees had been nominated for political offices or had become candidates locally for such offices, they may continue in railroad employment until the election.

(3) The position of notaries public, members of draft boards, officers of public libraries and of religious and eleemosynary institutions are not construed as political offices.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Inquiry Into Mine Wages Now Nearly Completed

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor who have for the past week been examining into the wages prevailing in anthracite coal mines and in other industries in or near these coal fields have almost completed their work. Meanwhile, data regarding the wages paid by the railroads, munition plants, and soft-coal operators, and competitive industries are being rapidly gathered and put into form for comparison. The results of these investigations are to be used in the adjustment of wages in the coal-mining industry.

POSTAL RULES AMENDED.

OFFICE OF THE P. M. GENERAL,
Washington, September 7, 1918.

ORDER No. 1964:

Section 973, paragraph 6, of the Postal Laws and Regulations, is hereby amended to read as follows:

6. When the sender is incompetent or deceased and has no legal representative or can not be located after a reasonable effort, the department reserves the right to pay indemnity to such relative of the sender as may in its judgment be entitled to receive the amount due, or to pay the addressee or owner of the contents of an article, when indemnity is claimed by him under the circumstances outlined, without procuring the consent of the sender.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

RULES FOR RUBBER FOOTWEAR MAKERS RESTRICTING STYLES AND MATERIALS ISSUED BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Conservation Division, War Industries Board, issues the following schedule for manufacturers of rubber footwear:

Changes effective.—The plan outlined in this schedule is to be fully in effect for all waterproof goods not later than January 1, 1919, and for all canvas rubber soled shoes not later than September 1, 1918.

1. Lasts.—No new lasts are to be introduced other than are necessitated by changes in leather footwear styles, or by Government requirements.

2. Third quality goods.—This line is to be limited to arctics and gum shoes. The manufacture of boots, lumbermen's and gaiters, fleece lined gum shoes and arctics to be discontinued. The use of cashmerette or jersey cloth in this grade is to be discontinued.

3. Boots (a).—The manufacture of all duck boots of all kinds to be discontinued in so far as possible. (b) The manufacture of duck vamp boots, except in men's sizes only, to be discontinued. (c) The manufacture of regular dull finish (except in plain edge only) to be discontinued. (d) Leather insoles in all boots to be discontinued.

4. Hip boots.—The manufacture of the following to be discontinued: (a) Duck vamp in lower grades than first. (b) Felt lining in duck vamp. (c) Women's. (d) So-called "fireman's." (e) Boys' and youths'.

5. Sporting boots.—The manufacture of the following to be discontinued: (a) Duck vamp in lower grades than first. (b) Felt lining in duck vamp. (c) Women's. (d) So-called "fireman's." (e) Boys' and youths.'"

6. Short boots.—The manufacture of the following to be discontinued: (a) Men's, boys', and youths' pebble leg and bright finish in all styles. (b) Women's, misses', and children's in either pebble or plain. Each manufacturer to continue making one way only, as he may elect, either all pebble or all plain. (c) Women's, misses', and children's "Oyster."

7. Knee boots.—The manufacture of this pattern to be discontinued.

8. Rolled edge arctics and gaiters.—The manufacture of rolled edge arctics and gaiters to be confined to men's sizes only, all others to be discontinued.

9. All rubber gaiters.—The manufacture of all rubber gaiters to be discontinued, in the following grades: (a) Third quality. (b) Second quality, except as a substitute when cashmerette is not available.

10. One-buckle arctics.—The manufacture of the following one-buckle arctics to be discontinued: (a) Men's, boys, and youths' "Omaha" arctics and excluders. (b) Misses' and children's snow excluders. (c) Boys' and youths' jersey cloth arctics.

11. Gaiters and lumbermen's.—The manufacture of the following to be discontinued: (a) Men's motormen's gaiters. (b) Men's, boys' and youths' plow shoes. (c) Men's Ottawa (high lace lumbermen's duck vamp, gum upper). (d) Men's, boys' and youths' two-buckle captain. (e) Men's, boys' and youths' one-buckle corporal. (f) Men's, boys' and youths' gum ribbed Huron buckle and lace. (g) Men's, boys' and youths' "Lumbermen's "snow excluders and arctics, one and two buckles. (h) Boys' and youths' duck lace Lumber King. (i) Men's, boys' and youths', women's, misses' and children's two-buckle jersey cloth gaiters.

12. Heights of gaiters,—Buckle gaiters are not to be made higher than the present 4-buckle height in men's, boys' and youths', and the present 3-buckle height in women's, misses' and children's.

13. Jersey cloth gaiters and Alaskas.—The manufacture of jersey cloth gaiters and alaskas to be restricted to first and extra quality.

14. Gum shoes.—The manufacture of the following to be discontinued: (a) Men's one-strap (instep) sandals. (b) Men's, boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's plain sandals and self-acting sandals and "croquet" with fleece lining. (Storm pattern not included.) (c) Men's, boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's self-acting storm pattern. (d) Men's, boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's Russian rubbers. (e) Men's, boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's low vamp (not storm pattern) Alaskas. (f) Boys' and youths' Alaskas. (g) Boys' and youths', women's, misses', and children's clogs. (h) Youths' self-acting sandals. (i) All self-acting Alaskas, both storm and low pattern.

15. Catalogues, price lists, etc.—All 1919 catalogues are to be condensed and made as simple as practicable, having in mind the necessity for conserving paper.

16. Flour or starch finish.—The use of flour, starch, or similar finish is to be discontinued, except that skirts of top boots only may be treated with whiting or something similar for convenience of manipulation in manufacture when necessary.

17. Varnish.—(a) Cashmerette or so-called heavy artics or gaiters are not to be varnished. (b) Canvas rubber-soled shoes are not to be varnished.

18. Cotton net and sheeting linings.—(a) The use of dyed linings in gum shoes to be discontinued. (b) The use of dyed lining in all boots is to be discontinued, except that women's, misses', and children's boots may carry black fleece lining. (c) The use of dyed lining in lumbermen's, except in fleece lined, is to be discontinued.

19. Packing—Cartons.—The packing in cartons of the following goods, with the exceptions noted, is to be discontinued, and packing is to be in bulk: (a) All first quality and extra heavy goods and jersey cloth arctics and gaiters except first quality gum-shoe specialties—specialties include jersey cloth Alaskas. (b) All second quality goods, except women's gum shoes. (c) All third quality goods. (d) Canvas rubber soled shoes in cheap grades, corresponding to Vims, when made

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EXECUTIVE ORDERS CANCELING CERTAIN PROPERTY SALES MADE IN THE PHILIPPINES BY ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CANCELING SALE OF PART OF A. RICHTER & CO., KNOWN AS "LA SOMBRERIA," MADE TO E. P. BRIAS Y ROXAS BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S REPRESENTATIVE PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT" AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading-with-the-enemy act," and the amendments thereto embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, and all other powers and authorities me hereto enabling, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination and order:

Whereas A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has reported to me that a certain property known as "La Sombreria," part of A. Richter & Co., was offered for sale at Manila, in the Philippines, by Francis Burton Harrison, the custodian's representative in the Philippines, on March 21, 1918, and the said property was bid in by E. P. Brias y Roxas, on April 1, 1918, and that the said sale was not advertised or conducted in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by me, as required by the said "Trading-with-the-enemy act," as amended, nor in accordance with the instructions and policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and that he has therefore disapproved the said sale;

Now, therefore, I hereby declare the said sale to be void and of no effect, and I hereby authorize and direct the Alien Property Custodian to reject all bids received at the said sale, including the bid of the said E. P. Brias y Roxas.

My reasons for the foregoing determination and order are:

(1) That by the powers granted me under said act of Congress, and by the Executive order issued by me on October 12, 1917, to the War Trade Board, and by the license granted by the said War Trade Board, the La Sombreria part of A. Richter & Co. should have been liquidated under said license and by the party designated in said license, and not sold by the Alien Property Custodian's representative.

2. That on the date of the advertisement, even if the Alien Property Custodian had the power to take over the above-mentioned property, there was no authority in law to sell the same either at public or private sale.

(3) The selling of the property by sealed bids.

(4) The advertised conditions of the sale excluded American corporations who are legally entitled to bid, and contained several objectionable details.

(5) The sale was not made under the rules and regulations prescribed by me and as required by said act as amended, and not in accordance with the instructions and policies of the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CANCELING SALE OF PART OF A. RICHTER & COMPANY, KNOWN AS "EL SIGLO," MADE TO LORZA & LOZANO BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S REPRESENTATIVE PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT" AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

By virture of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading-with-the-enemy act," and the amendments thereto embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years on account of war expenses and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, and all other powers and authorities me hereto enabling, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination and order:

Whereas A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has reported to me that a certain property known as "El Siglo," part of A. Richter & Company, was offered for sale at Manila, in the Philippines, by Francis Burton Harrison, the Custodian's representative in the Philippines, on March 21, 1918, and the said property was bid in by Lorza & Lozano on April 1, 1918, and that the said sale was not advertised or conducted in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by me as required by the said "Trading-with-the-enemy act," as amended, not in accordance with the instructions and policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and that he has therefore disapproved the said sale;

Now Therefore, I hereby declare the said sale to be void and of no effect, and I hereby authorize and direct the Alien Property Custodian to reject all bids received at the said sale, including the bid of the said Lorza and Lozano.

My reasons for the foregoing determination and order are:

(1) That by the powers granted me under said act of Congress, and by the Executive order issued by me on October 12, 1917, to the War Trade Board; and by the license granted by the said War Trade Board, "El Siglo," part of A. Richter & Company, should have been liquidated under said license and by the party designated in said license and not sold by the Alien Property Custodian's representative

(2) That on the date of the advertisement, even if the Alien Property Custodian had the power to take over the above-mentioned property, there was no authority in law to sell the same either at public or private sale.

(3) The selling of the property by sealed bids.

(4) The advertised conditions of the sale excluded American corporations who are legally entitled to bid, and contained several objectionable details.

(5) The sale was not made under the rules and regulations prescribed by me and as required by said act as amended, and not in accordance with the instructions and policies of the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CANCELING SALE OF PART OF GERMANN & COMPANY, LTD., INC., MADE TO THE OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING COMPANY, CHANGED TO PHILIPPINE ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC., BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S REPRESENTATIVE PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING-WITH THE ENEMY ACT" AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading with the enemy act," and the amendments thereto embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, and all other powers and authorities me hereto enabling, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination and order:

Whereas A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has reported to me that a certain property known as the Engineering Department of Germann and Company, Ltd., Inc., was offered for sale at Manila, in the Philippines, by Francis Burton Harrison, the custodian's representative in the Philippines, on May 1, 1918, and the said property was bid in by Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Company, changed to Philippine Engineering Company, Inc., on May 13, 1918, and that the said sale was not advertised or conducted in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by me, as required by the said "Trading with the enemy act," as amended, nor in accordance with the instructions and policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and that he has therefore disapproved the said sale;

Now, therefore, I hereby declare the said sale to be void and of no effect, and I hereby authorize and direct the Alien Property Custodian to reject all bids received at the said sale, including the bid of the said Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Company.

My reasons for the foregoing determination and order are:

(1) The short notice given of the sale and inadequate opportunity for purchasers to inform and prepare themselves to bid.

(2) The exclusion of the public from the sale, which deprived it of the public character required by the aforesaid act of Congress as amended.

(3) The advertised conditions of the sale excluded American corporations who are legally entitled to bid, and contained several objectionable details.

(4) The sale was not made under the rules and regulations prescribed by me and as required by said act as amended, and not in accordance with the instructions and policies of the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CANCELING SALE OF "HELIOS" CIGAR FACTORY, PART OF GERMANN & COMPANY, INC., MADE TO WALTER E. OLSEN AND COMPANY, BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S REPRESENTATIVE, PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT," AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading with the enemy act," and the amendments thereto embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, and all other powers and authorities me hereto enabling, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination and order:

Whereas A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has reported to me that a certain property known as the "Helios" Cigar Factory, part of Germann & Company, Inc., was offered for sale at Manila, in the Philippines, by Francis Burton Harrison, the custodian's representative in the Philippines, on May 1, 1918, and the said property was bid in by Walter E. Olsen & Company, on May 7, 1918, and that the said sale was not advertised or conducted in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by me, as required by the said "Trading with the enemy act," as amended, nor in accordance with the instructions and policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and that he has therefore disapproved the said sale;

Now, therefore, I hereby declare the said sale to be void and of no effect, and I hereby authorize and direct the Alien Property Custodian to reject all bids received at the said sale, including the bid of the said Walter E. Olsen & Company.

My reasons for the foregoing determination and order are:

(1) The short notice given of the sale, and inadequate opportunity for purchasers to inform and prepare themselves to bid.

(2) The exclusion of the public from the sale, which deprived it of the public character required by the aforesaid act of Congress as amended.

(3) The advertised conditions of the sale excluded American corporations who are legally entitled to bid, and contained several objectionable details.

(4) The sale was not made under the rules and regulations prescribed by me and as required by said act as amended, and not in accordance with the instructions and policies of the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE.
September 13, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

VESTING POWER AND AUTHORITY IN A DESIGNATED OFFICIAL OR HIS SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE, SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading with the enemy act," and the amendments to such act, embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent

(Continued on page 14.)

Methods of Selection and Work Done By Bureau of Commerce Investigators Analyzed and Explained by Chief

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce authorizes the following:

There seems to be some misunderstanding in certain quarters as to the caliber of the men selected to make foreign-trade investigations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and also as to the methods of selecting men for this very important work. Such misunderstanding is most unfortunate in view of the fact that these investigators must have the absolute confidence of the business community which they serve. An instance of such misunderstanding came to light recently in a questionnaire circulated among business men by one of the most efficient and energetic commercial organizations of the far West. It was thought proper to address to this organization a letter explaining how the bureau's agents are selected, and for the benefit of the business public in general that letter is reproduced here substantially as written, as follows:

Letter to the Business Public.

GENTLEMEN: I have a copy of your questionnaire setting forth 30 questions on after-war trade which you present as subjects to be talked over and to be thought about by business men. The idea is a good one and it is unquestionably an important thing that American business men should be clarifying their thoughts with reference to the very important questions which bear on our trade in the future.

There are several points, however, that I wish to raise in connection with the question that reads as follows:

"Do you not think our Government should send competent trade representatives to the various foreign countries to make reports; that the compensation for such representatives should be sufficient to secure practical men and give them ample help? While it may be true many of the reports now being made are of little value, could not competent agents gather and send in much information of value as to what other countries were doing, samples of articles supplied by such countries, with prices, etc.?"

Wording of the Question.

The wording of this question is in the typical leading question form and tends to give rise to the inference that our Government is not to-day sending competent trade representatives to the various foreign countries to make reports. It gives rise to the further inference that to-day the Government is not securing practical men. It gives rise to the inference that to-day many of the reports being made are of little value and that reports are not being made containing information of value as to what other countries are doing; that samples of articles supplied by such countries, with prices, etc., are not now being sent in.

Only Competent Representatives Selected.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce is sending and has for years been sending thoroughly competent trade representatives to various foreign countries to make reports. The system by which the special agents and trade commissioners of the department are picked gives as sure a guaranty of competency as any system could give. The men are not picked for political reasons; they are not picked on any purely academic basis. They are picked purely on the basis of their equipment for the work which they have to do. If a man is picked to report on ports and transportation in a foreign part of the world, he is selected only from candidates who have shown their fitness for that class of work. I think you would hardly care to raise in question the competency of the trade commissioner now conducting such an investigation for the department in the Orient; his reputation was made on the Pacific coast and was established throughout this country and Canada.

Manner of Selection.

If the department is picking a man to investigate foreign markets for electrical machinery, or for agricultural machinery, it does not make its choice in a haphazard manner. In the first place it takes the question up with the various engineering and manufacturing concerns interested in such an investigation, and the specialized trade organization whose membership is primarily interested in such investigations is given an opportunity to help pick the candidate in question. To-day the bureau has four trade commissioners investigating the lumber trade in foreign countries. Those commissioners were picked by the American lumber manufacturers. The written examination questions were drawn up by the leading lumbermen, and the oral examining board which passed on the qualifications of the large number of candidates was made up chiefly of the leading lumbermen of the United States. Similarly the investigators for foreign markets for agricultural machinery were men who had demonstrated their fitness for the work and were recommended by the National Implement and Vehicle Association. I could go right down the line taking our appointees man for man and show that this standard of competency is not merely on paper but is actually in effect.

Work Out in Practice.

Better than that, it can be shown that these preliminary tests have almost without exception worked out in actual practice, and that the work of the agents appointed on this basis has been not only practical, but has been acknowledged by concern after concern, and by national associations, as exactly what the trade and the associations in question desire. From not one of these associations has the practical value of the reports or the competency of our agents been called in question. Several of the national associations are actually cooperating with the bureau in bearing the expense incidental to the field investigations in which they are interested. It is not the exception for the national associations to pass resolutions of appreciation of the work of this agent or that agent in the specialized fields in which they are interested. If you want to get information as to what other countries are doing, I refer you with great confidence to the reports of these very agents. The information in these reports has satisfied the men in the trade, and I imagine that is as severe a test as could be desired.

Sample Work a Feature.

You also suggest the advisability of having samples of articles supplied by foreign countries, with indication of prices, etc. This sample work is one of the outstanding features of the foreign investigations of the agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Many of these samples are sent around the country for exhibition in the district offices of the bureau or in chambers of commerce where the bureau has no district or cooperative offices. Agents returning bring numerous samples with them which they display in making their trips through the manufacturing and trading centers in this country. In connection with our New York office we have a well-equipped, well-arranged, rapidly growing exhibition of competitive products which have been purchased by our representatives over the counter in foreign countries, and are well tagged not only as to prices but as to all the other pertinent facts which an American manufacturer interested in them should know.

Bureau Welcomes Suggestions.

It is not very often that the bureau is called on to be on the defensive with reference to its work. It is very seldom indeed that any reflections on the work are cast by a chamber of commerce. We do not adopt an attitude of believing that we are perfect or beyond criticism or resentment at any sort of fair and helpful criticism. On the contrary, we welcome it. It is by the suggestions of the commercial organization and the business man using our reports and benefiting from the work of our agents that we are able to make that work progressively better. If you have any specific grievances against the bureau or any specific criticism of the work of any of its trade representatives, we invite you to bring them to our attention. We will not simply tell you that "the matter will receive careful consideration;" we shall be very glad to go into it and if there is anything wrong, see that it is remedied as soon as possible.

Regarded as Unfortunate.

We do regard it as unfortunate that in a formal printed questionnaire such as yours of August 28, which is sent out to make manufacturers and merchants think clearly on the problems of foreign trade, a slant should be given to the effect that the Government is not sending out competent trade representatives, is not getting out reports of value, is not telling what foreign countries have done, is not getting samples. These are the very things that the Government is doing, and according to the brunt of the testimony, is doing very well. Some of the readers of your bulletin will know this, but others will be unaware of it, and there is a possibility that the questions will lead to wrong ideas as to matters of fact rather than to clear thinking.

Very truly yours,

B. S. CUTLER,
Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED PURCHASES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1918.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has issued notice of proposed purchases of the following material. Bidders desiring to submit proposals should request the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to send schedules covering the material which they propose to offer, giving schedule numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Crucibles	Miscellaneous	Portsmouth, N. H.	1949
Lead, sheet, in rolls 17 by 17½ feet	do	Various	1957
Pipe, lead, in commercial coils	do	do	1957
Plant, generating, oxygen-hydrogen electrolytic.	1	Boston, Mass.	1951
Pumps	Miscellaneous	do	1950
Tin, phosphor, ingot	do	Various	1944
Tubing, admiralty metal, seamless	do	do	1956
Tubes, condenser, admiralty metal	do	do	1956
Tubes, evaporator, admiralty metal	do	do	1956

BRASS, BRONZE, AND COPPER MATERIALS—BARS, SHEETS, PIPE, AND TUBING, ETC.

Bolts, brass, naval rolled	Miscellaneous	South Brooklyn, N. Y.	1946
Bolts, brass, stove, with square nuts	do	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1946
Bolts, brass, stud	do	Brooklyn and Philadelphia.	1946
Brads, wire, common type	do	Norfolk, Va.	1948
Brass, bar, naval rolled; commercial	do	Various	1942
Brass, commercial	do	do	1943
Brass, hooping, 50.8 mils thick	14,000 pounds	Portsmouth, N. H.	1942
Brass, sheet, naval rolled	Miscellaneous	Washington, D. C.	1947
Burrs, rivet, copper	do	Various	1948
Bronze, manganese, ingot	100,000 pounds	Portsmouth, N. H.	1942
Bronze, manganese, round, bar	Miscellaneous	Various	1942
Bronze, phosphor, sheet, full spring	do	do	1942
Copper, manganese	1,000 pounds	Norfolk, Va.	1942
Copper, sheet, for sheathing, 14 by 28	Miscellaneous	Various	1941
Copper, sheet	do	do	1943
Nails, copper, flat head; cut	do	Key West, Fla.	1948
Nuts, naval rolled brass	do	Mare Island, Cal.	1946
Nuts, brass, standard, hexagon	do	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1946
Rivets, copper, boat, cold-rolled	do	Various	1948
Tubing, brass, seamless, hard-drawn	do	do	1945
Pipe, brass, commercial lengths	do	New Orleans, La.	1945
Tubing, brass, seamless, hard-drawn	do	Newport, R. I.	1947
Tubing, copper, seamless, hard-drawn.	do	do	1947
Tubing, copper, seamless, hard-drawn.	do	Various	1945
Washers, brass, 1-pound boxes	do	South Brooklyn, N. Y.	1948

FIRE BRICK, CEMENT, AND FIRE CLAY.

Brick, converter and open-hearth	Miscellaneous	Various	1952
Cement, converter and open-hearth	do	do	1952
Brick, fire, standard; split; straight shapes; special shapes.	do	do	1953
Cement, fire, in strong, tight wooden barrels.	do	do	1953

MACHINE TOOLS.

Drills, Beckford, 42-inch, regular, friction, back-geared.	3	Washington, D. C.	1940
Lathes, belt-driven, turret, flat	2	do	1940
Machines, cutters, bolt, double head	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	1939

MACHINE TOOLS—continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Delivery at navy yard.	Sch.
Machine, drill, sensitive, ball-bearing, bench type.		Philadelphia, Pa.	1939
Machine, drill, floor type, 12-inch	1	do	1939
Machine, drill, floor type, 14-inch	1	do	1939
Machine, drilling and tapping, all geared, 20-inch, motor driven.	1	do	1939
Machines, drilling and milling, horizontal boring.	2	Washington, D. C.	1940
Machine, milling, vertical spindle, No. 3.	1	do	1940
Machines, milling, No. 3, duplex	2	do	1940
Machine, standard drill press, vertical, 25-inch, motor-driven.	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1939
Machine, drill, multiple, vertical, 8-spindle, round head, 16-inch.	1	do	1939
Machine, grinding, surface, vertical	1	Washington, D. C.	1940
Machine, grinder, disk, motor-driven, 30-inch.	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1939
Machine, grinder, wet, 20-inch, motor-driven.	1	do	1939
Machines, pipe-bending, pneumatic, portable, 2-inch.	3	do	1939
Machines, pipe bending and cutting, 2-inch, motor-driven.	2	do	1939
Machines, pipe threading and cutting, 2-inch, motor-driven.	2	do	1939
Machine, pipe threading and cutting, motor-driven.	1	do	1939
Machine, press, arbor, No. 4	1	do	1939
Machine, press, arbor, No. 5	1	do	1939
Machines, profiling, No. 12, belt-driven.	2	Washington, D. C.	1940
Machine, pump, triplex, pressure, motor-driven.	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	1939

PIPE FITTINGS, VALVES, ETC.

Fittings, pipe, steam and water, joints, brass, low-pressure, screwed, rough; Y branches, composition; nipples; bushings; caps; plugs; tees; crosses; couplings; elbows; locknuts; unions; bends, high-pressure.	Miscellaneous	Various	1954
Valves, brass, low-pressure, steam and water; angle, regrinding, screwed; gate; globe; regrinding.	do	do	1955
Valves, brass, pressure-reducing, screwed type; heavy.	do	do	1955
Valves, brass, steam, safety pop, male thread, standard.	do	Puget Sound, Wash.	1955
Valves, brass, steam-pressure, relief, adjustable, screwed.	do	do	1955
Valves, brass, radiator, brass, air; standard union, angle, nickel-plated.	do	do	1955

Dates of opening have been assigned the following schedules:

1914 to 1922, inclusive	Sept. 10, 1918.	1926	Sept. 9, 1918.
1923	Sept. 24, 1918.	1928	Sept. 24, 1918.
1924 and 1925	Sept. 17, 1918.	1929 to 1938, inclusive	Sept. 17, 1918.

RULES FOR RUBBER FOOTWEAR MAKERS.

(Continued from page 10.)

with black or red sole. (e) Factory damaged canvas rubber-soled shoes in grades corresponding to Champions and cheaper grades. (f) All factory damaged waterproof goods.

Tissue paper.—The use of tissue paper with canvas rubber-soled shoes when packed in cartons in grades corresponding to Yachting, Campfire, Champion and Vim (heeled goods only excepted) is to be discontinued. Heeled canvas rubber-sole shoes may be packed with tissue only when necessary to keep them in proper condition. With gum shoes only sufficient tissue paper is to be used to keep in proper condition.

20. Caustic soda.—The use of caustic soda in the manufacture of rubber footwear of all types is to be discontinued at once.

Commission Merchants' Food License Revoked

Because they failed to handle properly a carload of fresh peaches, which were allowed to deteriorate on the track, two wholesalers and commission merchants have had their licenses revoked by the Food Administration.

Boyar-Sicard Co., Minneapolis, shipped the fruit to William Gilles, Fargo, N. Dak., who refused the consignment, saying that the other firm had not complied with his instructions when the order was placed. Boyar-Sicard Co. then appealed to Federal Food Administrator Ladd, of North Dakota, who investigated and found both to be at fault.

Gilles's license was revoked for one month, beginning September 16, and the Boyar-Sicard Co. license was revoked for 10 days, beginning on the same date. Permitting perishable food to deteriorate is deemed a wasteful practice by the Food Administration.

R. P. Koenig & Co., Watertown, Wis., have had their license revoked for an unlimited period for profiteering and unfair dealing with their customers and the Federal food administrator for their State. They operate a mill, an elevator, and a warehouse.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR YEAR AMOUNT TO $3,694,703,334

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the following:

Internal-revenue collections from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to a total of $3,694,703,334.05, an increase of $2,885,309,693.61 over the preceding year, according to a statement submitted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, preliminary to his annual report.

Income and Excess Profits.

Collections from income and excess-profits taxes for 1918 were $2,839,083,585.53, compared with $359,685,147.50 from income tax from corporations and individuals for 1917. The total revenue from income and excess-profits taxes in 1918 was 7.9 times as great as the revenue from the income tax of 1917. While all States report increased collections from these taxes in 1918, the gains in some States were much greater than in others. The smallest increase was in Utah, where $1,330,000 was collected in 1917 and only $2,505,000 in 1918, or less than twice as much as in the preceding year. West Virginia showed the largest gain, the collections in 1918 being 23.7 times as great as in 1917, the actual increase being from $1,921,000 to $45,549,000.

States Leading in Collections.

The five States reporting the largest collections were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts, in the order named. These five States in 1918 returned $1,868,371,000, or 65.8 per cent of the total collections for the United States. In 1917 the same five States reported 66 per cent of the total collections, almost exactly the same proportion as in 1918. New York, which showed 36.6 per cent of the total collections for the country in 1917, reported only 24.3 per cent in 1918.

Compared with a gain of 7.9 times for the entire country, the collections in New York for 1918 were only 5.3 times as great as in 1917. Pennsylvania collected 11.8 times as much in 1918 as in 1917, or 17.5 per cent of the total for the country in 1918 as against 11.7 per cent in 1917. Illinois showed a gain of 10.5 times; Ohio, 11 times; and Massachusetts, 8.2 times over the figures for 1917.

Differences in States.

Some remarkable differences are shown for States where similar conditions are supposed to prevail. Oklahoma, for example, collected but 2.8 times as much tax in 1918 as in 1917, while Kansas returned 8.8 times as much. The Southern States, with one or two exceptions, show gains that exceed the average for the country as a whole.

The collections shown for the several States represent taxes collected from individuals, partnerships, and corporations residing in or having their principal offices in those States. It should be borne in mind that the incomes upon which the taxes are assessed may be produced from activities carried on in other States.

It is not possible at this time, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states, to segregate the collections from income and excess profits taxes so as to show separately the amounts from corporations, partnerships, and individuals, or to show what portions of these taxes relate to collections made, wholly or in part, under the acts of September 8, 1916, and October 3, 1917.

Miscellaneous Taxes.

Collections from miscellaneous taxes, heretofore designated as ordinary receipts, amounted to $855,619,748.52, an increase, compared with 1917, of $405,911,255.58.

The tax on distilled spirits for beverage purposes amounted to $232,872,375.13 and on distilled spirits for nonbeverage purposes to $12,270,433. The total taxes on spirits, including the tax on rectified wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc., stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond, and grape brandy used for fortification of sweet wines, amounted to $317,553,687.33, an increase of $125,442,368.52 compared with the preceding year.

Tobacco taxes produced a revenue of $156,188,659.90, compared with $102,576,988.14 in 1917. Admission taxes yielded a revenue of $26,357,359.72. The tax on club dues amounted to $2,259,056.57. On automobiles and motorcycles the tax amounted to $23,981,268.35. Other excise taxes, including piano players, moving-picture films, jewelry, sporting devices, perfumes, cosmetics, chewing gum, cameras, yachts, etc., amounted to $12,995,732.31.

Results of Estate Taxes.

Due to delays in settling estates, the estate tax, the commissioner states, has not been as fruitful a revenue producer as is hoped for this tax in future years. Collections from this source, however, in 1918 amounted to $47,452,879.99.

The exact amount expended for the collection of internal revenue in 1918 can not be stated until all the accounts for the fiscal year have been received and adjusted. Such expenses, however, approximate $11,975,000, compared with $7,699,031 in 1917. The cost of collection was the lowest in the history of the bureau, amounting to but $3.24 per $1,000 collected, or 0.324 per cent.

EXPORT TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

Part Two of Trade of the United States with the World Now Ready.

Part 2 of Trade of the United States with the World is now ready for delivery. It makes easy the study of American export trade by countries during the fiscal years 1917 and 1916. For instance, under Brazil are found, simply presented, the quantity and value of each of the important lines of goods shipped to that country by the United States in 1917 and 1916. The import trade was treated in a similar manner in Part 1, as previously announced. The two bulletins make a very convenient source of information for any business library.

Copies of Trade of the United States with the World, 1916–17, Part 2—Exports, Miscellaneous Series No. 63, can be obtained at 20 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS CANCELING SALES IN THE PHILIPPINES

(Continued from page 11.)

deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination and order:

I hereby vest in the managing director of the Alien Property Custodian in the Philippine Islands, and his successors in office, to be hereafter appointed by the Alien Property Custodian, all of the rights, powers and authorities with respect to property, rights, titles, and interests in the Philippine Islands, heretofore or hereafter vested in or conferred upon the Alien Property Custodian by me under Executive order dated October 12, 1917, and all other Executive orders heretofore or hereafter signed by me, subject, however, to the control, supervision and direction of the Alien Property Custodian at all times.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1918.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER CANCELING SALE OF FROEHLICH & KUTTNER, MADE TO COMPANIA MERCANTIL DE FILIPINAS BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN'S REPRESENTATIVE PURSUANT TO THE "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT" AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, known as the "Trading with the enemy act," and the amendments thereto, embodied in "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes," approved March 28, 1918, and all other powers and authorities me hereto enabling, I hereby, in the public interest, make the following determination and order:

Whereas, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has reported to me that a certain property known as Froehlich & Kuttner was offered for sale at Manila, in the Philippines, by Francis Burton Harrison, the custodian's representative in the Philippines, on May 1st, 1918, and the said property was bid in by Compania Mercantil de Filipinas on May 10th, 1918, and that the said sale was not advertised or conducted in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by me, as required by the said "Trading with the enemy act," as amended, nor in accordance with the instructions and policies of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, and that he has therefore disapproved the said sale:

Now, therefore, I hereby declare the said sale to be void and of no effect; and I hereby authorize and direct the Alien Property Custodian to reject all bids received at the said sale, including the bid of the said Compania Mercantil de Filipinas.

My reasons for the foregoing determination and order are:

(1) That by the powers granted me under said act of Congress, and by the Executive order issued by me on October 12th, 1917, to the War Trade Board; and by the license granted by the said War Trade Board the firm of Froehlich & Kuttner should have been liquidated under said license and by the party designated in said license, and not sold by the Alien Property Custodian's representative.

(2) That even if the Alien Property Custodian's representative had had the power to sell and liquidate said firm, that not sufficient notice or adequate opportunity was granted to purchasers to inform and prepare themselves to bid.

(3) The exclusion of the public from the sale, which deprived it of the public character required by the aforesaid act of Congress as amended.

(4) The advertised conditions of the sale excluded American corporations who are legally entitled to bid, and contained several objectionable details.

(5) The sale was not made under the rules and regulations prescribed by me and as required by said act as amended and not in accordance with the instructions and policies of the Alien Property Custodian.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1198.

THE DEATH OF KARL BUENZ AT ATLANTA FEDERAL PRISON

The Department of Justice authorizes the following:

Karl Buenz, who at the outbreak of the European war in 1914 was managing director in the United States of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., died at the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., Sunday afternoon, September 15, two days after his sentence of 18 months had been commuted by the President to expire at once. Upon the commutation of his sentence by the President the warden at the penitentiary was directed by wire to release him, but his physical condition had become so grave that it was impossible to move him before his death.

Committed Last April.

Buenz was committed on April 27, 1918, and would have been eligible for parole on October 27 at the expiration of one-third of his term. He was originally sentenced December 4, 1915, but he took an appeal to the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit, which court affirmed the judgment January 10, 1918, and the Supreme Court of the United States, on March 12, 1918, denied an application for writ of certiorari. Before moving to commit Buenz, the Attorney General had two reputable physicians of New York City report upon his physical condition. Judge Howe, on April 6 and 8, considered in open court the question of his physical condition and decided not only to decline to recommend that the defendant be granted a respite and commutation but to recommend the execution of the sentence.

Buenz, during the hearing before Judge Howe, in a letter dated April 7, 1917, to Judge W. D. Noyes, of New York City, submitted a statement to be read in open court, declaring that he was entirely prepared and willing to go to Atlanta to serve his term and instructed his counsel to so declare.

Prison Physician's Reports.

During the period of Buenz's confinement, the Attorney General received many reports from the prison physician at Atlanta as to his condition. On September 4 the warden of the prison informed the Attorney General the prison physician advised that Buenz appeared extremely weak and spoke with great difficulty, but he attributed this to temporary conditions which he believed could be entirely overcome within a few days. The warden stated further that the prisoner had lost over 20 pounds in weight since his arrival at the penitentiary, but that that was not necessarily detrimental; that the high blood pressure from which he suffered upon arrival had substantially improved and that, was it not for his advanced age, his condition would undoubtedly be reasonably satisfactory. He said further, that with the exception of the depression naturally caused by confinement, the prisoner was, no doubt, as well off at the penitentiary as he would be at any other place.

Steps for His Release.

On September 10 the warden wired that the physician that day reported the condition of Buenz to be serious. Steps were at once taken for the release of Buenz, as above stated.

Buenz, with others, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States in and by obtaining clearance papers by means of false manifests and of conspiracy to defraud the United States in and by causing collectors of customs, by means of false statements, to make report and transmit untrue and inaccurate records. The testimony showed that the conspiracy involved the sending, by the Hamburg-American Line under false manifests, of supplies to be transferred to the German war fleet at places of rendezvous on this side of the ocean. Buenz was about 75 years of age, and has held, under the German Government, many high positions, having been mayor of Gluckstad, consul general in Chicago, consul general in New York, German minister to Mexico, and counsel for his Government before The Hague tribunal during the Venezuela arbitration.

INFORMATION FOR FARM WORKERS CONCERNING THE NEW DRAFT LAW

Under the rules of the War Department for executing the new draft law, special provision is made for informing the district boards in regard to farm-labor requirements in order that necessary food production may be maintained, says a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. The statement continues:

In the new draft the district boards are charged with the duty of putting into deferred classes those persons who are more likely to further the war by remaining in civilian occupations than by entering the Army. Accordingly, three advisers are to be selected for each district board—one for agriculture, one for labor, and one for other occupations. The agricultural adviser will be appointed by the board upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. The advisers are not members of the board but may, when invited, attend its meetings.

Agricultural Adviser Will Aid.

The duties of the agricultural adviser will be to furnish to the board facts relative to farm-labor requirements, not only of his own district, but of the whole country. He should be the repository of all facts having relation to the deferment of agricultural workers, whether these be necessary farm laborers, managers or operators. He will be expected to advise the district boards as to a shortage or surplus of necessary farm workers for any given district, as well as for the entire Nation. Such information will be supplied to the advisers by the Department of Agriculture. This will make it possible to have necessary workers transferred from districts in which they may not be necessary to other districts in which they are sorely needed.

The adviser may also concern himself with individual cases that come before the district board. He will have the right under certain conditions, to examine the questionnaires and other records in the files of the local board for the purpose of ascertaining whether persons entitled to deferred classification have actually claimed it. In case he finds the names of such registrants he may file for them a claim for deferred classification with the district board, which, in turn, may require the local board to certify the questionnaire and record of any such registrants for consideration. Reasonable time will be given for the purpose of obtaining information and supplying the affidavits required. If a local board determines to consider a case for deferred classification because a registrant is engaged in a necessary occupation, notwithstanding no claims for deferred classification on that ground has been made, it shall indorse the recommendation on the questionnaire of the registrant and forward it to the district board having jurisdiction. The district board will thereupon consider the case and proceed to classify the registrant, notwithstanding the fact that no claim for deferred classification by or in respect of the registrant has been made.

Claims of Necessary Employees.

A further duty with which the adviser is charged is to confer with employers of necessary farm workers and to instruct them as to their right under the regulations to file a claim for deferred classification in respect of any registrant who has failed or refused to file a claim for deferred classification in his own behalf. This, in the opinion of the War Department, is a very important matter. The apparent injustice of placing many registrants in Class I is often due to the fact that employers have failed to make claims for deferred classification on behalf of necessary workers. It is to avoid a repetition of this trouble that farmers should see that all of their necessary employees, whether sons or other laborers, of the draft age have made for them just claims for deferred classification.

One important explanation is made in the new Selective Service Regulations in connection with the expression "skilled farm laborer." The Questionnaire provides deferred classification for the "necessary skilled farm laborer in necessary agricultural enterprise." The new regulations provide that in Class II shall be placed any registrant found to be engaged in a "necessary" agricultural enterprise, and found to be necessary to such enterprise in the capacity of a farm laborer—"especially fitted for the work in which he is engaged." This quoted phrase constitutes an explanation of what is meant by "skilled" as applied to farm laborer. The expression will make easier the determination of the status of many registrants.

War Service in Right Place.

The purpose in the appointing of advisers is to place men where they can do most to help win the war. These advisers will be able to help greatly the district boards to keep in agriculture the necessary workers. These workers, whatever may be their inclination to enter military service, should stand ready to serve in any capacity in which they can contribute most toward a speedy ending of the war. In order that this may be done a frank statement should, in each case, be made to the boards. It is believed that it will frequently require as much courage on the

(Continued on page 16.)

POLICY IS STATED IN ORDERS GOVERNING ARMY PROMOTIONS

GENERAL ORDER No. 67.

IV. The following policy will govern all future temporary appointments, promotions, and assignments in the line of the Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, and Officers' Reserve Corps:

1. In the future all temporary commissions that issue in the line of the Army, either as original appointments or as promotions to higher grades, will be issued as commissions in the arm affected of the National Army, except temporary promotions in the Regular Army, which will be made in accordance with existing law. This will apply to the issuance of temporary commissions in the National Guard, National Army, and Officers' Reserve Corps.

2. Hereafter officers holding temporary commissions of whatever class will be assigned in accordance with the needs of the service to their proper arm in the Regular Army, National Army, or National Guard, and will be entitled to promotion in accordance with the present policies in the several branches of the service.

V. 1. A food division was authorized by the Secretary of War (A. G. O. letter 720.1, Mis. Div., Oct. 16, 1917) to make nutritional surveys of the military camps both in this country and abroad "for the purpose of safeguarding the nutritional interests of the Army (1) by means of competent inspection of food with reference especially to its nutritive value, (2) by seeking to improve mess conditions, and (3) by studying constantly the suitability of the ration as a workingman's diet."

2. This division will hereafter be designated the "Division of Food and Nutrition" of the Medical Department. All provisions of said letter of authorization, except that portion referring to the length of time necessary for a nutritional survey of a camp and the frequency of such surveys, are continued and made applicable to the new designation, and the following regulations pertaining thereto are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

3. A "nutrition officer" will be designated from the officers of the Medical Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, or Sanitary Corps, by the Surgeon General or by the local commanding officers with the approval of the Surgeon General, for each training camp or post used as a training camp or recruiting camp the strength of which is 10,000 or more.

4. The duties of the nutrition officer shall be:

(a) To advise the commanding officer, the camp quartermaster, and the camp surgeon on all matters relating to the composition and nutritive value of foods.

(b) To inspect, as directed by the commanding officer, foods and rations in the hands of organizations with reference to nutritive value, freedom from adulteration, spoilage, or deterioration from any cause.

(c) To cooperate with the School for Cooks and Bakers, where such schools exist, in the instruction of mess sergeants and mess officers in the fundamentals of nutrition—to wit, purposes served in nutrition by the different foodstuffs (protein, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and vitamines) and the proper construction of dietaries, so as to insure a satisfactory distribution of these nutrients.

(d) To assist in the coordination of mess requirements with subsistence supplies, whether carried by the camp quartermaster or purchased locally.

(e) To cooperate with and advise the conservation and reclamation officer with reference to the best classification, separation, and disposition of wastes from food.

(f) To render directly to the camp commander reports on urgent food matters that require immediate executive action.

(g) To report through the camp surgeon on all matters relating to food conditions of the camp as these may effect the nutritional welfare of the troops.

5. The nutritional surveys authorized will hereafter be conducted in such camps and with such frequency as may be deemed necessary by the Surgeon General.

6. Nutrition officers in such number as the exigencies of the service may require, but not to exceed 20 in number, will be appointed from the officers of the Medical Corps, Medical Reserve Corps, and Sanitary Corps, for special detail in hospitals, hospital ships, laboratories, or to other departments of the service. The duties of such officers on specal detail will be prescribed in orders assigning them to duty.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
H. P. MCCAIN,
The Adjutant General.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS IN POST OFFICE INVOLVING SOLDIERS' ADDRESSES

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 9, 1918.

Postmasters at offices where military camps or cantonments are located, who receive for completion applications for indemnity covering insured or C. O. D. parcels addressed to soldier-addressees at camps supplied from their offices, will, when the addressee is at the time of claim with the American Expeditionary Forces, prepare a copy of the Form 3812, and transmit it to the United States postal agent, American Expeditionary Forces, with a request that he secure the declaration of the addressee thereon and transmit the document direct to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Registered Mails. The copies of forms sent abroad in this manner will be indorsed "Copy. Original sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General on ———."

At the same time the copy is sent abroad the original will be forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Registered Mails. The form should be indorsed with a notation, on the statement of postmaster at office of address, showing that a copy has been sent to the United States postal agent, and the date such action was taken.

Postmasters sending copies of forms overseas must be careful to see that the complete designation of the military unit with which the addressee is connected is furnished the United States postal agent, American Expeditionary Forces.

These instructions supersede and revoke those contained in article 86, page 115, of the July, 1918, Postal Guide.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

FIVE NEW APPOINTMENTS IN SHIPPING BOARD ANNOUNCED

Five men of national prominence have been appointed as district representatives in shipyards of the Industrial Relations Group, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The appointments were made by L. C. Marshall, director of the Industrial Relations Group, as follows:

District No. 1, embracing the New England yards: Gardner Perry, Boston; lawyer, and formerly an examiner of the Labor Adjustment Board.

District No. 4, which includes Florida and Gulf coast yards: Emmett L. Adams, formerly an examiner of the Labor Adjustment Board.

District No. 5, which embraces the Louisiana yards: Thomas E. Carroll, of Washington, and formerly an examiner of the Labor Adjustment Board.

District No. 7, embracing the California yards: H. A. Brotherton, widely known labor authority of San Francisco, and formerly an assistant examiner of the Labor Adjustment Board.

District No. 8, taking in all yards in the State of Washington: Ex-Gov. Henry W. McBride, of Washington, formerly an examiner of the Labor Adjustment Board.

There are 11 shipyard districts, and in the near future additional appointments will be made so that there will be a representative in the Industrial Relations Group in each district.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NEW DRAFT LAW.

(Continued from page 15.)

part of many men to remain in their civilian occupations as to waive deferment.

This effort to keep men in industry, rather than to send them to the camps and the trenches, should not be abused so as to permit the slacker to escape military duty. The necessities for raising an army are paramount. Every man that can be spared will be needed and needed badly to bring the enemy to his senses. The adviser should be assisted in every possible way by every legitimate agricultural interest to find the men that can be spared for military duty, but also to keep those that are essential to the maintenance of a proper food supply.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

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Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918. No. 418

NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS IS "CONTINUOUSLY GOOD," GEN. MARCH'S SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN FRANCE

1,750,000 MEN OVERSEAS

American Positions Twelve Miles from Metz Quickly Stabilized—Our Troops Within Ten Miles of Conflans, Important Railway Center—French Regiment First to Enter St. Mihiel.

Press interview with Chief of Staff, Gen. Peyton C. March.

News during the week since last I spoke to you has been from all fronts continually and continuously good. On the western front our new line in Lorraine, so rapidly produced by cutting off the enemy in St. Mihiel salient, was quickly stabilized. The enemy has been hurriedly strengthening his line of defense, the so-called Kriemhild line, which lies only a mile or two in front of our new line on a front of about 20 miles from near Maizeray to the Moselle River at Vandires. We are now 10 miles away from Conflans and 12 miles away from Metz. Conflans is the center of this general section, and as you can see on the map, is a very important strategic point from which railways feed the Lorraine front. During the last few days there has been no attack in force by either our army or the enemy's. Reports indicate simply patrols, airplane observation, and artillery fire.

Events In Picardy.

In Picardy the British Third and Fourth Armies with the French First Army renewed their advance Wednesday on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front, toward the old Hindenburg line. In spite of the concentration of the enemy forces defending this sector and in spite of very strong counter attacks by the enemy at several points, especially west and southwest of Cambrai, the British have made steady progress, reaching the Hindenburg line at several points; and the enemy is reported to have lost very heavily. It is now officially confirmed than 10,000 prisoners have been captured. St. Quentin is now hardly three miles from the British on the northwest and the French on the southwest.

On the plateau northeast of Soissons the French have continued to force back

(Continued on page 9.)

ORDER TO SAVE STEEL ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Publication of the following general order is authorized by the War Department:

Owing to the present acute shortage of steel all bureaus, corps, and departments of the War Department will at once take steps to economize in the purchase and use of steel. The purchase of, or contracting for, steel furniture, beds, tables, chairs, containers, filing cabinets, and safes is forbidden, unless it can be clearly shown that it is necessary that these articles be steel and that no other material or article will answer the purpose.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

P. C. HARRIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

ADDITIONAL COTTON PRICE DIFFERENTIALS ANNOUNCED

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the price-fixing committee July 1, 1918, the following differentials, based on the maximum prices then agreed to, have been fixed by the price-fixing committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Twills.—37-inch, 4.50, 96 by 60, 3-leaf twills, 19⅛ cents.

Gray Red Star diaper cloth.

Width.	Price per pound.	Yards per pound.	Price per yard.
			Cents.
19½ inches	$0.77	6.85	11.41
20½ inches	.76	6.00	12.67
24½ inches	.75	5.50	13.64
26 inches	.75	5.15	14.56
29½ inches	.74	4.55	16.26
32½ inches	.73	4.15	17.59

U. S. SOLDIERS FOR FIRST TIME TRAVEL IN AIR UNDER ORDERS

The War Department authorizes the following:

For the first time in the history of this country, soldiers under orders for duty have been transported by the air route. On Saturday, September 7, 18 enlisted men were passengers in airplanes piloted by officers and the airplanes in formations of three, four, and five ships, carried the men from Chanute Field, Rantoul, to Champaign, Ill., where the men had been ordered to report at the United States School of Military Aeronautics, University of Illinois.

UNITED STATES' ATTITUDE CONCERNING EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS EXPLAINED BY STATE DEPARTMENT

CITES GERMAN THREATS

Four Hundred Thousand Tons of Dutch Shipping Kept Idle in Home Ports by Holland's Failure to Accept Offer to Supply Her with Needed Commodities of All Kinds.

In view of apparent misapprehension as to the attitude of the Government of the United States toward exports to the Netherlands, the Department of State issues the following:

"It has always been, and still is, the desire of the United States Government that the resources of the United States, in so far as they can be spared from purposes essential to the successful prosecution of the war, be made available under proper safeguards to neutral countries in order to assist them in the maintenance of their economic life. The sincerity of this desire has been evidenced by arrangements concluded by the War Trade Board with the authorities of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Spain, whereby these countries are to-day obtaining from overseas from the United States and elsewhere important supplies of essential foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles. It has been the hope of this Government that an arrangement could be reached by the War Trade Board with the Netherlands authorities similar to those reached with other neutrals similarly situated, whereby imports from the United States to the Netherlands might be permitted. An understanding was, as is shown, tentatively reached in London in January of the current year pursuant to which the United States and the allied Governments would have facilitated the import to the Netherlands of ample amounts of those supplies which were judged essential for the economic life of that country. This arrangement failed to receive the assent of the Netherlands authorities. Had it not so failed, among the supplies, the import of which would have been facilitated by the United States

and the allied Governments, were the following:

Bread cereals, amount to meet actual requirements.	Tons.
Petroleum products	140,000
Cotton and cotton products	25,000
Copper	4,000
Lead and lead manufactures	4,000
Magnesite	4,000
Coffee	35,000
Cocoa	8,000
Tea	5,000
Nuts, etc	1,000
Hemp	3,500
Jute	5,000
Fibers	1,200

Also substantial amounts of such commodities as tobacco, iron and steel manufactures, textiles, turpentine, rosin, waxes, capoc, tanning materials, aluminum, antimony, castor oil, chemicals, etc.

Ready at All Times to Aid.

"The War Trade Board of the United States has at all times been ready, in conjunction with the authorities of the allied Governments and on reasonable conditions, to conform to an arrangement similar to that which failed of approval, taking into account such changes as may have since occurred in the positions of the several countries concerned with respect to their needs and their supplies. As an earnest of this spirit, and in response to urgent representations of the Netherlands Government as to the privations faced by the Dutch people, the United States and the allied Governments some months ago offered unconditionally to place at the disposal of the Dutch people [illegible] tons of bread cereals, which, it was estimated, would tide over the period until the new Dutch crops should be harvested. Under the terms of the offer these cereals were to be lifted by the employment of some portion of the large number of Dutch vessels lying idle in Dutch European ports. It has developed, however, that owing to German threats against Dutch shipping the Netherlands Government had not felt in a position to avail itself of this offer of bread cereals, or apparently to avail itself of the willingness of the United States and the Allied Governments to place other supplies at the disposal of the Dutch people. These threats against Dutch shipping have accordingly for many months held idle, without financial return and suffering physical deterioration, more than 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping in Netherlands European ports, rendering this shipping unavailable either to lift the bread cereals which have been offered, or, if a general commercial understanding should be reached, to lift the other supplies which the United States and the allied Governments would put at the disposal of the Netherlands Government.

"It may be noted that this tonnage constitutes the only block of neutral tonnage in the world which is not engaged in useful activity. In order, however, to relieve the Dutch people from a serious food shortage reported by the Netherlands Government, the War Trade Board of the United States in accord with the authorities of the allied governments, as a further exceptional measure of relief, freely licensed bunker coal and ships stores to permit of substantial amounts of grain cereals being lifted by vessels other than those which had originally been stipulated for. Thus, the *Nieuw Amsterdam* and certain vessels normally employed in western Atlantic trade have transported approximately 50,000 tons of bread cereals to the Netherlands. The balance, largely in the Argentine, remains unlifted now for nearly six months, because of acquiesence in the position of Germany, which, while receiving from the Netherlands large amounts of foodstuffs, at the same time threatens with destruction Dutch vessels which might be sent even to another neutral country to lift grain for the Dutch people.

"Commercial relations between the United States and the Dutch colonies have been resumed on a normal basis. In these waters, free from the menace of German submarine activity, Dutch shipping moves freely in the transport of commodities between the United States and the Dutch East Indies. It is the hope of the United States Government that ships may be sent out from Dutch ports to lift the grain which is awaiting shipment to the Netherlands, thereby opening the way for a general resumption of trade relations between the United States and the Netherlands similar to that which is so happily existing between the United States and the Dutch colonies."

Deaths at Flying Fields Due to Accidents During Week Ending Sept. 14

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths due to aviation accidents in training at flying fields in this country for the week ending September 14, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred.	No. of fatalities.
Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex	1
Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex	1
Love Field, Dallas, Tex	2
Rich Field, Waco, Tex	2
Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal	2
Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich	2
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex	2
Total	12

The 12 deaths during the week ending September 14 represent one fatality for every 1,619 hours flown, or 129,520 miles air travel. At 20 fields other than those named there were no fatalities.

STOPS MALTING OF GRAIN FOR BEER OR NEAR BEER BREWING

The United States Food Administration announces that from this date (Sept. 21) forward no malting of grain will be permitted for the purpose of brewing beer or near beer. Malting will be permitted for the purpose of manufacturing yeast, vinegar, cereal breakfast foods, malt extract, and other products, but no grain shall be malted for these legitimate purposes until sales have actually been made. Malsters are now permitted to purchase grain to cover malting of this character.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

NEW PRISON BUILDING PLANS ABANDONED UNTIL AFTER WAR

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The New York State commission on new prisons has abandoned a project for new Sing Sing prison buildings, which amounted to about $1,244,692, in a desire to be of assistance to B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, in the effort to conserve labor, materials, and all elements essential for war uses.

In Line With School Ruling.

The action by the State commission is in line with the ruling contained in the letter recently sent by Mr. Baruch to Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York City, disapproving this year's new public school building program for that city, which involved more than $9,000,000, on the ground that both the labor and the material necessary would be needed in the great war program framed to meet the purpose of the country—to win the war and win it quickly.

Maj. James C. McGuire, chairman of the State of New York commission on new prisons, has notified D. R. McLennan, chief of the nonwar construction section of the War Industries Board, that he recommended abandonment of the building of the new prisons as a patriotic measure, and the commission rejected all bids.

Gov. Whitman's Letter.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, approved the action of the commission in the following letter to Maj. McGuire:

"I approve the action of your commission in rejecting bids * * * to conserve materials, the use of which would be embarrassing to the Federal Government at this particular period. This action is necessary as a war emergency. * * * By placing the prisoners in temporary quarters they can be taken from the old cells and housed in clean buildings, where sanitary conditions will at all times prevail.

"The attitude of the priorities committee of the War Industries Board at Washington toward the immediate awarding of these contracts seems entirely proper and fully justifies your action."

Steps Taken to Prevent Profiteering in Butter

The Food Administration is turning the full power of its enforcement machinery against dealers who are taking advantage of the present stringency in butter supplies and are reaping heavy profits from the rising market. Its inspectors throughout the country have been instructed to center their work upon investigations of butter operations and to obtain a close check upon the recent activities of dealers.

Some manufacturers and dealers who had stored late butter have been taking advantage of a rising market to remove their goods and to sell as fresh butter on account of an advanced market. This is a clear violation of Food Administration rulings.

Telegrams have been sent to Federal food administrators, instructing them to take decisive measures in their States.

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION CLAIMS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IS SET FORTH

LOCAL BOARDS NOTIFIED

Registrant Himself or His Superior Officer May File Such Claims—Would Be Placed in Class III if His Services Are Regarded as Essential to the Operation of His Department.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Government employees, stationed within the District of Columbia or elsewhere, who are necessary to the adequate and effective operation of the service in which they are engaged may be granted deferred classification under the selective-service law and regulations.

Circulars explaining how deferment claims for such employees must be filed have been sent by this office to all local boards throughout the country.

Based on section 4 of the selective-service law, the regulations provide that a registrant may be placed in deferred Class III who is employed by a department or branch of the Government of the United States in the capacity of a custom-house clerk, a person employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, an artificer or workman employed in an armory or arsenal or navy yard of the United States, or a person employed in the service of the United States, and with respect to whom it is found by the local and district boards having jurisdiction that he is necessary to the adequate and effective operation of the service in which he is engaged and that he can not be replaced without substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of such service.

Superior Officer May Make Claim.

A claim of this character may be made either by the registrant himself or by his superior officer in the department or branch of the Government under which he is engaged.

If the registrant makes the claim he must indicate the claim on page 1 of the questionnaire, and must answer the questions on page 6 of the questionnaire under Series VIII, Part A. Furthermore, he must also secure and file with the local board, in support of his claim, an affidavit of the official having direct supervision and control of the registrant. This affidavit, if the registrant is stationed within the District of Columbia, must be approved by the Secretary of the department in which he is employed. If he is stationed outside the District of Columbia, the supporting affidavit must be approved by the official designated by the Secretary of the department who has jurisdiction or control of the area within which the applicant is stationed at the time, unless the affidavit is originally made by such official.

Approval By Department Head.

If an official of a department or branch of the Government makes the claim, he must make it on the first page of the questionnaire, indicating the claim thereon in the appropriate blanks provided for that purpose, and must file the same with the local board, together with the affidavit of the official having direct supervision and control of the registrant, which affidavit must be approved as above stated by the Secretary of the department (if the registrant is stationed in the District of Columbia) or by the official designated by the Secretary (if the registrant is stationed outside the District of Columbia).

The supporting affidavit, which must be filed with the local board either by the registrant or by the official making the claim in the registrant's behalf, must state that the registrant is necessary to the adequate and effective operation of that branch of the service in which he is engaged and can not be replaced by another person without substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation thereof, and must be indorsed "approved" as stated above.

This affidavit must be filed with the local board within seven (7) days after the day of mailing the questionnaire to the registrant, unless, in its discretionary power, the local board shall extend the time for filing such claim.

Independent Bureaus.

If the registrant is in the service of a commission or board or body not organized directly under one of the executive departments, the same general method will be followed so far as practicable as outlined above.

If the registrant is employed in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government the affidavit may be signed and approved by the official under whom such person serves.

The lists of officials in the different executive departments who may make supporting affidavits and have been designated as certifying officials and who have authority to approve affidavits of necessity are set forth in Part XIV of the Selective-Service Regulations.

Affidavits of necessity and certificates of approval filed with such claims shall be considered as prima facie evidence of the fact that the registrant is a necessary employee as claimed and he shall be placed in Class III, unless other substantial evidence is received by the local board sufficient in its judgment to rebut such prima facie evidence and to prove that the registrant is not a necessary employee as claimed.

Forms Supplied.

The different departments and branches of the Government may communicate directly with local boards, using standard forms in reference to a registrant, even though the department official has not seen and is not able to have access to the registrant's questionnaire. Upon request, the office of the Provost Marshal General will furnish the departmental officials with an ample supply of the standard forms sufficient for the purpose of making and filing claims for deferment on the ground that the registrants are necessary Government employees.

Department officials, in order to make claim and file the required proof in behalf of necessary registrant employees, should require every such employee to furnish immediately the exact name and location of the local board with which he is registered. A printed list of the boards will be furnished on request.

October 5 Designated by Mr. McAdoo As "Women in War Work Day"

Millions of women in the United States are engaged in war work. Seven hundred thousand women serve as active workers in the organization of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Seventy thousand women are employed on the railroads. Hundreds of thousands of women are laboring in the munitions factories. Other hundreds of thousands serve in clerical work directly related to the war. As many more are engaged in the Red Cross and other activities for the amelioration of war conditions. The women of America are doing their share in the winning of the war, both by actual hard work and by the tremendous force of their moral influence. It is fitting that their service should be memorialized and Saturday, October 5, has been designated for observation in the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign as Women in War Work Day.

W. G. McAdoo.

Rain Storms Fail to Halt Aerial Postal Service

The aerial mail has scored 100 per cent daily thus far for September, including the rainy period of the last few days. The worst day was on September 18, when the planes left Washington and New York in the midst of rainstorms. On that day it was raining so hard that the machine had to be started in the hangar, Aviator Shank leaving Washington in a downpour of rain, the landing gear of his plane sinking in the mud up to the hubs in parts of the field and making the take-off from the ground very difficult. Notwithstanding the stormy weather, he made the trip from Washington to New York in 3 hours and 5 minutes. He flew nearly the entire distance through rain and storm, and landed in rain both at Philadelphia and New York.

Aviator Max Miller left New York on September 19 for Clarion, Pa., to chart a more favorable route across the mountains in Pennsylvania than is found on the air line from Belmont to Cleveland.

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	Six months	3.00
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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

REGULATION OF RETAIL PRICES BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Through error it was recently reported and widely circulated that the War Industries Board was about to undertake the regulation of all retail prices by compelling retailers to brand all goods with their cost prices. To prevent the further spread of the report and to remove any confusion which exists the War Industries Board wishes to make its position clear.

Board's Position Stated.

The board has treated matters of prices of raw materials, of manufactured products, and of wholesale distribution. An effort is being made to adjust a fair scale of retail prices, based upon the cost of production, in cooperation with the various industries, which are attacking the problem under the guidance of the board in a spirit of cooperation and fair-mindedness.

The board believes that this method will bring about beneficial results. No action ever has been or will be taken by this board effecting the interests of any industry, except after consultation with representatives of that industry.

Fairness to Public.

It should be said that the War Industries Board is deeply concerned over the whole question of retail prices and is intent upon gaining the support of the various industries so that the public may be assured of a fair deal.

American Official Communique on Operations of U. S. Forces

American Official Communique No. 126—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 17, 1918.

Section B. Referring to our attack of September 12 on the St. Mihiel salient, the German communique of September 13 stated: "In expectation of this attack, the evacuation of this salient, which is exposed on both sides, had been planned for years and was begun some days ago. Therefore we did not fight the battle to a decision and carried out the movements which we had planned. The enemy was unable to check them."

In this connection the following captured order of the 10th German Division, dated September 8, will prove of interest (this division was in line in the salient on Sept. 12):

"Teuth Infantry Division, section 4, number 1713, H. Q., September 8, 1918. Secret. Orders for the defense.

"One. It is essential that each company commander, platoon leader, and squad leader should understand thoroughly the mission that falls to him. For certain elements of the troops, the location of the shelters is unfavorable to taking combat position, and this must not give rise to any hesitation (such is the case at the present moment in the 398th Infantry and the Right Company of G. I. I., left).

"Two. Alarm position. This may be ordered by battalion, regiment, brigade or division. The greatest vigilance is necessary, in the trenches as well as in the artillery and in the battalions at rest. Every officer and soldier must take his assault equipment, gun in hand; the machine guns must be uncovered, and everything must be ready to take combat in formation at once. The rounds of ammunition carried by each man must be verified, as well as the means of liaison, especially with the artillery. Have carts ready to start for Charey, and load on them immediately important documents, papers, and secret orders (be ready to do this in case of alarm, even if the alarm position has not previously been taken). A special alarm in case of fog will not be ordered. It goes without saying that in foggy weather surveillance must be reinforced (if necessary, increase the number of sentinels), and that in case the situation becomes tense, the order to take alarm position may be given. In any case, in foggy weather all men must * * * [words missing].

"Three. Give the alarm as soon as the enemy's approach is visible or as soon as the alarm signals from the front are seen. The alarm will be given, by all means: Gongs, bells, sirens, whistles, bugles, and horns called 'alarms.' The bugle will blow the alarm, and this call will be repeated to the rear (in case of fog there will be sound signals for the artillery). There is no difference between the combat-alarm and the gas alarm.

"Four. Light signals: No barrage fire 'on the whole front,' but only destruction fires A and B. Destruction fire A is adjusted in front of the garrison of the advanced zone, B immediately before the principal resistance line. Use judgment in calling for fire B, for it might happen that the garrison of the advanced zone would be endangered. These two destruction fires are executed only at certain of the most vulnerable spots to be attacked. The sketches are shown to the commander of the combat troops.

"Five. The garrison of the advanced posts and the N. C. O. posts, and if possible the strength should not be more than one-third of the occupants of the principal line * * * (words missing) line of resistance. This garrison has for its mission to observe and then to attract the attention of the principal line of resistance by a violent fire. It then falls back at once. The road leading to the company must be known exactly. At night no one must sleep; change the positions of the sentinels frequently in order that our formation may remain unknown to the enemy, and that no surprise may be possible. The enemy's patrols must be pushed back and captured.

"Six. The principal line of resistance passes south of the village of Montsec. Montsec is 240.2 (map 0.125) immediately north of Richecourt, immediately north of Iahayville, southern edge of the Sonnard Wood. This line must be held at all costs and must remain in our possession at the end of the combat. There must be no falling back without order, and no one must leave the position. If the artillery destruction fire is not precise, the infantry must drive the enemy back by its own means. As soon as the alarm is given everyone will come out of the shelters and go to the parapet. Each one has his place exactly marked, the machine guns are in position; keep the squads well grouped in order to obtain precision fire in front, obliquely on the sides and behind. If necessary, hold the parados against the hostile elements that may have filtered through. The gas masks are on the breast; order them to be put on in case a gas attack is threatened. The principal targets for the machine guns and riflemen are the hostile skirmishers and not the tanks; fire at the latter at a distance of not over 400 meters for the machine gun and with armor-piercing bullets.

(Continued on page 7.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Replying to a Senate resolution, Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, yesterday informed the Senate that in placing restrictions upon private building operations the board is simply carrying out the duties conferred upon it by law in order to assist in winning the war. "It is not only the policy but it is the clear and simple duty of the War Industries Board," said Mr. Baruch, "to see that the war program of the country is met and this program must be met now when its needs are upon us. This duty must be fulfilled, even if its fulfillment entails industrial loss in this country as it does human loss abroad."

General Manager Piez, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, yesterday reported to the Commerce Committee that ship tonnage actually delivered to the corporation so far this year amounts to 1,811,000 tons, with 2,596,000 tons launched and keels laid for 4,105,000. Deliveries for the month of September, he said probably would reach 400,000 tons. Not more than 20 ships are expected from the Hog Island shipyards this year, Mr. Piez said, and he admitted that this was far below the number called for in the original program. This output, Mr. Piez said, would be doubled when the plant was fully supplied with skilled workmen. He explained to the committee how the yards were getting rid of unskilled men who took refuge in the shipbuilding plants to escape the draft. Local draft boards are notified where men of draft age are discharged as incompetent.

Secretary McAdoo conferred yesterday afternoon with the conferees on the bill to stimulate the sale of Liberty bonds. It was understood that a compromise was reached on the House provision struck out by the Senate giving the President authority to regulate or prohibit transactions in Liberty bonds and other securities. This section was fought when the bill was in the Senate on the ground that it gave too much power to the Executive and would establish a dangerous precedent.

HOUSE.

The $8,000,000,000 war-revenue bill was passed by the House late yesterday afternoon by a record vote of 350 to 0, Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, in charge of the measure, demanding a roll call. It now goes to the Senate. In that body the Finance Committee has closed its hearings, and consideration of the measure by the committee in executive session will begin next week. The bill has been in the House more than three months and under debate on the floor of the House since September 6. The bill was passed practically as reported from the committee. Only a few minor amendments, and all recommended by the committee, were made to the bill in the House. One of the committee amendments adopted yesterday extends the depletion allowance to gas and oil wells and mines so as to include "timber and other natural deposits." Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, renewed his fight for the creation of a committee on war expenditures, but it was thrown out on a point of order. The same fate befell another proposal by Mr. Moore for the creation of a House committee to investigate means of preventing wasteful expenditures. The amendment of Mr. Good, of Iowa, to provide a $3,500 exemption in income taxes for those in the military service overseas was rejected. Similarly an amendment by Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, to exempt from taxation the incomes of all privates in the military service was defeated. In the interest of the wine growers of California, Mr. Kahn proposed an amendment that would have permitted them to extract the alcohol from wine and sell nonalcoholic beverages, but it went out on objection by Mr. Stafford, of Wisconsin. This amendment was approved by the Treasury Department, and will be pressed in the Senate.

By unanimous consent an agreement was reached to take up the annual agricultural appropriation bill to-day. This is the measure that was vetoed by the President because it contained a provision increasing the guaranteed price of wheat. The bill has been reported to the House with this objectionable feature stricken out.

The review of the proceedings of Congress published in the OFFICIAL U. S. BULLETIN of Thursday, September 19, stated that the Senate had on Wednesday confirmed the nomination of Mr. John E. Shekell as member of the United States Tariff Commission. This was incorrect, as Mr. Shekell was confirmed as postmaster at Jackson, Mich.

$100,000,000 CREDIT TO ITALY.

The Treasury Department announces the extension of an additional credit of $100,000,000 to taly.

KEEP BULLETIN POSTED IN ALL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BOARDS OF TRADE, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, AND OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE REQUESTED TO SEE THAT THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN IS DAILY POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE IN THEIR BUILDINGS SO THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC MAY HAVE EASY AND REGULAR ACCESS TO ITS COLUMNS.

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THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DELEGATIONS RECEIVED AT WHITE HOUSE

The Committee on Public Information issues the following:

Representatives of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary have united their efforts in opposition to Austrian oppression. A committee representing these nationalities was received by the President at the White House Friday afternoon. Those present were Prof. T. E. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council; Ignace Paderewski, representing the Polish national committee; Dr. H. Hinkovich, representing the Jugo-Slav national council; Vasilo Sotica, president of the Roumanian national league; Giuseppe Bevione, representing the Italians of Austria; and Myron Korykora, representing the Ukranian federation.

Resolutions Presented.

Prof. Masaryk presented resolutions embodying the thought that "since the majority of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, to wit: Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, Ukranians, Roumanians, Jugo-Slavas, and Italians, have been unjustly and cruelly governed by a ruling minority of Germans and Magyars, we demand the dissolution of the present empire, and the organization of its freed peoples according to their own will."

Prof. Masaryk introduced his associates as representing more than 30,000,000 of the oppressed peoples of Austria. He told the President of the confidence these people feel in him, and that their hope of the future lies with him.

Mr. Paderewski pointed out that Austria-Hungary is not a nation, not even a State, but simply a bankrupt firm, bankrupt in the confidence of the world and its own people. Both speakers emphasized the fact that the sentiments expressed voiced the approval of all the people of these oppressed nationalities in the United States.

President Wilson's Remarks.

The President spoke informally and sympathetically, stating that he felt their confidence in him to be deserved because of his open and expressed sympathies, principles, and purposes in connection with America's attitude toward the oppressed peoples not only of Austria-Hungary, but of the world.

TWO NAVY AVIATORS KILLED.

Ensigns Palmer and Frothingham Accident Victims in France.

The Navy Department announces the death of Ensign Clyde Norton Palmer, United States Naval Reserve Force, and Ensign Philip Bernard Frothingham, United States Naval Reserve Force, who were killed in an aeroplane accident in France, September 14. They were buried in the Calais Military Cemetery, Calais, France. Ensign Palmer was a resident of Malden, Mass., his next of kin being, mother, Mrs. Clyde N. Palmer, 23 Fellsmore Road, Malden, Mass. Ensign Frothingham was a resident of Portland, Me., his next of kin being, mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Frothingham, 276 Brackett Street, Portland, Me.

Text of Treaties Between U. S. and France And the U. S. and Greece Providing for Reciprocal Military Service of Citizens

During executive session of the Senate on Thursday, September 19, 1918, the following treaties were ratified, and on motion of Mr. Pomerene the injunction of secrecy was removed therefrom:

Reciprocal Military Service with France.

To the Senate:

I transmit, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention between the United States and France, signed at Washington on September 3, 1918, in respect to military service of citizens of the United States in France and citizens of France in the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 6, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 4, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate, if his judgment approve thereof, to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention between the United States and France, signed at Washington on September 3, 1918, providing for reciprocal military service of citizens of the United States in France and citizens of France in the United States.

This convention was negotiated in conjunction with the War Department and has that department's approval.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LANSING.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the French Republic, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that American citizens in France and citizens of France in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States of America, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States; and the President of the French Republic, J. J. Jusserand, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All male citizens of the United States in France and all male citizens of France in the United States shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or France, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations from time to time in force, of the country in which they are: *Provided*, That in respect to citizens of the United States in France the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to citizens of France in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive.

ARTICLE II.

Citizens of the United States and citizens of France within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must enlist or enroll or must leave France or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of 60 days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at said date; or if not so liable, then before the expiration of 30 days after the time when liability shall accrue; or as to those holding certificates of exemption under Article III of this convention, before the expiration of 30 days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under Article III and whose applications are refused, then before the expiration of 30 days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States and the Government of the French Republic may, through their respective diplomatic representatives, issue certificates of exemption from military service to citizens of the United States in France and citizens of France in the United States, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within 60 days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention or within 30 days from the date when such citizens become liable to military service in accordance with Article I: *Provided*, That the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country. Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed, or revoked in the discretion of the Government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the United States and the Government of the French Republic will, respectively, so far as possible, facilitate the return of citizens of France and of the United States who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

ARTICLE V.

No citizen of either country who under the provisions of this convention enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered, after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge, to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to the United States or to France, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the President of the French Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at Paris as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of 60 days after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other. Whereupon any citizen of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

It witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING.
JUSSERAND.

Text of Convention Between U. S. and Greece

RECIPROCAL MILITARY SERVICE WITH GREECE.

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith, to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention between the United States and Greece, signed at Washington on August 30, 1918, in respect to reciprocal military service of citizens of the United States in Greece and citizens of Greece in the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 6, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate, if his judgment approve thereof, to receive the advice and consent of that body to its ratification, a convention between the United States and Greece, signed at Washington on August 30, 1918, stipulating for the reciprocal military service of citizens of the United States in Greece and citizens of Greece in the United States.

This convention was negotiated in conjunction with the War Department and has its approval.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Inclosure: As above stated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 31, 1918.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, being convinced that for the better prosecution of the present war it is desirable that citizens of the United States in Greece and citizens of Greece in the United States shall either return to their own country to perform military service in its army or shall serve in the

army of the country in which they remain, have resolved to enter into a convention to that end, and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries,

The President of the United States, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, Mr. Georges Roussos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece to the United States,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All male citizens of the United States in Greece and all male citizens of Greece in the United States shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Greece, respectively, for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations from time to time in force of the country in which they are: *Provided*, That in respect to citizens of the United States in Greece the ages for military service shall be the ages specified in the laws of the United States prescribing compulsory military service, and in respect to citizens of Greece in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 24 years, both inclusive.

ARTICLE II.

Citizens of the United States and citizens of Greece within the age limits aforesaid who desire to enter the military service of their own country must enlist or enroll or must leave Greece or the United States, as the case may be, for the purpose of military service in their own country before the expiration of 60 days after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, if liable to military service in the country in which they are at the said date; or if not so liable, then before the expiration of 30 days after the time when liability shall accrue; or as to those holding certificates of exemption under Article III of this convention, before the expiration of 30 days after the date on which any such certificate becomes inoperative unless sooner renewed; or as to those who apply for certificates of exemption under Article III and whose exemptions are refused, then before the expiration of 30 days after the date of such refusal, unless the application be sooner granted.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Greece may through their respective diplomatic representatives issue certificates of exemption from military service to citizens of the United States in Greece and citizens of Greece in the United States, respectively, upon application or otherwise, within 60 days from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, or within 30 days from the date when such citizens become liable to military service in accordance with Article I, provided that the applications be made or the certificates be granted prior to their entry into the military service of either country.

Such certificates may be special or general, temporary or conditional, and may be modified, renewed, or revoked in the discretion of the Government granting them. Persons holding such certificates shall, so long as the certificates are in force, not be liable to military service in the country in which they are.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Greece will, respectively, so far as possible, facilitate the return of citizens of Greece and citizens of the United States who may desire to return to their own country for military service, but shall not be responsible for providing transport or the cost of transport for such persons.

ARTICLE V.

No citizen of either country who, under the provisions of this convention, enters the military service of the other shall, by reason of such service, be considered after this convention shall have expired or after his discharge to have lost his nationality or to be under any allegiance to His Majesty the King of the Hellenes or to the United States, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States and by His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington or at Athens as soon as possible. It shall come into operation on the date on which the ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force until the expiration of 60 days after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of termination to the other, whereupon any citizen of either country incorporated into the military service of the other under this convention shall be as soon as possible discharged therefrom.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the 30th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

ROBERT LANSING.
ROUSSOS.

American Official Communique

(Continued from page 4.)

Tanks are harmless; they can not fire accurately.

"Seven. Line of artillery protection: On the right wing, in front of the 398th reserve infantry, to the village of Montsec, inclusive, the same as the principal line of resistance, and passing then to the southern edge of the forest (by Kanon ewaldschen) by the quart de reserve, crest of maizerais to the south of Camp Hecken. This is at present under construction. Security garrison for the line of artillery protection. One company to the right and one to the left of the Kanon ewaldschen (on the edge of the wood), (G1 left), one company on the crest of maizerais (from GII left), one company on the southern edge of the quart de reserve (from GII right), and one company on the crest to the southwest of Camp Hecken on both sides of the road. Each squad always occupies the same position and must be able to find it without hesitation at night and in foggy weather.

"Eight. Reserve companies (one at each of the following points: GII right, GII left, GIII right, two at GIII left) will assemble at the alarm near the commander of the combat troops. The latter will decide according to the situation whether the reserve companies are to hold the enemy back by their fire, which by reason of the great length of our front will be the rule, or whether there will be opportunity (as, for example, at GIII left) to counterattack.

"Nine. Battalions W rest: For alarm position, see paragraph 6. In case of alarm, the battalions at rest will assemble. As the camps will very probably be bombarded by the enemy, the 398th will assemble at the camp, the 47th in the region northwest of Maizerais, the 6th Grenadiers southeast of Essey. Slight detours may be made to avoid hostile artillery fire.

"Ten. The staffs will go to their combat posts. The divisional staffs will go to Crest 255, south of Biltonville.

"Eleven. Artillery: In case of alarm, all the gun crews will be at their guns, machine guns in position, limbers hitched up, the sector battery at the wagon line. The batteries of field artillery at rest (with the exception of the army reserve battery, which will go to point 3.081) will join immediately the resting infantry battalions (the 9th Battery will join the 398th Infantry, one-half battery will join the 47th Infantry, and one-half the 6th Grenadiers). At the alarm signal, the position batteries will fire, in foggy weather, or in case there is any doubt, the light signals, a burst of destruction fire A; if the alarm is repeated on the front, a new burst will be fired.

"Twelve. The mobile reserves will, in case of an alarm, report to the major of camps and cantonments.

The officer will see to stopping stragglers, who will be assigned to the mobile reserves. Look out for the approach of the enemy. Be sure which position you are to occupy. (Check up per regiment and per brigade.)

"To be sent to: Division (IA, IB, II), 3 copies; 20th Brigade, 1 copy; 6th Grenadiers, 20 copies; 47th IR, 20 copies; 398th IR, 20 copies; artillery commander, 20 copies; pioneer commander, 1 copy; chief of liaison service, 1 copy; balloon section 214, 1 copy; reconnaissance squadron 206, 1 copy; major of camps and cantonments.

"(Par. 12.) By order of Baron von Gruter. Oelsner, lieutenant."

Labor Priority Bulletin Explaining Preference Claims for Employees Engaged in the Lumber Industries

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

As the lumber industry was not mentioned in the official preference list issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board, Judge E. B. Parker, priorities commissioner, has issued a supplemental statement entitled "Labor Priority Bulletin No. 1," addressed to the United States Employment Service and all industrial advisers, covering the industry.

Charles Edgar, director of lumber, War Industries Board, explains that this statement calls the attention of industrial advisers and the district exemption boards to the essential nature of the lumber industry, and to the importance of considering claims for exemption of necessary employees of lumber manufacturing plants supplying lumber "necessary to the maintenance of military establishments, or the effective operation of the military forces of the United States or its allies, or to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Sent to Exemption Boards.

This bulletin will be in the hands of district exemption boards. It will be necessary for each lumber manufacturing plant to present its case before the proper district exemption board (1) by showing the amount of direct Government orders on hand, (2) by showing the amount of indirect Government orders on hand, and (3) by showing the amount of lumber supplied to others than the Government, which is of primary importance in war work or in essential civilian requirements.

It is believed, said Mr. Edgar, that this is a fair and impartial method of handling the question of labor preference for the lumber industry, as it leaves each individual lumber manufacturing plant to prove its own case.

Following is the full text of the new priorities bulletin:

LABOR PRIORITY BULLETIN No. 1.

To the United States Employment Service and all industrial advisers:

Section 80 of the Revised Selective-Service Regulations among other things provides:

"Such industrial advisers may place before the district board at its meetings, or at such other time as the board may request, all facts and information in their possession as to the preference lists issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. Such lists shall not be regarded as binding upon the district board in its conclusions as to whether or not any particular industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, is a necessary industry, occupation, or employment within the meaning of the law and regulations, nor shall such lists prevent the district board from holding as necessary any industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, not contained therein. Such preference lists and other facts and information in the possession of such advisers will supplement the information in possession of the district boards and will also be used to assist the district boards in dealing with specific cases."

The "preference lists" referred to in the regulation quoted are those embraced in Circular No. 20 issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board under date of September 3, 1918, embodying, "preference list No. 2" and such amendments, supplements, or substitutions therefor as may from time to time issue. A careful study of the "foreword" to Circular No. 20 is invited and attention is particularly directed to the concluding paragraph thereof, reading:

"This preference list shall be amended or revised from time to time by action of the Priorities Board to meet changing conditions. The priorities commissioner shall, under the direction of and with the approval of the Priorities Board, certify additional classes of industries and also certify additional plants whose operations as a war measure entitle them to preference treatment, which industries and plants when so certified shall be automatically included in the preference list."

From time to time it may become necessary to certify to you additional industries or additional plants entitled to preferential treament in their supply of labor, and this will be accomplished through "Labor Priority Bulletins," of which this is No. 1.

Attention is particularly invited to the fact that no attempt has been made to embrace within the preference list all essential industries, but only such as, taking into account the urgency of the demand and the relation of the supply to the demand in the public interest as a war measure, require the artificial stimulus of priority over other essential industries. It should be constantly borne in mind that there are industries and plants which measured by this test may not require general preferential treatment, and which are, nevertheless, essential industries and an important part of the industrial fabric.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

It is deemed of immediate importance that information as to the essential character of the lumber industry and the degree of consideration which should be given the industry with respect to its labor requirements should be furnished to you for your guidance in the administration of the labor recruiting program and to the district boards for their guidance in the matter of claims for industrial deferment.

It will be noted that the lumber industry as such does not appear on the preference list, and the comparatively few plants whose names appear thereon were listed to assist them in securing fuel to operate their logging roads. As a general rule it has been deemed in the public interest that lumber manufacturing plants should use wood as a fuel in order to conserve coal in those districts where the coal supply is less than the demand (although there are necessary exceptions to this rule), and this is one of the reasons why it was not deemed proper to accord to the industry as a whole preferential treatment for its supply of fuel.

Taking into account its very heavy tonnage, coupled with the necessity of applying special priority regulations for the movement of Government timbers and lumber, as well as the necessity for placing embargoes from time to time on commercial shipments into congested territory, it was not deemed proper to accord to the industry as a whole preferential treatment for its transportation service.

The essential nature of the industry as a whole is, however, recognized, and a large per cent of the present lumber production of the United States is required, directly or indirectly, in the prosecution of the war.

To guard against the action of the priorities board being misunderstood because of so important an industry being omitted from the preference list, it is proper to advise you that in the opinion of the priorities board the district boards may, in passing upon claims for industrial deferment made by or on behalf of "necessary" employees of lumber manufacturing plants supplying lumber "necessary to the maintenance of military establishments, or the effective operation of the military forces of the United States or its allies, or to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency," give to such claims consideration substantially equivalent to that which would be given them if they appeared in Class IV on the preference list. The suggestion is made that when such claims for industrial deferment arise the registrant or the plant interested be given an opportunity to present evidence in such form and manner as may be indicated by the district boards; that it is to some substantial extent supplying lumber, through direct or indirect orders, to the Government or some of its agencies (including railroads operated by the United States Railroad Administration), or supplying to others lumber of primary importance in war work, or in essential civilian requirements.

Attention is particularly invited to the fact that for some time to come many of the lumber manufacturing plants in the district east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and also in Louisiana and Texas, and in the Pennsylvania hemlock district in eastern Pennsylvania will be largely engaged in filling heavy orders for the War Department and for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as well as for the Railroad Administration, while many mills in the States of Washington and Oregon will be largely engaged in supplying spruce and fir for aircraft production, as well as ship timbers.

Attention is invited to the accompanying copy of Circular No. 21, issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board under date of September 3, 1918, dealing with "nonwar construction." The curtailment of all building operations which can and should be deferred until after the war shall have been won will, to a considerable extent, automatically curtail the production of lumber not required for essential uses.

The request is made that this bulletin have your careful consideration and that

(Continued on page 9.)

U. S. WOMEN SEND SYMPATHY TO QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS

The Woman's committee, Council of National Defense, authorizes the following:

The following letter to the Queen of the Belgians has been transmitted through the State Department:

"Your Majesty: Knowledge of the woe which has so long tortured you and your beloved country rests heavily on the hearts of the women of the United States; speaking for them the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense extend to you profound and sincere sympathy.

"As a woman and as a queen you have suffered and as a woman and as a queen you have endured, and we offer our tribute of admiration to your devotion and your courage.

"With profound respect we have the honor to be your majesty's obedient servants,

"THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE."

The original of the letter will be sent to her majesty by the minister from Belgium to the United States as soon as it is deemed advisable to transport it.

The message is done on parchment with illuminations, which are the work of C. Scappechi, of New York, who also did the letter to the Queen of Roumania.

LABOR PRIORITIES BULLETIN.

(Continued from page 8.)

It be called to the attention of the several district boards.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER,
Priorities Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 17, 1918.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

From: Office of Director of Lumber.
To: Judge Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner.
Subject: Labor Priority Bulletin No. 1—Lumber Industry.

Lumber manufacturing plants supplying lumber necessary to the maintenance of military establishments or the effective operation of the military forces of the United States or its allies are certainly entitled to a higher classification on the preference list than the lowest, as provided in the third paragraph on page 3 of the Bulletin; and on behalf of the departments of the Government looking to this section for their lumber requirements, I must protest against this class of lumber manufacturers being placed in the lowest class.

CHARLES EDGAR,
Director of Lumber.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau has issued the following forecast for the period September 23 to 28, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Generally fair weather during the week with a return to nearly normal temperature after Monday.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Generally fair weather during the week with a return to nearly normal temperatures after Monday.

West Gulf States.—Fair weather during the week with nearly normal temperatures.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Fair weather during the week with nearly normal temperatures.

Region of Great Lakes.—Generally fair weather during the week, although some prospect of showers in upper Lake region early in the week; nearly normal temperatures.

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.—Generally fair weather indicated during the week, although some prospects of showers by Monday in extreme upper Mississippi Valley. Nearly normal temperatures.

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Generally fair weather during the week with temperatures near or slightly above normal.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions.—Fair weather during the week with nearly normal temperatures.

Pacific States.—Generally fair weather during the week with nearly normal temperatures.

NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS GOOD, GEN. MARCH STATES

(Continued from page 1.)

the enemy's best troops until they are now within half a mile of the junction of the Mauberge road and the Chemin des Dames, and within 10 miles of Laon, which is being shelled. Other operations along the entire front have been minor in character.

Operations in the Balkans.

The reports in the press about the successful operations of the Serbian Army on the Balkan front are correct. The Serbian Army attacked the Bulgarians on a front of 25 miles on a sector that has been quiet for a long time and has driven them back about 20 miles through this mountainous region. According to official reports the British have reopened activities in Palestine. It is also reported, however, that the British have withdrawn from Baku on the Caspian. The city is again in the hands of the Turks.

In connection with the American operations at St. Mihiel we have a very interesting cablegram giving some details of the fine work of the French, who cooperated with the Americans in that successful advance. It appears that the French regiment that had the honor of being the first to enter St. Mihiel was led by the son of the prime minister, Clemenceau—a regiment of zouaves, colonial infantry, and foreign legion, composed almost entirely of men belonging to the laboring class. This organization was the first organization of either army to enter St. Mihiel. The work of the French in connection with that fighting was of the high character that we find them always showing all along the front.

American Division Praised.

Here is a copy of a commendatory order from Maj. Gen. H. L. Reed, commanding the 15th Scottish Division, referring to the 1st American Division, which I will read to you, indicating the standing which our units have with the British as well as with the French, as I have read some similar orders which emanated from French headquarters. These show clearly the high class of work our men are doing:

"I would like, on behalf of all ranks of the 15th (Scottish) Division, to express to you personally, to your staff, and to all our comrades in your splendid division, our most sincere thanks for all that has been done to help us in a difficult situation.

"During many instances of 'taking over,' which we have experienced in the war, we have never received such assistance and that rendered on the most generous scale.

"In spite of its magnificent success in the recent fighting, the first American division must have been feeling the strain of operation, accentuated by heavy casualties, yet we could discern no symptoms of fatigue when it came to a question of adding to it by making our task easier.

Special Praise for Artillery.

"To your Artillery commander (Col. Holbrook) and his staff and to the units under his command our special thanks are due. Without hesitation, when you and he saw our awkward predicament as regards artillery support, the guns of your division denied themselves relief in order to assist us in an attack. This attack was only partly successful, but the artillery support was entirely so.

"Without the help of Col. Mabee and his establishment of ambulance cars, I have no hesitation in saying that at least 400 of our wounded would be still on our hands in this area.

"The 15th (Scottish) Division desires me to say that our hope is that we may have opportunity of rendering some slight return to the 1st American Division for all the latter has done for us, and further, that we may yet find ourselves shoulder to shoulder defeating the enemy in what we hope is the final stage of this war."

In the American Army generally we have now embarked for foreign ports over three-quarters of a million on the second million, over 1,750,000 men.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Please locate the 114th Engineers, 39th Division.

A. This organization just recently landed. Has arrived safely.

Q. Where is the 90th Division?

A. The 90th Division is in eastern France.

Q. Where is the 36th Division?

A. The 36th Division still is in one of our training sectors with the French. It is training in France.

Q. Who is the successor to Col. Kennon at Camp Greene, S. C.?

A. Col. Kennon is the officer who died recently in New York while absent on leave from his command. His successor is Col. Macomb, of the Cavalry—a Regular Army officer. (Col. August Macomb, United States Cavalry.)

Q. Has a major general been selected to command the 18th Division?

A. No; not yet.

Q. Has a successor to Brig. Gen. Greble at Camp Bowie been selected?

A. Gen. Greble was recently retired, and I have not yet sent a general officer down there to command that camp.

Q. Can any of the units which took part in the St. Mihiel fight be identified?

A. We have not a definite statement on that as yet. I will be very glad to give it out when it comes.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Order Establishing a Regulation to Restrict Consumption of Fuel by the Manufacturers of Cement

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1918.*

Order establishing a regulation to restrict fuel consumption by manufacturers of cement:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator, after consultation with the chairman of the War Industries Board, in view of the necessity for conserving the country's resources for the prosecution of the war and in consideration of the increased demand for fuel for industries engaged in the production of munitions and commodities required in the conduct of the war, and the fact that, owing to the limitations upon transportation facilities and other causes resulting from the war, there is an insufficient supply of fuel for these purposes and also for all the other purposes existing in normal times, that it is essential to the national security and defense for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy to restrict the consumption of fuel in certain lines of industry, and that among such industries is that of the manufacture of cement, as defined in the regulation hereinafter prescribed; and the United States Fuel Administrator hereby finding that the restriction of fuel consumption to the extent specified in said regulation is reasonable, and that such restriction will contribute to the successful outcome of the war through the releasing of fuel and other resources for war purposes, and will result, with other limitations upon the use of fuel in various other lines of industry through the establishing of similar regulations, in an equitable distribution and apportionment of fuel among consumers, in accordance with the relatively essential nature of their products to the prosecution of the war:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917, and as requested by the chairman of the War Industries Board, hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective until further or other order and subject to general or specific modification hereafter from time to time and at any time:

Regulation Restricting Fuel Consumption by Manufacturers of Cement.

1. That the term "cement" in this regulation shall be construed to cover all Portland cement, natural cement, and Puzzuolon (slag) cement made by any process whatsoever, as those terms are customarily used in the trade.

2. That the term "manufacturer" in this regulation shall be construed to cover any person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in the manufacture of cement.

3. No manufacturer, as defined above, shall at any of his plants consume, burn, or use fuel of any description, including coal, coke, natural gas, fuel oil, or other petroleum products, or use power derived from any such fuel, for or in connection with the manufacture of cement, as above defined, during the year beginning January 1, 1918, and ending December 31, 1918, to an amount in excess of the amount required to manufacture 75 per cent of the average annual production of cement at such plant during the period from January 1, 1915 to December 31, 1917.

Excepting—

First. In case such plant was not in existence on January 1, 1915, then and in such case the period during which it had been in existence prior to January 1, 1918, shall be used as a basis in arriving at a determination as to the quantity that would constitute 75 per cent of the average annual production.

Second. That any manufacturer of cement may burn fuel for the manufacture of cement in excess of the amount provided for in this order whenever permission in writing for such excess production is granted by the United States Fuel Administration to such manufacturer—

(a) Upon evidence that the necessities of the Government in the particular district in which such manufacturer is located can not be supplied by plants within practical shipping distance of the place where the United States Government requires such product, unless permission is granted for such excess production, and that on this account it is necessary in the interest of the United States Government that such permit be issued.

(b) Upon receipt of certification from the fuel administrator of the State in which the plant is located that the material to be manufactured is to be used in connection with building operations of urgent public necessity and that the fuel used in manufacturing such material can be spared for such purpose.

Third. That whenever two or more manufacturers of cement shall find that a further fuel economy would result from combining and using jointly the allotments of fuel to their several plants permitted by this regulation, upon application to the United States Fuel Administration, and upon receipt of a permit therefor, such manufacturers may use at one or more of such plants to be operated by them jointly sufficient fuel to manufacture 75 per cent of the aggregate of the average annual production of all such plants when operated separately, the manufactured product of such jointly operated plants being distributed to the individual manufacturers as may be agreed between them.

Fourth. That wood and peat, when not requiring railroad transportation, may be used for the manufacture of cement in excess of the amount provided for in this regulation, and all manufacturers of cement shall, within five days after beginning the use of such wood and peat as fuel for the purposes aforesaid, notify their respective State fuel administrators in writing of the exact time they and each of them began the use of such wood and peat as fuel.

Any such manufacturer violating or refusing to conform to the above regulation will be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

FIRST FERROCONCRETE SHIP SOON IN THE BRITISH SERVICE

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, at London, reports:

The first large ferroconcrete vessel ever produced in Great Britain will shortly pass into the service of the Government. The vessel has a displacement of about 900 tons and a dead-weight carrying capacity of some 400 to 500 tons.

The following general description was taken from Lloyd's List:

Accurately to designate the class one should term them ferroconcrete or reinforced concrete ships. This means that a skeleton is employed which is packed round and filled in with concrete. Concrete is strong under compression but has substantially no tensile strength. This defect is, therefore, counterbalanced by "reinforcing" with steel rods. Different systems are adopted, but the general principle of getting the steel portions of the vessel into position and then packing the concrete round them obtains in all.

Needs of the Moment Met.

In assigning advantages to concrete ships as compared with steel productions, perhaps the main factor is that they meet the needs of the moment. Much less steel is required, which in itself is of inestimable value at the present time. The proportion of saving varies with the size of the ships; the larger the ship the less the saving. On a 500-ton ship the saving in steel would probably not exceed about 30 per cent. On a small vessel over 50 per cent might be saved. If a hundred 1,000-ton ships were built in ferroconcrete a saving of some 10,000 tons of steel might be looked for.

Two further important advantages are cheaper and quicker construction. Another weighty consideration is that labor other than that of existing skilled shipwrights can be successfully employed. Again, the necessary shipyard plant is cheaper, simpler, and more easily installed, while the materials for making the concrete are available in almost any locality.

Weight One of Main Defects.

One of the main defects is the greater weight, which, type for type, approaches 100 per cent increase. It follows that there is a proportionate increase in displacement for a given dead-weight. Where dead-weight freightage is a governing factor the concrete ship can only compare unfavorably with the steel vessel. Where "bulky" articles have to be carried the point is not so important. Commercially, of course, any increase of net tonnage involves further expenditure for port and harbor dues.

From the foregoing brief review it will be seen that many points of advantage in the ferroconcrete vessel are more than doubly valuable under present circumstances. Their utility as a war-time expedient is unquestionable. This is particularly the case in regard to the smaller vessels now being produced in this country.—Commerce Reports.

BRITISH IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE AND THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET DISCUSS MATTERS AFFECTING EMPIRE

Commercial Attache Philip B. Kennedy, London, England, reports:

The imperial war conference and the imperial war cabinet have been holding important sessions in London during the past month. The imperial war conference, which is a deliberative body, has devoted considerable time to discussing matters of imperial policy. The war cabinet, which is more of an executive body, is the authority to whom the conference reports its decisions.

A large number of representatives of the Dominions have been present in London in connection with these conferences. The war cabinet, which has included the prime ministers of the Dominions, has discussed fully and passed resolutions on most important matters relating to peace negotiations and future imperial economic policy.

Oversea Ministers Attend.

The imperial war conference has been attended by cabinet ministers and other representatives of the Dominions, a considerable number of whom have been in London. The Canadian cabinet had in London at one time not only its prime minister, but also five or six cabinet ministers. Gen. Smuts, of South Africa, who has been permanently attached to the war cabinet, has been joined for the conference by the minister of railways of the Union of South Africa. The prime minister of Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, was accompanied to London by the minister for the navy of the Commonwealth, the governor of the Commonwealth bank, the solicitor general, and a representative of the Australian shipping board. New Zealand has been represented by its prime minister, Mr. Massey, and its treasurer, Sir Joseph Ward. The prime minister of Newfoundland has been present and the premiers of a number of Canadian States. This large representation of prominent officials from the Dominions has given unusual authority to the meetings at this time. In view of the great services of the Dominion's during the war it has also been the policy of the British Government to attach particular importance to this conference and to take up intimately with the Dominion representatives the most important matters of imperial policy.

So far as can be gathered from the public utterances of the Dominion representatives it appears that the Dominions are very much interested in the strong development of close imperial cooperation in matters of economic policy. Australia and New Zealand are greatly interested in retaining the German colonies in the Pacific and in combating German trade after the war.

Resolutions Adopted.

Although not very many announcements have been made regarding the resolutions passed by the imperial war conference, a general outline has been given of the resolutions. The prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, announced in an address before Canadian journalists that matters relating to peace had been discussed intimately with the dominion representatives, and it is understood that certain confidential resolutions have been passed relating to postwar economic policy.

It has been publicly announced that an important resolution was passed dealing with the British nonferrous metal industries act, which aims at freeing the British Empire from dependence on German-controlled organization. The dominions have been asked to pass legislation similar to that embodied in the British nonferrous metal industries act, which makes it necessary to obtain licenses for trading in metals.

The Dye Industry.

Another important resolution related to the dye industry, and it is understood that the dominions have been asked to cooperate with the Imperial Government in protecting the developing British dye industry in the British Empire.

One of the most important matters that has come up before the imperial war conference and the war cabinet has probably been that relating to the future control of imperial raw materials. Mr. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in Parliament that arrangements were being made with representatives of the dominions for the control of imperial raw materials as the basis for inaugurating negotiations with other allies for some joint action in regard to the control of raw materials after the war.

Special Committee Appointed.

A special committee of members of the imperial war conference has been appointed to consider the best methods by which essential raw materials may be obtained. After the British Government has perfected with the dominions a plan for obtaining control of the raw materials of the Empire, it is expected that representations will be made to the United States and to the other allies for some common action. The Inter-Allied Parliamentary Conference of Commerce, held in London July 2 to 5, at which were present parliamentary delegates from most of the allied countries with the exception of the United States, passed resolutions approving Mr. Bonar Law's statement in parliament that the British Empire was taking preliminary steps to bring up allied control of raw materials. There is probably no after-the-war policy which has received more serious attention than this of the control of raw materials, and it is probable that very definite progress is being made by Great Britain looking to effective future action.

Inter-Empire Trade.

The imperial war conference has considered various matters relating to the effective development of inter-Empire trade, such as transport, news service, parcel post, statistics, and emigration, and cable service. The dominions, recognizing the importance of transport, no doubt hope that soon after the war arrangements will be made for improving direct steamship connections between Great Britain and the dominions. Considerable attention has been given to news service, and it has been recommended that the news which goes to the dominions should come from a British source. This has been largely true in the past, but there is evidently a desire to secure for the dominions more comprehensive news service than formerly. An appeal has been made for reducing the rates for cable service, which will be of assistance to business and especially in the transmission of news. A proposal for an imperial bureau of statistics in London looks to more adequate transmission and compilation of information from the different parts of the Empire.

Question of Emigration.

One of the most important questions has had to do with emigration. The British Government has been considering recently the formation of a central committee to control emigration from the United Kingdom. The imperial war conference has cabled the dominions affirming the principle by which intending immigrants may be settled in territory under the British flag and asking cooperation with a proposed consultative committee in London, including representatives of the dominions. The conference has also discussed the question of giving preference in Government contracts to Empire raw materials.

Imperial Economic Policy.

It would appear that the representatives of the dominions are anxious that immediate consideration should be given to the important matters discussed relating to the closest cooperation of the different parts of the Empire. It is not so certain, however, that the British Government will be prepared to finally perfect a program of future economic policy during the war. Mr. Bonar Law, answering a question in Parliament on July 17, said that the imports and exports bill, which is preliminary to any after-the-war economic policy, would not be brought forward until autumn, and that it was impossible to make any statement on economic policy before the adjournment. Future economic policy, he said, was being considered as seriously as possible in war time, but that this was a problem to be solved after the war. The imports and exports bill, which has been prepared for some time, was brought forward by the board of trade to keep in Government hands the control of trade for a period of some three years after the war. The Government might at its discretion continue the policy of import and export licenses for the period of the bill. If this bill is passed it will give the Government power for a certain period after the war to enforce any trade regulations which might be passed.

Imperial Preference Tariff.

The question of an imperial preference tariff has not been given any open discussion of moment during these meetings in London. There is undoubtedly a great deal of sentiment in favor of a policy of this kind both in the Dominions and in the United Kingdom. The tariff question in the United Kingdom, however, is an issue on which there is as yet no unity of opinion. The old free-trade sentiment in

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Expansion of American Port Facilities
Vast New Undertaking of Shipping Board

Enlargement of Dockage on Both Oceans—Improvement of and Creation of New Harbors Contemplated to Meet Demands of Swiftly Increasing Merchant Marine—Commiss on at Work on Survey.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Along with the record-breaking production of ships for the war—and after the Shipping Board has undertaken the task of expanding the port and harbor facilities of the country to meet the needs of the greatest maritime commerce of modern times. This is a case of one huge enterprise begetting another.

A doubling, and perhaps trebling, of docks, piers, marine railways, and terminal facilities in general of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports will probably be called for by the swiftly increasing American merchant marine. To provide for the fullest possible service of the ships, once they are released from war traffic, even new ports may become necessary.

Great Possibilities Ahead.

There are the prospects as they are already shaping up in the preliminary studies of the situation which have been made by the recently created Port and Harbors Facilities Commission of the Shipping Board. Edward F. Carry, named chairman of this commission because of his experience as director of the Division of Operations of the Shipping Board, will have before him shortly complete data of the present inadequate facilities. The comprehensive survey instituted by the commission will be a constantly used basis of study for future developments.

In connection therewith the chairman and the experts attached to the commission will personally inspect the facilities at all the larger ports of the country, and from time to time, as the occasion may arise, obtain first-hand information on proposed new ports. To date they have given the harbors of New York and Boston thorough examination, and they plan to make visits soon to the rapidly growing ports of the South.

Inventory of Port Facilties.

For the first time in the history of port development in the United States, under the direction of Chairman Carry, a complete inventory of port facilities has been undertaken and is now well along. Every port used by ocean-going traffic has been requested to forward to the Port Facilities Commission detailed data concerning its docks, marine railways, terminal arrangements in general, repair plants, and the entrances and clearances in its domestic and foreign trade—all this data covering the past five years.

In addition, every dock and repair plant has been requested to fill out a questionnaire calling for information concerning the type of its facilities, present condition, exact location, whether or not this location is advantageous for the most efficient handling of ships, the terms, rates and conditions on which ships are docked, the number of ships docked during the past five years, the average length of time each ship was in dock, and for a brief statement explaining the nature of work done.

All ports where coal and oil are handled have been asked to equip the commission with full information about their facilities for handling the trade in those first necessities. Here is perhaps the most important of all the coastwise trades in which past performances have been handicapped by inadequate facilities — a trade, as revealed during 1917 and the present year, limited only by shipping and port facilities. One of the immediate tasks of the commission is to expand these facilities so that the bulk of coal for New England war industries may be expedited by water.

The survey of port facilities undertaken by the commission shows them taxed to capacity by the present shipping — in many instances overtaxed, and in nearly all instances, unless they are speedily expanded, facing serious congestion. This is especially true of the facilities of New York harbor, the greatest problem of port development in the world to-day.

To a lesser degree some of the southern ports show congestion in sight unless the National Government expands their facilities.

Diversion of Traffic.

Among the larger problems of shipping up for profound and detailed study before the commission is the diversion of imports and exports from northern to southern ports, especially those going to and from the Middle West. Hitherto they have passed through the port of New York, thus increasing not only the burden of the facilities of that port, but of the badly congested railroads along the north Atlantic seaboard and in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the future, to relieve the congestion of the port and eastern railroads, other routes may be supplied—to the Middle West, for example, via southern ports, railways, and waterways.

A great deal of the enormous trade in sight with South America is prospectively considered in relation with the ports of the South, and if plans for this diversion go through, the expansion of water-front facilities in that part of the country becomes of front rank importance.

All the Pacific ports, if British shipping history points a moral, face likewise notable expansion of trade with the Orient, and therefore of port requirements far beyond all prewar plans.

Since the development of port facilities links up with the railroads, the Railroad Administration is represented on the Commission on Port and Harbor Facilities. The plans and policies of the Shipping Board coordinate with those of the Railroad Administration to give ports in the future a closer connection between shipping and railroads than they have ever had in the past. Port development on both sides—land and water—becomes easier with shipping and railroads under Government control.

And for the first time, with both great methods of transportation under Government direction, the studies of what is needed to take care of requirements is accompanied by equally detailed tabs on what is being done—on the railroads by what each car is doing, on the water by what each ship is doing. So that the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission is equipped to measure not only what the port facilities are doing, but what the ships are doing in ports. Their needs can thus be determined exactly in relation to one another and so matched. They can also, of course, be determined in relation to accurately measured railroad facilities.

The task assigned to the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission of developing the water fronts to keep pace with the expansion of shipping has aroused tremendous interest on all three coasts, and existing port organizations, State and local, have offered to cooperate fully. Keenly alive to the peace-time significance of the great shipbuilding program of the country, they realize, as their communications to the commission reveal, the prime importance of the expansion of their port facilities to handle the prospective commerce adequately.

BRITISH WAR CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 11.)

the Liberal Party is evidently unchanged. The Labor Party is still evidently opposed to any policy which would affect cheap food and cheap raw materials, and it also has committed itself to resolutions favoring an open door economic policy after the war as the best way of guaranteeing future peace. Before the United Kingdom can come to a definite decision on the tariff probably the issue will have to be joined by the conflicting interests, and this may be something which the Government will not care to bring up during the war. Probably Mr. Bonar Law's statement that future economic policy is receiving as careful consideration as is possible during the war and that this is primarily a question for after the war is about as accurate a statement as could be obtained of the general situation. The Imperial War Conference, however, has brought before the public mind many of the questions which may have to be worked out before a great while, and it therefore is of interest to note the lines along which discussion has taken place.—Commerce Reports.

LIMITS SWEETMEAT BOXES.

British Order Imposing Restrictions on Paper Containers.

The British (Government) Board of Trade Journal states that an order, dated July 19, has been issued by the Board of Trade entitled "Cocoa and sweetmeat box and advertisement order," which imposes certain restrictions on the manufacture and use of cocoa and sweetmeat boxes and on advertising in connection with such products.

The order aims at economizing cardboard and paper by prohibiting extravagant forms of packing and by limiting advertisements. In particular the use of show cards, posters, window bills, and packet stiffeners is prohibited, except in so far as such cards, etc., were actually in stock with the person displaying the same at the date of the order.—Commerce Reports.

HE USES OF POISON GASES IN WARFARE AND WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS DOING BOTH IN THE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE

Press interview with Maj. Gen. William Sibert, director chemical warfare serv-e:

The use of gas in war has grown so st that it has now become almost rategical in its scope. It was first used cylinders, making a gas cloud. Its ccess depended entirely upon the di-ction and the force of the wind. If e wind was too strong your gas was ssipated and scattered and soon lost toxic character. This uncertainty to the use of gas led to its being ed in artillery shells where it could placed accurately. The shells were st used in the neutralization of enemy tteries and afterwards used in barrages, at is to try to gas the men all along e line during the attack. This charac-r of use of gas lasted until last spring, hen the Germans suddenly increased aterially the use of gas. Evidently ey had been manufacturing it all winter d had accumulated a large quantity. hey adopted the plan of gassing large eas, especially with mustard gas, and in assing important transportation centers, metimes 8 or 10 miles to the rear the line to be attacked. That gives you general idea of the growth of the use gas.

Vital Importance in War.

A nation that has not developed the anufacture of toxic gases and the ecessary appliances for administering it the enemy is terrifically handicapped warfare. In fact, a nation without xic gas, and without means of adminis-ring it, and without protection from will be almost at the mercy of its ad-rsary. The chemical warfare service volves both the offensive and defensive estions that arise with troops in the ld, and there is that continual strug-e between the offense and the defense at there has been between the high-wer gun and armor on the ship. The velopment of the substance in the lab-ratory is immediately followed by a arch for an antidote or some way to efend against it. Generally we know e antidote before we know whether it practicable to manufacture in quantity new substance. It takes months or-narily from a chemical formula as de-eloped in the laboratory to the pro-uction of that gas in quantity.

No Use in Peace.

Poisonous gases have no peace use and onsequently you find no appliances ready or its manufacture and no approved rocess for such manufacture, and in any ation where there has not been much hemical development the manufacture gas in quantity and quickly is a diffi-lt undertaking. Chemical manufacture dyestuffs involves machinery more early similar to that in gas development han any other form of chemical manu-acturing. To this country the problem manufacturing gas in quantity was a ifficult one. We had all the necessary aw materials, but our lack of general anufacture of chemicals has necessi-ated the development from the ground up of machinery that must be had. However, our people have met the situation and we are actually producing gas in quantity and are actually shipping gas shells abroad.

The experience of this war shows clearly that the nation that does not study during peace times all the war problems, including chemical warfare, is at a disadvantage for the first two or three years of a war.

Offensive and Defensive Divisions.

Our two main divisions are the offensive and defensive divisions—that is, our two main production divisions. The defensive division comprises the manufacture of gas masks, protective suits, dugout blankets, alarm apparatus, etc. The American gas mask is, I am quite sure, better than that produced by any other country, and we are continually improving it. So our people can rest assured that our soldiers in France have at least as good a protection as those of any other nation.

The offensive side of gas warfare involves not only the manufacture of gas and other toxic substances and the filling of shells and other containers with such substances, but it involves the operation of gas troops. The function of the troops is to deliver gas to the enemy in all ways except by high-power artillery; that is, these gas troops carry out the cloud attacks, they operate the projectors or light mortars that throw shells filled with large quantities of gas. In other words, the mobile administering of gas is done by the gas troops.

Two Types in Use.

The two characteristic types of gases in use are mustard gas and phosgene. One is a persistent and the other is a non-persistent gas. All of the armies are using these gases—allies and enemy. There is a strong tendency toward standardization.

Questions and Answers.

Q. There have been repeated reports that your service has evolved a new gas that is very deadly; is it permitted us to refer to that at all?

A. Your question assumes that those reports are true.

Q. Well, I will put it another way. We know you have a branch at work on new gases. Can we state that they have accomplished anything?

A. We have a research laboratory that is continually at work, but we are not manufacturing any such substance as you have described.

Q. Well, there is one more question. Reports early in the week—about Monday—we got an official statement that Lens had been captured. Tuesday the British official statement said that "our troops have reached Lens." On Wednesday we got the explanation that they had passed by Lens but could not enter because the town was simply seeped with gas. Isn't that a new maneuver on the part of the enemy?

A. No; not new; that is, it has been new this year.

Q. Since spring?

A. Since spring. That is, mustard gas. Mustard gas lasts a long time; it takes days to get away, and if an area is soaked with it, it is not safe for troops to go in for several days without their gas masks on, and if they stay in any length of time the stuff will go through the clothing and burn the flesh.

Q. General, there are reports coming from neutral countries, and presumably having their inspiration in Germany, that the Germans have evolved a new gas which in operation will totally destroy the sight of a person. There are two types of this gas. Have we had any official reports of anything of that kind?

A. No. We know all the gases that the Germans have used in the field, and we knew all those substances before. Mustard gas has been known for 25 or 30 years. Of course phosgene is well known. Practically all of these substances have been discovered in the laboratory and have never gone any farther. The "duds," the shells that do not explode, are always picked up. We have a laboratory in France, and of course the other allies have laboratories and we will know within a day or two after any engagement what kind of gas they use.

Q. This is supposed to be a development of the lachrymal gas?

A. Well, some of those lachrymators are very strong.

Q. Could you tell us this, General, the protective operations, we will say, against gas attacks—have they resulted in a decrease in gas casualties recently in spite of increased German use?

A. Oh, yes, yes. Though one of the great advantages of the use of gas is to force the adversary into a gas mask, which reduces his fighting capacity very much. He can not fight so effectively as it reduces his vigor because the resistance to breathing is increased in order to pull the air through the chemicals in the canister of the gas mask. The mask will protect against all gases, especially if you sit down and do not exercise too much.

Meaning of "Antidote."

Q. General, you spoke of antidotes to these gases.

A. Well, possibly the word "antidote" was wrong. That implies an inward application, does it not?

Q. What I had in mind was a preventative to the effect of gas.

A. I mean something that takes the gas out of the air before you breathe it.

Q. Well, we havn't evolved any such antidote for the mustard gas, have we?

A. Oh, yes; the mustard gas does not go through any of the gas masks.

Q. Does it go through the clothing?

A. It will go through the clothes eventually. We will not discuss that question now.

Q. Is the quantity production of masks, etc., sufficient?

A. We are meeting the needs of the Army.

Q. The entire need?

A. Yes.

Q. There has been no shortage?

A. In the beginning a good many of our masks were bought in England, but we are now meeting the demands of the Army for masks, both men and horses.

Q. And you are also supplying them with sufficient gas for offensive?

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PHYSICAL TESTS FOR AIRMEN ARE NOVEL AND EXCITING

The War Department authorizes the following:

All men who have won their wings in the United States air service are now required to pass a new heart, lung, ear, and eye test to establish their physical and mental fitness when high in the air and particularly to indicate at what heights they are in a condition to fly. Cadets receive a test before they finish their schooling; flyers are given these tests periodically to eliminate any whose physical or mental efficiency has become in any way impaired.

Result of Laboratory Study.

These tests are the result of study and investigation by the Medical Research Laboratory at Hazelhurst field, Mineola, N. Y., whose staff has devised apparatus and determined upon a standard examination for classifying pilots.

To stay in the rarified air at an elevation of 20,000 feet for any length of time has been found to be a strain on even the most physically perfect. It has also been discovered that many of the most seasoned fliers can not undergo the sudden quick changes in altitude occasioned by diving and climbing without physical deterioration. It was recognized as too great a risk to subject these men to actual flying tests. So the medical laboratory at Hazelhurst field undertook to devise some way of getting the same results by means of a ground test.

Changes in Tests.

In the early tests the pilot was placed in a steel airtight cylinder from which the air was gradually exhausted and then replaced, to simulate a flight into the rarified air of high altitudes and back to earth, but to-day the pilot sits comfortably in the same room with his examiners. His nose is clamped so that he can not breathe through it. Over his mouth is placed the breathing apparatus, which is connected by tubes with a tank of measured air, and with instruments that record every breath he takes. The air is analyzed at various stages of the run. As fast as he exhales the air is taken into a reservoir where it is cleared of carbon dioxide, and then returned to the tank. Gradually he uses up the oxygen and thus air conditions of high altitudes are duplicated. The higher one goes up, the rarer the air becomes; just so with the man under test.

Candidate Kept Busy.

The man under test is kept fairly busy, just as he would be piloting a plane. Before him on a table is a bank of small electric lights, one or another of which flashes every 5 seconds. These he must extinguish as fast as he observes them and before they go out. He has but a few seconds. Below the lamps is a corresponding set of buttons which, when touched with a pointer held in the right hand, extinguishes the respective lights. Two observers watch him constantly and check his errors or delayed actions.

Another instrument before him is an ammeter which acts similar to a speed dial on a plane, and, accordingly, in the test must be kept at a constant point.

As time goes on (and the test lasts for about 30 minutes) the pilot becomes a bit groggy or sleepy from lack of oxygen, just as he would at the corresponding altitude, and this condition becomes manifest in changes in the action of his heart, eyes, ears, and brain.

A few minutes after his release from the apparatus all signs of his recent fatigue pass away and he becomes normal again.

DESTROYER PRESENTED TO U. S. NAVY BY PHILIPPINES TO BE NAMED THE JOSE RIZAL IN HONOR OF FILIPINO PATRIOT

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Secretary Daniels announces that the destroyer donated to the United States Navy by the Philippine Government will be named the *Jose Rizal*, in honor of the noted Filipino patriot. The Philippine Legislature some time go adopted a resolution to tender to the United States Government the funds to provide a destroyer and a submarine as the voluntary contribution of the Philippine Islands to the Navy. The offer was accepted, with a formal expression of appreciation, and a destroyer of the most modern type, now under construction on the Pacific Coast, will be given the name *Jose Rizal*.

Dr. Rizal, who has been termed "the greatest man of the brown race," in his youth won fame as an author and sculptor, writing numerous books and poems, and took an ardent interest in movements for the good of his countrymen. He was educated as a doctor of medicine, and after traveling extensively in Europe and America, practiced his profession in his native islands. He took the part of tenants against grasping landlords and resented the oppression of Spanish governors. Banished for a time from the Philippines, he was later allowed to return. But he had incurred the enmity of the authorities, and in 1896 was arrested on a charge of "carrying on an antireligious and antipatriotic campaign of education," was brought before a military tribunal, denied the right of counsel and ordered to be shot. He was executed December 30, 1896. In the Philippines he is regarded as the "martyr patriot."

Names for Other Destroyers.

Secretary Daniels has selected names for other destroyers as follows:

The *Hogan*, in memory of Daniel Hogan, a seaman, who, after serving on the schooner *Revenge*, won distinction on the U. S. S. *Constitution* in her engagement with the British frigate *Guerriere*. When the *Constitution's* flag was shot away from the fore-topgallant masthead, Hogan climbed up and lashed it in place, in the face of heavy fire. He was severely wounded in the fight between the *Constitution* and the *Java*. He entered the Navy from Boston in 1811, and died in 1818.

The *Stansbury*, in memory of Lieut. John Stansbury, a native of Baltimore, Md., who served as a midshipman with Commodore Decatur in the capture of the *Macedonian* by the frigate *United States*, October 25, 1812; and was serving on the *Ticonderoga* as a lieutenant when he was killed in the battle of Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814.

The *Howard*, in memory of Acting Ensign Charles W. Howard, who was promoted for conspicuous bravery while in charge of the deck of the ironclad *New Ironsides* when that vessel was attacked by the *David* in Charleston Harbor on the night of October 5, 1863. The *David* attempted to blow up the *New Ironsides*. Howard mounted the rail of the ship and ordered the sentries to fire on the approaching *David*, and in this position he received the fire of the enemy and was fatally wounded. He was honored by being appointed acting master after his death.

The *O'Bannon*, in memory of First Lieut. Presley M. O'Bannon, United States Marine Corps, who in the war with Tripoli led a detachment of marines on a 600-mile march from Alexandria, Egypt, to Derne, arriving April 26, 1805. After the fortifications had been shelled by the *Hornet*, *Nautilus*, and *Argus* on April 27, they were stormed by marines under Lieut. O'Bannon; the Tripolitan ensign was hauled down and for the first time the United States flag was hoisted over a fortress of the Old World.

The *Renshaw*, in memory of Commander William B. Renshaw, who in the battle in Galveston Harbor, January 1, 1863, refused to surrender his ship to the Confederate forces, set fire to the vessel to prevent her falling into their hands, and was killed in the explosion which followed. Commander Renshaw was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., born October 11, 1816. He was appointed midshipman in 1831, and in the Mexican War took part in operations on the Pacific coast. In the Civil War he was commended by Admiral Farragut for "the handsome manner in which he managed his vessel," the *Westfield*, in operations with the mortar fleet below New Orleans and on the Mississippi River, in 1862.

USES OF POISON GAS IN WAR

(Continued from page 13.)

A. Well, I don't know; that word "sufficient" is a pretty hard word to define.

Q. There is one more statement. The other day there were commissions given to quite a number of athletes, baseball players, Ty Cobb and Christy Matthewson, Branch Rickey and Haughton, I believe, of Boston. Can you say what specific duty those men are to perform, or is that a tabooed subject?

A. Our troops are not chemists—that is, the gas troops are not chemists and the officers that go with the divisions teach the men how to use the gas mask and stay with them through the engagements. These officers are not chemists and it is for work of that kind that these men were taken. They were not taken because they are baseball players; we simply want to get strong, robust fellows that have good average common sense and these men wanted to come in and we took them. They will go over in the gas troops as gas officers.

Act Amending War Risk Insurance Act by the Addition of a New Section Relating to Ships of Foreign Flags

[PUBLIC—No. 195—65TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 11048.]

AN ACT To amend the war-risk insurance Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the war-risk insurance Act is hereby amended by adding to such Act a new section, to be known as section two b, to read as follows:

"SEC. 2b. That when it appears to the Secretary of the Treasury that vessels of foreign friendly flags, or their masters, officers, or crews, or shippers or importers in such vessels, are unable in any trade to secure adequate war-risk insurance on reasonable terms, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary, is hereby authorized to make provisions for the insurance by the United States of (1) such vessels of foreign friendly flags, their freight and passage moneys, and personal effects of the masters, officers, and crews thereof against the risks of war when such vessels are chartered or operated by the United States Shipping Board or its agent, or chartered by any person a citizen of the United States, and (2) the cargoes to be shipped in such vessels of foreign friendly flags, whether or not they are so chartered. Such insurance on the vessel, however, is authorized only when the United States Shipping Board or its agent operates the vessel or the charterers are, by the terms of the charter party or contract with the vessel owners, required to assume the war risk or provide insurance protecting the vessel owners against war risk during the term of the charter or hire of the vessel.

"The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is also hereby authorized to insure the masters, officers, and crews of vessels operated or chartered as aforesaid against the loss of life or personal injury by the risk of war and for compensation during the detention following capture by enemies of the United States, whenever it appears to the Secretary that the owners, operators, or charterers of such vessels are unable, in any trade, to secure such insurance on reasonable terms."

SEC. 2. That section five of the war-risk insurance Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish an advisory board, to consist of three members skilled in the practices of war-risk insurance, for the purpose of assisting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in fixing rates of premium and in adjustment of claims for losses, and generally in carrying out the purposes of this Act; the compensation of the members of said board to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed $20 a day each while actually employed. He is likewise authorized to appoint two persons skilled in the practice of accident insurance for the purpose of assisting the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the adjustment of claims for death, personal injury, or detention; the compensation of persons so appointed to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not to exceed $20 a day each while actually employed. In the event of disagreement as to the claim for losses, or amount thereof, between the said bureau and the parties to such contract of insurance, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the district court of the United States, sitting in admiralty, in the district in which the claimant or his agents may reside. The Secretary of the Treasury is, in his judgment, authorized to compromise the claim either before or after the institution of an action therein."

SEC. 3. That section nine of the war-risk insurance act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. That the President is authorized, whenever in his judgment the necessity of further war insurance by the United States shall have ceased to exist to suspend the operation of this act, in so far as the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance is concerned, which suspension shall be made in any event within six months after the end of the war, but shall not affect any insurance outstanding at the time or any claims pending adjustment. For the purpose of the final adjustment of any such outstanding insurance or claims, the Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance may, in the discretion of the President, be continued in existence for a period not exceeding three years after such suspension.

"The words 'end of the war' as used herein shall be deemed to mean the date of proclamation of exchange of ratification of the treaty of peace, unless the President shall, by proclamation, declare a prior date, in which case the date so proclaimed shall be deemed to be the 'end of the war' within the meaning of this act."

Approved, July 11, 1918.

Red Cross to Establish Dairy Plant in France

Fresh milk will be supplied to 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers in France by 1,000 cows which the French Government has agreed to loan to the American Red Cross, according to an announcement just issued by the Red Cross. With these cows the Red Cross will establish a model experimental dairy plant at the largest American Army hospital in France, $5,000 having been set aside for the inauguration of the plant. As the dairy will be operated by convalescent soldiers, the cost of maintenance will be comparatively small. It is pointed out, however, that cost is not important, as fresh, pure milk is absolutely essential in the proper diet of the cases at the hospitals.

13,347 Red Cross Nurses Now in Active Service; Campaign On to Enroll 8,000 More By October 1

In actual number of nurses enrolled with the Red Cross since the United States entered the war the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut led on August 1, according to a statement just issued from American Red Cross headquarters. These three States have assigned to war duty 2,600 nurses, or 45 per cent of their allotment of 5,708 nurses, by January. To supply their full quota of 27,000 nurses, which the Red Cross is endeavoring to recruit by the end of the year, these three States in the next four and a half months must enroll 3,108 additional graduates of recognized training schools for nurses.

The total number of war nurses assigned by the Red Cross to war service from the time the United States entered the war until August 1 was 13,347. The Red Cross is conducting intensive nurse recruiting campaigns throughout the United States to secure for Surg. Gen. Gorgas 8,000 additional nurses by the 1st of October and the remainder of the 27,000 before the New Year.

The allotment is as follows:

Red Cross division.	Allotment of nurses to be secured by Jan. 1, 1919.	Assignment of nurses reported up to Aug. 1, 1918.	Allotment still due.	Percentage of quota obtained Aug. 1, 1918.
Atlantic (New York, Connecticut, New Jersey)	5,708	2,600	3,108	45
Central (Illinois, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan)	3,940	2,311	1,629	58
Gulf (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama)	864	324	540	37
Lake (Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky)	2,748	1,205	1,543	43
Mountain (Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico)	264	221	43	83
New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts)	3,318	1,360	1,958	41
Northern (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota)	1,165	598	567	50
Northwestern (Washington, Oregon, Idaho)	641	386	255	60
Pacific (Nevada, Arizona, California)	1,036	899	137	87
Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania, Delaware)	2,154	1,302	852	60
Potomac (Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)	1,366	764	602	56
Southern (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida)	1,371	382	989	28
Southwestern (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas)	2,425	995	1,430	41
Total	27,000	13,347	13,653	49

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Exemption Section, War-Risk Insurance Bureau.

The circumstances under which a soldier or sailor may be "exempted" from supporting a woman who is, or claims to be, his wife are set forth in an explanation recently issued by the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance. It gives the procedure of the exemption section of the bureau when an enlisted man requests that he be excused from making the compulsory allotment.

History of Exemption Section.

The exemption section was first started about February 1, 1918. Exemption cases were, prior to that time, put to one side and received no attention. No machinery had been devised, or substantive rules prepared, for the determination of these cases.

When consideration was first given to these cases the first point decided was that cases should be handled by the legal division of the bureau, by attorneys skilled in passing on controverted questions of fact. The second point decided was that the legal division should endeavor to create what would be in effect "courts of domestic relations"; that notices should be served on the interested parties, calling upon them to submit evidence. These notices now include notices to local public officials for a report on the merits of the man's claim. The evidence, therefore, is secured both from interested parties and those presumably disinterested.

Substantive Rules Governing Exemption Decisions.

The substantive rules which govern the determination of the case have been worked out through experience; they are, broadly, case-made rules. In the main, they have been built around this one proposition—that the act contemplates the provision of support to families of men who have been deprived of support by reason of the men's entry into the service; i e., by the removal of the breadwinner. It seeks to uphold the morale of the men who would not make good soldiers if they felt that their families were not receiving the support which they had been furnishing them before they became soldiers, and to uphold the morale of such families during the men's absence from home. Where, however, a man and his wife were separated prior to his entry into the service, and while he remained in civil life she made no effort to compel the man to support her, and apparently fully acquiesced in the situation then existing, there is no reason why that situation should be changed just because the man has been taken from civil life and put into the military service.

The rules, therefore, as they have been worked out, are perhaps more liberal to the man, so far as his wife is concerned, than is the law of domestic relations as applied by the civil courts; but the rules as they apply to children compel the man to perform the same obligations which he might have been compelled to perform had he remained in civil life.

Where the exemption rules follow the law of domestic relations as applied by civil courts, these rules are based on the law prevailing in the majority of the States; that is, instead of 48 different rules, as each State may have worked out the law of domestic relations, there is one rule based on the majority as prevailing holding, which is followed even though the rules in the particular jurisdiction may be different.

Procedure in Exemption Cases.

An exemption case goes through the following stages: A man makes out his claim in camp; his claim is forwarded with the allotment blanks of others not claiming exemption to the allotment and allowance section of the bureau. There the cases are separated. Exemption cases are sent to the exemption section. There they are carded, filed, and first notices sent out. Thirty days thereafter they are sent to the board for hearing. After a finding is made they are reviewed by the appellate board. They are then sent to the commissioner of the bureau for his approval, and next they are sent for an award to be made in accordance with the finding, and for notices of the findings to be mailed to the interested parties.

The usual case will go through this mill in approximately two months' time; the unusual case will take from two to six months' time. The unusual cases are, roughly, as follows:

(1) A man gives the address of his wife as unknown. A very thorough investigation is made to locate the wife.

(2) A man's claim for exemption is not adequately or clearly set forth in camp; as a consequence, when his papers are received by the bureau his claim may not be forwarded immediately to the exemption section, but may be held for a considerable period by the allotment and allowance section along with the ordinary cases.

(3) A wife in preparing her answer may fail to meet the charges of the man within the time prescribed; namely, 30 days. Consequently, her rights, if any, must be determined upon rehearing after the original finding is made.

(4) "None" cases. A woman will write to the bureau that she is the wife of John Jones. Then it becomes necessary to determine which John Jones, of the thousand that may be in the Army, is the husband of this woman. Each of the dozen or so John Jones who apparently meet her description has stated on his allotment blank that he has no wife, i. e., has written the word "None" in the place for the wife's name. Very careful investigation must be made to determine which one of these various John Jones is the husband of this woman. A mistake can easily occur whereby a man would be compelled to support a woman who is not his wife. Some months may elapse from the time the woman first applies for an allowance until a finding is made adjudicating one of the John Jones as the husband and directing him to contribute to her support.

(5) Many women—and other parties—corresponded with fail to use the official envelopes inclosed for their use, which envelopes are directed to the exemption section; on the contrary, they will use their own envelopes and simply address the same to the "Bureau of War-Risk Insurance." As a consequence, their replies are scattered throughout the bureau and are not attached to the cases. Too much emphasis can not be placed on this point.

A claim for exemption is normally made by the enlisted man when he first fills out his 1–B. He may, however, file such claim subsequently through his commanding officer, or the insurance officer at the camp. It is also possible for him to make such claim by letter to the exemption section of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, but this latter method is not nearly so desirable as the method above suggested. The exemption section states that they "will consider" an application for exemption from compulsory allotment filed by any person on behalf of the enlisted man. Of course, they will inquire into the case very carefully, and hence all available evidence should be submitted to them, together with the man's full name, organization, when and where he enlisted, and serial and allotment numbers, if known.

The Red Cross will not undertake to investigate an exemption claim, either for the purpose of confirming the claim of the enlisted man or for the purpose of helping the wife to rebut such claim. The Red Cross can not render any real service by transmitting the papers of either party. These papers should be sent directly by the party in question to the exemption section of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

It should be borne in mind that a finding in an exemption case approved by the Commissioner of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance is not final, but that the exemption section may reopen the case upon the presentation of new facts by the party against whom the finding was made. It quite frequently happens that a wife makes inquiry through Red Cross channels as to her allotment and allowance and learns that her husband has claimed exemption, and that exemption has been granted, although she has previously heard nothing about his claim. Such a situation results from the enlisted man's declaration that he does not know the present address of his wife, and the inability of the exemption section to locate her after thorough inquiry. If the wife, under such circumstances, feels that the exemption is unjustified, she should prepare her case in the form of affidavits by herself and supporting witnesses, and send them to the exemption section of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, with the request that the case be reopened.

Digest of Opinions Recently Rendered by Judge Advocate General of the Army

Training Camps—Funeral Expenses.

A civilian died while in attendance at a training camp as a candidate for a commission in the Army of the United States. Apparently the body was shipped home by the Government. *Held*, that there is no legal authority for the reimbursement by the Government of the funeral expenses incurred by the family of the deceased. The regulations covering the enlistment of civilians for service in civilian training camps (Spec. Reg. 49, 1917) contain no provision for payment of burial expenses of any candidate who may die while under such enlistment. Nor are such civilian candidates on the "Army active list," as that term is employed in the provisions contained in the sundry civil appropriation act (40 Stat., 130) for the payment of funeral expenses of officers and enlisted men on the Army active list and the reimbursement of individuals who have borne such expenses. (Ops. J. A. G. 157, Mar. 26, 1918.)

Expeditionary Forces—Claims.

Claims for compensation for damages arising from the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, where not recognized by American law—e. g., claims for damages resulting from the torts or criminal acts of officers or soldiers of the Army of the United States—should be presented for the authorization of their payment by Congress only where such claims fall within the classes of claims which would be payable under the French law. (Ops. J. A. G. 336, Mar. 11, 1918.)

Right to Modify Contract.

A contract between the Government and the city of Southport, N. C., for the supply of water at Fort Caswell, which was entered into June 14, 1917, and which will probably be terminated in April, 1918, by reason of the completion of the Government water supply system, can not legally be modified so as to provide for payment by the Government for such water at a much higher rate per gallon than provided for in said contract, merely because such contract has proved to be more burdensome on the city than was contemplated, owing to the fact that the consumption of water by the Government, although fully provided for by the contract, was more than five times as great as was in fact anticipated when the contract was made, largely as a result of leakage from the Government water main.

(Ops. J. A. G. 671, Mar. 30, 1918.)

Certificates of Discharge.

If an enlisted man to be discharged at a base hospital on surgeon's certificate of disability, pursuant to A. R. 147, is a member of the Medical Department, the commander of the base hospital, if a field officer, should sign the certificate of discharge. If the commander of the base hospital is not a field officer, then the camp commander is the proper officer to sign the discharge or he may designate a particular field officer to perform this duty. In all cases in which the man to be discharged is not a member of the Medical Department, the discharge should be signed by the camp commander or a field officer designated by him, unless a field officer of the soldier's regiment or corps be present. (Ops. J. A. G. 220.8, Mar. 21, 1918.)

Charging Offense Under Wrong Article.

A specification, laid under the eightieth article of war, alleged an attempt by one soldier to sell to another soldier certain sugar, the property of a certain railroad company, which the accused had taken from third parties. Held, That A. W. 80 is limited in its operation to the wrongful purchase, sale, or disposal of captured or abandoned property, and is not applicable to the facts stated in the specification. Hence an offense is not charged under A. W. 80, and the findings and sentence are invalid and should be disapproved, unless an offense under another article be properly shown. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.4, Mar. 16, 1918.)

Court-Martial Erroneously Convened.

A camp commander as such has no authority to appoint a general court-martial (A. W. 8). If such camp commander be also the commander of a tactical division he has such authority in his capacity as division commander (A. W. 8). When, however, such commander in his capacity as camp commander has issued orders appointing a general court-martial, such appointment and all action taken thereunder are void. They can not be validated by new orders issued out of division headquarters and purporting to correct the orders made by the camp commander appointing such court-martial, since it is not permissible under the guise of correcting a record, so as to make it correspond to fact, to substitute one official act for another, or to eliminate from the record an order made, or record of an official act performed, by one officer in a particular capacity and substitute in its place the official action of the same or another officer in a different capacity. Consequently, the proceedings in the several cases tried by the general court-martial appointed by the camp commander should be set aside as void and the cases referred for trial to courts properly appointed by the commanding general of the division in question. The division commander should detail as members of general courts-martial officers of his command as division commander. He has general court-martial jurisdiction over the members of the division and all other persons and units attached to or serving with the division; and all persons subject to military law in the camp in which the division is located are administratively construed to be attached to the division for general court-martial purposes. Charges against all such persons subject to military law may properly be referred by the division commander for trial to general courts-martial appointed by him. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.4, Mar. 22, 1918.)

Court-Martial Reporter.

A civilian per diem employee at a Signal Corps school, who was rated as a laborer but was used as a stenographer at post headquarters, rendered services as a court-martial reporter. *Held*, That he is entitled to the extra compensation prescribed for such services by M. C. M., paragraph 113, provided the duties of his regular position were distinct from and did not include such court-martial reporting, and provided his services as court-martial reporter, including the transcribing of his notes, did not interfere with such regular duties and were not performed during regular office hours. (Ops. J. A. G. 158, Mar. 14, 1918.)

Competency of Wife as Witness.

Letters sent through the mails by husband to wife, persuading her to come from one State to another to engage in prostitution, are admissible in evidence upon trial of the husband upon charges against him based on the violation of the white-slave act. An exception is made to the general rule that communications between husband and wife are privileged in the case where one spouse is called as a witness to testify to a personal wrong or injury sustained from the other. Such personal injury is not confined to acts of personal violence, but may be a tort against the wife, or a serious moral wrong inflicted upon her, including the precise case under consideration. (Cohen *v.* United States, 214 Fed. 23, 29.) Communications which were obscene, lewd, or lascivious within the meaning of R. S. 3893, as amended by the act of September 28, 1888 (25 Stat. 496), sent through the mails by husband to wife, may be used in evidence to support a charge of violation of this statute, notwithstanding they were communications between husband and wife. (United States *v.* Musgrave, 160 Fed. 700.) (Ops. J. A. G. 250.4, Mar. 21, 1918.)

Trial and Conviction by Summary Court.

A soldier was tried before a summary court, found guilty of the several offenses charged and sentenced, upon specifications laid under several of the Articles of War. One of the offenses so specified willful disobedience of the order of a superior officer—was erroneously laid under the sixty-third article; it should have been laid under the sixty-fourth article, and, being a capital offense, was not triable before a summary court. Held, (1) as to the other offenses, since the court had jurisdiction to try such offenses, the proceedings are not void; (2) since the sentence imposed included punishment for an offense not within the jurisdiction of the court, proper mitigation of the sentence imposed should be made by the reviewing authority (as in the case where a reviewing authority has disapproved the findings as to one or more of several charges and specifications of which an accused has been found guilty); (3) the offense of willful disobedience of the orders of a superior officer not being within the jurisdiction of the summary court, the proceedings and sentence of the court thereon are void and constitute no bar to a prosecution before a court having jurisdiction. (Ops. J. A. G. 250.4, Mar. 30, 1918.)

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending Sept. 13

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a detailed report on the health conditions of troops in the United States (including Porto Rico) for the week ending September 13. The report of the division of sanitation to the Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General.—The admission rate for disease (1,007) is slightly higher than last week (960), due entirely to the higher incidence of venereal diseases. The noneffective rate (35.1) shows a reduction as compared with last week (36.4). The death rate for disease (2.37) continues low. Extensive epidemics of influenza have been reported from Camps Devens, Upton, Dix, and Lee within the last few days. The disease may be expected to appear in other camps soon, and sick rates will undoubtedly show an increase in later reports. The outbreak of the disease occurred subsequent to the period covered by this report and the sick rates in this report have not been affected.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Weekly admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Divisional camps	40.3	43.3	20.6	19.8	3.0	4.6	2.4	3.9
Cantonments	36.7	36.9	23.6	21.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1
Departmental, etc	30.7	31.3	14.9	13.1	4.5	3.6	2.2	2.6

New Cases of Special Diseases.

The number of new cases of special diseases reported follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Pneumonia	332	333
Measles	697	603
Meningitis	12	14
Dysentery	27	26
Malaria	208	149
Venereal	10,481	9,211

2. Divisional camps.—There were 70 new cases of pneumonia reported from all camps of this group as compared with 116 last week. Of this number, Camp Wheeler reports 13, Camp Shelby 12, and Camp Beauregard 10. Camp Shelby reports 71 new cases of measles, Camp Sheridan 40, Camp McClellan 34, out of a total of 198 new cases for all camps of this group. A few cases of malaria are reported from Camps Eustis, Beauregard, and Sevier, but the number is exceedingly small considering the location of many of the camps and the season of the year.

Lowest Admission Rates.

3. Cantonments.—Camp Grant reports the lowest admission rate (389), and Camp Custer the lowest noneffective rate (8) of all camps of this group. Camp Devens leads all cantonments in the number of new cases of pneumonia with 57 out of a total of 184 for all cantonments. Other camps next in order with the number of new cases are Camp Taylor (25), Camp Gordon (15), Camp Lewis (13), and Camp Humphreys (12). A few cases of measles are reported from all cantonments with the exception of Camps Custer and Travis. Camp Gordon leads in the number of new cases with 81, Camp Funston is second with 61, and Camp Dodge next in order with 30, out of a total of 559 new cases from all camps of this group. Twenty new cases of malaria are reported from Camp Pike out of a total of 76 from all camps of this group.

4. Departmental and Other Troops.—The lowest sick and death rates are reported from stations of this group. The Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., reports 114 new cases of measles out of a total of 158 cases from all stations of this group. The Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., is credited with 25 new cases of pneumonia, and the Southeastern Department with 31, out of a total of 78 from all stations of this group.

Health conditions for the week ending September 1.

Camps.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective per 1000.
Beauregard	10	4	13	75 (21)	5	.....	.....	64.80
Bowie	.....	2	8	182 (6)	.....	.....	.....	26.88
Cody	.....	.....	.....	10 (?)	.....	.....	.....	91.01
Eustis	.....	2	18	1 (?)	2	.....	.....	5.29
Forrest	.....	.....	.....	238 (?)	.....	.....	.....	1.32
Fremont	5	.....	.....	17 (3)	.....	.....	.....	43.48
Greene	.....	2	1	114 (4)	.....	.....	.....	33.08
Greenleaf	1	.....	2	72 (?)	14	.....	.....	35.80
Hancock	3	.....	3	136 (18)	1	1	.....	48.45
Kearny	1	.....	.....	23 (6)	.....	.....	.....	32.56
Logan	6	.....	8	99 (15)	.....	.....	.....	40.00
MacArthur	1	.....	2	16 (?)	22	.....	1	42.29
McClellan	5	.....	7	36 (?)	34	.....	.....	35.02
Sevier	1	.....	9	12 (3)	6	.....	.....	28.80
Shelby	12	.....	4	83 (?)	71	1	.....	59.36
Sheridan	4	.....	2	25 (5)	40	.....	.....	44.55
Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	438 (?)	.....	.....	.....	91.73
Wadsworth	8	.....	1	307 (?)	3	.....	.....	44.57
Wheeler	13	.....	.....	51 (8)	.....	1	.....	22.23
Custer	1	.....	.....	149 (10)	.....	.....	.....	8.30
Devens	57	.....	3	87 (12)	18	1	.....	43.12
Dix	11	2	.....	74 (2)	7	1	.....	27.73
Dodge	8	.....	1	231 (5)	30	.....	1	60.64
Funston	4	.....	1	172 (?)	61	1	.....	42.28
Gordon	15	.....	13	382 (1)	81	2	.....	62.48
Grant	10	.....	2	64 (?)	8	.....	.....	12.45
Humphreys	12	.....	1	149 (3)	10	.....	.....	14.63
Jackson	.....	.....	13	640 (?)	4	.....	.....	38.90
J. E. Johnston	6	.....	11	67 (34)	21	1	.....	36.85
Las Casas	1	.....	3	4 (?)	7	.....	.....	39.92
Lee	3	.....	.....	170 (3)	12	.....	2	32.75
Lewis	13	.....	4	197 (2)	9	.....	2	39.10
Meade	.....	.....	.....	370 (13)	7	.....	.....	27.81
Pike	7	.....	20	4,420 (8)	20	.....	.....	41.75
Sherman	1	.....	.....	64 (5)	20	.....	1	42.12
Taylor	25	.....	.....	105 (3)	21	1	1	30.11
Travis	10	1	4	93 (13)	.....	.....	.....	44.21
Upton	.....	.....	.....	138 (11)	5	1	.....	40.93
Northeastern Department	1	.....	.....	13 (4)	3	.....	.....	31.27
Eastern Department	3	.....	1	55 (22)	5	.....	.....	23.24
Southeastern Department	31	1	2	57 (22)	19	.....	.....	48.06
Central Department	7	1	2	62 (26)	3	.....	.....	28.47
Southern Department	.....	3	6	96 (40)	2	1	1	28.85
Western Department	1	.....	.....	13 (5)	1	.....	.....	22.79
Aviation camps	2	1	23	107 (?)	4	.....	1	28.57
Mexico	6	2	2	350 (85)	114	.....	.....	71.94
Stuart	25	6	13	112 (7)	5	.....	.....	80.47

[1] First figure in this column for each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week; the figure in parenthesis is the number of those cases which were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command at the time of contracting the disease, the difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (a) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (b) cases brought by men transferred from other camps to the camp under which the case is reported, or (c) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from other cases.

Note.—New cases of typhoid fever were reported from following camps: Beauregard, 1; Cody, 1; Fremont, 1; McClellan, 1; Sheridan, 1; Gordon, 1; Las Casas, 2; Pike, 8; Travis, 1; Upton, 1; Northeastern Department, 1; Central Department, 1; Newport News, 1; and Fort Logan, 1.

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Hancock	2	Anthrax, 1; meningitis, 1.
Kearny	1	Injury, 1.
Logan	2	Aortitis, 1; strangulation, 1.
MacArthur	1	Nephritis, 1.
McClellan	2	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 1.
Shelby	4	Pneumonia, 4.
Sheridan	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Syracuse	1	Typhoid fever, 1.
Wadsworth	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Wheeler	6	Pneumonia, 2; traumatism, 1; nephritis, 1; appendicitis, 1; gastric ulcer, 1.
Custer	2	Septicemia, 1; appendicitis, 1..
Devens	7	Pneumonia, 7.
Dix	1	Empyema, 1.
Dodge	3	Pneumonia, 1; uratoma, 1; anthrax, 1.
Funston	2	Appendicitis, 1; gunshot wound, 1.
Gordon	1	Cause not reported, 1.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

Causes of deaths by camps—Continued.

Camp or department.	No. of deaths.	Causes.
Grant	2	Infection, 1; suicide, 1.
Jackson	2	Pneumonia, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Johnston	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Las Casas	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Lewis	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Meade	1	Tuberculosis, 1.
Pike	2	Pneumonia, 2.
Sherman	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Taylor	6	Pneumonia, 3; tuberculosis, 3.
Travis	4	Septicemia, 2; meningitis, 1; embolism, 1.
Eastern	2	Nephritis, 1; suicide, 1.
North Eastern	3	Pneumonia, 2; suicide, 1.
South Eastern	2	Pyemia, 1; peritonitis, 1.
Southern	4	Drowned, 1; suicide, 1; embolism, 1; pneumonia, 1.
Central	2	Pneumonia, 1; suicide, 1.
Aviation camps	19	Traumatism, 16; suicide, 2; cause not reported, 1.
Merritt	3	Pneumonia, 1; appendicitis, 1; pyemia, 1.
Stuart	1	Pneumonia, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	21	Last week	28
Cantonments	39	Last week	32
Departmental Troops	48	Last week	35
Total	108		95

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to The Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending September 13, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Alfred Vail, N. J.—Chauffeur (first class) Charles F. Rex, Rumson, N. J.*

Camp Baker, Tex.—Pvt. Theodore W. Backes, 462 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Steve Dudginski, 320 Lakeland, Laurium, Mich.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Pvt. Harris Haywood, Cokesberry, Fla.; Pvt. Florien Longtin, 7 Cumberland Street, Brunswick, Me.; Pvt. Joseph F. Murphy, 8½ Herbert Street, Salem, Mass.; Pvt. John H. Thompson, 35 Ellsworth Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Pvt. John Griffin, Miami, Fla.*

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. William T. Lee, Griffithville, Ark.; Recruit Anthony Yates, 988 Seminary Street, Arvay, Ind.

Camp Eustis, Va.—Pvt. (first class) Horace C. Barragar, 4208 Viola Street, Los Angeles, Cal.*

Camp Fremont, Cal.—Pvt. Archie R. Gibbens, R. F. D. No. 2, Woodburn, Oreg.;* Pvt. James L. Murphy, Fargo, Okla.;* Sergt. Carl Zimmerman, 924 Troost Avenue, Forest Park, Ill.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.—Pvt. Tom Curry, Alcovie, Ga.*

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. John Herman Damerow, box 203, Atwater, Minn.; Pvt. Emery Ferguson, Pawpaw, Ill.; Q. M. Sergt. Lloyd L. Horton, Lime Springs, Iowa.;* Pvt. Amos Weatherspoon, general delivery, Castleberry, Ala.*

Camp Hancock, Ga.—Pvt. Frank Teske, 546 Erin Street, Eau Claire, Wis.;* Pvt. Eugene Tuggle, Starville, Ga.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Pvt. James Mabry, 302 Proctor Street, Durham, N. C.; Pvt. Michael Skrutke, 50 Payne Street, Kingston, Pa.

Camp Johnston, Fla.—Pvt. Reese Matthew, Crawford, Ga.; Pvt. James Richardson, Lake Helen, Fla.

Camp Lee, Va.—Pvt. Morris M. Robinson, Lilian, Va.*

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Pvt. Henry J. Berman, Carthage, Ohio.

Camp Logan, Tex.—Sergt. (first class) Arthur Palmer, 1415 Avenue E, Galveston, Tex.*

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. Arthur Lawrence Collins, Victor, Colo.*

Camp McClellan, Ala.—Pvt. Max Drucker, 1326 Southern Boulevard, New York, N. Y.

Camp Meade, Md.—Pvt. Wayman Cook, R. F. D. No. 2, box 58, Queenstown, Md.; Pvt. Alden L. Haller, Andrews, Ind.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. Joe McGowan, R. F. D. No. 3, Brighton, Tenn.; Pvt. John Morrissey, 318 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.; Pvt. Robert Palmer, R. F. D. No. 2, Hephzibah, Ga.

Camp Pike, Ark.—Pvt. John L. Burkhart, Mora, Mo.; First Sergt. John Dillon, 311 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.; Pvt. John C. Morgan, Creston, Iowa.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.—Recruit Mack Fullilove, Vaiden, Miss.; Pvt. Lester D. Hill, R. R. No. 1, Indianola, Ill.

Camp Sheridan, Ala.—Pvt. Emery J. Jenkins, Gallatin, Tex.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Pvt. Earl Braxton, 128 North Fifty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Stuart, Va.—Pvt. Percy Johnson, Vicksburg, Miss.*

Camp Taylor, Ky.—Pvt. Hoyt Cooper, 1431 Finney Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Arthur Mitchell Hanes, R. R. No. 2, box 106, Auburn, Ind.; Pvt. Eli Head, 135 Mound Street, Dawson Springs, Ky.; Pvt. Zacharias Lewis, R. R. No. 1, box 79, Eufaula, Ala.; Pvt. William Looch, R. F. D. No. 1, Eufaula, Ala.;* Pvt. John Walter Moore, R. R. No. 2, Harrisburg, N. C.; Pvt. Richard Tinker, Hodgeville, Ky.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Pvt. Kiley Brazee, Dewalt, Tex.; Pvt. Edward Clark, 2107 Canal Street, Austin Tex.; Pvt. Charlie Mitchell, Navasota, Tex.*

Camp Wadsworth, S. C.—Pvt. Herbert Parker, R. F. D. No. 2, Eastover, S. C.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Bob Duehart, R. F. D. No. 4, Vienna, Ga.; Pvt. Mike Humes, Canadian, Tex.; Pvt. Joseph A. Johnson, 412 Caledonia Avenue, Calumet, Mich.; Pvt. Paul Scott, 604 Duffy Street, Savannah, Ga.; Pvt. Hugh Simpson, Eastman, Ga.

Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—Pvt. George E. Hannay, Hart, Mich.;* Pvt. Clarence M. Johnson, 160 Dunbar Street, Cadiz, Ohio;* Sergt. Bert G. Wilson, 1920 Cooper Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—Pvt. Owen Hopkins, Elizabeth, W. Va.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Pvt. John B. Laden, Mount Pleasant, Tex.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Pvt. Daniel L. A. Mainquist, R. F. D. No. 3, Red Oak, Iowa; Pvt. Alfred Wagner, 808 Twenty-fifth Street, North Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Randolph, Canal Zone.—1st Lieut. Thomas Roy Evans, 123 Lincoln Street, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Walter B. Herzog, 3525 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Henry Kolterman, Oral, S. Dak.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Pvt. Milton W. Phillips, El Granada, Cal.*

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. Orda Miles, 4111 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Fort Sherman, Canal Zone.—Corpl. Henry Lewis Phillips, R. F. D., station A, Pensacola, Fla.; Pvt. George H. Waterbury, Stillwater, N. Y.*

Fort Sill, Okla.—Pvt. Charles Vogt, 31 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Fort Wetherill, R. I.—Pvt. Walter R. Cochenour, 425 South Ninth Street, Keokuk, Iowa.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Recruit Arthur S. Liddle, West Salem, Ill.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Pvt. Edward C. Lietzeau, 426 Butternut Street, Detroit, Mich.

Brooksfield, Tex.—Second Lieut. John Wilder Tomlinson, 1344 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Carruthers Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Charles Raymond Janes, 915 Laurence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Second Lieut. Walter Sherman Keeling, 3838 Potomac Street, Dallas, Tex.; Pvt. Fred Lantz, jr., 508 East Second Street, Oil City, Pa.; Second Lieut. Arthur Warren Stephenson, Forestville, Conn.

Ellington Field, Tex.—Pvt. George H. Beyler, 413 South Park Street, Madison, Wis.;* Pvt. Charles Willett, Argo, Ala.*

Love Field, Tex.—Second Lieut. Parker Brace, 411 Briar Place, Chicago, Ill.; Second Lieut. Arthur Anthony Sego, Kentland, Ind.

Park Field, Tenn.—[illegible] Howell Tapp[illegible]

Rich Field, Tex.—[illegible] Pierce Salter, jr., Trenton, S. C.

Rockwell Field, Cal.—[illegible] Bradford Whittle, 812 [illegible] Park, Ill.

Arcadia, Cal.—Pvt. Howard H. McVaugh, Glens Mills, Pa.*

Austin, Tex.—Pvt. Charles [illegible], Alfred, Tex.*

Barbourville, Ky.—Pvt. Oliver Broughton, Flatlock, Ky.

Biltmore, N. C.—Pvt. Crowley Ross, R. F. D. No. 1, Gaffney, S. C.

Cambridge, Mass.—[illegible] W. Thompson, 7 Pine Street, Concord, N. H.

Carlisle, Pa.—Pvt. John T. Prichard, R. F. D. No. 1, Decatur, Ill.

Charleston, S. C.—Second Lieut. Walter Hovard Walker, Charleston, S. C.

Deming, N. Mex.—Pvt. John W. Wells, Zavalla, Tex.*

Enumclaw, Wash.—Pvt. Olaf Ugstad, Duluth, Minn.*

Hoboken, N. J.—Pvt. Will Edwards, Thomasville, Ga.; Corpl. James Strader, 611 East Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.; Pvt. Joseph Tafuno, 505 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Mount Clemens, Mich.—Second Lieut. Howard B. Hull, 1217 Iraniston Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Second Lieut. Charles B. Thomas, 807 Cass Avenue, Bay City, Mich.

Mount Meiggs, Ala.—Pvt. Russell Boner, Hotel Kenmore, Lockport, N. Y.*

Newark, N. J.—Pvt. Raffaele Salvatore, Fifteenth Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J.

New Orleans, La.—Pvt. Harry Dunlap, 22 East Main Street, Clarksville, Ark.

New York, N. Y.—Pvt. Julius Epstein, 305 East One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York City, N. Y.;* Col. L. W. V. Kennon, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. John L. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 3, Pottsville, Ark.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Pvt. Edward Joseph Brisson, Munsing, Mich.

Prescott, Mass.—Pvt. Harold F. Peirce, Greenwich Village, Mass.

Sacramento, Cal.—Cook James J. Ward, 443 Waller Street, San Francisco, Cal.*

San Antonio, Tex.—Second Lieut. Frank Harold Richardson, Eureka, Ill.

San Diego, Cal.—Pvt. Allen Herbert Anderson, 325 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

San Francisco, Cal.—Pvt. Marion J. Hatch, Benjamin, Utah.

St. Louis, Mo.—Lieut. Col. Horatio G. Sickel, 2041 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tippecanoe City, Ohio.—Pvt. Herschel Gantz, Route 1, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

Waynesville, S. C.—Capt. Thos. A. Cannan, box 234, Wharton, N. J.

Delivery of Letters With Allotment Checks

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 29, 1918.

Postmasters will note that allotment and allowance checks mailed from the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance now bear the following indorsement:

"Postmaster: This letter must be delivered to addressee through regular channels. If addressee has moved or died, return to sender with statement of facts."

The word "moved" in this indorsement does not preclude delivery in case of a change of street address in the same city, nor in case of a temporary absence from the delivery of the post office of address. In every instance of permanent removal from the delivery of the office of address, the letter should be indorsed "removed," with the new address if known and returned, under additional cover, to the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance.

In the event of death of the addressee, the letter should be indorsed "deceased," with date of death, if known, and returned without additional cover.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	30
Missing in action	55
Wounded severely	82
Died of disease	10
Died of wounds	15
Died of accident and other causes	5
Total	197

Killed in Action.

Capt. James Edward Henderson. Mrs. Nancy Henderson, 315 Pine Street, Oil City, Pa.

Sergt. Peter Edwards. William Fiss, Williamsville, N. Y.

Sergt Edward Menge. Mrs. A. C. Menge, 4106 Linden Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Corpl. Sam Bradley. William Bradley, 409 Cooper Street, Reading, Ohio.

Corpl. Quantrell G. Hart. John Hart, Dundon, W. Va.

Corpl. Harry C. Kratzer. James F. Kratzer, 19 North Monmouth, Dayton, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

Joseph V. Benoit. Mrs. Lizzie Benoit, Bald Knob, Ark.

John Sims Bonar. B. B. Bonar, Harrietsville, Ohio.

John W. Clerkin. Mrs. Alice Clerkin, 934 Conklin Place Madison, Wis.

Jabez M. Draper. Mrs. Eliza Draper, Clearfield, Utah.

Freddie J. Finn. Mrs. Mary F. Finn, R. F. D. No. 3, Cogswell, N. Dak.

Lee T. Ford. John Ford, Lonetree, N. Dak.

Sylvan Gazel. John Gazel, Elwood, Ind.

Ray Hamilton. Mrs. Martha Hamilton, Carrizozo, N. Mex.

Horace Handy. Mrs. Ollie Gautt, 1800 Lawson Street, Austin, Tex.

Fred Harrington. Mrs. Maude Barnum, 161 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Rufin C. Lynch. Mrs. Emaline Lynch, R. F. D., Mayberry, Va.

Fred F. Moorman. E. E. Moorman, 335 North Moore Drive, Lima, Ohio.

Leonard Ostrowski. Mrs. Esewera Misewicz, 2418 South Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Louis S. Phares. Mrs. Alice Wheeler, general delivery, Mound City, Ill.

Gustav Roerick. Mrs. Ana Vastwan, Litchfield, Nebr.

Gustav H. Schulze. Mrs. Minnie Schulze, Winchester, Tex.

Amal Schwartz. Mrs. Minnie Schwartz, box 56, Holly, Mich.

John Schwartz. Caspar Schwartz, R. F. D. No. 2, box 107, Marinette, Wis.

Hobart H. See. Michael See, Hegewisch, Ill.

Don Edward Sharp. Mrs. Catherine Sharp, 293 Fourth Street, Detroit, Mich.

Gilbert Vetting. John Herzog, Egg Harbor, Wis.

Peter White. Ben White, Canterbury, W. Va.

John J. Zankowich. Willie Redgeck, 229 School Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Antoine Zuchowski. Katherine Zuchowski, Saxon, Wis.

Died of Wounds.

Sergt. Alfred G. Bailey. Mrs. Sarah E. Bailey, Ell, Okla.

Sergt. Joseph R. Trotter. Joseph Trotter, R. F. D. No. 2, Cunningham, Tex.

Sergt. George Vodicka. Mrs. Vodicka, 1033 Mozart Street, North Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Arthur F. Alden. Mrs. George Ridley, Livermore Falls, Me.

Leo R. Atwater. O. C. Atwater, Lake View, Iowa.

Obert J. Mjelde. Louis Mjelde, Amherst, Wis.

Arthur L. Robinson. Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, Warriors Mark, Pa.

Frank Harrison. Mrs. S. F. Harrison, 164 Northampton Street, Easton, Pa.

Walter Harrison Henry. Mrs. John Harrison Henry, 718 South Eighteenth Street, Newark, N. J.

Alfred Johnson. Christ Johnson, R. F. D. No. 5, Elcva, Wis.

Everett Murchland. Mrs. H. E. Dow, Lower Wood Stock, New Brunswick, Canada.

Louis Osherowitz. Mrs. Ida Osherowitz, 63 High Street, Biddeford, Mass.

Walter Rozwakowski. Mrs. Mary Rozwasowski, 663 East Palmer Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Pasquale Servino. Vincerizo Servino, Sersale, Catanzaro, Italy.

George Springstine. Miss Irene Carr, 413 Brush Avenue, Rome, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

CORPORALS.

James Dugan. Joseph Shaughnessey, 11 Henry Street, Jersey City, N. J.

William E. Hubbard. John W. Hubbard, 142 Highland Avenue, Torrington, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Adelard Dube. Philip Dube, 15 Jefferson Avenue, Nashua, N. H.

Daniel C. Hendriex. William M. Hendriex, Newman, Ill.

Robert B. Kilburn. Mrs. Anna S. Marsh, Corydon, Pa.

Louis B. Nichols. Charles Nichols, 2025 North Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Robert Ogilvie. David Ogilvie, Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama.

Calvin Ridgeway. Mrs. Mamie S. Ridgeway, R. F. D. No. 6, Jackson, Ga.

Birdie Spinks. Wilson Spinks, Vaiden, Miss.

Isidor Turner. November Neely, Palestine, Tex.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

William M. Jones. Mrs. Mary Jones, Mile 89, Cordova, Alaska.

George D. Maurer. Philip Maurer, Heglns, Pa.

August C. Meenen. Mrs. Eva Schmidt, 1922 Avenue N, Galveston, Tex.

Frank X. Michel. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Michel, 205 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Joseph P. Wolf. Christian T. Wolf, 437 Stuyvestant Avenue, Irvington, N. J.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Gus E. Grafmuller. Mrs. Alex Rain, 555 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Ralph Chapman. P. T. Chapman, Vienna, Ill.

Lieut. Regnar T. Kidde. Mrs. R. Kidde, 215 West Tenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. William J. Sweeney. Michael Cordor, 734 Bellefonte Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sergt. Emil Bachara. Walter Bachara, 2040 West Twentieth Street, Claremont, Ohio.

Sergt. George H. Duckworth. John Duckworth, 319 Davis Street, New Bedford, Mass.

Sergt. Russell J. Dyer. Mrs. Josephine R. Dyer, 5148 Cornell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Roy E. Russell. Fred A. Russell, Dexter, Me.

Sergt. Herman J. Schaeffer. Herman Schaeffer, 51 Jefferson Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Sergt. Alfred Weatherbee. Mrs. Sheldon Monroe Weatherbee, 100 Cement Street, Akron, N. Y.

Sergt. Benjamin C. Schill. Mrs. B. C. Schill, Bellefonte, Pa.

Corpl. John S. Ferguson. Mrs. Glorvina Ferguson, Lincoln Street, Ferndale, Cal.

Corpl. Lawrence Donald Myers. Mrs. Katherine Myers, R. F. D. No. 2, Custer, Mich.

Corpl. Clifford R. Troxell. Mrs. Viola C. Troxell, Fallen Timber, Pa.

Corpl. Darwin Beebe. Mrs. Agnes Beebe, 322 Madison Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

Corpl. George Wilson Boudy. Mrs. Laura Boudy, 1002 East Sixth Street, Monroe, Mich.

Corpl. James F. Counihan. Mrs. Margaret Counihan, 114 Conant Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Corpl. James G. Gitchel. George W. Gitchel, R. F. D. No. 4, Hudsonville, Mich.

Corpl. Henry Byron Hall. Mrs. Ida May Hall, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Corpl. Floyd N. Holliday. Mrs. Anna L. Holliday, Allison Park, Pa.

Corpl. Thomas LeRoy Lawson. Milo George Lawson, 347 West Washington Street, Corry, Pa.

Corpl. Clyde A. Moore. Mrs. Catherine Moore, 509 Main Street, Carnegie, Pa.

Corpl. Walter G. Schulz. Mrs. Hanna Schulz, 2660 Brighton Road, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. Edward S. Wagoner. Charles E. Wagoner, 5910 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Corpl. Henry B. Wigen. Mrs. Elizabeth Wigen, 623 Minoler Avenue, Mankato, Minn.

Corpl. John Robert Williams. Mrs. Rosa Belle Williams, Burgaw, N. C.

Bugler Joseph C. Geyer. Mrs. Magdalena Geyer, 3206 Amber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Musician Harry Johnson. Nick Johnson, 1624 Mississippi Street, La Crosse, Wis.

Mechanic Alexander Sosnowski. John Cooper, 387 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Mechanic Henry L. Teeters. Mrs. Harriet S. Teeters, 1051 Morgan Avenue, Monessen, Pa.

Cook John J. Foley. J. J. Foley, Fairview Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Cook William Singleton. Mrs. Mandy Singleton, 909 West Washington Street, Norristown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Speros D. Andros. James D. Andros, 2 Bond Street, Lynn, Mass.

[illegible] Bartolotta. Mrs. Fazino Bartolotta, 55 Court Street, Middletown, Conn.

Yalmer Bentila. Mrs. Sandra Bentila, Dommon, Mich.

Neal P. Beroth. George D. Beroth, 1016 Quincy Street, South Bend, Ind.

William S. Billig. Mrs. Mary Billig, 48 Hancock Street, McAdoo, Pa.

George Blackburn. Marcus F. Blackburn, Rockwall, Tex.

Joseph Blash. Mrs. Tedie Blash, 3556 East Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

William J. Brailsford. Mrs. William J. Brailsford, 1057 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Joseph E. Brozo. Joseph Brozo, 4 G Street, Turners Falls, Mass.

Andrew J. Carpenter. Mrs. S. Carpenter, Dickey, N. Dak.

Hoy F. Carroll. Mrs. Jennie Carroll, 214 East Conner Street, Noblesville, Ind.

Arthur G. Carter. Frederick Carter, Corona, Cal.

Merton E. Coleman. Mrs. George J. Coleman, Ithaca, Mich.

Charles B. Fenton. Mrs. Ida J. Fenton, box 96, Rosslyn, Va.

Total Casualties in Overseas Forces

Following is a summary of the total number of casualties to date in the overseas forces:

Killed in action (including at sea)	6,038
Died of wounds	1,866
Died of disease	1,780
Died of accident and other causes	852
Wounded in action	17,453
Missing in action (including prisoners)	4,482
Total	32,471

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Vito Fioti. Dominick Dennis, 3 Pame Street, Kingston, Pa.
Tino Flores. Mrs. Francis A. Flores, 143 Seventh Street, Redlands, Cal.
Anton Hurth. Henry Hurth, Dorchester, Wis.
Earl Hutchins. Wyron Hutchins, R. F. D. No. 1, Brockport, Pa.
Clarence J King. Mrs. Catherine King, Marlton, N. J.
Floyd Isan Lane. Mrs. Floyd Lane, R. F. D. No. 2, Casterland, N. Y.
John N. Musty. George Musty, box 50, South Wales, N. Y.
James Edward Nagle. Mrs. Mary Nagle, Matawan, N. J.
Haron Newbury. Tragan W. Newbury, Marcell Minn.
William H. Oelrich. Mrs. William Oelrich, 131 St. Paul's Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Joseph Paxton. Mrs Agnes Paxton, 1371 Twentieth Street, Milwaukee, Wis
William F. H. Schildbach. William Schildbach, 822 Seventh Avenue, Peoria, Ill.
Charles T Schwingle. Mrs. Elisabeth Schwingle, Wall Street, Naples, N. Y.
Fred C. Walls. Alonso Walls, Spargarsville, Ohio.
Claude E Wernette. Mrs. John A. Wernette, Caledonia, Mich.
Ernest Dewey Vanden Bosch. Keene Vanden Bosch, 521 Howard Street, Grand Haven, Mich
Dominick Castero. Joe Tangore, 1211 South State Street, Tacoma, Wash.
Ira F. Chaffman, Sr. Catherine Chaffman, 8508 Railroad Avenue, Baltimore Md.
Harold Garfield Chapman. Mrs. Florence Louise Chapman, 477 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nicola Celarosi. Ohmatino Jannetti, 142 Grove Street, Boston Mass
Edward F. Cranford. Mrs. Sadie Cranford, R. F D No. 2, Empire, Ga.
Vernon L. Danielson. Ezra Danielson, Waupaca. Wis.
Frank J Devine. Mrs. Mary Walker, 1906 Homewood Avenue, Baltimore, Md
Michael J. Dooley. Mrs. Nera A. Fournier, 7 Elwood Street, Charlestown, Mass.
Frank Fabich. Mrs. Mary Pradzimoka, 120 Hammond House, Hammond, Ind.
Ernest M. Faichney. Mrs. Georgianna Faichney, 61 Newberry Street, Dugan Hill, N Y.
Salvan Fratino. Louis Fratino, Saugatuck, Conn.
Phillip W. Fraser. Robert M. Fraser, 174 Barre Street, Montpelier, Vt.
William J. Frentila Mrs. Minnie Wallt, 824 White Street, Lead City, S. Dak
Robert Gibson. Mrs Robert Gibson, 496 Fourteenth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.
Wilson E. Grave. Mrs. Clara Olson, 20 Royalston Avenue, west, Minneapolis, Minn.
Alf Benjamin Harris. John Harris, R. F. D. No 1, box 56, Bulls Gap, Tenn.
George L. Harris. Stepheson J. Harris, R. F. D. No. 1, Nettleton, Ark.
Frank E Hogg. Mrs. Mary Hogg, 310 West Street Homestead Pa
Archie Gilbert Housand. Mrs. Nellie Housand, Brooklyn, Ind.
John Jiombottisti. Dominick Jiombottisti, 86 Center Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Harry Leonard Frissell. Mrs. Theresa Frissell, 568 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Edward H. MacDonald Garrett MacDonald, box 207, Chester, Conn.

PRIVATES.

Ulysses Arhontous. Nick Capsalous, 121 Church Street, Thompsonville, Conn.
William J Bachman. George Bachman, 38 Wood Street, Allentown, Pa.
Lawrence L. Benedict. John M. Benedict, 16 Elm Avenue, Rahway, N. J.
Joseph Hooker Murphy. Mrs. E. Murphy, 547 North Sixty-fifth Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
Torval Nelson. Miss Mary Nelson, Albert Lea, Minn.
Richard N. Nickerson. Mrs. Dolly D. Nickerson. Grand Junction, Colo.
Erwin Eugene Rauch. Benjamin F. Rauch, Emaus, Pa.
Wallace Richard Reid. Mrs. Ella Reid, 4329 Dexter Street, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles W. Arndt. Mrs. Sarah Arndt, 219½ South Cloud Street, Allentown, Pa.
Bradley O. Ellis. Eli Ellis, Elmwood, Okla.
Wilbert F. Fee. Mrs. Wilbert Fee, Cut Bank, Mont.
Floyd L. Fredericks. Mrs. Delila Fredericks, Leeday, Okla.
Harry W. Garland. Dr. George P. Garland, Eunice, La.
Nicholas Hermes. Jacob Hermes, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
William H. Hock. Marie Parks, 1706 Hastings Street, Chicago, Ill
Louis Kaplan. Luke Show, 239 East One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Marino La Pietra. Frank Dryer, Aikensville, N. Y.
Lester Leitl. John Leitl, 404 South Courst Street, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
Peter Mandick. Alex Mandick, 630 Prebbel Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allie Mulberry. W A Mulberry, 617 South Eleventh Street, Arlington, Ohio
Lawrence J. O'Connor Mrs James O'Connor, R. F. D. No. 33, Union City, Ind.
Elvin L. Petersen. Louis Peterson, R. F. D. No 2, Olivia, Minn
Constantine Pichezzi. Felica Loretl, 2026 Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Owen E. Quinn. P. Quinn, Harrison, N. J.
William O Tolbert. Mrs La Tolbert, 730 South Sixteenth Street, Paducah, Ky.
Fred Tripp. Mrs. Shasta Tripp, San Jacinto, Cal.
Chester F. Trone. Hans T. Peterson, Mina, S. Dak
Jose O. Trujillo. Miss Eloisa Trujillo, Conjilon, N. Mex.
Anton Wecker. Nick Wecker, Osmond, Nebr.
Walter W. Weiher. Mrs. W. J Weiher, 2555 West Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carl A. Wells. George Wells, Smithdale, Miss.
Harry Westphal. Henry Westphal, Grand Island, Nebr.
Everett C. Wheeler. Mrs. Sadie Wheeler, Riverside, Cal.
Christ S. F. Willadsen. Mrs. Dorothy Willadsen. Marquette, Nebr.
Claud Williams. Miss May Johnsen, Hemet, Cal
Richard Willoughby. Mrs. Anna Herrick, Perrinton, Mich
Clarence Rhinehart. Mrs. Lovina Rhinehart, R. F. D. No. 2, Jersey Shore, Pa.
Harry Schuck Mrs V P. Stroud, 31 Lynwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
Leo E. Scott. Mrs. Lura E. Scott, Heuse, N. Mex.
Edward M. Sharp. Mrs. Iona S. Sharp, Loup City, Nebr.
Michael Joseph Sheehan. Mrs. Catherine McQuirk, 21 Hope Street, Taunton, Mass
Charles A. Shirley. Mrs. Dora Shirley, Lawrence, Nebr.
Ben B. Simpson. George W. Simpson, Lafayette, Tenn
William A. Sneff. Mrs. Mary Sneff, 137 West Albanus Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William A. Snyder. Henry C. Snyder, Piedmont, Okla.
James A. Stanley. Mrs. Mary Stanley, 909 Church Street, Hollidaysburg, Pa
Edward J Sullivan Mrs. Anna Higgens, Hillside House, Andover, Mass
George E. Tabor. Mrs. May Tabor, Manitou, Colo.
Elbert L. Thompkins. Mrs. Mary Thompkins, Rugby, Tenn.
Vito Valeche. Alfo Golizea, Corlille Mascalase, No. 49 Provivia, Sargusa Lenrini, Italy.
Charley Vetter. Fred Vetter, Nashua, Iowa.
James H. Young. John A. Young, Hamilton, Ala.
George L. Zaboisky. Mrs. Anna Puska, 1216 Chemung Street, Shamokin, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed.

PRIVATES.

Henry E. Binet. Mrs. Clara Binet, 1115 Independence Street, New Orleans, La.
George H. Chaddick. Miss Anna Chaddick, Honey Island, Tex.
Clyde Comer. Mrs. Betty Trapp, Carmi, Ill.
William C. Foreman. Mrs. Jane Foreman, Almy, Mich.
Casper S. Gilson. Mrs. Martha Gilson, Sheridan, Wis.
Ole Hamilton. Mrs. Maude L. Hamilton, R. F. D. No. 3, Viola, Wis.
Henry Hansen. Mrs. Mary H. Hanson, McLeod, N. Dak.
Dave C. Harry. Mrs. Pairlee V. Harry, R. F. D. No. 2, Mineola, Tex.
Walter Haynes. Frank Haynes, Winchester, Wyo.
William R. Hunter. Fred Hunter, Spring Valley, Wis.
Finis E. Johnston. Mrs. Clara Johnston, Atwater, Cal.
Otto H. Klein. Mike Klein, Seguin, Tex.
Argot L. Klipp. Eric Klipp, Fennimore, Wis.
Harry Leatz. Mrs. Emma Winkerswagger, Cochranton, Pa.
Robert R. Logan. William Logan, R. F. D. No. 1, Blaine, Wash.
Pete Lucak. Pete Lucak, sr., Diamond, Ind.
Edward Martin. James Martin, Allendale, Ill.
Stanley Michalski. Carl Michalski, 1252 Seventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joseph P. Morgan. Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, 106 Alcome Street Pittsburgh Pa.
John Nilsson. Erick Sundeen, Ray, Minn.
John F. O'Reilly. Mrs Jennie Albrecht, 191 Furlong Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Andrew Peterson. Peter Peterson, box 15, Cotton, Minn.
Ethle E. Roberts. William J. Roberts, Bogota, Tex.
Edward F. Spichier. Mrs. Adah Spickler, 456 Alley L, Columbia, Pa.
Gomer Sykes. Mrs. Lizzie Sykes, 2744 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William F Thompson. Mrs. Lillian M. Thompson Roundup, Mont.
Harry Tighe. Mrs. Bridget Tighe, box 1194, Worcester, Mass.
Donald E. Turner. W. C. Turner, Buford, N. Dak.
Albert Wegner. Mrs. Beatrice P. Thomas, Cogar, Okla
John J. Wyss. Mrs. Pauline Prebla, 3103 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Pvt. Martin Fielding Williams. John H. Williams, Brooklin, W. Va.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Pvt. Henry Herman Barry. Mrs. William Algee, 237 Line Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Severely Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

Donald A. Bennett. Mrs. Anna M. Bennett, Eighteenth and Lee Streets, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Henry R. Bonney. Nelson P. Bonney, Summit, Miss.
Eugene F Boyle. Mrs. Maggie O. Boyle, 311 Improvement Building, Fargo, N. Dak.
Eugene Davis. Mrs. Minnie Bruner, 1526 Richmond Street, Brunswick, Ga.
Charles Duenkle. Miss Virginia Duenkle, 1936 Noble Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Ercell F. Girard Miss Clara Linhoff, 3509 Burke Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Harry E Johnson. Mrs. Mary Johnson, R F. D. No. 1, box 62, Chesterton, Ind.
John Konch Mike Konch, 50 Clinton Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Virgil L. Lamson. Horace A. Lamson, Van Wert, Ohio.
Ward O. Lawrence. Mrs. Mary Lawrence, R. F D. No. 1, Carrsville, Ky.
Thomas W Lones. Miss Martha Lones, Greenville, Tenn.
Leighton F Smith. John M. Smith, R. F. D. No. 8, Lebanon, Pa.
Albert G. Weaver. Mrs. Jasper Weaver, Edinburg, Ind.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Harry W. Bishop. Charles Leary, 264 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.
Albert H. Buddemeyer. William Buddemeyer, 1632 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gilbert Burns. Mrs. Walter Burns, 1403 East Center Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Calvin H. Byer. Jesse S. Byer, Littlestown, Pa.
Fayette R. Edwards. Miss Winona Edwards, 43 Emerson Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Jessie Eller. Miss Willie Eller, Summerville, Ga.
Theodore F. Faulkner. John M. Faulkner, R. F. D. No. 1, Dowling Park, Fla.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SECTION NO 1, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	23
Missing in action	51
Wounded severely	49
Died of wounds	6
Died of disease	5
Wounded slightly	1
Total	135

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Albert Harvey Bell, jr. Albert H. Bell, sr., 423 South Main Street, Greensburg, Pa.

Lieut. Lindsey F. Campbell. Mrs. John R. Campbell, 85 West Hancock Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sergt. Fred L. Johnson. E. L. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 4, Farmington, Me.

Corpl. Harry C. Frey. Mrs. Sara L. Frey, 155 Audubon Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. William A. Leonard. Mrs. John J. Leonard, 36 Boerum Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

Corpl. George M. Lightner. Nathan Lightner, 1134 North Duke Street, York, Pa.

Corpl. Paul T. Loescher. A. F. Loescher, 41 Maplewood Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

Corpl. George E. Marshall. Mrs. L. Marshall, 2016 Hope Avenue, Hannibal, Mo.

Mechanic John H. McConville. Michael McConville, 718 Westchester Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wagoner James A. Love. James E. Love, R. F. D. No. 1, Lowryville, S. C.

PRIVATES.

James Benjamin Allen. Mrs. Julia Allen, 428 Lee Street, Spokane, Wash.

Charles L. Ayers. Mrs. Nellie B. Ayers, 1015 Twenty-fourth Street, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Bob C. Bentley. Mrs. Mandy Bentley, Fitzgerald, Ga.

August Bigler. Mrs. Mary Bigler, 56 Second Avenue, College Point, N. Y.

Joseph A. Bongord. Mrs. Veronica Bongord, 183 Gay Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thomas Brady. Mrs. K. Lamont, Hotel Biltmore, Sacramento, Cal.

James Brown. C. Smith, Palace Hotel, Sand Point, Idaho.

Joseph Burnell. Frank Burnell, 1109 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Patrick J. Coyne. Mrs. Winnie Coyne, 76 Market Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Roy Crader. Isaac Crader, Craig, Colo.

Nicola DeFelice. Frank DeFelice, Rodegaresarico Foggia, Italy.

Albert W. DeWitt. J. D. DeWitt, Moore, Mont.

James P. Donovan. Patrick Donovan, 167 Fairview Avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Harvey C. Ringer. Fletcher C. Ringer, R. F. D. No. 5, box 9, Paola, Kans.

PRIVATES.

Joseph J. Bernat. Mrs. Anna Bernat, 98 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leslie E. Bradbury. George O. Bradbury, R. F. D. No. 6, Auburn, Me.

Richard Fleming. Mrs. Margaret Fleming, Brumahan, County Cork, Ireland.

John Fuchs. Frank Fuchs, Tomah, Wis.

Stanley Hill. W. C. Hill, 145 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

Frank Allen Cast. John W. Cast, Clarksville, Ohio.

Joe Johnson. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, Georgetown, S. C.

David A. Margetts. David Margetts, 533 South Second west, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jim Mason. Mrs. Mary Mason, Abilene, Tex.

Louis Henry Simonsen. Niels Simonsen, Svenson, Oreg.

Harold T. Emmons. Frank Emmons, R. F. D. No. 59, Buffalo, Ill.

Charles Murray. Daniel Murray, 391 Western Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Burtnette Price Long. Mrs. Sarah Ann Long, 408 Forster Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mechanic Lawrence J. Rizzo. Mrs. Charles Rizzo, 284 First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Henry Crosby. Mrs. Jessie Crosby, 24 Thompson Street, Fort Trumbull Beach, Conn.

Alvin P. Duncan. Joe Bennet, Smithville, Miss.

Saul Epstein. Louis Zicofsky, 181 First Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Willis O. Finnell. Mrs. J. E. Finnell, Latah, Wash.

Thomas Goss. Mrs. Lizzie Downey, 1617 Blue Rock Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collin L. Hadley. Henry B. Hadley, Newport, N. H.

Ira J. Haumeser. Mrs. Katherine Haumeser, Battleground, Wash.

Lawrence E. Heiden. C. F. Heiden, Merrill, Iowa.

Karl W. Holton. S. K. Holton, 1912 Work Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Stanley Kasprazak. Jacob Kasprazak, 860 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fred Kemmler. Mrs. Elizabeth Kemmler, 1232 West Seventy-seventh Street, Erie, Pa.

Andrew Frew. Mrs. Anna Frew, R. F. D. No. 4, box 4, Punxutawney, Pa.

Albert C. Geoffrion. Albert Geoffrion, 497 Chicopel Street, Williamansette, Mass.

Harlan Gohean. Mrs. Jennie Gohean, Anselma, Pa.

Alfred H. Hansen. A. M. Hansen, 446 Center Street, Waupaca, Wis.

James Harrington. Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington, R. F. D. No. 2, Phoenixville, Pa.

George Stanley Hines. George Hines, Slippery Rock, Pa.

Walter F. Hollenback. Mrs. Hannah Hollenback. R. F. D. No. 4, Avoca, Pa.

Lionel L. Hollis. Mrs. Mary A. Hollis, 9 Clinton Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

Albert E. Hoyt. Mrs. Katherine M. Hoyt, 110 North Beatty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John A. Hundley. Mrs. Mamie Hundley, Hinze Street, Hilton, N. Y.

Charles Keller Hunter. Mrs. Annie Hunter, 326 Mifflin Street, Reading, Pa.

Robert Preston Johnston. Ferdinand Johnston, Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Valentine N. Kessell. Mrs. C. P. Kessell, 91 Java Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theodore Teddy Krolczyk. Mrs. Josephine Krolczyk, 222 Twelfth Street, Manistee, Mich.

Eugene Kurschinski. Mrs. Omer Scott, R. F. D. No. 1, Boyne City, Mich.

Louis J. McCollum. Mrs. A. McCollum, 209 West Breckinridge Street, Louisville, Ky.

Calvin I. Maxfield. Mrs. Ellen Peterson, 506 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Antone Mello. Antinio Jacinto De Mello, 38 Hollyhock Street, Bedford, Mass.

Arthur Tripp Morehead. Mrs. Lottie Morehead, care of Charles W. Morehead, Ford Motor Co., Highland Park, Mich.

William Murray. Mrs. Christina Murray, 4 Prospect Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lewis W. Nuss. Mrs. Harry Minerva Nuss, 510 West Airy Street, Norristown, Pa.

Frank Edward Plumridge. James Plumridge, 1340 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

John Reisenauer. Alexander Reisenauer, Dickinson, N. Dak.

Golden Riley. Mrs. Ella Riley, Clermont, Ky.

William Harry Roach. Mrs. Nellie Melosh, East Jordan, Mich.

August Sadowsky. Caroline Sadowsky, 142 Hendricks Avenue, New Brighton, N. Y.

Jim Sidaris. Miss Mary Sidaris, Vellia Magari[illegible], Greece.

August Steinmetz. Mrs. Emma Steinmetz, 656 Carr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ralph Newton Stewart. James Garfield Stewart, R. F. D. No. 3, box 20, Monroe, Mich.

James E. Trayner. James J. Trayner, 20 Woodbine Street, Somerville, Mass.

Charles Webb. Mrs. Ethel Webb, R. F. D. No. 2, Middleton, Tenn.

Wounded Slightly.

Pvt. David R. Gwynn. William G. Gwynn, 108 West Grace Street, Old Forge, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Capt. Arthur Allan Mitten. Mrs. Gertrude Mitten, care of Dr. Lemon, T. M. E. R. & L. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Lieut. Robert H. Ellis. W. M. Ellis, Endeavor, Wis.

Corpl. Elmer N. Buswell. Dr. H. E. Buswell, 268 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.

Clarence M. George. Robert O. George, Tie Siding, Wyo.

Robert Voelkner. Mrs. Elizabeth Rickerhauser, 338½ Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Bugler Gerald Kinser. Mrs. Charles Kinser, R. F. D. No. 1, Levering, Mich.

Mechanic Felix E. Duby. Mrs. Delia Duby, Fabyan, Conn.

James O'Neil Matthews. James Matthews, Grayling, Mich.

Cook Fred Henderson. Mrs. George Henderson, 65 Dwight Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Willard J. Barber. Mrs. Margaret Clark, Livermore, Cal.

Frederick F. Belli. Mrs. Antone Belli, 1821 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Earl Clarence Benjamin. William Benjamin, R. F. D. No. 1, Bancroft, Wis.

Harry Blanshay. Jake Blanshay, 1058 Clark Street, Montreal, Canada.

Douglas Brandon. Mrs. Nannie Brandon, 415 Russel Street, Nashville, Tenn.

James P. Buckley. Mrs. Mary S. Buckley, 95 Ashland Street, Lynn, Mass.

Nicola Carabillo. Nicola Carabillo, 108 Belleview Street, Hartford, Conn.

Steve E. Christian. Mrs. Norman B. Phelps, 73 Union Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

James F. Dalton. Patrick Dalton, 402 San Jose Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Davidson. Mrs. Laney Davidson, Janesville, Minn.

William T. Davis. Mrs. S. A. Huddleston, corner Virginia and Madison Streets, Eugene, Oreg.

Carl R. Erickson. Robert Erickson, Nye, Wis.

Rudolph Erickson. Helmer Erickson, R. F. D. No. 2, Ellison Bay, Wis.

Willard A. Francis. Mrs. Mary Francis, box 146, Robyville, Ohio.

Irvin C. Franklin. William C. Franklin, Bercail, Mont.

James J. Gallagher. Mrs. Lucille Dahlen, St. Regis Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Paulus W. Hilmer. Christ Hilmer, R. F. D. No. 2, Greene, Iowa.

Warren Hukill. William Hukill, Marshall, Ill.

William F. Hundt. Mrs. Otila Hundt, 277 Highland Place, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harry D. Huni. Harold E. Huni, 1117 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Elmer W. Kinsey. Mrs. Adeline M. Kinsey, Sedro Woolley, Wash.

Selmer Lee. Mrs. Severine Lee, Coon Valley, Wis.

Jess H. McDowell. Sam M. McDowell, 401 Prindle Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Henry Martin. David Martin, R. F. D. No. 4, Dalton, Ohio.

Michael J. Maye. Mrs. Mary Farrell, 355 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Daniel J. O'Connor. Mrs. John Hart, 114 Watdon Place, Englewood, N. J.

Bert McKinley Obenhoff. Mrs. O. H. Obenhoff, 139 Dodge Street, Houghton, Mich.

George Plummer. Perry Younger, Alley, Mo.

Ward Porter. Mrs. Ward William Porter, Hanover, Pa.

Joseph Pozen. Theodore Rozine, 225 Pine Street, Baltimore, Md.

Herbert Prescott. John Brown, 47 School Street, Cambridge, Md.

Henry Ned Sievers. Anton Sievers, 503 Washington Street, Marquette, Mich.

John Smith. Wilbur J. Smith, Amery, Wis.

Benjamin A. Stevens. O. L. Stevens, 514 Davis Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Cecil Tavenner. Fred Mason Tavenner, 318 South Plum Street, Springfield, Ohio.

Thomas F. Taylor. Mrs. E. V. Sampson, 529 Campbell Street SW., Roanoke, Va.

Angelo Tomaino. Mrs. Katy Tomaino, 758 Lansing Street, Utica, N. Y.

Clarence Tracy. Daniel Tracy, 423 Hangard Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

William J. Turner. Mrs. Margaret Turner, 528 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lee Viotele. Mrs. G. Viotele, Mazzara De Val (Trapani), Italy.

Arthur Woodman. Mrs. Helena Woodman, 1123 Noyes Street, Evanston, Ill.

Joseph H. Zielinski. Valentine Zielinski, Rosholt, Wis.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	22
Missing in action	57
Wounded severely	50
Died of accident and other causes	7
Died from wounds	7
Total	143

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Allen D. Cost. George B. Cost, Owensboro, Ky.

Corpl. George F. Meyer. George L. Meyer, 300 South Fourteenth Street, Saginaw, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Corpl. Willie R. Robbins, Lorenzo N. Robbins R. F. D. No. 4, Lenoir, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Nicoll Berinchik, Stephen Berinchik, Nova Besky Slonim, Province Grodno, Russia.

Samuel Girardo, Satrino Girardo, Piute, Cal.

Thomas Higgins, Peter Reilly, 100 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

George W. Spears, Mrs. Rebecca Spears, R. F. D. No. 1, Clemmons, N. C.

Glenn Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Hattie Fitzpatrick, 567 Lady Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Peter D. Getz, Mrs. Mary Getz, 1309 Belle Avenue, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Frank Gregor, Joe Gregor, 772 Magnolia Street, St. Paul, Minn.

William Hessaker, Mrs. Peter Hessaker, West De Pere, Wis.

Albert M. Karkela, Matt Karkela, 4322 Oak Street, Calumet, Mich.

Callagera Lamonica, Peter Lamonica, 2415 Prospect Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Morris R. Livezly, George C. Livezly, 214 Jackson Street, Willimantic, Conn.

Sorsby K. McGowen, Mrs. Maggie Winstead, 1461 Constance Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Constantine Malichis, Alexander Malichis, 609 Davis Avenue, Mobile, Ala.

Paul H. Marchman, Mrs. Annie Marchman, R. F. D. No. 2, White Plains, Ga.

William H. Masters, Charles Masters, R. F. D. No. 1, Kinderhook, Ill.

Bernard Meador, Mrs. Virginia Ward, Glen Allum, W. Va.

John Meyer, Charles Meyer, 4780 Kimball Avenue, Morris Park, N. Y.

Clifford F. Murray, Mrs. Josephine Coughlan, North Columbia, Cal.

Charles Edward Neelon, Mrs. Mary Neelon, 801 Prospect Street, Lockport, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Sylvester F. Kelley, John Kelley, 40 Ward Street, Hartford, Conn.

Herman F. Little, Mrs. C. J. Little, 316 Douglas Street, Manchester, N. H.

John R. Livingston, B. F. Livingston, Bedford, Iowa.

Caleb O. Nystrum, Fred A. Nystrum, Havre, Mont.

John M. Perry, jr., John M. Perry, sr., 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

John Ryan, F. J. Labounty, St. Peter Street, Winooski, Vt.

George Simpson, Mrs. John Stanley, 34 Winter Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

Victor E. Bauer, Frank W. Bauer, Bally, Berks County, Pa.

Laurence J. Boldezar, Mrs. Anna Boldezar, 1511 Shunk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Leland S. Clancy, Harry M. Clancy, Southampton, N. Y.

Joseph Guerrieri, Antony Guerrirel, 325 Charles Street, Old Forge, Pa.

James Harris, Elbert Harris, R. F. D. No. 8, McCel, Miss.

Ivan J. Johnson, Axel V. Johnson, 3569 Cullam Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Walter H. Niggel, Mrs. Mary Niggel, 15 Alpine Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Corpl. Henry H. McKeown, Mrs. Laura McKeown, Suterville, Pa.

Corpl. Bertram J. Mahan, Mrs. Kate P. Mahan, 15 Fourth Street, Aspinwall, Pa.

Corpl. Jesse White Post, Mrs. Mary Post, 18 Baldwin Street, Newark, N. J.

Corpl. Willard Proper, Mrs. John Proper, Middleburg, N. Y.

Corpl. Karl Bauer Rathbun, Mrs. Helen Rathbun, 410 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Ernest E. Larsen, Charles Larsen, Drake, N. Dak.

David J. Leahy, Mrs. Annie Leahy, 1467 Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

Frank Leckner, John M. Leckner, 836 East Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

William J. Lynch, Miss Agnes Lynch, 82 Sylvan Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Frank Lyons, Mrs. Mae Snitzer, 72 Academy Street, Belleville, N. Y.

Henry Martin, Charles Lempert, Crystal, N. Dak.

Alvin Mason, jr., Mrs. L. C. Mason, 509 Black Street, Spokane, Wash.

William D. Mason, Thomas Mason, Dibrell, Tenn.

Frank Michel, Mrs. Charles Michel, 2223 Morman Coulie Road, La Crosse, Wis.

Bert C. Miller, Lester A. Moore, Colusa, Cal.

William J. Myers, Mrs. Anna G. Eyster, 1020 Liverpool Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daniel J. Olsen, Martin Olsen, Kenmare, N. Dak.

Raymond Edwin Padbury, Mrs. George Terevilliger, 405 Walnut Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Daniel Pilana, Andre Pilana, Province Charchovska, Voreshuk Russia.

Joseph J. Repoze, Frank Murray, Farm Hill, Middletown, Conn.

Melvin A. Rohler, John A. Rohler, Stockwell, Ind.

James Rowe, Mrs. Adeline Rowe, 709 Walnut Street, Three Rivers, Mich.

Frederick Schneider, George Schneider, Grafton, N. Dak.

Albert R. Sharp, Miss Cathrine Sharp, Philmont, N. Y.

Walter V. Skelton, Mrs. Mary Skelten, 69 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Paul C. Stockdale, Mrs. Martha E. Stockdale, Waynetown, Ind.

Gilbert Daniel Stockwell, Mrs. Fanny Stockwell, 649 McGrant Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

William Tessmire, Miss Lena Tessmire, 324 North Main Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

George Tsechristzis, George Tsechrintzis, 83 Price Street, Lowell, Mass.

Frank Ward, Mrs. Ida B. Ward, Nyssa, Oreg.

William J. Williams, Edward I. Williams, R. F. D., Eightyfour, Pa.

Samuel Ackerman, Isaac Ackerman, 100 South Water Street, Warren, R. I.

Owen Barnhart, Lucas Barnhart, Carmichaels, Pa.

Martin E. Behrends, William Behrends, Buffalo Center, Iowa.

Julius Buck, John J. Buck, 413 Calistoga Avenue, Napa, Cal.

Jeremiah J. Calnan, Miss Mary E. Calnan, 182 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas P. Caster, Edward N. Caster, 3729 Oneota Street, Duluth, Minn.

Thomas D. Davis, Mrs. Margaret Davis, 1015 Strong Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

John L. Edinger, Mrs. Isabella Edinger, 226 Milligan Street, Phoenixville, Pa.

John W. Eicher, Mrs. Irene Theresa Eicher, rear of bank Twenty-ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jack M. Elliott, Mrs. Julia M. Elliott, 656 Everett Street, Portland, Oreg.

Joseph W. Forster, Philip Forster, Royersford, Pa.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

Joseph Brazeau, Mrs. Charles Brazeau, 47 Groton Street, Providence, R. I.

John J. Curtis, William Griffin, 310 West Seventieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph H. Haegle, Mrs. Frank Haegle, Terry, Mont.

Alois A. Heup, Fred Heup, 811 Fourth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

James E. Jensen, Lars Jensen, Scofield, Utah.

Arthur Johnson, Christ Johnson, Oswego, Mont.

Frank P. Jungers, Mrs. Susan Jungers, St. Peter, Minn.

Casimir T. Rokicki, Barney Rokicki, 83 Clark Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

Clarence W. Backman, Mrs. Sarah E. Backman, box 193, Centerville, Utah.

David West Barber, Mrs. Carrol Barber, 117 East Glenwood Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

William E. Blackburn, Ben Blackburn, R. F. D. No. 1, Durango, Colo.

Carl F. Bonnewell, Mrs. John Bonnewell, R. F. D. No. 4, Spencer, Ind.

Harry R. Botts, A. J. Botts, Muncie, Ind.

Antone Brava, Antone Brava, 88 Pleasant Street, Provincetown, Mass.

George Cerveny, Mrs. Anna Cerveny, 1347 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur J. Clark, Mrs. Nancy A. Clark, R. F. D. No. 2, South Road, Derry, N. H.

Harry E. Cook, Mrs. Lillian F. Cook, Miles City, Mont.

Herbert Corder, Stephen A. Corder, Nashville, Tenn.

John Corello, Guisseppe Corello, Luge Di Vincenza, Martisea, Italy.

Angendini Desandi, Domemicko Desandi, Belmont Dee Sanio, Italy.

Noah L. Eno, Albert Delcore, 727 Tower Avenue, Superior, Wis.

Charles F. Farrell, Mrs. Lucy Farrell, 508 Ridge Street, Fall River, Mass.

Robert Flack, Walter Flack, 211 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Morton G. Gilbert, Mrs. Marie Gilbert, 20 North Custer Avenue, Miles City, Mont.

Earl L. Graves, Mrs. Mary B. Graves, Livingston, Mont.

Albert Hankenson, Mrs. Lena Hankenson, Westby, Wis.

Russell S. Harmon, Harry Harmon, 1505 Tacoma Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

Hendrik Helmus, Harm Nieuwick, 3 Wilson Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Edwin A. Hubenthal, Otto Hubenthal, South 2009 Grand Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Jack Jacobson, Mrs. George Gunderson, 103 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lewis Jodel, Peter Schultz, 6047 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frederick L. Junge, Julius Junge, Rockford, Mont.

Joseph M. Kalberg, Mrs. Maria Kalberg, Glendive, Mont.

Mike M. Kalfayan, Edward Serabia, 134 Jay Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Thadere Kechapelos, John Kechapelos, box 1081, Garfield, Utah.

Frank J. Klimek, John Klimek, R. F. D. No. 4, Arcadia, Wis.

Henry V. Lamerson, Mrs. Anna Werson, 409 Taylor Avenue, Alameda, Cal.

George H. McQuesten, Mrs. H. W. McQuesten, 317 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank J. Malolepsa, Mrs. Mary Malolepsa, 446 North Avenue, North Grand Rapids, Wis.

Diaggio Mantuano, Mrs. Mary Mantuano, Lejilo, Italy.

George Mauritz, Frank Mauritz, Athens, Wis.

Theephil A. Memic, John Memic, Lebanon, Pa.

Miles Mladen, Joe Miller, Gary, Ind.

Stanislaw Nagurzewski, Chester Nagurzewski, 1806 Reiner Street, Baltimore, Md.

Anton Owens, Mrs. Julia Owens, 3903 Elm Street, Indiana Harbor, Mich.

Lester Parkhurst, William Parkhurst, Lyndon, Ill.

Antonia Porta, Antono Porta, Aptos, Cal.

Lewis Rice, George Rice, South Weare, N. H.

Raymond Rogers, Mrs. Rhoda Rogers, Pemberton, N. J.

John Samoska, George Samoska, Washington Park, Ill.

Rene Schmit, John M. Schmit, Hortonville, Wis.

Harry R. Schumaker, Mrs. Harry R. Schumaker, 613 Cherry Street, Colesville, Wis.

Joseph Sobczak, James Sobczak, 1342 West Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Edward Zavra, Mrs. Rose Darnek, 2649 Sawyer Street, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas P. Via, Mrs. R. E. Via, Ola, Ark.

Curtis Wood, O. S. Clark, Jonesboro, Ark.

Clifford Young, Mrs. Lottie Young, General Delivery, Miles City, Mont.

Return of Canadian Cars to Owner Roads

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, *August 30, 1918.*

BULLETIN CS–45.

To Railroads:

Your attention is directed to Car Service Bulletin No. 23, issued July 16, 1918, covering the return of Canadian Government Railway cars in series 248000 to 248999 to the owning road.

These cars are required by that company in order to convert them into heater cars to protect perishable freight this winter.

The results obtained from Bulletin No. 23 are not satisfactory, and all roads are directed to take immediate action and forward cars in this series to the Canadian Government Railway either loaded or empty; also to maintain record check of these cars for period of 60 days to locate and forward such as may be received.

W. C. KENDALL,
Manager Car Service Section.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION ORDERS REFUND BY COKE COMPANY

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

A refund of a sum approximating $80,000 has been arranged by the United States Fuel Administration between the Consolidated Coke Co., of Pittsburgh, as party of the first part, and the Steel Co. of Canada, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Thomas Iron Co., of Hokendauqua, Pa., as parties of the second part. The refund came as the outcome of the delivery of inferior coke to the two companies of the second part.

Quality of Coke Impaired.

The Consolidated Coke Co. had contracts providing for the delivery of coke made from washed coal to the blast furnaces of the other two companies. Last November the Consolidated Coke Co. washery broke down and shortly thereafter burned, rendering the producers unable to ship coke of the quality contracted. Also, in order to secure maximum output the coke company had installed coke-drawing machines, which enabled them to maintain the regular output of coke, but, as appeared, reacted unfavorably on the quality of coke produced.

It was clearly evident to the Fuel Administration that both the iron companies had been seriously damaged, not only by increased fuel consumption, but also had been unable to meet the requirements for metal of their respective Governments.

The Consolidated Coke Co. agreed to pay to each of the other companies a sum amounting to $1 per ton for each ton of coke shipped to them from June 1 to August 15. Also it agreed to rebuild its washery at the earliest possible date.

The sum involved while large, in no way represents the loss sustained by the furnace companies, and, of course, the national loss due to the curtailed tonnage of iron and steel can not be calculated in dollars and cents. It is the belief of the administration that the exercise of its power to maintain the standard of quality of coke by control of prices will result in more vigorous efforts on the part of all coke producers to use their properties to the utmost extent to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

ORDERS SURPLUS COAL SOLD FROM ALASKA RAILROAD MINE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, section 2 of the act of Congress approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stats., 741), authorizes the mining of coal from reserved areas in Alaska under the direction of the President, when necessary, by reason of the insufficient supply, for national protection, or relief from oppressive conditions, and

Whereas, it appears that the available supply of coal for domestic and other uses in the Territory of Alaska is by reason of existing conditions inadequate and insufficient,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of said statute, do hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior, during the period of the existing war, to sell and dispose of surplus coal taken from the mine now being operated by the Alaskan Railroad Commission, for supplying domestic and other local needs in the Territory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 27th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President,

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

PRICES FOR BITUMINOUS COAL AT CERTAIN GREAT LAKE DOCKS

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 23, 1918.*

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that by reason of the revision of the prices of bituminous coal mined in the State of Ohio, effective June 29, 1918, and the further revision of such prices effective August 23, 1918, it is necessary to revise the selling prices of coal received at Lake Michigan and Lake Superior docks during the period ending April 30, 1919, and reshipped by rail from such docks to purchasers buying in carload lots, which said prices were fixed by an order of said administrator effective June 1, 1918.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that bituminous coal of the grades hereinafter specified received at any Lake Michigan or Lake Superior dock from and including the effective date of this order, to and including April 30, 1919, and reshipped by rail from the docks to purchasers buying in carload lots, may be sold at prices f. o. b. cars at the dock not to exceed the following per net ton, viz.:

Coal from—	Lump.	Run of pile.	Screenings.
Southwestern district in the State of Pennsylvania, Fairmont and Panhandle districts in the State of West Virginia, and Districts Nos. 3, 8, and 9 in the State of Ohio	$5.80	$5.55	$5.30
Harlan, Thacker and Kenova districts in the State of Kentucky, the Thacker, Kenova, Kanawha, and Mason County districts in the State of West Virginia, and Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the State of Ohio	6.30	6.05	5.80
Pocahontas, New River, and Tug River districts, in the State of West Virginia	6.30	6.05	6.05

The above prices are based on freight rates between the mines and Lake Erie ports effective June 1, 1918. An amount equivalent to any increase in such freight rates by order of the United States Railroad Administration in effect at the effective date hereof may be added to such prices, and in the event that any further increase in such freight rates shall become effective at any time hereafter, an additional amount equivalent to such further increase may also be added to such prices.

For coal so received by lake shipment at any of the docks aforesaid, and sold for delivery by truck, wagon, or other usual facility for retail delivery to consumers without any rail reshipment, prices must be fixed and determined in the manner and according to the provisions and limitations prescribed in the regulations of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to maximum gross margins of retail coal dealers.

This order to be effective August 26, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

BITUMINOUS COAL "ZONE E" IS MODIFIED IN NEW ORDER

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 23, 1918.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal, located in the western Kentucky producing districts, be permitted to make shipments of bituminous coal to points outside of "Zone E" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that further apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal, Zone E," of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, tend to prevent scarcity thereof, and is necessary for the production of a sufficient quantity of bituminous coal to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, every producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in western Kentucky on the Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, and Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railways and their short-line connections may, in addition to the territory to which they are permitted to ship under "Zone E" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, sell, ship, and distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described sections of the United States, viz: To Evansville, Ind.

This order shall be effective on and after August 26, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

PRIVILEGES TO COAL COMPANIES DELIVERING FUEL BY RAILROAD

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that railroad companies which deliver coal to consumers or retail dealers for the purpose of relieving emergencies should be allowed to add to the cost of such coal an amount to cover extra switching, handling, and accounting,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order in the premises, a railroad company which, upon request or authority of a Federal fuel administrator for a State, or the request, requisition, or order of a district representative, or the distribution division of the United States Fuel Administration, delivers coal to any consumer or retail dealer in order to relieve an emergency, may receive from such consumer or retail dealer the cost of such coal to the railroad company delivering the same, including lawful transportation charges from point of origin to point of destination and the additional sum of 15 cents per net ton, or such greater additional sum as may be agreed upon by the railroad company furnishing such coal and the consumer or retail dealer receiving the same, or, in case of failure so to agree, such greater additional sum as may be fixed by the Bureau of Prices of the United States Fuel Administration upon the application of either such railroad company or such consumer or retail dealer.

The above order shall be effective September 5, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

PRICE OF COAL DELIVERED FROM TIPPLE TO LOCOMOTIVE TENDER

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 16, 1918.

It appearing that operators should be allowed to make a charge for coal delivered directly from mine tipples to locomotive tenders in addition to the applicable Government mine price,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that until further or other order in the premises there may be added to the applicable Government mine price of coal delivered directly from mine tipples to locomotive tenders the sum of 5 cents per net ton; provided, however, that if any operator refuses to furnish such coal at such increased price there may be added to the applicable Government mine price, such other sum as may be agreed upon between such operator and the railroad receiving such coal, or in case of their failure to agree said operator shall furnish such coal at the applicable Government mine price, plus such additional sum in excess of 5 cents per net ton, as may be fixed by the bureau of prices of the United States Fuel Administration upon application of either such operator or such railroad.

The above order shall be effective August 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

Results of Census of the Virgin Islands Announced in Volume Just Published

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, issues the following:

The results of a census of the Virgin Islands (formerly the Danish West Indies) have just been published in an octavo volume of 174 pages. The inventory was made, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, under the supervision of Mr. Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician for manufactures of the Census Bureau.

The report shows that by this latest territorial acquisition the area of the United States was increased slightly more than 132 square miles, this area being practically that of the three principal islands, St. Croix (Santa Cruz), St. John, and St. Thomas. There are, in addition, about 50 small islands or cays, the largest about 1 mile square.

Interesting and significant is the fact that while the United States acquired title to the Virgin Islands by treaty with Denmark on August 4, 1916, after negotiations of more than half a century, the language of the people is English, though the islands were under the Danish flag for 245 years.

In 1917 the value of the exports from the United States to the islands was $1,416,342, and of the imports from the islands $1,259,607.

Population Decreasing.

The population as of November 1, 1917, was 26,051, and comparison with earlier censuses shows the population has steadily decreased from 43,178 in 1835 to 26,051 in 1917. Of the total persons in 1917, 1,922 were white, 19,523 were Negro, and 4,606 mixed. The sex distribution was 11,999 males and 14,052 females. The returns showed 5,281 persons, or 24.9 per cent, of the population 10 years of age or over to be illiterate. The population of each of the three principal islands in 1917 was as follows: St. Croix, 14,901; St. Thomas, 10,191; and St. John, 959. The islands contain three cities—Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 7,747; and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with populations of 4,574 and 3,144, respectively.

Agriculture and animal husbandry engaged 6,084 of the total population as owners, managers, or tenants on the 430 farms or "estates" on the islands. These farms embraced 69,892 acres of the 84,781 acres included in the total area of the islands. Of the 430 farms reported 102 were operated by white farmers as owners, managers, or tenants; 270 by negroes; and 58 by mixed-blood farmers. The average size of farms is 162.5 acres, of which an average of 91.7 acres was reported as improved and 70.8 acres as unimproved. The total value of farm property is given as $3,706,911. The number of farms reporting live stock was 381, the value of which was given as $582,921. The total value of all crops for the year ending October 31, 1917, was given as $522,606, sugar cane contributing $442,120 and hay and forage $67,589.

Manufactures and Labor.

The number of manufacturing establishments in the islands was 84, of which 65 were located on St. Croix, 3 on St. John, and 16 on St. Thomas. The number of persons engaged in manufactures was 842, of whom 685 were wage earners. The capital invested was $1,429,524; the value of materials used, $781,417; and the value of products, $1,292,247. Of the total value of products, cane sugar contributed $978,188; bread and other bakery products, $192,544; and bay rum, $38,745. The manufacture of sugar from cane employed 62 per cent of the wage earners, 76 per cent of the capital, and produced 80 per cent of the total value of the products of manufactures. Distribution and hours of labor of the gainfully employed, by sex and age, are interesting features of the population and manufactures statistics of the report.

The Fisheries Industry.

The census of the fisheries of the islands, the first ever taken, shows a total of 380 persons engaged in the industry, with capital invested of $11,002, and a total catch for the year valued at $44,436.

In addition to the sections devoted to statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures, and fisheries, an introductory chapter of the report gives much interesting information of the geography, history, climate, etc., of the islands, and maps and illustrations are interesting features of the publication.

Customs Declarations For Goods to England

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, Sept. 9, 1918.

The Postal Administration of Great Britain has advised this department that considerable delay is at present experienced in clearing parcels from the United States through the British customs in consequence of vague and inaccurate customs declarations; that in order to avoid such delay it is necessary that the particulars on the customs declarations relating to said parcels should be full and precise in all details, and that in the case of parcels containing articles of different kinds the exact quantity of each kind of article should be stated.

Postmasters will please cause due notice of the foregoing to be taken at their offices and the widest possible publicity to be given thereto.

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Asst. Postmaster General.

EMPOWERS GOVERNMENT AGENTS TO BUY PRISON-MADE SUPPLIES

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas the present emergency has created a demand for supplies which can not wholly be procured or supplied by privately owned or conducted factories not employing prison labor, it is ordered that the agents for the departments or bureaus charged with the buying of war or governmental supplies are, for the period of the war, empowered in addition to any method of purchase or procurement now authorized, to place an order for such supplies with the superintendent or other head of any penal institution where persons are confined by any State, county or municipal authority, willing to undertake the manufacture, production, and delivery of such supplies: *Provided*, That the compensation to be paid for such supplies shall, so far as possible, be the prevailing price for like commodities in the vicinity of the institution furnishing them. Compensation and hours of labor for inmates of any institution above specified, working upon such supplies, shall be based upon the standard hours and wages prevailing in the vicinity in which the institution is located. The pro rata cost of maintaining the inmates so employed shall be deducted from their compensation.

The Executive order dated May 18, 1905, in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this order, is superseded for the period of the war.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 14, 1918.

Chemical Camp Named For Prof. H. L. Kendrick

The War Department authorizes the following:

By order of the Secretary of War, the training camp for the Chemical Warfare Section, now under construction at Lakehurst, N. J., is designated as "Camp Kendrick."

This new camp is named in honor of Prof. (Col., retired) Henry L. Kendrick, LL. D., who, after considerable service as a commissioned officer, served as professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at the United States Military Academy from March 3, 1857, until his retirement from active service, December 13, 1880.

Henry L. Kendrick was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy from New Hampshire, September 1, 1831; second lieutenant brevet, Infantry, July 1, 1835; second lieutenant, April 1, 1836; first lieutenant, June 20, 1837; captain, June 18, 1846; brevet major of volunteers, for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the defense of Puebla, October 12, 1847; professor, Military Academy, March 3, 1857; brigadier general volunteers (declined) September 23, 1862; retired as colonel, December 13, 1880, at his own request, having served 45 years as a commissioned officer, and being over 62 years of age.

He received the degree of LL. D., March 3, 1857. He died in New York City, May 24, 1891. He had no leave of absence from 1863 to 1880.

Two Military Reservations In the Philippine Islands Restored to Public Use

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 9 of the act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," the following military reservations in the Philippine Islands, being no longer required for the purpose for which reserved, are hereby placed under the control of the Government of the Philippine Islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, as contemplated by the authority above mentioned:

1. Siassi Military Reservation, situated in the municipality of Siassi, Province of Moro, Department of Mindanao and Sulu, Island of Siassi, Philippine Islands, as reserved by Executive order dated September 22, 1903, and later enlarged by Executive order dated October 19, 1912.

2. Isabela de Basilan and Polloc Military Reservation, Department of Mindanao and Sulu, reserved for naval purposes by Executive order of June 19, 1903, and later transferred for military purposes by Executive order of June 19, 1903, and later transferred for military purposes by Executive order dated June 7, 1910.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 13, 1918.

Suspension of 8-Hour Law in Work on Temporary Liberty Loan Building

TEMPORARY LIBERTY LOAN BUILDING.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

In order to effect the more expeditious construction of the temporary building to be erected on the south side of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in this city, for use by the Loans and Currency Division of the Treasury Department in connection with the bond issue, the early completion of which, in connection with war activities, constitutes a national emergency and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1192), entitled "An act making provisions for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes" whereby it is provided "that in cases of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours labor in any one day of persons engaged upon work covered by contracts with the United States; provided further, that the wages of persons employed upon such contracts shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours work with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half for all hours work in excess of eight hours," I do hereby suspend the provisions of law prohibiting more than eight hours of labor in any one day by persons engaged in the construction of the temporary building to be erected on the south side of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing this city. This order will take effect from and after this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 12, 1918

EIGHT-HOUR LAW SUSPENDED ON WASHINGTON STREET PAVING

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved August 31, 1918, provides the sum of $85,000 for grading, paving, improvement and repair of streets, avenues, and roads constituting necessary and adequate means of approach and access to existing buildings or to temporary buildings which may be erected in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States; and

Whereas street paving in the area between Seventeenth, Twenty-third, B, and Virginia Avenue NW. is necessary for proper ingress and egress to office buildings erected and in course of erection by the United States Government in connection with the prosecution of the present war; and

Whereas the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have requested that these paving operations be declared an emergency matter and have asked that the eight-hour law relating to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the District of Columbia be suspended in so far as it relates to the operations referred to;

Therefore be it ordered, that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the street paving operations in the area referred to is emergency work relating to the conduct of the present war, and are hereby excepted from the provisions of the eight-hour law governing the hours of laborers and mechanics employed in that connection.

Provided, however, That pay be allowed to those entitled thereto in connection with the prosecution of said operations with compensation of time and half for overtime work spent upon said construction.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 16, 1918.

EIGHT OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Special Orders, No. 210:

425. The appointments of the following-named officers in the Signal Corps, United States Army, during the existing emergency, with rank from August 23, 1918, are announced:

To be Colonel—Lieut. Col. Parker Hitt, Signal Corps (Infantry).

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majs. Sebring C. Megill, Field Artillery; Karl Truesdell, Infantry (captain, Infantry); Thomas L. Sherburne, Coast Artillery; Ruby Dwight Garrett, Signal Corps; Edward E. Kelly, Signal Corps, and Sosthenes Behn, Signal Corps.

To be Major—Capt. Leigh F. J. Zerbee, Signal Corps.

LUMBER SHIPMENT EMBARGO IS EXPLAINED BY DIRECTOR

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

In connection with the restrictions upon the shipment of lumber and other forest products destined for points north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers declared by the United States Railroad Administration as effective at 12.01 o'clock a. m. on Monday, September 16, Director General McAdoo issued the following announcement:

This order was not issued on account of any particular congestion or accumulation, but in order to bring the movement of lumber into the industrial territory under such control as will prevent undue accumulation or overshipments, also delay to cars and other elements of transportation waste.

Regulation of Traffic.

The experience of the freight traffic committees which have been operating in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for some months past demonstrates not only the desirability but the practicability of regulating the flow of traffic by the permit system, based on conditions at destination, with particular reference to the need of the consignee and his ability to handle the freight promptly on arrival.

It is not the intent to stop the movement of lumber or other forest products, but merely to control it.

It is provided that permits will be issued by authorized bodies upon presentation by the consignee of evidence which justifies transportation service. This evidence will necessarily differ in different cases, the test being in each instance whether the need at destination and conditions there and en route are such as to warrant the particular movement at the particular time in its relation to other demands for transportation service.

Requests for Permits.

Requests for permits covering shipments destined to points within the jurisdiction of the freight traffic committees at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington should be addressed accordingly. Permits for all other shipments should be requested from the car-service section direct. To facilitate prompt disposition full information should be given in each case with respect to the necessity for the shipments at the particular time involved, the amount of material in stock, the number of cars in transit, etc. The following items should also be covered: Number of cars, name of shipper, address of shipper, to be shipped from, name of railroad, commodity, consignee, destination, and delivering line. The railroad agent at destination should be asked to indorse the request with such comment as may be proper with respect to the ability of the consignee to release the car promptly on arrival.

Cars Loading "In Transit."

On account of short notice which was given it has been necessary to consider as in transit such cars as were in process of loading at the time the order was received by railroad officers at various points. It has also been held that shipments of fuel wood, logs, pulp wood, or similar products which originate and terminate on the line of a single railroad may be authorized by the transportation officer of such railroad. Where such movements cover more than one railroad—that is, interline shipments—requests must be made to the designated freight traffic committee or to the car-service section. It is pointed out that the order not only prohibits movement from points outside of the embargoed territory to points within, but applies as well to movements wholly within the territory included.

The exceptions covering Government freight apply only when the freight is billed strictly as specified in the order, and claims for exemption by reason of Government contracts or other work will not receive consideration unless they bear the indorsement of the Government department interested.

RULES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF OLD RAILROAD RECORDS

The United States Railroad Administration, Division of Public Service and Accounting, issues the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 3, 1918.

P. S. & A. CIRCULAR No. 28.

1. The regulations to govern the destruction of records of steam roads, prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, provide for the appointment by the board of directors of each railroad of one, or, where necessities require, two officers to have supervision of the destruction of accounts, records and memoranda.

2. Corporate officers, who, under the Interstate Commerce Commission rules, exercise authority with respect to records relating to operations prior to January 1, 1918, shall be called upon for proper authorization before such records are destroyed.

3. The responsibility under the order for destroying records relating to operations subsequent to December 31, 1917, devolves upon the Federal Manager or the General Manager of each railroad, and one or more officers should be designated by them to assume general supervision of the destruction of records, etc.

4. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be notified through the Federal or General Manager of the appointments and names of the appointees. The officers who are appointed should be governed by the instructions of the Commission with respect to their duties.

C. A. PROUTY,
Director.

REQUISITIONS 1918 CORN CROP.

Consul General David F. Wilber, at Genoa, reports:

All maize of the 1918 harvest, except that needed by the grower (or other person having the right thereto) for (*a*) sowing his fields; (*b*) food for his family, for his agricultural laborers, and for those at a fixed salary to whom he must supply food or compensation in kind; and (*c*) feeding live stock, has been requisitioned by the Italian Government under a ministerial decree dated August 9.—Commerce Reports.

DIRECTOR GENERAL ADDS TO ORDER ON CAR CLEANER'S PAY

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following addendum to Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27.

Effective September 1, 1918, superseding General Order No. 27, and in lieu thereof, as to the employees herein named, the following rates of pay and rules for coach cleaners are hereby ordered:

ARTICLE I. RATES OF PAY.

(a) For coach cleaners who were on January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27 receiving less than 16 cents per hour, establish a basic minimum rate of 16 cents per hour, and to this basic minimum rate and all hourly rates of 16 cents and above add 12 cents per hour, establishing a minimum rate of 28 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 40 cents per hour.

(b) All coach cleaners shall be paid on the hourly basis.

ARTICLE II. PRESERVATION OF RATES.

(a) The minimum rates and all rates in excess thereof, as herein established, and higher rates which have been authorized since January 1, 1918, except by General Order No. 27, shall be preserved.

(b) Coach cleaners temporarily or permanently assigned to higher rated positions shall receive the higher rates while occupying such positions; coach cleaners temporarily assigned to lower rated positions shall not have their rates reduced.

ARTICLE III. HOURS OF SERVICE.

Eight consecutive hours, exclusive of the meal period, shall constitute a day's work.

ARTICLE IV. OVERTIME.

(a) Where there is no existing agreement or practice more favorable to the employees, overtime will be computed for the ninth and tenth hour of continuous service, pro rata on the actual minute basis, and thereafter at the rate of time and one-half time. Even hours will be paid for at the end of each day period; fractions thereof will be carried forward.

(b) Coach cleaners will not be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime.

ARTICLE V. APPLICATION.

The rates of pay and rules herein established shall be incorporated into existing agreements on the several railroads.

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Appointed as Member of Freight Committee

The United States Railroad Administration issues the following:

CIRCULAR No. 6, SUPPLEMENT No. 1.
AUGUST 15, 1918.

Mr. C. P. Morse is hereby appointed member of Committee of Freight Traffic Control, Ohio River gateways, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, vice Mr. George Krause, transferred.

C. R. GRAY,
Director, Division of Operation.

Approved:

W. G. MCADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of prisoners of war at various camps in Germany:

CASSEL.

Pvt. Walter C. Adams. Mrs. Sarah Adams, mother, Earlsboro, Okla.

Pvt. Frank L. Baker. Mrs. Anna Baker, wife, 973 Seventy-third Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. George W. Castleberry. Mrs. Mary Castleberry, mother, Wellston, Okla.

Pvt. Joseph M. Dawson. Mrs. Joseph Smith, mother, Imperial, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) John Ritz. Mrs. Annie Ritz, mother, Bitumen, Pa.

Pvt. Charles Sprano. Mrs. Margherita Sprano, mother, Formicalo, Province Caserta, Italy.

Mechanic Peter E. Stutzman. William C. Stutzman, father, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Erwin E. Larson. Christopher E. Larson, father, Dickey, N. Dak.

Pvt. Ignatz Belcuns. George Bataches, friend, 335 Spring Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Vincenzo Burrini. Mrs. Anna Burrini, mother, S. Benedetto, Del Tricnto, Italy.

Pvt. Emilio Buso. Sarterecto Vincenzo, cousin, First Avenue, Raritan, N. J.

Pvt. Angelo Carlocclo. Pasquale Carlocclo, father, Salerno, Trentinara, Italy.

Pvt. John Colleti. Pietro Colleti, father, Ascolipicene, Monte Forte, Italy.

Pvt. Tony Civilli. Patsey Domdry, friend, 813 North Fifth Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Pvt. Angelo D'Alessandro. Miss Virginia D'Alessandro, sister, 824 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Tony Dec. Stanislaw Dec, father, Niveki, Lodlin, Russia.

Pvt. Raffale Di Donna. Palatino Di Donna, father, 49 Asher Avenue, Bristol, R. I.

Pvt. Luigi Dipalmai. Angelo Dipalma, brother, 9 Hopkins Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) Alfred W. Doyle. Mrs. Stella Doyle, wife, Weston, Mo.

Pvt. Jacob Doyka. Mike Doyka, brother, Portage, Pa.

Pvt. Burt Eaton. Burt Eaton, father, Ellenboro, Wash.

Pvt. George Fischer. Martin Fischer, father, 648 Madison Street West, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Leslie M. Fisher. Mrs. Annie S. Fisher, 103 South Madison Street, Evansville, Wis.

Pvt. (first class) Fred Gregor. Chester K. Gregor, father, 1226 State Street, Erie, Pa.

Pvt. Felix F. Gutowsky. Mrs. Marcella Zirovski, sister, 301 Grove Street, Kingston, Pa.

Pvt. Antonie Kostentynowyz. Mr. Frank Kostentynowyz, uncle, 823 Pins Street, Trenton, N. J.

Pvt. David Kennedy. Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy mother, Ashland Nebr.

Pvt. Sabottino Lizzi. Crispino Lizzi, brother 945 Federal Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Pvt. (first class) John McPeat. Mrs James McPeat, mother, Big Powgavie, Inchture, Perthshire, Scotland.

Pvt. Antonio Marcinszewski. Joseph Kilowski, cousin, 2 C H Street Melrose, Mass.

Pvt. Alex Melnick. Miss Platina Melnick, sister, Czwelorvice, Katro, Zivetoro, Kiev, Russia.

Pvt. Frank Mucciielli. Antonio Mucciielli, father, Casert A., Pontecorro, Italy.

Pvt. Clarence Elzera Whitlock. Thomas Whitlock, father, Dixie, Ky.

Pvt. George Myers. Mrs. Katie Myers, Westport, Conn.

Pvt. Nathan Atoff. Abe Tolschensky, brother, 216 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Frank Nowicki. John Smith, friend, Highlandtown, Baltimore, Md.

Pvt. Emanuel Steiger. Fred Steiger, father, Glenham, S. Dak.

Pvt. Kopel Szamkul. Louk Szamkul, father, Minsk Gubezni Novshrudskoho Veyda, Horodesza Russia.

Pvt. Sam Thomas. John Hollwitz, friend, 802 Nester Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Raymond Turney. John K. Turney, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Kittanning, Pa.

Pvt. Conrad Walker. Conrad Walker, father, 423 New York Avenue Hastings, Nebr.

Corpl. William W. Williamson. Mrs. Margaret Williamson, mother, 18 South Main Street, Lambertville, N. J.

Pvt. Joseph Wakessewski. Mrs. Leona Breskowitz, friend, 4554 Style Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Harry Wilson. Joe Wilson, father, 823 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Joseph Carroll. Mrs. Thomas Carroll, mother, 102 Sexton Street, New Britain, Conn.

Pvt. Eddie J. Chandler. Ben Chandler, father, Levesque, Ark.

Pvt. Guy Crawford. Calaway Crawford, father, Colson, Ky.

Pvt. Peter Gumbis. Mrs. Casa Kazacewecz, sister, 8700 Manastee Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Ernest J. King. J. M. King, father, Woden, Tex.

Pvt. Bonus Nebolchok. Siclar Boychuk, cousin, 396 Eleventh Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Pvt. Gustaf Olson. Axel Olson, brother, Brookside, Conn.

Pvt. Duke Reagan. Mrs. Emma Reagan, mother, 15 Union Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Mechanic Walter Stankiewicz. Mrs. Elsie Kozlowetca, sister, 227 West Second Street, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Pvt. James Toomey. Mrs. John Toomey, mother, 18 South Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph Steele. Miss Mary Steele, sister, 125 North Fourth Street, Woodland, Cal.

Pvt. Albert C. Orwig. J. W. Orwig, father, 710 West Main Street, Bellevue, Ohio.

Pvt. John H. Perrin. Mrs. Anna Perrin, mother, Piegah, Iowa.

Pvt Vitto Bruno. Michael Bruno, father, 307 West Third Street, Conshohocken, Pa.

Pvt. Stanley Grissell. Mrs. Millie Grissell, mother, Brooklyn, Pa.

Pvt. Arthur Fadden. George Fadden, father, 1006 West Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. Patrick Gilgallon. Mrs. Mary Kennedy, friend, 336 Theodore Street, Scranton, Pa.

Sergt. Roland F. Hess. Conrad G. Hess, father, care of Schuman Dry Goods Store, Bartlesville, Okla.

Pvt. Leo L. Joyce. William Joyce, brother, 116 North Van Buren Street Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. Robert H. Kimmel. Mrs. Alsie M. Kimmel, mother, 52½ Green Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

Pvt. John L. McGuire. Mrs. Mary McGuire, 5 Surneburne Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Pvt. Stanley Muech. Mrs. Alice Maech, mother, 1221 Prospect Avenue, Scranton Pa.

Pvt. John H. Peters. Wm. Hoew, friend, 345 North Washington Avenue, Scranton Pa.

Pvt. Stanley J. Regula. Joseph Regula, father, 181 Grape Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Frank J. Rice. Frank Rice, father, 207 Broadway, Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. Clair S. Rogers. Mrs. Minnie S. Brown friend Wyalusing, Pa.

Pvt Frank P Rush. Thomas Rush, father, 717 Green Street, Chester, Pa

Pvt. August Scharmuck. William E. McGraw, friend, 180 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. David Singer. Mrs. Bessie Lecoe, sister R F D No 2, Clarks Summit Pa.

Pvt. Gus Smith. Mrs Edith Smith, wife, R F D. No. 3, Factoryville, Pa.

Pvt. John Cole. Charley Cole, father, Viper, Ky.

Pvt. Amos Ouillet. Rasell Ouillet, father, Lucca Per Lommari Coscna, Italy.

Pvt. August Burgess (believed to be identical with Angus J. Burgess). Wm. Burgess, 367 River Street, Waltham, Mass.

Pvt. Hugh Dial. J. H. Dial, father, Ida, La.

Pvt. Pasquale Livrone. Mrs. Domitella Livrone, mother, Pitt Street, Leechburg, Va.

Mail Dick Benine. Mrs Flora Belle Beulos, wife, 272 Thirty-fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

KARLSRUHE.

First Lieut. James G. Graham. Dr. James W Graham father, 1522½ Twelfth Street NW., Washington D. C.

First Lieut. William E Schell. Paul A. Schell, father, Somerset, Pa.

First Lieut Clifford A. McElvain. J. H. McElvain, father, Albany, Mo.

Aviation Lieut Alexander M Roberts. Mrs. H. T. Roberts, mother, 1211 Thirty-sixth Avenue, Gulfport, Miss.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

Pvt. Henry H Peters. Wallace H. Peters, father, 310 West Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Pvt. Pasquale Livrone. Mrs. Domitella Livrone, mother, Pitt Street, Leechburg, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Henry Zemp. Mrs. Maggie Zemp, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Morrison, Okla.

Pvt. Joseph Neiss. Jacob Neiss, father, 5021 Pentridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. William H Moore. Mrs. Rachel Moore, 904 Emily Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. William E. Harris. Mrs. Elinor Harris, mother, 517 East Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Pvt. Wilfrid Melia. John T. Melia, father, 3723 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Merle K. Glessner. William J. Glessner, father, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Alexander W Coffroth. Mrs. Gertrude Coffroth, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. William T. Bosler. Mrs. Hettie C. Bosler, mother, 325 North Third Street, Columbia, Pa.

Pvt. Frank G. Anderson. Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, mother, 501 Second Street, Beaver, Pa.

Pvt. Felix Brainbridge. A. W. Brainbridge, father, Marlow, Okla.

Cook Frank Layding. Mrs. May Layding, wife, Berlin, Pa.

Pvt. Richard J. Keenan. Mrs. Sebbie Keenan, mother, Jeannette, Pa.

Pvt. Frank J Kauffman. Anthony Kauffman, father, 2650 Mayfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Edward G. Jackson. Lizzie Jackson, mother, 180 Beaver Street, Fallston, New Brighton, Pa.

Pvt. Grover C. Johnson. Mrs. Catherine Johnson, mother, Stoylestown, Pa.

Pvt. Edward Huber. John Huber, father, 118 East Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. James W. Boller. Edgar F. Boller, father, 153 Twenty-first Street, Homestead, Pa.

Pvt. Ugo Bonfini. Giovanni Bonifini, father, Per Venagrande, Provience Asvoli Piceno, Italy.

Pvt. (first class) Ralph R. Ames. Anna E. Fritz, sister, First Avenue, Patterson Heights, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Pvt. Walter R. Brink. Mrs. Roberta E. Brink, wife, 1771 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Pa.

Pvt. Levin Ell. Alexander Levin, brother, Utica, Mich.

Pvt. Nelson Boyer. Emma Boyer, mother, Trevorton, Pa.

Pvt. George S. Harless. Henry H. Harless, father, Earlsboro, Okla.

Pvt. Jesse M. Hargrove. Robert Hargrove, father, R. F. D. No. 13, Mount Vernon, Ind.

Pvt. (first class) Philip Rosen. Zabel Rosen, 128 Livingston Street New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Frances P. O'Niel. Mrs Elizabeth O'Niel, wife, 5608 Keyser Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Frederick C. Millman. Mrs. Catherine Millman, wife, 164 North Dewey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Harry S. Millhouse. Mrs. Mary Millhouse, mother, Berlin Pa.

Pvt. Robert C. Mosholder. Mrs. Mary Mosholder, mother, Meyersdale, Pa.

Pvt. Leo Charles Boland. Thomas A. Boland, father, Elkader, Iowa.

Pvt. Arnold Roberts. George I. Roberts, uncle, Greensburg Pa.

Pvt. Peter Monzo. Tony Monzo, father, Salveno, Amalfi, Italy.

Pvt. (first class) Antonio Salvator De Stefano. Mrs. Mary De Stefano, mother, 4364 West Thompson Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. William F. Bohn. Mrs. Francis Bohn, mother, 716 Meosic Street, Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. Harry Elwood Achuff. Mrs. Hannah Achuff, grandmother, 186 West Price Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Pvt. Pietro Bernardine. Angelo Bernardine, father, Nocera, Ulzna Perugia, Pagio, Italy.

Pvt. Robert B Wetzel. Mrs. Hattie Clark, sister, 19 South Brook Street, Allentown, Pa.

Pvt. Roman Addison. Mrs. Martha Addison, mother, Raiford Fla.

Pvt. (first class) James J. Fogarty. J. Fogarty, brother, 2 Elm Place, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt (first class) George E Dronin. Louis Dronin, father, 4 Dronin Street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Pvt. Bernard Frohn. Mrs. Mary Frohn, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, box 50, Highland, Ill.

Pvt. Luther A. Reid. H. W. Reid, father, Morrilton, Ark.

Additional List of American Prisoners in Germany

Pvt. Jacob Greenberg. Liba Yarvitts, aunt, 2039 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Harry C. Goedelman. Philip H. Goedelman, father, Red Bud, Ill.

Pvt. John Mishiwice. Miss Sophie Mishiwice, sister, 57 White Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. Robert D. McKinnis. Mrs. Elizabeth McKinnis, grandmother, 1103 Fifth Street, New Brighton, Pa.

Pvt. Orval B. Bolland. Henry J. Bolland, father, 344 Buffalo Street, Beaver, Pa.

Pvt. Willie A. Powers. Mrs. Mary Powers, mother, Wanette, Okla.

Pvt. (first class) Andrew G. Petrusky. Andrew Petrusky, father, Patton, Pa.

Pvt. Gerald B. Mason. John O. Mason, father, 37 South Holt Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Pvt. Mark E. Argraves. Mrs. Hazel G. Argraves, wife, Port Fairfield, Me.

Pvt. James I. Allen. Joe C. Allen, father, R. F. D. No. 4, Grand Saline, Tex.

Pvt. Martin J. Adams. Mrs. Emma Adams, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Czeruav Ciecierski (identical with Waldyslaw Ciecierski). Miss Jennie Ciecierski, sister, 645 Lawrence Street, Old Forge, Pa.

Pvt. Enos E. Frazier. Mrs. Sarah A. Frazier, mother, South Fork, Ark.

Pvt. William Evans. Mrs. Martha Evans, mother, 808 Bynen Street, Scranton, Pa.

Pvt. William J. Earls. Cornelius Earls, cousin, Thyseph Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. Joe Candrar. Frank Winer, friend, 1033 Sixth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pvt. Robert E. Chapman. Henry Chapman, father, 331 Miller Avenue, Dennison, Ohio.

Pvt. James E. Brooks. J. B. Brooks, father, Miami Beach, Fla.

Pvt. Adeo Daigle. Leo Daigle, father, Belle River, La.

Pvt. John P. Cleaver. Mrs. Florence Cleaver, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Joe Endzel. Tony Endzel, brother, Jenner, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) George D. Dietrich. Mrs. Alice Dietrich, wife, 212 South Fifth Street, Columbia, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph E. Chardy. Mrs. Lizzie Chardy, mother, 306 Water Street, Quincy, Mass.

Pvt. John W. Carl. Mrs. Susan Carl, mother, Newport, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) William Callahan. Bridget Callahan, mother, 2314 South Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (1st class) George W. Day. John Day, father, 37 Meacham Street, Somerville, Mass.

Pvt. John E. Clingerman. Wesley Clingerman, father, R. F. D. No. 14, Columbia City, Tenn.

Pvt. Herbert V. Foust. Mrs. Henrietta Foust, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Arthur Fredericks (believed to be identical with Thomas A. Fredericks). Walter V. Fredericks, father, 6207 Stelles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Antonio Dariangelo (believed to be identical with Antonio D'Archangelo). Loccancino D'Arcangelo, Anover Street, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Abner English. Mrs. C. G. English, mother, 91 Blount Street, Tallahassee, Fla.

Pvt. Oscar K. Jolley. Mrs. O. K. Jolley, wife, Dexter, Ga.

Pvt. Louis T. Glapinski. Mrs. Louis T. Glapinski, wife, 616 Mulberry Street, Trenton, N. J.

LANGANSALZA.

Pvt. Joseph Ihyona. Mrs. Francis F. Ihyona, mother, 640 Fornon Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Previously reported.)

LIMBURG.

First Lieut. Howard G. Mayes. Mrs. Howard G. Mayes, mother, 2647 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Jacob Roussel. Mrs. Theresse Roussel, wife, Large, Pa.

First Lieut. Henry G. MacLure. Rev. Laurens MacLure, father, 64 Eldredge Street, Newton, Mass.

Pvt. (first class) Howard Edgar. William Edgar, father, 219 Downer Street, Zanesville, Ohio.

Pvt. William J. Woelfel, jr. William J. Woelfel, sr., 2506 Meredith Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) John T. Tully. Mrs. Lena Tully, mother, Algoma, Miss.

GIESSEN.

Sergt. Joseph Smith. Mrs. Edw. A. Smith, 8 South Division Street, Janesville, Wis.

RASTADT.

Sergt. Charles A. Heise. Mrs. Lena Holmes, mother, 4601 Lucille Street, Hillman, Seattle, Wash.

Pvt. John L. Dozier. Tom Dozier, father, Indianapolis, Okla.

Pvt. (first class) Carlo Bazzani, Guiseppi Bazzani, father, Coupon, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Louis H. Bell. Ida May Ruhe, sister, 1945 Lithgow Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. Frederick W. Galley. Felix W. Galley, 7017 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. James J. Kennedy. Mrs. Rose Kennedy, mother, 101 Watts Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Michael Castellano. Mrs. Mary Castellano, mother, 171 Hester Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. John D. Sears. Ely Sears, father, Swartwood, N. Y.

Pvt. Edward Francis Bassett. Mrs. Mary Bassett, mother, 963 North Sixty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Corpl. John F. Smith. Mrs. Violet Smith, mother, 4920 Oakdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Sergt. Firmer M. Keller. Leston Keller, brother, South Whitley, Ind.

Corpl. Foster E. Paul. Peter Paul, father, 29 Auburn Street, Springfield, Mass.

Pvt. Edward W. Smith. Jessie Dilly, friend, Portland, Oreg.

Pvt. John Dreprez Meve. Miss Louise Meve, sister, 2017 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Albert N. Kipp. Mrs. Hope Kipp, mother, 19 Charlotte Street, Binghampton, N. Y.

Pvt. William H. Keiser. Mrs. Charles Stoll, sister, 1141 Intervale Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. John Kuehnle. Michael Kuehnle, father, 2104 Vyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Jack Nicalai Korda. Peter Korda, uncle, general delivery, Hartford, Conn.

Pvt. Edward F. Rennie. John Russell, uncle, 29 Franklin Street, Binghampton, N. Y.

Pvt. Thomas F. Doulin. Mrs. Margaret Doulin, mother, 334 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Pvt. Claude W. Savage. Sylvia E. Savage, wife, 18 Maple Street, Bangor, Me.

Pvt. Harry L. Sheffield. Mrs. Eunice Sheffield, sister, Forestville, N. Y.

Pvt. George Corry. Mrs. Mary Corry, wife, 61 East Phil-Ellena Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sergt. Arthur G. Bradley. John A. Bradley, father, 48 Chestnut Street, Bristol, Conn.

Sergt. Nathan Ainisman. Louis Ainisman, father, 47 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) William T. Checkley, jr. Mrs. Elizabeth Checkley, mother, 998 East Twenty-fifth Street, Paterson, N. J.

Pvt. Arthur W. Zimmerman. Mrs. Barbara Zimmerman, mother, 2510 North Collins Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Cassimer Nirita. John Jabubak, friend, 114 Branch Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Pvt. Leslie H. Hale. Benjamin F. Hale, father, Eclectic, Ala.

Sergt. Earl C. Ranch. Mrs. Lottie Ranch, wife, 101 South Georgia Street, York, Pa.

Sergt. Peter M. Coyle. Peter Manassa Coyle, sr., father, 947 Ash Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Morris Axel. Anna Axel, mother, 2337 South Philips Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. William J. Otto. Julius A. Otto, father, 1926 Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pvt. William J. Bullock. Mrs. Arthur McCappin, mother, 3067 East Ninety-second Street, South Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Guy Livingston. Frank B. Livingston, father, 96 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

Pvt. Edward Jukes. Mrs. Luella Finchauser, sister, 119 New Hampshire Avenue, Rochester, Pa.

Pvt. William C. Dietrich. Mrs. Kate Dietrich, mother, 239 Lewiston Avenue, Greece, N. Y.

Sergt. Frank Lattimer. Mrs. J. Lattimer, mother, Platts Mills, Waterbury, Conn.

Sergt. August E. Lundmark. Mrs. John Lundmark, mother, Gaylordsville, Conn.

Pvt. Antoni Kaszewski. Miss Mary Kaszewski, sister, 2364 Margaret Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Harvey G. Bancroft. Mrs. Carl Fairbanks, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Theresa, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) Isadore Rosenburg. Louis Rosenburg, father, 1272 Newkirk Street, North Bergen, N. J.

Pvt. Homer M. Kallaher. Mrs. Diere Harris, sister, 1507 Avenue I, Birmingham, Ala.

Pvt. Antonio Turco. James Turco, brother, Castellemorvio, Campobasso, Italy.

First Lieut. Robert B. Rhett. Miss Virginia S. Prettyman, Summerville, S. C.

Pvt. Louis T. Glapinski. Mrs. Louis T. Glapinski, wife, 616 Mulberry Street, Trenton, N. J.

METZ.

Pvt. Axel L. Samuis. Julius Samuis, brother, R. F. D. No. 1, box 27, Forman, N. Dak.

Pvt. (first class) Hachig Apelian. Mrs. M. Apelian, mother, Bordizay, Armenia.

Pvt. Veto Danderlo. Thomas Danderlo, brother, Old Forge, Pa.

Pvt. Thomas G. Rayner. Richard A. Rayner, father, Alpharetta, Ga.

Pvt. Domus C. Ferriera. Frank C. Ferriera, father, box 536, Haywood, Cal.

SCHWEIDNITZ.

Second Lieut. Robert J. Bonner. Mrs. Anna Bonner, mother, 1219 Hazzard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STRAKOWE.

Pvt. Samuel F. Beaver. Mrs. Clara Kemmerer, sister, Republic, Pa.

Pvt. Joseph Ferber. Mrs. Cecelia Ferber, mother, route 1, Gibson, Minn.

Pvt. Albert Halverson. Halvor G. Halverson, father, Elgin, Iowa.

Pvt. (first class) William P. Clark. Mrs. R. Clark, mother, 287 York Street, New Haven, Conn.

Corpl. Lloyd Gardner. Mrs. Lizzie Gardner, mother, Somerset, Pa.

Pvt. Robert L. Deeds. Mrs. J. L. Deeds, mother, McClung, Va.

Pvt. Ralph Campbell. Aaron Campbell, Arcola, Ill.

Pvt. Archie Cook. Mrs. Lizzie Cook, wife, Schoolfield, Va.

First Sergt. Abraham Mildenberg. Meyer Mildenberg, father, 2430 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Nik Komestakes. Jim Komestakes, brother, 2506 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Pvt. Glen D. Bybee. David Bybee, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Piatt, Ill.

LANDSHUT.

First Lieut. Durward McDonald. Dr. W. D. Peters, Burt, Iowa.

ORDERS TO DENTAL OFFICERS.

Sixty-one Lieutenants Detailed to Report at Camp Greenleaf.

Special Orders, No. 183:

203. The following-named lieutenants of the Dental Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report in person to the commandant, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, that post, on or about August 15, 1918, for a course of instruction:

Charles A. Adolph, Arthur R. Agate, Clyde C. Atkins, Francis K. Beck, Zadoc E. Bell, Ervin F. Bence, Howard W. Blake, John W. Bleasdale, Arthur F. Bokman, Charles D. Bradley, Carroll S. Brown, Earl P. Byers, William J. Cassidy, Arthur E. Corby, Ralph C. Curtis, William L. Davies, Thomas Dugan, David L. England, Albert Fields, Charles C. Garrett, Paul G. Gates, Robert E. Getchel, Clarence S. Gies, Walter G. Gobbel, Jeff C. Hoskinson, George E. Harper, Larkin R. Hemler, Alonzo L. Hollowell, Guy H. Jones, Judge S. Jones, Paul E. Jones, Eugene K. Krause, Norbert Kulasavage, Harry L. Lacy, Paul P. Lechner, Theodore K. Linstedt, Roy A. Long, Walter D. Love, Ernest T. McAboy, Charles McCracken, James P. D. Mason, Robert R. Massey, William P. Melanson, Clyde B. Mendenhall, Arnott A. Moore, Leo J. O'Hearn, Arthur J. Perrault, Harry S. Read, Roland D. Redmond, William J. Rogers, Hugh J. Ryan, Vinet A. Ruble, James B. Sebastian, Chester C. Sebert, Isadore J. Silverman, Francis R. Simm, Carroll W. Stuart, George D. Vail, Clarence H. Van Deventer, Edward S. Werntz, and Jay L. Wilson.

Contribute to the Red Cross fund.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made by the hardware and metal division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

William A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), William F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), Maj. W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Maj. Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

Quotations to be submitted on or before dates specified below. Sealed bids not required unless so stipulated.

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 1.

Section 1–A, Mr. A. S. Rogers, buyer, room 422, September 27.

Lanyard, complete with handle as per drawing 15–5–69	3,934
Rope, manila hemp, 1-inch, feet	32,145
Bell rope, solid braided, natural color, equal Samson No. 8, feet	12,000
Extinguishers:	
1-quart	12
Do	175
Do	100,000
Do	12
Clothesline, manila, $\frac{1}{16}$-inch, first quality, feet	565,000
Manila rope, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch, pounds	5,400
Jacks, wagon	26,000
Twine, binder, standard size balls or cones, standard quality, pounds	6,000
Cotton lacing cord, to conform with specification 16020. pounds	20,000
Jute twine (1-lb. ball), balls	25
Pick mattocks, according to drawing 15–5–52	110
Body cords, 53 inches long; cords to be made of No. 60 hard-laid seine twine, to be dyed O. D., and to be tipped at one end with not less than 1-inch cement-dipped tip. Tensile strength to be at least 80 pounds standard test	1,400,000
Twine, sailmaker's, pounds	15,850
Manila rope, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, feet	3,000
Extinguishers, fire:	
2½-gallon	81
1-quart	92

Section 1–A, Mr. C. H. Garity, buyer, room 422, September 30.

Shovels:	
Long handled	1,440
Do	110
Do	4,496
Short-handled	1,248

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Pickaxes, 7-pound, railroad, handled	624
Pick mattocks, handled	720
Pickaxes, heads only	71,780
Tongs, farrier's:	
Clinch, pairs	264
Shoeing, pairs	6,976
Tools, heading, B/S, assorted, pairs	16,000

Section 1–B, Mr. S. St. J. Eshleman, buyer, room 424, October 5.

Blank keys for trunk lockers	9,525
Axes, broad, Canada pattern	1,194
Axes, chopping, 3-pound, 4-inch cut, 26½ inches long over all, including helve	15,000
Handles, shovel, long-handled, X and XX grade, 4½-foot	2,512
Padlocks, with galvanized chain, similar to Corbin's No. 2990, $\frac{3}{4}$ C	7,000
Padlocks, six-lever, with keys, Simmons Hardware Catalogue No. 624, United States or similar	500
Handles, shovel, D-handled, X and XX grade	777,347

Section 1–C, Mr. John Bertram, buyer, room 420, September 25.

Anvils, H. S., 125 pounds each	2,500
Screws, bench-iron	18,000
Vises, blacksmith, 5-inch and 6-inch	3,600
Washers, cut iron, assorted, pounds	130,000
Nuts, H. P.:	
Square, blank, assorted, pieces	247,020
Square, tapped, pieces	571,345

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 2.

Section 2–A, Mr. J. D. Rennick, buyer, room 106.

September 26.

Rules, caliper, 1 foot, 4-fold	596
Stones, scythe	2,392
Pointers, spoke	2,094
Holders, bit extension	777
Bits, countersink	8,799

October 3.

Coppers, soldering	16

Section 2–B, Capt. C. B. Price, buyer, room 432.

September 26.

Borers, tap	855
Clamps, saw	1,194
Knives, saddlers', head, No. 71	7,656
Clamps, woodworkers', assorted	2,936
Hooks, box	4,630
Openers, box	772
Mouthpiece, inner case, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675
Mouthpiece, outer case, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675
Springs, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675
Rings, carrier, saber scabbard, model 1913	21,350
Tip, steel, bronze 0.05, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675

September 19.

Guides, rifle cartridge belt, 2¼ inches, pieces	194,766
Fasteners, rifle cartridge belt, M. & F., 6¼ inches, pairs	97,383
Borers, bung, pieces	2,175
Hooks, 2-inch, barrel roller, pieces	169,400
Buckles:	
Barrel roller, 0.75 (B/P 20–0–1), pieces	8,840
Barrel roller, 0.625 (B/P 20–0–1), pieces	8,575
Tongueless bar, soft brass (B/P 38–0–1, AAID–1), pieces	19,200
Clips, end, 1-inch, No. AAIC, half hard sheet brass 0.025 thick, annealed and bronzed (B/P 38–0–1), pieces	20,000

Section 2–C, Capt. Oliver, buyer, room 112, September 19.

Chests, commissary, complete with contents as follows	3,240
Blades, meat-saw, 22-inch	6,480
Bolts, stove	8,240
Brace, carpenter's, ratchet, 8-inch	8,240
Candlesticks, galvanized iron	6,480
Cleavers, butcher's	8,240
Drill, twist, bit stock, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch	6,480
Faucets, wood, 8-inch	6,480
Funnels, quart	8,240
Hammer, claw, 16-ounce, handled	8,240
Hooks, meat	19,440
Irons, soldering	8,240
Knives, butcher, 8-inch	8,240
Knives, butcher, 10-inch	8,240
Measures, quart	8,240
Needles, packing	19,440
Openers:	
Box	8,240
Can, Yankee pattern	9,720
Pencils, crayon	9,720
Pliers, lineman's, pair	8,240
Saw, hand, crosscut, No. 8	8,240
Saw, meat, 22 by 1 inch	8,240
Scales, spring-balance	8,240
Scale beams	8,240
Scoops, heavy, large	8,240
Scoops, heavy, small	8,240
Scraper, box	8,240
Screw drivers, hand, 8-inch	8,240
Shears, tinner's, 4-inch, pr	8,240
Solder	8,240
Steels, butcher's, 10-inch	8,240
Steel, sheets, 12 inches square, 18-gauge, pcs	25,920
Tap borers	8,240

September 26.

Kits, cargador, with contents as follows	2,317
Blades, awl, assorted, 43 to 48	27,884
Nippers, end cutting, 8-inch	2,317
Hammers, riveting, size 3	2,317
Handles, awl, with wrench	6,951
Gauges, draw, No. 51½	2,317
Knives, round, 6-inch	2,317
Needles—	
Harness, No. 2, paper	2,317
Harness, No. 4, do	2,317
Sailmaker's, assorted	13,902
Oilstones, mounted, 6 by 2 by 1 inch	2,317
Palm, sailmaker's	2,317
Punches—	
Saddler's, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch	2,317
Revolving, 6-tube	2,317
Set, rivet	2,317
Trimmers, bent, 6-inch	2,317
Tools, edge, No. 3	2,317

(Continued on page 31.)

PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS OF SUBSISTENCE DIVISION, Q. M. G.

Following is a list of purchases and contracts made by the Subsistence Division, Quartermaster Department, of the Army:

August 31, 1918.

SUGAR, GRANULATED.

American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
American Sugar Refining Co., Boston, Mass.
B. H. Howell's Sons Co., New York City.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City.
Great Western Sugar Refining Co., Denver, Colo.
Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUGAR, CUT LOAF AND POWDERED.

American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La.
B. H. Howell's Sons Co., New York City.
McCord-Brady Co., Omaha, Nebr.

BEANS, BAKED, AND BEANS, ISSUE.

None.

SALMON.

Canoe Pass Packing Co., Portland, Oreg.
George T. Meyers & Co., Seattle, Wash.
P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash.
Sockeye Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash.
Alaska Pacific Fisheries, Seattle, Wash.
Wards Cove Packing Co., Ketchikan, Alaska.
Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
Sanborn-Cutting Co., Astoria, Oreg.
George Inlet Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.
Clark Graham Co., Tacoma, Wash.
Alitak Packing Co., Seattle, Wash.

FLOUR.

Kimball Milling Co., Kansas City, Kans.
Gladney Milling Co., Sherman, Tex.
Acme-Jones Co., Louisville, Ky.
Hales & Edwards Co., New York City.
Brainard Commission Co., New York City.

September 7, 1918.

SUGAR, GRANULATED.

9, 5, 18. B. H. Howell Son & Co., New York City, 35,000 pounds at 7.3206 cents f. o. b. refinery.
9, 5, 18. Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Tex., 1,500,000 pounds at 7.4706 cents f. o. b. refinery.
9, 29, 18. Federal Sugar Refining Co., New York City, 810,000 pounds at 7.3206 cents f. o. b. refinery.
9, 5, 18. Savannah Sugar Refining Co., Savannah, Ga., 2,000,000 pounds at 7.3206 cents f. o. b. refinery.

SUGAR, CUT LOAF AND POWDERED.

9, 5, 18. B. H. Howell Son & Co., New York City, 1,000 pounds at 8.0556 cents f. o. b. refinery.

SALMON.

8, 29, 18. S. Harrington & Co., South Bellingham, 77 cases at $7 per case, 181 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. George W. Hume Co., San Francisco, Cal., 2,000 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Columbia Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash., 197 cases at $7, 5,606 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., 31,780 cases at $7.

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FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Information available as to Officials, Functions, and Location of all Government Departments

8, 29, 18. Sunny Point Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 4,000 cases at $6, 7,000 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, 3,904 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Abercrombie Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 2,375 cases at $7.
8, 29, 18. Thinklet Packing Co., Portland, Oreg., 2,983 cases at $7, 523 cases at $7, 2,332 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. F. C. Barnes & Co., Portland, Oreg., 1,414 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Pure Food Fish Co., Ketchikan, Alaska, 7,086 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Wards Cove Packing Co., Ketchikan, Alaska, 6,400 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Auk Bay Salmon Canning Co., Seattle, Wash., 460 cases at $6, 2,285 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Light House Canning Co., Astoria, Oreg., 2,486 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Alaska Sanitary Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 2,608 cases at $6; 708 cases at $7.
8, 29, 18. Baraboff Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 542 cases at $7; 3,492 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Southern Alaska Canning Co., Seattle, Wash., 3,719 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Starr-Collison Packing Co., Portland, Oreg., 1,124 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. J. L. Smiley & Co., Seattle, W[illegible] 29,652 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Valdez Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 7,511 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Todd Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 2,950 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Pybus Bay Fishing Co., Seattle, Wash., 2,900 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. P. E. Harris & Co., Seattle, Wash., 2 cases at $7; 115 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 2,500 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Beagle Packing Co., Ketchikan, Alaska, 3,300 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Straits Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., 1,802 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Everett Packing Co., Everett, Wash., 1,000 cases at $6.50.
8, 29, 18. Carlisle Packing Co., Bellingham, Wash., 956 cases at $7; 47 cases at $7; 1,849 cases at $6; 100 cases at $6.50.
8, 29, 18. G. W. Hume & Co., San Francisco, Cal., 3,300 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Elmore Packing Co., Astoria, Oreg., 63 cases at $7; 1,440 cases at $6; 34 cases at $6.50.
8, 29, 18. G. W. Hume & Co., San Francisco, Cal., 4,000 cases at $6.
8, 29, 18. Deep Sea Salmon Co., Anacortes, Wash., 1,000 cases at $7; 4,000 cases at $6.

FLOUR.

N. W. Consolidated Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 6,000,000 pounds at 5.15 cents.
Acme-Jones Co., Louisville, Ky., 55,000 pounds at 5.80 cents.
B. A. Eckhardt Milling Co., Chicago, Ill., 500,000 pounds at 5.50 cents.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION

(Continued from page 30.)

Section 2-D, Mr. C. L. Butts, buyer, room 108, September 26.

Blades, saw, meat:	
28-inch	8,000
22-inch	15,000
16¼-inch	30,000
Blades, saw, compass:	
Large	24,000
Medium	24,000
Small	25,000
Blades, saw, keyhole	54,000
Blades, hacksaw:	
10-inch	27,421
12-inch	27,421
Blades, buck saw, 32-inch	7,430
Saws, crosscut, 2-man, with handle	7,430

Section 2-E, Capt. W. E. Standart, buyer, room 104, September 26.

Cutters, wire, combination	7,345

Section 2-F, Mr. E. A. Moye, buyer, room 432, September 26.

Screw drivers, 3-inch	26,888
Hooks, shave, plumbers:	
Oval	500
Half oval	500
Triangular	500

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 3.

Section 3-B, Capt. J. G. Williams, buyer, room 114 (Sept. 27):

Whistles:	
Thunderer	900,000
Kinglet	250,000
Siren	40,000
Pails, fire	2,000
Graphite, flake, pounds	22,000
Tubes, hypochloride of lime	152,000,000
Tanks, hand-pump	990
Pumps, spray	10
Knapsacks, spray	100
Belt lacing, rawhide, various widths, feet	40,000
Lamps, ambulance:	
Right	3,240
Left	3,240
Cosmic, quart cans	516,736
Tanks, bucket, 40-gallon	100
Containers, mineral oil, 5-gallon	500

Section 3-A, J. E. Diemer, buyer, room 122 (Oct. 1):

Hoods, stove	250
Balers:	
Size A, Economy or equal	6
Size B, Economy or equal	10
Cot legs, lower half (Gold Medal canvas cot)	3,000
Field ranges No. 2, complete with utensils excepting No. 52 pans	13,500
Pans, bake, No. 578, large, for No. 5 Army range, 29 by 22	8,400
Oven backs, No. 2A, for field bake oven No. 1	610
Oven fronts, No. 1A, for field bake oven No. 1	460
Balers, No. 62, Economy or equal	15

Section 3-A, M. A. Dunning, buyer, room 122 (Oct. 1, 1918):

Sewing machine for clothing repairing	1
Machines, sewing:	
"White type"	2
Tailor "Jumbo"	1

Section 3-C, W. B. Mitchell, buyer, room 118 (Sept. 24):

Boilers:	
Ordinary square, 5, 8, 10, 15, and 20 gallons	13,984
Ordinary round, 8, 10, and 20 gallons	9,228
Square, for Army range, 10, 15, and 20 gallons	6,000
Square, 10, 20, and 6 gallons	200
Cans, sponge, nested for field bakery equipment	6,000
Hooks, meat for racks	9,604
Boilers:	
Round, 6 and 8 gallons	420
Square, 10, 15, and 20 gallons	420
Pans:	
Bake, No. 5, large	420
Bake, No. 578	420
Frying, 18-inch	420
Brooms, stable	4,800
Measures, liquid, ½-pint, pint, quart, 2-quart, and gallon	312
Brushes:	
Floor, with handle	72
Scrubbing	108
Glasses, drinking	500
Mops:	
Cuspidor	72
Floor	72
Pans, dust	72
Wax, floor, "staples," 2-pound cans	72
Pans, sauce and stew, enameled, 2-quart, 4-quart, and 6-quart	1,250
Spoons	8,317,707

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following is a list of contracts approved by the Board of Review of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 27, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

I. Pachner & Son (Inc.), New York City, overseas caps.
Messrs. Fine & Levy, New York City, overseas caps.
Doniger Bros., New York City, overseas caps.
B. A. Eckhart Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., flour.
Star & Crescent Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., flour.
Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., lard.
A. H. Leathers Handle Co., Dickson, Tenn., ax helves.
W. W. Elzea, New York City, butter.
Zimmer & Dunkak, New York City, butter.
Tobacco Products Corporation, New York City, cigarettes.
Dazey Moore Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., red oats.
Brockton Last Co., Brockton, Mass., hinged lasts.
Brainard Commission Co., New York City, barley.
G. H. Bent & Co., Milton, Mass., hard bread.
The Gera Mills, Passaic, N. J., shirting flannel.
The F. J. Burch Mfg. Co., Pueblo, Colo., flax duck.
Cole Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hot-blast heaters.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis.. boilers.
Fox Furnace Co., Elyria, Ohio, hot-blast heaters.
Krentler Bros., St. Louis, Mo., hinged lasts.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., beef.
Standard Oil Cloth Co., New York City, waterproofing duck.
Rothfield, Stern & Co., New York City, finished venetian.
Eldridge & Snyder, New York City, cheesecloth (gas masks).
Fuller & Sullivan Co., Boston, Mass., jerkins.
Jeitles & Blumenthal, Philadelphia, Pa., cigars.
Moore Seaver Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., white oats.
John E. Murray, New York City, timothy hay.
Independent Salt Co., New York City, salt.
Midwestern Tailoring Co., Chicago, Ill., canvas padding.
Joseph N. Snellenburg, Philadelphia, Pa., cloth (operating gowns).
Swift & Co., Trenton, N. J., eggs.
Liggett & Meyers, New York City, cigarettes.
Brandle & Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., stick candy.
Hirschberg & Co., New York City, overseas caps.
Fox Lederer & Co., New York City, overseas caps.
Independent Salt Co., New York City, salt.
Toberman Mackay & Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
Rosenbaum Bros. (Inc), Chicago, Ill., white oats.
The Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, white oats.
Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., New York City, cigarettes.
Fort Worth Elevator Co., Fort Worth, Tex., red oats.
Bingham-Hewett-Scholl Co., Indianapolis, Ind., white oats.
H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., white oats.
Norris Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., white oats.
Gaffe & Carkener, Kansas City Mo., white oats.
J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex., red oats.
The Union Elevator Co., Cleveland, Ohio, white oats.
Norris Grain Co., Chicago, Ill., white oats.
Mueller & Young Grain Co., Chicago, Ill., white oats.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York City, cigarettes.
Hendee Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass., motorcycle parts.

CONTRACTS.

Frissell Manufacturing Co., North Wales, Pa., O. D. webbing.
Big Four Overall Co., Shenandoah, Pa., denim clothing.
Riverside Mfg. Co., Utica, N. Y., denim clothing.
The Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, bits and bitstocks.
Wm. Salmon, Brooklyn. N. Y., white tape.
Hannach Bros.,. Pittsburgh, Pa., denim clothing.
Louis Lemchick, New York City, overseas caps.
Berkowitz Bros., Brooklyn, N. Y., flannel shirts.
Bradford & Co., St. Joseph, Mich., web hangers.
Monarch Overall Co., Atlanta, Ga., denim clothing.
F. A. Patrick & Co., Duluth, Minn., denim clothing.
A. Witkowsky's Sons Co., Cleveland, Ohio, denim clothing.
Lakin McKay Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., denim clothing.
Howes & Potter, Boston, Mass., chapes.
Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co., Omaha, Nebr., denim clothing.
Howes & Potter, Boston, Mass., chapes.
Liberty Durgin (Inc.), Haverhill, Mass., web hangers.
A. E. Little Co., Lynn, Mass., chapes.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., bags.
The H. L. Willing Co., Detroit, Mich., denim clothing.
L. Loewy & Sons (Inc.), New York City, flannel shirts.
Simons, Hatch & Whitten Co., Boston, Mass., denim clothing.
L. H. Gilmer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gray webbing.
Frank S. Farnum, Brockton, Mass., web hangers.
Brauer Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., canteen cover.
Brauer Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., web hangers.
Buffalo Weaving & Belting Co., Buffalo, N. Y., O. D. webbing.
J. W. Johnson Co., Chicago, Ill., large paulins.
Hoopers Sons Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white tape.
Fulton, Wits & Co., Staunton, Va., denim clothing.
Johnston & Co., St. Peter, Minn., denim clothing.
Koken Barbers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., bolo scabbard bodies.
J. A. Lamy Mfg. Co., Sedalia, Mo., denim clothing.
Marcus Loeb & Co., Atlanta, Ga., denim clothing.
Mead Mfg. Co., Burlington, Vt., denim clothing.
Quaker City Shirt Co., Norristown, Pa., flannel shirts.
Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y., flannel shirts.
Anchor Webbing Co., Pawtucket, R. I., white tape.
W. Shanhouse & Son, Rockford, Ill., denim clothing.
M. I. Wilcox Co., Toledo, Ohio, pontoon covers.
Welch Cook Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, denim clothing.
Camden Curtain Embroidery Co., Camden, N. J., chevrons.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., bags (nails).
A. E. Little & Co., Lynn, Mass., billets (shovel carriers).
Hamilton, Carhartt Cotton Mills, Detroit, Mich., denim clothing.
Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., edge tools.
E. J. Thompson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bandoleers.
Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., pockets (pistol belt).
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo., flannel shirts.
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., pistol belts.
Western Felt Co., Chicago, Ill., felt (gas masks).
A. E. Little Co., Lynn, Mass., bandoleers.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., bandoleers.
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., cartridge belts (mounted).
Nathan Faggan & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., flannel shirts.
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., cartridge belts.
Miller Bros., Galveston, Tex., wool service trousers.
Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., haversacks.
F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H., bandoleers.
R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., haversacks.
Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., cartridge belts.
Springfield Webbing Co., Springfield, Mass., O. D. webbing.
The Wallace & Smith Co., Milwaukee, Wis., hay nets.
A. E. Little Co., Lynn, Mass., bandoleers.
Continental Mills, Boston, Mass., sateen.
Gem Hammock & Fly Net Co., Milwaukee, Wis., hay nets.
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., pistol belts.
International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo., field shoes.
Continental Mills, Boston, Mass., sateen.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., Haversacks.
Central Mills Co., Southbridge, Mass., gray jean.
Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., cartridge belts.
Hart Waterproof Mfg. Co., Woodhaven, N. Y., radiator covers.
E. J. Thompson Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bandoleers.
Liberty-Durgin Co., Haverhill, Mass., straps for pack carrier.
Cohen, Endel & Co., New York City, wool service breeches.

APPROVAL RESCINDED.

(Approved in minutes of Aug. 9, 1918.)
Joseph N. Sueskind & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., wool service coats.

August 28, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

The Mount Vernon Shirt Waist Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., overseas caps.
Couch Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., olive-drab webbing.
Quaker City Shirt Co., Norristown, Pa., flannel shirts.
George E. Belcher Last Co., Stoughton, Mass., hinged lasts.
Boston Last Co., Boston, Mass., hinged lasts.
International Mercantile Marine Co., Baltimore, Md., coal.
Electro-Bleaching Gas Co., New York City, liquid chlorine.
Donald H. McLeod & Co., New York City, padding cloth.
The Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Nebr., hams,
Vinita Hay Co., Vinita, Okla., prairie hay.
Dayton Last Works, Dayton Ohio, hinged lasts.
Rochester Last Works, Rochester, N. Y., hinged lasts.
Marlboro Last Co., Marlboro, Mass., hinged lasts.
The New York Last Co., New York City, hinged lasts.
Greenwald Bros. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., overseas caps.
Namquit Worsted Co., Greenville, R. I., shirting flannel.
Kendrick & Sloan Co., Indianapolis, Ind., white oats.
Keppel Bros. (Inc.), Lancaster, Pa., stick candy.
Commonwealth Last Co., Manchester, N. H., hinged lasts.
John Pell & Son Co., Newark, N. J., hinged lasts.
Brander & Atkin, New York City, towels.
Lovel & Covel, Boston, Mass., candy.
Charles F. Elmes Engineering Works, Chicago, Ill., presses.
International Mercantile Marine Co., Philadelphia, Pa., coal.
Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., trench containers.
Litterer Bros. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., trench containers.
The Bastian-Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill., trench containers.
C. F. Blanks Tea & Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo., coffee.
Wilson & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., fresh beef.
Jacob Lunitz & Sons, New York City, padding cloth.
Elmer Candy Co., New Orleans, La., candy.
Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex., ham.
Armour & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., fresh beef.
George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., flour.
S. Blickman, New York City, boilers.
Penn. Sugar Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar.
T. D. Randall & Co., Chicago, Ill., timothy hay.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918. No. 419

U. S. EXPRESSES ITS HORROR AT RUSSIAN TERRORISM; URGES NEUTRALS TO JOIN IN CONDEMNING MURDERS

CABLES TO LEGATIONS

Instructed to Inquire of Various Governments if They Are Disposed to Take Some Immediate Action in Behalf of Civilization "Entirely Divorced from Atmosphere of Belligerency and Conduct of War."

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to all American ambassadors and ministers in the allied and neutral countries:

"This Government is in receipt of information from reliable sources revealing that the peaceable Russian citizens of Moscow, Petrograd, and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of mass terrorism and are subject to wholesale executions. Thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial; ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity and every night scores of Russian citizens are recklessly put to death; and irresponsible bands are venting their brutal passions in the daily massacre of untold innocents.

Desire to Befriend Russia.

"In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend them all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government, and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, this Government feels that it can not be silent or refrain from expressing its horror at this existing state of terrorism. Furthermore, it believes that in order successfully to check the further increase of the indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

Instructed to Make Inquiry.

"You will inquire, therefore, whether the Government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action, which is entirely divorced from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

NO OPINION AS TO COTTON PRICE EXPRESSED BY MR. HOUSTON

A statement concerning cotton price fixing appeared in a newspaper on Saturday to the effect that it was understood that Secretary Houston has expressed the opinion that 25 cents would be a fair price for this year's cotton. This statement, and any other statement that may have been made purporting to represent the views of Secretary Houston as to a price for cotton, if any is to be fixed, is utterly without foundation. The Secretary has expressed no opinion as to a price for cotton.

ENFORCING THE DRAFT RULES AT THE SHIPBUILDING YARDS

Workmen Found Unworthy of Deferment Privilege Being Removed from Lists.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Provost Marshal General Crowder has recently had conferences with Charles M. Schwab, Edward N. Hurley, and Charles Piez, of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, concerning the more effective enforcement of the Selective Service Regulations regarding employees of shipyards and allied manufacturing concerns who are building ships and manufacturing ship equipment.

For several months the office of the Provost Marshal General and the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation have been cooperating in removing from the Emergency Fleet classification list registrants who have been found unworthy of the privilege of Emergency Fleet listing, and during the past few months more than 20,000 registrants have been removed from the lists by reports made to local boards by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It is expected that as a result of the recent conferences a procedure will be adopted strictly in conformity with existing regulations, but by means of which the removal from Emergency Fleet classification lists of registrants who have quit the yards and factories, or who are not putting in a reasonable amount of time each week, will be facilitated.

Recently published statements to the effect that there will be radical changes in the existing regulations are incorrect. The necessary remedy already exists in the regulations. Neither is the published statement correct that all right to claim deferred classification by, or on behalf of, necessary employees in shipyards and factories has been withdrawn. Such claims may be made in the same manner as claims for necessary employees in other necessary industries.

NECESSITY FOR CURTAILING NONWAR BUILDING WORK IS EXPLAINED BY CHAIRMAN OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

REPLY TO SENATE QUERY

Resolution of Senator Calder Regarding Orders Designed to Conserve Materials and Labor Necessary For War Work Answered By Mr. Baruch — Shows Authority for the Action Taken by the Board.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

For the first time since its organization, the operations of the War Industries Board have been called into question as to the source of authority under which they proceed.

Senator Calder, of New York, offered a resolution adopted by the Senate on September 11, calling upon the board to make this explanation, but confining the scope of his inquiry to "all orders relative to the construction and alteration of public or private buildings * * *"

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, made the reply, which was presented in the Senate Saturday.

Senator Calder's resolution, his comments thereon, and Mr. Baruch's reply follow:

Mr. Calder's Resolution.

[From Congressional Record of Sept. 12.]

Mr. CALDER. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 304) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the War Industries Board be directed to transmit to the Senate all orders promulgated by that board relative to the construction and alteration of public or private buildings, and to advise the Senate under what authority of law said orders were issued.

Mr. CALDER. I introduce this resolution because articles appearing in the newspapers within the last day or two indicate that the War Industries Board has promulgated orders which, in effect, will completely destroy the building industry of the country. The building material industry of the country has an investment of $4,000,000,000 in their business, and the new buildings constructed in the

REPLY OF MR. BARUCH TO SENATE RESOLUTION

Nation in the last prewar year—1916—totaled $1,800,000,000. As I understand these orders, they prevent the construction of a barn, a silo, or even a private dwelling house, or of any building of a private character without the permission of the Federal Government. If it be necessary, in order to win the war, to destroy this great wealth and tax-producing industry, of which it seems to me there can be few more essential, we ought to know it, and the reasons for it, and the people must adjust themselves to it; but if this great business can be saved, at least in part, some way should be found to do so. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution of inquiry be now considered.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Mr. Baruch's Reply.

[Reply of the chairman of the War Industries Board.]

SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

To the Honorable the PRESIDENT
AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the War Industries Board, I beg to comply with Senate Resolution 304, passed September 13, 1918, and transmitted to me the same day.

1. The only order promulgated by the War Industries Board "relative to the construction and alteration of public or private buildings," is contained in Circular No. 21, isued September 3, 1918, and supplemented under date of September 10, 1918. Copies of the order and the supplement are attached hereto.

2. Said orders were issued under the authority conferred upon the War Industries Board and its chairman by the President of the United States in a communication to the chairman, dated March 4, 1918, and confirmed by Executive order dated May 28, 1918, whereby the War Industries Board was created a separate administrative agency of the President, with the powers, duties, and functions set forth in the said communication from the President of March 4, 1918. Copies of said communication and of said Executive order are attached hereto.

I beg to call particular attention to the following powers and duties thus specifically conferred by the President upon the board and its chairman:

a. "The studious conservation of resources and facilities by scientific, commercial, and industrial economies."

b. "The determination, wherever necessary, of priorities of production and of delivery and of the proportions of any given article to be made immediately accessible to the several purchasing agencies when the supply of that article is insufficient, either temporarily or permanently."

c. The Chairman's duty to guide and assist "in obtaining access to materials in any way preempted," and "to anticipate the prospective needs of the several supply departments of the Government and their feasible adjustment to the industry of the country as far in advance as possible, in order that as definite an outlook and opportunity for planning as possible may be afforded the business men of the country."

I refer also to the act of Congress of August 10, 1917, known as the Priority of Shipment Act.

3. In further response to Senate Resolution 304, permit me to add:

Statement of Situation.

In carrying out the duties with which we were thus charged by the President, the War Industries Board and its chairman found the following situation to exist with respect to building and construction facilities and supplies:

a. Iron and steel are a necessary part of every completed building. They are necessary for plumbing, heating, ventilating, piping, hardware, and mechanical equipment. The direct and indirect war needs of this country and of our allies for the last six months of the current year already exceed 21,000,000 tons and the country's total output for the first six months was less than 17,000,000 tons. The unavoidable result is that iron and steel can not be used for nonwar or less essential purposes.

b. The United States Fuel Administration, finding that the production of building materials consumed upwards of 30,000,000 tons of fuel per annum, and that there was a shortage in the fuel necessary for our war program, curtailed very materially the fuel allowed for building materials. The continued production of building materials for nonwar and less-essential projects would now necessarily be at the expense of productions which our war program requires.

c. The Railroad Administration finds that 25 per cent of the total tonnage moved by the railroads is building material. It is absolutely essential that the portion of this tonnage which represents materials not needed for war or essential purposes should be displaced by tonnage which is.

Shortage of Labor.

d. The United States Employment Service finds that there is an acute shortage in the labor needed for the war program. It is absolutely essential that labor which may now be idle, or which may be engaged on nonwar or less-essential work, should be employed upon work which will contribute toward winning the war.

It is therefore evident that the building and construction field furnishes an instance calling imperatively for the exercise by the War Industries Board of the duty, with which the President charged it, of conserving the resources and facilities of the country for war purposes, of determining necessary priorities in production and in delivery, of obtaining access to materials in any way preempted, and of anticipating prospective war needs.

It is clear that there is not enough iron, steel, transportation facilities, fuel, and labor to supply the direct and indirect war needs of the country, and the nonwar needs also, and that the resources and facilities used in nonwar and less-essential building projects can only be applied thereto by taking them from the war needs.

Would Postpone End of War.

The inevitable result of this would be failure to supply the war requirements of the country as they are needed. It would mean that nonwar and less-essential needs would be produced at the sacrifice of war needs, with the consequent postponement of the day when the war will end and when American lives will be freed from the hazards of battle.

The attached orders were promulgated by the War Industries Board as a necessary means of avoiding this unhappy result.

These orders were only issued after the nearly six months' warning given by the resolution of March 21, 1918, which is quoted at length in Circular No. 21.

Attention is also called to the fact that before Circular No. 21 was issued numerous conferences were held between the board and the manufacturers of the principal building materials. The latter appreciated fully the situation as briefly outlined above, and heartily agreed to cooperate with the board in carrying into effect the spirit of the resolution of March 21, 1918, and, to that end, to enter into the pledge set forth in Circular No. 21.

Manufacturers in Doubt.

The manufacturers, however, felt that, not having the country's war program before them, it was impossible for them to determine what building projects were essential and what were less essential. They felt that the War Industries Board should determine this question as definitely as possible, and should pass upon doubtful cases for them.

Accordingly, the board did determine what were essential projects, defining them in paragraphs numbered (1) to (5), inclusive, of Circular No. 21, and projects of this character may proceed as therein explained. Other building projects are not prohibited, but may likewise proceed if the local council of national defense, which is primarily the body best fitted to judge, finds them in the public interest or essential, and if this finding is approved by the War Industries Board, building projects which do not measure up to these standards must be deferred until the war program is fulfilled. If they are not, the due fulfillment of the war program will be impossible.

The orders referred to are very much in the interest of the public, because they will prevent the public, including the trade, from planning or undertaking building projects, and then, after plans or commitments have been made, finding that the war program makes it impossible to secure the materials necessary to complete them.

Moreover, the trade itself will find that because of the enormous housing and other construction work which the Government itself is undertaking, a large part of the trade's facilities will simply be transferred to new lines of building activity.

Will Further Curtail Nonwar Work.

Finally the operation of the selective-service acts will, much more than has already been the case, directly affect the amount of labor available for the building trade and for other industries. Even with increased efficiency and female labor, the natural outcome of this condition must be to curtail and reduce the volume of any given business not connected with the war program. As far as it is possible to do so, the less es-

(Continued on page 3.)

SOLDIERS OF FOREIGN LEGION HERE FROM THE FRENCH FRONT

Veterans of Famous Regiment En Tour to Assist in Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

The first detachment of foreign soldiers to come to this country directly from the western front for use in the forthcoming fourth Liberty loan campaign, 12 French officers and 110 of their men, arrived Saturday in Washington from New York. About fifty or sixty members of the detachment belong to the Foreign Legion and are fully equipped. The remainder of the men include wounded soldiers and interpreters.

These men will be used in various parts of the country throughout the campaign, which opens September 28. All of the details regarding their participation in the drive have not been worked out, but it is probable that the Foreign Legion as a body will be sent on a trip through the South as far as New Orleans and north as far as Chicago and then east to New York. The remainder of the party will be divided into small units and sent to different parts of the country.

Carry Original Flag.

Speaking of the detachment, Louis Aubert, director of the information service of the French High Commission to the United States, said:

"The officer in command of the legionaries is Capt. Chastenet de Gery, one of whose legs was amputated as a result of war wounds. Lieuts. Heritier and Ramelet are also with this detachment.

"This unit accompanies the original flag of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, stationed at Sidi-Bel-Abbes (Province of Oran Algeria).

"During this war the two regiments of the Foreign Legion, considerably increased by voluntary enlistments, many of whom were Americans, were united under this same flag. Soon this flag was mentioned in the dispatches and repeatedly decorated with the palms of the war cross. It was the first flag in the French Army to obtain the Military Medal.

Awarded Many Honors.

"Then it was awarded the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur; these honors gave to its soldiers the glorious right of wearing on their left shoulder the cord, known as "fourragers," at first the colors of the Military Medal (green and yellow) and afterwards of the "Legion d'Honneur" (red). But to-day so many deeds have been performed by the legion that, by a special distinction, its soldiers are allowed to wear the "fourragers tricolors," the colors of the French national emblem.

"Besides the first detachment under arms, there are representatives of about thirty legionaries, all wounded, and under the command of Capt. Prulong and Lieuts. Chapelle and Bourgerasse. The name of legion is famous all over the world; it is looked upon with the greatest admiration and respect by soldiers and civilians alike, in France. Another of its titles to glory is the indignation and hatred which it rouses in every German heart.

"The blood of the legion has crimsoned the soil of every continent. It has fought in Africa, in Tonkin, in Dahomey, in Sudan, in Madagascar, and in Crimea. In 1859 it fought for Italian freedom. In 1870 it dealt the Germans blows which the invaders have not forgiven and will never forget. In this war there is no task to which its 60,000 volunteers of August, 1914, have not proved equal."

Itinerary as Planned.

Following is the itinerary of the 60 members of the legion who will go on tour in behalf of the fourth Liberty loan:

Washington, D. C., September 23.
Cleveland, Ohio, September 24.
Chicago, Ill., September 25.
St. Louis, Mo., September 26.
Kansas City, Mo., September 27.
Oklahoma City, Okla., September 28.
Dallas, Tex., September 29 and 30.
Houston, Tex., October 1.
New Orleans, La., October 2.
Birmingham, Ala., October 3.
Memphis, Tenn., October 4.
Louisville, Ky., October 5 and 6.
Indianapolis, Ind., October 7.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8.
Columbus, Ohio, October 9.
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 10.
Harrisburg, Pa., October 11.
New York City, N. Y., October 12 and 13.
Boston, Mass., October 14 and 15.
Hartford, Conn., October 16.
Newark, N. J., October 17.
Philadelphia, Pa., October 18.
Baltimore, Md., October 19.

The other 50 or more members of the detachment will be divided into small units and assigned to war-exhibit trains which are to be used in the different Federal reserve districts during the campaign.

The entire detachment, including officers, was present at the Treasury Department Saturday afternoon, when Secretary McAdoo raised the honor flag of the fourth Liberty loan over the Treasury Building. Saturday night they were the guests of honor at a dinner at the Willard Hotel given by French residents of Washington.

Monday noon they occupied a special gallery in the United States Senate. At 3 p. m., escorted by the Marine Band and a detachment of United States soldiers, they marched from the Liberty Hut to Lafayette Square, where the original flag of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion was unfurled at the base of the Lafayette Monument. President Wilson received the detachment at 5.15.

NINE COAST GUARD MEN PERISH IN ATTEMPTING TO SAVE SHIP

Members of the Crew of U. S. S. Seneca Went to Rescue of Torpedoed British Steamer.

The Navy Department is informed by Admiral Sims that the following-named men of the Coast Guard on the U. S. S *Seneca* lost their lives on September 16 while attempting in a heavy sea to save the British steamer *Wellington*, which had been put in a sinking condition by an enemy torpedo:

Wm. L. Boyce, machinist (first class). Mother, Mrs. Annie Boyce, 227 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Jas. J. Nevins, boy (first class). Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Nevins, 10 Sixth Street, Norwich, Conn.
Merton Spellenwerf, seaman. Mother, Mrs. Anna Spellenwerf, 26 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, N. Y.
Raymond H. Pingard, fireman. Mother, Mrs. Frida Pingard, 534 Noble Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Wm. H. Prime, seaman. Mother, Mrs. Jessie H. Prime, 75 Locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.
Russell Elam, cook. No next of kin.
August Zuleger, assistant master-at-arms. Father, Frank Zuleger, whereabouts unknown.
Martin M. Ovesen, fireman. Father, Anders Ovesen, Mou Aalberg, Denmark.
Wm. H. Best, water tender. No next of kin. (The body of Best was recovered by a U. S. destroyer.)
Carl S. Newbury, coxswain. Mother, Mrs. Daisy M. Newbury, 37 Chapel Street, New London, Conn.

SPANISH INFLUENZA CASES REPORTED IN FIVE ARMY CAMPS

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

Five new camps were reported yesterday as having Spanish influenza. They are Camps Gordon, Syracuse, Humphreys, Merritt, and Lewis. The total number of cases reported from these camps up to noon was 451, as follows:

Camp Gordon	138
Camp Syracuse	64
Camp Humphreys	56
Camp Merritt	182
Camp Lewis	11

Up to noon, 9,313 cases, with 11 deaths, had been reported. The greatest number, 6,583, have been reported from Camp Devens, with 1,211 from Camp Lee, and 602 from Camp Upton.

Forty-three cases of pneumonia were reported yesterday from Camp Devens. It is believed by medical officers that this high figure is the result of the influenza epidemic.

Daily telegraphic reports of the spread of the disease are required now from all camps.

REPLY TO SENATE INQUIRY.

(Continued from page 2.)

sential industries are being converted to more essential activities, but there will be a certain percentage of these industries which can not be so converted. Therefore, the volume of business in the less essentials will be reduced, and with this reduction there will come a corresponding reduction in taxability.

It is not only the policy, it is the clear and simple duty of the War Industries Board to see that the war program of the country is met, and this program must be met now, when its needs are upon us. This duty must be fulfilled, even if its fulfillment entails industrial loss in this country, as it does human loss abroad.

I have the honor to remain,

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman War Industries Board.

Buy Bonds and Back the Guns that Hit the Huns.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

American Official Communique No. 129.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 20, 1918.

Section A.—Renewed attempts of the enemy to raid our lines at four points in the Woevre and in the Vosges were repulsed. Aside from artillery activity in the Woevre and in Alsace there is nothing further to report.

American Official Communique No. 130.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 21, 1918.

Section A.—Aside from patrol encounters and increased aviation activity in the Woevre, the day was uneventful in the sectors occupied by our troops.

American Official Communique No. 131.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 22, 1918.

Section A.—In the Woevre our raiding parties penetrated the enemy's line at two points, inflicted numerous casualties and brought back 25 prisoners. A hostile detachment which attempted to reach our positions was repulsed, leaving two of its men in our hands.

The More Bonds the Fewer Casualties.

Definite Program For Using Highways For Transportation After War Closes Is Developed at General Conference

The following is authorized by the Council of National Defense:

A definite program of specific use of the highways in support of both the war plan and the reconstruction policy for post-war times was developed by the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense in a conference of its 11 regional chairmen, representative of every section of the country, held at Washington, September 17 to 19, inclusive.

Government Officials Attend.

Recognition of the highway's value as a transportation resource was evidenced by the appearance before the committee and its chairmen of Cabinet officers, members of the National Railroad Administration, the Food Administration, the War Industries Board, the National Highways Council, the Electric Railways War Board, the Army, and the United States Senate. President Wilson received the conferees at the White House on the conclusion of the sessions.

Every one of the Governmental agencies whose war work can be effected by the full utilization of highways transport proposed a close cooperation between his own organization and the nation-wide organization which the Highways Transport Committee, under the direction of Roy D. Chapin, chairman, has achieved in the last nine months. All were glad to suggest means of developing this coordination for America's common cause.

Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, warmly approved the development of the rural express as a means for saving perishable foodstuffs now produced, for stimulating production of more food, for lowering costs of living, and for conserving farming man-power for the soil.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, tied the highways development into his plan for putting millions of returned soldiers and their families on small farms carved by the Government from great areas of public domain now either unused or in need of reclamation.

Value to Commerce.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, told the regional chairmen that he regarded highway, waterway, and railway as a trinity of economic usefulness, incapable of fullest function unless all factors of it were developed efficiently.

Relief for the railways by another of the Highways Transport Committee's projects—the store-door delivery system—was welcomed by Edward Chambers, former vice president of the Santa Fe Railroad, now director of traffic in the National Railroad Administration.

Mark L. Requa, director of the oil division of the Fuel Administration, asked the committee's cooperation in a campaign to promote more efficient operation of all gasoline-powered vehicles and the conservation of fuel through the stopping of wasteful practices and nonessential running.

The Army was represented before the conference by Lieut. Col. W. D. Uhler, Quartermaster Corps, in charge of Army truck-convoy service. Joseph D. Baker, of the War Industries Board's staff, asked chairmen to help make clear to motorists and garage managers the necessity of saving both materials and man power, and suggested ways in which such savings can be effected.

Reports made by the regional chairmen show tonnage moved over the highways increasing at a tremendous rate, in some States as much as 400 per cent increase over last year being shown.

Completing Organization.

The Highways Transport Committee is completing countrywide organization that will number more than 15,000 committeemen, manufacturers, farmers, and consumers, all working through contact with the State Councils of Defense and with the committee's regional chairmen. These chairmen, all but one of whom were at the entire conference, are J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; George H. Pride, New York; C. A. Musselman, Philadelphia; Tom Winn, Atlanta; Harry L. Gordon, Cincinnati; John J. Stockton, Chicago; J. F. Witt, Dallas; Julius H. Meier, Portland, Oreg.; L. A. Nares, Fresno; and Earle Brown, Minneapolis. Mr. Brown, who could not attend, was represented by Messrs. Babcock, chairman of the Minnesota Highways Transport Committee, and Mr. Leach, of Minneapolis.

WAR DEPARTMENT RULES FOR OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The following statement is issued by the Chief of Staff:

The War Department authorizes relatives or friends of officers and soldiers in France to send Christmas packages, which will be of standard size and weight, one to each individual in the American Expeditionary Forces. A standard container to be used will be 9 by 4 by 3 inches, and the weight limit will be 3 pounds. Standard containers of the size indicated may be had by application to the local Red Cross chapters throughout the country.

In order to insure the arrival of these Christmas packages in France and their distribution to the soldiers by Christmas, all such packages must be mailed on or before November 15, 1918.

In order to insure the limitation of one package per man, which in itself will consume a very large amount of tonnage, a plan has been worked out by which Gen. Pershing is forwarding to the War Department coupons on which are inscribed the correct names and addresses of the members of the American Expeditionary Forces. These coupons will be distributed, and no package will be forwarded without a coupon.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Saturday afternoon the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission. This is a reappointment, Mr. Murdock now being a member of that commission. Other nominations included that of G. I. Christie, of Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Fred C. Pabst, of Galveston, Tex., to be collector of customs for district No. 22.

Conferees on the bill for Government control over the production and distribution of certain minerals essential in war work reached a full agreement Saturday afternoon. Conferees on the bill to stimulate the sale of liberty bonds, although practically in accord as to the character of the compromise to be reported to their respective Houses, were unable Saturday to get the wording into final shape. It is expected that this will be done to-day and the conference report submitted at once.

HOUSE.

Saturday afternoon the House considered and passed the annual agricultural appropriation bill for the current fiscal year. This was the measure vetoed by the President because it carried a paragraph raising the guaranteed price of wheat above the amount already allowed by law. As repassed the bill had the objectionable feature eliminated.

In a letter to Chairman Sims, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the President urged passage of the pending emergency power bill before Congress undertakes to put into effect any three-day recess program. Secretary of War Baker, Fuel Administrator Garfield, and Chairman Baruch, of the War Industries Board, have declared this legislation to be absolutely essential to the efficiency of the shipyards and other war work. The bill provides for the construction by the Government, or extension of financial aid, to long-distance power-transmission projects. The plan contemplates the construction of power plants at coal mines and the transmission of the power to the manufacturing cities of the seaboard. A fund of $175,000,000 for this purpose is provided. In urging the adoption of this legislation the President in his letter said:

"In view of the possibility of three-day adjournments by the House and the absence of a quorum from the city, I venture to write you this brief note to urge that the emergency power bill be pressed to passage, if possible, before adjournment, as it is of capital and immediate importance as a war measure. I hope that it will be possible for you to obtain the consent of the House to this action."

Chairman Padgett, of the Naval Committee, introduced a bill to appropriate $4,550,000 to take over dry docks and adjoining lands now being built by the State of Massachusetts in Boston.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

Calls for 13,856 Selective Service Registrants Are Issued by Provost Marshal

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Calls for 13,000 limited military service white men were sent out to-day to the Governors of 34 States and the draft executive of the District of Columbia. In addition a call for 856 men for both general and limited military service was issued to the draft officials of Alaska.

The calls follow:

LIMITED MILITARY SERVICE—WHITE.

[Entrainment, Sept. 30–Oct. 4.]

Alabama—70, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Arkansas—140, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
California—600, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Connecticut—200, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
District of Columbia—70, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Georgia—230, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Idaho—190, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Illinois—1,800, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Indiana—75, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Iowa—250, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Louisiana—15, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Maine—100, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Maryland—250, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Masachusetts—500, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Michigan—1,000, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Minnesota—350, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Montana—275, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Nevada—50, Fort Logan, Ohio.
New Jersey—185, Fort Thomas, Ky.
New Mexico—50, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
New York—1,600, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 350, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
North Carolina—430, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Ohio—750, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Oregon—300, Fort McDowell, Cal.
Pennsylvania—1,650, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Rhode Island—25, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
South Dakota—150, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Texas—70, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Utah—400, Fort Logan, Colo.
Vermont—75, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Virginia—100, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Washington—200, Fort McDowell, Cal.
West Virginia—50, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Wisconsin—400, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Wyoming—50, Fort Logan, Colo.
Total, 13,000.
Alaska—574, general military service, white; 5, general military service, colored; 277, limited service, white; total, 856; Fort William Seward, Haines, Alaska; entrainment September 30–October 15.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

Sealed proposals will be received until September 28, 1918, at the Field Medical Supply Depot, 21 M Street NE., Washington, D. C., for the following supplies:

1,500 bottles acid metaphosphoric (glacial phosphoric acid), sticks or lumps, one-fourth pound in c. s. b., well waxed or paraffined stopper.

1,000 bottles acid phosphotungstic, crystals (free from NH_3 and HNO_3), analysis required, 1 ounce in g. s. b.

2,000 vials acid uric, special purity for standard, analysis required, 1 gram in vial.

1,000 tins calcium hypochlorite, C. P. (oxychloride), analysis required, 1 pound in tin.

1,000 bottles charcoal, blood, purified, one-fourth pound in c. s. b.

1,000 bottles guaiacum, U. S. P., one-fourth pound in c. s. b.

1,000 bottles manganous sulphate, analysis required, 1 pound in c. s. b., paraffined stopper.

1,000 cartons mannite, 1 pounds in carton.

1,000 bottles naphtho-resorcin (dioxynaphthalene 1.31—), 1 ounce in c. s. b.

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. September 30, 1918, at the office of the purchasing agent, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., for 718,000 facing slips, 3⅛ by 5 inches, printed on green paper.

Proposals for copper cable and wire, electrical material, ceiling fans, repair parts for cars, window glass, galvanized-steel chain, asbestos, flax, and rubber packing, rubber tires, silver knives and spoons, scrub brushes, crayons, buckskin gloves, marline, rubber hose, sandpaper, emery cloth, cheesecloth, metal polish, excelsior, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, lumber, and copper screening. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m. October 16, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1231) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, general purchasing officer.

WOMEN'S FIELD DIVISION OF COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

The Council of National Defense has created a field division of the council, merging the State councils section and the greater part of the machinery of the woman's committee of the council. The field division of the council will be headed by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and a member of the Council of National Defense, and there will act with him a governing committee of six men and six women, composed as follows:

Personnel of Committee.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Miss Agnes Nestor, Miss Hannah J. Patterson, all of the woman's committee of the council; Daniel Willard, chairman of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense; Fuller Callaway, a business man of La Grange, Ga.; George L. Berry, of Pressmens Home, Tenn., president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America; H. M. Robinson, of Pasadena, Cal., former assistant chief of the State councils' section and a director of the Southern California Edison Co., the Union Oil Co., and various banks in California; R. M. Bissell, chairman of the Connecticut State Council of Defense; and Grosvenor B. Clarkson, secretary of the council and of the advisory commission.

Mr. Clarkson Director.

Mr. Clarkson, in addition to his present duties as secretary of the council, will act as director of the field division, and Miss Hannah J. Patterson, who has been resident director of the woman's committee, is appointed associate director of the field division.

The woman's committee of the council will be held together to meet whatever emergencies may arise in connection with woman's part in the prosecution of the war that may fall outside the province of the field division.

This amalgamation of two of the most highly organized Federal war agencies has grown out of the need and desirability of bringing the women of the country more closely into the Government's war work and at the same time causing a more efficient guidance from Washington of the State defense activities.

The woman's committee was formed shortly after America entered the war and has performed a remarkable work in organizing the woman power of the country for the Nation's defense.

STATES WOOL REGULATIONS ARE WORKING OUT SATISFACTORILY

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The wool regulations concerning the domestic clip for 1918 provided that the wool in the Western States, referred to as the "territories," could not be sold at all, except in amounts less than 1,000 pounds, but must be consigned to approved distributing centers, in which case there would be no expense on the part of the growers, except freight to Atlantic seaboard, the Government paying the commission of the dealers for handling the wool.

Fleece-Wool Sections.

In the Middle West, East, and Southeast, referred to as the "fleece-wool sections," where the clips are small, the growers were urged to pool their wools and consign to distributing centers, in which event the growers would receive the full Government price. The wool growers in the fleece-wool sections, however, were given the privilege of selling their wool if they so desired, the regulations providing that the local dealer or buying agent should buy it at a price which would only enable him to make 1½ cents per pound, which, of course, would come out of the grower. The regulations further provided that all dealers should be approved by the wool section of the War Industries Board, and if at the end of the season an examination of their books should disclose the fact that the country dealers had made in excess of 1½ cents per pound gross profit on the whole season's business, or the dealer in approved distributing center had made in excess of 5 per cent gross profit, exclusive of interest, on the whole season's business, then such excess would be disposed of as the Government should decide.

No Complaints Coming In.

The plan has worked out with apparent satisfaction in the territories, as there have been no complaints whatever coming into this office. On the contrary, in the fleece-wool sections wool dealers have in many cases paid too low a price, with the result that there will be substantial amounts to be taken over from them by the Government.

It is the purpose of the wool section of the War Industries Board to check up the dealers generally, and where possible distribute their excess profits back to the growers in as fair and equitable a manner as possible. It is possible in some cases the identity of the grower of the wool may be lost, but a very earnest effort will be made to do justice to all, and an endeavor will be made to so modify the regulations as to prevent such a situation arising in the future.

IMPORTS FROM BAHAMAS.

The War Trade Board, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 238), now permits the importation from the Bahamas of fruits and vegetables, and products of fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned or preserved, when brought from the Bahamas to east Florida ports on schooners or motor boats of approximately 100 tons or less register which are owned and operated by residents of the Bahamas.

Licenses will be issued for such shipments, when applications are otherwise in order, thereby preventing hardship to the inhabitants of these islands and permitting the continuance of an industry of vital importance to the islands.

War Department General Order Giving Regulations for Transfer Of Enlisted Men in United States

The War Department authorizes the following general order covering the transfer of enlisted men in the United States:

1. The indiscriminate transfer of enlisted men is becoming a serious menace to the efficiency of the service, a needless expense to the Government, and is productive of unrest and discontent.

The Adjutant General's Department has on file records of the qualifications of all enlisted men, and is prepared to fill all positions in the service in so far as they can be filled by enlisted men.

2. Enlisted men will not apply for transfers, and officers will not request by name the transfer of enlisted men except for cogent reasons; all such applications for transfer will be scrutinized by commanders, who will forward for action only such applications as have unmistakable merit. In the present emergency no reasons other than military are cogent.

Transfer of enlisted men will, as a rule, be obtained by requisition, which will call for men having certain qualifications and which will be filled by transfer or by original assignment as may be recommended by the personnel adjutant or corresponding official.

3. For the purpose of transfer on requisition the organizations and the enlisted personnel of the Army in the United States are divided into two classes:

Class 1. Those organizations and enlisted men over whom a division commander or a divisional cantonment commander has general court-martial jurisdiction.

Class 2. All other organizations and enlisted men except as noted in paragraph 5, this order.

4. At a divisional camp or cantonment or within a division, the commander thereof has authority to transfer, as the interest of the service may require, any enlisted men of class 1. Thus, when an organization of class 1 requires enlisted men, its commanding officer will submit to the division or camp commander, as the case may be, a requisition showing the qualifications of the men desired. The personnel adjutant, under the direction of his commander, will fill the requisition in so far as the enlisted personnel of class 1 allows. If the requisition can not be filled locally, it will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army, showing vacancies still unfilled. The Adjutant General of the Army will supply the deficiency, in so far as enlisted men are available. Requisitions from organizations of class 2 will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army and by him filled, as the interest of the service may require.

The provisions of subparagraph 1, paragraph 114, Army Regulations, remain in force.

5. Commanding officers of ports of embarkation and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Fort Sill, Kelly Field, Camp Humphreys, Forrest, Leach, Joseph E. Johnston, and Crane have the authority to transfer within their respective posts or camps the enlisted personnel thereof, as the interests of the service may require. Within their respective departments the commanders thereof have authority to transfer enlisted men over whom they have jurisdiction, as the interests of the service may require.

6. Depot brigades, development battalions, and United States guards are for the purpose of transfers excluded from the jurisdiction of local commanders. Previous orders as to transfer to and from these units will govern.

7. Except in tactical units, transfers affecting Staff Corps or departments or special troops will be made only upon approval by the Chief of Staff Corps, department, or special troops affected, unless the transfers are approved by the local commander of the Staff Corps, department, or special troops concerned.

Within any tactical unit not part of a division transfers of enlisted men of Staff Corps or departments or special troops will be made according to the necessities of the service by the commander of that separate unit.

8. Except as noted in paragraphs 5 and 6, this order, all previous orders and all paragraphs of Army Regulations in conflict with the provisions of this order are, for the period of the present emergency, rescinded. The provisions of this order apply only to that part of the Army within the continental limits of the United States.

WAR TRADE BOARD RULING ON IMPORTATION OF SILK NOILS

By a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 237), importers of silk noils, silk noil yarns, garnetted stock, and silk waste will hereafter be required to give to the United States Government an option to purchase all such commodities imported by them at a price 2 per cent above the cost at the foreign port of shipment as shown by the consular invoice, including all charges, except prepaid freight and prepaid insurance. All outstanding licenses for the importation of these commodities have been revoked as to ocean shipment after September 10, 1918.

Licenses for the importation of these commodities, where the application is otherwise in order, may be issued, but shall contain the provision that the bill of lading be indorsed to the Silk Association of America, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York. The Silk Association of America will procure the option above mentioned before releasing the goods to the importer.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

FOOD PROGRAM FOR THE COMING YEAR AS DRAWN BY ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER CALLS FOR STILL GREATER ECONOMY

WAR'S CRITICAL PERIOD

"No Prospect of Proper Ending Before the Summer of 1919," He Says—Army of "Three and a Half Million Americans" Must Be Fed as Well as Allied Armies and Civil Populations—America's Promise Given to Nations Battling for Liberty.

The following statement by Mr. Hoover outlines the food conservation program recommended for the American people during the coming year:

There is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the campaign of the summer of 1919. To attain victory we must place in France three and a half million fighting men with the greatest mechanical equipment that has ever been given to any army. While we expect the position on the western front may be improved, from a military point of view, between now and then, there can be no hope of a consummation of the end that we must secure until another year has gone by.

If we are to accomplish this end in 1919, we will save a million American lives that will be expended if we have to continue until 1920. To give this final blow in 1919 we have not only to find the men, shipping, and equipment for this gigantic army, but this army, the allied armies and the allied civil population must have ample food in the meantime if we are to maintain their strength. We can do all these things, and I believe we can bring this dreadful business to an end if every man, woman, and child in the United States tests every action every day and hour by the one touchstone—does this or that contribute to winning the war?

The food program is no small part of this issue. To provide ships for our Army, we have not only to build all that we can, but we must have the help of allied shipping. In order that the allies may provide this, they must take food ships from the more distant markets and place them upon the shorter run to the United States. We must decrease our imports of sugar, coffee, and tropical fruits.

Table of Requirements.

Under these conditions, the demand upon us is for larger supplies. The conferences on food supply and shipping we have held in Europe enable us to estimate our burden. Compared with previous years, the allied civilians and armies, our own armies, the Belgian Relief and certain neutrals who are dependent on us require the following round amounts from us:

	Average 3-year prewar shipments.	Shipped year ending July 1, 1918.	Must ship year ending July 1, 1919.	Increase this year over last year.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Meats and fats (beef, pork, dairy, poultry and vegetable oil products)	645,000	1,550,000	2,600,000	1,050,000
Breadstuffs (wheat and substitutes in terms of grain)	3,320,000	6,800,000	10,400,000	3,600,000
Sugar (from United States and West Indies)	618,000	1,520,000	1,850,000	330,000
Feed grains (mostly Army oats)	950,000	1,950,000	2,700,000	750,000
Total	5,533,000	11,820,000	17,550,000	5,730,000

Further Self-Denial by Allies.

Even this program means further self-denial of the allies next year. They are making this sacrifice in the common cause. We must maintain the health and strength of every human being among them or they will be unable to put their ful strength alongside our own in the supreme effort. At the President's direction, I have assured them that "in this common cause we eat at a common table," and upon entering these conferences in Europe we promised them that whatever their war-food program called for from us we should fulfill.

If we survey our ability to meet this definite promise to them we find that while our wheat production this year is better than last year, our production of other cereals is less. We have had severe losses through drought in many sections. On balance our resources are no greater than last year. We find, however, that we can give this increase in food supplies of 5,730,000 tons over last year and still have a margin over the amount necessary to maintain our own health and strength.

Fill the Allies' Ships.

At best the allied table will be less than ours, for the allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport our soldiers. We can do no less than fill the ships they send us.

Of our imports, we shall apparently have sufficient sugar to maintain the present consumption and take care of the extra drain of the allies from our markets, instead of compelling them to send their ships to the Far East. We can secure in sailing vessels the coffee we need if no one makes an overbrew. Of our own products we must secure a reduction in consumption and waste in the two great groups of, first, breadstuffs, and second, meats and fats; that is, in all bread and cereals, beef, pork, poultry, dairy and vegetable-oil products. The average consumption of our people of breadstuffs amounts to about 6 pounds per week and of meats and fats to 4 pounds a week for each person. A reduction in consumption of less than one-half pound per week per person in each of these two great groups of foods would accomplish our purpose. We wish to emphasize, however, that we do not want curtailment in the use of milk for children.

Economy in the Homes.

Some of our homes, by reason of limited incomes, can not now provide more food than they should have to maintain health in the family. They can not rightfully be asked to make the suggested reduction in consumption. But the great majority of our homes can do more than suggested.

We need even greater simplicity of living than last year amongst all that section of the community to whom foodstuffs are a secondary item in expenditure.

We estimate that nearly 9,000,000 people eat at our public eating places—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars, and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars a more strict program than last year, and we are confident that they will willingly do this.

Appeal to the Intelligence.

This is not rationing—a thing we will never have if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving.

This year, as last, I believe we can accomplish the necessary ends by voluntary action of our own people. The willingness to assume individual responsibility in this matter by the vast majority is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people, and I feel it can be constantly relied upon. Our simple formula for this year is to further reduce consumption and waste of all food. We have so arranged the international food program that, except for a moderate substitution of other cereals in bread, it will not, we hope, be necessary to substitute one foodstuff for another nor to resort to wheatless and meatless days. What we need is to reduce directly our consumption of all foodstuffs, laying especial emphasis on the staples. The allies are in need of all the surplus of the great staples that we can provide.

It is necessary that every family in the United States study its food budget and food ways to see if it can not buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen, and practice the gospel of the clean plate.

GAP IN ALASKA ROAD CLOSED.

Secretary of the Interior Lane has been advised by Chairman Edes, of the Alaskan Engineering Commission that the part of the Government railroad in Alaska between Anchorage and Seward has been completed. This makes possible the shipment of coal from the Matanuska mines directly to Seward, a distance of 190 miles.

Bonds Buy Food For Soldiers. Buy Liberty Bonds.

MAY USE AUTOS ON SUNDAYS TO PROMOTE LIBERTY LOAN

The use of automobiles on Sunday for promoting the Liberty loan campaign, which begins on September 28, is regarded by the United States Fuel Administration as entirely within the spirit of the Sunday saving of gasoline request, according to a statement issued by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

It has been called to the attention of the United States Fuel Administration that there is considerable doubt in the minds of motorists as to the justification for using automobiles on Sunday, September 29, for the purpose of attending Liberty loan meetings or canvassing for the Liberty loan.

National Importance Realized.

The Fuel Administration realizes that there is nothing of greater national importance than the success of this loan, and there is nothing either in the letter or the spirit of the "Gasolineless Sunday" request which interferes in any way with the use of automobiles on Sunday to promote the success of the loan.

The intention of the request is that all motor pleasure riding be eliminated, but that the necessary use of the automobile be not interfered with. Certainly there can be no more necessary use of the automobile than to aid in the Liberty loan campaign.

Should Save During Week.

So the use of automobiles to drive considerable distances to church on Sundays or to enable workers to reach their war gardens, where other methods of transportation are not available, is in no sense a violation of the request. It is hoped that those who do make these necessary uses of automobiles on Sunday make an effort to save sufficient gasoline during the week days to offset that use, and, even if no gasoline is used on Sunday, an effort should be made to be as saving in its use as possible during week days.

It has been suggested that in cases where motorists are using their cars to promote the loan that such cars be identified by placard or posters as being on Liberty loan business. This will not only prevent a public misconception of the errand but will enhance the progress of the campaign by advertising it.

Industries Board Loan To Lorain Electric Co.

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

In order to help out the situation in the Lorain, Ohio, industrial district, where the present power is inadequate for the Government and other work placed there, the War Industries Board has decided that aid shall be extended the Lorain County Electric Co. in the construction of its power plants now under way.

To carry through the plans of the company the Government will make a loan of about $400,000 and will share with the company the war wastage. Officials of the company have shown complete willingness to agree with the Government officials as to conditions imposed in connection with Government aid.

There is much important War Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation war work under construction at Lorain, Ohio, and the Lorain County Electric Co. was building to meet the increased demands. Higher costs of material and labor upset the company's plans.

CONTROL OF ALL TIN STOCKS BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board is to take control of the domestic pig-tin situation under a license system. The following announcement to consumers of and dealers in pig tin is made by T. C. Cranwell, acting chief of the tin section of the board:

"All users and dealers in pig tin will be licensed, and a complete inventory of stocks on hand and contracts unfilled will be made, and, if necessary, supplies will be redistributed to equalize same according to essential uses. Full details of licensing plan will be announced later."

Questionnaires Being Sent.

In accordance with this decision of the War Industries Board questionnaires are being sent out to the 2,000-odd individuals and plants affected, calling for the information, under oath, demanded by the inventory. On the facts to be thus gathered as to the actual supply of pig-tin stocks and the unfilled contracts and the manner and quantities in which the pig tin is being held, the War Industries Board will decide whether essential uses demand an equalization of such stocks through redistribution and a matching up among the plants.

The tin section has been informed there is considerable uneasiness in the trade as to control by the War Industries Board of the pig-tin situation, and it is the belief of Mr. Cranwell that announcement of positive plans of control will prove beneficial. He says that the control plan will affect only the users and dealers in pig tin, and that the public, which uses tin plate, will be benefited by the licensing system of control.

London Pooling Plan.

This action by the War Industries Board was forecast when announcement was made by B. M. Baruch, chairman of the board, that an interallied pig-tin pool had been arranged in conferences held in London between the L. I. Summers Commission, representing the War Industries Board, and representatives of Great Britain and other allied nations. Under this pool, which is in the nature of a beneficent monopoly, the world's supply of pig tin is allocated, and distribution is made among the allied countries according to the supply and their needs. The United States will get about 80,000 tons of pig tin, or approximately two-thirds of the world production. The War Industries Board will supervise the allowance to this country. All imports of pig tin, tin ores, and concentrates will be consigned to the American Iron and Steel Institute and will be distributed to the licensees through the United States Steel Products Co. Prices will be regulated by the War Industries Board and will be uniform and at a level that will encourage production in the tin-mining countries, which are chiefly Great Britain and the Straits Settlements.

MOLASSES PACKERS WILL USE ONLY LARGE CANS TO SAVE TIN

Manufacturers of sirup and molasses have promised to do everything in their power to assist in the conservation of tin. Their product, until the need for conservation passes, will be packed in only three standard sized cans, they promised at a conference Thursday with the United States Food Administration. All small and odd sizes will be discontinued, only 2½, 5, and 10 pound containers being used.

Saving in Larger Cans.

Packing in small cans calls for needless consumption of steel, tin plate, labor and transportation facilities. A 1-pound can, for instance, represents a saving in tin of about 20 per cent over four 4-ounce cans. In addition, the expense of filling and handling the smaller container is practically equal to that of the larger one, which has the added advantage of requiring less shipping space for equal bulk of contents.

The manufacturers will, of course, be allowed to use containers now on hand before adopting the new schedule.

Present at Conference.

Those who attended the conference were:

F. A. Oelerich, Oelerich & Berry Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Williams, Bliss Syrup Refining Co.; Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co., F. O. Bailey, Marshalltown, Iowa; Southern Syrup Co., Montgomery, Ala.; Georgia Syrup Co., W. J. Peabody, president, Atlanta, Ga.; Cairo Syrup Co., E. L. Cain, president, Cairo, Ga.; Atlanta (Ga.) Syrup Co., L. B. Whitfield, president, Montgomery, Ala.; Frank A. Labor, Heyl Bros. Co.; Philadelphia; J. P. Ford, Pruick & Ford (Ltd.), New Orleans, La.; R. S. J. Stewart and R. C. Vaughn, Stewart & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. B. Metzel, T. B. Metzel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; G. S. Mahanne, Corn Products Refining Co.; B. M. Mangels and J. H. Herold, Mangels-Herold Co.; Richard Mommais, American Sugar Refining Co.; P. J. Ritter Conserve Co. and E. H. Gove, Ritter Can & Spec. Co.; W. D. White, Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation, New York; M. B. Curtain, American Sugar Refining Co., New York; W. G. Daub, secretary, United States Food Administration, committee on sirup valuations; H. G. Ilderton, United States Food Administration, international sugar committee; Charles D. Bruym, National Sugar Refining Co.; A. B. Carpenter, American Sugar Refining Co.; R. S. Stubbs, American Sugar Refining Co.; E. Y. Crossmore, American Sugar Refining Co., New York; Joseph S. Freeman, Somanian Sugar Refining Co., New York; W. W. Frazier, jr., Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia; W. Edw. Foster, American Sugar Refining Co., New York; A. Hugh Brown, Arbuckle Bros., New York; R. P. Duff, of P. D. Duff's Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John D. Otter, of Torbitt & Castleman Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Schnier, Greggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. W. Jones, The Log Cabin Products Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. P. Hughes, Union Starch & Refining Co., Edinburg, Ind.; F. Luhn, D. B. Saulby Syrup Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Kasper, Durand & Kasper Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. McNamara, J. C. Hubenger Bros. Co., Keokuk, Iowa; T. R. Smith, Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., Fort Scott, Kans.

NAMES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM THE ENEMY TRADING LIST

The following changes in the enemy trading list have been made as of date September 20, 1918:

ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA.

Balzer, Maximo, Buenos Aires.
Deussen & Henneberg (Herman Deussen, Ernesto Henneberg), Calle Montevideo 779, Buenos Aires.
Orioli, Fernando, Buenos Aires.
Pala, Pedro, y Cia., Rio de Janeiro 661 and Calle Salgueno 755, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Compania Minera y Agricola Huari-Huari, Potosi.

BRAZIL.

Hutter, A. J., Rio de Janeiro.
Moser, Berto, Sao Paulo.
Salem Freres & Castoriano, Avenida Rio Branco 117–121, Rio de Janeiro.
Stodieck, Ernesto, Florianopolis.

CHILE.

Haverbeck & Co., Valdivia.
Haverbeck, Alberto (of Haverbeck & Co.), Valdivia.
Haverbeck, Carlos (of Haverbeck & Co.), Valdivia.
Schalweit, Rodolfo (of Haverbeck & Co.), Valdivia.

COLOMBIA.

Fresen, Max, Bogota.

CUBA.

Berndes, Enrique Charles, Velado, Habana.

DENMARK.

Allgemeine Versicherung Gesfurseefluss und Landtransport, Copenhagen.
Bornholm Sild and Fiskekonserveringsfabrik A/S, Copenhagen, and Honholm.
Dansk Handels and Industri Ass. (Directors Jacob Anton Hansen, Vga. Walther, and K. Kierer), Copenhagen.
Grimmelman Frederik, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR.

Balda, Cesar A., Manta.
Bruckman, L. E., Guayaquil.
Cueva, Teofilo Vivar, Quito.
Dassum & Co., Guayaquil and Quito.
Lemos, Rafael, Esmeraldas.
Schneidewind, Paul C. (Paul T.), Riobamba.
Sussmann, Adolf, Cojimies.
Tramontapa, Lucas, Guayaquil.

GREECE.

Ghiolman, Freres, Constitution Square, Athens.
Ghiolman, Michalis, Constitution Square, Athens.
Ghiolman, Panayotis, Constitution Square, Athens.
Hoffman, S. Et W., Salonika.
Daetz, Arnoldo, Coban.
Compania de Plantaciones Ozuna, Rochela.

MEXICO.

Lima, Elias S. A. de, Mexico City.
Arreola, Jose Gomez, Guadalajara.
Brockmuller, Federico.
Buckenhofer, Guillermo, Chihuahua.
Concha, Antonio de la, San Luis Potosi.
Garcia Fuentes, Sucrs, Torreon.
Henchell, Edmund, Bajonea.
Linga, Carl, Mazatlan.
Milan, J., y Cia, Mazatlan.
Mora, F., & Co., San Blas.
Cia Quimica Nacional de Mexico, Mexico City.
Reinbeck & Becker, Mexico City.
Seitz, Carlos, Mexico City.
Stauffer & Forster, Acaponeta.
Stege, Otto (La Union), Chihuahua.
Union, La (Stege, Otto), Chihuahua.
Velas, S. A., Cia de, Monterey and Tampico.

MOROCCO.

Denkhans, Arthur (alias Pinesacassa, Arture), Ceuta & Tetuan.
Grado, Emil, Ceuta & Tetuan.
Piensacassa, Arture (allas Denkhans, Arthur), Ceuta & Tetuan.
Tornow & Co., Max L., Ceuta & Tetuan.

NETHERLANDS.

Booy Bernard E. Scheepvaart and Handelsmij, Rotterdam.
Laimbock, M., Rotterdam.
Nederlandsche Fabriek Van Kunst Malsteenen en Compleete Maalinrichtingen nv., Copen and Fringes, Maastricht.
Rotterdamsche Stempelfabriek Suluis B. L. Van Der, Rotterdam.
Sauter, A. F. M., Maastricht.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Bandoengsche Tegelefrabriek, nv., Bandoeng, Java.
Begoer Koninklyke Utrechtsche Fabriek Van Juweelen Zilverwerken en Penningen van C. J., Samarang.
Fares, M. A., Batavia.
Guan Mo (or Moh), Medan.
Kraaz, John, Lebong, Soelit, Bankoelan.
Hadji, Mattjse, Batavia.
Hadji, Saleh, Batavia.
Hwass, Ivar, Sumwra.
Jerschavek, L. H. A., Samarang.
Lie Hip, Menado.
Lie and Sie, Medan.
Nio Tjoan Kiat, Saleir.
Oei Kae Hong, Manado (and or) Macassar.
Nio Kok Kie, Macassar.
Ong, Tjeng Ae (or Ong Tjing Ae), Gorontalo.
Oriental Tabak Industrie Comp Plomer Sachs Coil, Samarang.
Polak, A., Sourabaya.
Tjn Tong & Co., Menado.
Thoeng, Jeng Siang.
Thoeng, Tjeng Ting.
Thoeng, Tjeng Ting & Co.

PERU.

Moises, Jacobo, y Hermanos, Cuzco.

SALVADOR.

Bengoa, Frederico, San Salvador.
Deininger Hermanos, San Salvador.
Duarte, F. I., & Co., San Salvador.
Garcia, Saul, San Salvador.
Hermann, Emilio, San Salvador.
Laufer, Curt, San Salvador.
Menjivar, Ricardo, San Salvador.
Raemsch, Louis, San Salvador.
Roeder, Max, San Salvador.
Widawer, Alfredo, San Salvador.
Widawer, Leon, San Salvador.

SPAIN.

Arregui, Antonio, Calle Velasquez 66, Madrid.
Asbert, Francisco (of Asbert Janot & Cia), Folgarolas 52, Barcelona.
Bertran, L., & Co., Tanagone.
Costillo & Compania, Lin's succesores de Manuel Bilbao, Calle Somer 47, Bilbao.
Delgado, Amaro, Calle Real 73, Almeria.
Fahndrich y Cia, Calle Barquillo 4 and 6, Madrid.
Montes and Cia, Jeronimo (or Geronimo), Jaen.
Recorder Borras, Santiago, Calle Lauria 104, Barcelona.
Rosendaal (or Rosenthal), Kark, Avino 20 and Rambla del Centro 7.
Sanchiz, Juan, Calle de Trujillo 3, Madrid.
Sommer, Kurt, Calle de Hortaleza 14 and 16, Madrid.
Zambrana (or Zambrano), Jose, Madrid.

SWEDEN.

Kraftox, A. S. B., Stockholm.
Kroeck, E. J., Stockholm.
Sanner and Block A/B., Stockholm.
Svesnka Atlasverke Pohler & Co., Stockholm.
Tholtde, P. A. S. B., Stockholm.

REMOVALS.

ARGENTINA.

Boiso, Manuel, Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL.

Borges, Antonio, Porto Alegre.

DENMARK.

Hommet, Valdekmar, Copenhagen.

GREECE.

Akif Hassan & Co., Salonika.
Edhem, Mubliss, Salonika.
Salonika Cigarettes Co., Salonika.
Tani, Sebastiano, Salonika.

MEXICO.

Arcineaga y Sotres, Mexico City.
Austin, Carlos, Merido.
Bernal, M. N., Nogales.
Ruiz, E. R., Tampico.

MOROCCO.

Gabbay, Jose Yamin, Larrache.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

Alofs, L., Belewan, Medan.
Altmann, A. H., Bandoeng, Java.
Altmann, Gebroeders Technisch Bureau Bandoeng Java.
Altmann, Gebroeders Autohandel, Bandoeng Java.
Kerhoff & Co., Handel Mij, Medan.

SPAIN.

Guedes, Las Palmas, Canaries.
Montes and Bruwago, Jaen.

SWEDEN.

Larsson, T. B., & Co., Uppsala.

URUGUAY.

Alonzo Freire, Rafael, Montevideo.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNOUNCES EXAMINATION DATES

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the nonassembled type, that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training, and experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Draftsmen (heating and ventilating, power plant, electrical, general engineering, and architectural), Navy Department.

Agriculturists for reclamation projects, Department of Agriculture. Machinist and toolmaker, departmental service.

List No. 2. Examinations of the nonassembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Vineyard superintendent, Department of Agriculture, October 1; laboratory attendant, Public Health Service, October 1; shop apprentice, Bureau of Standards, October 1; special agent for research in trade and industrial education, special agent for agricultural courses, special agent for research in home economics, special agent for research in industry for girls and women, chief, Smith-Sears division, superintendent for cooperation, superintendent for case work, superintendent of records and returns, superintendent for vocational advisement and training, superintendent for employment, survey and replacement officer, district vocational officer, medical officer for the district vocational office, supervisor for advisement and training in district vocational offices, vocational adviser in hospitals, special agent for safety and hygiene, special agent for agricultural rehabilitation courses, and special agent for research in trade and industrial rehabilitation courses, Board for Vocational Education, October 1.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Clerk, departmental service, October 5; file clerk, departmental service, October 16; preparator in nematology, Department of Agriculture, October 2.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or the civil-service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of proposed purchases, by the branches indicated, for the Clothing and Equipage Division of the Quartermaster Corps, War Department:

Bids to be submitted on or before September 26, 1918:

Shoes section; buyer, Capt. F. W. Cox, room 342–6, Nineteenth and B Streets.

Officer's combination service boot, style B, 25,000 pair.
Officer's stiff-leg dress boot, style A, 5,000 pair.

Cotton goods section; buyer, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Cheesecloth, red, 500 yards.
Cheesecloth, blue, 500 yards.
Cheesecloth, white, 375 bolts.
Cheesecloth, 1 bolt.
38½-inch 8.20 gauze, 44x40, 2,186,500 yards.
36-inch 15. gauze, 28x24, 2,000,000 yards.
36-inch 19. gauze, 22x18, in gray, 22,202,000 yards.
38½-inch 8.20 gauze, 44x40, in gray, 68,738,000 yards.
38½-inch 15. gauze, 28x24, in gray, 10,795,000 yards.
38½-inch 13. gauze, 32x28, 3,300,000 yards.
Pillowcases, 45x38, C, 1,833,456 yards.
Sheets, 72x93, C, 4,073,396 yards.
Sheetings, 64x60, 38½ inches wide, gray, 4,100,000 yards.
Sheetings, 76-inch, 14-ounce, in gray, 535,512 yards.
Blankets, 7x4 feet, 26.2 square yards, 4,000.
Canton flannel, 28-inch, 4., 423,260 yards.
Muslin, 35,840 yards.
Muslin, 36-inch, good grade, 60 yards.
Bed sheets, various sizes, A. T. S., 1,300.
Cloth, table, various sizes, A. T. S., 200.
Napkins, linen, A. T. S., 500.
Towels, bath, A. T. S., 500.
Bunting, vermillion, 244 square yards.

Bids to be submitted on or before October 7, 1918:

Buyer, William Drinkwater, room 3027, office of the Quartermaster General.

10/3 olive-drab, soft-finish, reverse-twist cotton thread, 1-pound tubes, 10,000 tubes.

Breaking strength of at least 10 pounds required. Variation in size limited to not over 5 per cent from No. 10. Statement as to grade of cotton which would be furnished should accompany bids and sample of thread must be submitted. Deliveries required, 5,000 tubes November, 1918; 5,000 tubes December, 1918.

Bids to be submitted on or before September 25, 1918:

Manufacturing branch, clothing section; buyer, J. C. Perry, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

Wool service coats.
Wool trousers.
Overcoats.

Manufacturing branch, tentage and heavy duck section; buyer, Maj. Carpenter, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Cover, canvas, combat wagon, 17,000. Bids to be submitted by October 1, 10 a. m.

Covers, canvas, medical cart, 4,500. Bids to be submitted by September 20, 10 a. m.

Tents, large wall, 2,583. Bids to be submitted by September 25, 10 a. m.

Tents, pyramidal, 40,000. Bids to be submitted by October 7, 10 a. m.

Cotton goods section; place of buyer, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

36-inch No. 0 duck, white, 1,390 yards, 278 yards, 1,112 yards.
18-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 12,197 yards, 187,724 yards.
22-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 170,659 yards.
[illegible] inch No. 1 duck, olive drab (substitute 50-inch or 54-inch), 157,765 yards.
22-inch No. 1 duck, 325 yards.
18-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 61,803 yards.
22-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 25,535 yards.
18-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 18,360 yards.
22-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 143,368 yards.
18-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 77,000 yards.
22-inch No. 1 duck, olive drab, 70,000 yards.
22-inch No. 2 duck, olive drab, 56,000 yards.
25-inch No. 2 duck, olive drab, 53,789 yards.
28½-inch No. 2 duck, white, 1,500 yards.
36-inch No. 2 duck, 100 yards.
66-inch No. 2 duck, 200 yards.
22-inch No. 2 duck, olive drab, 5,218 yards.
22-inch No. 2 duck, olive drab, 27,075 yards.
25-inch No. 2 duck, olive drab, 27,702 yards.
22-inch No. 3 duck, 200 yards.
48-inch No. 4 duck, gray, 32,355 yards.
72-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 1,247 yards.
35-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 150 yards.
28-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 750 yards.
40-inch No. 4 duck, 700 yards.
23-inch No. 4 duck, 1,093 yards.
30½-inch No. 4 duck, 782 yards, 300 yards.
72-inch No. 4 duck, 153 yards.
36-inch No. 4 duck, 60,219 yards.
36-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 12,000 yards.
36-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 2,700 yards.
30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 162 yards, 14,352 yards.
36-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 39,362 yards.
30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 4,876 yards.
72-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 537 yards, 380 yards.
72-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 2,640 yards.
52-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 850 yards; waterproof.
42-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 7,385 yards; waterproof.
22-inch No. 4 duck, white or khaki, 4,000 yards.
22-inch No. 4 duck, 1,000 yards.
32 or 34 inch No. 4 duck, khaki or olive drab, 150,000 yards.
42-inch No. 4 duck, 20,000 yards, 100,000 yards.
72-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 248 yards.
30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 5,324 yards.
36-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 140 yards.
72-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 73 yards, 412 yards, 2,061 yards.
30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 549 yards.
36-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 50,000 yards; waterproofed and mildew proofed.
40-inch No. 4, No. 6, or No. 8 duck, gray or bleached, seconds will do, 321,867 yards.
30½-inch No. 4 duck, olive drab, 4,035 yards, 5,428 yards.
22-inch No. 5 duck, 200 yards.
52-inch No. 6 duck, waterproof, 523 yards.
42-inch No. 6 duck, waterproof, 4,220 yards.
52-inch No. 6 duck, waterproof, 1,504 yards.
42-inch No. 6 duck, waterproof, 22,155 yards.
60-inch No. 6 duck, waterproof, 4,000.
36-inch No. 6 duck, 4,000 yards.
72-inch No. 6 duck, 4,000 yards.
48-inch No. 6 duck, waterproofed, 2,400 yards.
34-inch No. 6 duck, 10,000 yards.
60-inch No. 6 duck, 18,000 yards, 50 yards.
36-inch No. 8 duck, olive-drab or khaki, 80,000 yards.
30½-inch No. 8 duck, 13,288 yards, 25,000 yards.
30-inch No. 8 duck, 50 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 50,111 yards, 80,825 yards
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 80,825 yards, 68,611 yards.
30½-inch duck, No. 9, olive-drab, 75840 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 1,612 yards.
30½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 2,818 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 13 yards.
30½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 14,575 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 67,960 yards, 153,216 yards, 153,216 yards, 36,410 yards.
30½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 238,142 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 187,888 yards, 319,462 yards, 15,572 yards, 132 yards.
36-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 139,094 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive-drab, 612,000 yards, 3,680 yards, 354,792 yards, 100 yards, 110,984 yards, 125,642 yards, 845 yards.
30½-inch No. 9 duck, 2,801 yards.
36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive drab, 19,025 yards; 36½-inch No. 9 duck, olive drab, 115,126 yards.
36-inch No. 10 duck, olive drab, 143,000 yards, waterproof.
26-inch No. 10 duck, 1,000 yards.
36-inch No. 10 duck, 2 yards.
66-inch No. 10 duck, 50 yards.
27 or 28 inch khaki duck, 355,000 yards.
54-inch enamel, surface black glaze duck, 14,356 yards.
40-inch No. 4 or No. 6 white duck (30-inch may be substituted), 53,000 yards.
36-inch 6-ounce canvas gray, 500 yards.
42-inch No. 8 duck, 1,500 yards.
54-inch enamel duck black (substitute), 7,000 yards.
15-ounce duck, white, 600 yards.
30½-inch 12.9-ounce United States Army duck, 2,135,000 yards.
12.4 duck khaki, 4,000,000 yards.
36-inch 8-ounce canvas, 2 bolts.
36-inch 16-ounce canvas, 2 bolts.
8-ounce duck, 675 yards.
72-inch duck, 20 yards.
45-inch burlap, 10,000 yards.
Buckram, 5,600 yards.
Canvas padding, 1,755,849 yards.
Burlap for cleaning and preserving purposes, 15,875 yards.
40-inch burlap, 23-ounce, 20,000 yards.
43½-inch burlap, 10-ounce, 77,000 yards.
Linoleum light-colored plain pattern, 4,200 square feet.
Burlap, 119,020 yards.
40-inch 10-ounce burlap, 50,000 yards.
40-inch 25-ounce burlap, 95,200 yards.
Towels, heavy bath, 1,920.
Towels, hand, huck, 4,320,000.
Towels, bath, 1,816,000.
Towels, huck, 22,071,000.
Towels, huckaback, 465,120.
Towels, bath, 38,940.
Linen, soft, free from sizing, 200 yards.
36-inch drills, rubberized, olive drab, 50,000 yards.
35½-inch 2.65 drills, Navy blue, 72,000 yards.
35½-inch 2.75 drills, unfinished, to be khaki, 90,047 yards.
42-inch 72x84, 2.90 to 2.95 Meads cloth, 448,438 yards, 227,000 yards.
Target material, 76-inch, 170,094 yards.
Sheeting, 52-inch, 14-ounce, target material, 217,620 yards.
76-inch 14-ounce sheeting, 583,506 yards.
Sheeting, 40-inch, 2.55 44/48, 3,700 yards.
Drills, 8-ounce, 675 yards
Jean corset, 5,535 yards.
Denim, blue, 28-inch, 200 yards.
Towels, dish (clearance not necessary), 144.
Towels, glass (clearance not necessary), 72.
Drills, 50-inch, rubberized, olive drab, 64,212 yards.
Cotton cloth, 76-inch, 20,000 yards.
Tracing linen, 4,600 yards.
Twill, jean, bleached, 36-inch; in gray, 38½-inch, 64x56, 3.15, 1,400,000 yards.
Twill, plain, bleached, 36-inch, 1,637,000 yards.
Print cloth, 72x76, 4.25, 370,000 yards.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, September 20, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks, charters issued, charters extended and reextended, increases and reductions of capital approved, changes of title approved, and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks:	
The First National Bank of Mercedes, Tex	$25,000
For conversion of State banks: The First National Bank of Delta, Utah; conversion of The Delta State Bank	25,000
Total	50,000

CHARTER ISSUED.

Original organization: The Citizens National Bank of Monroe, La	250,000

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The First National Bank of Omaha, Nebr.: capital increased from $500,000 to $1,250,000	$750,000

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

The First National Bank of Leavenworth, Kans.; capital reduced from $300,000 to $150,000	150,000

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SEPTEMBER 22, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	87
Missing in action	98
Wounded severely	81
Died from wounds	55
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	2
Died of disease	18
Wounded (degree undetermined)	12
Prisoners	1
Total	355

Killed in Action.

Capt. Julien M. Strassburger. Mrs. Leo Strassburger, 331 Clayton Street, Montgomery, Ala.

LIEUTENANTS.

Donald H. Dunbar. Mrs. C. H. Dunbar, 16 Cumberland Street, Springfield, Mass.
Samuel William Raymond. Mrs. Nettie Mary Raymond, 1003 Ottawa Avenue, Ottawa, Ill.
Walter W. Smyth. (No record of home address.)

SERGEANTS.

Gussie L. Adams. Annie Martin, Elmont, Mo.
William S. Carlisle. William Carlisle, 127 Beacon Street, Clinton, Mass.
Henry P. Folsom. Henry P. Folsom, Park Place, Circleville, Ohio.
Adam W. Kowalski. Mrs. Victoria Kowalski, 129 Gay Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mathew A. Leonard. Mrs. Margaret Leonard, 150 Elm Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Edwin H. Lundy. Edwin J. Lundy, 423 North Pine Street, Lancaster, Pa.
John Patarino. Philip Patarino, 320 East One hundred and twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.
Michael Reilly. Mrs. Kate Whalen, 556 West Forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Wilbur Lee Reichard. O. P. Reichard, 310 West Sixty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Robert W. Yazell. H. O. Yazell, R. F. D. No. 1, Wallinford, Ky.

CORPORALS.

William H. Fallon. Eugene J. Fallon, 1307 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Earnest Fasnes. Christopher G. Fasnes, Montevideo, Minn
William Larson. Mrs. Johanna Larson, Ishpeming, Mich.
Robert R. Langenstein. Charles E. Langenstein, Dakota, Ill.
Frank Miers. Mrs. Laura Slayden, Newlin, La.
Le Roy Ray. Mrs. Lillie Ray, R. F. D. No. 10, box 133, Nashville, Tenn.
John Rybarczyk. Mrs. Rose Rybarczyk, 1047 McDougal Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

BUGLERS.

William R. Carlisle. Mrs. Samuel Carlisle, 1369 Missouri Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hardin E. Stone. Mrs. Lucy Stone, Belvedere, Nebr.

MECHANICS.

William A. Angrisano. Dominick Angrisano, 316 East Sixty-second Street, New York.
William H. Horton. Mrs. Nancey J. Horton, R. F. D. No. 3, Walstonburg, N. C.

PRIVATES.

Philip S. Baldridge. Shirley E. Baldridge, R. F. D. No. 2, Colfax, Wis.
Thomas F. Bevins. John E. Bevins, Keystone, Iowa.
Pete Faken. Hiy Faken, Red Rock, Okla.
Andrew D. Ferko. John Ferko, Drifton, Pa.
Raymond Fredman. Max Fredman, West Twenty-fourth Street and Coldspring Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Herminio Gallegos. Mrs. Maria G. Demargues, San Marcial, N. Mex.
John Joseph Gaynor. Patrick Gaynor, 875 Ann Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Ray Griffin. Adam Griffin, R. F. D. No. 1, box 60, Nashville, Ind.
Willard C. Houghton. Everett W. Houghton, Lee, Me.
Michal Jamusz. Mrs. Vera Inczni, 30 Main Street, Frankfort, N. Y.
Robert T. Johnson. Edwin Johnson, Lakewood, R. I.
Rodney Johnson. Mrs. Lorene Johnson, R. F. D. No. 4, Towanda, Pa.
Clarence Mathus. Mrs. Ida Stevaugh, 903½ Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Roy S. Ratley. William M. Ratley, Leslie, Ga.
Harry Rehfield. Mrs. Ricca Evans, Matteson, Cook County, Ill.
Ralph Lester Rickerd. George W. Rickerd, Spring Valley, Wis.
Joe Rozoski. Mrs. Francis Gutoska, 100 Solder Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Eugene C. Rucker. R. E. Rucker, R. F. D. No. 3, Jetersville, Va.
Chris W. Schaflein. Mrs. Valentine Schaflein, 6240 South Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.
David Wagner. A. J. Wagner, R. F. D. No. 3, Gillespieville, Ohio.
John F. Wagner. Mrs. Anna Wagner, 110 Second Street, Battle Creek, Mich.
Frank L. Winders. David E. Winders, Mapleton, Iowa.
Otto Bryant. Joseph Bryant, Garden City, Minn.
Pearley Butler. O. D. Butler, 2 Summer Street, Waterville, Me.
James T. Christensen. Edward Christensen, 19 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
Charles E. Cowan. Mrs. Etta Cowan, Hickory, N. C.
Ralph Gullett. O. Gullett, 832 Eastern Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Noah L. Hardin. James T. Harden, R. F. D. No. 5, Linden, Tenn.
John W. Kemrite. Joseph Kemrite, 104 West Washington Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
Giovanni Limongelli. Rocco Limongelli, Housedale, N. Y.
James E. Maddrah. Mrs. Esther Maddrah, 123 Meadow Street, Winstead, Conn.
Leroy A. Pierce. David S. Pierce, Belmond, Iowa.
Herbert Scaggs. Henry Scaggs, 1252 Water Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.
Ernest P. Schaible. Ernest Schaible, 147 South Eureka Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Gordon Shepherd. W. H. Shepherd, R. F. D. No. 5, Hopkinsville, Ky.
John W. Sidney. Mrs. A. J. Sidney, Stockbridge Street, Cohasset, Mass.
Clayton T. Smith. Mrs. Sallie Smith, 413 Lincoln Street, Media, Pa.
Abeil E. Snyder. Abeil K. Snyder, Alburtis, Pa.
John A. Snyder. Mrs. Annie Snyder, Toronto, Ohio.
John William Temple. Wesley Temple, R. F. D. No. 3, Center, Tex.
Calvin C. Climer. Mrs. Sarah J. Climer, R. F. D. No. 1, Cleveland, Tenn.
Wassil Companico. John Allen, Jeddo, Luzerne County, Pa.
Daniel Cozy. Mrs. Thomas Cozy, Clay Street, Meadville, Pa.
Amier Darris. A. Darris, Grover, Ind.
Bert W. Dean. John Dean, Milo, Me.
Charles J. Downing. Horace H. Downing, Rochester, N. H.
Lee Edwards. Mattie Edwards, 175 Harris Street, Concord, N. C.
Samuel J. Estes. David L. Estes, Eldorado, Okla.
John L. Grogan. Mrs. Catherine Grogan, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Frank S. Lamb. Mrs. Evaline Lamb, Oblong, Ill.
Alf Meyer. Fred Meyer, 140 Main Street, Bingham, Utah.
Patrick Mullaney. Patrick Mullaney, Idlewood Avenue and Moffitt Street, East Carnegie, Pa.
Elmer E. Patterson. Mrs. Ruth Patterson, 4617 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
George F. Riebling. George Riebling, Germantown, Nebr.
Jasper N. Sanford. Ira Sanford, R. F. D. No. 1, Three Locks, Ohio.
Henry W. Schoener. Mrs. Jennie Schoener, 60 School Street, Galetin, Pa.
Forest D. Sebastian. Mrs. Mary Sebastian, 109 Elder Street, Eldorado, Ill.
Niels Skeem. Mrs. Johnette W. Skeem, Nephi, Utah.
Joseph N. Smith. Mrs. Mandana Smith, 96 Highland Street, Plymouth, N. H.
Gaetano Soforte. Frank Man[illegible] 111 East Thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
Burton Stockwell. John Stock[illegible] 38 S[illegible] Street, Pontiac, Mich.
John Valentine. Mat Valentine, Confluence, Ky.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Randolph B. Grassold. Mrs. R. O. Grassold, Chilton, Wis.

SERGEANTS.

Virgil Beaty. Mrs. Vanna Beaty, W[illegible] Tenn.
Timothy John Crowley. James Harve[illegible] Ward's Island, N. Y.
Fletcher W. Merritt. Samuel G. Winstead, Roxoboro, N. C.

CORPORALS.

Wilber Mck. Rose. Lewis Rose, Richpatch, Va.
William Joseph Seskarski. Mrs. Rose Seskarski, 1530 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
John H. Young. Nicholas Young, 19 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles F. Hopp. Mrs. Emma A. Hopp, 1773 Clay Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Charles W. Baker. Dave Baker, Somerset, Ky.
Paul J. Beattie. Mrs. Eva Beattie, Lemoyne, Pa.
Jessie D. Carter. C. P. Carter, R. F. D. No. 1, Moreland, Ky.
Frederick Cassell. Mrs. Anna Cassell, White Street, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Lawrence Conrath. C. W. Conrath, R. F. D. No. 1, Athens, Ohio.
Thomas Fitzgibbon. Miss Minnie Fitzgibbon, 229 Denington Street, East Boston, Mass.
Thomas J. Griffin. H. V. Griffin, Brinson, Ga.
Otto Ledecky. Joseph Ledecky, 1525 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Alexander M. Brady. Mrs. Jesse Brady, 280 West Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Roy Brown. F. M. Madison, 949 East Fifth Street, Pomona, Cal.
Arthur C. Bryant. Wiley Bryant, Beattyville, Ky.
David I. Chase. George Chase, 126 Knox Street, Rumford Falls, Me.
Martin J. Clements. Martin J. Clements, 4622 Logan Street, Denver, Colo.
Herbert N. Decker. Mrs. N. Decker, 5001 South "M" Street, Tacoma, Wash.
Frank O. Dunlavey. John J. Dunlavey, 218 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Ellis. William B. Ellis, Savedge, Va.
Frederick E. Flugge. Miss Edna Flugge, 995 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank W. Frey. Mrs. Mary Frey, 118 Putnam Street, Paterson, N. J.
Leslie R. Fromby. Henry Fromby, Cadillac, Mich.
Adolph Haug. Amund T. Haug, R. F. D. No. 3, box 76, Dalton, Minn.
Andrew Hays. Mrs. Mattie Hays, 408 North Indiana Street, Greencastle, Ind.
Frank W. Hoppe. Mrs. Helen Hoppe, 908 North Clinton Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Walter E. Howard. Mrs. May Harland, 164 Howard Street, Detroit, Mich.
Charles James Hunt. Mrs. John L. Hunt, R. F. D. No. 1, box 29, Mount Union, Pa.
Nels Nelson Jacobson. Jacob Jacobson, 3135 Edgewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
John R. Keiley. William Keiley, Lawrence, Nebr.
Charles L. Keil. Jacob Keil, 5404 Justine Street, Chicago, Ill.
Edward J. Kelley. Mrs. Mary Kelley, 77 Dunham Street, Attleboro, Mass.
James J. Lancer. John Lancer, 678 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
William N. McClellan. Mrs. Harry F. Bagley, Youngwood, Pa.
Douglas McDaniel. Mrs. Francis W. McDaniel, Cove, Ark.
Isaac C. McShane. Miss Blanche D. McShane, 522 Oley Street, Reading, Pa.
Walter Manning. Mrs. Emma Manning, R. F. D. No. 1. Falmouth, Va.
Aloysius Matt. Frank Matt, Hillman, Mich.
Rudolph C. Mehrtens. Mrs. J. K. Mehrtens, 525 Eleventh Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Herman Miersch. Mrs. Annie Miersch, 408 Spring Street, West Hoboken, N. J.
John A. Morrissey. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Morrissey, 574 West One hundred and seventy-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Frank M. Popa. Hugh Bigelow, Magnet, Nebr.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Logan Qualls. Jesse A. Langston, Harlowton, Mont.
Louis Richards. Joseph Richards, 2010 Valentine Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Frank M. Shepard. Mrs. Nettie M. Shepard, 409 East Sixth Avenue, Denver, Colo.
James F. Standish. Burt Standish, 50 Border Avenue, North Minneapolis, Minn.
Leonard Sword. Miss Grace Sword, Newell, Pa.
Loyd U. Waechter. Mrs. Lillie W. Waechter, Lake Park, Iowa.
Henry Washington. Mrs. A. Washington, 142 Works Avenue, Charleston, W. Va.
Joseph John Wimandy. Joseph Wimandy, 6137 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Charles A. Young. Mrs. William Young, 50 Essex Street, Andover, Mass.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. James A. Dancey. Mrs. James A. Dancey, 84 Butler Avenue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Sam Birchfield. Mrs. Thennie Birchfield, Village Springs, Ala.
William H. Brown. Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Byars, Okla.
James Bumpas. Mrs. Clara Bell Bumpas, Dequeen, Ark.
Johnnie Chambers. Mrs. Martha Chambers, box 443, Bastrop, Tex.
Thomas D. Coppinger. Tom A. Coppinger, Cottonwood, Tex.
William E. Evans. Charles Evans, Shade, Ohio.
John H. Harris. Henry Harris, R. F. D. 1, box 5, Blackton, Ark.
Willie Jones. Mrs. H. T. Jones, Atkins, Ark.
William Kotzum. Mrs. Mary Kotzum, 771 Forest Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Walter Kujawa. Mrs. Rose Kuhawa, 1008 Chicago Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fernand J. Miguez. Mrs. Florence Chisholm, 934 Esplanade, New Orleans, La.
Philip A. Robinson. Mrs. Carrie P. Robinson, 71 Washington Street, Stoneham, Mass.
William G. Roth. Mrs. Catherine Roth, 554 Jackson Street, Guttenberg, N. J.
Pleas R. Shocklee. Mrs. Ollie Shocklee, Livermore, Ky.
Charles Eugene Vanarnum. Mrs. Frances Vanarum, Glenfield, N. Y.
Walter Vinson. Mrs. Sarah Vinson, care of J. D. Whitehead, Enfield, N. C.
John Weaver. Mrs. Frances Weaver, 170 Spring Street, Ossining, N. Y.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Sergt. Hyde B. Merrick. Charles F. Merrick, 55 Ashford Street, Allston, Mass.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Sergt. Jacob C. Stockburger. Jacob Stockburger, 728 New Street, Allentown, Pa.
Pvt. William C. McKnight. Mrs. Dora E. McKnight, care of M. H. Stranch, R. F. D. No. 1, Dawson, Pa.

Severely Wounded.

Maj. Frederick J. Cullen. Mrs. Ida Cullen, care of J. M. Pihl, Puyallup, Wash.

SERGEANTS.

Daniel J. Dorgan. Mrs. Anna Dorgan, 322 Second Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Harry Hosley. Miss Carrie Hosley, Howell, Mich.
Robert B. Webber. Mrs. Leona G. Phillips, 319 North St. Asaph Street, Alexandria, Va.
Joseph Peter Jurie. James Christopher Sack, box 556, Riverside, Ill.
Daniel A. McGeary. Annie Moran, 805 Tobin Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORPORALS.

Charles S. Baggs. Mrs. F. L. Baggs, 184 Hildreth Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Paul Chriss. Mrs. Sarah Chriss, Vernon, Ill.
Edward Knapp. Mrs. Jane Knapp, 613 Brook Street, Marquette, Mich.
John Frank Oszuscik. Joseph Oszuscik, 1623 North Hermitage, Chicago, Ill.
Louis C. Patrick. Mrs. Lena Patrick, 2423 Eighteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Norman Engle Swab. Jacob Swab, Rush Center, Kans.
Elmer James Terrian. Mrs. Rosie Terrian, Manistique, Mich.
George W. Vickers. Mrs. Eva Vickers, Gastonville, Pa.

MECHANIC.

John Johnson. John Larson, 92 Madison Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

COOKS.

Edward G. Kennedy. Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, Morris, Minn.
Clarence W. Miller. Samuel P. Hout, St. Elmo, Ill.

PRIVATES.

John Arles. Joseph Maceikis. 1211 Laurel Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maston E. Avera. Irvin C. Avera, Nashville, Ga.
Willie P. Beck. Paul Beck, Menahga, Minn.
Clyde E. Buzan. Riley Buzan, South Albany, Nebr.
Louis Cohen. Ike Cohen, 319 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Linzie Cooper. Elie Cooper, Pine Knot, Ky.
Charles A. Desper. Mrs. Anna B. Desper, Fishersville, Va.
Charles F. Dinkel. Adam Dinkel, 234 South Fourteenth Street, Columbia, Pa.
Weinert T. Johnston. Mrs. Ida Scholtke, R. F. D. No. 1, Mio, Mich.
Louis Leonard. Mrs. Harriett Leonard, 304 River Avenue, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clements Lewa. Mrs. Lucy Lewa, 127 High Street, Phoenixville, Pa.
Coy Lockamy. Alger D. Bedsole, Hayne, N. C.
Bartholomen E. McGraw. Thomas McGraw, Cogswell, N. Dak.
Dougall MacDougall. Mrs. Christiania MacDougall, 446 Fifth Street, Donora, Pa.
Howard B. Mallough. B. H. Mallough, Embden, N. Dak.
Edison Mason. Mrs. S. McDaniel, Durango, Colo.
Norman E. Means. Mrs. Dora Means, Horton, W. Va.
Carl A. Anderson. A. N. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.
John F. Burns. Mrs. Joseph Burns, 309 Abeel Street, Kingston, N. Y.
William F. Catterson. Thomas Catterson, 34 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph L. Davis. J. N. Davis, R. F. D. No. 2, Walhalla, S. C.
John Day. Mrs. Alice Vickers, 1273 Fifteenth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Paul De Ossie. Mrs. Mary McCarthy, 40 Haskins Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Oscar L. Douglas. Mrs. Etta Douglas, R. F. D. No. 6, Leavenworth, Kans.
William W. Dyer. William W. Dyer, sr., 8 Butler Road, south, Braintree, Mass.
David L. Edmonds. Mrs. Anna Edmonds, Great Falls, Mont.
George W. Gallagher. P. Gallagher, 5107 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal.
Vito W. Garcia. Mrs. Vito Garcia, El Toro, Cal.
Louis Hitzman. Mrs. Minnie H. Hitzman, 405 Jay Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Harry W. Hogan. Mrs. Nora Hogan, Dixon, Ill.
William A. Keller. George W. Keller, 209 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alfred C. Kiefer. Mrs. Minnie Kiefer, 1111 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Charles F. Langosch. Mrs. Caroline Langosch, 1036 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harold James Leman. George D. Leman, 59 Colvin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Jesse McGregor. Mrs. Ora McGregor, 184 McPherson Street, Mansfield, Ohio.
Charles Oris Mohnkern. Charles Mohnkern, 10 Oak Goal Street, Oil City, Pa.
Henderson Monroe. Eldred Kennedy, Lawrence, S. C.
Charles N. Nuss. Mrs. Harry Minerva Nuss, 510 West Airy Street, Norristown, Pa.
Ernest E. Payne. Mrs. Grace Payne, 1408 West Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
Harold Bertram Platt. Stanley Platt, 87 Chestnut Street, Rutherford, N. J.
Angelo Pompini. Mrs. Mary Pompini, 175 Saltanstall Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Noel Pyle. S. D. Pyle, Prosper, N. Dak.
John J. Rodgers. John F. Rodgers, Bayou Goula, La.
Albert E. Roscoe. John Roscoe, Dickey, N. Dak.
Homer I. Rouse. Mrs. Cathryn Rouse, Darlington, Mo.
Christ Scarlate. Mrs. T. Scarlate, 202 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y.
Earl S. Scribner. Charles Scribner, 725 Fifth Street SE., Minot, N. Dak.
Sullivan Sharpe. Mrs. Paulee Sharpe, R. F. D. No. 3, Kenton, Tenn.
Clayton Sloan. Mrs. Anna Sloan, 216 Willow Street, Pendleton, Oreg.
Matt Smuk. Joseph Smuk, sr., Ely, Minn.
Warner Ivor Stewart. Mrs. Susie Stewart, 608 Lucy Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
George R. Tyler. Mrs. L. Tyler, 85 Taylor Street, Waltham, Mass.
Walter Vanostrand. Mrs. Catherine Jennings, 78 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William J. Wolfer. Mrs. Ellen Gleason, 87 Monroe Street, Hoboken, N. J.
Joseph Woods. Samuel Wyss, The Dalles, Oreg.
Nikolai Yde. C. P. Christenson, Mercer, N. Dak.
Christos K. Miragis. John Miragis, 397 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Charles Moore. Mrs. W. S. Moore, Kamiah, Idaho.
Martin J. Murray. John Murray, Humboldt, Kans.
Homer L. Nikirk. William Nikirk, R. F. D. No. 1, Bloomington, Ind.
William Norris. Ellis N. Norris, general delivery, Farmington, Wash.
Joe O'Brien. William O'Brien, 1402 Starr Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Francis P. Weimer. Mrs. Catherine Weimer, 328 West Reynolds Street, Springfield, Ill.
Joseph L. Zulkowski. Mrs. Catharine Zulkowski, 1050 West Thirty-second Place, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Edmund J. Strzeszewski. Thomas Strzeszewski, 4743 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Martin P. Holleran. Michael Cannon, 50 Harrington Avenue, Manchester, N. H.

PRIVATES.

Charles C. Brower. Mrs. Catherine J. Thomas, 591 Eighth Street, Oakland, Cal.
Peter Courtney. Mrs. Hobart Taggart, 603 East Twelfth Street, Leadville, Colo.
Allie Fearin. Wiley Fearin, R. F. D. No. 1, box 272, San Antonio, Tex.
Daniel M. Hansen. Mrs. B. J. Hansen, Creosote, Wash.
Leon H. Keever. Mrs. J. E. Keever, White, Ga.
Clarence Ketron. John Ketron, Ewing, Va.
Thomas A. Langan. Michael J. Langan, 5126 Whitby Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Megaro. John A. Demato, 193 Homestead Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
George L. Smith. Mrs. Lizzie Colyer, 1 Warren Street, Haverhill, Mass.
Roy Wages. Mrs. R. Wages, Salt Lick, Ky.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. Don R. Harris. R. R. Harris, Arden, N. C.
Lieut. John Jay Van Schaak. David Van Schaak, Director of Publicity, Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Sergt. Henry H. Culver. Levi Culver, Mount Pleasant, Tex.
Sergt. Elmer Johnson. J. Lee Cowles, 285 Roehrer Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sergt. Louis M. Lowe. Mrs. Ida Worthley, 218 East Sixth Street, Michigan City, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Elbert H. Brannon. Lud Brannon, Lake, Tenn.
Aubury Travers. Mrs. Aubury Travers, White Haven, Pa.
Eugler Winfred J. Welch. H. C. Hundemp, 34 East Eighty-seventh Street, Portland, Oreg.
Mech. John A. Granlund. John Granlund, Home City, Minn.

PRIVATES.

Guiseppe Bandoni. Pietro Bandoni, Churchill, Nev.
Alex Bartol. Joseph Bartol, R. F. D. No. 1, Station D, New Coeln, Wis.
David L. Berg. Mrs. Nancy Berg, Pawnee, Okla.
Louis A. Biescar. Henry Biescar, 3979 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Henry J. Bill. Mrs. Mathilda Bill, 612 Pennsylvania Avenue, Richmond, Cal.
John Bono. Thomas Lombardo, 459 Fort Street, East, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Borkowicz. Mrs. Tillie Borkowicz, 4622 Bermuda Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clarence J. Brandley. Henry Brandley, 820 West Fifth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Arthur B. Casey. Mrs. Minnie Stewart, Spring Garden, Ala.
William E. Childress. M. C. Childress, Jemison, Ala.
James Chio. Mrs. Jesse Gatto, Lathrop, Cal.
Raymond V. Gaynor. John F. Gaynor, 611 Front Street, Chicopee, Mass.
Bernard B. Grooch. B. P. Grooch, Olive Branch, Miss.
Harold Harmon. Mrs. Georgia Harmon, 423 East Eighth Street, Mount Carmel, Ill.
Harry Holl. Mrs. Manuela Lerma, Fifth and San Jacinto Streets, El Paso, Tex.
Charles E. Holman. Mrs. Molly Holman, Clarks, La.
George Kemball. Mrs. Annie Kemball, 5021 Phinney Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Anton Mejchowski. Miss Anna Krul, 4850 South Justine Street, Chicago, Ill.
Adolph Myren. Peter Myren, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
Arthur Martinus Nelson. Sam Dyrling, R. F. D. No. 4, Chetek, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Rudolph M. Puttre. Mrs. Gertrude Kiefer, 214 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Felix L. Rando. Mrs. Lena Rando, 1012 Shotwell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Ray V. Raphael. Victor Raphael, Barney, N. Dak.
George Reske. Mrs. George Reske, 98 Goodson Avenue, Hamtrack, Mich.
Pedro Romero. Severino Romero, Tucumcari, N. Mex
John Sexton Fannie Taylor, Saltville, Va.
Wilton G. Smith. C. H. Kennerson, 20 Church Street, Barre, Vt.
James W. Sullivan. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 429 Poplar Street, New Haven, Conn.
David Daniel Swavely. Hiram H. Swavely, 1708 Regina Street, Harisburg, Pa.
Alfred Walby. Mrs. A. Arneson, Regent, N. Dak.
Orus G. Willey. S. R. Willey, 126 Pleasant Street, Hinton, W. Va.
Charles C. Wolford. B. T. Wolford, Wappocoma, W. Va.
George H. Yancey. Mrs. Carrie Thompson, Pine River, Minn.
John Leonardo. Pete Leonardo, Corona, Cal.
Roland L. Logan. Mrs. Mattie Logan, R. F. D. No. 1, box 24, Altha, Fla.
George Longacre. Mrs. Rebbeca Longacre, 37 South Gamble Street, Shelby, Ohio.
Paul Lutich. John Lutich, 434 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Renzo Martini. Mrs. Ella Martini, Hamilton, S. Dak.
Arnold L. Miller. Mrs. Francis Listie, Wabasso, Minn.
Russell W. Miller. Mrs. Catherine Gibbons, 5227 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William M. Mitchell. Joe Mitchell, Clayton, Ala.
Alfred Monk. Mrs. Seylear Monk, 318 Alger Street, Saginaw, Mich.
John Onderko. Mrs. Mary Stiko, Coler, Pa.
Alfred Otteson. Miss Rankel Otteson, Maddock, N. Dak.
Stanley Poswaneski. Williano Coberno Kracka, 3933 North Cut Street, East Orange, Ind.
William R. Roberts. M. C. Roberts, Lepanto, Ark.
Raccazino Salvatore. Mrs. Tamasino Deccsore Salvatore, Saint Angelo, Province Caserta, Italy
Louis F. Trayler. Mrs. Maggie Trayler, Otwell, Ind
Will L. Tucker. Mrs. Luisa Tucker, Harris, Cal.
Leo J. Zydel Mrs Mary Zydel, 3217 Dobson Street Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leono Agostino Mrs Mariana Agostino, 4856 Tod Avenue, East Chicago, Ill.
Clarence C. Bauer. Christopher Bauer, 10815 Hampton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charles W. Beck. Mrs. Etta Beck, Butlerville Ind.
James H. Beck. Mrs. Harriet J. Beck, Mason N. H.
Edwin Christ Bebling. Ferdinand Bebling, 1020 Thirteenth Avenue, Menominee, Wis.
Rudvard G Beling. Gustav Beling, Great Bend N Dak.
Joe L. Bellm Mrs. Mary E. Bellm, Phillipsburg, Mont.
Thomas E Callahan. Mrs. Grace Penhallow, 5 Howard Street, New London, Conn.
Nathan Chesler. A. Mabelinsky, 4 Kingsbury Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Francis A. Clayton. Mrs. Emma Clayton, Wilson Green, Alberta, Canada.
Austin W Edison. James H. Edison, Clearwater, S. C.
Harry L. Flint. D. H. Flint, Breckenridge, Minn.
Henry L. Fowler. Mrs. Pearl Branden, 1747 First Street Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Clifford L. Gaines. Mrs. Ida M. Gaines, 2516 Clement Avenue, Alameda, Cal.
Carl A. Glanzel Mrs. Evelyn Bache, Stone Road, Barnards, N. Y.
Gunner S Gunderson. Halvor Tollifson, Bowen, N. Dak.
Ben F. Horton. Mrs. Alice Horton, Kelso, Wash.
Dewey E. Husted. Ira Husted, Ainsworth, Nebr.
Charles F. Jordan. William M. Jordan, Chandlerville, Ill.
Otis P. Kahle. Frank E. Kahle, Sigel, Pa.
Richard T. Karnowsky Mrs Lena Karnowsky 1509 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edgar L. Kellom. George Kellom, 2101 Tenth Avenue south, Seattle, Wash.
Alfred Keyes. P. F. Keyes, Cobb, Wis.
Thomas A. King. Mrs. Margaret E. King, 1110 Adeline Street, Oakland, Cal.
George F. Knapp. Mrs. Lottie Knapp, box 145, Hot Springs, S Dak.
William Konkel. Mrs. Kate Konkel, 889 Twelfth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
William I. Lackey. Jim M. Lackey, Section, Ala.
Melvin L. Lane. Mrs. Hannah C. Lane, Evansville, Minn.
Ellis W. Lee. Mrs. Nellie Jones, Perry, Ark.
Clarence W. Lewis. Mrs. Clara Vance, 1333 Mount Vernon Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Joseph Lockwood. Mrs. Emely Lockwood, Fort Yates, N. Dak.
Maximiano Lopez. Juan de la Cruz Lopez, Isadore, N. Mex.
John Luczyk. Mrs. Michael Luczyk, 1820 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
Kenneth S. McKay. Peter McKay, Delhi, Minn.
Joseph H. McKinley. William G. McKinley, Barnett, Mo.
William A. McWhorter. Mrs. Lannie McWhorter, La Fayette, Ala.
Louis Maestas. Teodora Maestas, Santa Cruz, N. Mex.
Claude A. Marsh. William Marsh, Williston, N. Dak.
Max Mathews. H. E. Mathews, Turtle Lake, N. Dak.

Prisoner.

Lieut. Edwin Russell Albertson. G. Albertson, box 265 Harrington Avenue, Hillsdale, N. J.

Killed in Action. Previously Reported Wounded.

Pvt. William H. Roberts. John W. Roberts, Province, Okla.
Pvt. Harold Emil Tanner. Mrs. Ida Tanner, 6702 Greenfield Avenue, West Allis, Wis.

Wounded Severely in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Sergt. Gerald V. Stamm. John Stamm, Post Office, Mantau, Ohio.
Corpl. George E. Mellor. Mrs. Bessie Mellor, 725 Lawrence Street, Lowell, Mass.

PRIVATES.

John E. Bass. Henry Bass, Searles, Ala.
Leo Carroll. Mrs. Anna Carroll, 1939 West Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Tillett Crawford. Mrs. Dassie Crawford, Denaud, Fla.
Hugh S. Herring. G. W. Herring, R. F. D. No. 4, Dawling Park, Fla.
Dozier Johnson. Warren Johnson, Pine Level, Fla.
Alfred J. Kramer. Joseph Kramer, 226 West Monroe Street, Alexandria, Ind.
Henry V. Lanagan. Mrs. Anna Werson, 460 Taylor Avenue, Alameda, Cal.
Henry J. Millwood. J. H. Millwood, Flowery Branch, Ga.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Corpl. John J. Dalton. Mrs. Katherine Dalton, 143 West Sixth Street, South Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Harry Alpern. Mrs. Rose Alpern, 3212 Elsinore Square, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Balla. Louis Balla, 300 Heathville Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
William Callahan. Mrs. Bridget Callahan, 2314 South Carlisle Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas A. Coakley. Mrs. Thomas Coakley, 1249 South Hanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
William A. Crocker. Mrs. Agnes Crocker, Leechburg, Pa.
George W. Day. John Day, 37 Meacham Street, Somerville, Mass.
Charles A. Hatstat. Mrs. Emma Hatstat, 136 Austin Street, Rutland, Mass.
Samuel A. Mears. Mrs. Annie J. Mears, 70 Pond Street, Essex, Mass.
Steven Sadawekas. Varonk Wollis, 42½ Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Edd Sherlock. Frank Sherlock, 59 Scovill Street, Torrington, Conn.
George E. Suydam. George E. Suydam, Henry Street, Winsted, Conn.
John H. Taylor. Mrs. Annie McMultz, 5428 Miles Avenue, Oakland, Cal.
Thomas Traficant. Thomas Traficant, sr., 1163 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Anson Wager. J. H. Wager, Rhineback, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Sergt. Joseph Gearou. Mrs. Nellie Kemp, 502 North Fifteenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Corpl. Robert C. Michael. Mrs. Anna Michael, 319 Centennial Avenue, Hanover, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Harry T. Wade. Mrs. Harry T. Wade, Durmid, Va.
Amos T. White. Lester White, R. F. D. No. 2, Houlton, Me.
Arthur J. Winslow. John A. Winslow, box 155, East Lynn, Conn.
W. M. Bacon. Mrs. Lau[illegible], Jr.
Dorsey R. Billings. Charlie T. Billings, R. F. D. No. 2, Sycamore, Va.
Joseph Bouchard. Paul Bouchard, [illegible], Me.
Robert T. Clay. Mrs. Ida Wenrick, Riverside, W. Va.
Joe B. Cooper. Mrs. Emma Cooper, 204 Mills Street, Laurens, S. C.
Michael P. Dicocco. Mrs. Mary Dicocco, 329 Pine Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
Michael Hanjikoutsos. George Ha[illegible]sos, Karpatho, Egee, Italy.
Frank Sherwood Parker. John W. Parker, 216 East Avenue, Pawtucket, Iowa.
Michael Regan. Mrs. Bridget Regan, 1222 North Lincoln Street, Scranton, Pa.
Rocco Vanaziano. Mrs. Leo Vanaziano, S. Agata, Province Foggio, Italy.
EDITORS: In list released for September 23 make this correction:
Reference to Pvt. Joe Bell, reported wounded severely, should read:
Pvt. Frank Bell. Joe Bell, 229 Sixth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	78
Missing in action	61
Wounded severely	120
Died from wounds	49
Wounded (degree undetermined)	4
Died of disease	14
Died from accident and other causes	11
Total	337

Killed in Action.

Capt. William B. Hudson. Mrs. William B. Hudson, 911 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
Lieut. William H. Eyler. Mrs. William H. Eyler, 304 North Williams Street, Paulding, Ohio.

SERGEANTS.

Earle R. Moore. Mrs. Leah J. Moore, R. F. D. No. 5, Indiana, Pa.
Peter G. Martinsen. Mrs. Anna C. Zetterber, 370 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John J. Ryan. Mrs. Anna B. Molley, 596 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry Thompson Miss Laura Thompson, Cookeville, Tenn.
Earl S. Wadsworth. Mrs. Mary W. Wadsworth, 135 Gordon Street, Macon, Ga.
Valentine R. Walters. John W. Walters, 1006 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Elmer C. Grabinski. Mrs. Mathilda Grabinski, 131 Dix Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
William H. Newman. Mrs. Nettie C. Newman, Waynesboro, Va.
Carl Emil Roedelsperger. Carl Roedelsperger, 600 West One hundred and thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
William H. Swan. G. W. Swan, Creston, Iowa.
Charles Thompson. Mrs. Rose Wolfe, Brownestown, Ind.
Henry Hall. Mrs. Albert A. Strom, Midvale, Utah.
James H. Patten. Simon P. Moffett, 3032 North Marshall Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Roy F. Swartz. Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Goar, 553 Popular Street, T pton Ind.
John C. Williams. John D. Charles, 5141 Kincaid Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANIC.

Bronislaw Gosztowt. Mrs. Victoria Ciolkevich, 227 Sheller Avenue, Aurora, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Sanford E. Adams. Mrs. Leathie Carter, R. F. D. No. 4, Dadeville, Ala.
William H. Aitken. Mrs. George E. Aitken, Chico, Cal.
Sam D. Ashby. J. H. Ashby, Vardaman, Miss.
Howard O. Beckner. Frank Beckner, R. F. D. No. 2, Mantua, Ohio.
Placide L. Bolduc. Louis Bolduc, Skowhegan, Me.
Arthur L. Clayton. Mrs. Sarah J. Clayton, Lowndes, Mo.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Randolph Coke. J. W. Coke, Lawrenceburg, Ky.
Justo B. Cordova. Miss Antonia T. Cordova, Williams, Ariz.
Charles Arthur Davies. Daniel H. Davies, 221½ Walnut Street, Kingston, Pa.
Joseph W. Devore. William T. Devore, Big Piney, Mo.
William J. Eagleson. Mrs. Margaret Eagleson, 1318 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.
Conrad F. Ekblom. Mrs. Ida Ekblom, Danbury, Wis.
Frederick Eriksen. Godfrey Eriksen, 285 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Dahaar Farharj. Abraham Lart, 208 Seventh Street, Michigan City, Ind.
Henry Finn. Michael Finn, Portal, N. Dak.
Roy Fletcher. Mrs. R. E. Fletcher, 306 Cedar Street, Springfield, Ohio.
Amos Robert Gonder. Mrs. Lida Gonder, 489 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J.
Raymond B. Goodwin. William Goodwin, Blanchester, Ohio.
Edward Haines. Mrs. Clara Alice Haines, Midland City, Ohio.
John A. Harbison. William J. Harbison, Hardy, Ark.
Marvin Harner. Mrs. Belle W. Harner, Quarryville, Pa.
Thomas M. Hayden. Mrs. Mary Hayden, 19 East Fifty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J.
George W. Hebron. John D. Hebron, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Palmer William Herrold. Mrs. Elizabeth Herrold, 902 North Orange Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Abner J. Higgins. Mrs. Joseph Jones, Main Street, Stockbridge, Mass.
Michael Higgins. Mrs. Sarah Higgins, 47 North Green Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Arndt T. Johnson. William Johnson, Cushing, Wis.
Nicholas Koschak. Mrs. Annie Koschak, 413 South Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Pearson G. McGee. Erasmus R. McGee, Curryville, Mo.
Avak Manzooian. Magar Sahagian, 11 Thompson Street, Worcester, Mass.
Aley Mastroni. Mrs. Louisa Caramills, 161 North Street, Bridegport, Conn.
William K. Melton. Mrs. Mary A. Melton, Wickliffe, Ind.
Herbert J. Miller. Mrs. Hannah J. Miller, 198 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
James R. Orr. Mrs. James R. Orr, R. F. D. No. 1, Bowling Green, Fla.
Tony Richard. Franf Lucatorto, 128 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Nusom Roberson. Will Roberson, Lockhart, Ala.
Aniello Stango. Michael Stango, Orchard Street, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Fred R. Strough. Mrs. Ada Friday, 1815 East Harold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter L. Tavenner. Mrs. Sallie Tavenner, box 32, East Falls Church, Va.
Cody C. Thomas. Mrs. Hova G. Thomas, Haynesville, La.
Calvin Thompson. Mrs. Ella Thompson, West Hamdon, W. Va.
Walter W. Vandine. William Vandine, Shirley, Ind.
Joseph Velmure. Mrs. C. Velmure, 68 Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.
Harmon M. Vrooman. Harmon Vrooman, Ballston Lake, N. Y.
Frank W. Walczak. Michael Walczak, 190 Garland Street, Sloan, N. Y.
Barney Wichlacz. Mrs. Stanley Wichlacz, 1415 Dixon Street, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Wildrick. Joseph Wildrick, R. F. D. No. 1, Wyalusing, Pa.
Moses Benavidez. Phillip B. Benavidez, Walsenburg, Colo.
James F. Bridges. L. Bridges, Fairfax, Ala.
Charles J. Clendenning. Mrs. Ada Clendenning, Mulberry, Ind.
Samuel Hicks. Samuel Hicks, Cow Creek, Ky.
Moses Justice. Mrs. Bell Justice, General Delivery, Marietta, Ohio.
Arnold Kuester. Mrs. Gust. Kuester, R. F. D. No. 4, Menomonie, Wis.
Joseph LeRoy Loomis. Frank B. Loomis, Sterling, N. Dak.
Arthur Lorenz. Mrs. Elizabeth Lorenz, 96 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Howell Lowe. Ada Lowe, Wild Rose, Wis.
Ernst Henry Meier. Mrs. Katherine Meier, 4224 Peck Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Arthur O'Neill. Mrs. Annie O'Neill, 512 East One hundred and sixty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
Harold R. West. Julius S. West, Park Road, Waterbury, Conn.
Charles Wilson. Mrs. J. Wilson, Cliffside Park, Cornwall, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

David W. Loring. Mrs. Viola S. Loring, 308 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Merle W. McCunn. Mrs. Merle McCunn, 136 Washington Avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SERGEANTS.

Edward C. Adams. Mrs. Anna Adams, Cocheton, N. Y.
Neil A. Davis. J. A. Davis, Connellsville, Ohio.
George E. Point. Mrs. Margaret Point, 534 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Joseph John Burns. Mrs. Christenia Minnie Burns, Shelburne, Vt.
Willie C. Murray. C. H. Murray, Unadilla, Ga.

MECHANIC.

James Peightal. Mrs. Mary A. Peightal, Clymer, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Glen L. Achen. Mrs. Dora Achen, Alma, Nebr.
William E. Bankston. Frederick E. Bankston, Concord, Ga.
John Henry Burchfield. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn.
John Ervick. Rasmus R. Ervick, Ytr Statlandet, Wio Bergen, Norway.
Harold Hammer Fockler. Mrs. Harriett Fockler, Warsaw, Ind.
Frank Gdak. Wawsenze Gdak, Lublin Kwaswastau, Russia.
Arthur W. Goecks. Miss Rose L. Goecks, Windsor, Wis.
Jasper S. Green. Daniel Green, Wilder, Idaho.
Walter G. Hooper. Thomas Hooper, 28 Annis Street, Methuen, Mass.
Martin S. Hopps. Mrs. J. C. Hopps, 110 Capital Street, Salinas, Cal.
Frederick B. King. Mrs. Annie King, 50 Orange Street, Springfield, Mass.
Robert J. Lang. John Lang, Ferdinand, Ind.
Emile Laplante. Mrs. Heirs Laplante, 63 Temple Street, Waterville, Me.
Thaddeus McCully. Mrs. Hanna McCully, 115 Bennett Avenue, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
John C. J. McDevitt. Mrs. Ellen McDevitt, 58 Susquehanna Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
Sam Mfi. Vincenzo Melizio, Mazacronie, Province of Vicento, Italy.
Raymond C. Parks. Mrs. Elizabeth Parks, Mount Sterling, Ill.
Henry Walter Perry. William B. Perry, Orr, Okla.
Carrey Redkey. Henry M. Redkey, Hillsboro, Ohio.
Angelo Tamburini. Mrs. Serra Guiseppe Tamburini-Sezze, Rome, Italy.
Elizah A. Tyner. Mrs. Mary Vanyon, Maud, Okla.
Albert Borst. John Borst, 1126 Lyman Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Herbert W. Best. Samuel Linville, Brighton Terrace, Holmes, Pa.
Pearly Jennings Bond. Mrs. Lena P. Bond, Caldwell, Ohio.
Roy E. Bossert. Mrs. Irene B. Bossert, North Lima, Ohio.
Andrew Crawford. Mrs. Susan Crawford, Largey, County Donegal, Ireland.
Earl Dews. Mrs. Eva Dews, 706 Patterson Street, Newport, Ky.
Daniel J. Fitzgerald. Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, 221 East Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
Max Goldklang. Morris Goldklang, 264 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joe Grazis. Anthony J. Urbanos, 2501 Corrvill Road, Sioux City, Iowa.
John J. Huffman. Mrs. Dora Huffman, Meridan, Kans.
Joseph Kozicki. John Kozicki, 12 South Main Street, Ashley, Pa.
Harry L. McBride. E. W. Anderson, 435 Court Street, New Castle, Ind.
John Monterastelli. Mrs. Minjata Monterastelli, Ladd, Ill.
Charles R. Prather. Mrs. Tillie Wilie, Somerville, Ind.
Axel C. Rasmussen. George W. Nelson, R. F. D. No. 3, Clear Lake, Iowa.
Richard M. Raymond. James Raymond, Waukon, Iowa.
Harvey C. Sites. Edward Sites, R. F. D. No. 6, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Jacob John Taby. Mrs. Leona Rittenhouse, 323 Shormben Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Guiseppe Talarico. Domenico Talarico, Zagarisi, Catauzaro, Italy.
Ora Wombles. Mrs. Lucie Wombles, general delivery, Leston, Mo.

Died of Disease.

Lieut. William F. Martin. William S. Martin, Knott Route, Big Springs, Tex.

SERGEANTS.

Ralph R. Glidewell. Kenneth Glidewell, Dillon, Mont.
Charles F. Gold. Miss Hazel Gold, 109 First Street, Peoria, Ill.
William P. Rogers. Mrs. Clara D. Rogers, Decatur, Nebr.

CORPORAL.

Emory Lee Pullen. John Henry Pullen, Meigs, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Fred R. Allen. James R. Allen, Mount Vernon, Tenn.
Albert Lawrence Bollinger. Mrs. Rosa Bollinger, 405 North High Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Grover C. Brumley. George H. Blumley, R. F. D. No. 1, New Site, Miss.
James Coffee. Mrs. Bell Spencer, 127 South Upper Street, Lexington, Ky.
John A. Constein. Bror Constein, 147 Standard Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
Sack M. Diggs. C. C. Moore, 526 West Liberty Street, Sumter, S. C.
Edmond Douglas. Miss Nellie Douglas, Irvinville, La.
Peter Erickson. Erick Erickson, Issaquah, Wash.
Job A. Garrison. Mrs. Laura Garrison, R. F. D. 3, box No. 75, Clearwater, Minn.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt. Kenelm Winslow. Mrs. Emily Foster Winslow, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

Percy Jordan. Miss C. H. Jordan, 72 Goff Street, Auburn, Me.
Stuart D. Thompson. Mrs. Whit Thompson, 1110 Park Street, Greenville, Tex.

PRIVATES.

Harry A. Alkins. Miss Helen Alkins, 110 Trenton Street, Lawrence, Mass.
William Arnett. Mrs. Mary Arnett, 612 East Third Street, Marshfield, Wis.
Benjamin G. Arsenault. Gildas Arsenault, St. Louis, Province of Quebec, Canada.
Simon Bell. Mrs. Jane R. Bell, R. F. D. 1, box No. 245, Rund Oak, Ga.
Camillo Di Matteo. Paalo Biondo, box No. 375, Wilmerding, Pa.
Rex E. Nelson. Mrs. Julia Nelson, 1244 East Jefferson Street, Kokomo, Ind.
Henry J. Rixe. Mrs. Augusta Hassler, Lewistown, Mont.
James O. Siddons. Thomas M. Siddons, Bumpass, Va.

Wounded Severely.

Maj. Frederick Wesson. George A. Wesson, 150 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.
Capt. Joseph Warren George Stephens. James Warren George Stephens, Wicomico Church, Va.

LIEUTENANTS.

Alfred V. Birnbaum. J. W. Birnbaum, 3050 Lincoln Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.
Richard G. Clark. H. G. Clark, 45 Washington Place, Burlington, Vt.

SERGEANTS.

William Junius Bennett. J. T. Bennett, 314 West Russell Street, Highpoint, N. C.
Frank Maurice Holt. C. W. Holt, 837 Thirtyninth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter L. Huddleston. Anna M. Lawrence, Flat Rock, Ind.
Harry T. Jack. Mrs. Anna Jack, 223 West Liberty Street, Punxsutawney, Pa.
Sergt. Maj. Orrin C. Lamport. Miss Evelyn L. Lamport, Hecla, S. Dak.
Arthur G. Smith. Mrs. Alonza Smith, 314 West Twenty-fourth Street, Vancouver, Wash.
Edward Warren. Mrs. Edward Warren, 1804 East Washington Street, Springfield, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Herbert O. Bergstrom. Charles O. Bergstrom, R. F. D. 2, box No. 76, Osceola, Nebr.
John F. Carroll. Mrs. John F. Carroll, 290 South Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
John E. Costello. Mrs. Nellie Costello, Sidney, Nebr.
Leo Francis Doble. Mrs. Margaret A. Doble, 14 Stafford Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Byron L. Hill. W. R. Hill, Sutherland, Pa.
Bruce L. Kanable. Delburn R. Kanable, Viola, Wis.
William McGinnis. Mrs. T. F. Clifford, 400 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Olan Misner. Mrs. Ida M. Misner, 224 Euclid Avenue, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Albert J. Marley. Elbert Marley, Hampton, Ky.
Antinio C. Pietrocola. Frank Gembello, 248 Indiana Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Thomas N. Robbins. Mrs. Martha L. Robbins, 11 Briar Cliff Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John J. Skelsky. Mrs. E. Skelsky, 176 Stearns Street, Bristol, Conn.
John Smith. George W. Smith, 1743 Maple Street, Louisville, Ky.
Allen W. Snow. Mrs. Allen Snow, R. F. D. No. 5, Jewel, Kans.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Adolph Charles Toupal. John Toupal, Irma, Wis.
Master Engineer Joseph S. Marsh. Mrs. Mary E. Marsh, 1797 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Michael Alexiathes. Nick Alexiathes, 122 Summit Street, Newark, N. J.
John Morgan Barry. Mrs. Margaret M. Barry, Petros, Tenn.
Harold A. Bataille. Alfred H. Battaille, 360 Irvington Avenue, South Orange, N. J.
Adolph Benak. Mrs. Marie Benak, 5214 South Nineteenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Emil A. Beran. Charles T. Beran, 327 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter E. Betzner. Mrs. Louise Moeck, 253 West Fifth Street, Peru, Ind.
Leo A. Boyle. John A. Boyle, 237 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Buczkowski. Theodore Buczkowski, 1231 Holt Street, Chicago, Ill.
Alexander S. Bullock. Mrs. Maud Bullock, 2112 Washington Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.
Robert Brunette. Mrs. G. Brunette, Suring, Wis.
Judd N. Calhoun. Miss Addie Calhoun, General Delivery, Seattle, Wash.
Arthur J. Claviter. William F. Claviter, 616 Fourth Avenue, International Falls, Minn.
Clyde W. Congdon. William G. Congdon, 312 South East Street, Boyne City, Mich.
Martin J. Conlin. Mrs. Emma Conlin, 3147 Hamberger Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel Davidson. Joseph W. Davidson, R. F. D. No. 23, Velpen, Ind.
John Dolan. Mrs. Mary Dolan, 110 Cemetery Street, Avoca, Pa.
Frederick Louis Engoarth. Mrs. Caroline Engbarth, 1276 Clay Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Walter P. Ford. W. W. Ford, Sulligent, Ala.
Charles R. Garner. John Charles Garner, 417 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles V. Gilchrist. D. Gilchrist, Spencer, Iowa.
Cleveland Grayson. Mrs. John M. Grayson, R. F. D. No. 1, Lattimore, N. C.
Conrad Greenwalt. Jacob Greenwalt, Ault, Cal.
Clyde Worth Greenawalt. Mrs. Harry Greenawalt, 240 Herman Avenue, Lemoyne, Pa.
Valentine Gross. Mrs. Louis C. Gross, 18 Front Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Glenn D. Hall. Mrs. Eva Hall, Panora Iowa.
Joseph Handschuh. Frank Handschuh, 270 Vermont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Birt Herbert. Mrs. Margaret Collins, 4 Conduit Street, Lawrence, Mass.
Charles D. Hill. Jasper Hill, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Leonard E. Hilton. Mrs. I. E. Hilton, Sumner, Wash.
William Hippensteel. Mrs. Mary Blattan, 512 E. Wishart Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John H. Hoffa. Mrs. Lena Hoffa, 725 East Norwegian Street, Pottsville, Pa.
Frederick Hubble. Mrs. May Newell, 116 Smith Street, North Attleboro, Mass.
Clarence L. Johnson. Mrs. C. Johnson, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Leslie D. Jones. Mrs. Sarah E. Jones, Fordsville, Ky.
William M. Jordan. Mrs. Fannie Jordan, Morehead Ky.
Edward Kalf. Mrs. Henry Kalf, 123 Willard Street, Garfield, N. J.
Fred A. Kane. Mrs. Anna Kane, 1417 Maile Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
John Kasiewicz. Peter Kasiewicz, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
George King. James W. King, 222 Newland Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.
Leon B. Lynch. E. T. Lynch, 469 West Third Street, Atlantic, Iowa.
Joe Letourneau. J. A. Letourneau, 4816 Bryant Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.
John F. Lynch. Mrs. Marcella Lynch, 281 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elwood P. Masterson. Mrs. John T. Masterson, 2115 Arsenal Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Claude A. Mills. Miss Violet Mills, 7 Hazel Street, Hartford, Conn.
Henry F. Miller. Christ Miller, Ashkum, Ill.
William Miller. N. A. Miller, 354 Broadway Drive, Portland, Oreg.
William Miller. Joseph Miller, 36 Richardson Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Joseph Daniel Mulligan. Mrs. Helen Mulligan, 1129 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Hovie Murphree. B. F. Murphree, Murphy, S. C.
Oscar N. Norlin. Mrs. A. Norlin, 359 Trspelo Road, Waverly, Mass.
Dominick Peregena. Stephen Floriv, 708 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Pike. Mrs. Yetta Pike, 368 East One hundred and sixty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
Alfonse Piscitelli. Clementa Piscitelli, 71 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Joseph Schulze. F. Schulze, 320 Fifth Avenue West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Harold W. Scott. Mrs. Edith M. Scott, West Windham, N. H.
Oscar G. Simoney. Mrs. Frances Simoney, 604 East One hundred and sixty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
Rex B. Stultz. James E. Stultz, 3531 Thirty-second Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
Alfred W. Teufel. Mrs. Jennie Martin, 4766 Tacony Street, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leon Torrilliaux. Miss Marie Daugimont, 318 Burban Street, New Orleans, La.
Walter C. Volk. Ferd B. Volk, 255 East Central Avenue, Delaware, Ohio.
Amos Walker. Andrew J. Walker, 4732 Vine Street, Denver, Colo.
Theron Hershel Whitaker. Mrs. T. H. Whitaker, 13 Buffalo Street, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Lonnie C. Welborn. Miss Myrtle Welborn, 238 Drake Street, Statesville, N. C.
Lum Wilhite. Mrs. Sydenia Wilhite, Owensboro, Ky.
Peter Wojcik. Martin Botok, 38 Howell Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Stephen Wojtuski. Miss Stepin Wojtuski, 435 Eighteenth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Frank T. Woodward. Mrs. Mary O. Woodward, Santa Anna, Tex.
Marcello Zanalette. Gerome Minoll, Lenox, Mass.
Thomas Judson Brown. Mrs. Owen G. Brown, College Street, McRae, Ga.
Henry A. Caldwell. John H. Caldwell, R. F. D. No. 5, Spartanburg, S. C.
Nicholas Cirino. Tony Cirino, 1908 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ephraim B. Davis. Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, 193 Chamber Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
Thomas E. Dawson. John T. Dawson, R. F. D. No. 2, Richmond, Ky.
Albert Feldman. Mrs. Sarah Feldman, 7103 Westmoreland Street, University City, Mo.
Foster E. Fetterhoff. Mrs. Alice Buttermore, R. F. D. No. 1, Thompsonville, Mich.
Albert John Flatman. John Charles Staddon, R. F. D. No. 1, Harrow, Ontario, Canada.
Wayne Frankforther. Thomas Frankforther, R. F. D. No. 3, Milan, Mich.
Walter H. Freese. Mrs. Hermina Freese, 4100 West Twenty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.
Ernest Gandy. James E. Gandy, Dovesville, S. C.
Joseph M. Glennon. Mrs. Bridget Glennon, Thomaston, Conn.
Harry Melvin Gordon. James E. Gordon, 333 McKenzie Street, York, Pa.
Hilary C. Gray. Sam Adkins, Boyrd Place, Norfolk, Va.
Clarence C. Hanley. Charles S. Hanley, Ellis, Minn.
John Harmon. Louis Harmon, R. F. D. No. 2, Sugarcreek, Ohio.
Robert Leonard Hauck. Mrs. John Schultz, 3108 Ivan Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Herman W. Hertzel. Mrs. Eva Hertzel, 12 Melrose Place, Warren, Pa.
Henry P. Hetrick. Mrs. Flora H. Swartzlander, Ford City, Pa.
Joshua P. Houser. Charles J. Houser, 114 South Morgan Street, Shelby, N. C.
Alfred M. King. F. W. King, Mount Herman, La.
Louis Lajares. Peter Lajares, 804 Movroe Street, Toledo, Ohio.
James E. Lassiter. B. H. Lassiter, Hampton, Va.
Joe Lervin. Law Lervin, 2002 Orthodox Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oliver L. Myre. A. T. Myre, 914 East South Street, Stoughton, Wis.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

Sergt. Lewis Lagoszinski. Anthony Waraksa, 387 Frontenac Street, Montreal, Canada.

PRIVATES.

John Andrzejewski. Joseph Andrzejewski, East Brooklyn, Baltimore, Md.
Francis E. Butler. Mrs. Eugene Butler, 2423 West Dalton Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Frank Hernek. Mrs. Nellie Stanek, 15 West Eighth Street, Erie, Pa.

Missing in Action.

Capt. Daniel W. Strickland. Mrs. S. S. Strickland, 385 Orchard Street, New Haven, Conn.

SERGEANTS.

Frank Montcalm Griswold. Frank Eugene Griswold, 40 Reynolds Street, Muskegon, Mich.
Adrain Langlois. William Langlois, 5002 Washington Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
Roy C. Neathery. J. S. Neathery, Devils Lake, N. Dak.

CORPORALS.

Lewis L. Frye. E. H. Frye, 5911 Jarlaid Street, Oakland, Cal.
Henry James. Mrs. Emily James, 420 Grand Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
John Patrick Shea. Mrs. Josephine Shea, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Arthur E. Beagley. Mrs. Emme Beagley, Bellevue Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

Arthur E. Beagley. Mrs. Emme Beagley, Lookout, Woods County, Okla.
Hanson E. Brandenburg. Mrs. Tillie Brandenburg, Monrovia, Frederick, Md.
Bert Bruischat. Mrs. Abe Bruischat, R. F. D. No. 7, Holland, Mich.
Otis McK. Dilly. Grant Dilly, Renick, W. Va.
Stanley Steven Dubbs. Anthony Dubbs, 5026 Grivy Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Peter Eteis. Mrs. Jennie Eteis, 752 North Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Frank J. Engelman. John Engelman, Taylor, Mo.
Edward R. Eyring. Mrs. Sadie Eyring, 19 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.
James F. Foley. Mrs. Agnes F. Daw, 5148 Carnegie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harry Franklin Ginzrich. Chris Ginzrich, Delavan, Wis.
Wilson C. Grady. George P. Grady, 47 Brodock Way, Cumberland, Md.
Joseph Gregoire. Mrs. Julia Gregoire, Newport, N. H.
Ray Hamilton. Mrs. Serie Nevinis, 940 Lafayette Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
Edward George Hartzheim. Mrs. Lena Mccrorie, South Kaukauna, Wis.
Oscar E. Johnson. Arthur Johnson, 1440 Jenifer Street, Madison, Wis.
Waldron S. Johnson. C. J. Johnson, Mott, N. Dak.
Robin Walter Kelsey. Mrs. Bessie Bray Kelsey, Wellington, Ohio.
John Koziar. Mrs. Waslaw Pawlak, 114 Gilbert Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Lonnie W. McDaniel. Billy McDaniel, R. F. D. No. 1, Hot Springs, Ark.
Joseph McKeever. William McKeever, 701 West Russell Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur Madgwick. Mrs. May Beuchter, Port Sam Houston, Tex.
Norman Wilbur Mitchell. Mrs. William Richard Mitchell, 1190 Iriquois Street, Detroit, Mich.
Gust Monolestes. Thomas Monolestes, 515 North Division Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Edward F. Murphy. A. J. Carney, 1853 Tilden Avenue, Norwood, Ohio.
John Albert Oehmke. John Oehmke, sr., 223 Waterloo Street, Detroit, Mich.
Trofin Pukita. Mrs. Filina Pukita, Wolast Celo Bwurerki Foshowskoi, Tobowske, Guberni Lipishoga, Visdz, Russia.
John H. Saylor. L. J. Saylor, Big Spring, Nebr.
Simon Scheffers. Mrs. Maaity S. Scheffers, 1016 Pennoyer Avenue, Grand Haven, Mich.
Lorenzo Secor. Mrs. Alice Cotton, 217 South Grinell Street, Jackson, Mich.
Fred Homer Simmons. Mrs. Anna Archer, Truemans, Pa.
Matsen Williams. Mrs. Inez Iverson, Timmer, N. Dak.
Rodney Bruce Wright. Robert Wright, Leslie, Mich.
Axel Adamson. Thorn Adamson, 108 Francis Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
Kevork Athanassin. John Tartanian, Sherburne, N. Y.
Willie M. Bassett. Mrs. William N. Bassett, Gretna, Fla.
Charles E. Clark. R. H. Clark, Hazen, N. Dak.
Frank J. Dios. Louis Peter, 78 North End Street, Peabody, Mass.
Joseph J. Esser. Peter H. Esser, 339 South Spencer Street, Aurora, Ill.
George W. Evans. Robert T. Evans, 331 Rulin Street San Francisco, Cal.
Clyde E. Fillinger. Louis Fillinger, Electa, Ohio.
Albert B. Ground. Arthur Ground, 244 Geneva Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
George S. Houser. Mrs. Isaac Russell, Shy Beaver, Pa.
James E. Johnson. Mrs. James E. Johnson, 2129 Stewart Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawrence Lambert. Mrs. James Chapel, jr., 621 Sherry Street, Neenah, Wis.
Charles E. Leigh. Mrs. Margaret Leigh, 30 Ashland Street, New Haven, Conn.
Nels Leitru. William Leitru, Armour, S. Dak.
Walter Majieski. Tony Majieski, 467 Third second Street, Detroit, Mich.
Harry A. Meyers. Mrs. Rose Meyers, 39 Marrion Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lawrence J. Miller. Nick Miller, Mooreton, N. Dak.
John Morris. Mrs. Sophia Wenczynska, 730 Peregeh Avenue, Wheatpeat, Canada.
Joe W. Nogowski. Mrs. Pauline Nogowski, Genesco, N. Dak.
Chancey E. O'Dell. Mrs. Emma F. O'Dell, Garden City, Mo.
John Peterson. Andrew Peterson, De Smet, S. Dak.

DEFERRED CLASS FOR WORKERS IN HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION OF NECESSARY COMMODITIES

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Concerns engaged in the transportation within cities and along the public highways elsewhere of necessary commodities may claim deferred classification for their necessary employees under the provisions of the recent act of Congress referring to "persons engaged in industries, occupations, or employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

In such cases, as in all others where claim for deferred classification is made on this ground, evidence must be submitted to the district board to show (1) that the particular concern making the claim is "necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency"; and (2) that the individual for whom the claim is made is a necessary employee of that concern.

STOP PACKING OF SPAGHETTI IN CANS AFTER OCTOBER 15

Packing of spaghetti and macaroni in cans will be discontinued after October 15. This action, in the form of a unanimous resolution, was taken by a committee representing practically every large American canner of alimentary pastes, in conference with the United States Food Administration. The manufacturers declared that they were willing to take any measures that might be suggested by the Food Administration for the conservation of tin.

Willing to Shut Down.

"We shut down upon recommendation about 4 months last year," the representatives of one company declared, "and if the Food Administration says the word, we will shut down to-day."

In order to allow the manufacturers to make use of the tins already in stock, and which are not suited for other purposes, it was finally decided that packing should be continued until present stocks of cans are exhausted, with October 15 as a limit.

Those at the Meeting.

The following representatives attended the conference: L. S. Dow, of Heinz Co., Pittsburgh; Frank L. Zerega, of A. Zerega's Sons Consolidated, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas H. Toomey, Vineland Preserving Co., New York City; John Nevin, The Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Edward McDougall, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Kerr, Wagner Co., Baltimore, Md.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Rules For Conservation of Material In the Manufacture of Straw Hats

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

With the announcement that it is the intention of the Government to curtail the output of straw hats to the point where the production will meet only the essential needs of the civilian population, the conservation division of the War Industries Board has prepared a conservation program for the manufacturers of men's straw and body hats restricting styles, height, width of brim, and trimmings.

The industry is asked to consider the program in the light of war conditions, and cooperation is urged as of assistance in the entire industrial reorganization made necessary by the requirements of the war program. Adoption of the plan will tend to stabilize the industry, it is believed, by reducing stocks and releasing capital, and by reducing the quantity of labor so the industry will be better able to maintain the framework of its organization after meeting the drafts for military service and for industries essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Based on recommendation now submitted, a final program will be issued soon by the conservation division. It is understood, however, that materials not in accordance with these recommendations may be used now, but no orders should be placed hereafter for materials that do not come within the recommendations.

Text of Recommendations.

Following are the recommendations:

(1) No new blocks to be introduced in yacht, soft braid, body hats, or any other variety. This means that no designs are to be used by a manufacturer except designs used by that manufacturer in the selling seasons of 1917 and 1918.

(2) Dimensions:

	Inches.
Yacht hats:	
Maximum height crown	3⅜
Minimum height crown	3¼
Maximum width brim	2⅝
Minimum width brim	2⅜
Soft braid hats (except harvest hats for farmers):	
Maximum height crown	4
Minimum height crown	3¼
Maximum width brim	2¾
Minimum width brim	2¼
Alpine hats:	
Maximum height crown (measured on the side)	5
Maximum width brim (measured flat)	2¾
Minimum width brim (measured flat)	2¼

Width of Bands.

(3) Band not to exceed 22 lignes in width. Length of band not to exceed 39 inches for a 7⅛ hat, this length to include the material used in the bow. Colors of bands to be restricted to black, tan, brown, blue, and green.

(4) Leathers in hats not to be jiggered or laced. Maximum width to be 1⅛ unturned.

(5) No elastics, cords, or buttons to be used and no eyelets except in harvest hats for farmers.

(6) For tips for braid hats and for Javas, Porto Ricans, and Manilas, no material other than lace or net to be used for the sides. Satin, silk, or wood silk used for these tips to be restricted to strips of not more than 42 lignes in width. No tips or linings to be used in any variety of hat other than those mentioned above.

(7) Six hats to be packed in a carton. (This does not mean that not more than one style may be packed in a carton.) In order that stocks in the hands of the hat manufacturers and paper manufacturers be fully utilized, no one special color or design of covering paper should be insisted upon by any manufacturer. It is suggested that wherever possible uncovered chip-board boxes be used. If a covering paper is used it should be unbleached.

(8) Salesmen to carry not more than one trunk to a line. (Braid hats and body hats are to be considered as separate lines.)

(9) Sales of ticket hats to be discontinued.

COMMITTEES NAMED TO ADVISE ON ENEMY INSURANCE AFFAIRS

A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has announced the appointment of two advisory committees for matters appertaining to the liquidation or sale of enemy insurance companies and other appropriate subjects arising in the division of insurance, the functions of these committees to be similar to that of the present advisory sales committee in connection with industrial enterprises which have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. Palmer states that during the past ten months, since the foreign insurance companies were licensed under the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act, to liquidate their business and affairs in the United States, his office has been actively engaged, not merely with the supervision of the details of such liquidations but, more especially with plans for the final disposal of the corpus of each of the foreign insurance concerns involved, and the time is closely approaching when final steps must be taken. The advice and counsel of these committees will guide the action of the Alien Property Custodian's office in these matters.

Personnel of Committees.

The committee for Fire and Marine Insurance matters will comprise the following eminent authorities on such lines of business:

Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York; R. M. Bissell, President, Hartford Fire Insurance Co.; Benjamin Rush, President, Insurance Company of North America; Otho E. Lane, President, Niagara Insurance Company, and Allan McCulloh, of Alexander & Green.

The Committee for Life Insurance matters will comprise:

Thomas A. Buckner, Vice President, New York Life; Frederick H. Ecker, Treasurer, Metropolitan Life, and Lincoln K. Passmore, First Vice President, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

All are recognized authorities in the life insurance community.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918. No. 420

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION FOOD AND CLOTHING PROGRAM ANNOUNCED FOR COMING YEAR

TEN MILLION PERSONS TO BE FED

Shipping Plans Arranged to Carry Staple Supplies to People in Territory Occupied by Germans—Cost About $280,000,000.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium issues the following:

Mr. Hoover stated to-day (Sept. 23) that the following program for the next 12 months had been arranged for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now within territory occupied by the Germans. In addition to the fleet of vessels controlled by the relief commission, the United States and allied Governments are placing at the disposal of the relief commission 200,000 tons of shipping recently secured from the Swedish Government for nonwar zone purposes.

Program for Twelve Months.

With this shipping capacity, together with some minor additions to be effected by the relief commission, the following amounts of foodstuffs are to be provided during the next 12 months:

Wheat, barley, rye, and corn for bread purposes_____bushels__	42, 500, 000
Beans_____do____	2, 200, 000
Rice_____do____	3, 200, 000
Corned beef_____pounds__	26, 400, 000
Pork products_____do____	277, 200, 000
Soap_____do____	66, 000, 000
Coffee_____do____	26, 000, 000
For the children:	
Cocoa_____do____	18, 000, 000
Condensed milk_____do____	55, 000, 000
Sugar_____do____	40, 000, 000

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average ration amounting to about 2,000 calories—about one-half the consumption of the American people.

To Cost $280,000,000.

This program is estimated to cost during the 12 months, for purchase and transportation, approximately $280,000,000. The finance has been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French Governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States. The British and French Governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from quarters other than the United States.

The administration of the relief work during the coming year will be, as heretofore, carried out under the guidance of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The foodstuffs in the United States are

(Continued on page 3.)

REIGN OF TERROR CONTINUES, RUSSIAN REFUGEES REPORT

State Department Informed of Wholesale Executions Going on Without Trials.

The Department of State is in receipt of further information concerning conditions in Russia.

All persons coming out of Russia report the existence of appalling conditions. Slaughter of representative people and former officers is taking place. These are shot without trial, and the only charge offered is that of being "dangerous to the Soviet." One detail is that officers are shot at night in the cellars, guns being muffled with silencers.

The report states that one Peters, head of the extraordinary commission against counter-revolutions, signs death warrants without reading the papers.

The latest reports indicate that the British and French consuls-general in Moscow are under arrest in their houses. Mr. Poole, the American Consul General, is at large and permitted to visit his colleagues. Mr. Poole is being generally praised for his courageous and vigorous action.

AMERICAN STEAM TRAWLER IS CAPTURED BY SUBMARINE

Crew Landed Off Halifax Heard Explosions But Did Not See Their Ship Sunk.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a report that the American steam trawler *Kingfisher*, reported torpedoed off Halifax, was captured by an enemy submarine at 9 a. m. September 20.

The crew, who were landed at Quoddy, Nova Scotia, did not see their ship sunk, but heard three explosions after they were out of sight of the vessel. They reported the submarine had a straight bow, carried two 6-inch guns and four smaller guns, shipped on the bridge as well as the conning tower.

Will Issue Gas Masks to Troops Before Embarking

Publication of the following circular from the office of The Adjutant General is authorized by the War Department:

Gas masks will be issued to all combatant troops, including total personnel of division, prior to embarkation. Issue will be made at embarkation camps, and masks must not have been used in training. Troops will be directed to exercise greatest care in handling them to prevent damage during voyage.

NAME COTTON COMMITTEES TO CONTROL DISTRIBUTION, TO MAKE U. S. PURCHASES AND TO CONSIDER PRICES

SITUATION IS OUTLINED

War Industries Board Issues Statement Indicating Scope, Powers and Duties—Thomas W. Page of the Tariff Commission, Chairman—Resolution Is Adopted for Allotments to All Domestic and Foreign Consumers as to Quantity and Grade.

The War Industries Board in behalf of the Cotton and Cotton Distribution Committees, selected by the War Industries Board and approved by the President, authorizes the following:

On September 14 the President issued a statement in connection with the present cotton situation to the effect that a committee would be appointed to devise methods for (a) broadening the channels of distribution and use of the great stock of low grades now practically unmarketable, (b) eliminating speculation and hoarding and (c) apportioning the foreign orders; and that it might be a part of this committee's duty to recommend basic prices on cotton, and that if, after investigation, it be found necessary a fair price would be fixed.

Members of Committee.

With the approval of the President, the following have been appointed members of this committee, which has been designated the cotton committee: Thomas W. Page, vice chairman, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., chairman; from 1906 to date, professor of economics, University of Virginia; member of the United States Tariff Board, 1911 and 1912; at present member of the Tariff Commission. W. R. Beattie, Greenville, S. C., president of the Piedmont Manufacturing Co., a large cotton milling concern, and an executive officer in a group of other cotton mills. R. L. Bennett, Paris, Tex., a cotton grower and seed breeder, formerly connected with the agricultural colleges of Texas and Arkansas. Ward M. Burgess, Omaha, Nebr., a retail merchant connected with the Burgess-Nash Department Store and E. M. Smith & Co., of Omaha. Edward

(Continued on page 6.)

Instructions Concerning Ratings Of Army Officers Given in General Orders No. 85 of War Department

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 85:

1. All officers in the Army below the grade of brigadier general on active duty and serving within the continental limits of the United States will hereafter be rerated according to the rating scale every three months, beginning October 15, 1918. Ratings will be recorded on the Quarterly Rating Report sheet (Form CCP–1105). After the "ratings," "reratings," and "items since last report" are recorded on the original Officer's Qualification Card on file at unit headquarters, the Quarterly Rating Report will within 10 days of the date specified for that quarterly rating be forwarded by the division, department, district, post, camp, or other station commander directly to The Adjutant General of the Army, except in the case of staff corps and departments, whose reports will be forwarded to the Chief of Staff Corps or department concerned.

2. All officers who have not been rated and all officers immediately upon being commissioned shall be rated in accordance with General Orders No. 46, War Department, 1918, and the duplicate qualification cards dispatched as therein specified.

3. Whenever the average of a rating and revised rating of any officer falls below 45 points, the rating will be reviewed by the personnel board appointed under the provisions of paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 78, War Department, 1918. If the rating in question is verified by this board as falling below 45, the commanding officer will recommend to The Adjutant General of the Army that the officer in question be either placed upon probation until next regular rating; or transferred; or discharged from the service. Any officer placed upon probation or transferred because of low ratings, the average of whose rating and revision at any subsequent time is less than 45 points, will be recommended for discharge from the Army.

4. In the execution of General Orders No. 78, War Department, 1918, commanding officers will be guided by the following instructions:

All recommendations for appointments within their commands after December 1, 1918, will be made on Form CCP–1155, and the candidates for appointments shall be rated according to the rating scale by the officer making the recommendation.

All assignments within their commands shall be made primarily on the basis of the qualification cards, inclusive of the ratings.

Promotion shall be based primarily upon ratings. If any officer is recommended for promotion when another officer of the same grade with a substantially higher rating in the same regiment, separate battalion, or other separate unit is eligible, the commanding officer shall state the reasons for the recommendations.

The foregoing instructions will not be construed as preventing personnel boards from making such investigations and examinations as may be deemed necessary to determine the fitness and capacity of those whose names are under consideration by the board.

5. Application for officers' qualification cards (CCP–1101), instructions (CCP–1102), supplementary instructions (CCP–1104), forms for quarterly rating report (CCP–1105), and forms for recommendation for promotion (CCP–1152), forms for recommendation for appointment (CCP–1155) will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army, Room 528, War Department. (201.6. A. G. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War.

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:
P. C. HARRIS,
Acting The Adjutant General.

OPPOSES COERCIVE METHODS IN ENROLLMENT OF PHYSICIANS

Statement by Medical Section, Council of Defense, as to Recruiting for Volunteer Service Corps.

The medical section of the Council of National Defense issues the following:

No official or committeeman representing the Volunteer Medical Service Corps or the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense is now authorized or has been authorized to favor any organized or unorganized method of coercion in inducing members of the medical profession to join the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Our committeemen are especially urged against favoring any movement that would threaten to impair a medical man's standing in his local, State, or national society because he refused to enroll in the Army or Navy or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

It must be made clear that the Volunteer Medical Service Corps is a volunteer organization, which has for its object the enrollment and classification of the profession. Its members are entitled to wear an insignia which will clearly indicate that they have offered their services to the Government when such services are needed. Patriotism can not be created by coercion. It also must be made clear that the Volunteer Medical Service Corps has for its primary object furnishing its classification to the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service, the Red Cross, and Provost Marshal, as well as to civilian institutions and communities, as a guide in providing for their needs to the best advantage.

The object of the corps is not to disturb any medical man in the performance of any duty to which he has been assigned by any governmental agency either for service at the front or at home.

EDWARD P. DAVIS,
President Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

FRANKLIN MARTIN,
Chairman General Medical Board, Council of National Defense.

IRON AND STEEL PRICES TO BE CONTINUED FOR THREE MONTHS

President Approves Agreement Made by Price-Fixing Committee with Interests Concerned.

The President has approved the agreement made by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board with the representatives of the iron ore, pig iron, and steel interests that the maximum prices now prevailing on iron ore, pig iron, and iron and steel products be continued in effect for the three months ending December 31, 1918, with the following exceptions:

1. Lake Superior iron ore.—Base prices of Lake Superior iron ore delivered to lower lake ports are increased 25 cents per gross ton on and after October 1, 1918, subject to the following condition: These increased prices are based on the rail freight rates now in effect and on the present lake rates, and in the event of any increase or decrease in either rail or lake rates said prices shall be increased or decreased accordingly on all deliveries made during the continuance of such increased or decreased freight rates.

2. Pig iron.—The base price on basic iron is increased to $33 f. o. b. furnace. The base price on No. 2 foundry iron is increased to $34 f. o. b. furnace. The price of standard Bessemer iron is fixed at $35.20 f. o. b. furnace. The above prices are subject to the following changes from previous practice as regards delivery:

(a) Pig iron produced in the Virginia, Tennessee, and Birmingham districts and scattering districts south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, including furnaces at St. Louis, Mo., but not including furnaces bordering on the Ohio River, shall be sold on an f. o. b. Birmingham, Ala., basis.

(b) Pig iron produced in the Eastern district, i. e., from all blast furnaces located east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of the Potomac River, shall be sold on an f. o. b. Pittsburgh basis.

(c) Pig iron from all other producing districts or furnaces shall be sold f. o. b. furnaces as heretofore.

No new contracts calling for delivery of any of the above commodities or articles on or after January 1, 1919, are to specify a price unless coupled with a clause making the price subject to revision by any authorized United States Government agency, so that all deliveries after that date shall not exceed the maximum price then in force, although ordered or contracted for in the meantime. It is expected that all manufacturers and producers will observe the maximum prices now fixed.

2,500-BED ARMY HOSPITAL.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Authorization has been given to the Construction Division to proceed with the erection of a 2,500-bed hospital at Camp Knox, Stithton, Ky. The estimated cost is $2,491,600. The various buildings will be of the type which are standard in all cantonments.

SOLDIERS DEAD AND INJURED IN MISSOURI TRAIN WRECK

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Following an investigation of the troop train wreck near Marshfield, Mo., on September 17, the Adjutant General's Office announces that 11 men were killed and 36 were injured.

The names and emergency addresses of the men killed and injured follow:

Killed.

Howard H. Carter, private, unassigned. Mrs. Nellie Nolan, mother in-law, Nederland, Colo.

Selzo Romero, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Cuzo Romero, father, Cenicero, Colo.

William D. Scilley, private, unassigned. Mrs. Helen Scilley, wife, 916 Cleveland Street, Loveland, Colo.

Charles W. Smith, private, unassigned. Mrs. Edna A. Smith, wife, LaSalle, Colo.

Emil W. Zimmerli, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Infantry. Mrs. Ida Zimmerli, mother, 1321 Steele Street, Denver, Colo.

Glenn E. Turner, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. James Turner, father, 132 North Howe Street, Fort Collins, Colo.

Leroy D. Van Valkenburg, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Catherine Van Vankenburg, wife, Sterling, Colo.

Jose E. Vigil, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Infantry. Warren J. Vigil, father, Allison, Colo.

Albert Borst. John Borst, 1126 Lyman

Pvt. Theodore C. Walschon, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Tifila Walschon, mother, Fort Lupton, Colo.

Pvt. Herman N. Yunker, 12th Detachment Company Infantry Replacement. Peter Yunker, father, Kenwood Park, Iowa.

Albert N. Thornton. No enlistment paper on file.

Injured.

Pvt. Warren R. Bennison, Company H, 2d Battalion Infantry Replacement. Samuel C. Bennison, father, 2930 O Street Lincoln, Nebr.

Pvt. William E. Burnett, unassigned. Mrs. Mary Burnett, mother, Kit Carson, Colo.

Pvt. John Flynn, unassigned. John Flynn, father, Thomas, W. Va.

Pvt. Walter J. Gutson, general military service. John Gutson, father, 209 West Dakota Street, Spring Valley, Ill.

Pvt. Chas. E. Kagarice, Company H, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Melvina Kagarice, mother, East Lynn, Mo.

Pvt. Milton A. Taylor, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. William Taylor, father, Axial, Colo.

Pvt. Lester L. Newlin, unassigned. Mrs. Dora Newlin, mother, Montrose, Colo.

William F. Shoop, private, company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Bertha Green, sister, 4645 Franklin Street, Denver, Colo.

Pete S. Stoneham, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. William S. Stoneham, father, Colorado, Tex.

Henry M. Sheldon, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Hiram M. Sheldon, father, Stoneham, Colo.

Wilbur E. Skinner, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Margaret E. Renshaw, sister, 445 West First Street, Loveland, Colo.

Ralph B. Stoolfire, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Elizabeth Stoolfire, mother, Casper, Wyo.

Henry H. Stutheit, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Emil H. Stutheit, father, Lafayette, Colo.

Frank J. Shaball, private, unassigned. Joseph Shaball, father, 4457 Logan Street, Denver, Colo.

Richard E. Shrader, private, unassigned. Mrs. Josephine R. Shrader, mother, Alcova, Wyo.

Lawrence E. Toole, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Solomon Toole, father, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Harve L. Tucker, private, Company E, Replacement Infantry. Mrs. Etta Tucker, mother, Redington, Nebr.

James L. Vaughn, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Adelaide Vaughn, wife, Maybelle, Colo.

Harley N. Woodside, private. Unassigned. Grant G. Woodside, father, Kanorado, Kans.

Richard K. Wyatt, private. Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Jesse O. Wyatt, brother, Lamar, Colo., postoffice box 502.

Vern L. Weekley, private, 12th Detached Company Infantry Replacement. Mrs. Nora Weekley, mother, general delivery, Park Fields, Minn.

Fred O. Wyss, private. Company E, 2d Replacement Infantry. John Wyss, father, Johnstown, Colo.

Charles L. Woodman, private, General Military Service. Lorenzo Woodman, father, general delivery, Gray Eagle, Minn.

Lares P. Wood, private, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Nathan S. Wood, father, Holyoke, Colo.

Henry Welsh, private, 12th Detached Company Infantry Replacement. Mrs. Mary Welsh, mother, Madrid, Iowa.

Walter L. Wampach, private, 12th Detached Company Infantry Replacement. Mrs. Anna Wampach, wife, Melrose, Minn.

Joseph A. Westbrook, private. Unassigned. John D. Westbrook, father, Sanford, Colo.

Victor H. Wilson, private, 12th Detached Company Infantry Replacement. Mrs. Betsy Wilson, mother, 1202 West Third Street, Duluth, Minn.

Clarence J. White, private, 12th Detached Company Infantry Replacement. James G. White, father, Bolivar, Mo.

Pvt. Arthur J. Waldon, 12th Detached Company, Replacement Infantry. Everett Waldon, father, general delivery, Byron, Minn.

Pvt. David Weidenkeller, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Joseph Weidenkeller, brother, 4313 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

Pvt. Vernie E. Young, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Elmer E. Young, father, Haxtum, Colo.

Pvt. Floyd Leslie Young, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Elmer E. Young, father, Haxtum, Colo.

Pvt. John Young, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Mrs. Jennie Woodruff, mother, MacGregor, Colo.

Pvt. Leo H. Yarborough, Company E, 2d Replacement Battalion. Albert W. Yarborough, Arricola, Colo.

Pvt. Andrew Youngbauer, 12th Detached Company, Replacement Infantry. Frank Youngbauer, brother, R. F. D. No. 4, box 19, Pine City, Minn.

U. S. to Ship 409,320,000 Bushels Of Breadstuffs to Allies Next Year

The United States Food Administration issues the following:

Under the agreement entered into by the Food Administration with the food controllers of the Allied Nations, our breadstuffs export program for the coming year will be: wheat, rye, barley, and corn, or flours calculated as grain for breadstuffs, 409,320,000 bushels, of which from 100,000,000 to 165,000,000 bushels may be cereals other than wheat.

U. S. CARGO SHIP BUENAVENTURA SUNK BY U-BOAT; 21 MISSING

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The Navy Department has received a report that the U. S. S. *Buenaventura*, an army cargo ship of 4,876 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Spain. Six officers and 39 men are reported to have been landed at Brest by a French destroyer and 2 officers and 27 men have been landed at Corona, Spain. Latest figures available place the total number on board the *Buenaventura* at 95, which leaves 21 still unaccounted for.

The attack was made at 8.25 p. m. September 20, and two torpedoes struck the vessel, which sank in 6 minutes. Nothing was seen of the submarine before the attack, but it emerged after the ship sank. It is described as about 350 feet long and as having 2 guns.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION FOOD AND CLOTHING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1.)

being purchased by the United States Food Administration in behalf of the relief commission. The following is the chief personnel of the commission: Herbert Hoover, chairman; W. L. Honnold, director in the United States; W. B. Poland, director in Europe; P. N. Gray, director of transportation; Walter L. Brown, director in Holland; Louis Chevrillon, director in France.

How Food is Distributed.

Foodstuffs are delivered through the commission up to the Belgian frontier, where the distribution and rationing is taken charge of by Belgian and French organizations, which were organized by the Americans in the early stages of the war.

The security of both imported and native food production from German requisition is guaranteed by the Dutch and Spanish Governments, who maintain agents in the occupied area to see that the production and distribution are not interfered with by the German Army.

The Belgian and French population in the occupied territory are in desperate need of clothing, as they have now been four years without the import of any textiles and there is, of course, no local production. The relief commission has from year to year been supplying large quantities of second-hand clothing and cloth, from which the deficients in the population have been supplied as well as could be.

Second-Hand Clothing Needed.

The difficulties in securing newly fabricated cloth, owing to the shortage of wool and the necessities of the armies, compels the commission to rely practically altogether upon second-hand clothing. Some 20,000 tons of this material are needed during the next 12 months. Through the kind offices of the American Red Cross over 5,000 tons have already been collected and further collections are going on. The commission hopes that the American people will continue to support the Red Cross in supplying this great human need.

CHEESE ADDED TO EXPORT LIST.

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 242), that cheese has been added to the Export Conservation List, effective September 24, 1918.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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Copies of THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN will be furnished without charge to all newspapers and magazines; to every post office in the United States (to be posted daily, for the benefit of the public, under order of the Postmaster General); to officials of the United States Government and all governmental institutions equipped for the dissemination of official news.—EDWARD S. ROCHESTER, *Editor*.

RATES BY MAIL.

Daily	One year	$5.00
	Six months	3.00
	One year, postage prepaid to foreign countries	8.00
	Six months, postage prepaid to foreign countries	4.50

Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

MARINE CORPS ENROLLMENTS UNDER NEW SPECIAL SYSTEM

The Navy Department authorizes the following:

Men are to be received into the Marine Corps under a special system beginning October 1. According to a plan agreed upon by Provost Marshal Crowder, the General Staff and officers of the Marine Corps, 5,000 men a month will be allotted the corps from the registration lists, for four months, following which an allotment of 1,500 a month will be allowed. The system to be followed will be this:

Marine Corps recruiting offices will be kept open for the examination of applicants who must fulfill all the physical and mental requirements of the Marine Corps. Examinations will be made by Marine Corps recruiting officers and naval medical officers.

In case of the acceptance of an applicant for the corps, the recruiting officer will send a request to the Provost Marshal General for this men's enrollment into the Marine Corps. The Provost Marshal General will then order the local board having jurisdiction to enroll him into the Marine Corps. The recruiting officer will administer to the applicant the regular oath for enlistment into the Marine Corps, and transfer him to a recruit depot for training.

All men supplied in this manner will be classed as enlisted men in the Marine Corps—with the exception that men for special limited service and for aviation duties will be enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

American Official Communique No. 128—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 22, 1918.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and men for the acts of extraordinary heroism set forth after their names.

Corpl. GEORGE HADNETT, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action east of Baccarat, France, August 15, 1918. He was in command of a small advance post which was successfully held by three men and himself against a raid of 80 of the enemy. Two of his party were killed, but the staunch defense of the others drove off the raiders. He personally killed three of the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting."

Private PASQUALE DIGIACOMO, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action east of Baccarat, France, August 15, 1918. He was one of four men who successfully held a small advanced post against a raid by 80 of the enemy. Two of the defenders were killed, but the staunch work of the others drove off the raiders. He engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with the assailants with hand grenades and his rifle."

Corpl. JEAN BAPTISTE CARRERE, Infantry, French Army. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Ammertzmiller, Alsace, July 1, 1918, while serving under the command of an American divisional commander. When the advanced posts were ordered to withdraw and join the combat groups in anticipation of a raid, Corpl. Carrere and the four men of his squad were cut off by the enemy barrage. This little group made a stand and by the use of an automatic rifle and grenades repulsed the attack made on them by two parties of Germans, each party estimated to be between 15 and 20 men. Corpl. Carrere displayed splendid courage and initiative, especially in exploring the surrounding terrain. Although completely isolated, he and his men continued the resistance against the enemy until they finally drove them back. To him and to his four men, to whom he knew how to communicate his spirit, is due the credit for the failure of the raid, although it was supported by heavy artillery and executed in force."

Capt. PIERRE H. HENDRICK, French Army, attached to ——— Brigade, ——— Division, American Expeditionary Forces. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Courmellen Ferme and at Berzy-Le-Sec, south of Sissons, France, July 20–21, 1918. He gallantly crossed a zone under heavy fire to verify liaison with adjoining French troops and during the attack on Berzy-Le-Sec showed extraordinary heroism by his fearless exposure under heavy machine and artillery fire."

The emergency addresses of the foregoing are:

Corpl. George Hadnett, 145th Infantry, Company F. Ellen Hadnett, mother, 251 Wayne Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Pvt. Pasquale Digiacomo, 325th Infantry, Company C. Mrs. Marie DiGiacomo, Mother, 21 Cleveland Place, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Jean J. Carrere, 363d Infantry, Company L. Mrs. May Hazel Carrere, wife, 1618 Shafter Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

American Official Communique No. 129—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 23, 1918.

Section B.—The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distintinguished Service Cross to the following noncommissioned officer for the act of extraordinary heroism set forth after his name:

Sergt. JOHN B. GARNER, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action north of Clemery, in Lorraine, France, on the night of 16–17 August, 1918. Although wounded in the face and hand, he went 50 meters up a road in the face of fire from two German machine guns and of exploding grenades to rescue a lieutenant who lay 100 meters within the German wire, so severely wounded as to be unable to move without assistance. Sergt. Garner put the officer on his back, crawled through the enemy's wire, and from there carried him 500 meters across open ground, under fire, to safety."

Lieut. A. F. BONNALIE, an American attached to the Royal Air Force, has been awarded the British Distinguished Service Order. On August 13, this officer led two other machines on a long photographic reconnaissance. In spite of the presence of numerous enemy aircraft they were able to take all the photographs required, but were attacked by six Fokker biplanes.

During the combat Lieut. Bonnalie saw that one of his accompanying machines was in difficulty and that an enemy airplane was nearly on its tail. He at once broke off combat with the enemy with whom he was engaged and dived to the assistance of the machine in trouble. He drove off the enemy plane, regardless of the bullets which were ripping up his own machine.

Eventually, however, his tail planes and his elevator wires were shot away and his machine began to fall in side-dash slips. Lieut. Bonnalie managed to keep his machine

(Continued on page 6.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Following a discussion that continued throughout much of yesterday afternoon the Senate sent the water-power bill to conference by a vote of 42 to 9. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, chief opponent of this action, took the ground that as the House had substituted for the Senate bill what practically was an entirely new measure, it should be first referred to the proper committee for investigation and report. Three members each of the Committees on Commerce and Public Lands will be designated as conferees. A motion to accept the House bill was rejected by a vote of 48 to 2. Owing to the marked differences of opinion regarding what should be the national policy on this question, Senators participating in the debate contended that it would be many weeks before differences so radical could be reconciled, and that perhaps the question could not be settled without another vote in the Senate.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, member of the Finance Committee, which is now considering the war-revenue bill, addressed the Senate at length in opposition to some of the features of the measure. "This bill," he said, "is obnoxious to the Constitution in not less than three important particulars. They are the proposed taxation on presidential and judicial salaries, of State and municipal securities and salaries, and the alternative method of assessing and levying taxes by the war-profits method or the excess-profits method, which would clothe the Government with authority, as stated in the bill, to resort to 'which of the two methods will yield the highest amount of taxes.' It may be that the constitutional principle of uniformity in taxation is seriously jeopardized by the restriction of these taxes to corporations only."

Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Suffrage Committee, announced that he would ask for a vote on the pending resolution for a suffrage constitutional amendment on Thursday next. This statement was made to meet reports that a postponement was in view. "I desire to state," said the Senator, "that so far as I know the bill will be reached that day. There is no plan of which I have any knowledge, to postpone the consideration of that measure, and from all the information I can gather, I know of no obstacle which will prevent its consideration at that time."

Accepts French Vases.

The Senate this afternoon officially accepted from the French Government two beautiful vases made at the national factory at Sevres, presented to that body by the French Government as an expression of its appreciation of the reception tendered the French Mission on the occasion of its visit to Washington shortly after the United States entered the war. Ambassador Jusserand made the presentation speech and Vice President Marshall replied on behalf of the Senate. The vases which stand 6 feet high on bronze bases, were displayed in the chamber.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday designated a subcommittee consisting of Senator Overman, chairman, and Senators King, Wolcott, Sterling and Nelson to investigate the alleged political and propaganda activities of brewers, and particularly the purchase of a newspaper with funds supplied by brewing interests. The subcommittee will meet later this week to map out a program of action.

Believing that the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Provost Marshal General are taking the steps necessary to cope with individuals not doing a fair day's work where employed by the Government, Chairman Fletcher announced yesterday that the Commerce Committee has decided that no further investigation was planned at this time of so-called "labor slacking" in Government shipyards.

Conservation was applied to the Congressional Record yesterday. Senator Smoot, speaking for the Printing Committee, stated to the Senate that the daily Congressional Record and the daily calendar of the Senate hereafter would be printed on ordinary news-print paper instead of heavily calendared paper, as in the past. This will result in a daily saving of between $2,000 and $3,000 a day.

Agreement on Bond Bill.

After several days of discussion the conferees on the bond bill, designed to stimulate the sale of Liberty bonds, reached a final agreement yesterday. Their compromise was promptly reported to both Houses and adopted and the bill sent to the President before the close of the day. The bond bill exempts from the provisions of the income-surtax tax and war excess-profits taxes the interest on such bonds held either by individuals or corporations in amounts not to exceed $30,000 of the fourth Liberty loan issue and $5,000 of the first, second, and third issues. The bill also authorizes an increase in the issue of war savings stamps from $2,000,000,000, authorized under existing law, to $4,000,000,000. The Senate would not agree to the House provision giving the President authority to regulate or prohibit any and all transactions in Government securities. The compromise on the section authorizing the President in his discretion to prohibit all transactions in Liberty bonds was so amended that there will be no prohibition against the sale of Liberty bonds by the holders for cash or offered as collateral for loans. All improper use of the bonds, however, are provided against, and the Treasury will be given full power to put an end to the practice of exchanging these bonds for merchandise and their use in ways that manifestly would tend to reduce their value as an investment.

HOUSE.

After protracted debate the House late last evening adopted the Senate war-time prohibition amendment to the food stimulation bill by a vote of 134 to 27. The measure was then sent to conference by a vote of 171 to 34, where the differences on items of appropriation will be threshed out. The Agricultural Committee favorably reported an amendment urged by the State Department, under which the importation of wines would be permitted until May 1 next. This amendment was approved in Committee of the Whole, but later, when the measure reached the House proper this action was reversed and all imported wines except those in transit on a specific date, will be prohibited on and after [illegible] act.

The bill as finally passed prohibits the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors after June 30 next. The manufacture of beer and wine must cease on May 1 next. The amendment recommended by the State Department was the result of protests by the Governments of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal that the contemplated embargo was in contravention of the treaty rights of those countries. Friends of the wine industry made a determined but ineffectual effort to postpone the date of the prohibition against the sale of wine until December 31, 1919, but an amendment to that effect was rejected—112 to 52. All efforts to amend the Senate provision were defeated by practically the same vote.

Assails "Slackers" in Public Service.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, in a speech again attacked what he charged to be "slackers and slickers" in the public service. He criticized exemptions that, he said, had been claimed for civil employees of draft age and charged that various departments were filled with clerks who were not giving the Government real service.

The House yesterday afternoon took from the hands of the Agricultural Committee and passed a resolution calling upon the Agricultural Department to furnish Congress with copies of reports of the Agricultural Advisory Board and a report by Secretary Houston to the President covering the price of wheat.

A congressional investigation of the National Security League, which has opposed the nomination of a number of Members of the House on grounds of disloyalty, was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Frear charged that the organization named by him was "a group of Wall street profiteers."

In asking Congress for further appropriations for the support of the State Department, Secretary Lansing said that increased duties resulting from war make an additional appropriation of $1,501,000 for the fiscal year 1919 necessary.

Registration Figures From 4 Western States

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the Provost Marshal General:

Complete final returns have been received from the registration September 12 in California and Minnesota. California shows an actual registration of 478,410 as against an estimate of 398,552. Minnesota's actual registration was 286,243, as against an estimate of 296,856.

Comp'ete final figures for the State of Washington show that the actual registration in that State on September 12 was 192,573, as against an estimate of 146,853. This shows the largest excess over estimate thus fas recorded.

Complete final returns from Idaho show that the registration in that State was 58,169, as against the estimate of 55,461.

RESIGNS POST AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture issues the following statement:

Dr. R. A. Pearson has resigned from the position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in order that he may resume his duties as president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Dr. Pearson came to Washington at the urgent request of Secretary Houston shortly after the United States entered the war, the college having very generously consented to have him assist the department in the handling of the many emergency problems that had arisen. After an absence from the college of nearly a year and a half, Dr. Pearson felt that it was necessary for him to return to his former position and to give his entire time and attention to the affairs of the college.

Secretary Expresses Gratitude.

Secretary Houston, especially in view of the generous action of the college authorities and of Dr. Pearson's prompt response to the call for service, did not feel that he could consistently ask either the college or Dr. Pearson to make further sacrifices and permit him to remain here longer. The Secretary expressed his gratitude to the Iowa State College for its kindness and consideration in temporarily releasing Dr. Pearson for service in the department and to Dr. Pearson for his loyal, zealous, highly intelligent, and efficient service. He requested Dr. Pearson before actively resuming his former duties to join, as president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, a small committee of men familiar with food production and agricultural organizations and activities in this country which the department is sending to England, France, and Italy for the purpose of securing general information regarding agricultural problems and conditions in those countries. Dr. Pearson consented to do this and is now in England with the party.

Mr. Christie Named Successor.

The nomination of Mr. G. I. Christie, of Indiana, to succeed Mr. Pearson, has been transmitted to the Senate. In April of this year Mr. Christie came to Washington as Assistant to the Secretary to aid the department in further organizing and developing its farm-labor activities. More recently he has been representing the Secretary in the field in connection with loans from the President's special fund to farmers in Montana, North Dakota, and Washington.

Mr. Christie was graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, receiving the degree of B. S. A. He also received the degree of B. S. A. from the Iowa Agricultural College. He was assistant in agronomy, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, 1903–1905; assistant in soils and crops, 1905–1906; and he has been superintendent of agricultural extension work in Indiana since 1906. He is a member of the National Educational Association, the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, the National Seed Analysts Association, and the Association for the Promotion of Agricultural Teaching. He was superintendent of the Indiana Agricultural Exhibits at the Panama Exposition, and was chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Indiana Centennial Celebration in 1916.

Cotton Committees Appointed

(Continued from page 1.)

Farnum Greene, Boston, Mass., a cotton spinner and former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; at present treasurer of the Pacific Mills. J. C. Redmon, St. Mathews, S. C., a cotton grower and member of the State Legislature of South Carolina. M. P. Sturdivant, Glendora, Miss., an active cotton grower on a large scale, and the executive manager of a cottonseed oil mill owned and operated by planters. S. W. Weis, New Orleans, La., a cotton factor and member of the firm of Julius Weis & Co., one of the oldest in the New Orleans cotton trade. D. S. Murph, Department of Agriculture, secretary; specialist in cotton marketing and warehousing in the Bureau of Markets.

Separate Committee Named.

The President further stated that during investigation by the Cotton committee and in order to avoid stagnation a separate committee would be set up with authority to buy cotton for the use of the United States Government and the allies, at prices to be approved by the President. With the approval of the President the following have been appointed members of this committee, which has been designated the Committee on Cotton Distribution: Charles J. Brand, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., chairman. Mr. Brand has been chief of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture since its establishment, and as such is in charge of all of the cotton handling and marketing activities of the Government, including the enforcement of the United States cotton futures act. William L. Clayton, Houston, Tex., member of one of the large and well-known cotton firms of the Southwest, Anderson, Clayton & Co., which operates extensively in Oklahoma and Texas; J. Temple Gwathmey, New York City, member of the firm of George H. McFadden & Bro., cotton merchants, engaged in the conduct of a large domestic and foreign business with headquarters at Philadelphia and New York City, and with branches at many points in the United States and at numerous points in foreign countries; Edward H. Inman, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Inman was formerly a member of the well-known firm of cotton merchants—Inman, Howard & Inman, of Atlanta, but since the declaration of war he has severed his connection with that firm and has been active as a purchasing agent for the United States Government.

Messrs. Clayton, Gwathmey, and Inman are disassociating themselves from their business and will remain so disassociated as long as they continue in the service of the Government as members of this committee.

Resolution Adopted.

After full discussion, the cotton committee unanimously passed the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Cotton Distribution be authorized immediately to allot cotton as to quantity and grade to all domestic and foreign consumers, and that they also be authorized to buy cotton if and when necessary for the requirements of the United States and allied Governments.

"Resolved further, That the cotton committee feels that this will have an important effect in stabilizing prices, but in the meantime they will keep in close touch with the whole situation with a view of determining the effect of this action and whether price-fixing or any other measure will be necessary."

American Communiques

(Continued from page 4.)

facing toward the British lines by means of the rudder control, while his observer and the third machine drove off the enemy aircraft which was still attacking.

In its damaged condition Lieut. Bonnalie's machine was tail heavy, and he therefore had his observer leave the cockpit and lie out along the cowl in front of the pilot. In this manner he recrossed the British trenches at a low altitude and righted his machine sufficiently to avoid a fatal crash.

Had it not been for the gallantry of Lieut. Bonnalie, the injured machine to whose assistance he went would have fallen into enemy territory, as its pilot had been wounded and its observer killed. Lieut. Bonnalie's own machine was riddled with bullets, and it was a marvelous performance to bring it safely to the ground.

The emergency addresses of the foregoing are:

Sergt. John B. Garner, 325th Infantry, Company F. Mrs. John C. Garner, mother, Cedartown, Ga.

Lieut. A. F. Bonnalie, Aviation Section, Signal Corps. (We list Pvt. (first class) Allen F.) Mrs. Ellen Bonnalie, mother, 2521 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FARMERS NEED NOT SELL WHEAT BELOW U. S. GUARANTEED PRICE

The Food Administration issues the following:

Reports reach the Food Administration that some farmers are selling their wheat at less than the guaranteed price because of the railway embargoes placed in parts of the country against wheat shipment. While the elevators are temporarily overstocked because seaboard movement has not kept pace with internal movement, this condition should be improved during the next 30 or 60 days.

No farmer who will have patience until the situation improves need sell below the guaranteed price, for the Government will buy all wheat as fast as it can be moved.

LIST OF AWARDS PLACED FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

Following is a list of the orders placed for the Panama Canal for the week ending September 21:

W. 85502. J. Edward Ogden Co., New York City, 40 steel doors, $40,680.

W. 85532. The Central Stamping Co., New York, 72 cans, $115.20.

W. 85533. John Lucas & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., 175 pounds paint, $40.25.

W. 85534. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y., 15,000 plugs, $29.25.

W. 85535. Henry C. Kelly Co., New York City, 200# twine, $134.

W. 85536. Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., New York, 24 dozen lamp chimneys, $50.64.

W. 85537. Ashton Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., 12 gasoline torches, $62.16.

W. 85538. Fred J. Myers Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., 12 coal baskets, $63.

W. 85539. Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., 200 feet netting, $70.

W. 85540. Universal Trading Co., New York; 400 clamps, $41.52.

W. 85541. Wright Wire Co., Worcester, Mass., 1,000# wire, $67.50.

W. 85542. M. S. Brooks & Sons, Chester, Conn., 120 dozen hooks, $33.75.

W. 85543. Richard B. Sherman, New York City, 1,200 brass nuts, $103.50.

W. 85544. The Astrup Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 5,760 grommets, $80.

W. 85545. The Fairbanks Co., New York City, 1 tool grinder, $175.

W. 85551. Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, 50,000# spikes, $1,950.

W. 85552. R. W. Geldart, 2 Stone Street, New York, 72 pairs hinges, $28.80.

W. 85553. The Stanley Works, New York City, 316 pairs hinges, $92.64.

W. 85554. McWhorter Mfg. Co., Riverton, N. J., 22,000 cotters, $61.62.

W. 85557. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3,000# grease, $285.

W. 85558. The Texas Co., New York City, 5,800 gallons oil, $2,290.

W. 85559. The Texas Co., New York City, 600 gallons oil, $153.

W. 85586. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 6,000 feet pipe, $5,500.

W. 85587. Ill. Smelting & Refining Co., Chicago, 3,500 pounds solder, $1,510.85.

W. 85588. Collins & Co., New York City, 72 axes, $100.

W. 85597. Swindell Bros., Baltimore, Md., 161 glass panes, $239.71.

W. 85598. Russell, Burdell & Ward Bolt & Nut Co., New York City, 6,600 bolts, $62.36.

W. 85599. John Boyle & Co., New York City, 10,000 yards cheesecloth, $870.

W. 85600. Max Frank, 40 Spruce Street, New York, 3,000 pounds leather, $1,725.

W. 85602. Esleeck Mfg. Co., Turners Falls, Mass., 400 reams paper, $1,664.

W. 85603. The Cambridge Glass Co., Cambridge, Ohio, 4,320 glasses, $324.

W. 85604. Perkins-Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 saddle pads, $45.80.

W. 85605. American Pressed Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 100 sheets steel, $3,300.

W. 85606. American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., 1,500 handles, $210.

W. 85607. Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York City, 1,000 oxide, mercury, $2,150.

W. 85609. John Greig, New York City, 2,000# soda, $73.80.

W. 85610. Jas. H. Rhodes & Co., New York City, 25,000# calcium chloride, $350.

W. 85611. Western Industries Co., San Francisco, Cal., 5,000# alcohol (gal.), $3,300.

W. 85612. Wm. F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass., 200 gallons oil, $484.

W. 85613. R. W. Levehagen, Detroit, Mich., 400 gallons copper paint, $662.50.

W. 85614. Madison Trading Co., New York City, 500 gallons tar, $190.

W. 85615. Madison Trading Co., New York City, 100 gallons ammonia, $140.

W. 85616. Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., New York, 10,000# soda and zinc, $1,000.

W. 85617. Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., New York, 200# acid, $90.

W. 85618. H. B. Davis Co., Baltimore, Md., 25,000# zinc, $30,300.

W. 85619. Buckeye Paint & Varnish Co., Toledo, Ohio, 1,150 gallons enamel drier, $1,177.50.

W. 85620. Barret Co., New York City, 600 gallons locomotive black, $300.

W. 85623. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., 500# tacks, $212.50.

W. 85624. Taunton-New Bedford Copper Co., Taunton, Mass., 3,350# copper 7 brass, $1,759.12.

W. 85635. Gould Mersereau Co., New York, 8,905 gallons, $436.20.

W. 85636. J. Spaulding & Sons Co., New York, 4,000 washers, $14.46.

W. 85637. E. H. Walsh (Inc.), New York City, 4,500 books, $360.

W. 85638. Fire Fighting Device Co., New York, 72 extinguishers, $828.

W. 85648. Patton Paint Co., Newark, N. J., 3,000# lampblack, $862.50.

W. 85649. U. S. Graphite Co., Saginaw, Mich., 2,500# graphite, $406.25.

W. 85650. Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 6,750 bolts, $161.29.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

Proposals will be received at the office of the United States Reclamation Service, Denver, Colo., until 2 o'clock p. m., October 3, 1918, for furnishing radial gates and hoists for the Sun River project, Mont.

Proposals will be received at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., until 2 o'clock p. m., October 2, for furnishing one solid curb extractor, complete with equipment.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., October 10, 1918, for furnishing the following materials at the United States Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill.: 130 willow clothes baskets, 12 springs for dandelion rods, 144½ dozen Tampico scrub brushes, 36½ dozen shoe brushes, 7,000 feet of wire clothesline, 81 pillows (20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds), 8 typewriter tables, 55 washboards, 9 wood washstands. Other materials required include 236 white enameled water pitchers and 55 washbowls of same material and a varied assortment of lamp wicks.

Proposals will be received at the foregoing address until 2 o'clock p. m., October 7, 1918, for 600,500 pounds of iron and 254,700 pounds of steel.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of George E. Goodwin, civil engineer, National Park Service, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., until 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, October 15, 1918, and then opened, for furnishing material and labor and performing the work of constructing a road in the Gardiner Canyon in Yellowstone National Park, complete, in accordance with plans and specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application to Mr. Goodwin. Alexander T. Vogelsang, first assistant secretary.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing 1,000,000 12-inch full leather sweatbands, 1,000,000 hat leather stickers, 48,400 rolls ribbon, Army hatbands, and 6,000 gross hat laces will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, October 8, 1918. Information on application to local depot quartermaster or [illegible]. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for hat [illegible]" and addressed to Miscellaneous Manufacturing Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 189 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposals for heating and lighting plant at [illegible] River School, South Dakota," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m., October 15, 1918, for furnishing materials and labor and for construction and installation of a heating and lighting plant in strict accordance with the plans, specifications, and instructions to bidders, which may be obtained [illegible] the paper or periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian Warehouse at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; and the Builders' Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., and at the office of the superintendent of the Cheyenne River School, South Dakota. For further information apply to the superintendent of the Cheyenne River School, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., Cato Sells, commissioner.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent, Baltimore, Md., at 2 o'clock p. m., October 8, 1918, for six North Carolina sheet charts, 22 [illegible], to be at light stations. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent, Baltimore, Md., at 2 o'clock p. m., October 7, 1918, for [illegible] Blueprints can be obtained. 6 kerosene light stations. Information upon application to the above office.

Marine Corps Contracts

September 3, 1918.

593. Barrett Adding Machine Co., Washington, D. C., adding machines and cases.

[illegible]. Pape & Leber Manufacturing Co., North Attleboro, Mass., whistles.

[illegible]. National Steel Tank & Manufacturing Co., Bradford, Ill., water storage tanks.

510. O. J. Childs Co., Utica, N. Y., hand chemical fire extinguishers.

590. A. C. Warner, Philadelphia, Pa., transoms.

586. Lear & McVitty (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., half soles.

September 4, 1918.

592. The Bon Ami Co., New York, N. Y., glass polish.

597. W. H. Duval & Co., New York, N. Y., kersey.

584. The Hygienic Flannel Underwear Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., football jerseys.

596. Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co., Albany, N. Y., woolen underwear.

595. Drake Produce Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.

595. Marvin Baking Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.

595. P. Ullendorff Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.

595. Romfh Wholesale Grocery Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.

595. P. Ullendorf Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.

595. Baker & Holmes Co., Miami, Fla., subsistence.

556. S. Flory Mfg. Co., Bangor, Pa., electric block winch.

590. Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., The American Hardware Corporation, successor, New Britain, Conn., padlocks.

September 6, 1913.

610. Virginia Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., Portland cement.

[illegible]. Robertshaw Bros., Long Island City, N. Y., leggings.

604. Singer Sewing Machine Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machines.

603. Crane Co., Philadelphia, Pa., valves, etc.

[illegible]. Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel hose.

598. Metcalf Bros. & Co., New York, N. Y., Winterfield jerseys.

601. Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., Portland cement.

533. Akers Lumber Co., Lynchburg, Va., lumber.

GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT NOTICE.

General Engineer Depot.
Washington, September 21, 1918.

Referring to Circular Proposal No. 1116, dated September 16, 1918, calling for "Paint," please be advised of the following changes:

Item No 8 should read "Enamel, exterior-white—in 1-gallon cans."

Item 34 should be furnished to conform to Specification W. D. 29 of May 7, 1918, and not Specification W. D. 20 of May 7, 1918, as stated in the original proposal.

In submitting your prices, please be governed accordingly.

James E. Long,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers,
Engineering and Purchasing Officer.

NAVY OFFICER DIES IN CANADA.

The Navy Department announces the death of Lieutenant Ivan Montrose Graham, U. S. N., at Quebec, September 21, of influenza. Lieut. Graham was a resident of California, his next of kin being, wife, Lillian S. Graham, 2044 First Street, San Diego, Cal.

Additional List of U. S. Prisoners and Camps Where Held in Germany

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of prisoners of war at various camps in Germany:

SCHWEIDNITZ.

Sergt. Robert G. Millspaugh. Mrs. F. R. Millspaugh, 1163 Fillman Street, Topeka, Kans.

LANDSHUT.

First Lieut. Robert F. Raymond. Judge Robert F. Raymond, father, Superior Court House, Boston, Mass.

RASTATT.

Pvt. Vasil Lugin. Mrs. Matrona Lubonacz, sister, Wollest Selo, Liswkowitz, Russia.

First Lieut. Thomas P. Shea. Mrs. Thomas Shea, mother, 132 Franklin Street, Springfield, Mass.

Lieut. C. T. Ferguson. Mrs. C. J. Ferguson, 366 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Lieut. Albert William Stevens. Ralph E. Whitten, Grimes Pass, Boise County, Idaho.

Lieut. Arthur M. Roberts, who was previously reported to be a prisoner of war at Camp Rastatt, is now back on duty with his company. Mrs. D. Roberts, mother, 4011 Altamont Road, Birmingham, Ala.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

Pvt. Fred G. Wadle. Mrs. Lydia Wadle, mother, 2639 Kensington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Curtis H. Betty. Frank L. Betty, father, Timpas, Colo.

Pvt. William P. Merget. Harry Merget, father, 900 Schuylkill Avenue, Reading, Pa.

Pvt. Randall Brown. Morris D. Brown, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

Pvt. Elmer M. Thorsheim. Mons L. Thorsheim, father, Thompson, Iowa.

Pvt. Fred Roberts. Dick Roberts, father, Gaffney, S. C.

Pvt. Leo Adams. Martin Adams, father, Parishville, N. Dak.

First Lieut. Arthur Louis Whiton. E. C. Whiton, father, Nortonville, N. Dak.

First Lieut. Guy D. Tibbetts. Mrs. Guy D. Tibbetts, wife, Bennington, N. H.

Second Lieut. Albert B. Holbrook. Frederick Holbrook, father, 22 Camden Street, Rockland, Me.

Pvt. (first class) John J. Collins. Mrs. M. E. Collins, mother, 53 Dickerman Street, New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. (first class) Thurston McSwain. Walter G. McSwain, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Blacksburg, S. C.

Pvt. Howard C. Pferdeort. Mrs. Elizabeth Pferdeort, mother, 228 Forty-second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. Edward Strauss. Mrs. Elizabeth Strauss, mother, 176 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Martin F. Williams. John H. Williams, father, Brooklin, W. Va.

Pvt. Thomas Holahan. Margaret Mitchell, aunt, 146 West One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) Russell Caldwell Harrison. Mrs. Rose Harrison, mother, 537 South Fourth Street, LaFayette, Ind.

Pvt. (first class) Lawrence J. Hartle. John Hartle, father, Meyersdale, Pa.

Corpl. John E. Kestler. Mrs. Leona Doyle, mother, 741 West Hamburg Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sergt. Allen Hauser. Mrs. Julia Hauser, mother, Laurel, Cal.

Pvt. (first class) Clarence E. Perkins. C. H. Perkins, father, 99 Cross Street, Winchester, Mass.

Pvt. Antonio Heleniak. John Heleniak, brother, 3258 Webb Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Edward Voelmle. Miss Bertha Voelmle, sister, 449 Northeast Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Fabian Mysliwiec. Mrs. Agnes Mysliwiec, mother, 1353 Bradley Street, Chicago, Ill.

Corpl. Samuel Fuchs. A. Fuchs, father, 763 Walton Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Pvt. (first class) Styles Radcliff. Henry Christianson, friend, 432 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

First Lieut. G. H. Kissel. Rudolph H. Kissel, father, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Corpl. Mallie A. Everett. J. K. Everett, father, Florala, Ala.

Bugler James J. Heney. Mrs. Kathryn E. Heney, wife, 3018 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Elmer E. Snyder. Mrs. Dora Snyder, mother, 534 Magee Avenue, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Second Lieut. James V. Polacek. Mrs. J. V. Polacek, wife, box 285, Tipton, Iowa.

Pvt. Sam Nazzaro. Carmien Nazzaro, brother, Main Street, Branchville, Conn.

Pvt. John Henderson. Mrs. James Maloney, sister, 100 Alvion Street, Rockland, Mass.

Pvt. Wellman Hunter. Fred Hunter, father, Spring Valley, Wis.

Pvt. Edwin Goodheart Anderson. Mrs. Ruth Wagerhals, sister, 3336 North Potter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Ralph Acosta. Luis Acosta, brother, 1727 North Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Walter Christie. Mrs. Jennie Christie, mother, Riverside, Atrine, Ireland.

Pvt. Edward S. Gastrock. Mrs. Emma Gastrock, mother, 2019 Sepviva Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Edward W. Gorman. Francis S. Gorman, father, 1 East Front Street, Bridgeport, Pa.

Pvt. Hyman Greenberg. Benjamin Weisinger, cousin, 976 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. John D. Dominick. Mrs. Millie Dominick, mother, 1403 Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Raymond H. Gibbons. Mrs. Agnes Gibbons, mother, 207½ West Drinker Street, Dunmore, Pa.

Pvt. John F. Brenner. Mrs. May Frost, sister, R. F. D. No. 1, Davidson, Mich.

Pvt. Charlie J. Brown. J. W. Brown, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Buckholts, Tex.

Pvt. Joe Gryskievicz. Lucy Pietrohoski, friend, 32 Field Street, Nanticoke, Pa.

Corpl. William O. Tieraien. Mrs. Sara Tieraien, mother, 108 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. August C. Braun. August Braun, father, Cottage Grove, Wis.

Pvt. Basil McGuine. Mrs. Marye Behnke, sister, 1327 Sixteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pvt. (first class) Howard H. Graham. Anna Graham, mother, 1106 Seventh Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Pvt. (first class) Samuel Geonnotti. Mrs. Millie Geonnotti, mother, 628 Carpenter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pvt. Carl J. Gaus. Mrs. Mary Gaus, mother, 636 Centre Street, Johnstown, Pa.

Sergt. Maj. Frank W. Raymond. Miss Julia Sobiesk, cousin, 3340 North Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Pvt. Pincus Goldstein. Mrs. Anna Goldstein, mother, 312 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) George Eckstein. Frank Eckstein, father, 322 East Seventy-first Street, New York, N. Y.

Pvt. Leo Clark. J. H. Clark, brother, 32 Broadway, Meyersdale, Pa.

Pvt. Earl B. Fisher. Alex Fisher, father, 1300 Main Street, Berlin, Pa.

Pvt. Paul Zanetos. Mrs. Mary Zanetos, mother, Agrilia, Greece.

Pvt. Vester L. Andrews. Calvin Andrews, father, Piney Creek, N. C.

LIMBURG.

Pvt. Joseph Scarlata. Mrs. Josephine Romano, sister, 119 Shetland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pvt. James H. Greeley, jr. Mrs. Edna Greeley, mother, 762 Union Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEISSEN.

Pvt. Lewis R. Lenhart. George W. Lenhart, father, Somerfield, Pa.

CASSEL.

Pvt. Frank Funch. Unknown.
Pvt. George Brand. Unknown.

HOSPITAL AT GOETTINGEN.

Pvt. Moses Nathanson. Meyer Nathanson, father, 526 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. (first class) Ralph A. Madsen. Mrs. Annal Madsen, mother, 27 Edmund Place, Newark, N. J.

MERSEBURG.

Pvt. Michael Kearns. Miss Nellie Keeley, aunt, 657 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DARMSTADT.

Pvt. Paul Foster. W. H. Foster, father, Floydada, Tex.

LANGENSALZA.

Sgt. Joseph Minando. Tony Minando, 372 St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich.

KARLSRUHE.

Lieut. Edwin Russell Albertson. G. Albertson, father, P. O. box 265, Harrington Avenue, Hillsdale, N. J.

SKALMIERSCHUETZ.

First Lieut. David C. Calkins. F. C. Calkins, 853 Oak Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Further increases in loans supported by Government war securities in connection with the 600 million issue on September 17 of Treasury certificates, also substantial additions to outstanding note circulation, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement issued as at close of business on September 20, 1918.

Investments.—The statement for the first time segregates war paper from other discounts. The former includes member banks' notes and customers' paper secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates, and the latter holdings of all other secured and unsecured paper discounted by the Federal Reserve banks. It is seen that whereas the holdings of war paper increased about 75 millions during the week, other discounts on hand fell off 28.1 millions. Acceptances on hand show an increase of 10.3 millions, largely at the New York Reserve bank. The increase of 8.1 millions in United States short-term securities is made up largely of 1-year Treasury certificates deposited by the Reserve banks with the United States Treasurer to secure bank-note circulation. Total earning assets show an increase of 64.7 millions.

Deposits.—Net withdrawals of Government funds totaled 37.6 millions, Minneapolis and Boston reporting the largest reductions for the week. Members' reserve deposits increased 54.9 millions, and net deposits 7.1 millions.

Reserves.—Gold reserves declined about 1 million, and total cash reserves 1.7 millions. Considerable shifting of reserves away from New York and Minneapolis, largely in connection with the transfer of Government funds is noted. The banks' reserve percentage shows a decline for the week from 53.7 to 52.9 per cent.

Note circulation.—Federal Reserve note issues during the week totaled 57.3 millions net. The banks report a total Federal Reserve note circulation of 2,295 millions, an increase for the week of 49.6 millions. Federal Reserve bank notes have been issued by all Reserve banks, their aggregate liabilities on these notes amounting to 33.2 millions, an increase for the week of 5.5 millions.

Capital.—An increase of $136,000 in paid-in capital is due largely to payment for Federal reserve bank stock by newly admitted banks, the Chicago bank alone reporting an increase of $79,000 in its paid-in capital.

Bonds Build Ships. Buy Liberty Bonds.

Amended Export Conservation List in Effect September 21 Showing Additions to and Modifications of Old Lists

Below is given the Export Conservation List of September 21, 1918, containing additions and modifications of the Export Conservation List as at present in effect. This list as amended became effective September 21, 1918. The attention of shippers is called to the fact that the commodities on the Export Conservation List are in many cases being strictly conserved on account of the limited supply and the needs of the United States and the allies for the successful prosecution of the war. Before making purchases or sales for export or engaging freight space or tonnage for these commodities, shippers are advised to obtain licenses for their exportation.

Articles Under General Headings.

It will be observed that certain items on the following list of conserved commodities have been referred to in a general way; for example, "Lac and all varieties thereof." In other parts of the list, for the convenience of the shipping public, certain of the better known lacs have been specified; for example, "Shellac" and "Gum lac." No attempt has been made to list all the various kinds of lac, but the public will understand from the heading "Lac and all varieties thereof" that all lacs are covered by the list, although specific reference is not made to each kind. The same understanding applies to all other commodities on this list which have been covered by a general heading. The notations X-1, X-2, X-3, X-4, X-5, X-6 indicate the supplementary information forms to be used.

Issue of Licenses.

Shippers are reminded that all commodities covered by the Export Conservation List require individual licenses when shipped to all countries, including Canada and Newfoundland, except when specifically stated to the contrary in the list. They are also reminded that the collectors of customs have no authority to issue licenses even for small amounts of these commodities, and consequently individual licenses must be procured for all destinations.

Commodities not covered by the Export Conservation List may be shipped to Canada and Newfoundland at present without individual export licenses. A special export license number RAC-8 has been issued to the customs service authorizing collectors of customs to allow such shipments to be exported without individual export licenses provided each shipment is accompanied by shipper's export declaration (Customs Cat. No. 7525, Form WTB 105) in quadruplicate.

EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

A.

Acetaldehyde.
Acetanilide.
Acetate of cellulose, X-2.
Acetates, all, X-2.
Acetic acid and its derivatives, X-2.
Acetic acid, glacial, X-2.
Acetic anhydride.
Acetone, X-2.
Acid phosphate, X-2.
Acids, as follows:
  Acetic and its derivatives, X-2.
  Acetic, glacial, X-2.
  Benzoic and its salts, X-2.
Acids, as follows—Continued.
  Carbolic (phenol), and its derivatives, X-2.
  Formic and its salts.
  Hydrochloric, X-2.
  Hydrocyanic, X-2.
  Hydrofluoric.
  Muriatic, X-2.
  Nitric and its salts, X-2.
  Picric, X-2.
  Phosphoric, X-2.
  Sulphuric and its salts, X-2.
Aeronautical instruments.
Aeronautical machines, their parts and accessories.
Alcohol, as follows:
  Ethyl, X-2.
  Grain, X-2.
  Methyl, X-2.
  Molasses, X-2.
  Wood, X-2.
Alloy steel, X-2.
Alloys containing tin, X-4.
Alloys, as follows (see also Ferroalloys):
  Dental, X-4.
  Nickel, X-2.
  Steel, X-2.
  Titanium, X-2.
  Uranium, X-2.
Almond (bitter), artificial oil of.
Aloes.
Aloin.
Alpaca, as follows:
  Manufactures of, X-5.
  Raw.
Alpaca metal (German silver and nickel silver) and articles containing same, X-2.
Alum, X-2:
  Ammonia, X-2.
  Chrome, X-2.
  Ferric, X-2.
  Potash, X-2.
Aluminum, metallic, and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of metallic aluminum, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Amidoazobenzol, X-2.
Amidophenol.
  (Paraamidophenol.)
Ammonia and its salts, X-2.
Ammonia, anhydrous, X-2.
Ammunition, X-2.
  Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, and reloading and cleaning tools for same, X-2.
  Percussion caps.
  Shot, in bulk, X-2.
  Shotgun shells, X-2.
Amorphous phosphorus, X-2.
Anhydrous ammonia, X-2.
Aniline oil, X-2.
Aniline salts, X-2.
Animal hair, as follows:
  Manufactures of.
  Raw.
Animals, as follows:
  Cattle, X-1.
  Hogs, X-1.
  Horses. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
  Mules. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
  Sheep, X-1.
Anti-aircraft instruments, apparatus and accessories.
Antifriction metal, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine, X-4. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for bearings only for machines not on Export Conservation List.)
Antimony, and articles containing antimony, X-2.
Antimony, as follows:
  Black, X-2.
  Crimson, X-2.
  Oxide of, X-2.
Antimony ore, X-2.
Antimony salts, X-2.
Antiphlogistine.
Arms, X-2. (See also Firearms.)
Arsenate of lead, X-2.
Arsenate of soda, X-2.
Arsenite of soda, X-2.
Arsenic and compounds thereof, X-2.
Artificial silk, unmanufactured.
Asbestos, as follows:
  Crude.
  Mill fibers, all grades.
  Paper stock.
  Sand.
  Shingle stock.
Ash barrel heads, X-2.
Ash, soda, X-2.
Ash staves, X-2.
Ash wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
Ashes, wood, X-2.
Atropine and its salts, X-2.
Ax handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Axle and other mineral-oil greases.

B.

Babbitt metal, bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine, X-4. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for bearings only for machines not on Export Conservation List.)
Backs, fat, X-1.
Bacon, X-1.
Bagging, vegetable fiber, except cotton bagging, X-2.
Bags, as follows:
  Jute, X-2.
  Vegetable fiber, except cotton bags, X-2.
Balata.
Balls, napthalene.
Balsam copaiba.
Balsam tolu.
Band-saw blades.
Barium peroxide.
Bark, cinchona, and products, X-2.
Barley, X-1.
Barley flour, X-1.
Barley meal, X-1.
Barrel heads (oak, ash, birch, walnut), X-2.
Bars, steel sheet, X-2.
Bean meal, soya, X-1.
Bean oil, soya, X-1.
Beans, X-1:
  Canned, X-1.
  Castor, X-2.
  Cocoa.
  Soya.
  Velvet, X-1.
Bearings, as follows: Unless an integral part of a complete machine, X-4. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for bearings only for machines not on Export Conservation List.)
  Antifriction.
  Babbitt.
Beef products (canned, preserved, and fresh), X-1.
Beet sirup, X-1.
Belladonna and its products, X-2.
Belting leather, X-3.
Belting, leather, X-3.
Benzaldehyde, X-2.
Benzene (from coal tar), X-2.
Benzine (from petroleum).
Benzine oil.
Benzoates, all, X-2.
Benzoic acid and its salts, X-2.
Benzol and its derivatives.
Beverages, nonalcoholic, containing sugar.
Bichloride of tin, X-4.
Bichromates, all, X-2.
Billets, steel, X-2.
Binder twine, X-2.
Binoculars.
Birch barrel heads, X-2.
Birch shooks, X-2.
Birch staves, X-2.
Birch wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
Biscuits, X-1.
Bismuth salts.
Bisulphate of soda.
Bisulphide of carbon.
Bisulphite of soda.
Black antimony, X-2.
Black lead and articles manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Blades, saw (circular, hack, and band).
Blanc fixe (sulphate of barium).
Blast furnaces, open-hearth.
Block tin, X-4.
Blooms, steel, X-2.
Bluestone (copper sulphate), X-2.
Blue vitriol, X-2.
Boiler plates and all other classes of iron and steel plates ⅜ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge, X-2.
Boiler tubes, X-2.
Boilers, as follows:
  Marine.
  Ship.
Bone flour.
Bone, ground.
Bone meal.

Amended Export Conservation List in Effect September 21

Bones, as follows:
  Shin.
  Thigh.
  Unground.
Book paper.
Boring machines, horizontal and vertical.
Boring mills (vertical, all sizes).
Boring tubes (oil-well casing), X-2.
Bottle caps or covers of tin foil, X-4.
Bottle or jar closures, tin, X-4.
Brass and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of brass, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland except for brass commodities listed below.)
Brass pipes, X-2.
Brass plates, X-2.
Brass sheets, X-2.
Brass tubes, X-2.
Brass wire.
Bread, X-1.
Brewers' grains.
Bristles, hog, as follows:
  Manufactures of.
  Unmanufactured.
Bromides, all, X-2.
Bromine and its compounds, X-2.
Bronze and articles manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Buckwheat.
Buckwheat flour.
Burlap, X-2.
Butter, X-1:
  Cocoa, X-1.
  Coconut, X-1.
  Peanut, X-1.
Butter substitutes, X-1.
Buttons, tin, X-4.

C.

Cable (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more, X-2.
Cable, stud-link chain.
Cake, cottonseed, X-1.
Cake, oil, X-1.
Calipers.
Camel's hair, as follows:
  Manufactures of, X-5.
  Raw.
Cameras, moving-picture.
Cameras, photographic, other than moving-picture cameras. (Individual licenses not required if accompanying a passenger as personal baggage.)
Camphors (camphor, eucalyptol, menthol, thymol, X-2.
Candy.
Cane sirup, X-1.
Canned products. (See distinctive name of product.)
Cans as follows:
  Oil, second-hand, crushed, X-4.
  Oil squirt, X-4.
Cantharides, X-2.
Caps, as follows:
  Percussion, X-2.
  Tin-foil bottle, X-4.
Car seals, tin, X-4.
Carbines, X-2.
Carbolic acid (phenol) and its derivatives, X-2.
Carbon bisulphide.
Carbon disulphide.
Carbon electrodes, X-2.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Carbonate of ammonia, X-2.
Carbonate of soda, X-2.
Carrier pigeons.
Cars, railway (completely assembled and unassembled and parts thereof).
Cartridge cloth, silk, suitable for use as powder bags.
Cartridges and shells, loaded and unloaded, and reloading and cleaning tools for same, X-2. (See Ammunition.)
Cashmere, as follows:
  Manufactures of, X-5.
  Raw.
Casing, oil-well, X-2 (frequently described as "boring tubes").
Cast iron pipe, X-2.
Castor beans, X-2.
Castor oil, X-2.
Castor oil, sulphonated, X-2.
Cattle, X-1. (See Animals.)
Cattle manure.
Caustic potash, X-2.
Caustic soda, X-2.
Celluloid and articles manufactured therefrom, where celluloid is the chief constituent.
Cellulose, acetate of, X-2.
Cereals, X-1.
Ceresine.
Cerium and articles containing cerium, X-2.
Cevadilla, X-2.
Chain, as follows:
  Anchor.
  Open-link.
  Stud-link.
Chaplets, tin, X-4.
Charcoal.
Chestnut extracts, X-2.
Chestnut wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
China-wood oil, X-2.
Chlorates, all, X-2.
Chlorbenzol, X-2.
  (Monochlorbenzol.)
Chloride of ammonia, X-2.
Chloride of tin, X-4.
Chlorine, X-2.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.
Chrome alum, X-2.
Chromic acid and its salts.
Chromium, chemical compounds thereof and their products, X-2.
Chromium ore and any metal or ferroalloy thereof, X-2.
Chucks, lathe.
Cinchona bark and products, X-2.
Circular-saw blades.
Clips, woolen and worsted.
Closures, tin bottle or jar, X-4.
Cloth, as follows:
  Press, made of human hair and all animal hairs.
  Silk cartridge, suitable for use as powder bags.
  Tin wire, X-4.
Cloves, oil of, X-2.
Coal, X-6. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Coal tar and its derivatives, X-2.
Cobalt, chemical compounds thereof, X-2.
Cobalt ore and any metal or ferroalloy thereof, X-2.
Coca leaves and products.
Cocaine and its salts, X-2.
Cocoa.
Cocoa beans.
Cocoa butter, X-1.
Cocoa powder.
Coconut butter, X-1.
Coconut oil, X-1.
Cod-liver oil.
Codeine and its salts, X-2.
Coffee, X-1.
Coke, X-6. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Collapsible tubes, tin, X-4.
Compasses, ships'.
Composition foil containing tin, X-4.
Compound, lard, X-1.
Condensed milk (including powdered milk, evaporated milk, and preserved milk of all kinds), X-1.
Condensers.
Confectionery, including chocolate candy.
Containers, empty (tin), X-4.
Copaiba, balsam, X-2.
Copper, as follows:
  Ingots, X-2.
  Rods, X-2.
  Scrap, X-2.
  Tools, X-2.
  Wire, X-2.
  All articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of copper, X-2.
  (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland, except for copper commodities listed below.)
Copper, chemical compounds thereof, X-2.
Copper pipes, X-2.
Copper plates, X-2.
Copper sheets, X-2.
Copper tubes, X-2.
Copra, X-1.
Copra oil, X-1.
Corn, X-1:
  Canned, X-1.
Cornflour, X-1.
Corn grits, X-1.
Corn hominy, X-1.
Corn (Indian samp), X-1.
Corn (maize), X-1.
Corn meal, X-1.
Corn oil, X-1.
Corn sirup, X-1.
Corn starch, X-1.
Corrugated furnaces for ships.
Cosmetics, face creams containing salts of mercury.
Cotton, as follows:
  American long staple.
  Egyptian.
  Sea-island.
Cotton linters.
Cotton seed, X-1.
Cottonseed cake, X-1.
Cottonseed meal, X-1.
Cottonseed oil, X-1.
Cotton yarns, as follows:
  American long-staple.
  Egyptian.
  Sea-island.
Covers, tin-foil bottle, X-4.
Crackers, X-1.
Crimson antimony, X-2.
Crown corks, tin, X-4.
Crucibles, as follows:
  Graphite (plumbago), X-2.
  Platinum.
Crude asbestos.
Crude oil.
Crystals, tin, X-4.
Curtain rollers, tin, X-4.
Cyanamide, X-2.
Cyanides, all, X-2.
Cyanogen and derivatives, X-2.
Cylinder oil.

D.

Degras.
Dental alloys, X-4.
Dental gold.
Dental instruments.
Dental platinum.
Dental supplies.
Dextrine, X-1.
Diamonds, industrial, X-2.
Diamonds and precious stones of all kinds.
Digitalin and its compounds, X-2.
Digitalis and products.
Dimethylaniline, X-2.
Dimethyl ketone, X-2.
Dinitrobenzol, X-2.
  (Metadinitrobenzol.)
Dinitrochlorbenzol, X-2.
Dinitrophenol, X-2.
Diphenylamine, X-2.
Disks, tin roofing, X-4.
Disulphide of carbon.
Double acid phosphate.
Drilling machines, radial.
Drills, as follows:
  Carbon and high-speed twist.
  Twist.
Dry paste flour.
Dyestuff intermediates.
Dyestuffs (does not include artists' colors or paints, enamel paints, pigments, or stains, dry or in pulp).

E.

Electrodes, as follows:
  Carbon, X-2.
  Graphite, X-2.
Electrotypes. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Emery grain and flour, X-2.
Emetine and its salts.
Empty tin containers, X-4.
Engine oil.
Engines, marine, and parts. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for engines of 60 H. P. and under.)
Epsom salts.
Ergot, X-2.
Ergotine and its compounds, X-2.
Ether.
Ethyl alcohol, X-2.
Ethylmethyl ketone, X-2.
Eucalyptol, X-2.
Evaporated milk, X-1.
Explosives, X-2.
Extracts as follows:
  All for tanning hides, X-2.
  Chestnut, X-2.
  Quebracho, X-2.
  Sumac, X-2.

F.

Face cosmetics containing salts of mercury.
Farina, X-1.
Fat backs, X-1.
Feeds.
Felts (paper makers'), X-5.
Ferric alum, X-2.
Ferroalloys, as follows:
  Ferrocerium, X-2.
  Ferrochrome, X-2.
  Ferrocobalt, X-2.
  Ferromanganese, X-2.
  Ferromolybdenum, X-2.
  Ferrotitanium, X-2.
  Ferrotungsten, X-2.
  Ferrouranium, X-2.
  Ferrovanadium, X-2.
  Spiegeleisen (frequently described as "specular iron" and "mirror iron"). X-2.
Ferrocyanide of potash, X-2.
Ferrosilicon, X-2.
Fertilizers, mixed.
Fibers, as follows:
  All vegetable, except cotton (includes cocoa fiber, flax, hemp, jute, kapok, Maguey, ramie, sisal, istle, Tampico, Manila, Sunn, and the like), X-2.

Amended Export Conservation List in Effect September 21

Fibers, as follows—Continued.
Asbestos mill, all grades.
Products manufactured from vegetable fibers, except cotton, X-2.
Files, abrasive (does not include manicure files or nail files, but all others, including emery files).
Films, as follows:
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed, (individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films.)
Firearms, X-2:
Carbines, X-2.
Pistols, X-2.
Revolvers, X-2.
Rifles, X-2.
Shotguns, X-2.
Fir timber, X-2. (See Wood.)
Fireroom parts, marine.
Fish, as follows:
Salmon, canned, X-1.
Tuna, canned, X-1.
Flax, and all articles containing flax, X-2.
Flour, as follows:
Barley, X-1.
Bone.
Buckwheat.
Corn, X-1.
Dry paste.
Emery, X-2.
Rice, X-1.
Rye, X-1.
Tapioca, X-1.
Wheat, X-1.
Fluoride of soda.
Fodders.
Foil and composition foil containing tin, X-4.
Formaldehyde and its derivatives, X-2.
Formalin, X-2.
Formates, all.
Formic acid and its salts.
Founts, lamp (tin), X-4.
Frames, tin picture, X-4.
Fuel oils.
Furnaces, as follows:
Corrugated furnaces for ships.
Morison corrugated furnaces.
Open-hearth blast furnaces.
Steel furnaces.

G.

Gas oil.
Gasoline.
Gauze, hospital and medical.
Generators suitable for searchlights, X-2.
German silver (nickel silver and alpaca metal) and articles containing same, X-2.
Glacial acetic acid, X-2.
Glass, optical (except blanks and disks for spectacles, eyeglasses, and reading glasses).
Glove leather, as follows:
Calf and kip.
Cattle side (grain).
Horse.
Glucose, X-1.
Glycerine, X-2.
Gold, as follows:
Dental.
Manufactured, and articles containing gold.
Grain alcohol, X-2.
Grains, as follows:
Brewers'.
Emery, X-2.
Graphite and articles manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Greases, as follows:
Axle and other mineral-oil greases.
Grinders, internal, plain and universal.
Grits, corn, X-1.
Ground bone.
Guaiac resin.
Guano.
Guayule.
Gum lac, X-2.
Gum opium and its products.
Gutta-joolatong. (See Rubber.)
Gutta-percha. (See Rubber.)
Gutta-siak. (See Rubber.)

H.

Hack-saw blades.
Hair, as follows:
Alpaca, manufactures of, X-5.
Alpaca, raw.
Camel's, manufactures of, X-5.
Camel's raw.
Cashmere, manufactures of, X-5.
Cashmere, raw.
Mohair, manufactures of, X-5.
Mohair, raw.
And all similar hairs and their manufactures, wastes, by-products, rags, and clips of all the above.
Animal, manufactures of.
Hair, as follows—Continued.
Animal, raw.
Hog bristles—
Manufactures of.
Unmanufactured.
Horse, manufactures of.
Horse, raw.
Human, manufactures of.
Human, raw.
Press cloths, made of human hair and all animal hairs.
Hams, X-1.
Hand-lantern oil.
Handles, ax, hoe, pick, rake, sledge, shovel, spade, made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Harness leather.
Hemp and products manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Heroin and its salts.
Hexamethylenetetramine.
Hexamine.
Hides, X-3.
High-speed steel, X-2.
Hoe handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Hog bristles, as follows:
Manufactures of.
Unmanufactured.
Hogs, X-1. (See Animals.)
Hominy, corn, X-1.
Honey.
Hospital gauze.
Horse hair, as follows:
Manufactures of.
Raw.
Horses. (Individual license not required to Canada and Newfoundland.) (See Animals.)
Human hair, as follows:
Manufactures of.
Raw.
Humus.
Hydrate of soda, X-2.
Hydraulic presses.
Hydrochloric acid, X-2.
Hydrocyanic acid, X-2.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Hydroxide of soda, X-2.
Hyoscine and its salts.
Hyoscyamine and its salts.
Hyoscyamus.
Hyposulphite of sodium, X-2.

I.

Indian samp (corn), X-1.
Industrial diamonds, X-2.
Ingots, as follows:
Copper, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Steel, X-2.
Instruments, as follows:
Aeronautical.
Anti-aircraft.
Containing lenses. (Note exception under Cameras, photographic.)
Dental.
Oil-well drilling, and accessories.
Optical.
Surgical. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland when consigned to hospitals and Government officials.)
Invert sugar sirup.
Iodine.
Ipecac and its derivatives, X-2.
Iridium.
Iron, as follows:
Pig, X-2.
Scrap, X-2.
Iron pipe, cast, X-2.
Iron plates, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other classes of iron plates $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge, X-2.

J.

Jaborandi.
Jalap.
Jewelry.
Jute, and products manufactured therefrom (including cloth bags, gunnies, twine, etc.), X-2.

K.

Kapok.
Kerosene oil.
Ketone, as follows:
Dimethyl, X-2.
Ethylmethyl, X-2.
Methylethyl, X-2.
Kitchen utensils, tin, X-4.

L.

Lac and all varieties thereof, X-2.
Lacquers.
Lactose.
Lamp founts, tin, X-4.
Land plaster.
Lantern oil.
Lanterns, tin, X-4.
Lard, X-1.
Neutral, X-1.
Lard compound, X-1.
Lard substitutes, X-1.
Lathe chucks.
Lathes, all sizes.
Lead, arsenate of, X-2.
Lead, as follows:
Pig, X-2.
Pipe, X-2.
Sheet, X-2.
Leather, as follows:
Belting leather, X-3.
Glove leather—
Cattle side (grain).
Calf and kip.
Horse.
Harness leather.
Leather belting, X-3.
Rough tanned leather.
Shearlings.
Sheep leather.
Shoe upper leather—
Cabretta.
Calf, veal, and kip.
Cattle side (grain).
Goat and kid.
Horse and colt.
Sheep and lamb.
Sole leather (including Cut Stock), X-3.
Strap leather.
Leaves, coca, and products.
Lenses, optical, mounted or unmounted, including lenses forming part of apparatus, but not including spectacle, eyeglass, or reading-glass lenses. (Note exception under Cameras, photographic.)
Linen and articles manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Linseed meal, X-1.
Linseed oil.
Linters, cotton.
Locomotives and parts thereof.
Logs. (See Wood.)
Lubricating oils.
Lumber, as follows (see also Wood):
Ash wood, X-2.
Birch wood, X-2.
Chestnut wood, X-2.
Fir timber, X-2.
Mahogany wood, X-2.
Oak wood, X-2.
Plywood and veneer of all kinds.
Quebracho wood, X-2.
Spruce wood.
Walnut wood, X-2.
Yellow pine measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer, X-2.

M.

Macaroni, X-1.
Machine tools, as follows:
Grinders, internal, plain and universal.
Horizontal and vertical boring machines.
Lathes, all sizes.
Milling machines, plain and universal (except hand millers).
Planers.
Radial drilling machines.
Slotters.
Vertical boring mills, all sizes.
Machines, as follows:
Aeronautical, their parts and accessories.
Boring (horizontal and vertical).
Drilling (radial).
Milling, plain and universal (except hand millers).
Oil-well drilling and accessories.
Magnesite.
Magnesium.
Mahogany shooks, X-2.
Mahogany staves, X-2.
Mahogany wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
Maize (corn), X-1.
Malt, X-1.
Malt sprouts.
Manganese, chemical compounds thereof, X-2.
Manganese ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof, X-2.
Manganese oxide, X-2.
Manila fiber, and products manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Manure, as follows:
Cattle.
Potato.
Sheep.
Maple sirup, X-1.
Marine boilers.

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Marine engines and parts. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for engines of 60 H. P. and under.)
Marine fireroom parts.
Marine steam turbines for mechanical drive.
Meal, as follows:
  Barley, X-1.
  Bone.
  Corn, X-1.
  Cottonseed, X-1.
  Linseed, X-1.
  Oil-cake, X-1.
  Peanut, X-1.
  Rye, X-1.
  Soya-bean, X-1.
Medical gauze.
Medicines, patent or otherwise, if containing any ingredient on Export Conservation List other than alcohol.
Menthol, X-2.
Mercury and its compounds, X-2.
Metal, as follows:
  Alpaca (German silver and nickel silver) and articles containing same, X-2.
Antifriction. Babbitt. Bars and pigs and all shapes, unless an integral part of a complete machine, X-4. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for bearings only for machines not on Export Conservation List.)
  Type, X-2.
  White, X-4.
Metallic aluminum and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of metallic aluminum, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Metallic potassium, X-2.
Metallic tin, X-4.
Metallic tin pipe, X-4.
Methylethyl ketone, X-2.
Metadinitrobenzol, X-2.
  (Dinitrobenzol.)
Methyl alcohol, X-2.
Mica.
Mica splittings.
Micrometers.
Milk, as follows:
  Condensed, X-1.
  Evaporated, X-1.
  Powdered, X-1.
  Preserved (all kinds), X-1.
  Sugar of.
Mills, plate rolling.
Mineral grease.
Mineral oils.
Mirbane, oil of.
Mirror iron (frequently described as "specular iron" and "spiegeleisen"), X-2.
Mixed fertilizers.
Moellon degras.
Mohair, as follows:
  Manufactures of, X-5.
  Raw.
Molasses, X-1.
Molybdenite, X-2.
Molybdenum, and chemical compounds thereof, X-2.
Monazite, X-2.
Monochlorbenzol, X-2.
  (Chlorbenzol.)
Morison corrugated furnaces.
Morphine and derivatives, X-2.
Moving-picture and other photographic films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films.)
Moving-picture cameras.
Mules. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.) (See Animals.)
Muriatic acid, X-2.
Mustard oils, X-2.

N.

Naptha.
Napthalene and its derivatives.
Napthalene balls.
Neutral lard, X-1.
Newspapers, old.
News print paper.
Nickel and all articles containing 10 per cent or more (in weight) of nickel, X-2. (Individual license not required to Canada and Newfoundland except for nickel commodities listed below.)
Nickel alloys, X-2.
Nickel, chemical compounds thereof.
Nickel silver (German silver and alpaca metal) and articles containing same, X-2.
Nitrates, all, X-2.
Nitric acid and its salts, X-2.
Nitro compounds, all, X-2.
Noils, as follows:
  Silk.
  Worsted.
Nonalcoholic beverages containing sugar.
Noodles, X-1.
Novelties, tin, X-4.
Novocain.
Nux vomica and products.

O.

Oak barrel heads, X-2.
Oak shooks, X-2.
Oak staves, X-2.
Oak wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
Oakum, X-2.
Oatmeal, X-1.
Oats, X-1:
  Products of, X-1.
  Rolled.
Oil cake, X-1.
Oil-cake meal, X-1.
Oil of cloves, X-2.
Oil of santalwood, X-2.
Oil-well casing, X-2 (frequently described as "boring tubes").
Oil-well drilling implements, machinery and accessories.
Oils, as follows:
  Aniline, X-2.
  Axle and other mineral-oil greases.
  Benzine (from petroleum).
  Bitter almond, artificial oil of.
  Castor, X-2.
  Castor, sulphonated, X-2.
  China wood, X-2.
  Clove, X-2.
  Coconut, X-1.
  Cod-liver.
  Copra, X-1.
  Corn, X-1.
  Cottonseed, X-1.
  Crude.
  Cylinder.
  Engine.
  Fuel.
  Gas.
  Gasoline.
  Hand-lantern.
  Kerosene.
  Lantern.
  Linseed.
  Lubricating.
  Mineral.
  Mirbane, oil of.
  Mustard, X-2.
  Naptha.
  Olive, X-1.
  Palm, X-1.
  Paraffin.
  Peanut, X-1.
  Petroleum.
  Rapeseed, X-1.
  Red oil.
  Santalwood, X-2.
  Soya-bean, X-1.
  Turkey red oil.
Oleomargarine, X-1.
Olive oil, X-1.
Open-hearth blast furnaces.
Open-link chain.
Opium gum and its products, X-2.
Optical glass (except blanks and disks for spectacles, eyeglasses, and reading glasses).
Optical instruments.
Optical lenses, mounted or unmounted, including lenses forming part of apparatus, but not including spectacle, eyeglass, or reading-glass lenses. (Note exception under Cameras, photographic.)
Ore, as follows:
  Antimony, X-2.
  Chromium and any metal or ferroalloy thereof, X-2.
  Cobalt and any metal or ferroalloy thereof, X-2.
  Manganese and any metal or ferroalloy thereof, X-2.
  Radium, X-2.
  Strontium, X-2.
  Tin, X-4.
  Titanium, X-2.
  Tungsten and any metal or ferroalloy thereof, X-2.
  Uranium, X-2.
Orthonitrotoluol, X-2.
  (Nitrotoluol.)
  (Paranitrotoluol.)
Orthotoluidine, X-2.
  (Paratoluidine.)
  (Toluidine.)
Oxide of antimony, X-2.
Oxide of manganese, X-2.
Oxide of tin, X-4.
Oxide of zinc (zinc white).
Ozokerite.

P.

Palladium.
Palm oil, X-1.
Paper, as follows:
  Book.
  News print.
  Poster.
  Print.
Paper makers' felts, X-5.
Paper stock, asbestos.
Paraamidophenol.
  (Amidophenol.)
Paraffin.
Paraffin oils.
Paraffin wax.
Paranitraniline, X-2.
Paranitroacetanilide, X-2.
  (Nitroacetanilide.)
Paranitrochlorbenzol, X-2.
  (Nitrochlorbenzol.)
Paranitrophenol, X-2.
  (Nitrophenol.)
Paranitrotoluol, X-2.
  (Nitrotoluol.)
  (Orthonitrotoluol.)
Paratoluidine, X-2.
  (Toluidine.)
  (Orthotoluidine.)
Paste, soup, X-1.
Patent medicines, if containing any ingredient on Export Conservation List other than alcohol.
Peaches, dried, X-1.
Peanut butter, X-1.
Peanut meal, X-1.
Peanut oil, X-1.
Pearls.
Peas, X-1:
  Canned, X-1.
  Seed, X-1.
Percussion caps, X-2. (See Ammunition.)
Permanganate of potash, X-2.
Peroxide of barium.
Petroleum.
Phenol (carbolic acid) and its derivatives, X-2.
Phenolphthalein, X-2.
Phosphate, as follows:
  Acid, X-2.
  Double acid.
Phosphate of soda.
Phosphides.
Phosphoric acid, X-2.
Phosphorized tin, X-4.
Phosphorous sesquisulphide, X-2.
Phosphorus, X-2:
  Amorphous, X-2.
  Yellow, X-2.
Photographic cameras, other than moving-picture cameras. (Individual licenses not required if accompanying a passenger as personal baggage.)
Photographic films, including moving-picture films, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed films.)
Photographic plates, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed plates.)
Pick handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Picric acid, X-2.
Picture frames, tin, X-4.
Pigeons, carrier.
Pig iron, X-2.
Pig lead, X-2.
Pig tin, X-4.
Pilocarpine and its compounds, X-2.
Pine, yellow, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer, X-2.
Pipe, as follows:
  Brass, X-2.
  Cast-iron, X-2.
  Copper, X-2.
  Lead, X-2.
  Metallic tin, X-4.
Pistols, X-2. (See Firearms.)
Planers.
Plaster, land.
Plate, as follows:
  Terne, X-4.
  Tin, X-4.
Plate rolling mills.
Plates, as follows:
  Brass, X-2.
  Copper, X-2.
  Iron and steel, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other classes of iron and steel plates ¼ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge, X-2.
  Photographic, unexposed, exposed but undeveloped, and exposed and developed. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland for exposed and developed plates.)
Platinum and articles containing platinum.
Platinum, dental.
Plumbago and articles manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Plywood and veneer of all kinds.
Pork, X-1.

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Pork products, X-1.
Postage stamps, canceled and uncanceled.
Poster paper.
Potash and its compounds, X-2.
Potassium and its compounds, X-2.
Potassium, metallic, X-2.
Potato manure.
Poudrette.
Powder, cocoa.
Powdered milk, X-1.
Precious stones of all kinds.
Preserved beef products, X-1.
Preserved milk of all kinds, X-1.
Press cloths, made of human hair and all animal hairs.
Presses, hydraulic.
Printers' type, X-4.
Print paper.
Procaine, X-2.
Proprietary compounds, if containing any ingredient on Export Conservation List other than alcohol.
Prunes, dried, X-1.
Pulled wool.
Pyrites.
Pyrometers, equipment and thermocouples.

Q.

Quebracho extract, X-2.
Quebracho wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
Quicksilver, X-2.
Quinine and its compounds, X-2.

R.

Radial drilling machines.
Radio and wireless apparatus and all accessories, X-2.
Radium, as follows:
- Luminous compounds, X-2.
- Ores, X-2.
- Salts, X-2.

Rags, woolen or worsted.
Railway cars completely assembled and unassembled and parts thereof.
Rake handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Rapeseed oil, X-1.
Raw silk.
Reamers.
Reclaimed rubber.
Red Oil.
Reflectors, searchlight, X-2.
Resin, guaiac.
Revenue stamps, canceled and uncanceled.
Revolvers, X-2. (See Firearms.)
Rice, X-1.
Rice flour, X-1.
Rifles, X-2. (See Firearms.)
Rivets, tinned, X-4.
Rods, copper, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Rolled oats.
Rollers, tin curtain, X-4.
Rolling mills, plate.
Roofing disks, tin, X-4.
Root, senega.
Rope, manila, X-2:
- Wire (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more, X-2.

Rough tanned leather.
Rubber.
Rubber, as follows:
- Articles manufactured therefrom. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
- Balata.
- Gutta-joolatong.
- Gutta-percha.
- Gutta-siak.
- Reclaimed.
- Scrap.

Rubberized silk, suitable for use in the manufacture of aircraft.
Rye, X-1.
Rye flour, X-1.
Rye meal, X-1.

S.

Sabadilla, X-2.
Saccharin, X-2.
Sal ammoniac, X-2.
Sal soda, X-2.
Salmon, canned, X-1.
Saltpeter, X-2.
Salts, as follows:
- Ammonia, X-2.
- Aniline, X-2.
- Antimony, X-2.
- Atropine, X-2.
- Belladonna, X-2.
- Benzoic acid, X-2.
- Bismuth.
- Chromic acid.
- Cocaine, X-2.
- Codeine, X-2.
- Emetine.
- Epsom.
- Formic acid.
- Heroin.
- Hyoscine.
- Hyoscyamine.
- Morphine.
- Nitric acid, X-2.
- Pilocarpine.
- Quinine.
- Radium, X-2.
- Strychnine.
- Sulphuric acid, X-2.
- Tin, X-4.
- Tolidin, X-2.
- Uranium, X-2.
- Zinc.

Samp, Indian corn, X-1.
Sand, asbestos.
Santalwood, oil of, X-2.
Saw blades, circular, hack, and band.
Scammony.
Schappe (silk).
Scoured wool.
Scrap, copper, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Scrap iron and steel, X-2.
Scrap rubber.
Scrap tin, X-4.
Seals, tin car, X-4.
Searchlights and parts thereof and generators therefor, X-2.
Seed, sugar-beet.
Seed peas, X-1.
Seedlac, X-2.
Senega root.
Sesquisulphide, phosphorous, X-2.
Sextants.
Shearlings.
Sheelite, X-2.
Sheep, X-1. (See Animals.)
Sheep, leather.
Sheep manure.
Sheet bars, steel, X-2.
Sheet lead, X-2.
Shellac, X-2.
Shells, shotgun, X-2.
Shin bones.
Shingle stock, asbestos.
Ship boilers.
Ship plates, iron and steel, and all other classes of iron and steel plates ⅜ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge, X-2.
Ships' compasses.
Shoe upper leather, as follows:
- Cabretta.
- Calf, veal and kip.
- Cattle side (grain).
- Goat and kid.
- Horse and colt.
- Sheep and lamb.

Shooks (oak, birch, mahogany, walnut), X-2.
Shot (in bulk), X-2. (See Ammunition.)
Shotgun shells, X-2. (See Ammunition.)
Shotguns, X-2. (See Firearms.)
Shovel handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Signs, tin, X-4.
Silk, as follows:
- Artificial, unmanufactured.
- Cartridge cloth, suitable for use as powder bags.
- Noils.
- Raw.
- Rubberized, suitable for use in the manufacture of aircraft.
- Schappe.
- Spun.
- Waste.

Silver, as follows:
- German (nickel silver and alpaca metal), and articles containing same, X-2.
- Manufactured, and articles containing silver. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland if containing no tin).
- Nickel (German silver and alpaca metal), and articles containing same, X-2.

Silver nitrate.
Silverware containing no tin. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Silverware containing tin, X-4.
Sirup, as follows:
- Beet, X-1.
- Cane, X-1.
- Corn, X-1.
- Invert sugar.
- Maple, X-1.

Sisal and products manufactured therefrom, X-2.
Skins (except fur).
Slabs, steel, X-2.
Sledge handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Slotters.
Soda ash, X-2.
Soda, caustic, X-2.
Soda, compounds of. (See Sodium compounds.)
Sodium compounds, as follows:
- Arsenate, X-2.
- Arsenite, X-2.
- Benzoate, X-2.
- Bichromate, X-2.
- Bisulphate.
- Bisulphite.
- Bromide, X-2.
- Carbonate, X-2.
- Chlorate, X-2.
- Cyanide, X-2.
- Fluoride.
- Hydrate, X-2.
- Hydroxide, X-2.
- Hyposulphite, X-2.
- Nitrate, X-2.
- Phosphate.
- Sulphate.
- Sulphide, X-2.
- Sulphite, X-2.

Solder, X-4.
Sole leather (including cut stock), X-3.
Soot.
Soup paste, X-1.
Soya-bean meal, X-1.
Soya-bean oil, X-1.
Soya beans.
Spade handles made from ash wood, birch wood, hickory wood, and oak wood, X-2.
Spaghetti, X-1.
Specialties, tin, X-4.
Spelter. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Spices.
Spiegeleisen (frequently described as "specular iron" and "mirror iron"), X-2. (See Ferroalloys.)
Splittings, mica.
Spouts, tin, X-4.
Sprouts, malt.
Spruce wood. (See Wood.)
Spun silk.
Stamps, canceled and uncanceled, as follows:
- Postage.
- Revenue.
- Stamps of similar character.

Starch, corn, X-1.
Staves (oak, ash, birch, mahogany, walnut), X-2.
Stearine, X-1.
Steel, as follows:
- Alloy, X-2.
- Billets, X-2.
- Blooms, X-2.
- Boiler tubes, X-2.
- Files, abrasive (does not include manicure files or nail files, but all others, including emery files).
- High-speed, X-2.
- Ingots, X-2.
- Oil-well casing, X-2 (frequently described as "boring tubes").
- Plates, including ship, boiler, tank, and all other classes of steel plates ¼ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge, X-2.
- Scrap, X-2.
- Sheet bars, X-2.
- Slabs, X-2.
- Wire rope, cable, or strand consisting of 6 wires or more, X-2.

Steel furnaces.
Stones, precious, of all kinds.
Stoves, tin, X-4.
Strand (iron and steel) consisting of 6 wires or more, X-2.
Strap leather.
Strontium ores, X-2.
Strophanthine and its compounds.
Strophanthus and its products.
Strychnine and its salts.
Stud-link chain.
Stud-link chain cable.
Sugar, X-1.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sugar of milk.
Sulphates, all, X-2.
Sulphide of antimony, X-2.
Sulphide of sodium, X-2.
Sulphite of sodium, X-2.
Sulphonated castor oil, X-2.
Sulphur, X-2.
Sulphuric acid and its salts, X-2.
Sumac extracts, X-2.
Sundries, tin, X-4.
Superheaters.
Superphosphate, X-2.
Surgical instruments. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland when consigned to hospitals and Government officials.)

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T.

Tableware, tin, not silver plated, X-4.
Tachometers.
Tacks, tin, X-4.
Tags, tin, X-4.
Tallow.
Tankage.
Tank plates, iron and steel, and all other classes of iron and steel plates ¼ inch thick and heavier and wider than 6 inches and circles over 6 inches in diameter, whether plain or fabricated. This includes No. 11 U. S. gauge, but not No. 11 B. W. gauge, X-2.
Tanning extracts, all, X-2.
Tapioca, X-1.
Tapioca flour, X-1.
Tea.
Telegraph apparatus, X-2.
Terne plate, X-4.
Tetrachloride, carbon.
Tetrachloride of tin, X-4.
Tetrachlormethane.
Tetranitroaniline.
Tetranitromethylaniline, X-2.
Tetranitroethylaniline, X-2.
Thermo-couples for pyrometers.
Thigh bones.
Thorium and articles containing thorium, X-2.
Thymol and its compounds, X-2.
Timber. (See Wood.)
Tin, as follows:
- Any metallic alloy containing tin, X-4.
- Bichloride of, X-4.
- Block, X-4.
- Bottle caps or covers of tin foil, X-4.
- Bottle or jar closures, X-4.
- Cans (oil), second-hand crushed, X-4.
- Chloride of, X-4.
- Collapsible tubes, X-4.
- Compounds of, X-4.
- Crown corks, X-4.
- Crystals, X-4.
- Empty containers, X-4.
- Foil and composition foil containing tin, X-4.
- Metallic, X-4.
- Ore, X-4.
- Oxide, X-4.
- Phosphorized, X-4.
- Pig, X-4.
- Plate, X-4.
- Salts, X-4.
- Scrap, X-4.
- Silverware containing tin, X-4.
- Tetrachloride, X-4.
- Sundry articles, all, either made of tin plate or coated or dipped in tin, such as—
  - Buttons, X-4.
  - Car seals, X-4.
  - Chaplets, X-4.
  - Curtain rollers, X-4.
  - Household devices, X-4.
  - Kitchen utensils, X-4.
  - Lamp founts, X-4.
  - Lanterns, X-4.
  - Novelties, X-4.
  - Oil squirt cans, X-4.
  - Picture frames, X-4.
  - Rivets, X-4.
  - Roofing disks, X-4.
  - Signs, X-4.
  - Specialties, X-4.
  - Spouts, X-4.
  - Stoves, X-4.
  - Sundries, X-4.
  - Tableware not silver plated, X-4.
  - Tacks, X-4.
  - Tags, X-4.
  - Tops and bottoms and fastenings to be used in the manufacture of fiber containers, X-4.
  - Toys, X-4.
  - Wire, X-4.
  - Wire cloth, X-4.

Titanium and its compounds, X-2.
Tolidin and its salts, X-2.
Toluene and its derivatives, X-2.
Toluidine, X-2.
- (Orthotoluidine.)
- (Paratoluidine.)

Tolu, balsam.
Toluol and its derivatives, X-2.
Tomatoes, canned, X-1.
Tools, copper, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Tops, worsted.
Toys, tin, X-4.
Trinitrophenol, X-2.
Trinitrotoluol, X-2.
Tubes, as follows:
- Boiler, X-2.
- Boring (oil-well casing), X-2.
- Brass, X-2.
- Collapsible (tin), X-4.
- Copper, X-2.

Tuna fish, canned, X-1.
Tungsten, any chemical compound thereoof, X-2.
Tungsten ore and any metal or ferro-alloy thereof, X-2.
Turbines, marine steam, for mechanical drive.
Turkey red oil.
Twine, binder, X-2.
Twist drills.
Type metal, X-2.
Type, printers', X-4.

U.

Unground bones.
Uranium, as follows:
- Alloys, X-2.
- Ores, X-2.
- Salts, X-2.

Utensils, kitchen (tin), X-4.

V.

Valerian.
Vanadium, X-2.
Vanillin.
Varnish.
Vegetable fibers, except cotton (includes cocoa fiber, flax, jute, kapok, hemp, Maguey, ramie, sisal, istle, Tampico, Manila, Sunn, and the like), X-2.
Vegetable fibers, products manufactured therefrom, except cotton, X-2.
Velvet beans, X-1.
Veneer and plywood of all kinds.
Veratrin.
Vermicelli, X-1.
Vertical boring machines.
Vertical boring mills (all sizes).
Vitriol, blue, X-2.

W.

Walnut barrel heads, X-2.
Walnut shooks, X-2.
Walnut wood, X-2. (See Wood.)
Waste as follows:
- Silk.
- Woolen.
- Worsted.

Wax, paraffin.
Wheat, X-1:
- Products of, X-1.

Wheat flour, X-1.
White metal, X-4.
Wire, brass.
Wire cloth, tin, X-4.
Wire, copper, X-2. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Wire rope, cable or strand (iron and steel), consisting of 6 wires or more, X-2.
Wire, tin, X-4.
Wireless and radio apparatus and all accessories, X-2.
Wolframite, X-2.
Wood,[1] as follows:
- Ash, X-2.
- Birch, X-2.
- Chestnut, X-2.
- Fir timber, X-2.
- Mahogany, X-2.
- Oak, X-2.
- Quebracho, X-2.
- Spruce.
- Veneer and plywood of all kinds.
- Walnut, X-2.
- Yellow pine, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer, X-2.

Wood alcohol, X-2.
Wood ashes, X-2.
Wool, as follows:
- In the grease.
- Manufactures of, X-5.
- Pulled.
- Scoured.

Woolen by-products.
Woolen clips.
Woolen rags.
Woolen waste.
Woolen yarns.
Worsted by-products.
Worsted clips.
Worsted, manufactures of, X-5.
Worsted noils.
Worsted rags.
Worsted tops.
Worsted waste.
Worsted yarns.

Y.

Yarns, cotton, as follows:
- American long staple.
- Egyptian.
- Sea-island.

Yarns, as follows:
- Woolen.
- Worsted.

Yellow pine, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches and larger size, or 25 feet long and longer, X-2.
Yellow phosphorus, X-2.

Z.

Zinc or spelter. (Individual licenses not required to Canada and Newfoundland.)
Zinc oxide (zinc white).
Zinc, salts of,
Zinc white (zinc oxide).

[1] Under the heading of Wood (Ash, Birch, Chestnut, Fir timber, Mahogany, Oak, Quebracho, Spruce, and Walnut) the following are included:

Logs: Timber, round, hewn, sawed, sided, or squared.

Lumber: Manufactured in all dimension sizes for commercial uses, including woods suitable for gunstocks, airplane propeller blades, veneers for airplane and hydroplane bodies, airplane and hdroplane frames, ordnance construction, and wood handles for tools necessary for war supplies; walnut, mahogany, or birch wood cut for parquet flooring.

Partly manufactured articles in an unfinished shape that are to be completed into a finished article at the point of destination when made from the specified woods, such as K/D desks and barrels, furniture stock, parquet flooring, cooperage, etc.

Individual licenses are not required for completely manufactured articles made of woods specified above, such as desks, furniture, barrels, casks, etc., when exported to Canada and Newfoundland.

AMENDMENT TO THE LAWS GOVERNING P. O. CONTRACTS

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 30, 1918.

Order No. 1934:

The Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913 is hereby amended by the addition of the following as section 56½:

All contracts entered into on behalf of the Post Office Department or the Postal Service shall contain the following covenant:

"The contractor expressly warrants that he has employed no third person to solicit or obtain this contract in his behalf, or to cause or procure the same to be obtained upon compensation in any way contingent, in whole or in part, upon such procurement; and that he has not paid, or promised or agreed to pay, to any third person, in consideration of such procurement, or in compensation for services in connection therewith, any brokerage, commission, or percentage upon the amount receivable by him hereunder; and that he has not, in estimating the contract price demanded by him, included any sum by reason of any such brokerage, commission, or percentage; and that all money payable to him hereunder is free from obligation to any other person for services rendered, or supposed to have been rendered, in the procurement of this contract. He further agrees that any breach of this warranty shall constitute adequate cause for the annulment of this contract by the United States, and that the United States may retain to its own use from any sums due or to become due thereunder an amount equal to any brokerage, commission, or percentage so paid or agreed to be paid."

No person shall be received as a contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind whatsoever to the Post Office Department or to the Postal Service who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply.

In inviting proposals the attention of bidders shall be directed to these requirements.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

CAUSES WHICH LED CUBA TO ENTER THE WAR ARE REVIEWED IN A DETAILED STATEMENT ISSUED BY PRESIDENT MENOCAL; NO RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HABANA, *September 15.*

Gen. Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, authorizes the following statement:

The same day President Wilson sent to the Congress of the United States his famous message relative to the declaration of war against Germany; that is to say, on the 6th of April, 1917, and almost at the same time that the Congress passed, with exceptional solemnity, that memorable declaration, Cuba spontaneously and resolutely took the same attitude. Inspired by the unanimous sentiment of the people of Cuba, as revealed by unmistakable signs, I had the honor to send to the Cuban Congress my message of April 7, in which I surveyed the unheeded protests against repeated violations of international law by the German Empire, and especially against the submarine campaign, made by the United States, and added:

Cuba's Position Defined.

"Such acts of war without quarter against all nations whose ships or subjects sail or may sail the seas, which the Imperial German Government seeks, without any vestige of right, to close to the commerce of the world under terrible penalties, can not be tolerated or consented to without accepting them, ipso facto, as lawful for the present and for all time.

"The Republic of Cuba ought not to remain indifferent in the face of such stupendous violations of international law, which at any moment might be committed, as indeed has already happened, at the cost of life and property of her own nationals. Nor can she by any means decorously remain aloof from the stand nobly and courageously taken by the United States, to whom we are bound by sacred ties of gratitude and fraternity.

"Cuba can not remain neutral in this supreme conflict, for a declaration of neutrality would compel her to treat both belligerents alike, denying them with equal rigor access to her ports, and imposing upon them like restrictions and prohibitions, which would, in the present instance, be contrary to public sentiment, to the spirit of pacts and obligations, rather more moral than legal, which bind us to the United States, and would eventually, because of her geographical situation, be a source of inevitable conflict, the consequence of which can be readily foreseen, with her friend and ally, and a proof of inexcusable weakness and condescendence toward the attitude of implacable and unconditional aggression proclaimed by the Imperial German Government against the rights of all neutrals and against the principles of humanity and justice, which are the greatest glory of modern civilization.

State of War Existent.

"For these reasons, and in the clear and firm conviction that I am performing one of my most sacred duties, I appeal to Congress, in whom the power is exclusively vested by article 59, paragraph 12, of the Constitution, to determine, with a full knowledge of the facts and with that mature deliberation which such an action demands, that the acts of unjustifiable aggression repeatedly committed by the naval submarines of the Imperial German Government on the high seas against neutral shipping, notwithstanding the protests of all neutral nations, including Cuba, have brought about, and there exists, a state of war between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial German Government, formally declaring this, and to adopt all measures which may be necessary, and which I shall in due course propose and recommend to you, for the maintenance of our rights, for the defense of our territory, for insuring our safety, for preventing any acts which may be committed or attempted to our detriment, and for earnestly cooperating to these ends with the Government of the United States, lending it all the assistance in our power for defending the freedom of the seas, the rights of neutrals, and international justice."

The Cuban House of Representatives and Senate, unanimously and in the midst of utmost enthusiasm, adopted, in conformity with the recommendations of the Presidential message, the following

JOINT RESOLUTION.

"ARTICLE 1. A state of war is hereby formally declared as from this date between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial German Government, and the President of the Republic is authorized and directed by this resolution to employ all the forces of the nation and all the resources of our Government for making war upon the Imperial German Government, in order to maintain our rights, to protect our territory, to provide for our safety, to prevent any acts which may be committed or attempted in our detriment, and to defend the navigation of the seas, the freedom of commerce, the rights of neutrals, and international justice.

"ART. 2. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to dispose of the land and water forces in such measure as he may deem necessary, utilizing the existing forces, reorganizing them or creating new ones, and to dispose of the economic resources of the nation in such measure as necessity may require."

The spontaneity and decision of these acts impart to them a very high and patriotic significance. No recommendation of the Government of the United States moved the will of the Government of Cuba nor excited the generous passions of her people. None was necessary. The horror universally inspired by the haughty and violent attitude in which an imperialistic power, vain of its might, attempted to impose upon the world an intolerable domination, was joined in the Cuban people with the energetic will, the noble ambition to cooperate with all their strength and with all their resources in the sacred defense of the liberty and sovereignty of all peoples against the malignant and menacing military power.

There was no discrepancy of opinion among any portion of the people nor any opposition to these unanimous determinations. Party discord and animosity ran very high in consequence of the seditious movement brought about in February by the leaders of the Liberty Party, and which I had put down with all necessary energy. It might well have been feared that this political situation would be an obstacle to the declaration of war, to the policy of action to be adopted therewith. It did not turn out thus, for public opinion unanimously decided for war and it was unanimously proclaimed in both houses of Congress by the representatives of the people, and all needed powers and authority to wage war were granted me.

This declaration was soon vigorously put into practice, within the limits of the possibilities of the country, sparsely populated but of great spirit and proverbial wealth derived from its immense production of sugar and tobacco.

A relatively considerable number of large German steamships were held by the war in Cuban ports. I ordered their immediate seizure, as the Governments of all the belligerent nations have done in similar cases, and turned them over to the United States to freely use them in the prosecution of the war. The Red Cross had been established in Cuba years before, but in a very modest way and with very limited resources. Without loss of time steps were taken to reorganize it, and it was very soon reconstituted under the active presidency and direction of my wife, Sra. Mariana Seva de Menocal, who succeeded in gathering around her a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen of distinguished social position for that purpose, and measures were taken immediately to raise funds, which now amount to a large sum and which have been applied, and are being applied, strictly in the aid of similar institutions of the nations at war and their gallant soldiers. Conformably with this noble inspiration a law recently approved by me—to which I gave my support both before and after its enactment—provides a fund for aiding the allies, out of which the public treasury has remitted a quarter of a million dollars to different countries.

Cuban Bond Issue.

Upon my express recommendation the Congress authorized an issue of $30,000,000 in bonds for raising necessary funds and new taxes to meet interests and amortization charges of the bonds—taxes which have produced more revenue than all calculations, leaving a large surplus. It having been declared by the Government of the United States, in accord with the allied Governments, that sugar was a commodity of prime necessity, the production and consumption of which should be regulated, the Government of Cuba lent its cooperation in the control of production and price and to a plan for the exportation and shipment of the entire crop, which amounted this year to 3,500,000 tons, the greatest in our industrial history. Food distribution was also subjected to severe regulations in agree-

CAUSES WHICH LED CUBA TO ENTER THE WAR ARE REVIEWED

ment with the food authorities of the United States.

In several messages I recommended to Congress in connection with the declaration of war the implanting of obligatory military service in order that the country might dispose of all the military forces necessary for its defense and for repairing to the theater of war which might be assigned in case the participation of its armed forces should be considered necessary. The obligatory military service bill has been passed. It is now a law and will soon be put in force, and the country equipped with a military organization consistent with its means and its aims.

To the same end of frank cooperation the Government of Cuba authorized the sending of American troops to different points in Cuba for military instructions and preparations. For the same purpose a goodly number of officers and enlisted men of the Cuban Army were sent to the United States to complete and perfect their training for war.

Sending of Troops Abroad.

The law establishing obligatory military service empowers the President to take steps for sending a contingent of our present Regular Army to the European battle fields, reinforced by such volunteers who wish to go and who have already, indeed, begun to enlist in considerable number. The President is also authorized to send military missions to the United States, England, France, and Italy.

Effective measures were adopted by executive decree against espionage and enemy propaganda, and a large number of German and Austrian subjects were on specific charges or reasonable suspicion interned in a camp provided ad hoc. And in the contingency that these decrees might prove deficient for the purpose sought the passage of a law of ample scope has recently been obtained, giving the Government a strong repressive hand.

With the assistance of American experts the censorship of mail and telegraphic correspondence has been established and is operating with full rigor and efficiency.

The Fourth of July, anniversary of the independence of the United States, and the 14th and 21st of July, celebrated in France and in Belgium as patriotic fetes, have been declared legal holidays.

Great public and official manifestations have been held in honor of Italy.

War Against Austria.

On December 6, 1917, I sent a message to Congress requesting a declaration of war between the Republic of Cuba and Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary, predicated upon the same ground as my message of April 7 and upon the important consideration that the Austro-Hungarian Government, intimately allied with that of Germany, had not ceased to second both on land and on sea the unjustifiable conduct of the latter, thus meriting equally with the latter the just reprobations of nations allied for the maintenance of international law and the rights of civilization and humanity; a course in which I was influenced also by the similar action of the Government of the United States. The Congress responded to my request by adopting the joint resolution of December 16 by which the existence of a state of war between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary was declared, and the same powers vested in me as conferred by the joint resolution of April 7, 1917.

Cuba is showing her decided purpose to cooperate, to the extent of her power and by all means within her reach, in the triumph of the cause of liberty, democracy, and international justice, and to support without reserve the noble and disinterested action of the United States in this glorious effort. Near neighbors as we are of the great North American Nation, we Cubans are able to observe with our own eyes the civic enthusiasm, the heroic decision, and the unparalleled effort of the United States in men, in war material, and in resources of all kinds which exceed anything that has ever before been seen in the world. This very proximity to the United States, and the constant intercourse between the two peoples growing out of the strong bonds of gratitude which join Cuba with the great Nation which helped her decisively 20 years ago to gain her independence after long and devastating wars, and which on two occasions—that is, after two interventions, left her in full possession of her independence, her sovereignty, and her laws, without interfering with her administration or government, gives Cubans a peculiar insight into the high and disinterested motives with which the United States is already taking a predominant part in the war, which events have reserved for that country in order to uphold and save the principles of liberty and justice, and consequently the existence and sovereignty of small states, the freedom of the seas, the rights of neutrals, the faithful observance of international treaties, free self-determination of all peoples, and the free cooperation of all nations in the maintenance of peace and international law, through a decisive victory over the Central Powers of Europe, and over the military despotism which they seek to impose upon the civilized world.

Example of United States.

The people of Cuba have before their eyes the splendid picture afforded by the Americans from one extreme to the other of their immense territory, overflowing with faith, enthusiasm, and decision for the great causes whose defense they have assumed without a thought for any material interest, without any aim of conquest of territory, nor of advantages or compensations which in no event could offset their incomparable sacrifices. Neutrality afforded them gigantic profits for their trade and capital, most solicitously sought by Europe, without incurring extraordinary expenditures nor loss of life nor exceptional effort; and they did not hesitate to abandon that neutral position, impelled by the noble purpose of defending the freedom of the seas, the inviolability of right, and the respect due the sovereignty of states, incurring enormous expenditures, contracting internal debts of stupendous figures never equaled, in order to lend financial assistance to the allied nations through heavy advances, imposing upon their people severe restrictions in consumption, with the consequent privations, in order to send to Europe vast quantities of supplies and munitions; limiting the freedom of domestic traffic with unrivaled abnegation in order to supply all kinds of war material to Europe; and, finally, accomplishing the greatest maritime and military effort on record in transporting in a few months, despite the enemy submarines, a million and a half soldiers splendidly equipped for war and ready to enter immediately into action 3,000 miles away from home and decide with their most valiant cooperation the destinies of the world.

With this great and noble example before them the people of Cuba feel themselves more and more intimately convinced that all the democracies of America have their place of honor at the side of the great American Nation which, with her allies in Europe, defend at the cost of the hardest sacrifices the ideals of modern civilization, the right of all peoples, strong or weak, great or small, to a life of freedom and the full exercise of their sovereignty.

NAVY ACCEPTS MINIMUM WEIGHT LIMIT ON BEEF SPECIFICATIONS

The United States Navy has finally accepted the recommendation of the Food Administration to reduce the minimum weight limit on beef specifications until the larger arrivals of prime beef later in the year. This now brings the Navy in the line of the Army and the allied armies and is expected to relax the pressure on high specification beef and thus to ameliorate high price levels in prime cattle at present maintained. It also gives a more equitable position to the lighter weight cattle. No positive minimum weight is to be specified, but the Army and Navy and allied authorities will mark the beef at slaughter rails at selected slaughter points from 850 pounds downward in weight to a sufficient minimum to secure desired supplies.

Thousands Needed to Help Uncle Sam Collect Taxes

Thousands of new employees will be needed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the largest collection agency in the world, in the administration of the new revenue bill now pending.

For the year ended June 30, 1918, the bureau collected nearly $3,700,000,000 from more than 4,000,000 individuals and corporations. The pending bill makes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue responsible for the collection in 1919 of not less than $8,000,000,000.

Taxpayers all over the country must be told all about the new law and how, when, and where to pay their taxes. New forms must be prepared and millions of copies printed and distributed by January 1, 1919. In addition, the vast number of returns filed by taxpayers must be carefully audited and, in many instances, checked against the original books of account.

Bar Barbarism by Buying Bonds.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	76
Missing in action	59
Wounded severely	131
Died of disease	12
Died from wounds	47
Died of accident and other causes	6
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Wounded (degree undetermined)	4
Total	336

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

William P. Hyman. L. T. Hyman, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
Ellsworth O. Strong. Rev. Wm. E. Strong, 74 Brookside Avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

Joseph F. Flemming. Mrs. Anna Flemming, 14 South Redfield Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward T. J. Marum. Irene Marum, 351 Main Street, Penn Yan, N. Y.
John W. Stiles. James E. Stiles, Middlefield, N. Y.
Edwin D. Waltman. Mrs. Sarah Waltman, R. F. D. No. 1, Arapahoe, Colo.

CORPORALS.

Harry D. Hageman. Mrs. W. M. Hewitt, 1306 Grand Avenue, Leavenworth, Kans.
Frank Joseph Kopchinski. Miss Anna Kopchinski, 109 Hale Street, Detroit, Mich.
James E. Mathews. Mrs. Eula Patman, Pangburn, Ark.
George A. Schuchman. Mrs. Louise Schuchman, 302 The Scottwood Apartments, Toledo, Ohio.
William H. Shoemaker. G. M. Shoemaker, Winterset, Iowa.
Francis W. Van Gorkon. Henry L. Van Gorkon, 610 East Thirty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.

Marcellus Tenney. Mrs. Sarah J. Tenney, Sand Run, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

Samuel M. Axelrod. Mrs. Clara Axelrod, 27 Kingsberry Street, Waterbury, Conn.
Edward H. Baldwin. William Baldwin, sr., St. Clair, Pa.
Grover T. Bale. John T. Bale, Monroe, Ky.
Walter E. Baumann. Mrs. Shirley M. Baumann, 118 North Second Street, Darby, Pa.
Roland Beaver. Mrs. Grace Klinger, 546 East Twenty-seventh Street, Portland, Oreg.
Roy D. Bryant. Mrs. Anna E. Persyn, Sumner, Mo.
Walter Clemons. William Clemons, Persimon, Ky.
Sabino D'Oria. Antonio D'Oria, 30 Thomas Avenue, Lynhurst, N. J.
Anthony Damato. Mrs. Rose Damato, 72 East Third Street, New York, N. Y.
Edwin C. Dorst. Charles Dorst, 111 South Third Street, Minersville, Pa.
Charles Dunn. Mrs. Leroy Stevens, Burritt Avenue, Stratford, Conn.
Owen Dunn. A. P. Dunn, Mount Vernon, Ind.
Rodrigo J. Font. Ulises R. Borges, 255 West Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Mike Frost. No emergency address given.
John A. Gombar. John Gombar, 508 Dunbar Street, Throop, Pa.
Arlow Griffith. Henry Griffith, Washington Avenue, Washington Courthouse, Ohio.
Allen Hinkle. Albert Hinkle, R. F. D. No. 1, Shaftsburg, Mich.
Delmar M. Howard. J. J. Howard, box 104, Mystic, Ga.
Alvin R. Isenberg. Mrs. Margaret Hicks Isenberg, 2525 Fourth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
James McIlvaine. Bernard McIlvaine, 2443 East Oakdale Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Henry McQuistion. Mrs. Mary McQuistion, 313 Hamden Avenue, Narberth, Pa.
George R. Miller. Charles F. Miller, Euclid, Ky.
Ernest Carl Mohl. John Mohl, 13 Sanford Street, Hartford, Conn.
Vincent B. Nase. Mrs. Laura S. Nase, Sellersville, Pa.
Rudolph E. Olson. Mrs. Gertrude Olson, 336 Forest Street, Arlington, N. J.
Charley Powers. Mrs. Evey Powers, Palmyra, Tenn.
Clyde Wills Rothermal. Mrs. Emma P. Rothermal, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Martin P. Sozepaniak. Jake Sozepaniak, 1030 Bluff Street, Peru, Ill.
Edward C. Simpson. Edward C. Simpson, 32 Orchard Place, Greenwich, Conn.
Chanceford Stambaugh. Anna Stambaugh, East Street, Spring Grove, Pa.
Charlie Trussell. James C. Trussell, Clarence, Mo.
Antonio Vannini. Pietro Ceccobelli, Jamaica, N. Y.
Christ Vlagules. Harry Vlagules, 1101 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.
William S. Wallace. Willford Wallace, Owensville, Ind.
James W. Watts. Mrs. Maud Ruffner, Latrobe, Pa.
James Wilson. Mrs. Margaret Thompson, 87 Second Street, Albany, N. Y.
William J. Wilson. Mrs. William Wilson, 138 Old Road, Beacon, N. Y.
William A. Hogan. James T. Hogan, R. F. D. No. 4, Fairburn, Ga.
Noah O'Banion. James W. O'Banion, Rising Sun, Ind.
Lloyd K. Spears. Mrs. Mary C. Spears, Rossville, Ill.
Felix Albecki. Mrs. A. Albecki, 29½ Lake Street, Webster, Mass.
John C. Bedell. Mrs. Mabel Bedell, 185 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henry D. Berry. Mrs. William P. Berry, sr., 6100 Wheeler Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Will Deney. Thomas Seymore, Washington Court House, Ohio.
Geremia Dibernardino. Ferend Venerele, 4962 Thompson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert H. Floyd. Mrs. R. Floyd, 235 Elgin Avenue, Marde Vale, London, England.
John Garling. Mrs. John Garling, 1346 West Eighty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Edwin F. Gross. John Gross, 311 Clay Avenue, Roselle Park, N. J.
Alton Benjamin Hicks. Mrs. Grace L. Hicks, 120 Adelaide Street, Hartford, Conn.
Stewart Hosler. Mrs. Thomas Hosler, R. F. D. No. 1, Frankfort, Ky.
Paul Mitringa. Andrew Mitringa, Vistua, Austria.
Vernon Kellogg Penny. George Penny, 278 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Berdrilo Perillo. Mrs. Marie Perillo, Province of Cesama, Italy.
Samuel L. Robinson. Samuel W. Robinson, East Brady, Pa.
Guiseppe Sagliccolo. Pattie Sagliccolo, 4 Bryden Street, Pittston, Pa.
Francesco Sciamanna. Mrs. Anna M. Sciamanna, Province Ascoli Picene, Monti De Rosaro, Italy.
Giovani B. Siriani. Mrs. Santo Carino, Canezaro, Motto Santa Lucia, Italy.
Chistos Spyrou. Constantine Spyrou, Conistras, Provincia Euboca, Greece.
Phoen S. Stager. Samuel Stager, Suedburg, Schuylkill County, Pa.
Arthur J. Struck. Mrs. Hellen Froelich, 823 Church Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Joseph V. Truhler. William Truhler, 509 South Fourteenth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
Lester A. Umstot. Mrs. Bridget Swift, 42 Pine Street, Ellerslie, Md.
Leo O. Varner. Mrs. Calvin O. Varner, Great Bend, Kans.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

Marvin K. Curtis. Charles E. Curtis, Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Alex F. Mathews. Mason Mathews, Lewisburg, W. Va.
Jarvis J. Offutt. C. E. Yost, 140 North Thirty-ninth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
Edmund V. Walsh. Thomas Walsh, Blackville, S. C.

SERGEANTS.

Peter J. Crotty. Mrs. E. Crotty, 365 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
William E. Henry. Ralph W. Henry, 1669 New Haven Avenue, Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas Reilly. Miss Mary Reilly, 202 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter Augustiak. Valentine Augustiak, 4826 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.
John O'Neill. Miss Annie O'Neill, 404 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.

CORPORALS.

Francis B. Franklin. Thomas B. Franklin, Noble, Pa.
Edgar W. Sykes. Hugh Sykes, 413 South Market Street, Muncey, Pa.
Andrew Baskin. Mrs. Frances Baskin, 500 South Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alger Russell Hunter. Albert Hunter, R. F. D. No. 3, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Emerson Morgan Watkins. Morgan W. Watkins, 159 Washington Street, Carbondale, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Howard S. Archer. Mrs. Bettie Archer, 214 Broyles Street, Anderson, S. C.
Mervin J. Armstrong. J. B. Armstrong, Hannaford, N. Dak.
Charlie E. Asbill. Wilson Asbill, Locust Branch, Ky.
James C. Blackmon. Mrs. Sarah E. Blackmon, Cleburne, Tex.
Clyde W. Brickner. Mrs. Ida Brickner, 3468 East One hundred and tenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charlie Curry. Mrs. Molly Curry, 4947 Victor Street, Dallas, Tex.
Luther C. Delk. Henry Delk, Cane Store, Ky.
John C. Humble. Robert Humble, Somerset, Ky.
Charley M. Kidder. Mrs. Eva Tipton, Glenwood, Iowa.
Joshua Lowe. Mrs. G. W. Lowe, Repton, Ala.
Lee D. McKinney. Mrs. Edna McKinney, Prattville, Ala.
Elmer Edison Maurer. Miss Grace Maurer, 327 Edwards Court, Scranton, Pa.
John Gergardt Meyer. Henry Meyer, Sabetha, Kans.
Larkin C. Murdock. L. C. Murdock, Sampson, Ala.
John J. O'Leary. T. O'Leary, 54 Third Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Albert Howard Lee Ostrander. George Daniel Ostrander, R. F. D. No. 3, box 81, Columbus, Wis.
Barnett Partner. L. Partner, 1322 South Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

654 Sick and Wounded Landed in U. S. During the Week Ending September 20

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Surgeon General:

During the week ending September 20 the number of sick and wounded returned from the American Expeditionary Forces was 654. For the previous week the number was 884. These men were sent to Army hospitals, where facilities for their physical reconstruction have been provided.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Fred J. Rang. Anton Rang, 1027 Fredonia Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harry C. Surface. William E. Surface, Cornell, Ill.
Tom Wargo. John Wargo, Port Clinton, Ohio.
William Wood. Jess H. Wood, De Witt, Nebr.
Amos Atchley. Mrs. Sarah J. J. Atchley, R. F. D. No. 11, Sevierville, Tenn.
William W. Carson. Mrs. Ida Gothard, R. F. D. No. 2, Bessemer, Ala.
Alberts J. Dolven. Allie M. Dolven, Little Falls, Minn.
Paul P. Hauser. Mrs. Lydia Hauser, Melbourne, Iowa.
William Heiland. William Heiland, R. F. D. No. 1, Anna, Ohio.
Gustav C. Holthaus. Bernard Holthaus, Beckemeyer, Ill.
John N. Knighton. J. L. Knighton, Townsend, Miss.
Richard W. Knopp. Andrew Knopp, 1227 Morrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Harry T. Olson. Charles Olson, 3328 East Hartson Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Henry F. Smith. Mrs. Jessie Leonard, 19 School Street, Waltham, Mass.
Robert W. Soat. William Soat, R. F. D. No. 8, Waukesha, Wis.
Harvey Vanderhoof. Allie Vanderhoof, Enid, Mont.

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Daniel P. Galyon. Mrs. Zora Galyon, Conway, Ark.
Cook William E. Hubbard. John W. Hubbard, 142 Highland Avenue, Torrington, Conn.
Bugler Buford W. Jackson. William H. Jackson, 471 Humphrey Street, Nashville, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

William F. Coale. Mrs. Rose M. Coale, 423 Tuxedo Street, Baltimore, Md.
Humbert Hook. Mrs. Mary Agnes Hook, North, S. C.
Clarence Moore. Nosh Robinson, Phillippy, Tenn.
Hercules Grays. Miss Cecille Moore, 1421 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
Alexander R. Herron. William F. Herron, 427 Millrow Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kenneth A. McIntyre. Elsis J. McIntyre, box 13, Portland, Mich.
Henry J. Nelson. John W. Nelson, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.
Ben E. Royal. John A. Rachael, Marlow, Okla.
William John Ryan. Patrick J. Ryan, 141 West One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

Lieut. Samuel A. Greenwood, jr. S. S. Greenwood, Imperial Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Lieut. Richard H. Graham. Mrs. Richard H. Graham, 1217 Garden Street, San Antonio, Tex.
Corpl. Walter Sherbo. Mrs. Mary Gostgle, 544 East Twelfth Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Clarence B. Click. Charles D. Click, 2245 Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.
Hamilton H. Cranmer. Charles H. Cranmer, c/o T. C. Ayres Mercantile Co., Denver, Colo.
Eloys J. Higgins. Miss Minnie Livers, R. F. D. No. 3, box 2, Lancaster, Wis.
Clifford B. King. Miss Alice M. King, 326 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

Capt. Roy M. Houk. Mrs. Roy M. Houk, 128 North High Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.

LIEUTENANTS.

Glen Cale Bartlett. Dr. W. E. Bartlett, Belle Plains, Kans.
Louis A. Freeman. E. J. Freeman, Spartanburg, S. C.
Stanley D. Loomis. Stevens W. Loomis, Meshoppen, Pa.
George C. Mohlke. Mrs. Margaret Jones Mohlke, 109 Maple Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.
Francis A. O'Connell. Anthony F. O'Connell, 110 View Street, Mountain View, Cal.
Ronald M. Reid. Miss Christina C. Reid, 255 Hay Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Percy E. Le Stourgeon. Miss Flora E. Le Stourgeon, 5404 Thomas Street, Chicago, Ill.
Chester F. Price. W. F. Price, 1513 Wilmer Avenue, Anniston, Ala.

SERGEANTS.

Elihu Floyd Ball. Cornelius D. Ball, Kalkaska, Mich.
Stanley Davis. Miss Nora Davis, West Maine Street, Oak Hill, Ohio.
Ernest M. Grau. Mrs. Maria Grau, 2070 Vyse Avenue, New York, N. Y.
[illegible] Hill. Mrs. W. P. Starcher, Cottageville, W. Va.
Karl Emerson Hoover. Ezra Hoover, Kittanning, Pa.
Earl Landrum. Mrs. Alice Landrum, Kenmore, Ohio.
Charles Arthur Olson. Charles John Olson, 364 Southern Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
William Karl Pommerening. August Pommerening, 1123 Pontiac Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lincoln H. Smith. Mrs. Lillian Johnston, 107 Vine Street, Lockport, N. Y.
Willie Smith. Mrs. Annia Smith, box 194, Van Lear, Ky.
Amedee Joseph Valentine. Mrs. Marie Valentine, 2120 Summerdale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Edwin B. Adams. Edwin Adams, box 246, S Station, Akron, Ohio.
Clay Boles. William Boles, Hilham, Tenn.
Clarence Oland Green. Jefferson R. Green, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
George L. Ostick. Mrs. Clara Allen, Milledgeville, Ill.
Waren Phillip Taylor. Frank A. Taylor, 126 Clark Street, Janesville, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Alexander F. Bodenstein. Mrs. Margaret Bodenstein, 220 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.
Henry Chebin. Aleck Braddock, Pricedale, Pa.
George Doderlein. Mrs. Kitty Doderlein, Christiania, Norway.
Edgar Price. Mrs. Josephine Price, 364 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James Andrew Adams. Mrs. Ella Miller, Marked Tree, Ark.
Glen E. Miller. James H. Miller, 705 West Jefferson Street, Creston, Iowa.
Harry Baehr. Mrs. Augustine Baehr, 4501 Forley Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William F. Busch. Mrs. Emma Busch, 31 East Green Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
Owen Clark. John S. Clark, Chincoteague, Va.
Joseph L. Hinds. Joseph T. Hinds, Hill City, Okla.
Robert McArthur. Mrs. Robert McArthur, 140 Buchanan Street, Phoenixville, Pa.
Thomas J. Noonan. Herman Lock, 351 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
John Pearson Sisson. Mrs. Sarah Whitfield, Soddy, Tenn.
Henry L. Steck. Charles E. Steck, Melrose Avenue and Merrick Road, Rosedale, N. Y.
Curtis W. Williams. Mrs. Julia Williams, Prosperity, W. Va.

PRIVATES.

Stanley Andrzejewski. Adam Andrzejewski, 601 South Kosciusko Street, South Bend, Ind.
Edward Beemer. Fred Sthullmiler, Sun Prairie, Wis.
Frank Bell. Joe Bell, 229 Sixth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
Harry Wilbert Dennett. David Connors, 831 Pierce Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Constantine Devacqua. Mrs. Constantine Devacqua, 312 Oak Street, Fulton, N. Y.
Paul Bible. Mrs. Julia Bible, Foley, Minn.
John R. Bradley. F. E. Bradley, Harbor Springs, Mich.
Edward J. Brotski. Mrs. Nick Brotski, Berlin, Wis.
Leo Carter. Robert Carter, Commerce, Okla.
John H. Conway. Mrs. Kate Conway, 30 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Narcisse DeRoy. Narcisse A. DeRoy, 78 Mosher Street, Holyoke, Mass.
William J. Forget. Mrs. Ida Forget, 97 Armory Street, Worcester, Mass.
Emile J. Fournier. Emile C. Fournier, 11 Clarkson Street, Ansonia, Conn.
Raleigh C. Frink. John M. Frink, Assembly Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas W. Gafford. Thomas W. Gafford, R. F. D. No. 2, Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.
John J. Gillen. Mrs. Anna Gillen, 515 Winthrop Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Vincent Giordano. Salvatore Giordano, 66 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.
Joseph Peter Alig. John Baptist Alig, 2718 Cobden Street, Pittsburgh Pa.
Sam Baty. Jack Baty, Lott, Falls County, Tex.
Achille Bianchi. Mrs. Eva Bianchi, Via 36 Paolo Lomazzo, Milan, Italy.
Oscar L. Bishop. Mrs. S. C. Bishop, McCrary, Ark.
John Block. Mike Block, 49 River Avenue, Natrona, Pa.
Nicola V. Carenza. Nitolo Carenza, Church Street, New Britain, Conn.
Guiseppe Circiello. Francisco Circiello, Grattammarda, Provincia Da Valino, Italy.
Benjamin F. Cook. Adam Cook, Grassflat, Pa.
Bartolomeo Dimeco. Dominick Dimeco, Atri, Provincia Tuamo, Italy.
Park L. Kennedy. Grant Kennedy, 80 Reed Avenue, Marion, Ohio.
Earl C. Sanders. Mrs. Elfreda Sanders, box 44, Embarrass, Wis.
Domenec Vetro. Vito Vetro, San Veto, Ionio, Provoncia Di Catanzaro, Italy.
Charles Leland Baldwin. Charles Daniel Baldwin, 105 Vancourt Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Homer Barnett. L. A. Barnett, Cullman, Ala.
Charles Frederick Beamish. Fred Charles Beamish, 235 East Eleventh Street, Traverse City, Mich.
Harry Beehler. Mrs. Charles Beehler, R. F. D. No. 7, Niles, Mich.
Horace D. Beitzel. Mrs. Nettia Bankratz, 155 West King Street, York, Pa.
Arthur B. Briggs. M. E. Briggs, Sandusky, Mich.
Ralph Scott Brown. Mrs. Ida Evelyn Brown, 749 Wisconsin Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
John W. Neumann. Mrs. Mary Neumann, 808 South Curley Street, Baltimore, Md.
Peter G. A. Nielsen. Mrs. Christine Nielsen, 1326 Revere Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Rudolph Otto. George Otto, R. F. D. No. 30, box 39, Chelsea, Mich.
Emanuel Palemetakis. Mrs. Christine Palemetakis, Kissaln, Greece.
Francis Parish. Joe Parish, Santa Clara, N. Y.
Joseph Pascucci. Veto Pascucci, Frigento, Italy.
Ray Patterson. Mrs. Mina Patterson, R. F. D., Alden, Mich.
Raffale Pietrafeso. Nicola Pietrafeso, Venoso, Province Potenza, Italy.
Archie C. Popplewell. D. B. Popplewell, Hustonville, Ky.
Ivan Willis Reish. Mrs. James Reish, Schoolcraft, Mich.
Troy Runyon. A. Runyon, Davy, W. Va.
Herman Shoberg. Mrs. Mary Shoberg, 7222 Church Street, Swissvale, Pa.
Leroy Smith. Mrs. Carrie Kelly, Arcadia, Ind.
Harvey B. Spraker. Mrs. Ella E. Van Antwerp, East Liberty Street, St. Johnsville, N. Y.
William L. Talbort. Sam Talbort, Cumi, Ark.
Carris Taylor. James Taylor, Pink Hill, N. C.
Harry C. Turney. Mrs. J. A. Turney, Mountain Lake Park, Md.
Richard Carl Vannatter. Mrs. Dora Vannatter, Watervliet, Mich.
Thomas J. Wakefield. Mrs. C. B. Wakefield, 69 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
Walter W. Weber. Ernest Weber, 2328 South Eighth Street, Sheboygan, Wis.
Frank E. Williams. Mrs. Frank Williams, 28 Traverse Street, Athol, Mass.
Mandiville Williams. Owen L. Williams, Wellford, W. Va.
Andy F. Youngbar. Mrs. Mary Youngbar, Fairfield, Md.
Prince Zanatto. Frederick Zanatto, 1363 Glenn Avenue north, Portland, Oreg.
John H. Oxenrider. Jacob Oxenrider, Benan Springs, Mich.
Nelson Glock. Adolph Glock, Highland, Tex.
Robert Hanna. Mrs. Howard Walker, Fourth Street, Huntington, N. Y.
Waldo Hoke. Mrs. Elizabeth Roach, East Ward Street, Union City, Ind.
Edward M. Jewell. A. M. Smith, Newburg, N. Dak.
Frank Joye. Antonio Joye, 134 Victoria Street, Greenwich, Conn.
Harry V. Lees. Joseph M. Lees, 158 Elmwood Avenue, Newark, Ohio.
Harry L. Mansfield. Mrs. Bertha Mansfield, 24½ Lincoln Street, Charlestown, Mass.
Lawrence Marcuzzi. Marce Marcuzzi, Berwind, W. Va.
Harry F. Marshall. Mrs. Flora Marshall, 180 Mill Street, South Brewer, Me.
Clarence Mickiel. Mrs. John Mickiel, 78 High Street, Ansonia, Conn.
Charles F. Miller. Mrs. B. Schrieber, 2939 Grace Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Lee Miller. Mrs. Luellen Miller, Cedar Hill, Tenn.
John H. Morris. Martin Morris, Pitts, Ark.
John W. Morrison. Alexander A. Morrison, Bakerton, Ky.
Kenneth Hobscoa Moser. Henry M. Moser, Graham, N. C.
Thomas Nolan. Mrs. Mary Malo, 321 Ninth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Samuel McB. Poston. Mrs. Eugenia Williams, R. F. D. No. 7, Shelby, N. C.
Henry C. Prather. James Prather, Flora, Ill.
Mike Rigberg. Jacob Rigberg, St. Clair, Pa.
Frank M. Ruth. Mrs. Mary J. Ruth, 930 North Shippen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Fred H. Shepherd. Mrs. James Shepherd, R. F. D. No. 1, Henderson, Mich.
Sam Smith. James D. Smith, Coltewah, Tenn.
Clarence Sneller. Mrs. Ella Blang, General Delivery, Fairchild, Wis.
Emmanuel Stavroulakis. Charles Stavroulakis, Sioux City, Iowa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Ray E. Webster. Mrs. Jessie E. Webster, Muskegon Heights, Mich.
Fred V. Williams. Mrs. Ida Williams, 502 Coller Street, Neosho, Wis.
William Albert Wilson. Mrs. Ola Wilson, Harvey, Iowa.
John McKinley Winslow. Mrs. E. M. Winslow, Brownsville, Minn.
Everett L. Wolfal. Reason Wolfal, Fountain City, Ind.
Oscar P. Yopp. Mrs. Catherine Yopp, 1443 Gregory Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

Andrew Lucas. Mike Lucas, R. F. D. No. 32, Dunbar, Pa.
James P. McKevitt. Miss Virginia Devlin, 167 Eagle Street, Albany, N. Y.
Earl A. Orbom. Oscar A. Orbom, 944 Marshal Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
Victor J. Patkus. Frank Patkus, 663 Mulberry Street, Worcester, Mass.

Missing in Action.

Lieut. John Andrews King. Mrs. J. A. King, 1524 Astor Street, Chicago, Ill.

CORPORALS.

Theodore Johnson. Mrs. Clara Johnson, Outlook, Mont.
Frederick Bruce McGrady. Ballard McGrady, R. F. D. No. 4, Roanoke, Va.
Lynn F. Spiering. Charles Spiering, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
Wagoner Ray Peter Wagner. Matt Wagner, R. F. D., box 12, Marathon, Wis.

PRIVATES.

William Arnold Allen. Mrs. Marguerite Walsh, 118 Ridge Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
Edward Anderson. Hans Anderson, R. F. D. No. 2, box 36, Big Rapids, Mich.
Angelo Aravanas. Mrs. Tacian Aravanas, Karitoy, Lefkadan, Greece.
Robert Edwin Beeler. Phillip Navarre, R. F. D. No. 3, Monroe, Mich.
John Luther Bevier. Mrs. Elizabeth Bevier, 1025 Berkshire Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Arland D. Burton. John W. Burton, R. F. D. No. 1, Crandon, Va.
John Dominigo. Mrs. Dm. Dominigo, Geneva, Italy.
Stephen Goloway. Gregory Goloway, Dubac Gorad, Russia.
Herbert C. Howe. Mrs. Lizzie Howe, 1522 North Seventh Street, Pueblo, Colo.
Edward J. Knadler. Mrs. Caroline Knadler, St. Anthony's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.
Daniel Landrigan. Mrs. John Dickman, 1806 Detroit Street, Flint, Mich.
Frank Malkowski. Mrs. Katherine Malkowski, Magolofski, Czerykow, Russia.
Kazimeras Miksis. Appalenovas Miksis, 3934 South Rockwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
William Albert Miller. Anton F. Miller, Greeley, Kans.
Edward R. Moore. Mrs. Sarah Frances Ward, 321 East Sixth Street, North Platte, Nebr.
Walter E. Mullikin. Mrs. Martha C. Mullikin, 217 South College Street, Richmond, Mo.
Albert Neibert. Mrs. Caroline Neibert, 119 Hamer Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Louis Padilla. Teribio Padilla, Los Candelerias, N. Mex.
Toney Ross. Joe Mindio, 2036 Stetta Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Scaccia. Marians Scaccia, Bassiano, Rome, Italy.
John D. Swope. Mrs. Emma Swope, 1228 Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.
Angelo Vitro. Mrs. Fillomeg C. Vitale, Farlle Del Sanie Pavagis Di Cabbasso, Italy.
Gust A. Adamson. Albert Adamson, 5938 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur Basila. Juho Basila, Isejaki, Finland.
Thomas N. Clime. James C. Clime, Keeler, Cal.
William R. Cranmer. Mrs. Mary Cranmer, 608 North Third Street, Clinton, Mo.
Collier Dawson. S. W. Dawson, Bauxite, Ark.
Pietro Demeise. Mrs. Annie Demeise, Curwensville, Pa.
Salvatore Di Francesco. Felippo Vannuci, 852 East Nineteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
Bert Doyle. Mrs. Mary E. Allspaugh, 1629 Sixteenth Street, Sacramento, Cal.
Peter Erickson. Mrs. Carolyn Colbo, Maddock, N. Dak.
Jesse W. Ethridge. Mrs. Lou Etheridge, Hamburg, Ark.
Paul P. Fowler. Sylvester Furnan, Oswego, Ind.
Oscar G. Hagen. Austin Hagen, Walcott, N. Dak.
Fred C. Johnson. C. J. Johnson, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
William Henry Lewis. Mrs. S. E. Hensley, 149 Leach Avenue, Lexington, Ky.
Nick L. Lopez. Mrs. Soledad Lopez, Ojal, Cal.
Theodore J. Mero. Albert Mero, Chapman Street, Rouses Point, N. Y.
Edwin Morken. Sam Morken, Maddock, N. Dak.
George Powers. Doc Powers, Jellico, Tenn.
Frank E. Punk. Mrs. Agnes Punk, 1108 Fifth Street, Wausau, Wis.
Henry Reed. Mrs. Henry Reed, West Union, W. Va.
Harry T. Shannon. James M. Shannon, 66 Banks Street, Cambridge, Mass.
William A. Sprague. Arthur D. Sprague, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Reinhard Weisner. Mrs. Katie Weisner, Shattuck, Okla.
Louis B. Probst. Mrs. Caroline Probst, 413 South Second Street, Louisville, Ky.
James Reed. John Reed, New Bethlehem, Pa.
Herschel Rongey. James A. Rongey, Centralia, Wash.
Harry E. Ross. Clark D. Ross, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
William W. Stemphowski. Mrs. Mary Stemphowski, 1306 Freda Street, Dickson City, Pa.
William Tirnady. Samuel Tirnady, R. F. D. No. 9, Fairfield, Conn.
William H. Tolbert. John G. Tolbert, R. F. D. No. 1, Bardwell, Ky.
Jasper Tortorici. Michael Tortorici, 272 Washington Street, Peabody, Mass.
William W. Waite. James E. Waite, Hall, Mont.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Alex Blinder. Mrs. Chana Blinder, 24 Knostantenovsky, Kieve, Russia.
Camiel Dedobbelaere. Alphonse Buisse, Atkinson, Ill.
Peter Delia Rocca. Angelo Delia Rocca, 5 Jefferson Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
James A. Forkin. Mrs. Ann Forkin, 1126 Statford Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Simon E. Frederiksen. Mrs. Karen Frederiksen, 8 Waldenarsgade Street, Odense, Denmark.
Corpl. Raymond Axe. Mrs. Anna R. Axe, 2016 Green Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Corpl. Fred Jones. Henry H. Jones, Chelsea, Vt.

PRIVATES.

Raymond P. Codd. Mrs. P. Codd, 27 Lake Street, Colfax, Wash.
Stuart M. Herrington. Mrs. Maggie E. Herrington, Oak Dale, Va.
Dave Matney. Mrs. Susie A. Matney, Stacy, Buchanan County, Va.
Andrew O. Ottum. Andrew J. Ottum, R. F. D. No. 2, St. Thomas, N. Dak.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Returned to Duty.

Corpl. Michael Edward Dunfee. Mrs. O. H. Clark, 224 First Street, Dubois, Pa.

PRIVATES.

William Wesley Board. Mrs. John R. Snyder, R. F. D. No. 11, Fayetteville, Pa.
Antone Cardoza. Mrs. Mary Cardoza, 2350 Castro Street, Richmond, Cal.
Joseph Carroll. Mrs. Thomas Carroll, 102 Sexton Street, New Britain, Conn.
Raymond Dietz. Romond Dietz, Shawneetown, Ill.
Earl Jennings Elliott. Reuben J. Elliott, R. F. D. No. 20, East Akron, Ohio.
John Gettinger. Mrs. Ben Morgan, Shadyside, Ohio.
Albion Lehr. John Lehr, East Lake, Mich.
Roy F. McDaniel. Roy Cooney, 1322 East Lindsey, Stockton, Cal.
Sam Mangos. Theros Mangos, 156 Antoine Street, Detroit, Mich.
Frank Shamry. Abraham Shamry, box 64, South River, N. J.
August Strzelczvk. Thomas Strzelczvk, St. Hedwig, Tex.
Frank W. Weant. Mrs. Christie Weant, 108 South Main Street, Edinburg, Ind.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

Harvey Dubose. Lee Dubose, Hoboken, Ga.
William L. Whidden. James Whidden, Spencer, Nebr.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Ulysses Arhontoris. Nick Cyprakos, 121 Church Street, Thompsonville, Conn.
John C. Broussard. Mrs. J. A. Caruthers, Edgerly, La.
Grover L. Carter. Mrs. N. E. Carter, Duffield, Va.
Walter R. Chiles. William W. Chiles, Paradox, Colo.
William W. Haney. D. C. Haney, Kamas, Utah.
Leon Harris. Mrs. Ollie Leforce, Stratford, Okla.
Alfred Holm. Andrew Holm, Shreveport, La.
William Johnson. George A. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 2, South Bordman, Mich.
Lyonel J. Kern. Joseph Kern, Bloomfield, Ind.
Vincent Kraiesky. Tony Kraiesky, 48 Water Street, Middletown, Conn.
George W. Lonergan. Mrs. Mary Lonergan, 191 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Ebere Mier. Donet Mier, Morewater, La.
Anthony V. Nicastro. Dominick Nicastro, 51 Acorn Street, Norwalk, Conn.
Claude L. Phifer. Sherman Phifer, R. F. D. No. 6, Tipton, Ind.
Sam Rubinstein. David Glaston, 129 Thirty-first Street, Bayonne, N. J.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Killed in action	66
Missing in action	12
Wounded severely	34
Died from wounds	9
Died from accident and other causes	1
Died of disease	3
Wounded (degree undetermined)	2
Wounded slightly	2
Total	129

Killed in Action.

CAPTAINS.

CLARKE, John M. Mrs. Helen E. Clarke, 807 Wood Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
LYNCH, Edmund W. Mrs. Alice C. Lynch, 28 Bonsall Avenue, Sharon Hill, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

DEETJEN, William L. L. Deetjen, 625 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
GLENDENNING, Frank M. John C. Glendenning, Pitcairn, Pa.
JOURNEY, James Britt. Mrs. W. C. Petty, Mecklenburg Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

SERGEANTS.

FORESTI, Frank. Mrs. Rose Renna, 6355 Apple Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GREEN, Wallace. Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Eure, N. C.
PAYNE, Herbert L. Mrs. Ella Payne, 808 North Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
STEVENSON, Alfred. Mrs. Doris Stevenson, Linwood, Pa.
STRAWBRIDGE, George Irvin. Mrs. B. F. Strawbridge, 344 South Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.
WILKINS, Jalma Clement. William Porter Wilkins, Newton Falls, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

BOYER, George. Mrs. Evva Boyer, R. F. D., Townsend, Del.
BUENTE, Bernard L. Mrs. Kathrine R. Buente, 271 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.
CLANCY, John Francis. Mrs. Mary A. Clancy, 265 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass.
GEER, Connie. Willis Geer, 710 East One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
GOODMAN, Henry D. Abraham L. Goodman, 525 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KING, George Henry. Mrs. Helen Victorine King, 65 Ledyard Street, Detroit, Mich.
WALKER, Jesse H. Mrs. Anna M. Walker, 210 Victoria Place, Chester, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Harry W. Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, 506 Third Street, Brackenridge, Pa.
BENTLER, John Francis. Mrs. Hanna Wutz, 505 Third Avenue, Mount Carmel, Pa.
BERNER, Robert. Mrs. Gertie Bell Berner, Flora, Oreg.
BLITHE, Clarence H. Mrs. Margaret R. Blithe, 515 West Sixth Street, Chester, Pa.
CAMERON, Fred Lisle. Mrs. W. M. Cameron, Dexter, Me.
CLAWSON, Ernest A. Mrs. Christina Clawson, Indiana, Pa.
COLLIER, Charles Ashby. Henry Collier, 4585 Meade Street, Denver, Colo.
COLLINS, Raymond S. Mrs. Albert Collins, 329 Dean Street, Wilmington, Ohio.
CONN, George I. John Conn, 272 Sprague Street, Fall River, Mass.
COOMBES, John H. Mrs. J. W. Coombes, Kildeer, N. Dak.
COSTER, Tom. John Kosantopoulous, Pirgos, Greece.
COUNCILL, Julius K. Mrs. Anna Councill, 1600 South Sharp Street, Baltimore, Md.
COX, Porter. Oscar M. Cox, R. F. D. No. 1, Hammon, Okla.
DELANEY, John A. Mrs. Mary A. Delaney, 5 Blakely Street, Chester, Pa.
EVANS, Horace L. Harry Porter, 1417 South Etting Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FREDERICKS, Cornelius. Miss Anna Fredericks, 566 Pine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FREEMAN, Clyde W. Mrs. James A. Banister, R. F. D. No. 1, Sentinel, Okla.
FREEMAN, Frank L. Mrs. Addie Freeman, 15 West Robinson Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRIMES, Thomas H. John Grimes, Lenora, Okla.
HANFT, Allen. J. A. Hanft, Columbus Junction, Iowa.
HENKELMAN, Carl F. Mrs. Emma Florence, New Matamoras, Ohio.
HILTY, Ely F. Mrs. Daisy Adamson, New Florence, Pa.
HITCHCOCK, Albert M. George Hitchcock, 1571 Clifton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
HOBEDAY, William. Mrs. M. Wade, Madisonville, La.
HOLT, Carl T. Mrs. Thora Holt, Dumont, N. J.
JONES, Merritt. Robert Jones, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.
KEICH, Franklin N. Mrs. Elizabeth Keich, 302 North Swatara Street, Tamaqua, Pa.
KLIEBER, Walter John. Reinhold Klieber, 413 One hundred and nineteenth Street, Whiting, Ind.
LEAVEL, David C. David C. Leavel, 501 Exchange Street, Emporia, Kans.
LILLIS, Frank A. John E. Lillis, Lowden, Iowa.
MONSON, Walter F. Mrs. Ida Monson, 10 Hancock Street, Chelsea, Mass.
PARSONS, Robert E. Mrs. Mary Parsons, 631 East Hilton Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
PETRO, Stephen. Stephen Petro, Linoleumville, N. Y.
PHILLIPS, Sylvester Wendell. Mrs. Mary Phillips, 1117 Walker Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
PIERCE, George. Mrs. Katherine Pierce, 3402 Cook Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
PRATT, Emery L. Mrs. Kate Pratt, Dickerson Run, Pa.
PROBLYS, Stanley. Mike Problys, Delancy, Pa.
REPPERT, Daniel E. Miss Anna Reppert, 20 West Philadelphia Avenue, Boyertown, Pa.
RICHARDSON, Robert C. Mrs. Mary E. Richardson, R. F. D. No. 4, Boaz, Ala.
ROACH, James M. J. A. Roach, Duke, Okla.
ROTE, George Levi. Fred A. Rote, station "A," Johnsonburg, Pa.
RYWICKI, Wadau. Mrs. Walerja Rywicki, Tymenica, Liza, Reum Russia Pollard.
SALESKY, Maurice. Ike Salesky, 928 Tree Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SEMENSKE, Edward. John C. Semenske, R. F. D. No. 1, Pittsville, Wis.
SMITH, Joseph H. James S. Smith, R. F. D. No. 5, Russellville, Ala.
STANNARD, Archie C. Mrs. Bertha Stannard, Lebanon, Oreg.
VOLPE, Alexander. Angelo M. Volpe, 1162 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ZANER, Ernest. Mrs. Ida Epler, Dushore, Pa.

Died of Wounds.

MICHIE, Corpl. John. Adam Michie, R. F. D. 1, Fort Collins, Colo.

PRIVATES.

ARNETT, Winston. Mrs. Mary F. Arnett, 418 West Eighth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
CHRISTOPHERSON, Conrad. Anton Christopherson, 221 South "D" Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
NICKLES, William M. Mrs. Minerva Nickles, R. F. D. 1, Bath, N. Y.
MAINARD, Lawrence. Mrs. Nance Mainard, 523 Fourth Street, North Great Falls, Mont.
SNYDER, Lester F. Mrs. George Snyder, 2797 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, Herger. William J. Williams, Wauchula, Fla.
ROCHESTER, Walter. Mrs. Kate Rochester, Staunton, Ill.
THOMPSON, John J. Mrs. Celia Thompson, 420 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

DUGAN, Chief Mechanician Walter Sanford. Hugh J. McCann, 2913 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

CRAIG, Sydney J. Mrs. E. Craig, 34 Forrest Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
SPARKMAN, Acie. Mrs. Effie S. Sparkman, 922 West William Street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

ANGELO, Bartolemo. Giuliano Angelo, Aquile Provinca, Scoppito, Italy.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

TWEEDY, Temple H. Mrs. T. H. Tweedy, care of United Hospital, Fort Chester, N. Y.
WERTZ, Harold B. Mrs. Louise S. Wertz, 1440 Jefferson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

THOMAS, John W. J. W. Thomas, General Delivery, Maysville, Ky.

CORPORALS.

BESHORE, John Harry. Mrs. Theodore Beshore, 352 Harris Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
McMAHAN, Grover Emerett. Mrs. Julia McMahan, Waverly, Ill.
SCHWANKE, Edwin. Conrad Schwanke, 3305 North Hamilton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

COOK.

ROSE, Ezra. James K. Rose, Hardin, Ky.

PRIVATES.

ARDOIN, William D. Mrs. Ethel Ardoin, De Ridder, La.
BECK, Henry, jr. Henry Beck, 6931 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
BURNSTEIN, Ferdinand J. Mrs. Anna Burnstein, 168 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
CALLENDER, Jesse Q. George Callender, Altona, Ill.
CARTER, Dewey A. James M. Carter, Chrisney, Ind.
COOK, Claud Cecil. Mrs. Hattie Cook, Bangor, Mich.
DRESSEL, Adolph. Mrs. Lena Dressel, 458 Wilson Street, Waterbury, Conn.
DYER, Winslow L. A. Scott Dyer, Morgan & Hamilton Co., Nashville, Tenn.
ELLESEN, Martin P. Martin Ellesen, 219 Madison Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
FINNEGAN, George F. William Finnegan, R. F. D. 4, Paulding, Ohio.
HEIM, Joseph, jr. Mrs. Harriet Heim, 1106 Ridgley Street, Baltimore, Md.
HENDRICKS, Edgar L. Edgar L. Hendricks, 110 Mansfield Street, Brunswick, Ga.
McLAIN, Vern Lester. Mrs. Coral McLain, Mount Olivet Avenue, Kalamazoo, Mich.
MANOCKE, Dominicke. Mrs. Julia Manocke, R. F. D. 1, Coldwater, Mich.
MORRIS, Walter John. Mrs. Sarah Morris, 145 Richton Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.
MULLIGAN, Francis L. James Mulligan, R. F. D. No. 1, Cambridge, N. Y.
NUBER, Fred. Christopher Nuber, 169 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
PEARSON, Carl E. Mrs. Linda Erickson, 2102 Hoyt Avenue, Everett, Wash.
RYKERT, Oscar Alvaro. Mrs. Margaret E. Rykert, 19 Merrimac Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
SANDERS, Charles L. Jacob Sanders, Oakdale, La.
SAYEG, James E. M. M. J. Sayeg, Ennis, Tex.
SHULL, John B. John A. Shull, Qulin, Mo.
SINCLER, Wilson DeForrest. Mrs. Rosie DeRyke, 320 Grant Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
SMITH, Otis D. John E. Smith, Cusseta, Ga.
STOVER, Fred Milton. Milton Stover, Sheffield, Pa.
TIEDT, Edward L. Mrs. Mary Tiedt, Seventh Avenue, Clarion, Pa.
WODZIEN, Anton. John Ulchik, 1225 Wade Street, Chicago, Ill.

Slightly Wounded.

WINSLOW, Russell, sergeant. Hon. Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester, Mass.
GLADSON, Mason M., private. Madison M. Gladson, R. F. D. No. 2, Mason, Ill.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

CLEAVELAND, Sherman, sergeant. Mrs. Mary Cleaveland, 825 South King Street, Ottawa, Kans.
VAUBEL, Christian Anthony, private. Mrs. Mary Vaubel, 412 West Washington Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

AESCHLIMAN, John Ernest. Mrs. Fred Aeschliman, R. F. D. No. 4, Traverse City, Mich.
BURKHART, Newton H. Jacob Burkhart, Mount Williams, Va.
CLEMMENS, Robert. Mrs. Susan Clemmens, 704 Walnut Street, Toledo, Ohio.
DAMER, Henry. Mrs. Elizabeth Grandirmyer, 182 Hamburg Place, Newark, N. J.
ENGLE, Charles C. Mrs. Margaret Engle, Delano, Pa.
FORSHEE, Henry E. Mrs. Eliza Forshee, R. F. D. No. 1, Haywood, Okla.
LEVALLEY, Freeman. Mrs. Della Hoole, 3 Hunt Street, Brattleboro, Vt.
NELSON, Alber F. Ale Nelson, Leonard, N. Dak.
SANTEE, Robert. William Santee, Bentleyville, Pa.
VORENHOUT, John F. Richard Frippers, 314 River Street, Hoboken, N. J.
WILBURN, George T. Leon Wilburn, 1444 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.
WOOD, Hurshel C. William D. Wood, R. F. D. No. 3, Manassas, Ga.

Previously Reported Killed in Action, Now Reported Wounded Severely.

Corpl. James T. Jones. Mrs. Estelle Jones, 316 Park Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Lieut. Gustav H. Kissel. Rudolph H. Kissel, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Edmund G. Naber. Mrs. Susan M. Naber, Arcadia, Iowa.
Pvt. Harrison F. Pedersen. Jens P. Pedersen, Pierson, Iowa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded Severely.

Pvt. James Pares. Pete Pares, Chiasso, Switzerland.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded.

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Brady. Mrs. Anna Brady, 351 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.
Walter H. Call. Edward P. Call, 29 Taylor Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Peter Castiglioni. Tom Castiglioni, Michele Moriano, Lucca, Foscanna, Italy.
Eric J. Johnson. John Allen Johnson, Bakadal 4, Jankoping, Sweden.
Irvin W. Kimbro. Thomas M. Kimbro, Heavener, Okla.
Willie Lloyd Plummer. Mrs. Ruth A. Plummer, 81 East Twenty-ninth Street, Marion, Ind.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Sick in Hospital.

Pvt. Jessie C. Lynch. Miss Willie Bello Lynch, Clinton, S. C.
Pvt. John W. Wright. Elwin Wright, Whitehall, N. Y.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Returned to Duty.

PRIVATES.

Early Bullion. Mrs. Laura Bullion, Woodlawn, Va.
Guisseppi Cosomalo. Veito Cusimano, Via Di Stefano Pale. Rmo Per Partinico, Italy.
William A. Roberts. Mrs. Susan E. Roberts, box 259, Merryville, La.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Harry Samuels. Isaac Samuels, 838 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert L. Smidley. Mrs. Laura Smidley, 6 Railroad Street, Danville, Pa.
John L. Wilson. H. G. Sholes, 113 Paul Building, Utica, N. Y.

Erroneously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

Pvt. Bernard B. Gooch. B. P. Gooch, Olive Branch, Miss.

Returned to Duty—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

RPIVATES.

Lee H. Clark. James Clark, Mesopotamia, Ohio.
Arthur D. Jackson. Peter Jackson, Leesville, La.
Alvin G. Kellberg. Alfred Kellberg, Troy, Idaho.
Jose O. Trujillo. Miss Eloisa Trujillo, Conjilon, N. Mex.

Dead—Previously Reported Prisoner.

Pvt. Carl C. Enderlin. Mrs. Emily Enderlin, 121 Fremont Street, Mount Oliver, Pittsburgh, La.

Dead—Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Lieut. Laurence Layton. L. L. Layton, Georgetown, Del.
Lieut. Franz F. Schilling. Mrs. Catherine F. Schilling R. F. D., Averill Park, N. Y.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin F. Kinnon. Mrs. E. E. Kinnon, Millwood, Ga.
Joseph Mullen. Perry Mullen, R. F. D. No. 6, Marshall, Ill.
Lee Mullins. Mrs. Sarah Collins, Sneedville, Tenn.

Wounded, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

Luigi Anselmo. Peter Anselmo, Fondi, Caserta, Italy.
William Francis Donnelly. John Donnelly, 404 Beverage Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.
Fred O'Neal. Mrs. Jane O'Neal, 410 Fourth Avenue North, North Yakima, Wash.
Max E. Schumann. Mrs. T. M. Schumann, 631 Chestnut Street, Athol, Mass.
Lloyde H. Taft. T. H. Taft, Cuperlino, Cal.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

Corpl. Edward Barbour. Miss Mary Barbour, care of George Lancaster, Groveland, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Claude L. McCoy. Fred McKeeby, Oleny Springs, Colo.
Joseph A. Downey. Mrs. Ellen Downey, 1150 Oneida Street, Shamokin, Pa.
Phillip Fallo. Mrs. R. Fallo, 1016 South Eighth Street, San Jose, Cal.
John L. Fousha. David Fousha, R. F. D. No. 1, box 44, Everett, Wash.
John E. Gilcrease. Mrs. Louise Gilcrease, Boyce, La.
Martin J. Hallinan. James Hallinan, 250 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leslie C. Hughes. S. D. Hughes, Greenwood, Ky.
Howard Kaiser. Mrs. Elizabeth Kaiser, 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dennis Kelleher. Mrs. Mary Kelleher, 15 Fifth Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Benjamin W. Kemp. Benjamin Kemp, Salt Lake, N. Mex.
John W. Kerr. Mrs. Emma A. Kerr, 14 Hall Place, West Quincy, Mass.
Odie Pennington. C. C. Pennington, R. F. D. No. 1, box 43, Bradford, Ark.
Robert C. Ray. Doctor F. Ray, Cowpens, S. C.
William Shamblin. David M. Shamblin, Haywood, W. Va.

SECTION NO 2, SEPTEMBER 24, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	55
Missing in action	12
Wounded severely	29
Died from wounds	12
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	2
Died of disease	2
Wounded (degree undetermined)	1
Prisoners	5
Total	119

Killed in Action.

THOMPSON, Orville R., captain. Mrs. Anna L. Thompson, 1710 Termon Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DE VANEY, Frank, lieutenant. James De Vaney, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.
DUFFY, Frank J., lieutenant. Mrs. Bertha H. Duffy, 3417 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GRAHAM, Edward F., lieutenant. George B. Graham, 504 West Dalavan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
RIEHL, Edward J., sergeant. Mrs. Edward Riehl, 5548 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
THOMPSON, Archie W., sergeant. Mrs. J. G. Rich, West Washington Street, Corry, Pa.
SULLIVAN, Jerry, sergeant. Eugene Sullivan, Barry, Vt.
WHATLEY, Albert B., sergeant. Theodore A. Whatley, Opelika, Ala.
MASON, Lorn F., corporal. Charles Mason, R. F. D. No. 1, Wilmington, N. C.
MEINZER, William, corporal. Mrs. Anna Meinzer, 1312 West Second Street, Chester, Pa.
WRIGHT, Charles, mechanician. Mrs. Emma Wright, Espyville, Pa.
FRECH, Raymond C., cook. Miss Ella Nearing, 625 Elm Street, Camden, N. J.

PRIVATES.

BAMBY, Leo. Miss Virginia Leona Frazeza, Province De Aquiula, Italy.
BAUER, Walter E. Peter Bauer, 731 Lincoln Way, Bucyrus, Ohio.
BELT, James E. James Snoden, 314 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BENIJNO, George. Mrs. Annie Benijno, 1155 Farrell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHAPMAN, Joseph W. Mrs. I. Chapman, 721 Cherry Street, Galion, Ohio.
CLARK, John J. Mrs. Mary Clark, 105 East Poplar Street, Columbus, Ohio.
COOPERRIDER, Lorin H. John H. Cooperrider, R. F. D. No. 2, Glenford, Ohio.
CRAIN, Houston. N. E. Crain, Bogalusa, La.
DODGE, Frank A. Mrs. Julia M. Dodge, Torrey, Pa.
DUSOLD, Charles. Mrs. Margaret Dusold, 411 East Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.
ELDRIDGE, Gardiner. Gardner Eldridge, Hesperia, Mich.
FALLON, William T. Mrs. H. P. Lyons, 251 Slocum Street, Swoyersville, Pa.
FANUCCI, Guiseppe. Brunozzi Augusto, box 88, Glenlyon, Pa.
GANDER, William U. Mrs. Emma Gander, 1415 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GLISMAN, Philip. Mrs. Ellen Glisman, 213 Bay View Avenue, Prince Bay, N. Y.
GRIFFIN, James E. Miss Mary Griffin, 5159 Cincaid Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRONDWALSKI, Charles. Peter Grondwalski, 10 Walnut Street, Natrona, Pa.
HUMPHRIES, Tom P. Mrs. Nela Humphries, Elmore, Okla.
MADRID, Jose L. Mrs. Marie Madrid, Tucumsary, N. Mex.
MARTIN, Thomas. Ernest Martin, 32 Reid Avenue, Port Washington, N. Y.
MAULER, Joseph E. Mrs. Theresa Mauler, 517 South Avenue, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa
MURPHY, Thomas. Miss Anna Murphy, 1341 North Fifty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MURRAY, Albert J. Mrs. Catherine Murray, 163 Brushton Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MYERS, William. Mrs. Howard Sheely, 1102½ West King Street, York, Pa.
NELSON, John O. Mrs. Ida F. Wheeler, R. F. D. No. 2, Sparksville, Ind.
NOLNER, John H. [illegible] Fatherland Street, N. [illegible]
OAKES, Tom B. B. F. Oakes, Mexia, Tex.
RIZZUTO, Philip, [illegible] A, New York, N. Y.
RUBINO, Walter J. Mrs. Kate Rubino, 1046 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SAZA, Nicolali. Mrs. [illegible] Avanmore, Pa.
SMITH, William. Mrs. [illegible] East Seventh Street, Chester, Pa.
STROMBERG, Harry J. Mrs. [illegible] berg, 42 Thirty-third Street, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TAYLOR, Herbert. Mrs. Mary Taylor, 800 East Eighteenth Street, Chester, Pa.
TRESSER, Samuel. Mrs. Bella Tresser, 83 Hawthorne Street, Stamford, Conn.
WALCHLE, Fred. Jacob Walchle, R. F. D. No. 4, Berne, Ind.
WELSH, Philip. Mrs. Margaret Welsh, box 95, Salina, Pa.
WOODS, Harry Charles. Mrs. Mary Woods, Apollo, Pa.
YOUNG, Francis E. Mrs. Anna M. Young, 7053 Montiecio Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ANDERSON, Donivan Milton. Mrs. Emma Augusta Anderson, 109 Brook Street, Bradford, Pa.
COYNE, Charles Michael. Mrs. Margaret Coyne, 3325 Ward Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GECAS, Waclowas. Walter Gecas, 176 Delmar Street, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAMS, Theodore Colley. Mrs. Clara Williams, Thomaston, Me.
WOOD, Bert O. Mrs. Mary A. Woods, box 159, Portal, N. Dak.

Died from Wounds.

CLARK, Lieut. Eliot B. Edwin Clark, Weldon, N. C.
ORDWAY, Sergt. Ellis B. William H. Ordway, Crayne, Ky.
GERKE, Corpl. Albert C. Albert C. Gerke, sr., 559 Springmill Street, Mansfield, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

CLAUSNER, Leon. Mrs. S. Clausner, 1012 West Fifth Street, Spokane, Wash.
DIERDOURF, Free W. W. M. Dierdourf, R. F. D. No. 3, Centerpoint, Ind
EGG, Alfred. Mrs. Oliva K. Egg, 1715 South Tenth Street, La Crosse, Wis.
KRASNECOVITZ, Leib. H. Gordon, 27 Walnut Street, Chelsea, Mass.
McNEIL, LeRoy V. Mrs. Anna McNeil, 56 Clinton Avenue, Maspeth, N. Y.
MARTENSEN, Harry R. John Martensen, P. O. box 443, Barron, Wis.
MOSS, Irvin T. Mrs. Ruth Marcy, 56 West Street, Tunkhannock, Pa.
MURPHY, Charles Edward. Mrs. Mary L. Murphy, 75 Block Street, Arlington, Mass.
O'CONNELL, Dennis. Mrs. Mary O'Connell, 13337 Graham Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Died of Disease.

COLWELL, Sergt. Herbert H. Patrick H. Colwell, Snyder, Tex.
WOODCOX, Pvt. Ernest E. Sam Woodcox, 204 West Thirteenth Street, Topeka, Kans.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

BRADFORD, Lieut. Benjamin P. Harry B. Bradford, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

KORDUS, Pvt. Paul Felix. Mrs. Constance Kordus, 913 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
QUINN, Pvt. Thomas P. David Quinn, West Suffield, Conn.

Wounded Severely.

SQUIRES, Lieut. Harry A. Mrs. Frank A. Squires, 1515 East Lake Street, Omaha, Nebr.

CORPORALS.

AHRENT, Louis C. Mrs. Elsie M. Semlar, 921 Grove Street, La Crosse, Wis.
BUTCHER, George E. George Butcher, box 85, Bryant, Ind.
CUNNINGHAM, Arthur P. Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, 43 Benares Street, Belfast, Ireland.
LOGAN, Edgar. Mrs. Millie Logan, Athens, Ga.
MURPHY, Walter J. Mrs. Frank Anderson, 33 Greendale Avenue, Worcester, Mass.
TRIMBLE, McCoy. Joe Trimble, Barnetts Creek, Ky.

WAGONER.

CLARK, George W. Mrs. Minnie Weeks, 120 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BAERTSCH, Dewey W. Mrs. Kate Baertsch, Marion, N. Dak.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

LOWERS, Don H. Mrs. Carrie L. Bowers, Cresco, Iowa.
BROCK, Clinton C. Edward Brock, Hagerstown, Ind.
BROWN, George D. Mrs. Mary Fisher, 311½ West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
CHAMPLEVIER, Leon. Mrs. Leon Champlevier, Skinner's Eddy, Pa.
DAUGHERTY, Victor Monroe. Charles Wright Daugherty, Oatville, Kans.
DEAN, Edward B., jr. Edward B. Dean, 1117 Electric Street, Scranton, Pa.
DUNNIGAN, Joseph J. Miss Margaret Dunnigan, State Street, Westport, Conn.
JONES, James H. Mrs. Thomas Jones, 963 Jackson Street, Paducah, Ky.
KARLSON, Carl E. Mrs. Elmar Erickson, 3231 Princeton Street, Spokane, Wash.
MORRIS, Pett A. W. W. Morris, Daleville, Ala.
OLSEN, Albert. Olaf Olsen, Stavanger, Norway.
PICKETT, Gardner H. Mrs. Agnes G. Pickett, 559 Cabot Street, Beverly, Mass.
ROSILLIO, Peter. Mrs. Julia Rosillio, Slaughter, La.
ROSS, George. William A. Ross, 173 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
SANDVIG, Arnold C. Mrs. Sophia J. Sandvig, 1820 Fifty-fifth Street, Tacoma Wash.
SANTUCI, Augustine. Salvadore Santuci, 586 Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WIDENER, Frank. Mrs. Lottie Widener, box 91, Belvidere, N. Y.
WILSON, Arthur J. Mrs. Leona Miller, Rugby, N. Dak.
WOOLERY, Roberts. John Woolery, Irvine, Ky.
WOTRING, Linfred Verl. Mrs. Josephine Wotring, 519 West Beecher Street, Adrian, Mich.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

STANKE, Joseph F., private. John Stanke, 1608 Auburn Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Missing in Action.

MAXWELL, Clifford P., corp. Clark E. Maxwell, 306 Madison Street, Greensburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

COREY,, George. Miss Mary Corey, 225 North Seventh Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.
CROPF, Clyde Conrad. Mrs. William Cropf, 731 East Second Street, Nescopeck, Pa.
FORSYTHE, Thomas J. Mrs. John Hacisett, Pierre, S. Dak.
KANSIER, William Fred. Mrs. Henry Grundman, 1206 Burns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
KIRKBRIDE, Lisle Richardson. Mrs. Charles Kirkbride, box 63, Coopersville, Mich.
NEWLAND, Frank. Mrs. Jennie E. Newland, Tonkawa, Okla.
PAYER, Joseph A. Fred Payer, 336 Mount Bittle Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
PELESS, Willis Wilbert. Mrs. Lucy Peless, 6626 John Avenue, Superior, Wis.
ROBERTSON, Joseph C. Mrs. Nettie Robertson, Navarre, Mich.
SECREST, Richard. Part L. Secrest, Wellsville, Kans.
CHAYKA, Serbei. Mrs. Vasilia Chayka, Village Traulin, Port of Sudilkov, Russia.

Prisoners.

FARRELL, Patrick H., sergeant. Mrs. Mamy A. Farrell, 807 Ninth Street, Altoona, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ARDIZZI, Guiseppe. Frank Di Morko, 1321 Cumin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEFARIA, Serafino S. Mrs. Maria L. Goulaidtr, Rua, Cuizelro, Capelo Fayal, Azores Island.
GAIEWSKI, Ignatz. Miss Janina Gaiewski, 8423 Sowienski Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
LARSON, Axel Herman. Anderson Augusta, 501 South Sixth Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	8
Killed accidentally	1
Died of wounds received in action	2
Wounded in action (severely)	6
Missing in action	2
Total	19

Marine Corps Casualties.

Summary of Marine Corps casualties to date:

Officers:		
Deaths	39	
Wounded	64	
Missing	1	
		104
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	966	
Wounded	1,939	
In hands of enemy	12	
Missing	151	
		3,068
		3,172

Killed in Action.

Second Lieut. J. W. Overton. Jesse M. Overton, 901 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

Edward Naden. Arthur Naden, 65 South Street, Newark, N. J.
Edward H. Oelschlaeger. Levenia Oelschlaeger, 1141 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

PRIVATES.

Alex P. Christoffersen. Peter Christoffersen, Pinneo, Colo.
Floyd Edge. Mrs. J. B. Sutton, R. F. D. No. 2, East Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles McMenamy. Sarah E. McMenamy, 8515 Frankfort Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Benjamin Peeler. Mary Brooks, High Shoals, Ga.
Joseph L. Rishel. Lillie B. Rishel, 324 West Eleventh Street, Hutchinson, Kans.

Killed Accidentally.

Sergt. James Mattson. Elias Mattson, Winthrop, Minn.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

First Lieut. Donald Gordon. Benjamin G. Smith, 10 Rue de Boissy d'Anglais, Paris.
Sergt. Lloyd Brosius. John Brosius, general delivery, Carthage, Mo.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Corpl. Daniel T. McKenna. Daniel J. McKenna, 29 Whitney Street, Roxbury, Mass.

PRIVATES.

Andrew L. S. Shepard. Walter P. Shepard, box 303, Elyria, Ohio.
Royal H. C. Shepherd. John S. Shepherd, route 1, box 153–J, Houston, Tex.
George N. Snyder. Alice Snyder, 5512 White Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lloyd E. Pike. Ida M. Pike, Silver Springs, N. Y.
Clarence A. Sheddon. Kathrine Shedden, 255 Liberty Street, Dundee, Ill.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Norman S. Lomas. Sidney C. Lomas, 504 East Johnson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Malcolm E. Webster. Ralph J. Webster, 61 Cummings Avenue, Wollaston, Mass.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	18
Died of wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	1
Missing in action	14
In hands of enemy	2
Total	39

Killed in Action.

Corpl. Irvin Wade. Maud Whipkie, Hinckley, Ill.

PRIVATES.

Leo T. Burke. Sarah Burke, 460 Pleasant Street, Gardner, Mass.
Walter J. Cox. James L. Cox, 547 Sumner Street, Portland, Oreg.
Paul F. Dille. Peter O. Dille, Dassel, Minn.
Arthur T. Duffin. Henry Duffin, 332 Eighteenth Street, Ogden, Utah.
Jimmie L. Duke. L. B. Duke, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Robert J. Giek. Stephen Giek, 252 East Fourteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
Fred G. Green. Bessie Green, 115 West Eighteenth Street, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Russel S. Hawk. Malinda J. Hawk, general delivery, Derby, Oreg.
John R. Lawrence. David J. Lawrence, 4150 East One hundred and fourteenth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
John W. T. Nielson. Andrew S. Nielson, Sanford, Colo.
Glenn C. Perkins. Minnie Perkins, Pocatello, Idaho.
Swen H. Peterson. John Peterson, Craig, Nebr.
Alvion Ruth. G. B. Ruth, De Ridder, La.
Burton Sharp. Herbert Sharp, 326 Twentieth Avenue, north, Minneapolis, Minn.
Lloyd Short. Caroline Short, general delivery, Watertown, S. Dak.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

Raymond E. Bliven. Marion F. Bliven, 73 Constitution Street, Bristol, R. I.
Thurman E. Worstall. Cathrine Worstall, 1231 Putnam Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. John J. Sullivan. Michael Sullivan, 10 Gertrose Street, Roxbury, Mass.

PRIVATES.

John S. Hindeily. Ida M. Hindeily, Seminole Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.
Herbert F. Lawrentz. Josephine Lawrentz, Munroe Falls, Summit County, Ohio.
Michael A. Nilan. Mary Nilan, 219 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Pvt. Charles Greenwood. Johanna Greenwood, 2 Park Court, Kenosha, Wis.

Missing in Action.

Corpl. Isaac N. Miller. Albert L. Miller, R. F. D. No. 4, Johnstown, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Claude S. Bagwell. Hanie Bagwell, Belton, S. C.
Robert H. Cowdrew. Alice L. Talmage, 29 Buckingham, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Robert L. Dutro. Clarence S. Dutro, Groveport, Ohio
Abner T. Eskew. Tilda Eskew, R. F. D. No. 2, Palmetto, Ga.
Benjamin F. Fees. Maude Fees, 512 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.
John V. Flaherty. Catherine Flaherty, 216 Twelfth Street, North Great Falls, Mont.
Thomas J. Holland. John Holland, 1615 Palmer Avenue, McKeesport, Pa.
Daniel Morrel. John R. Morrel, Milford, Tex.
Nels J. Petersen. Caroline A. Petersen, Dayton, Idaho.
Roy O. Reed. Wendel M. Reed, 2722 Ontario Road NW., Washington, D. C.
Jay F. Rose. Lida Rose, Salinville, Ohio.
Peter S. Smith. Andrew M. Smith, Shawnee, Kans.
Burke S. Taylor. Minnie Taylor, 805 Tenth Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.

In Hands of Enemy, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Corpl. Richard L. Blankenship. Harriett M. Blankenship, 2117 Marshall Street, Richmond, Va.
Pvt. Leonard Kammeraad. Lubertha Kammeraad, general delivery, West Olive, Mich.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Severely Wounded.

Pvt. Howard M. Painter. George W. Painter, 824 Moffet Avenue, Joplin, Mo.

NAVY OFFICER DIES IN CANADA.

The Navy Department is advised of the death of Lieut. Albert Charles Roberts, U. S. N., which occurred at Jeffrey Hole Hospital, Quebec, Canada, September 18, as the result of influenza. Lieut. Roberts is from Philadelphia, the records showing his next of kin as, mother, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, 1152 South Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES NOW WORLD'S GREATEST SHIPBUILDING COUNTRY; LEAPS FROM THIRD TO FIRST PLACE IN LITTLE OVER A YEAR

ALL RECORDS EXCEEDED

More Yards, Ways, and Workers Than Any Other Nation—Number of Ships Under Our Flag 2,185, With Total Dead-Weight Tonnage of 9,511,915—Over 200 Yards at Work On 1,020 Ways.

The Shipping Board authorizes the following:

Within the jurisdiction of the United States Shipping Board at the present time (Sept. 1, 1918) there are 2,185 seagoing vessels, totaling 9,511,915 dead-weight tons. Of these, 1,294, totaling 6,596.405 dead-weight tons, fly the American flag. Under charter to the Shipping Board and to American citizens there are 891 foreign vessels, totaling 2,915.510 dead-weight tons. At the time the United States entered the war the American merchant marine included approximately only 2,750,000 dead-weight tons of seagoing vessels of over 1,500 dead-weight tons. The expansion of the fleet within the jurisdiction of the Shipping Board has come about for the most part during the past year.

This fleet lists as follows on September 1, 1918:

	Number.	Dead-weight tons.
Requisitioned American merchant ships	449	2,909,525
Ex-German and ex-Austrian ships taken over by the United States Government	100	644,713
New ships owned by United States Shipping Board	256	1,465,963
Old Lake steamers transferred	31	117,800
American merchant ships not yet requisitioned (of over 1,500 dead-weight tons)	377	980,459
Dutch steamers requisitioned	81	486,945
Foreign ships chartered to United States Shipping Board	291	1,208,411
Foreign ships chartered to American citizens	600	1,707,099
Total	2,185	9,511,915

Expansion of Our Merchant Marine.

The American merchant marine is today expanding more rapidly than any other in the world. In August of this year the United States took rank as the leading shipbuilding nation in the world. It now has more shipyards, more shipways, more shipworkers, more ships under construction, and is building more ships every month than any other country, not excepting the United Kingdom, hitherto easily the first shipbuilding power. Prior to the war the United States stood a poor third among the shipbuilding nations.

Since August, 1917, more seagoing tonnage has been launched from American shipyards than was ever launched before in a similar period anywhere. The total, as of September 1, 1918, 574 vessels, of 3,017,238 dead-weight tons, is nearly four times all the seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead-weight tons) built in the United States in any four prewar years. The total launchings since the first of this year, 482 vessels, of 2,392.692 dead-weight tons, are more than eight times the seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead-weight tons) produced in this country in any prewar year.

Deliveries During the Year.

More than 2,000,000 dead-weight tons of new ships have been completed and delivered to the Shipping Board during the past year. The first delivery was made on August 30, 1917, by the Toledo Shipbuilding Co., of Toledo, Ohio. The first million tons of completed ships were obtained in May; the second million in August. The deliveries to the Shipping Board in August broke all world's records in the production of ocean-going tonnage and established the United States as the leading shipbuilding nation of the world. They totaled 349,783 dead-weight tons. Those from American shipyards to the Shipping Board in August totaled 324,180 dead-weight tons, exceeding the previous world's record for any month, which had been made by British shipyards in May, 1918, by 28,669 dead-weight tons. The deliveries to the Shipping Board by American shipyards from August 30, 1917, to and including August 31, 1918, totaled 327 seagoing vessels of 1,952,675 dead-weight tons. Adding 8 vessels of 66.357 dead-weight tons delivered by Japanese shipyards, the grand total of deliveries to the Shipping Board up to September 1, 1918, was 335 vessels of 2,019,032 dead-weight tons:

Records Made By Shipyards.

The most spectacular achievement in the history of shipbuilding, in this or any other country, was the launching from American shipyards on Independence Day of 95 steel, wood, and composite vessels, totaling 474,464 deadweight tons; thus in one day there were launched 188,909 more deadweight tons than was the output of seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead-weight tons) in the best prewar year of American shipbuilding.

Another world's record was made by American shipyards for the month of July. There were launched in that month 126 steel, wood, and composite vessels, totaling 634,411 deadweight tons. This total more than doubles the launching totals for any month in the history of British shipyards. Prior to this year British shipyards launched more vessels annually than all the others in the world.

Thus an unprecedented pace of construction marks the rapidly increasing output of tonnage from American shipyards. All records for fast shipbuilding are now held by them.

A world's record was made when the *Tuckahoe* was launched 90 per cent complete on June 5 in 27 days 2 hours and 50 minutes from keel laying. Another world's record was made 10 days later when the *Tuckahoe*, ready for service, was delivered to the Shipping Board. The *Tuckahoe* was carrying coal to New England on the fortieth day.

Shipyards and Shipways.

When the present Shipping Board began its work, in August, 1917, there were only 61 shipyards in the United States. There were 37 steel shipyards with 162 ways.

The largest shipyards in the world in September, 1918, are those of the United States. The Clyde River, in Scotland, historically famous as the greatest of all shipbuilding localities, is already surpassed by two shipbuilding districts on the Atlantic coast and by two on the Pacific coast.

There are now 203 shipyards in the United States. The list comprises 77 steel, 117 wood, 2 composite, and 7 con-

(Continued on page 24.)

STATUS OF WORLD TONNAGE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918

(Germany and Austria excluded.)

	Dead-weight tons.
Total losses (allied and neutral) August, 1914–Sept. 1, 1918	21,404,913
Total construction (allied and neutral) August, 1914–Sept. 1, 1918	14,247,825
Total enemy tonnage captured (to end of 1917)	3,795,000
Excess of losses over gains	3,362,088
Estimated normal increase in world's tonnage if war had not occurred (based on rate of increase, 1905–1914)	14,700,000
Net deficit due to war	18,062,088

Allied monthly construction passed destruction for the first time in May of this year (1918).

In August, deliveries to the Shipping Board and other seagoing construction in the United States for private parties passed allied and neutral destruction for that month. The figures:

	Gross (actual) tons.
Deliveries to the Shipping Board	244,121
Other construction over 1,000 gross	16,918
Total	261,039
Losses (allied and neutral)	259,400
America alone surpassed losses for month by	1,630

NOTE.—World's merchant tonnage, as of June 30, 1914, totaled 49,089,552 gross tons, or, roughly, 73,634,328 dead-weight tons. (Lloyd's Register.)

WAR TRADE BOARD CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN PROCEDURE FOR EXPORTS TO SWEDEN

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 236), the adoption of the following regulations governing the procedure with respect to the issuance of licenses for the exportation of commodities to Sweden. Previous announcement with respect to such regulations (W. T. B. R. 191, Aug. 9, 1918) is hereby withdrawn.

1. Exporters should apply for licenses to the Bureau of Exports, Washington, D. C., using Application Form X and such supplemental information sheets concerning the commodity as are required.

Must Obtain Advice.

2. Exporters in the United States, before filing applications for export licenses, must obtain from the prospective importer in Sweden advice that there has been issued by an appropriate importing association, or by the Statens Handel's Kommission, a certificate covering the proposed consignment. The number of the certificate should be forwarded by the importer in Sweden to the American exporter. This number should be specified on Supplemental Information Sheet X-104, which must be duly executed and annexed to the application for an export license.

3. Applications for licenses to export to Sweden commodities for which an importing association certificate or a Statens Handel's Kommission certificate is required will be considered only in the event that the said certificate has been issued subsequently to June 28, 1918. Certificates issued prior to that date will be treated as void, and exporters in the United States should not apply for licenses to export to Sweden on the basis of import certificates issued prior to June 28, 1918. The correct serial numbers of certificates issued subsequently to June 28, 1918, will be higher than 10832.

Example of Application.

4. In filing applications for license to ship commodities which are controlled by an import association, the shipment must be consigned to the association that issued the certificate, and exporters are required to state on the application the name of the person or firm in whose favor the import certificate was issued; as, for example—

(13) Consignee: Wool Import Association, Stockholm, Sweden.
(14) Purchaser abroad: (Here state person or firm to whom certificate was issued. Address of such person or firm.)

5. The import certificates for commodities which are not controlled by Swedish import associations will be furnished by the Statens Handel's Kommission, and the goods may be consigned directly to the importer.

6. Commodities to be exported to Sweden may be shipped only on vessels flying the Swedish flag.

7. The War Trade Board further announces that no purchases for export to Sweden, nor arrangements for the manufacture of any article for export to that country, should be made before an export license has been secured.

8. The War Trade Board has been advised that the following import associations in Sweden will accept, on behalf of the Swedish importer actually interested, consignments of the articles mentioned below. Other import associations may be formed in the near future, in which case due announcement will be made.

(1) Wool import association.—Wool and other raw material for the wool industry.
(2) Cotton import association.—Cotton and cotton yarn, excluding sewing cotton.
(3) Jute and hemp manufacturers' import association.—Jute, hemp, manila, flax, sisal, and other soft and hard fibers, binder twine, coconut yarn, and similar commodities.
(4) Textile import association.—Sewing cotton, silk yarn, textiles of silk, wool, cotton, and other materials, and sundry manufactures of hair and feather, manufactures of bone and horn, other manufactures from vegetable materials (excluding tanning materials), and similar commodities.
(5) Corkwood import association.—Cork and manufactures thereof.
(6) Leather trade import association.—Hides and leathers, furs, manufactures of hides and leather, tanning material, chrome, alum, chrome sulphate, bichromate of sodium and potassium for tanning purposes, and similar commodities.
(7) Metal import association.—Mica, graphite, metals not worked, metal manufactures, lead, tin, tin plate and terne plates, graphite crucibles, aluminum, nickel, and similar commodities.
(8) Raw phosphate import association.—Raw phosphates.
(9) Brush makers' and horsehair spinners' raw material import association.—Hair and feathers, bast, bamboo, rattan, cane, rice-root, and similar commodities.
(10) Margarine manufacturers' raw material import association.—Edible oil and fats for the manufacture of margarine.
(11) Wine and spirits import association.—Wines and spirits.
(12) Tobacco import association.—Tobacco.
(13) Chemical industries import associations.—Technical oils, camphor, paraffine wax, other waxes, varnishes, fats, and tallows for technical use, asbestos waste, dyes, wood pulp, paper, stone, and clay (excluding mica and coal), phosphates, rosin, soda anodes, paints, antimony sulphide, sulphur, and similar commodities.
(14) Rubber import association.—Rubber and rubber goods.
(15) Oil manufacturers' import association.—Linseed, rapeseed, beetseed, linseed oil, rapeseed oil.
(16) Swedish medical board.—Drugs, medical, and surgical supplies.
(17) Swedish victualing commission.—Live animals, foodstuffs from animals, bread, cereals, and products of colonial produce (excluding tobacco), fruits, garden plants, saltpeter, seeds (excluding rapeseed, linseed, beetseed), oil cakes, and similar commodities.
(18) Lubricating oil import association.—Lubricants, vaseline, and similar commodities.

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

Special Orders, No. 208:

131. The resignation of Col. George A. Eberly, 336th Infantry, is accepted by the President, to take effect this date (Sept. 5).

UNITED STATES NOW WORLD'S GREATEST SHIPBUILDING COUNTRY

(Continued from page 23.)

crete shipyards. Of these, 155 are completed, 35 more than half completed, and only 13 less than half completed.

Every month of the past year has added to the number of American shipways, until to-day the impressive total is 1,020—more than double the total of shipways in all the rest of the world.

Nearly 400,000 Employees.

The records of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation show that there are now approximately 386,000 employees in the shipyards. There were less than 50,000 shipworkers in July, 1916.

The weekly pay roll of the shipyards building ships for the United States Shipping Board is $10,500,000.

Here is the program of ship construction which the Shipping Board has placed with the rapidly expanding shipyards of the country.

	Dead-weight tons.
2,249 contract ships, totaling	13,212,712
42 concrete ships, totaling	301,500
402 requisitioned ships, totaling	2,790,792
2,693 ships	16,305,004

The Shipping Board has also contracted for the construction of 170 wood barges, 279 steel, wood, and concrete tugs, 100 trawlers, and 25 harbor oil barges, totaling 50,000 dead-weight tons.

Pacific Coast Delivers First Million Ship Tons

Figures compiled by the Shipping Board show that up to and including the first two weeks of September the Pacific coast shipyards have delivered their first 1,000,000 tons of completed new vessels. The Pacific coast yards lead those of the Atlantic coast by 376,300 dead-weight tons, and those of the Great Lakes by 611,305 dead-weight tons. The Pacific coast yards have delivered about one-half of all the new tonnage.

Here are the deliveries of completed ships up to and including September 14 from the four principal shipbuilding sections building for the Shipping Board:

	Vessels.	Dead-weight tonnage.
Pacific coast	137	1,011,160
Atlantic coast	87	634,860
Great Lakes	131	399,855
Gulf coast	1	3,500
Total	356	2,045,875

The Pacific coast also leads in vessels launched, but not yet completed and delivered. More than half a million dead-weight tons of new ships are off the ways of Pacific coast shipyards approaching completion. The vessels launched but not yet delivered in the four principal shipbuilding sections are:

	Vessels.	Dead-weight tonnage.
Pacific coast	134	610,900
Atlantic coast	69	392,816
Great Lakes	33	117,050
Gulf coast	28	102,800
Total	264	1,223,566

Every American Dollar Invested in Liberty Bonds Will Help To Bring Nearer a Righteous and Lasting World Peace

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918. No. 421

SYNOPSIS OF DRAFT MANUAL BEING SENT OUT AS GUIDE TO LEGAL ADVISORY BOARDS

IMPORTANT POINTS MADE CLEAR

Deductions Cited Covering Each of the Twelve Series of Interrogations in Questionnaire—Rights of Registrants Plainly Stated.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The office of the Provost Marshal General began to-day (Tuesday) the distribution of printed copies of a manual that has been prepared from pamphlets compiled by the legal advisory boards of the City of New York and the District of Columbia to aid members of legal advisory boards throughout the country in giving advice and assistance to registrants, particularly in the filling out of the questionnaire. The manual is in the form of a pamphlet containing 14 printed pages. General instructions are followed by detailed deductions covering each of the 12 series of questions contained in the questionnaire.

Obligation on Registrant.

After setting forth that there should always be at least one member of the legal advisory board in attendance where a local board is sitting during the time the questionnaires are required to be filled out and filed; and recalling the age limits (18 to 45, both inclusive) of those who, not previously registered, were required to register on September 12, the legal advisers are cautioned to warn any man, who for any reason failed to register September 12, to go at once to the proper board for registration. Attention is also called to the fact that the obligation rests upon the individual registrant to make sure that he receives his questionnaire promptly, and he is advised frequently to consult the list posted in the office of his local board giving the names, or the numbers representing the names, of those to whom questionnaires have been sent. It is emphasized that mere failure to receive the document is no excuse for not filing it within the specified period of seven days after it is mailed to the registrant, nor as a reason for extending the time. If, in order to get the required supporting affidavits for claims for deferred classification on grounds of dependency or industrial or agricultural necessity, the

(Continued on page 6.)

Secretary McAdoo, Addressing Workers For the Fourth Liberty Bond Issue, Announces Amount at $6,000,000,000

Outstanding Features of The Fourth Liberty Loan

The amount of the fourth Liberty loan will be $6,000,000,000, the rate of interest 4 1/4 per cent, and the bonds will mature October 15, 1938, but will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after October 15, 1933.

The campaign will open September 28 and close October 19, 1918, and all subscriptions must be filed on or before the latter date, accompanied by an initial payment of 10 per cent. Subscribers are given the privilege of paying in full for their subscription without rebate of interest at the time of application.

Quotas assigned to the several Federal reserve districts are as follows:

	Per cent.	
Boston	8.33⅓	$500,000,000
New York	30.00	1,800,000,000
Philadelphia	8.33⅓	500,000,000
Cleveland	10.00	600,000,000
Richmond	4.66⅔	280,000,000
Atlanta	3.20	192,000,000
Chicago	14.50	870,000,000
St. Louis	4.33⅓	260,000,000
Minneapolis	3.50	210,000,000
Kansas City	4.33⅓	260,000,000
Dallas	2.10	126,000,000
San Francisco	6.70	402,000,000
	100.00	$6,000,000,000

In alloting these quotas the Treasury Department has taken into account the conditions existing in various parts of the country, as well as the banking resources.

Credit of $2,270,000 Extended to Belgium

The Treasury Department has extended an additional credit of $2,270,000 to Belgium, making a total of $7,206,476,666 extended to all the cobelligerents of the United States.

CALL TO MEET ACID TEST

Every American Must Rise To Sublimest Heights of Patriotism and Sacrifice, New Yorkers Are Told—U. S. Must Maintain Standards Set and Surpass Them Whenever It is Necessary.

The following address was delivered by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to the Liberty loan organizations and workers of the second Federal reserve district at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Wednesday, September 24, 1918:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a great pleasure to meet the Liberty loan workers of this important Federal reserve district, the greatest in population and in resources of any Federal reserve district in the country, and therefore responsible for the largest part of every Liberty loan required of the American people.

Greatest Loan Yet Offered.

The fourth Liberty loan is the greatest yet offered—$6,000,000,000, a colossal sum in itself—a sum so great that it is difficult for the human mind to measure it or to conceive of its vast power when transmuted into American might and thrown into the battle scale in France.

New York's allotment is $1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent of the entire loan. You have the privilege, the opportunity, of a glorious service in connection with this work. It is no less an essential part of war operations than the actual fighting on the front, although it involves no similar measure of sacrifice and carries with it no comparable share of labor and suffering.

Armies in Field and at Home.

No great army can fight in the field under modern conditions of warfare unless it is supported by other great armies at home, equally strong for the various parts they must perform, and equally coordinated and synchronized in effort with the fighting forces. These home armies must be organized for every part of essential

war work. We must have an effective army of transportation, an effective army of war industries, an effective army of food and fuel production, and we must have and maintain all the time an effective army for Liberty loans.

Things Basic to the War.

While no one thing will win this war, certain things are basic to the war, and therefore are of outstanding importance. The Treasury of the United States is basic to the war. There is no activity of the Government engaged in war work and there are few activities of private enterprise engaged in war work which do not ultimately transmute their requirements into demands upon the United States Treasury. The Treasury must at all times be prepared to meet those demands, which invariably take the form of money payments.

Our great national army of Liberty loan workers composed of men and women alike, spreading over every State of the Union and responding each time to the call to the colors is, therefore, basically one of the most important of all the armies in the field. As I review the work they have done in the past 18 months, the unselfish patriotism with which they have responded to each call, and their splendid achievements in the three Liberty loans already subscribed and oversubscribed, I am proud to be a member of that army, and more than proud to be its commander. No historian who writes in the future the record of these times can overexaggerate the importance and effectiveness of the work done by the Liberty loan army of the United States and by the bankers of America who constitute so large a part of that army.

Must Have Money to Win.

The Treasury of the United States asks the American people to subscribe to the fourth Liberty loan $6,000,000,000. This money is needed to carry on the war. We can not lick the Kaiser without it. We can not restore peace to the world and reestablish liberty and democracy without it. The money is required for food and clothing and munitions for our Army and Navy; for the ships that must transport these supplies to them; for airplanes to blot out the vision of the Huns in the skies; for the support of the dependent wives and children of our gallant soldiers and sailors who have gone to the front, for the payment of the life insurance which the Government issues to its heroic men; for the construction of wharves and docks and facilities at home and in France for the military and naval operations; and for loans to our gallant comrades who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us in this war.

Not All for Destructive Uses.

The huge amounts expended by America in this war are not wholly used for destructive purposes. Great sums are used for constructive work which will be of permanent value to the American people.

We are building a great merchant marine. Upon completion it will be the largest, most efficient, and modern merchant fleet in the world. The wharves and terminal facilities we are constructing in America for the accommodation of this merchant marine are an essential part of it. Our commerce after the war will be facilitated by these great national

(Continued on page 7.)

Cooperation Between the Liberty Loan And the War Savings Organizations Under New Treasury Department Plan

To the executives and workers of the Liberty loan and war-savings organizations:

In order to secure a better coordination of existing war-loan activities and to bring the war-savings organizations into the same close relation with the Treasury Department as exists in the case of the Liberty loan organization, the war-savings organizations have recently been placed under the general supervision of the Federal reserve banks. This will place them on a permanent basis and bring them into the closest harmony with the Liberty loan work. Far from this plan resulting in any diminution of war-savings activities, it is the intention to enlarge these activities and I desire to assure the members of the war-savings organizations that even greater and more important work is before them.

The country is now confronted with a problem of raising in an intensive campaign within a short space of time billions of dollars to meet the requirements of the Government. The fine work of the war-savings organizations in directing the attention of every patriotic man, woman, and child in the country to the vital work of conserving goods and labor and of converting the resulting savings into loans to the Government will, I believe, be found of inestimable assistance during the coming Liberty loan drive.

During this drive every member of the war-savings organizations should devote his utmost efforts to the sale of Liberty loan bonds and should offer and render every possible assistance to the Liberty loan organization desired by it to insure the success of the drive. During this period I hope the war-savings organizations will also continue their efforts in the formation of war-savings societies so that in accordance with the President's request, every c tizen in this country will be a member of an active and earnest war-savings society, and so that every citizen shall be enrolled in the army of war savers at home so necessary for the support of our gallant Army in France.

I am sure that I may count on every member of each organization to render the same enthusiastic, efficient, and unselfish service which they have rendered so splendidly in the past.

W. G. McADOO.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION RULES AMENDED REGULATING COMMISSIONS TO DEALERS

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, September 14, 1918.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs, That rule 2 of the "Rules and Regulations Governing the Distribution of Coal and Coke by Persons, Firms, Corporations, and Associations Subject to License, and Referred to in Such Rules and Regulations as Licensees," shall be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

"Rule 2. A licensee who acts as purchasing agent of coal for and by authority of a retail dealer or consumer without becoming the owner thereof may charge a purchasing commission not exceeding (a) the sum of 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of bituminous coal, (b) 5 per cent of the delivered price of cannel coal and smithing coal when the latter is certified in writing by the retail dealer or consumer that such smithing coal is to be used for smithing purposes only, (c) the sum of 20 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of anthracite coal when delivery of such coal is to be effected at or east of Buffalo, or (d) the sum of 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of anthracite coal when delivery of such coal is to be effected west of Buffalo, provided that such licensee may add to such purchasing commission 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds of anthracite coal when such licensee incurs the expense of rescreening such coal at Atlantic or Lake ports for transshipment by water. The combined purchasing commissions of any number of licensees who act for a retail dealer or consumer in the purchase of a given shipment or shipments of coal shall not exceed the commissions herein allowed for one licensee. No licensee shall charge any purchasing commission as purchasing agent of coke for a retail dealer or consumer. Any coal or coke purchased by a licensee for any consumer or retail dealer may be charged and invoiced to such licensee as agent."

The above order effective this 16th day of September, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

ASSIGNED TO GENERAL STAFF.

Special Orders, No. 207:

197. Col. Edwin G. Davis, Judge Advocate General's Department, is assigned to duty with the General Staff Corps.

Standardization of Contract Clauses In All Future Government Purchases Completed by the War Department

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Standardization of contract clauses which will be incorporated in all future contracts made by the various purchasing agencies of the War Department has been completed. The clauses are designed principally to speed up production, to guard against fraud, to protect the interests of labor and to guard and assure the interests of the Government and the contractors and thereby prevent legal complications.

Work of Special Committee.

The work of preparing the clauses has occupied the attention of a special committee of the General Staff for months. During this time all the various forms of contracts which have been used by the Government as well as dozens of others used between private individuals were examined in order that the best possible means of protection could be incorporated in the new clauses. Owing to the possibility of conditions arising which heretofore have never been a factor between contracting parties, it was necessary to prepare special clauses for such eventualities.

With the idea of speeding up the settlement of disputes arising between the Government and the contractor regarding the adjustment of claims which might delay production during the settlement and further to make unnecessary the filing of lawsuits in the Court of Claims, a clause provides the means for the immediate adjustment of all such differences.

Adjustment of Disputes.

In the event of the arising of any claims, doubts, or disputes as to the performance or nonperformance of the contract which can not be settled by mutual agreement, the question is placed before the Secretary of War or his duly authorized representative or representatives for adjustment. In the event that the matter is placed before a board, a majority decision of the latter shall be final, but permission to appeal directly to the Secretary of War within a limited time is allowed.

Right to Terminate Contracts.

The Government retains the right to terminate any contract in the public interest. If the Government finds that the need for any contracted supplies no longer exists, it can terminate the contract within a specified time. Definite provision is made for the payment of existing stocks and raw materials on hand for the completion of the contract, and provision is made for the adjustment of all obligations assumed by the contractor for fulfilling this agreement. Arrangements are also made for the disposal of special facilities provided for the execution of the contract.

Three clauses are devoted to labor. One provides that in the cases specified by law the wages of laborers, operatives, and mechanics doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor, shall be computed upon a basic day rate of eight hours work with overtime rates to be paid for at not less than time and one-half time for all time in excess of eight hours.

Settlement in Labor Troubles.

In the event that labor disputes should arise directly affecting the performance of the contract or delaying its execution, the contractor may appeal to the Secretary of War for adjustment of the difficulty. The contractor is obligated to comply with such adjustment as may be made by the Secretary. If such a settlement involves an increase of wages thereby placing a burden on the contractor he will be compensated for the extra outlay. Likewise in the event of a reduction of labor cost, the amount involved will be deducted from the cost in favor of the Government.

Contractors are obliged to comply with existing State laws, and are also obligated not to employ in War Department contracts, any minor under the age of 14 years or permit any minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years to work more than eight hours in any one day, more than six days in any one week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m. The employment of convict labor is prohibited, except in the event of an Executive order and then only under the terms of such an order.

Inspection of Costs.

On cost-plus contracts provision is made for a rigid inspection of costs and the Government retains at all times the right to make checks and audits on materials and prices as well as setting up machinery of inspection to insure full value received. The accounting books of the contractor are always to be open to the Government's officers. The decision of the accounting officer in regard to proper costs shall prevail. The right to appeal directly to the Secretary of War is given to the contractor. The contractor must comply with the ruling that in all cost-plus contracts, proposed expenditures for labor and materials shall be approved in advance.

Fixed-Price Contracts.

In this connection the War Department will follow its policy that wherever possible fixed-price contracts shall be used, but where it is to the advantage of the Government to use a cost-plus contract, a cost-plus fixed compensation contract will be used. All such contracts are subject to review by the Superior Board of Contract Review of the General Staff. The covenant against contingent fees as prescribed by executive direction will be incorporated in the new contracts. In this the contractor expressly warrants that he has not employed a third person to solicit or obtain the contract in his behalf and that he has paid no fee to secure it.

Protection of Plants.

Contractors are obliged to provide protection to their plants against espionage, fire, explosion, acts of war, and acts of enemy aliens. The contractor shall, when required, report to the Government the citizenship, country of birth, or alien status of any or all of his employees. The Government retains the right to prevent the employment of suspected persons or to demand their discharge from the employment of the contractor.

If at any time the Government is able to provide materials to the contractor, the latter is obliged to accept them, if he has not already made commitments, arrangements being made for satisfactory compensation.

The various supply bureaus of the Army are now preparing to adopt the new contract form.

SKILLED OFFICE MEN WANTED BY THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Manufacturers and business men have been requested to cooperate with the General Staff in securing for it skilled office men. At the present time there is a pressing need for men who have demonstrated their qualifications and ability in commercial life, especially those possessing experience in statistical work, factory production, accountancy, purchasing, merchandizing, and warehousing.

Circular Letter Issued.

In a circular letter which was sent to many prominent individuals and firms, the attention of manufacturers has been called to the fact that the readjustment process in business following the draft registration of September 12 has placed business and industry more fully on a war basis. It is pointed out that the operations of the War Department will be strengthened by utilizing men in its organization in positions and work similar to that which they had followed in commercial life.

Names of Men Asked.

The manufacturers are asked to submit to the office of the director of purchase, storage, and traffic of the General Staff the names of men who come into the early draft classifications who possess the business qualifications set forth in the letter. It is urged that employers should give the full names, addresses, and occupations of the men who will be separated from their present occupations by the operation of the draft law, as well as the names of the local boards with which the men are registered. Any other information which employers believe will be of value to the General Staff about these men should be forwarded.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 19, 1918.

Postmasters should immediately secure a copy of the circular of information, recently issued by the Provost Marshal General, concerning deferred classification of employees of the Government.

Postmasters should particularly note that affidavits for deferred classification (Provost Marshal General's office form No. 1044) must be filed within seven days after the date of mailing of the questionnaire to the registrants.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

American Official Communique No. 131—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 22, 1918.

Section B.—The following details have been reported of repulse of one of the enemy raids reported in American Official Communique, No. 129, September 20: "At 5 o'clock, morning, September 20, an enemy combat party of 2 officers and 100 men, armed with six heavy and two light machine guns, and preceded by 15 minutes' artillery preparation, came from Dampvitoux to the cross roads southeast of Champ-Fontaine farm to establish an outpost, locate our front line and identify our troops. Our artillery barrage, quickly regulated to a concentration fire, scattered the enemy and inflicted casualties. Our Infantry captured three prisoners and one heavy machine gun. Our only casualty was one officer wounded."

American Official Communique No. 132.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 23, 1918.

Section A.—In the Woevre our raiding parties were again active, bringing in 29 prisoners and 2 machine guns. Three hostile raids in the Woevre and in the Vosges were repulsed.

RULING ON WOOL DEMURRAGE BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

To all woolgrowers and approved dealers:

The wool section of the War Industries Board has had many inquiries as to whether the woolgrower or approved dealer in distributing centers should be charged with necessary demurrage on wool shipped to distributing centers. It has ruled as follows:

In all cases where demurrage accrues at point of origin, it is to be borne by woolgrower.

Demurrage assessed against wool at destination should also be charged against the wool and considered a part of the freight charges, unless it be shown that approved dealers in distributing centers had not exercised due diligence in unloading wool after cars had been set on unloading tracks by the railroad or steamship line at destination.

All approved dealers are earnestly requested to use the utmost care to the end that cars are unloaded without unnecessary delay, as all demurrage charges due to negligence of approved dealers will be charged against them.

Additions are Made to Export Conservation List

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 235) the addition of following commodities to the Export Conservation List, effective September 24, 1918:

Alloys, as follows:
  Cadmium, X-2.
Cadmium, as follows:
  Alloys, X-2.
  Compounds, X-2.
  Metal, X-2.
Comber needles, X-2.
Cotton aeroplane duck.
Duck, cotton aeroplane.
Ferroalloys, as follows:
  Ferrozirconium, X-2.
Metal, as follows:
  Cadmium, X-2.
  Zirconium, X-2.
Needles, comber, X-2.
Ores, as follows:
  Zirconium, X-2.
Pins, worsted, X-2.
Worsted pins, X12.
Zirconium, as follows:
  Alloys, X-2.
  Compounds, X-2.
  Metal, X-2.
  Ores or concentrates, X-2.

St. Louis Brewery Rented To Store War Material

The War Department authorizes the following:

Arrangements have been completed for the leasing of 251,000 square feet of the building now used for the manufacture of "Bevo" for the Anheuser Busch Co. at St. Louis, Mo., to be used for the storage of ordnance supplies and for supplies for the depot quartermaster at St. Louis. The annual rental is to be on the basis of 34 cents a square foot, including the operation, heat, and light of the building.

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

SECRETARY LANSING CABLES COMMENDING CONSUL POOLE

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to be delivered to Consul Poole upon his arrival at Stockholm:

"The department has appreciated the grave responsibilities which devolved upon you with the death of Mr. Summers and the distressing local conditions which added to the difficulties of your task. Your work has therefore been followed with anxious interest. You proved equal to the emergency, and I wish to convey to you, at the first opportunity following your safe departure from Russia, my commendation for the capacity and sound judgment with which you have discharged your duties, not omitting your courageous determination to remain in Moscow in order to give moral support to your French and British colleagues, and where you would still be were it not for the orders sent you by the department.

"LANSING."

Registration Returns Received from 3 States

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

The following additional official returns on the registration September 12 were received up to noon to-day:

Arizona, 52,870 against estimate of 49,794.

Louisiana, 209,129 against estimate of 212,580.

Montana, 100,784 against estimate of 117,703.

Corrected figures for Oregon give a return of 106,883 against an estimate of 84,404.

Sales Warehouse Leased For Officers' Uniforms

The War Department authorizes the following:

The three-story building owned by the Harper Overland Co., located at 1128–30 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, has been leased by the War Department for use of the depot quartermaster as a commissary and clothing sales department for officers stationed in the District of Columbia.

The building, which has a rear entrance on Eighteenth Street, has a total of 36,000 square feet. The Government will pay an annual rental of 50 cents per square foot.

This is the first building leased by the Government for the purpose of carrying out the terms of section 9 of the draft act, which was approved by the President on August 31, 1918, directing that hereafter uniforms, accouterment, and equipment shall be furnished by the Government at cost to any officer of the Army or cadet at the Military Academy.

For the carrying out of the provisions of this act, the Quartermaster General has also advertised for sealed proposals to be opened October 1 for manufacturing officers' uniforms.

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The Finance Committee yesterday began consideration of the war-revenue bill in executive session. The subject of revision of rates imposed by the bill was not taken up and probably will not be for several days. The time was occupied yesterday in a careful study of the House bill paragraph by paragraph, and but little progress was made. Chairman Simmons said the committee probably would follow its custom of the past when it got actively into the subject of determining rates, of making an announcement of definite conclusions reached, so the public could be advised concerning the progress of the measure.

The Agricultural Committee, which is considering a measure in line with the recent recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission, yesterday had before it as a witness Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which issued a report criticising the report of the commission on the meat packers. The witness denied that the Union Trust Co., of Chicago, of which he is vice president, is an "Armour bank" as charged by the commission, and said that this bank carries many packers' accounts and has made loans to packers.

For the third time the Committee of Elections yesterday was unable to obtain a quorum for the consideration of the pending resolution providing for an investigation of campaign expenditures in the recent Senatorial primaries in Michigan. The committee will endeavor to get together again tomorrow.

Senator Thompson, of Kansas, yesterday gave the Senate the result of his observations while on his recent visit to the European battle front. He said the general opinion abroad was that it would require another year to end the war in the way the allies intend that it shall end.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow, at which time the suffrage constitutional amendment resolution will be called up for consideration. It was the expectation of the leaders that the question would be finally disposed of before adjournment on that day.

HOUSE.

The Nolan minimum-wage bill was passed by a vote of 252 to 17, with five Members voting "present." The bill now goes to the Senate. It is designed to apply to all Federal employees except those specifically exempted and to employees of the District of Columbia. Employees in the classified postal service and railway employees are exempted. The bill does not apply to any employees who have been in the Government service less than two years, nor to employees in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, or the Panama Canal Zone. Persons in the Army and Navy and all postmasters also are excluded. All other employees will be entitled to receive a minimum of $3 a day, or, if paid by the hour, 37½ cents an hour, or $90 a month, or $1,080 a year.

The Naval Committee ordered a favorable report on the bill for the Government purchase of a drydock under construction at Boston for the State of Massachusetts. Secretary Daniels, appearing before the committee, explained the need for a big naval dry dock north of Philadelphia. Its estimated cost is $4,550,000.

Schedule for Bicycle Manufacturers Issued by the War Industries Board

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, after conferences with the manufacturers, has outlined a conservation program for the bicycle industry to go into effect October 1. This will result in the saving during the next year of 2,500 tons of steel, one-third of the quantity used by the industry in the last 12 months. Additional savings will be made in other essential materials, production will be simplified, and large amounts of capital now tied up in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks will be released.

Reduction in Types.

These results are to be secured through a substantial reduction in the number of types and models of bicycles and saddles, handle bars, rims, tires, sprockets, pedals, etc. The manufactures are to discontinue, wherever possible, the use of metal, rubber, and leather for all purposes. The production of racing and juvenile models is to be discontinued. Drop-side steel guards, metal stands, metal tanks, and tool boxes are no longer to be made and tool bags and tools are not to be supplied by the bicycle manufacturers. There will be no more rubber grips and nickel finish on frames or forks during the war. These plans for conservation are very similar to those that the division has put into effect in many other industries in order to facilitate the war program.

The manufacturers of bicycles may continue to use partly fabricated materials, etc., until present stocks are exhausted, providing that no bicycles are made or equipment used later than December 31, 1918, for the manufacture of models or equipment which are to be dropped in accordance with the program now announced.

The Program in Detail.

Following is the program in full:

SCHEDULE FOR BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS.

BICYCLES.

1. The manufacture of racing models, including the so-called light roadster models of ⅞-inch tubing, to be discontinued.

2. The manufacture of juvenile models to be discontinued.

3. Each manufacturer to reduce his line of bicycles to the following: Two single bar men's models with either straight or bend top tube, in two sizes, 20 and 22 inch frames only; one ladies' model—20-inch frame only; one heavy service model with one extra bar only; each manufacturer to adopt one type of the latter in one size and frame only—20 inches. This type to be either motorcycle construction, arch bar, double bar, or such other reinforced or heavy service construction as may be selected; each manufacturer to announce the type adopted which in design and construction consumes the least practicable amount of steel.

4. The use of the truss-type fork to be discontinued. Forks to be supplied with single sides only.

Drop Side Steel Guards.

5. The manufacture of drop-side steel guards to be discontinued entirely and plain guards only continued. Double-guard braces may be used on rear wheel, but single brace only to be supplied on front wheel. No steel heavier than 24-gauge to be used for mud guards.

6. The use of metal stands, including spring steel clips, and rivets to be discontinued.

7. The manufacture of metal tanks or tool boxes to be discontinued. Manufacturers to discontinue supplying tool bags and tools.

8. Each manufacturer to restrict his line of colors or finishes to not more than six. Nickel finish on frames or forks to be discontinued.

BICYCLE EQUIPMENT.

9. Each manufacturer to confine his use of handlebars to the following types: Regular forward extension, regular straight adjustable stems. Tops may be supplied in either of the following styles: 22-inch wide, 6-inch drop, no forward bend, or 20-inch wide, 3¾-inch drop, 2½-inch forward bend.

10. The use of rubber grips to be discontinued. The use of grips consisting in part of nickel, aluminum, or having other metal ferrule to be discontinued. Wooden-core leather-wound grips without metal ferrules may be continued.

11. Each manufacturer to confine his use of pedals to the following: One type men's pedal, rubber; one type men's pedal, rat trap; one type ladies' pedal, rubber.

Styles in Saddles.

12. Each manufacturer to confine his use of saddles to the following: One full-size men's saddle, padded top with truss spring, tilting clamp; one medium-size men's saddle, padded top with truss spring, standard clamp; one ladies' saddle, padded top with truss spring, with two small spirals, standard clamp. The tree or base of all the above to be made of wood. The use of steel for this purpose to be discontinued. The use of the so-called all-spring saddles to be eliminated.

13. Each manufacturer to confine his use of rims to the following: One clincher type, 28 by 1$\frac{5}{16}$; one single-tube type, 28 by 1$\frac{7}{16}$; both types to be drilled 36 holes for spokes. Rims to be supplied only in the following finishes: Full enamel black, double fine line gold stripes; enamel black base with red center, edge with fine line gold stripe; aluminum with double fine line black stripe; enameled olive-drab with double fine line black stripes. Front and rear hubs to be drilled 36 holes for spokes.

The Use of Tires.

14. Each manufacturer to confine his use of tires to the following: One clincher type in two sizes, either 28 by 1½ or 28 by 1⅝; one single-tube type, 28 by 1½ or 28

(Continued on page 7.)

Synopsis of Draft Manual Prepared As a Guide to Legal Advisory Boards

(Continued from page 1.)

registrant finds it imperative to get an extension of time, he should apply at once to his local board for such an extension. This will require a brief affidavit stating the facts. The request must be made before the seven-day period has expired, not afterward.

Give All Relevant Facts.

The making of complete answer to any question, the legal advisers are instructed, is not to be hampered by limitations of space in the questionnaire. Inasmuch as the entire purpose of the questionnaire is to provide local and district boards with the facts in the case of each registrant, the most important consideration in filling out the questionnaire is to present all the relevant facts, which, under the selective-service law and the regulations, affect each registrant's status and bear upon his proper classification. To this end, if a complete presentation of the registrant's case, or explanation of any answer requires the submission with the questionnaire of additional information by way of certificates, additional affidavits, etc., these should be obtained and made part of the questionnaire. In the preparation and procurement of such affidavits the legal advisory boards are instructed to give assistance.

The questionnaire should be filled in with black ink, and not with pencil. Additional affidavits may be typewritten or legibly written in black ink on one side only on white paper of the approximate size of a page of the questionnaire.

Not Limited to One Claim.

Paragraphs 13 and 14 of the instructions to the legal advisory boards read: "13. Where deferred classification is claimed, the registrant should not place a cross in any of the divisions of Class 1. He should, however, indicate his claims for deferred classification in the various other classes, and is not limited to one claim for deferred classification. The claimant should indicate every claim for deferred classification, even though his claim of deferment in a less-deferred class may seem inconsistent with his claim of deferment in a more-deferred class."

"14. It must be borne in mind, however, that local and district boards are obliged to pass upon each claim made by the registrant. Therefore, members of legal advisory boards should take care that registrants make only such claims as on their face appear to be legitimate. * * *"

Waiver of Exemption.

Paragraph 21 reads:

"21. Whenever the facts with relation to dependents show that the registrant is entitled to be classified in Class II, III, or IV, and he does not desire to claim deferred classification on such ground after being advised of his right to do so, the member of the legal advisory board should advise him that he may sign the waiver of exemption at the bottom of the first page of the questionnaire, and if the registrant signs the waiver he should also obtain a similar waiver for his dependents. The practice of securing such waiver will prevent the claim being subsequently made that the registrant and his dependents were not properly advised as to their rights. * * *"

Paragraph 39 adds that where "a registrant does not claim deferred classification the claim may be made by dependents or employers. However, the claim must be made and the required information furnished within the seven-day period within which the questionnaire must be filed. * * * The information necessary to establish the claim must be furnished by the claimant in affidavits. If the registrant fails to furnish the personal information required from him, he and other persons may be summoned before the local board and required to give it."

Paragraph 25 reads:

"25. None of the records relative to the health of a registrant under the head of 'physical fitness' or relative to 'dependency' (except the names and addresses of the dependents) is permitted to be disclosed to any person other than the proper Government officials. A heavy penalty is provided for any person who discloses any of this confidential information."

Advice Free of Cost.

Attention is called to the fact, and it is emphasized repeatedly throughout the instructions, that the advice to be obtained by registrants from members of the legal advisory boards, and all assistance given by the latter in connection with the filling out of the questionnaires and preparing and taking oath to the necessary affidavits, is obtainable free of cost to the registrant.

"Every lawyer," says the manual, "should deem it a privilege and a patriotic duty to stand ready and willing to advise registrants. Registrants should be free to go into any law office and there freely receive the same attention and consideration which the lawyer would give to any client. The lawyers can not forecast the decision of local or district boards upon individual cases. They can merely advise generally and aid a registrant in preparing his papers in a conscientious effort to put all the facts before the board in an intelligent way, so that the board may reach the proper decision in each case.

Regulations Regarding Claims.

NOTE.—With regard to claims for deferred classification on the ground of dependency, the Selective-Service Regulations (sec. 71) says:

"Section 4 of the selective-service law exempts no person from military service on the ground of dependency. It only authorizes the exclusion or discharge from draft of 'those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable.' The present plan is designed by the creation of several classes, arranged in the order of their availability for military service, to defer the induction into the Army of registrants upon whom other persons are mainly dependent for support until persons without actual dependents have been called. There are certain conditions of dependency which it is advisable to recognize to a fuller extent than others. The present classification is designed to afford the maximum of protection to dependents consistent with the military necessities of the Nation.

"Reasonably Adequate Support."

"It is to be recognized that war must bring inconvenience and sacrifice to all. No person has a right to refuse to sacrifice luxuries; on the other hand it is not the intent of the law to deprive the dependents, whom the law and regulations are designed to protect, of a reasonably adequate support. No definite meaning can be given to the term 'reasonably adequate support' as used in the classification rules and schedule. The determination of this question must be left to local boards, who have abundantly shown that they will approach each case with sympathy and common sense, and, while defending the Nation from selfish and thoughtless claimants on the one hand, will afford the decent protection here designed for meritorious claimants on the other."

Postmasters Not to Undertake Work At Request of Other Departments

The Post Office Department issues the following:

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 16, 1918.

POSTMASTERS: The attention of all postmasters is directed to the notice emanating from this office, published in the Postal Bulletin of February 18, 1918, and the March, 1918, Supplement to the Postal Guide, concerning information furnished Government departments, reading as follows:

"It has been brought to the attention of the department that other Government departments are making requests direct, or through field agents, on postmasters throughout the country for various information and data, and because of the great burden of work thrown upon postmasters at this time such information should not be furnished unless specific authority has been granted by the department."

It has come to the notice of the department that many postmasters are violating these instructions, and undertaking work and inquiries upon the request of other executive departments of the Government and their representatives which interfere seriously with the proper performance of the Postal Service and nowise connected therewith.

Postmasters and employees are instructed to comply strictly with the instructions in this notice, and are directed not to undertake inquiries or work for other departments or their representatives which are not authorized by this department.

J. C. KOONS,
First Assl. Postmaster General.

SECRETARY M'ADOO ADDRESSES FOURTH LIBERTY BOND WORKERS

(Continued from page 2.)

undertakings, and the money used for these purposes is an investment of immeasurable value to the American people. The loans to the allied Governments are represented by obligations of great nations who will in time repay them. Out of the $30,000,000,000 of appropriations made by the Congress for the fiscal year 1919, it is probable that $8,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000 will represent loans to the allied Governments and expenditures for ships, shipyards, docks, wharves, and other facilities which will be salvaged to the American people.

The bonds of the fourth Liberty loan bear 4¼ per cent per annum. They will mature on October 15, 1938, unless the United States should exercise its reserved right to redeem them on or after October 15, 1933.

Exempt From Surtaxes.

The interest on $30,000 of bonds of the fourth Liberty loan is exempt, until two years after the termination of the war, from surtaxes and excess profits and war profits taxes. The taxpayer who subscribes for $30,000 of these bonds and still holds them at the time of making his tax return will also receive an exemption from such taxes for a like period as to the interest on an aggregate amount of $45,000 of bonds of previous Liberty loans, and subscribers in lesser amounts will receive a proportionate similar exemption. These bonds of the fourth Liberty loan are also permanently exempt from all other Federal, State, and municipal taxations, except estate and inheritance taxes.

Every dollar saved now and invested in Liberty bonds will be worth much more when peace comes again. Every provident man and woman in the United States may find their savings worth twice as much in purchasing power after the war as now. How can anyone more certainly make money than by saving it now with assurance of its enormous enhancement in value when normal conditions are restored?

Provision for Rainy Day.

The improvident men and women who fail now to save money may find themselves unprovided for if a rainy day accompanies the return of peace, and everyone who fails to make provision for this time will add to the difficulty of readjusting the industrial and commercial situation so as to preserve prosperity under peace conditions, whereas everyone who has saved and provided for that readjustment will ease the process and contribute to the continued prosperity of the Nation as well as to the individual welfare of every citizen.

The highest duty of every man and woman in the land, therefore, is to save to protect themselves and their children against the possibilities of the future.

Duty of Business Men.

The business men and the men of comfortable means and incomes who fail to buy to the limit of their ability, even though it involves the payment for their Liberty bonds on the installment plan, are not only failing to do their full duty, but they are negligent of their own and their country's interest. Their business and welfare depend upon the success of America's Army, and they must omit no duty to support that Army.

In the third Liberty loan, 18,000,000 Americans subscribed for Liberty bonds. It is a very remarkable fact that of this vast number of patriotic Americans, all but 22,500 bought bonds in amounts ranging from $50 to $10,000. Only 22,500, including corporations, bought Liberty bonds of the third loan in excess of $10,000. It would be preposterous to say that there are only 22,500 men, women, and corporations in America able to lend more than $10,000 each to their Government on Liberty bonds. The record of the third Liberty loan conclusively shows that the great mass of the American people, the men and women of small and moderate means, were highly patriotic and did their duty splendidly, whereas only 22,500 persons and corporations among America's wealthier classes bought bonds above the $10,000 mark. I would not intentionally draw any inferences from these facts which would do injustice to wealthy corporations and to the men and women in America of large and easy circumstances, but these figures at least indicate that they did not respond to the call of the Government in the third Liberty loan commensurately with their ability to help. An earnest appeal should be made to them to do more in the fourth Liberty loan, not only for their own good, but for the welfare of the Nation. We must largely increase the number of subscribers to the fourth loan between $10,000 and $100,000.

This brings up the point of a more effective and intelligent organization of the bankers and Liberty loan committees of the country for the purpose of securing a secondary distribution of Liberty bonds after the completion of each loan, and of stabilizing their value. We must provide the machinery and the means through which those who have to sell their bonds may do so and get the highest possible price for them, while at the same time protecting the innocent investor against swindlers and unscrupulous and unpatriotic people, who, contrary to the earnest request of the Treasury Department, have induced holders of Liberty bonds to exchange them for stocks or investments of doubtful value.

Protection From Speculators.

The effect of these operations is to force the Treasury to buy the Liberty bonds which these unscrupulous or unpatriotic people acquire and throw upon the market. The Treasury, therefore, must take a part of the money it has borrowed from the American people after so much difficult and patriotic work on the part of bankers and Liberty loan organizations and buy back these Liberty bonds, in order to protect the market and the credit of the Government. Thus the Treasury's available resources from the loans are depleted and forced into unworthy channels, oftentimes in wildcat enterprises, to the injury of the American people and to the detriment of the war. We must create a healthy public opinion, which will reprehend such practices.

I have repeatedly said that no objection could or should be raised to the sale of Liberty bonds where imperative necessity or adversity make such sales unavoidable, but we should constantly appeal to the intelligent self-interest and patriotism of those who buy Liberty bonds to keep them to the utmost limit of their ability as one of the sacred duties they have to perform in this war.

"Keep the Pressure High."

What we must do in America is to keep the pressure high. Now that we have the Kaiser and his brutal hordes on the run, let us not relax effort, but intensify effort. Keep hitting hard and smashing harder. That is the way to win surely and quickly. That is the way to eliminate the Rhine; that is the way to open an American parade on Unter den Linden.

We must maintain steadfastly the standards we have already set and surpass these standards whenever it is necessary to do so. By self-abnegation and sacrifice we must match, as far as we possibly may, the deeds of our sons upon the field of battle and thereby contribute to the victory which we are determined to secure regardless of the time required or the price paid, either in blood or in treasure, because without that victory there is neither security for the world nor hope for the future.

Acid Test for All.

One can not fail to do his duty in this supreme time and expect to save his soul in the eternity before us. No man can shirk his duty without incurring the just reprehension of public opinion. The acid test will be applied and the shirker, whether from military service or in the field of labor or in the ranks of the wealthy, will be unable to withstand the finger of scorn which will be unerringly pointed at him. We must rise to the sublimest heights of patriotism, of sacrifice, of devotion, of love of country, if we would not deserve to be cast into the depths of defeat and oblivion.

Glorious America, glorious for what she has already done, more glorious for what she is now doing, and glorified she shall be for what she is determined to and will achieve!

RULES FOR BICYCLE MAKERS ISSUED BY INDUSTRIES BOARD.

(Continued from page 5.)

by 1⅛. Manufacturers may use the different markings, treads, etc., which are provided by the rubber tire manufacturers in accordance with their conservation schedule.

15. Each manufacturer to confine his line of sprockets to the following: Front, 26 by $\frac{3}{16}$—1-inch pitch; rear hub coaster brake, 8, 9, or 10 tooth, $\frac{3}{16}$-inch width—1⅛-inch chain line—1-inch pitch.

16. Each manufacturer to confine his use of chains to not more than two qualities block chains—$\frac{3}{16}$-inch wide—1-inch pitch.

CONTRACT LET FOR HOUSING.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Contract for 70 houses, utilities and town planning at Project No. 56, Aberdeen, Md., was awarded on September 24, 1918, to Sutton & Corson, of Ocean City, N. J. Contract is on fixed fee basis.

ALL RECRUITS FOR NAVY HEREAFTER TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE DRAFT

New Plan Expected to Add 15,000 Men Each Month In Special Places.

Recruiting to Be Done by "Mobilization Officers" At Designated Centers.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

At a conference between representatives of the Navy, Marine Corps, Army, and the Provost Marshal General, arrangements were completed whereby the Navy will obtain through the draft all the recruits needed.

By this arrangement the Navy will have an average monthly allotment of 15,000 men, which is not to be exceeded except in cases of emergency. Of this allotment the Navy is to enlist or enroll when needed men who have special qualifications to fill the Navy's requirements for those skilled in particular naval service. The majority of the 15,000 men will be taken from the run of the draft. Of these the Navy officials will sort out the skilled men and will apply them to the following month's demand for skilled men.

Title of Recruiting Officers.

Under the new arrangement the recruiting officers will be known as mobilization officers, and mobilization centers are being established at central points. Men of draft age who have qualifications that make them valuable to the Navy and who are desirous of entering that branch of the service can apply to the officers at these mobilization centers. If applicants measure up to the required standards and demonstrate their fitness and qualifications, the mobilization officers will apply for them through their local registration boards. This selective system will apply only to the skilled men needed.

Individual enlistment for the Navy may be made from deferred classifications on the grounds of dependency, in view of the higher pay of the Navy, which does away with the possibility of hardship for the dependents.

Qualifications Required.

In selecting men under a Navy call, local boards will not accept any registrant who can not read, write, and speak the English language, or who is not a citizen of the United States. Under such calls no declarants or conscientious objectors will be received.

It also provides that men who have served in the Navy of the United States shall, upon their own application, be permitted to reenlist in the Navy, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. This provision specifically states that the service in the Navy must have been prior to the date of registration. It will therefore not be necessary to accord registrants received and thereafter rejected the privileges of this provision.

Under this arrangement all Navy recruiting centers will hereafter be known as mobilization points. They are as follows:

Boston, Mass.: Mobilization point for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
New York, N. Y.: Mobilization point for New York, New Jersey.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Mobilization point for Delaware, Pennsylvania.
Washington, D. C.: Mobilization point for District of Columbia, Maryland.
Norfolk, Va.: Mobilization point for Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Atlanta, Ga.: Mobilization point for Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
New Orleans, La.: Mobilization point for Louisiana, Mississippi.
Oklahoma City, Okla.: Mobilization point for Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas.
Chicago, Ill.: Mobilization point for Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa.
Minneapolis, Minn.: Mobilization point for Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota.
Cincinnati, Ohio: Mobilization point for Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky.
St. Louis, Mo.: Mobilization point for Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas.
San Francisco, Cal.: Mobilization point for California, Nevada, Arizona.
Seattle, Wash.: Mobilization point for Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington.
Salt Lake City, Utah: Mobilization point for Colorado, Wyoming, Utah.

Location of Inspectors.

The Navy mobilization inspectors will be located as follows:

Eastern division, New York, N. Y.
Southern division, New Orleans, La.
Central division, Chicago, Ill.
Western division, San Francisco, Cal.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES' DRAFT DEFERMENT

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 20, 1918.

To all telegraph and telephone companies:

With reference to Bulletin No. 7, dated September 10, 1918, authorizing telegraph and telephone companies to file claims with local boards for deferred classification for employees who are absolutely indispensable to the operation of the service, telegraph and telephone companies are directed to instruct supervisory officers to incorporate in such affidavits for deferred classification Bulletin No. 7 of the Postmaster General on this subject.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

WOOL CONSUMED IN AUGUST.

Manufacturers used a million and a half more pounds of wool in August than in July, 1918, the Department of Agriculture reports, August figures being 63,900,000 pounds, grease equivalent, compared to 62,300,000 in July. Monthly consumption has averaged about 67,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, since January 1, 1918.

ZONE ORDER IN EFFECT OCT. 5 BARS GERMAN ALIEN FEMALES FROM CAMPS AND FACTORIES

PUT IN SAME CLASS WITH MALES

None Over 14 Years Old Allowed Within Half-Mile Area Without a Permit or Except as Passengers on a Public Carrier.

The Attorney General has fixed midnight of October 5, 1918, as the time when the regulation establishing a one-half mile prohibited area around Federal or State forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, Government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the Army or Navy, shall become effective as to German alien females. This date is fixed by the Attorney General under authority granted to him in the President's proclamation of April 19, 1918, which extended the scope of the regulations affecting alien enemy males to include alien enemy females.

Applies to All Over 14.

The effect of the act of the Attorney General in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female 14 years of age and upward to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned, except on public carriers, without a proper permit from the United States marshal. Every woman or girl of 14 years of age and upward who is a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of Germany and not actually naturalized as an American citizen is affected by this act and must obtain a permit to enter any prohibited area established by this regulation for any purpose, except as stated, when passing through such area on a public carrier. Females coming within the foregoing definition, including the wives of citizens or subjects of Germany, must comply with the order of the Attorney General.

Applications for Permits.

Permits to reside in or to enter the prohibited area must be obtained from the United States marshal. Applications for these permits may be made in the same manner as applications for similar permits have been made by German alien enemy males.

The fact that the husband or father of a German alien female has obtained a permit or that she has registered does not relieve her from the obligation of obtaining a permit.

It is not intended by this order to disturb unnecessarily the residence or occupation of German alien females. Permits to continue to reside or work within the prohibited area will be granted wherever this may be done consistently with the welfare and safety of the country and the successful prosecution of the war.

Penalty for Violations.

Failure to comply with this regulation by refusing to leave the prohibited area or to procure a permit to remain may result in the arrest and detention of the person and the possible internment for the duration of the war.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	8
Missing in action	78
Wounded severely	92
Died from wounds	5
Died of disease	4
Total	187

Killed in Action.

BALDWIN, Capt. William W. William W. Baldwin, sr., care of C. B. & Q. R. R., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
WOLD, Lieut. Ernest G. Theodore Wold, Government Federal Reserve Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
BLEDSOE, Corpl. Alex L. A. P. Bledsoe, R. F. D. No. 2, Mena, Ark.

PRIVATES.

BUTLER, Frank T. Mrs. Mary Butler, 237 Bishop Street, Waterbury, Conn.
HARVEY, Otto B. Mrs. E. B. Harvey, Melrose, Mont.
HELSTAD, Evald. Anton Helstad, Pinecreek, Minn.
MASTROPIERI, Paul. Mrs. Leonarda Polva, Province Di Areino, Italy.
PAULAY, Joseph. Mrs. Margaret Mills, 82 Lilac Street, New Haven, Conn.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

HARWOOD, Chester C., wagoner. Cyrus S. Harwood, 91 Tremont Street, Taunton, Mass.

PRIVATES.

CHEROUVIS, Mike. Mrs. Mary Cherouvis, Icaria Island, Greece.
LENOX, Clarence B. George B. Lenox, Potsdam, N. Y.
RAKER, Norman Cleveland. John Raker, McConnellsburg, Pa.
ROBISON, Thomas. Mrs. Mathe Robison, South Fort Smith, Ark.

Died of Disease.

WILLIAMS, Alexander, civilian. Mrs. Alexander Williams, 127 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BOIVIN, Peter. Henry Boivin, 213B Pine Street, Attleboro, Mass.
THOMPSON, George. Mrs. Vinie Thompson, Kilbourne, La.
SMITH, Henry. Mrs. Lizzie Thomas, Gonzales, Tex.

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

IRWIN, Samuel Rairigh. James M. Irwin, R. F. D. No. 1, Cherry Tree, Pa.
RYMAN, Herbert D. Mrs. Cora Belle Ryman, Mount Pulaski, Ill.
WEAVER, William Kean. Mrs. Charlotte Gibson Weaver, 827 Holland Avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

LIEUTENANTS.

ADAMS, Purser E. G. Elder Adams, Garden City Hotel, Garden City, N. Y.
COX, Harvey B. Mrs. Alma E. Cox, Perryville Road, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
FLICK, Fred S. Mrs. Fred S. Flick, 426 Hamilton Place, Ann Arbor, Mich.
McKAY, Arthur. James D. McKay, 324 Lake Street, Nashua, N. H.
ROULSTON, Joseph B. Mrs. Lillian E. Roulston, 1810 South Alden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

BEST, Albert O. Mrs. Annie M. Best, Dravosburg, Pa.
DOUGLASS, Harry P. Elmer Douglass, Vanderbilt, Pa.
INGDAHL, Bernard Eugene. John Ingdahl, 79 Waverly, Highland Park, Mich.
McCORMICK, Howard Franklin. Mrs. Chloe McCormick, Sumner, Iowa.
SIMPSON, Webster G. F. G. Simpson, Brookfield, Mo.
STURZENEGGER, Carl J. Mrs. Wilma Richardson, 575 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.
TAPIO, Carl Jacob. Jacob Tapio, 2144 Raymbauldt Street, Calumet, Mich.
TORNABENE, Frank F. Frank Tornabene, 504 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

GRAMLICH, George Richard. Mrs. Henry Gramlich, 37 Knowlton Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.
GURIAN, Isadore. Morris Gurian, 13 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HALE, Austin Lewis. Mrs. Clara Smith, Reed City, Mich.
KELLER, George W. Mrs. Fannie Keller, Covington, Ind.
KRAMPS, Clarence Orr. Mrs. Anna Jones, 16 South Minnie Avenue, Rosedale, Kans.
LANNING, Clayton W. Charles P. Lanning, Pennsville, N. J.
LAPORTE, Samuel. Henry D. La Porte, Muskegon Heights, Mich.
LUTZ, William J. Mrs. Sue G. Lutz, Birdsboro, Pa.
MOGAN, Luis Adam. Mrs. Stella Rotterman, 465 Monroe Street, Springfield, Mo.
MONTGOMERY, Murdock. Norman Buchanan, 124 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.
OLEJNIK, Frank. John Olejnik, Sobieski, Wis.
PRICE, Logan L. John Price, Junction City, Ky.
STEPHENS, Ben. Helen Helonski, 152 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MECHANICS.

LACASSE, Francis. Patrick M. Parttand, Summer Street, Stoneham, Mass.
WILLIAMS, Remsen A. Mrs. Agnes Williams, R. F. D. No. 46, Sheaf Road, New Hamburg, N. Y.

COOKS.

BANCHIRI, Guido. Mrs. Zelinda Banchiri, Chiosina, Uzzanese, Lucca, Italy.
BLACK, Robert W. Mrs. Mary A. Black, 118 West Pine Avenue, Washington, Pa.
SMITH, Peter F. Mrs. Hannah Smith, 740 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Walter. Charles Anderson, R. F. D. No. 3, Harlan, Iowa.
ANNEKEN, Benjamin T. Henry Anneken, 2006 Purtle Street, Louisville, Ky.
BECK, Edgar Raymond. Mrs. J. C. Beck, Shanesville, Pa.
BEBERICH, John George. Mrs. Mary Berberich, 212 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
BINKLEY, Harry. Miss Lizzie Binkley, Lakelet, Ontario, Canada.
BOUSQUET, Edward P. Mrs. Exzelda Bousquet, 242 Robeson Street, Fall River, Mass.
CARBONE, Arthur M. Mrs. L. M. Carbone, 320 Houghton Street, North Adams, Mass.
CARDWELL, Leslie E. Grace Fry, 77 Lock Street, Haverhill, Mass.
COHEN, Joseph. Mrs. Abe Siegel, 311 East One hundred and second Street, New York, N. Y.
COMPTON, Richard A. Mrs. Helen Compton, Barnett, Mo.
CONSOLMAGNO, John. Mrs. Vingezza Consolmagno, 49 Dighton Street, Brighton, Mass.
CONWAY, Joseph V. Mrs. Rebecca Conway, 828 Bellmont Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COOK, Charles H. Mrs. Matilda Cook, 408 Union National Bank Building, Houston, Tex.
COX, Lorenzo Joseph. John Welch, Bel Alton, Md.
DAVIS, Hillard. Mrs. Ida Selg, 423 Moosic Road, Old Forge, Pa.
DIETRICH, Martin. Mrs. Eita M. Dietrich, 103 Lyon Avenue, Butler, Pa.
DITTMANN, Clarence G. Mrs. Dorthea Dittman, 3642 Janssen Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
DONOVAN, Francis Aloysius. Mrs. Kate Lynch, Phillipsburg, N. J.
FOMBY, McCager Brown. McCager Brown Fomby, Talley, Ala.
FORTESE, Antonio. Frank Scalieger, 1107 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.
GERMAN, Charles. Mrs. Mary Pedrick, 54 Branch Street, Flemington, N. J.
GROHOWALSKI, Ignacy. Mrs. Maggie Sarapowska, 415 Avenue B, Schenectady, N. Y.
GROOM, Charles D. Charles H. Groom, Oto, Iowa.
HARRER, Theodore Edward. Mrs. Mary Harrer, 140 Lincoln Avenue, Butler, Pa.
HEATH, Harvey Alfred. John Heath, Wallace, Nebr.
HENNESSEY, Thomas F. Mrs. Annie Hennessey, 650 East Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass.
HILL, Harry Edward. Frank Smith Hill, R. F. D. No. 2, Nashua, Mont.
HOLSINGER, Chalmer H. Joseph B. Holsinger, 726 Somerset Street, Johnstown, Pa.
HOWELL, Henry. Theodore Howell, Alanson, Mich.
HOWK, George. Mrs. Rachel Howk, Sanborn, Ind.
HUFFMAN, Floyd B. Mrs. Jacob A. Jackson, Mannington, W. Va.
HUGHES, Frederick H. Dr. G. F. Fair, 463 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.
JOHNSON, ARCHIE G. John A. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 3, Freedom, Ind.
JOHNSON, Chester Victor. Gustaf Victor Johnson, 4212 Tenth Street, Calumet, Mich.
JOHNSON, Oscar F. C. A. Johnson, Branchville, Conn.
JOHNSON, Tolbert. William L. Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, box 45A, East Lynn, W. Va.
KELLEMS, James Harty. Mrs. Lola Kellems, Tell City, Ind.
KEMMER, Clifford G. Mrs. Margaret Kemmer, Holgate, Ohio.
KNIFE, Benjamin H. Mrs. Emily E. Knife, general delivery, Holts Summits, Mo.
KENNEDY, Edgar J. Daniel Kennedy, Newman, N. Y.
KEPLER, Thomas E. Mrs. Elizabeth Kepler, Renovo, Pa.
KOLSKI, Samuel. Mrs. Sophia Yina Toska, 91 Bruenig Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
KOPP, Edward J. Frederick Kopp, Hokes, Pa.
LAMBERT, Charles F. Mrs. John J. Lambert, 180 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LIBBY, Frederick J. David Libby, Hastings, Pa.
LUNDGREN, Carl E. Charles J. Lundgren, Viking Num, Karlesberg, Sweden.
McCULLICK, Bernie R. James McCullick, R. F. D. No. 1, Roscoe, Mo.
McGRAW, Robert M. William McGraw, 321 Hastings Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
McKERCHER, Roy. Mrs. Roy McKercher, 210 West South Street, Eaton Rapid, Mich.
MANCUSO, Pasquale. Mrs. Virginia Mancuso, 626 West Sixteenth Street, Erie, Pa.
MANION, Edward C. Mrs. Anna Manion, 185 Columbia Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
MARSHALL, Elbert. H. Marshall, Slab Fork, W. Va.
MASCARENAS, Jose. Antonio Mascarenas, Salana, N. Mex.
MILLER, George. Mat Miller, 14 Stanley Street, Peoria, Ill.
MOHR, Charles F. Mrs. Mary Sobel, 230 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
MOORE, Eugene M. Elmer Moore, box 248, Dillionvale, Ohio.
MOYER, George Adam. Mrs. Charles W. Moyer, 404 Reading Street, Steelton, Pa.
MUELLER, Willie. Mrs. Willie Mueller, Cylinder, Iowa.

Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

DAVIS, John A. Mrs. Fremont Davis, 227 Twelfth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
GRANT, Robert L. Mrs. Julia Downing, 143 Main Street, Paris, Tex.
GRIESSER, Joseph W. Mrs. Thresa Griesser, 4311 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
GUNTER, Percy N. William E. Gunter, Samaria, S. C.
POLHAMUS, Robert Mathew. Mrs. Matilda Polhamus, 188 Hazelwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
RANKIN, David I. Mrs. Annie E. Rankin, 514 Todd Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
TAYLOR, James. Miss Jane Taylor, 152 Broad Street, Gilbertville, Mass.
VIRGIN, Melvin V. Mrs. Ella Virgin, 1634 Brodhead Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WAIDECK, August. Miss Sadie Lann, San Benito, Tex.
WILSON, Robert C. Mrs. Mary Wilson, 418 Park Avenue, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

CORPORALS.

DOWD, Emmett F. Michael Dowd, 114 Cherry Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

GILLESPIE, Jerry. Mrs. Bright Gillespie, 756 North De Kalb Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHNSON, Robert Evan. Mrs. Caroline Johnson, 554 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
LOHRMAN, Joseph A. Mrs. Clara Lohrman, 2900 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
O'BRIEN, Gomer F. Mrs. Martha J. O'Brien, 507 Alpine Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SCHULTZ, George Joseph. Benjamin Corbit, Anchorville, Mich.
SERVEISS, Charles E. Walter W. Serveiss, care of H. Munch, 322 East Eighty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
TALBOT, Edward J. Mrs. Edward Talbot, 3 South Street, Spencer, Mass.
WILLS, Harry W. Harry H. Wills, 1412 Coal Street, Wilkingsburg, Pa.
ZADRUZENSKI, Brunard. Joseph Zadruzenski, 740 Donald Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MECHANICS.

BELL, George. Mrs. Beatrice Bell, 39 Fisher Avenue, Pontiac, Mich.
NOLL, Edward Sebastian. Sebastian Noll, 200 Napoleon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Robert L. Mrs. Ella Anderson, 826 North Ringold Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ARNETT, James E. Mrs. Anna Bogart, Orient, Ill.
BENDER, Peter George. Joseph Bender, 16 C Street, Detroit, Mich.
BLAUVELT, John Henry. Mrs. Barbara Blauvelt, 804 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
BOWLBY, Clyde T. Mrs. J. Bowlby, Devils Lake, N. Dak.
BRANDLE, George Joseph. Louis Brandle, 934 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIM, Clinton. Mrs. Lottie Brim, Woodlawn, Ill.
BURK, George. John Mitarko, 1628 Lakewood Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.
CAIN, David J. Miss Ellen Cain, 5019 Stilles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CANADY, Isaac I. William I. Canady, R. F. D. No. 5, Reidsville, N. C.
CAPESKI, Peter P. Miss Nellie Capeski, 1306 Dickson Street, Chicago, Ill.
CAROTHERS, John A. Mrs. Rhoda Carothers, 313 Merina Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COLE, Byron. Mrs. Alice Cole, R. F. D. No. 7, Springfield, Ill.
CONAWAY, Ben F. Mrs. Sarah Couch, Chickasaw, Pa.
CONRAD, Oscar Henry. Mrs. Charles Schweizer, 978 Montclair Avenue, St. Clair Heights, Mich.
CROSS, Ralph E. George C. Cross, 324 Du Page Street, Michigan City, Ind.
CROUTHAMEL, Reuben. Mrs. Lillian Foster, 48 East Penn Street, Norristown, Pa.
DANIELS, Edward D. Edward Daniels, 24 Chester Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
EVERHART, Ray. Lafayette Everhart, 657 Adler Street, Coshocton, Ohio.
GAMBLE, Clarence O. Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, Tarentum, Pa.
GOODWIN, John F. William Drake, 114 East One hundred and third Street, New York, N. Y.
GREEN, Edwin P. Mrs. Flora Green, 649 St. Joseph Street, Lancaster, Pa.
HOAK, William C. Mrs. Dessie Hoak, R. F. D. No. 2, Tarentum, Pa.
HOUSHOLDER, Harry E. Mrs. Margaret L. Housholder, 728 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
GROSS, Raymond. Mrs. Caroline Gross, 104 Manheim Street, Lancaster, Pa.
HOWARD, Grady L. Mrs. Idumea Howard, 10 Green Street, Greenville, S. C.
IRWIN, Louis E. William Foster Irwin, R. F. D. No. 2, Cozaddale, Ohio.
JOHNSON, Guy E. Benjamin Johnson, Claremont, W. Va.
JOHNSTON, James C. Mrs. Mary Johnston, Brackenridge, Pa.
KELLY, William P. Patrick Kelly, 1181 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KILLOUGH, Owen Talzell. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Killough, general delivery, River Rouge, Mich.
KUEHFUSS, Emil P. Miss Marie L. Kuehfuss, 2235 Iowa Street, Chicago, Ill.
KUGEL, Charles H. Mrs. Katharine Bittner, 3915 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
LAMPHORN, Leonard. Miss Irene Lamphorn, Whitehall, N. Y.
LEE, James Edward. Mrs. David Lee, 402 Twenty-fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
LO SASSO, Louis. James Lo Sasso, 345 North Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MENTKOW, Joseph. Louis Mentkow, 405 East Eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
MILES, Harry V. Mrs. Marie Miles, Waveland, Ind.
NEW, Claude. John M. New, R. F. D. No. 2, Greenfield, Ind.
RILEY, Earl S. Mrs. Hannah Riley, 6129 Walton Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.
ROSSMAN, Orla F. Mrs. Cora Rossman, 2304 Cleveland Street, Waco, Tex.
RYAN, William J. John Ryan, 507 Sassafras Street, Erie, Pa.
SCHWARTZ, Herman. Mrs. Belle Friedman, 81 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SCHWARTZ, Lewis. Samuel Schwartz, 68 Lenox Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SIMS, Francis. Mrs. Theresa Roberts, Fancy Farm, Ky.
SLIWINSKI, Joseph. Joseph Sliwinski, 2011 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Ill.
SLUSHER, Luke. Mrs. Nancy Slusher, Frenchburg, Ky.
STALLINGS, Clifford D. William P. Stallings, Mooresville, N. C.
STUCKER, James R. Warren Stucker, Fifty-sixth and Woodland Avenue, West Philadelphia, Pa.
SUTPHIN, Elmer Eden. Mrs. Ardinia E. Sutphin, Willis, Va.
SWITALA, Phil. Simon Switala, box No. 89, Beaver, Mich.
TEITELMAN, Nathan. Frank Teitelman, Main Street, Brandford, Conn.
WATERS, Henry T. T. G. Waters, R. F. D. No. 1, Liberty, S. C.
WHILE, William W. Richard While, Blain, Pa.
WILSON, Albert S. Eminger Wilson, R. F. D. No. 2, Clearfield, Pa.
ZEIGLER, Harry R. Artie Schaffer, Wolfsburg, Pa.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

OLSON, Corpl. Melvin C. O. L. Olson, Abercrombie, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

BARRETT, Clarence. Mrs. Anna Barrett, 755 Poplar Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
CARRANTO, Luis. Barney Carranto, Coalgate, Okla.
EAD, Tom. Sam David, 96 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.
FANNELL, Joseph J. Mrs. Anna Fannell, 323 East One hundred and twenty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
HOLCOMB, Basil C. Calvin B. Holcomb, Box 15, Readstown, Wis.
HOLM, Wendell W. Charles Holm, Chetlo Harbor, Wash.
HOLTZMAN, Louis F. Mrs. Charles Holtzman, 602 Butler Street, McKeesport, Pa.
MUELLER, Frank W. Stephen Mueller, Albany, Minn.
MUIR, John J. Mrs. Annie Muir, 2161 Washington Street, Roxbury, Mass.
RAPHAEL, Ray V. Victor Raphael, Barney, N. Dak.
SCHIDE, Emmett. Jacob Schide, North Kelly Street, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
VISCI, Patrigio. Mrs. Danata Zairola, Pescasserali, Province of Aquila, Italy.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MONGEAU, Corpl. Henry J. Mrs. Laura M. Mongeau, Only Street, Cherry Valley, Mass.

PRIVATES.

CHRISTOW, Nicholas. George Demas, 1806 East Twenty-eighth Street, South Lorain, Ohio.
HARTZHEIM, Edward George. Mrs. Lena Macrorie, South Kaukauna, Wis.
HAVENS, Charlie. Mrs. Ida Swally, 413 Calhoun Street, San Antonio, Tex.
LOAN, Roy W. Thompson F. Loan, Marlinton, W. Va.
WAGONSELLER, Harry I. George W. Wagonseller, Rosedale, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

GOUDY, Sergt. Harry W. James Francis McCoy, 318 East Fifth Street, Chester, Pa.

PRIVATES.

DIXON, Daniel W. W. D. Dixon, Anococa, La.
HAYS, William R. Mrs. Rosella Hays, Hornbeck, La.

Died from Wounds, Previously Reported Severely Wounded.

VAIL, George, corporal. Mrs. James Duffy, 6539 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

LASHBROOK, Lawrence C., corporal. Norris Lashbrook, R. F. D. No. 3, Philpot, Ky.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

WOOD, Harold C., private. Mrs. A. J. Wood, R. F. D. No. 2, Mooers, N. Y.

In Hospital, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

BERGMAN, John J., corporal. Amos J. Bergman, Bancroft, Iowa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

HUSTON, Howard R., lieutenant. Theodore F. Huston, Deering, N. Dak.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

KOTONSKI, Hugh. John Kotonski, 112 Albion Street, Boston, Mass.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	7
Missing in action	83
Wounded severely	92
Died of disease	1
Died of wounds	2
Died of accident and other causes	2
Wounded, degree undetermined	1
Total	188

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

JONES, Herbert J. Joseph E. Jones, Dresden, Tenn.
THRASHER, Harry Dickinson. James Earl Fraser, 3 McDougal Alley, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

GRAIPER, Joe. Stanley Graiper, Opale, Russia.
HARRIS, Vaughn R. Ernest Harris, Monticello, Minn.
McKENZIE, Frederick J. William L. Butcher, 14 New Chambers Street, New York, N. Y.
METCALFE, John. B. H. Hause, Arlington, Wash.
ROHLETTER, Luke. Mrs. H. Frances Rohletter, Battle Creek, S. C.

Died of Wounds.

PRIVATES.

HALL, Floyd Dewain. Miss Emma Hall, Fenton, Mich.
SCHER, Edward. Barney Scher, 203 West One hundred and thirteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Died of Disease.

O'CONNOR, Jr., Wilfred E., private. Wilfred E. O'Connor, 5 Tremont Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

RAY, Herman. Mrs. Norah Ray Perry, Waller, Tex.
STRUNCE, Edward. Mrs. Jennie Strunce, 209 North Birch St., Creston, Iowa.

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

KELLY, Farmer. Mrs. Farmer Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Adairville, Ky.
McGEE, Frank D. Archie McGee, Claremont, S. Dak.
SCHERF, Lewis N. Mrs. Lewis N. Scherf, R. F. D. No. 2, box 598, Edgewater, Colo.

LIEUTENANTS.

KELLER, Henry. Harry Keller, 149 East Linn Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
ABRAMS, Benjamin Theo. Mrs. B. T. Abrams, 1043 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BARR, Charles F. Walter G. Barr, 517 North Topeka Avenue, Wichita, Kans.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

CAMMER, Claude R. C. A. Cammer, Mount Williams, Va.
CHRISTIAN, Robert N. Mrs. Olive A. Christian, 8 Paterson Street, Providence, R. I.
FEWELL, Floyd Eugene. Meriam Dearing Fewell, Leeton, Mo.
FILLER, Donald B. Mervin G. Filler, 211 South College Street, Carlisle, Pa.
KINKEL, Irving Louis. Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Kinkel, 158 Baltimore Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SWANK, Paul J. William Winton Swank, Wingate, Ind.
WOODBURY, Robert B. Mrs. Ruth Woodbury, 1023 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.

CORPORALS.

GABOR, Daniel. Ralph Borzea, Youngstown, Ohio.
GRUBB, William Allen. Mrs. James Edwards Shipley, 2110 Blair Boulevard, Nashville, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

ABEL, Harold. Archie Abel, R. F. D. No. 1, Fordville, N. Dak.
ALTEMEIER, McClellan. Mrs. Polly Altemeier, R. F. D. No. 2, Ariel, Pa.
AMICK, Marshall Floyd. Mrs. Mary J. Amick, R. F. D. No. 1, Everett, Pa.
BENCH, Joe. Mrs. Tony Bench, Wooten, Wells County, Tex.
FOLSOM, Samuel W. Lorenzo D. Folsom, Gooding, Idaho.
GILLMEISTER, Otto William. Herman Gillmeister, 937 Gwinn Street, Medina, N. Y.
GRANAS, Nick. George Granas, Burnstad, N. Dak.
LEIPOLD, Jacob. Mrs. Katherine Sheer, General Delivery, St. Louis, Mo.
PALMERTON, Lloyd Howard. Myron Edward Palmerton, 22 Newman Street, Springville, N. Y.
PARKER, Howard Forbes. Mrs. William Parker, Church Street, Fairhaven, N. J.
PARKES, John. Mrs. Violet Parkes, 97 Euclid Avenue, Kenmere, N. Y.
REID, Harry. L. A. Reid, Zion, Ky.
REILLY, Bartholomew. Mrs. Mary Dunn, 26 McWharton Street, Newark, N. J.
SANSON, Elijah. D. H. Shank, Hulen, Ky.
SCHMITZ, Bernard. Nick Schmitz, Mormon Coulie Road, La Crosse, Wis.
SOBCZAK, Peter T. Thomas Sobczak, R. F. D. No. 2, Bay City, Mich.
STEARNES, Paul. Mrs. L. Stearnes, Clinton County, Ky.
WITSO, Bennie M. Anton A. Witso, R. F. D. No. 2, box 57, Osakis, Minn.
BARNUM, Henry A. Mrs. Jefferson Freeman, 15 Spring Street, Scottdale, Pa.
BETZ, Joe Clinton. W. A. Betz, Stratford, Wash.
FRENCH, Charles. J. B. French, French Farm, Ky.
GRZYBOWSKI, Franciszek. Alex Grzybowski, 4800 Troop Street, Chicago, Ill.
GRZYWINSKE, Vincent. Mrs. Caroline Grzywinske, 677 Rehns Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
HAMILTON, James B. James B. Hamilton, 216 Tuaney Street, Greensburg, Pa.
JENKINS, William L. Mrs. Annie Jenkins, Bena, Va.
KRASKTOPOVITCH, Vosolia. Steve Kuletch, box 251, Mount Union, Pa.
LILLICO, Andrew. Andrew Lillico, Sr., Layden, N. Dak.
McMICHAEL, Jewell C. Mrs. Addie M. Taylor, Fitzgerald, Ga.
MANCHESTER, Harold F. Owen L. Manchester, 1535 Wisconsin Street, Racine, Wis.
MESANG, Charles. Louis Mesang, 240 Ball Street, Eau Claire, Wis.
MEYERS, Walter. Mrs. Katy Meyers, 720 Violet Street, Janesville, Wis.
MOORE, Walter B. Little B. Moore, R. F. D. No. 2, Schamberville, Miss.
OSTROWSKI, Peter. John Smith, Co. E, Tenth U. S. Inf.
PACE, Homer. Simeon Pace, Cawood, Ky.
RICH, Troy. Mrs. Nannie Rich, R. F. D. No. 4, Boone, Ky.
ROSS, Donald. Mrs. Lettie Davis, Green Lake, Wis.
SHAEFFER, Harry Frank. Robert Shaeffer, 622 North Dallas Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SKUTLAY, Gay I. Iver Skutlay, Taylor, Wis.
SUMNEY, Weir. Dr. Frank F. Sumney, Dravesburg, Pa.
SWANSON, Paul A. Mrs. M. Swanson, 20 Wilcox Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
THORNTON, George Harold. Mrs. Laura Frances Thornton, R. F. D. No. 1, Phillipsburg, N. J.
WRIGHT, Myron E. John A. Wright, Casselton, N. Dak.
MURRAY, Anthony. Mrs. Mary O. Murray, 1834 Etting Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MUSE, Le Roy. John J. Muse, Sparks, Kans.
NIEMYNSKI, Toni. Mrs. Josephine Chiecowski, 2108 West Eighteenth Place, Chicago, Ill.
NORTON, Benjamin R. Mrs. Carrie L. Norton, R. F. D. No. 1, Bridport, Vt.
PARKER, Joseph. Mrs. Ella Parker, St. Claire, Pa.
PASHUSKI, Peter. Lewis Pashuski, 3237 James Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
PELLEGRINO, Maurizis. Miss Maria Pellegrino, Caraglis, Cuna, Italy.
PETRAK, Joseph B. Mrs. Joseph Petrak, R. F. D. No. 4, box 137, Ludington, Mich.
POOL, Francis A. Mrs. Bessie Pool, R. F. D. No. 2, Wellsville, Kans.
PORTER, Leo Ross. Mrs. Josephine Porter, R. F. D. No. 4, Angola, Ind.
PRATT, Fred F. Mrs. Lucy Pratt, R. F. D. No. 2, Bernardston, Mass.
RITCHEY, Carl James. Elmer Ritchey, Everett, Pa.
ROGERS, Arthur E. Mrs. Carrie B. Rogers, 724 Fourteenth Avenue north, Minneapolis, Minn.
RUBEN, Sam. E. H. Ruben, 37 Green Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
RUSSO, Anthony. George Russo, 21 Lafayette Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
SCARDELLETTE, Eugene. Ruffuele Scardellette, 821 Cross Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SCOTT, Benjamin F. George W. Scott, Tippecanoe, Ind.
SMITH, Peter A. Mrs. Sarah Smith, 37 Delle Avenue, Boston, Mass.
SOLWAY, Julius. Mrs. Ida Solway, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
SPICER, Joseph Yeager. Mrs. Virginia Farris Spicer, 1401 Silcox Street, Augusta, Ga.
STROHL, Floyd. Mrs. Eleanor Strohl, 431 North Second Street, Allentown, Pa.
STURGEON, William. Mrs. Emma Wilcox, R. F. D. No. 36, Mount Carmel, Ill.
TANKERSLEY, Roy J. Douglas Tankersley, Winchester, Ill.
THOMPSON, Harold E. Mrs. John E. Stager, Meeting House Lane, Southampton, N. Y.
ULRICH, Edward P. Mrs. Sallie Ulrich, 449 Franklin Street, Reading, Pa.
VANATOR, Arthur. Mrs. Jennie Vanator, 1021 South Main Street, Goshen, Ind.
VARLAS, Frank John. Mrs. Kirgiaki Varlas, Ververato, Chios, Greece.
WALKINHOOD, Harold Gordon. Mrs. Hattie Walkinhood, 723 East River Street, Marshall, Mich.
WETHERBEE, W. W. A. H. Wetherbee, Stow, Mass.
WICKHAM, Daniel. Jeremiah Wickham, Caldwell, Ohio.
YUDOWITZ, Isidore. David Yudowitz, 1549 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ZAIRIS, Anton. Mrs. Tady Zairis, Kovna, Kropu, Russia.
ZIMMERMAN, Albert Clarence. William A. Zimmerman, R. F. D. No. 1, Leechburg, Pa.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

TOWNSEND, De Forest E., corporal. Mrs. Silas Strivings, Castle, N. Y.

Missing in Action.

COLLINSWORTH, Cullen C., lieutenant. J. T. Collinsworth, Lafayette, Tenn.

CORPORALS.

BUCKLES, Robert. W. E. Buckles, Glendale, Ky.
GREENE, James A. Charles F. Greene, 333 Plainfield Street, Providence, R. I.
HUFFMAN, Ernest H. Mrs. Susan Huffman, 201 East Mendenhall Street, Bozeman, Mont.
MOORHEAD, Kenneth A. Harry Moorhead, 6214 St. Marie Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STAFFORD, William H. Mrs. Margaret J. Rossell, 7334 Formosa Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUGLERS.

HOSMER, Donald. Mrs. Emily Hosmer, 1517 East Eighty-fourth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
THOMAS, Harry J. Joseph Thomas, 1005 West Third Avenue, Flint, Mich.

PRIVATES.

BISTER, William W. William Bister, R. F. D. No. 25, Medora, Ill.
CARDUCCI, Gaetano. Tony Fisher, Washington Street, Lowellville, Ohio.
CAREY, Glen W. George W. Carey, Decatur, Miss.
CELLUCCI, Daniel. Loretta Rufo, 208 North Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CONTRICIANO, Frank. Sabatino Contriciano, 6418 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVIS, John. Bill Steward, Lacompto, La.
DELOZIER, William A. Joseph Delozier, St. Benedict, Pa.
DI FABIO, Philip J. Nicholas Di Fabio, 432 North Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DOOLEY, [illegible] J. [illegible] South Thirty-fifth Street, [illegible]
DUNLAP, Jay A. Mrs. Nellie Dunlap, 527 South Park Street, [illegible]
DUNSMORE, Ronald W. Mrs. Margaret Dunsmore, Curwensville, Pa.
FARKAS, Julius J. Mrs. Tillie Sepp, 27 Center Street, Clifton, N. J.
FITZGERALD, Edmund. Mrs. [illegible] Carthy; 4527 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
FUNCHIK, Julius J. Mrs. Susie Bugley, 617 Davidson Street, Whiting, Ind.
CAROFOLO, Joseph. Mrs. [illegible] Mussomelli, Cantonzet Province, Italy.
GARUFI, Joseph. Agatino Garufi, [illegible] lumera, Roocheuire, Messina, Italy.
GELBFISH, Benjamin. Mrs. Esther [illegible], 261 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GOLASE, Stephen. Mrs. L. Zofea, Thomsonville, Conn.
GROFF, Albert J. Mrs. Grace Groff, box 87, Williamstown, N. J.
GUOWA, Joseph. Andrew Guowa, 538 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
HALLOCK, Francis A. Mrs. Edna Feeney, 221 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.
HANDWERK, Russell E. Peter Handwerk, 23 Fourth Street, Slatington, Pa.
HATCHER, Clarence E. Mrs. Hattie Hatcher, R. F. D. No. 1, Waurika, Okla.
HAZLETT, Clifford R. Mrs. Lydia Hazlett, R. F. D. No. 2, box 145, Tarentum, Pa.
HEROLD, Otto. Barbara Herold, 2644 Marion Avenue, New York, N. Y.
JANISREWSKI, Anton. Peter Kolos, 1165 Dubois Street, Detroit, Mich.
JOHNSON, Clarence C. Anna Paulson, 3316 Thirty-fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
JONES, Earnest L. Samuel E. Jones, 617½ Ohio Avenue, Wichita Falls, Tex.
JONES, Frank S. Miss Lulu Jones, 813 Lincoln Avenue, McDonald, Pa.
KENITZ, Stanley. Miss Rose Grabowski, 21 Hartford Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KIBERT, Tony. John Kibert, 270 D Street, Boston, Mass.
LAMENSKI, Steve. Laurence Lamenski, 1217 Fourth Street, South Bend, Ind.
LOUGHLIN, Edward E. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 7531 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
LUCY, Buel T. Josh L. Lucy, Fort Payne, Ala.
LYNCH, John. Barney Heeny, Mullin Street, Butte, Mont.
MESSER, Delbert Edward. Mrs. Elizabeth Messer, 554 Alexandrine West, Detroit, Mich.
MINCH, Henry G. Mrs. Nan M. Minch, 4065 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MINTON, Leslie A. J. C. Minton, 518 North Fourteenth Street, Corvallis, Oreg.
MOREY, Frank J. James Frank Morey, 38 Harvard Street, Brockton, Mass.
NICHOLSON, David Victor. Mrs. Peter Nicholson, 121 Church Street, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada.
OHLIGSCHLAGER, Matt. William Ohligschlager, R. F. D., Oelwein, Iowa.
PARISH, Claude M. Pleasant F. Parish, R. F. D. No. 1, New Palestine, Ind.
PELLEGEINNO, Peter P. Mrs. Rose Pellegeinno, Province of Cosenza, Cosenza, Italy.
PINO, Elisee. Frank Pino, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
POGUE, Harry. Mrs. Cassie Hollander, 916 Mary Street, Evansville, Ind.
RICHTER, Charles H., jr. Mrs. Ione Richter, 1210 James Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SALVATORE, Erario. Joseph Salvatore, 1123 Freas Avenue, West Berwick, Pa.
SANDONI, Joseph. Miss Louise Sandoni, 25 Sangiorgio Street, Piperno, Italy.
SCHAFFER, Charles H. Milton Schaffer, 51 South Fifth Street, Emaus, Pa.
SCHENCK, Loney L. Mrs. May Schenck, Johnsonburg, Pa.
BRATTI, Leo U. Mrs. Rose Bratti, Dean, Pa.
LA RONDE, Nelson De. John De La Ronda, R. F. D. No. 3, Portage, Wis.
GAWNE, John. William Gawne, 5712 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
HAESLEY, Mathias John. Mrs. Katherine Haesly, 447 Forest Avenue, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
HARRIE, David J. Mrs. Margaret Harner, 25 Prince Street, Shaytown, Pa.
HATFIELD, Ewing L. Mrs. Hattie Gordon, Mellette, Okla.
HEFTI, Henry. Mrs. Nora Hefti, Maysfield, Tex.
JAMESON, Roy L. Elijah L. Jameson, Trout Creek, Mont.
JOHNSON, Henry. Mrs. Ole J. Johnson, Drake, N. Dak.
KRUEGER, Albert C. Mrs. Bertha Cordes, 351 Hague Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

SANDEN, Potter E. Peter Sanden, R. F. D. [illegible], Bellaire Rapids, Minn.
SMITH, Earl. Miss Bertha Smith, 2229 West Sixty-first Street, Seattle, Wash.
SOWERS, Paul B. Mrs. Gladys Long, 206 Euclid Avenue, Brookville, Pa.
STEEN, Thorvald J. Jens Olson Steen, R. F. D. No. 3, Colfax, Wis.
STEIN, David D. Mrs. Bessie Stein, 1376 [illegible] Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
STIVASON, Frank J. Mrs. Frank Stivason, Schenley, Armstrong County, Pa.
STORM, Alfred J. Bridget Grant, 5886 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
STROSKY, Albert. Mrs. Josephine Maletoski, 9 Robinson Street, Dubois, Pa.
SYVOKHOC, Polodjan. Mrs. Antonio Studzenski, Poland, Russia.
THURBER, William E. Mrs. Clara Houle, North Crandon, Wis.
TRAUT, William Edward. Mrs. J. E. Traut, 1156 Ridge Road, Lackawanna, N. Y.
VACCARO, Giuseppe. Fred Vaccaro, box 810, Apollo, Pa.
VANNI, Pietro. Joseph Vanni, Montoni, Torrono, Italy.
VELASQUES, Matias. Humaldo Velasques, Wagon Mound, N. Mex.
ZITO, Dominick. Mrs. Vita Zito, Bari Per Turin, Italy.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed.

PRIVATES.

BINET, Henry E. Mrs. Clara Binet, 1115 Independence Street, New Orleans, La.
CHADDICK, George H. Miss Anna Chaddick, [illegible] Island, Tex.
COMER, Clyde. Mrs. Betty Trapp, Carmi, Ill.
FOREMAN, William C. Mrs. Jane Foreman, [illegible], Mich.
GILSON, Casper S. Mrs. Martha Gilson, Sheridan, Wis.
HAMILTON, Ole. Mrs. Maud L. Hamilton, R. F. D. No. 3, Viola, Wis.
HANSON, Henry. Mrs. Mary H. Hanson, McLeod, N. Dak.
HARRY, Dave C. Mrs. Pairlee V. Harry, R. F. D. No. 2, Mineola, Tex.
HAYNES, Walter. Frank Haynes, Winchester, Wyo.
HUNTER, Wellman R. Fred Hunter, Spring Valley, Wis.
JOHNSTON, Finis E. Mrs. Clara Johnston, Atwater, Cal.
KLEIN, Otto H. Mike Klein, Seguin, Tex.
KLIPP, Algot L. Eric Klipp, Frederic, Wis.
LANTZ, Harry. Mrs. Emma Wilkerswagger, Cochranton, Pa.
LOGAN, Robert R. William Logan, R. F. D. No. 1, Blaine, Wash.
LUCAK, Pete. Pete Lucak, sr., Diamond, Ind.
MARTIN, Edward. James Martin, Allendale, Ill.
MICHALSKI, Stanley. Carl Michalski, 1252 Seventh Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
MORGAN, Joseph P. Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, 103 Alcome Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NILSSON, John. Erick Sundeen, Ray, Minn.
O'REILLY, John F. Mrs. Jennie Albrecht, 191 Furlong Street, Rochester, N. Y.
PETERSON, Andrew. Peter Peterson, box 15, Cotton, Minn.
ROBERTS, Ethle E. William J. Roberts, Bogata, Tex.
SPICKLER, Edward F. Mrs. Adah Spickler, 450 Alley I, Columbia, Pa.
SYKES, Comer. Mrs. Lizzie Sykes, 2744 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
THOMPSON, William F. Mrs. Lillian M. Thompson, Roundup, Mont.
TIGHE, Harry. Mrs. Bridget Tighe, box 1194, Worcester, Mass.
TURNER, Donald E. W. C. Turner, Buford, N. Dak.
WEGNER, Albert. Mrs. Beatrice P. Thomas, Cogar, Okla.
WYSS, John J. Mrs. Pauline Prebia, 3105 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died of Wounds Received in Action.

WILLIAMS, Martin Fielding, private. John H. Williams, Brooklin, W. Va.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Died from Accident and Other Causes.

BERRY, Henry Herman, private. Mrs. William Algeo, 237 Line Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Severely Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

BENNETT, Donald A. Mrs. Anna M. Bennett, Eighteenth and Lee Streets, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
BONNEY, Henry R. Nelson P. Bonney, Summit, Mass.
BOYLE, Eugene F. Mrs. Maggie O. Boyle, 311 Improvement Building, Fargo, N. Dak.
DAVIS, Eugene. Mrs. Minnie Bruner, 1526 Richmond Street, Brunswick, Ga.
DUENKLE, Charles. Miss Virginia Duenkle, 1936 Noble Street, Sharpsburg, Pa.
GIRARD, Ercell F. Miss Clara Linhoff, 3509 Burke Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
JOHNSON, Harry E. Mrs. Mary Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, box 62, Chesterton, Ind.
KONCH, John. Mike Konch, 50 Clinton Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
LAMSON, Virgil L. Horace A. Lamson, Van Wert, Ohio.
LAWRENCE, Ward O. Mrs. Mary Lawrence, R. F. D. No. 1, Carrsville, Ky.
LONES, Thomas W. Miss Martha Lones, Greenville, Tenn.
SMITH, Leighton F. John M. Smith, R. F. D. No. 8, Lebanon, Pa.
WEAVER, Albert G. Mrs. Jasper Weaver, Edinburg, Ind.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATES.

BISHOP, Harry W. Charles Leary, 264 Appleton Street, Lowell, Mass.
BUDDEMEYER, Albert H. William Buddemeyer, 1632 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BURNS, Gilbert. Mrs. Walter Burns, 1428 East Center Street, Mahanoy City, Pa.
BYER, Calvin H. Jesse S. Byer, Littlestown, Pa.
EDWARDS, Fayette R. Miss Winona Edwards, 43 Emerson Street, Wakefield, Mass.
ELLER, Jesse. Miss Willie Eller, Summerville, Ga.
FAULKNER, Theodore F. John M. Faulkner, R. F. D. No. 1, Dowling Park, Fla.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	9
Died of wounds received in action	3
Wounded in action (severely)	5
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	1
In hands of enemy	1
Total	19

Killed in Action.

CORPORALS.

Marcus W. Beck, jr. Hon. M. W. Beck, 26 Columbia Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
David K. Peers. John C. Peers, 4832A Cote Brilliand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Drummer Herbert W. Klingenstein. Leopold Klingenstein, 866 First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

Lonzelo Atkins. Agnes Pendergraph, Hartshorn, Okla.
Thomas J. Gregg. Catharine Gregg, 76 Hill Street, Troy, N. Y.
Julius F. Hackenyos. Julia Hackenyos, 3932 Sullivan Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lester H. Jacobs. Mary E. Jacobs, 409 North Riverside Avenue, Medford.
Edmund B. Rowe. Reuben Rowe, R. F. D. No. —, Berwick, Me.
Robert N. Walpole. Nellie Walpole, 524 East Nineteenth Street, Portland, Oreg.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Corpl. Edward E. Cabell. Ollie Robey, 1637 South Fifty-third Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

Emery A. Bartlett. Arthur W. Bartlett, R. F. D. No. 2, box 188, Salem, Oreg.
Amos A. Conrad. Sadie Burgner, 233 Reading Avenue, Boyertown, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

Sergt. Howard V. Robins. Frank Robins, General Delivery, Winnemucca, Nev.

PRIVATES.

Archie W. Howell. William H. Howell, Winnemucca, Nev.
Edwin H. Koch. Pauline Koch, 815 Themis Street, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Frank P. Rudolph. Jessie Rudolph, 911 Linden Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
Eincle M. Shick. William G. Shick, Dayton, Pa.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

Corpl. William Steele. Anna E. Netscher, 3111 Lismore Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Prisoner of War in Germany, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

Pvt. Elmer C. Reichart. Charles Reichart, 2851 East Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	1
Died of wounds received in action	1
Wounded in action (severely)	7
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	1
Missing in action	10
In hands of enemy	1
Total	21

Killed in Action.

ROBERTSON, Ernest A., corporal. Frank Robertson, Jamestown, N. Dak.

Died from Wounds Received in Action.

TAYLOR, George R., private. John C. Taylor, 33 Essex Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

PERKINSON, Allain C., second lieutenant. Dennie Perkinson, Petersburg, Va.
HILL, Felix W., sergeant. Thomas W. Hill, 7 Park Street, Moundsville, W. Va.
PEDT, Otto J., sergeant. August Pedt, 196 Franklin Street, Tonawanda, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

HANSON, Adolph S. John Hanson, Ely, Minn.
HORNBY, Burchard R. Nettie Hornby, 73 Morgan Place, Arlington, N. J.
RESSEGUIE, Joel J. Carrie Resseguie, Custer, Mich.

Missing in Action.

PEEL, Dock, sergeant. Alice Peel, Fayburg, Tex.
JOHN, Thomas, corporal. Alloy H. John, 385 North Fifth Street, Provo, Utah.

PRIVATES.

DINNIEN, John J. Maud Dinnien, 1602 North Bouvier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENGEL, Edgar W. Elizabeth M. Kengel, 381 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
McCOLLY, Charles D. Albert McColly, North Lewisburg, Ohio.
PALSGROVE, Howard P. Alfred Palsgrove, 15 Randall Street, Philipsburg, N. J.
REDHEAD, Nicholas D. Charles B. Redhead, 385 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOLINS, Emanuel. Israel Solins, 415 Milford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SPAETH, Vernie E. Goldie Spaeth, Argonia, Ohio.
WALTERS, Charles T. Nellie Walters, 131 Maple Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Severely Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

BENNETT, Mont, private. John Bennett, Poteau, Okla.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined), Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MONTGOMERY, Ollie P., private. Bertha Cop, R. F. D. No. 1, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

In Hands of Enemy, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

RICE, King, corporal. John B. Rice, Madison, Tenn.

Additional List of American Prisoners And Camps in Germany Where Interned

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of prisoners of war at various camps in Germany:

DARMSTADT HOSPITAL.

WOODMAN, Arthur, private, first class. Mrs. Helena Woodman, mother, 1123 Noyes Street, Evanston, Ill.

RASTADT.

CIANCHETTI, Antonio, private. Mrs. Giocenda Celidonio, sister, 844 Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
JOWERS, Jack, private. J. E. Lack, brother-in-law, Kinston, Ala.
WALKER, Harvey C., private. J. A. Geohagen, friend, Coffe Springs, Ala.
GATWOOD, Millard F., private. Miss Minnie Gatwood, Brewton, Ala.

BAYREUTH HOSPITAL.

SMITH, Irving, lieutenant. Mrs. Harriet M. Smith, mother, 509 Hillside Terrace, South Orange, N. J.
BLACK, Bady, private (believed to be identical with Private Beddy Black). Mrs. Leota Black, wife, Wynne, Ark.
REIFSNYDER, Thomas, private. Mrs. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, mother, East Mount Carbon, Pottsville, Pa.
SHIELDS, John L., sergeant. William Shields, father, 379 Main Street, Brookville, Pa.
EVERETT, Mallie A., corporal. J. K. Everett, father, Florala, Ala.

LANGENSALZA.

MILLER, L. D., private. William L. Miller, father, 1515 Third Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
ARSEMONT, J. D., private (believed to be private Jules D. Arsemont). Phillip Arsemont, father, Thibodaux, La.
BORST, Norman L., mechanic. Adelbert Borst, 7 Hanley Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
CATANOSE, L., private, (believed to be identical with Private Laird Catanese). Letteris Catanese, father, Mar. Michiele, S. Pier, Niceto, Pr. Messina, Strate Simimerio, Italy.
DOMBROWSKI, P. A., private (believed to be identical with Private Paul A. Dombrowski). John Dombrowski, father, 488 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.
DIANA, Angelo, private. Louis Diana, father, Congello, Amone, Pr. da Casesta, Italy.
SCHICKLING, Charles, private. John Schickling, father, Smyreville, N. J.
McALLISTER, D. C., private. Mrs. Ruth. Moulton, sister, Granby, Mo.
RODGERS, J. P., private. Mrs. Elizabeth Kunkle, sister, Sixty-fifth Street and Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
DICKINSON, W. R., private. Mrs. Anna Dickinson, mother, 1411 North Felton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SCHISSLER, James L., private (believed to be identical with James Joseph Schissler, private, first class). Mrs. Rose Schissler, mother, 3171 Miller Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ZIMMERMAN, Norman, private. John A. Zimmerman, father, Meyersdale, Pa.
FLAVIN, John R., corporal (believed to be identical with Corpl. John P. Flavin). Mrs. J. H. Flavin, mother, 31 Vine Street, North Walpole, N. H.
ANDERSON, J. M., private. Mrs. Drucie V. Anderson, mother, 533 Main Street, Bellwood, Pa.
BLANKENSHIP, Richard L., sergeant (believed to be identical with Pvt. Barney L. Blankenship). Sydney Blankenship, father, Mart, Tex.
BLOCK, Albert, private. Philip Block, father, 27 Broad Street, Forestville, Conn.
MARTINAVAGE, Stiney C., private. Mrs. Rose Martinavage, mother, 1252 West Coal Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
BORINSKY, William F., private. Mrs. Marie Borinsky, mother, care of Mike Mitchell, box 127, Minersville, Pa.
CAHILL, William P., corporal. William P. Cahill, father, R. F. D. No. 2, Woodbury, Conn.
SAFONTE, Joseph, mechanic. Califero Safonte, father, 716 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.
FARREN, James E., corporal. Mrs. Margaret Farren, mother, 119 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.
WILKANOWSKY, Joseph J., private. Mrs. Francesco Wilkanowsky, mother, Keasbey, N. J.
GRIFFITH, W. C., private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Walter J. Griffith). Jennie F. Griffith, 214 South Fifth Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
DONOVAN, W., mechanic (believed to be identical with William J. Donovan). Miss Katherine Donovan, sister, 35 Ifley Road, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
ENDSLEY, C., private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Clarence Flove Endsley). Joseph Farlington Endsley, father, Centerville, Ind.
BROWN, Josie, private (believed to be identical with John Brown, private). George Brown, father, Hays, N. C.
LACEY, Michael W., private (believed to be identical with Michael V. Lacey, private, first class). Miss Mary Lacey, sister, 4246 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
O'CONNELL, E. B., private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Bert E. O'Connell). Mrs. Emma O'Connell, mother, 3007 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ARDUZZI, G., private. Frank Di Morko, cousin, 1321 Cumin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRICE, Jos. D., private (believed to be identical with Pvt. (first class) John David Price). Ebenezer Price, father, 530 Morgan Street, Dickson City, Pa.
HOWE, Herbert C., private. Mrs. Lizzie Howe, mother, 1522 East Seventh Street, Pueblo, Colo.
GUSH, Thomas H., private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Thomas M. Gush). John Gush, father, 102 Cleveland Street, McAdoo, Pa.
VIERING, Howard, corporal. L. Tabell, 671 Third Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
POLACEK, James V., second lieutenant. Mrs. J. V. Polacek, wife, box 285, Tipton, Iowa.
ANDERSON, Edwin Goodheart, private. Mrs. Ruth Wagerhals, sister, 3336 North Potter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BERNAS, Frank J., private. Mrs. Mary Bernas, mother, Franklin Hotel, 360 East Washington Street, Elmira, N. Y.
COLLINS, John J., private, first class. Mrs. M. E. Collins, mother, 53 Dickerman Street, New Haven, Conn.
HENDERSON, John, private. Mrs. James Maloney, sister, 100 Alvion Street, Rockland, Mass.
SPICER, Robert F., private (first class). Mrs. Mary Spicer, mother, 8618 Tinicum Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

KARLSRUHE.

VAN SHACOH, John Jay, lieutenant (believed to be identical with Lieut. John J. Van Schaack). David Van Schaack, father, Director of Publicity, Aetna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
WHITON, Arthur Louis, first lieutenant. E. C. Whiton, father, Nortonville, N. Dak.
TIBBETTS, Guy D., first lieutenant. Mrs. Guy D. Tibbetts, wife, Bennington, N. H.

DARMSTADT.

DEVER, William, jr., private. William J. Dever, father, 57 Richard Avenue, Shippensburg, Pa.
BAILEY, Edward G. A., private. Mrs. Emma Bailey, mother, Merced, Cal.
HUSTON, Ira, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Ira R. Heuston). Mrs. Edna Anterline, mother, 149 South Transit Street, Lockport, N. Y.
LAVIN, Eli, corporal (believed to be identical with Pvt. Eli Levin). Alexander Levin, brother, Utica, Mich.

RASTATT.

BUSHY, Willard E., first lieutenant. Mrs. Rowena B. Bushy, wife, 291 North Street, New Haven, Conn.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

ZHORELLA, Frank A, private. Mrs. Frances Zhorella, mother, 3258 Cedar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAMS, John H., private. George A. Williams, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Etters, York County, Pa.
ELLIS, Hober Robert, lieutenant (believed to be identical with First Lieut. Robert H. Ellis). W. M. Ellis, father, Endeaver, Wis.
JENKINS, Ralph, private. Mrs. Ginda Jenkins, mother, 310 Monroe Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Money Orders for Men In U. S. Oversea Forces

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, August 28, 1918.

Postmasters are advised that the instructions printed on page 77 of the United States Official Postal Guide for July are not intended to prohibit the issue on domestic form of a money order in favor of a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France when the remitter furnishes as the payee's address the name of an office established under the jurisdiction of the foreign Government. These instructions apply to cases where the order is purchased in favor of (1) a civilian resident, or (2) a soldier of one of the allied armies fighting on French soil, but a person connected with any branch of the United States military or naval forces in France in whatever capacity is entitled to benefit from having remittance sent to him by means of domestic orders.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

NAVAL CASUALTIES

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

OWEN, Hershel, carpenter's mate, third class, United States Navy, died in France September 20; body will be buried at St. ———, Trojan, France. Mother, Mrs. Jennie Owen, Enlevale, N. Dak.

JUNZ, Joseph Albert, ship's fitter, second class, died in France; body will be buried at St. Nazaire. Father, Joseph V. Junz, 58 Sycamore Avenue, Corona, N. Y.

KELLY, William Edward, boilermaker, United States Naval Reserve Force, drowned while attached to the Naval Aviation Forces in foreign service. Mother, Mrs. Catherine Kelly, Carrang House, Ballinglou, Roscommon, Ireland.

STAMP, Clair Richmond, engineman, first class, United States Navy, drowned from the U. S. S. *Drayton*, September 16; body not recovered. Mother, Mrs. Maude Stamp, Mount Morris, N. Y.

DARMSTADT.

FRUTH, Frank L., corporal. Mrs. Hilda L. Fruth, wife, 1409 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

CASSEL.

BERG, Max, private. Rose Moshenberg, sister, 5626 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Previously Reported Prisoners of War, Now Wounded and in Hospital.

ADAMS, William B., private. William B. Adams, father, 4228 Cleveland Street, St. Louis, Mo.
BOLLINGER, Isaac, private. Mrs. Anna Bollinger, mother, 210 Woerner Avenue, Jeffersonville, Ind.
BOYLE, Lawrence, corporal. Robert Felton, uncle, R. F. D. No. 1, Toronto, Ohio.
BROWN, Gilmore, private (1st class). Mrs. Jennie Brown, mother, Brookville, Pa.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War in Germany, Now Reported Killed in Action.

HUNTER, Wellman, private. Fred Hunter, father, Spring Valley, Wis.

Previously Reported Prisoner of War in Germany, Now Reported Having Died from Wounds Received in Action.

WILLIAMS, Martin F., private. John H. Williams, father, Brooklin, W. Va.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

August 28, 1918.

The Hercules Gas Engine Co., Evansville, Ind., gasoline engines.
National Chain Co., New York City, chains.
Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., riveted rex mill chain.
Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Aurora, Ill., side dump cars.
Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gray paint.
Asa L. Shipman's Sons, New York City, commonsense binders.
Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C., linseed oil and paints.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., boxwood scales, brushes, and paints.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., electric squibbs.
M. A. Leese, Washington, D. C., photographic chemicals.
Cardinelli Vellum Mfg. Co., Montclair, N. J., tracing paper.
U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co., New York City, copper rivets.
Davenport Locomotive Works, Davenport, Iowa, steam locomotives.
S. S. Stafford (Inc.), New York City, mucilage.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., swedges and heading tools.
U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., alidades, surveying supplies.
The Lutz Co., Guttenberg, N. J., map scales.
Dicke Tool Co., Downers Grove, Ill., climbers.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., turnouts.
Morden, Frog & Crossing Co., Chicago, Ill., single slip switches.
Carl Stossel & Sons Co., Front Royal, Va., carpenters' mallets.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, fullers.
Kee-Lox Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., typewriter ribbons.
Kruse Printing Co., New York City, black ink.
R. P. Clark Co., Washington, D. C., staples.
New York Blueprint Paper Co., New York City, tracing cloth.
The Shaw-Walker Co., Washington, D. C., manila folders.
John E. Sjostrom Co. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., cap boxes.
Oshkosh Mfg. Co., Oshkosh, Wis., pike poles.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, compass dividers.
William Korn, New York City, autographic transfer ink.

August 29, 1918.

The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., malleable blocks.
Kelly & Jones Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pipe fittings.
Warren Axe & Tool Co., Warren, Pa., chain hooks.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., slicks, punches, clamps.
The Buffalo Hoist & Derrick Co., New York City, locomotive cranes.
Kilby Frog & Switch Co., Birmingham, Ala., turnouts.
Frederick J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill., Brookes' automobile handbook.
Elliott Frog & Switch Co., East St. Louis, Ill., turnouts, switches.
Kolesch & Co., New York City, ink slabs.
Wm. Wharton, Jr., & Co., Easton, Pa., turnouts.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., wrought washers.
Niagara Machine & Tool Co., Buffalo, N. Y., splitting shears.
William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., injectors.
Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.
Blackmer Rotary Pump Co., Petoskey, Mich., rotary hand pumps.
St. Louis Frog & Switch Co., St. Louis, Mo., turnouts.
The Frog & Switch Co., Carlisle, Pa., turnouts.
The Republic Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., red sheet gasket packing.
Marsh Mfg. Co., Vincennes, Ind., wood tamping bars.
Kirk & Blum, Cincinnati, Ohio, steel cans.
General American Tank Car Corporation, Chicago, Ill., tank cars.
Cleveland Frog & Crossing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, turnouts.
New York Engravers' Supply Co., New York City, etching needles.
The Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, folding boards.
Weir Frog Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, railroad crossings.
Steger & Sons' Piano Mfg. Co., Steger, Ill., cap boxes.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., turnouts.
The Watson Wagon Co., Canastota, N. Y., dump wagons and hoisting rope.
Conley Frog & Switch Co., Memphis, Tenn., turnouts.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, protractors.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., heading tools and swedges.
Emanuel Baumgarten, Washington, D. C., stencils.
Morden Frog & Crossing Co., Chicago, Ill., turnouts.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Ajax Forge Co., Chicago, Ill., double-slip switches.
Pettibone Mulliken Co., Chicago, Ill., double-slip switches.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., double-slip switches.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., double-slip switches.
Hydrant & Valve Manufacturing War Service Bureau, Washington, D. C., hydrants.
The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., malleable blocks.
H. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., snatch blocks.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, engines and spare parts.

August 30, 1918.

Pressed Steel Car Co., Washington, D. C., gondola cars, low side.
The George D. Whitcomb Co., Rochelle, Ill., gasoline locomotives.
Haskell & Barker Car Co., Michigan City, Ind., gondola cars.
Pullman Car Co., Chicago, Ill., flat cars.
Standard Steel Car Co., Washington, D. C., flat cars.
American Linseed Co., New York City, boiled linseed oil.
American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., gondola cars.
U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., railroad crossings.
Cleveland Frog & Crossing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, railroad crossings.
Pettibone-Mulliken Co., Chicago, Ill., railroad crossings.
Chandler & Taylor Co., Indianapolis, Ind., spares for engines.
Verona Tool Works, Verona, Pa., blacksmiths' cold chisels.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, drawing supplies.
Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., New York City, borax and ink.
The Lutz Co., Guttenberg, N. J., protractors, triangles, etc.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Black Diamond tool steel.
Mechanical Engraving Co., Newark, N. J., steel stamps.
The Houston Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, steam and exhaust piping and fittings, engine supplies.
Evansville Tool Works, Evansville, Ind., hatchets.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., heading tools and swedges.
New York Blueprint Paper Co., New York City, triangles.
Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C., machine taps and tap wrenches.
Kirk & Blum, Cincinnati, Ohio, steel cans.
Vacuum Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa., extra heavy oil.
Adams Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Marsh Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., wood tamping bars.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., rubber lined hose.
The Lakewood Engineering Co., Washington, D. C., locomotive cranes.
Sprague Electric Works, New York City, spare parts for direct-current motors.
New York Engravers' Supply Co., New York City, etching needles.
The Herschede Hall Clock Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, stadia boards.
Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Co., New York City, asphaltum paint.
Kolesch & Co., New York City, section liners, celluloid-lined blades.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., tie-plates and switch stands.
Kilby Frog & Switch Co., Birmingham, Ala., railroad crossings.
Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa., charcoal iron boiler tubes.
Mechanical Engraving Co., Newark, N. J., steel stamps.
Ajax Forge Co., Chicago, Ill., double switches.
Ramapo Iron Works, Hillburn, N. Y., railroad crossings.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., shoeing nippers.
Thomas Somerville, Washington, D. C., water-gauge glasses.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., slide rules.
Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Co., New York City, asphaltum paint.
Cleveland Galvanizing Works Co., New York City, coil chains.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., circular erasers.
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., centrifugal pumps.
Burke & James (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., powdered pumice.
C. A. How, Southwestern Purchasing Committee, United States Railroad Administration, St. Louis, Mo., crossties.
Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sledge handles.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., photographic supplies.
Union Cutlery Co., Olean, N. Y., clasp knives.
Barber-Greene Co., Aurora, Ill., spares for electric belt conveyors.
Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., Washington, D. C., bit stock drills.
The Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio, insulators.
The Canton Foundry & Machine Co., Canton, Ohio, portable floor cranes.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

The Cook Motor Co., Delaware, Ohio, gasoline engines.
Chandler & Taylor Co., Indianapolis, Ind., side-crank engines.
G. Gennert, New York City, photo supplies.
General American Tank Car Corporation, Chicago, Ill., gondola cars.
United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., railroad crossings.
Liberty Car & Equipment Co., Hammond, Ind., gondola cars.
Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., gauge, steam, locomotives.
James B. Clow & Sons, Chicago, Ill., water supplies.
Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill., gondola cars.
Morden Frog & Crossing Co., Chicago, Ill., railroad crossings.
Haskell & Barker Car Co., Michigan City, Ind., gondola cars.

August 31, 1918.

Geo. D. Wetherill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., paint, fire retardant.
Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill., clamps.
Dwight & Divine & Sons, Ellenville, N. Y., knives.
The Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, engines, side-crank, supplies.
E. C. Stearns Co., Syracuse, N. Y., iron file handles.
Pressed Steel Car Co., Washington, D. C., gondola cars.
Standard Car Construction Co., New York City, tank cars.
Samuel Peterson, Warren, Pa., hot-chisel handles.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., single-slip switches.
American Sawmill Machinery Co., New York City, cut-off saws.
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich., edgers.
Pettibone Mulliken Co., Chicago, Ill., turnouts.
Verona Tool Works, Verona, Pa., wrenches.
Tucker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rubber gaskets.
L. S. Starrett & Co., Athol, Mass., blacksmiths' calipers.
The Trumbell Electric Co., Plainville, Conn., knife switches.
Star Electric Motor Co., Newark, N. J., motors.
Monitor Bi-Loop Radiator Co., Lancaster, Pa., hot-water heating plant.
Rome-Turney Radiator Co., Rome, N. Y., radiator repairs.
Novelty Incandescent Lamps Co., Emporium Pa., incandescent lamps.
Hires-Turner Glass Co., Rosslyn, Va., plate glass desk top.
Doubleday-Hill Electric Co., Washington, D. C., cartridge fuses.
J. L. Hammett Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., Harbutt's plasticine.
Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., hacksaw blades, hard carbon.
American Handle Co., Jonesboro, Ark., broadax handles.
Quaker City Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rubber gaskets.
United States Horseshoe Co., Erie, Pa., mule shoes, heavy.
Henry Cheney Hammer Corporation, Little Falls, N. Y., farriers' hammers.
Pike Mfg. Co., Pike, N. H., ax stones.
W. N. Mathews & Bros. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., cut outs.
Delta Star Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., switches.
H. D. Edwards & Co., Detroit, Mich., steel blocks.
Morden Frog & Crossing Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., slip switches.
Steger & Sons Piano Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., wood mauls.
Elliott Frog & Switch Co., East St. Louis, Ill., slip switches.
J. H. Weil & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., lettering pens.
Houston, Stanwood & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, boilers on skids.
The Hercules Gas Engine Co., Evansville, Ind., wood-sawing outfits.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, wrecking bars.
General Porcelain Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., insulators, pin type.
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill., screw jacks.
Kee-Lox Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., typewriter ribbons.
Imperial Electric Co., Akron, Ohio, armatures.
Troy Carriage Sun Shade Co., Troy, Ohio, canvas rolls.
E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind., cross-cut saw handles.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., Washington, D. C., plumb bobs.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., rivet headers.
Cleveland Galvanizing Works Co., New York City, coil chains.
Illinois Parlor Frame Co., Washington, D. C., adaptor boxes.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., albums, negative.
The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., self-starters.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, suction hose.
The Lionel Mfg. Co., New York City, brass odometers.
Geo. F. Muth & Co., Washington, D. C., painters' sketching canvas.
The Celluloid Co., New York City, celluloid protractors.
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., reading glasses.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J., rubber-lined fire hose.

September 3, 1918.

E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., steel bar clamps.
The Winsted Edge Tool Works, Winsted, Conn., socket chisels.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington Del., electric squibs.
Weier Frog Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, double slip switches.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J., asbestos sheet packing.
Peru Electric Co., Peru, Ind., porcelain cleats.
The Celluloid Co., New York City, celluloid protractors.
Lufkin Rule Co., Washington, D. C., folding rules.
Standard Steel Car Co., Washington, D. C., car-shop tools.
Pettibone-Mulliken Co., Chicago, Ill., switches.
Railway & Industrial Engineering Co., Greensburg, Pa., arresters and insulators.
Condit Electric Mfg. Co., South Boston, Mass., circuit breakers.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Washington, D. C., pumps.
Clark Bros. Co., Olean, N. Y., sawmills.
Columbia Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, swivel base pipe vises.
Red Jacket Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, hand pumps.
Whitaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., blue stovepipe stock.
Mark Mfg. Co., Evanston, Ill., washer well points.
The Joseph Lay Co., Ridgeville, Ind., brooms.
Hydrant & Valve Mfrs., Washington, D. C., hydrants.
W. R. Ostrander & Co., New York City, gong bells, iron box.
Scully Steel & Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., soft steel flats.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., car wrenches.
Cook Motor Co., Delaware, Ohio, gasoline engines.
Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass, plumbs and levels.
C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton Junction, Mass., rubber lined fire hose.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., parts for searchlights.
United States Horseshoe Co., Erie, Pa., heavy mule shoes.
General Equipment Co., New York City, locomotive.
Georgia Pine Turpentine Co., New York City, turpentine.
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., Louisville, Ky., turpentine.
Henry Cheney Hammer Corporation, Little Falls, N. Y., farriers hammers.
Eberson Lindsley Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., paints.
C. Drew & Co., Kingston, Mass., marlin spikes.
Eugene Dietzgen Co., New York City, drafting tables.

September 4, 1918.

Durand Steel Locker Co. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., steel lockers.
Brown Hoisting Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, spare parts for locomotive cranes.
L. N. Hopkins, central western regional purchasing committee, U. S. R. R., standard crossties.
C. & A. Matisse, New York City, parabolic mirror.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., rheostats.
Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa., boiler tubes.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., metal electric caps.
Theo. Alteneder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., drawing instruments.
Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. J., ball-peen hammer.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., thermos bottles.
The Richmond Hardware Co., Richmond, Va., machinist's hammers.
William Wharton, jr., & Son, Easton, Pa., turnouts.
The McCrosky Reamer Co., Meadville, Pa., hand reamers.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., cold chisels.
The Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, Ohio, steam shovels and parts.
The McMurty Mfg. Co., Denver, Colo., asphaltum paints.
Eugene Deitzgen Co., Chicago, Ill., drawing boards.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., drawing supplies.
International Motor Co., Washington, D. C., steel dump bodies.
C. C. C. Fire Hose Co., Canton Junction, Mass., rubber-lined fire hose.
Barclay Naval Stores Co., New York City, turpentine, gum spirits.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., adjustable pipe stocks.
The Stowell Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., snatch blocks.
W. Toepfer & Sons Co., Milwaukee, Wis., seat angles for gates.
J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., C clamps, drop forged.
Henry Cheney Hammer Corporation, Little Falls, N. Y., farrier's hammers.
A. Lipetz, Washington, D. C., Russian steel rails.
United States Horseshoe Co., Erie, Pa., heavy mule shoes.
Weldon Roberts Rubber Co., Newark, N. Y., rubber erasers.
Enameled Metals Co., Etna, Pa., galvanized-iron conduit.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., rubber-lined hose.
Massey Vise Co., Chicago, Ill., mechanic's vises.
Crane Co., Washington, D. C., gate valves.
James Walker Co., Baltimore, Md., ship clamp screws.
The Joseph Lay Co., Ridgeville, Ind., brooms.
Erie City Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., boilers, on skids.
McComber & Whyte Rope Co., Kenosha, Wis., electrical supplies.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., cross-cut saws.
The Cook Motor Co., Delaware, Ohio, gasoline engines.
Hercules Gas Engine Co., Evansville, Ind., gasoline and kerosene engines.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shackle bars.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, stone drills.
Verona Tool Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., track wrenches.
Hydrant & Valve Manufacturers, Washington, D. C., hydrants.
Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg, W. Va., locomotive scoops.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Variety Iron & Steel Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio, parts for floating derrick.
Illinois Iron & Bolt Co., Carpentersville, Ill., screw jacks.
United Globe Rubber Mfg. Co., Trenton, N. J., rubber-lined hose.
Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., rubber-lined hose.
Empire Rubber & Tire Co., Trenton, N. J., rubber-lined hose.
Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pinch bars.
C. E. Franche & Co., Chicago, Ill., lamp coloring, weatherproof.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., material for portable firebox boilers.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The following is a list of contracts approved by the Board of Review of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

August 28, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Edwin H. Fitler Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manilla rope.
Genesee Jam Kitchen, Genesco, N. Y., jam.
John B. Murray, New York City, timothy hay.
Pelican Cracker Factory, New Orleans, La., hard bread.
Schoenbrun & Co., Chicago, Ill., overcoats.
Richards & Conover Hardware Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., galvanized netting.
Detiner Woolen Co., Chicago, Ill., tailor's supplies.
The Block Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va., tobacco.
Zimmer & Dunkak, New York City, butter.
Lowe & Miller, New York City, cloth.
Colbert Last Co., Worcester, Mass., hinged lasts.
Krentler Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., hinged lasts.
Messrs. Frank & Dunn, New York City, overseas caps.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Baltimore, Md., evaporated milk.
Grand Central Market, (Inc.), New York City, fresh beef.
P. Kauble & Son, Wharton, Ohio, timothy hay.
Raymond P. Lipe Co., Toledo, Ohio, white oats.
Armour & Co., San Antonio, Tex., fresh beef.
J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, Ill., white oats.
B. A. Eckhart Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., flour.
Armour & Co., San Antonio, Tex., fresh beef.
Morris & Co., San Antonio, Tex., Ham.
Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex., fresh beef.
Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., fresh beef.
American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sirup.
H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill., white oats.
Bingham-Hewett-Schnell Co., Indianapolis, Ind., white oats.
B. Greenwald Co., Boston, Mass., leather jerkins.
Hales & Edwards, Chicago, Ill., white oats.

CONTRACTS

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., bandoleers.
Harper Manufacturing Co., Rome, Ga., wool trousers.
B. B. & R. Knight, Providence, R. I., gray jeans.
Waterbury Button Co., Waterbury, Conn., bronze coat buttons.
Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., oven thermometers.
Western Knitting Mills, Rochester, Mich., wool gloves.
F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co., Manchester, N. H., bandoleers.
Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., aeroplane oil.
Simple Simon Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., denim clothing.
Burlington Overall Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., denim clothing.
Trimount Overall Co., Boston, Mass., denim clothing.
The Bell Overall & Mfg. Co., Winder, Ga., denim clothing.
A. B. Frank, San Antonio, Tex., denim clothing.
Sherman Overall Mfg. Co., Sherman, Tex., denim clothing.
Fort Smith Garment Co., Fort Smith, Ark., denim clothing.
Freeland Overall Mfg. Co., Freeland, Ga., denim clothing.
Kingsbery Mfg. Co., Fort Worth, Tex., denim clothing.
Jellico Clothing Mfg. Co., Jellico, Tenn., denim clothing.
Rauser, Garrison Dry Goods Co., Wichita, Kans., denim clothing.
Buxton Garment Mfg. Co., Nashua, N. H., denim clothing.
William Salmon, Brooklyn, N. Y., white tape.
C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., saddler's pinchers.
Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., ratchet drills.
The Cincinnati Tool Co., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio, screw drivers.
Ambroid Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., ambroid cement.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., hacksaw blades.
The West Haven Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn., hack-saw blades.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Lancaster, N. Y., splitting-knife blades.
Kirsch Manufacturing Co., Sturgis, Mich., bed sacks.
Newark & Denzinger (Inc.), New York City, bed sacks.
E. C. Atkins & Co. (Inc.), Indianapolis, Ind., buck-saw blades.
Brown Instrument Co., Philadelphia, Pa., oven thermometers.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACTS.

C. B. Cones & Son Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Lewis Meier & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Adam H. Bartel Co., Richmond, Ind.
The Van Wert Overall Mfg. Co., Van Wert, Ohio.
In the foregoing supplementary contracts there was a clause added permitting substitute or substitutes for denim cloth at additional cost of 3 cents per garment.

August 30, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

Remington Typewriter Co., Atlanta, Ga., typewriters.
Franklin Sugar Refg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar.
Food Administration Grain Corporation, New York City, flour.

CONTRACTS.

H. S. Peters Co., Dover, N. J., denim clothing.
Liberty-Durgin (Inc.), Haverhill, Mass., straps.
Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, supply sacks.
High Point Overall Co., High Point, N. C., denim clothing.
Plant Bros. Co., Manchester, N. H., bags (small stores).
The Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., headlight oil.
Hubley Mfg. Co., Lancaster, Pa., knives.
Penman's Limited, Paris, Ontario, winter underwear.
Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co., Worcester, Mass., bandoleers.
Beebe Glove Co. (Inc.), Richmond, Ind., mittens.
J. D. Murphy Shoe Co., Natick, Mass., field shoes.
Troy Carriage Sun Shade Co., Troy, Ohio, breech-lock covers.
National Biscuit Co., New York City, hard bread.
John E. Murray, New York City, hay.
Russakov Can Co., Chicago, Ill., trench containers.
Wallace & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., candy.
Jos. Friedman, New York City, containers.
Borne-Scrymser Co., New York City, aero and motor oil.

August 31, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

T. D. Randall & Co., Chicago, Ill., timothy hay.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, New York City, gasoline and kerosene.
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., New York City, evaporated milk.
Washburn Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn., bran.
Highland Milk Condensing Co., Elkland, Pa., evaporated milk.
Homer Ruby, Imlay City, Mich., timothy
P. E. Sharpless Co., Philadelphia, Pa., evaporated milk.
Federal Tin Co. (Inc.), Baltimore, Md., hard-bread cans.
Fidelity Tin Can Co., Baltimore, Md., hard-bread cans.
Birmingham Commission Co., Birmingham, Ala., hay.
Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., New York City, evaporated milk.
T. M. Blake, New York City, oats.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., fresh beef.
Frick Co. (Inc.), Waynesboro, Pa., steam tractors.
Florence Manufacturing Co., Florence, Mass., hair brushes.
Fitch Cornell & Co., New York City, butter.
Sturgis-Jones Last Co., Brockton, Mass., hinged lasts.
J. H. Lane & Co., New York City, bed sacks.
J. H. Lane & Co., New York City, 30-inch drill.
E. Crosby & Co., Brattleboro, Vt., cereal.
G. Washington Sales Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., coffee.
Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., clover hay.
The New Can Co., South Boston, Mass., hard-bread cans.
Taber Mill, New Bedford, Mass., cheesecloth.
Toberman, Mackey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., clover hay.
Birmingham Commission Co., Birmingham, Ala., grass hay.
Homer Ruby, Imlay City, Mich., timothy hay.
G. M. Self, Grenola, Kans., alfalfa hay.
De Winter & Stewart (Inc.), New York City, turkeys.
W. W. Elzea, New York City, butter.
L. W. Upton & Co., Norfolk, Va., potatoes.
Toberman Mackey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., mixed hay.
Huffine & Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.
H. P. Hood & Sons, Charlestown, Mass., evaporated milk.
Aldrich Bros., Providence, R. I., cheesecloth.
William H. Higgins & Co., New York City, evaporated peaches.
Parker, Wilder & Co., New York City, bleached sheets.
Union Meat Co., North Portland, Oreg., hams.
Zenith Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., flour.
Enid Milling Co., Enid, Okla., flour.
George P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., flour.
J. F. Bales & Sons, Circleville, Ohio, mixed hay.
Dexter Richards Sons Co., Newport, N. H., olive-drab melton.
S. Slater & Sons (Inc.), New York City, silesia.
Wittenberg-King Co., Salem, Oreg., potatoes.
Northwestern Yeast Co., Chicago, Ill., yeast (dried).
American Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco.
Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.
The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., mixed hay.
Pioneer Flour Mills, San Antonio, Tex., flour.
William H. Evans, New York City, tent duck.
J. H. Lane & Co., New York City, 55-inch sateens.
S. C. Woolman & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., timothy hay.
Wimp Package Co., Chicago, Ill., fresh beef.
H. Mueller Grain Co., San Antonio, Tex., prairie hay.
Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter.
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay.
P. Ludvickson & Co., Severy, Kans., prairie hay.
Albert Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill., mixed hay.
The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., timothy hay.
H. B. Salmon & Co., Chicago, Ill., sardines.
G. F. Sauer & Co., Richmond, Va., flavoring extract.
Champion Shoe Machinery Co., St. Louis, Mo., awls, needles.
Rochester Stamping Co., Rochester, N. Y., pails.
Union Meat Co., North Portland, Oreg., hams.

CONTRACTS.

Russel Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., O. D. webbing.
Indianapolis Glove Co., Indianapolis, Ind., mittens.
Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y., flannel shirts.
Indianapolis Glove Co., Indianapolis, Ind., gloves.
Geo. C. Moore Co., Westerly, R. I., O. D. webbing.
Russel Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., webbing.
Friedman & Feldman, Baltimore, Md., convalescent suits.
Clarence L. Collins & Co., New York City, gray sateen.
Durfee Mills, Fall River, Mass., gray twill.
Coshocton Glove Co., Coshocton, Ohio, knit gloves.
Coshocton Glove Co., Coshocton, Ohio, mittens.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918. No. 122

MAIL FOR U. S. MEN IN SIBERIA TO BE SENT AT SAME RATES APPLIED TO DOMESTIC LETTERS

NO PACKAGE OVER SEVEN POUNDS

Postage Conditions and Classifications Identical with Those in the United States—New Order on Parcels for Soldiers in France.

The Post Office Department issues the following orders:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 21, 1918.

Order No. 2026.

All mail matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions or places where the domestic mail service is in operation for transmission to soldiers and others, including civilians, connected with the United States Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, and all mail originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions or places where the domestic mail service is in operation, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage. Such mail may not exceed 7 pounds in weight.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 21, 1918.

In connection with the foregoing Order No. 2026, extending the United States classification, conditions, and rates of postage to mail sent to and from the United States Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, postmasters are informed that the instructions of this office appearing in The Postal Bulletin for July 25, 1918, and article 55, pages 15 and 16 of the August supplement to the Postal Guide (see also article 5, page 90, and article 4, page 103, of the July Postal Guide) relative to mail to and from the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe are likewise applicable to mail sent to and from the United States Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, with the following exceptions:

(a) The address on mail intended for members of the Expeditionary Forces in Siberia should include, in connection with the addressee's name and designation of the unit of organization to which he belongs, the words "American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia."

(b) The restrictions of Order No. 1259 are not for the present applicable to parcels sent to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, and parcels not exceeding 7 pounds in weight addressed to members of those forces may, therefore, be accepted for mailing without being accompanied with a request from the addressee for the articles contained in the parcels.

The eight-zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof is chargeable on parcels of fourth-class or domestic parcel post matter subject to pound rates sent to and from the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

(Continued on page 2.)

TYPEWRITER INDUSTRY IS RECOGNIZED AS ESSENTIAL

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The typewriter industry has been recognized by the War Industries Board as essential, but no automatic rating will be given the industry for its materials, equipment, and supplies. Consideration will be given to applications for priorities covering specific orders as such applications are presented by the manufacturers.

Plants Given Preferential Treatment.

Claims of the industry to preferential treatment in the matter of priorities were presented to Judge Edwin B. Parker, priorities commissioner, by the war service committee representing the typewriter manufacturers. Existing contracts made with individual manufacturing concerns by the Government and for war work direct were exhibited in support of the demand. The priorities division of the War Industries Board decided that because of the large demands made on them by the Government and by the war work, including production of typewriters which they now have in hand, the following plants be accorded preferential treatment, and given a class 3 rating: Underwood Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn.; Royal Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn.; Corona Typewriter Co., Groton, N. Y.; L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Stenotype Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; and the Remington Typewriter Co. plants at Ilion, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn.

President Will Speak In New York To-morrow Night for Liberty Loan

Secretary McAdoo announces that the President has consented to speak for the Liberty loan in New York City to-morrow (Friday) night. The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House under the auspices of the Liberty loan committee of the second Federal reserve district, of which Gov. Strong, of the Federal Reserve Bank, is chairman. Gov. Strong will preside at the meeting.

PLACED ON WAR CREDITS BOARD.

The Acting Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, has appointed Albert W. Russel a member of the War Credits Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fernando P. Neal. Mr. Russel has been connected with Mr. Crowell's office since January, 1918, and was formerly in the manufacturing business as president of the Russel Motor Axle Co. and treasurer of the Russel Wheel & Foundry Co. of Detroit.

PROPOSES TIME LIMITATION FOR BRINGING WAR CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

BILL RECOMMENDED TO CONGRESS

Secretary of War Points Out Advisability of Early Disposition of Suits Over Property Taken—The Court of Claims Docket Clear.

A limitation of time for the bringing of certain suits against the United States for property taken for war purposes has been recommended to Congress by the Secretary of War, with a draft of a bill for that purpose. Several of the emergency acts provide that in case of disagreement as to the value of property taken the Government shall pay a certain percentage of the estimated value and that the owner may sue the United States for such sum as shall represent the difference between the amount thus paid and the reasonable value of the property.

Points in Recommendation.

The Secretary points out that some of these claimants who are now reluctant to press their claims in the court owing to the fact that they would be open to criticism as exorbitant would have no such feeling at the end of the war. Another reason stated is that such suits ought to be brought while the Government is able to secure necessary witnesses who are now temporarily in Government service but will scatter at the end of the war. Four months from notice of the amount awarded is the time limited in the proposed bill for the bringing of suit.

Court of Claims Docket.

It was ascertained to-day from Assistant Attorney General Huston Thompson, in charge of the defense of suits against the United States, that the docket of the Court of Claims is in such condition that prompt action may be had by plaintiffs. Although there are many cases pending, there are none in which the plaintiff must await action by the Government. This is a realization of a condition for which the court and the Government attorneys have been making special effort.

Clear of Historical Cases.

The Civil War cases have been finished within the last few years. Two years ago the docket was cleared of the last of the French spoliation claims. In the present year the last of the Indian depredations cases was disposed of. With the passing of these various historical classes of cases the way is clear for prompt action upon current matters.

CUT DOWN ON WRAPPING PAPER, ORDER TO ALL RETAIL STORES

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has issued the following order, which affects every retail store throughout the United States:

Notice to Retail Merchants.

Paper conservation is essential as a war measure. Every retail store is, therefore, directed to discontinue the unnecessary wrapping of merchandise, and to reduce its consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, office stationery, etc., to that which is absolutely necessary.

Public Asked to Cooperate.

The officials of the War Industries Board feel confident that the public will cooperate with the stores in making this order effective. Economy in the use of paper will release chemicals, fuel, cars and men—all necessary to win the war—and will also enable the Government to secure its requirements of paper, which are increasing rapidly.

The necessity for this order became apparent this week when it was realized that the Government would soon be obliged to divert to the ammunition manufacturers a large quantity of chemical pulp formerly used in making wrapping, tissue, book, and other strong papers. The increasing production of ammunition and the short cotton crop make this necessary.

Administration of the Order.

The administration of this order has been placed in the hands of the pulp and paper section and Dr. E. O. Merchant, in charge of the economy program, has prepared a set of instructions for retail merchants and designed a placard, which will be of assistance to them in complying with the Government's order.

MAIL FOR U. S. MEN IN SIBERIA

(Continued from page 1.)

Approval of Soldiers' Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 21, 1918.

In connection with Departmental Order No. 329 of March 28, 1918, requiring an approved request to accompany parcels for members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, postmasters are informed that officers in immediate command of detached units of those forces are authorized to approve requests for articles desired by the members. Therefore, parcels of the kind mailable, addressed to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, may be accepted when the request required to be inclosed therein is approved by the addressees' regimental or higher commander, including a major as set forth in the instructions of this office embodied in paragraph 6 (a), article 55, pages 15 and 16 of the August, 1918, Supplement to the Postal Guide, or by an officer in command of a detached unit in such manner as to show that fact, as for example, "Approved, Lieut. John Doe, Post Commander," "Train Commander," or "Battalion Commander," etc., as the case may be.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

FREE ENTRY OF MEAT IN SPAIN.

Consul General Hurst cables from Barcelona under date of September 19 that the Spanish Government has temporarily removed the duty on refrigerated meat and has embargoed the exportation of linseed oil and cake.—Commerce Reports.

No Change in the Draft Regulations Regarding Deferred Classification Claimed on the Ground of Dependency

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

STATEMENT BY GEN. CROWDER.

In order once again to correct erroneous impressions which appear to exist in some quarters, this office desires to reassert that there has been no change made in the regulations regarding the authority of local boards to grant deferred classification to registrants on the ground of dependency. Local boards have always had the right to extend deferred classification to registrants, irrespective of whether the registrants do or do not make claims. A registrant is, therefore, at liberty, if he sees fit, to trust to the scrutiny of the boards to discover by examination of his questionnaire the necessity for his deferment. But, pressed as they have been in their work, boards have been, and will be, prone to defer to the judgment of the individual himself on the point that he has no dependents who require that he continue in civil life, and to refrain in such cases from giving deferred classification on the ground of dependency.

As I explained in my statement of September 9, addressed to employers and other representatives of industry, the boards will welcome and need all the aid that can be furnished by the indication of a claim made for deferment. With this aid, the process will become a simple and speedy one. Time and labor will not be wasted on needless search, and ample time will be gained for attention to those cases where the claim is explicitly raised.

It should be borne in mind by the individual registrant that the military program of this country, built around the desire of all concerned to win victory for our cause as quickly as possible, demands of the selective system the utmost speed in classifying the 13,000,000, approximately, who registered on September 12. If all these 13,000,000 registrants were to decline to aid the boards by indicating their own attitude regarding deferment and were to rely entirely on the ability of the boards to perceive the propriety of making deferment, the whole process of raising the army would be seriously hampered and delayed. This applies equally to those entitled to deferment on the grounds of dependency and those on the ground of necessary occupational employment. Either the claim should be made by the registrant or by a competent third person in his behalf.

Dummy Gun Explosion Kills Two at Air School

The War Department authorizes the following:

At the Air Service Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal., September 20, at 5.30 p. m., due to an explosion of a dummy gun used by a bombing detail to simulate artillery fire, Guy Wehland, private, first class, Sixty-fifth Balloon Company, was killed, and Ray Bailey Thompson, private, first class, Sixty-fifth Balloon Company, and James Lockwood Rumney, private, first class, Fifty-second Balloon Company, were seriously injured. Pvt. Thompson Thompson died at 7 p. m. the same date. He is a son of Mrs Nettie B. Thompson, Clay, N. Y.

Save for Your Country or Slave for the Hun.

Salt Packers Agree to Use Only Standard-Size Sacks

Salt producers, at a conference with officials of the Food Administration, lined up solidly in the campaign for conservation of war necessities. Their product, which has been packed in almost countless sizes and styles of package, will be put up in only a few standard-sized sacks and when packed in wood the barrels, where possible, will be hooped with wood instead of steel.

The first measure will save large quantities of cotton; the other will conserve steel. Salt hereafter, when packed in cotton, may be had in only 5, 10, 25 pound or larger sacks. Proportionately, a 1-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a 5-pound sack, and in addition makes a needless drain upon labor.

AGENTS NOT NEEDED TO DEAL WITH WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Mr. Baruch Opposed to Employment of Attorneys for That Purpose by Business Interests.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, at his regular conference with the Washington newspaper correspondents yesterday emphasized the desire of the board to get the view of every citizen as to business conditions and matters affecting the welfare of his special industry, but asserted that the employment by such citizens of attorneys or agents to present their cases was both unnecessary and undesired.

He called attention to the fact that some time ago the War Industries Board had issued a special bulletin on the subject warning business men against employment of men as representatives who claim influence with members of the War Industries Board or divisions of the board. He denied that such influence existed to the extent of value to business men. Mr. Baruch said that with the War Industries Board every citizen is on an equal footing and any cause that needs special pleading is liable to prejudice. The board wants to hear everybody on matters of importance and Mr. Baruch stated he saw as many as he could.

Trying to Decentralize Work.

An effort is being made by Mr. Baruch to decentralize the work of the board where possible so that each individual citizen interested can get his hearing locally and not be forced to come to Washington. The local organization of the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board is being used in this connection.

Mr. Baruch said that there existed some confusion in the minds of business men as to the functions of the War Industries Board in the matter of contracts. He pointed out that the board did not originate any contracts and that it simply cleared contracts originating elsewhere with the Government by directing the flow of materials to fill those contracts.

Profiteering Charge.

Another point touched on by Mr. Baruch in his conference was in connection with some reports that certain allies of the United States in the present war were profiteering at the expense of the United States through sales made to various agencies of this Government. Mr. Baruch said he did not believe this to be true. Quoting figures obtained from the War Trade Board he showed that the reexport business of Great Britain in 1918 had decreased 86 per cent from the reexport business of 1913, and that there was a falling off of 70 per cent in the direct export business of the United Kingdom between 1913 and 1918.

POSTAL FRAUD ORDERS.

The Postmaster General has issued fraud orders against A. L. Britton, at 327 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and W. C. McMaster, at Holly Bluff, Miss.

LIST OF CURTAILMENTS MADE TO DATE IN CONSUMPTION BY MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL, IRON AND OTHER MATERIALS BY ORDER OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The steady development of plans of the War Industries Board for the conservation of material, labor, fuel, transportation, and other essential elements to the end that the maximum resources and energy of this country shall be put forth in the winning of the war has resulted in the curtailment of several industries.

The greatest drive by the War Industries Board is in the conservation of iron and steel, of which the shortage is heavy now and growing heavier. In connection with the plans of conservation through curtailment of supply to industries not manufacturing for the war purposes, B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; J. Leonard Replogle, steel administrator, and other officials of the board have presented to representatives of the steel and iron industry plans for stimulating production that will assist in reducing the shortage and meeting the war demands. But there is to be a continuance of conservation measures, and curtailment of industries will continue and be extended so long as shortage in essential war material exists.

LIST OF CURTAILMENTS SO FAR MADE.

The Priorities Division of the War Industries Board has compiled this list of industry curtailments so far made:

Passenger automobiles.—For the last six months of 1918 curtailed to 25 per cent of 1917 production, provided the manufacturer will limit his purchases of materials, equipment, and supplies to such as are absolutely necessary to match up stocks on hand.

Pianos, piano-players, and parts.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to one-third the production of the last four months of 1917.

Cutlery.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 70 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 70 per cent shall include Government orders.

Stoves.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 50 per cent shall include Government orders.

Black galvanized and enameled ware.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 50 per cent shall include Government orders.

Burial goods.—Curtailed to 2,200 tons of the iron and steel for the 12 months' schedule.

Clothes wringers.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to two-thirds of the production of the last four months of 1917.

Corsets.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 40 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917.

Metal beds.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 50 per cent shall include Government and allies' orders, and that no brass beds be built except from stock now on hand and no brass or brass scrap be purchased.

Boilers and radiators.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 40 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917 and all production and sale shall be under license from the War Industries Board or for Government buildings.

Breweries.—All brewery products cease on and after December 1, 1918.

Baby buggies.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 50 per cent of the production of the last four months of 1917, and that they be given a Class "C" rating for enough metal to match up stocks now on hand, provided discard steel only shall be used.

Composite roofing.—Manufacturers restricted to production and sale to buildings built by the Government and the allies or under license from the War Industries Board.

Sporting goods.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed as compared with production for the last four months of 1917, as follows: Tennis balls, 40 per cent; footballs and equipment, 60 per cent; baseballs, bats, and equipment, 60 per cent; golf balls and golf clubs, 40 per cent; no athletic clothing manufactured after the stocks on hand have been used up.

(Continued on page 5.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communiques

American Official Communique No. 133.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 24, 1918.

Section A.—In the Woevre a successful raiding party brought in prisoners. Aside from increased artillery activity in the same sector, there is nothing further to report.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

American Official Communique No. 134.

Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces,
September 25, 1918.

Section A.—The day passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops.

U. S. Marine Missing From the Missanabie

The Navy Department is advised by Admiral Sims that Corpl. Ezra J. Miller, United States Marine Corps, is reported missing from the steamship *Missanabie*, which was sunk on September 10. No other casualties among Navy or Marine personnel on board this ship. Next of kin, father, Jacob Miller, Tamaroa, Ill.

Press dispatches on September 11 told of the sinking of the *Missanabie*, a Canadian Pacific passenger liner, westbound from an English port with passengers and mail for the United States.

French and British Navy Officials Congratulate U. S. on New Radio Station

Secretary Daniels has received the following dispatch from the French minister of marine, in response to the message sent on the opening of the new high-power radio station at Annapolis:

"It is with great satisfaction that I hear about the completion of the radio station at Annapolis, that will render closer the communications between our two countries. I am glad that the first message I am sending your Excellency is a message of victory; that the United States and France, which destiny brings together at each great crisis of humanity, are once more united for the defense of democracy and right. Their splendid soldiers and sailors are triumphing on all the battlefields, and are saving the liberty of the world."

Secretary Daniels also has received the following message from Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British Admiralty:

"I congratulate you warmly on the completion of the Annapolis wireless station, which forms another valuable link between the allied countries in Europe. It is symbolic of our close union, and will be invaluable as a reinforcement of present cables in event of a breakdown."

NO CHANGE IN FREIGHT RATES ON SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE

Director General McAdoo authorizes the following:

The Railroad Administration has given very careful and thorough consideration to applications from shippers of sand, gravel, and crushed stone to modify the increases in freight rates brought about by General Order No. 28, by substituting some other basis for the uniform advance of 1 per cent per 100 pounds provided in the order.

Will Consider Individual Cases.

The conclusion has been reached that no other general basis can consistently be applied, but that in line with the announcement made by the Director General at the time General Order No. 28 was issued, consideration will be immediately given to all individual cases where the increases under the general order have brought about unnecessary hardships, or excessive rates, under existing conditions.

Will Receive Preferred Attention.

It is expected that the shippers who feel that the increased rates brought about by the application of General Order No. 28 are excessive in specific instances will present applications for modification of such rates on these commodities to one of the several district freight traffic committees on which the shipping public is represented; these committees having been created since these applications were filed with the administration. The committees will be requested to give preferred attention to these applications.

Posting of Notices In Post Office Lobbies

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 18, 1918.

Postmasters:

The notice under the above heading which appeared in The Postal Bulletin of July 26, 1918, and on page 6 of the August Supplement to the Postal Guide, is hereby canceled.

Hereafter the posting of notices, bulletins, and placards designed to disseminate information regarding the war program and intended to further and facilitate the activity of the Government in the successful prosecution and termination of the war will be restricted to such publications and notices as emanate from any of the executive departments or independent bureaus of the Government; or those notices and announcements bearing the following printed authority:

"The postmaster will display this poster conspicuously in the post-office lobby—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General."

J. C. KOONS,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

PROCEDURE FOR EXECUTING SHIPPERS' EXPORT DECLARATION

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 219), that the following procedure must be followed in executing shipper's export declarations for shipments which are covered in part by individual export licenses and which as to the balance are to be licensed by a collector of customs:

Immediately under the export license number must be listed the goods covered by that license. If the number of items is too great to list individually, a general description may be used to conform with Schedule B (Department of Commerce—Classification of Commodities).

Immediately under the items covered by individual licenses will be written a statement similar to the following: "To be licensed by a collector of customs." Immediately following this statement will be either a detailed list of the commodities or a general description to conform with Schedule B.

In every instance where a general description is used there must be attached to one copy of the shipper's export declaration an invoice describing the goods in detail, and such invoice must be divided to show what items are to be licensed by the collector and what items are covered by individual licenses and the number of such licenses.

This invoice will be attached to and returned with that copy of the shipper's export declaration which is rendered to the War Trade Board by the collector of customs.

Liberty Bond or Liberty Bound, which will you have it?

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

The finance committee now considering the war revenue bill yesterday amended the House measure so as to exempt from income taxes the whole salary of officers on active duty in the field or at sea. The House bill granted an exemption only up to $3,500. The normal tax rates on individual incomes as provided for by the House were adopted, the rates being 6 per cent on the taxable income not in excess of $4,000, and 12 per cent on the taxable income above that sum. House definitions of "net income" were agreed to and practically the entire definition of "gross income." This morning the committee heard Vice Chairman Piez, of the Shipping Board, on certain provisions of the bill which he believes will affect shipyard workers.

The subcommittee of the judiciary committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the purchase of a newspaper with funds alleged to have been supplied by brewing interests, as provided for in the Jones resolution, held its first meeting this morning. The investigation proper will not begin until the subcommittee determines the authority it has and the scope of the inquiry.

HOUSE.

Government control during the war of the price, supply, production, and distribution of certain metals essential to war work progressed another step yesterday when the House adopted the conference report on the pending bill and sent it to the Senate.

The resolution authorizing the readmission to the United States of resident aliens who have joined the military forces of the allies was passed.

A bill was passed under which wire tapping, interference with the delivery of telegraph messages, and embezzlement or theft of funds from telegraph and telephone companies while they are under Government control are made offenses against the Federal Government and punishment provided. Under existing law such offenses are punishable only under State statutes.

An appropriation was asked by the War Department amounting to $7,800 to reimburse civilians for arms and ammunition seized by the United States troops during labor troubles in Colorado in 1914.

Regulations Governing Tomato Soup Exports

The War Trade Board, after consultation with the United States Food Administration, announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 239) that applications for licenses to export the following commodity will be considered when presented in accordance with the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board:

Tomato soup.—Applicants who in the past have received refusals for this commodity may now submit new applications, which will be given prompt consideration.

CURTAILMENTS TO DATE

(Continued from page 3.)

Gas stoves and gas appliances.—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent of the production for the last four months of 1917, all copper eliminated except that on hand, which should be conserved for repairs to existing installation.

Automobile pneumatic tires.—War Industries Board will deal with rubber industry as a controlled industry. Using as a basis the production for the 18 months ending June 30, 1918, the maximum production of each manufacturer for the last 4 months of 1918 is fixed at 50 per cent of the average 4 months' period production during the 18 months' period.

Tin plate.—For the last three months of 1918 curtailed the use of steel 30 per cent from consumption of the last three months of 1917, an estimated saving of approximately 150,000 tons of steel.

Soft drinks and mineral waters—Effective November 1, the production of non-alcoholic beverages (other than near beers which have been prohibited after December 1) including the manufacture of fruit juices, water, concentrated extracts, syrups, and carbonic acid gas, courtailed on the basis of 50 per cent per annum based on the production for the calendar year of 1917; that is, no month's production shall exceed 50 per cent of the production of the corresponding month of the previous year. Grape juice, cider and loganberry juice products of this year's harvest may be produced, but the restriction must apply to the year 1919.

Talking machines—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 40 per cent of the production for the last four months of 1917 in units and on a tonnage basis with recommendation the industry secure war work before January 1, 1918.

Agricultural implements and farm tractors—Effective October 1 on a twelve months' schedule curtailed in use of iron and steel 25 per cent from consumption for calendar year ending September 30, 1918.

Bicycles—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 25 per cent in iron and steel of the consumption for the last four months of 1917, with elimination of bicycles for children and for racing purposes.

Refrigerators—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 33 1/3 per cent in iron and steel of the consumption for the last four months of 1917, with order for substitution of zinc plate where possible.

OUTLINES COMMITTEE PROGRAM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON

The following statement is authorized by Charles J. Brand, chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution selected by the War Industries Board with the approval of the President:

The Committee on Cotton Distribution will establish offices immediately.

The committee plans to exercise its supervision through existing customary channels by controlling the quantity and quality of cotton used by domestic and foreign consumers. This they believe can be done without disturbing to any appreciable extent the existing facilities and organizations for marketing and distributing the crop.

The committee will require both domestic and foreign consumers to take a fair and equitable proportion of the grades below middling.

BRITISH STANDARD CLOTHS.

Commercial Attache Philip B. Kennedy, of London, has transmitted particulars of the cost of British standard cloths. These specifications may be inspected at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices upon referring to file No. 20166.—Commerce Reports.

Railroad General Order on Designation of Auditors

U. S. Railroad Administration,
Office of Director General,
Washington, September 24, 1918.

General Order No. 44.

The chief accounting officer in general charge of one or more accounting organizations of the Director General shall be designated "Federal auditor." The chief accounting officer in charge of an accounting organization under the Federal auditor shall be designated auditor.

Federal auditors and auditors ought not to perform any services for a railroad corporation, except in special cases after obtaining express authority.

W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads.

CONTRACT FOR SEWER AWARDED.

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Contract for sewer (not including material) at project No. 246C, Davenport, Iowa, was awarded by the United States Housing Corporation to D. E. Keeler Co., of Davenport, September 20, 1918. Contract is on lump-sum basis.

CAMPAIGN STARTS TO CONSERVE TIN AS PRIME WAR ESSENTIAL

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Centralizing efforts for the conservation of tin as a prime war essential, the War Industries Board has campaigns on throughout its subdivisions for reductions in alloys and substitutions of other material and mineral for tin wherever such is possible.

The pulp and paper section has undertaken its part of this campaign along two lines—saving of pulp and paper by reduction of supplies to lesser essential industries, and encouragement of the greater use of pulp and paper in the manufacture of cardboard substitutes for containers heretofore made from tin plate. It is hoped to have the results of these lines of endeavor balance each other, with the effect of making better provision for the soldiers fighting the war, and of protecting and preserving the many industries dependent on the use of containers to carry products to civilian consumers.

Success is Gratifying.

In their efforts the officials of the pulp and paper section are meeting with gratifying success through the single plan of bringing together the users of containers and the makers of paper and cardboard boxes for consultation as to the needs of the former, in the character of container required, and the ability of the latter to supply such a container from their material. Whys and methods of substitution are progressing rapidly.

Complete reports covering all details of their business have been requested by the Pulp and Paper Section from set-up box manufacturers, folding-box manufacturers, manufacturers of medical drug and chemical boxes, fiber container manufacturers, corrugated container manufacturers, manufacturers of fiber cans, manufacturers of egg cartons, fiber specialists, private or consumer plants, and consumers of cardboard not otherwise classified. The purpose is to gain accurate knowledge of the uses to which the cardboard is put by the box manufacturers.

Called on to Report.

Board mills are called on also to report complete statistics for the current and previous month of tonnage shipped and percentage of total tonnage on file under this classification:

Class 1.—Board or board fabricated into containers, boxes, or other products for shipment to the War and Navy Departments, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, or the equivalent of allied Governments.

Class 2.—Board or board fabricated into containers, boxes, and other products for shipment to other branches of the United States Government, Liberty loan committees, war-savings stamp committees, and for war work of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and other institutions recognized by the Government in connection with overseas or other war work.

Class 3.—Board or board fabricated into containers, boxes, or other products used for the operation of or transportation of materials required by railroads, merchant marine, public-service companies, coal or other mines, oil wells and refineries producing material required for war work, surgical instruments, medical drug and chemical, foodstuff, feed, and food seed concerns.

Class 4—Board or board fabricated into containers, boxes or other products used in the manufacture and transportation of commodities required for the winning of the war or for the public welfare during the war, such as soaps, laundry supplies, necessary wearing apparel, etc.

Class 5—Board or board fabricated into containers, boxes or other products required for all other purposes.

Priorities Certificates.

Priorities certificates will be issued to the board mills based on these classifications in the order given as measuring essentiality and shortage which determines preference treatment by the priorities division of the War Industries Board.

Each mill will report also whether all freight cars leaving its plant have been loaded to utmost capacity consistent with good delivery; whether the board machines are supplemented with standard save-all systems kept in reasonably good condition, and what conservation has been effected in fuel, labor, and raw materials. These reports are to be made monthly under the ruling of the priorities division placing board mills provisionally on the preference list for coal and supplies.

New Poster is Expected To Help in War Work By Cutting Down Mails

A poster printed in appropriate typing and coloring has been prepared in response to numerous requests by Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, libraries, and other public institutions. The purpose of the poster is self-evident. It reads as follows:

Read the

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY UNDER ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION GEORGE CREEL CHAIRMAN

WAR

Information

Save writing to Washington for what you want to know about

The Army and Navy
The Red Cross
The Selective Draft Laws
The Food Administration
The Fuel Administration
Trading with the enemy
The War Labor Board
The War Industries Board
The Railroad Administration

and all the other permanent or emergency governmental departments, boards, commissions, committees, and administrations at the Capital and elsewhere.

ASK FOR IT HERE

Copies of the poster will be sent to all applicants who are in a position to aid in this public service. It is hoped that its wide publicity will help to lessen the war burden put upon the mails and serve to minimize the work of all government departments at Washington.

STUDENTS TO BEGIN TRAINING IN ARMY CORPS ON OCTOBER 1

The War Department authorizes the following:

On October 1, in the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico and all parts of the United States, under the direction of the commanding officers assigned by the War Department, an inception of the new army, the Students' Army Training Corps, will be celebrated with a patriotic program. The new soldiers will on that date take up their active share of the responsibility of protecting the ideals of democracy. It is not to be underemphasized that the two sections of the Students' Army Training Corps are parts of the active branch of the Army.

Induction into this organization brings with it no guarantee of deferred service. It was not organized for the purpose of detaining soldiers in classrooms until they could be given degrees, certificates, or diplomas. Its purpose is to utilize with economy the educational machinery of the United States in the training of soldiers. In some instances these men may be ready for foreign service before the civilians who await the day of their selection.

To meet the war emergency of using this invaluable equipment of 500 colleges and 147 technical institutions as preofficer schools, and also to give thousands of young boys additional intellectual and technical training, which will make of them not only better soldiers, but better men, the usual regulations which have surrounded the matriculation of students have been considerably relaxed. To-day the colleges with units of the Students' Army Training Corps have been advised to admit registrants who have been graduated from four-year high-school courses, or who have had the educational equivalent.

Not Confined to Larger Colleges.

The S. A. T. C. is not confined to the larger colleges. It includes the smaller ones and also normal schools which offer 2 years of collegiate work. The units are authorized upon the basis of both the normal enrollment of able-bodied students of 18 years and over, and upon academic standards. The approved schools must have an enrollment of 100 or more such students to have assigned to them commanding officers and military instructors. Approved colleges having a normal enrollment of 50, whenever possible, have been combined with nearby institutions according to their geographic location, and share the same staff of Army officers.

The vocational section of the Students' Corps has been operating since April of this year. At this time in 147 schools soldiers voluntarily inducted through their draft boards or selected in answer to a call from the Provost Marshal General are being trained in trades essential to war. Some are grammar-school graduates or men having the equivalent of that education. Others have additional education, but have asked for this service in which they are already half-trained or skilled. These soldiers are being trained 55,000 at a time. The courses last two months. At the end of each two months, fresh contingents are assigned to the vocational section.

ASKS CONGRESS TO SUSPEND MIXED FLOUR CLAUSE IN ACT

The Food Administration makes public the following letter from Mr. Hoover to Representative Henry T. Rainey:

SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

DEAR MR. RAINEY: I inclose herewith an amendment that I would like to suggest to the revenue act providing for the suspension of the mixed-flour laws during the period of the war. You will recollect that this is a tax measure, and, while it yields practically no result from taxation, from a revenue point of view, it is seriously cumbering the international food program in this emergency, in that, at the recent conference of the food administrators of all the allied countries in which the food resources of all countries were carefully considered, it was decided that it would be necessary to mix 20 per cent of other cereal flours with the wheat flour during the coming year, and probably for the duration of the war, if we are to provide an ample bread supply and to enable ourselves to carry over any resources as against the possible deficiencies in next year's harvest.

Common Duty of All.

I entered these conferences with the instructions of the President that it was the duty of all those fighting against Germany to eat at a common table, and it appears to us that it is only a portion of our national duty that our peoples should undertake the same loaf as that provided in the allied countries. Furthermore, our people are anxious to participate with the allies in such sacrifices as are necessary to win the war. You will recognize that a wheat bread made with a mixture of some 20 per cent of other cereals is a wholly nutritious and palatable loaf. In allied countries they compel the mixture of cereals in the flour, and, whereas our transportation conditions do not make it desirable for us to compel this issue, we could provide to a large portion of our population a mixed flour of this character. Under the existing law it is practically impossible to secure such a mixture, as the detailed requirements under the act are such that no miller can in principle comply with the tax requirements without such expense as to make the operation prohibitive.

Voluntary at Present.

At the present moment we are compelled to rely upon the voluntary action of the individual consumer to mix these flours for bread making. Not only does it impose difficulties in household management, but, while the great majority will follow, to the best of their ability, many will not comply, and in any event it imposes an unnecessary difficulty on the householder. As to the actual character of the mixture of different flours, this can be provided by regulations under the food act so that anything in the nature of adulteration can be prevented.

I am extremely anxious that the committee should entertain this matter favorably, as it not only will result in great practical conservation, but also will enable us to carry out in practical good faith the obligations that we have entered upon. This is entirely for the period of the war and simply as a necessary war measure, and it seems to me, therefore, that all of the technical disputes over this question can be suspended in the face of national necessity.

Yours, faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY,
Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

"LABOR MUST BE HIRED INTELLIGENTLY" WARNING BY WAR INDUSTRIES CHAIRMAN

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

The inauguration of the United States Employment Service as a branch of the Labor Department does not relieve the employer of the responsibility of keeping his own house in order, declared B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board.

If the Government assists in finding men it lies with the employer to do his part in putting his employment practice on a scientific basis. It will certainly be no recommendation for an employer, in the eyes of his local employment board, if he admits that he still continues the antiquated hiring-and-firing process, or that he has a high labor turnover, or that he has no department charged with responsibility for maintaining proper working conditions. Industrial experience proves that employment problems can best be solved by having a separate organization in a factory prepared and equipped to deal with questions of personnel by themselves. The prompt discovery and analysis of unfavorable working conditions can only be made by a central employment bureau.

Courses in Instruction.

Even at this point, however, the Government has not deserted the employer. Realizing that even before the war the demand for well-trained employment managers was increasing faster than the supply and that the exigencies of war work have emphasized the tendency, the several departments of the Government, the Department of Labor, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the United States Shipping Board, through the War Industries Board, have arranged for courses in employment management to be given in some of the leading schools of the country. The courses of instruction have been outlined by Capt. Boyd Fisher, who before entering the Army was vice president of the Executive Club of Detroit. To these courses the employer may send men or women from his organization who will be drilled in the latest and best employment management practice by some of the leading authorities in the country.

The course consists of lectures, the discussion of case materials, assigned readings, the preparation of executive reports, and practical research in an employment department. The time is divided about equally between study and practice. In the lectures the major part of the time is devoted to the systematic review of present standard practice in employment management and personnel supervision. A small amount of time is given to the general bearings of the labor problems, to various topics in business management, and to the preparation and interpretation of business statistics. Emphasis is laid upon the shop studies. In the offices of carefully chosen establishments the students are placed under the supervision of employment managers, and are expected to assist in selecting men, making job analysis, rating employees, determining standard working conditions, and in keeping records. Such a program requires the full time of the student for six weeks, and necessitates the earnest and intelligent use of his energies. Nine hours a day are definitely scheduled.

Arrangements have been completed with nine universities in or near industrial centers for the institution of courses in employment management; other schools will be added as the demand justifies. The colleges now conducting classes are: Harvard, in cooperation with Boston University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston; Columbia University, New York; Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; University of Washington, Seattle; and the University of California, Berkeley.

There is no charge for tuition in these courses, aside from necessary living expenses and a small sum for books and supplies. The War Industries Board, acting for the governmental departments listed above, urges employers to take advantage of these courses and develop an employment department. Of the 172 students who have been graduated in the courses already finished many were mature employment managers, coming to the course with a solid background of industrial experience and with the problems of their own plants constantly in mind. These experienced men, eager to learn of new methods and new devices, broadened their own points of view and discovered new avenues of approach to the solution of their own problems.

Understanding With Candidates.

It will be understood that such candidates furnished by employers are to return to their sponsors, and be utilized by them in employment work. In each of the courses conducted thus far there have been present men of wide experience, who have taken the opportunity to review their policies in the light of systematic knowledge. There have been present also younger men intending to specialize upon interviewing, labor accounting, wage setting, or other branches of practice, so as to fit themselves for special positions in employment departments.

To employers who have no representatives to send, but who desire to have persons trained for them, the employment management division offers its services in suggesting men or women of satisfactory ability and experience. For a limited number of persons, who desire to become employment executives, but who have not a definite connection, the division will open its courses. Such registered students constitute a reserve, which the division recruits for the purpose of satisfying the demands made upon it by Government departments and private employers. To be accepted as a reserve, an applicant must possess exceptional qualifications.

(Continued on page 8.)

PRESIDENT'S ORDER REQUIRING MEN OF DRAFT AGE IN ALASKA TO REGISTER BETWEEN OCT. 15 AND DEC. 16

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has, on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, approved an act amending the act approved May eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and

And whereas said act, as amended, contains the following provisions:

"SEC. 5. That all male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction, stating the time or times and place or places of any such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States, officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States, officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States, officers commissioned in the Army of the United States under the provisions of this act, persons who prior to any day set for registration by the President hereunder have registered under the terms of this act or under the terms of the resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for the registration for military service of all male persons citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States who have, since the fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and on or before the day set for the registration by proclamation by the President, attained the age of twenty-one years, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe under the terms of the act approved May eighteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,'" approved May twentieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, whether called for service or not; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of any such proclamation or any such other public notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in a district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered; *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given in courts trying the same to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and who shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for the registration in any such proclamation by the President or any such other public notice given by him or by his direction, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized unless exempted or excused herefrom as in this act provided; *Provided further*, That the President may at such intervals as he may desire from time to time require all male persons who have attained the age of eighteen years since the last preceding date of registration and on or before the next date set for registration by proclamation by the President, except such persons as are exempt from registration hereunder, to register in the same manner and subject to the same requirements and liabilities as those previously registered under the terms hereof: *And provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President. * * *

"SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory, to perform any duty in the execution of this act are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who in any manner shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punor certificate as to the fitness or liability of

And whereas, on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the President of the United States did issue a proclamation calling upon all persons subject to registration in the several States and in the District of Columbia to register as provided by the aforesaid act of Congress;

And whereas in such proclamation it was provided, among other things, that "A day or days for registration in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico will be named in a later proclamation":

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, for the purpose of fixing the time for registration in the Territory of Alaska, do hereby set, fix, and establish the period between 7 a. m. on the fifteenth day of October to 9 p. m. on the sixteenth day of December (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, as the period of registration, and I do hereby direct that during such period all male persons herein made subject to registration do present themselves for the purpose of registration at such places and during such hours, and to be registered by such persons or officials in such areas as shall be designated and appointed by the governor of the Territory of Alaska.

And I do call upon the governor of Alaska and all members of local boards in Alaska and agents thereof appointed under the provisions of said act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, and all officers and agents of the Territory of Alaska, and of the counties and municipalities therein, to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties are communicated to them directly in regulations dated August 31, 1918.

All male persons in Alaska who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and who shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before Monday, the sixteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the last day herein named for registration, are required to register: *Provided, however*, That the following persons are hereby exempted from registrations, to wit: Persons who, prior to the last day herein named for registration, have registered under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of Congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not; officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army; officers commissioned in the Army of the United States, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States; officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States.

Any person who, on account of sickness, will be unable to present himself for registration may apply on or before the last day for registration at a place designated therefor by the governor of Alaska for instructions as to how he may register by agent.

Any person who expects to be absent during the period herein named for registration from the registration area in which he then permanently resides may register by mail, but his registration card must reach the persons or officials appointed to conduct the registration in such area on or before the last day herein named for registration. Any such person should apply as soon as practicable at a place or to an official designated or appointed, respectively, by the governor of Alaska for instructions as to how he may register by mail.

Any person who has no permanent residence must register at the place designated for the registration of persons residing in the area wherein he may be during the period herein named for registration. Any such person who may be in more than one registration area during the period herein named for registration must register at the place designated for the registration of persons residing in one of the areas wherein he may be during such period.

Any person ordinarily resident in Alaska who, on account of absence at sea, or on account of absence without the Territory of Alaska, may be unable to comply with the regulations pertaining to absentees, shall, within five days after reaching Alaska, or other part of the United States, register at the proper place designated for registration, or by mail, as provided for other absentees.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this eighteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third.

[SEAL.] WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

WARNING BY MR. BARUCH.

(Continued from page 7.)

Where employment departments have been established under competent executives, the waste of turnover has been uniformly reduced, and employees have been rendered more efficient through proper selection, assignment, training, and supervision. In no case, of which there is record, has an establishment which once tested the benefits of employment work of this character, ever returned to the old methods of permitting employment functions to be handled by a variety of minor executives.

Employers as well as individual applicants will be furnished complete information regarding these war emergency courses in employment management by writing to Capt. Boyd Fisher, 717 Thirteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

ARMY

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	120
Missing in action	16
Wounded severely	9
Died from wounds	18
Prisoner	1
Total	164

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

HARVEY, Alfred R. Lewis Harvey, box 135, Radford, Va.

SERGEANTS.

BUNYAN, Charles O. Mrs. Amelia Bunyan, 916 Johnson Street, Keokuk, Iowa.
COLLINS, Emmett E. Mrs. Fanny Collins, Seventh and Cutler Avenues, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
MESTROVITCH, James I. Pete I. Mestrovitch, 1928 Tulare Street, Fresno, Cal.
MITCHELL, Frank. John Troth Mitchell, 411 North Linden Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
NELSON, Irving S. Mrs. Annie Atwood, Lisbon, Me.
ROBINSON, James P. John P. Robinson, 54 West One hundred and twenty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
SCHAFFER, Morris Jacob. Daniel F. Schaffer, 421 North Tenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
SPIRES, Howard F. Lewis Spires, Kyger, Ohio.
STEVENS, George. Lucius Stevens, Noble, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

BANKSON, Ross E. Mrs. Ella M. Bankson, R. F. D. No. 1, Plains, Kans.
COLLINS, Lee. Miss Stella Collins, Cloverdale, Ind.
CONNORS, John. Mrs. Margaret Garman, 48 Watson Street, Central Falls, R. I.
COOK, Melvin O. Mrs. Minnie Belle Cook, 605 Main Street, north, Enterprise, Ala.
JACKSON, Floyd E. A. Jackson, Clarinda, Iowa.
JANISZEWSKI, John V. Mrs. Josephine Janiszewski, 2028 Thomas Street, Chicago, Ill.
JOHNSON, Lee. Mrs. Belle Johnson, Winnfield, La.
KNIGHT, LeRoy. Mrs. LeRoy Knight, Dyas, Ala.
McVAY, William W. W. F. McVay, 126 West Lincoln Street, Waynesburg, Pa.
MILLER, Orville J. Mrs. Belva Miller, 2404 Kingman Boulevard, Des Moines, Iowa.
MITCHELL, Walter. Mrs. George Mitchell, 310 Pennel Street, Chester, Pa.
MOSIER, Leon S. Mrs. Ida Mosier, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
SCOTT, William G. Frank Scott, Sommerville, Ala.
SIMPSON, Floyd L. Mrs. M. Simpson, Clarinda, Iowa.
STONE, Huston. Mrs. Martha Stone, Park Street, London, Ohio.
WEITZEL, William H. Louis Weitzel, 1155 Ninth Street, Lorain, Ohio.

BUGLERS.

BAUDER, Wilfred M. Mrs. J. J. Ellsworth, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
BROWN, Jennings. Mrs. Sallie Brown, 512 Twentieth Street, Columbus, Ga.
HUNTER, John L. Ed Hunter, R. F. D. No. 3, Tiskilwa, Ill.
WAGNER, Richard O. Mrs. John E. Wagner, box 28, West Point, Miss.

MECHANIC.

BALDWIN, Benjamin Earl. Mrs. Freda Baldwin, Montezuma, N. Y.

COOKS.

CLEMENT, George Edward. Thomas C. Clement, 420 Amber Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KUNZLI, Emil Walter. Mrs. C. L. Ruero, 551 West One hundred and seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

BECKHAM, Willard. John Beckham, R. F. D. No. 4, Hydro, Okla.
CLINARD, Raymond. Mrs. Mary Clinard, Ashmore, Ill.
DIGMAN, Kevil. W. R. Digman, Freemanville, Ala.
FRISSE, Theodore G. Herman J. Frisse, Alhambra, Ill.
JURSIK, Anton, jr. Mrs. Marie Jursik, 426 East Seventy-second Street, New York, N. Y.
KANIA, Walter. Stanistaw Kania, Funton Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
KERBY, Everett R. Layton R. Kerby, Big Hill, Ky.
KUBLI, Walter R. Mrs. Marie L. Kubli, 96 Carroll Street, Boston, Mass.
LAMM, George Frank. George B. Lamm, R. F. D. No. 11, Martinsville, N. Y.
MINTHRUST, Joe. John Minthrust, Ligonier, Pa.
MORRIS, Glenn. Andrew Morris, Howton, Ala.
OSBORNE, John P. Mrs. Margaret Osborne, Idlewood, Atlantic County, N. J.
PAPAS, John. Charles Papas, 1734 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
STEFL, Albert J. Mrs. Mary Stefl, Diamond Street, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
BAIA, Arthur. James J. Baia, 161 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BAKER, Forrest H. Randolph Baker, R. F. D. No. 4, box 40, Pendleton, Ind.
BAKER, Frank. Mrs. Millie Baker, Cutshin, Leslie County, Ky.
BALLMANN, William John. Mrs. Anna Ballmann, 38 Stewart Street, Covington, Ky.
BANTON, Felix Longdale. Alex Banton, Madison Heights, Va.
BARANOWSKI, Stanley. Antonio Baranowski, Amsterdam, N. Y.
BARKER, Dalph. Mrs. Verna Barker, 318 East Third Street, Alton, Ill.
BAROUTSAS, John. Mrs. P. G. Baroutsas, Moulatsion, Gortinias, Greece.
BARRETT, Owen M. Mrs. Margaret Barrett, 809 South Main Street, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
BARRY, John J. Mrs. Matilday Barry, 4518 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BAZAREK, Stanley F. Jacob J. Bazarek, 656 North Spalding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
BEARD, Carl. W. T. Beard, Buckville, Ark.
BEERS, Edward A. C. George Beers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
BELNIW, Frank. Mrs. Annie Bace, 21 Peter Street, Little Falls, N. Y.
BERGEN, William J. Mrs. William J. Bergen, 2472 Marion Avenue, New York, N. Y.
BIMBO, Arthur. Angelo Bimbo, 253 Maple Street, New Haven, Conn.
BOPP, Frank. Louis G. Bieber, 309 West Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
BORGMANN, Arnold J. Dietrich J. Borgmann, Wellington, Mo.
BROCKMEYER, William F. John H. Brockmeyer, Colesburg, Iowa.
BRODERICK, Edward J. Thomas Broderick, 412 Bridge Street, Schenectady, N. Y.
CARLSON, Gunnard E. Carl A. Carlson, 12 Chautauqua Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.
CATER, George E. George R. Cater, R. F. D. No. 1, Monticello, Ark.
COLENZA, Vincent. Frank Ruggieri, 1772 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARTIER, David. Antone Chartier, 255 Macabic Street, Manchester, N. H.
CLAFFEY, Edward S. Reynolds Claffey, Rockford, Wash.
CLARK, Nellis W. Herbert Clark, 269 Commonwealth Avenue, Elgin, Ill.
COHEN, Abe. Mrs. Minnie Cohen, 10 Sand Street, Carbondale, Pa.
COHEN, Louis L. Mrs. I. Cohen, 360 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COOK, Edward Everitt. John Timmons Cook, 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
COOK, Newton. W. O. Cook, Ashland, La.
COY, Ludwig. Adolph Coy, Wild Rose, N. Dak.
DZURA, Anton. Mrs. John Mykala, 121 Sweet Street, Jackson, Mich.
FARMER, Dave L. Jackson Farmer, Carterton, Va.
FEENEY, Thomas Francis. John Feeney, 713 Eighth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
JACKSON, Anas. Matt Jackson, Manchester, Ky.
JENKINS, Harvey. John Jenkins, 410 Ferry Street, Marietta, Ohio.
JENNINGS, John A. William M. Jennings, Meadville, Va.
JOHNSON, Clifford. Mrs. Eli Johnson, New Market, Iowa.
JOHNSON, Martin. William Johnson, Brookneal, Va.
KEDZUF, Michael. Paul Kojnok, Pine Street, Wharton, N. J.
LAWLER, Charles Edward. Mrs. Thomas Ellen Lawler, 258 Sitgreaves Street, Phillipsburg, N. J.
LEAHY, Dan J. Mrs. Margaret Leahy, 2 East Summit Street, Butte, Mont.
LONG, Frank A. Mrs. Lizzie Eckenrod, 51 Clinton Street, Loyalhanna, Pa.
MAPLES, John. Harvey Gorforth, Highbridge, Ky.
MARTIN, Howard C. Mrs. S. C. Martin, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
MASON, Edward J. John H. Mason, Prairie Grove, Miss.
MAY, Clifford E. Mrs. L. S. May, Elm Hill, R. F. D. No. 2, Newington, Conn.
MAYERS, Earl. Mrs. Ellen Mayers, Riverton, Iowa.
MEANS, Orville E. Mrs. Charles A. Means, 326 East Madison Street, Washington, Iowa.
MELSA, Charlie. Mrs. Elbe Melsa, Swistor, Iowa.
MERKLE, Ernest F. George Merkle, Lu Verne, Iowa.
MIKESKA, John J. John B. Mikeska, Brookshire, Tex.
MILLER, Bonner. Frank B. Miller, Maysville, Mo.
MILLER, Everett E. Perry Miller, R. F. D. No. 2, Mystic, Iowa.
MINNICK, Elijah. William F. Minnick, Dayton, Va.
NEWMAN, Cecil L. Mrs. Della Minnick, East Lafayette Street, Lagrange, Ind.
NEWTON, Perry E. Harley Newton, 301 North G Street, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
PELFREY, John S. William T. Pelfrey, Riceville, Ky.
PRUNTY, Clarence. Mrs. Minnie Tate, Morgansville, W. Va.
RANDELL, Edward C. Mrs. Sarah Randell, 6139 South Aberdeen Street, Chicago, Ill.
RIORDIN, Edmund. Mrs. Mary Kaltwasser, 852 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
RISON, Guy. Mrs. Frank Carner, R. F. D. No. 4, Versailles, Ky.
ROBERTS, Opal H. Mrs. Betty Garnard, Dardanelle, Ark.
ROSA, William R. Mrs. Mary Rosa, R. R. J., Lafayette, Ind.
ROSENFIELD, Harry. Louis Rosenfield, 616 James Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
ROSS, Clarence J. James G. Ross, 1961 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
ROTTENBERG, Samuel. Jacob Rottenberg, 1722 Flournoy Street, Chicago, Ill.
RUBIN, Samuel. Mrs. B. Rubin, 2338 East Fifty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
RYDER, George E. Elisha Ryder, Livermore Falls, Me.
SCARRY, Mark P. Mrs. Mary Scarry, 1409 Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
SCHAUER, Lawrence J. George R. Schauer, R. F. D. No. 5, Phillipsburg, Kans.
SCHMIDT, William. Mrs. Lizzie Schmidt, box 554, Minonk, Ill.
SCHNEIDER, Ferdinand C. Mrs. Caroline Schneider, 1316 Geyer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Died of Wounds.

SERGEANT.

HURLEY, Frank J. Mrs. J. Callahan, 50 Fisher Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

CORPORALS.

GIBSON, David O. Mrs. Fred Dunn, East Pine Street, Greenfield, Ohio.
SHEA, Michael J. Mrs. J. Nelson, 250 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SHEPARD, Carl. Mrs. S. T. Shepard, 31 Jefferson Street, Marion, Ohio.

BUGLER.

BITTNER, Leo W J. Miss Caroline Bittner, 327 Walnut Street, Columbia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ADDRESS, Max. Mrs. Ike Address, 146 Third Street, Chelsea, Mass.
BAKER, Arthur E. O. N. Baker, 19 Woodbury Street, Beverly, Mass.
BERTRAN, William F. Charles S. Bertran, Marion, Wis.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

BUSSING, Thomas L. Mrs. Margarite Bussing, Brazil, Ind.
CAMDEN, ABB. Mrs. Nellie Camden, R. F. D. No. 2, Glasgow, Va.
CAMPBELL, Frank A. Mrs. James M. Moye, 612 Oak Avenue, Orlando, Fla.
CARUSO, John J. Mrs. Mary Caruso, Spring Valley, N. Y.
CLEARY, John J. James Cleary, 51 Summitt Street, Waterbury, Conn.
CLEMENS, Harry C. Roy Clemens, Fourth and Clay Streets, American Hotel, Dubuque, Iowa.
CLEVERSEY, Arthur Albert. Mrs. Augustus Z. Cross, 39 Shawmut Avenue, Marlboro, Mass.
COON, Russell Waldo. Clarence Eugene Coon, 341 Marshall Street, Gary, Ind.
DUNN, John W., jr. Mrs. Mary Dunn, 209 West One hundred and fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
FRANCIS, John. C. L. Francis, 1522 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

CANTWELL, Richard W. Robert C. Cantwell, sr., 611 Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

SERGEANT.

BINGENHEIMER, George F. Mrs. Amelia Bingenheimer, 1524 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ARSENEAULT, Manual. Mrs. Madeline Arseneault, North Carver, Mass.
FALLISI, Salvadore V. Paul Fallisi, 179 Market Street, Hartford, Conn.
RADATZ, Edward Emil. Gust Radatz, 913 Tunnel Street, Port Huron, Mich.
ROZOV, George. Jack Smith, 76 Allen Street, New York, N. Y.
SANDERS, Nick. Mrs. Mary Sanders, Locust Grove, Okla.
WAYNE, Clarence E. Mrs. Cora I. Wayne, Payette, Idaho.
WOOD, Joseph R. Mrs. N. B. Farren, Poplar Bluff, Mont.

Missing in Action.

HARTWIG, Robert Harold, corporal. Mrs. Catherine Allen, R. F. D. No. 5, Yale, Mich.

PRIVATES.

BASH, Leo A. John M. Bash, 261 Aurora Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
BENNETT, Fred. David C. Bennett, R. F. D. No. 2, Smiths Grove, Ky.
BIKIARY, Arthur V. Eftinno Zarman, 170 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
EUSTRATIO, Theodotious. A. Eustratio, 1313 Broadway, Tacoma, Wash.
FABICH, Frank T. James Fabich, Winona, Minn.
FORNER, John. Mrs. Coco Poola, Mussalente, Vecenza County, Italy.
GOLUB, Jacob. Jake Pally, Main Street, Rochester, Ind.
JEPUM, John. Solomon Kaihala, Mountain Iron, Minn.
KALLAS, Nick. Christ Kaillintosis, Wimbledon, N. Dak.
McNALLY, Robert J. Miss Anna McNally, 3850 Brandywine Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
MILLAM, Bruce V. Charles V. Millam, Menlo, Wash.
MILLER, Jacob J. Mrs. Mary Miller, Lincoln, Nebr.
NORMAN, George L. Jerry Norman, R. F. D. No. 1, East Grand Forks, Minn.
RUHLOW, Albert W. H. Robert Ruhlow, Pierce, Nebr.
VISCI, Patrigio. Mrs. Danata Zairola, Pencasserali, Province of Aquila, Italy.

Prisoner.

EVERETT, Mallie A., corporal. J. K. Everett, Florala, Ala.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	119
Missing in action	10
Wounded severely	10
Died from wounds	18
Wounded (degree undetermined)	1
Total	158

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

MATTHEWS, Milton A. John M. Matthews, 21 Ward Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
MOSELEY, James A. Mrs. J. A. Moseley, 56 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

SERGEANTS.

BOSSIE, Dennis J. Regis J. Bossie, 149 Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.
DENON, Charles E. Mrs. E. L. Denon, 830 Nevada Avenue, Union Course, Long Island, N. Y.
KERR, George S. Walter Kerr, 59 East Park Street, East Orange, N. J.
O'BOYLE, Thomas J. Mrs. Ella Woodard, 105 Russell Street, Columbus, Ohio.
SULLIVAN, Stanley Francis. Patrick J. Sullivan, 5841 South Artesian Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
BLANTIN, Ernest. Mrs. Jennie Blantin, Gaylordsville, Conn.
LAFFERTY, Earl. Mrs. Clara Seifert, R. F. D. 5, box 84, Morgan Hill, Easton, Pa.
McLAUGHLIN, William B. Richard McLaughlin, 108 East Eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

ANDREWS, Bud. John Andrews, R. F. D. 5, Elba, Ala.
BOOTH, John J. Miss Anna Booth, 83 Congress Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ELLIOTT, Clarence M. G. D. Elliott, 27 South Seventeenth Street, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
FLOWERS, Pierce H. Mrs. Ida Flowers, Coin, Iowa.
HILTIBRANT, Carl L. William Hiltibrant, Buena Vista, Ohio.
MUNSEY, William F. Mrs. Causby Munsey, box 455, Logan, W. Va.
SNYDER, Charles A. Mrs. Charles A. Snyder, 717 South Main Street, Canandaigua, N. Y.
BARTO, Tom F. Mrs. Mary E. Barto, 2414 F Street, Bellingham, Wash.
CRONIN, John A., jr. John A. Cronin, sr., 457 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
CROWDER, Wilber. W. M. Crowder, 519 Emman Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
STEPHENSON, Maurice. Mrs. Jennie Stephenson, 308 Nuckols Street, Red Oak, Iowa.

MECHANIC.

RODGERS, Patrick J. Thomas F. Rodgers, Seventeenth Street and National Avenue, Benwood, W. Va.

WAGONER.

SPARKS, Edd W. James S. Sparks, Headrick, Okla.

PRIVATES.

BOLLHOEFER, Alfred F. William Bollhoefer, 5 Campion Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
COMMANDER, Thomas D. J. M. Commander, Hartford, Ala.
COOPERMAN, Nathan C. Mrs. Anna Cooperman, 7834 Bartram Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
COWELL, Bazil E. A. J. Cowell, Moravia, Iowa.
CRONN, George. Mrs. Aida Cronn, 991 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CUMMING, Cecil C. Mrs. McEwen, Rolfe, Iowa.
CUSATO, Louis. Joseph Cusato, 69 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
CUSHMAN, Clyde M. Mrs. Bertha Degenhart, 3322 Avenue D, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
DEVER, Andrew. Patrick Dever, Achill Sound, Ireland.
FORD, Phillip. Mrs. Mary Ford, 431 West Thirty-third Street, New York, N. Y.
FOUNTAIN, Roger Glenn. J. G. Fountain, Broken Bow, Nebr.
GABRIELSON, John A. Mrs. Anna Lamberg, 857A Fifth Street SE., Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada.
HOFFMAN, Elmer A. Mrs. Charles Krouse, Clarinda, Iowa.
HOLLISTER, Loren O. Thomas J. Hollister, Fourth and Sioux Streets, Mapleton, Iowa.
HOUSKA, James. Mrs. Annie Houska, Huron, S. Dak.
HUDSON, Charles M. F. A. Hudson, Clarinda, Iowa.
HURST, William R. Thomas J. Hurst, 103 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York, N. Y.
HYATT, Percy D. Mrs. Flora Darling, Andover, Ohio.
INGLE, Henry. Mrs. Madie Ingle, Pounding Mill, Va.
JOHNSON, Vonley. Mrs. Lelia Reed, Williamsport, Ohio.
JONES, James M. Mrs. Eva Jones, Ladoga, Ind.
KASHON, Toney E. Mrs. Mary Kashon, Rosedale, Ind.
KEITH, James W. Mrs. Verna Bales, 2023 North Twentieth Street, Omaha, Nebr.
KUEDER, Adam. William Eweder, 227 North Bowers Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
LAMBERT, Albert. John Lambert, Mill Creek, W. Va.
NERONI, Frank. Mrs. Emiglia Neroni, Turano Muovo, Province di Terani, Abruzzi, Italy.
NORRIS, Oscar E. J. W. L. Norris, Troy, Ala.
NORUTAVICE, Walter. Mrs. Narbis Norutavice, general delivery, Oglesby, Ill.
OLIVER, James M. J. M. Sims, R. F. D. No. 2, Orchard Hill, Ga.
OSTENDORF, Henry N. Miss Anna Ostendorf, 237 Clay Street, Edwardsville, Ill.
RISMILLER, Charles C. David H. Kline, Leesport, Pa.
ROGERS, Ned H. Mrs. L. A. Rogers, Winterset, Iowa.
SCARICAMAZZA, Guiseppe. Berrardi Scaricamazza, Terame Abruzi, Italy.
SCHLIE, Willie. Mrs. Dora Kruger, Denison, Iowa.
SCHULTZ, George L. Mrs. Henry Schultz, 252 South New Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
SNODGRASS, John E. John Snodgrass, 168 Lodovic Street, Wilmington, Ohio.
SPENCE, William H. Elsworth Spence, Peach Bottom, Lancaster County, Pa.
STAVRAKIS, Steffin. Peter Stavrakis, 3380 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
ABRAHAM, Gottfried. Gottlieb Abraham, 217 Eighth Street, Beaver Falls, Pa.
ARBUCKLE, Walter. Mrs. Carrie Arbuckle, 9 East Fifth Street, Seymour, Ind.
ARNDT, Eric H. August Arndt, R. F. D. No. 4, Royalton, Wis.
ASHPAUGH, Lorin Lamoin. Leonard Flora, Laketon, Ind.
ATCHINSON, William F. J. L. Atchinson, Thomasville, Ala.
BOROFSKIE, Roman. Louis Borofskie, 18 South Bridge Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
BOTTS, George K. Mrs. Florence Botts, Churchville, N. Y.
BOYDOH, Buie W. Mrs. Mary Boydoh, 308 Main Street, Monongah, W. Va.
BRADLEY, William E. Mrs. Lillie Bradley, Abbeville, Ala.
BRAMMEL, William Z. Charles Brammel, Alexandria, Ind.
CAMPBELL, Marion R. E. E. Campbell, Grant, Iowa.
CAPLINGER, Charles W. Mrs. Beade Caplinger, R. F. D. No. 1, Camby, Ind.
CARVER, James Robert. Henry Carver, Edmond, W. Va.
COURTS, Howard. N. L. Courts, Ripley, Ohio.
CULLOM, George T. Mrs. W. A. Cullom, Lexington, Mo.
DEMPSEY, Bruno S. Sylvester Dempsey, 6448 South Sangamon Street, Chicago, Ill.
EKELMANN, Fred. Gus Ekelmann, 5903 Harvard Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
ELLIOT, Howard. Mrs. William C. Kurg, 1064 Linden Avenue, Wilmet, Ill.
FLIPPO, John E. E. G. Flippo, Corona, Ala.
GALTIERI, Francisco. Dominic Galtieri, 104 Manel Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
GOFF, Leon Popedore. Mandel Goff, 707 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRAHAM, Cyril A. Mrs. Sarah F. Graham, Knox City, Mo.
GRAHAM, Floyd. Mrs. Ella Graham, Seagers Post Office, Hardenburg, N. Y.
GRAVES, George E. At Graves, Hazelhurst, Miss.
HABLITZEL, Jacob, jr. Jacob Hablitzel, sr., Eustis, Nebr.
KINNEY, Arington Winfield. Mrs. Minnie Kinney, 43 Charlotte Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
LAMPHERE, Fred J. William H. Lamphere, Whitesboro, N. Y.
LANDUA, Raymond A. John Landua, R. F. D. No. 3, box 4, Medford, Wis.
LANE, John B. Mrs. Michael Lane, 300 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y.
LANNING, Lindsey. James Lanning, Beulah, Mo.
LARKOWSKI, Ted. John Larkowski, Dannebrog, Nebr.
LAZAR, Maurice. Mrs. Ida Freedland, South Main Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
McDONALD, James D. Miss Iona McDonald, Gainsville, Fla.
MILLER, Frank. Mrs. Mary Wunder, 1804 West Fifth Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.
MILLER, William C. Carl A. Miller, Ellington, Conn.
MOORE, Kenneth E. H. C. Moore, Bloomfield, Iowa.
MOORE, Millard M. Albert J. Moore, 316 Shelby Street, Sandusky, Ohio.
MURRAY, Joseph Nathaniel. Mrs. George Chitty, Blackville, S. C.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

MYERS, Amos Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Margaret Myers, 1202 Chamber Avenue, Jeannette, Pa.
O'BRIEN, Frank M. D. W. O'Brien, 1343 Second Avenue South, Fargo, N. Dak.
PAIN, Earl H. Albert W. Pain, Pequoneck, Conn.
SAMUEL, James Reuben. Mrs. John Samuel, box 162, Woodford, Va.
SANTORE, James. Mrs. Pose Santore, 946 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHAEFFER, Harold. J. A. Shaeffer, Storm Lake, Iowa.
SHEARER, Burget L. Louis R. Shearer, 700 South Oakwood Avenue, Geneseo, Ill.
SHEETS, Lloyd. Albert Sheets, R. F. D. No. 3, Sunbury, Ohio.
SHEETS, William L. William H. Sheets, Ludux, N. C.
SHEPARD, Marion R. Age A. Shepard, Hamilton, Ohio.
SHEPARD, William W. William W. Shepard, Carnegie, Okla.
STAMBAUGH, Ralph. Mrs. Alice Stambaugh, Falls Church, Va.
STUCHELL, Norman David. John Harvey Stuchell, 103 Rockland Avenue, Bradford, Pa.
SUESS, Louis. John Suess, 739 Ninth Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
SUITER, Ferral N. Mrs. Katherine Suiter, Sutherland, Va.
SEAMAN, Julius. Mrs. Mary Seaman, 327 South Chester Street, Baltimore, Md.
SEEKFORD, William Amos. William Seekford, R. F. D. No. 1, Stanley, Va.
SMITH, James E. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Smith, Jefferson, Iowa.
SOUTH, Howard. Isaac South, Massena, Iowa.
WHETSTONE, John W. Charles Whetstone, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Died from Wounds.

SERGEANT.

CHATFIELD, Clarence S. S. Chatfield, R. F. D. No. 1, Cable, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

CONTINI, Peter. Frank Contini, Tula, Sassari, Italy.
PARKER, Howard E. Mrs. Gertrude Griffin, 117 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

LEVY, John. Mrs. Ida Levy, 1841 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
POLITO, Joseph. Mrs. Mariantonio Polito, 6112 Grays Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
RICHARDSON, John F. Elsa Richardson, R. F. D. No. 6, Parsons, Kans.
SNIPES, Tolbert Joseph. Mrs. Francis Frazier, Kennett, Mo.
STRIBLING, Furman D. Charles W. Stribling, 861 Zig Zag Street, Columbia, S. C.
GILLEN, Frank. Mrs. Mary L. Gillen, R. F. D. 14, Fort Ritner, Ind.
HEARTTER, Harry J. David Heartter, Reinerton, Pa.
KELLER, Carl Raymond. Mrs. Adaline Keller, Connersville, Ind.
LEVIN, Bernard. Bernard Levin, 344 Chester Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LOESER, Alexander. Mrs. Rose Boskey, 162 Munn Street, East Orange, N. J.
MARCELLE, John H. Mrs. Jophsene Marcelle, Cecil, Pa.
SOMMERLA, Emile. John Summerla, R. F. D. No. 2, box 66, Leavenworth, Kans.
SPOONER, John C. Mrs. Walter F. Spooner, Sherman Mills, Me.
STEWART, Velpo M. James B. Stewart, Brookville, Fla.
STROVINSKI, William. Mrs. Armelia Strovinski, 29 Frank Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Wounded Severely.

PRIVATES.

BOYLE, John J. Edward Boyle, 461 Flowers Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HELWEG, Edd. Henry Helweg, Beltrami, Minn.
HOLL, Raymond J. John J. Holl, Forest Lake, Minn.
HUMPHRY, Robert F. Mrs. T. L. Altobellis, Alexander City, Ala.
KATAKOWSKI, Oziston. Elick Katakowski, 80 Main Street, Scranton, Pa.
KENNEDY, Frank H. Mrs. Eva Thomson, 433 Queen Anne Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
MOAK, Forest G. Mrs. Mary Moak, Hurley, Miss.
ROBERTSON, David L. Mrs. Flora Hedley, Republic, Wash.
WOOD, Ernest C. Joseph L. Wood, Hartville, Mo.
WESSLING, Dell. N. H. Wessling, 422 South Warren Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

ROBISON, Roy. Mrs. Charlotte Robison, 514 Ann Street, Birmingham, Mich.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

KEECH, Alberte E. Mrs. Rose Keech, 545 Edgar Street, York, Pa.
KOCHER, Russell I. Mrs. Mary E. Kocher, 660 East Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Harry. Mrs. Gertrude Davis, 176 Westminster Street, Bellows Falls, Vt.
DILMORE, Dorn D. Mrs. Leila A. Dilmore, 215 Dewitt Avenue, Elmira, N. Y.
DURFEE, Earl. Miss Leora Durfee, Parkin, Ark.
HIATT, Albert L. Benjamin Hiatt, Claryville, Mo.
HOWARD, Edward. E. C. Crosby, Swanton, Ohio.
MOSSER, Floyd E. William Mosser, R. F. D. No. 2, Portland, Mich.
PATTENDEN, Henry J. Mrs. Catherine Pattenden, 76 Flower Street, Hartford, Conn.
TOIA, James. Mrs. Anna Toia, 425 East Sixty-fifty Street, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

SWEENEY, Matthew J., private. Mrs. Mary Sweeney, 173 Seventh Street, South Boston, Mass.

Wounded Slightly, Previously Reported Wounded Severely.

PROKOSCH, William H., private. Joseph W. Prokosch, Finlayson, Minn.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PESTELL, Wilbur A., private. Mrs. Mary S. Pestell, 1111 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Wounded, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

SIMMONS, Elmer H., corporal. Mrs. Hiram P. Simmons, Broadway Street, Hanover, Mass.

PRIVATES.

DAVIS, Joseph. Ferman Davis, Second Street, Florence, N. J.
HAMILTON, Orville. J. T. Hamilton 1416 Palmer Street, Miles City, Mont.
LISH, Peter F. Frank Lish, Dickinson, N. Dak.
SALITZKY, Joseph. Mrs. Annie Salitzky, 153 Sigel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prisoner, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

BILLINGSLEY, Roy W., sergeant. Mrs. Pearl Beck, 326 North Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

GRISCALLIA, Stiney, sergeant. Joseph Griscallia, 20 South Emerick Street, Shenandoah, Pa.
EVANS, Morgan W., corporal. Mrs. Eleanor Evans, 605 Edward Street, Columbus, Ohio.
HOAG, Walter H., corporal. Mrs. Sarah Hoag, 74 Congress Street, Jersey City, N. J.
SHERLOCK, William D., corporal. Mrs. Nellie Sherlock, 1809 South Lee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ARONSON, Harry W. William Aronson, 95 Brighton Street, Boston, Mass.
BERG, David L. Mrs. Nancy Berg, Pawnee, Okla.
DIEHL, Francis R. Joseph Diehl, Tyrone, Pa.
FAIRCHILD, Charlie D. Mrs. Amanda Fairchild, Longdale, Okla.
GASTON, James. John Afton, 1059 Adler Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GIBSON, Isaac H. Mrs. Belva A. Gibson, 1611 Third Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
HERKOWSKI, Walter. Joe Herkowski, 1091 Fratney Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
LADD, Charles A. Mrs. Ellen Ladd, Grand River, Iowa.
LANIGAN, Earl. Mrs. Emeline Lanigan, Presque Isle, Me.
MATKINS, Morris T. Thomas F. Matkins, R. F. D. No. 1, McLeansville, N. C.
MUNDY, Harold. Mrs. [illegible] East Indiana Avenue, Mrs. [illegible]
VENO, Irving. [illegible] Court, Rochester, N. H.

LIEUTENANTS.

CASSARD, Daniel W. Morris Cassard, College Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
STEVENS, John H. Mrs. Lucy H. [illegible] West State Street, Albion, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

BOND, Ruel M. James Bond, 329 North Twelfth Street, Corvallis, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

ABBOTT, Mike. Miss Mary Abbott, Manchester, N. Y.
EUBANKS, Willie D. Mrs. Willie D. Eubanks, Charlieville, La.
HEATHCOTE, Joseph A. Mrs. Mary Heathcote, 1333 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

NORTON, Fred W., lieutenant. Frank Norton, 172 West First Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Wounded, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

ARCHER, Everett. Mrs. Annie Renford, Akron, Ohio.
BRAZLE, Clessie C. Mrs. Annie Perryman, Lakewood, Ill.
BRENNAN, Thomas. Mrs. Margarette Brennan, 74 Farragut Street, Rochester, N. Y.
BURK, Willie J. Mrs. Jane Burk, Burr, W. Va.
COOK, Elmer. John Cook, Christopher, Ill.
FLYNN, Arthur S. John C. Flynn, 1318 Dewey Street, New Albany, Ind.
HARMON, John A. Miss Della Harmon, 22 South Eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
HONAKER, Frank E. Andrew J. Honaker, Beckley, W. Va.
LASKOWSKI, Frank L., jr. Frank Laskowski, sr., 861 North May Street, Chicago, Ill.
LYNCH, Thomas R. Mrs. Catherine Lynch, 173 Main Street, Astoria, N. Y.
MOREY, Frank J. James Frank Morey, 38 Harvard Street, Brockton, Mass.
O'DONNELL, Thomas W. George H. O'Donnell, Wamego, Kans.
OWSIANY, Casmir. Mickey Owsiany, 823 Kostner Street, Chicago, Ill.
PAGE, Harley W. Sylvester Page, Koleen, Ind.
ROHR, John. Mrs. Emma Rohr, Spanway, Wash.
RUTAN, James A. Mrs. Nellie Rutan, 76 Bronson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
WALLS, Clyde G. E. P. Walls, R. F. D. No. 1, Lawsonham, Pa.
WILLSON, Herman. Miss Clara Loring, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MELAWSKY, Samuel. Mrs. Jessie Furgison, 1708 Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.
TURCO, Antonio. James Turco, Castellemorvio, Campobassa, Italy.
WOODWARD, Jesse F. Arthur E. Woodward, 218 North Twentieth Street, Fort Smith, Ark.
ZEIGLER, Roland S. Leroy Trice, Longview, Tex.

Returned to Military Control, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MATTHEWS, William H., private. Jack T. Matthews, Kipling, N. C.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MEMIC, Theophile A., private. John Memic, Lebanon, Pa.

Dead, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CROAL, Charles C., lieutenant. J. P. Croal, Sisseton, S. Dak.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

GREEN, Edwin P., private. Mrs. Flora Green, 649 St. Joseph Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Wounded, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

BREEN, Patrick, corporal. Mrs. Daniel Breen, Grange, Donchill County, Tipperary, Ireland.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

PRIVATES.

LLEWELLYN, Senes. Mrs. Nancy Llewellyn, care of L. Gardner, 9 Henkley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
SHAW, George Joseph. John H. Shaw, South Berlin, N. Y.
SWINTH, Lars O. Fred Swinth, 1047 Main Street, Chehalis, Wash.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

RUTTER, John Charles, sergeant. Mrs. Catherine Rutter, Orwigsburg, Pa.

PRIVATES.

GRAHAM, Henry C. Mrs. Mary Graham, Gary, W. Va.
NEVINS, William E. John W. Nevins, Rockville, Ind.
ROWLEY, Archie L. Herbert Rowley, 8½ Orchard Street, Warren, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

LADUE, Charles P., lieutenant. Mrs. C. P. LaDue, 23 Hill Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Died of Wounds, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

ARLT, Louis, private. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Chmaltz, 4255 Williamson Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Died, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

GUSTAFSON, Herman F., private. Charles Gustafson, Blasen Lake, Wis.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

ANDERSON, Herman, private. Frank Anderson, 1728 Cormon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

MORAS, Juan, private. Mrs. Estella De Moras, Belen Palestina, Arabia.

Wounded, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

BAKER, John R., private. L. W. Baker, Tippecanoe, Ohio.
RANDALL, Arthur A., private. Frank Randall, Columbus, Miss.
SIMMONS, Lon B., private. Ben Simmons, Tupelo, Ark.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

HAYES, William F., private. Mrs. Decker, 306 Connecticut Avenue, New London, Conn.
KEELER, William W., private. Mrs. Annie Keeler, Muriel Street, Clearfield, Pa.
MITCHELL, John W., private. Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, 2707 Annin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
QUINN, Edward Lawrence, private. Mrs. Anna L. Quinn, 2825 Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARINE CORPS.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	43
Died of wounds received in action	11
Wounded in action (severely)	6
Missing in action	6
Total	66

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

BOWNESS, Harry. Annie Bowness, general delivery, Montrose, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
JOHNSON, Robert D. Louisa Johnson, 84 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky.
RICHARDSON, Charles S. Samuel E. Richardson, Urbanna, Va.

CORPORALS.

BARTELT, Albert E. Emma Bartelt, Stettin, Wis.
KAHL, William F. Stella Kahl, 442 West James Street, Lancaster, Pa.
LAW, Douglas K. Mrs. J. D. Richardson, Cecilia, Ky.
MERCER, Gordon McC. Emma Mercer, Demopolis, Ala.

PRIVATES.

ADAMS, John R. David Adams, R. F. D. No. 1, Salineville, Ohio.
BELCHER, Bert. Minnie Belcher, 58 Oneida Street, Rochester, N. Y.
BELTMAN, Harold W. A. A. Beltman, Tower City, N. Dak.
BERGER, Walter H. Dora Berger, Madiera, Ohio.
BOETTCHER, Charles H. Johanna Boettcher, 1352 Spring Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BRANTLEY, Dudley B. Cassie A. Brantley, R. F. D. No. 2, Middlesex, N. C.
CLINGAN, Darrel D. Dora Clingen, Willow Springs, Mo.
CRONENBERG, Albert L. Marie Cronenberg, 4233 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
DEYON, Joseph R. John B. Deyon, Tuolumne, Cal.
ERICKSON, Ernest A. Mollie Baardson, route 1, Beldenville, Wis.
FARLEY, Fletcher L. Edward Farley, Bancroft, Nebr.
GARRETT, William M. Thomas Garrett, R. F. D. No. 4, Edith, Tenn.
HALVORSEN, Henry O. Elsie Halvorsen, 4345 McLean Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
HARPER, William R. Nora Harper, 629 South Granger Street, Harrisburg, Ill.
JOHNSON, Conrad L. George E. Johnson, Mayville, N. Dak.
JOHNSON, George C. Evelyn Johnson, 9 Requa Avenue, Muskegon, Mich.
JOHNSON, Manuel. Oscar C. Carlson, 7516 Ethel Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
KANSERSKE, Otto. Augusta Oehmke, 3547 West Sixty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
KEHOE, William J. John Kehoe, care of Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.
KELLEY, Charles L. Sadie Kelley, R. F. D. No. 1, box 42 A, Everett, Wash.
KOTALIK, George P. Andrew Kotalik, 65 East Liberty Street, Ashley, Pa.
MAHRER, William J. William J. Mahrer, 400 Ashdale Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MESPLAY, Victor E. Elizabeth Wolfe, 6104 Ridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
MILLER, Lawrence B. Mary Miller, Plaquemine, La.
MILLER, Milton G. Helen G. Miller, 1417 Union Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
MOORE, Orlie E. James W. Moore, 1741 Strathmore Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
MULLINS, Lester W. Clara Mullins, Pagosa Springs, Colo.
MUNSEL, Ralph R. Bertha I. Munsel, 726 West First Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
OWENS, James E. Josephine Owens, Bennett, Colo.
PAGE, Percy S. Daisy E. Page, Clark, Ky.
POMEROY, Albert S. Mary Przymusiniski, 527 Austin Street, Toledo, Ohio.
PROBERT, Francis. Nellie Probert, 312 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.
QUILTER, James J. W. Richard J. Quilter, 3326 Walnut Street, Chicago, Ill.
SUITER, Charles E. William G. Suiter, Natchez, Miss.
TUCKER, Frank. Peter Tucker, 408 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
WELCH, Martin L. Martin L. Welch, sr., 31 Cleveland Street, Gloucester, Mass.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

SERGEANTS.

DANFORD, Erwin. Isaac Danford, Quaker City, Ohio.
SUTHERLAND, George. (No address given.)

CORPORAL.

WAUGAMAN, Lewis. David G. Waugaman, box 1240, Woodlawn, Beaver County, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BAUDE, Carl F. R. Baude, 306 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky.
CUTTING, Benjamin G. Oscar S. Cutting, general delivery, Glasgow, Mont.
KUNKEL, William R. William I. Kunkel, Lone Fountain, Va.
MAZEREEUW, Richard. Nellie Mazereeuw, 712 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
MONTGOMERY, John. Richard M. Carner, Chelsea, Ga.
QUALLS, Orval C. Nellie Qualls, Davidson, Okla.
SPAKE, Jacob W. Jacob W. Spake, 4703 Bryan Street, Dallas, Tex.
VON GLAHN, Herman H. Sophie von Glahn, 231 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

PRIVATES.

BUNN, Frederick J. Ida Bunn, Groveport, Ohio.
BUTLER, Paul A. William R. Butler, Butler, Tenn.
HELTON, Don C. Jason C. Helton, 832 Third Avenue, Boyles, Ala.
JONES, Oscar L. Orla B. Jones, Unionville, Mo.
McQUATER, Norman E. Edward McQuater, 314 Park Street, Birmingham, Mich.
ROUSSEY, Fred W. Ashton F. Roussey, Darlington, Md.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

CHALK, Frank B. Anna Chalk, 622 East Thirteenth Street, Wichita, Kans.
COX, Richard W. Lizzie Cox, 5426 Pennsylvania Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
HARTLEY, Edwin C. Helen D. Hartley, Caldwell, Ohio.
NOBLE, Walter R. Albert E. Noble, 5915 Curtis Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
RALSTON, Lawrence T. Dora V. Ralston, Wheeling, Mo.
WELLS, Even P. Saley Wells, Bonne Terre, Mo.

NAVY

The Navy Department announces the following casualties:

NALLS, Samuel W., lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve Force, died on board the U. S. S. *Chicago* September 19. Lieut. Nalls was a resident of Alabama, his next of kin being father, R. A. Nalls, 804 West Forty-ninth Street, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIAMS, William A., ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force, died on board the U. S. S. *Cleveland* September 22. Ensign Williams was a resident of New York, next of kin being mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, 1026 Washington Avenue, Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y.
COURTENAY, Gordon T., lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve Force, died in New York City September 23. Lieut. Courtenay was a resident of California, his next of kin being wife, Margery Courtenay, 4027 Ibis Street, San Diego, Cal.
HENIUS, Cyril, machinist's mate, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, died as the result of motor-cycle accident while on duty abroad. Father, Arthur Henius, 3 Reservoir Avenue, Providence, R. I.
PATRICK, Ray Harris, seaman, second class, United States Naval Reserve Force, was drowned from the U. S. S. *Alabama* September 20. Body not recovered. Father, Charles Patrick, 137 East Broadway, South Bend, Ind.

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THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Acting Quartermaster General Wood in Press Interview Explains in Detail the Operation of Army Allotments Clearing Up Some Points That Have Been Misunderstood

Interview by Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General, on Army allotments, September 23, 1918:

There has been a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding regarding soldiers' allotments, the public finding difficulty in drawing the line between the regular Army allotment, which is paid by the War Department, and which has been a well-established War Department activity since 1899, and the allotments which, supplemented by a Government allowance, are paid by the Treasury Department, through the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, an activity created by the war-risk insurance act of October 6, 1917. The Army allotment system is entirely separate and distinct from the war-risk insurance allotment and allowance system, and the two should not be confounded.

The Original Allotment Law.

March 2, 1899, Congress, in response to request from the War Department, made provision so that an enlisted man could have a designated portion of his pay turned over regularly to his family, wherever he, the enlisted man, might be serving. This need was made urgent by the fact that a large portion of the United States Army at that time was serving in the Philippines. There was then no generous provision like the war-risk insurance act to care for a soldier's dependents, so it was found necessary to provide for the payment of a certain portion of the money due him to his family monthly and to obviate the awkward method which had prevailed up to that time of compelling a soldier to draw his pay in the Philippines, secure a Government check or money order, and then forward it to the family back in the States, which would require from 40 to 60 days. The regulations which were issued putting this law into effect limited the allotment privilege in the States solely to the soldier who wished to make allotments to his dependents, but it permitted soldiers on duty outside of the limits of the United States to make allotments to savings institutions and allotments for other general purposes. This provision was very generally used by the soldiers at that time and resulted in great benefit to the men and their families.

Law As First Drawn.

The law, as originally drawn, provided that a full month should intervene between the date of the accruing of the pay and the date of payment to the dependent or designated allottee. This provision was made in order that the disbursing officer might be able to establish the fact that the money had been actually withheld from the soldier's pay. With the great increase of the Army in 1917 and the extraordinary increase in the number of allotments it was felt that this requirement of the intervention of a complete month before the money which had been earned by the soldier could be paid to the dependent would work a great hardship and was, in fact, an injustice to the men themselves, and steps were taken to have the law so amended that the payment could be made promptly at the end of the month in which the money was earned. This amendment was secured and became a law October 6, 1917. Steps were taken at once to apply the new method of payment. The money due for September, 1917, was paid, under the provisions of the old law, November 1. Another payment was made in the latter part of November in the endeavor to take up the slack; the payment for November was made on or about the middle of December; payment for December was made January 16, 1918, and so on until the intervening month was completely absorbed.

Payments of allotments to soldiers' families made by the War Department during 1918 have been made as follows: January 22, February 16, March 15, April 11, May 8, June 7, July 3, August 5, and September 9. The issuance of checks begins in each case with the first of the month, and the dates given are the dates when payments are completed. The delay in the payment of September is due to the very large increase in allotments, amounting to something more than 200,000, received because of the change in the law and regulations governing the war-risk insurance act which limit allotments to the Treasury Department to the amounts necessary to support allowances, i. e., $15 and $20, respectively. Another reason for the delay is that the first day of the month occurred on Sunday and the second was Labor Day, which interposed two workless days at the beginning of the payments.

It is planned to make the complete payment of these allotments with the last day of the month in which they become due. This desired result will be attained when the disbursing office is provided with sufficient space and facilities. Because of this lack of space, in order to make the payments at the dates given above, it is necessary to work portions of the force in such night shifts as to make 24 hours continuous work each day.

Distinct From War Risk.

Attention is invited to the fact that these War Department allotments, which are paid by the central disbursing division of the office of the Quartermaster General, are entirely distinct from and have no connection with the War Risk allotments which are handled by and paid by the Treasury Department. The War Department receives hundreds of inquiries relative to allotments which are made by soldiers under the provisions of the war risk insurance act, which is a matter that pertains exclusively to the Treasury Department and not to the War Department. These cases when they are received, however, are put in the proper channels for the necessary action and the War Department has cheerfully cooperated with the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department in the endeavor to help them to perform the extraordinary task which that bureau has been called upon to perform.

The amendment to the allotment law, which became effective October 6, 1917, also enabled commissioned officers and permanent civilian employees to make allotments of their pay, giving the officers the privilege that heretofore had been restricted to the enlisted men. Nearly one-third of the officers of the Army have taken advantage of this privilege.

The Army allotment law as now amended, allows officers and enlisted men of the United States Army to make allotments of their pay at any time, at any place, and for any legitimate purpose.

Over Million on File.

September 22, 1918, the total active allotments on file in the office of the central disbursing division, office of the Quartermaster General, which has the duty of making payment thereon, numbered 1,000,765. These allotments include all allotments for Liberty bonds. For the second Liberty loan, subscriptions were made by officers and enlisted men of the Army amounting to more than $90,000,000, of which $54,000,000 were allotted on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Army subscriptions to the first, second, and third Liberty loans amounted to $122,000,000. Of this amount approximately $100,000,000 were paid for through the Army allotment system.

More than 1,200 clerks are engaged in the work of receiving, recording, and paying these allotments and conducting the necessary correspondence.

The total amount paid for allotments since January 1 is $18,305,406.75, this being exclusive of allotments for Liberty bonds.

Liberty Bond Deliveries.

The second Liberty bonds subscribed for by officers and enlisted men of the Army are now being delivered from the first floor of the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. All subscribers for Liberty bonds through the Army allotment system were instructed to indicate on the allotment form used in making the subscription the name and address of the party to whom they wished the bond sent, and in making deliveries of these bonds the Quartermaster General's office is having some considerable trouble because of the change of address of the persons to whom bonds are to be sent. When bonds are returned for such reason the officer or soldier making the allotment is immediately communicated with and the proper address requested. The last payment on the second Liberty bonds was due in August from pay for the month of July, and bonds are being forwarded as soon as report is received from the field of completion of payment. All of these bonds are sent by registered mail, the post office having established a registry branch in the Munsey Building for the purpose of facilitating this work. Up to and including September 21, 1918, a total of 113,976 of these bonds were delivered to the members of families of officers and soldiers widely scattered throughout this country. Many of the officers and soldiers have requested that their bonds be held in trust until their return from service abroad, and this is being done, the bonds in these

Explains in Detail the Operation of U. S. Army Allotments

cases being cared for by the allotment branch of the central disbursing division, Quartermaster General's office. The daily delivery of these thousands of bonds going to widely scattered points in this country will necessarily have a most helpful bearing upon the fourth Liberty loan campaign.

Prisoners of War.

In connection with these allotments there has been considerable controversy in the papers as to whether or not they will be continued when the officers and soldiers who make the allotments are taken prisoners of war. The payment of the allotment is not dependent upon the fact of whether or not the officer or soldier has actually been paid. If payment is not made to the allotter for any period of months, provided he is still in active service and on the Army rolls, the allotment will be paid until discontinued by the allotter himself or because of his death or separation from the service. If a man has made an allotment, the fact that he has been made a prisoner will in no wise interfere with it. There have been several cases of officers and men, with dependents, who have been made prisoners who did not make allotments prior to their capture. In these cases no money can be paid to their families, but the Quartermaster General's office has entered into a working arrangement with the Red Cross, which has kindly volunteered to handle the matter through its representatives in Switzerland. Communication is established with the prisoner, and if, in any form whatever, he indicates his desire to make an allotment to the members of his family, payment is made on receipt of such indicated wish, no matter in what form it may be received. Payments are being made of allotments to dependents of men, the only authority in such cases being the statement in a letter to some member of the man's family that he has made or wishes to make an allotment of a certain amount of his pay for that purpose. Quite recently an officer who had been captured wrote through the Red Cross to the chaplain of his regiment that he desired to make an allotment, and the allotment is being paid to the officer's family on the strength of a letter received from the regimental chaplain, giving the facts in the case.

Red Cross Investigations.

In all cases where word is received from the dependents of officers and soldiers that no allotment has been received, but there is reason to believe that the officer or soldier intended to make the allotment, or had made it, the matter is taken up with the Red Cross, which investigates the condition of the family, and if it is a case of urgent need tenders a loan to meet the emergency until arrangements can be made with the officer or enlisted man to indicate his wishes in the matter so that the allotment check can be regularly forwarded and the loan made by the Red Cross repaid from the money thus received. No trivial technicalities are allowed in any way to interfere with carrying out the wishes of officers and soldiers. If they can be ascertained the family will receive the allotment. The Red Cross in this as in other matters has been exceedingly helpful, and has loyally and actively cooperated with the finance division of the Quartermaster General's office in meeting these various needs as they arise. When it is ascertained that help is needed by the family of an officer or soldier the help is invariably afforded.

Men Reported Missing.

Under the law no payments can be made of allotments to the families of those who are reported missing, and a provision has been drawn and submitted to Congress which, if it becomes a law, will enable payments to be made until such time as report is received showing the actual status of the allotter, provided that the allotment is being made for the support of family, relatives, or other dependents.

Payments of allotments are made by the central disbursing division, Office of the Quartermaster General, one of the two finance divisions of the Quartermaster General's office which are under the direction of Brig. Gen H. M. Lord.

The payment of allotments, however, is but one of the many important activities of the central disbursing division. In addition to the payment of allotment the central disbursing division pays all retired officers, all retired enlisted men, and during August paid the vouchers of 1,367 officers on duty overseas and the accounts of 4,883 officers on duty in this country.

Final Payments.

This office also settles the final pay of officers separated from the service, has the settlement of all militia pay rolls, and the payment of all enlisted men in and about the vicinity of Washington, some 8,000 in number, in the case of this enlisted personnel making settlement, also in addition to their pay of commutation of quarters, rations, heat, and light. It also has a mileage section which pays an average of 200 officers' mileage accounts daily. Some 5,000 civilian employees are also paid by this division, while the meal tickets of all the hundreds of thousands of drafted men are forwarded to the central disbursing division for settlement. The payment of all model B motor trucks and parts of motor vehicles of all kinds which were contracted for by the Motor Transport Service of the Quartermaster General's office is another of the activities of this division, while all transportation accounts including the travel of officers and men, and the movement of supplies of all descriptions both by freight and express, and the settlement of all cable and telegraph accounts of the Army are centered in this office. The total disbursement of this division for August was $42,242,970.25.

Pay System of the Army.

I do not know whether you gentlemen are interested or not, but I thought you might possibly be interested in knowing something about the pay system of the Army. I spoke to you about the supply system of the Army a few weeks ago, but the Quartermaster Department also runs a big financial institution; it handles the pay of the Army. We have effected a great improvement in the dates of payment of troops at the camps and cantonments; back in September, 1917, troops were usually paid around the 25th of the month following; now they are paid between the last day of the month and the 10th of the month following. For the month of August 21 out of 32 camps show an average payment of 4¾ days—that is, they were all paid before the 5th of the month. Now, we have no control over the payments in France, and for obvious reasons the payments over there are much more difficult than over here, but it is a separate problem and is handled by the American Expeditionary Force authorities over there. We turn over the money in lump and they have their own system of payment. The principal difficulty has been in regard to allotments, and there has been a great deal of complaint and misunderstanding about the whole system of allotments.

* * * * *

Q. Do you want to tell us the total amount of the pay roll?

A. I don't see why we shouldn't. For 1,000,000 officers and men in France it takes $40,000,000 per month. One million officers and men in this country would be 80 per cent of that, practically.

The average time required for completing the monthly payment of troops in camps and cantonments is less than six days. This statement is based upon actual reports from 28 out of 33 camps and cantonments. I think that would compare favorably with any of the commercial enterprises in the country. Putting in force this pay card which Gen. Lord has worked out will be of the greatest assistance in paying the individual soldier—there is where the principal difficulty has been; this service record has been mislaid until they got that service record, and that involved the organization commander; the organization might have gone abroad, or vice versa. With this pay card, which was put in force here some months ago, the soldier can draw his money before he leaves the post, even if it is before the first of the month; he is not interested in the war-service record—formerly he was.

* * * * *

Uniforms for Officers.

Q. On this question of uniforms for officers, which could be furnished at cost, they will be ready probably within the next two or three months?

A. We expect on the 15th of November.

Q. But if they are not ready the officers will be permitted to buy the standard cloth from tailors or will they have to buy it all through the department. So that if an officer comes and wants a uniform out of standard cloth he can get it from his tailor, if that is War Department regulation. Tailors are very much interested in the matter of furnishing this cloth.

A. If he can get standard cloth from an outside tailor he is at perfect liberty to do it. The chance is he can get the standard much cheaper through the department, unless the tailors have some cloth they bought a year ago.

NEW RED CROSS GENERAL MANAGER.

George E. Scott, who has been serving as acting general manager of the American Red Cross since the departure of Harvey D. Gibson to assume charge of the Red Cross work in France, has been appointed general manager by the war council.

AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED IN CLAIM FOR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION IN CERTAIN DIVISIONS OF CLASS THREE

Following is the form of affidavit to be filed for Government employees in support of claims for draft deferment:

P. M. G. O.—Form No. 1044.

AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM FOR DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANT IN CLASS III, DIVISIONS E, F, G, H, OR I.

Stamp of Local Board.

STATE OF _____ } *to wit:*
COUNTY OF _____ }

I, _____, do solemnly swear that I am the _____, and as such have direct supervision and control of
(State exact official title of position held.)

_____
(Custom house, post office, department, commission, board, bureau, division,

_____; that _____, who
or branch of the Government.) (Name of registrant.)

is personally known to me, is employed as _____
(State position held by registrant

_____; that said registrant has stated to me that he
and duties of such position.)

is _____ years old and resides at _____
(Age.) (Street and number; city, town, county, township, or

_____; that {Serial / Registration} Number _____ and Order Number _____ were given him by Local Board for _____; and that a claim for deferred classification into Division _____ of Class III of said registrant has been made to said Local Board.
parish; State, Territory, or District.)

I do further solemnly swear that said registrant is a trained _____;
(State occupation.)

that he has been continuously employed and compensated by _____
(U. S. Gov't or title of municipality.)

since the _____ day of _____, 191__, as such; that he is now receiving compensation at the rate of $_____ per annum; that he is necessary to the effective and adequate operation or administration of such

_____;
(Customhouse, post office, dept., commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the Gov't.)

and that he can not be replaced by another person without substantial and material {loss of efficiency in the effective and adequate operation thereof / detriment to the public safety of the said municipality} for the reason that

_____

_____

_____

I do hereby bind myself, so long as I hold my present office, at once to notify the said Local Board if said registrant is transferred to a position in which he is not necessary to the effective and adequate operation or administration of such

_____,
(Customhouse, post office, dept., commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the Gov't.)

or if he ceases to be employed as _____,
(State position held by registrant.)

or whenever said conditions entitling said registrant to deferred classification cease to exist, and I will also request my successor in office to give such a notice.

_____
(Signature.)

_____
(Official designation.)

_____
(Address.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 191__.

_____
(Signature.)

_____
(Official title of officer administering oath.)

Approved:

_____
(Signature.)

_____
(Official designation.)

Important Instructions.

[Read this carefully before making out affidavit.]

The officer or official making this affidavit must sign and swear or affirm to it before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths.

All blanks must be filled in, legibly, in ink or typewriting.

Great care should be exercised in furnishing all the information required and called for in the Selective Service Regulations and indicated in this form.

This affidavit must be filed with the local board within seven (7) days after the day of mailing the questionnaire to the registrant.

Trained firemen or policemen in service of municipality.—This affidavit must be made by the official head of the department of the municipality by which the registrant is employed and approved by the executive head of the municipality.

Necessary customhouse clerks.—This affidavit must be made by the collector or deputy collector or other supervising officer having supervision over the registrant employed as a customhouse clerk, and must be approved by the collector or the postmaster as the case may be, as designated in Part XIV, Treasury Department, S. S. R.

Necessary employee of the United States in transmission of mails.—This affidavit must be made and approved by the postmaster or some appointee of the President having direct supervision of the employees for whom deferred classification is claimed. See Part XIV, S. S. R., Post Office Department. (Employees of the Post Office Department generally, as distinguished from employees engaged in the transmission of mails, are under the Post Office Department, and the regulations as to the affidavit and approval thereof must comply with the paragraph on this page under the heading "Necessary employee in the service of the United States.")

Necessary artificer or workman in an armory or arsenal or navy yard of the United States.—This affidavit must be made by commandant or officer in command of the armory or arsenal or navy yard in which the registrant for whom deferred classification is sought is employed, and must be approved by the official designated as certifying officer under Part XIV, S. S. R.

Necessary employee in service of United States.—This affidavit must be made by the officer of the Government of the United States having direct supervision and control of the employee, and must be approved by the head of the department, commission, board, bureau, division, or branch of the Government in which the registrant, whose deferred classification is sought, is employed, or by the official who is designated for such department as certifying officer under Part XIV, S. S. R. As to distinction between employees in and outside the District of Columbia, see Part XIV, S. S. R.

In case the registrant whose deferred classification is sought is employed in the legislative or judicial branch of the Government the affidavit and approval may be made by the official under whom the registrant serves.

This affidavit is not required to be filed in the case of an officer of the United States, i. e., any person holding a legislative, executive, or judicial office created under the Constitution or laws of the United States (see Part XIII, S. S. R.), nor of a person in the military or naval service of the United States, such officers being exempted and placed in Class V on proof contained in the answers of the questionnaire without further affidavit or approval.

Give our boys in the Army and Navy every fighting chance. Pledge yourself to save to the utmost of your ability and to buy war-savings stamps.

RULES FOR ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN NAVAL UNITS AND NAVAL SECTION OF STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has issued the following information regarding United States naval units and the naval section of the Student Army Training Corps:

To: All ships and stations.

Subject: United States naval units and naval section of the Student Army Training Corps.

1. Students subject to draft, desiring to enroll in the United States naval unit or naval section of the Student Army Training Corps, at certain specified institutions which have been assigned naval quotas, shall make application to the Navy Department representative, present at the institution, for entrance into the Navy.

2. Applications shall be considered in the order in which filed, and applicants shall, upon satisfactorily meeting the physical requirements for entry in the Navy, on October 1 be admitted into the Naval Reserve Force as apprentice seamen. An enrolling officer of the Navy will be present at the institution prior to October 1 for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for enrolling on or about October 1, 1918, in accordance with the regulations agreed upon by the War Department and Navy Department. The number accepted from any institution shall not exceed quota assigned to the institution, without the permission of the Navy Department.

On Active Duty Pay.

3. Students admitted into the Reserve Force shall be placed on active duty pay. The allowance to pay the cost of their lodging, subsistence, and tuition shall be at the same per diem rate as contained in the contract in existence between the institution and the War Department. The naval reservist students will make their own arrangements with the institution with regard to board, lodging, and tuition, as the Navy Department will not enter into contracts with the institutions.

4. Naval sections of the Student Army Training Corps having a naval officer as commandant will be known as the United States naval units.

5. Naval students shall wear the uniform of their rating in the Navy and shall be subject to the regulations and routine as established by the representative of the Navy Department.

6. The curricula for the United States naval units and the naval section students shall be based on a term of three months similar to that followed by the Student Army Training Corps. There shall be a preparatory course for the line and basic engineering courses to meet the engineering needs of the Navy. Instructions as to curricula will be issued by the Navy Department from time to time. Commandants of United States naval units shall, in conjunction with college authorities, arrange courses, subject to approval of Navy Department.

7. Members of the United States naval units and the naval section of the Student Army Training Corps will after a certain period be selected according to their performance and assigned to naval duty in a training camp.

Department's Representatives.

8. At institutions where no naval officer is on duty in command of the naval unit the commandant of the Student Army Training Corps will be the Navy Department's representative in command of the naval section of the Student Army Training Corps. All members of the naval section will be subject to the routine established by the commandant of the Student Army Training Corps, and they shall attend all military drills and exercises, subject to the orders of the commandant, who shall supervise the course of instruction, and shall submit such reports and recommendations as the Navy Department may request from time to time. In matters of discipline members of the navel section shall be subject to all orders of the commandant. Minor infractions of the regulations of the unit may be dealt with in the usual manner, by restriction of the privileges, etc. Offenses deserving legal disciplinary action shall be reported to the commandant of the naval district for action.

9. Prior to October 1 a special representative of the Navy Department will be present at the institution for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with the commandant and the college authorities in order to be prepared to enroll the United States naval unit or the naval section on October 1. The mobilization division of the Bureau of Navigation will furnish the necessary special representatives of the Navy Department.

Instructions in Methods.

These representatives will be furnished instructions as to the methods of selecting and admitting students into the United States naval unit or the naval section. The accounts and service records shall be kept by the commandant of the naval district in which the institution is located. Students enrolled in the Navy will receive clothing outfits from the naval district commandant. The district commandant will handle this in a manner similar to the methods already in use for the care of men on detached duty. It is very desirable that United States naval unit and naval section students be outfitted as soon as possible. District commandants will take such action as is necessary to meet this unusual demand.

10. There are a few members of the Naval Reserve who, by former regulation, are permitted to continue their studies in college until graduation. These reservists are required to join the United States naval unit or the naval section of the Student Army Training Corps, and shall be subject to the same regulations promulgated for the control of students who enter the Navy on or about October 1. These men are not to be considered a part of the quota assigned to an institution.

11. The following institutions are assigned quotas for the strength of the United States Naval Unit or the Naval Section of the Student Army Training Corps, as indicated in Bunav Memorandum N98D FT–4827, a copy of which is appended hereto.

L. C. PALMER.

MEMORANDUM.

Subject: List of institutions at which a naval section of the Student Army Training Corps is to be established.

1. The following institutions are assigned quotas for the strength of the naval section of the Student Army Training Corps. As these institutions are selected and quotas assigned from estimates of the probable enrolled student body, it is evident that the list will have to be adjusted from time to time when reliable information becomes available.

Alabama: University of Alabama, University, Ala	50
California:	
Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, California	100
University of California, Berkeley, Cal	500
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal	100
Colorado:	
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo	60
University of Denver, Denver, Colo	50
Connecticut: Yale University, New Haven, Conn	600
District of Columbia:	
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C	100
George Washington University, Washington, D. C	50
Florida: University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla	50
Georgia:	
Georgian School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga	150
Emory University, Atlanta, Ga	50
University of Georgia, Athens, Ga	100
Illinois:	
Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill	50
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill	100
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill	400
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill	200
Indiana:	
Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind	50
Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind	200
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind	100
Iowa: University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa	100
Kansas: University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans	200
Kentucky: State University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky	200
Louisiana:	
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La	50
Tulane University, New Orleans, La	50
Maine: University of Maine, Orono, Me	50
Maryland: Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md	50
Massachusetts:	
Boston University, Boston, Mass	50
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass	60
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass	400
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass	400
Worcester Polytechnic, Worcester, Mass	50
Michigan:	
Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing	50
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich	50
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich	500
Minnesota: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn	100
Mississippi: Mississippi A. & M. College, Agricultural College, Starkville, Miss	100
Missouri:	
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo	50
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo	150
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo	50
Nebraska:	
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr	150
New Hampshire:	
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H	50
New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H	50
New Jersey:	
Princeton College, Princeton, N. J	250
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken	200

(Continued on page 18.)

ORDERS BY FUEL ADMINISTRATOR MODIFYING CERTAIN ORDERS RELATIVE TO SOFT COAL DISTRIBUTION IN DESIGNATED ZONES

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1918.

Modification No. 2 of order of June 8, 1918, relative to bituminous coal "zone M–3," modifying the provisions of said coal "zone M–3" with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker districts along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker districts along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections, be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone M–3" as described in the order of June 8, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal" will aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker districts along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

All of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship into the territory last above described bituminous coal of special quality for use only in by-product and gas plants, and prepared sizes of bituminous coal to retail dealers for use only by domestic consumers, such shipments to be made subject to any rules and regulations which may be prescribed from time to time by the United States Fuel Administration and under the supervision of the district representative of the United States Fuel Administration in charge of the above-described producing field:

Provided, further, That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order hereby cancels the order dated September 4, 1918, entitled "Modification No. 1 of order of June 8, 1918, relative to bituminous coal 'zone M–3,' modifying the provisions of said coal 'zone M–3' with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia and Kentucky in the Kenova and Thacker districts along the Norfolk & Western Railway and short-line connections," from and after September 12, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after September 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1918.

Modification No. 2 of order of June 8, 1918, relative to bituminous coal "zone M—4" modifying the provisions of said coal "zone M–4" with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal producing districts of Kentuky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio and Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high volatile coal producing districts of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio and Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone M—4" as described in the order of June 8, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal zone M–4" of June 8, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high volatile coal producing districts of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio and Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following-described section of the United States, viz:

All of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship into the territory last above described bituminous coal of special quality for use only in by-product and gas plants, and prepared sizes of bituminous coal to retail dealers for use only by domestic consumers, such shipments to be made subject to any rules and regulations which may be prescribed from time to time by the United States Fuel Administration and under the supervision of the district representative of the United States Fuel Administration in charge of the above described producing field: Provided further, That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order hereby cancels the order dated September 4, 1918, entitled "Modification No. 1 of order of June 8, 1918, relative to bituminous coal 'zone M–4,' modifying the provisions of said coal 'zone M—4' with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal producing districts of Kentucky in the eastern Kentucky fields along the Chesapeake & Ohio and Sandy Valley & Elkhorn Railways and their short-line connections" from and after September 12, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after September 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1918.

Modification No. 4 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal "zone K," modifying the provisions of said coal "zone K" with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the coal-producing districts of the State of Ohio and in the coal-producing districts located on the Ohio River division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Mason County, W. Va.:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the producing districts of Ohio and on the Ohio River division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Mason County, W. Va., be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone K." as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal zone K," of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the coal-producing districts located on the Ohio River division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Mason County, W. Va., shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the United States, viz:

All points in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan located on and east of a line coincident with the Grand River in [illegible] and its branches.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship into the territory last above described bituminous coal of special quality for use only in by-product and gas plants, and prepared sizes of bituminous coal to retail dealers for use only by domestic consumers, such shipments to be made subject to any rules and regulations which may be prescribed from time to time by the United States Fuel Administration and under the supervision of the district representative of the United States Fuel Administration in charge of the above described producing field: *Provided, further,* That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order hereby cancels the order dated September 4, 1918, entitled "Modification No. 2 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal 'zone K,' modifying the provisions of said coal 'zone K' with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the coal-producing districts of the State of Ohio and in the coal-producing districts located on the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Mason County, W. Va.," from and after September 12, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after September 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1918.

Modification No. 4 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal "zone F," modifying the provisions of said coal "zone F" with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the coal-producing districts of Virginia along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad only; in eastern Kentucky along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway and their short-line connections; and in Tennessee along the line of the Cumberland Valley division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and along the Middlesborough Railroad.

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in producing districts along the Louisville & Nashville and Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railways in eastern Kentucky and a portion of Tennessee and Virginia, be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone F," as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal 'zone F' of March 27, 1918," will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a

Fuel Administration Orders Modifying Certain Zone Rules

mines of bituminous coal in Virginia along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad only; and in eastern Kentucky along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway and their short-line connections; and in Tennessee along the line of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and along the Middlesborough Railroad, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

All of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship into the territory last above described bituminous coal of special quality for use only in by-product and gas plants, and prepared sizes of bituminous coal to retail dealers for use only by domestic consumers, such shipments to be made subject to any rules and regulation which may be prescribed from time to time by the United States Fuel Administration and under the supervision of the district representative of the United States Fuel Administration in charge of the above-described producing field; *Provided further,* That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order hereby cancels the order dated September 4, 1918, entitled "Modification No. 3 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal 'zone F,' modifying the provisions of said coal 'zone F' with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the producing districts of Virginia along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad only; in eastern Kentucky along the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway and their short-line connections; and in Tennessee along the line of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and along the Middlesborough Railroad," from and after September 17, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after September 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1918.

Modification No. 2 of order of June 8, 1918, relative to bituminous coal "zone M–2," modifying the provisions of said coal "zone M–2" with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by the producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia in the Logan and Kanawha districts west of St. Albans, W. Va., along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and short-line connections."

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia in the Logan and Kanawha districts west of St. Albans, W. Va., along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and short-line connections, be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone M–2" as described in the order of June 8, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal zone M–2" of June 8, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, or modification by him from time to time and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia in the Logan and Kanawha districts west of St. Albans, W. Va., along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and short-line connections," from and after September 12, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after September 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
Washington D. C., September 16, 1918.

Modification No. 4 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal "zone L," modifying the provisions of said coal "zone L" with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia located along the Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia, and Coal & Coke (west of Dundon) Railways, and their short line connections:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that it is essential that the producers of bituminous coal located in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia along the Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia, and the Coal & Coke (west of Dundon) Railways and their short-line connections, be prohibited from making shipments of bituminous coal to certain sections included in "zone L" as described in the order of March 27, 1918, and that the apportionment of bituminous coal in that portion of the so-called "zoning system" covered by his "order relative to bituminous coal, zone L" of March 27, 1918, will facilitate the movement of bituminous coal, and will aid in the successful prosecution of the war,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby orders and directs that, until further or other order of the United States Fuel Administrator, and subject to revocation or modification by him from time to time, and at any time hereafter, no producer (which term shall include every person, firm, corporation, or association operating as owner, lessee, or purchaser of the entire output of a mine) of bituminous coal in the high volatile coal-producing districts of West Virginia along the Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia, and Coal & Coke (west of Dundon) Railways, and their short line connections, shall sell, ship, or distribute such coal to dealers and consumers for use and consumption within the following described section of the United States, viz:

All of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Provided, however, That any such producer may ship into the territory last above described bituminous coal of special quality for use only in by-product and gas plants, and prepared sizes of bituminous coal to retail dealers for use only by domestic consumers, such shipments to be made subject to any rules and regulations which may be prescribed from time to time by the United States Fuel Administration and under the supervision of the district representative of the United States Fuel Administration in charge of the above described producing field; *Provided further,* That this order shall not apply to bituminous coal shipped for use as railroad fuel.

This order hereby cancels the order dated September 4, 1918, entitled "Modification No. 3 of order of March 27, 1918, relative to bituminous coal 'zone L,' modifying the provisions of said coal 'zone L' with respect to the sale, shipment, distribution, and apportionment by all producers of bituminous coal operating in the high volatile coal producing districts of West Virginia located along the Kanawha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia, and Coal & Coke (west of Dundon) Railways and their short line connections," from and after September 12, 1918.

This order shall be effective on and after September 17, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

RULES FOR ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS IN NAVAL UNITS

(Continued from page 16.)

New York:	
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.	50
College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.	200
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.	50
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.	100
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.	150
University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.	50
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	300
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.	150
Fordham University, New York, N. Y.	50
North Carolina:	
North Carolina State College, West Raleigh	50
The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.	50
Ohio:	
Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	80
Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio	50
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio	50
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	50
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	100
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	100
Oklahoma:	
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla	80
Oregon:	
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.	100
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.	50
Pennsylvania:	
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh	150
Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.	50
Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.	60
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	200
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	500
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.	100
Rhode Island:	
Brown University, Providence, R. I.	200
South Carolina:	
Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.	70
Tennessee:	
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	50
Texas:	
Baylor University, Waco, Tex.	100
Texas A. & M. College, College State, Tex.	100
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	150
Vermont:	
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.	50
Virginia:	
University of Virginia, University, Va.	50
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg	50
West Virginia:	
West Virginia University, Morgantown	60
Washington:	
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	700
Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.	60
Wisconsin:	
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.	60
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.	300

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

September 7, 1918.

41411. Crane Co., Washington, D. C., valves.
41412. Fairbanks Morse & Co., Baltimore, Md., electric motor.
41413. Vulcanited Portland Cement Co., New York City, cement.
41414. James H. Rhodes & Co., New York City, ground glass.
41415. Niagara Machine & Tool Works, Buffalo, N. Y., folding machines.
41416. E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., afterbody shells.
41417. Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y., catsup.
41418. Wilson & Co., New York City, catsup.
41419. Van Camp Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., catsup.
41420. C. E. Hertlein, New York City, N. Y., silk laces.
41421. A. H. Rice Co., Pittsfield, Mass., silk laces.
41422. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., milling machines.
41423. Manning, Maxwell & Moore Co., New York City, N. Y., engine lathes.
41424. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, N. Y., boring machines.
41425. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, N. Y., cement.
41426. Billings - Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn., drop hammers.
41427. Niles-Bement-Pond Co., New York City, drilling machines.
41428. Brown & Sharpe Co., Providence, R. I., screw machines.
41429. Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., files.
41430. Burdslee Chandelier Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., sleeves, turnbuckles.
41433. T. J. Shyrock & Co., Washington, D. C., pine.
41435. Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York City, N. Y., lanterns.
41436. Vogel Stamping Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., lanterns.
41437. Wireless Improvement Co., New York City, N. Y., quenched gaps.
41438. The Barrett Co., for Illinois Steel Co., Gary, Ind., naphtha solvent.
41439. The Barrett Co., for Illinois Steel Co., Joliet, Ill., naphtha solvent.
41440. Milwaukee Coke & Gas Co., Milwaukee, Wis., naphtha solvent.
41441. Swind Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., milling machines.

September 9, 1918.

41443. John Douglas Co., Washington, D. C., tuller cocks.
41444. A. B. Sands Sons Co., New York City, bowls, cups, etc.
41445. International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
41446. R. E. Dietz Co., New York City, lanterns.
41447. Universal Metal Spin. & S. Co., New York City, lanterns.
41448. Bowen Rubber Co., Providence, R. I., wire rubber covers.
41449. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
41451. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., ambulance.
41452. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Co., Passaic, N. J., rubber pump valves.
41453. Economy Drawing Table Manufacturing Co., Adrian, Mich., fidscringles.
41454. James Smith & Sons (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., palmsroping.
41456. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., engine lathes.
41461. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., double grinders, drill presses.
41462. R. A. Kelly Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, shapers.
41463. Manning, Maxwell & Moore, New York City, lathes.
41464. Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., grinding machine.
41465. Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio, blocks.
41466. Ox Fibre Brush Co., New York City, deck brushes.
41467. Manhattan Supply Co., New York City, sailmakers' prickers.
41468. Harry B. French, London, N. H., airplate spruce.
41469. Rich Lumber Co., Manchester, N. H., airplane spruce.
41470. Livermore Mills Co., Livermore, N. H., airplane spruce.
41471. Crane Co., Washington, D. C., valves.
41472. Curtiss A & M Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., HS-2 shells
41473. Washington Portland Cement Co., Seattle, Wash., cement.
41474. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., set motor generators.
41475. Crocker Bros., New York City, pig iron.
41476. Anacoco Lumber Co., Lake Charles, La., yellow pine.
41477. Jordan River Lumber Co., Gulfport, Miss., yellow pine.
41478. T. J. Chillom Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss., yellow pine.
41479. R. F. Darral Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss., yellow pine.
41480. Sabine Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo., yellow pine.
41481. Wm. Buchanan, Texarkana, Tex., yellow pine.
41482. Angelina County Lumber Co., Keltys, Tex., yellow pine.
41483. Columbus Lumber Co., Columbus, Miss., yellow pine.

September 10, 1918.

41484. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., sheet steel.
41485. Whitaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling, W. Va., sheet steel.
41486. Vogel Stamping Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., deck caps.
41487. J. A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., cable.
41488. Bailey Electric Supply Co., New York City, N. Y., electric cable.
41489. Federal Hardware Electric Co., Boston, Mass., switchboard panels.
41490. Wister Underhill & Upon, Philadelphaia, Pa., cypress.
41491. W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, cypress.
41492. Diebut Stark & Brown Co., Danner, La., cypress.
41494. Madison Trading Co., New York City, N. Y., sailmakers' needles.
41495. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., tense lenses.
41496. Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey, Rochester, N. Y., cameras.
41497. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.
41498. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., steel plates.
41499. Link Belt Co., Philadelphia, Pa., loco cranes.
41500. Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., loco cranes.
41501. Ohio Loco Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, loco cranes.
41502. Orton & Steinbruner, Chicago, Ill., loca cranes.
41503. Eugene Dietygen Co., New York City, N. Y., navigators' cases.
41504. Wm. B. Kerr, Newark, N. J., parallel rubbers, rolling type.
41505. A. Weissler Instrument Co., St. Louis, Mo., parallel rubbers, rolling type.
41508. Wm. Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Co., Philadelphia, Pa., castings.

September 11, 1918.

41508. Sears Roebuck Shoe Co., Cambridge, Mass., high shoes.
41509. French, Shriner & Urner, Boston, Mass., high shoes.
41510. E. T. Wright & Co. (Inc.), Rockland, Mass., high shoes.
41511. Churchill & Alden Co., Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41512. The Floersheim Shoe Co., Chicago, Ill., high shoes.
41513. T. D. Berry Co., Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41514. E. E. Taylor Co., Boston, Mass., high shoes.
41515. Thompson Bros. (Inc.), Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41416. F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis., high shoes.
41417. M. A. Packard Co., Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41418. Howard & Foster Co., Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41419. Diamond Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41420. Preston B. Keitly Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., high shoes.
41521. Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., milling machine.
41522. Cleveland Osborne Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, dummy cartridges.
41523. Gurney Ball Bearing Co., Jamestown, N. Y., ball bearings.
41524. Milwaukee Tank Works, Milwaukee, Wis., 2 tanks.
41525. Republic Iron & Steel Co., Washington, D. C., pig iron.
41526. Midvale Steel & Ord. Co., Pitrsburgh, Pa., pig iron.
41527. Marting Iron & Steel Co., Ironton, Ohio, pig iron.
41528. Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., meat choppers.
41529. H. H. Wiggin Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., ash lumber.
41530. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., ambulances.
41531. T. S. & J. D. Negus, New York, N. Y., chemical tubes.
41532. Charles Cooper & Co., New York, N. Y., sodium carbonate.
41533. Scharr & Co., Chicago, Ill., hydrogen.
41434. Crane & Co., Chicago, Ill., hydrogen.
41535. International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
41536. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., folding machine.
41441. Hillis & James Co., Wilmington, Del., shear angle machines, punches.
41542. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., air compressors.
41543. Landis Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., bolt threading machines.
41544. Bertsch & Co., Cambridge, Ind., punches, rivet shears, machine.

September 12, 1918.

41545. Habirshaw Electric Cable Co., New York City, electric wire.
41547. Continental Tire Works, New Castle, Pa., rockets.
41548. National Tire Works, Washington, D. C., rockets.
41549. Henry J. Paine, New York City, rockets.
41553. Arkla Lumber & Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., ash.
41554. Thompson Katz Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn., ash.
41555. Jenkins Bros., New York City, gate valves.
41556. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., steel pipe.
41557. Ozone Lumber Co., Talisheek, La., pine.
41558. Angelina County Lumber Co., Keltys, Tex., pine.
41559. Brown Lumber Co., Kiwanee, Miss., pine.
41560. Bowman Hicks Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., pine.
41561. Carter Kelly Lumber Co., Manning, Tex., pine.
41562. Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark., pine.
41563. Nova Lumber Co., Beaumont, Tex., pine.
41564. W. R. Pickering Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo., pine.
41565. Southern Lumber (Pine) Co., Texarkana, Ark., pine.
41566. Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., steel sheets.
41567. Salmon Brick & Lumber Co., Slidell, La., pine.
41568. Southern Pine Lumber Co., Texarkana, Ark., pine.
41569. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., seamless steel pipe.
41570. Warner Swazey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, lathes.
41571. Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., shears.
41572. Henry Prentiss Co., New York City, shapers.
41573. Hall & Brown W. W. Mach., St. Louis, Mo., planes.
41577. Crucible Steel Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., steel.
41578. Railway Steel Spring Co., New York City, springs.
41579. J. H. Welberlorskis Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., glass windows.
41580. Greenlee Bros., Rockford, Ill., automatic cut-off saws.
41581. B. M. Root Co., York, Pa., spindle boring machines.
41582. American Wood Working Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., two-spindle machines.
41583. Oakley Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, universal grinders.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes publication of the following list of purchase orders:

Universal Rolling Mill Co., Bridgeville, Pa., armor plate steel.

Standard Ordnance Corporation, New York City, engine covers.

The Belber Truck & Bag Co., Philadelphia, Pa., pack frame straps.

Leas & McVitty (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., harness leather jacks.

The Four-Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., truck repair parts.

Cleveland Osborne Mfg. Co., New York City, fuze brushes.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., meat-can handles.

The National Tube Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Liverts gas projectors.

American Brass Goods Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., inspection gauges.

Albion Malleable Iron Co., Albion, Mich., shrapnel heads.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., combination fuses.

Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., screw hooks and thumb nuts.

Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., leather belting.

Baker Bros., Toledo, Ohio, motor-driven key seater.

The Howe Scale Co. of New York, New York City, counter and platform scales.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., miscellaneous machine tools.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., cylindrical gauges.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., lead disks.

Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind., forging and machining shells.

Artillery Fuze Co., Wilmington, Del., trench mortar fuzes.

O. I. Childs Co., Utica, N. Y., wire equipment.

Smith Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit, Mich., tracings.

Commercial Electrolytic Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., short taper works.

International Arms & Fuze Co., New York City, shell adapters.

Trus-Con Laboratories, Detroit, Mich., olive-drab paint.

International Braid Co., Providence, R. I., olive-drab webbing.

Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., lathe and mounted grinder head.

Gulick, Henderson & Co., New York City, inspection gauges.

L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., hack-saw blades.

Barrett Co., New York, sal ammoniac.

Quartermaster Corps, New York City, cup grease and gasoline.

Tacony File & Hardware Co., Tacony, Pa., files.

Link Belt Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tracings.

Macomber & Whyte Rope Co., Chicago, Ill., copper clad wire rope.

The M. S. Little Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., harness components.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., New York, N. Y., felt washers.

A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., smoke and drop bombs.

Pressed Steel Tank Co., Milwaukee, Wis., gas unit steel parts.

DuPont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., detonators.

American Bridge Co., Washington, D. C., railway mount drawings.

Lutz Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., recoil forgings.

Schneider & Cie., New York City, howitzer gaskets.

American Steel Foundries, Chicago, Ill., field-gun castings.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., binoculars.

American Swiss File & Tool Co., New York City; Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; McCaffrey File Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; and Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.

Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn., adapters and boosters.

Peter A. Frasse & Co., New York City, seamless steel tubing.

The Ohio Trailer Co., Cleveland, Ohio, trailers and equipment.

Edward Hill's Son & Co. (Inc.), New York, antimony.

Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, Saginaw, Mich., and Fred Medart Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., powder containers.

Summerdale Dyeing, Printing & Finishing Works (Inc.), Holmesburg, Pa., gray duck.

Charles Pfizer & Co., New York City, borax.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., various truck equipment.

Stewart Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., die-cast knobs.

Bridgeport Machine & Tool Manufacturing Co.; Jewelers' Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.; and Universal Tool & Die Works (Inc.), New York City, gauges.

The Nashua Saddlery Hardware Co., Nashua, N. H., brass loops.

Wilson Lumber & Box Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., packing boxes.

Dayton Adding Machine & Time Lock Co., Dayton, Ohio, release mechanisms.

Lyon Metallic Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill., steel cabinets.

The Highland Body Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, truck bodies.

The Grasselli Chemical Co., New York, muriatic acid.

Aiken Engineering Co., Zion City, Ill., steel post target carriers.

Penrod Walnut Veneer Co., Kansas City, Mo., hand-guard blanks.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio, steel billets.

International Arms & Fuze Co., New York City, combination fuzes.

T. A. Gillespie Co., New York City, adapter bushings.

Dayton Adding Machine & Time Lock Co., Dayton, Ohio, bomb-release mechanisms.

Alberta Foundry & Machine Co. (Ltd.), Alberta, Canada, machining shells.

The International Register Co., Chicago, Ill., pantograph parts.

American Axe & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., bench axes.

R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford, Conn., forks.

Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn., scabbard rings.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, water buckets.

Udell Works, Indianapolis, Ind., container boxes.

August Buerman Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., spurs.

E. T. Rugg & Co., Newark, Ohio, rope reins.

North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., snap hooks and rings.

Burke & James (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., telescopic gun sights.

Taylor, Armitage & Co. (Inc.), New York City; United States Finishing Co., New York City, gray duck.

Dunning Varney Corporation, New York City, boxes.

Matthiessen & Hegler Zinc Co., La Salle, Ill., sheet zinc

Gaston Williams & Wigmore (Inc.), New York City, nitrate of soda.

Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., dock trucks.

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sulphuric acid.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., oleum.

Taylor, Armitage & Eagles (Inc.), New York City, gray duck.

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. lantern bracket straps.

Federal Steel Foundry Co., Chester, Pa., trunnion casting.

Alien Property Custodian, New York City, nickel shot or cubes.

Berg Auto-Trunk & Specialty Co., New York City, fuze setter cases.

Wallace Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., trench mortar repairs.

Hindley Gear Co., Philadelphia, Pa., trench mortar assembly.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., bouchon levers.

F. N. Du Bois Co., New York City, lead linings.

Niagara Smelting Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y., silicon tetrachloride and containers.

George D. Ellis & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., tin containers.

Doremus Machine & Tool Co., Washington, D. C., gas checks.

Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., bayonets.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shell steel billets.

Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., open hearth steel.

Recording & Computing Machine Co., Dayton, Ohio, time fuzes.

McKinney Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., ammunition box fittings.

Bristol Brass Co., Bristol, Conn., cartridge case disks.

Fred Medart Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., wire gauze.

Duplan Silk Corporation, Hazleton, Pa.; Puritan Silk Corporation, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., taffeta silk.

Saginaw Sheet Metal Works, Saginaw, Mich., powder containers.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., nail sets.

The L. N. Gross Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Warner Bros. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Troy Carriage Sun Shade Co., Troy, Ohio; Wiley-Bickford & Sweet Co., Hartford, Conn., haversacks.

Buffalo Weaving & Belting Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Frank Wood Mfg. Co., Valley Falls, R. I., O. D. webbing.

L. C. Chase & Co., Boston, Mass., adjusting straps.

Progressive Knitting Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., canvas bags, tack, and thread.

Southingham Hardware Co., Southington, Conn., squares.

Snell Mfg. Co., New York City, auger bits.

Scientific Materials Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., panoramic gun sights.

Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., test tools.

Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., repairing haversacks.

Buffalo Weaving & Belting Co., Buffalo, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

Brauer Bros. Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., scabbard covers.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., pistol belts.

The Griess-Pfleger Tanning Co., Chicago, Ill., calfskins.

American Chain Co., New York City, trace chains.

Raymond Engineering Corporation, New York City, test tools.

H. T. Shearer Machine Co., Waynesboro, Pa., star gauges.

National Tool & Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., inspection gauges.

Hubbard & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shovels.

M. J. Whittall Associates, Worcester, Mass., gray duck.

The Ansonia Novelty Co., Ansonia, Conn., thimbles and saddlers' tools.

Smith & Hemenway (Inc.), Irvington, N. J., reamers.

H. H. Mayhew & Co., Shelburne Falls, Mass., screw drivers and bits.

Pike Mfg. Co., Pike, N. H., oilstones.

Sargent & Co., New York City, carpenter's pincers.

P. Lowentraut Mfg. Co., New York City, wing dividers.

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., cutting nippers.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, New Haven, Conn., machine guns.

The Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, anvils.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel projectiles.

Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, Detroit, Mich., cartridge-case disks.

L. Frank Saddlery Co., San Antonio, Tex.; S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Harbison & Gathright (Inc.), Louisville, Ky.; Harphem Bros. Co., Lincoln, Nebr.; Lichtenberger-Ferguson Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Sears Saddlery Co., Davenport, Iowa; Wolf Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.; F. S. Johnson Co., San Francisco Cal.; Hermann Sanford Saddlery Co., Springfield, Mo.; Clinton Saddlery Co., Clinton, Iowa; Duncan & Sons, Seattle, Wash.; John Clark Saddlery Co., Portland, Oreg.; Western Saddlery Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Straus Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Rice, Sorin Saddlery Co., Muskegon, Mich., saddles.

The Thread Agency, New York City, olive-drab thread.

R. H. Long, Framingham, Mass., crumpers.

Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y., gun spare parts.

Standard Steel Car Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., howitzer carriage spare parts.

White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, truck spare parts.

William D. Schantz Co. (Inc.), Allentown, Pa., wooden boxes.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

United States Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass., ball cartridges.
Remington Arms U. M. C. Co., Washington, D. C., rifles.
Perkins Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, traces.
Leatherwear Company of America, New York City, straps.
Berg Auto Trunk & Specialty Co., New York City, leather carrying cases.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., canteens and cup handles.
Chicago Wholesale Saddlery & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., top straps.
American Can Co., New York City, salt boxes.
Philadelphia Dyeing & Finishing Co., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; John H. Meyer & Co. (Inc.), New York City; gray duck.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., hand lanterns.
Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., naphtha.
E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., saltpeter, and pyralin rings.
Barth Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., lever jacks.
The Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., tractor hand books.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, compasses.
Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., helmets.
William B. Durgin Co., Concord, N. H., forks and spoons.
Jeweler's Products Corporation, Providence, R. I., gages.
Superior Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., cold-rolled steel.
The Milton Mfg. Co., Milton, Pa., shells.
W. R. Grace & Co., New York, N. Y., nitrate of soda.
The Bettendorf Co., Bettendorf, Iowa, steel wheels.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., open-hearth steel.
National Tool & Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., inspection gages.
The Metallograph Corporation, New York City, fuze setter disks.
Armstrong Bros. Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., machine-shop equipment.
U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., galvanized sheets.
M. W. Robinson Co., New York City, nippers.
Goodell Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., table vises.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., saddler's tools.
Smith & Dove Mfg. Co., Andover, Mass., linen shoe thread.
Dodson-Fisher Brookmann Co., Minneapolis, Minn., saddles.
Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., gray duck.
Aluminum Co., of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., sheet aluminum and brazier head rivets.
J. G. Curtis Leather Co., Ludlow, Pa., russet bag leather.
Grant Hammond Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn., bolos.
Stark Rolling Mill Co., Canton, Ohio; Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio; and Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., open hearth steel.
Atlantic Steel Castings Co., Chester, Pa., hub boxes and rings.
Raymond Engineering Corporation, New York City, reamers.
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., smokeless powder.
Queen-Gray Co., Philadelphia, Pa., star gauge.
Presto Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., inspection gauges.
Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio, shell steel billets.
Pressed Steel Car Co., New York City, and New Jersey Brass Corporation, New York City, forgings.
The Motor Car Equipment Co., New York City, portable electric motor.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Cambridge, Mass., fire hose and fittings.
Charles Morrill (Inc.), New York City, saw sets.
French Mfg. Co., Warren, R. I., O. D. cotton thread.
Scientific Machine & Tool Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., inspection gauges.
Hegeler Zinc Co., Danville, Ill., sulphuric acid.
Doehler Die Casting Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., pistol dies.
The Ratten Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn., bushings and locknuts.
Lyon Metallic Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill., tool boxes.
Hale & Kilburn Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., miscellaneous equipment for repair trucks.
Warren Tool & Forge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pick axes.
C. M. Hall Lamp Co., Kenosha, Wis., rubber and brass tubing.
Eberhard Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, harness hooks.
Strauss Bodenheimer Saddlery Co., Houston, Tex.; Perkins Campbell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; George Lawrence Co., Portland, Oreg.; W. Davis & Sons, San Francisco, Cal., saddles.
Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., repair truck covers.
C. A. Taylor Trunk Works, Chicago, Ill., leather carrying cases.
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., blinder thongs.
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., gun covers.
Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous tools.
P. Lowentraut Co., New York City, saddlers' tools.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., pricking carriages.
The Eureka Co., North East, Pa., nail punches.
St. Louis Wood Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., wood vise clamps.
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., rotating bands.
J. Fegely & Sons, Pottstown, Pa., electric elastic caps.
Curtain Supply Co., Chicago, Ill., helmet lining bands.
National Lead Co., New York, N. Y., lead washers.
Standard Roller Bearing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shell tails and blocks.
Hammond Typewriter Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., pistols.
Hindley Gear Co., Philadelphia, Pa., trench mortar forgings.
Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Hoboken, N. J., adapters.
National Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ontario, shells.
Fisher Auto Top Co., Norwalk, Ohio, powder bags.
International Coal Products Corporation, New York City, car-coal distillation plant.
Mechanical Engraving Co., Newark, N. J., stamps.
J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., miscellaneous clamps and wrenches.
American Cutlery Co., Chicago, Ill., bolos.
Wheeler Reflector Co., Boston, Mass., cartridge cases.
W. R. Keene & Co., New York, set screws.
Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., bullets.
Chase Rolling Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rod.
Smith & Dove Mfg. Co., Andover, Mass., machine thread.
Belber Trunk & Bag Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., thongs.
Inter-State Motor Co., Muncie, Ind., tractors.
E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cosmic.
Adams & Elting Co., Chicago, Ill., japan drier and linseed oil.
Consumers' Coal Co., Chicago, Ill., coal.
The Fred C. Adams Co., Chicago, Ill., turpentine.
Morton E. Converse & Son, Winchendon, Mass., armorer's chests.
Metropolitan Engineering Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., packing boxes.
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., packing cases.
Pressed Steel Car Co., New York City, shell forgings and increased plant facilities.
American Steel Foundries Co., Chicago, Ill., shell forgings.
Wilcox Motor & Mfg. Co., Saginaw, Mich., adapters and shell assembly.
American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., storage space.
The Four Wheel Drive Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., towing hooks, water manifolds.
Champion Ignition Co., Flint, Mich., spark plugs.
The Lang Body Co., Cleveland, Ohio, crating cars.
William F. Nye, New Bedford, Mass., clock oil.
Wessel-Duval & Co., New York, nitrate of soda.
Lehigh Machine Co., Lehighton, Pa., inspection gauges.
Grand Rapids Brass Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., time-fuze pins.
Commerce Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., brown prints.
Collieries Supply & Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa., [illegible] hose.
August Goerts Co. (Inc.), Newark, N. J., brow band ornaments.
Vickers (Ltd.), London, England, machine guns and spare parts.
Keeler Brass Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., oiler and thong cases.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., dummy cartridges.
Case, Wren & Co., New York City, [illegible] wrench.
The Bishop-Babcock-Becker Co., Cleveland, Ohio, [illegible] iron.
Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Boston, Mass., wire mesh.
Andrew B. Hendryx Co., New Haven, Conn., hay-sack rings.
Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., brow band ornaments.
Schartow Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., lariat hook, link, and thimble.
Everlastik (Inc.), New York, N. Y., O. D. webbing.
American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., [illegible] packing cases.
American Multigraph Co., Cleveland, Ohio, detonating fuze.
Standard Underground Cable Co., Washington, D. C., copper bands for shells.
American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., photographs.
Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich., spare parts for truck chasses
McKesson & Robbins, New York City, sponges.
International Chemical Co., Camden, N. J., drawing compound.
Bastian-Blessing Co., Chicago, Ill., miscellaneous chests for supply trucks.
Dunlap & Co. Edinburg, Ind.; Chas. T. Wilt Co., Chicago, Ill., truck chests.
Seino Fire Door & Shutter Co., Chicago, Ill., chain block chests.
William Morris & Sons, Chicago, Ill., cleaning material and small stores chests.
F. O. Baumann Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., oil-can boxes.
Andrew B. Hendryx Co., New Haven, Conn., haversack-strap loops.
Foster-Merriam Co., Meriden, Conn., bayonet-scabbard washers.
Everlastik (Inc.), New York City, O. D. webbing.
Turner Halsey Co., New York City, O. D. duck.
Mott Wheel Works, Washington, D. C., steel rings.
American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., trailer bodies and spare parts.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Youngstown, Pa., steel forging bars.
Ortigan Drop Forge Co., Chicago, Ill., piston [illegible].
Schwarzenbach Huber & Co., New York City, white silk.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., tool handles.
Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., ration-bag loops.
Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn., ration-bag loops, magazine-belt fasteners, and magazine rings.
Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., cartridge belt guides.
Schartow Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., steel rings.
Launders, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., cups.
The Turnbull Elevator Mfg. Co., Toronto, Canada; Sterling Tool Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mailloux Tr Co., Detroit, Mich.; Kan[illegible] Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Taft-Peirce Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R. I., inspection gauges.
Jordon Cabinet Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., [illegible] chests.
Dunbar Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., hinges.
Hutchins Car Roofing Co., Hyde Park, Pa., skid chain eyes.
C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, Conn., copper vise clamps.
John H. Meyer & Co., (Inc.), New York City, gray duck.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS TO BE MADE BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION OF U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The following is a list of purchases and contracts to be made by the hardware and metal division of the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, 1800 Virginia Avenue NW. The executive officers are:

William A. Graham, chief.

Maj. H. J. Arnold, assistant to chief on outside relations (liaison officer).

Maj. H. P. Hill, assistant to chief on inside relations.

Procurement branch No. 1 (metals and heavy hardware), George E. Welles, chief.

Procurement branch No. 2 (small tools and chests), William F. Fusting, chief.

Procurement branch No. 3 (camp and kitchen equipment), Maj. W. J. Peck, chief.

Procurement branch No. 4 (office equipment and sundries), Maj. G. H. Richards, chief.

Contract and purchase branch, Maj. Earl A. Darr, chief.

Production and inspection branch, Capt. Joseph Odin, chief.

Administrative branch, T. M. Lynch, chief.

Unless otherwise stipulated, formal contract will be made.

Quotations to be submitted on or before dates specified below. Sealed bids not required unless so stipulated.

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 1.

Section 1-A, Mr. A. S. Rogers, buyer, room 422: September 27:

Lanyard, complete with handle as per drawing 15-5-60	3,934
Rope, manila hemp, 1 inch—feet	32,145
Bell rope, solid braided, natural color, equal Samson No. 8—feet	12,000
Extinguishers:	
1 quart	12
Do	175
Do	100,000
Do	12
Clothesline, manila, ⅛ inch, first quality—feet	565,000
Manila rope, ¼ inch—pounds	5,400
Jacks, wagon	26,000
Twine, binder, standard size balls or cones, standard quality—pounds	6,000
Cotton lacing cord, to conform with specification 16020—pounds	20,000
Jute twine (1 pound ball)—balls	25
Pick-mattocks, according to drawing 15-5-52	110
Body cords, 53 inches long. Cords to be made of No. 60 hard laid seine twine, to be dyed o. d., and to be tipped at one end with not less than 1-inch cement dipped tip. Tensile strength to be at least 80 pounds standard test	1,400,000
Twine, sailmaker's—pounds	15,850
Manila rope, ⅜ inch—feet	3,000
Extinguishers, fire—	
2½ gallons	81
1 quart	92
Oct. 7:	
Extinguishers:	
1-quart—Each	46
2½-gallon—do	25
1-quart—do	12
Do—do	50
2½-gallon—do	50
Soda and acid, 2½-gallon each	5,000
1 quart—each	46
Ropes, halter tie, model 1912—do	1,221,521
Rope, manila hemp (halter):	
½-inch—feet	12,415,493
⅝-inch—do	8,955,418
¾-inch diameter—do	2,400
⅞-inch diameter—do	2,400
1-inch diameter—do	2,400
1½-inch diameter—do	1,200
2-inch diameter—do	1,200
Twine, jute:	
Baling, first quality, 3-ply, put up in skeins, 12 pounds to package—pounds	3,000
Wrapping, best quality, put up in ½-pound balls—pounds	6,000
Twine:	
Wrapping, ½ pound to ball—balls	968
Coarse, in 1-pound balls pounds	100,000
Fine, in 1-pound balls pounds	50,000
Wrapping, hemp—pounds	500
Cable lacing, Barbour, 12-strand, equivalent to Linen Thread Co—pounds	300
Reins, rope, halter, model 1910, for pack outfit	18,161
Hay compressors, 8-ton, complete with gasoline engines, belting and 1-year spare parts	100
Twine, cable-laid—balls	116,600
Jacks, wagon, 29-pounds, 21 inches when lowered and 31 inches when raised	36,200
Rope, marline, tarred—pounds	24
Sash cord, linen No. 7, 7/32 inches thick—hanks	24
Twine, hemp wrapping, 3-fold, glazed, 380 to 390 yards to pound—pounds	24
Rope, manila, ½-inch (vehicle accessory)—pounds	1,399,200

Section 1-A, Mr. C. H. Garity, buyer, room 422, Sept. 30:

Shovels:	
Long-handled	1,440
Do	110
Do	4,496
Short-handled	1,248
Pickaxes, 7-pound, railroad, handled	624
Pick-mattocks, handled	720
Pickaxes, heads only	71,780
Tongs, farriers:	
Clinch—pairs	264
Shoeing—do	6,976
Tools, heading, B/S, assorted—pairs	16,000
Oct. 8:	
Pins, field picket line	191
Flat-hand truck	1
Picks, large, short-handled	12,010
Shovels, long-handled	468
Axes, pick	813
Shovels, D handle	1,626
Pickaxes and handles	80,400
Picks and handles, railroad	579,200
Pins, field picket line	15,218
Eyes, field picket line pin	15,218
Bodies (P. O.), field picket line pin	7,202
Pins, picket, model 1910	1,485

Section 1-B, Mr. S. St. J. Eshleman, buyer, room 424, Oct. 5:

Blank keys for trunk lockers	9,525
Axes:	
Broad, Canada pattern	1,194
Chopping, 3-pound, 4-inch cut, 26½ inches long over all, including helve	15,000
Handles, shovel, long-handled, X and XX grade, 4½ feet	2,512
Padlocks, with galvanized chain, similar to Corbin's No. 2990, 3 C	7,000
Padlocks, 6-lever, with keys, Simmons's Hardware Co. Catalogue No. 624, U. S. or similar	500
No. 624, U. S. or similar	500
Handles, shovel, D-handled, X and XX grade	777,347
Oct. 8:	
Cement, rubber—tubes	3,936
Axes, hand, broad, 5-inch, Germantown Tool Works, or American Axe & Tool Co. equivalent—pieces	2,240
Handles:	
Spade—do	1,500
Cant hook, 5-foot, equivalent Simmons's Hardware Co. Catalogue, p. 207—pieces	75
Pole carrier, 4-foot, equivalent Oshkosh Mfg. Co. Catalogue, p. 47—pieces	75
For short-handled shovels, equivalent Hammacher & Schlemmer Co. Catalogue p. 591	600
Spade, short, equivalent Western Electric Co. Catalogue, p. 1065	400
Washers, leather, for porcelain knobs, equivalent to Western Electric Co. Catalogue No. 833	250,000
Handles, sledge	2,724
Leather-marking outfits, drawing 20-5-2	2,913
Currycombs, model 1913	875,205
Lashes, whip	116,600
Whips, carriage	1,400

Section 1-B, Mr. D. W. Jasper, buyer, room 424.

No. 4 ⅜-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ⅜-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ½-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ½-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ⅝-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ⅝-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 5 ⅝-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 5 ⅝-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 ½-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 ½-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 ½-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 ½-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 3 ⅝-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 3 ⅝-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ⅝-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 4 ⅝-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 ¾-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 ¾-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 1-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 1-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 1-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 1-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 2-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 2-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 2¼-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 6 2½-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 2-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 2-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 2¼-inch flathead brass wood screws—gross	12
No. 8 2¼-inch roundhead brass wood screws—gross	12
Knives, saddler's, round, equal to Osborne's No. 70—each, 6-inch delivery October 30 or sooner.	12,000

Bids to be closed September 26.

October 8:

QCP-647. Copper tacks, 12-ounce, ½-pound papers—pounds	40,673
QCP-657. Copper tacks, 20-ounce, ½-pound papers—pounds	38,440
QCP-656. Iron tacks, American-cut, 8-ounce, 1-pound papers pounds	90,972
QCP-641. Iron tacks, American-cut, 3-ounce, 1-pound papers, pounds	24,570

Section 1-C, Mr. John Bertram, buyer, room 420, October 3:

Cap screws, assorted sizes	178,500
Washers, lock, assorted sizes	166,500
Rivets, steel, assorted sizes	741,000
Nuts, S. F. steel, assorted sizes	58,500
Nuts, S. F. brass, ½-inch	33,000
Rivets, assorted sizes	17,000
Screws, machine, roundhead	40,000

LIST OF PROPOSED HARDWARE AND METALS PURCHASES

Bolts	8,000
Borax, powdered, pounds	29,800
Nails, horseshoe, assorted sizes, pounds	375,000
Calks, toe, assorted sizes, pounds	540,000
Horseshoes, assorted sizes, pounds	3,000,000
Muleshoes, assorted sizes, pounds	1,500,000
Hammers, sledges, 7-pound	527
Rivets:	
Clinch, assorted sizes, pounds	30,400
Stovepipe, assorted sizes, pounds	13,830
R. H. & F. H., pounds	1,885,970
Tinned, do	71,140
Blocks, tackle, assorted sizes	1,350
Bolts, carriage, assorted sizes	107,000
Washers, galvanized, assorted sizes	218,500
Sledges, assorted weights	9,237

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 2.

Section 2-A, Mr. J. D. Rennick, buyer, room 106, September 26:

Rules, caliper, 1 foot, 4-fold	596
Stones, scythe	2,392
Pointers, spoke	2,694
Holders, bit-extension	777
Bits, countersink	8,799

October 3:

Coppers, soldering	16

Section 2-B, Capt. C. B. Price, room 432, buyer, September 26:

Borers, tap	355
Clamps, saw	1,194
Knives, saddlers' head, No. 7	7,65
Clamps, woodworkers', assorted	2,936
Hooks, box	4,639
Openers, box	772
Mouthpiece, inner case, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675
Mouthpiece, outer case, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675
Springs, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675
Rings, carrier, saber scabbard, model 1913	21,370
Tip, steel, bronze 005, saber scabbard, model 1913	10,675

Section 2-C, Capt. Oliver, buyer, room 112, Sept. 26:

Kits, cargador, with contents as follows	2,317
Blades, awl, assorted, 43 to 48	27,884
Nippers, end cutting, 8-inch	2,317
Hammers, riveting, size 3	2,317
Handles, awl, with wrench	6,951
Gauges, draw, No. 51½	2,317
Knives, round, 6-inch	2,317
Needles:	
Harness, No. 2, papers	2,317
Harness, No. 4, do	2,317
Sailmakers', assorted, each	13,902
Oilstones, mounted, 6 by 2 by 1 inch, each	2,317
Palm, sailmakers', do	2,317
Punches, saddler's, do	2,317
Punches, revolving, 6-tube, each	2,317
Set, rivet, each	2,317
Trimmers, bent, 6-inch, do	2,317
Tools, edge, No. 3, do	2,317

Section 2-D, Mr. C. L. Butts, buyer, room 108, Sept. 26:

Blades, saw:	
Meat, 28-inch	8,000
Meat, 22-inch	15,000
Meat, 16-inch	30,000
Compass, large	24,000
Compass, medium	24,000
Compass, small	25,000
Keyhole	54,000
Blades:	
Hacksaw, 10-inch	27,421
Hacksaw, 12-inch	27,421
Bucksaw, 32-inch	7,430
Saws, crosscut, 2-man, with handle	7,406

Oct. 10:

Vises, bench, pipe, ⅜ by 2½-inch—⅜ by 4½-inch	600

Section 2-E, Capt. W. E. Standart, buyer, room 104, Oct. 10:

Carving sets	4,500
Pliers, 8-inch, side cutting	7,720

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 3.

Section 3-A. J. E. Diemer, buyer, room 122, Oct 15, 1918.

Cots, parts for B's steel shape	15,000
T's, steel	15,000
Legs, long (right, left or center)	10,000
Legs, upper half (right, left, or center)	10,000
Rivets, steel, roundhead, ⅝ inch by 1⅞ inches	20,000
Rivets, steel, round head, ⅜ inch by 1½ inches	60,000
Rivets, steel, roundhead, ⅜ inch by 1½ inches	30,000
Sticks, end	30,000
Straps, web tying	20,000
Tacks, D. P., tinned, No. 12, pounds	2,000
Hoods, stove	250
Balers, size A, Economy or equal	6
Balers, size B, Economy or equal	10
Cot legs, lower half (Gold Medal canvas cot)	3,000
Field ranges No. 2, complete with utensils, excepting No. 52 pans	13,500
Pans, bake, No. 57S, large, for No. 5 Army range (29 by 22)	8,400
Ovens, backs, No. 2A, for field bake oven No. 1	610
Ovens, fronts, No. 1A, for field bake oven No. 1	460
Balers, No. 62, Economy or equal	15

Section 3-A, M. A. Dunning, buyer, room 122, October 10, 1918:

Heaters, kerosene	100
Sewing machines for clothing repairing	6
Machines, sewing, White type	2
Machines, sewing, tailor Jumbo	1

Section 3-B, Capt. J. G. Williams, buyer, room 114, October 4, 1918:

Torches, electricians', each	12
Sprays, knapsack, do	110
Tanks, hand-pump, do	2,000
Badges, inspectors, do	6,000
Bulbs, flashlight, do	3,000
Cosmic, quart cans, do	300,000
Presses, hay, do	2
Containers, mineral-oil, 5-gallon, each	500

Bids to be submitted on or before October 11, 1918:

Fittings, pipe, black and galvanized, pieces	5,000
Bumpers, closet-seat, each	5,000
Brushes, flue, do	100
Fittings, pipe, black and galvanized, pieces	6,000
Bibs, ½, each	200
Tubs, bath, enamel, iron, do	6
Stops and wastes, ¾ and 1 inch, each	200
Bowls, closet, do	50

Section 3-B, Capt. J. G. Williams, buyer, room 114, October 4, 1918:

Handles, plumbers', each	500
Lavatories, enameled iron, do	12
Sinks, enameled iron, do	6
Seats, closet, do	300
Pipes, various sizes, galvanized, feet	5,000
Bends, closet, each	100
Valves, globe, do	150
Cement, ambroid, do	12,000
Lacing, belt, rawhide, various widths, feet	15,000
Lights, cargo, each	600
Tanks, 7,500-gallon, do	100
Filler, barrel, automatic, do	500
Whistles and chain:	
Thunderer, do	9,000
Kinglet, do	250,000
Siren, do	150,000
Pails, fire, do	5,000
Cans, meat, do	2,198,471
Knives, model 1910, do	2,766,405
Canteens, model 1910, do	2,570,401
Spoons, do	3,317,707
Ladles, plumbers', melting 3", each	100
Lamps, ambulance, do	6,000
Tubes, chlorinated, lime, do	152,000,000

Section 3-C, W. B. Mitchell, buyer, room 118, October 1, 1918:

Kettles for paraffin or compound, each	400
Ladders, extension, do	50
Pails, water, galvanized, 12-quart, each	[illegible]
Scoops, large, aluminum	[illegible]
Pots, marking	[illegible]
Boilers, round, with faucet (25 each), 8 and 12 gallons	25

Purchases and Contracts to be Made by Procurement Branch No. 4.

Section 4–C, Capt. J. C. Thompson, buyer, room 540, October 8, 1918:

Identification tags, aluminum disk, No. 14 gauge, 0.078 inch thick, [illegible] having two holes each 0.161 inch in diameter, ⅜ inch in the [illegible] and on the same diameter. The holes and all [illegible] the disk to be smoothly finished	5,300,000

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

Bids will be received until 6 o'clock p. m., September 28, 1918, at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for the Springfield Indian School, Springfield, S. Dak., for 1,500 pounds of fresh chilled beef.

Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., October 4, 1918, at the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., for 75 tons of wheat bran in sacks.

Bids will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m., October 8, 1918, for supplying the Albuquerque Indian School, N. Mex., with 40,000 pounds of Irish potatoes.

Bids will be received until 5 o'clock p. m., September 30, 1918, at the Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Mont., for 12 window screens or guards for burglar protection as per specifications.

Bids will be received at the United States Indian warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., until 2 o'clock p. m., October 14, 1918, for the following supplies: Three brushes, slating, brickboard, 6 inches wide, best quality; 2,810 pounds chrome green, medium, dry (sample of at least 8 ounces required); 59 pounds para red, medium, in oil, 1 pound cans; 180 pounds pitch.

Bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., October 5, 1918, at the Indian School, Mount Pleasant, Mich., for the following supplies: Six hundred feet ½-inch enameled conduit; 75 ½-inch enameled conduit bushings; 75 ½-inch enameled conduit locknuts; 36 4-inch round outlet boxes 2¼ inches deep; 36 4-inch round outlet box covers with 2⅜-inch insulating bushings; 750 feet National Electric code standard, duplex No. 12, solid conductor rubber covered wire; 500 feet No. 8 triple braid weather proof wire; 5 pounds ⅝ inch friction tape; 2 pounds ¾ inch rubber tape; 5 pounds wire solder; 36 keyless weather-proof sockets; 1 surface-type steel cabinet with knockouts for ½-inch conduit; conduit to be fitted with a panel wired for 2 circuits out on each side and entrance at the top, the main to have a 30-ampere fusible knife switch, and each side circuit to have a 10-ampere fusible knife switch, all fuses to be furnished, cabinet to have door with hinges and suitable fastenings.

Bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., October 14, 1918, at the United States Indian Warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., for the following supplies: One plow, shovel, double; 3 plows, shovel, single; 5 plow beams for Sioux plow, 5 feet long; 5 plow beams for 10-inch plow, 5½ feet long; 47 plow beams for 12-inch plow, 6 feet long; 28 plow beams for 14-inch plow, 6½ feet long; 10 plow beams for 12-inch plow, breaker, 6½ feet long; 11 plow beams for 14-inch plow, breaker, 7 feet long. Submit as samples one beam each of 12-inch plow and 14-inch breaker.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the superintendent of lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., October 10, 1918, for 30,000 pounds red lead, 4,300 yards khaki-colored canvas, 7,660 gallons mixed paints. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the superintendent of lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 2 o'clock p. m., October 14, 1918, for seven type L acetylene gas buoy bodies. Information upon application to the above office.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

September 5, 1918.

J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., C clamps.
Cambria Steel Co., Washington, D. C., track bolts.
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., exploders.
C. Hammond & Sons (Inc.), Ogontz, Pa., hatchets.
The J. C. Brill Co., Philadelphia, Pa., gear pinions.
Walter W. Woodruff & Sons, Mount Carmel, Conn., boat-clamp screws.
Richmond Radiator Co., New York City, tampers.
Oliver Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., track bolts.
Republic Iron & Steel Co., Washington, D. C., track spikes.
The North Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., hand drills.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co., Waverly Park, Newark, N. J., volt-ammeters.
Lackawanna Steel Co., Buffalo, N. Y., track bolts.
Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., carpenter's adzes.
National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, searchlight carbons.
Dixie Paint & Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., light-oak stain.
Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., rubber-lined fire hose.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., lettering pens.
Wm. Wharton, jr., & Co. (Inc.), Easton, Pa., rigid frogs.
The Lutz Co., Guttenberg, N. J., triangles.
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., fire retardant paint.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., sliding T bevels.
St. Paul Roofing, Cornice & Ornament Co., St. Paul, Minn., antiaircraft gun.
Cleveland Galvanizing Works Co., New York City, coil chain.
The Pennsylvania Boiler Works, Erie, Pa., Scotch marine boilers.
Massey Vise Co., Chicago, Ill., mechanics' vises.
Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., adz handles.
Impervious Paint & Varnish Co., Philadelphia, Pa., acid primer.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., ratchet drill braces.
Hydrant & Valve Mfgrs., Washington, D. C., 4-inch hydrants.
Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., Passaic, N. J., asbestos sheet packing.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, hard-rubber sheets.
E. H. Freeman Electric Co., Trenton, N. J., sockets.
Arrow Electric Co., Hartford, Conn., snap switches.
Adamant Porcelain Co., East Liverpool, Ohio, porcelain-glazed knobs.
Leeds & Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa., circuit detectors.
American Brass Co., Ansonia, Conn., busbar copper.
U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., rail braces.
American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn., derrick blocks.
Defiance Machine Works, Defiance, Ohio, tire-bending machines.
Clark Equipment Co., Buchanan, Mich., drill bits.
Thompson Wood Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., oil stain.
Campbell Glass & Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., exterior paints.
Dilworth, Porter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., track spikes.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N. J., lamp tubes.
C. E. Jennings & Co., New York City, socket framing chisels.
Cheeseman & Elliot, New York City, fire-retardant paint.
Samuel Cabot, Boston, Mass., creosote shingle stain.
Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., fire-retardant paint.
Ensign-Bickford Co., Simsbury, Conn., brass couplings and safety fuzes.
L. N. Hopkins, purchaser, United States Railroad Administration, Chicago, Ill., crossties.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., negative parts for searchlights.
The Celluloid Co., New York City, celluloid protractors.
W. M. Toy & Co., Sidney, Ohio, carriages for portable searchlights.
Ault & Wiborg Co., New York City, zinc plates.
American Chain Co., New York City, log chains.
Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., switch stands.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., rubber-lined fire hose.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., yellow pine.
Crouse-Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y., condulets.
Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich., saw edgers.
Burke & James (Inc.), Chicago, Ill., tripods.
American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn., derrick blocks.
Cleveland Stone Co., Cleveland, Ohio, mounted grindstones.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., autographic films.
Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., belt lacers and hooks.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Baltimore, Md., gasoline pump.

September 6, 1918.

E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind., saws.
Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., screw plates.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., calking machines.
Samuel Lewis, New York City, whisk brooms.
Simmons Hardware Co., Philadelphia, Pa. tool grinders.
The Eiseman Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., screws for magnets.
Rudolph & West Co., Washington, D. C., tap wrenches.
George Murphy (Inc.), New York City, photo books.
The Ansco Co., Binghamton, N. Y., developing paper.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

C. L. Berger & Sons, Boston, Mass., transit adjusting pins.
George Lueders & Co., New York City, lavender and olive oil.
Smith-Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., side cutting pliers.
Binney & Smith Co., New York City, colored chalk.
W. H. Cole & Sons, Baltimore, Md., wire nails.
Driver-Harris Co., Harrison, N. J., resistance wire.
The W. A. Clark Wire Co., New York City, copper wire.
National Electric Porcelain Co., Carey, Ohio, porcelain knobs.
Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., smoothing jack planes.
Wilson & Co., Washington, D. C., barrel tallow.
H. E. Sherman Mfg. Co., Battle Creek, Mich., fire hose nozzles.
Elkhart Brass Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind., fire hose nozzles.
Indiana Rubber & Insulated Wire Co., Jonesboro, Ind., rubber-covered copper wire.
General Electric Co., New York City, copper cable.
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., quarts bushings.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., stocks and dies.
Ohio Locomotive Crane Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, locomotive cranes.
Buff & Buff Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., transit pins, plumb bobs.
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa., Cochrane water heater.
The W. Bingham Co., Cleveland, Ohio, round bastard files.
National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., copper wire.
B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, packing house cord.
Georgia-Florida Yellow Pine Emergency Bureau, Washington, D. C., yellow pine.
Illinois Wire & Cable Co., Sycamore, Ill., copper wire.
James Walker Co., Baltimore, Md., marlin spikes.
W. D. Allen Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., fire hose nozzles.
Phillips Wire Co., Pawtucket, R. I., copper wire.
U. S. Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., copper cable.
Boston Insulated Wire & Cable Co., Boston, Mass., copper cable.
General Bakelite Co., New York City, Bakelite lacquer, tinner.
Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J., mazda lamps.
Cardinell Vellum Mfg. Co., Montclair, N. J., tracing paper.
Millers Falls Co., Millers Falls, Mass., augers and braces.
Electric Controller & Mfg. Co., New York City, spares for motor starter.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., rubber sheet packing.
Ingersoll-Rand Co., Washington, D. C., drill rods and spindles.
Eagle Glass & Mfg. Co., Wellsburgh, W. Va., oil cans.
Kelly Axe Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va., hatchets.
Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, N. J., prisms, locator levels.
The Benton Mfg. Co., New York City, spiral springs.
National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C., automobile soap.
General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J., mazda lamps.
Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., files, saw, taper.
Reuter-Scanlon Handle Co., Nashville, Tenn. sledge-hammer handles.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., gasket tubing.
Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., spike mauls and hammers.
Sallee Bros., Pocahontas, Ark., ax handles.
Adams & Westlake Co., Chicago, Ill., switch lamps.
Connecticut Valley Mfg. Co., Centerbrook, Conn., auger bits.
General Electric Co., Washington, D. C., spares for motors.
The Celluloid Co., New York City, transparent celluloid.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

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PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

CALLS CANCELED FOR MEN TO START FOR ARMY CAMPS ON ACCOUNT OF INFLUENZA

142,000 HELD BACK BY QUARANTINE

Total Cases in All Camps 35,146 Up to Noon Thursday with 723 New Cases of Pneumonia Developing in 24 Hours—Steps to Check.

On account of quarantine due to the spread of Spanish influenza, the General Staff has instructed the Provost Marshal General to cancel the calls previously announced for entrainment during the five-day period, October 7 to 11, inclusive, of white men qualified for general military service as follows:

Camp Dix.—Illinois, 513; New Jersey, 3,487.
Camp Devens.—Maine, 1,771; New Hampshire, 774; Vermont, 455.
Camp Meade.—Delaware, 207; District of Columbia; 213; Maryland, 920; Massachusetts, 5,267; Rhode Island, 393.
Camp Lee.—Pennsylvania, 9,000.
Camp Sevier.—Kentucky, 7,483; North Carolina, 1,374; South Carolina, 143.
Camp McClellan.—Alabama, 1,938; Georgia, 2,359; Illinois, 3,622; Ohio, 1,081.
Camp Sherman.—Ohio, 8,000.
Camp Taylor.—Indiana, 5,000.
Camp Custer.—Michigan, 5,000.
Camp Grant.—Illinois, 5,000; Minnesota, 2,789; North Dakota, 800; South Dakota, 411.
Camp Pike.—Arkansas, 1,786; Missouri, 6,919; Nebraska, 295.
Camp Dodge.—Iowa, 5,305; Nebraska, 1,695.
Camp Funston.—Kansas, 1,288; Nebraska, 3,712.
Camp Travis.—Louisiana, 1,466; Mississippi, 593; Texas, 7,941.
Camp Lewis.—California, 400; Idaho, 487; Montana, 1,461; Nevada, 75; North Dakota, 113; Oregon, 652; Utah, 454; Washington, 1,866; Wyoming, 492.
Camp Greenleaf.—Connecticut, 1,710; Florida, 448; Georgia, 248; Mississippi, 1,062; South Carolina, 650; Tennessee, 3,882.
Camp Humphreys.—Pennsylvania, 2,467; Virginia, 1,343; West Virginia, 1,190.
Camp McArthur.—Wisconsin, 6,000.
Camp Kearny.—Arizona, 216; California, 1,976; Colorado, 808.
Camp Cody.—Nebraska, 243; New Mexico, 335; Oklahoma, 2,422.
Camp Wadsworth.—New York, 12,000.
Total, 142,000.

New Cases Number 6,139.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Telegraphic reports received from the various Army camps in the United States show that a total of 6,139 new cases of influenza and 723 new cases of pneumonia developed during the 24 hours ending at noon Thursday. One hundred and seventy deaths were reported for the day. Nearly all of these are the result of pneumonia following influenza.

Two camps reported for the first time the presence of the disease Thursday. They are Kearny and Eustis. The former reported 4, while the latter 26, with 1 case of pneumonia.

(Continued on page 3.)

NEW ORDER ON THE CENSORSHIP OF TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND SUBMARINE CABLES IS ISSUED

The Restrictions on Sending of Messages That Would Aid Enemy Are Extended.

Executive Order.

CENSORSHIP OF SUBMARINE CABLES, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The Executive order of April 28, 1917, No. 2604, relating to the censorship of submarine cables, telegraph and telephone lines, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Whereas the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had.

Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution and by the joint resolution passed by Congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or other persons owning, controlling, or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States or to points on or near the Mexican border through which messages may be dispatched for the purpose of evading the censorship herein provided and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of War for telegraph and telephone lines, and by the Secretary of the Navy for submarine cables.

To these departments, respectively, is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned.

This order shall take effect from date.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 26, 1918.

Ruling on Exportation of Approved Photographs

The director of military intelligence has authorized the New York office of military intelligence to stamp as censored and passed all Signal Corps photographs transmitted by the Committee on Public Information for export, and all approved photographs intended for export by the various agencies. It will be desirable, therefore, for editors and correspondents desiring to send photographs abroad to submit them for approval to the division of pictures, 6 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

AMENDED REGULATION ALLOWS NEW FARM CONSTRUCTION WHEN COST DOES NOT EXCEED $1,000

LIST OF EXCEPTIONS ANNOUNCED

Highway Improvements, Extension of Buildings, and Other Work Permissible Without Special Permit of War Industries Board.

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

A new regulation controlling nonwar construction for the period of the war adopted by the War Industries Board authorizes new constructions for farm purposes without permit where the aggregate cost involved does not exceed $1,000.

Exceptions to General Rule.

The exceptions from the general regulation laid down by the priorities division of the War Industries Board that all nonwar construction shall be done on special permit include:

Structures, roads, and other construction projects falling within the following classification: Undertakings, cleared and approved by the War Industries Board, directly by or under contract with the War Department or the Navy Department, Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor, or the United States Housing Corporation.

Repairs or Extensions.

Repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $2,500, and new construction for farm purposes involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding $1,000.

Roadways, buildings, and other structures undertaken by or under contract with the Railroad Administration or a railroad operated by such administration.

Those directly connected with mines producing coal, metals, and ferroalloy minerals.

Public highway improvements and street pavements when expressly approved in writing by the United States Highway Council.

No building projects not falling within one of the foregoing classes shall be undertaken without a permit in writing issued by or under authority of the Chief of the Non-War Construction Section of the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board. A local representative of the Council of National Defense will report to the War Industries Board on each proposed project requiring permits.

While it is not the policy of the Government, says the War Industries Board, to interfere unnecessarily with any legitimate business, industry, or construction

project it must be borne in mind that there is an imperative and constantly increasing demand for labor, material, and capital for the production and distribution of direct and indirect war needs, to satisfy which much nonwar construction must be deferred. Manufacturers and dealers may continue to supply materials for buildings or constructions started and partly completed.

RULING ON PRICES OF SOUTHERN OR YELLOW PINE LUMBER MADE

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

At a hearing of the manufacturers of southern or yellow pine lumber before the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board on September 23, 1918, it was agreed that the ruling of June 14, 1918, fixing maximum f. o. b. mill prices on southern or yellow pine lumber should remain in effect from midnight September 23, to midnight December 23, 1918, inclusive.

It was also decided by the price-fixing committee and the representatives of Government departments that inclusive within these dates lumber prices on the lumber schedule should apply to all shipments to Government departments, including the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

It was decided by the price-fixing committee that the interpretation of the terms of sale should be as follows:

Usual Practices to Continue.

The usual trade practices shall continue, including 2 per cent off for cash within 10 days from date of invoice, to be applied to United States Government purchases as well as all others (except in special cases where former trade practice has well established net cash terms and except as to export shipments to foreign countries). In transactions, where purchasers do not avail themselves of cash discounts, the terms shall be 60 days net from date of invoice, and in such transactions the accounts may be converted into trade acceptances which do not bear interest before maturity.

As regards the requirement by the Railroad Administration that shippers shall bulkhead the ends of open freight cars, it was decided that an extra charge for lumber and labor for constructing bulkheads may be made by the shipper and invoiced to consignee, irrespective of whether or not for Government or civilian use.

Readjustment of Item Prices.

On the readjustment of item prices, it was decided that the director of lumber, in conference with the war service committee of the manufacturers, should have discretion to make certain minor changes and corrections in the item prices, which however, should not affect the average base price.

As to price concessions made by manufacturers to wholesale distributors, it was decided to incorporate in the present announcement a former statement, to wit:

That in cases where manufacturers make reductions from the maximum prices to wholesale dealers, the reductions should be considered in the nature of an allowance to cover the expense and profit of sales by wholesale dealers and should not be interpreted as constituting a general reduction in the market price of lumber to the trade.

F. W. TAUSSIG,
Acting Chairman,
Price-Fixing Committee.

Debts of the Principal Belligerents Before and After Entering the War

(In millions of dollars.)

	A. ALLIED POWERS.				
	Before entering war.		At most recent date.		Increase.
	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
Great Britain	Aug. 1, 1914	$3,458	July 20, 1918	$31,669	$28,211
Australia	June 30, 1914	93	Mar. 31, 1918	1,212	1,119
Canada	Mar. 31, 1914	336	July 31, 1918	1,172	836
New Zealand	....do....	446	Mar. 31, 1917	611	165
France	July 31, 1914	6,598	Dec. 31, 1917	22,227	15,629
Italy	June 30, 1914	2,792	Mar. 31, 1918	10,328	7,536
United States	Mar. 31, 1917	1,208	May 31, 1918	11,760	10,552
	B. CENTRAL POWERS.				
Germany	Oct. 1, 1913	$1,165	Apr. 30, 1918	$28,922	$27,757
Austria	July 1, 1914	2,640	July —, 1918	15,422	12,782
Hungary	July 1, 1913	1,345	....do....	6,316	4,971

WOOL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION IS COMPLETED

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The woolens section of the War Industries Board has completed an organization with its wool advisory committee through which it is believed there will be assured the complete study and review of all angles of the wool and woolens situation and accurate knowledge in the War Industries Board to justify prompt action to meet all conditions that may arise in the wool or woolens industry.

Director Scott Chairman.

John W. Scott, director of the textile division of the War Industries Board, was made chairman of the new organization formed by the woolens section.

The wool advisory committee consists of representatives of the War Trade Board, Shipping Board, the section chiefs in the textile division interested in wool, and three members of the war service committee of the wool-manufacturing industry.

The woolens section, of which Herbert E. Peabody is chief, has in it representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Bonds Build Airplanes. Buy Liberty Bonds.

THE RELATION OF EXPORT FIRMS TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST

In answer to an inquiry made to Provost Marshal General Crowder concerning the importance of exporting firms as related to the national interest during the war, Mr. B. S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has received the following letter:

"DEAR SIR: Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of the 10th instant inquiring whether a firm engaged solely in exporting goods from this country to foreign countries could be in any way considered as necessary to 'the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency' in the sense that this phrase is used in the statement from this office published in the OFFICIAL UNITED STATES BULLETIN for Monday, September 9, 1918.

"Please be advised that district boards are charged with the duty of selecting the individuals whose engagement in industry, including agriculture, or whose occupations or employments are such as to require their continued service in civil life rather than in the Army.

"E. H. CROWDER,
"*Provost Marshal General.*
"By ROSCOE S. CONKLING,
"*Lieutenant Colonel,*
"*Judge Advocate,*
"*Chief Classification Division.*"

REGISTRATION IN ALABAMA.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Complete figures received from Alabama show that the registration in that State September 12 was 235,753, against an estimate previously made of 243,271.

ORDERS PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF ALL CLASS 1 REGISTRANTS WITHOUT REGARD TO APPEALS

INSTRUCTIONS SENT LOCAL BOARDS

Actual Induction Into Service of Those Found Qualified, However, to Be by Order Numbers—Text of Provost Marshal's Telegram.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

As rapidly as registrants are placed in class 1 by their local boards they will be examined to determine their physical fitness for service. This is to be done regardless of any appeals they may have taken to their district board, unless there is also pending a claim for deferred classification on the ground of engagement in an industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, "necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency." Instructions to this effect have been sent out by the Provost Marshal General's office to all local boards throughout the country.

Induction by Order Numbers.

Actual induction into the military service of those found physically qualified, however, will be in accordance with their order numbers as determined by the drawing to be held in Washington, except in individual cases, where local boards receive orders for the voluntary induction of certain registrants at the request of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

The telegram of instruction to the local boards follows:

"Immediately upon receipt of the second edition of the selective service regulations local boards will proceed forthwith to the physical examination of all registrants who have been placed in class 1, regardless of the pendency of an appeal to the district board, unless there is also pending a claim for deferred classification on the ground of engagement in industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, strictly in accordance with and subject to the limitations contained in amended section 122 and the notes thereto, as appearing in said second edition. In this connection the special attention of local boards should be directed to section 123 as amended and as appearing in the second edition, and to the fact that a registrant no longer has the right or privilege of applying to be sent to a medical advisory board."

Notice to Each Registrant.

Section 122, referred to above, provides for the mailing of a notice to each registrant of class 1 as to when and where he shall appear for physical examination, and specifies that the time shall be five days from the date of the mailing of the notice unless otherwise ordered by the Provost Marshal General. Whether the examining physician is in doubt or not as to the physical qualification of a registrant for military service, he must nevertheless report the registrant definitely as qualified or disqualified, and if he is in doubt he may request to have the registrant sent before a medical advisory board. On the other hand, section 123 provides that if the Government appeal agent or two members of the local board are dissatisfied with the findings of the examining physician, either may apply to have the registrant sent before the nearest medical advisory board, or any member or members thereof, for further examination. Moreover, if the registrant is found by the examining physician physically disqualified, the local board must send the registrant before the medical advisory board, or any member or members thereof, for further examination unless, by unanimous vote, the local board decides that there can be no doubt as to the physical disqualification of the registrant.

CALLS CANCELED FOR MEN TO START FOR ARMY CAMPS

(Continued from page 1.)

The total number of cases of influenza reported from all camps to date is 35,146. The figure for pneumonia is 3,036.

Crest Passed at Camp Devens.

Reports from Camp Devens show that the crest of the influenza wave has passed, although the figure for pneumonia remains high, as does the number of deaths. Thursday's report shows 271 new cases of influenza, bringing its total to date up to 11,986. The number of new cases of pneumonia for the day was 309, making a grand total of 1,407. Eighty-three deaths were reported. The figures show that about 1 out of every 4 men in the camp has contracted influenza and about 10 per cent of these developed pneumonia.

The greatest number of new cases is reported from Camp Dix, with 1,007, which also reported 122 new cases of pneumonia. Camp Meade reported 663 cases, which brings its total to 1,094.

Precautions Being Taken.

Medical officers state that every possible precaution is being taken in all camps to check the spread of the disease. Additional physicians and nurses have been sent to the camps where the epidemics are greatest. It may reasonably be expected that despite all precautions the disease will spread to other camps and that pneumonia fatalities will follow.

Quartermaster Exhibits in Liberty Loan Campaign

The War Department authorizes the following:

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood, Acting Quartermaster General and director of purchase and storage, has sent the following telegram to all depot quartermasters in the United States:

"You are directed to honor, as far as practical, requests of Liberty Loan Committee in your district to assist in the promotion of the fourth Liberty loan by furnishing displays of quartermaster supplies. It is suggested in order to show the economical operations of the department that reclamation supplies also be exhibited."

FOUR MINUTE MEN PREPARED FOR LIBERTY BOND CAMPAIGN

On the evening of Saturday, September 28, it is estimated that nearly 150,000 allied speakers will go into action in all parts of the United States, all speaking on the fourth Liberty loan, and all basing their speeches upon information contained in the latest bulletin published by the Four Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information.

A great many of these speakers will be ministers of all creeds, who have recently become affiliated with this organization of official spokesmen for the Government.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 of the total will be commissioned Four Minute Men who have already "carried the message" through at least three campaigns.

Material in Logical Order.

The bulletin of information for the use of Four Minute Men during the fourth loan drive is the product of more than a month's careful compilation of material from official sources, all of which has been checked over by responsible Government officials.

The material is arranged in logical order, opening with a comparison of the new loan with great loans of the past, demonstrating that this will break all previous world efforts.

A complete history of the Liberty loans to date follows, after which come the details of subscriptions to each loan by States, the quotas and percentage of the third loan being added.

A summary of United States war finance follows, appropriations and expenditures being balanced against income and estimated receipts. This section concludes with a comparison of American with German finance which may go far to cheer the faint hearted.

Where the money goes is the subject of the next section, interesting figures being brought out in relation to the comparative cost of the first draft and of former recruiting.

The cost of constructing cantonments is covered in this section, as also is the great mass of material included under the supervision of the Quartermaster Corps.

The American Army.

This latter part sustains the statement that the American Army is the best clothed, best fed, best paid, and healthiest Army in the world.

The artillery and general ordnance program is then gone into very thoroughly, the necessiey for vast expenditures in this branch of the business of war being explained.

Then, having raised the Army, called it to its cantonments, supplied, equipped and armed it, the question of the bridge of boats is answered very thoroughly and concisely.

Guarding this bridge—the work of the Navy—well deserves the attention it receives at this point; and so the bulletin brings the finished product of our Liberty loan dollars "over there."

An extremely interesting study in the costs of a general action along a 10-mile front follows, in which the need for adequate financial support is made very evident.

A suggestion to "hold your bonds" concludes this phase of the bulletin.

Official U. S. Bulletin

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RATES BY MAIL.

Daily—	One year	$5.00
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Make all checks, money orders, and drafts payable to THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

NO EXCEPTION TO "LIGHTLESS NIGHTS" FOR LOAN CAMPAIGN

The Fuel Administrations issues the following:

Interpreting the lightless night order in its application to the Liberty loan drive, H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, rules that no exceptions should be made.

The people are backing the Government's efforts to raise money to finance the war. Just as whole-heartedly they are backing its efforts to send steel shells to Gen. Pershing for a swift and terrible drive into Germany, which will quicken the end of the war and shorten the list of casualties.

Shells and guns can not go over there unless there is coal to produce steel. To insure that coal, Mr. Garfield rules that not even to secure money for the war shall the lightless night order, estimated to save 250,000 tons of coal annually, be suspended.

Therefore the Government is applying its own rulings to its own activities. Many agencies have asked for exceptions, but the Fuel Administrator held that if such exceptions were made Government activities now cover such a wide range that very shortly the exceptions would be so numerous that the whole purpose of the order would be defeated.

APPOINTED TO LICENSE BOARD.

James H. Allport has been designated by Fuel Administrator Garfield as a member of the license board of the United States Fuel Administration to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Noah H. Swayne, 2d.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

American Official Communique, No. 132—Continued.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.
September 23, 1918.

Section B–1. The commander in chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and men of the A. E. F. for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

First Lieut. HERMAN MOYSE. Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. After advancing through five stages of artillery barrage and machine-gun fire, Lieut. Moyse lead a patrol of five men forward to capture two machine guns which were endangering the success of the operation. Although seriously wounded in the chest and foot by machine-gun fire, he would not consent to being taken to the rear until the guns had been captured."

Sergt. RANCY R. KAIN, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the woods north of Cierges, France, August 1, 1918. In an attack on the woods occupied by the enemy north of Cierges, to clear out machine guns and snipers, Sergt Kain was in charge of a platoon. Seeing two machine-gun nests and no officer being present to take command, he directed his platoon in such a manner as to silence the machine guns, killing four of the enemy. Sergt. Kain also silenced another machine gun located in a tree and personally brought down the operator."

Sergt ORRIE THOMPSON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the woods north of Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, on August 1, 1918. After his company had entered the woods north of Cierges, Sergt. Thompson and another soldier maneuvered around a machine gun which was causing many casualties in the company and reached a shell hole after crossing an open space that was swept by hostile fire. From here they killed the crew of the machine gun, captured the gun and turned it on the enemy."

Corpl. GUSTAVE MICHALKA. Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. When his platoon advanced up the slope in front of the Bois les Jomdleti, it became necessary to put out of action an enemy machine gun that was cutting up the platoon. Corpl. Michalka grasped the situation and at the risk of his own life advanced upon the nest with two of his men, killed the operators and captured the gun."

Corpl. PAUL H. REDIKER, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Corpl. Rediker twice volunteered to carry messages from company headquarters to the battalion post of command through heavy machine-gun fire and artillery barrage. He assisted in gathering the elements of the company together after the assault. He volunteered for every dangerous duty and in broad daylight, in full sight of the enemy, dragged wounded to places of shelter."

Pvt. (First Class) WILFRED V. SEELEY, medical detachment, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action southwest of Aismes, France, August 5, 1918. During the forward movement of the First Battalion, —— Infantry, a large number of the company to which Pvt. Seeley was attached were wounded while crossing an open field. At this point the Artillery fire was accurate and intense, but he disregarded all possibilities of personal injuries and remained upon the field until he had administered first aid to all his fallen comrades."

Pvt. STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the wood north of Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, August 1, 1918. After his company had entered the woods north of Cierges, Pvt. Shipman and another soldier maneuvered around a machine gun which was causing many casualties in the company and reached a shell hole, after crossing an open space that was swept by hostile fire. From here they killed the crew of the machine gun, captured the gun, and turned it on the enemy."

Pvt. PONTIAC WILLIAMS, Jr., Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212, near Sergy, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Pvt. Williams volunteered to go out in front of our lines and bring in a wounded runner. Although he was shot in the face before he reached the runner, yet he accomplished his mission."

Pvt. FRED CONNETTE, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Bois Les Jomblets, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. While advancing with the first wave, under heavy machine-gun fire and Artillery barrage, Pvt. Connette was severely wounded. Knowing there was a machine-gun nest directly in front of him which was decimating the company by its fire, he disregarded his injuries, went forward, and killed the machine gunner and captured the machine gun."

Pvt. ANDY SYRYPICY, medical detachment, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action southwest of Fismes, France, August 5, 1918. During the forward movement of the First Battalion, —— Infantry, a large number of the company

(Continued on page 6.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Consideration of the pending resolution for the submission to the States of the female suffrage constitutional amendment began in the Senate yesterday afternoon, but no action was taken. Chairman Jones, of the Suffrage Committee, expressed the conviction that a vote would be taken on the resolution by Saturday. Each side claimed they had enough votes either to adopt or reject the resolution according to their desires. The opponents of the resolution declared their readiness to vote but its advocates insisted upon delay until three Senators favorable to the resolution, who are now on their way to Washington, could arrive. The entire day was given over to debate. The galleries were well filled throughout the day. An agreement was reached before adjournment that the vote should be taken to-day on an amendment by John Sharp Williams which would insert the word "white" in the pending amendment, thereby restricting the right of suffrage to white women.

Before the Agricultural Committee, Chairman Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted testimony and documents intended to prove the interlocking of interests between members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the meat packers. His testimony was a reply to the statements recently made before the committee by Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the committee of the chamber which made the recent report reflecting upon the commission's report on the packers. The papers submitted by Chairman Colver tended to show that a number of influential members of the chamber of commerce were directors or officers in banks that have made large loans to the packers. A number of other witnesses are yet to be heard.

Campaign Inquiry Postponed.

By a vote of 10 to 1 the Committee on Elections decided to postpone the proposed investigation into the campaign expenditures of the senatorial primaries in Michigan until after the regular elections next November. The resolution will again be considered by the committee on November 15. Similar action was taken with regard to the pending inquiry into the alleged disloyal utterances of Senator La Follette in his St. Paul speech in September of last year.

The Finance Committee was in session yesterday considering the war-revenue bill, but reached no conclusion on amendments. Representatives of the Shipping Board and other Government agencies were before the committee and discussed the subject of exemptions for contractors expending large sums for buildings needed at present for war work, but which will be wholly or partly useless after the war.

The nomination of Lot W. Reiff, of Reading, Pa., to be naval officer of customs in customs district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia, was sent to the Senate yesterday afternoon. A favorable report was made by the Committee on Interstate Commerce on the nomination of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission for another term.

HOUSE.

General debate ended on the emergency power bill and it came up to-day for consideration under the five-minute rule. An attack was made on one section of the measure which its opponents argued looked to permanent government ownership. Chairman Sims, of the committee, defended the section and the entire bill, explaining that the Nation's power facilities have fallen down and that it is necessary to have the Government take hold and develop more power for the war plants. The bill gives the President authority to build power plants, to install new machinery in existing plants, to advance loans to power companies, to take over private plants, to build transmission lines, to suspend existing contracts held by power companies, and to fix the compensation of all employees of any plant that may be taken over by the Government.

In a letter to Speaker Clark, Secretary Daniels urged immediate passage of the Senate bill providing for the collection of soldiers' and sailors' insurance. In his letter he said that "without some arrangement, many beneficiaries will be required to institute court action or await the termination of the war before they can secure the benefits of insurance policies."

Addressing the House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fess, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, denied charges made by Mr. Ferris, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Democratic Committee, that Republicans in Congress had been "obstructionists." He asserted that there had been no political division on the Republican side of Congress on any war measure.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES FOR $600,000,000 OVERSUBSCRIBED

Secretary McAdoo announces that the sixth biweekly issue of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan was oversubscribed $25,216,500. The total subscriptions aggregate $625,216,500. The aggregate of subscriptions for certificates in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan to date is $4,024,251,000.

The quotas (in round numbers) and subscriptions by districts, are as follows:

Federal Reserve bank.	Quota.	Subscription.
United States Treasury		$3,000,000
Boston	$52,000,000	54,710,000
New York	203,200,000	216,264,500
Philadelphia	42,400,000	45,778,000
Cleveland	54,400,000	59,321,500
Richmond	20,800,000	18,449,000
Atlanta	17,600,000	15,872,000
Chicago	84,000,000	88,878,500
St. Louis	24,000,000	24,178,500
Minneapolis	20,800,000	17,700,000
Kansas City	24,000,000	22,816,000
Dallas	14,400,000	11,898,500
San Francisco	42,400,000	46,350,000
Totals	600,000,000	625,216,500

Luxuries as usual means a victorious Germany. Save and buy war-savings stamps.

REVISION OF COTTON PRICES IS POSTPONED UNTIL NOV. 16

War Industries Board, However, Announces Changes in Certain Parities.

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

PRICES OF COTTON PRODUCTS.

At a meeting of the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board with the cotton manufacturing industry, on Wednesday, September 25, 1918, owing to the failure of a large number of cotton mills to submit their cost sheets within the period requested, the price-fixing committee felt compelled to postpone any revision of prices until November 16, 1918.

In readjusting certain parities, however, to make them conform more nearly to their basic relations, the following changes were made in maximum prices, taking effect October 1, 1918, and subject to revision with other cotton products on November 16, 1918:

Wide and sail duck, 37½ per cent discount from standard list.

Standard Army duck, 31½ per cent discount from standard list.

Hose and belting duck, 62¾ per cent per pound.

Ten-ounce hose duck, 64¾ per cent per pound.

Single-filling duck: Class A, 28½ cents per yard, card basis; Class B, 28 cents per yard, card basis; Class C, 27½ cents per yard, card basis.

Classifications Described.

These classifications are described as follows:

Class A.—To be duck made of white cotton without waste or strips, and counting not under 80 by 28. Also, qualities equal to Magnolia and Lindale to be in this class.

Class B.—To be duck of all clean cotton, and counting not under 72 by 28. This class is recognized as the standard grade of single-filling duck.

Class C.—To be duck made to count not under 72 by 28, and containing not over 25 per cent of waste or strips.

Double-filling duck.—Class A, counting not under 80 by 28, 30½ cents per yard, card basis. Class B.—Counting not under 72 by 28, 30 cents per yard, card basis.

As the stabilization of cotton is a vitally important factor in the stabilization of cotton products, it is hoped that the special committee appointed by the President for the purpose of stabilizing the raw material will greatly assist the solving of the cotton-products problems on November 16.

ORDNANCE TRAINING DIRECTOR.

Announcement is made by the Ordnance Department of the appointment of Col. W. W. Gibson as Director of Ordnance Training. In this position Col. Gibson will have charge of all matters relating to the training of personnel, both enlisted and civilian, of the entire Ordnance Department and will make provisions for this training.

Col. Gibson will also give final approval to all subjects to be taught and character and scope of examinations.

MEN CITED IN COMMUNIQUE FOR GALLANTRY

(Continued from page 4.)

to which Pvt. Syrypicy was attached were wounded while crossing an open field. At this point the Artillery fire was very accurate and intense, but he disregarded all possibilities of personal injury and remained upon the field until he had administered first aid to all his fallen comrades."

Pvt. HAROLD J. DEVERAUX, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 31, 1918. When his company had crossed the River Ourcq, and captured the Bois Selger, the corporal of his squad, fighting beside Pvt. Deveraux, was wounded by machine-gun fire. The enemy continued to fire on the wounded man, and Pvt. Deveraux, single-handed, with the fire of his rifle, attacked the machine gun and succeeded in putting it out of action."

Pvt. DAVID N. BINKLEY, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212, near Sergy, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 29, 1918. Pvt. Binkley sought and obtained permission to go out in front of our lines and recover his corporal, who was lying, severely wounded, in the open. He crossed an open area that was swept for more than 50 yards by enemy machine guns, reached the corporal, and carried him safely back into our lines. Later he was wounded, but refused to go to the aid station until his company had won its objective."

First Lieut. FRANK L. WILLIAMS, Medical Corps. "For extraordinary heroism in action in Champagne, east of Rheims, July 15, 1918, and near the River Ourcq, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 30, 1918. Lieut. Williams voluntarily left a dugout on the Champagne front and for more than two hours, all the time under shell fire, administered to the needs of wounded men who were lying in the open. During the advance across the River Ourcq he voluntarily remained in exposed positions under heavy shell fire, caring for and dressing the wounded until he was severely injured."

Maj. GUY M. WILSON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action while commanding the leading platoon in the successful advance from Courmont to Mont St. Martin, France, from July 30 to August 5, 1918, including the forced crossing of the Ourcq River and several engagements, and especially at Les Jzmblet', where he personally led the successful charge of his battalion."

Sergt. WILLIAM LUZINSKI, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, August 4, 1918. Shortly after the assault was launched he was wounded by shell fire. In spite of his wounds he gallantly led his platoon, gained his objective, and remained in command of his platoon until ordered to the rear by his commanding officer."

Pvt. JOHN J. ZELDAM, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action north of Cierges, France, August 1, 1918. Following an assault in which he was wounded in the leg by a machine-gun bullet, and when further advance was impossible because of a barrage, he took refuge in a shell hole. From this shelter he observed a comrade who was seriously wounded and needed assistance. Despite heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, he crawled 20 yards through the open, reached the helpless man, and took him back to the shell hole. After the two had lain in the shell hole nearly the entire day, Pvt. Zoldam, leaving his canteen with his companion, crawled across the danger zone and obtained assistance to carry the other wounded man to a dressing station."

Corpl. MATT STEVENS, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism throughout the advance across the River Ourcq and to Fismes, France, on the south bank of the Vesle River, July 31 to August 8, 1918, Corpl. Stevens, then a private, was a runner for his company, and was engaged day and night in carrying messages throughout machine-gun and artillery fire. He did his work without fear or hesitation, thereby keeping constant liaison with higher authority. During times not so occupied he administered aid to the wounded, crawling to stricken comrades, at imminent risk of his own life, through areas swept by machine-gun fire. Through disregard of danger he was the means of saving many wounded men."

Pvt. JACOB MASSON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism at Mont St. Martin, south of Fesmes, France, August 5, 1918. During the attack on Mont St. Martin Pvt. Masson was severely wounded in the neck and shoulder. He refused first aid and was determined to keep up with the attacking wave, which he did until he became too weak from loss of blood. By this remarkable display of courage he conveyed to his comrades the spirit of fearlessness."

"Pvt. WILLIAM McCFITHY (or McCARTHY), Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Ferme de Meurcy, near Villers Sur-Fere, France, July 29, 1918. After having been wounded and ordered from the field, Pvt. McCarthy went out into an area that was under accurate enemy machine-gun fire and the fire of our own artillery barrage, gave first aid to a wounded comrade, and carried him back to the dressing station."

Capt. C. T. SENNY, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Plaisy, south of Soissons, France, July 19, 1918. He displayed inspiring courage and leadership under heavy fire during the capture of Plaisy and while reorganizing units and repelling a counter attack."

Capt. GEORGE H. GAGE, Medical Corps, Infantry. "Conspicuous for his courage in the actions at Rambucourt on March 17, 1918, and at Cantigny, May 28, 1918. He gave inspiration to the officers and men of the command by his extraordinary heroism throughout the operations south of Soissons, July 18 to 22, 1918, and especially at Berzy-Lee Gee, July 21, 1918, when he accompanied the first line and attended the wounded in the open under incessant machine-gun and artillery fire."

Corpl. MIECZYSLAW BROSKI, Infantry. "Displaying exceptional initiative and bravery throughout the operations south of Soissons, France, July 18 to 22, 1918, he, with extraordinary heroism, on July 21, 1918, with two companions, captured two machine guns that were causing heavy losses to his company."

Pvt. WALTER D. BALLARD, Infantry. "Displaying exceptional initiative and bravery throughout the operations south of Soissons, France, July 18 to 22, 1918, he, with extraordinary heroism, on July 21, 1918, with two companions, captured two machine guns that were causing heavy losses to his company."

Pvt. EMANUEL KARCH, Infantry. "Displaying exceptional initiative and bravery throughout the operations south of Soissons, France, July 18 to 22, 1918, he, with extraordinary heroism, on July 21, 1918, with two companions, captured two machine guns that were causing heavy losses to his company."

Pvt. (first class) ARTILLERY HORITIER, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action on Hill 212, near Cierges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. After one man had been killed and two others wounded in attempting to render first aid to a lieutenant, who lay mortally wounded in an area that was subjected to fire from enemy machine guns and snipers, Pvt. Horitier successfully reached the lieutenant and gave him first aid, risking his own life in doing so."

Pvt. NELSON BURLEIGH, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Although severely wounded, Pvt. Burleigh crawled to an exposed and dangerous place where a comrade lay seriously injured and rendered first air, thereby saving his comrade's life."

Pvt. JOSEPH ISAACS, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Jaulgonne, near Sergy, France, July 31, 1918. Although wounded in the head, he crawled from within 100 feet of the German line back to his own line, 150 yards distant, carrying a more severely wounded comrade on his back."

Pvt. HARRY B. LEONARD, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in operations south of Soissons, July 19 to 22, 1918. Severely wounded on July 19, 1918, he continued to go forward with his company until the operations were over. On July

MEN CITED FOR GALLANTRY

20, in spite of his wounds, he carried a message through a heavy barrage."

Pvt. HAROLD WILKINSON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action south of Soissons, France, July 20, 1918. When the enemy was forming for a counterattack, Pvt. Wilkinson carried messages three times through heavy barrage, and although in an exhausted condition from that work he remained with his company throughout the entire operations."

The commander in chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Adjt. Interpreter EMILE SARTORINS, French Army, for the act of gallantry set forth in the following citation: "For extraordinary heroism in action at Vadenay, north of Chalons-Sur-Marne, France, July 15, 1918. During the shelling of Vadenay on the morning of July 15, 1918, he voluntarily left a place of safety to conduct American troops to shelter under a heavy fire of major-caliber shells and was severly wounded."

The commander in chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously to the following-named officers and men of the A. E. F. for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

First Lieut. CHARLES A. HAMMOND, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, France, July 31, 1918. Advancing up and beyond Hill 212 he was shot through the arm, yet he refused to go to the rear, even for first-aid treatment, but continued to assault with his platoon until he received two more wounds, from the last of which he died."

First Lieut. RAY C. DICKON, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the attack on Fismes, France, August 4, 1918. On reaching Chezelles farm he was shot in the head, body, and legs. Although thus fatally wounded, when orders came for another assault he gave the command 'Charge' to his company and led the assault until he fell dead."

Pvt. EDWARD T. VIBBERT, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. When his company was obliged to dig in under heavy fire from all arms within 150 yards of the main German line, he was sent with a message from the company commander to the chief of a front-line platoon. In endeavoring to accomplish his mission this soldier was mortally wounded. Lying on the ground he yelled 'message,' attracted the attention of the platoon leader, and with his dying breath delivered the message he bore."

Pvt. THOMAS P. O'CONNOR, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Villers-Sur-Fere, France, July 31, 1918. After his platoon had moved from an open field to the cover of the wood he returned to the field under heavy machine-gun fire to rescue a wounded comrade, and was killed at the side of the man he tried to save."

Pvt. BEN HOPE, Infantry. "For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, July 26, 1918. After he had been wounded in the head he continued to advance against the enemy until he had been wounded three more times. He died as a result of these wounds."

Officers and men cited in Communique No. 132, Section B-1, with emergency addresses:

First Lieut. Herman Moyse, Infantry. Simon Moyse, father, 805 Main Street, Baton Rouge, La.

Sergt. Rancy R. Kain, Infantry. Mrs. Alice Ferguson, mother, 2013 Lucila Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Sergt. Orrie Thompson, Infantry. (Can not be identified from data received.)

Corpl. Gustave Michalka, Infantry. Mary Titzner, mother, box 36, Moran, Mich.

Corpl. Paul H. Rediker, Infantry. Paul Rediker, 515 Manistique Avenue, Manistique, Mich.

Pvt. (first class) Wilfrid V. Seeley, M. D., Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Pvt. Stephen V. Shipman, Infantry. Mrs. Ellen Mercy Shipman, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Bangor, Mich.

Pvt. Pontiac Williams, jr., Infantry. Mrs. Mary Chingman, aunt, R. F. D. No. 1, Hart, Mich.

Pvt. Fred Connette, Infantry. Margaret Connette, mother, 80 Pacific Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. Andy Syrypicy, M. D., Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Pvt. Harold J. Devereaux, Infantry. Lizzie Sherburne Devereaux, mother, R. F. D. No. 1, Carland, Mich.

Pvt. David N. Binkley, Infantry (David V. Binkley ?) H. R. Warner, 708 Northwestern Avenue, Ames, Iowa.

First Lieut. Frank L. Williams, Medical Corps. Fanny L. H. Williams, wife, post office box 177, Eliabeth City, N. J.

Maj. Guy M. Wilson, Infantry. Mrs. Bertha Archer Wilson, wife, 221 Patterson Block, Flint, Mich.

Sergt. William Luzinski, Infantry. Frank Luzinski, 48 Moran Street, Detroit, Mich.

Pvt. John J. Zeldam, Infantry. John Zeldam, 1065 Canfield Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Corpl. Matt Stevens, Infantry. Charlotte Stevens, Waconsta, Mich.

Corpl. Clarence Smith, Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Pvt. Jacob Masson, Infantry. Joseph Masson, R. F. D. No. 2, New Port, Mich.

Pvt. William McCfithy (or McCarthy ?), Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Capt. C. F. Senny, Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Capt. George H. Gage, Medical Corps, Infantry. Ethel Morley Gage, 182 Parsells Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Corpl. Mieczyslaw Broski, Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Pvt. Walter D. Ballard (corporal). F. A. Ballard, Redfield, Iowa.

Pvt. Emanuel Karch, Infantry. Mrs. Frank Karch, Miles City, Mont.

Pvt. (first class) Artillery Horitier, Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Pvt. Nelson Burleigh, Infantry. Roscoe Eugene Burleigh, 129 Oakland Boulevard, Flint, Mich.

Pvt. Joseph Isaacs, Infantry. Bernhard Isaacs, 210 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Harry D. Leonard, Infantry. John Leonard, Kingsville, Ohio.

Pvt. Harold Wilkinson, Infantry. (Can not identify.)

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS.

First Lieut. Charles A. Hammond, Infantry. Robert Hammond, father, 2437 Gratier Avenue, Port Huron, Mich.

First Lieut. Ray C. Dickon, Infantry (Ray C. Dickop ?) Lena Schiller, aunt, Sixth Avenue, West Bend, Wis.

Pvt. Edward T. Vibbert, Infantry (Obert ?). Mrs. Catherine Obert, mother, Benson, Ill.

Pvt. Thomas P. O'Connor, Infantry. (Can not identify.)

Pvt. Ben Hope, Infantry. Mrs. Lizzie Hope, mother, Hazel Green, Ala.

ASKS ALL RAILROAD MEN TO "GO THE LIMIT ON BONDS"

Director General of Railroads McAdoo has sent the following message to all regional directors:

"Please bulletin the following message to all officers and employees:

"'The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan begins September 28 and ends October 19.

"'The Government must borrow from the people six billion dollars for which it gives its obligation in the form of Liberty bonds bearing interest at 4¼ per cent per annum.

"'The Government needs this money to enable our brave Army and the brave armies of our allies to keep up the push against the Germans now so auspiciously begun.

"'We can not lick the Kaiser without this money, and the sooner we get this money and the sooner we convert in into the necessary munitions and supplies for our heroic boys, who already have the Huns on the run, the sooner will they finish the dangerous job we have entrusted to them.

"'I earnestly urge every railroad officer and employee who loves his country to go the limit of his means to lend to the Government by purchasing Liberty bonds.'"

CANADIAN RAILWAYS ADOPT THE M'ADOO SHOP SCHEDULE

Consul E. Verne Richardson, at Moncton, New Brunswick, reports:

The management of the Canadian Government Railways, from its head offices in Moncton, announces that beginning September 16 shop employees will start to work under their new schedule, which is the same as the McAdoo schedule.

The men will go to work at 7.30 in the morning instead of 7 o'clock, and work until 12 noon, returning to work at 1 o'clock and work until 5, making 8½ hours for the day. The shop men are to have a Saturday half holiday all the year round, instead of in the summer months only, as has been the custom, making the work week one of 47 hours. It is understood the men are to receive back-time increase dated from the month of May, and are also to receive time and a half for the extra hour worked since August 1.

Under the new schedule all mechanics classed as first class are to receive 68 cents per hour; blacksmiths' helpers, boilermakers' helpers, and machinists' helpers will receive 45 cents per hour. Those classed as first class are machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and electricians. Carpenters and painters are to receive 58 cents per hour. — Commerce Reports.

We are giving our work, our time, and our money, but "they" are giving their lives.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

Sealed proposals will be opened by the superintendent of lighthouses, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 1 o'clock p. m., October 5, 1918, for the sale and removal of structural steel frame, wooden sheathed, asbestos roofed coal shed at Tompkinsville. Information upon application to the above office.

Office Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing 427,000 yards unbleached canton flannel, 32-inch, 6 ounces, for delivery October, November, and December, 1918, will be received here until 2 p. m., October 2, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for unbleached canton flannel" and addressed to Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Office Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing 1,816,000 Turkish bath towels, 22 by 45 inches, ¾-hem, weight approximately 6 pounds per dozen finished, domestic packing, delivery October and November, 1918, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., October 2, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Turkish bath towels" and addressed to Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing and Equipage Division, 109 East Sixteenth Street, New York City.

Sealed proposals marked "proposals for motor launch *Curlew*," and inclosed in an envelope addressed "Commissioner of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., October 24, 1918, and then opened, for the construction of a raised deck open cockpit, motor launch *Curlew*, delivered to the bureau's representative at the fisheries station, Cape Vincent, N. Y., or at its place of construction. For blank proposals, specifications, plans, and particulars, address Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Sealed bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., September 27, 1918, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., for 9,500 pounds of beef to be supplied September 30.

Sealed bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., October 1, 1918, at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., for 10,020 pounds colored oleomargarine in 2-pound packages to be delivered October 25.

Sealed bids will be received until 4 o'clock p. m., October 1, 1918, at St Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., for the following supplies: 2,000 pounds evaporated apples, 250 pounds barley, 30 bushels p. w. beans, 100 pounds chocolate (state brand), 100 dozen canned corn, 100 pounds citron, 300 pounds currants, 10 pounds ground cloves, 1,680 hominy (coarse), 500 pounds hominy grits, 1,000 pounds macaroni, 4,500 rolled oats, 1,000 pounds evaporated peaches, 100 dozen canned peas, 480 pounds split peas, 2,000 pounds prunes, 1,000 pounds seedless raisins, 15 dozen gallons canner rhubarb, 3,500 pounds rice, 6,000 pounds fine table salt, 200 pounds cornstarch, 200 gallons sirup, 50 dozen gallons canned tomatoes (No. 10), 150 gallons vinegar, 1 gallon maple sirup.

Sealed bids will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., October 10, 1918, at the United States Indian warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., for the following supplies:

Shoe findings, saddlery, etc.—3 5/12 dozen bits, loose ring, X C, 2½-inch heavy mouthpiece, jointed; 6 bridles, riding, russet leather, ⅝-inch flat double cheeks, to buckle on crown, curb bit, 5-inch shank, with curb straps, X C trimmings, 6-foot reins, 1 inch to loop, quirt end, leather rosettes; 11 dozen clips, hame, team, polished, ⅝-inch, 2 holes, 4½ inches long wrought iron; 36 halters, all leather, best quality, 5-ring, sewed, complete, with tie strap, all straps 1¼ inches wide (halters hand-riveted with No. 8 copper rivets will be considered in lieu of "sewed"); 38 pairs hames, No. 6, Concord, sizes 18 to 22 inch, wood, high top, solid steel backs, 1-inch holes, holdback plates and trimmings, Damascus finish (bids on steel hames will also be considered); bolt hames, 14 pairs same, hook, swivel, and ring; 42 pairs clip (or staple); 8 dozen hooks, hame, double repair, weight 4 pounds per dozen; 9 knives, draw, gauge, brass, improved; 2 knives, round, about 6¾-inch oval handle; 2 layer creasers, octagon, Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 10 pounds nails, saddle, Hungarian, tinned ⅝-inch; 8 rasps, peg (or peg break); 13 pounds rivets, hame, Norway, malleable 1 inch; 10 dozen rings, harness, malleable, X C 1-inch; 2 dozen same, 1¼-inch, heavy; 2 dozen rings, breeching, malleable, X C (submit sample of 1½ inch to govern all sizes) 1½-inch; 36 dozen same, 1½ inch; 16 dozen rosettes, X C, solid back and loop construction, 1¾-inch; 12 rules, 3-foot, straight, boxwood; 8 dozen slides, breast strap and snaps combined X C (submit sample 1½-inch for both sizes) 1½-inch; 2 dozen same, 1¾-inch; 7 gross snaps, harness square loop, X C, as follows (submit sample ⅝-inch to govern); 1 gross ¾-inch, 2 5/12 gross ⅞-inch, 1 7/12 gross 1-inch, 1 gross 1¼-inch, 1 gross 1½-inch; 24 dozen spots, silvered, ⅝-inch (standard); 24 dozen squares, hip strap, X C, to take ⅝-inch hip strap; 5 dozen staples, hame, with burrs, polished, extra long head, 1¾-inch wide at shoulder; 17 stands, malleable iron, counter, regular, 4 lasts, 23 inches high; 3 pairs stirrups, solid bent wood, width of tread 5 inches; 11 stitching horses, 5-inch jaws; 2 7/12 dozen spools thread, linen, black, machine, good quality, No. 40; 1 3/12 dozen spools same, No. 50; 8 tools, claw, with riveted handle; 1 dozen trace carriers, X C, for harness with breeching 1¼-inch; 2 dozen same, for harness without breeching, 1½-inch; 7 wheels, overstitch, stationary, either round or octagon carriage, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 14 stitches to the inch, as may be called for (submit sample of 8-stitch wheel to govern all sizes); 14 dozen pairs winkers, 9½-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather, 5¾-inch cheek (samples required).

Bonds Put the Dam in Potsdam.

Parities Based on Maximum Prices as Agreed to for Cotton Cloth Goods

The War Industries Board authorizes the following:

In accordance with the agreement between the representatives of the cotton industry and the Price Fixing Committee, July 1, 1918, the following parities based on the maximum prices then agreed to have been fixed by the Price Fixing Committee, to remain in effect until October 1, 1918:

Description.	Width.	Weight.	Sley and pick.	Price per yard.	Discount less—	Net cash f.o.b. mill.
	Inches.			*Cents.*	*Per cent.*	
Bandage cloth	36	8.77	44x40	9 7/8		
Do	32	9.87	44x40	8 11/16		
Do	30	10.52	44x40	8 1/16		
Do	28	11.28	44x40	7 13/16		
Coutil:						
No. 1	38	2.73	108x56	31½	3	0.30565
No. 2	38	3.05	100x56	29	3	.2813
No. 3	38	2.25	96x80	37¼	3	.3601
No. 4	38	2.15	96x68	36¾	3	.3565
No. 5	38	2.15	104x80	38 7/8	3	.3771
No. 6	38	1.85	124x84	45	3	.4365
No. 7	38	1.70	104x80	46¼	3	.4486
4-leaf twills	37	1.75	86x44	32¾		
Do	37	2.00	86x44	29 3/8		
Do	37	2.10	86x44	28 5/8		
Do	37	2.35	76x42	25¾		
Do	37	2.35	84x42	26 5/8		
Sheeting	40	2.00	40x40	27½		

TICKINGS.

Width.	Weight.	Sley and pick.	Description and class.	Prices net to mill.
Inch.	*Ounce.*		*Class 1.*	
32	8.00	80x72	Cordis ACE	0.38558
32	8.00	80x70	ACA Amoskeag	
32	2.02	76x68	AOA Eagle and Phoenix	
32	8.00	88x58	Bowling Brook	
			Class 2.	
30	3.75	73x40	Thorndike C	.2013
			Class 3.	
33	8.00	100x72	Conestogo R & D and B & D	.404975
			Class 4.	
28½	2.85	72x42	Thorndike E, 8x4 hickory stripes	.2716

Class 1 is intended to cover the various blue and white and fancy twill tickings in the heavier weights, but not to include the so-called "straw ticks."

Class 2 is intended to cover the blue and white and fancy twill tickings in the lighter weights, known as "straw ticks."

Class 3 is intended to cover the sateen tickings in all weights.

Class 4 is intended to cover the hickory stripes, a fabric closely affiliated with ticking, which it seems best to include.

TICKINGS—Continued.

Description.	Width.	Weight.	Sley and pick.	Price per yard.
	Inches.			*Cents.*
Alberts	35	5.50	64x72	16 7/32
Do	35	5.10	64x80	17⅜
Do	35	4.40	64x80	19 1/16
Do	35	4.85	64x88	18¼
3-leaf twills	36	4.20	60x80	19 17/32
Do	38½	3.10	96x64	24 7/32
Do	39	5.10	64x64	17
Do	39	4.80	64x72	18 3/32
Do	39	4.50	68x76	19⅛
Do	39	4.25	68x76	19¼
Do	39	4.00	68x76	20⅜
Do	43	4.30	68x60	19⅜
Do	43	4.50	68x76	20
Do	43	4.00	68x76	21 15/32
Do	39	6.00	64x48	14½
Do	43	4.75	68x52	17 27/32
Warp sateens	40	3.00	112x64	20 3/32
Do	42	3.50	112x64	24 13/32
Do	42½	4.00	96x56	21 7/32
Do	42½	3.90	96x60	22 3/32
Do	42½	3.75	96x64	22 13/32
Do	37	3.50	112x64	23 9/32
Do	37½	3.65	112x64	22 13/32
Do	30½	4.00	112x64	20½
Do	29	4.20	112x64	19 9/32
Do	37½	3.65	112x64	22 13/32
Do	29	4.20	112x64	19 9/32
Do	30½	3.35	112x64	22 3/32
Do	30½	3.30	118x64	23 3/32
Do	30½	3.00	118x64	25 5/32
Do	30½	3.35	118x64	23 9/32
Do	30½	2.65	118x64	27⅛
Do	27½	3.70	118x64	20 13/32
Do	27½	2.50	96x56	25 9/32
Do	30	2.85	88x38	21 13/32

Description.	Width.	Weight.	Net at mill.	No freight allowance.
	Inches.	*Ounces.*		*Cents.*
Mitten flannels		3.00	$0.2492	25½
Do		6.00	.2734	28½
Do		7.00	.3122	32
Do		8.00	.3575	36½
Do		10.00	.4469	46½
Do		9.00	.4017	41⅜
Do		11.00	.4931	50½
Do		12.00	.5376	55⅜
Do		13.00	.5813	59⅝
Do		14.00	.627	64⅜
Canton flannels	30	2.75	.2691	27½
Do	28	2.95	.2525	26
Do	28	4.00	.20	20⅝
Do	27	5.00	.1675	17¼

Lighter weights up to 7.00 in general proportion.

Pillow tubing, 85 cents per pound.

The yardage price of the bleached cloth is to be found by dividing 85 cents by the yards per pound of the gray cloth, from which it is made.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	88
Missing in action	62
Wounded severely	73
Died from wounds	57
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	8
Died of disease	12
Wounded, degree undetermined	3
Total	304

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

GRAHAM, John R. Mrs. Anna E. Graham, 1812 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

HARRIS, Frank A. Mrs. Anthony P. Harris, Pine Grove, Pa.
HART, Harry. Mrs. Ralph Hart, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
PATTERSON, Robert N. John Patterson, R. F. D. No. 6, Lisbon, Ohio.
PREISIG, Frederick. Arthur Preisig, 351 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
WALLACE, Victor D. E. J. Wallace, Sprotts, Ala.

CORPORALS.

BYE, Arthur. Mrs. Anna Bye, Damascus, Ohio.
EASTERDAY, Orville L. Valentine Easterday, North Liberty, Ind.
GRIPP, Alva C. Leo Gripp, St. Charles, Iowa.
HENDRICK, James C. Mrs. Lula Hendrick, Montevallo, Ala.
HINKLE, Paul Lapp. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hinkle, Chalfont, Pa.
KELLY, Patrick J. John Kelly, 2318 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
McWILLIAMS, James H. Mrs. Elizabeth D. McWilliams, 202 North Main Street, Masontown, Pa.

BUGLER.

SUNDAY, Henry Albert. Mrs. Amanda Sunday, Mecosta, Mich.

WAGONER.

COLLINS, Clifton E. Frank Collins, 215 West Penn Street, Norristown, Pa.

COOK.

PRIVETT, John Henry. Green Privett, Lower Peach Tree, Ala.

PRIVATES.

BENNEDETTI, Dominico. Nozareno Bennedetti, Mondefiascano, State of Rome, Italy.
CAMPBELL, Michael. Mrs. Sarah Dawa, 235 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
CARBERRY, Matthew F. Mrs. Mary Carberry, 463 West Fifty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
DOTY, John S. Mrs. Irena Doty, R. F. D. No. 1, Clemmons, N. C.
DRIVER, Carl. Mrs. Martha Driver, 604 North Lavesbury Street, Raleigh, N. C.
EVANS, Joe H. Mrs. Sallie Evans, Rockwood, Tenn.
FAIR, Harry William. Mrs. J. H. Fair, New Bedford, Ohio.
HARRIS, Henry O. William S. Harris, R. F. D. No. 3, Yazoo City, Miss.
HEWITT, George Edward. Mrs. Laura Hewitt, 122 Merrill Street, Detroit, Mich.
HUTCHINS, Creighton. Mrs. Jennie G. Hutchins, 2153 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
JENSEN, Oscar P. Mrs. Arthur Martin, 1539 Fourteenth Street, Bosin, Iowa.
LAGRAGREN, William Rudolph. Gottfred Lagragren, 625 East One hundred and thirty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.
LOPEZ, Charles. Mrs. C. A. Lopez, Jassamine Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.
McFARLAND, William W. Will P. Smith, Choudrant, La.
MILLER, Ralph. Mrs. Bena Erhardt, 1169 Amherst Street, Scranton, Pa.
MITCHELL, Nile. Miss Beatrice Kelton, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
PARKER, Irven E. Otto Schofield, R. F. D. No. 2, White Cloud, Kans.
PETERSON, Oscar T. P. C. Peterson, Gowrie, Iowa.
PLESSINGER, Harry V. Mrs. Dora Plessinger, 2325 South Fletcher Street, Anderson, Ind.
RAGLAND, Miles B. Mrs. Mary Ragland, Frankfort, Ky.
REED, Cyrus. Adam Reed, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Marys, Ohio.
REILLY, Frank E. Mrs. James J. Reilly, 69 Raspberry Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
REMONDET, Herbert J. Mrs. Emma E. Remondet, 818 Cemelearg Street, Natchez, Miss.
REYNOLDS, Patrick. Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, 247 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
RIZZO, Joseph. Mrs. Antonia Rizzo, 1236 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TYBOLSKI, John. Walenby Tybolski, Lubernia, Stocka, Russian Poland.
VAN DE MARK, Ernest S. Mrs. G. S. Van De Mark, Everly, Iowa.
VIGNA, Mike. Joseph Vigna, Coassolo, San Pietro, Italy.
VILLMER, Albert A. John Villmer, Old Mines, Mo.
ALLEN, Fred. Walter Allen, Rush Hill, Mo.
BITZ, George S. Mrs. Lena Bitz, 1425 Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio.
DAVID, Jules. Mrs. N. J. Soulcer, Frisco, La.
DOLL, Charles M. Mrs. Aggie Doll, 113 North Eighth Street, Easton, Pa.
ELKIN, Jasper. H. C. Elkin, West Liberty, Ky.
FRERICHS, John J. Cornelius H. Frerichs, Austinville, Iowa.
FULLER, Raymond F. Mrs. W. G. Norse, Kinsman, Ohio.
HAWER, Theodore. John F. Hawer, Canaan, Mo.
GOODWIN, Ira C. Newton Goodwin, Elgin, Ohio.
HARKOW, John. Mrs. Iwooty Harkow, Terebon, Russia.
HARLD, Pete T. Luther Harld, R. F. D. No. 3, Madisonville, Ky.
HARRIS, Edward T. J. H. Harris, Bay Minette, Ala.
HEAD, Howard. John Head, Plainfield, Ind.
HEISLER, Ralph E. Mrs. Julia Heisler, Largo, Fla.
HERRERA, Louis. Carlos Herrera, 209 Carpio Street, Mexico City, Mex.
KANE, Henry L. Mrs. Ellen Kane, 4429 Matilda Street, New York, N. Y.
KAPSCHULL, William M. Charles Kapschull, 2231 West Twenty-first Street, Chicago, Ill.
KATER, George V. A. F. Kater, 3444 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KELCH, George A. Mrs. Otelia Kelch, 605 Spring Street, Hawley, Pa.
KLOPFER, Lewis H. Mrs. Susan Burgess, 728 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
KUBIK, Edward R. Frank Kubik, Traer, Iowa.
MALEK, Joseph. Mrs. Agnes Malek, 520 Smithfield Street, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
MELLON, James M. Mrs. James M. Mellon, 1530 Guenther Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MURPHY, James. Mrs. Mert Bair, Keswick, Iowa.
PARQUETTE, Hector. Archibald W. Parquette, 48 Summer Street, Watertown, Mass.
PEERY, Franklin. James P. Peery, Knobnoster, Mo.
PETERSON, Charles. Andrew A. Peterson, Dayton, Iowa.
QUINN, James J. Charlie J. Quinn, R. F. D., Ivy Station, Ga.
ROBISON, John L. Mrs. Sarah Robison, R. F. D. No. 1, Grindstone, Fayette County, Pa.
SCHOLTZ, Tom. Mrs. S. D. German, 152 Piedras Street, El Paso, Tex.
SECHRENGOST, Samuel. Mrs. Mary Sechrengost, 161 A Street, Johnstown, Pa.
SLUPECKI, Frank. Mrs. Josie Slupecki, 3367 Maple Street, Toledo, Ohio.
TAYLOR, William P. James W. Taylor, Amazonia, Mo.
TENNIMON, James F. N. T. Tennimon, 1319 Range Street, Selma, Ala.
THOMPSON, Carl. Mrs. J. T. Thompson, 423 Twenty-first Street, Columbus, Ga.
THOMPSON, Wade. Dave Thompson, R. F. D. No. 1, Sellars, S. C.
TOEPFER, Henry W. George Toepfer, 1000 Kelley Street, Charles City, Iowa.
TREPTOW, Martin A. Mrs. Anna Treptow, Blomer, Wis.
TYSKA, Alexander. William Kinwinski, 1008 Chene Street, Detroit, Mich.
VERDE, Peter. T. Verde, 315 South Twenty-second Street, Billings, Mont.
WALSH, John J. Mrs. Charles Taylor, 816 Charlotte Street, Utica, N. Y.
WENLOCK, Clarence. Miss Emly Reigel Wenlock, 1706 West Leigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died from Wounds.

SERGEANTS.

ALLISON, Elmer R. John C. Allison, Orrick, Mo.
HODGE, Harry L. Mrs. Lucien B. Hodge, 21 West Chapel Street, Hazleton, Pa.
HOWALT, Axel N. Louis Howalt, 3101 Lake Avenue, South, Duluth, Minn.
RITCHEY, Oram. Mrs. Harriet B. Ritchey, 427 South West End Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
TURNBULL, August W. Mrs. Katherine Turnbull, Buchard, Nebr.

CORPORALS.

DOBYNS, Colear E. Mrs. Lola B. Dobyns, R. F. D. No. 2, Evington, Va.
GRAY, Lewis C. Charles M. Lewis, 519 Sample Building, Danville, Ill.
HOY, Sylvester J. Miss Tulia Awman, 9 First Street, Fort Carbon, Pa.
KAMPI, Aino. Mrs. Mert Kampi, R. F. D. No. 3, Conneaut, Ohio.
SANDERS, Peachy G. Mrs. Rosa P. Sanders, R. F. D. No. 1, Dumbarton, Va.
SHAW, Warren Daniel. Mrs. Birdie M. Shaw, R. F. D. No. 2, Bradford, Pa.
SMART, Robert A. Mrs. Rose Smart, 408 Dickey Avenue, Greenfield, Ohio.
THORNTON, James. Mrs. Hattie Thornton, East Eighth Street, Matthews, Ind.

PRIVATES.

ABLES, Robert A. William Ables, Ravenswood, W. Va.
ALLEN, Grant. Mrs. Nettie Remberg, Pecola, W. Va.
ANDERSON, Olaf A. Louis P. Anderson, Albert Lea, Minn.
BEASLEY, William. Mrs. Elizabeth Beasley, Tyrone, Ky.
BECK, Cecil C. R. L. Beck, Fort Payne, Ala.
BECK, Reuben. William Beck, Scotia, Nebr.
BETH, Ernest. Mrs. Caroline Beth, Des Plaines, Ill.
BOGSTED, Christ. James P. Bogsted, Roundrup, Denmark.
BOISSONNEAU, Omer. John Boissonneau, 37 Kidder Court, Manchester, N. H.
COSENTINO, Filippo. Joe Ritze, box 141, Lilly, Pa.
COYNE, Raymond E. Patrick Coyne, 2113 Wright Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CURTIN, Matthew. Mrs. Addie Wisenberg, 1012 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
DAHRENS, Royal L. Mrs. Essie E. Dahrens, Hanston, Kans.
DARCY, Claymeal. Louis Darcy, Gray, La.
DETWILER, James H. J. W. Detwiler, 535 West Third Street, Marysville, Ohio.
DOUCETT, Thomas R. Mrs. Mary E. Doucett, 10 Harbor Terrace, Gloucester, Mass.
FOX, Robert. Mrs. Sarah Fox, Olin, Ky.
GAGE, Robert H. Mrs. Margaret Victor, general delivery, Warren, Ark.
GOLLADAY, John M. Mrs. Hannah R. Golladay, Rio, W. Va.
HORTON, Sherman. Catherine Fitzpatrick, Carborhard, W. Va.
HUTCHISON, William C. John Hutchison, Timothy, Wis.
JOHNSON, Arthur Bernard. Peter M. Johnson, 606 Fourth Avenue SW., Little Falls, Minn.
JOHNSON, Will. Mrs. Francis Johnson, R. F. D. No. 1, Boaz, Ala.
KELLY, Martin M. Mathew Kelly, 419 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KUZINA, Michael. Joseph Kuzina, 2218 Jackson Avenue, Windber, Pa.
MASLOFF, Harry. Joseph Masloff, 1805 Rowley Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MERKLE, William J. Mrs. Mary Merkle, 6667 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORGANTHALER, Anton. James Morganthaler, Le Sueur, Minn.
MORRIS, JOE. Joe Morris, sr., Railroad Avenue, Alabama City, Ala.
NICKEL, Harry C. Mrs. Mary Nickel, 1410 Porterfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

O'BRIEN, Edward P., jr. John O'Brien, 127 Front Street, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
OTTO, Louis. Julius Splittgerber, Pierce, Nebr.
RENNIE, Herman E. Mrs. George Rennie, Medway, Ohio.
RICE, Davis K. William Rice, 521 Berwick Street, Easton, Pa.
ROSENFIELD, Morris E. Frank C. Rosenfield, Towanda, Pa.
RUSSELL, William H. Mrs. Ada H. Russell, 24 Astor Place, New York, N. Y.
SCHILL, Joe. Mrs. Lenora Schill, Crothersville, Ind.
SNELSON, Robert O. Mrs. A. W. Snelson, Indianola, Iowa.
SPAEDTKE, Otto. Mrs. Augusta Spaedtke, 4[illegible] Lake Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
TURCOTT, Florian. Leon Turcott, 18 Millblock, Augusta, Me.
WEBB, Delmar C. Jack Webb, R. F. D. No. 5, Centerville, Iowa.
WALKER, Amos. Andrew J. Walker, 4732 Vine Street, Denver, Colo.
WILLIAMS, Joseph. Mrs. Edward Williams, Washingtonville, Ohio.
YOUNG, John Guion. Arthur Nickel Young, 309 South Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died of Disease.

GALLAGHER, Charles H., captain. Mrs. Estella L. Gallagher, 415 College Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.
EWIN, Albert V., corporal. Mathew Ewin, R. F. D. No. 2, Corsica, S. Dak.

PRIVATES.

ALLRED, George W. Henry Allred, Franklinville, N. C.
BAILEY, Edward O. Mrs. Susie Bailey, Bremont, Tex.
BUTLER, Lee. Sam Butler, care of George Mayre, Lovelady, Tex.
CONKEY, William M. Mrs. James Conkey, 833 Linden Street, Avoca, Pa.
CORK, Willie. Mrs. Lucille Cork, Ackerman, Miss.
DILLAHUNTY, Paul H. Charlie H. Crawford, Idabel, Okla.
DUMAS, Alonzo C. Moses S. Dumas, Brownsville, Tex.
GOLIGHTLY, Walter L. Mrs. John H. Golightly, Mallard, Tex.
JEKA, John Edward. Joseph Jeka, 1615 Keenon Street, Chicago, Ill.
PHILLIPS, Vint Bordetti. Fred Levi Phillips, Coopersville, Mich.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

WELLER, Elliott C., lieutenant. J. C. Weller, Rockwood, Pa.

CORPORALS.

PHILLIPS, Norman S. Mrs. Sarah L. Phillips, 324 South Fifth Street, Darby, Pa.
STENBOM, Harry R. Mrs. Caroline Stenbom, 4835 West Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PRIVATES.

GANO, Harley Perle. George Gano, general delivery, Washington, Kans.
HAUSER, Lewis. Elmore Hauser, R. F. D. No. 3, Lyons, Ind.
McCARTY, Alfred. Edward Ryan, 417 Green Street, Washington, Pa.
McCARTY, Edward. J. N. Orr, room 218, Oregon Short Line Depot, Pocatello, Idaho.
MIKE, Pete. Paul Mitchell, 73 Elm Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

UPTON, Charles H., lieutenant. Samuel Upton, 27 Harvard Street, Arlington Heights, Mass.

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

BLAIN, West E. Mrs. West E. Blain, Twenty-seventh and Edgemont Streets, Chester, Pa.
HENNIG, Jay Herman. Mrs. Edith Madeline Hennig, 131 Goulding Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

BRYANT, Roy. L. P. Bryant, 5328 Dryades Street, New Orleans, La.
MELVILLE, John Thomas. Mrs. Sarah G. Melville, 40 Massachusetts Avenue, Quincy, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

McCALLUM, James A. Mrs. James A. McCallum, 2919 Courchesne Street, El Paso, Tex.
MULSON, Lloyd I. Peter A. Mulson, Coudley, Pa.
GRIFFITH, John G., corporal. Richard S. Griffith, 6022 Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BAESSLER, Edwin J. Mrs. John Baessler, 10 Mertz Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HODGSON, Francis C. Mrs. F. W. Fox, 2711 North Cedar Street, Spokane, Wash.
KOEHL, Henry F. Gottfried Koehl, 210 Florimond Street, Chicago, Ill.
LIAKOPULOS, George D. Andrew D. Liakopulos, Ripsi Aulonos, Greece.
MAZUR, Jack. Mrs. Ludwick Mazur, 1419 West Forty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill.
ROTH, Benjamin. David D. Keller, 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.
VAN HORN, Harvey J. Mrs. E. D. Van Horn, Donnelly, Minn.
WALSH, James. Mrs. Ana Martin, 206 Mable Street, Yonkers, N. Y.
ZIMMERMAN, John. Mrs. Barbara Zimmerman, 211 Hunt Street, Detroit, Mich.
AYERS, Maxie H. Mrs. Mary L. Ayers, 659 Ninth Street, San Diego, Cal.
BAKER, Esco. Charles W. Baker, Sweatman, Miss.
BERNDT, Emil. Mrs. Emma Widig, Cedarburg, Wis.
BONEGER, John. Antoni Boneger, Genoa, Wis.
BOODY, William E. Miss Marie Holfelder, 2851 East Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DRUST, Peter Edward. Mrs. Mary Drust, 209 South Franklin Street, Shamokin, Pa.
EMERSON, Francis Robert. Mrs. Elizabeth Emerson, 432 West Ninth Street, Superior, Wis.
GEIDEL, Adolph. William Mazurickyk, 109 Grove Street, New Britain, Conn.
GILLESPIE, Thomas J. Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, 3230 North Troy Street, Chicago, Ill.
GLADDEN, Addison R. Mrs. Melissa Gladden, Watongo, Okla.
GUILLEMIN, Rene H. John B. Guillemin, Mist, Cal.
HALL, Clyde W. Mrs. Hilda H. Hall, 1924 West Echo Street, Lafayette, Ind.
HASH, Ellis Isam. W. T. Hash, Independence, Pa.
HERBERT, Dupre J. Mrs. Olive Herbert, Abbeville, La.
HOLCOMB, Ralph E. Mrs. Donnell Head, 1273 Bluff Street, Dubuque, Iowa.
HOLMBERG, Axwl O. Mrs. Caroline Holmberg, 911 Twenty-second Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
HUBBARD, William L. W. H. Hubbard, Alabama City, Ala.
IRWIN, Edwin M. Frank E. Irwin, 33 Montrose Avenue, Portland, Me.
JAMIESON, Walter J. Robert Jamieson, Brandon, Iowa.
JOHNSON, Elmer A. Mrs. Helen Johnson, 22 North Beach Eighty-fourth Street, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
KANAGO, Melvin R. Mrs. H. M. Kanago, Merrill, Iowa.
McGRATH, Michael F. Mrs. Julia Burke, 138 West Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
McGUIRE, Henry L. J. W. McGuire, Adenia, Ark.
PHILLIPS, John W. Mrs. P. V. Phillips, Bridgeboro, Ga.
PONDISH, George J. John Pondish, Nesquehoning, Pa.
SAGCHESKI, August. Mrs. Mary Saccheski, 3423 East Seventy-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
SATTERLEE, Rathburn E. Henry Michaels, Spencer, Nebr.
SAWYERS, Clay R. Mrs. Zella Bridstow, Cornville, Ariz.
SCHOONOVER, Walter L. Mrs. Sallie Schoonover, Ames, Okla.
SERIER, Herman. Mrs. Grace Serier, 50 West Seventh Street, Holland, Mich.
SEWELL, Leonard A. John A. Sewell, Springville, Miss.
SLAVEN, John R. James Guni, R. F. D., Meadowdale, Va.
SMITH, Ernest. Mrs. Annie J. Smith, 21 Hart Street, Boston, Mass.
SMITH, Terry Loyd. Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Crystal Springs, Miss.
STANTON, Jesse G. Mrs. Cora Stanton, Wakeeney, Kans.
STOBER, Louis B. Mrs. Louis B. Stober, 422 Q Street, Sacramento, Cal.
STRAUSS, Leslie Clifton. Mrs. Edna Strauss, 1008 Water Street, Meadville, Pa.
CURRAN, Eugene F. Stephen D. Curran, 29 Oakley Street, Dorchester, Mass.
DEUGUSTINE, Nick. Mrs. Mary Loda, Province Cozemoni, Castrozeyis, Italy.
DUNN, Edward B. Mrs. Mary J. Dunn, 18 Kenwood Terrace, Lynn, Mass.
FORGNONE, Seconde. Gaetano Forgnone, Stevinson, Cal.
LEAHAN, William J. Mrs. Michael Leahan, 638 West Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LONG, Barfie R. Samson Long, Chadbourn, N. C.
MILLIGAN, Robert James. Robert James Milligan, 6617 Yocum Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.
MISCHEFSKY, Anthony John. Mrs. Augusta Mischefsky, 420 Cheyenne Street, Leavenworth, Kans.
PETERSON, Harley Francis. Mrs. Emma Peterson, 812 Church Run Street, Titusville, Pa.
RAGER, Harry W. Mrs. Ratchel Rager, R. F. D., box 67, Johnstown, Pa.
RODRIGUEZ, Daniel. Mrs. Pabla Rodriguez, Hillsboro, N. Mex.
ROSENBAUM, John D. Martin L. Rosenbaum, R. F. D. No. 1, Cripple Creek, Va.
ROTH, Daniel G. Joel Roth, Pigeon, Mich.
SPELIOS, Nick. Mrs. Mary Spelios, Mazik, Greece.
STACEY, Ruel U. J. M. Stacey, Sylacaugh, Ala.
TOMB, Maynard H. John Tomb, Sheffield, Pa.
WHIDDEN, William Bethel. Mrs. William B. Whidden, Culman, Fla.
WILT, Leo. Anselm Wilt, R. F. D. No. 2, Jeffersonville, Ohio.
WISE, Louis A. Mrs. Edward Klotz, Seabright Lane, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
WODYNSKI, Ignace. Mrs. Bernice Wodynski, 1814 Thomas Street, Chicago, Ill.
KLINE, Ralph. Albert Kline, R. F. D. No. 6, box 81, Luxemburg, Wis.
MARTIN, Charles G. Charles S. Martin, 747 East Fifth Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
WEST, Hezzy. Mrs. A. West, 227 Perry Street, Bainbridge, Ga.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

RITTER, R. H. Mrs. William Ritter, 205 North Market Street, Muncy, Pa.
WISE, George T. Mrs. George A. Wise, 1430 Thirty-third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

SERGEANT.

WOLFE, Raymond D. Dr. Clinton M. Wolfe, Cocburn, Va.

CORPORALS.

GEIGER, Joseph F. George Geiger, Export, Pa.
MacDONALD, Donald. Donald MacDonald, Swinney Lybster, Caithnestuore, Scotland.
SWAN, James E. Mrs. Emma Swan, 3106 Franklin Street, Denver, Colo.

MECHANIC.

STEWART, George M. Mrs. Lottie Stewart, 119 West Wenona Avenue, Norwood, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ARSENOVICH, Jack C. Cvian G. Arsenovich, Juan Plevle, Novatazarski, Sandjak, Servia.
BASSANO, James. Mrs. Mary Bassano, 436 North Sixty-fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BERGMAN, Erwin A. Fred W. Bergman, 284 Main Street, north, Hartford, Wis.
COUNTRY, Dominick. Fabatino Contriciano, 6418 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANCESCO, Velice Di. Francisco Di Francesco, Cusciano, Province Teramo, Italy.
DOUGLASS, Walter A. F. S. Douglass, Hartsville, S. C.
DOYLE, John J. Mrs. Mary A. Doyle, 638 Fig Street, Scranton, Pa.
EHRMANTRAUT, Frank. Mrs. Katherine Ehrmantraut, San Antonio, Cal.
FENTON, Charles B. Mrs. Ida J. Fenton, box 26, Roslyn, Va.
FITTZGERALD, John V. Mrs. Mary Fittzgerald, 410 East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
GRAHAM, William Omar. Mrs. Cynthia E. Graham, 246 West Canal Street, Wabash, Ind.
JOHNSON, Rudolph M. Inga Johnson, 119 Jefferey Street, Chester, Pa.
LONG, Arthur T. Mrs. Sophie Long, box 304, Vestaburg, Pa.
LOPES, Manuel N. Mrs. Mary Lopes, 266 Commercial Street, Providence, R. I.
McLANE, James A. Mrs. Joseph McLane, 11 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
RICKIEWICZ, Dominick. Joe Rickiewicz, 216½ West Rosbury Alley, Shenandoah, Pa.
SCHUBERTH, Louis I. John C. Schuberth, 5233 Wycliff Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SWARTZ, Edward F. Mrs. Mary Swartz, 447 Walnut Street, Pottstown, Pa.
WINKELTAU, Ernest H. William E. Bostwick, 20 Mills Avenue, Mount Olive Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NICHOLS, Albert A. Mrs. Selia Nichols, Strahan, Iowa.
NOVISKI, William. Mrs. Lena Noviski, Olean, Russia.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

O'BRIEN, Bernard. Mrs. Larry O'Brien, 111 South Pearl Street, Shamokin, Pa.
OXENHAM, James Stewart. Mrs. Annie Oxenham, 729 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
PARKS, James. Martin Parks, 117 Elm Street, Neenah, Wis.
PETERS, Lee. Miss Alberta Peters, Apalachicola, Fla.
PINGEL, Charles E. Mrs. Maggie Pingel, 136 Dixon Avenue, Mount Clemens, Mich.
PRICE, Daniel D. Mrs. Mary E. Price, 23 Walnut Street, Marcus Hook, Pa.
QUINN, Isaac C. A. O. Quinn, Pacolet, S. C.
REAM, George T. Archie Ream, Falconer, N. Y.
RENZO, Carmino. Mrs. Mary Paterno, 2 Davis Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.
RUPERT, George Dewey. Samuel Rupert, Ford City, Pa.
SANDORA, James. Vittoria Sandora, Wilson, Pa.
SCHIELE, Harold. Edward Schiele, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.
SEEDS, Harvey W. Dr. J. B. Seeds, 930 Thirteenth Street, Miami, Fla.
SESSIONS, Samuel. Mrs. G. W. Sessions, Nocatee, Fla.
SHERIDAN, James L. Mrs. Anna Caraccia, 515 Fordham Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SHERMAN, Eugene V. Mrs. Ida Buddington, Wachula, Fla.
SHOWALTER, John Anthony. Vincent Showalter, 112 Harrison Avenue, Jeanette, Pa.
SKELTON, Robert J. Joseph A. Skelton, R. F. D. No. 3, Quinton, Ala.
SNYDER, Albert A. Mrs. Josephine Snyder, 399 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
SOCKOL, Joseph R. Paul Sockol, Beloit, Wis.
SPENCE, Charles G. Elsworth Spence, Peach Bottom, Pa.
STEPHENS, Adolphus. Henry A. Stephens, Englis, Fla.
TEYSSIER, Gustave. Jacob Teyssier, 127 Mill Street, Coraopolis, Pa.
TRACY, John. Mrs. Annie Frazor, R. F. D. No. 2, Coffey, Mo.
TROWBRIDGE, Ruddick. Steven Trowbridge, Monticello, N. Y.
TULAN, James Andrew. Miss Annie Tulan, 403 East Jackson Street, Stockton, Cal.
VERDELL, Stinson C. W. B. Verdell, Jacksonport, Ark.
WALKER, Jacob I. Mrs. Amada J. Walker, 150 West Airy Street, Norristown, Pa.
WELLS, Martin. Charles V. Wells, Dubois, Pa.
WIEGAND, William. George Wiegand, Gatesville, Tex.
WIGGINS, Norval W. Mrs. Mary Wiggins, Old First Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WISEMAN, Charles W. Mrs. S. J. Wiseman, Marston, Mo.
ZAIRO, Joseph T. Mrs. Mary Zairo, 402 Tomockway Street, McAdoo, Pa.
ZIESCHE, William D. Mrs. Estella Ziesche, R. F. D. No. 4, box No. 147, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Previously Reported Missing in Action, Now Reported Killed in Action.

SEILER, Pvt. Albert Charles. Mrs. Albertina Seiler, R. F. D. No. 4, Clyde, Ohio.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	84
Missing in action	63
Wounded severely	73
Died of disease	9
Died of accident and other causes	4
Died from wounds	62
Wounded slightly	5
Total	300

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

CRAIG, Harry W. Norman Craig, 1824 Idlewood Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
CRAMER, Carl C. Christian C. Cramer, 305 East One hundred and sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
WORSHAM, Arch Dixon. John C. Worsham, 1138 Elm Street, Henderson, Ky.

SERGEANTS.

LEDWELL, Harvey M. Mrs. Gertrude Holland, Randleman, N. C.
KINSEY, Maurice. Mrs. Mary Threharane, 718 Grant Avenue, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
O'DONOVAN, THOMAS P. Mrs. Mary Kerr, 207 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.
PROCKNOW, Ribbard. William Procknow, 12 Rush Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

CORPORALS.

BEAUSOLEIL, Albert. Mrs. Caroline Beausoleil, 346 Hilldale Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.
BRENNER, George Edmund. Mrs. Albert Brenner, Arcadia Road, Syracuse, N. Y.
FINNEGAN, John J. Miss M. Finnegan, 317 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.
FITZPATRICK, Cornelius P. C. P. Fitzpatrick, 80 Visitation Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KELLOGG, Levy L. Mrs. S. E. Day, Mountain Home, Idaho.
O'BOYLE, Joseph E. Thomas O'Boyle, R. F. D. No. 3, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
ALICARIS, Nicholas. Penagiotis Alicaris, Tinos, Greece.
BEATTY, Charles L. Mrs. William J. Beatty, 1 Harvey Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BEDNARKEWICZ, Leo. Mrs. Mary Bednarkewicz, Tamarca, Ill.
HENSHAW, Willis J. Mrs. Carrie Henshaw, Marengo, Ill.
MOE, Guy E. Tony G. Moe, Decorah, Iowa.
ALLEN, John. William Allen, 3236 Amber Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FLYNN, Cornelius F. Miss Nora Flynn, 421 Oak Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.
HILLABRANT, Neil E. Carl Hight, Assumption, Ill.
KIRKPATRICK, John. Mrs. Agnes Iverson, Main Street, Stafford, N. Y.
LEVANDA, Walter. John Levanda, 24 Slope Street, Nanticoke, Pa.
PARRET, Elmer H. H. A. Parret, R. F. D. No. 5, Spencerville, Ohio.
SAMMLER, L. J. Mrs. Elizabeth Sammler, 1622 Mohawk Street, Chicago, Ill.
THIEL, Fred W. August Thiel, London, Ohio.
THORNE, Walter. Mrs. Anna Thorne, 146 Spruce Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

BUGLER.

FERGUS, Frank Charles. Miss Anna Soda, 35 Wheeling Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio.

MECHANICS.

HEIBEL, Charles W. Mrs. Thomas Martin, 300 South Caldwell Street, Chillicothe, Ohio.
SMITH, Harry W. Mrs. Michael P. Hyland, Lake Bluff, Ill.

WAGONER.

LITZ, Clifford L. Frank T. Litz, 374 Fifth Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.

COOK.

CARPENTER, Ernest. Mrs. Maggie Carpenter, Jellico, Tenn.

PRIVATES.

ACUNA, John E. Romana Acuna, Mission Drive, San Gabriel, Cal.
ADAMS, Virgil L. Will Adams, Lowndes, Mo.
HEIDERSDORF, Herman. Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, North McKean Street, Kittanning, Pa.
BANDER, John J. Michael J. Bander, 857 Seventh Street, Clinton, Ind.
BAUMGART, William C. Gust Baumgart, 1838 Melrose Street, Chicago, Ill.
BECKER, Henry J. Julius Becker, R. F. D. No. 3, Erie, Pa.
BLANKENSHIP, Charles. Thomas M. Blankenship, R. F. D. No. 2, Gladehill, Va.
BROOKS, William H. Thomas J. Brooks, Carlisle, Ky.
BUTKAS, Joseph. Miss Marie Butkas, 4334 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
CAFFERY, Walter. Thomas A. Caffery, 114 Main Street, Spring City, Pa.
CAMPBELL, Charles A. Sam R. Campbell, Woodlawn, Pa.
CARPENTER, James B. Lena Woods, Barber, Ark.
COLLIER, Leslie E. F. E. Collier, Sebring, Fla.
FULTON, Roy H. Mrs. William Mott, R. F. D. No. 4, Clinton, Ind.
GRESS, Robert A. Herman Gress, R. F. D. No. 5, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
HITE, George W. Joseph N. Hite, Fountaintown, Ind.
JOHNSON, Thomas Perry. Miss Gertrude Gaines, 108 High Street, Norwich, Conn.
MAIDEN, Reece A. Mrs. Virginia Maiden, box 76, Abingdon, Va.
STOVER, James R. Mrs. Vivian L. Stover, 323 West Cary Street, Richmond, Va.
VREELAND, Leonard Clarence. John Vreeland, Fourth and Walnut Streets, Louisville, Ky.
WALTERS, Thomas. Mrs. Carrie Walters, Tresckow, Pa.
WATFORD, Leander. H. M. Watford, Slocomb, Ala.
WELDNER, Walter L. Mrs. Amanda Schwenk, 1110 Queen Street, Pottstown, Pa.
YAMPOL, Jacob. Mrs. Mollie Yampol, 151 Spruce Street, Newark, N. J.
ANDERSON, Edward C. Chris M. Anderson, Kenilworth, Utah.
BULGRIN, Charlie W. Mrs. Mina Bulgrin, New Rome, Wis.
FITZWILLIAMS, Walter. Mrs. Jennie Fitzwilliams, care of Chicago State Hospital, Dunning, Ill.
GRIDLEY, Lawrence W. H. W. Gridley, Villisca, Iowa.
HADLEY, Otis H. Mrs. Lettie F. Hadley, Belfast Street, Bath, N. Y.
HALL, George. Mrs. Clara Williams, Sheridan, Oreg.
HALLIDAY, Allen D. John Halliday, general delivery, Plainview, Ill.
HAMRE, Eivind L. Lars Hamre, Decorah, Iowa.
HANLON, Thomas E. M. E. Hanlon, 601 Ninth Street, Wellsville, Ohio.
HAYWOOD, Zebedee. Phil Haywood, R. F. D. No. 4, Talladega, Ala.
HENDRICKSON, John W. Mrs. John W. Hendrickson, 24 First Avenue, West Haven, Ohio.
KELLY, William Vincent. Mrs. M. J. Kelly, 216 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEMASTER, Harvey Wallace. John Lemaster, R. F. D. No. 2, Legrante, Ind.
LEONARD, Tom V. R. I. Leonard, Bedford, Iowa.
LEWIS, William Andrew. Mrs. Mattie Lewis, 15 Clifton Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
LOCHRIE, William C. Mrs. Dell Lochrie, 713 South Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Kans.
LOVE, Connie. Mrs. J. A. Love, route 1, Columbia, Ala.
McAVOY, Dewey. Mrs. Mary McAvoy, 420 South Avenue C, Washington, Iowa.
McBRIDE, Nathaniel M. U. E. McBride, Flagler, Colo.
O'REILEY, Richard J. Dan O'Reiley, McGregor, Iowa.
PARKHURST, Aaren F. F. F. K. Parkhurst, Ettricks, Va.
SCHMITZ, Bernard. Nick Schmitz, Mormon Coulie Road, La Crosse, Wis.
THOMPSON, Thomas R. John Thompson, Montevideo, Minn.
TIMMONS, Carl H. L. D. Timmons, 3582 Outlook Avenue, Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
VINCENT, Edward. John Vincent, South Washington Street, Circleville, Ohio.
VOGT, Robert A. William Vogt, R. F. D. No. 1, Portage Des Sioux, Mo.
DIEZELSKI, Harry Von. Mrs. Anna Von Diezelski, 111 East Fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
WALLACE, Floyd B. Mrs. Ellen G. Wallace, 614 West Monroe Street, Washington, Iowa.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

CREATON, Le Roy B. Mrs. John Creaton, 306 East Eleventh Street, Austin, Tex.

SERGEANTS.

BULLIS, Elmer W. Mrs. Maude Bullis, 74 Wright Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
GELZHIER, Oliver. Joseph Gelzhier, Wilson, Pa.
GRUBE, Charles C. Mrs. Mary Grube, 804 Grandview Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.

CORPORALS.

FOGG, Cecil W. Charles H. Fogg, 18 Westminster Street, Hyde Park, Mass.
KELLY, Eugene Francis. Mrs. Catherine Kelly, 89 Irving Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SANDERSON, John C. William Sanderson, 105 Pleasant Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
SPONHOLTZ, Harry C. Miss Helena Sponholtz, Genoa Junction, Wis.
ROBERTS, Joseph G. Miss Anna Roberts, 608 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, N. Y.
MAYLIE, Jacob L. Robert J. Maylie, 422 North Sixty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSICIAN.

TURNER, John R. Frank C. Turner, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

PRIVATES.

CHIRHART, Edward J. Mrs. Isadore Chirhart, Holdingsford, Minn.
CÔTE, Theobald P. Joseph W. Cote, 464 Carfier Street, Manchester, N. H.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

COX, Eugene Eldridge. George J. Cox, Indian Valley, Va.
DOYLE, Cornelius J. Margaret Doyle, 6 Bond Street, Newburyport, Mass.
FAIR, Nate I. Ezra Fair, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.
FARRAND, Arthur Dewey. Mrs. Robert Farrand, Leslie, Mich.
FEHRS, Peter Jon. John Fehrs, R. F. D. No. 1, Belgrade, Nebr.
FOSS, Gilmore L. Mrs. Gust B. Herberson, Caledonia, N. Dak.
FRANCIS, James W. Laura Gorman, box 3182, Boston, Mass.
FRANK, John W. Mrs. William Frank, 412 Strand, Redondo Beach, Cal.
FREDERICK, Grover C. Samuel Frederick, Mays Lick, Ky.
GRINSTEAD, Ray. Charley Grinstead, 1508 Sanson Avenue Spokane, Wash.
HAWKINS, Homer I. William W. Donaldson, R. F. D. No. 3, Washington, Iowa.
HAYGOOD, Henry. William F. Haygood, box 713, Okmulgee, Okla.
BELL, Tommie. G. A. Bell, Brookeland, Tex.
DUPLESSIS, Louis. Mack Duplessis, Grand Isle, La.
FEIST, Leo Sylvester. Mrs. Elizabeth Feist, 220 Adams Street, Steubenville, Ohio.
KRAEMER, Edward. Mrs. August Perre, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
McDONALD, William R. C. C. McDonald, Gary, Tex.
MICHALOPOULAS, Athanasios. Costas Michalopoulas, 408 Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.
MOORE, Talmage H. John W. Moore, 336 West Fifty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PERKO, Walter. Joe Borexeski, 1142 Reynolds Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
PEEPER, William. Mrs. Katherine Peeper, Luverne, Minn.
REINLANDER, Edward A. Mrs. J. Reinlander, 2525 North Broad Street, Sacramento, Cal.
THORN, Robert. R. L. Stevens, 108 East Fifth Street, Marysville, Ohio.
FIORE, Frank G. Mrs. Angela Fiore, 1345 North Main Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
GRANES, John. Mack Koupi, box 64, Lock No. 3, Pa.
KIEFHABER, Conrad F. Eliabeth Kron, 228 May Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KRASKTOPOVITCH, Vosolia. Steve Kuletch, box 251, Mount Union, Pa.
MILLS, Wilfred. Mrs. Vera Mills, Unity, Mo.
RICE, Raymond E. Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, 169 Williams Street, Springfield, Mass.
SHANNON, Thomas. Patrick Shannon, Cahersherken, County Clare, Ireland.
TROTT, Wilfred. William Trott, 435 Gilbert Street, Columbus, Ohio.
UNICKE, John. Matt Haldin, Nebraska City, Nebr.
WHRITENOUR, James. Mrs. David Whritenour, general delivery, Smiths Mills, N. J.
JOHNSON, Lester W. Mrs. Cordilla Johnson, Lycippus, Pa.
KIRBY, George W. James H. Kirby, R. F. D. No. 2, Petersburg, Ill.
LEE, William Robert. Mrs. Harriet Lee, Kenard, Ind.
MacARTHUR, John S. Mrs. Anna MacArthur, 1548 North Twenty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MANLEY, Gerald Anthony. John Manley, Hill Street, Archbald, Pa.
MILLER, Willis Madison. Mrs. Minnie Miller, 523 Knarr Street, Dubois, Pa.
NUNLEY, Melvin J. W. J. Nunley, Checotah, Okla.
PADLEY, Rudolph William. Mrs. Mary Padley, 248 Garfield Street, Rochester, N. Y.
POOLER, Clayton. Leonard Pooler, 248 West Third Street Marysville, Ohio.
RENO, Roy W. Mrs. Lulia Reno, 25 Whitney Street, Ludlow, Mass.
SCARBROUGH, James Robert. Mrs. Ettie Justice, R. F. D. No. 2, box 30, Fort Smith, Ark.
SCHNEIDER, Harry. Louis Schneider, 660 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHEARER, Omar B. Mrs. Sarah Shearer, Guthrie Center, Iowa.
SILVER, William S. Mrs. A. Silver, Woodstock, Me.
SWORD, Wesley. Mrs. Ellen Sword, Washington Court House, Ohio.
TIPTON, Walter A. Mrs. Carrie A. Tipton, 415 East Broadway, Muskogee, Okla.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

BOWMAN, William H. Mrs. Mary L. Bowman, R. F. D. No. 1, Hillsboro, Miss.
DAVIS, Eugene. Mrs. Julia Davis, 12 Daugin Street, Florence, S. C.
DENTON, Clarence. Will M. Denton, box No. 26, Alesworth, Okla.
McGEE, David. Mrs. Nancy McGee, Sardis, Okla.
RUGGLES, William T. Joe Ruggles, Marlot, Okla.
WARDEN, Barney M. Mrs. Anna Warden, 1005 East Ninth Street, Beardstown, Ill.
READ, Truls A. Mrs. Jessie Read, New Effington, S. Dak.
ROBINSON, Preston. Mrs. Anna Robinson, Mountain View, Anderson, S. C.
RYDER, Thomas A. Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, 3031 C Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

SERGEANT.

SIMPSON, Reginald P. Mrs. Mary Simpson, 545 Huntington Road, Bridgeport, Conn.

PRIVATES.

BROPHY, William H. Mrs. Clarence Brophy, 325 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MAHAN, Austin E. Peter Mahan, Canton, Conn.
MITCHELL, Thomas H. Alonzo Mitchell, Lillington, N. C.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANTS.

HAY, George W. William J. R. Hay, R. F. D. No. 6, box No. 21, Somerset, Pa.
NEILL, Henry W. William Neill, White Springs, Fla.
HEGE, Loy A. Mrs. Jane L. Hege, 506 Market Street, Emporia, Kans.
STARK, William C. Ferdinand F. Stark, 1106 East Church Street, Adrian, Mich.
IRVING, Charles R. Mrs. Charles R. Irving, 2417 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.
ROBERTS, Albert. Paul Roberts, Independent Life Co., Nashville, Tenn.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

BROWN, Levi G. Mrs. Levi G. Brown, 3847 West Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

SERGEANTS.

BERGMANN, Bernard. Albert Bergmann, 1825 West Twenty-second Street, Chicago, Ill.
BOYER, Orman L. Frank J. Boyer, Yatesboro, Pa.
FARINA, Anthony Patrick. Louis J. Farina, 177 West Parmenter Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
FRALEY, Fleming. Mrs. Edith Fraley, Louisa, Ky.
JOHNSON, Stephen W. George E. Johnson, 14 Sacramento Street, Cambridge, Mass.
SWARTOUT, James M. Frank Swartout, East Main Street, Dalton, Mass.
WILKINS, Darlton M. Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins, 129 East George Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
STAFFORD, Fred. Mrs. Clara Stafford, route 1, Cheat Haven, Pa.
WALL, Raleigh R. S. F. Wall, Henrietta, N. C.

CORPORALS.

BALLARD, William Fred. John M. Ballard, Alexia, N. C.
BLATT, Israel. Mrs. Fannie Blatt, 1675 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOURLAND, Samuel R. Mrs. Mamie Bourland, Tecumseh, Okla.
COLLINGWOOD, Earl D. William J. Collingwood, 180 Church Avenue, Ephrata, Pa.
DUFENDACH, Mark C. Edward H. Dufendach, 320 Walnut Street, Huntingburg, Ind.
KASE, John, jr. Mrs. Francis Kase, 115 Jewell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McDONALD, Harold D. Mrs. Grace Ormord, 405 North Keisel Street, Bay City, Mich.
DYCHE, Leonard T. Miss Belle Dyche, Billings, Okla.
WIRTH, George A. Mrs. Sophia Wirth, R. F. D. No. 42, Norwalk, Conn.
GIBBONS, James. Mrs. Carrie D. Gibbons, 109 A Avenue, West Oskaloosa, Iowa.
HARLEY, Albert Aquadorts. Mrs. Maud Harley, 331 Webber Street, Ionia, Mich.
HUGHES, Harold T. Frank Dewitt, Dyer Brook, Me.
LOAR, James. Mrs. Rose Loar, London, Ohio.
SHAFFER, Davis M. John Shaffer, Bolivar, Pa.
SNOW, Robert H. Mrs. William Snow, 23 North Monroe Street, Spokane, Wash.
SOFFER, Andrew R. Richard B. Morgan, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

BUGLER.

JONES, William C. William E. Reardon, 14 Elsworth Street, Dorchester, Mass.

WAGONER.

STRICKER, Alexander J. Mrs. Pauline Stricker, box No. 201, R. F. D. No. 1, Halfway, Mich.

MECHANIC.

GAETANO, Michael. Anthony Gaetano, 1306 Adams Street, Scranton, Pa.

PRIVATES.

ACUNA, Gonzalo. Mrs. Marria Acuna, Chihuahua, Mexico.
BALLARD, Lester J. Mrs. F. Ballard, 250 Beacon Street, Somerville, Mass.
BIEZE, John D. Mrs. Jessie Bieze, 3623 Costello Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
BUSSE, Samuel E. Henry W. Busse, R. F. D. No. 4, Amboy, Minn.
CUNNINGHAM, Harold J. Mrs. H. J. Cunningham, Foss, Okla.
DE FRANK, Nick. Mrs. Florence De Frank, 301 East Seventeenth Street, Chicago Heights, Ill.
FITZGERALD, Gregory. Mrs. Comford E. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, S. Dak.
FRANKE, George William. Bertha Hirner, 2225 Mulberry Street, Reading, Pa.
GANDY, James L. Mrs. Elda Gandy, 316 South Twenty-first Street, Elwood, Ind.
GRIEGO, Angelo. Andy Skofiro, 1027 Bill Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HICKS, Ned. William Hicks, Robbins, Tenn.
HIMES, Leo J. John W. Himes, 8357 Jennings Avenue, Pine Lawn Branch, St. Louis, Mo.
JACOBS, Robert. Jesse W. Jacobs, R. F. D. No. 1, Pelion, S. C.
JOHNSTON, Floyd B. R. H. Johnston, Pasco, Wash.
KLEIN, George W. Mrs. Hosking, 1017 Prospect Avenue, Iron Mountain, Mich.
LOPER, Therone W. Benjamin F. McVay, Lobdell, Miss.
MARTIN, Bruce Durette. Mrs. Iota Odessa Martin, Smithville, Ga.
MAY, Thomas. Stanley May, 727 Page Avenue, Jackson, Mich.
MISJAN, Charles. Andrew Misjan, P. O. box 36, Belle Valley, Noble County, Ohio.
MORRIS, John J. Mrs. John J. Morris, Walden, N. Y.
MUNDAY, Lawson T. John Munday, Taylorsville, N. C.
OLIVER, Benjamin F. Mrs. Annie Mosingo, 822 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C.
PARIS, Nicholas G. Mrs. Mary Paris, 304 Basin Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
PARIS, Robert E. Mrs. W. J. Swain, R. F. D. No. 6, box 3, Winston Salem, N. C.
PESTELL, Wilbur A. V. A. Pestell, Prudential Insurance Co., Commercial National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.
PORTER, Joseph D. Mrs. Maurid R. Porter, R. F. D. No. 2, North Wilkesboro, N. C.
RILEY, Charles O. Mrs. Lilly Riley, Bicknell, Ind.
SCHILLING, Erwin A. Mrs. Peter Schilling, 38 Oak Street, Middletown, Conn.
SCHUSTER, George W. Joseph Schuster, 514 Schuylkill Avenue, Pottsville, Pa.
WILSON, William N. William A. Wilson, Shawnut, Ark.
WITMAN, Robert O. Joseph Witman, 609 N. Center Street, Pittsville, Pa.
WYATT, William M. Mrs. Bertha Wyatt, 2615 Marsh Avenue, Norwood, Ohio.
BOYLE, Joseph. Mrs. Rose Boyle, 2753 Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
BROWN, Jesse D. Mrs. Cora Easton, 508 Sullivan Street, Elmira, N. Y.
CAMPBELL, Alonzo T. Mrs. Flora B. Campbell, 5 Van Wyck Street, Gloversville, N. Y.
CAMPBELL, Carley. Mrs. Ada Campbell, Collins, Miss.
CHIZMAR, Joseph C. Mrs. Barbara Chizmar, 33 Chestnut Street, Elyria, Ohio.
COMER, Cecil. John H. Comer, Shanandoah, Va.

Slightly Wounded.

LIEUTENANT.

BAKER, Charles D. Stephen Baker, 40 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

SERGEANT.

VINCENT, James Sheridan. Mathews John Mathews, 266 Martense Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

MELTZER, David. Mrs. Anna Maltzer, 356 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.
HEAD, Kenneth Linsay. Edwin Oswald Gilbert Head, 636 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
WELLER, Chas. K. Mrs. C. K. Weller, 148 Worth Street, Talladega, Ala.

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

REDFIELD, John J. Mrs. H. J. Redfield, Overlook Park, Montclair, N. J.

OVERSEAS CASUALTY LIST

SERGEANTS.

DAVIDSON, Clarence J. P. Mrs. Pearl E. Davidson, 608 Roupe Street, Tarentum, Pa.
INMAN, Walter R. Mrs. Margaret S. Williams, 513 Third Avenue, Tarentum, Pa.
McINERNEY, Vincent J. Mrs. Anna E. McInerney, 265 North Winebiddle Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
YEARSLEY, Edward F. Mrs. Elizabeth Yearsley, 5609 Baynton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORPORALS.

GASKILL, Frank P. Frank P. Gaskill, Holmes, Delaware County, Pa.
KENNEY, James A. Miss Mary Kenney, 111 Charles Street, Knoxville, Pa.
KNOX, Robert M. John Knox, 1029 West Third Street, Chester, Pa.
LYNCH, George F. Mrs. Sara Lynch, Kingwood, W. Va.
McELWEE, John. Anna M. McElwee, 2605 West Sixth Street, Chester, Pa.
MILLER, Howard Clark. David Ritchey Miller, West Middletown, Pa.
NORBECK, Philip M. Mrs. Edna A. Norbeck, 215 Parker Avenue, Collingdale, Delaware County, Pa.
STRASSER, Oliver M. Mrs. Kate Strasser, 73 Fountain Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WHOLSHAN, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Wholahan, Boothwyn, Pa.
WRIGHT, George W. Mrs. Martha Wright, 829 Eleventh Avenue, Moores, Pa.

BUGLER.

LYNCH, George W. George Lynch, Moores, Pa.

MECHANIC.

ANGELIS, Charles T. Paul Bugus, 1529 Western Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATES.

AMES, Edward M. William Schilber, 144 Front Street, Rochester, N. Y.
BAGOR, Stanley. John Eagor, 25 Chestnut Street, Chicopee, Mass.
BAKER, Howard R. Mrs. B. F. Baker, 503 Fifth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
BARTOLI, Quinto W. Mrs. Celia Bartoli, 2004 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
BAWARSKI, Walter. John Brown, 3120 Brereton Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BEMIS, John M. Edward Bemis, 200 South Charlotte Street, Escanaba, Mich.
BINKLEY, John L. Mrs. Loila M. Bruce, Oxford, Chester County, Pa.
BLAKE, George H. Thomas Blake, R. F. D. No. 1, Rome, N. Y.
BRODGESELL, William. Mrs. Pauline Brodgesell, 406 Covell Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BUKOWEJ, Nekolej. Tom Bukowej, Cumberland, B. C., Canada.
BUNYEA, Edward. Mrs. Louise Bunyea, 5244 South California Street, Chicago, Ill.
BURNS, Edward N. Mrs. Anna Burns, 3016 Brandywine Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
CLARK, Roy. Mrs. Sarah Clark, Downer, N. J.
CLEMENS, Raymond William. Adam J. Clemens, 208 Anglaize Avenue, Defiance, Ohio.
COLE, Robert M. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, California, Pa.
CORBIN, Orval G. Worth Corbin, R. F. D. No. 1, Garrett, Ind.
COYLE, George J. Mrs. Clara Coyle, 6611 North Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
DAVIDSON, Clifford. Mrs. Pearl Davidson, 412 Mississippi Avenue, Miles City, Mont.
DAVIDSON, Roy C. Mrs. C. W. Davidson, 46 Grant Street, Walden, N. Y.
DE WITT, Dayton D. Mrs. Mae De Witt, Friendsville, Md.
FAZIO, Joseph. John Fazio, 1187 Third Avenue, East Sixty-Ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
FLAHERTY, John W. Mrs. Ellen Flaherty, 26 Middlesex Street, Winchester, Mass.
FOX, William J. Mrs. Jennie Elizabeth Fox, 2610 Waterloo Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GINGREY, Roy M. Charles E. Gingrey, Hope, N. Dak.
GOLDMAN, Charles C. Mrs. Mary Goldman, 1515 Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GOTT, Charles W. Mrs. Charlotte G. Smith, 110 East Manlius Street, East Syracuse, N. Y.
HANE, Schuyler M. Mrs. Elsie Wilkins, Great Falls, Mont.
HOCKMAN, William. Mrs. Amanda Hockman, Accident, Md.
HOECHSTETTER, Herman. Fred Hoechstetter, 1308 Reedsdale Street N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOLMES, Blake B. George Holmes, 211 West York Street, Norfolk, Va.
HUSER, Vials. Mrs. Ethel S. Huser, Berne, Ind.
RACZMAREK, Ignac. Mrs. Leokadis Kaczmarek, 7501 Park Avenue SE., Cleveland, Ohio.
KEMERER, Duncan M. David Kemerer, Export, Pa.
LACEY, Mark J. Mrs. Michael Lacey, 1409 Margaret Street, Munhall, Pa.
LOWERS, Ora V. William M. Lowers, Parkersburg, W. Va.
McGEE, John. Loren McGee, R. F. D. No. 2, Montgomery, Ind.
McINTYRE, Joseph. James McIntyre, 3219 Lee Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAHONEY, Grover C. Mrs. J. S. Mahoney, Leesburg, Fla.
MAKOS, Sotereas M. Menas M. Makos, 31 Winter Street, Worcester, Mass.
MANFREDI, Antonio. Frank Palita, 666 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.
MANN, Earl D. Mrs. J. W. Giovin, 936 Park Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
MARTINEZ, Tranquilino. Mrs. Maris S. Martinez, Kelly, N. Mex.
MASLEY, Michael G. John Masley, Temple, Pa.
MECK, Charles F. Mrs. Amanda Meck, 111 Straub Avenue Orwigsburg, Pa.
MITCHELL, Norman Joseph. Mrs. Mary Mitchell, 5336 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORRISSEY, Thomas F. Mrs. Sarah A. Morrissey, 4 Sutton Place, Worcester, Mass.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LIST OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

Killed in Action (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

LIEUTENANTS.

CASSARD, Daniel W. Morris Cassard, College Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
STEVENS, John H. Mrs. Effa H. Stevens, 21 West State Street, Albion, N. Y.

CORPORAL.

BOND, Ruel M. James Bond, 329 North Twelfth Street, Corvallis, Oreg.

PRIVATES.

ABBOTT, Mike. Miss Mary Abbott, Manchester, N. Y.
EUBANKS, Willie D. Mrs. Willie D. Eubanks, Charlieville, La.
HEATHCOTE, Joseph A. Mrs. Mary Heathcote, 1333 Wharton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Wounds (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

LIEUTENANT.

NORTON, Fred W. Frank Norton, 172 West First Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Wounded (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

PRIVATES.

ARCHER, Everett. Mrs. Annie Renford, Akron, Ohio.
BRAZIL, Cessie C. Mrs. Annie Perryman, Lakewood, Ill.
BRENNAN, Thomas. Mrs. Margarette Brennan, 74 Farragut Street, Rochester, N. Y.
BURK, Willie J. Mrs. Jane Burk, Burr, W. Va.
COOK, Elmer. John Cook, Christopher, Ill.
FLYNN, Arthur S. John C. Flynn, 1318 Dewey Street, New Albany, Ind.
HARMON, John A. Miss Della Harmon, 22 South Eleventh Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
HONAKER, Frank E. Andrew J. Honaker, Beckley, W. Va.
LASKOWSKI, Frank L., jr. Frank Laskowski, sr., 861 North May Street, Chicago, Ill.
LYNCH, Thomas R. Mrs. Catherine Lynch, 173 Main Street, Astoria, N. Y.
MOREY, Frank J. James Frank Morey, 38 Harvard Street, Brockton, Mass.
O'DONNELL, Thomas W. George H. O'Donnell, Wamego, Kans.
OWSIANY, Casmir. Mickey Owsiany, 823 Kostner Street, Chicago, Ill.
PAGE, Harley W. Sylvester Page, Koleen, Ind.
ROHR, John. Mrs. Emma Rohr, Spanway, Wash.
RUTAN, James A. Mrs. Nellie Rutan, 76 Bronson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
WALLS, Clyde G. E. P. Walls, R. F. D. No. 1, Lawsonham, Pa.
WILLSON, Herman. Miss Clara Loring, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

Sick in Hospital (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

PRIVATES.

MELAWSKY, Samuel. Mrs. Jessie Furgison, 1708 Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.

SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACID MAXIMUM PRICES ANNOUNCED

Agreement Is Reached With Manufacturers Subject to the President's Approval.

The price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board announces that, subject to the President's approval, the following maximum prices were agreed upon at a meeting between the manufacturers of sulphuric and nitric acid and the price-fixing committee, held on September 26, these prices taking effect September 30, 1918, and expiring December 30, 1918:

Sulphuric acid, 60° Baume, $16 per ton of 2,000 pounds; sulphuric acid, 66° Baume, $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds; sulphuric acid, 20 per cent oleum, $28 per ton of 2,000 pounds, f. o. b. at manufacturers' works in sellers' tank cars.

All strengths less than 66° Baume shall be calculated from the price for 60° Baume.

All strengths above 66° Baume (93.2% H_2SO_4) shall be calculated from the price for 66° Baume.

In carboys, in carload lots, one-half cent per pound extra.

In carboys, in less than carload lots, three-fourths cent per pound extra.

In drums, any quantity, one-fourth per cent per pound extra.

NITRIC ACID.

Nitric acid, 42° Baume, 8½ cents per pound, f. o. b. manufacturers' works in carboys.

In carboys in less-than-carload lots, one-fourth cent per pound extra.

There shall be no additional mixing charge for mixed acids, same being figured on the acidity content.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, September 26, 1918.

CIRCULAR PROPOSAL No. 1117.

The eight switchboards called for by this proposal are most urgently needed for overseas use. All generators to be used with these switchboards will be shipped October 24, 1918.

Any switchboards available for immediate delivery, either new or second hand, which are suitable for the control of 4 75-KVA and 4 150-KVA, 240-volt, 60-cycle alternators will receive consideration subject to Government inspection.

JAMES E. LONG,
Licut. Col. of Engineers.

TURCO, Antonio. James Turco, Guardiagrele, Campobasso, Italy.
WOODWARD, Jesse F. Arthur E. Woodward, 218 North Twentieth Street, Fort Smith, Ark.
ZEIGLER, Roland S. Leroy Trice, Longview, Tex.

Returned to Military Control (Previously Reported Missing in Action).

PRIVATE.

MATTHEWS, William H. Jack T. Matthews, Kipling, N. C.

Additional List of American Prisoners and the Camps Where They Are Held

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following list of prisoners of war in Germany:

GIESSEN.

ATHANASSIN, Kevork, private. John Tartanian, friend, Sherburne, N. Y.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

WILHOIT, Cecil E., private. Rufus Wilhoit, father, Kansas, Ill.
WOLLARD, Malcolm, private. B. M. Wollard, father, Gatesville, Tex.
TAUBERT, David E., private. Mrs. Mary Taubert, mother, 42 Elm Street, Clinton, Mass.
PHILLIPS, Thomas D., private, first class. Mrs. Margaret Phillips, mother, 871 Budd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SHEERER, Friend, private. Jeremiah Sheerer, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Wimmers, Pa.
ROSE, Lewis R., corporal. Dr. John C. Sayers, friend, Reynoldsville, Pa.
WARREN, William, private. R. S. Warren, father, 318 North Main Street, Pine Bluff, Ark.
SMOROWSKI, John P., private, first class. Mrs. Anastasia Smorowski, mother, 3231 Paulina Street, Chicago, Ill.
CHINSKE, Alex J., private. John N. Chinske, father, 1911 Wabash Street, Michigan City, Ind.
STACKS, Ronie M., private (believed to be identical with Ronie M. Stacks, private). J. D. Stacks, father, R. F. D. No. 1, College Park, Ga.
McPUINE, Basil, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Basil McGuine). Mrs. Mary Behnke, sister, 1327 Sixteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
TRAINER, Robee, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Robert E. Trainer). Mrs. Ella Trainer, mother, 420 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
SEVEITS, Earl, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Earl M. Sevits). William G. Sevits, father, Berlin, Pa.
SHAFFER, Homer A., private. Mrs. Ruth Shaffer, mother, Garrett, Pa.
SHAW, Walter Q., private. Mrs. Etta Shaw, wife, Shawnee, Okla.
SULLIVAN, Steve, private. Mrs. Jemima Sullivan, wife, Bridge Street, West Bridgewater, Pa.
WAGONER, Russell H., private. Charles H. Wagoner, father, 1416 Mulberry Street, Reading, Pa.
McQUESTION, George, private (believed to be identical with George H. McQuestion, private). Mrs. H. W. McQuestion, aunt, 317 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WATTS, Nathan E., private. William D. Watts, father, Bone Gap, Ill.
ZINKAN, Clarence H., private. Anna E. Rhodes, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, Beaver, Pa.
WESTON, Werner, private (believed to be identical with Private Warner S. Weston). Mrs. May Weston, wife, 1606 Margaret Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
LOCKRIDGE, Harry D., private (first class). C. B. Lockridge, father, Auburn, Wash.
MILLER, Lawrence J., private. Nick Miller, father, Mooreton, N. Dak.
FERRIS, Bert A., private. Mrs. John Peterson, sister, Elmore, Ohio.
TURNER, George E., private. Mrs. Lillian R. Turner, mother, 97 Stanford Avenue, Providence, R. I.
LONGACRE, George, private (first class). Mrs. Rebbea Longacre, mother, 37 South Gamble Street, Shelby, Ohio.
JENKINS, Grady Lanier, private. Marton Jenkins, father, Stucky, Ga.
MITCHELL, Ed. A., private (first class). Mrs. M. Mitchell, mother, 505 Twenty-ninth Street, San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY, Ralph P., private. George W. Henry, father, box No. 41, Friendly, W. Va.
STOCKSTILL, Huston, private (believed to be identical with Private Houston E. Stockstill). George S. Stockstill, father, Picayune, Miss.
MITCHELL, Levi, private. Mrs. Susie Mitchell, mother, Simsboro, La.
KAISER, Irvin J., private. Henry Kaiser, father, 133 Bickel Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
KEEN, Abraham, private. Bartow Keen, father, Alamo, Ga.
GORMLEY, Louis J., private. Mrs. Mary Clarey, friend, 2904 Ellsworth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PYTEL, Antonio, private. Joseph Jurek, half-brother, Grays Landing, Pa.
GARVER, Elmer L., private. Mrs. Ruth R. Garver, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, New Brighton, Pa.
MOGEL, Edward, private. Mrs. Sarah Mogel, mother, 819 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PACIONE, Angelo S., private. Mrs. Mary Pacione, mother, 2027 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HODGSON, Fred, private. Mrs. Mayme Phillips, aunt, 916 Cedar Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
ZIENER, Arthur, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Arthur G. Ziemer). Herman A. Zeimer, father, R. F. D. No. 9, Watertown, Wis.
VANCIL, Ollie E., private. John M. Vancil, father, North Dudley Street, Macomb, Ill.
TIMMONS, Budd, private. Ida Maxwell, friend, Monida, Mont.
STOWELL, Alton E., private, first class. Mrs. E. L. Stowell, mother, R. F. D., North Dana, Mass.
WEINHOLD, Walter, private. Mrs. Hattie Weinhold, mother, Adell, Wis.
SCOTT, Taylor C., private. J. N. Scott, father, Florida Avenue, Bradentown, Fla.
SMITH, Martin G., private. D. N. Smith, father, R. F. D. No. 1, Rock Mart, Ga.
HUMMEL, Elwood E., private. Mrs. Mary Hummel, mother, Espy, Columbia County, Pa.
STAUFFER, William, private. Mrs. Catherine Stauffer, mother, Willow Grove, Pa.
TARTAGLIO, Joseph, private. Filomena Tartaglio, mother, 1114 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENAGLIO, EMIDIO, private. Laberto Furtunato, friend, box 54, Budmont, Pa.
WIETENHEAD, Edward, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Edward E. Whitehead). Peter Whitehead, father, 226 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.
SMITH, Dewey H., private. Mrs. Annie Smith, mother, Ridgely, W. Va.
HUFFMAN, Carl, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. (first class) Carl Hoffman). Fred Sonsen, Paradise Avenue, Hampden, Conn.
HICKS, George Harrison, private. George C. Hicks, father, route 84, Clarksville, Ga.
MORRIS, Bernhard, private (believed to be identical with Pvt. Bernard J. Morris). Mrs. Victoria Morris, wife, 41 Norfolk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHNSON, William, private. Mrs. William Dickson, mother, 122 Princeton Avenue, West View, Pa. (Believed to be identical with Private William A. Johnston.)
THULI, Ferdinand, private. Rose T. Thull, mother, 1226 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa. (Believed to be identical with Private Ferdinand J. Thull.)
YORTY, Charlie W., private. Mrs. Sadie Yorty, aunt, Somerset, Pa.
HALL, William T., private. Joel B. Hall, father, 169 Olive Street, New Haven, Conn.
GORDON, Harry, bugler. Max Gekler, friend, 628 John Street, St. Paul, Minn.
GURNEY, Edward, private, first class. F. W. Irish, uncle, 402 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.
GUINN, Robert L., private. J. R. Guinn, father, Newberry, Fla.
JACKSON, Dock, private. Mrs. Martha Jackson, mother, Hico, La.
MALKOWSKI, Frank, private. Mrs. Katherine Malkowski, mother, Magalofski, Czerykow, Russia.
MARKLE, Edwin, private. Jacob T. Markle, father, Paxton, W. Va. (Believed to be identical with Private Edward B. Markle.)
MORGAN, Thomas, private. Joseph Morgan, father, Lansing, Ohio.
TROWELL, Samuel, sergeant. Mrs. Lucy Sellers, sister-in-law, Genl. Del., Benton, Ky. (Believed to be identical with Sergt. John S. Trowell.)
COBLIN, J. A., lieutenant. Unknown.
HARVEY, George Stanley, lieutenant. Unknown.
DE PRINTZ, Pietro, private. Comgezlo De Printz, father, Pennepidimonte, Di Christi Province, Italy.
McAFOOSE, William R., private, first class. Mrs. Rose McAfoose, wife, Kittanning, Pa.
HENDRICKSON, Charles, private. John Hendrickson, father. Earlsboro, Okla.
OZMENT, Charlie, private. Mrs. Sisie Ozment, mother, R. F. D. No. 4, Halls, Tenn.
SANDOMIRSKY, Harry, private, first class. Elija Sandomirsky, father, 132 Lavonic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARTONE, Michele, private. Anbele Martone, brother, 377 East Street, New Haven, Conn.
DONOHEW, Wick M., private. Asbury Donohew, father, R. F. D. No. 3, Tulsa, Okla.
ZOCCOLI, Loreto, private. Cosmo Zoccoli, father, Cagnano Amiterno, Aquila Province, Italy.
DELLINGER, Barton, private. Mrs. Elizabeth Dashler, mother, Wrightsville, York County, Pa.
HOCKL, Joseph, private, first class. Christian Hockl, brother, 965 East Chelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERTS, Walter J., corporal. Morell Roberts, father, Cliff Street, Norwalk, Conn.
VELORD, Vetor, private. Mrs. Marie Velord, mother, Ponte Grande, Cataziero, Italy.
WEAVER, William O, private. George Weaver, father, R. F. D., No. 1, Solsberry, Ind.
LEEMOTIOS, Joe, private. Miss Anna Leemotios sister, 149 Second Street, Sagamore, Pa.
WOODS, George C., private. Mrs. Anna Fay Woods, wife, Dearborn, Mo.
VANNEAR, Frank R., private. Fred T. Vannear father, Somerset, Pa.

GEISSEN.

SIMON, John H., jr., private, first class. Mrs. S. B. Simon, mother, 1661 North Sixty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLTAU.

NISHAUS, Harold C., private. Mrs. L. Niehaus, mother, 34 Sweet Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Believed to be identical with Private Harold C. Niehaus.)

METZ.

KIERSEY, Walter H., corporal. Aubrey Kiersey, brother, 5211 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW A PRISONER OF WAR AT DARMSTADT.

FRUTH, Frank L., corporal. Mrs. Hilda L. Fruth, wife, 1409 Fourth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR AT LIMBURG, NOW CHAIRMAN OF THE HELP COMMITTEE AT CAMP LAMSDORF, GERMANY.

DRESSER, Erving A., sergeant. Allen F. Dresser, father, 35 Pine street, Bristol, Conn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW A PRISONER OF WAR AT CAMP DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

BILLINGSLEY, Roy W., sergeant. Mrs. Pearl Beck, sister, 326 North Twenty-second Street, Louisville, Ky.

KARLSRUHE.

RUSSELL, D. J., lieutenant. Unknown.
WOLFE, Raymond D., supply sergeant. Dr. Clinton N. Wolfe, father, Coeburn, Va.

FRIEDRICHSFELD.

STEVENS, Mell. Unknown.

TUCHEL.

ERICKSON, Nels, civilian shipman. Unknown.

STRALSUND.

LYTTE, Carl, civilian. Unknown.

REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR

The War Department authorizes the following:

The War Department has been informed that Pvt. James M. Anderson, who gives his emergency address as J. A. Anderson, Piggott, Ark., is now reported to be a prisoner of war at Camp Langensalza, Germany.

Also Lieut. Mathers, believed to be identical with Second Lieut. James S. Mathers, who gives as his emergency address, H. H. Mathers, father, 113 South Market Street, Lewisburg, Pa., is now reported a prisoner of war at Camp Stralkowe, Germany.

Are you "doing your bit" in saving food for our allies and our soldiers and sailors?

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS PLACED BY BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has placed contracts as follows:

August 31, 1918.

41277. Charles Cooper & Co., New York City, oxalic acid.
41279. Sherritt & Stoer Co., Philadelphia, Pa., metal cutting machine.
41280. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sliding drill press.
41281. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., stationary drill presses.
41282. Monarch Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio, Eng. lathes.
41283. Roth Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill., dry grinders.
41284. Mueller Machine Tool Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, plain drill.
41285. Warner & Swazey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, screw machine.
41286. Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass., speed lathes.
41287. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn., milling machines.
41288. D. Nast Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shapers.
41289. Brown & Sharpe Co., Providence, R. I., machines.
41290. Chase Foundry & Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., railroad material.

September 3, 1918.

41291. Charles E. Lane Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., maple.
41292. R. Hienemann Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis., birch.
41293. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y., bush maple.
41294. Atlantic Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., bush maple.
41296. Kemp Machinery Co., Baltimore, Md., wet tool grinders.
41297. Mumford Moulding Co., Chicago, Ill., molding machinery.
41298. Cleveland Osborn Co., Cleveland, Ohio, molding machinery.
41299. Acme Boiler Works, Detroit, Mich., gasoline tanks.
41300. Eastern Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., angles.
41301. Milwaukee Tank Works, Milwaukee, Wis., heaters and tanks.
41302. Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., heaters and tanks.
41304. Hobart Bros. Co., Troy, Ohio, motor parts.
41305. General Chemical Co., New York City, nitric and sulphuric acid.
41306. Charles E. Lane & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., poplar.
41307. Grasselli Chemical Co., New York City, sulphuric acid.
41308. Grasselli Chemical Co., New York City, muriatic acid.
41313. Mears Slayton Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., white pine.
41314. W. H. Champlin, Rochester, N. H., white pine.
41315. Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co., Boston, Mass., field scale.
41316. The Ohio Pump & Brass Co., Columbus, Ohio, pumps.
41317. J. R. Donnelly Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., ground glass.
41318. Gleason Tiebout Glass Co., New York City, globes and lenses.
41319. McKee Glass Co., Jeannette, Pa., globes and lenses.
41320. Colorado Portland Cement Co., Denver, Colo., cement.
41321. Universal Met. Spin. & Stp. Co., New York City, oil lanterns.
41322. National Electrical Supply Co., Washington, D. C., radio.
41323. D. B. Fleming Sons (Inc.), New York City, leather rigging.
41324. Economy Bias Binding Co., New York City, lawn binding.
41325. Federal Machine & Welding Co., Philadelphia, Pa., welding machine.

September 4, 1918.

41326. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., motor gear sets.
41327. Charles Cory & Son, New York City, contact makers.
41328. Ingersoll-Rand Co., New York City, air hoists.
41330. Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, cement.
41331. American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., tin plates.
41332. American Pressed Steel Co., Washington, D. C., floor plates.
41333. G. S. Blakeslee & Co., Chicago, Ill., potato peelers.
41334. Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., touring car.
41335. Shephard Lathe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, engine lathes.
41336. Oliver Machinery Co., New York City, speed lathes.
41337. Meadow River Lumber Co., Rainelle, W. Va., oak.
41338. G. H. Banner & Sons, Memphis, Tenn., oak.
41339. Frank J. Parks, New York City, N. Y., oak.
41340. Atlantic Lumber Co., Boston, Mass., oak.
41341. John B. Yates Lumber Co., Pennsboro, W. Va., oak.
41342. John B. Ranson Co., Nashville, Tenn., oak.
41343. Graham Lumber Co., Graham, Va., oak.
41344. Buffalo Hardware Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., oak.
41345. Staley Lumber Co., Liberty, N. C., oak.
41346. Houston Bros., Vicksburg, Miss., oak.
41347. W. E. Hooper & Co., New York City, oak.
41348. Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, Ohio, oak.
41349. D. K. Jeffries Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill., oak.
41350. G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y., oak.
41351. National X-Ray Reflector Co., Chicago, Ill., projectors.
41352. Babcock Lumber Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., oak.
41353. Wall Rope Works (Inc.), New York City, oakum.
41354. George Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J., oakum.
41355. Chicago Hardware Foundry Co., North Chicago, Ill., brass guard.

September 6, 1918.

41357. Camden Forge Co., Camden, N. J., forgings.
41358. Mechanical Appliance Co., Milwaukee, Wis., motors.
41359. Triumph Electric Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, motors.
41360. Fairbanks Morse & Co., Baltimore, Md., motors.
41361. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., pipe.
41362. Carnegie Steel Co., Washington, D. C., carbon steel.
41363. International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.
41364. Leich Electric Co., Genoa, Ill., telephone equipment.
41366. Randolph & Baker, Sussex, New Brunswick, aeroplane spruce.
41367. S. H. White, Ottawa, Ontario, aeroplane spruce.
41368. Watson & Todd, Ottawa, Ontario, aeroplane spruce.
41369. A. C. Dutton Lumber Co., Springfield, Mass., aeroplane spruce.
41370. National X-Ray Reflector Co., Chicago, Ill., flood lights.
41371. Walker & Kepler, Philadelphia, Pa., galvanized conduit.
41372. John A. Roebling's Sons, Trenton, N. J., copper wire, solid.
41374 Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., steel angles.
41375. American Chain Co. (Inc.), New York City, N. Y., chain.
41376. Hale & Kilburn Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., hatch covers.
41378. Stevenson Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., rapeseed oil.
41379. Aluminum Company of America, Washington, D. C., aluminum.
41380. Russell, Burdsall & Ward, New York City, N. Y., bolts and nuts.
41381. Lincoln Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, electrical motors.
41382. Cincinnati Frog & Switch Co., Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, railway switches.
41383. Aluminum Company of America, Washington, D. C., aluminum.
41384. Automatic Transportation Co., Buffalo, N. Y., electric trucks.
41385. Charles T. Wilts Co., Chicago, Ill., leather bags.
41386. Baker & Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo., wall tents.
41387. United Lead Co., New York City, N. Y., sheet lead.
41388. Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky., maple.
41393. Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., pig iron.
41394. National Tube Co., Washington, D. C., pipe.
41395. International Nickel Co., Bayonne, N. J., monel metal.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

Sealed Bids Wanted

General Engineer Depot, United States Army, 1438 U Street, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until dates indicated under circular proposals as follows for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the General Engineer Depot. Additional information may be had upon application to the purchasing officer as above:

Proposal No. 1117, opening of September 27, 1918.—Sixteen generator switchboards with apparatus as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1121, opening of October 1, 1918.—One hundred 2-wire generator switchboards as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1123, opening of October 8, 1918.—One hundred and forty-five 60 inch parabolic searchlight mirrors as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1124, opening of October 1, 1918.—Twenty-six generator switchboards as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1125, opening of October 4, 1918.—Special engineer duplicator.

Proposal No. 1126, opening of October 8, 1918.—Thirty thousand pairs high intensity carbons for 60 inch searchlights as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1127, opening of October 11, 1918.—Powder bags, packing and air and tank hose as per specifications.

Proposal No. 1128, opening of October 8, 1918.—Twenty one thousand six hundred rolls of poultry netting as per specifications.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

AWARDS BY THE HARDWARE AND METALS DIVISION, QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT

The following is a list of purchase orders of the hardware and metals division which have not been passed on by the board of review of the office of the Quartermaster General:

September 9, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., coffee boilers.

CONTRACTS.

P. Lowentraut Mfg. Co., New York City, revolving belt punch.

September 10, 1918.

The Auto Compressor Co., Wilmington, Ohio, 3,403 sets rivets.

Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., 1,460 box openers.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York City, 1 sewing machine head and 3 sewing machines and motors.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Washington, D. C., 2 adding machines.

Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., New York City, 52,416 sailmaker's needles.

Durham Duplex Razor Co., Jersey City, N. J., 1,000 safety razors.

Heller Bros. Co., Newark, N. Y., 3,205 clinch cutters.

Yawman & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 970 [illegible] tongs.

New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn., 50 alarm clocks.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 2,450 boilers.

Gimbel Bros., Washington, D. C., 1 single pedestal typewriter desk.

Michigan Maple Block Co., Petoskey, Mich., 144 butcher blocks.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 4,248 boilers.

Lead Lined Iron Pipe Co., Wakefield, Mass., 104 valves and fittings.

The Warren Tool & Forge Co., New York City, 4,968 punches.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1,200 coffee boilers.

Parke-Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., 6,215 kreso bottles.

L. C. Smith Bros. Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., 4 typewriters.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York City, 1 sewing machine and parts.

United States Handle Export Co., Piqua, Ohio, 2,000 rake handles.

Underwood Typewriter Co., New York City, 3 typewriters.

Hammond Iron Works, Warren, Pa., 2 storage tanks.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York City, 2,464 kitchen utensils.

The Wire Goods Co., Worcester, Mass., 2,000 meat hooks.

Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., 4 typewriters.

Yauman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., 5,000 index cards.

Enterprise Mfg. Co., New York City, 950 crossbars for meat choppers.

Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., 3,252 punches.

The Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, 36 standard trucks.

Eagle Engine & Boiler Works, Erie, Pa., 1 vertical steam boiler.

Boston Wood Furniture Co., Washington, D. C., 100 office chairs.

Mechanical Specialties Co., Rockford, Ill., 1,298 chisels.

C. E. Jennings & Co., New Haven, Conn., 3,575 screw drivers.

Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., 2,600 screw drivers.

Wilmington Fibre Specialty Co., Wilmington, Del., 72,500 gaskets.

Mattatuck Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., 1,450,000 clip fasteners.

Richmond Radiator Co., New York City, 1,740 field grates.

Diamond Ink Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 600 bottles of mucilage.

Diamond Ink Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 720 jars library paste.

Knight & Thomas (Inc.), Washington, D. C., 16 chemical fire extinguishers.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1,200 coffee boilers.

The R. A. Kelly Co., Xenia, Ohio, 30,000 pounds manila rope.

E. T. Rugg & Co., Newark, Ohio, 30,000 pounds manila rope.

Kilborn & Bishop Co., New Haven, Conn., 192 adjustable wrenches.

C. Hager & Son Hinge Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3,204 hooks and staples.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 505 meat saws.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 2,670 meat-saw blades.

Smith & Wood, Philadelphia, Pa., 5,205 iron clinches.

The Adams Co., Dubuque, Iowa, 40 water backs.

Beall Tool Co., East Alton, Ill., 2,468 handled punches.

Geuder, Paeschke & Frey, Milwaukee, Wis., 250 oil cans.

Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., 504,253 double hooks.

Conant & Donelson Co., Conway, Mass., 450 adjustable tap wrenches.

West Boylston Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., 5,000 pounds cotton lacing cord.

Butterfield & Co. (Inc.), Derby Line, Vt., 450 adjustable tap wrenches.

Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., 10,675 screw drivers.

Silver Lake Co., Newtonville, Mass., 80,000 feet sash cord.

Henry Disston & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., 3,940 ripsaws.

Sargent & Co., New York, N. Y., 9,792 hooks and staples.

September 11, 12, 1918.

J. L. Judd Co., Wallingford, Conn., 10,000 receivers.

International Folding Paper Box Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 250,000 cartons.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 100 boilers.

North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., 14,430 sets chape clips.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 3,360 stove bolts.

Ansonia Novelty Co., Ansonia, Conn., 9,298 saddler's thimbles.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 3,360 stove bolts.

Plymouth Mills, Plymouth, Mass., 1,400 rivets.

Dalton Adding Machine Co., Washington, D. C., 1 adding machine.

National Screw & Tack Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 9,298 lag screws.

Elliott Fisher Co., Washington, D. C., 6 billing machines.

Rock Island Mfg. Co., Rock Island, Ill., 1,624 vises.

Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass., 1 pump, 2 couplings, 2 indicators.

Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., 1,150,215 tongueless bar buckles.

The G. A. Wood Works, Southington, Conn., 1,045 screw drivers.

Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., 12,141 screw drivers.

Gimbel Bros. (Inc.), Washington, D. C., 9 typewriter desks, 6 bent wood chairs, 2 flat desks.

Boston Wood Furniture Co., Washington, D. C., 3 oak chairs.

John C. Moninger Co., Chicago, Ill., 460 saddler's benches.

The L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., 150 hook rules.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., 150 hook rules.

National Enameling & Stamping Co., New York City, 1,799 pie plates.

Hubley Mfg. Co., Lancaster, Pa., 18 splitting knives.

S. Hager & Sons Hinge Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3,600 hasps.

Pomeroy Ink Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., 6,000 bottles writing fluid.

Reed & Prince Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass., 165,000 stove bolts.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., 6,340 steel squares.

Henry C. Kelly Co., New York, N. Y., 40 pounds cotton cord.

Rock Island Mfg. Co., Rock Island, Ill., 1,136 vises.

Alaska Refrigerator Co., Muskegon, Mich., 1 refrigerator.

Gould Mersereau Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., 812.314 D. rings.

The Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., 360 screw plates.

E. Dietzgan Co., Washington, D. C., 216 yards tracing cloth.

George W. Diener Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., 2,600 tanks.

Alaska Refrigerator Co., Muskegon, Mich., 14 refrigerators.

Alaska Refrigerator Co., Muskegon, Mich., 41 refrigerators.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., 6,940 boxwood rules.

A. B. Dick Co., Washington, D. C., 3 mimeograph machines.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., 10 pencils.

Stein-Burn Camp & Field Equipment Co., 1,500 cook's chests.

The Edwin H. Fitler Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 100 coils manila rope.

Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., 7,140 screw drivers.

Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., 2 typewriters.

Marine Corps Contracts

September 9, 1918.

618. The Marathon Tire & Rubber Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, tire casings and inner tubes.

611. Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., duck.

566. The Hills Bros. Co., New York, N. Y., subsistence.

575. Paragon Gear Works, Evans Stamping & Plating Co., Taunton, Mass., spare parts for motors.

September 10, 1918.

613. Gulf Refining Co., Atlanta, Ga., kerosene.

621. De La Vergne Machine Co., New York, N. Y., spare parts for oil engines.

542. Walterboro Lumber Co., Walterboro, S. C., lumber.

617. K. & B. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., baling presses.

619. Hydraulic Press Brick Co., Washington, D. C., brick.

616. Indian Refining Co., New York, N. Y., Havoline, medium oil.

September 11, 1918.

506. The Union Salt Co., Cleveland, Ohio, salt.

620. Godfrey Keeler Co., New York, N. Y., grate bars.

September 12, 1918.

624. Keasbey & Mattison Co., Washington, D. C., pipe covering and straps.

615. Central Metal & Supply Co., Baltimore, Md., plumbing supplies.

540. North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn., buckles.

September 13, 1918.

631. Frank T. Dunlap, Philadelphia, Pa., drilling and muslin.

535. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., subsistence.

630. West Branch Knitting Co., Milton, Pa., undershirts.

609. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Baltimore, Md., oil and gasoline.

626. Brown Bros. Co., Gardner, Mass., chairs.

September 14, 1918.

530. Patrick J. Toucy, Philadelphia, Pa., combs and cruppers.

628. W. S. Hoge & Bro., Washington, D. C., forage.

530. Montgomery-Washburn Co., Saugerties, N. Y., feed bags.

633. American Type Founders Co., Philadelphia, Pa., cutting machine.

634. The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., spare parts for trucks.

530. Meyer Scale & Hardware Co., Newark, N. J., spurs.

Contracts Are Awarded On Two Housing Projects

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:

Contract for 181 houses, utilities, and town planning at Project No. 621, Alliance, Ohio, was awarded to the Cullen & Vaughn Co., Columbus, Ohio, on September 20, 1918. Contract is on fixed fee basis.

Contract for heating two hotels at Project No. 604, Portsmouth, N. H., was awarded to Howard I. Norton on September 14, 1918. Contract is on lump-sum basis.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918. No. 424

No Lasting World Peace Is to Be Obtained By Any Compromise With Central Powers, President Wilson Declares in Speech at the Opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign

Advertisement Written by the President For the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign Asking the People to Subscribe Freely

The following is a copy of the text of an advertisement written by President Wilson for the fourth Liberty loan campaign, which began to-day:

AGAIN the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the Nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment.

THE MONEY that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.

BATTERY NAMED FOR SOLDIER.

The War Department authorizes the following:

The 12-inch battery at Fort Crockett, Tex., has been named "Battery Leonard Hoskins," by order of the Secretary of War, in honor of Second Lieut. Leonard Hoskins, Coast Artillery Corps. Lieut. Hoskins was the son of Daniel F. Hoskins, 620 Washington Avenue, East Las Vegas, N. Mex. He was killed in action June 28, 1918.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS PARADE.

Women war workers in Washington are invited to take part in the parade being arranged for by the women's committee of the National Liberty Loan drive, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday, October 5, at 2 p. m. Marchers will be required to wear white shirt waists, white skirts, and will be furnished with certain colors to wear. Government employees are requested to notify their chiefs whether they will march.

NO SPECIAL INTERESTS OF ANY COUNTRY OR ANY GROUP SHALL PREVAIL

TIME TO SPEAK PLAINLY

Must be a Common Standard for all Peoples and Those Who Sit at Peace Table Must Come Ready And Willing to Pay the Price—Germany Can Redeem Herself Only by Her Future Conduct

PRESIDENT WILSON in an address at the opening of the fourth Liberty loan campaign in New York, Friday night, September 27, said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done,—ably and enthusiastically done,—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced cooperation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the Government by your

"Germany Will Have to Redeem Her Character Not Only by What Happens at the Peace Table, But by What Follows"

men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here to-night to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

"Fresh Consciousness Gained Of the Meaning of the War"

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a peoples' war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement.

"Plain that No Nation Can Stand Aside and Be Indifferent"

We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped out hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance, or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

Issues of the War Accepted as Facts and Not as Men Made

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They *are* the issues of it; and they must be settled,—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honour and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

No Peace Is to Be Obtained By Any Kind of Compromise

It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honoured and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

Constitution of League of Nations Based on Guarantee of Peace

And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, is in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania.

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical programme. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this Government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

Impartial Justice Meted Out Must Involve No Discrimination

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned;

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all;

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations;

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the League and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the mark-

"Germany Finds That the World Does Not Want 'Terms'; It Wishes Only the Triumph of Justice and Fair Dealing"

ets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control;

International Agreements and Treaties to be Open to the World

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

The confidence with which I venture to speak for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read Washington's immortal warning against "entangling alliances" with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights.

Issues Standing Out Clearly Which No Man Can Pervert

I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created, not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before, quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be wilfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstance have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistable as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

National Purposes Supplanted By Common Purposes of Mankind

And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men. whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

Leaders of Governments Must Make Answer to the People

I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they were seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms,—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

Every Victory Bringing Nearer The Final Triumph of Justice

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get someone to translate it correctly into his own. And I belief that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained. Unity of purpose and of counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. "Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

Two Large Flights of Army Pigeons Planned

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Arrangements have been perfected for two large flights of pigeons, 1,000 and 3,000, respectively, from Washington to New York, a distance of approximately 220 miles. The first flight will take place Sunday, September 29, and the second a week later, Sunday, October 6.

Each flight will start from the baseball field east of the Union Station and opposite the Liberty Hut. The flights will start at 9 a. m. The pigeons will be liberated by a detachment of men from Washington Barracks, furnished through Gen. Abbot, of the Engineer Corps, and under the direction of Maj. Frank J. Griffin, head of the pigeon section of the United States Signal Corps.

The first flight, September 29, will be known as the "Futurity flight" and will include the liberation of about 1,000 young pigeons, all under 6 months of age. The purpose of these flights is to increase or exercise the "homing" instinct of these birds.

ARMY LIBERTY LOAN HEADQUARTERS.

The War Department authorizes the following:

Army headquarters for the fourth Liberty loan have been established in the new Army Building, Potomac Park, Washington. Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, in charge of the Finance Divisions of the Quartermaster Corps, is the Army Liberty loan officer.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

American Communique

American Official Communique, No. 135.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 26, 1918.

Section A.—This morning, northwest of Verdun, the first army attacked the enemy on a front of 20 miles and penetrated his lines to an average depth of 7 miles.

Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Missouri troops serving in Maj. Gen. Liggett's corps stormed Varennes, Montblainville, Vauzuois, and Chappy after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges brook, captured the Boisdeforges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt, Bethincourt, Montfaucon, Cuisy, Nantillois, Zeptzarges, Danneoux, and Gercourt-et-Drillancourt. The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000.

Tent Hospital Planned for Camp Stuart, Virginia

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

For the purpose of establishing a tent hospital adjoining Camp Stuart at Newport News, the War Department has leased 10 acres of land from Mrs. Martha P. Taylor, at a monthly rental of $100 for the period of the war. The land is well suited for hospital purposes, it being high, and has a water frontage.

"DEFECTION OF BULGARIA" RESULT OF CONCENTRATION OF FORCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SAYS GEN. MARCH

"NEWS CONTINUOUSLY BETTER," HE SAYS

Germany Can Spare No Divisions to Aid Its Balkan Ally, says Chief of Staff—Latest Move, if Successful, Foreshadows Isolation of Turkey and Probable Reentrance into War of Roumania—Americans Have Taken 8,000 Prisoners in Latest Drive.

Press interview by Gen. March, September 28:

Last week I told you that the news during the week had been continuously good. This week it has been continuously better. The defection of Bulgaria, their desire for a separate peace, is not only important toward the conduct of the war, from the standpoint of diplomacy, and its general effect upon the grand strategy of the war, but it also illustrates to a striking degree the results of the present concentration of forces on the western front. Previous to this time whenever any part of the central empires' front was threatened it was possible for Germany to devote and divert some German divisions with German commanders to the threatened front, while they held the western front with a relatively smaller force. That day has gone past. By concentrating the entire American force on the western front, that force, together with the British and French armies, under Gen. Foch, holds the German Army there, and we see the result in Bulgaria demanding a separate peace. The obvious importance of this move, which would foreshadow, if it goes through, the isolation of Turkey and the probable reentrance of Roumania into the war, needs only to be mentioned. It is perfectly clear to everybody.

Fighting on Western Front.

Reverting to the western front, since I spoke to you last, during the first part of the week, the fighting was limited to local attacks by the allies for objectives along the Hindenburg line. Last Tuesday the British and French were closing in on St. Quentin and had come within 2 miles of the town on the nowthwest and southeast in spite of strong resistance. Vigorous counterattacks by the enemy in the region north of St. Quentin and at the west end of Chemin-des-Dames were repulsed.

On Thursday the Franco-American forces between Rheims and Verdun attacked on a front of 40 miles, as has been reported, Gen. Gourard's Fourth French Army on a 20-mile front in the Champagne, between the Suippe River and the Argonne Forest, and our Army east of it, on a 20-mile front reaching up to the Meuse River.

American Offensive.

The American attack was characterized by the sharpness and rapidity which has always marked the handling of our troops in France, and our advance on the first day was to a depth averaging perhaps 5 or 6 miles, while the advance of the French on the continuation of that line

(Continued on page 15.)

WILL NOT RECOMMEND FIXED PRICE ON RAW COTTON NOW

Cotton Committee Gives Warning Against Unauthorized Reports and Rumors.

The following announcement is made by the Cotton Committee:

The public and in particular the cotton interests are warned against giving credence to unauthorized reports, rumors, and information purporting to come from the Cotton Committee or the Committee on Cotton Distribution. All authentic information will be published over the signature of Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the Cotton Committee, or Charles J. Brand, chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution.

The Cotton Committee now makes the following announcement:

1. The committee will not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time; nor will it so recommend in any event before sufficient time has elapsed to test the effect as a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the Committee on Cotton Distribution, unless in the meantime unexpected changes occur in the cotton market of such violence as to threaten the welfare of legitimate interests.

2. The Committee on Cotton Distribution has been organized, and has been directed to effect as quickly as possible an equitable distribution of cotton as to quantity and also as to grade among both domestic and foreign manufacturers, with a special view to providing for the proper utilization of the surplus of grades below middling.

NOTE.—It is planned to accomplish this distribution by regulations applying to foreign and domestic manufacturers without interference with the usual trading between farmers and buyers or merchants.

3. All purchases both for foreign and for domestic consumption will continue to be made at market prices through the marketing and distributing agencies commonly used, unless and until the Cotton Committee shall determine and announce that a necessity has arisen for making a change.

In view of this announcement the Cotton Committee hopes that agencies engaged in the cotton industry will proceed in the normal transaction of business without uncertainty or hesitation.

THOMAS WALKER PAGE,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

All of yesterday was occupied by the Senate in the further discussion of the constitutional amendment for universal suffrage, and again without any action. Chairman Jones, of the Suffrage Committee, refused to agree to a motion to adjourn over until Monday, and intimated that notwithstanding the desire of several Senators to absent themselves to-day, he would press for a vote to-day. Several Senators among those opposed to suffrage have speaking engagements for the opening day of the Liberty loan campaign. When no arrangement for adjourning over could be reached, majority leader Martin and minority leader Lodge gave public notice to these Senators that they might proceed with their engagements, as they would undertake to see to it that no vote was taken during their absence.

Looking forward to the reconstruction days that must immediately follow the war, Senator Weeks yesterday introduced a resolution providing for the creation of a joint Congressional committee to study after-the-war problems and devise means of solving them. Problems affecting labor, capital and credit, public utilities, the demobilization of industrial and military war resources, foreign trade, new industries, the tariff, fuel production and distribution, housing, shipping, disposition of war legislation, "and in general all matters necessarily arising during the change from the activities of war to the pursuits of peace" would be taken up by this committee if created. Its membership would consist of six members of the Senate and House.

The subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee investigating the alleged political and propaganda activities of brewing interests yesterday requested Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer and Attorney General Gregory to send to the committee all documents in their possession relating to any association or connection that might be shown between the brewers and the newspaper which is alleged to have been purchased through the aid of funds supplied by such brewers.

Fund to Fight Influenza.

A resolution was introduced by Senator Weeks yesterday appropriating $1,000,000 to be used by the Public Health Service in combating the Spanish influenza epidemic. In submitting the resolution Senator Weeks briefly referred to the spread of the disease through the various Army camps and among the civilian population. The resolution was submitted after a conference with the public health authorities.

Senator Kirby, Democrat, of Arkansas, was yesterday made chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture. Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, was assigned to the Committee on Rules, and Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, introduced a bill to appropriate $7,800 to reimburse citizens of Colorado for firearms and ammunition taken from them during the labor troubles in that State in 1914.

Before the Finance Committee the Investment Bankers' Association of America filed an extended brief, in which a number of features of the war revenue bill was opposed. The brief declared that the principle of invested capital as defined by the House bill is "unsound" and urges an "adequate and uniform war profits tax that would make unnecessary the so-called alternative excess profits tax," and declares that "under the bill the Government would practically confiscate the income of one class of stockholders and give to the other class what it has taken unjustly from the first class."

HOUSE.

During consideration of the emergency power bill the House yesterday afternoon defeated a proposal to limit the measure to an authorization instead of a direct appropriation of $175,000,000. A provision was inserted in the measure forbidding expenditures under "cost plus" contracts.

House leaders have abandoned all plans for a recess between now and the November elections. Necessity for passing the next deficiency appropriation bill which will not be ready probably for another week, and the warning of many members that they would not agree to any unanimous consent recess plan put a stop to further serious discussion of a recess. There are a number of minor matters pending that members believe should be disposed of and the consensus of opinion among the leaders yesterday was that the House could be kept reasonably busy upon important matters.

The War Department has recommended to Congress an amendment to the Fiftieth article of war so as to give the commanding general in the field, department, or division power to mitigate or remit any sentence of death or dismissal instead of leaving it to the President. The change was requested by Gen. Pershing.

THE WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST

The Weather Bureau issues the following forecast for the period September 30 to October 5, inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States.—Generally fair during the week except possibly rain Monday in New England. Temperature slightly below normal early in the week, nearly normal thereafter.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States.—Fair weather during the week except in East Gulf States, where rain is probable after the middle of the week. Moderately cool Monday, nearly normal temperatures thereafter.

West Gulf States.—Fair first half of week, probably occasional rain second half; nearly normal temperatures, probably slightly above Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee.—Fair Monday to Thursday, inclusive; probaly rain toward the end of the week. Temperature nearly normal, although slightly above about the middle of the week.

Region of the Great Lakes.—Generally fair weather during the week, with nearly normal temperatures.

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys.—Generally fair weather during the week, although some probability of rain after the middle of the week in southern portions. Nearly normal temperatures.

Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau region.—Generally fair weather during the week except occasional rains first half in western Plateau region. Nearly normal temperatures.

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau region.—Occosianal rains first half of week, generally fair second half. Nearly normal temperatures.

DRAWING OF SERIAL NUMBERS FOR ALL DRAFT REGISTRANTS TO BE HELD MONDAY, SEPT. 30

IN U. S. SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

About 17,000 Containers in Bowl To Be Drawn One at a Time—Impossible to Send Results by Wire, Gen. Crowder Explains.

Statement by Gen. Crowder to the newspaper correspondents Friday, September 27, 1918:

The drawing to determine the order of liability to military service of the men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, both inclusive, who registered on September 12, will be held in this city beginning at noon Monday, September 30, 1918.

Although this drawing will give to every man who registered an order number, registrants will be called in accordance with their order numbers within their respective classes, as shown by the classification list, and within the ages from time to time prescribed by the President as immediately liable to be called for classification and for military service.

Numbers in 17,000 Containers.

As heretofore, the drawing will be held in the Senate Office Building. It will be necessary this time to draw, one at a time, approximately 17,000 containers containing the serial numbers, and it has been estimated by the officers in charge of the preparations that whereas the first great drawing of July 20, 1917, consumed 16½ hours, it will require this time approximately 26 hours of uninterrupted drawing to complete the task.

Because of the time and the mass of figures involved, the press associations of the country have united in informing me that it will be impossible for them to undertake the sending of the numbers over their wires as they did on the occasion of the first and second drawings. They have agreed upon, and proposed to me, a plan whereby copies of the "master list," as determined by the drawing, will be sent as promptly as possible direct from this office to the 154 district boards, which will be instructed to make them available immediately upon receipt to the newspapers within the area of their jurisdiction. This plan I have approved upon representation from the responsible heads of these associations that they have individually canvassed the opinion of their respective clients and have found them all, with possibly one exception, favorable to the idea of not attempting to handle them by wire.

Request to Newspapers.

I take this occasion, therefore, to request of the newspapers of the country that none of them individually attempt to carry these numbers from Washington, but will withhold publication of the list until it has been released to them by the district board having jurisdiction in the area in which the respective newspapers are located. I make this request in order, as far as possible, to place the newspapers in the several localities of the country on an equal footing as far as

(Continued on page 15.)

Fifty Enemy Airplanes and Seven Balloons Downed by U. S. Airmen With British Forces July 1 to August 25

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

Fifty enemy airplanes and seven enemy balloons were brought down by American aviators with the British forces in the period from July 1 to August 25, according to a summary of British Royal Air Force reports just received here.

The Americans mentioned are the early graduates from flying cadets sent to England in the first months of the war before American flying fields, training planes, and instructional forces could be got ready to train the hundreds of men on hand to meet the enlarged aerial program. They, like other cadets sent to French and Italian schools, were afforded the best advantages of the fully developed training systems abroad, and were later sent to the front attached to active squadrons for final training over the lines and until such time as they could be incorporated into complete American units.

The acceleration in speed and the enlargement in numbers of the American aerial program made possible by this whole-hearted cooperation by the allies is a matter of grateful acknowledgment at this time.

Contests Specifically Mentioned.

The following contests of American airmen were specifically mentioned:

"Lieut M. L. Campbell and Lieut. L. A. Hamilton encountered 5 enemy airplanes over Armentieres. Lieut. Campbell shot 2 of these down, which were both seen to crash by other pilots. Lieut. Hamilton also accounted for 1.

"Lieut. R. G. Landis, after a combat with a hostile machine which he sent down in a cloud of smoke, attacked a hostile balloon, but, observing an enemy two-seater near, diving east, engaged and shot it down. Returning to the balloon, he fired into it at very close range, whereupon it went down in flames.

"Lieut. J. A. Keating and Second Lieut. Simpson, on returning from a bomb raid were attacked by two large formations of the enemy scouts. The first enemy airplane to attack at close range was shot down in flames by Lieut. Simpson. A little later, a second enemy airplane which was attacking from the rear was also shot down in flames, and during the course of the combat two more hostile machines were seen to spin down and crash, all of which had been fired at by the observer. Lieut. Keating's machine had been very badly shot about and he was obliged to land soon after crossing our lines.

Raid by Squadron.

"A raid was carried out by ——— American Squadron on ——— aerodrome, in conjunction with squadrons of the 5th Group. After the first two squadrons had dropped their bombs from a low height, machines of ——— American Squadron dived to within 200 feet of the ground and released their bombs, then proceeded to shoot at hangars and huts on the aerodrome, and a chateau on the northeast corner of the aerodrome was also attacked with machine-gun fire. The following damage was observed to be caused by this combined operation: A dump of petrol and oil was set on fire, which appeared to set fire to an ammunition dump; six Fokker biplanes were set on fire on the ground, and two destroyed by direct hits from bombs; one large Gotha hangar was set on fire and another one half demolished; a living hut was set on fire and several hangars were seen to be smouldering as the result of phosphorous bombs having fallen on them. In spite of most of the machines taking part being hit at one time or another, all returned safely, favorable ground targets being attacked on the way home; ——— Squadrons bombed the aerodrome after the low flying attack was over, and demolished the chateau previously referred to.

"Lieut. R. G. Landis, in a general engagement with enemy scouts, shot down a Fokker biplane, which crashed near La Bassee. He then attacked a triplane, which was on the tail of a Bristol fighter whose observer was apparently hit, and getting below its tail brought down this machine also.

"Lieut. Williams, ——— American Squadron, was hit in the back and his petrol tank pierced by machine gunfire. In spite of his wound, he came back with his finger stopping the hole in the petrol tank, and landed successfully after having engaged transport (i. e., attacked a supply train) from a height of 100 feet.

List of Flyers Honored.

The British distinguished flying cross has been awarded to the following officers of the American Air Service: First Lieut. George A. Vaughn, jr., First Lieut. Thomas J. Herbert, First Lieut. Morton L. Campbell, First Lieut. Lloyd A. Hamilton, and First. Lieut. James K. Keating according to American Communique 132 B–2, received from Gen. Pershing, September 24.

The following men are mentioned in the British reports, some several times, as having brought down enemy planes or balloons:

Reed G. Landis, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Hotel Windemere, Chicago, Ill.

John Owen Donaldson, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Gen. Donaldson, 1825 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

George A. Vaughn, jr., first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. George A. Vaughn, father, 441 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harold G. Shoemaker, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. E. Shoemaker, mother, 225 East Commerce Street, Bridgeton, N. J.

Morton L. Campbell, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Charles L. Campbell, father, Wakeman, Ohio.

Orville A. Ralston, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 1141 H Street, Lincoln, Nebr. Mrs. Nettie Ralston, mother, Avoca, Nebr.

Henry R. Clay, jr., first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. H. R. Clay, father, 1703 Summit Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.

Elliott W. Springs, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Leroy Springs, father, Lancaster, Pa.

Lloyd A. Hamilton, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 49 Bartlett Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Jesse O. Creech, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 6614 Harlan Place, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

William J. Armstrong, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 4650 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul V. Burwell, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Dr. R. L. Burwell, father, 204 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Thomas J. Herbert, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. John T. Herbert, father, 1644 East Eighty-sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Harry A. Schlotzhauer, jr., first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 1200 North State Street, Chicago, Ill. Harry A. Schlotzhauer, 1030 South Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Edwin P. Shaw, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 7087 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, Cal.

James Alfred Keating, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 5748 Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. James A. Keating, wife, 2232 West One hundred and ninth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Field E. Kindley, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Uther Callahan, cousin, Gravette, Ark.

Glenn D. Wicks, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Mrs. Lucie C. Wicks, mother, Sanquoit, N. Y.

Frederick E. Luff, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. H. J. Luff, father, 3046 Lincoln Boulevard, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Jesse F. Campbell, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Lee Campbell, father, 618 South Center Street, Royal Oak, Mich.

Joseph Ellwood Boudwin, jr., second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. J. H. Boudwin, father, 1400 L Street, Washington, D. C.

Robert Miles Todd, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Mrs. L. H. Todd, mother, 4920 Stewart Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Irving P. Corse, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 2301 First Street, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Howard Clayton Knotts, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Edward C. Knotts, father, Carlinville, Ill.

Lawrence Theodore Wyly, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Mrs. G. A. Wyly, mother, 721 Seventh Avenue, Duluth, Minn.

Aubrey Fred Diamond, second lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Mrs. Emma J. Adams, mother, Baltimore and Rose Streets, Mobile, Ala. (Officer gives residence, room 838, Y. M. C. A., Cleveland, Ohio.)

George V. Seibold, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. Mrs. G. V. Seibold, 756 Rock Creek Church Road, Washington, D. C.

William D. Tipton, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. 1810 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md. A. S. Tipton, father, Jarrettsville, Md.

Donald S. Poler, first lieutenant, A. S., S. C. E. J. Poler, father, 405 Academy Street, Medina, N. Y.

NOTE.—Lieuts. Williams and Simpson, mentioned in the British report, can not be definitely identified.

Fatalities at Flying Fields in Past Week

The War Department authorizes the following:

Herewith is a summary of deaths due to aviation accidents in training at flying fields in this country for the week ending September 21, 1918:

Place at which fatality occurred.	No. of fatalities.
Dorr Field, Arcadia	1
Ellington Field, Houston, Tex	2
Love Field, Dallas, Tex	2
Souther Field, Americus, Ga	1
Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Tex	1
Total	7

The seven deaths during the week ending September 21 represent 1 fatality for every 2,129 hours flown, or 171,320 miles air travel. At 22 flying fields other than those mentioned above there were no fatalities.

THREE NEW LIBERTY THEATERS.

The War Department authorizes the following statement:

The construction division has been authorized to construct Liberty theaters at Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; and Camp Hancock, Ga. Each of these buildings will cost $38,700. The buildings will be similar to the theaters erected in other camps. Work will begin at once.

RED CROSS HOME SERVICE

Information for Soldiers' and Sailors' Families, Issued by Department of Civilian Relief.

Information for Men About to Start for Training Camps.

The department of civilian relief of the American Red Cross has prepared a booklet entitled "Before You Go——," which will be distributed by each home-service section to men who have been selected and called by their draft boards to report for military duty. An effort has been made to present in this booklet in brief and simple form a synopsis of the important information in reference to allotments, allowances, compensation, insurance, the civil-relief act, legal advice, and Red Cross home service, which the men should talk over with their families before they go.

The booklet has been approved by the Provost Marshal General's office, which will officially distribute 15,000 copies to members of boards of instruction throughout the country for their information. Soldiers and sailors and their relatives and others to whom this booklet may be of use may obtain copies from the nearest home-service section of the Red Cross.

The introductory portion of the booklet is printed below and also the paragraphs in reference to allotments and allowances which contain in simple language the minimum information on these subjects which every soldier and his family should understand before he leaves for camp.

To selected men:

You have been selected to serve your country. We who remain behind depend upon your courage and efficiency to help win this war. We owe you a debt of gratitude which we cannot repay, and which you are not worrying about. But you will fight better for knowing that while you are gone your folks at home need lack for nothing in times of emergency and anxiety which friendly interest and ample resources can supply. The Red Cross can not take your place; but we who put this book in your hands can be depended upon to do many things for your family that they can not do for themselves and which you can not provide for during your absence. We may need only to supply information of some kind. But that will be given promptly and accurately. Whatever it may be that we shall have opportunity to do, we shall gladly do through the Home Service Section of the Red Cross.

Before You Go, Talk These Things Over With Your Family.

Here are some things which you will wish to talk over with your family before you leave and about which you and they may obtain further information from the home-service section.

Every soldier's family needs information about the war-risk insurance law and other legislation or regulations for the benefit of soldiers and their relatives. Your home folks will want to know what to do if the Government allotment is delayed; how to apply for a family allowance if they are entitled to one and it is not received; whether they should receive a Government policy if you have taken out Government insurance; what to do if the Liberty bond for which you have subscribed is not delivered; how to correctly address a letter to you when you are in France, etc. It is not necessary for them to write to Washington to learn these things. Washington sends the latest information on these points and many more to our home-service section for the use of your family. Tell them to take their inquiries to the Red Cross, where they will be answered accurately and promptly.

Compulsory Allotment Forms Provided Each Man at Camp.

You and they need to know that when you get to camp you will be furnished with a printed form upon which to make an allotment of your pay to your family. Your officers will give you detailed instructions as to filling out this form, but there are certain points which you and your family should mutually understand before you leave home. You will be required to allot $15 a month from your pay to your wife, if you have one, or to your child or children, if you have children and your wife is not living. The amount of this compulsory allotment will not change if your pay is increased.

Family Allowance to Wife and Children.

To this sum the Government will add a family allowance of $15 to your wife or $25 if you have a wife and child; $32.50 if you have a wife and two children and $5 more for each additional child. If you have children but your wife is not living, the amount which the Government will add to the compulsory allotment is $5 for one child; $12.50 for two children; $20 for three children; $30 for four children, and $5 more for each additional child.

The Voluntary Allotment to Dependent Parents, Brothers, Sisters, Grandparents or Grandchildren.

You do not have to make any allotment of your pay to your parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, or grandchildren, but unless you do they will not receive the family allowance from the Government. To get this allowance for them you must allot $15 a month from your pay if you are not making a compulsory allotment, or $5 a month if you are already making a compulsory allotment to your wife or child. You may allot this sum to several of them collectively, and the Government will divide it among them.

The Family Allowance to Dependent Parents, Brothers, Sisters, Grandparents or Grandchildren.

Even if you do make this allotment from your pay to these relatives they will not receive the family allowance unless they are dependent upon you for support. In asking for the allowance for them you will have to state how much you have been contributing to them. Talk over with them just how much this has been. Estimate not only the average amount of money you have given them each week, but the value of what they have given you in return in the way of board, for instance. It is the difference, or the net amount that you contributed, which will determine whether you can secure an allowance for them and how much that allowance will be.

The Government will add to the allotment which you make from your pay $10 a month to your dependent mother or father, or $20 if both of them are dependent on you, and also $5 a month for each dependent brother, sister, grandchild, or grandparent. If you have no dependent parents but have dependent grandparents the latter will receive $10 each.

The Government will not pay these sums unless the amount which you formerly contributed to these relatives was as much as the proposed allotment and allowance put together.

Be Sure to Name All Who Are Dependent Upon You.

In filling out the form which will be given you when you get to camp, be sure you name all of your brothers, sisters, and parents who are dependent upon you, and for whom you wish to secure the family allowance. Only those you specifically name will get it. You can apportion your allotment or the Government will divide your allotment among this group and also pay to each member of the group the family allowance to which such member is entitled. However, the total of all the family allowances which will be paid to your relatives, including your wife and children, is limited to $50. If any of these dependent relatives to whom you have allotted part of your pay do not receive the family allowance, they may learn at the home service section how they themselves may apply for it. If any one of these relatives becomes dependent upon you after you leave home, the home service section will advise under what circumstances and how that person may secure a family allowance.

The allotments and allowances discussed above are paid by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which is a branch of the United States Treasury Department.

Voluntary Allotments to Other Persons.

If you wish to allot a portion of your pay to some relative who is not dependent upon you, or to your fiance, or to some friend, or to any other person, or to a bank, you may do so upon another form which will be furnished you by your commanding officer. The amount which you allot is discretionary with you. The Government will not pay any allowance to such persons. These allotments will be

(Continued on page 8.)

EXAMINATIONS OUT OF TURN OF CIVIL LIFE REGISTRANTS APPLYING FOR COMMISSIONS

ORDERS SENT LOCAL DRAFT BOARDS

Directed to Proceed to Classification According to Regular Procedure on Presentation of a Certificate Showing Candidacy.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Instructions have been sent out by this office to local boards throughout the country providing for the classification and physical examination, out of their turn, of registrants in civil life who have made application for commissions in the Staff Corps of the Army.

These instructions direct that the local boards "shall proceed to the classification and physical examination, according to the regular procedure, of any registrant within the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, immediately upon his presenting to his local board a certificate from the chief of a corps or department of the Army to the effect that he is a candidate for a commission."

Those Included in the Order.

The orders apply both to the registrant who may be appointed to his commission direct from civil life and to those whose appointment as officers, under the terms of the recent order of the War Department, dated September 23, would immediately follow their induction into the military service.

The advanced classification and physical examination of such registrants will be for the purpose of determining their status in order that the Army may consider them for commissions; and in order that certain registrants may be voluntarily inducted at the request of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

Text of Instructions.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.
Washington, September 25, 1918.

From: Office of the Provost Marshal General.
To: Draft executives in all States.
Subject: Advancing the classification and physical examination of certain registrants of the class of September, 1918.

1. My general telegram B 3400 of the 16th instant directed that registrants between the ages of 19 and 36, inclusive, be immediately classified; and my general telegram B 3670 of this date directs that physical examinations be begun in accordance with section 122, S. S. R., as soon as local boards receive the new Regulations and place registrants in class 1.

2. The following order of the War Department was issued under date of September 23:

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: The Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Appointment of officers from civil life.

The Secretary of War directs that instructions substantially as follows be issued to all concerned. These instructions supersede similar instructions of September 15 and 16, 1918.

1. The memorandum from The Adjutant General's Office, dated August 14, 1918, prohibiting consideration of application for appointment from civil life between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, is hereby revoked so far as concerns Staff Corps, but subject to the conditions and restrictions stated below.

(a) Qualified men, between the ages of 18 and 45, placed in class 1 for general military service or who would be placed in class 1 for such general military service except for industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, must be first inducted into the service before consideration will be given to their appointment as officers.

(b) Qualified men, between the ages of 18 and 45, placed in class 1, meeting the physical requirements for limited or special military service only (included in what is known as group C, Medical Regulations Form 65), or who would be placed in class 1 for such special or limited military service except for industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, and qualified men between the ages of 18 and 45 placed in deferred classifications on grounds other than industry, occupation, or employment, including agriculture, may be commissioned direct from civil life by the usual procedure.

(c) A qualified registrant who does not fall within the foregoing rules because he has not been finally classified or examined physically may have his classification or physical examination advanced upon presentation to his local board of a certificate from the chief of a corps or department of the Army setting forth that he is a candidate for a commission.

2. For those who are not required to go through the officers' training camps arrangements will be perfected whereby the appointment as officers will immediately follow induction into the service. All Staff Corps will be required hereafter to submit their recommendations for appointments from civil life to commissions in the Army to the personnel branch of the operations division of the General Staff before action by The Adjutant General. All such recommendations will be accompanied by a list or abstract showing name, grade, age, education, qualifications, and physical condition of applicant, his selective service classification, and a brief statement as to why it is desirable to appoint from civil life.

HARRY DAVIS,
Adjutant General.

3. The individual inductions required by this order and certain others hereinafter noted can not wait upon the completion of the classification and physical examination of all registrants, and it will be necessary to classify and examine out of their turn certain registrants of all ages for the two following purposes:

(a) To determine the status of the registrant in order that the Army may consider him for a commission.

(b) In order that certain registrants may be voluntarily inducted at the request of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

(1) REGISTRANTS SEEKING COMMISSIONS.

4. In order to carry the foregoing order into effect, the local boards shall proceed to the classification and physical examination, according to the regular procedure, of any registrant within the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, immediately upon his presenting to his local board a certificate from the chief of a corps or department of the Army to the effect that he is a candidate for a commission.

(2) INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTARY INDUCTIONS.

5. Whenever a local board receives Form 2007 authorizing the individual voluntary induction of a registrant, between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, it shall proceed forthwith to the classification and physical examination of such registrant according to the regular procedure and shall induct such registrant in accordance with the provisions of section 158 F, Selective Service Regulations (second edition), complying also with the provisions of section 150. Nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as changing the arrangements outlined in my letter of September 5, 1918, concerning the individual induction of registrants into the Students' Army Training Corps.

PERMITS TO DEPART FROM THE UNITED STATES.

6. The attention of local boards is especially directed to section 156, Selective Service Regulations (second edition), concerning the procedure to be followed upon application for a permit to depart from the United States, particularly to those portions of the section which relate to the procedure to be followed when the request for permit is presented by or on behalf of a registrant who has not been finally classified and physically examined.

LIMITATIONS OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

7. Nothing in this letter shall be construed as affecting the procedure concerning the classification or physical examination out of regular order of any registrant who does not fall within the express provisions of these instructions. No registrant shall be involuntarily inducted into the military or naval service until his age group and class and order number are reached in regular course.

8. When inquiries are made of the local boards for information concerning individual induction of registrants, the local boards should direct inquirers not to write to the Provost Marshal General concerning the same, but to apply directly to the chief of the corps or department of the Army, to the Mobilization Division, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, or to headquarters, United States Marine Corps, all at Washington, D. C., as the case may be.

E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

Red Cross Home Service

(Continued from page 7.)

paid through the office of the Quartermaster General.

When you arrive at the camp your name and a great deal of other information about you will be recorded by the officers in charge. Be very careful that your full name is given and is spelled correctly. When you tell your officer in charge what your name is he may write it down just the way it sounds, although it may not be spelled that way. Watch how he writes it and call his attention to it if it is wrong. This is very important. If your name or the names of your relatives are wrongly recorded, the check which the Government sends to your family will be wrongly made out and they may be unable to cash it or the Post Office Department may be unable to deliver the letter containing the check because they can not find anybody of that name.

How Soon to Expect the Allotment.

After you have made out a form allotting part of your pay to members of your family, arrangement must be made to take this sum from your pay and the form will be sent to Washington. Your family should not expect to receive a check a few days after you leave for camp. It generally takes six weeks to two months after the form is made out in camp before a check from Washington is received by the family. If no check is received in two months, your relatives should seek the advice of the home service section.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	55
Missing in action	10
Wounded severely	82
Died from wounds	27
Died from accident and other causes	4
Died of disease	13
Prisoners	3
Total	194

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANT.

REID, Samuel J., jr. Samuel J. Reid, 757 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SERGEANTS.

APPLEWHITE, Thomas D. Mrs. F. W. Applewhite, The Alamo Apartments, San Antonio, Tex.
BAKER, Francis P. Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, 66 Clarendon Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
GRAF, Kurt. Henry Graf, Black Wolf, Wis.
LEWIS, Worth. Mrs. M. M. Lewis, 1500 Berkley Avenue, Bessemer, Ala.
MICHAEL, Lester J. John T. C. Michael, 105 West McIntyre Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WENTWORTH, Lester J. Mrs. Nelson Wentworth, R. F. D. No. 1, Seymour, Conn.
WOOLERY, Burton. Henry A. Woolery, 315 East Seventh Street, Bloomington, Ind.
WYNNE, Patrick J. A. J. Wynne, Crosswood, Headford County, Galway, Ireland.

CORPORALS.

BARENT, Walter F. Miss Catherine Barent, 38 Wood Street, Natrona, Pa.
BARTON, Wilbur E. Mrs. Barton, Ogdensburg, New York, N. Y.
CRAIG, Walter R. Mrs. Mary E. Craig, 1019 North Church Street, Rockford, Ill.
DIEFENTHAL, Clement. Charles H. Diefenthal, 349 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KNOWLTON, Guy R. Harry H. Knowlton, Glenwood Park, New London, Conn.
LINDHULDT, Fredolph. Mrs. Lydia Ziegler, R. F. D. No. 4, Dassel, Minn.
WEAVER, Culver E. Alexander Weaver, Johnstown, Pa.

MECHANICS.

LEEDOM, Horace Seel. Mrs. Mary B. Leedom, 52 North Yewdell Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORRIS, James. Mrs. Catherine Blakely, 23 Cross Street, Fall River, Mass.

COOK.

FIALA, Lon. Frank Fiala, R. F. D. No. 1, Rupert, Idaho.

PRIVATES.

ALLEN, Leon Ellsworth. John Allen, Hartland Center, Mich.
BAKER, Floyd William. Wesly Sherman Baker, Sanford, N. Y.
SARAN, John. Glipolit Posyczbin, 352 East Forty-first Street, Erie, Pa.
BARRY, Bernard. Patrick T. Barry, 265 West One hundred and thirty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
BELTZ, Claude. Mrs. Luna Beltz, Washington Avenue, Dravesburg, Pa.
BODAH, William. Albert Bodah, 10 Quebec Street, Indian Orchard, Mass.
BRADEN, Wayne Scott. Mrs. Mary E. Braden, Orchard, Colo.
CAMALI, Giovanni. Antonio Camali, Supino, Roma, Italy.
CAMPBELL, Garrett. Jerry M. Campbell, Vendor, Ark.
COTTON, William R. Mrs. Lee Ella Cotton, Elizabethtown, Ky.
DEAN, Shirl E. Mrs. Lois Dean, Durand, Ill.
EVANS, Arthur H. Mrs. Bert Peden, Bethune, Colo.
EVANS, William Albert. James Robert Evans, Meadows, Tex.
FATSEAS, Paul. Theodore Fatseas, Fatsadiea, Cythira, Greece.
HEIR, Morris. Mrs. Katie Heir, 370 Johnston Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
HERSHBERGER, Collin. Abraham Hershberger, Middlebury, Ind.
HILL, James A. Mrs. Jennie Hill, 216 Liberty Street, Bath, N. Y.
KEANE, Patrick. Thomas Keane, 109 Caroline Avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
KELLEY, Daniel O. Mrs. Ethel B. Kelley, 105 North Fourth Street, Richmond, Ind.
KESLER, Robert I. William H. Kesler, Madison Heights, Va.
KITELINGER, George. William Kitelinger, Walnut Bend, Pa.
LA FAVER, Andrew R. Mrs. Cora La Faver, 1040 Regan Street, Sunbury, Pa.
LINSKI, Otto August. August Linski, 41 Milfred Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
LOCKE, Daniel Evans. Mrs. Nettie Locke, Waynesboro, Miss.
LOONEY, George W. Will Looney, Augusta, Ark.
LOTZ, Robert H. Cassius Lotz, 1301 Fifteenth Street West, Canton, Ohio.
LUCKETT, Benjamin H. John James Luckett, Kirkland, Ill.
LUOLA, Antonas. Miss Luesa Bura, 121 Greenpoint Avenue, Blissville, N. Y.
LYLE, TILMAN O. T. M. Lyle, Amory, Miss.
McCOLLUM, Jim G. William G. McCollum, Springville, Miss.
McGOVERN, Thomas. Mrs. Susan Cairnin, 272 Second Street, Jersey City, N. J.
McKENNY, Fred Carlton. Matt McKenny, Milton, W. Va.
McLEAN, George, jr. George McLean, 6150 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MARTINI, Angelo. Byron Boesse, Hancock, Mass.
MIKOLASEK, Bohumiel. Charles Malott, 108 Highland Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
MOORE, James W. Mrs. Vera Moore, Watson, Ala.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

GREEN, Douglas B. Mrs. Edward D. Smith, Pottsville, Pa.
McMINIMY, Joseph L. Mrs. J. W. McMinimy, Frankfort, Kans.

CORPORAL.

ROBERTS, Bernard. Mrs. Barbara Roberts, 1205 John Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

EDZARD, Edward. Mrs. Alvine Edzard, 2983 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HENSARLING, Jesse L. Thomas P. Hensarling, Hattiesburg, Miss.
KERNER, Leo J. L. J. Kerner, Ottawa, Ohio.
RAY, Hobert. Jim Ray, Sweeden, Ky.
RYALL, Thomas. Mrs. Martha Jarvis, 109 East One hundred and thirtieth Street, New York, N. Y.
HOLMGREEN, Mandus. Mrs. Helen Holmgreen, Black River Falls, Wis.
INGRAM, Roy J. J. J. Ingram, Hamburg, Ark.
KUNERT, Otto M. John C. Kunert, R. F. D. No. 9, Kent, Ohio.
KUSZMAUL, Harold. Earl Kuszmaul, 15 Russell Avenue, Akron, Ohio.
LASH, Dee. John Lash, 706 Waverly Street, Flint, Mich.
LESSARD, Chester J. Alfred Lessard, 11 Sherwin Street, Waterville, Me.
LEVINE, Abe. Mrs. Rachael Levine, 54A Clifford Street, Boston, Mass.
LEWIS, Wilburn. J. I. Lewis, Powder Mills, Ky.
LOWENSKY, Frank J. Mrs. Maggie Kozlowsky, 534 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
LUCKING, George J. Mathies Lucking, R. F. D. No. 4, Hastings, Minn.
McCRERY, Chester. Mrs. Minnie McCrery, North Lewisburg, Ohio.
McGEARY, John. Miss Mary McGeary, 883 Tenth Avenue, New York N. Y.
McNAMARA, John. John McNamara, Cazenovia, Wis.
MANUEL, Sidney. Artare Manuel, Mamou, La.
NUSS, Lewis W. Mrs. Harry Minerva Nuss, 510 West Airy Street, Norristown, Pa.
TUTOR, Wilzie A. J. W. Tutor, Toccopola, Miss.
VIVOLA, Antonio. Onario Vivola, Boguoli Tripino, Province of Avellino, Italy.
ZASLONA, Stanley. Mrs. Stanley Zaslona, 166 Farnum Street, South Lawrence, Mass.
LEVESQUE, Leo. Rodrique Levesque, St. Louise, Quebec, Canada.

Died from Disease.

SERGEANT.

ARRINGTON, Hamp N. Mrs. Emily J. Arrington, Iredell, Tex.

CORPORAL.

WALTZ, Roy O. Virgil B. Waltz, 1404 Freeman Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

CUMMINS, John A. Mrs. Nettie M. Cummins, 121 West Chestnut Street, Washington, Pa.
GILLEY, Charlie W. Mrs. M. J. Thompson, R. F. D. No. 1, Tyler, Tex.
LORENZEN, Henry A. Fred Lorenzen, 545 Seventh Street, South Mason City, Iowa.
MOYER, Allen Benjamin. John William Moyer, Richard, Mo.
REILLY, Edward A. Gertrude Sammel, 1416 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WARK, Frank M. Mrs. Jessie M. Wark, 24 Bengal Street, Pellokshaw, Scotland.
AVERY, Billings Theophilus, jr. Billings T. Avery, R. F. D. No. 6, Norwich, Conn.
CANN, Will W. Daniel W. Cann, Prairie Grove, Ark.
COOK, Otto E. James D. Cook, Luling, Tex.
DEUTSCH, Anton. Mrs. Rosie Deutsch, Eden, S. Dak.
FENWICH, William D. Mrs. Annie B. Brown, 4312 Sheriff Road, Washington, D. C.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

LIEUTENANT.

SCHULTZ, Herman V. R. H. Schultz, Bettendorf, Iowa.

CORPORAL.

GARLAND, Robert C. Mrs. B. B. Garland, Warsaw, Richmond County, Va.

PRIVATES.

BECK, James H. Mrs. Harriet J. Beck, Mason, N. H.
DISCHER, Frank E. Mrs. Minnie Discher, 894 Madison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Severely.

MAJOR.

SHIVERICK, Nathan C. Charles Shiverick, Rye, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

BALDWIN, Benjamin B. Mrs. Alta F. Baldwin, Mendon, Ill.
GREENEM, Leslie C. Mrs. Jerome E. Greene, 11 Orange Street, Atlanta, Ga.
McLAUGHLIN, Richard M. Frank McLaughlin, 630 Symes Building, Denver, Colo.
McMAHON, William J. Mrs. Loyola Frances McMahon, 350 North Fifty-fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
NORTON, John H. Mrs. Paul J. Norton, 113 School Street, Springfield, Mass.

SERGEANTS.

CLARINO, Bengt. Mrs. Alma Clarino, 10 Carlsbergs Street, Stockholm, Sweden.
FOLEY, Jesse. Miss Lillie Foley, Webbs Cross Roads, Ky.
HICKEY, John V. Mrs. Mary Hickey, 23 Sharon Street, Boston, Mass.
PITMAN, Arthur. R. Pitman, Copperhill, Tenn.
SWEENEY, Charles John. Miss Lucy Sweeney, 1335 North Forty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
THATCHER, Burrill William. Mr. R. S. Thatcher, 8616 Blaine Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

CORPORALS.

ADERHOLD, Monroe M. E. A. Aderhold, 1946 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
DONNELL, Nickolas C. James D. Donnell, R. F. D. No. 4, Greensboro, N. C.
DONOVAN, Timothy J. T. Donovan, Cherokee, Iowa.
DORN, Credo. Mrs. Maggie Dorn, 100 Thirteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
FILPOT, Thomas B. W. H. Whistance, Wagoner, Mo.
FRANDSEN, William. H. Frandsen, R. F. D. box 39, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
GLENNON, James A. Mrs. Enward Neary, 26 Columbia Street, West Orange, N. J.
LEE, Henry D. Mrs. Mary Lee, 419 Grant Street, Iron Mountain, Mich.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

NICKLAS, George. Al Nicklas, 10 Quail Street, Albany, N. Y.
RICE, Jay H. Mrs. Mary A. Rice, Santa Maria, Cal.
SCHWARTZ, Harvey Russell. Antone William Schwartz, 615 Church Street, Neenah, Wis.
SHEEHAN, Dennis F. Mrs. Margaret Sheehan, 17 Montgomery Street, Cambridge, Mass.
SIMMONS, John F. Mrs. Frank Simmons, Toledo Avenue, Marion, Ohio.
SIMPSON, Alex. S. Mrs. M. Simpson, Clarinda, Iowa.
SLAUGHTER, Oscar E. Jerry Slaughter, Woodstock, Ohio.
SMITH, Dale. Mrs. Sybil Smith, Marseilles, Ohio.
SWIFT, Charlie M. Mrs. M. Swift, Akron, Iowa.
WELLS, Edwin L. Mrs. E. S. Wells, Glenhazel, Elk County, Pa.
SMITH, Samuel T., bugler. Mrs. Serilda Graves, Harrodsburg, Ind.

BUGLER.

TAYLOR, James. Rev. William Dunlop, St. David's Manse, Buckhaven, Scotland.

MECHANIC.

SMITH, Tracy L. George L. Smith, 226 South Fourth Street, Aurora, Ill.

WAGONERS.

COYLE, Andrew. Mrs. Bridget Coyle, 32 Notre Dame Street, Roxbury, Mass.
EADDY, Cecyl F. Catherine Vanik, 71 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PEDERSON, Christian. H. G. Pederson, Richey, Mont.

PRIVATES.

BENDER, Adam. Adam Bender, 121 South Twenty-eighth Street, Billings, Mont.
BROWNING, Elijah A. J. J. Browning, Waynesboro, Miss.
CONNERS, Robert E. James Conners, 471 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
COZY, Harry. Mrs. Josephine Cozy, Clay Street, Meadville, Pa.
DERABOSSI, Guiseppi. Mrs. Filomena Derabossi, Ascolt, State of Picino, Italy.
DURKIN, Michael J. James Durkin, 823 Crucible Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
EMERSON, Heneral W. Mrs. Mollie Emerson, 1127 Smith Avenue NW., Roanoke, Va.
FIELD, William P. T. J. Field, 1403 Seventh Avenue N., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
FRANKS, Howard L. Mrs. Maude Blakeley, 1502 Fourteenth Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
GODARD, George Francis, jr. Mrs. Nora Godard, 1300 Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
GOULD, Peter. Thomas Gould, Brigham Street, Northboro, Mass.
HARSHFIELD, Armand. Ed Harshfield, West Mansfield, Ohio.
HART, Joseph George. Mrs. Anna Hart, 1220 Brockway Street, Melrose, Wis.
KUSMIS, Alex. Wasil Kuzmich, Box 96, Hinckley, N. Y.
LEARY, John P. Peter D. Leary, 2349 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
LIEN, Tom. Ole Lille Lien, Olstad, Pr. Faaberg, Norway.
LINDSAY, James. Mrs. Mariah Talbot, 707 Tennessee, Paducah, Ky.
LINDSAY, Samuel. Mrs. Mary Lindsay, Emporium, Pa.
MAGNUSSEN, Thomas A. Karl Magnussen, Sandmark Street, Copenhagen, Denmark.
MANCINY, James. T. Manciny, 83 West Street, Walpole, Mass.
MARTIN, Robert Anthony. Mrs. George W. Martin, 226 Calder Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
MIKRUTA, Michael. Jake Mikruta, 18 Herbert Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.
MILLER, John. Mrs. Mary Snieder, 703 Bay Street, Rochester, N. Y.
OBERST, Gustav C. Mrs. Clara Oberst, 1844 K Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
PAIRADEE, Archie R. Mrs. Georgiana Pairadee, 74 Hampden Street, Holyoke, Mass.
PARKINSON, Albert. Mrs. Mary E. Parkinson, 242 Weeden Street, Pawtucket, R. I.
PERL, John R. Mrs. Adolph Heck, Payne, Ohio.
RICHARDSON, Barton F. T. M. Richardson, Barbourville, Ky.
ROBERTS, Lawrence Mose. Mrs. Sarah Sapp, Cheboygan, Mich.
SAUL, Steve. Mrs. Mary Saul, Fifteenth Street, Conway, Pa.
SAWYER, Charlie. J. A. Sawyer, Morrow, La.
SCHENCK, Loney L. Mrs. May Schenck, Johnsonburg, Pa.
SEXTON, James H. Mrs. Viola Sexton, Smiths Creek, Ky.
STURM, Henry. Henry Kanzeler, 589 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAYLOR, Jose R. Willis W. Taylor, Missouri Valley, Iowa.
THEKAN, Frank Martin. Paul Thekan, 475 Fortieth Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
TOWNSELL, Lee R. Mrs. Susie Morris, Rockrun, Ala.
TRIMBLE, Richard R. C. John C. Trimble, 222 Elm Street, Greensburg, Pa.
TURNER, William Joseph. Mrs. Alice Turner, 493 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
UHLIR, Theodore. Mrs. Eleanor Schmaus, Paradise, Pa.
VISINSKI, Stephen. Mrs. Felicia Shilongocky, 682 Seybert Street, Hazleton, Pa.
WAGNER, Walter. Mrs. Beulah Wagner, 100 North Fourth Street, Raton, N. Mex.
WARDLOW, Robert Cassatt. Mrs. Lulu Wardlow, White Oak, Ohio.
WARFIELD, Oakley. Mrs. Josephine M. Warfield, Oella, Md.
WINKELMAN, Oliver M. Enoch Winkelman, Hutchinson, Minn.

Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

FEID, James Francis. Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, 4201 Lowe Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GOEHRING, George Andrew. Mrs. Anna E. Goehring, 2236 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
LANDOR, Edward. Walter A. Landor, 617 Fulton Road NW., Canton, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

CALDWELL, John R. Ezra Reynolds Caldwell, 633 Fifth Avenue, Williamsport, Pa.
CONN, Frank. Mrs. Mame McCue, 360 Durfor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CRITES, Logan B. Mrs. Olie Crites, Reuton, Wash.
DAVIS, John E. William U. Davis, Amite, Iowa.
DU BOIS, Frank Bacon. Jeremiah Du Bois, Essington, Pa.
HOPINGARDNER, Lee. Charles A. Hopingardner, R. F. D. No. 2, Laverne, Okla.
HOUSTON, Frank J. Mrs. Bridget Houston, 408 Lawn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prisoners.

PRIVATES.

MILLER, Lawrence D. William L. Miller, 1515 Third Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
SCHICKLING, Charles. John Schickling, Sayreville, N. J.
WILKANOWSKY, Joseph J. Mrs. Francesco Wilkanowsky, Keasbey, N. J.

SECTION NO. 2, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	49
Missing in action	10
Wounded severely	92
Died from wounds	27
Died from aeroplane accident	1
Died from accident and other causes	4
Died of disease	10
Total	193

Killed in Action.

SERGEANTS.

HOLMES, Oliver W. Mrs. M. A. Jones, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
KIMBERLIN, Clarence R. Miss Marjorie Kimberlin, R. F. D. No. 1, Glennie, Mich.

CORPORALS.

ARRUPE, Seferino. Mrs. Juana Arrupe, 41 Hurst Street, Liverpool, England.
DUNN, Morris. W. F. Dunn, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
EBERT, Fred. John Ebert, 848 South Seventeenth Street, Columbus, Ohio.
FROELICH, Albert. Frank Froelich, 407 Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRIVATES.

ARCHULETA, Jose F. Antonio Archuleta, Springer, N. Mex.
BROWN, Edmond F. Mrs. Mary Brown, 15 Lake Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DURR, William M. Martin Durr, 7 Lathrop Avenue, Norwich Town, Conn.
DVORAK, George. Mrs. Mary Janechek, 1873 South Eleventh Street, St. Louis, Mo.
DYVAD, Carl C. Nels H. Dyvad, Albert City, Iowa.
EDINGER, Henry. Newton Edinger, Marysville, Iowa.
FACUNDAS, D. A. Mrs. M. E. Cline, Eye and Ear Hospital, New Orleans, La.
GAZERRO, Giovanni. Givacibine Gazerro, Tori, Italy.
HAMELAKIS, James. Mrs. Anne Hamelakis, Hereon Cata, Agare Pedeados, Yrakllon, Cretes Candear, Greece.
JEFFRIES, Willie Forde. Willie Forde Jeffries, 1010 Morton Avenue, Chester, Pa.
KRUG, Charles E. Mrs. Charles E. Krug, 1218 Polk Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
LA SCOLA, Giovanni. Mrs. Anna La Scola, Sicily, Cantania Province, Italy.
LEATH, Webb A. Andrew J. Leath, Blanche, Ala.
MOSES, William A. Anthony Moses, 636 Bennett Street, Luzerne, Pa.
MURPHY, Glen R. W. O. Murphy, North Ridge Road, Perry, Ohio.
O'CONNER, James T. Mrs. Mary O'Conner, St. Mary's Street, Phoenixville, Pa.
OLSEN, Carl. Carl Olsen, Bocholin, Denmark.
PARCEL, Clarence M. H. E. Parcel, 1511 South Twenty-third Street, Centerville, Iowa.
PIZZUTI, Daneto. Dominic Palumbo, 18 Congress Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TRAVIS, John M. Miss Hattie Travis, Victor, Kans.
WAGNER, Stanley L. Thomas Wagner, Sheffield, Pa.
MORRIS, Charles W. Mrs. Fannie Cooper, 1930 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
REBER, Charles. Mrs. Kate Reber, Shillington, Pa.
SALLADE, Raymond. Miss M. A. Sallade, care of Monongahela National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SALYEARS, Virgile. Henry Salyears, Humphrey, Ky.
SAUNDERS, George L. Mrs. Ellie Saunders, 719½ North Sixth Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
SHELTON, Leroy C. Eugene Shelton, R. F. D. No. 2, Rochester, Ind.
SPENCER, James H. Mrs. Clara J. Spencer, 419 Hallett Place, Bellevue, Pa.
TEDDER, Willie. Willie A. Tedder, R. F. D. No. 1, Fyffe, Ala.
TRACY, Clarence. Daniel Tracy, 423 Hangard Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
UDIC, Harvey. Elmer Udic, 36 Dale Street, Oshkosh, Wis.
VIDACOVICH, Demetre. Nicole Vidacovich, 3826 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La.
VORIS, Charles E. Mrs. David Tomlin, St. Regis, Mont.
WEATHERED, Charles B. Mrs. Marie M. Weathered, 548 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
WEBSTER, Henry G. Bevern V. Webster, R. F. D. No. 3, Edinboro, Pa.
WEEBER, Frederick A. Mrs. Helen Weeber, 230 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.
WEINSTEIN, Isidore. Mrs. Fannie Weinstein, 97 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.
WEST, Warren Winslo. Truman Frederick West, Star Route, St. Ann, Nebr.
WORMS, George T. William Worms, Meta, Mo.
WYNNE, Matthew. Mrs. Fanny McGuinness, 163 West One hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.
YOCHUM, Walter L. Mrs. Janie Yochum, Baxter, Mo.
YOUNG, Henry A. Mrs. Fannie Young, 62 Lime Street, Somerville, Mass.
ZOLOTOROV, Sam. V. Goldberg, 446 Album Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Died from Wounds.

LIEUTENANTS.

GREEN, Harry J. Mrs. Harry J. Green, 14 Broderick Place, Troy, N. Y.
VANT HOF, Bernard. Kryn Vant Hof, 424 Sweet Street, N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
WOODBURY, Robert B. Mrs. Ruth Woodbury, 1023 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

BROWN, William Joseph. Mrs. Marie Brown, 41412 Carter Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
BURKE, Walter K. Mrs. Walter K. Burke, 123 Maryland Avenue N. E., Washington, D. C.
SCHMIDTMAN, Bernard H. Mrs. Dorthy Schmidtman, 1225 East Clark Street, Pasco, Wash.
WALDO, George A. Mrs. George Pecere, West Pawlet, Vt.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

CORPORALS.

CARADINE, John G. Hector Caradine, 119 West Russell Street, Monroe, Wis.
DESANDRE, Tony. Mrs. Jennie Desandre, 171 Springdale Avenue, Meriden, Conn.
DIETRICH, Walter C. Mrs. Barbria Dietrich, 3418 Cherokee Street, St. Louis, Mo.
WATT, Earl J. Robert Watt, Enon Valley, Pa.
WHALEY, Wellmon P. Wellmon P. Whaley, White Castle, La.

WAGONER.

VAN ELLS, Andrew V. Andrew Van Ells, 514 Main Street, Port Washington, Wis.

PRIVATES.

AVERY, Jesse. Miss Claudia Avery, Duke, N. C.
BOITNOTT, Eura. Albert Boitnott, Princeton, Ky.
BOSSARD, Harry Vern. Layton E. Bossard, Papillon, Nebr.
CHAFFEE, Orlo S. Mrs. Orlo S. Chaffee, 650 Herron Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CONWAY, John. Mrs. Hattie Conway, 4325 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
COX, Aubrey. John Sidney Cox, Greenwood, Wis.
DAFFIN, Jim M. S. S. Daffin, Atoka, Okla.
DEWILLIS, Charles Edwin. Mrs. Cecilia B. Dewillis, East Falmouth, Mass.
DOLAN, John. Miss Mary Dolan, 271 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DORMAN, Frank Herbert. Mrs. Meta S. Dorman, 1682 Montpelier Avenue, Dormont Boro, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DUWE, William. Alvin Duwe, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
FLEMMING, Patrick Francis. Patrick Flemming, 6506 Chamberlain Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
FONTANA, Fren. John Fontana, 734 East One hundred and fourth Street, Chicago, Ill.
HANDY, Leslie B. Mrs. May Handy, R. F. D. No. 2, Indian Lake, Manistique, Mich.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

FOSTER, Vitcher. Edward Foster, R. F. D. No. 1, box 51, Luverne, Ala.
HOLLOWAY, Hughie. Mrs. Ella Garner, Jayess, Miss.
KELBERER, William D. Mrs. Clara Kelberer, 828 West Pierce Avenue, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
NASH, Oscar K. William H. Nash, Oneonta, Ala.
PERNELL, Frank. Mrs. Laura H. Pernell, R. F. D. No. 1, box 2, Selma, Ala.
RANDALL, Charles L. Mrs. Emma Cooly, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
SMITH, Ivan E. George A. Smith, R. F. D. No. 6, Fort Wayne, Ind.
WESTMORELAND, Reagan Q. Joseph H. Westmoreland, St. Joe, Houston County, Tex.
WILLIAMS, John W. George E. Williams, Dolphin, Va.
WISE, Forest Alvin. Charles Wise, De Graff, Ohio.

Died from Aeroplane Accident.

BELL, Spencer M., lieutenant. Mrs. Alice Bell, Lemon Grove, Cal.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATES.

FREY, Frank W. Mrs. Mary Frey, 118 Putnam Street, Paterson, N. J.
HIEMENZ, Nicholas Casper Anthony. Mrs. Mary Hiemenz, 1134 Orchard Street, Utica, N. Y.
JUDY, Howard W. Virgil T. Judy, Cornstalk, W. Va.
SHANKLIN, Carl Ashby. Mrs. Margaret Shanklin, Creamery, W. Va.

Wounded Severely.

CAPTAINS.

JOHNSTON, Charles. James A. Johnston, Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va.
VONKUMMER, Ferdinand Gustav. Mrs. F. G. Vonkummer, 122 Grand Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

LIEUTENANTS.

BRODY, Glenn M. Irwell Brody, Lawton, Mich.
DRESBACK, H. A. Mrs. H. A. Dresback, 963 South Third Street West, Salt Lake City, Utah.
KING, George L. Mrs. George L. King, Ardsley, N. Y.
PUTNAM, Winfield M. Dr. Willet S. Putnam, care Cooper Union, New York, N. Y.
YOUNKIN, Frank B. C. H. Younkin, 415 East Fourth Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

SERGEANTS.

ANDERSON, John B. L. C. Anderson, Bainbridge, Ohio.
BECK, George L. Miss Anna Beck, 1304 Sandusky Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BRADLEY, Clifford. Charles Bradley, 1513 Fourth Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.
ELLIS, Raymond J. Mrs. Emma A. Ellis, 1369 Lucile Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
KALBERG, Carl J. Carl J. Nattson, 266 Silver Street, South Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

BIELEJESKI, Edmund. Mrs. Mary Bielejeski, R. F. D. No. 3, Foley, Minn.
BUCKLEY, William D. Mrs. Mary Molyneaux, 1915 Bonsella Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
CLABAUGH, Philip R. Mrs. T. H. Walling, 1200 South Avenue, Shenandoah, Iowa.
DUKES, Russell E. William H. Dukes, 513 West Ohio Street, Rockville, Ind.
HAGGERTY, Frank J. Mrs. Margaret Haggerty, 1113 Pittston Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
HARTSHORN, Karl F. Mrs. Louisa A. Hartshorn, Bishop, Cal.
HAYWARD, Lester A. Mrs. Etta Hayward, 509 University Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
HENN, Adam George. George B. Henn, 94 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
KNUDSON, Peter H. Anders C. Nelson, Albert Lea, Minn.
LAMB, Ernest C. Mrs. Adeline Lamb, box 96, Portville, N. Y.
MALONE, Thomas. Mrs. Fred Austin, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
MARSHALL, George H. Leo A. Marshall, 411 Machon Street, Toledo, Ohio.
TAYLOR, Carroll. Mrs. Laura A. Taylor, 343 South Ninth Street, Newark, N. J.
VOLKERT, Fred. Mrs. Dora A. Jackson, Hicksville, Ohio.
WARD, Philip S. Mrs. Margaret Ward, 14 Neptune Street, West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WASSON, James H. Mrs. Frances Downing, Beaver Falls, Pa.
WHITE, Robert A. Mrs. Stella P. White, 124 Jackson Street, Phoenixville, Pa.
WILT, Francis A. Mrs. Josephine Wilt, 1014 Sutherland Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUGLERS.

STACK, William Aloysius. Michael Stack, 87 Lott Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
AKERS, Walter Arthur. Mrs. George Smith, 611 East Second Street, Monroe, Mich.

CHIEF MECHANIC.

ECKLES, George H. Edward T. Kaiser, 1112 East Ryder Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MECHANIC.

ANDERSON, Joseph L. Mrs. Barbara Anderson, 228 First Street, Greenfield, Ohio.

WAGONER.

MARTIN, Wayne Stoddard. Theodor Martin, 1328 East Wilson Street, Madison, Wis.

PRIVATES.

ABRAHAMSON, Herbert A. Ole Abrahamson, Oconomowoc, Wis.
ACKERMAN, Jess Carl. Michael Ackerman, R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Pleasant, Mich.
AINSWORTH, Homer. Thomas H. Ainsworth, Vandergrift, Pa.
ALEXANDER, Herbert. Guy Oviatt, Duncan, Iowa.
ANDERSON, Harris. Mrs. H. P. Freier, 819 West Fifth Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
AUEN, Clarence A. Mrs. Katherine J. Auen, 115 Charles Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUSTIN, Tillman. Mrs. Barbara Ann Austin, 339 Valeria Street, Nashville, Tenn.
BAIN, Earl. John F. Bain, Wayland, Iowa.
BEALES, Frank H. Mrs. Anna F. Munson, 810 Amity Street, Homestead, Pa.
BLOOM, Clyde. John Bloom, Doland, S. Dak.
BROS, Joseph. Leo Kaczent, 1640 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, Martin F. Mrs. Marie Brown, Dravosburg, Pa.
BURGER, Harry E. Mrs. Clara S. Burger, 2044 Estaugh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CARROLL, Patrick E. Miss Lena Carroll, box 65, Independence, Iowa.
CARVER, Vincent. Mrs. Susan Carver, R. F. D. No. 4, Williamston, Mich.
CHERRY, Benjamin D. William A. Cherry, Washington, Iowa.
CHURCH, Harold C. George Church, 1773 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CLARK, William E. Miss Virginia Clark, City Hospital, Macon, Ga.
CLARY, John J. Mrs. J. Clary, 46 Brownell Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
CLELAND, Clarence E. Mrs. Rebecca Cleland, Riverton, Iowa.
COBBLE, Monroe J. Mrs. Sally McGee, R. F. D. No. 4, Mineola, Tex.
COGAR, Willie. Isaac Cogar, Pickens, W. Va.
COMPTON, Frederick W. Anna Compton, box 054, Milton, Oreg.
CONKLIN, Dean. Mrs. Charles Bolt, Villisca, Iowa.
CONLEY, Samuel L. John E. Conley, R. F. D. No. 2, Milan, Ga.
CURTIS, Wesley T. Mrs. Martha Curtis, Owensmouth, Cal.
DEVLIN, John M. Mrs. John F. Devlin, 331 Emmett Street, Phoenixville, Pa.
DIAMOND, Morris N. William Diamond, 2146 Crystal Street, Chicago, Ill.
DIANGELES, Serafino. Mrs. Diangeles, 584 Fifteenth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
DODGE, Chester O. J. T. Dodge, Terra Alta, W. Va.
EATON, Roy C. Mrs. Gertrude Eaton, 214 Petroleum Street, Oil City, Pa.
EDDER, Roy G. Mrs. Maggie Edder, Salina, Pa.
EGAN, George W. Mrs. Adeline Egan, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
EULETT, Isom. T. B. Horsley, Harris, Ky.
FRAZIER, Andrew. Harry B. Frazier, 1909 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HICKEY, Kieran. Miss Annie Hickey, Elm Street, Concord, Mass.
JAZDZINSKI, Leon J. Peter Jazdzinski, box 113, West View, Ohio.
JOHNSON, Allen R. J. W. Donahoo, Winner, S. Dak.
KANE, Ralph D. Mrs. Elizabeth Kane, R. F. D. No. 2, Finleyville, Pa.
KELLER, Joseph. Mrs. Mabel Keller, 2624 South Sartain Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
KINNEMAN, Paul S. Mrs. A. Kinneman, R. F. D. No. 1, Dover, York County, Pa.
KONGEAL, George. Mrs. Josephine Ewers, 269 Cicotte Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
KUHL, Kail. Hans Kruso, Solvang, Cal.
KUKAWINSKI, John. Mrs. John Kukawinski, 2907 Elm Street, Toledo, Ohio.
LAUER, Ray H. Mrs. Virgie Lauer, 335 East Philadelphia Street, York, Pa.
LESLIE, Preston. Mrs. Belle Goodin, Dunkirk, Kans.
LESSIG, Thomas E. Mrs. Mary J. Lessig, Hackett, Pa.
LORENTZ, William F. Mrs. C. E. Vance, 106 North Harrison Avenue (no city or State given).
LUDWIG, Lawrence. Mrs. Karl Ludwig, 221 Railroad Avenue, Carnegie, Pa.
McKEE, George. Mrs. Maggie McKee, Hubbardstown, W. Va.
MALON, Joseph J. Peter Malon, 825 O'Fallon Street, St. Louis, Mo.
MAPHET, Earl L. Genice C. Maphet, Gate, Okla.
MASSEY, James R. Joe Massey, Bridgeport, Ala.
MELILLO, Angelo. Dominick Matturri, 108 Ashland Avenue, West Orange, N. J.
MELVIN, Earl Jesse. Mrs. Beatrice Melvin, 4220 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MORGAN, William Brinley. Mrs. Margaret Ward, 205 Arch Street, Camden, N. J.
ORZECHOWSKI, Joe. John Orzechowski, 5025 West Fisher Street, South Bend, Ind.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

MARCE, Edward. Waiters' Union, Local 14, 1923 Curtis Street, Denver, Colo.
MARTIN, Thomas F. Thomas S. Martin, R. F. D. No. 2, Eldon, Mo.
MAYERLO, William J. Michael Mayerlo, Leadville, Colo.
MEIXLER, John Jack. Philip Meixler, 1416 Newport Avenue, Northampton, Pa.
MINTIE, John F. Mrs. Adel Mintie, 1335 Colburn Street, Toledo, Ohio.
RIBERA, Andres. Roman Ribera, 334 Garcia Street, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
ROBINSON, Walter S. Mrs. Eleanor Robinson, 24 Green Street, Lawrence, Mass.
STARK, Carl A. Robert Stark, 912 East Second Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
TAFT, Niels P. N. Nelson, 1436 Peralto Street, Oakland, Cal.
WHALSTROM, Verner E. Herman E. Whalstrom, Canby, Minn.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for. Buy THRIFT STAMPS.

Health Conditions at Army Camps Within the United States as Reported to the Surgeon General for Week Ending Sept. 20

The War Department authorizes the following:

[illegible] is a detailed report on the health conditions at camps in the United States (including those abroad) for the week ending September 20. The report of the Division of Sanitation to the Acting Surgeon General of the Army for that week is as follows:

1. General: All sick rates are much higher than last week. The admission rate for disease is 1,464 and the noneffective rate 45, as compared with 1,007 and 35, respectively, for the preceding week. The death rate for disease (4.4) is nearly double that of the preceding week (2.3). The outstanding cause of the higher rates is prevalence of epidemic influenza, together with pneumonia as a frequent complication, in many camps and stations. The disease is at present chiefly prevalent near the Atlantic seaboard, but may be expected to sweep westward and involve other stations in its course. Mortality and morbidity rates may be expected to show a continued increase in the next few weeks as the disease spreads to other camps in the South and West. The number of new cases of special diseases reported follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Influenza	15,265	Not reported.
Pneumonia	778	332
Measles	612	539
Meningitis	11	11
Malaria	142	154
Venereal diseases	4,639	9,512

2. Divisional camps: Only two camps of this group (Camps Syracuse and Logan) report epidemic influenza. Camp Syracuse reports 269 cases and Camp Logan 77. There were 136 new cases of pneumonia reported from camps of this group, of which 60 are charged to Camp Wheeler and 25 to Camp Syracuse. Out of a total of 166 new cases of measles in camps of this group, 42 are reported from Camp McClellan, 35 from Camp Sheridan, and 30 from Camp Shelby. A few cases of malaria are reported from Camps Sevier, Beauregard, McClellan, Logan, and Shelby.

3. Cantonments: Sick rates for this group, as a whole, are nearly double those of last week, due to the high incidence of epidemic influenza at Camps Devens (8,653), Dix (1,569), Upton (929), Lee (900), Gordon (879), and Jackson (561). The number of new cases in each camp is indicated in brackets above. In several of the camps of this group sick rates are normal. Five hundred and fifty-nine new cases of pneumonia are reported from camps of this group against 254 last week. Camp Devens leads in the number of new cases with 267, Camp Dix is second with 85; Camp Taylor, 41; Camp Travis, 27; and Camp Lewis, 25. Camp Las Casas reports 101 new cases of measles out of a total of 446 cases for all camps of this group. Camps Funston, Taylor, and Gordon report 72, 56, and 47 new cases, respectively.

4. Departmental and other troops: Influenza prevails at Camp Merritt, but in other stations of this group had not appeared in any considerable number of cases up to date covered by this report. The Southeastern Department is charged with 24 new cases of pneumonia out of a total of 63 for all stations of this group.

Summary.

Troops.	Noneffective rate.		Weekly admission rate for disease.		Death rate.			
					All causes.		Disease only.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
[illegible]	46.8	40.3	23.2	20.6	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.4
[illegible]	52.2	35.7	39.4	23.6	6.7	2.6	8.2	2.4
Departmental, etc.	34.1	30.7	17.5	14.9	4.3	4.5	3.0	2.2

Health conditions for the week ended September 20.

Camp or department.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Venereal disease.[1]	Measles.	Meningitis.	Scarlet fever.	Noneffective per 1,000.
Beauregard	9		15	28 (2)				63.27
Bowie		2	3	156 (4)				32.30
[illegible]				8 (?)		1		93.11
Forrest				62 (?)				4.29
[illegible]	2			30 (5)	14			43.41
[illegible]	10			70 (12)	3	5		32.89
[illegible]	5		2	65 (?)	15			40.05
[illegible]	5		2	86 (21)	2			43.85
[illegible]	1		1	33 (2)			1	28.27
[illegible]	6		10	48 (9)		2		67.19
[illegible]	3	3		72 (2)	12			58.24
[illegible]	3		11	26 (5)	42			36.80
Sevier	3		18	71 (10)	9			30.08
[illegible]	3		10	48 (2)	30			67.84
[illegible]	1		1	24 (6)	35			46.68
[illegible]	25							125.34
Wadsworth				168 (12)	4	1		48.21
[illegible]	60		2	18 (?)				35.54
[illegible]	2			102 (9)		1	1	9.31
[illegible]	267	1		55 (6)	14			100.12
[illegible]	35		2	114 (?)	29		1	69.04
[illegible]	5		2	1,126 (13)	7		1	60.20
[illegible]			3	4 (?)	16			9.39
[illegible]	23		5	159 (?)	72			43.13
[illegible]	20		30	65 (4)	47			81.92
[illegible]	3		1	68 (?)	7			13.98
Humphreys	13	1	1	9 (1)	19			22.79
[illegible]			1	341 (?)	9			52.33
J. F. Johnston	6		5	312 (201)	12			39.12
[illegible]			10	63 (?)	101			54.10
[illegible]	17		1	131 (8)	9		1	61.67
[illegible]	25		4	106 (7)	10		1	46.93
[illegible]			1	236 (6)	17			33.38
[illegible]	9			242 (7)	14	1		43.16
[illegible]	7			104 (3)	4		1	43.65
[illegible]	41			95 (10)	56			27.67
[illegible]	27	2	1	87 (2)				46.12
[illegible]	9			177 (9)	3			58.25
[illegible]			1	24 (11)				69.85
[illegible]				56 (18)	1		1	23.48
[illegible]	21	3		82 (26)	17		1	58.40
[illegible]				41 (24)	7	2	2	30.68
[illegible]	4		4	150 (33)				30.53
[illegible]	1			18 (8)	3	1	1	25.58
[illegible]	2	1	15	181 (?)	3			30.22
Merritt	6		1	180 (58)	59	1	37	94.55
Stuart	8	6	5	72 (?)	5			67.03

[illegible] each camp gives the total number of new cases during the week. The figure in [illegible] each were contracted during the week by men in that camp's command [illegible] The difference, therefore, is the number of cases first reported during the week which were either (*a*) cases brought from civilian life by recruits, or (*b*) cases brought by men transferred from other [illegible] which the cases are reported, or (*c*) old cases which have previously evaded detection. An interrogation point signifies that the report from that camp did not segregate cases contracted at the camp from [illegible].

New cases of typhoid fever were reported from following camps: MacArthur, 1; McClellan, 1; Sheridan, 1; Custer, 2; Gordon, 3; Pike, 4; Travis, 1; Eastern Department, 1; Southeastern Department, 1,; Southern Department, 1; and Merritt, 1.

Causes of deaths by camps.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Beauregard	0	
Bowie	0	
Cody	0	
Eustis	0	
Fremont	0	
Forrest	0	
Greene	3	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1.
Greenleaf	0	
Hancock	10	Streptococcus, 3; nephritis, 1; traumatism, 6.
Kearny	0	
Logan	1	Meningitis, 1.
MacArthur	2	Concussion of brain, 1; meningitis, 1.
McClellan	1	Pneumonia, 1.
Sevier	0	
Shelby	3	Pneumonia, 2; typhoid, 1.
Sheridan	0	
Syracuse	3	Cause not given, 3.
Wadsworth	0	
Wheeler	0	
Custer	0	
Devens	38	Pneumonia, 35; cerebrospinal fever, 1; influenza, 2.
Dix	16	Pneumonia, 16.
Dodge	1	Shock following herniotomy, 1.
Funston	1	Undetermined, 1.
Gordon	6	Pneumonia, 2; meningitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; tuberculosis, 1; undetermined, 1.
Grant	2	Tuberculosis, 1; suicide, 1.
Humphreys	4	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 2; heart disease, 1.
Jackson	1	Cause not given, 1.
Johnston	1	Septicemia, 1.
Las Casas	0	
Lee	5	Pneumonia, 4; gunshot wound, 1.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE ARMY CAMPS AND LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED DURING THE WEEK

Causes of deaths by camps—Continued.

Camp or department.	Number of deaths.	Causes.
Lewis	6	Pneumonia, 3; toxic psychosis, 1; traumatism, 1.
Meade	4	Pneumonia, 2; suicide, 1; traumatism, 1.
Pike	3	Pneumonia, 3.
Sherman	3	Pneumonia, 2; tuberculosis, 1.
Taylor	5	Pneumonia, 5.
Travis	2	Pneumonia, 1; typhoid, 1.
Upton	5	Pneumonia, 4; undetermined, 1.
Eastern	2	Meningitis, 2.
Northeastern	5	Pneumonia, 5.
Southeastern	2	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 1.
Southern	6	Pneumonia, 1; traumatism, 2; typhoid, 1; appendicitis, 1; septicemia, 1.
Central	5	Pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; colitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; carcinoma, 1.
Western	1	Traumatism, 1.
Aviation camps.	11	Traumatism, 10; pneumonia, 1.
Merritt	2	Thrombosis, 1; cause not reported, 1.
Stuart	1	Pneumonia, 1.

Deaths:			
Camps	23	Last week	21
Cantonments	105	Last week	39
Departmental troops	44	Last week	48
Total	172	Total	108

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

List of names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces) reported to the Adjutant General's Office as having died during the week ending September 20, 1918. (Included in this list are the names of soldiers (not members of the American Expeditionary Forces), not previously published, who died prior to the week mentioned and subsequently to March 8, 1918. These names are indicated by an asterisk.)

Camp Custer, Mich.—Pvt. Harrison H. Ahrens, R. F. D. No. 6, Manitowoc, Wis.*

Camp Devens, Mass.:
- Pvt. Mellen V. Adams, Belgrade, Me.
- Pvt. Albertus A. Baker, Ashford, Mass.
- Pvt. Gus Byrd, Brookville, Fla.
- Pvt. Edward S. Cogswell, 52 Temple Street, Fitchburg, Mass.
- Pvt. Cornelius Edward Corbett, 149 Pearl Street, Stoughton, Mass.
- Pvt. Willie Cox, R. F. D. No. 3, Cartersville, Ga.
- Pvt. John Hampton, Mount Clemanville, S. C.
- Pvt. Richard P. Hastings, Turners Falls, Mass.
- Pvt. Benj. H. Heald, Lovell Center, Mass.
- Pvt. William E. Hebenstreit, 1 Becket Street, Worcester, Minn.
- Pvt. Roy Howland, R. F. D. No. 1, Houlton, Me.
- Pvt. Horatio Machup, Kivelsky, Poland, Russia.
- Pvt. Thomas H. Melville, 34 Dickinson Street, Somerville, Mass.
- Pvt. Levi Pierrie, 256 Chestnut Street, Franklin, Mass.
- Pvt. Irving B. Rich, 394 Riverway, Brookline, Mass.
- Pvt. George Freeman Sprague, R. F. D. No. 1, Harrington, Me.
- Pvt. Julius Stafankiewicz, 118 Webster Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
- Pvt. William H. Stiles, P. O. box 31, Sudbury, Mass.
- Pvt. George C. Stokinger, 108 Hemingway Street, Boston, Mass.
- Pvt. Arthur F. Tregembo, 316 Water Street, Hallowell, Me.

Camp Devens, Mass.—Continued.
- Pvt. William A. Wilcox, R. F. D. No. 1, West Lubec, Me.
- Pvt. Chancy Williams, De Leon Springs, Fla.
- Pvt. Will Williams, Lakeland, Fla.
- Pvt. Earl E. Yorke, Wellsbeach, Me.
- Pvt. Francis L. Zeno, 194½ N Street, Burlington, Vt.

Camp Dix, N. J.:
- Pvt. Louis D'Amato, 29 South Street, Orange, N. J.
- Pvt. Albert R. Dunmon, Paris, Tex.
- Pvt. Maurice Etzler, Newmarket, Md.
- Pvt. Melvin Hamlet, Lakeland, Fla.
- Pvt. Arthur J. Keller, 68 Bushwell Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Pvt. Oscar L. Keith, R. F. D. No. 6, Columbus, Kans.
- Pvt. Charles McCollough, Lone Wolf, Okla.
- Pvt. George E. Vogler, 295 Scuyler Avenue, Kearney, N. J.
- Pvt. Harry Witman, R. F. D. No. 1, Liverpool, N. Y.

Camp Dodge, Iowa.—Pvt. Albert Mitchell, 1412 West Broadway Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Camp Fremont, Cal.:
- Pvt. Henry J. Arnhart, Filer, Idaho.*
- Rct. Johnnie E. Baker, Cottonwood, Cal.*
- Pvt. Joseph Bachoiz, 2117 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.*
- Pvt. Guiseppe Ellena, postoffice box 415, Westwood, Cal.
- Pvt. Chester M. Wilcox, 625 North Sixteenth Street, Salem, Oreg.*

Camp Gordon, Ga.:
- Pvt. Henry L. Hicks, Banner Springs, Tenn.
- Pvt. Joe Jenkins, 16 West Boundry Street, Savannah, Ga.*
- Pvt. Jim Jones, Bartow, Ga.*
- Pvt. Casa A. Nuble, R. F. D. No. 4, Gleason, Tenn.*
- Wagoner Harvey Walker, R. F. D. No. 2, box 21, Thomaston, Ga.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Pvt. Elias Thompson, general delivery, Tindall, S. C.

Camp Greene, S. C.—Pvt. Richard Weaver, R. F. D. No. 1, box 59, Herndon, Va.

Camp Hancock, Ga.:
- Pvt. Paul Arrone, 1741 Wallace Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
- Pvt. Frank Lewandowski, 561 May Street, Appleton, Wis.
- Pvt. Reuben M. Rentschler, Saline, Mich.
- Pvt. Ralph Roehrborn, Ladysmith, Wis.*

Camp Humphreys, Va.:
- Pvt. James Baldwin, 1976 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, New York City, N. Y.
- Pvt. Robert E. Bremiline, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
- Pvt. Charles T. Jourden, Whiteside, Md.

Camp Lewis, Wash.:
- Pvt. Donald M. Gray, Philomath, Oreg.*
- Pvt. Alexian E. Koshaba, 18 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Pvt. Roy Vanderkirk, 210 Oak Street, Bellingham, Wash.*

Camp Logan, Tex.—Pvt. George Rodeillat, 2307 Barronne Street, New Orleans, La.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Pvt. Charles B. Williams, 738 Clinton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Camp McClellan, Ala.—Sergt. Arthur W. Kempf, Putnam, Conn.

Camp Meade, Md.:
- Pvt. Domenico Cacciola, War, W. Va.
- Pvt. Ben. Garbedian, 10 East Commercial Row, Reno, Nev.*

Camp Merritt, N. J.—Pvt. James T. Wallace, 119 Russell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Camp Metuchen, N. J.—Pvt. Eddie H. Williams, Railroad Street, Minersville, Pa.

Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.—Pvt. Charlie W. Myers, Morton, Miss.

Camp Pike, Ark.:
- Pvt. William B. Adams, route 2, Olustee, Okla.
- Pvt. Maurice Chiasson, La Fayette, La.
- Pvt. Frank Corbin, Norton, N. C.
- Pvt. Chester Goff, route 2, Plum Bayou, Ark.*
- Pvt. William McClaskey, R. F. D. No. 4, Newkirk, Okla.
- Pvt. Lee Roy Pennington, Trenton, Ala.*

Camp Shelby, Miss.:
- Pvt. Roscoe O. Clark, Prontworch, Ill.
- Pvt. Luther Doyle, Aplin, Ark.
- Pvt. Mark T. Goza, R. F. D. No. 3, Rutherford, Tenn.
- Rct. Goliah Rounds, Hipley, Miss.*

Camp Sherman, Ohio.:
- Pvt. John Dennis, 219 Carr Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Pvt. William Dillard, 1717 Canton Street Toledo, Ohio.

Camp Sherman, Ohio.—Continued.
- Pvt. Leo A. Ehrenfried, 115 Sycamore Street, Tiffin, Ohio.*
- Pvt. Antonio [illegible], 116 West Green Street, [illegible], Ind.

Camp Taylor, Ky.:
- Sergt. Alphus C. Crall, 1201 Huestis Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Pvt. Patrick Elihue, 246 Guthrey Street, Memphis, Tenn.
- Pvt. Charlie Everett Hall, Pilot, Ky.
- Pvt. John Oliver, Citronelle, Ala.
- Pvt. Henry Pryor, R. F. D. No. 9, Marshall, Ind.
- Pvt. Sammie Smith, Smyrna, Ky.
- Pvt. Lee Tobin, Burnsville, Ky.

Camp Travis, Tex.:
- Pvt. Aubrey Storey, Cameron, Tex.*
- Pvt. George Taylor, Weslaco, Tex.*

Camp Upton, N. Y.:
- [illegible] Frank H. Burnham, 84 Maywood Street, Worcester, Mass.
- [illegible] John Dougherty, 61 River Street, Rutland, Vt.
- Pvt. Herbert Frank Stiegler, 309 High Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Pvt. Joseph Johnson, 412 Caledonia Street, Calumet, Mich.*

Fort Bliss, Tex.—Pvt. Emery J. Hebert, Abbeville, La.*

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Pvt. John Speckbacher, 661 West Second Street, Casper, Wyo.

Fort McHenry, Md.—Pvt. Walter J. Mayston, 1238 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Fort Riley, Kans.—Pvt. Henry Gray, St. Joseph, La.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Pvt. James M. Wilkins, 1208 E Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Fort Stellacoom, Wash.—Pvt. Roy W. Fitchett, Box No. 284, Bishop, Cal.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Recruit William J. Norton, 2727 Warnick Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Keywest Barracks, Fla.—Pvt. Emilio R. White, 2810 Pansy Street, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla.*

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.—Pvt. Aurelio Orbe, Magallano Cebuyan, P. I.

Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Ariz.—Pvt. Joseph G. Miller, Winerr, Germany.

Barron Field, Everman, Tex.—Capt. Robert T. Isett, 3763 Bourier Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex.—Second Lieut. Francis R. McGiffin, care of F. M. Romain, 2055 San Joaquin Street, Fresno, Cal.*

Kelly Field, Tex.:
- Pvt. Harvey Bruhy, West Bend, Wis.*
- [illegible] Ivey Rothwell Smith, Palorverde, Ariz.

Langley Field, Va.—Master Electrician Henry T. Tebelmann, 6811 Waterman Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Rich Field, Waco, Tex.—Pvt. (first class) Frank John Oliver, Onawa, Iowa.

Souther Field, Ga.—Sergt. Walter Albert Hilden, Vacaville, Cal.

Arcadia, Fla.:
- Second Lieut. John Langdon Norris, 45 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
- Pvt. (first class) Guy Wehland, Monrovia, Cal.

Austin, Tex.—Pvt. Bruce Pinkney Gadd, Morrilton, Ark.*

Baltimore, Md.—Capt. Samuel Oscar Brumbaugh, Huntington, Pa.*

Boston, Mass.—Pvt. Theodore Peter Undreiner, 300 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.:
- Second Lieut. Eugene Harriman, 1365 E Street SE., Washington, D. C.
- Corpl. George Van Larkom, 615 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cambridge, Mass.—Pvt. William C. Rieck, 527 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.—First Lieut. Samuel B. Leiser, Herscher, Ill.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—Pvt. John W. Greek, Rimer, Pa.*

Frankfort, N. Y.—Pvt. Robert Maynard, Frankfort, N. Y.*

Hoboken, N. J.:
- Pvt. Jesse Allred, box No. 373, Big Springs, Tex.
- Pvt. Dallie Harlow, University Station, Charlottesville, Va.
- Pvt. Harrison Jackson, 324 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y.
- Pvt. Richard Windybank, Lorcauville, La.*

Keller, Tex.:
- Second Lieut. James L. McKeever, Lovefield, Dallas, Tex.
- Second Lieut. John M. Widenham, 6751 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.

Kingsville, Tex.:
- Second Lieut. Edward C. Davidson, 657 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
- First Lieut. Robert S. Gillett, 16 Marshall Street, Hartford, Conn.

Lakewood, N. J.—Pvt. Benjamin Callentine, Coshocton, Ohio.

(Continued on page 16.)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT TO THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING PRICES OF HOGS

MARKET AND FEEDING CONDITIONS

Effort to Stabilize Costs and Avoid Both Extremely High and Low Prices Should Be Made—Demand for Pork After War.

The Agricultural Advisory Committee has made the following recommendation to the United States Food Administration:

The following members of the subcommittee of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee on Live Stock, to wit, Messrs. F. J. Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho; H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; W. L. Brown, Kingman, Kans.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. Dak.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Iowa, and together with the following gentlemen, invited by the chairman, Mr. H. C. Stuart, to sit with them, to wit, Messrs. J. H. Crockett, Wytheville, Va.; J. H. Mercer, State House, Topeka, Kans.; W. H. Tomhave, State College, Pa.; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; J. C. Crawley, Lawson, Mo.; Prof. J. H. Skinner, LaFayette, Ind.; S. P. Houston, Malta Bend, Mo.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Iowa, and Prof. John Evvard, Ames, Iowa, offer the following report:

The Price of Hogs.

The committee has been asked by the Agricultural Advisory Board to meet in conference with the Food Administration in consideration of the commercial methods to be pursued by the administration in the interpretation of the policy outlined on November 3, 1917, with regard to the price of hogs, which was as follows:

"The prices so far as we can effect them will not go below a minimum of about $15.50 per hundredweight for the average of packers' droves on the Chicago market until further notice. * * * As to the hogs farrowed next spring (1918), we will try to stablize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each 100 pounds of hog ready for market 13 times the average cost per bushel of corn fed into the hogs. Let there be no misunderstanding of this statement. It is not a guarantee backed by money. It is not a promise by the packers. It is a statement of the intention and policy of the Food Administration which means to do justice to the farmer."

Recommendations of Committee.

The recommendations of the committee were:

(1) It is recognized that the Food Administration has no power to fix the price of hogs or corn, and can only influence the hog price so far as the volume of controlled orders for the Army, Navy, allies, and export trade will absorb the surplus production. If prices should go so high as to curtail consumption at home and abroad, then in this event the stablization of prices during the next winter would be likely to fail, with disaster to the producer. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the costs of production are necessarily greatly increased, and that to maintain production fair returns must be assured to the farmer. It is, therefore, in the fundamental interest of the producer and consumer that both extreme high and low prices should be guarded against.

Definite Price Basis.

(2) In order to effectually carry out the above policy of the Food Administration, it is recommended that in dealing with the packer in respect to the coordinated purchase of pork products that directions should if necessary include a definite price basis in advance from month to month for the packers' purchase of hogs, upon which such orders will be based.

(3) It is recommended by the committee that the "average cost per bushel of corn" for the purpose of determining the price of hogs be considered as the average "farm value of corn," or the average selling price of corn at local railroad stations, as determined by the Department of Agriculture, and that the general corn figures be arrived at by taking these averages and weighting them according to production over the eight leading hog and corn producing States for a period of five months preceding the month the hogs are marketed, or prior to the month for which directions are given to the packers. The price of hogs should be calculated on the average of packers' droves at Chicago.

Fair Price Interpretation.

(4) To illustrate: Based upon the prices of corn figured on the above basis during the last five months, and a general survey of market and consumption conditions, it was agreed that a fair price interpretation of the ratio for the month of October would be an average price, for the average of packers' droves, of about $18.50 per hundred pounds at Chicago. It cannot be expected that the day-to-day market prices, with the fluctuating flow of demand and supply, can be maintained at any fixed and definite figures, but that it should be the aim to maintain about an average during the month.

(5) The indication of war demands are that the supply of pork products for the future should be kept up to the present level of production.

Response by Producers.

The producers have responded magnificently and are placing at the hands of the Government the hogs with which to carry over the allied and domestic necessities for the next twelve months. It is obvious that after peace the world demand for pork products will be greatly increased over the present large war demands. The Food Administration should endeavor during the war to maintain prices for hogs that will be profitable to the producer and fair to the consumer, and to give this assurance to the producer, the committee recommends that the Food Administration should at once announce its intention to maintain the minimum price of not less than $15.50 continuously during the war.

Special subcommittee: Eugene D. Funk, John M. Evvard, John H. Skinner, A. Sykes, N. H. Gentry.

Increase In Earnings and No Congestion Reported for Railroad Lines in South

Director General McAdoo has made public the following report from B. L. Winchell, Regional Director of Railroads for the Southern Region:

September 3, 1918.

Hon. W. G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads,
Washington.

Dear Sir: Conditions in the Southern Region are somewhat more satisfactory.

Final figures as to the earnings for July are not in for all lines, but those received show the following increases:

In gross revenue	$12,442,161
In expenses	7,557,748
In net revenue from railroad operation	4,884,413

The largest actual increase in net so far reported is by the Southern Railroad, $2,388,042. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis road reports more than 200 per cent increase in net ($549,463).

We still have a heavy lumber traffic in sight and can turn it into earnings as car supply permits. One hundred and thirty-five southern mills report as balance of orders on their books more than 24,000 car loads unshipped.

In order to reduce pressure on our consolidated city ticket offices, and to better accommodate the traveling public, we have established inexpensive tickets agencies at the following military camps: Wadsworth, near Spartansburg; Greene, near Charlotte; Jackson, near Columbia; Gordon, near Atlanta; Johnston, near Jacksonville, and at the marine camp at Paris Island, S. C.

In a general way, we have no congestion down here; most of our lines can handle more business, although some are close on power, but I am insisting upon better engine-miles per day.

Our principal roads are loading more coal than ever before; they can load still more with better return of coal cars from connections (which matter is in hand), with some enlargement of facilities at a few points of restriction (which work is in hand, or is beng planned), and with better car-miles per day, which essential is being followed insistently.

We must soon have more coaches for our regular trains or less travel. The coach demand for military service is overtaxing our southern lines' possibilities, and the demands for extra equipment for regular trains necessary to meet the public convenience can not always be met.

The crop prospects generally are excellent; we will surely have more cotton east of the Mississippi than a year ago.

B. L. Winchell.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

DEFECTION OF BULGARIA DISCUSSED BY GEN. MARCH

(Continued from page 4.)

reached a depth of 3 to 5 miles. The official reports indicate that the number of prisoners taken by each Army is practically the same, our Army now having 8,000 prisoners and the French 7,000—about 15,000 in all.

The American advance has proceeded entirely beyond the Hindenburg line and is now facing what they call the Kreimhild line.

On Friday the British advanced in the vicinity of Cambrai. They attacked on a 15-mile front, crossed the Canal du Nord, and this morning they were within 3 miles of the town on the northwest and west. Ten thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been reported captured at this point.

Balkan Drive Tremendous.

A glance at the positions marked on the map of the Balkan front reveals the situation there so clearly that I do not need to add anything to it. That is a tremendous drive, and carried out by relatively small forces. The distance measured to the apex of the salient north of Ishtib. In this quick advance the Serbs crossed two rivers—the Czerna and the Vardar Rivers—and captured the railroads which follow the valleys of the two rivers, and which have been the main lines of supply for the Bulgarians on either side, as well as their chief lines of escape. The result has been a general disorganization of the retreating forces, particularly those caught betwen the Vardar River and the mountains of Albania which sought too late to get out to Veles and Uskub. The British and Greek forces are cooperating. East of the Vardar they have crossed the mountains leading into Bulgaria, and have captured Strumpitsa, the chief town of that region.

The picturesque movement of the British in Palestine has also been a feature of the week, resulting in very large captures of troops and the whole movement being conspicuous by the flight of the German commander in chief, who apparently got out in advance.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Has the 84th Division arrived safely in France?

A. Practically all of it has arrived.

Q. What is the location of the 56th Pioneer Regiment?

A. We have no separate report on that oragnization.

Q. It was reported that Gen. Covell was relieved from command of 126th Regiment, 32d Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and it is now reported that he has been assigned or returned to command. What is his status?

A. According to our file of special orders from the American Expeditionary Forces Gen. Covell was relieved from the 63d Infantry and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Army Schools for duty.

Q. We hear that Col. Kemp and Col. Brown, 110th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, have been relieved of their commands and that Regular Army men have succeeded them. Can you please verify or deny?

A. We have no report whatever on this. I can now announce that the commanding officer of the American troops at Archangel is Col. Stewart. The American force is under the command of Gen. Poole of the British Army, who is commander-in-chief of all forces in that vicinity. The American Ambassador, Mr. Francis, is there, and we are in daily communication with those people on phases of the problem that arise in that vicinity.

DRAWING OF SERIAL NUMBERS TO BEGIN MONDAY, SEPT. 30

(Continued from page 5.)

taining the list is concerned. This is not intended, however, to debar correspondents, in writing their accounts of the drawing, from using the first 100 numbers drawn.

Apart from this the procedure of the drawing will be practically identical with that followed on the two previous occasions. The numbers will be drawn from a glass bowl by officers blindfolded. These numbers have been printed on small slips, and rolled up before being inserted in the containers in such way that only the reverse side of the slip, which is of blue, will be visible from the outside.

The Serial Numbers.

The serial numbers within the individual containers will run from 1 to 17,000, the latter representing the highest possible number of registrants in any single local board jurisdiction, with an excess to cover future registrants. The numbering of the slips has been done by machine to prevent the possibility of duplication or omission, and, as a further check, the sealed containers have been counted twice by hundreds and again by thousands to make sure that the total number is correct. The sealed containers are locked up in a safe awaiting the day of the drawing.

I could not announce the date for the drawing until I had made certain, by inquiry and telegraphic reply, that each one of the 4,557 local boards throughout the country had assigned to the registrants within its jurisdiction the individual serial numbers of these registrants. You may assume, therefore, that this has been done.

Safeguard Against "Juggling."

This is a necessary safeguard against the possibility of any juggling of serial numbers in the interest of favored registrants after the order in which these numbers were drawn in the lottery here in Washington has been announced. The regulations require not only that the serial numbers shall be assigned registrants before the drawing is held, but that each board, having so assigned them, has posted them opposite the names of the registrants in a conspicuous manner in the offices of the board.

When the 17,000 serial numbers shall all have been drawn from the bowl, or rather during the process of the drawing, a "master list" will be printed. This master list, containing all 17,000 numbers in the order in which they were drawn, will be sent to each of the local boards. On receiving it each board will cross out all the numbers on the list above the highest number of registrants under its jurisdiction. What is left will be the serial numbers of the registrants in that board's jurisdiction in the order in which these numbers were drawn at Washington. In this form, with the name of a registrant beside each number, the list will be posted. And it will be the duty of the individual registrant to find his number on this list and note the order in which it appears.

Example of Master List.

As the number of registrants in the various jurisdictions vary so will vary the final appearance of the list at each board's headquarters. For example, let us assume that the following represent the first 12 numbers drawn at Washington in the order in which they are drawn: 12258, 67, 5, 798, 3, 144, 2375, 9002, 4432, 889, 13371, 329, and 24. The local board having not more than 3,500 registrants under its jurisdiction would have assigned serial numbers running only from 1 to 3500. Therefore this board, on receiving the "master list," will strike out all numbers above 3500, leaving the following sequence of serial numbers to represent the order in which its registrants would be liable: 67, 3, 144, 2375, 889, 329, and 24. It is estimated that the average local board would have between 2,800 and 3,000 registrants, which means that the average board will strike out all numbers of the "master list" above, say, 3000.

Original Glass Bowl to Be Used.

Fortunately for the historical aspects of the drawing, we have been able to secure for the occasion the same glass bowl that was used at the first drawing of July 20, 1917. This bowl, the property of Capt. Charles R. Morris, of this office, was presented by him after the first lottery to Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The custodian of Independence Hall has contributed for the occasion a wooden ladle made from the original rafters of Independence Hall. Around the edges of the table upon which the bowl will stand will be a wooden frame made from the timbers of the old frigate *Constitution*.

Method of the Drawing.

The officers and enlisted men who will handle the drawing will work in three relays of one hour on and two off in order that there may be no interruption in the drawing. Cots will be provided for those off duty, as well as food. One officer, blindfolded, will draw the numbers from the bowl. Four others, receiving them from him in rotation, will break open the containers, open up the slip containing the serial number, and will call out the number to the three officers manning the tally sheets and to the one who records the numbers on the blackboards. After a teller has called out a number, he passes it to another officer who verifies it and strings it on a thin wire in the order in which it had been drawn. It is impossible for any mistake to be made that can not be checked for correction.

Easy to buy, convenient to handle, no red tape—Get a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP to-day.

Rules for Publishers of Farm Journals Issued to Promote the Saving of Paper

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Agricultural periodicals must reduce their consumption of print paper 15 per cent before January October 1 next, under regulations for the conservation of news print paper adopted by the War Industries Board.

The pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board, of which Thomas E. Donnelley is chief, has agreed with a committee representing the publishers that the saving should come out of the industry as a whole and has accepted recommendations to that end made by the committee.

Use of Lighter Paper.

Included in these recommendations are use of lighter body paper, discontinuance of subscriptions in arrears, free exchanges to be cut off and free copies to advertisers and advertising agencies to be restricted, abandonment of sales at nominal or exceedingly low price, of prize contests for subscriptions and special or holiday numbers, except such as have been regularly isued in the past.

Establishment of new papers during the war is prohibited unless the necessity for them can be shown, and combinations of two or more agriculture periodicals must be reported to the pulp and paper section for a ruling as to paper tonnage that will be allowed.

List of the Regulations.

Following is a full text of the regulations issued:

To publishers of agricultural periodicals.

The priorities board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in fourth class for priority for coal, on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised, and that the reduction in the use of paper by the agricultural periodicals shall be 15 per cent.

Each paper mill will be put upon the priority list for coal, conditional upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper, and will observe all rules and regulations of the conservation division and of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board.

Out of Industry as a Whole.

The war committee of agricultural periodical publishers feels that the necessary saving of 15 per cent should come out of the industry as a whole, and in order to accomplish this purpose made the following recommendations, which have been accepted by the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board and are to be effective October 1, 1918. Should, on November 2, it be apparent that these recommendations do not accomplish the desired reductions, further consideration will be given to the question at that time.

The period upon which the combined tonnage of all agricultural periodicals will be figured is the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. Any periodical publications combined between the dates of July 1, 1917, and August 31, 1918, shall take as the annual tonnage of the combined publication the average monthly consumption prior to August 31, multiplied by twelve.

The individual publisher will fulfill the present demands of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board if he follows the regulations printed below and makes the reports promptly as from time to time required by this section.

Wasteful Practices to Be Eliminated.

1. No publisher shall use for body stock paper heavier than supercalendered, 25 by 38 inches, 50 pounds; machine finish, 25 by 38 inches, 45 pounds; news print, 24 by 36 inches, 36 pounds. For cover stock no paper heavier than has been used during the past year. All stock on hand may be used regardless of weight.

2. Discontinue all subscriptions in arrears as follows: After October 2, all subscriptions in arrears over six months; after November 2, all subscriptions in arrears over five months; after December 2, all subscriptions in arrears over four months; and after January 2 and thereafter, all subscriptions in arrears over three months.

3. No publisher may give free copies of his periodical except for actual service rendered, except to camp libraries and huts or canteens of organizations recognized by the Government, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., or Knights of Columbus; except to the Library of Congress and other libraries which will agree to bind for permanent keeping; except for Government departmental libraries which use said publications in their work; and except to agricultural institutions, experimental stations, employees of national and State departments of agriculture, and then only when said publications are for public service.

4. Discontinue free copies to advertisers or advertising agencies except one copy for checking purposes.

Stop to All Exchanges.

5. Discontinue all free exchanges.

6. Discontinue printing or circulating free copies except for the above purposes and except for advertising or subscription purposes. The total number of free copies for all purposes shall not exceed the quantity so used during the past year, and under no circumstances shall exceed more than 5 per cent of the paid-up circulation. (The paid-up circulation includes only cash sales and subscriptions that are not in arrears at all.)

7. Discontinue selling publications at an exceedingly low or nominal rate.

8. Discontinue selling publications to anyone below the subscription price except in subscription clubs or when clubbed with other publications, when in either case the price shall not be less than 75 per cent of the regular price.

9. Discontinue selling premiums with subscriptions for periodicals unless a price is put upon the premium for sale separately and the combined price is at least the full price of the premium and 75 per cent of the published subscription price of the periodical.

10. No new prize contests for subscriptions shall be started hereafter.

11. Discontinue issuing holiday and other special numbers except as have been regularly issued in the past.

Additional Regulations.

Discontinue selling advertising with a guaranty of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below the guaranteed amount.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper no new publications may be established during the period of the war unless it can be shown that such publication is an absolute necessity.

Any contemplated combination of two or more agricultural publications after August 31, 1918, must be referred to the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board for a ruling as to the tonnage that will be allowed.

Publishers shall as far as possible procure paper and all their materials from the nearest available source of supply, provided it is consistent with the price, quality, and service.

A sworn statement will be required each month, giving tonnage and circulation figures. Blanks will be sent from this office.

THOMAS E. DONNELLEY,
Chief Pulp and and Paper Section.

Soldiers Who Died Last Week.

(Continued from page 13.)

Laredo, Tex.—Pvt. Ramond Barnett Byrnes, box 11, Bible Grove, Ill.
Madero, Tex.—Pvt. (first class) Otes Messenger, R. F. D. No. 6, Cassapolis, Mich.
Marshfield, Mo.:
Pvt. Howard H. Carter, Nederlands, Colo.
Pvt. Seize Romero, Cenicero, Colo.
Pvt. William D. Scilley, 916 Cleveland Street, Loveland, Colo.
Pvt. Charles W. Smith, La Salle, Colo.
Pvt. Glenn E. Turner, 132 North Howe Street, Fort Collins, Colo.
Pvt. Leroy D. Van Valkenburg, Sterling, Colo.
Pvt. Jose E. Vigil, Allison, Colo.
Pvt. Theodore C. Walschon, Fort Lupton, Colo.
Pvt. Herman N. Yunker, Kenwood Park, Iowa.
Pvt. Emil W. Zimmerli, 1321 Steele Street, Denver, Colo.
New Brunswick, N. J.—Pvt. Leroy Lichtenhaha, 1121 Railroad Avenue, Wilmington, Del.
Newark, N. J.—Pvt. (first class) James W. Ester, Wildwood, Fla.
Otisville, N. Y.—Pvt. Joseph Scott, R. F. D. No. 4, Lumkin, Ga
Rochester, N. Y.—Pvt. George Ross, R. F. D. No. 2, Pulaski, Ill.
San Francisco, Cal.—Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Greenough, 1015 Sherman Street, Alameda, Cal.*
San Juan, P. R.—Pvt. Antonio Lopez, Santo Domingo Street, Yauco, P. R.
South Bend, Wash.—Pvt. Douglas T. Christis, Garwood Grange, Bamffshire, Scotland.*
South Bethlehem, Pa.—Pvt. Philip Klein, 59 North Sherman Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*
Union Grove, Wis.—Pvt. Lymon B. Horton, Union Grove, Wis.*
Valparaiso, Ind.—Pvt. Charles Alfred Harrison, 1602 East Ganson Street, Jackson, Mich.*
Washington, D. C.—Pvt. (first class) Frank E. Kaufman, 706 Woodward Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Washougal, Wash.—Pvt. Albert H. Moller, Thomasville, Ga.*
Williamsbridge, N. Y.—Pvt. Roger O. Sellers, Dublin, Ga.
Wilmar, Minn.—Pvt. (first class) Enoch Hoglund, 415 Andjohn Avenue, Wilmar, Minn.
Yuma, Ariz.—Pvt. Alfred B. Wilson, 69 One hundred and thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED OF ALL CARRIERS BY WATER OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY U. S. RAILROADS

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued the following:

To carriers by water, owned or controlled by railroad companies:

The President, by proclamation of December 26, 1917, having taken possession and assumed control of "each and every system of transportation and the appurtenances thereof located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the continental United States and consisting of railroads and owned or controlled systems of coastwise and inland transportation"; and this commission, by the provisions of section 1 of "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918, being required to ascertain and certify to the President the average annual railway operating income for the three-year period ended June 30, 1917, as in the said act defined, for each of such systems of transportation making returns to it;

It is ordered, That each carrier by water owned or controlled by railroad companies located wholly or partly within the boundaries of the continental United States shall prepare and file with this commission, not later than November 1, 1918, a statement showing separately for each of the three years ended June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917, respectively;

Item No.	Account No.	
1	WI 1.—Water-line operations—Revenues	———
2	WI 14.—Water-line operations—Expenses	———
3	Net revenue (deficit in red) from water-line operations	———
4	WI 16.—Water-line tax accruals	———
5	Water-line operating income, exclusive of auxiliary operations	———

In addition thereto each carrier will compute and show upon the face of the statement, using the figures returned, which are to be exclusive of revenues and expenses arising from auxiliary operations, its average annual water-line operating income for the three-year period ended June 30, 1917.

The account, "Water-line tax accruals," for the year ended June 30, 1917, should include one-half the war taxes, assessed under the act approved October 3, 1917, against the income from operations for the calendar year 1917.

It is not intended that the returns here ordered to be made shall include a statement of special matters on which carriers may expect to base a claim for exceptional treatment as to the amount of compensation. Such claims should be presented to the Director General of Railroads.

The respondent shall also submit a statement showing all substantial changes in the quantity of, and investment in, its property and facilities used in earning its water-line operating income, as reported, for each of the three years ended June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Returns should be on paper approximately 8½ by 11 inches, and should be mailed to the Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., verified by oath in the following form:

OATH.

State of _____
County of _____, ss:

I, the undersigned, _____ (title of officer in charge of accounts), of the _____ (full name of reporting company) Company, on my oath do say that the annexed return has been prepared under my direction; that I have carefully examined the same and declare the same to be a complete and correct statement of the specified items, and that the various items here reported were, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, determined in accordance with the accounting rules promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission for carriers by water.

_____
P. O. Address _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 191__.

By the commission:

GEORGE B. MCGINTY, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27

Applications to the Comptroller of the Currency during the week ending Friday, September 27, 1918, for authority to organize national banks and to convert State banks into national banks; charters issued; charters extended and re-extended; increases and reductions of capital approved; changes of title approved and national banks placed in voluntary liquidation.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

	Capital.
For organization of national banks: The Puente National Bank, Puente, Cal.	$25,000
The First National Bank of Woodworth, N. Dak., to succeed the First State Bank	25,000
The Princeton National Bank, Princeton, W. Va., to succeed the Princeton Banking Co.	100,000
Total	150,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	
The First National Bank of Chagrin Falls, Ohio.	$25,000
The First National Bank of Arcadia, Cal.	25,000
The First National Bank of Ephrata, Wash.	25,000
The First National Bank of Mapleton (P. O. Mapleton Depot), Pa.	25,000
The National Bank of Andes, N. Y.	25,000
The American National Bank of Idabel, Okla.: succeeds the Idabel State Bank, Idabel, Okla.	30,000
Total	155,000

CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS.

The First National Bank of Garden Grove, Cal.; conversion of The Bank of Garden Grove, Cal.	$25,000
The First National Bank of Roland, Iowa; conversion of The Roland Savings Bank, Roland, Iowa	30,000
The First National Bank of Walden, Colo.; conversion of The Stock Growers Bank, Walden, Colo.	25,000
The First National Bank of Knapp Wis.; conversion of The State Bank of Knapp, Wis.	25,000
Total	105,000

CHANGE OF TITLE APPROVED.

The Citizens National Bank of Pella, Iowa, to "The Farmers National Bank of Pella."

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

	Amount.
The First National Bank of Coalgate, Okla.; capital increased from $50,000 to $100,000	$50,000
The First National Bank of Quitman, Ga.; capital increased from $100,000 to $150,000	50,000
The First National Bank of Bristol, Tenn.; capital increased from $100,000 to $150,000	50,000
The First National Bank of Wilmington, Cal.; capital increased from $25,000 to $50,000	25,000
The Commercial National Bank of Fond du Lac, Wis.; capital increased from $125,000 to $250,000	125,000
Total	300,000

REGULATIONS ON EXPIRATION DATES OF EXPORT LICENSES

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 241), that on and after September 30, 1918, export licenses shall be deemed to have been used within the period of their validity—

(a) If the through export bill of lading is issued and signed on or before the expiration date of the license and subsequent to October 9, 1917; or

(b) If the ocean bill of lading is dated on or before the expiration date of the license; or

(c) If the dock receipt is dated on or before the expiration date of the license and the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than 30 days after the expiration date of the license; or

(d) If the railroad notice of arrival issued at the port of exportation is dated on or before the expiration date of the license and if the ocean bill of lading covering the same shipment is dated not later than 10 days after the expiration date of the license, provided that the provisions of this paragraph (d) shall apply only when the merchandise is exported on vessels loaded at railroad docks, where dock receipts as provided in paragraph (b) cannot be issued by the vessel or its agents; or

(e) If the shipment is on a lighter which arrives on or before the expiration date of the license, alongside the vessel upon which the shipment is to be loaded, and if the shipment is, in fact, loaded on that vessel and ocean bill of lading is signed not later than 30 days after the expiration date of the license.

The railroad agent issuing a through export bill of lading (combination rail and steamship bill covering goods to destination) will forward to the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., one copy of such bill of lading after there has been noted thereon the port of exit through which the shipment will pass.

These regulations supersede those announced in W. T. B. R. 152, made public June 29, 1918.

HALF BILLION IS OFFERED IN TREASURY CERTIFICATES

The Treasury Department issues the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury under the authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended by the act approved April 4, 1918, offers for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal reserve banks, $500,000,000 or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series IVG, dated and bearing interest from October 4, 1918, payable January 30, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Applications will be received at the Federal reserve banks.

Books Closed Oct. 8.

Subscription books will close at the close of business October 8, 1918. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Said certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said act approved September 24, 1917, or by said act as amended by said act approved April 4, 1918, or by the act approved July 9, 1918, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

Redeemable on 10-Day Notice.

Upon 10 days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, the certificates of this series may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occurring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States after the offering and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par, with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series do not bear the circulation privilege and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

Interim Receipts.

Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after October 1, 1918, and on or before October 8, 1918. After allotment and upon payment Federal reserve banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal reserve banks. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions and to make allotment in full in the order of the receipt of applications up to amounts specified in the respective districts.

Better than money because they earn money; buy a WAR-SAVINGS STAMP TO-DAY.

Program for Paper Box Manufacturers According to Industries Board Plan

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Paper and cardboard box manufacturers will enforce a new program in connection with their business as a result of the placing on the preference list by the priorities division of the War Industries Board of paper and board mills with the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of board and paper be exercised.

The war service committee of the set-up box manufacturers presented to the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board plans of curtailment and conservation for the industry, which are accepted, to become effective, unless otherwise stated, Monday, September 16.

Scope of the Plans.

Stocks on hand on that date are not covered by the plans, but such stocks shall be used wherever practicable in conformity with the regulations, which include:

Box makers shall reduce the number of colors and grades of cover papers to the lowest possible point. Box makers shall discourage the making of small orders, particularly where varied colors and special sizes are involved. Where a customer demands of the box manufacturer, unusually small orders, particularly in varied colors and special sizes, he shall furnish, in writing, satisfactory reason for demanding same.

From September 16 to December 31, 1918, box makers shall not use paper lace to the extent of over 30 per cent of the amount used by them in the corresponding three and a half months of 1917, and beginning January 1, 1919, box makers shall not use over 15 per cent of the amount used during the year 1918. No lace whatsoever shall be furnished by box makers unless customers shall give, in writing, satisfactory reason for demanding same.

From September 16 to December 31, 1918, box makers shall not use tapes to the extent of over 50 per cent of the amount used by them in the corresponding three and a half months of 1917, and on and after January 1, 1919, there shall be used not over 30 per cent of the amount used in 1918. No tape whatsoever shall be furnished unless customers give, in writing, satisfactory reason for demanding same.

Effective September 16, 1918, there shall be eliminated the use of flies and bottom papers. This regulation shall not refer to S. and S. work, where it is clearly demonstrated that such work is handled with the greatest consideration for conservation. There shall further be exempted from the above bottoms which are less than 25 square inches, the purpose being not to interfere with the work of automatic machines in combination bottom and top processes.

Effective September 16, 1918, all boxes more than 3 inches deep shall be end-set style or molded or set-in bottom, except where special machinery has already been installed for other methods of manufacture, and same can not be discontinued without serious economic loss.

Effective September 16, 1918, all numbers below 70, basis 26 by 38, shall be eliminated except Nos. 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, and 65. Where intermediate numbers were previously used, the next lighter board above mentioned shall be used. The war service committee of the set-up box manufacturers has agreed that wherever practical, manufacturers now using numbers above referred to will shift to board five numbers lighter.

Trimming Papers Eliminated.

Trimming papers shall be eliminated wherever used entirely for decorative purposes, except where material is distinctly a by-product and would otherwise be wasted.

Box makers shall discourage the use of all interior parts of boxes requiring use of box board or other material to cover dead space, except in instances where special machine methods are in use and can not be eliminated without serious economic loss.

All lined board for boxes shall be eliminated where practical and plainboard substituted for same, and box makers shall make every effort to bring about such substitution.

All ribbons used for decorative purposes shall be eliminated.

The war service committee of the set-up box industry has pledged itself to use every effort with its members to report to Washington any case where a customer unduly demands boxes of such a character as to conflict with the spirit of the above regulations.

146,322 Machine Guns Accepted Since War Began

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes the following:

The Ordnance Department announces the following figures showing the production of machine guns, rifles, and pistols up to September 21, 1918. Total number of machine guns of all types accepted since the war began, 146,322. Total number of all types of rifles for the same period, 2,437,297. Total number of pistols accepted since the war began, 221,801.

Bar Barbarism by Buying Bonds.

HOW TO SEND CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO MEN IN THE NAVAL SERVICE

Instructions Issued Applying to Those Both in Home Waters and Abroad.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The following instructions regarding the manner of packing and shipping Christmas packages for men in the naval service both in home waters and abroad, have been prepared by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department:

(a) Packages forwarded by parcels post must comply with the postal regulations and should be inclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw-top cover to facilitate opening and inspecting.

(b) All boxes shipped by express are limited to 20 pounds in weight, should measure not more than 2 cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped, and have a hinged or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting.

(c) No perishable food product other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in parcels post or express shipments.

(d) All mail matter should be addressed as now prescribed by the Postal regulations. All express packages should be forwarded in care of Supply Officer, Fleet Supply Base, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

(e) All packages must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender together with a notation indicating the nature of the contents, such as "Christmas box," or "Chrismas present."

(f) The supply officer at New York will cause each express package to be opened and carefully examined to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous character is forwarded.

The shipment of Christmas packages for vessels abroad should be made so as to reach New York as early as possible and not later than November 15.

13TH REGIMENT U. S. MARINES REPORTED ARRIVED IN FRANCE

With their regimental song, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the 13th Regiment of United States Marines has arrived in France. Word of their arrival reached the Navy Department in a cablegram on Thursday.

In connection with its departure, the number "13" played an important part. The regiment left the overseas depot at Quantico, Va., on Friday, September 13, with many of the men using the number as a lucky omen. Numbers of them shook hands with each other 13 times, said goodbye to comrades 13 times, and sang 13 songs on their departure. One marine made an effort to take along 13 black cats, but was unable to carry out his ambition. Word of their arrival in France came 13 days after their departure, on a date twice 13, September 26.

The Thirteenth Regiment is rated as one of the crack units of the Marine Corps. A record of efficiency was attained by it in marksmanship shortly before leaving Quantico. Of the entire regiment consisting of 3,850 officers and enlisted men, 3,653 or 95 per cent now hold the right to medals won on the rifle range. This is one of the nearest percentages that ever has been made to a perfect marksman, sharpshooter, and expert rifleman personnel.

Theoretical perfection in shooting calls for one-seventh of a given unit to qualify as expert riflemen, two-sevenths to qualify as sharpshooters and four-sevenths to qualify as marksmen. This equation held good almost to the man throughout the 95 per cent of the Thirteenth Regiment of Marines. Of the total of 3,653 who qualified, 506 won expert riflemen's medals, 951 qualified as sharpshooters and 2,196 as marksmen.

Nor were the members of the Thirteenth chosen for their shooting ability. The personnel consists of the usual material of a Marine regiment and their qualification is a testimonial to the excellent training that is being given the men, combined with the natural intelligence of the Marine recruit.

UNLOAD COAL CARS PROMPTLY, FUEL ADMINISTRATION WARNS

The United States Fuel Administration issues the following:

It appearing to the United States Fuel Administrator that certain concerns at whose request and for whom coal and coke is obtained by the United States Fuel Administration are failing to accept and unload such coal and coke promptly upon arrival, and that as a result of this practice the railroad equipment containing such coal and coke is kept out of operation,

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under authority of an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated August 23, 1917, appointing said administrator, and of subsequent Executive orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders, and of the act of Congress therein referred to and approved August 10, 1917,

Hereby makes and establishes the following regulation, effective September 20, 1918, at 7 a. m. until further or other order in the premises:

Regulation Requiring the Prompt Acceptance and Unloading of Coal or Coke Shipped Under Orders of the United States Fuel Administration.

SECTION 1. Every person, firm, association, or corporation for whom coal or coke has been requisitioned, diverted, or reconsigned by the United States Fuel Administrator or by his representatives in Washington in control of distribution and apportionment of coal and coke, or by any district representative of the Fuel Administration now or hereafter appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator as his representative in any coal or coke producing district, or by any State fuel administrator, shall accept and unload such coal or coke promptly upon receiving notice of its arrival at destination and shall also promptly assume and pay all transportation charges accrued thereon.

SEC. 2. Whoever knowingly violates or refuses to conform to section 1 of this regulation will be subject to the penalties prescribed in the food and fuel control act.

The above regulation promulgated this 19th day of September, 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

MANY TRADERS DISCIPLINED BY THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The Food Administration issues the following:

Miner, Read & Tullock, wholesale grocers, of New Haven, Conn., have contributed $5,000 to the Red Cross, the largest amount so contributed to that organization in their State, for averaging selling prices in such a way as to net excessive profits. Revocation of license and closing the firm's doors would have interfered too seriously with necessary food distribution, the Food Administration decided.

A member of the firm, in a communication to Federal Food Administrator Scoville, said that the company was glad to make amends, that he believed the contribution was greater than the extra profit the firm had made, and gave assurance that salesmen had been instructed to obey Food Administration regulations in future.

Because the New Cie Co., Greenville, Tex., violated the regulation forbidding a dealer to pay more for cotton seed in one district than another, they have contributed $400 to the Texas branch of the Council of National Defense, in lieu of a more drastic penalty.

Pleaded Ignorance of Rule.

The company pleaded ignorance of this rule and said that it believed it had the right, before the recent stabilization of cotton prices, to pay prevailing local prices at its several plants in Texas. This plan was not accepted because the rule requiring uniform payments has been in effect for a long time, and is not dependent upon the stabilization of cottonseed prices for this season's product.

The offer to make the contribution was accepted, instead of enforcing a revocation of license, because of the extreme hardship which the closing of any of the company's plants would inflict upon producers at the already crowded gins at Greenville, Caddo Mills, Royse, and Cumby, where the company's plants are situated.

Indian Trader Contributes.

Sever Simonson, an Indian trader at Pryor Crow Reservation, Mont., has been permitted by the Food Administration to contribute $100 to the Red Cross, in lieu of a more drastic penalty, because, as he admitted to the Federal food administrator for his State, he had paid little attention to the regulations of the Food Administration concerning the wheat-substitute rule, believing that his isolation among the Indians justified his slackness. It was pointed out to him, however, that half his trade is with white farmers and that he runs a mess hall at Pryor.

Various Bakers Penalized.

Various bakers have been penalized for violation of baking regulations by order to cease turning out products other than bread and rolls during the periods designated: Townley Baking Co., Long Branch, N. J., four days; Buckley & Co., San Francisco, two weeks; N. Kuz, K. Moll, San Francisco, two weeks; Cheyenne Steam Bakery, Cheyenne, Wyo., 60 days.

Wheat conservation will not be permitted to go by the board, even though the harvest is large.

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

The War Department authorizes the following:

During the past two weeks the Board of Review in the office of the Quartermaster General, which passes on all contracts and purchase orders over $5,000, has approved several hundred contracts for clothing, equipment, subsistence, hardware and metals, fuel and forage, and other materials for the use of the Army which is purchased by the Quartermaster Corps. The total amount of some of the more important contracts and purchases are as follows:

Flannel shirts	$3,338,550.00
Wool coats	597,412.20
Denim clothing	28,152.00
Norfolk suits for nurses	224,440.00
Overcoats for Army nurses	79,550.00
Raincoats for Army nurses	30,240.00
Blankets	467,530.00
Leggings	15,180.00
Raincoats	3,861,939.00
Melton cloth	4,401,225.00

The following is a list of contracts approved by the Board of Review of the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army:

September 7, 1918.

CONTRACTS.

P. Lowentraut Mfg. Co., New York City, belt punch.
Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn., leather jerkins.
Robitshok Co., Minneapolis, Minn., leather jerkins.
Chas. F. Baker & Co. (Inc.), Boston, Mass., loose nails.
Atlantic Ice & Coal Co., Augusta, Ga., artificial ice.
Fred L. Sayles Co., Pascoag, R. I., melton.
George C. Retzel Co., Chester, Pa., melton.
The Geo. K. Runhardt Corp., Lawrence, Mass., melton.
Coronet Worsted Co., Mapleville, R. I., melton.
Belle Vue Mills, Clinton, Mass., melton.
Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., dyeing and finishing duck.
E. Goldman & Co., Boston, Mass., leather jerkins.
J. B. Pearson Co., Boston, Mass., leather jerkins.
B. Greenwald Co., Boston, Mass., leather jerkins.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York City, sirup.
Geneva Cutlery Co., Geneva, N. Y., razors.
Colgate & Co., New York City, soap.
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Bayonne, N. J., aviation naphtha.
Consumers Biscuit & Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., hard bread.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Long Island City, N. Y., hard bread.
Leon Israel & Sons, New York City, green coffee.
Lisk Mfg. Co., Canandaigua, N. Y., pots.

EMERGENCY PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

National Biscuit Co., New York City, hard bread.
Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass., chocolate candy.
W. F. Schrafft & Sons Corporation, Boston, Mass., chocolate candy.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACTS.

S. Karpen & Bros., Chicago, Ill., escort wagon parts.
Winkler-Grimm Corporation, South Bend, Ind., escort wagon parts.

CONTRACTS FOR GOODS TO BE FURNISHED AS REQUIRED.

The Fleischmann Company of California, San Francisco, Cal., compressed yeast.
The Union Ice Co., San Diego, Cal., ice.

Important Notice to U. S. Purchasing Agents

Purchasing agents for the various Government departments and the special United States war administrations are earnestly reminded to send to the Official U. S. Bulletin at the earliest possible moment all copy for bids to be advertised and purchase awards, in order that these may be promptly and correctly printed in the Bulletin in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War and other heads of departments.

The task of preparing this copy for publication, with a view to absolute correctness and continuity, is a considerable one, but, with the cooperation of the purchasing agencies, should result in a great help, not only to the departments themselves, but to bidders throughout the country, all of whom, through the medium of the Official Bulletin, are desirous of keeping informed of the Government's needs.

September 9, 1918.

PURCHASE ORDERS.

W. E. Thomas & Co., New York City, rope slings
Utah Condensed Milk Co., Richmond, Utah, evaporated milk.
Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Denmark, Wis., evaporated milk.
Waterloo Creamery Co., Omaha, Nebr., evaporated milk
Gilinsky Fruit Co., Omaha, Nebr., potatoes.
Varley & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., potatoes.
The R. A. Kelly Co., Xenia, Ohio, manila rope.
Wall Rope Works (Inc.), Beverly, N. Y., manila rope.
Columbian Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y., manila rope.
Rock Island Mfg. Co., Rock Island, Ill., vises.
Rinek Cordage Co., Easton, Pa., manila rope.
American Tobacco Co., New York City, cigarettes.
Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., Baltimore, Md., hominy.
L. J. Upton & Co., Norfolk, Va., potatoes.
Van Camp Products Co., Indianapolis, Ind., evaporated milk.
Swift & Co., Trenton, N. J., ham.
American Guarantee Roofing Co., New York City, crates.
Humboldt Machine Stamping Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., ration containers.
Waterbury Button Co., Waterbury, Conn., buttons.
Utica Willowvale Bleachery, Chadwicks, N. Y., sheets
Houston Packing Co., Lake Charles, La., beef, ham, and bacon.
R. C. Williams & Co., New York City, asparagus.
American Tobacco Co., New York City, cigarettes.
Minot, Hooper & Co., New York City, gray twill.
Franklin Sugar Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar.
G. H. Bent & Co., Milton, Mass., hard bread.
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., burlap cloth.
Acme Burlap Bag Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., burlap cloth.
American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La., sugar
Ismert-Hincke Co., Kansas City, Mo., wheat flour.
Gypsum City Mill & Elevator Co., Gypsum, Kans., wheat flour.
E. Crosby & Co., Brattleboro, Vt., corn meal.
Luehrmann Hay & Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo., timothy hay.
Valecia Evaporated Milk Co., Madison, Wis., evaporated milk.
Metropolitan Box & Lumber Co., New York City, crates.
Kops Bros., New York City, summer drawers.
C. H. Andrews, Enterprise, Ala., peavine hay.
American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., manila rope.
Boston Land Co., Westhaven, Cal., straw.
J. L. Shultz & Co. (Inc.), Skaneateles, N. Y., timothy hay.
George Hollenbeck, Yale, Mich., timothy hay.
The McMillan Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., timothy hay.
Pratz, Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., timothy hay.
United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., Boston, Mass., nailing machines.
Porcelain Enameling Association of America, Sheboygan, Wis., pots.
American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., manila rope.
Cincinnati Grain & Hay Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alfalfa hay.
The Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, ham and bacon.
Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., cheese.
G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill., oleomargarine.
Architectural Cornice & Skylight Works (Inc.), New York City, ration containers.
Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., manila rope.
Waterbury Co., New York City, manila rope.
Armour & Co., Columbus, Ohio, lard substitutes.
Lard Milling Co., Waemgo, Kans., wheat flour.
New Bedford Cordage Co., New Bedford, Mass., manila rope.
United Shoe Repairing Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., nails.
National Packing Box Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y., crates.
Mound Ridge Milling Co., Mound Ridge, Kans., wheat flour.
Plant Bros. Co., Manchester, N. H., innersoles.
Brockton Heel Co., Brockton, Mass., heels.
Weyl Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes.
National Enameling & Stamping Co., Philadelphia, Pa., wash basins.
A. Braun Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., pickles.
Wilber-Freeman Co., Salina, Kans., wheat flour.
National Vinegar Co., St. Louis, Mo., vinegar.
Swift & Co., Columbus, S. C., lard substitute.
International Mercantile Marine Corporation, Baltimore, Md., soft coal.
National Biscuit Co., Cambridge, Mass., hard bread.
B. A. Dean & Son (Inc.), Auburn, N. Y., hay.
Pratz, Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., hay.
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corporation, Montgomery, Ala., ice.

CONTRACTS.

La France Novelty Co. (Inc.), New York City, chevrons.
Southbridge Printing Co., Southbridge, Mass., duck.
B. Kronthal & Co., Michigan City, Ind., shirts.
Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., webbing.
Forsyth Dyeing Co., New Haven, Conn., tent duck.
Elmer, Evans & Co., Oshkosh, Wis., leather jerkins.
Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York City, powdered borax.
Robertson Bleachery & Dye Works, New Milford, Conn., twill.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn., calipers.
United Shoe Repairing Machine Co., Boston, Mass., pad awls.
Commercial Label Co., New York City, arm brassards.
Harlem Dress & Skirt Co., New York City, arm brassards.
Carlisle Hemstitching Co., New York City, arm brassards.
Turner Halsey Co., New York City, O. D. drill.
Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., flannel.
Smith, Hogg & Co., New York City, osnaburg.
Paragon Worsted Co., Providence, R. I., melton.

QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

John McCann & Co., New York City, dish towels.
The Livingston Worsted Co., New York City, melton.
Delaine Mills, Moneyunk, Pa., melton.
Wm. Whitman Co., Boston, Mass., shirting flannel.
Groveland Mills, Groveland, Mass., melton.
The Cleveland Worsted Mills Co., Cleveland, Ohio, flannel.
Metcalf Bros. & Co., New York City, flannel.
French River Textile Co., Mechanicsville, Conn., melton.
Windsor Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., flannel.
Hall, Hartwell & Co., Troy, N. Y., shirts.
Harry Goodman, New York City, raincoats.
Comer Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio, raincoats.
Bliss, Fabyan & Co., New York City, twill.
J. R. Karim & Co. (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., flannel.
Tip Top Waist & Dress Co. (Inc.), New York City, convalescent suits.
Waucantuck Mills, Uxbridge, Mass., flannel.
Holyoke Worsted Mills, Holyoke, Mass., flannel.
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, raincoats.
Paragon Worsted Co., Providence, R. I., melton.
L. Bachmann & Co., New York City, flannel.
Kurshan Bros., New York City, venetians.
I. Wechsler & Co., Boston, Mass., wool service coats.
Joseph Greer, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., flannel.
Grosvenor-Dale Co., Providence, R. I., sateen.
Standish Worsted Co., Plymouth, Mass., melton.
Montrose Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I., melton.
Warrenton Woolen Co., Torrington, Conn., melton.
British-American Rubber Co., St. Louis, Mo., raincoats.
Bliss, Fabyan & Co., New York City, twill.
Waucantuck Mills, Uxbridge, Mass., melton.
The Beebe Glove Co. (Inc.), Richmond, Ind., gloves.

EMERGENCY PURCHASES APPROVED BY TELEGRAM.

J. G. McCann, Roxbury, Va., wood.
Tanners Cut Sole Co., Boston, Mass., top lifts.

APPROVAL OF PRICE ON FOREIGN PURCHASE.

Domestic Specialty Co., Hamilton, Ontario, shoe dubbing.

September 10, 1918.

Purchase orders and contracts under $25,000 made on open-market purchase or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery:

P. O. 223. Gladney Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., flour, $5,386.90.
P. O. 179. Kimball Milling Co., Wolfe City, Tex., flour, $17,850.
P. O. 232. Gladney Milling Co., Sherman, Tex., flour, $19,224.
P. O. 4–640. J. J. Haines & Co., Baltimore, Md., cotton mops, $16.
P. O. 4372–C. T. A. Shaw & Co., New York City, blankets, $10,680.
P. O. 206. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $13,524.
P. O. 4515–A. Catlin & Co., New York City, gray duck, $14,547.50.
P. O. 13–107. Holly Milk & Cereal Co., Portland, Oreg., evaporated milk, $5,470.
P. O. 923–G. Wisconsin Condensed Milk Co., Burlington, Wis., evaporated milk, $13,225.
P. O. 842–G. M. Piowaty & Sons, Chicago, Ill., potatoes, $14,445.
P. O. 863–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $16,410.
P. O. 871–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $11,050.
P. O. 872–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $10,264.80.
P. O. 3337. R. L. Church & Co., Skaneateles, N. Y., timothy hay, $5,760.
P. O. 3329. Langenberg Bros. Grain & Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay, $14,100.
P. O. 3413. Langenberg Bros. Grain & Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay, $14,100.
P. O. 3326. J. L. Shultz & Co. (Inc.), Skaneateles, N. Y., timothy hay, $13,440.
P. O. 3286. Pratz, Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., timothy hay, $17,280.
P. O. 3343. Charles Schaeffer & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., timothy hay, $11,760.
P. O. 3323. J. L. Shultz & Co. (Inc.), Skaneateles, N. Y., timothy hay, $10,200.
P. O. 3284. Pratz, Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., timothy hay, $9,360.
P. O. 3289. Pratz, Kime & Pratz, Waterloo, N. Y., timothy hay, $7,200.
P. O. 974. California Feed Co. (Ltd.), Honolulu, H. T., potatoes, $7,875.
P. O. 3407. Homan & Starr, Lodi, Ohio, timothy hay, $6,240.
P. O. 3372. W. L. Edmundson, Houston, Tex., prairie hay, $13,200.
P. O. 3379. Houser & Sutton, Newton, Ill., timothy hay, $7,500.
P. O. 3404. The McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., timothy hay, $7,800.
P. O. 3412. Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay, $7,500.
P. O. 3367. W. L. Edmundson, Houston, Tex., prairie hay, $14,400.
P. O. 3348. H. Mueller Grain Co., San Antonio, Tex., prairie hay, $7,800.
P. O. 3360. W. H. Allen & Son, Newport, Nebr., prairie hay, $8,800.
P. O. 3364. Van Wise & Moorhead, Chicago, Ill., timothy hay, $9,000.
P. O. S-147. Hickel Commission Co., St. Louis, Mo., butter, $9,300.
P. O. 934–G. Beerner Fry Co., Iowa City, Iowa, flavoring extract, $18,496.92.
P. O. 6849. A. M. Gutterman & Sons Co., Boston, Mass., soles, $9,700.
P. O. B-3430. Magee, Lynch Grain Co., Cairo, Ill., oats, $16,700.
P. O. B-3428. Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, Nebr., oats, $14,100.
P. O. 927–G. McNeill & Higgins Co., Chicago, Ill., pickles, $17,005.
P. O. 35. Schlueter Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., hard bread cans, $5,180.
P. O. 46. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter, $20,308.50.
P. O. 211. Weyl, Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $5,628.
P. O. 1. Heid Bros. (Inc.), El Paso, Tex., prairie hay, $12,250.
P. O. 1748. Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Okla., wheat flour, $5,200.
P. O. S-124. Kehler Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo., wheat flour, $18,375.
P. O. 3361. Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay, $14,100.
P. O. 596. Gilinsky Fruit Co., Omaha, Nebr., potatoes, $23,800.
P. O. 3456. Houser & Sutton, Newton, Ill., mixed hay, $9,000.
P. O. 363. Glendale Creamery Co., Chimagum, Wash., butter, $5,300.
P. O. 370. Western Soap Co., Spokane, Wash., soap, $5,250.
P. O. 3378. Hosmer Robinson Co., Boston, Mass., timothy hay, $7,800.
Sub. 764. The George Close Co., Cambridge, Mass., stick candy, $14,000.
Sub. 763. Lovell & Covel Co., Boston, Mass., stick candy, $14,000.
P. O. 3896–A. Woodward Baldwin & Co., Piedmont, S. C., gray sheeting, $5,343.75.
P. O. 4374–N. Rudolph Liebmann Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J., buttons, $17,680.
P. O. 726–B. Fred C. Mansfield, Johnson Creek, Wis., evaporated milk, $16,900.
P. O. 719–G. Denmark Condensed Milk Co., Denmark, Wis., evaporated milk, $10,400.
P. O. 725–G. Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co., Elkhorn, Wis., evaporated milk, $5,290.
P. O. 3277. Hewitt Bros. (Inc.), Locke, N. Y., timothy hay, $5,760.
P. O. 728–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $13,675.
P. O. 729–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $27,350.
P. O. 730–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $6,383.49.
Emerg. 2-177. John K. Lasher, New York City, butter, $12,055.13.
P. O. 3318. Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo., prairie hay, $15,300.
P. O. 3317. Chas. Schaeffer & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., timothy hay, $6,720.
P. O. 4508–P. Annin & Co., New York City, flags, $5,852.
P. O. 737–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $15,387.11.
P. O. 2-2996. American Quarantee Roofing Co., New York City, ration containers, $23,625.
P. O. 2-2995. Acer & Whidon, Medina, N. Y., ration containers, $15,750.
P. O. 5-S. Swift & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., lard, $7,527.66.
P. O. 732–G. Carnation Milk Products Co., Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $6,378.02.
P. O. 260. Brainerd Commission Co., New York City, rye, $8,581.96.
Sub. 114-12. Pioneer Flour Mills, San Antonio, Tex., flour, $6,617.40.
P. O. 10-1.
P. O. 3240. Hogan, Hayden & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., evaporated milk, $5,200.
P. O. 722–G. Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., evaporated milk, $5,200.
P. O. 317. Clark-Graham Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $19,600.
P. O. 301. Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $[illegible].
P. O. 307. Marathon Fishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $13,500.
P. O. 318. Copper River Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $5,346.
P. O. 324. Clark-Graham Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $19,943.
P. O. 4359-B. Mount Hope Finishing Co., North Dighton, Mass., dyeing and [illegible] duck, $7,560.
P. O. 4270–P. Peter Graff & Co., Worthington, Pa., blankets, $6,400.
P. O. 4358–A. The Hudson & Kohn Co., Greenville, S. C., sheets, $1,576.80.
P. O. 778–PH. Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill., cheese, $6,592.50.
P. O. 4255–B. H. H. Rice Corporation, New York City, sheets, $12,803.
FF-26-3-1, FF-27-3-1, FF-28-3-1, FF-30-3-1, FF-31-3-1. Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., valve oil, compressor oil, turbine oil, transformer oil, $3,478.26.

Purchase orders and contracts on commodities purchased at board of trade or exchange prices on Food Administration allotment, commandeer order, or by embarkation service:

P. O. 320. Sockeye Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $79,100.
P. O. 316. Abercrombie Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $50,582.
P. O. 275. Ward Cove Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $38,400.
P. O. 696–PH. Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill., fresh beef, $430,613.78; canned corn beef, $444,687.16.
Sub. 126-2-286. American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar, $36,693.
Sub. 21-2-287. American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar, $26,239.50.
Sub. 112-2-314. W. J. McCahan Sugar Co., Philadelphia, Pa., sugar, $36,603.
P. O. S-146. George B. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo., wheat flour, $26,800.
P. O. 718–G. Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $54,600.
P. O. 658–PH. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., bacon, $1,895,145.45.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Contracts under $25,000.

HC–485–J. E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., meat-saw blades, $1,586.10.
HC–486–N. C. S. Osborn & Co., Newark, N. J., ticklers, $659.60.
HC–490–N. C. S. Osborn & Co., Newark, N. J., creasers, $2,063.14.
HC–434–N. Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., hammers, $6,118.17.
PO–5793–P. H. K. Brewer & Co., New York City, guidons (field hospital), $1,148.40.
PO–5794–P. H. K. Brewer & Co., New York City, guidons (motor trucks), $12,059.30.

Contracts over $25,000.

PO–6082–B. Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., spindle banding, $36,040.
PO–6067–B. Catlin & Co., New York City, blanket wrappers, $237,500.
PO–6017–B. The Warren Woolen Co., Stafford Springs, Conn., melton, $200,000.
PO–60642–B. Aetna Mills, Watertown, Mass., melton, $637,500.
PO–6065–A. Frederick Victor & Achelis, New York City, ticking, $44,844.
PO–6057–P. A. L. London & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., slickers, $68,000.
PO–1459. John Groves Co. (Inc.), Charlestown, Mass., potatoes and onions, $39,720.
FF–15–3–3, FF–18–3–4, FF–9–3–4, FF–20–3–2. The Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa., aero and motor oil, $78,897.50.

Emergency purchase approved by telegram.

PO–1456. Monarch Metal Mfg. Co., East Cambridge, Mass., tin cans for hard bread, $37,500.

Contract under $25,000 awarded to other than lowest bidder.

HC–466–C. George W. Diener Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., gasoline cans, $1,000.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACTS.

6, 22, 18. Hartford Hosiery Mills, cotton stockings; contractor to bale for overseas shipment instead of packing in wooden boxes and to receive 50 cents additional per bale.
6, 12, 18. H. A. Sweeney Shipyard & Foundry, Jeffersonville, Ind., 400 army ranges,

QUARTERMASTER PURCHASES PASSED BY THE BOARD OF REVIEW

contractor to lacquer all ranges at additional cost of 50 cents per range.

5, 20, 18 and 7, 19, 18. Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., Chicago, Ill., truck covers and paulins; to read for domestic paulins 28 cents, truck covers 22 cents; for overseas, paulins .955 (1 to bale) and truck covers .955 (2 to bale).

6, 25, 18. Evansville Overall Co., Evansville, Ind., 8,000 each coats and trousers; permission to substitute brown duck or khaki twill for denim; contractor to receive 3 cents addition per garment.

4, 12, 18. Bray, Robinson Clothing Co., Louisville, Ky., denim clothing; same clause.

6, 25, 18. Louis Lewin Co., Chicago, Ill., 17,000 garments; same clause.

6, 25, 18. The Crown Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 300,000 garments; same clause.

5, 24, 18. United States Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 40,000 coats and trousers; contractor to bale all articles at request of United States and receive .955 per bale for new burlap and .75 per bale for old burlap.

5, 28, 18 and 7, 23, 18. The Globe Overall Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 776 dozen suits; same clause.

6, 25, 18 and 8, 9, 18. Evansville Overall Co., Evansville, Ind., 16,000 garments; same clause.

6, 25, 18 and 8, 9, 18. The Van Wert Overall Mfg. Co., Van Wert, Ohio, 10,000 garments; same clause.

6, 25, 18 and 8, 13, 18. Miller Mfg. Co., Dallas, Tex., denim clothing; same clause.

6, 25, 18 and 8, 13, 18. Adam H. Bertel Co., Richmond, Ind., 15,000 garments; same clause.

6, 25, 18. Crown Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 300,000 garments; same clause.

4, 16, 18. The Levy Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, denim clothing; same clause.

September 11, 1918.

Purchase orders and contracts under $25,000 made on open market purchase or let to lowest bidder and submitted to the board for consideration after execution and delivery:

P. O. 331. Snohomish Dairy Products Co., Snohomish, Wash., evaporated milk, $5,560.

P. O. 337. Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $13,200.

P. O. 335. Kadiak Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $8,676.

P. O. 333. Federal Condensed Milk Co., Mount Vernon, Wash., evaporated milk, $13,900.

P. O. 651-478. David Kahnweiler's Sons, New York City, metallic life rafts, $13,750.

Sub. 114-7-27. G. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter, $15,372.

P. O. 13 LA-0159. Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, Cal., hay, $10,440.

P. O. 776-PH. G. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter, $13,176.

P. O. 197. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $8,536.50.

P. O. 322. Johnson-Lieber Mercantile Co., Seattle, Wash., corn oil, $11,942.37.

Emerg. 2-196. Fitch Cornell & Co., New York City, butter, $14,360.71.

P. O. 929-G. Grand Lodge Milk Co., Detroit, Mich., evaporated milk, $22,482.50.

P. O. 4363-B. William H. Evans, New York City, tent duck, $5,134.57.

EM-1085-Sub. 110-2-190. American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, sugar, $10,797.64.

P. O. 204. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $13,279.

P. O. 402. Petersburg Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $22,472.

P. O. 227. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $7,656.

P. O. 45. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., lard substitute, $5,337.50.

P. O. S-5. Cudahy Packing Co., Kansas City, Kans., lard substitute, $10,550.

P. O. S-6. Swift & Co., Kansas City, Kans., butter, $9,250.

P. O. S-7. Armour & Co., Kansas City, Kans., oleomargarine, $8,540.

P. O. 219. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $9,590.

P. O. 1022. Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Ltd.), Honolulu, Hawaii, sugar, gelatin, and tobacco, $10,584.56.

P. O. 3406. Kerr Grain & Hay Co., Melvin, Mich., timothy hay, $14,400.

P. O. 3371. Niezer & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., hay, $14,880.

P. O. 3409. Hosmer Robinson & Co., Boston, Mass., timothy hay, $6,900.

P. O. 396. Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $7,000.

P. O. 388. Kadiak Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $12,831.

Sub. 114-9-28. Pelican Cracker Co., New Orleans, La., hard bread, $6,425.

P. O. 790-PH. G. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago, Ill., butter, $5,709.60.

P. O. 788-PH. Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., butter, $10,727.50.

P. O. 216. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $6,552.

P. O. 218. Weyl-Zuckerman & Co., Fort Worth, Tex., potatoes, $15,120.

P. O. 403. San Juan Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $19,432.

P. O. 4-614. J. A. William Co., Baltimore, Md., tomatoes, $9,000.

P. O. 397. Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $21,000.

P. O. 405. Straits Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $6,864.

Sub. 114-2-272. Washburn Crosby Co., New York City, corn meal, $6,150.

Sub. 117-2-346. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco, $24,150.

Sub. 114-2-321. American Tobacco Co., New York City, Tobacco, $11,106.72.

P. O. Sub. 185-9-1. Consumers Biscuit Co., New Orleans, La., hard bread, $21,775.

P. O. 8302. A to Z Business Bureau, Washington, D. C., guide cards, $9,825.

EM-1409-9-3. American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La., sugar, $18,301.50.

EM-1317-9-1. American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La., sugar, $21,961.80.

Sub. 185-9-2. Klotz Cracker Factory, New Orleans, La., hard bread, $9,760.

Sub. 13-17. Ira D. Cardiff & Co., Yakima, Wash., carrots, $6,210.

P. O. 895-G. Squire Dingee Co., Chicago, Ill., pickles, $5,947.20.

P. O. 399. Fybus Bay Dishing & Packing Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $10,836.

Sub. 10-2-410. American Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco, $6,142.97.

P. O. 894-G. C. F. Claussen & Sons, Chicago, Ill., pickles, $6,753.60.

Sub. 114-2-390. Washburn Crosby Co., New York City, rye flour, $5,220.

Sub. 10-2-403. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco, $15,390.

Sub. 205-2-160. Rockwood & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., cocoa, $13,750.

P. O. 13-107. Holly Milk & Cereal Co., Portland, Oreg., evaporated milk, $5,470.

Sub. 10-2-401. American Tobacco Co., New York City, tobacco, $23,996.

Sub. 114-2-333. Quaker Oats Co., New York City, Graham flour, $5,208.

Emerg. 2-211. Fitch Cornell & Co., New York City, butter, $16,981.79.

Emerg. 2-209. Fox River Butter Co., New York City, butter, $17,428.78.

Purchase orders on commodities purchased at board of trade or exchange prices, on Food Administration allotment, commandeer orders, or by embarkation service:

P. O. 400. Pacific American Fisheries Co., South Bellingham, Wash., salmon, $28,200.

P. O. 412. Columbia Salmon Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $36,612.

P. O. 390. Alaska Pacific Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $26,400.

P. O. 4-541. Phillips Packing Co., Cambridge, Md., canned tomatoes, $399,000.

P. O. 4-613. J. Langrall & Co., Baltimore, Md., tomatoes, $198,000.

EM-1409-Sub. 208. American Sugar Refining Co., New Orleans, La., sugar, $36,603.

P. O. 394. Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $24,500.

P. O. 393. Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash., salmon, $32,585.

P. O. 392. Alaska Pacific Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash, salmon, $52,986.

P. O. 395. Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle, Wash, salmon, $28,000.

P. O. 744-G. Libby, McNeil & Libby, Chicago, Ill., evaporated milk, $89,930.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Contracts under $25,000.

HC-491-N. C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., glass handle slickers, $2,262.38.

HC-499-B. American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., end clips, $8,700.

HC-525-J. Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., ax helves, $9,375.

Contracts over $25,000.

HC-468-B. Traut & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., end clips, $27,000.

5070-B. M. J. Collins, Boston, Mass., jerkins, $165,000.

10028. American Writing Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., printing paper, $33,428.87.

10021. Sawyer Biscuit Co., New York City, hard bread, $27,500.

10040. Wallace & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., candy, $28,000.

5385-N. Kurshan Bros., New York City, venetians, $41,799.20.

Contracts under $25,000 awarded to other than the lowest bidder.

HC-498-B. North & Jodd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., end clips, $3,870.32.

Emergency purchases approved by telegram.

10045. Vacuum Oil Co., New York City, Gargoyle cylinder oil, $33,160.

HM-6-1. Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York City, soap chips (borax), $145,200.

10029. National Biscuit Co., New York City, hard bread, $43,037.50.

September 12, 1918.

PURCHASE TRANSACTIONS APPROVED.

Contracts under $25,000.

HC-481-B. American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., end clips, $15,900.

6092-P. Fox & Moore, Pine Grove, Pa., flannel shirts, $6,360.

6135-B. C. F. Hathaway & Co., Waterville, Me., flannel shirts, $3,180.

6113-B. H. L. Judd Co., New York City, split rings, $2,198.30.

5986-C. Milwaukee Tanning & Clothing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., leather jerkins, $15,300.

6072-P. F. W. Maurer & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., white stay binding, $5,308.35.

6087-B. Farwell Bleachery, Lawrence, Mass., bleaching jean, $1,125.

6085-B. Crystal Springs Bleaching & Dyeing Co., Assonet, Mass., bleaching twill, $1,706.28.

6031-J. Blue Jay Mfg. Co., Huntington, W. Va., denim clothing, $7,600.

6084-B. Slatersville Finishing Co., Slatersville, R. I., bleaching jean, $7,312.50.

6086-B. Robertson Bleachery & Dye Works, New Milford, Conn., bleaching jean, $1,170.

FF-49-3-29 and FF-50-3-12. Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., lubricating oil, $8,355

Contracts over $25,000.

6080-B. Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., webbing, $101,360.

Rec. 17-2-2. American Laundry Machinery Co., New York City, flatwork ironers, $31,800.

Rec. 17-2-3. Adams Laundry Machinery Co., Troy, N. Y., washers, $56,880.

Rec. 17-7-4. Troy Laundry Machinery Co., New York City, flatwork ironers, $31,800.

Rec. 17-7-6. Poland Laundry Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., steam tumblers, $43,680.

Rec. 17-1-5. Empire Laundry Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., extractors, $39,600.

HC-488-B. G. E. Prentiss Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., bar buckles, $39,040.

6107-B. Hinsdale Woolen Mills, Hinsdale, Mass., melton, $40,000.

5954-C. Monarch Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., leather jerkins, $85,000.

6151-B. United States Rubber Co., Boston, Mass., raincoats (Army nurses), $30,240.

6103-P. George W. Watt Woolen Co., Norristown, Pa., melton, $60,000.

6101-N. Bound Brook Woolen Mills, Bound Brook, N. J., melton, $98,750.

6094-B. Metcalf Bros. & Co., New York City, melton, $202,000.

6102-B. The Talcott Bros. Co., Talcottsville, Conn., melton, $100,000.

6112-N. H. Labovitz Clothing Co., New York City, overcoats, $36,200.

6158-B. Geo. C. Moore Co., Westerly, R. I., twill webbing, $32,840.80.

FF-52(7)20. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Chicago, Ill., fuel oil, $42,880.

10061. Prudential Oil Corporation, New York City, motor gasoline, $54,000.

10055. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., soap, $209,644.42.

10039. Colgate & Co., New York City, hand soap, $35,576.64.

10051. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., hand soap, $79,206.34.

Contracts awarded to other than the lowest bidder.

HC-487-B. North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain, Conn., end clips, $6,100.

HC-477-J. Warren Tool & Forge Co., New York City, punches, $3,966.48.

HC-478-B. Fulford Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., tongueless bar buckles, $20,250.

HC-506-B. American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., tongueless bar buckles, $14,250.

HC-503-B. Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury, Conn., tongueless bar buckles, $36,000.

Approval of price on foreign purchase.

Graham's (Ltd.), Belleville, Ontario, Canada, potatoes (dehydrated), 25 1/6 cents per pound; turnips (dehydrated), 25 1/6 cents per pound; carrots (dehydrated), 30 cents per pound.

Acme Glove Works (Ltd.), Montreal, Canada, 16,085 pairs laced leather boots, $4.75 to $9.50 per pair.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. ARMY

The Army Ordnance Department authorizes publication of the following list of contracts and purchase orders:

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Washington, D. C., manganese steel sheets.

The Madison Trading Co., New York City, glover's needles.

Ohio Canvas Goods Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio, paulins.

Kemper Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, lantern bracket pads.

Porter Bros. & Collins, (Inc.), Framingham, Mass., haversacks.

William H. Evans, New York; Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, (Inc.), Baltimore, Md.; Russel Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn., olive-drab webbing.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., motors and control.

Smith & Hemenway Co., (Inc.), Irvington, N. J., screw drivers.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., cartridge cases.

Follmer, Clogg & Co., Lancaster, Pa., parachutes.

The Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., tractor equipment.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., truck equipment.

Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, soda ash.

Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn., belt-loading machines.

Singer Sewing Machine Co., New York, N. Y., sewing machines.

The Keystone Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., ratchets.

Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, Conn., star gauges.

Peter A. Frasse Co., Hartford, Conn., Besseler screw stock.

Vulcan Iron Works, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 40-ton locomotive.

Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Ellwood City, Pa., gravity conveyer equipment.

Wellington, Sears & Co., Boston, Mass., O. D. duck.

Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., truck chasses.

Kurz-Downey Co., Chicago, Ill., packing boxes.

Central Stamping Co., New York City, commercial cups.

American Car & Foundry Co., Washington, D. C., pack frame sides.

American Chain Co. (Inc.), New York City, harness toggles.

Everlastik (Inc.), New York City, O. D. webbing.

Du Pont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., detonators.

Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., packing cases.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., locomotive type trucks.

Fayette R. Plumb (Inc.), Philadelphia, Pa., flatters.

Hale & Kilburn Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., body drawings.

R. M. Newbold, Washington, D. C., test and development of truck lighting, maintenance, and repairs on motor vehicles.

Sandusky Tool Co., Sandusky, Ohio, smoothing planes.

American Axe & Tool Mfg. Co., Glassport, Pa., shingling hatchets.

The Irwin Auger Bit Co., Wilmington, Ohio, auger bits.

Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills Co., Detroit, Mich., brass rod.

Warren Tool & Forge Co., Warren, Ohio, crowbars.

Ansonia Novelty Co., Ansonia, Conn., thimbles.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., ratchet drills.

Aetna Woodworking Co. (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., hickory mallets.

Rock Island Mfg. Co., Rock Island, Ill., vises.

Lamb Knitting Machine Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., draw gauges.

Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., forge blowers, extension tops, gear wheel handles, and hand and drive wheels.

Taft-Peirce Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R. I., steel parallels.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., lathe mandrels.

Lamb & Tilden, Washington, D. C., ordnance seal press, lead disks, and spools of wire.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Springfield, Ill., blacksmith's tools.

Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., hollow-handle tool sets.

The Chapin-Stephens Co., Pine Meadow, Conn., smoothing planes.

Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., saddlers' knives.

Peck Stow & Wilcox Co., New York City, hand punches.

C. S. Osborne & Co., Newark, N. J., rivet sets.

John Hassell (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., meat-can pins.

Brooklyn Alloys Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., solder.

United States Finishing Co., New York City, gray duck.

Bay State Tap & Die Co., Mansfield, Mass., screw plates and taps.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., rifle-bore gauges and containers.

U. S. Cartridge Co., Lowell, Mass., cartridge cases.

Goodell Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., breast drills and handles.

Remington & Sherman Co., Philadelphia, Pa., conveyor parts.

Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., fuse containers.

Interstate Iron & Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., hot-rolled forging bars.

Derby Mfg. Co., Derby, Conn., copper driving bands.

Illinois Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., shell-steel billets.

Moltrup Steel Products Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., cold-drawn steel.

Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., harness parts.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., blacksmith's tool kit.

United Color & Pigment Co., Newark, N. J., asphaltum paint.

Baeder, Adamson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., emery cloth.

U. S. Hame Co., Buffalo, N. Y., belt fasteners.

Eberhard Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, harness-strap hooks.

Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., sheet aluminum.

Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain, Conn., cup hinges.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York City, and Wessel Duval & Co., New York City, nitrate of soda.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rods.

The Fairbanks Co., New York City, milling machine.

Washington Steel & Ordnance Co., Washington, D. C., cupro nickel bands.

Wheeler Reflector Co., Boston, Mass., cartridge diaphragms.

Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., fuses.

Liberty Belting Mills, Paterson, N. J., and Moore & Burgess Webbing Co., Concord Junction, Mass., O. D. webbing.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn., yale locks and chains.

Grant Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio, gun drawings.

Allison Experimental Co., Indianapolis, Ind., tractor drawings.

Union Drawn Steel Co., Beaver Falls, Pa., cold-drawn steel.

Carbon Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., armor plates.

Geo. W. Diener Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., fire extinguishers.

Everlastik (Inc.), New York City, and Buffalo Weaving & Belt Co., Buffalo, N. Y., O. D. webbing.

Canvas Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., spare-barrel cases.

Kemper-Thomas Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, canvas buckets.

Hinckley Mfg. Co., Turners Falls, Mass., knives.

Penn Toy Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., periscopes.

Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I., Vernier gauges.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., Birmingham, Ala., and Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., shell-steel billets.

Hyde Park Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis Wood Products Co., St. Louis, Mo., packing boxes.

The Ruse Co., Cleveland, Ohio, fuse boards.

The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., and Everlastik (Inc.), New York City, O. D. webbing.

Arthur Brock, jr., Philadelphia, Pa., longitudinal levels.

Angle Window & Door Co., Buffalo, N. Y., loading trays.

Fox Motor Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Presto Machine Works (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y., inspection gauges.

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., cold chisels.

Allison Experimental Co., Indianapolis, Ind., tractor drawings.

Weston Electric Instrument Co., Newark, N. J., voltmeters.

Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., wrapping twine.

Albert T. Otto & Sons, Washington, D. C., miscellaneous machine tools.

C. H. Crowley, New York City, and Madison Trading Co., New York City, needles.

Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Conn., hand braces.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., and Montgomery & Co., New York City, file handles.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., wrenches and cap plates.

Chase Rolling Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., brass rod.

Progressive Knitting Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., tool rolls.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., machine-gun tools and fixtures.

Cleveland Twist Drill Co., Cleveland, Ohio, twist drills.

Nicholson File Co., Providence, R. I., files.

Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill., storage facilities.

Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., pick-mattock handles.

The Eureka Co., North East, Pa., drills.

The Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn., hand grenades.

H. J. Baker & Bro., New York City, as agents for Antony Gibbs Co., nitrate of soda.

L. Schutzman & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., powder bags.

Aetna Explosives Co., New York City, nitrate of ammonia.

American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., machining, assembling, and packing fuses.

The Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., shrapnel.

Cambria Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shell steel billets.

National Blank Co., Holyoke, Mass., pistol magazines.

H. C. Craig Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., screw drivers.

Grafton & Knight Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., leather belting.

Grant Motor Car Co., Cleveland, Ohio, gun drawings.

Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore, Md., ammunition and test.

The American Mills Co., Waterbury, Conn., O. D. webbing.

Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., powder.

Champion Blower & Forge Co., Lancaster, Pa., forge parts.

Smith-Worthington Co., New York City, harness needles.

C. H. Crowley, New York City, sacking needles.

Fairbanks Co., Washington, D. C., miscellaneous pulleys and shafting.

George W. Diener Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., rivet sets.

Noera Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn., oilers.

F. P. May Hardware Co., Washington, D. C., socket chisels.

The Eiseman Magneto Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., magneto breaker.

The Nash Motors Co., Kenosha, Wis., truck repair parts.

The Mfg. Co. of America, Philadelphia, Pa., tin containers.

Riegel Sack Co., New York City, bandoleers.

The Gorham Co., Providence, R. I., screw hooks and thumb nuts.

Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., diaphragms, brass tubes, copper bands, shrapnel, primers, tracers, can handles, packing cans, shrapnel cases, and brass rings.

Columbian Hardware Co., Cleveland, Ohio, vises.

H. W. Johns Manville Co., New York City, speedometers.

American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn., hinge pins.

Plant Bros. & Co., Manchester, N. H., machine rifle belts.

LIST OF PURCHASE ORDERS AND CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE GENERAL ENGINEER DEPOT OF THE ARMY

Contracts have been awarded by the General Engineer Depot, War Department, as follows:

September 6, 1918.

The Hercules Gas Engine Co., Evansville, Ind., gasoline and kerosene engines.

Davis Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., oxygen and acetylene regulators and spare parts.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., locomotives.

Crescent Tool Co., Jamestown, N. Y., combination pliers.

September 7, 1918.

Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., lumber buggies.

Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., lumber buggies.

A. B. Farquhar Co. (Ltd.), York, Pa., locomotive rigs on wheels.

National Electric Supply Co., Washington, D. C., dry coils.

Duplex Engine Governor Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., cable ends, connectors, etc.

Bethlehem Steel Co., Washington, D. C., ground throws.

National Sponge & Chamois Co., New York City, chamois skins.

Sherwin-Williams Co., Washington, D. C., paint.

David Kahnweiler's Sons, New York City, life preservers.

Smith Dixon Co., Baltimore, Md., corrugated boards.

Lakewood Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, switches.

Connecticut Electric Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn., knife switches.

William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., locomotive boiler washers.

Western Wheeled Scraper Co., Aurora, Ill., dump cars.

Evansville Tool Co., Evansville, Ind., hatchets.

James H. Channon Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., heel, spring, etc., dollies.

Clipper Belt Lacer Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., belt lacers and hooks.

The Brownell Co., Dayton, Ohio, throttling engines.

Smith & Hemenway Co., Irvington, N. J., pliers.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Washington, D. C., rubber hose.

Theo. Alteneder & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., pens.

Ensign-Bickford Co., Simsbury, Conn., Cordeau brass unions.

Orton & Steinbrenner Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.

Hewitt Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., locomotive supplies.

The Texas Co., South Washington, Va., Texaco motor oil.

E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis, Ind., saws.

American Woodworking Machine Co., Rochester, N. Y., pattern-makers' lathes.

Eagle Lock Co., New York City, wood screws.

C. E. Jennings & Co., New York City, drawing knives.

Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co., Louisville, Ky., chisel and hammer handles.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

Kokomo Steel & Wire Co., Kokomo, Ind., barb wire.

International Harvester Corporation, Chicago, Ill., gasoline and kerosene engines.

Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., acetylene lamps.

Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C., switches.

Teppan Boat Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., 4-oar rowboat.

Jameson, McKenzie & Evans, Baltimore, Md., nails.

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., wrecking cranes.

Lidgerwood Mfg. Co., New York City, swinging engines and parts.

Card & Karwiese, Chicago, Ill., cape chisels.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., saw clamps.

Southern Building Supply Co., Tacoma Park, D. C., fire brick.

Union Carbide Co., New York City, carbide, lamp.

Chandler & Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., sets of pipe fittings, valves, etc.

The P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., hand jointer and planer.

Greenlee Bros. & Co., Rockford, Ill., rip-saw bench.

The Lufkin Rule Co., Washington, D. C., tapes, pocket.

Remington Typewriter Co., Washington, D. C., typewriters.

September 9, 1918.

The Zenith Carburetor Co., Detroit, Mich., parts for carburetors.

Hilgartner Marble Co., Baltimore, Md., marble slab.

Commercial Camera Co., Rochester, N. Y., photostat paper and developer.

Western Electric Co., Washington, D. C., leather nail heads.

The Virginia Leather Co., Richmond, Va., belt planers and scrapers.

Vane Calvert Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo., paint.

The Lufkin Rule Co., Washington, D. C., bridge construction tools.

Buffalo Steam Pump Co., Washington, D. C., fire pumps.

United States Steel Products Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

Winsted Edge Tool Works, Winsted, Conn., sets chisels and gauges.

Midwest Engine Co., Washington, D. C., centrifugal fire pumps.

Western Electric Co., New York City, electrical supplies.

Van Blerck Motor Co., Washington, D. C., parts for fire pumps, etc.

Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., wrecking cranes.

Bucyrus Co., South Milwaukee, Wis., spare parts for shovels.

Corliss Carbon Co., Bradford, Pa., carbon.

Geo. D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., fire retardant paint.

Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio, wrenches.

Cleveland Stone Co., Cleveland, Ohio, mounted grindstones.

Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett Co., Chicago, Ill., tin cups.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., reading glasses.

The American Axe & Tool Co., Glassport, Pa., double bit axes.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., ratchets.

The Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill., locomotive cranes.

Wright Mfg. Co., Lisbon, Ohio, chain hoists.

Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich., metallic tapes.

Union Cutlery Co., Olean, N. Y., machetes.

G. W. Bradley Axe & Tool Co., Jersey City, N. J., machetes.

Kelly Axe Mfg. Co., Charleston, W. Va., axes.

The Petroleum Iron Works Co. of Ohio, Sharon, Pa., corrugated metal culverts.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Washington, D. C., barb wire.

Brownell Company, Dayton, Ohio, spares for throttling engine.

Davis-Bournonville Co., Washington, D. C., oxy-acetylene welding outfits.

P. B. Yates Machine Co., Beloit, Wis., knife grinder.

Greenlee Bros. & Co., Rockford, Ill., chisel mortiser.

Morris, Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., steel angles.

LIST OF PURCHASE CONTRACTS MADE BY BUREAU OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

The following is a list of purchases contracted for by the Bureau of Aircraft Production:

[NOTE.—The first number at the beginning of each paragraph is the ORDER NUMBER, the second the CONTRACT NUMBER.]

September 4, 1918.

710216. 4628. Hayes Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., cylinder jackets.

720472. 4620. Liberty Iron Works, Sacramento, Cal., spares for planes.

720475. 4626. Fisher Body Corporation, Detroit, Mich., spares for planes.

730299. 4615. Iron City Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., engine spaces.

730301. 4614. Chicago Metal Products Co., Chicago, Ill., piston pins.

730316. 4624. Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., spark plugs.

730323. 4625. Zenith Carburetor Co., Detroit, Mich., spares for carburetor.

30442-53. 2250-2. Wright Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

750036. 4616. The Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn., venturi tubes.

September 5, 1918.

710217. 4623. W. H. Mullins Mfg. Co., Salem, Ohio, cylinder water jackets.

710219. 4641. Watts, Stebbins & Co., 44–46 Leonard Street, New York City, balloon cloth.

720478. 4630. Stewart Hartshorn Co., 250 Fifth Avenue, New York City, tie rods.

730020-1. 2250-5. Wright Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

730308. 4619. Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio, engines.

September 6, 1918.

130039. 4629. Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York, N. Y., fittings for antenna systems.

20207-A-3. 2168-A. Fisher Body Corporation, Detroit, Mich., propellers.

30011-A-3. 1867-D. Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., engine spares.

460087. 4627. Duplicator Manufacturing Co., 1307 N Street NW., Washington, D. C., commercial duplicators with supplies.

710220. 4643. Pittsburgh Steel Products Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., steel tubing.

710221. 4644. Bordentown Steel & Tube Co., Bordentown, N. J., steel tubing.

710228. 4649. Watts, Stebbins & Co., 44-46 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y., balloon cloth.

710229. 4651. Batesville Lumber & Veneer Co., Lawrenceburg, Ind., lumber.

710230. 4650. Louisville Point Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky., lumber.

710232. 4652. The Kosse, Shoe & Schleyer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, lumber.

720470. 4603. James Cunningham & Sons Co., Rochester, N. Y., balloon windlasses.

750038. 4646. Foxboro Co. (Inc.), Foxboro, Mass., air speed indicators.

750039. 4645. The Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn., air speed indicators.

750040. 4647. The Bristol Co., Waterbury, Conn., air speed indicators.

September 7, 1918.

710215. 4621. Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., engine spares.

720473. 4653. Kuena Radiator Co., Toledo, Ohio, radiator spares.

720481. 4658. Candler Radiator Co., Detroit, Mich., radiator spares.

720491. 4660. Splitdorf Electrical Co., Newark, N. J., spark plugs.

730341. 4642. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., spares for planes.

840052. 4648. Marlin - Rockwell Corporation, New York City, N. Y., boxing radiators.

September 9, 1918.

381010. 4664. Pyrene Manufacturing Co., care of H. B. Vandergrift, Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C., fire extinguishers.

710236. 2431. Tennessee Valley Iron & Railroad Co., Collinwood, Tenn., locomotive and crane.

Official U. S. Bulletin

PUBLISHED DAILY under order of THE PRESIDENT of THE UNITED STATES by COMMITTEE on PUBLIC INFORMATION
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman ★ ★ ★ COMPLETE Record of U. S. GOVERNMENT Activities

VOL. 2 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1918. No. 125

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EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN IS VITAL TO WINNING THE WAR, PRESIDENT TELLS SENATE

URGES THE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF MEASURE GIVING THEM THE VOTE

WOMAN'S HELP NEEDED NOW AND AFTER WAR

Verification of Our Professions of Democracy Necessary to Convince the World of Our Leadership. Appeals for "Spiritual" Help to Lighten the Burden of Executive Tasks Resting Upon Him.

The President, addressing the Senate at 1 o'clock this afternoon, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

The unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and our own consciences but also in the view of all nations and peoples will, I hope, justify in your thought, as it does in mine, the message I have come to bring you. I regard the concurrence of the Senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle which seems to me to affect its very processes and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it.

I had assumed that the Senate would concur in the amendment because no disputable principle is in-

(Continued on page 3.)

ROUT OF TURKS IN PALESTINE REPORTED BY U. S. DIPLOMAT

German Units Included in 50,000 Prisoners Taken by British in Seven Days.

The Department of State is in receipt of a telegram from the diplomatic agent at Cairo stating that 50,000 prisoners have been taken by Gen. Allenby in the last seven days. He has also blocked the last line of escape, annihilated west of the Jordan two Turkish armies, and captured over 300 guns. He has captured all of their food and medical supplies, rolling stock and baggage, ammunition, guns, horse and mechanical transport.

German Commander General Leman von Sanders narrowly escaped capture. Several German units and battalions were taken. As there is no rolling stock available, the Turkish Army east of the Jordan is in full retreat, following the line of the Hadjez Railway in order to reach Damascus. Communication has been cut off with Medina by the Arab forces holding the railway between Maan and Jordan and the New Zealand Cavalry holding the same railway at Amman. On September 25 Tibiras and Samakh were taken.

The British losses are quite small, the wounded being received at Cairo. The Moslem population of Egypt is now losing faith in Germany and Turkey by this victory. Because of the new territory taken and the new refugees, there will probably be great demands in Palestine on the American relief funds, American Zionist medical unit, and American Red Cross.

U. S. BATTLESHIP HITS MINE.

Minnesota in Dry Dock After Injuries off Delaware Breakwater.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the following:

The Navy Department is informed that the battleship *Minnesota*, which struck a mine off the Delaware Breakwater, arrived in port Sunday night at 7.45 and is now in dry dock for repairs. The *Minnesota* struck the mine on her starboard bow. The explosion tore a big hole, beginning at a point about 45 feet from the ram and extending aft about 40 feet. The width of the hole is from the bottom of the arm or belt practically to the keel, the bulge extending inward to the center of the ship.

No one was injured.

PRESIDENT DRAWS FIRST NUMBER, 322, IN LOTTERY TO FIX LIABILITY TO WAR SERVICE OF 18-45 CLASSES

VICE PRESIDENT SECOND

Drawing of 17,000 Numbers Begins in Senate Office Building with High Officials Participating—Probably will Take 26 Hours to Complete Task.

President Wilson opened to-day the drawing to determine the order of liability to military service of the approximately 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 20 inclusive and 32 and 45 inclusive, who registered September 12, 1918.

In the majority caucus room in the Senate office building in the presence of a crowd that packed the room, the President drew the first number in the great lottery. It was No. 322. Because of the lowness of the number it is certain to apply to a man in every one of the 4,557 local boards.

Others in the Drawing.

Mrs. Wilson was also present. Others who followed the President in the drawing of the first 17 numbers, with the numbers they drew, were:

The Vice President of the United States, Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, No. 7277.

The President pro tempore of the Senate, Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, No. 6708.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Champ Clark, No. 1027.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, No. 16169.

The Acting Secretary of War, Hon. Benedict Crowell, No. 8366.

Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, No. 5366.

Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, ranking minority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, No. 1697.

Representative S. Hubert Dent, jr., of

Alabama, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, No. 7123.

Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking minority member of the House Military Affairs Committee, No. 2781.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, No. 9283.

Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, No. 6147.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, United States Army (retired), governor United States Soldiers' Home, No. [illegible].

Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, No. 155.

Charles B. Warren, senior officer, Provost Marshal General's Office, No. 904.

Col. James S. Easby-Smith, Provost Marshal General's Office, No. 12368.

Col. J. H. Wigmore, Provost Marshal General's Office, No. 1523.

17,000 Numbers to Be Drawn.

The first number was drawn by the President at noon. A total of 17,000 numbers are to be drawn, and it is estimated that approximately 26 hours will be consumed in the undertaking. Three shifts of officers and enlisted men are handling the operation. The serial numbers were contained in sealed gelatin capsules.

Although the drawing will give an order number to each of the 13,000,000 who registered, registrants will be called in accordance with their order numbers with their respective classes, as shown by the classification list, and within the ages from time to time prescribed by the President as immediately liable to be called for classification and for military service.

Regulations Sent Out.

Printed copies of the regulations governing the drawing, prepared by Col. Charles B. Warren, senior officer in the office of the Provost Marshal General, have been sent out to all local boards. These regulations include rules to be followed by the local boards in using the "master list" to determine the order numbers of the registrants within their respective jurisdictions who registered September 12, 1918, and also in assigning order numbers to those who shall have registered subsequently.

Facts concerning the previous drawings are presented as follows:

First Drawing.

For men between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive, who registered June 5, 1917.

Date: July 20–21, 1917.

Number of containers drawn from bowl: 10,500.

Time consumed in the drawing: Approximately 16½ hours; i. e., drawing started at 9.47 a. m., July 20, and ended at 2.16 a. m., July 21.

Outside color of slips containing numbers: Black.

Character of container: No. 1 (6-grain) gelatine capsule.

First numbers drawn:

(1) By Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, No. 258.

(2) By Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, No. 2522.

(3) By Representative S. Hubert Dent, jr., of Alabama, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, No. 9613.

(4) By Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, ranking minority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, No. 4532.

(5) By Representative Julius Kahn, of California, ranking minority member of the House Military Affairs Committee, No. 10218.

(6) By Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, then Chief of Staff, No. 458.

(7) By Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, No. 3403.

(8) By Maj. Gen. H. P. McCain, then Adjutant General of the Army, No. 3403.

Last number drawn by Maj. Gen. Crowder, No. 5794.

Second Drawing.

For men who reached their 21st birthday between June 5, 1917, and August 24, 1918, and who registered on June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918:

Date of drawing, June 27, 1918:

Number of containers drawn from bowl, 1,200.

Time consumed in the drawing, 1 hour and 50 minutes, starting at 9.30 a. m.

Outside color of slips containing numbers, red.

Character of container, same as above.

First numbers drawn:

(1) By Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, No. 246.

(2) By Senator Chamberlain, No. 1,168.

(3) By Senator Warren, No. 818.

(4) By Representative Dent, No. 1,091.

(5) By Representative Kahn, No. 479.

(6) By Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, No. 469.

(7) By Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, No. 492.

(8) By Col. Charles B. Warren (then lieutenant colonel), P. M. G. O., No. 154.

(9) By Col. James S. Easby-Smith (then lieutenant colonel), P. M. G. O., No. 529.

(10) By Lieut. Col. Harry C. Kramer (then major), P. M. G. O., No. 355.

All subsequent numbers, including the last (No. 225), by Miss W. Wellborn, of the Provost Marshal General's Office.

Bonds Build Ships. Buy Liberty Bonds.

Agreement Between U. S. and Germany on Pay for Officers Held Prisoners

The War Department authorizes the following:

Under the terms of an agreement between the Government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany, officers held as prisoners of war are paid as follows:

a. At the rate of 350 marks, or $83.35 per month. German Army: First Lieutenants. Lieutenants. Feldwebelleutants. United States Army: First Lieutenants. Second Lieutenants.

b. At the rate of 400 marks, or $95.25 per month. German Army: Captains, rittmeister, and higher grades of officers. United States Army: Captains and officers of higher grades.

c. Until further decision is rendered grades not included in a and b will be allowed two-thirds of that allowed for classes in a.

This provision does not authorize payments to persons other than commissioned officers of the Army.

The rates of pay agreed upon shall apply without regard to whether officers are active officers, officers of the reserve grade, officers of disposition or retired, or whether they are retired officers of disposition. The rates apply also to the same class of officers who are interned as civilian prisoners and whose rank is certified by the Government of the United States or the Imperial Government of Germany.

Payment shall be made at the rate prescribed for the full time an officer has been imprisoned.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN OPENS; ALASKA FIRST TO FILL QUOTA

The Treasury Department issues the following:

Patriotic Americans are buckling down to work on the $6,000,000,000 Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The drive opened officially Saturday, but the opening day, with its attendant half holiday in many cities, and the festivities that open every loan, was not a sales day in the fullest meaning of the term. But to-day the biggest army of salesmen that ever participated in any loan—upward of a million, it is estimated—are going out filled with a determination to begin turning a golden stream into Uncle Sam's Treasury that will set a new record for volume and speed of receipt.

Average of $315,000,000 a Day.

Everywhere it is recognized that the task of making the Fourth Liberty loan a success is much greater than it has been in any previous loan, because its size is 50 per cent larger than any ever sought before, and also that the canvassing time has been cut one-third. Briefly, the problem that faces the country is obtaining an average of slightly more than $315,000,000, in subscriptions during every one of the 19 working days of the campaign.

Only one district committee, New York, has attempted unofficially to estimate its sales for Saturday. It is believed in New York, and the belief is backed by actual pledges, that $200,000,000 worth of bonds, or one-ninth of that district's quota was sold.

Alaska First to Fill Quota.

To the Territory of Alaska goes the first honors of having its total quota subscribed. Shortly after the opening of the loan the Alaska Packers' Association of San Francisco announced that it had subscribed the entire loan allotment for every town, village, and fishing camp in the Territory, for a total of $1,370,000.

President Urges Senate to Pass Suffrage Amendment; No Party Issue Involved; Measure Necessary to Win War

(Continued from page 1.)

volved but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women. There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country. Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute federal initiative for state initiative, if the early adoption of this measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and if the method of state action proposed in the party platforms of 1916 is impracticable within any reasonable length of time, if practicable at all. And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

Professions Not Sufficient.

That judgment I take the liberty of urging upon you with solemn earnestness for reasons which I shall state very frankly and which I shall hope will seem as conclusive to you as they seem to me.

This is a peoples' war and the peoples' thinking constitutes its atmosphere and morale, not the predilections of the drawing room or the political considerations of the caucus. If we be indeed democrats and wish to lead the world to democracy, we can ask other peoples to accept in proof of our sincerity and our ability to lead them whither they wish to be led nothing less persuasive and convincing than our actions. Our professions will not suffice. Verification must be forthcoming when verification is asked for. And in this case verification is asked for,—asked for in this particular matter. You ask by whom? Not through diplomatic channels; not by Foreign Ministers. Not by the intimation of parliaments. It is asked for by the anxious, expectant, suffering peoples with whom we are dealing and who are willing to put their destinies in some measure in our hands, if they are sure that we wish the same things that they do. I do not speak by conjecture.

It is not alone the voices of statesmen and of newspapers that reach me, and the voices of foolish and intemperate agitators do not reach me at all. Through many, many channels I have been made aware what the plain, struggling, workaday folk are thinking upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragic war falls. They are looking to the great, powerful, famous Democracy of the West to lead them to the new day for which they have so long waited; and they think, in their logical simplicity, that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them. If we reject measures like this, in ignorance or defiance of what a new age has brought forth, of what they have seen but we have not, they will cease to believe in us; they will cease to follow or to trust us. They have seen their own governments accept this interpretation of democracy—seen old governments like that of Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise readily and as of course this justice to women, though they had before refused it, the strange revelations of this war having made many things new and plain, to governments as well as to peoples.

Women Partners in the War.

Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give,—service and sacrifice of every kind,—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their Nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right? This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women,—services rendered in every sphere,—not merely in the fields of effort in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. We shall not only be distrusted but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them. We can not isolate our thought and action in such a matter from the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose and resign the leadership of liberal minds to others.

Will Not Be Slackers."

The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The tasks of the women lie at the very heart of the war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them.

" Vital to the Winning of the War."

Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do you stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women? Is that trust an asset or is it not? I tell you plainly, as the Commander in Chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great Government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questionings or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great Nation possesses—I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

Needed After the War.

And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when

(Continued on page 5.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel.

The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

WOODROW WILSON.

April 14, 1917.

SUSPENSION OF AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR RACES REQUESTED

A request that all automobile, motorcycle, and motor-boat racing and speed contests be suspended for the period of the war is made by United States Fuel Administrator Garfield.

The request comes as a result of the growing need for the conservation of gasoline and because of the demand for skilled automobile drivers and mechanics for war service. A strict compliance with the request is earnestly desired.

Auto Association Cooperating.

The American Automobile Association is cooperating in the movement and has assured the Fuel Administration that it is prepared to observe the request. Chairman Richard Kennerdell, of the Association's Contest Board, reports that he has practically suspended operations and will issue no more sanctions for race meets or speed contests.

Sanctions have been previously given, however, for races to be held at Trenton, N. J., Danbury, Conn., Tucson and Phoenix, Ariz., and at Los Angeles, Cal., within the next 2 months, but it is expected that the promoters of these contests will call the events off in order to comply with the wishes of the Fuel Administration.

Saving of Gasoline.

Besides the saving of gasoline the cessation of race meets will serve to supply expert operators and mechanics for service in the Army Transport and Aeronautic branches of the Army.

American Official Communiques on Operations of U. S. Forces

American Official Communique No. 136.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 27.

Section A.—Northwest of Verdun the first army continued its attack begun yesterday. The towns of Charpentry, Very, Epinonville, and Ivoiry were taken. Repeated hostile counterattacks on Maj. Gen. Cameron's corps were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, and from Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. The captured material includes over 100 guns, of which 12 are of heavy caliber, many trench mortars, and hundreds of machine guns. The number of prisoners has risen to over 8,000, including 125 officers.

Section B.—The commander in chief has awarded the distinguished service cross posthumously to the following officers and men of the A. E. F., killed in action, for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Sergt. JOHN S. SIMPSON, Infantry. Emergency address, Sergt. J. S. Simpson, 54th Infantry; Marion E. Simpson, Manchester, Kans.; Sergt. J. S. Simpson, 9th Infantry; Mrs. Mary Simpson, mother, Ready, Ky. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the Soissons sector, France, July 18, 1918. During the assault near Soissons, Sergt. Simpson, although severely wounded, continued in action for several hours, leading a group of men beyond and back of an enemy machine-gun emplacement, in order to flank it and make the infantry advance at this point possible. He succeeded, but while engaged in this courageous duty he was killed."

Maj. ARTHUR E. BOULTON, Infantry. Emergency address, no record. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. His exhibition of dash and courage in leading an assaulting line against enemy machine-gun nests under terrific artillery fire, and the successful protection of his left flank, which became exposed when liaison was broken, aided materially the success of the whole attack. He was killed by shell fire while leading his battalion in the assault."

First Lieut. Isaac V. Goltra, Infantry. Mrs. H. D. Willett, sister, Blue Mound, Ill. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the Chateau-Thierry section, France, June 6 and 7, 1918. Lieut. Goltra exhibited exceptional self-sacrifice and courage in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, promptly taking command of his platoon when its leader was killed and fearlessly leading its advance. The second day of the attack he was killed while directing his platoon through a heavy German barrage."

Pvt. (first class) EMERY MAHAFEY, Medical Department, Infantry (James Mahafey, brother, 216 McDonough Road, Atlanta, Ga.). On May 28 and 29, 1918, at Cantigny, France, he did more than his duty under violent fire in the open to relieve sufferings of the wounded. On his way to a machine-gun emplacement to succor men who had been injured there, he stopped to give first aid to Pvt. Jay Ler Antes, who lay mortally wounded and exposed to machine-gun fire, and while performing this heroic act was killed.

First Lieut. JUDSON P. GALLOWAY, Infantry (Mrs. J. P. Galloway, wife, 153 Grand Street, Newburgh, N. Y.). For extraordinary heroism in action in the Chateau Thierry sector, France, June 6, 1918. Lieut. Galloway exhibited exceptional courage and leadership when, after being mortally wounded, he continued to direct the steady advance of his platoon in the face of heavy machine-gun fire until struck a second time and killed.

Second Lieut. FRED H. BECKER, United States Marine Corps (no address given). For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 18, 1918, Lieut. Becker went forward in advance of his platoon and destroyed a machine-gun nest, thereby preventing the death or injury of many men of his command. His self-sacrificing courage permitted his platoon to advance, but as he completed the performance of this noble work he himself was killed.

Second Lieut. LOWELL H. RILEY, Infantry (Mrs. A. M. Riley, mother, 36 William Street, Orange, N. Y.) For extraordinary heroism in action at Villa Savoie, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, August 7, 1918. Lieut. Riley maintained an observing station for his battalion commander for two days, although subjected during the whole of this time to intense artillery bombardment. He obtained valuable information as to the movements of the enemy, which was used in directing artillery fire. While engaged in this very important and hazardous work he was killed by shell fire.

Corpl. ROBERT E. CRAIDGE, Infantry. Eleanor Craidge, 611 Polk Street, Bay City Mich. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212 near Cierges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31, 1918. Corpl. Craidge was in charge of an advanced Chauchat rifle position while his company was exposed to severe machine-gun fire from the front and right flank. After three of his men had been killed and the other totally blinded by shell fire, Corpl. Craidge remained at his post and kept his gun in operation until he was killed. This brave act inspired the members of his organization who were eyewitnesses."

Pvt. EDWARD C. COXE, Infantry. Mrs. M. J. Coxe, 156 West Eleventh Street, New York City, N. Y. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Ferme de Meurcy, near Villers-Sur-Fere, France, July 26 1918. He continued to care for the wounded under heavy shell, machine-gun and artillery fire after he himself was severely injured. He has since died as a result of the wounds received in action."

Pvt. CHAS. R. BURKS, Infantry. J. H. Burks, father, Malvern, Iowa. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Sergy, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 30, 1918. During the midday attack on Sergy, after all the runners had been killed or wounded, Pvt. Burks volunteered to take a message to a neighboring unit through violent bombardment and machine-gun fire. He was killed by a machine-gun bullet while on his way with the message."

Pvt. HARRY OLLRICH, Infantry. Henry Ollrich, father, Mount Clemens, Mich. "For extraordinary heroism in action during the advance across the river Ourcq and from Cierges to Fismes, France, July 31 to August 4, 1918. Many times daily during this advance, Pvt. Ollrich displayed an entire disregard of personal danger in the carrying of messages through enemy barrages. Later, in the fighting near Fismes, when it became necessary to send an important message to the commanding officer of the battalion, although Pvt. Ollrich had been on constant duty night and day for four days, he attempted to deliver the message, but was killed while crossing a shell-swept zone."

Pvt. GEORGE McFARLING, Infantry. Ada Lane McFarling, mother, 824 Leith Street, Flint, Mich. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, July 31 1918. Although he was himself severely wounded, Pvt. McFarling crawled over to an exposed and dangerous place to render first aid to a seriously wounded comrade, and while doing so received a fatal wound."

Corpl. ARTHUR J. STUART, Infantry. Sumner Buckman Stuart, father, Lubec,

(Continued on page 16.)

WORK OF CONGRESS BRIEFLY TOLD

SENATE.

Practically without discussion the Senate late Saturday afternoon passed the resolution already adopted in the House appropriating $1,600,000 for the Public Health Service to be used in fighting Spanish influenza, which has become epidemic in many camps and in a number of sections of the country.

The woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution was again under consideration all of Saturday and went over until to-day without action. The friends of the measure admitted they had not the votes at present to put the resolution through. Conferences were held Saturday afternoon and again this morning with a view to reaching a conclusion of what had best be done under the circumstances. Two Senators who had been expected to support the resolution announced their purpose of voting against it on the ground that each State should be permitted to determine for itself who should vote therein.

Senate conferees on the food emergency agricultural appropriation bill reached a partial agreement Saturday afternoon but are still far apart on many of the important amendments. The Senate amendment designed to prevent rent profiteering was discussed but action thereon was postponed until the next session. War-time prohibition, which is an amendment to this measure, is not in dispute, as the House by a vote adopted the Senate's amendment to the original House proposal. A partial agreement was reached under which the Senate tentatively agreed to recede from an amendment giving the Secretary of the interior the right to lease for the government mineral lands located on Indian lands. The House managers objected to the Senate amendment changing the War Finance corporation act so as to increase authority for loaning money to farmers, but Senate conferees stood out for acceptance of this amendment.

The annual agricultural appropriation bill carrying a total of $28,000,000 was repassed late Saturday afternoon. This is the bill vetoed by the President because it contained a provision increasing the guaranteed price of wheat for the 1918 crop. As repassed the objectionable item was eliminated.

Appearing before the Agricultural committee, Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, explained the financial assistance given to the chamber by the meat packers. He said that since the organization of the chamber in 1912 the meat packers had contributed a total of only $9,000. Chairman William Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, charged that the packers in their national advertising campaign had so distorted the statement of the Federal Trade Commission relative to the industry that the public had derived a wrong impression concerning that fact.

Saturday afternoon the Senate adopted the conference report on the mineral control bill, which provides for Government stimulation of production and distribution of certain minerals needed in war work. The report has been adopted by the House, and the measure now goes to the President. It provides for a revolving fund of $50,000,000, and the Executive is given authority to create one or more corporations to develop or aid in mining and distribution.

When the nomination of Victor Murdock, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission was reached in the Executive calendar Saturday afternoon, Senators Smoot, of Utah, and Sherman, of Illinois, both Republicans, asked that the question of confirmation go over temporarily, stating that they desired to discuss it. The nomination of Mark Storen, of Indianapolis, to be United States Marshal for the district of Indiana was confirmed.

HOUSE.

Debate continued throughout all of Saturday afternoon on the emergency power bill, with no time determined upon for the final vote. Chairman Sims hopes to finally pass the measure by to-morrow.

The bill authorizing the creation of a two-platoon system in the Fire Department of the District of Columbia was sent to conference. By an act previously passed, the funds for the payment of the additional firemen made necessary by this system have been appropriated.

PRESIDENT URGES THE SENATE TO PASS SUFFRAGE MEASURE

(Continued from page 3.)

the war is over. We shall need then in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world. The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in those questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life, as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counsellings we shall be only half wise.

Spiritual Help Needed.

That is my case. This is my appeal. Many may deny its validity, if they choose, but no one can brush aside or answer the arguments upon which it is based. The executive tasks of this war rest upon me. I ask that you lighten them and place in my hands instruments, spiritual instruments, which I do not now possess, which I sorely need, and which I have daily to apologize for not being able to employ.

LIST OF HEARINGS IN CASES BEFORE THE WAR LABOR BOARD

The National War Labor Board authorizes the following:

Following is a list of hearings in cases before the National War Labor Board set for dates in the near future:

Monday, September 30, 1918.—At Portland, Oreg., 10 a. m., Federal Building, case No. 240. Employees v. Interstate Lines of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. of Portland, Oreg. Before examiners.

Tuesday, October 1, 1918.—At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 10 a. m., Federal Building, case No. 174. Employees v. Union Carbide Co. Before examiners.

Tuesday, October 1, 1918.—St. Louis, Mo., 10 a. m., Federal Building, case No. 125. Employees v. Suwanee Iron Co. of Nashville, Tenn. Before examiners.

Wednesday, October 2, 1918.—At Peoria, Ill., 10 a. m., Federal Building, case No. 1. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local No. 566, of Peoria, Ill., v. Wilson Provision Co. Before examiners.

Thursday, October 3, 1918.—At Ottumwa, Iowa, 10 a. m., Federal Building, case No. 268. A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A., Division No. 199, v. Ottumwa Railway & Light Co. Before examiners.

Monday, October 7, 1918.—At Chicago, Ill., 10 a. m., Federal Building, case No. 244. Employees v. Eugene Dietzgen Co of Chicago, Ill. Before examiners.

At Washington.

Monday, September 30, 1918.—10 a. m., Southern Building. Argument in all Southern street car cases. Before joint chairmen, Messrs. Taft and Walsh.

Tuesday, October 1, 1918.—10 a. m., Southern Building. Case No. 46. Machinists v. Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. Before section of board consisting of Messrs Taft, Walsh, Olander, and Michael.

Thursday, October 3, 1918.—10 a. m., Southern Building. Case No. 294. Division No. 441 A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A. v. Des Moines City Ry Co. and Interurban Railway Co. of Des Moines, Iowa. Before examiners.

Monday, October 7, 1918.—10 a. m., Southern Building. Case No. 203. Division 669 A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A., Auburn, N. Y., v. Auburn & Syracuse Electric Co. Division No. 737 A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A. v. Syracuse Northern Electric Ry. Co., case No. 246. Case No. 278, Division Nos. 669 and 737 A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A. v. Rochester & Syracuse R. R. Co. Case No. 279, Division No. 580 A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A. v. Syracuse & Suburban R. R. Co. Before examiners.

Monday, October 7, 1918.—10 a. m., Southern Building. Case No. 289, Divisions 737 and 681 A. A. S. and E. R. E. of A. v. Empire Street Railroad Corporation. Before examiners.

Thursday, October 10, 1918.—2 p. m., Southern Building. Case No. 157. International Moulders Union No. 196 v. United Engineering Co., of Youngstown, Ohio. Before Judge McChord, umpire selected by the board.

• Buy Bonds and Back the Guns that Hit the Huns.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NAVY'S BEEF INSPECTOR REGARDING WEIGHTS

Admiral Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, authorizes the following:

The following telegraphic instructions were issued September 25, 1918, by Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy, and sent to the Navy inspector of beef at Chicago:

"Maj. Roy has received instructions to make all Navy allotment promptly upon his return to Chicago Friday morning.

"Navy has not lowered and will not lower its minimum weight specifications of 575 pounds per carcass of beef, but has agreed with the Army and allies that after the Food Administration has preempted for and allotted to the fighting forces of America and the allies all beef possibly obtainable which weighs 575 pounds up to 850 pounds if there then be a deficiency of this weight beef the deficiency may be filled by accepting specification quality beef lighter than but as near as possible to 575 pounds minimum, this lighter beef to be divided pro rata on the basis of total demands of Army and Navy and allied fighting forces, no beef weighing 575 pounds to 850 pounds to be diverted to the civilian population either here or abroad. The Navy's consent to accepting any beef weighing less than 575 pounds was only a temporary expedient as last resort in case of actual emergency and for time being only.

"Act in conjunction with Army and allies and Maj. Roy and inspect beef on this basis. Instruct allottees regarding stock upkeep at branch houses. Advise supply officers regarding allotment at earliest possible moment and Sanda of number and weight of any carcasses accepted weighing less than 575 pounds and percentage this number bears to total accepted. Full instructions follow."

LEGAL ADVISERS READY TO AID FOREIGN-BORN REGISTRANTS

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder authorizes the following statement:

The attention of all foreign-born registrants is called to the fact that in every community legal advisory boards, appointed by the President on recommendation of the Governors of the various States under regulations of this office, stand ready to aid the individual registrant in filling out his questionnaire and in acquainting him with his duties and his rights under the selective service law.

Should Answer Questions Fully.

In order that the local and district boards, in classifying registrants, may act fairly and intelligently on all claims which the registrant feels he is entitled to make, it is essential that the registrant shall answer promptly and fully all the questions contained in the questionnaire, and shall be prepared to file with his questionnaire all the necessary affidavits and supplemental information. It is to enable him to do this that the legal advisory boards have been created.

These boards have at their command the services of most of the lawyers in their respective communities, including those able to speak the various languages of the foreign-born citizens of the country.

Advice Available to All.

Their advice and assistance is available to all registrants free of cost. Also affidavits may be sworn to before them without payment of any fees. They can not forecast the decisions of local or district boards upon individual cases. They can merely advise generally and aid the registrant in preparing his papers in a conscientious effort to put all the facts before the local or district board in an intelligent way, so that a proper decision may be reached.

One Member Always Present.

There is at least one member of the legal advisory board in attendance where a local board is sitting during the time that the questionnaires are required to be filled out and filed.

You are urged to consult them freely and with confidence that their aid is entirely disinterested.

RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED ON SOLID RUBBER TIRE STYLES

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The War Industries Board has issued instructions to manufacturers of solid automobile tires to restrict at once their production of such tires to 40 sizes and types. There are now more than 100 such sizes and types. There will be a further elimination of 4 of these 40 sizes and types on November 1, and a gradual reduction during the next 2 years to 14 sizes and types. The use of caustic soda by the manufacturers of rubber of all types is to be discontinued at once.

Conservation of Rubber.

The Conservation Division of the War Industries Board, which prepared the solid automobile tire schedule with the cooperation of representatives of the industry, points out that the conservation of rubber is very necessary to aid in carrying on the war program. It believes this can be brought about through the standardization of sizes and types because such standardization enables the maximum quantity of finished products to be made with the minimum amount of labor and materials. It likewise reduces capital and material represented in excess manufacturers' and dealers' stocks.

The Standardization Program.

Following is the standardization program:

Class A.—Hard base, pressed on, and all removable types of tires: 32 by 3, 32 by 3½, 32 by 4, 36 by 4, 36 by 5, 40 by 5, 36 by 6, 40 by 6, 36 by 7, 36 by 8, 36 by 10, 40 by 10, 40 by 12, 40 by 14. The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class A to be continued.

Class B.—Hard base, pressed on, and all removable types of tires: 34 by 3, 34 by 3½, 36 by 3½, 34 by 4, 34 by 5, 40 by 7, 30 by 3½. The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class B to be discontinued not later than November 1, 1920.

Class C.—Hard base, pressed on, and all removable types of tires: 32 by 2½, 36 by 3, 38 by 4, 38 by 5, 34 by 6, 38 by 6. Cushion tires to fit standard clincher rims: 30 by 3, 34 by 4, 32 by 4, 34 by 4½, 36 by 4. Side wire, for International Harvester Co. trucks: 38 by 2½, 42 by 2½. Clincher flange type for International Harvester Co. trucks: 38 by 2½, 38 by 3. The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class C to be discontinued not later than November 1, 1919.

Class D.—Hard base, pressed on, and all removable types of tires: 42 x 5, 42 x 6. Cushion tires to fit standard clincher rims: 34 by 3½, 38 x 4½. The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class D to be discontinued not later than November 1, 1918.

Class E.—All other types and sizes. The manufacture of the types and sizes of tires included in Class E to be discontinued at once.

LABOR POLICIES BOARD'S VIEWS AS TO PRICES AND PRODUCTION OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE

Chairman Felix Frankfurter of the War Labor Policies Board authorizes the following statement:

Various branches of the Government are vigorously bending their efforts toward a just control of the prices of the necessaries of life. Labor is especially concerned in the maintenance of a fair level of prices. The subject, therefore, naturally forced itself upon the attention of the War Labor Policies Board representing as it does the industrial agencies of the war administration.

Realizes Great Difficulties.

The Policies Board in common with all who have considered the problem appreciates fully the great public benefits which have already resulted from the activities of the War Industries Board, the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, and the Department of Agriculture. Above all it realizes the tremendous difficulties inherent in undertaking price control, but, like other great problems presented by the war, this undertaking must be pursued because the successful enforcement of labor policies is inextricably bound up with all those conditions, usually called the cost of living.

The Policies Board, therefore, felt impelled to place at the disposal of the price-controlling agencies the needs of the situation as seen by the agencies responsible for dealing with labor matters.

Resolutions.

Whereas the War Labor Policies Board in its task of formulating labor policies during the war recognizes the intimate relation of the cost of the necessities of life to the success of a labor policy, and the influence of a belief that profits in these commodities are excessive in causing industrial unrest,

Whereas the successful formulation of a practical labor policy depends upon large production of the necessities of life, price stabilization, and the elimination of inequitable profits; therefore be it

Resolved, That the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the Fuel Administration be requested to proceed as rapidly as possible with the formulation and enforcement of plans for the increase in production of the necessities of life for the stabilization of the prices of food, textiles, clothing, and other necessities, and for the equitable limitation of profits.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES IN MINES.

A committee has been formed consisting of Grant Hamilton, representing the Department of Labor; George J. Salmon, Bureau of Mines; and S. A. Taylor, representing the Fuel Administration, to investigate mechanical labor-saving devices relating to mining.

NEW GENERAL IMPORT LICENSE EFFECTIVE AFTER OCTOBER 1 ISSUED BY WAR TRADE BOARD

The War Trade Board announces, in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 224), the issuance of a new general import license, to be known as P. B. F. No. 27, which will be effective for shipments made on or after October 1, 1918. This license covers the importation into the United States from the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, or their European or Mediterranean African possessions or protectorates, of all commodities, except those hereinafter enumerated, provided the specific goods sought to be imported originated in said countries or in said possessions or protectorates.

Commodities Excluded.

The following commodities are specifically excluded from the terms of this license:

Alexite and boro-carbone; animals, live; asbestos; asphalt; bamboo and willow, and manufactures; beverages, non-alcoholic, except mineral water; borax; breadstuffs, including all food grains and fodders, sago and tapioca, and all flours; caffeine; candy and confectionery; casein; castor beans and castor oil; cement; chloride of lime; chrome, chrome ore, and chemicals extracted therefrom; cobalt, cobalt ore, and chemicals extracted therefrom; cocoa beans or cacao; coconut meat; copper ore and copper concentrates; corundum, emery, and emery ore; cotton, raw; cotton duck, yarn, thread, waste; cottonseed and products; cryolite; cyanide of soda; dairy products; eggs; ferroalloys; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen; fish, except cured mackerel and herring; flax, raw and manufactures; flaxseed or linseed; fruits; furs not on the skin; fur skins; gelatine and manufactures thereof; graphite or plumbago and graphite crucibles; grass, manufactures of; gypsum; hair, animal, including bristles; hair, human; hemp and hemp rope; hides and skins, all, including pickled and tanned; iridium; iron ore; ivory, vegetable; jewels, including meter, watch, and phonograph needle jewels, and jewelers' sweepings; jute and jute products; kapok; knitting needles; lead; leather, all finished, and all leather raw stock; lime; mahogany logs and lumber; malt liquors; manganese, manganese ore, and chemicals extracted therefrom; meats, meat products, sausage casings; mica; molybdenum, molybdenum ore and chemicals extracted therefrom; monazite sand; nitrate of soda; oilcloth and linoleum; oils, animal; oils, expressed vegetable; optical glass; osmiridium; osmium; palladium; paraffin; plants; platinum and manufactures of; precious stones, imitation precious stones, and all industrial diamonds and products; pyrites; rattans and reeds; rhodium; rubber, crude, scrap, and reclaimed; balata, gutta joolatong, guttapercha, gutta siak; manufactures of rubber; ruthenium; scheelite; seeds, including hemp seed; shellac and all lacs; shellfish; silk and manufactures; sisal; starch; stone and manufactures thereof, except Italian marble; tanning materials and substances from which same can be extracted; tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated; tin ore and tin concentrates or any chemical extracted therefrom; titanium, titanium ore and chemicals extracted therefrom; tobacco leaf and stems; trees; tungsten, tungsten ore, and chemicals extracted therefrom; vanadium, vanadium ore, and chemicals extracted therefrom; vegetables, except mushrooms and truffles; wolframite; wool, wool yarn and wool waste, tops and noils, and manufactures.

American Consuls Instructed.

American consuls in the countries affected by this new general import license have been instructed to certify invoices for all shipments included within the terms of this general license without further official instructions or official notification of individual import license numbers. The consuls will, however, indorse on all such invoices covered by this general license "P B F No. 27," in the same manner as is now done in the case of commodities covered by other general licenses.

The list of commodities above enumerated is a tentative one. A detailed list, classified according to the tariff paragraphs, is being prepared and will be announced shortly.

This new general license purposes to include commodities whose importation from Europe has been entirely unrestricted and whose distribution in this country has not been controlled; also, with certain exceptions, those commodities whose importation has heretofore been allowed under the back-haul privilege from convenient European and Mediterranean African ports.

Commodities covered by this new general license will not, therefore, require an individual import license, and it will not be necessary for the War Trade Board to cable officially regarding such shipments.

Orders the Manufacture Discontinued Of Certain Electric Heating Apparatus

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

The conservation division of the War Industries Board, applying its program of eliminations to conserve essential materials and labor to free capital tied up unnecessarily in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks and to simplify factory production, has issued a schedule for manufacturers of electrical heating appliances which calls for discontinuance of the manufacture of the following electrical utensils and appliances:

List to Be Discontinued.

Carburetor heaters, hand-wheel heaters, in-take heaters, manifold heaters, primer heaters, blankets, robes, cigar lighters, frying pans, plate warmers, curling irons, saute pans, waffle irons, fluting irons, egg boilers, soup kettles, stew pans, corn poppers, hand dryers, hosiery forms, peanut roasters, transfer irons, vaporizers, varnish sprayers, entree dishes, cigar lighters for automobile, bookbinding appliances, instantaneous water heaters, automobile foot warmers, fudge warmers, vegetable dishes, and all Sheffield plated ware.

The schedule for domestic appliances (660 watts or less, except ranges) provides:

All appliances that are to be eliminated, but which are now in the process of manufacture or are completed and in stock may be sold, but no more material for any of these appliances to be purchased except to balance up stocks on hand, and their manufacture is to be discontinued entirely December 31, 1918.

None to Add to Styles.

In no case is any manufacturer to add to the number of styles and sizes he is now making.

Each manufacturer of the following appliances to restrict his output to the number of styles and sizes specified:

	No. of styles.	Total No. of sizes.
Chafing dishes	3	1
Percolators with faucets	3	3
Percolators without faucets	3	3
Samovars	1	1
Nursery water heaters	1	1
Teapots	1	1
Hot-water kettles	1	1
Ovens	1	1
Reflector heaters	2	2
Toasters	1	1
Toaster stoves	1	1
Convector heaters	1	1
Disk stoves	2	2
Fireless cookers	1	1
Flatirons, 7½ lbs. or less	2	[1] 1
Grills	2	2
Heating pads	2	2
Hair dryers	2	[1] 1

[1] 1 in each style.

Ranges: Not more than six different ranges covering both styles and sizes to be made at any one factory, and none to be made at any factory that is not producing ranges at this date. Nickel plating and fancy ornamentation to be eliminated.

Output to Be Restricted.

Industrial appliances (over 660 watts).—Each manufacturer of the following appliances to restrict his output to the number of styles and sizes specified:

	No. of styles.	Total No. of sizes.
Convection air heaters	3	7
Confectioners' appliances	2	2
Corset irons	1	1
Matrix driers	1	1
Tailor's irons, 12 lbs. or over	2	4
Laundry irons, 7 to 10 lbs.	1	1
Gluepots (no aluminum pots to be made)	1	3
Circulation water heaters	2	11
Immersion water heaters	1	7
Round disk hot plates, open-coil type	1	4
Round disk hot plates, solid top	1	3

Steam boilers: To be sold only where the electrical energy is generated from water power and there is a surplus of such energy available.

Restaurant equipment.—Each manufacturer of the following appliances to restrict his output to the number of styles and sizes specified:

	No. of styles.	Total No. of sizes.
Bake ovens	1	5
Broilers	2	3
Grids	2	3
Toasters	2	2
Hotel ranges	1	12

In the appliances not discontinued, the Conservation Division has cut out 691 different styles and sizes. For instance, in chafing dishes, there were 36 styles and but 3 will be allowed; of electric teapots, 20 styles and 1 allowed; of toasters, 10 styles and but 2 allowed. Manufacturers are to discontinue silver plated and copper finish appliances from the styles and sizes they will continue to make.

SAYS NAVY OFFICERS DO NOT ASK INCOME TAX EXEMPTION

Secretary Daniels has sent the following letter to Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, under date of September 26, 1918:

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:

I notice that a suggestion has been made, or an amendment offered, to the pending revenue measure, under which those naval officers serving abroad would be exempted from the income tax. I am writing to express the view of the department and of the officers of the Navy, protesting against such discrimination. The naval officers under the law must render the service to which they are assigned, and the exigencies of the service require a transfer from shore to sea service and from service in this country to Europe. Constant interchange of orders would make it very difficult to determine who should be exempted under the proposed exemption if it should be incorporated in the bill. Most officers who go abroad do not remain a year, and their places are taken by other officers who have been doing important shore duty. If the bill should name a particular date when the officers should be exempted from the payment of the income tax, the officer who secured such exemption would not be entitled to it nearly so much as the officers who have been abroad for 10 months and who have been ordered home to America on that particular date.

Asks No Discrimination.

If it shall be the policy of Congress to exempt naval officers from the income tax I shall urge that the exemption include all without discrimination, for those officers remaining in America are not doing so by choice, but are anxious to be sent for service abroad.

The last session of Congress departed from the policy that has heretofore prevailed and gave commutation of quarters to officers on foreign duty, which added quite a sum to the incomes of these officers, and, as you know, all officers on foreign duty got the advantage of an additional 10 per cent on their pay. To exempt them from the income tax would give them an advantage over their brother officers which I do not think they should have. I venture to suggest that in the framing of the new revenue measure, in so far as it affects the Navy, no exemptions whatever be given. Most naval officers regard it as a privilege in this emergency to pay their income tax, and I would not like to see a precedent established of exempting from this tax the men who are rendering this high service.

Not Asked by Officers.

Congress has enacted legislation which has resulted in the promotion of most officers of the Navy, and, of course, this promotion has carried an addition in salary and an addition in commutation of quarters. Further promotions will come with the increase of the Navy, and there is no sound reason for exemption from the income tax. Naval officers have not asked it; the department does not ask it; and I feel it my duty to communicate this information to your committee.

If I may be permitted to express an opinion upon the matter, it is my judgment that the income tax should be paid alike by everyone—those in the naval service and all other military service, as well as those in civilian walks of life.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

SEALED PROPOSALS INVITED

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m. October 30, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing hay, oats, and straw. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1233) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, general purchasing officer.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis., October 10, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., in room 425, Federal Building, for 1 belt-driven air compressor, capacity about 110 cubic feet per minute, proposal 6088; 1 belt-driven air compressor, capacity about 150 cubic feet per minute, proposal 6089; 1 electric motor-driven air compressor, capacity about 110 cubic feet per minute, proposal 6090. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the superintendent of lighthouses, Baltimore, Md., October 7, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., for docking, repairing, sheathing, general repairs to hulls, etc., district working barge and pile driver. Information upon application to the above office.

Sealed proposals will be opened by the lighthouse superintendent, Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1918, at 2 o'clock p. m., in room 424, Federal Building, for about 2,600 feet electric cable, etc., as per proposal 6085. Information upon application to the above office.

United States Engineer office, New London, Conn.—Sealed proposals for maintenance dredging in New Haven Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., October 7, 1918, and then opened. Information on application.

Proposals for gasoline.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10.30 o'clock a. m., October 11, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above-mentioned article. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1232) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

Wood-working machine — U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., September 27, 1918.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, to be publicly opened in this office on October 9, 1918, are hereby invited for furnishing one wood-working machine complete with 1 dado head, 1 tenoner attachment, 1 panel raiser (two sides), 1 knife grinder, 1 hollow chisel mortiser and bits, 1 molding head, 1 set of knives No. 4, 1 set of knives No. 5, one 12-inch cut-off saw, 1 motor base, and one 7½ horsepower 220-volt A. C. single-phase motor; to be delivered to J. B. Colelazer, cabinetmaker in charge, Marine Corps carpenter shop, 78 Randolph Place NW., Washington, D. C. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. (Schedule No. 673.) C. L. McCawley, brigadier general, quartermaster.

REGISTRATION IN MAINE.

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Complete returns from Maine show that the registration in that State on September 12 was 87,687, as against a previous estimate of 80,770.

DISTRICT DRAFT BOARDS ASKED TO EXPEDITE CLASSIFICATION

The War Department authorizes the following from the office of the Provost Marshal General:

Provost Marshal General has sent the following to members of district boards:

A heavy task faces the district boards in connection with the classification of the men who registered on September 12.

It is with a full responsibility of this burden and responsibility that I rely upon you to assist us in the work of expediting the classification to the fullest possible extent consistent with the great importance of the task.

Jurisdiction Extended.

As you are aware, the district boards in dependency cases are, generally speaking, the courts of last resort. In occupational cases the original responsibility is yours. In the latter field your jurisdiction has been extended by the recent act of Congress, extending the age limits of the Selective Service, to cover deferment of persons engaged in all occupations or employments as well as in industries, including agriculture, which you may find to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest in the emergency. Thus, at a time when the exigencies of the military situation make it imperative to speed up the entire machinery of the Selective Service, the number of cases which you will be called upon to handle is likely to be largely increased.

Necessity for Prompt Handling.

These cases you must handle under the double obligation of satisfying the vital man-power needs of the Army but not impairing the economic structure of the country, the efficiency of whose functions, in many instances, is vital to the support of the Army. As to your ability to solve this problem to the best interests of the Nation and the cause for which it fights, I have not the slightest doubt. It is to the necessity for the prompt handling of all cases as they come before you that I desire particularly to direct your attention.

Until the classification of the new registrants has been completed, there will, of course, exist considerable and widespread uncertainty and unrest among the registrants, which, in the case of those employed in necessary occupations, will tend to retard production. Thus the national interest demands that there be no unnecessary delays in determining the status of these individuals.

Program Requires Haste.

On the other hand, the military program requires that Class I men under the new registration be made available for military training within 90 days—some almost immediately.

It is upon my faith in your ability to meet the situation that I have built my pledge to have the men ready when called for.

Copies of letters to governors and to local boards generally are inclosed herewith.

(Signed) E. H. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES REPORTED AMONG THE UNITED STATES FORCES OVERSEAS

Total Army and Marine Corps Casualties

ARMY.

Killed in action (including 291 at sea)	7,031
Died of wounds	2,260
Died of disease	1,882
Died from accident and other causes	906
Wounded in action	18,682
Missing in action (including prisoners)	4,805
Total to date	35,566

MARINE CORPS.

Officers:		
Deaths	39	
Wounded	67	
Missing	1	
		107
Enlisted men:		
Deaths	1,032	
Wounded	1,992	
In hands of enemy	20	
Missing	161	
		3,205
Total		3,312

ARMY

SEPTEMBER 29.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	27
Missing in action	38
Wounded severely	123
Died from wounds	2
Died from accident and other causes	1
Died of disease	5
Wounded, degree undetermined	2
Wounded slightly	1
Prisoners	4
Total	208

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

DAPPERT, James Ivan. James W. Dappert, 515 East Gandy Avenue, Taylorville, Ill.

FUNDERBURG, Cloyd Doup. Mrs. Lillie Funderburg, 305 Riverside Drive, Piqua, Ohio.

SERGEANT.

CHILDS, Arthur. Joseph L. Valket, 22 Center Street, Boston, Mass.

CORPORALS.

GANIER, John M. Charles A. Gainer, 1024 West Donineck Street, Rome, N. Y.

PYSNER, Fred Herman. Mrs. Anna Pysner, box 157, Park Ridge, N. J.

BUGLER.

SIEVERS, William E. Martin Sievers, Gothenburg, Nebr.

PRIVATES.

DANILINK, Vasilly. Andrey Danilink, Grodno Brest Vychulky, Russia.

DELOZIER, Nealie H. W. E. Delozier, Magnet, Nebr.

GOLDHAHN, Henry L. Mrs. Caroline Goldhahn, care of Great Falls Meat Co., Great Falls, Mont.

GREEN, Earl W. Willard S. Green, R. F. D. No. 2, Rockville, Conn.

GRIGGS, Robert O. Ezeke Griggs, Saltillo, Tex.

HEIDELBERG, Roland W. Mrs. R. J. Heidelberg, Marthaville, La.

HURR, Karl W. C. F. Hurr, 625 South Sandusky Street, Bucyrus, Ohio.

IMHOF, George H. Mrs. Mary Imhof, 2514 Myrtlewood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KELLER, Royal. Miss Clare Keller, 419 West Firty-third Street, New York, N. Y.

LOWE, Orville. Charles Lowe, Boonville, Ind.

MALOY, Robert. John H. Maloy, Parrotsville, Tenn.

MEREDITH, George Newton. George Newton Meredith, 1500 Quintard Avenue, Anniston, Ala.

MILLER, Arthur S. Harry A. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Thurston, Ohio.

PIETZAK, Mike. Mary Pavlak, box 216, Salina, Pa.

SULLIVAN, James J. Mrs. Mary Sullivan, 1149 West Marquette Road, Chicago, Ill.

THOEMMEL, John J. Andrew Holle, 2725 Twentieth Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TONKS, Mark. Matthew Tonks, box 366, Witt, Ill.

VEITH, Norman H. Clinton Veith, 175 Main Street, Conneaut, Ohio.

WHITE, Paul E. J. H. White, Ochlochnee, Ga.

WRIGHT, Clyde Lain. Mrs. Sarah Ralston, 420 Hughes Street, Marshall, Mich.

ZEANNETTE, Julius. Eugene Nausute, 10 Cliff Street, Cliffside, N. J.

Died of Wounds.

LIEUTENANT.

TRITT, Herschel C. Claude Tritt, general delivery, Vienna, Ill.

SERGEANT.

HEWARD, Charles Harrell. Edward J. Heward, 5201 Kensington St., Louis, Mo.

Died of Disease.

PRIVATES.

CARR, Edward M. Mrs. Catherine Peck, 111 South Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK, William M. Pete McCormick, Lutie, Okla.

McINTYRE, James C. Mrs. Nancy McIntyre, R. F. D. No. 1, Chester, Miss.

MEYER, William H. Joseph Meyer, jr., 320 Tenth Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

MURRELL, Luther. Mrs. Lula Murrell, El Dorado, Ark.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

PRIVATE.

HARDY, Joe. Mrs. Mary E. Hardy, Jenkins, Ky.

Wounded Severely.

LIEUTENANT.

DEHNERT, John W. Mrs. E. Dehnert, 4160 Hartford Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BATTALION SERGEANT MAJOR.

JOHNSTON, Ralph Eugene. Susan Johnston, 117 South Irvine Street, Sharon, Pa.

SERGEANTS.

BEAR, Roy W. Mrs. Mary Ratcliff, 2203 South Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

ELY, Thurman L. Mrs. Delia Manley, Nye, Mo.

HOPPER, James F. Mrs. Maggie Hopper, Neoga, Ill.

HUTMAN, Lockert. Nathaniel Hutman, 421 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

FITZGERALD, Thomas, jr. Thomas Fitzgerald, 524 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

ROWLAND, Oren Wilber. Marian Oran Rowland, 70 Pingree Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORALS.

ADAMS, Stanley Harrison. Simson Adams, R. F. D. No. 1, New Milford, Pa.

ALTER, Leslie J. F. N. Alter, Farragut, Iowa.

ARBUCKLE, Clyde W. W. B. Arbuckle, Villisca, Iowa.

BUTLER, Alva D. A. J. Butler, Sandy, Utah.

COOK, Harry Henry. Mrs. Henry Cook, Hebron, Ill.

DIRLAM, Hale V. E. B. Dirlam, R. F. D. No. 1, New London, Ohio.

FINNERIN, Edward J. Marlein B. Finnerin, 1104 Lincoln Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREMLIN, Henry H. Charles Gremlin, Bardonia, N. Y.

HAGAN, Roy G. William Hagan, 117 Murray Avenue, Washington, Pa.

HOWARD, Charlie. Henry Jones, La Follette, Tenn.

KEVEY, Thomas J. Michael F. Kevey, 65 Monument Street, Charlestown, Mass.

LOUKOTA, Jerry. Albert Loukota, 1927 South Sixty-third Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.

MATTINGLY, Emil J. James H. Mattingly, general delivery, Connelburg, Ind.

PITKE, Lester. Frank Pitke, Gibbon, Nebr.

TRINKER, Harry J. James Trinker, 5843 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.

GALLO, Joseph. Mrs. Julia Gallo, 718 Madison Street, Wilmington, Del.

KELLEY, George L. J. H. Kelley, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

RIDDLE, James L. G. T. Riddle, Forest Cottage, Ky.

MECHANIC.

BENSON, Edward. Miss Agnes Olson, 2304 Cullom Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WAGONER.

HASKINS, Clifford R. Mrs. M. L. Haskins, Elmwood, Conn.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, Paul M. G. H. Anderson, Coin, Iowa.

ANDREWS, Joe C. J. H. Andrews, R. F. D. No. 3, Shenandoah, Iowa.

ANGLE, Edward E. Mrs. Ellen T. Angle, Janesville, Wis.

BARNES, Albert R. Jacob Wheister, 2115 Bolton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BECKA, Michael. Mrs. Kate Larraco, 1747 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BENSLEY, Helda. Mrs. Kate Bensley, Delhi, Iowa.

BERLIN, John F. Mrs. Kate Berlin, Stuyvesant Landing, N. Y.

BOHLKEN, Harry. Mrs. F. Hirschfeld, Hermann, Mo.

BONCAREWICZ, Wislenty. Mrs. Katazyna Boncarewicz, Miciszty, Poland, Russia

BONSALL, Jake B. Miss Eva Bonsall, Clarinda, Iowa.

BRAMHALL, Clonnie G. George Bramhall, Mindota, Mo.

BROWN, James H. Mr. Syler, 235 Atlantic Avenue, Franklin, Pa.

DISSINGER, Raymond Elmer. Miss Laura Susan Dissinger, Yomissing, Pa.

DRAKE, Edgar C. Douglas K. Drake, Stephens City, Va.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

DURNEY, Roy W. Mrs. Amelia Durney, 943 East One hundred and forty-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
EKIS, W. E. James Ekis, Hilliards, Pa.
FALECKI, Edward. Peter Falecki, 394 Hunterdon Street, Newark, N. J.
FENSEL, Albert. Mrs. Peter Fensel, 316 South Oak Street, Marysville, Ohio.
FIELDS, John E. Mrs. Martha Vaney, Belgrove, W. Va.
FISHEL, Roy. Geraldgust Fishel, Callender, Iowa.
FOSTER, Vanis R. Mrs. Julia Foster, Brighton, Iowa.
FRAZZELL, Frank. Mrs. Almeda Frizzell, 207 Knight Street, Windsor, Ill.
[illegible], Emberte. Mrs. Bonisolli A. Guicciardi, Villaminozzo, Prov. Emilia, Italy.
HELTZ, Phillips. Mrs. Mary Heltz, R. F. D. No. 6, Winchester, Ind.
HENNINGS, Fred D. Mrs. Rebecca Hennings, Waco, Nebr.
HILL, Wright. Byron Hill, 51 Lincoln Street, Columbus, Ohio.
JOHNSON, George B. F. M. Johnston, Horace, Nebr.
JOHNSON, Thomas. William C. Johnson, Watts Springs, Ark.
KELEHER, Leo P. Cornelius Keleher, 4721 Genevieve Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
KUBLER, Charles. Gottlieb Kubler, 53 Baldwin Street, New Brunswick, N. J.
LAIN, Frank. Birdie Duke, Bowling Green, Ky.
LINDELL, Alben. E. Lindell, 472 Going Street, Portland, Oreg.
FREITAS, Joe. Mrs. Anna J. Avillia, Fort Jones, Cal.
FRIST, Victor. Mrs. Rose Frist, Villisca, Iowa.
FRUM, Solomon. Miss Celia Durenbaum, 514 West One hundred and thirty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.
FULLBRIGHT, Elmer L. Mrs. M. J. Fullbright, general delivery, North Yakima, Wash.
HARDIN, Ira, Loyd Hardin, Pellville, Ky.
HEPP, Emmett Joe. Mrs. Mary Hepp, 426 Barrington Avenue, Dundee, Ill.
HURLEY, Hughie Lee. Henry Hurley, R. F. D. No. 2, Lamar, Ala.
JOBE, Lawrence E. E. A. Jobe, Macedonia, Iowa.
JOLLY, Raymond G. Elbert L. Jolly, Leesburg, Ga.
KEGEL, John C. Mrs. Anna Kegel, 39 West Wildy Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
LEVERETT, Henry S. Sam D. Leverett, Paris, Tex.
MADDEN, Emmett. Asa Smart, R. F. D. No. 1, Ostrander, Ohio.
MORANO, Frank. John Morano, 349 Gardner Street, Union Hill, N. J.
PRICE, William Leonard. Mrs. John Price, 177 Burgers Place, Passaic, N. J.
PRINCE, Hughie. Mrs. Josie Prince, Morrilton, Ark.
PALERMO, Charles. Mrs. Mary Palermo, 1898 East One hundred and twenty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
PASQUIANDONIA, Batisto. Mrs. Batisto Pasquiandonia, Paterno Termo Abrussi, Italy.
PENNINGTON, Rice R. Mrs. Laura Pennington, 1929 Plum Street, Terre Haute, Ind.
PESANDO, Andrew. Miss Ida Pesando, Mores, Termo, Italy.
PHILLIPS, William F. George Phillips, box 117, Ravena, N. Y.
PINKERTON, William Mathew. John Pinkerton, Benkelman, Nebr.
PISZETOWSKI, Teofel. Tony Piszetowski, 1932 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PORTER, Wesley. Mrs. Lottie Chatmon, McCrory, Ark.
PREVATT, Joseph C. Joseph M. Prevatt, Bronson, Fla.
RICH, Patrick Joseph. Mrs. Carmen De Rosa, 18 Olivia Street, Derby, Conn.
RIEMER, Alfred P. Mrs. Albert Riemer, R. F. D. No. 1, Athens, Wis.
RALPH, Albert H. Mrs. Caroline Ralph, 391 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
RHODES, George. Samuel Shapiro, 348 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SAVAGE, Thomas. Mrs. J. B. Savage, 3013 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.
SCHNEIDER, Robert J. Philip Schneider, Hinton, Iowa.
SCHNEIDERITE, William. Mrs. Anna Schneiderite, 89 Chestnut Street, Larksville, Pa.
SCHONING, Paul Frederick. Otto Schoning, North Loup, Nebr.
SCHUMAN, Cecil L. M. E. Schuman, 1400 Pleasant Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
SHARP, John B. Mrs. Iva D. Sharp, Groveport, Ohio.
SHIMP, Ralph. Mrs. Florence Calcutt, 1522 Beachview Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SILER, Fred. Miss Elizabeth Siler, Bradford, Ohio.
SIMONS, Jesse P. Mrs. Mary J. Simons, R. F. D. No. 2, Hillsboro, Ala.
SIMPSON, Tom. Mrs. M. Simpson, Clarinda, Iowa.
SINGER, Clarence T. Mrs. Clara A. Singer, 205 East Grove Street, Dunmore, Pa.
SMITH, Edward E. Mrs. L. R. Smith, Villisca, Iowa.
SMITH, Victor Edwin. Mrs. Nellie Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, box 153, Kalamazoo, Mich.
SNOWGRASS, George N. Mrs. Della Snowgrass, 382 North Avers Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
STARNES, Thomas E. C. S. Starnes, Hill Station, Va.
STEWART, Percy M. M. Stewart, R. F. D. No. 8, Andalusia, Ala.
STICKLEY, Ben. B. J. Stickley, Parkersburg, Iowa.
STRUBLE, Burton O. S. E. Struble, R. F. D. No. —, Delta, Ohio.
STRUDIVANT, Jessie A. Mrs. Delma Strudivant, Ablow, Miss.
SWAN, Claude. Mrs. Florence Swan, Bicknell, Ind.
TAYLOR, John E. Mrs. L. E. Taylor, R. F. D. No. 5, Indianola, Iowa.
TESTA, John. Mrs. Catherine Felice, 138 Laredo Street, Greensburg, Pa.
THOMAS, William B. Mrs. Martha A. Thomas, 606 Clarence Street, Lake Charles, La.
TAYLOR, Cecil G. George Taylor, Thurman, Iowa.
TRABUCCO, Orazio. Gencomo Pombeo, Haskell, N. J.
TUCKER, William. Mrs. Melvin Tucker, Marcenburg, Nebr.
TUPPER, Elmore Monroe. Mrs. Anna Tupper, 518 First Street SW., Watertown, S. Dak.
WEBB, James Henry. Harry Webb, 542 North Jefferson Street, Lancaster, Pa.
WHEELER, Howard P. Mrs. Mary C. Wheeler, 115 West Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILSON, Manning D. W. W. Wilson, Abbeville, Ga.
WITOIK, Edwin. D. S. Lewis, 343 Ninth Avenue south, Fargo, N. Dak.
YOUNG, Willie J. Thomas Young, Braxton, Ga.
COHEN, Fred. Louis Cohen, 127 West One hundred and forty-first Street, New York, N. Y.
DAVIDSON, William A. Mrs. Walter F. Beckwoth, [illegible] Howell Street, Everett, Wash.
DAVIS, Ross P. Mrs. Lyda M. Davis, 1409 Thirty-first Street NW., Washington, D. C.
EKSTROM, Oscar. Mrs. Ada Ekstrom, Harvey, N. Dak.
FAMILIARE, Frederick. Mrs. John Familiare, 1123 Garrett Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FISHER, Howard E. Ernest Fisher, Mores, Iowa.
FOLEY, John A. Mrs. C. Foley, 284 Bell Street, Manchester, N. H.
FRAME, Robert. John Frame, box 352, Clinton, Ind.

Wounded Slightly.

SERGEANT.

KOON, James W. B. L. Koon, Weems, Ohio.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

LIEUTENANT.

RODENBOUGH, Joseph S. Charles R. Rodenbough, 110 Clifton Street, Easton, Pa.

PRIVATE.

GARCIA, Miguell J. E. Mrs. Treso Garcia, Tres and Seventh Street, Habana, Cuba

Missing in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

FUGE, Edward. E. Fuge, 315 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SHERMAN, William G. Mrs. Catherine Sherman, 1905 Holloway Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

SERGEANTS.

GILMORE, Harry W. Flossie E. Eames, box 113, East Sacramento, Cal.
MOLANDER, Axel R. P. N. Molander, Farwell, Minn.

PRIVATES.

AXELSON, Herman. Axel Magnuson, Forsuas Forshage, Sweden.
BARTLETT, William. Mrs. William Bartlett, 502 Cornell Street, Bay City, Mich.
CARTER, Albert L. Charlie D. Carter, Ellaville, Ga.
CLARK, Leo A. Mrs. Jessie Rescigh, Leadville, Colo.
COMCOWICH, Michael J. Mrs. Mary Comcowich, 10 Mary Street, Ansonia, Conn.
CRONK, Charles. Mrs. Rube W. Cronk, 818 Eleventh Avenue, Menominee, Wis.
CURRY, Clarence T. Mrs. Clarence T. Curry, 203 South Broad Street, Peekskill, N. Y.
EIDSVICK, Thomas. Ludvik Eidsvick, Enid, Mont.
FAMILLE, William. Charles Famille, 1334 South Mole Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
HARTNESS, John B. Mrs. Martha Hartness, Collinsville, Okla.
KREBS, Herman. Mrs. Mary Robbins, Harlowton, Mont.
KUNZ, Louie. John Kunz, Port Townsend, Wash.
LAMATTINO, Michael. Joseph Lamattino, 180 Central Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.
LANDRETH, Ernest S. J. W. Landreth, Idabell, Okla.
TABER, Cecil Howard. George Taber, Barron, Wis
LLLISON, James. Richard Ellison, Y[illegible] Ky.
EMPRY, Jeff. Mrs. Janie Embry, Glen Dean, Ky.
FURTADO, Manuel. Mrs. Angelino Furtado, box 1653, Patterson Avenue, Santa Clara, Cal.
GAZZALA, Geasomo. Miss Angelina Gazzala, Castel France Veneto, Province Treviso, Italy.
HOWARD, James H. Monroe Howard, Capitan, N. Mex.
JOHNSON, Elmer. Mrs. Elmer Anderson, 256 Oakland Avenue, Hoquiam, Wash.
MAREZ, Pablo. Jose Marez, Guadalupe, N. Mex.
NILL, Daniel. Earl Nill, Wenatchee, Wash.
PEALY, Lloyd. Mrs. Meade Pealy, Mineral City, Ohio.
RYCKOWSKY, Remro. Joseph Heckler, 1445 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
ST. JOHN, Marshall C. Mrs. Palidora Baca, Carrizozo, N. Mex.
WARANISKY, William. Peter Waranisky, Cochas, Russia.
WILKERSON, Alvy C. T. J. Wilkerson, Taylorsville, Cal.
WILLIAMS, Marion E. Lillian Rich, R. F. D. No. 2, Logansport, La.
WOLKOVIS, Louis. Isidor Otchis, 917 Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
DARGENZIO, James. Nick Dargenzio, 1324 Fourth Avenue, Arnold, Pa.
DEBERT, Lewis F. Mrs. Fay Neal Sheridan Lake, Colo.
DOLAN, James J. Mrs. Bridget Dolan, 229 West Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Prisoners.

MECHANIC.

DONOVAN, William J. Miss Katherine Donovan, 35 Isley Road, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

PRIVATES.

CATANESE, Laird. Letteris Catanese, Mar. Antonia Marimoni fu Michiele, S. Pier, Niceto, Pr. Messina, Strate Simimerio, Italy.
DIANA, Angelo. Louis Maria Cengolio Amore, Pr. da Casesta, Italy.
DOMBROWSKI, Paul A. John Dombrowski, 488 Sayre Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LIST OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1918.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

SHERIDAN, Francis. M. J. Sheridan, 146 Willow Street, Waltham, Mass.
SMITH, Paul R. Mrs. John Smith, 538 Walnut Street, Columbia, Pa.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

ASTON, David, sergeant. Mrs. David Aston, 450 Cherry Street, Columbia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

COOLAHAN, William. Mrs. Jennie Casey, Old Point Road, Milford, Conn.
EDWARDS, Albert A. Mrs. F. W. Edwards, Quincy, Fla.
ESSER, Joseph J. Peter H. Esser, 339 South Spencer Street, Aurora, Ill.
HAKE, Wilbur S. Jerry Hake, R. F. D. No. 2, Columbia, Pa.
HAMILTON, Ray. Mrs. Serie Nevinis, 940 Lafayette Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.
McWHORTER, William A. Mrs. Lannie McWhorter, Lafayette, Ala.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. PERSHING

MEYERS, Harry A. Mrs. Rose Meyers, 39 Marrion Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RICHMOND, Levi R. Edward W. Johnson, Pequot, Minn.
STONE, Alexander C. Fred W. Stone, 627 South Twelfth Street, Columbia, Pa.

Severely Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

ROBBINS, Willie R., corporal. Lorenzo N. Robbins, R. F. D. No. 4, Lenoir, N. C.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

CAMPBELL, Avery. John Campbell, R. F. D. No. 2, Sparta, Mich.
SWANSON, Ole. Mrs. Swan Swanson, Box Elder, S. Dak.
ZUBER, Victor. Mrs. Nora France, 156 De Voe Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

FRINK, Noah C., mechanic. Ehot H. Frink, Charlotte, Vt.
ELLISON, Clarence C., private. Mrs. Ida Ellison, Jamestown, Kans.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Severely Wounded in Action.

PRIVATES.

JENKINS, Louis. Mrs. Jean Jenkins, 415 Seventh Street, Philipsburg, Pa.
STILES, Edwin Truman. Truman Edward Stiles, 626 North Ionia Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
TREPCZYNSKI, Frank Andrew. Mrs. Minnie Trepczynski, 1320 Junction Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Wounded Severely in Action, Previously Reported Died from Wounds Received in Action.

MICHALEK, Wincenty, private. Onufry Michalek, 2514 Short Street, Chicago, Ill.

Prisoner, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

ELLINGTON, John T., corporal. L. T. Ellington, R. F. D. C, box 36, Thomaston, Ga.

CORRECTIONS IN CASUALTY LIST OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.

Died from Wounds Received in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

RONGEY, Herschel. James A. Rongey, Centralia, Wash.
SANDERS, Charlie. George Sanders, Campbellsville, Ky.
TRONE, Chester F. Hans T. Peterson, Mina, S. Dak.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SHUEY, Joseph, sergeant. Mrs. Francis Shuey, 1223 Forge Street, Lebanon, Pa.

CORPORALS.

GRUGAN, Francis G. Miss Sadie Grugan, 3025 Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
McCAINE, Joseph M. Mrs. Estelle McCaine, 415 West Twenty-first Avenue, Houston, Tex.
VAN SILE, Arthur Jefferson, mechanic. Mrs. Ida Van Sile, Russell, Pa.

PRIVATES.

MAJOWSKI, Powel R. John Shgrowski, Ossining, N. Y.
NELL, Robert William. Mrs. Nettie Nell, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.
PLASKI, Ignatz. Peter Plaski, 1318 Chicago Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
SHIELDS, Thomas H. Mrs. Marie T. Shields, 1323½ Detroit Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Sick in Hospital, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

DAVIS, John A., sergeant. Mrs. Fremont Davis, 227 Twelfth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.

PRIVATES.

DELANEY, John W. Mrs. John Delaney, 78 Downing Street, Worcester, Mass.
DONOVAN, John. Mrs. A. Donovan, 92 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass.
MAHONEY, John F. Mrs. N. Callahan, 76 Middlesex Street, Winchester, Mass.
MURPHY, James H. John Murphy, 31 Arlington Street, Woburn, Mass.
NUGENT, Joseph P. Patrick Nugent, 207 Cambridge Street, Worcester, Mass.
O'BRIEN, Edward J. Mrs. N. O'Brien, 31 Prospect Street, Worcester, Mass.
O'DEA, Thomas. Mrs. Mary O'Dea, 826 Albany Street, Boston, Mass.
O'DONNELL, John. George O'Donnell, 17 Stodders Street, Woburn, Mass.
PITTS, Jeremiah. Mrs. Louise Pitts, 721 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
ROBERTS, Russell C. Mrs. Eva Roberts, 507 Garfield Avenue, Loveland, Ohio.
ROLLINSON, Arthur J. Kate Kempton, 2 School Avenue, Waltham, Mass.
RYAN, James E. Michael Ryan, 70 Summer Street, Worcester, Mass.
AHRING, Frank H. Fred Ahring, Lincoln Center, Kans.
ROSE, Joseph. Mrs. Mary Cohen, 524 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

SWIEBOCKI, Brune. Symon Swiebocki, 2109 West Twentieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wounded Severely, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

LUCOTT, Andrew W. Joseph Lucott, general delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FRISSELL, Harry Leonard. Mrs. Theresa Frissell, 568 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
SEXTON, Floyd A. Frank A. Sexton, 954 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

HARRIS, Clovis G. George W. Harris, Guntown, Miss.
OWEN, Robert L. Mrs. Nina Owen, 393 South Eastern Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
GEIGER, Joseph P. George Geiger, Export, Pa.
LANDRUM, Tolburt I. Miss Sadie Landrum, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.
HEINZ, Lewis Grover. Nick Heinz, Rosston, Okla.
HOPINGARDNER, Lee. Charles A. Hopingardner, R. F. D. No. 2, Laverne, Okla.
JOHNSON, Guy E. Benjamin Johnson, Claremont, W. Va.
MECK, Charles F. Mrs. Amanda Meck, 111 Straub Avenue, Orwigsburg, Pa.
O'CONNELL, James J. Patrick J. O'Connell, 168 Webster Street, Cambridge, Mass.
RUSSIN, Nicholas. Mrs. Julia Russin, 101 Francis Avenue, Butler, Pa.
SANDEN, Peter E. Peter Sanden, route 2, Pelican Rapids, Minn.
SIMS, Francis. Mrs. Theresa Roberts, Fancy Farm, Ky.
SOBER, Fred E. Mrs. Lizzie Sober, Shelton, Nebr.
THURBER, William E. Mrs. Clara Houle, North Crandon, Wis.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANTS.

McMINN, David. Mrs. Ida McMinn, 131 East Sixth Street, Newport, N. Y.
CHANDLER, Roy H. James Chandler, 8 La Mothe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

CORPORAL.

MARTIN, Paul A. Nick Martin, 16 Hancock Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

PRIVATES.

FAHY, Thomas Joseph. Mrs. Mary Hardy Fahy, 1918 Beech Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BROWN, John. George Brown, Hays, N. C.
REYNOLDS, Pritchard. Mrs. Ida Reynolds, Rockwood, Tenn.
RICHARD, Don. Mrs. Chelmentina Frezza, 511 Ninth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
RILEY, John. Mrs. Jennie Riley, 1441 South Howard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAKL, Jan. Mrs. Frank Batch, 322 Pleasant Street, Gardner, Mass.
SOKOL, Peter. Mrs. Mary Gill, 53 West Stoughton Street, Boston, Mass.
WORLEY, John Z. Mrs. Lilly Worley, R. F. D. No. 2, Benhams, Va.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

NELSON, Louis P. Samuel Nelson, 2131 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

NABORS, Lee R. [illegible], Okla.
PRESCOTT, Arthur F. Mrs. Mary E. Prescott, 71 [illegible]

Wounded, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

HANZOOK, Saiva. Mrs. Paraska Hanzook, Derazno, Russia.
[illegible]AWADSKY, [illegible] Seldon Street, Hartford, Conn.

Sick, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

PRIVATES.

FLAHERTY, John W. Mrs. Ellen Flaherty, 26 Middlesex Street, Winchester, Mass.
HAFFELDER, Martin G. Mrs. Josephine Weber, 413 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HANSEN, George. Christian Hansen, 415 St. Anne Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Killed in Action, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

CORPORALS.

SHIPLEY, Glenn N. Mrs. Grace Gobble, 717 West Madison Street, Alexandria, Ind.
WILCOX, Harvey. Mrs. Minnie Wilcox, Eureka, Cal.
WILSON, James R. Michael Lyruskey, Bellaire, Ohio.

PRIVATES.

PALBICKA, Raymond Augusta Palbicka, 4 Clark Street, Webster, Mass.
POLIDORO, Philip. Mrs. Litina Polidoro, Kitzmiller, Md.
RADKE, Clarence. Charles Radke, R. F. D. No. 2, box 136, North Milwaukee, Mich.

SECTION NO. 1, SEPTEMBER 30.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	37
Missing in action	17
Wounded severely	290
Died from wounds	22
Died from accident and other causes	3
Died of disease	6
Wounded, degree undetermined	2
Total	377

Killed in Action.

LIEUTENANTS.

HEFFERAN, Thomas E. M. W. S. Hefferan, 6631 Harvard Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
McGREW, C. J. C. A. McGrew, 214 Campbell Street, Evansville, Ind.
POWELL, John H. Mrs. M. E. Powell, Opelika, Ala.

SERGEANTS.

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RUSSELL, Jesse. Albert Russell, R. F. D. No. 1, Geneva, Ky.
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TEGLER, Frederick George. August Tegler, 26 Fandler Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
WHITE, John A. J. W. White, Cameron, Mo.

Died from Wounds.

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WOOTEN, James Councill. John T. Wooten, Columbia, Tenn.

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CARR, Edward Carley. Miss Leona Carr, Clarion, Pa.
RABUN, Ramon S. Jordan Rabun, Wadley, Ga.

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Died of Disease.

NURSE.

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CORPORAL.

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SLOSS, William. David Sloss, Romulus, Mich.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

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POST, Charles L. Mrs. Charlotte Story, Church Street, Wethersfield, Conn.

Wounded Severely.

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ARNOLD, Edward William Cameron. Mrs. Dorothy Arnold, Babylon, N. Y.
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JENSON, George H. Mrs. Hans J. Jenson, 15 Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.
KENNEDY, Edward Lawrence. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, 312 Maumee Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
KENNEWEG, Henry R. Mrs. Mary K. Kenneweg, 1710 Meadville Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KLATT, Albert. Miss Gertrude Klatt, 3759 South Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KLINE, James A. Benjamin Kline, Louden, Tenn.
KNIFFEN, Robert B. Charles Kniffen, Wurtsboro, N. Y.
KOSINSKI, Frank. John Kosinski, 3009 South Tripp Street, Chicago, Ill.
KUZARA, Frank. John Kuzara, 747 Keith Street, Chicago, Ill.
LANDIS, Leory Roy Landis. Mary Landis, R. F. D. No. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.
LARSEN, Louis. Mrs. Mary Carlsen, 6 Callendar Avenue, East Providence, R. I.
McBETH, Elwood Frank. Mrs. E. J. McBeth, East Bangor, Pa.
McKAY, Walter A. Paul Hibbard, 504½ Pierce Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
OWENS, Andrew F. Mrs. Ellie O'Connor, 1508 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PERKINS, Leonard D. Ralph L. Wolfe, 356 Washington Street, Gary, Ind.
RAGLIN, Charles L. Mrs. Ella Parker, Benton, Mo.
RAINES, James E. Mrs. Annie Raines, R. F. D. 1, Box 6, Skinnerton, Ala.
RENIERS, Thomas H. Mrs. Nellie K. Reniers, 7152 Reynolds Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERTS, Vernon. George Roberts, Malta, Ohio.
ROONEY, Frank J. Mrs. Ellen Rooney, Hollywood Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
ROSS, Paul J. H. Eddie Z. Ross, R. F. D. 3, Pelzer, S. C.
SHECKLER, Harvey Hugh. Albert Sheckler, 1439 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
SHOFF, Paul Q. Mrs. Margaret Shoff, Hollsopple, Pa.
SOLTIS, William. Mrs. Martha Soltis, Helca, Pa.
TOWNSEND, Edward M. J. S. Townsend, 2003 College Avenue, Davenport, Iowa.
TRYON, Bert H. Jacob R. Tryon, Wayside, Nebr.
WALKER, Lester J. Mrs. Olive Walker, R. F. D. 1, Webb, Ala.
WEISS, Raymond F. Mrs. Amanda Weiss, 416 South Fourteenth Street, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
WESTRATE, Edwin. Mrs. A. Traas, Muscatine, Iowa.
WODRICH, William E. Charles J. Wodrich, 1105 Rhomberg Avenue, Dubuque, Iowa.
WOJEWODA, Thomas. Joseph Kotodziejski, 8348 Buffalo Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
YINGLING, George M. Mrs. Louis J. Commons, 403 Fifth Avenue, Homestead, Pa.
YOCKEY, George. Mrs. Isabell Yockey, R. F. D. 2, Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa.
LAMPROU, Athan. Miss Marie Lamprou, Grebana, Macedonia, Greece.
LANE, Daniel. Daniel Lyons, 1232 Brown Street, Oakland, Cal.
LIEBERG, Frederick. Olaf Lieberg, Kempton, N. Dak.
KALISH, Sylvester. Felix Kalish, 2959 N. California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
KERINS, Edward F. John Kerins, 669 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
KOBOSKI, L. Peter Koboski, Gen. Del., Conway, Mich.
LINDHOLM, Sven. Mrs. Annie Lindholm, 28 Barchester Street, Poplar, London, Eng.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANT.

MILLER, Cleffard C. W. S. Miller, R. F. D. No. 5, box 136, Charleston, W. Va.

PRIVATE.

LUNETTA, Salvatore. Salvatore Lunetta, Corcoba, Cal.

Missing in Action.

CORPORAL.

RUANE, Patrick E. W. J. Wonser, 632 Sixth Street, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

PRIVATES.

BELKNAP, Morris L. Mrs. Morris Belknap, Delavan, Wis.
FITZGERALD, Frank E. Frank Fitzgerald, Pomeroy, Wash.
FRANCK, Jacob. Herman Hansen, care of Soo Line Shops, Minneapolis, Minn.
GUARNIERI, Gaetano. Guisepe Garineiri, Ginosa, Lecchia, Italy.
HARDIN, Hugh. Mrs. Jewell Hardin, Haynesville, La.
HOLLOWAY, George B. George B. Holloway, 13 West Weir Street, Taunton, Mass.
MAIN, William B. H. E. Main, Rouseville, Pa.
PELZL, John A. Joe Pelzl, Dickinson, N. Dak.
REZOP, Frank. Mrs. Ada Rezop, Ripon, Wis.
RILEY, James C. James Riley, Southampton, N. Y.
SANDERSON, Gust D. Carl Johnson, Hillsboro, N. Dak.
STURTEVANT, Benjamin. Mrs. Beatrice Sturtevant, 1938 Helen Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
TOMULETZ, George. L. Tomuletz, 2 Munsen Avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.
TYNER, Ellis. Warren Tyner, Buies, N. C.
ULRICH, Rudolph. Mrs. Antonie Ulrich, 7973 Renton Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
YARDLEY, Ray. Mrs. A. V. McNaught, box 915, Lewistown, Mont.

MARINE CORPS

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	5
Died of wounds received in action	7
Wounded in action (severely)	22
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	2
In hands of enemy	2
Missing in action	1
Total	39

Killed in Action.

PRIVATES.

ANDERSON, La Verne W. V. L. Anderson, Sheridan, Ill.
GORMAN, Francis W. John McHugh, Goodhue, Minn.
HESS, Raymond J. James H. Hess, R. F. D., Homer, Mich.
HUEY, Wellman H. Charles H. Huey, 115 Maplewood Street, Detroit, Mich.
REICHLE, Edward J. Elizabeth Reichle, 427 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

PRIVATES.

BRANDES, Eddie O. Addie Brandes, star route No. 15, Tillamook, Oreg.
CECIL, Edwin F. Verna Cecil, 26 North Lawrence Street, Eugene, Oreg.
DORIS, John J. John Doris, 1650 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
FARRELL, Raymond F. Carrie Farrell, 38 Halsted Street, Newton, N. J.
KNOX, Douglas H. Loula B. Knox, Fredericksburg, Va.
PROHASKA, Frank B. Dora Prohaska, R. F. D. No. 1, Beaverton, Oreg.
UHRIG, Jake M. Catherine Uhrig, 615 West Main Street, Sterling, Colo.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

SERGEANTS.

LAMKIN, Elver B. Dora Lamkin, 5352 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
STUART, Albert T. Charles E. Stuart, 705 North Pittsburgh Street, Connellsville, Pa.

CORPORALS.

McKENNY, Robert W. Patrick McKenny, 632 South Main Street, Piqua, Ohio.
SULLIVAN, John D. John Sullivan, 346 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

ASHBAUGH, Andrew W. Olive Ashbaugh, 146 West First Avenue, Denver, Colo.
BANKS, Walter K. Mary Odum, 509 Pine Street, New Monterey, Cal.
DAVIS, Ward C. Adelbert S. Davis, 100 State Street, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
FREMIN, George E. Sarah Fremin, Cut-Off, La.
HEATH, Richard A. Julian A. Heath, general delivery, Wardner, Idaho.
LARSON, Arthur L. Gust Larson, 187 North Street, Hartford, Wis.
MORGAN, Arthur R. James M. Morgan, 520 Mountain Avenue, Ashland, Oreg.
McMULLEN, James. Edward McMullen, 154 Upperman Street, Texteth Park, Liverpool, England.
MULFORD, Joseph A. Hattie Mulford, R. F. D., box 84, South Tacoma, Wash.
NEEDELL, Benjamin A. Ella V. Needell, R. F. D. No. 4, Albion, N. Y.
SANDROK, Walter G. William Sandrok, 109 Douglas Avenue, Naperville, Ill.
SCHULER, Lloyd. Mrs. R. E. Fleming, 63 West 124th Street, New York, N. Y.
SIRCY, Sherman. Lassie Sircy, R. F. D. 1, Oakville, Ky.
SMITH, Charles A. Mrs. A. P. Hornbuckle, 633 East Fifth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
SMITH, Michael. Mary Smith, 311 Third Avenue SE., Watertown, S. Dak.
SMITH, Todd. Nellie Kewes, general delivery, Grass Valley, Cal.
WILLIAMS, Fred. John L. Williams, general delivery, Conowingo, Md.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Killed.

PRIVATE.

NORRIS, David P. Catherine Johnson, 34 Convent Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wounded in Action, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATE.

CRIST, George R. Jacob Crist, P. O. box 101, Broadway, Va.

Missing in Action.

PRIVATE.

SKINNER, Charles La V. Theda Skinner, 67 West One hundred and Seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

In Hands of Enemy, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATES.

BERGLIND, Erhard J. Axel W. Berglind, 6550 Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
GRAHAM, Edward A. John F. Graham, 1407a Belt Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing.

PRIVATE.

NICASTRO, Peter. Rose Nicastro, 6639 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Killed in action	5
Died of Wounds received in action	4
Wounded in action (severely)	19
Wounded in action (slightly)	1
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	1
In hands of enemy	3
Total	33

Killed in Action.

SERGEANT.

JOHNSON, Carl A. Florence Johnson, 18 William Street, Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.

CORPORAL.

HAUSLER, Walter A. Mary Hausler, 918 Wagner Avenue, Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATES.

BOGGESS, Rolley E. John B. Boggess, 912 South Harwood Street, Dallas, Tex.

FLAGLER, Clifton. James E. Flagler, R. F. D. No. 2, Voorheesville, N. Y.
ISAACS, Solomon. Alma H. Isaacs, Sleepy Eye, Minn.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

SERGEANT.

LAND, Robert. Sadie Land, 1765 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

CORPORAL.

PAGE, Allison M. Ella Martin Page, Aberdeen, N. C.

PRIVATES.

SPRUNT, Russell K. Laura Sprunt, 561 Center Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
QUATTLANDER, Paul J. Paul Quattlander, 2505 Avenue E, Ensley, Ala.

Wounded in Action (Severely).

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

WHEELER, Frederick. Mrs. Gibson Bell, Wynnewood, Pa.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

BIGELOW, Irving F. Mrs. C. A. Baker, 30 Prospect Avenue, Highland Park, Mich.

CORPORAL.

SLEIGHT, Morris G. Hettie S. Sleight, 201 South Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PRIVATES.

DIMMICK, Howard O. Catherine McNulty, 30 Virgil Street, Binghamton, N. Y.
KELLEY, Leo. Margaret Kelley, General Delivery, Dundee, Ill.
MULLEN, Stanton E. Lester E. Mullen, 518 Hopkins Street, Redwood City, Cal.
SEWARD, Oscar. Allen B. Seward, R. F. D. No. 3, box 28, St. John, Wash.
THOMPSON, Cecil B. Benjamin Thompson, R. R. No. 1, Brooklyn, Ind.
TURNURE, Harold R. Carrie Turnure, 971 Schuyler Street, Portland, Oreg.

Wounded in Action (Severely) Previously Reported Missing in Action.

SERGEANT.

SMITH, Ray X. Mary M. Smith, box 830, San Diego, Cal.

CORPORALS.

JOHNSON, Jesse B. Alice A. Johnson, 1221 West Monroe Street, Spokane, Wash.
MICHAEL, Benjamin F. Florence Michael, general delivery, East Auburn, Cal.
BUFORD, Frank C. Frank G. Buford, 1451 McLemore Street, Memphis, Tenn.
CAIN, Richard D. Mary Cain, box 804, Blaine, Wash.
HIRSCH, William. Charles Hirsch, 2930 Thirty-first Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
JACOBY, jr., William A. Alice V. B. Jacoby, 739 Wright Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
QUECK, Arthur O. William A. Queck, 41 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
RALSTON, Lawrence T. Dora V. Ralston, Wheeling, Mo.
RICE, Omer A. Mary Elizabeth Rice, Valley, Nebr.

Wounded in Action (Slightly), Previously Reported Killed in Action.

PRIVATE.

SCHWEBKE, Bernard A. George N. Hill, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Wounded in Action (Degree Undetermined).

SERGEANT.

NICE, William F. Joseph C. Nice, Egg Harbor, N. J.

In Hands of Enemy.

PRIVATES.

HUGHES, Charles R. Mary Hughes, Fairland, Ind.
TEVLIN, Leo J. Mrs. Leo J. Tevlin, 5867 North Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
ZNIDERSIC, Anthony F. Anna Znidersic, 618 Summit Street, Joliet, Ill.

No trouble to buy, cheap, convenient, a real investment—WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS.

KEROSENE OIL PRODUCERS URGED TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Refiners Are Warned by Fuel Administration of Impending Shortage This Winter.

As a precautionary measure to forestall an impending shortage of kerosene during the coming winter, the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration has issued the following letter to all refineries throughout the country:

Should Increase Production.

"I am convinced it is absolutely necessary that the kerosene production of the country should be materially increased. Statistically, kerosene is in a more unsatisfactory position than gasoline or fuel oil. We have not heretofore felt the acuteness of this situation because of the summer season through which we have just passed. Now, however, we are approaching the season of maximum kerosene consumption and unless steps are taken immediately to provide increased supply we shall undoubtedly this winter face a shortage much more acute than we have as yet experienced in any of the petroleum products.

Decrease in Output.

The statistics now in the hands of your subcommittee show clearly the decrease in the percentage output of kerosene by practically all refineries. The situation as a whole shows decrease in barrels produced and a very large increase in domestic consumption which fortunately has been offset by decrease in exports due to lack of tonnage for overseas movement. This export movement is now increasing, and the winter will soon be upon us. I request, therefore, that you communicate with each refinery, forwarding them a copy of this letter, and urge upon them the absolute necessity of increasing their kerosene production to the fullest extent possible, at least to a percentage amount equal to that of last year.

Detailed Reports Asked.

Will you please act upon this promptly, and forward me a detailed report as to the replies you receive?

Yours, very truly,

M. L. REQUA,
General Director, Oil Division,
United States Fuel Administration.

NO "NOV. 1 COAL ORDER" ISSUED BY THE FUEL ADMINISTRATION

United States Fuel Administrator Garfield said:

"Neither the United States Fuel Administrator nor the Federal fuel administrator for New York has issued any order that coal be not used for domestic heating before November 1. We are advised that a letter has been sent out over the name of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association asking consumers to refrain from using coal in furnaces or stoves at least until November 1.

Asks Nothing Unreasonable.

"It is recognized that during the coming winter every reasonable effort must be made to conserve fuel if the available supply is to meet the necessary needs. While the Fuel Administration strongly urges conservation and bespeaks the cooperation of the public, it does not insist upon unreasonable requirements or that its request for conservation be complied with when compliance would be unreasonable or would result in sickness or injury to health."

ATTITUDE OF LABOR POLICIES BOARD TOWARD EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN WAR INDUSTRY

Chairman Felix Frankfurter, of the War Labor Policies Board, authorizes the following statement concerning the board's attitude toward the employment of children in war industry:

"The imperative need for a maximum production of the materials of war requires that all available reservoirs of labor be drawn upon. The exigencies of the national situation are such that recurrent suggestions that child labor be utilized have been heard. In view of this fact and in view of the probable increasing demands that children be included in the industrial mobilization for war, the policy of the war production agencies of the government should be clearly kept in mind.

Antichild-Labor Regulations.

"The War Labor Policies Board, which is the voice of all the industrial agencies of the Government, has in part defined this policy by anti-child-labor regulations contained in the contracts made by the war administration.

"1. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed on war work.

"2. No child between 14 and 16 years of age shall be employed more than 8 hours a day, nor before 6 a. m., nor after 7 p. m., nor more than 6 days a week on war materials.

"The prohibition of the employment of children below certain ages does not mean that the employment of children above those ages is favored. To recruit children of 14 or 16 years of age for industry is ignoring their future value as trained workers. Neither the patriotic desire to serve immediately, nor the attraction of high wages should draw children from school to work.

Sacrifice Not Yet Necessary.

"Children above the minimum ages of permitted employment must still be considered as potential citizens, and not merely as present producers. The sacrifice involved in the premature labor of children is not yet necessary. The curtailment of nonessential industry, and the employment of men and women not now productively engaged, will undoubtedly prove sufficient to care for the requirements of the conduct of the war.

"In order to satisfy the claims of the future, the maintenance of present educational and child-labor standards is indispensable. The formative years of youth should be safeguarded by purposeful training of developed usefulness in the Nation. The time is not yet in sight when the defense of the Nation must be assumed by children. The men and women of America are competent to the task."

AMERICAN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES

(Continued from page 4.)

Mich. "For extraordinary heroism in action north of Jaul Conne, near Sergy, France, July 31, 1918. Although exposed to artillery and machine-gun and rifle fire, Corpl. Stuart attempted to carry a wounded man from within 100 feet of the German line. He was killed while crawling toward his own lines with his wounded comrade on his back."

Sergt. CARL L. PAYSON, Infantry, [illegible], Mich. "For extraordinary heroism in action at Cierges, northeast of Chateau-Thierry, France, August, 1918. During the attack made by the company on the village of Cierges, Sergt. Payson was mortally wounded in the head by a machine-gun bullet. He succeeded in keeping on his feet, however, and with the attacking wave, encouraging his men, and by his strong will power he instilled in them all the spirit of fearlessness."

Pvt. MARCUS ARMIJO, Infantry. Mrs. Maria Salasa Armigo, wife, 905 South Virginia Street, El Paso, Tex. "For extraordinary heroism in action north of Mont. St. Martin, south of the Vesle River bar Fismes, France, August 5, 1918. While his company was under a heavy barrage fire, Pvt. Armijo was hit by a shell and both his legs blown off. Pvt. Armijo lifted himself upon his elbow and rolled and smoked cigarettes. By this display of nerve Pvt. Armijo conveyed to his comrades an unconquerable spirit of fearless pluck and will power."

American Official Communique No. 137.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 28, 1918.

Section A.—The attack begun on September 26 continues to develop successfully. To-day our troops, advancing in the face of heavy infantry, artillery, and machine-gun fire, have reached the outskirts of Brieulles and Exermont. More than 20 towns and enormous quantities of material have fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners continues to increase. American aviators have kept command of the air. They have brought down 12 balloons and more than 60 enemy planes, while less than a third of that number of our planes are missing. In conjunction with French and British aviators they have, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, rendered valuable service and successfully executed many missions.

Section B.—The following extract is from a German soldier's letter found in the Woevre September 22: "Americans are in front of us. To the right of us Indians of the Sioux tribe were identified in one of the last attacks. After the war Karl May can write another book about his war experiences with his dear Indians."

American Official Communique No. 138.

HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
September 29, 1918.

Section A.—Our troops have continued to meet with determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who has been forced hastily to bring up and engage divisions from other parts of the front. Between Cierges and the Valley of the Aire we have met and repulsed heavy counter-attacks.

The War Department authorizes the following part of Communique No. 135.

The commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and men in the Marine Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

Pvt. ALBERT A. TAUBERT, United States Marine Corps. Carl Taubert, father, 535 West Mifflin Street, Madison, Wis. "For extraordinary heroism in the Villers Cotterets Forest, south of Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Pvt. Taubert went out in advance of the line of his company into the fire of a machine gun that was shooting at him and captured the gun and its crew."

Pvt. FRANK J. BARCZYKOWSKI, United States Marine Corps. Frank Barcsykowski, father, 18 Klaus Street, Buffalo, N. Y. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. He displayed exceptional bravery in charging three machine guns with the aid of a small detachment of his comrades, killing the crews and capturing the guns, which were immediately turned on the Germans, thereby opening the line for the advance of his company, which had been held up by the enemy's fire."

Pvt. ALBERT H. BARROWS, United States Marine Corps. Mrs. Mary A. Barrows, mother, 714 Summer Street, Lynn, Mass. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. He displayed exceptional bravery in charging three machine guns with the aid of a small detachment of his comrades, killing the crews and capturing the guns, which were immediately turned on the Germans, thereby opening the line for the advance of his company, which had been held up by the enemy's fire."

Pvt. PAUL T. HURLEY, United States Marine Corps. Joseph D. Hurley, father, 21 Cricket Street, Ardmore, Pa. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. He displayed exceptional bravery in charging three machine guns with the aid of a small detachment of his comrades, killing the crews and capturing the guns, which were immediately turned on the Germans, thereby opening the line for advance of his company, which had been held up by the enemy's fire."

Second Lieut. JOSEPH B. CARHART, United States Marine Corps. George Carhart, brother, 152 West Fifteenth Street, New York City. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. He displayed exceptional bravery in charging three machine guns with a small detachment of his men, killing the crews and capturing the guns, which were immediately turned on the Germans, thereby opening the line for the advance of his company, which had been held up by the enemy's fire."

Sergt. LOUIS CUKELA, United States Marine Corps. Sam Cukela, father, box 24, Joyce, Washington. "For extraordinary heroism in action in the forest De Retz, near Villers Commetres, France, July 18, 1918. Sergt. Cukela advanced alone against an enemy strong point that was holding up his line, worked his way to its rear and by use of German hand grenades attacked and captured two machine guns and four men."

Gunnery Sergt. JNO. NAGAZYNA, United States Marine Corps. Stephen Nagazyna, father, Babylon, L. I., N. Y. "For extraordinary heroism in the attack on Tigney, France, July 19, 1918. During a critical time in the assault against Tigney, when his company had suffered heavy losses, Sergt. Nagasyna set such an example of personal bravery and determination as to inspire his men to success. At a time when it seemed impossible to advance any farther, his fearlessness in moving up and down his line to steady his men, encouraged them to go forward against heavy odds and take and hold their objective."

Pvt. ROYAL H. C. SHEPHERD, United States Marine Corps. John S. Shepherd, father, Route No. 1, box 153J, Houston, Tex. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Tigney, France, July 19, 1918. Shepherd entered the action with a badly burned foot, which fact he concealed from his officers. Shot through the shoulder early in the advance, and unable to hold his position in the firing line, he carried wounded men to shelter for six hours, all the time under heavy fire of the enemy, and yielded to treatment himself only when he had become exhausted from the effects of his injury."

Corpl. WILLIAM H. FAGA. Mary Faga, mother, 1134 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. He attacked and captured a machine gun that was inflicting losses on the American lines. In addition, he volunteered and successfully delivered messages of great importance to his battalion commander through a machine-gun and artillery barrage."

Pvt. WALTER E. FURR, United States Marine Corps. Mr. M. F. Furr, father, Concord, N. C. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. Unaided, Pvt. Furr crept forward in advance of his line, searched an underground tunnel, captured five Germans and brought them safely back through heavy machine-gun and shell fire."

Corpl. HUGH C. VAN AMBURGH, United States Marine Corps. Roxie Thurmond, mother, R. F. D. No. 2, box 209, Milwaukee, Oreg. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. As a motorcycle-dispatch rider, Corpl. Van Amburgh made repeated trips along shell-swept roads and in a gassed area before and during the capture of Vierzy. When Vierzy was still in German hands, he dismounted from his motorcycle in front of the town, and with great coolness and disregard of personal safety, crawled into it and brought back information of great value to his brigade commander."

Corpl. JOSEPH L. HOPTA, United States Marine Corps. John Hopta, father, 491 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 18, 1918. Corpl. Hopta captured an enemy machine gun and its crew single handed under a heavily concentrated machine-gun fire."

Corpl. BERNARD W. MONTAG, United States Marine Corps. Bernard C. Montag, father, 1825 Simpson Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Pvt. W. M. McINTYRE, United States Marine Corps. (Not identified).

Pvt. ELIAS J. MESSINGER, United States Marine Corps. Elmiria Messinger, mother, 417 Jefferson Street, Boise, Idaho, and

Pvt. DOLPH WOOD, United States Marine Corps. Alice Wood, mother, Madison, Ill. "For extraordinary heroism in action near Vierzy, France, July 19, 1918. Corpl. Montag and Pvts. McIntyre, Messinger, and Wood, captured a machine gun which was holding up the company of Marines, killing the entire crew. To accomplish this hazardous and daring work it was necessary for them to expose themselves to the fire of this gun. Even though Corpl. Montag and Pvts. McIntyre and Messinger were wounded during the advance, the party continued forward and succeeded."

ASSIGNED TO EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Special Orders, No. 208:

82. By the direction of the President, Col. Robert H. Sillman, General Staff, is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. Col. Sillman is assigned to the 86th Infantry, and will proceed to join that regiment.